

An Icelandic Primer

With Grammar, Notes, and Glossary

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This book has been modified slightly from the original to make the paradigm references clear. The original was the second edition, published by Oxford at the Clarendon Press, 1895.

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Preface

The want of a short and easy introduction to the study of Icelandic has been felt for a long time—in fact, from the very beginning of that study in England. The *Icelandic Reader*, edited by Messrs. Vigfusson and Powell, in the Clarendon Press Series, is a most valuable book, which ought to be in the hands of every student; but it still leaves room for an elementary primer. As the engagements of the editors of the Reader would have made it impossible for them to undertake such a work for some years to come, they raised no objections to my proposal to undertake it myself. Meanwhile, I found the task was a more formidable one than I had anticipated, and accordingly, before definitely committing myself to it, I made one final attempt to induce Messrs. Vigfusson and Powell to take it off my hands; but they very kindly encouraged me to proceed with it; and as I myself thought that an Icelandic primer, on the lines of my Anglo-Saxon one, might perhaps be the means of inducing some students of Old English to take up Icelandic as well, I determined to go on.

In the spelling I have not thought it necessary to adhere strictly to that adopted in the Reader, for the editors have themselves deviated from it in their *Corpus Poeticum Boreale*, in the way of separating *ø* from *ö*, etc. My own principle has been to deviate as little as possible from the traditional spelling followed in normalized texts. There is, indeed, no practical gain for the beginner in writing *tīme* for *tīmi*, discarding *ð*, etc., although these changes certainly bring us nearer the oldest MSS., and cannot be dispensed with in scientific works. The essential thing for the beginner is to have *regular* forms presented to him, to the exclusion, as far as possible, of isolated archaisms, and to have the defective distinctions of the MSS. supplemented by diacritics. I have not hesitated to substitute (˘) for (´) as the mark of length; the latter ought in my opinion to be used exclusively—in Icelandic as well as in Old English and Old Irish—to represent the actual accents of the MSS.

In the grammar I have to acknowledge my great obligations to Noreen's *Altisländische Grammatik*, which is by far the best Icelandic grammar that has yet

appeared—at least from that narrow point of view which ignores syntax, and concentrates itself on phonology and inflections.

The texts are intended to be as easy, interesting, and representative as possible. With such a language, and such a master of it as Snorri to choose from, this combination is not difficult to realise. The beginner is indeed to be envied who makes his first acquaintance with the splendid mythological tales of the North, told in an absolutely perfect style. As the death of Olaf Tryggvason is given in the Reader only from the longer recension of the *Heimskringla*, I have been able to give the shorter text, which is admirably suited for the purposes of this book. The story of Auðun is not only a beautiful one in itself, but, together with the preceding piece, gives a vivid idea of the Norse ideal of the kingly character, which was the foundation of their whole political system. As the Reader does not include poetry (except incidentally), I have added one of the finest of the Eddaic poems, which is at the same time freest from obscurity and corruption—the song of Thor's quest of his hammer.

In the glossary I have ventured to deviate from the very inconvenient Scandinavian arrangement, which puts *þ, æ, œ*, right at the end of the alphabet.

I have to acknowledge the great help I have had in preparing the texts and the glossary from Wimmer's *Oldnordisk Læsebog*, which I consider to be, on the whole, the best reading-book that exists in any language. So excellent is Wimmer's selection of texts, that it was impossible for me to do otherwise than follow him in nearly every case.

In conclusion, it is almost superfluous to say that this book makes no pretension to originality of any kind. If it contributes towards restoring to Englishmen that precious heritage—the old language and literature of Iceland—which our miserably narrow scheme of education has hitherto defrauded them of, it will have fulfilled its purpose.

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Contents

I	Grammar	1
1	Pronunciation	3
1.1	Vowels	3
1.2	Consonants	3
1.3	Stress	6
2	Phonology	7
2.1	Vowels	7
2.1.1	Mutation	7
2.1.2	Fracture	8
2.1.3	Gradation	8
2.1.4	Other changes	8
2.2	Consonants	9
3	Inflections	11
3.1	Nouns	11
3.1.1	Strong Masculines	12
3.1.2	Strong Neuters	14
3.1.3	Strong Feminines	15
3.1.4	Weak Masculines	16
3.1.5	Weak Neuters	17
3.1.6	Weak Feminines	17
3.2	Adjectives	18
3.2.1	Strong Adjectives	18
3.2.2	Weak Adjectives	19
3.3	Comparison	21
3.4	Numerals	21
3.5	Pronouns	24

3.5.1	Personal	24
3.5.2	Possessive	24
3.5.3	Demonstrative	26
3.5.4	Definite	26
3.5.5	Relative	27
3.5.6	Interrogative	28
3.5.7	Indefinite	28
3.6	Verbs	29
3.6.1	Active	30
3.6.2	Middle	30
3.6.3	Strong Verbs	30
3.6.4	Weak Verbs	36
3.6.5	Strong-Weak Verbs	42
3.6.6	Anomalous Verbs	42
4	Composition	47
4.1	Derivation	47
4.1.1	Prefixes	47
4.1.2	Endings	47
5	Syntax	49
5.1	Concord	49
5.2	Cases	49
5.3	Adjectives	50
5.3.1	Pronouns	50
5.3.2	Verbs	50
II	Texts	53
6	Thor	55
7	Thor and Ūgarðaloki	57
8	Balder	65
9	The Death of Balder	67
10	Hēðinn and Hogni	71

11 The Death of Olaf Tryggvason	73
12 Auðun	83
13 Þrymskviða	89
14 Notes	95
14.1 Thor	95
14.2 Thor and Ūtgarðaloki	95
14.3 Balder	97
14.4 The Death of Balder	97
14.5 Hēðinn and Hogni	97
14.6 The Death of Olaf Tryggvason	97
14.7 Auðun	98
14.8 Þrymskviða	98
III Glossary	99
IV Proper Names	171

Part I

Grammar

Chapter 1

Pronunciation

1. This book deals with Old Icelandic in its classical period, between 1200 and 1350.

2. The Icelandic alphabet was founded on the Latin, with the addition of *þ* and *ð*, and of the modified letters *ǣ*, *ǫ*, *ø*, which last is in this book written *ö*, *ö*.

1.1 Vowels

3. The vowel-letters had nearly the same values as in Old English. Long vowels were often marked by (´). In this book long vowels are regularly marked by (¯)¹. See Table 1.1 for the elementary vowels and diphthongs, with examples, and key-words from English, French (F.), and German (G.).

4. The unaccented *i* in *systir*, etc. (which is generally written *e* in the MSS.) probably had the sound of *y* in *pity*, which is really between *i* and *e*. The unacc. *u* in *fōru* (they went), etc. (which is generally written *o* in the MSS.) probably had the sound of *oo* in *good*.

Note that several of the vowels go in pairs of *close* and *open*, as shown in Table 1.2.

1.2 Consonants

5. Double consonants followed by a vowel must be pronounced really double, as in Italian. Thus the *kk* in *drekkja* (to drink) must be pronounced like the *kc* in

¹Note that the longs of *ǣ*, *ǫ* are written *æ*, *œ*, respectively.

a	as in	mann (G.)	halda (<i>hold</i>)
ā	”	father	rāð (<i>advice</i>)
e	”	été (F.)	gekk (<i>went</i>)
ē ^a	”	. . .	lēt (<i>let pret.</i>)
ẹ	”	men	męnn (<i>men</i>)
æ	”	there	sær (<i>sea</i>)
i	”	fini (F.)	mikill (<i>great</i>)
ī	”	. . .	lītill (<i>little</i>)
o	”	beau (F.)	orð (<i>word</i>)
ō	”	. . .	tök (<i>look</i>)
ọ	”	not	họnd (<i>hand</i>)
ö	”	peu (F.)	kömr (<i>comes</i>)
œ	”	. . .	fœra (<i>bring</i>)
ö	”	peur (F.)	göra (<i>make</i>)
u	”	sou (F.)	upp (<i>up</i>)
ū	”	. . .	hūs (<i>house</i>)
y	”	tu (F.)	systir (<i>sister</i>)
ȳ	”	. . .	lȳsa (<i>shine</i>)
au	”	haus (G.)	lauss (<i>loose</i>)
ei	=	ẹ + i	bein (<i>bone</i>)
ey	=	ẹ + y	leysa (<i>loosen</i>)

^aWhere no keyword is given for a long vowel, its sound is that of the corresponding short vowel lengthened.

Table 1.1

close:	e	ē	o	ō	ö	œ
open:	ẹ	æ	ọ	–	ö	–

Table 1.2

bookcase, while the *k* in *dreki* (dragon) is single, as in *booking*. When final (or followed by another cons.) double cons. are pronounced long, as in *mun* (mouth *acc.*), *hamarr* (hammer *nom.*), *steinn* (stone *nom.*), distinguished from *mun* (will *vb.*), and the accusatives *hamar*, *stein*.

6. *k* and *g* had a more front (palatal) sound before the front vowels *e*, *e*, *i*, *ö*, *ö*, *y*, and their longs, as also before *j*, as in *kenna* (known), *keyra* (drive), *göra* (make), *liggja* (lie).

7. *kkj*, *ggj* were probably pronounced simply as double front *kk*, *gg*, the *j* not being pronounced separately.

8. *f* had initially the sound of our *f*, medially and finally that of *v*, as in *gefa* (give), *gaf* (gave), except of course in such combinations as *ft*, where it had the sound of *f*.

9. *g* was a stopped (back or front—guttural or palatal) cons. initially and in the combination *ng*, the two *g*'s in *ganga* (go) being pronounced as in *go*. It had the open sound of G. *g* in *sagen* medially before the back vowels *a*, *o*, *o*, *u*, and all cons. except *j*, and finally:—*saga* (tale), *dögum* (with days); *sagði* (he said); *lag* (he lay). Before the front vowels and *j* it had the sound of G. *g* in *liegen*, or nearly that of *j* (our *y*), as in *segir* (says), *segja* (to say).

10. Before voiceless cons. (*t*, *s*) *g* seems to have been pronounced *k*, as in *sagt* (said), *dags* (day's).

11. The *g* was always sounded in the combination *ng*, as in *single*, not as in *singer*.

12. *h* was sounded before *j* in such words as *hjarta* (heart) much as in E. *hue* (= *hjü*). *hl*, *hn*, *hr*, *hv* probably represented voiceless *l*, *n*, *r*, *w* respectively, *hv* being identical with E. *wh*: *hlaupa* (leap), *hnīga* (bend), *hringr* (ring), *hvát* (what).

13. *j* is not distinguished from *i* in the MSS. It had the sound of E. *y* in *young*: *jörð* (earth), *setja* (to set).

14. *p* in *pt* probably had the sound of *f*: *lopt* (air).

15. *r* was always a strong point trill, as in Scotch.

16. *s* was always sharp.

17. *v* (which was sometimes written *u* and *w*) had the sound of E. *w*: *vel* (well), *hoggva* (hew).

18. *z* had the sound of *ts*: *beztr* (best).

19. *þ* and *ð* were used promiscuously in the older MSS., the very oldest using *þ* almost exclusively. In Modern Icelandic *þ* is written initially to express the sound of E. hard *th*, *ð* medially and finally to express that of soft *th*; as there can be no doubt that this usage corresponds with the old pronunciation, it is retained in this

book: *þing* (parliament), *faðir* (father), *við* (against). In such combinations as *pð* the *ð* must of course be pronounced *þ*.

1.3 Stress

- 20.** The stress (accent) is always on the first syllable.

Chapter 2

Phonology

2.1 Vowels

21. The vowels are related to one another in different ways, the most important of which are *mutation* (umlaut), *fracture* (brechung), and *gradation* (ablaut).

2.1.1 Mutation

22. The following changes are *i*-mutations (caused by an older *i* or *j* following, which has generally been dropped)¹:

a (ǫ)...**ę** :— *mann* (man *acc.*), *męnn* (men); *hǫnd* (hand), *hęndr* (hands).

ā...**æ** :— *māl* (speech), *mæla* (speak).

e (**ja**, **jǫ**)...**i** :— *verðr* (worth), *virða* (estimate).

u (o)...**y** :— *fullr* (full), *fylla* (to fill); *lopt* (air), *lypta* (lift).

ū...**ȳ** :— *brūn* (eyebrow), pl. *brȳnn*.

o...**ö** :— *koma* (to come), *kömr* (comes).

ō...**œ** :— *fōr* (went), *fœra* (bring).

au...**ey** :— *lauss* (loose), *leysa* (loosen).

jū (**jō**)...**ȳ** :— *sjūkr* (sick), *sȳki* (sickness); *ljōsta* (strike), *lȳstr* (strikes).

23. The change of *a* into *ę* is sometimes the result of a following *k*, *g*, or *ng*, as in *dęgi* dat. sg. of *dagr* (day), *tękinn* (taken), *gęnginn* (gone), inf. *taka*, *ganga*. *i* appears instead of *e*, and *u* instead of *o* before a nasal followed by another cons.: cp. *binda* (to bind), *bundinn* (bound) with *bresta* (burst) ptc. prt. *brostinn*.

¹Many of the *i*'s which appear in derivative and inflectional syllables are late weakenings of *a* and other vowels, as in *bani* (death) = Old English *bana*; these do not cause mutation.

24. There is also a **u**-mutation, caused by a following *u*, which has often been dropped:

a...ø :— *dagr* (day) dat. pl. *døgum*; *land* (land) pl. *lond*.

25. Unaccented *ø* becomes *u*, as in *sumur* pl. of *sumar* (summer), *kølluðu* (they called), infin. *kalla*.

2.1.2 Fracture

26. The only vowel that is affected by fracture is *e*: when followed by original *a* it becomes *ja*, when followed by original *u* it becomes *jø*, as in *jarðar* gen. of *jörð* (earth)². When followed by original *i*, the *e* is, of course, mutated to *i*, as in *skildir* plur. nom. of *skjöldr* (shield), gen. *skjaldar*.

2.1.3 Gradation

27. By gradation the vowels are related as follows:—

a...ō :— *fara* (go) pret. *för*, whence by mut. *færa* (bring).

e (i, ja)...a...u (o) :— *bresta* (burst), prt. *brast*, prt. pl. *brustu*, ptc. prt. *brostinn*; *finna* (find), *fundinn* (found ptc.), *fundr* (meeting).

e...a...ā...o :— *stela* (steal), prt. *stal*, prt. pl. *stālu*, ptc. prt. *stolinn*.

e...a...ā...e :— *gefa* (give), *gaf* (he gave), *gāfu* (they gave), *gefinn* (given), *gjof* (gift), *u*-fracture of *gef-*, *gæfa* (luck) mut. of *gāf-*.

ī...ei...i :— *skīna* (shine), *skein* (he shone), *skinu* (they shone). *sōl-skin* (sunshine).

jū (jō)...au...u...o :— *ljūga* (tell a lie), prt. *laug*, prt. pl. *lugu*, ptc. prt. *loginn*. *lygi* (lie *subst.*) mut. of *lug-*. *skjōta* (shoot), *skjōtr* (swift), *skotinn* (shot ptc.), *skot* (shot *subst.*).

2.1.4 Other changes

28. All final vowels are long in accented syllables: *þā* (then), *nū* (now).

29. Inflectional and derivative vowels are often dropt after long accented vowels: cp. *ganga* (to go) with *fā* (to get), the dat. plurals *knjām* (knees) with *hūsum* (houses).

30. Vowels are often lengthened before *l* + cons.: *hālfr* (half *adj.*), *fōlk* (people); cp. *fōlginn* (hidden) with *brostinn* (burst ptc.).

²Cp. German *erde*.

2.2 Consonants

31. *v* is dropped before *o* and *u*: *vaxa* (to grow), prt. *ōx*, *vinna* (to win), *unninn* (won *ptc.*), *svelta* (to starve), *soltinn* (starved, hungry).

Final *r* is often assimilated to a preceding cons.

32. **-lr*, **-nr*, **-sr* always become *-ll*, *-nn*, *-ss* after a long vowel or diphthong, as in *stōll* (chair *nom.*), acc. *stōl*, *steinn* (stone *nom.*), acc. *stein*, *vīss* (wise *masc. nom. sg.*), *vīs* *fem. nom. sg.*, and in unacc. syllables, as in the *masc. sg. nominatives* *mikill* (great), *fem. mikil*, *borinn* (carried), *fem. borin*, *ȳmiss* (various) *fem. ȳmis*.

33. Words in which *l*, *n*, *r*, *s* are preceded by a cons. drop the *r* entirely, as in the *masc. nominatives* *jarl* (earl), *hrafn* (raven), *vittr* (wise), *þurs* (giant), *lax* (salmon).

34. If *l* and *n* are preceded by a short accented vowel, the *r* is generally kept, as in *stelr* (steals), *vinr*, (friend), *sr* becoming *ss*, as elsewhere.

35. *r* is kept after *ll*, and generally after *nn*, as in the *masc. nom.* *allr* (all), and in *brennr* (burns).

36. *z* often stands for *ðs* as well as *ts*, as in *þēr þykkizk* (ye seem) = **þykkið-sk*, *Vest-firzkr* (belonging to the West Firths) = **firðskr* (*fǫrðr*, firth).

37. Inflectional *t* is generally doubled after a long accented vowel: *fār* (few) *neut. fāt* (cp. *allr* ‘all,’ *neut. allt*), *sā* (I saw), *sāt* ‘thou sawest.’

Chapter 3

Inflections

3.1 Nouns

38. Gender. There are three genders in Icelandic—masculine, feminine, and neuter. The gender is partly natural, partly grammatical, generally agreeing with the gender in Old English. Compound words follow the gender of their last element.

39. Strong and Weak. All weak nouns end in a vowel in the nom. sg. and in most of the other cases as well. Most strong nouns end in a cons. in the nom. sg.

40. Cases. There are four cases—nominative, accusative, dative, genitive. All nouns (except a few contractions) have the gen. pl. in *-a* (*fiska*, of fishes), and the dat. pl. in *-um* (*fiskum*). All strong masculines (*fiskr*) and some strong feminines (*brūðr*, bride) take *r*¹ in the nom. sg. Most strong feminines show the bare root in the nom. sg. with *u*-mutation, if possible (*āst*, favour, *fǫr*, journey). The nom. pl. of all strong masc. and fem. nouns ends in *r* (*fiskar*, *āstir*). The acc. pl. of fem. nouns is the same as the nom. pl. (*āstir*). The acc. pl. of masc. strong nouns always ends in a vowel (*fiska*). The plur. nom. and acc. of neuters is the same as the sing. nom. and acc., except that in the plur. nom. and acc. they take *u*-mutation, if possible (*hūs*, houses, *lǫnd*, lands).

41. The declensions are most conveniently distinguished by the acc. plur.

¹Subject, of course, to the assimilations described above.

3.1.1 Strong Masculines

(1) *a*-plurals

	Singular	Plural
<i>Nom.</i>	fisk-r (<i>fish</i>)	fisk-ar
<i>Acc.</i>	fisk	fisk-a
<i>Dat.</i>	fisk-i	fisk-um
<i>Gen.</i>	fisk-s	fisk-a

Table 3.1

42. See Table 3.1. So also *heimr* (home, world); *konungr* (king); *Þórr* (Thor), acc. *Þór*, gen. *Þórs*; *steinn* (stone), acc. *stein*, gen. *steins*, pl. nom. *steinar*; *hrafn* (raven), acc. *hrafn*, pl. nom. *hrafnar*; *þurs* (giant), acc. gen. *þurs*, pl. nom. *þursar*.

43. Dissyllables in *-r*, *-l*, *-n* generally throw out the preceding vowel before a vowel-inflection: *hamarr* (hammer), dat. *hamri*; *jötunn* (giant), pl. nom. *jötnar*. *keřill* (kettle) and *lykill* (key) show unmutated vowels in the contracted forms, as in the acc. plur. *katla*, *lukla*.

44. Some nouns of this decl. take *-ar* in the gen. sing., especially proper names, such as *Hākon*, gen. *Hākonar*.

45. Some nouns add *v* before vowels: *sær* (sea), gen. *sævar*.

46. The dat. sometimes drops the *i*: *sæ* (sea), *Þór. dagr* (day) mutates its vowel in the dat. *degi*.

47. Nouns in *-ir* keep the *i* in the sing., and drop it in the plur., as shown in Table 3.2.

	Singular	Plural
<i>Nom.</i>	helli-r (<i>cave</i>)	helli-ar
<i>Acc.</i>	helli	helli-a
<i>Dat.</i>	helli	helli-um
<i>Gen.</i>	helli-s	helli-a

Table 3.2

48. So also a number of proper names, such as *Skrýmir*, *Þórir*.

(2) *i*-plurals

49. See Table 3.3. So also *gripr* (precious thing), *salr* (hall).

	Singular	Plural
<i>Nom.</i>	stað-r (<i>place</i>)	stað-ir
<i>Acc.</i>	stað	stað-i
<i>Dat.</i>	stað	stað-um
<i>Gen.</i>	stað-ar	stað-a

Table 3.3

50. *gęstr* (guest) takes *-i* in the dat. sg., and *-s* in the gen. sg.

51. Those ending in *g* or *k* (together with some others) insert *j* before *a* and *u*: *bękk* (bench), *bękk*, *bękk*, *bękkjar*; *bękkir*, *bękki*, *bękkjum*, *bękkja*. So also *męgr* (marrow), *streng* (string).

(3) *u*-plurals

	Singular	Plural
<i>Nom.</i>	skjöld-r (<i>shield</i>)	skild-ir
<i>Acc.</i>	skjöld	skjöld-u
<i>Dat.</i>	skild-i	skjöld-um
<i>Gen.</i>	skjald-ar	skjald-a

Table 3.4

52. See Table 3.4. So also *vęndr* (twig), *vęllr* (plain), *viðr* (wood). *āss* (god) has plur. nom. *ęsir*, acc. *āsu*. *sonr* (son) has dat. sg. *syni*, plur. nom. *synir*. It regularly drops its *r* of the nom. in such compounds as *Tryggva-son* (son of Tryggvi).

(4) *r*-plurals

	Singular	Plural
<i>Nom.</i>	fōt-r (<i>foot</i>)	fęet-r
<i>Acc.</i>	fōt	fęet-r
<i>Dat.</i>	fęet-i	fōt-um
<i>Gen.</i>	fōt-ar	fōt-a

Table 3.5

54. See Table 3.5. So also *brōðir* (brother), pl. *bręðr*.

55. Pres. participles used as nouns follow this decl. in the pl., following the weak class in the sg., as shown in Table 3.6.

	Singular	Plural
<i>Nom.</i>	bōndi (<i>yeoman</i>)	bœndr
<i>Acc.</i>	bōnda	bœndr
<i>Dat.</i>	bōnda	bōndum
<i>Gen.</i>	bōnda	bōnda

Table 3.6

56. So also *frændi* (kinsman), pl. *frændr*.

3.1.2 Strong Neuters

	Singular	Plural
<i>Nom.</i>	skip (<i>ship</i>)	skip
<i>Acc.</i>	skip	skip
<i>Dat.</i>	skip-i	skip-um
<i>Gen.</i>	skip-s	skip-a

Table 3.7

57. See Table 3.7. So also *orð* (word), *land* (land) pl. *lǫnd*, *sumar* (summer) pl. *sumur* (§ 25).

58. *męn* (necklace), *kyn* (race), *grey* (dog) insert *j* before *a* and *u*: *greyjum*. *hogg* (stroke) inserts *v* before a vowel: *hoggvi*. *knē* (knee), *knē*, *knē*, *knēs*; *knē*, *knē*, *kjām*, *knjā*. So also *trē* (tree).

59. *fē* (money) is contracted: gen. *fjār*, dat. *fē*.

	Singular	Plural
<i>Nom.</i>	kvæði (<i>poem</i>)	kvæði
<i>Acc.</i>	kvæði	kvæði
<i>Dat.</i>	kvæði	kvæðum
<i>Gen.</i>	kvæði-s	kvæða

Table 3.8

60. See Table 3.8. So also *klæði* (cloth). Those in *k* insert *j* before *a* and *u*: *męrki* (mark), *męrkjum*, *męrkja*. So also *rīki* (sovereignty).

3.1.3 Strong Feminines

(1) *ar*-plurals

	Singular	Plural
<i>Nom.</i>	gjǫf (<i>gift</i>)	gjaf-ar
<i>Acc.</i>	gjǫf	gjaf-ar
<i>Dat.</i>	gjǫf	gjǫf-um
<i>Gen.</i>	gjaf-ar	gjaf-a

Table 3.9

61. See Table 3.9. So also *mǫn* (mane), *gjǫrð* (girdle), *ār* (oar).

62. *ā* (river) contracts: *ā, ā, ā, ār; ār, ār, ām, ā.*

63. Many take *-u* in the dat. sg.: *kǫrling* (old woman), *kǫrling, kǫrlingu, kǫrlingar; kǫrlingar, kǫrlingar, kǫrlingum, kǫrlinga.* So also *laug* (bath).

64. Those with a mutated root-vowel (or *i*) insert *j* in inflection: *ey* (island), *ey, eyju, eyjar; eyjar, eyjar, eyjum, eyja.* So also *Frigg, Hǫl. mǫr* (maid), *mey, meyju, meyjar; meyjar, meyjar, meyjum, meyja.*

65. See Table 3.10.

	Singular	Plural
<i>Nom.</i>	heið-r (<i>heath</i>)	heið-ar
<i>Acc.</i>	heið-i	heið-ar
<i>Dat.</i>	heið-i	heið-um
<i>Gen.</i>	heið-ar	heið-a

Table 3.10

(2) *ir*-plurals

66. See Table 3.11. So also *sorg* (sorrow), *skipun* (arrangement), *hǫfn* (harbour) pl. *hafnir*, and the majority of strong feminines.

67. Many have *-u* in the dat. sg.: *sól* (sun), *sól, sōlu, sōlar; sōlir, sōlir, sōlum, sōla.* So also *jǫrð* (earth), *stund* (period of time).

68. One noun has *r* in the nom. sg., following *heiðr* in the sg.: *brūðr* (bride), *brūði, brūði, brūðar; brūðir, brūðir, brūðum, brūða.*

	Singular	Plural
<i>Nom.</i>	tīð	tīð-ir
<i>Acc.</i>	tīð	tīð-ir
<i>Dat.</i>	tīð	tīð-um
<i>Gen.</i>	tīð-ar	tīð-a

Table 3.11

(3) r-plurals

	Singular	Plural
<i>Nom.</i>	bök (<i>book</i>)	bæk-r
<i>Acc.</i>	bök	bæk-r
<i>Dat.</i>	bök	bök-um
<i>Gen.</i>	bök-ar	bök-a

Table 3.12

69. See Table 3.12. So also *nātt* (night) pl. *naetr*, *bót* (compensation) pl. *bætr*, *tǫnn* (tooth) gen. *tannar* pl. *tęnnr*.

70. *hǫnd* (hand) pl. *hęndr* has dat. sg. *hęndi*.

71. *kýr* (cow) has acc. *kū*, pl. *kýr*.

72. *brūn* (eyebrow) assimilates the *r* of the pl.: *brýnn*.

	Singular	Plural
<i>Nom.</i>	mōðir (<i>mother</i>)	mœðr
<i>Acc.</i>	mōður	mœðr
<i>Dat.</i>	mōður	mœðrum
<i>Gen.</i>	mōður	mœðra

Table 3.13

73. See Table 3.13. So also *dóttir* (daughter) pl. *dætr*; *systir* (sister) pl. *systr*.

3.1.4 Weak Masculines

74. See Table 3.14. So also *māni* (moon), *fēlagi* (companion).

75. *hǫfðingi* (chief) and some others insert *j* in inflection: *hǫfðingja*, *hǫfðingjar*, *hǫfðingjum*.

	Singular	Plural
<i>Nom.</i>	bog-i (<i>bow</i>)	bog-ar
<i>Acc.</i>	bog-a	bog-a
<i>Dat.</i>	bog-a	bog-um
<i>Gen.</i>	bog-a	bog-a

Table 3.14

76. *lē* (scythe) is contracted; its gen. sg. is *ljā*.

77. *oxi* (ox) has pl. *öxn*.

78. *herra* (lord) is indeclinable in the sg.

3.1.5 Weak Neuters

	Singular	Plural
<i>Nom.</i>	hjärt-a (<i>heart</i>)	hjärt-u
<i>Acc.</i>	hjärt-a	hjärt-u
<i>Dat.</i>	hjärt-a	hjärt-um
<i>Gen.</i>	hjärt-a	hjärt-na

Table 3.15

79. See Table 3.15. So also *auga* (eye).

3.1.6 Weak Feminines

	Singular	Plural
<i>Nom.</i>	tung-a (<i>tongue</i>)	tung-ur
<i>Acc.</i>	tung-u	tung-ur
<i>Dat.</i>	tung-u	tung-um
<i>Gen.</i>	tung-u	tung-na

Table 3.16

80. See Table 3.16. So also *stjarna* (star) pl. *stjörnur*, *kirkja* (church), gen. plurals *stjarna*, *kirkna*.

81. See Table 3.17. So also *gleði* (joy) and many abstract nouns.

82. *lygi* (falsehood) has pl. *lygar*; so also *görsimi* (precious thing).

<i>Sg. Nom.</i>	elli (<i>old age</i>)
<i>Acc.</i>	elli
<i>Dat.</i>	elli
<i>Gen.</i>	elli

Table 3.17

3.2 Adjectives

83. Adjectives have three genders, and the same cases as nouns, though with partly different endings, together with strong and weak forms.

3.2.1 Strong Adjectives

	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
<i>Sg. Nom.</i>	ung-r (<i>young</i>)	ung-t	ung
<i>Acc.</i>	ung-an	ung-t	ung-a
<i>Dat.</i>	ung-um	ung-u	ung-ri
<i>Gen.</i>	ung-s	ung-s	ung-rar
<i>Pl. Nom.</i>	ung-ir	ung	ung-ar
<i>Acc.</i>	ung-a	ung	ung-ar
<i>Dat.</i>	ung-um	ung-um	ung-um
<i>Gen.</i>	ung-ra	ung-ra	ung-ra

Table 3.18

84. See Table 3.18. So also *fagr* (fair), fem. *fögr*, neut. *fagrt*.

85. Some insert *j* before *a* and *u*: *nȳr* (new), *nȳjum*, *nȳjan*.

86. Some insert *v* before a vowel: *hār* (high), *hāvan*, *dökkur* (dark), *dökkvir*, *kykr* (alive), *kykvir*.

87. The *t* of the neut. is doubled after a long vowel: *nȳtt*, *hätt*. Monosyllables in *ð*, *dd*, *tt* form their neut. in *-tt*: *breiðr* (broad), *breitt*; *leiddr* (led), *leitt*. *gōðr* (good) has neut. *gott*. *sannr* (true) has neut. *satt*. In unaccented syllables or if a cons. precedes, *tt* is shortened to *t*: *kallaðr* (called), *kallat*; *blindr* (blind), *blint*, *harðr* (hard), *smítafyrir* (flaming fast), *gamall* (old), fem. *gömul*, fem. acc. *gamla*, dat. *gamalli*. *vænn* (beautiful), gen. pl. *vænna*.

	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
<i>Sg. Nom.</i>	mikill (<i>great</i>)	mikit	mikil
<i>Acc.</i>	mikinn	mikit	mikla
<i>Dat.</i>	miklum	miklu	mikilli
<i>Gen.</i>	mikils	mikils	mikillar
<i>Pl. Nom.</i>	miklir	mikil	miklar
<i>Acc.</i>	mikla	mikil	miklar
<i>Dat.</i>	miklum	miklum	miklum
<i>Gen.</i>	mikilla	mikilla	mikilla

Table 3.19

89. See Table 3.19. So also *lītill* (little).

90. Dissyllables in *-inn* have *-it* in the neut., and *-inn* in the masc. sg. acc.: *tīginn* (distinguished), *tīgít*, *tīginn*, pl. *tīgnūr*. So also *kominn* (come).

91. See Table 3.20.

	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
<i>Sg. Nom.</i>	annarr (<i>other</i>)	annat	önnur
<i>Acc.</i>	annan	annat	aðra
<i>Dat.</i>	öðrum	öðru	annarri
<i>Gen.</i>	annars	annars	annarrar
<i>Pl. Nom.</i>	aðrir	önnur	aðrar
<i>Acc.</i>	aðra	önnur	aðrar
<i>Dat.</i>	öðrum	öðrum	öðrum
<i>Gen.</i>	annarra	annarra	annarra

Table 3.20

3.2.2 Weak Adjectives

92. See Table 3.21. So also *fagri*, *hāvi*, *mikli*, etc.

93. See Table 3.22. So also all comparatives, such as *meiri* (greater), and pres. partic. when used as adjectives, such as *gefandi* (giving), dat. pl. *geföndum*.

	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
<i>Sg. Nom.</i>	ung-i	ung-a	ung-a
<i>Acc.</i>	ung-a	ung-a	ung-u
<i>Dat.</i>	ung-a	ung-a	ung-u
<i>Gen.</i>	ung-a	ung-a	ung-u
<i>Pl. Nom.</i>	ung-u	ung-u	ung-u
<i>Acc.</i>	ung-u	ung-u	ung-u
<i>Dat.</i>	ung-u	ung-u	ung-u
<i>Gen.</i>	ung-u	ung-u	ung-u

Table 3.21

	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
<i>Sg. Nom.</i>	yngr <i>i</i> (<i>younger</i>)	yngra	yngr <i>i</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	yngra	yngra	yngr <i>i</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	yngra	yngra	yngr <i>i</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	yngra	yngra	yngr <i>i</i>
<i>Pl. Nom.</i>	yngr <i>i</i>	yngr <i>i</i>	yngr <i>i</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	yngr <i>i</i>	yngr <i>i</i>	yngr <i>i</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	yngrum	yngrum	yngrum
<i>Gen.</i>	yngr <i>i</i>	yngr <i>i</i>	yngr <i>i</i>

Table 3.22

3.3 Comparison

94. (1) with *-ari*, *-astr*: *rīkr* (powerful), *rīkari*, *rīkastr*; *gøfugr* (distinguished), *gøfgari*, *gøfgastr*.

95. (2) with *-ri*, *-str* and mutation: *langr* (long), *længri*, *længstr*; *stōrr* (big), *stærri*, *stærstr*; *ungr* (young), *yngr*, *yngrstr*.

96. The adjectives in Table 3.23 are irregular.

gamall (<i>old</i>)	ellri	elztr
gōðr (<i>good</i>)	betri	bęztr
illr (<i>bad</i>)	verri	verstr
lítill (<i>little</i>)	minni	minstr
margr (<i>many</i>)	fleiri	flestr
mikill (<i>great</i>)	meiri	mestr

Table 3.23

3.4 Numerals

97. See Table 3.24 and Table 3.25.

	Cardinal	Ordinal
1.	einn (<i>one</i>)	fyrstr (<i>first</i>)
2.	tveir	annarr
3.	þrír	þriði
4.	fjörir	fjörði
5.	fimm	fimmti
6.	sex	sętti
7.	sjau	sjaundi
8.	átta	átta
9.	nīu	nīundi
10.	tīu	tīundi
11.	ellifu	ellifti
12.	tōlf	tōlfti
13.	þrettān	þrettāndi

Table 3.24

Cardinal	
14.	fjōrtān
15.	fimmtān
16.	sextān
17.	sjautān
18.	ātjān
19.	nītjān
20.	tuttugu
21.	einn ok tuttugu, etc.
30.	þrīr tigur, etc.
100.	tīu tigur
110.	ellifu tigur
120.	hundrað
1200.	þúsund

Table 3.25

98. *einn* is declined like other adjectives. See Table 3.26.

	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
<i>Nom.</i>	einn	eitt	ein
<i>Acc.</i>	einn	eitt	eina
<i>Dat.</i>	einum	einu	einni
<i>Gen.</i>	eins	eins	einnar

Table 3.26

It also has a pl. *einir, einar, ein*; gen. *einna*, etc. in the sense of ‘some.’

99. The next three show various irregularities. See Table 3.27.

100. Similarly *bāðir* (both). See Table 3.28.

101. See Table 3.29.

102. See Table 3.30.

103. The others are indeclinable up to *þrīr tigur*, etc.; the *tigur* being declined regularly as a plural strong *u*-masculine *tigur, tigu, tigum, tiga*.

104. *hundrað* is a strong neut.: *tvau hundruð* (240), *tveim hundruðum*, etc. It governs the gen. (as also does *þúsund*): *fimm hundruð gōlfa*, ‘five (six) hundred chambers.’

105. *þúsund* is a strong *ir*-feminine: *tvær þúsundir* (2400).

106. *hundrað* and *þúsund* are rarely = 100 and 1000.

	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
<i>Nom.</i>	tveir	tvau	tvær
<i>Acc.</i>	tvā	tvau	tvær
<i>Dat.</i>	tveim	tveim	tveim
<i>Gen.</i>	tveggja	tveggja	tveggja

Table 3.27

	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
<i>Nom.</i>	bāðir	bæði	bāðar
<i>Acc.</i>	bāða	bæði	bāðar
<i>Dat.</i>	bāðum	bāðum	bāðum
<i>Gen.</i>	beggja	beggja	beggja

Table 3.28

	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
<i>Nom.</i>	þrír	þrjú	þrjár
<i>Acc.</i>	þrjá	þrjú	þrjár
<i>Dat.</i>	þrim	þrim	þrim
<i>Gen.</i>	þriggja	þriggja	þriggja

Table 3.29

	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
<i>Nom.</i>	fjörir	fjogur	fjörar
<i>Acc.</i>	fjóra	fjogur	fjörar
<i>Dat.</i>	fjörum	fjörum	fjörum
<i>Gen.</i>	fjogurra	fjogurra	fjogurra

Table 3.30

107. Of the ordinals *fyrstr* and *annarr* (§ 91) are strong, the others weak adjectives. *þriði* inserts a *j*: *þriðja*, etc.

3.5 Pronouns

3.5.1 Personal

108. See Table 3.31 and Table 3.32.

<i>Sg. Nom.</i>	ek (<i>I</i>)	þū (<i>thou</i>)	–
<i>Acc.</i>	mik	þik	sik (<i>oneself</i>)
<i>Dat.</i>	mēr	þēr	sēr
<i>Gen.</i>	mīn	þīn	sīn
<i>Dual Nom.</i>	vit	it	–
<i>Acc.</i>	okkr	ykkkr	sik
<i>Dat.</i>	okkr	ykkkr	sēr
<i>Gen.</i>	okkar	ykkkar	sīn
<i>Pl. Nom.</i>	vēr (<i>we</i>)	þēr (<i>ye</i>)	–
<i>Acc.</i>	oss	yðr	sik (<i>oneselves</i>)
<i>Dat.</i>	oss	yðr	sēr
<i>Gen.</i>	vār	yðar	sīn

Table 3.31

109. *ek* was often suffixed to its verb, especially in poetry, being sometimes added twice over: *mætta-k* (I might), *sā-k-a-k* (I saw not; *a*=‘not’). So also *þū: er-tu* (art thou), *skalt-u* (shalt thou) = **skalt-tu*.

3.5.2 Possessive

110. See Table 3.33. So also *þinn* (thy), *sinn* (his, etc., reflexive).

111. *vārr*, *vārt*, *vār* (our) is regular: acc. masc. *vārn*, masc. plur. *vārir*, *vāra*, *vārum*, *vārra*, etc.

112. See Table 3.34. So also *okkarr* (our two) and *ykkarr* (your two).

113. *hans* (his), *þess* (its), *hennar* (her), and *þeira* (their) are indeclinable.

	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
<i>Sg. Nom.</i>	hann (<i>he</i>)	þat (<i>it</i>)	hon (<i>she</i>)
<i>Acc.</i>	hann	þat	hana
<i>Dat.</i>	honum	því	henni
<i>Gen.</i>	hans	þess	hennar
<i>Pl. Nom.</i>	þeir (<i>they</i>)	þau	þær
<i>Acc.</i>	þā	þau	þær
<i>Dat.</i>	þeim	þeim	þeim
<i>Gen.</i>	þeira	þeira	þeira

Table 3.32

	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
<i>Sg. Nom.</i>	minn (<i>my</i>)	mitt	mīn
<i>Acc.</i>	minn	mitt	mīna
<i>Dat.</i>	mīnum	mīnu	minni
<i>Gen.</i>	mīns	mīns	minnar
<i>Pl. Nom.</i>	mīnir	mīn	mīnar
<i>Acc.</i>	mīna	mīn	mīnar
<i>Dat.</i>	mīnum	mīnum	mīnum
<i>Gen.</i>	minna	minna	minna

Table 3.33

	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
<i>Sg. Nom.</i>	yðarr (<i>your</i>)	yðart	yður
<i>Acc.</i>	yðarn	yðart	yðra
<i>Dat.</i>	yðrum	yðru	yðarri
<i>Gen.</i>	yðars	yðars	yðarrar
<i>Pl. Nom.</i>	yðrir	yður	yðrar
<i>Acc.</i>	yðra	yður	yðrar
<i>Dat.</i>	yðrum	yðrum	yðrum
<i>Gen.</i>	yðarra	yðarra	yðarra

Table 3.34

3.5.3 Demonstrative

114. See Table 3.35.

	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
<i>Sg. Nom.</i>	sā (<i>that</i>)	þat	sū
<i>Acc.</i>	þann	þat	þā
<i>Dat.</i>	þeim	því	þeiri
<i>Gen.</i>	þess	þess	þeirar
<i>Pl. Nom.</i>	þeir	þau	þær
<i>Acc.</i>	þā	þau	þær
<i>Dat.</i>	þeim	þeim	þeim
<i>Gen.</i>	þeira	þeira	þeira

Table 3.35

115. *hinn, hitt, hin* (that) is inflected like *minn* (except that its vowel is short throughout): acc. masc. *hinn*, plur. masc. *hinir, hina, hinum, hinna*.

116. See Table 3.36.

	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
<i>Sg. Nom.</i>	þessi (<i>this</i>)	þetta	þessi
<i>Acc.</i>	þenna	þetta	þessa
<i>Dat.</i>	þessum	þessu	þessi
<i>Gen.</i>	þessa	þessa	þessar
<i>Pl. Nom.</i>	þessir	þessi	þessar
<i>Acc.</i>	þessa	þessi	þessar
<i>Dat.</i>	þessum	þessum	þessum
<i>Gen.</i>	þessa	þessa	þessa

Table 3.36

3.5.4 Definite

117. The prefixed definite article is declined as shown in Table 3.37.

118. When suffixed to its noun it undergoes various changes. In its monosyllabic forms it drops its vowel after a short (un-accented) vowel, as in *auga-t* (the

	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
<i>Sg. Nom.</i>	inn	it	in
<i>Acc.</i>	inn	it	ina
<i>Dat.</i>	inum	inu	inni
<i>Gen.</i>	ins	ins	innar
<i>Pl. Nom.</i>	inir	in	inar
<i>Acc.</i>	ina	in	inar
<i>Dat.</i>	inum	inum	inum
<i>Gen.</i>	inna	inna	inna

Table 3.37

eye), but keeps it after a long vowel, as in *ā-in* (the river), *trē-it* (the tree). The disyllabic forms drop their initial vowel almost everywhere; not, however, after the *-ar*, *-r*, of the gen. sg., nor in *męnninir* (men, *nom.*), *męnn-ina* (men, *acc.*). The *-m* of the dat. pl. is dropped before the suffixed *-num*. See Table 3.38 and Table 3.39.

	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
<i>Sg. Nom.</i>	fiskr-inn	skip-it	gjōf-in
<i>Acc.</i>	fisk-inn	skip-it	gjōf-ina
<i>Dat.</i>	fiski-num	skipi-nu	gjōf-inni
<i>Gen.</i>	fisks-ins	skips-ins	gjafar-innar
<i>Pl. Nom.</i>	fiskar-nir	skip-in	gjafar-nar
<i>Acc.</i>	fiska-na	skip-in	gjafar-nar
<i>Dat.</i>	fisku-num	skipu-num	gjōfu-num
<i>Gen.</i>	fiska-nna	skipa-nna	gjafa-nna

Table 3.38

3.5.5 Relative

119. The ordinary relative pron. is the indeclinable *er*, often preceded by *sā*: *sā er* = he who, who, *sū er* who fem.

	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
<i>Sg. Nom.</i>	bogi-nn	auga-t	tunga-n
<i>Acc.</i>	boga-nn	auga-t	tungu-na
<i>Dat.</i>	boga-num	auga-nu	tungu-nni
<i>Gen.</i>	boga-ns	auga-ns	tungu-nnar
<i>Pl. Nom.</i>	bogar-nir	augu-n	tungur-nar
<i>Acc.</i>	boga-na	augu-n	tungur-nar
<i>Dat.</i>	bogu-num	augu-num	tungnu-num
<i>Gen.</i>	boga-nna	augna-nna	tungna-nna

Table 3.39

3.5.6 Interrogative

120. The neut. *hvat* has gen. *hvess*, dat. *hvī*, which last is chiefly used as an adverb = ‘why.’

121. See Table 3.40.

	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
<i>Sg. Nom.</i>	hvārr (<i>which of two</i>)	hvārt	hvār
<i>Acc.</i>	hvārñ	hvārt	hvāra
<i>Dat.</i>	hvārum	hvāru	hvārri
<i>Gen.</i>	hvārs	hvārs	hvārrar
<i>Pl. Nom.</i>	hvārir	hvār	hvārar
<i>Acc.</i>	hvāra	hvār	hvārar
<i>Dat.</i>	hvārum	hvārum	hvārum
<i>Gen.</i>	hvārri	hvārri	hvārri

Table 3.40

122. See Table 3.41.

3.5.7 Indefinite

123. *einn-hvęrr*, *eitthvęrt*, *einhvęr* (some one) keeps an invariable *ein-* in the other cases, the second element being inflected as above.

124. *sumr* (some) is declined like an ordinary adjective.

	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
<i>Sg. Nom.</i>	hverr (<i>which, who</i>)	hvört	hver
<i>Acc.</i>	hvern	hvört	hverja
<i>Dat.</i>	hverjum	hverju	hverri
<i>Gen.</i>	hvers	hvers	hverrar
<i>Pl. Nom.</i>	hverir	hver	hverjar
<i>Acc.</i>	hverja	hver	hverjar
<i>Dat.</i>	hverjum	hverjum	hverjum
<i>Gen.</i>	hverra	hverra	hverra

Table 3.41

125. See Table 3.42.

	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
<i>Sg. Nom.</i>	nakkvarr (<i>some</i>)	nakkvat	nokkur
<i>Acc.</i>	nakkvarn	nakkvat	nakkvara
<i>Dat.</i>	nokkurum	nokkuru	nakkvarri
<i>Gen.</i>	nakkvars	nakkvars	nakkvarrar
<i>Pl. Nom.</i>	nakkvarir	nokkur	nakkvarar
<i>Acc.</i>	nakkvara	nokkur	nakkvarar
<i>Dat.</i>	nokkurum	nokkurum	nokkurum
<i>Gen.</i>	nakkvarra	nakkvarra	nakkvarra

Table 3.42

126. See Table 3.43.

127. In *hvār-tveggja* (each of the two, both) the first element is declined as above, the second is left unchanged.

3.6 Verbs

128. There are two classes of verbs, *strong* and *weak*. Strong verbs are conjugated partly by means of gradation, weak verbs by adding *ð* (*d, t*).

129. The *ð* of the 2 pl. is dropt before *þit* (ye two) and *þēr* (ye): *gefi þēr, gāfu þit*.

	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
<i>Sg. Nom.</i>	engi (<i>none, no</i>)	ekki	engi
<i>Acc.</i>	engan	ekki	enga
<i>Dat.</i>	engum	engu	engri
<i>Gen.</i>	engis	engis	engrar
<i>Pl. Nom.</i>	engir	engi	engar
<i>Acc.</i>	enga	engi	engar
<i>Dat.</i>	engum	engum	engum
<i>Gen.</i>	engra	engra	engra

Table 3.43

130. There is a middle voice, which ends in *-mk* in the 1 pers. sg. and pl., the rest of the verb being formed by adding *sk* to the active endings, *r* being dropt, the resulting *ts*, *ðs* being written *z* (§ 36): *kvezk* (active *kveðr* ‘says’), *þu fekkzk* (*fekk* ‘gottest’).

131. The following is the conjugation of the strong verb *gefa* (give), which will show those endings which are common to all verbs:

3.6.1 Active

See Table 3.44.

3.6.2 Middle

See Table 3.45.

3.6.3 Strong Verbs

132. In the strong verbs the plur. of the pret. indic. generally has a different vowel from that of the sing. The 1 sg. pret. of the middle voice always has the vowel of the pl. pret.: *gāfumk*. The pret. subj. has the vowel of the pret. indic. plur. mutated: *skaut* (he shot), *skutu* (they shot), *skyti* (he might shoot). But there is no mutation in verbs of the first conj.: *hljōpi*, inf. *hlaupa* (leap).

133. The pres. indic. sing. mutates the root-vowel in all three persons: *ek skýt*, *þū skýtr*, *hann skýtr*, infin. *skjōta* (shoot). *e* however is not mutated: *ek gef*, *þū*

		Indicative	Subjunctive
<i>Present</i>	<i>sg.</i>	1. gef	gef-a
		2. gef-r	gef-ir
		3. gef-r	gef-i
	<i>pl.</i>	1. gef-um	gef-im
		2. gef-ið	gef-ið
		3. gef-a	gef-i
<i>Preterite</i>	<i>sg.</i>	1. gaf	gæf-a
		2. gaf-t	gæf-ir
		3. gaf	gæf-i
	<i>pl.</i>	1. gāf-um	gæf-im
		2. gāf-uð	gæf-ið
		3. gāf-u	gæf-i
<i>Imperative</i> <i>sg.</i> 2 gef; <i>pl.</i> 1 gef-um, 2 gef-ið.			
<i>Participle</i> <i>pres.</i> gef-andi; <i>pret.</i> gef-inn.			
<i>Inf.</i> gefa.			

Table 3.44

	Indicative	Subjunctive
<i>Present sg.</i>		
1.	gef-umk	gef-umk
2.	gef-sk	gef-isk
3.	gef-sk	gef-isk
<i>pl.</i>		
1.	gef-umk	gef-imk
2.	gef-izk	gef-izk
3.	gef-ask	gef-isk
<i>Preterite sg.</i>		
1.	gāf-umk	gæf-umk
2.	gaf-zk	gæf-isk
3.	gaf-sk	gæf-isk
<i>pl.</i>		
1.	gāf-umk	gæf-imk
2.	gāf-uzk	gæf-izk
3.	gāf-usk	gæf-isk
<i>Impers. sg.</i>	2 gef-sk;	<i>pl.</i> 1 gef-umk, 2 gef-izk.
<i>Partic. pres.</i>	gef-andisk;	<i>pret.</i> gef-izk <i>neut.</i>
<i>Infin.</i>	gef-ask.	

Table 3.45

gefr. The inflectional *r* is liable to the same modifications as the *r* of nouns (§ 32): *skīnn*, *vęx*, infin. *skīna* (shine), *vaxa* (grow).

134. Verbs in *ld* change the *d* into *t* in the 1, 3 sg. pret. indic. and in the imper. sg.: *helt* (held), *halt* (hold!), infin. *halda*. *nd* becomes *tt*, and *ng* becomes *kk* under the same conditions: *binda* (bind), *ganga* (go), pret. *batt*, *gekk*, imper. *bitt*, *gakk*.

135. The *t* of the 2 sg. pret. indic. is doubled after a long accented vowel: *þū sāt* (thou sawest). If the 1 sg. pret. indic. ends in *t* or *ð*, the 2 sg. ends in *zt*: *lēt* (I let), *þū lēzt*, *bauð* (I offered) *þū bauzt*.

136. There are seven conjugations of strong verbs, distinguished mainly by the characteristic vowels of their preterites.

I. 'Fall'-conjugation

137. See Table 3.46.

Infin.	Third Pres.	Prt. Sing.	Prt. Pl.	Ptc. Prt.
falla (<i>fall</i>)	fęllr	fell	fellu	fallinn
lāta (<i>let</i>)	lętr	lęt	lętu	lātinn
rāða (<i>advise</i>)	ręðr	ręð	ręðu	rāðinn
heita (<i>call</i>)	heitr	hęt	hętu	heitinn
halda (<i>hold</i>)	hęldr	helt	heldu	haldinn
ganga (<i>go</i>)	gęngr	gekk	gengu	gęnginn
fā (<i>get</i>)	fęr	fekk	fengu	fęnginn
auka (<i>increase</i>)	eykr	jök	jöku	aukinn
būa (<i>dwel</i>)	bęyr	bjō	bjoggu	būinn
hęggva (<i>hew</i>)	hęggr	hjō	hjoggu	hęggvinn
hlaupa (<i>leap</i>)	hleypr	hljōp	hljōpu	hlaupinn

Table 3.46

138. The verbs in Table 3.47 have weak preterites in *r*.

Infin.	Third Pres.	Prt. Sing.	Prt. Pl.	Ptc. Prt.
grōa (<i>grow</i>)	gręr	grōri	grōru	grōinn
rōa (<i>row</i>)	ręr	rōri	rōru	rōinn
snūa (<i>twist</i>)	snęr	snōri	snōru	snūinn

Table 3.47

139. *heita* in the passive sense of ‘to be named, called’ has a weak present: *ek heiti, þū heitir*.

II. ‘Shake’-conjugation

140. See Table 3.48.

Infin.	Third Pres.	Prt. Sing.	Prt. Pl.	Ptc. Prt.
<i>fara (go)</i>	<i>fęrr</i>	<i>fōr</i>	<i>fōru</i>	<i>farinn</i>
<i>grafa (dig)</i>	<i>gręfr</i>	<i>grōf</i>	<i>grōfu</i>	<i>grafinn</i>
<i>hlađa (load)</i>	<i>hlęđr</i>	<i>hlōđ</i>	<i>hlōđu</i>	<i>hlađinn</i>
<i>vaxa (grow)</i>	<i>vęx</i>	<i>ōx</i>	<i>ōxu</i>	<i>vaxinn</i>
<i>standa (stand)</i>	<i>stęndr</i>	<i>stōđ</i>	<i>stōđu</i>	<i>stađinn</i>
<i>aka (drive)</i>	<i>ękr</i>	<i>ōk</i>	<i>ōku</i>	<i>ękinn</i>
<i>taka (take)</i>	<i>tękr</i>	<i>tōk</i>	<i>tōku</i>	<i>tękinn</i>
<i>draga (draw)</i>	<i>dręgr</i>	<i>drō</i>	<i>drōgu</i>	<i>dręginn</i>
<i>flā (flay)</i>	<i>flęr</i>	<i>flō</i>	<i>flōgu</i>	<i>flęginn</i>
<i>slā (strike)</i>	<i>slęr</i>	<i>slō</i>	<i>slōgu</i>	<i>slęginn</i>

Table 3.48

141. The verbs in Table 3.49 have weak presents.

Infin.	Third Pres.	Prt. Sing.	Prt. Pl.	Ptc. Prt.
<i>heįja (lift)</i>	<i>heįr</i>	<i>hōf</i>	<i>hōfu</i>	<i>hafinn</i>
<i>deįja (die)</i>	<i>deįr</i>	<i>dō</i>	<i>dō</i>	<i>dāinn</i>
<i>hlęįja (laugh)</i>	<i>hlęr</i>	<i>hlō</i>	<i>hlōgu</i>	<i>hlęginn</i>

Table 3.49

III. ‘Bind’-conjugation

142. See Table 3.50.

143. The verbs in Table 3.51 have weak presents (which makes however no difference in their conjugation).

IV. ‘Bear’-conjugation

144. See Table 3.52.

Infin.	Third Pres.	Prt. Sing.	Prt. Pl.	Ptc. Prt.
bresta (<i>burst</i>)	brestr	brast	brustu	brostinn
hverfa (<i>turn</i>)	hverfr	hvarf	hurfu	horfinn
svelga (<i>swallow</i>)	svelgr	svalg	sulgu	sölginn
verða (<i>become</i>)	verðr	varð	urðu	orðinn
skjálfa (<i>shake</i>)	skelfr	skalf	skulfu	skolfinn
drekka (<i>drink</i>)	drekkr	drakk	drukku	drukkinn
finna (<i>find</i>)	finnr	fann	fundu	fundinn
vinna (<i>win</i>)	vinnr	vann	unnu	unninn
binda (<i>bind</i>)	bindr	batt	bundu	bundinn
springa (<i>spring</i>)	springr	sprakk	sprungu	sprunginn
stinga (<i>pierce</i>)	stingr	stakk	stungu	stunginn
bregða (<i>pull</i>)	bregðr	brā	brugðu	brugðinn
sökkva (<i>sink</i>)	sökkkr	søkk	sukku	sokkinn
stökkva (<i>spring</i>)	stökkkr	støkk	stukku	stokkinn

Table 3.50

Infin.	Third Pres.	Prt. Sing.	Prt. Pl.	Ptc. Prt.
bræna (<i>burn</i>)	brænnr	brann	brunnu	brunninn
renna (<i>run</i>)	rennr	rann	runnu	runninn

Table 3.51

Infin.	Third Pres.	Prt. Sing.	Prt. Pl.	Ptc. Prt.
bera (<i>carry</i>)	berr	bar	bāru	borinn
nema (<i>take</i>)	nemr	nam	nāmu	numinn
fela (<i>hide</i>)	felr	fal	fālu	fölginn
koma (<i>come</i>)	kömr	kom	kvāmu	kominn
sofa (<i>sleep</i>)	söfr	svaf	svāfu	sofinn

Table 3.52

V. ‘Give’-conjugation

145. See Table 3.53.

Infinitive	Third Pres.	Prt. Sing.	Prt. Pl.	Ptc. Prt.
drepa (<i>kill</i>)	drepr	drap	drāpu	drepinn
gefa (<i>give</i>)	gefr	gaf	gāfu	gefinn
kveða (<i>say</i>)	kveðr	kvað	kvāðu	kveðinn
meta (<i>estimate</i>)	metr	mat	mātu	metinn
reka (<i>drive</i>)	rekr	rak	rāku	rekinn
eta (<i>eat</i>)	etr	āt	ātu	etinn
sjá (<i>see</i>)	sēr ²	sā	sā ³	sēnn

Table 3.53

146. The verbs in Table 3.54 have weak presents.

Infinitive	Third Pres.	Prt. Sing.	Prt. Pl.	Ptc. Prt.
biðja (<i>ask</i>)	biðr	bað	bāðu	beðinn
sitja (<i>sit</i>)	sitr	sat	sātu	setinn
liggja (<i>lie</i>)	liggr	lā	lāgum	leginn
þiggja (<i>receive</i>)	þiggr	þā	þāgu	þeginn

Table 3.54

VI. ‘Shine’-conjugation

147. See Table 3.55.

148. *Víkja* (see Table 3.56) has a weak present.

VII. ‘Choose’-conjugation

149. See Table 3.57.

3.6.4 Weak Verbs

150. There are three conjugations of weak verbs. All those of the first conjugation have mutated vowels in the pres., and form their pret. with *ð* (*d*, *t*): *heyra*

Infin.	Third Pres.	Prt. Sing.	Prt. Pl.	Ptc. Prt.
bīta (<i>bite</i>)	bītr	beit	bitu	bitinn
drīfa (<i>drive</i>)	drīfr	dreif	drifu	drifinn
grīpa (<i>grasp</i>)	grīpr	greip	gripu	gripinn
līða (<i>go</i>)	līðr	leið	liðu	liðinn
līta (<i>look</i>)	lītr	leit	litu	litinn
rīða (<i>ride</i>)	rīðr	reið	riðu	riðinn
sīga (<i>sink</i>)	sīgr	seig	sigu	siginn
slīta (<i>tear</i>)	slītr	sleit	slitu	slitinn
stīga (<i>advance</i>)	stīgr	steig	stigu	stiginn
bīða (<i>wait</i>)	bīðr	beið	biðu	beiðnn

Table 3.55

Infin.	Third Pres.	Prt. Sing.	Prt. Pl.	Ptc. Prt.
vīkja (<i>move</i>)	vīkr	veik	viku	vikinn

Table 3.56

Infin.	Third Pres.	Prt. Sing.	Prt. Pl.	Ptc. Prt.
bjōða (<i>offer</i>)	býðr	bauð	buðu	boðinn
brjōta (<i>break</i>)	brýtr	braut	brutu	brotinn
fljōta (<i>float</i>)	flýtr	flaut	flutu	flotinn
hljōta (<i>receive</i>)	hlýtr	hlaut	hlutu	hlotinn
kjōsa (<i>choose</i>)	kýss	kaus	kusum	kosinn
njōta (<i>enjoy</i>)	nýtr	naut	nutu	notinn
skjōta (<i>shoot</i>)	skýtr	skaut	skutu	skotinn
drjūpa (<i>drop</i>)	drýpr	draup	drupu	dropinn
ljūga (<i>tell lies</i>)	lýgr	laug	lugu	loginn
lūka (<i>close</i>)	lýkr	lauk	luku	lokinn
lūta (<i>bend</i>)	lýtr	laut	lutu	lotinn
fljūga (<i>fly</i>)	flýgr	flō	flugu	floginn

Table 3.57

(hear), *heyrða*. Those of the second form their pret. in the same way, but have unmutated vowels in the pres.: *hafa* (have) *hafða*. Those of the third form their pret. in *-aða*: *kalla* (call), *kallaða*.

I. 'Hear'-conjugation

151. See Table 3.58 (active) and Table 3.59 (middle).

	Indicative	Subjunctive
<i>Present sg.</i>		
1.	heyr-i	heyr-a
2.	heyr-ir	heyr-ir
3.	heyr-ir	heyr-i
<i>pl.</i>		
1.	heyr-um	heyr-im
2.	heyr-ið	heyr-ið
3.	heyr-a	heyr-i
<i>Preterite sg.</i>		
1.	heyr-ða	heyr-ða
2.	heyr-ðir	heyr-ðir
3.	heyr-ði	heyr-ði
<i>pl.</i>		
1.	heyr-ðum	heyr-ðim
2.	heyr-ðuð	heyr-ðið
3.	heyr-ðu	heyr-ði
<i>Imper. sg.</i>	1. heyr;	<i>pl.</i> 1. heyr-um, 2. heyr-ið.
<i>Partic. pres.</i>	heyr-andi;	<i>pret.</i> heyr-ðr.
<i>Infin.</i>	heyr-a.	

Table 3.58

A. Without vowel-change

152. The inflectional *ð* becomes *d* after long syllables ending in *l* or *n*: *sigla* (sail), *siglda*; *nefna* (name), *nefnda*, *nefndr*.

153. *-ðð* becomes *dd*: *leiða* (lead), *leidda*.

154. *ð* after *s* and *t* becomes *t*: *reisa* (raise), *reista*; *mæta* (meet), *mætta*. Also in a few verbs in *l*, *n*: *mæla* (speak), *mælta*; *sþenna* (buckle), *sþenta*.

	Indicative	Subjunctive
<i>Present sg.</i>		
1.	heyр-umk	heyр-umk
2.	heyр-isk	heyр-isk
3.	heyр-isk	heyр-isk
<i>pl.</i>		
1.	heyр-umk	heyр-imk
2.	heyр-izk	heyр-izk
3.	heyр-ask	heyр-isk
<i>Preterite sg.</i>		
1.	heyр-ǫmk	heyр-ǫmk
2.	heyр-ǫisk	heyр-ǫisk
3.	heyр-ǫisk	heyр-ǫisk
<i>pl.</i>		
1.	heyр-ǫmk	heyр-ǫimk
2.	heyр-ǫuzk	heyр-ǫizk
3.	heyр-ǫusk	heyр-ǫisk
<i>Imper. sg.</i>	2. heyр-sk;	<i>pl.</i> 1. heyр-umk, 2. heyр-izk.
<i>Partic. pres.</i>	heyр-andisk;	<i>pret.</i> heyр-zk <i>neut.</i>
<i>Infin.</i>	heyр-ask.	

Table 3.59

155. After *nd* and *pt* it is dropped: *senda* (send), *sęnda*, *sęndr*; *lypta* (lift), *lypta*.

156. It is preserved in such verbs as the following: *dęma* (judge), *dęmđa*; *fęra* (lead), *fęrđa*; *hęrđa* (harden), *hęrđa*; *hleypa* (gallop), *hleyppđa*.

B. With vowel-change

157. All these verbs have *j* preceded by a short syllable (*tęlja*), or a long vowel without any cons. after it (*dęja*), or *gg* (*lęggja*); the *j* being kept before *a* and *u*, as in the pres. ind. of *spyrja* (ask): *spyr*, *spyr*, *spyr*; *spyrjum*, *spyrđ*, *spyrja*, pres. subj. 1 sg. *ęk spyrja*; they unmutate their vowel in the pret. and ptc. pret. (*spurđa*, *spurđr*), the mutation being restored in the pret. subj. *spyrđa*, *spyrđir*, etc. The ptc. pret. often has an *i* before the *đ*. See Table 3.60.

<i>bęrja</i> (<i>strike</i>)	<i>barđa</i>	<i>barđr</i>
<i>lęggja</i> (<i>lay</i>)	<i>lagđa</i>	<i>lag(i)đr</i>
<i>tęlja</i> (<i>tell</i>)	<i>talđa</i>	<i>tal(i)đr</i>
<i>vękja</i> (<i>wake</i>)	<i>vakđa</i>	<i>vakđr</i>
<i>flytja</i> (<i>remove</i>)	<i>flutta</i>	<i>fluttr</i>
<i>dęja</i> (<i>shake</i>)	<i>dųđa</i>	<i>dųđr</i>

Table 3.60

158. The verbs in Table 3.61 keep the mutated vowel throughout.

<i>sęlja</i> (<i>sell</i>)	<i>sęlda</i>	<i>sęldr</i>
<i>sętja</i> (<i>set</i>)	<i>sętta</i>	<i>sęttr</i>

Table 3.61

C.

159. The verbs in Table 3.62 are irregular.

160. The verb in Table 3.63 has an adj. for its partic. pret.

sækja (<i>seek</i>)	sötta	söttr
þykkja (<i>seem</i>)	þötta	þöttr

Subj. pret. *sætta, þætta.*

Table 3.62

göra (<i>make</i>)	görða	görr.
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Table 3.63

lifa (<i>live</i>)	lifi	lifða	lifat
una (<i>be contented</i>)	uni	unða	unat
skorta (<i>be wanting</i>)	skorti	skorta	skort
þola (<i>endure</i>)	þoli	þolða	þolat
þora (<i>dare</i>)	þori	þorða	þorat
nā (<i>attain</i>)	nāi	nāða	nāðr, nāit

Table 3.64

sęgja (<i>say</i>)	sęgi	sagða	sagðr
þęgja (<i>be silent</i>)	þęgi	þagða	þagat
hafa (<i>have</i>)	hęfi	hafða	hafðr
kaupa (<i>buy</i>)	kaupi	keypta	keyptr

Table 3.65

II. 'Have'-conjugation

161. The few verbs of this class are conjugated like those of conj. I, except that some of them have imperatives in *-i*: *vaki, þęfi; uni. lifa, sęgja* have imper. *lif, sęg*. They mutate the vowel of the pret. subj. (*ynða*). Their partic. pret. generally occurs only in the neut.; sometimes the *a* is dropped. See Table 3.64.

162. The verbs in Table 3.65 show mutation.

163. The present indic. of the first three is shown in Table 3.66.

<i>Sing.</i>	1.	<i>hęfi</i>	<i>sęgi</i>	<i>þęgi</i>
	2, 3.	<i>hęfir</i>	<i>sęgir</i>	<i>þęgir</i>
 <i>Plur.</i>	1.	<i>hۆfum</i>	<i>sęgjum</i>	<i>þęgjum</i>
	2.	<i>hafið</i>	<i>sęgið</i>	<i>þęgið</i>
	3.	<i>hafa</i>	<i>sęgja</i>	<i>þęgja</i>

Table 3.66

164. The rest of *hafa* is regular. Pres. subj. *hafa, hafir, hafi; hafim, hafið, hafi*. Pret. indic. *hafða, hafðir, hafði; hۆfdum, hۆfðuð, hۆfðu*. Pret. subj. *hęfða, hęfðir, hęfði; hęfðim, hęfðið, hęfði*. Imper. *haf, hۆfum, hafið*. Ptc. *hafandi, hafðr*.

III. 'Call'-conjugation

See Table 3.67 (active) and Table 3.68 (middle).

165. So also *byrja* (begin), *hęrja* (make war), *vakna* (awake).

3.6.5 Strong-Weak Verbs

166. The verbs in Table 3.69 have old strong preterites for their presents, from which new weak preterites are formed.

167. Of these verbs *munu* and *skulu* have preterite infinitives: *mundu, skyldu*.

3.6.6 Anomalous Verbs

168. *Vilja* (will) in the present is shown in Table 3.70.

169. *Vera* (be) is shown in Table 3.71.

		Indicative	Subjunctive
<i>Present sg.</i>	1.	kall-a	kall-a
	2.	kall-ar	kall-ir
	3.	kall-ar	kall-i
<i>pl.</i>	1.	koll-um	kall-im
	2.	kall-ið	kall-ið
	3.	kall-a	kall-i
<i>Preterite sg.</i>	1.	kall-aða	kall-aða
	2.	kall-aðir	kall-aðir
	3.	kall-aði	kall-aði
<i>pl.</i>	1.	koll-uðum	kall-aðim
	2.	koll-uðuð	kall-aðið
	3.	koll-uðu	kall-aði

Imper. sing. 2. kall-a; *plur.* 1. koll-um, 2. kall-ið.
Partic. pres. kall-andi; *pret.* kallaðr (*neut.* kallat).
Infin. kalla.

Table 3.67

	Indicative	Subjunctive
<i>Present sg.</i>		
1.	køll-umk	køll-umk
2.	kall-ask	kall-isk
3.	kall-ask	kall-isk
<i>pl.</i>		
1.	køll-umk	kall-imk
2.	kall-izk	kall-izk
3.	kall-ask	kall-isk
<i>Preterite sg.</i>		
1.	køll-uðumk	køll-uðumk
2.	kall-aðisk	kall-aðisk
3.	kall-aðisk	kall-aðisk
<i>pl.</i>		
1.	køll-uðumk	kall-aðimk
2.	køll-uðuzk	kall-aðizk
3.	køll-uðusk	kall-aðisk

Imper. sing. 2. kall-ask; *pl.* 1. køll-umk, 2. kall-izk.

Partic. pres. kall-andisk; *pret.* kall-azk *neut.*

Infin. kall-ask.

Table 3.68

Infin.	Third Pres.	Prt. Sing.	Prt. Pl.	Ptc. Prt.
eiga (<i>possess</i>)	ā	eigu	ätta	ātr
kunna (<i>can</i>)	kann	kunnu	kunna	kunnat <i>n.</i>
mega (<i>can</i>)	mā	megu	mätta	mätt <i>n.</i>
muna (<i>remember</i>)	man	munu	munða	munat <i>n.</i>
munu (<i>will</i>)	mun	munu	munða	—
skulu (<i>shall</i>)	skal	skulu	skylda	skyldr
þurfa (<i>need</i>)	þarf	þurfu	þurfta	þurft <i>n.</i>
unna (<i>love</i>)	ann	unnu	unna	unnt <i>n.</i>
vita (<i>know</i>)	veit	vitu	vissa	vitaðr

Table 3.69

	Sing.	Plur.
1.	vil	viljum
2.	vill	vilið
3.	vill	vilja

Subj. pres. vili. *Pret. ind.* vilda. *Ptc. prt.* viljat.

Table 3.70

	Indicative	Subjunctive
<i>Present sg.</i>		
1.	em	sē
2.	ert	sēr
3.	er	sē
<i>pl.</i>		
1.	erum	sēm
2.	eruð	sēð
3.	eru	sē
<i>Preterite sg.</i>		
1.	var	væra
2.	vart	værir
3.	var	væri
<i>pl.</i>		
1.	vārum	værim
2.	vāruð	værið
3.	vāru	væri

Imper. sg. ver; *pl.* verið. *Ptc. prt.* verit n.

Table 3.71

Chapter 4

Composition

170. Composition with the genitive is very frequent in Icelandic. Thus by the side of *skip-stjórn* (ship-steering) we find *skips-brot* (ship's breaking, shipwreck), *skipa-herr* (army of ships, fleet). Genitival composition often expresses possession, as in *konungs-skip* (king's ship).

4.1 Derivation

4.1.1 Prefixes

171. Prefixes are much less used in Icelandic than in Old English.

al- 'quite,' 'very': *al-búinn* 'quite ready,' *al-snotr* 'very clever.'

all- 'all,' 'very': *all-valdr* 'all-ruler, monarch,' *all-harðr* 'very hard,' *all-stōrum* 'very greatly.'

and- 'against': *and-lit* 'countenance' (*lita*, look), *and-svar* 'answer.'

fjöl- 'many': *fjöl-menni* 'multitude' (*maðr*, man).

mis- 'mis-': *mis-líka* 'displease.'

ū- 'un-': *ū-friðr* 'war' (*friðr*, peace), *ū-happ* 'misfortune' (*happ* luck).

4.1.2 Endings

(a) Nouns

Personal

172. **-ingr, -ingi, -ing:** *vīkingr* 'pirate,' *hǫfðingi* 'chief,' *kęrling* 'old woman.'

Abstract

173. -ð, fem. with mutation: *fęgrð* ‘beauty’ (*fagr*, fair), *fęrð* ‘journey’ (*fara*, go), *lęngð* ‘length’ (*langr*, long).

-ing, fem.: *svipting* ‘pulling,’ *viking* ‘piracy,’ *virðing* ‘honour.’

-leikr, masc.: *kær-leikr* ‘affection’ (*hærr*, dear), *skjót-leikr* ‘speed’ (*skjōtr*, swift).

-an, -un, fem.: *skipan* ‘arrangement,’ *skęmtun* ‘amusement.’

(b) Adjectives

174. -ugr: *rāðugr* ‘sagacious,’ *þrūðugr* ‘strong.’

-ōttr: *kollōttr* ‘bald,’ *ōndōttr* ‘fierce.’

-lauss ‘-less’: *fē-lauss* ‘moneyless,’ *ōtta-lauss* ‘without fear.’

-ligr ‘-ly’: *undr-ligr* ‘wonderful,’ *sann-ligr* ‘probable’ (*sannr*, true).

-samr: *līkn-samr* ‘gracious,’ *skyn-samr* ‘intelligent.’

-verðr ‘-ward’: *ofan-verðr* ‘upper.’

(c) Verbs

175. -na: *brotna* ‘be broken’ (*brotinn*, broken), *hvītna* ‘become white,’ *vakna* ‘awake.’ Used to form intransitive and inchoative verbs of the third conj.

(d) Adverbs

176. -liga ‘-ly’: *undar-liga* ‘wonderfully,’ *stęrk-liga* ‘strongly’ (*stękr*, strong).

-um, dat. pl.: *stōrum* ‘greatly’ (*stōrr*, great).

Chapter 5

Syntax

177. Icelandic syntax greatly resembles Old English, but has several peculiarities of its own.

5.1 Concord

178. Concord is carried out very strictly in Icelandic: *allir menn vāru būnir* ‘all the men were ready,’ *allir vāru drepnir* ‘all were killed.’

179. A plural adj. or pronoun referring to two nouns of different (natural or grammatical) gender is always put in the neuter: *þā gekk hann upp, ok með honum Loki* (masc.), *ok Þjālfi* (masc.), *ok Rōskva* (fem.). *þā er þau* (neut.) *hofðu lītla hrið gengit...* ‘he landed, and with him L., and Þ., and R. When they had walked for some time...’

5.2 Cases

180. The extensive use of the instrumental dative is very characteristic of Icelandic: whenever the direct object of a verb can be considered as the instrument of the action expressed by the verb, it is put in the dative, as in *kasta spjōti* ‘throw a spear’ (lit. ‘throw *with* a spear’), *hann helt hamarskaptinu* ‘he grasped the handle of the hammer,’ *heita þvī* ‘promise that,’ *jāta þvī* ‘agree to that.’

5.3 Adjectives

181. The weak form of adjectives is used as in O.E. after the definite article, *þessi* and other demonstratives. *annarr* (other) is always strong.

182. An adj. is often set in apposition to a following noun to denote part of it: *eiga hálft dýrit* ‘to have half of the animal,’ *önnur þau* ‘the rest of them,’ *of miðja nátt* ‘in the middle of the night.’

5.3.1 Pronouns

183. *sá* is often put pleonastically before the definite article *inn*, both before and after the subst.: *sá inn ungi maðr* ‘that young man,’ *hafit þat it djúpa* ‘the deep sea.’

184. The definite article is generally not expressed at all, or else *einn*, *einnhværr* is used.

185. A noun (often a proper name) is often put in apposition to a dual pron. of the first and second persons, or a plur. of the third person: *þit fēlagar*, ‘thou and thy companions,’ *með þeim Áka* ‘with him and Áki.’ Similarly *stęndr Þórr upp ok þeir fēlagar* ‘Thor and his companions get up.’

186. The plurals *vēr*, *þēr* are sometimes used instead of the singulars *ek*, *þú*, especially when a king is speaking or being spoken to.

187. *sik* and *sēr* are used in a strictly reflexive sense, referring back to the subject of the sentence, like *se* in Latin: *Þorr bauð honum til matar með sēr* ‘Thor asked him to supper with him.’

5.3.2 Verbs

188. The tenses for which there is no inflection in the active, and all those of the passive, are formed by the auxiliaries *skal* (shall), *hafa* (have), *vera* (be) with the infin. and ptc. pret., much as in modern English.

189. The historical present is much used, often alternating abruptly with the preterite.

190. The middle voice is used: (1) in a purely reflexive sense: *spara* ‘spare,’ *sparask* ‘spare oneself, reserve one’s strength.’ (2) intransitively: *būa* ‘prepare,’ *būask* ‘become ready, be ready’; *setja* ‘set,’ *setjask* ‘sit down’; *sýna* ‘show,’ *sýnask* ‘appear, seem.’ (3) reciprocally: *berja* ‘strike,’ *berjask* ‘fight’; *hitta*, ‘find,’ *hittask* ‘meet.’ In other cases it specializes the meaning of the verb, often emphasizing the idea of energy or effort: *koma* ‘come,’ *komask* ‘make one’s way.’

191. The impersonal form of expression is widely used in Icelandic: *rak ā storm* (acc.) *fyrir þeim* ‘a storm was driven in their face.’

192. The indef. ‘one’ is expressed in the same way by the third pers. sg., and this form of expression is often used when the subject is perfectly definite: *ok freista skal þessar iþróttar* ‘and this feat shall be tried (by you).’

193. The abrupt change from the indirect to the direct narration is very common: *Haraldi konungi var sagt at þar var komit bjarndyri*, ‘*ok ā Íslenzkr maðr*,’ ‘King Harold was told that a bear had arrived, and that an Icelander owned it.’ The direct narration is also used after *at* (that): *hann svarar at* ‘*ek skal ríða til Hēljar*’ ‘he answers that he will ride to Hel.’

Part II

Texts

Chapter 6

Thor

Þórr er ásaanna framast, sá er kallaðr er Ása-þórr eða Oku-þórr; hann er stærkastr allra guðanna ok manna. Hann á þar ríki er Þrúð-vangar heita, en höll hans heitir Bilskirnir; í þeim sal eru fimm hundruð gölfa ok fjörir tigur; þat er hūs mest, svá at menn hafa gört.

Þórr á hafra tvá, er svá heita, Tann-gnjóstr ok Tann-grisnir, ok reið þá er hann ekr, en hafrarnir draga reiðina; því er hann kallaðr Okuþórr. Hann á ok þrjá kost-gripi. Einn þeira er hamarrinn Mjöllnir, er hrím-þursar ok berg-risar kenna, þá er hann kömr á lopt, ok er þat eigi undarligt: hann hefir lamit margan haus á feðrum eða frændum þeira. Annan grip á hann beztan, megin-gjarðar; ok er hann spennir þeim um sik, þá vex honum ás-megin hálfu. En þriðja hlut á hann þann er mikill gripr er í

hann

Chapter 7

Thor and Úgarðaloki

Þat er upp-haf þessa máls at Okuþórr fór með hafra sína ok reið, ok með honum sá áss er Loki er kallaðr; koma þeir at kveldi til eins bónda ok fā þar nátt-stað. En um kveldit tók Þórr hafra sína, ok skar báða; eftir þat vāru
5 þeir flęgnir ok bornir til ketils; en er soðit var, þā settisk Þórr til nátt-verðar ok þeir lags-męnn. Þórr bauð til matar með sēr bōndanum, ok konu hans, ok börnum þeira; sonr bónda hēt Þjālfí, en Rǫskva dóttir. Þā lagði Þórr hafrstokurnar utar frá eldinum, ok mælti at bōndi ok heima-męnn
10 hans skyldu kasta ā hafrstokurnar beinunum. Þjālfí, sonr bónda, helt ā lær-legg hafrsins, ok sprętti ā knífi sínum, ok braut til męrgjar. Þórr dvalðisk þar of náttina; en ī öttu fyrir dag stōð hann upp, ok klæddi sik, tók hamarinn Mjǫllni ok brā upp, ok vīgði hafrstokurnar; stōðu þā upp
15 hafrarnir, ok var þā annarr haltr ępra fœti. Þat fann Þórr, ok talði at bōndinn eða hans hjōn mundi eigi skynsamliga hafa farit með beinum hafrsins: kęnnir hann at brotinn var lærlegggrinn. Eigi þarf langt frá því at segja: vita męgu þat allir hversu hræddr bōndinn mundi vera, er hann sá at Þórr
20 lēt sīga brýnnar ofan fyrir augun; en þat er sá augnanna, þā hugðisk hann falla mundu fyrir sjōninni einni samt; hann hęrði hęndrnar at hamar-skaptinu svā at hvítuðu knūarnir. En bōndinn gǫrði sem vān var, ok ǫll hjōnin: kǫlluðu ākafliga, báðu sēr friðar, buðu at fyrir kvæmi alt þat er þau
25 āttu. En er hann sá hræzlu þeira, þā gekk af honum

mōðrinn, ok sefaðisk hann; ok tók af þeim í sætt börn þeira, Þjálfa ok Røsku, ok gōrðusk þau þā skyldir þjōnustumenn Þōrs, ok fylgja þau honum jafnan sīðan.

- Lēt hann þar eptir hafra, ok byrjaði ferðina austr í
- 30 Jōtun-heima, ok alt til hafsins; ok þā fōr hann út yfir hafit þat it djūpa; en er hann kom til lands, þā gekk hann upp, ok með honum Loki, ok Þjálfi, ok Røskva. Þā er þau hōfðu lítla hrīð gengit, varð fyrir þeim mōrk stōr; gengu þau þann dag allan til myrks. Þjálfi var allra manna
- 35 fōt-hvatastr; hann bar kyl Þōrs, en til vista var eigi gott. Þā er myrkt var orðit, leituðu þeir sēr til nāttstaðar, ok fundu fyrir sēr skāla nakkvarn mjōk mikinn, vāru dyrr ā ęnda, ok jafn-breiðar skālanum; þar leituðu þeir sēr nātt-bōls. En of miðja nātt varð land-skjālfti mikill, gekk jōrðin
- 40 undir þeim skykkjum, ok skalf hūsit. Þā stōð Þōrr upp, ok hēt ā lagsmenn sīna; ok leituðusk fyrir, ok fundu af-hūs til hęgri handar i miðjum skālanum, ok gengu þannig; settisk Þōrr í dyrrin, en ęnnur þau vāru innar frā honum, ok vāru þau hrædd, en Þōrr helt hamarskaptinu, ok hugði at vęrja sik; þā heyrðu þau ym mikinn ok gný. En er kom at

leitaði Skrýmir þeim náttstaðar undir eik nakkvarri mikilli.

65 Þá mælti Skrýmir til Þörs at hann vill leggjask niðr at sofa; ‘en þér takið nest-baggann, ok búið til nátt-verðar yðr.’ Því næst sofnar Skrýmir, ok hraut fast; en Þörr tók nest-baggann ok skal leysa; en svá er at sęgja, sem ū-trúligt mun þykkja, at engi knüt fekk hann leyst, ok engi álar-

70 ęndann hreyft, svá at þá væri lausari en áðr. Ok er hann sēr at þetta verk mǎ eigi nýtask, þá varð hann reiðr, greip þá hamarinn Mjöllni tveim höndum, ok steig fram oðrum fœti at þar er Skrýmir lǎ, ok lýstr ī hofuð honum; en Skrýmir vaknar, ok spyr hvárt laufs-blað nakkvat felli ī

75 hofuð honum, eða hvárt þeir hefði þá matazk, ok sē bünir til rekkna. Þörr sęgir at þeir munu þá sofa ganga. Ganga þau þá undir aðra eik. Er þat þér satt at sęgja, at ekki var þá öttalaust at sofa. En at miðri nátt þá heyrir Þörr at Skrýmir hrýtr, ok söfr fast, svá at dunar ī skōginum. Þá

80 stęndr hann upp, ok gęngr til hans, reiðir hamarinn titt ok hart, ok lýstr ofan ī miðjan hvirfil honum; hann kęnnir at hamars-muðrinn sökkr djúpt ī hofuðit. En ī því bili vaknar Skrýmir, ok mælti: ‘hvat er nū? fell akarn nakkvat ī hofuð mēr? eða hvat er titt um þik, Þörr?’ En Þörr gekk aptr

85 skyndiliga, ok svarar at hann var þá nývaknaðr, sagði at þá var mið nátt, ok enn væri mǎl at sofa. Þá hugsaði Þörr þat, ef hann kvæmi svá ī fœri at slǎ hann it þriðja högg, at aldri skyldi hann sjǎ sik sīðan; liggr nū ok gætir ef Skrýmir sofnaði fast. En litlu fyrir dagan þá heyrir hann at Skrýmir

90 mun sofnat hafa; stęndr þá upp, ok hleypr at honum, reiðir þá hamarinn af ollu afli ok lýstr ā þunn-vangann þann er upp vissi; sökkr þá hamarrinn upp at skaptinu. En Skrýmir sęttisk upp, ok strauk of vangann, ok mælti: ‘hvárt munu fuglar nakkvarir sitja ī trēnu yfir mēr? mik grunaði,

95 er ek vaknaða, at tros nakkvat af kvistunum felli ī hofuð mēr; hvárt vakir þū, Þörr? Mǎl mun vera upp at standa ok klæðask, en ekki eigu þér nū langa leið fram til borgarinnar er kōlluð er Ūt-garðr. Heyrt hefī ek at þér hafīð kvisat ī milli yðvar at ek væra ekki litill maðr vęxti, en sjǎ

100 skulu þér þar stœrri męnn, er þér komið ī Ūtgarð. Nū mun ek ráða yðr heil-ræði: lāti þér eigi stōrliga yfir yðr, ekki

munu hirðmenn Útgarða-loka vel þola þvílíkum kǫgur-sveinum kǫpur-yrði; en at ǫðrum kosti hverfið aþtr, ok þann ætla ek yðr þetra af at taka. En ef þēr vilið fram
 105 fara, þā stęfni þēr ī austr, en ek ā nū norðr leið til fjalla þessa er nū munu þēr sjā mega.’ Tękr Skrýmīr nest-baggarm, ok kastar ā bak sēr, ok snýr þvers ā braut ī skǫginn frá þeim, ok er þess eigi getit at æsirnir bæði þā heila hittask.

110 Þōrr fōr fram ā leið ok þeir fēlagar, ok gekk fram til miðs dags; þā sā þeir borg standa ā vǫllum nǫkkurum, ok settu hnakkann ā bak sēr aþtr, āðr þeir fengu sēt yfir upp; ganga til borgarinnar, ok var grind fyri borg-hliðinu, ok lokin aþtr. Þōrr gekk ā grindina, ok fekk eigi upp lokit; en er þeir
 115 þreyttu at komask ī borgina, þā smugu þeir milli spalanna ok kōmu svā inn; sā þā hǫll mikla, ok gengu þannig; var hurðin opin; þā gengu þeir inn, ok sā þar marga menn ā tvā þekki, ok flesta ærit stōra. Því næst koma þeir fyrir konunginn, Útgarðaloka, ok kvǫddu hann, en hann leit seint
 120 til þeira, ok glotti um tǫnn, ok mælti: ‘seint er um langan veg at spyrja tíðinda, eða er annan veg en ek hygg, at þessi svein-stauli sē Ǫkuþōrr? en meiri muntu vera en mēr līzk þū; eða hvat īþrōtta er þat er þēr fēlagar þykkizk vera við būnir? Engi skal hēr vera með oss sā er eigi kunni nakkvars
 125 konar list eða kunnandi um fram flesta menn.’ Þā sęgir sā er sīðast gekk, er Loki heitir: ‘kann ek þā īþrōtt, er ek em al-būinn at reyna, at engi er hēr sā inni er skjōtara skal eta mat sinn en ek.’ Þā svarar Útgarðaloki: ‘īþrōtt er þat, ef þū ęfnir, ok freista skal þā þessar īþrōttar;’ kallaði utar ā
 130 þekkin at sā er Logi heitir skal ganga ā gǫlf fram, ok freista sīn ī mōti Loka. Þā var tękit trog eitt, ok borit inn ā hallargǫlfit, ok fyllt af slātri; sęttisk Loki at ǫðrum ęnda, en Logi at ǫðrum, ok āt hvār-tvęggja sem tíðast, ok mœttusk ī miðju troginu; hafði þā Loki etit slātr alt af beinum, en Logi hafði
 135 ok etit slātr alt ok beinin með, ok svā trogit; ok sýndisk nū ǫllum sem Loki hefði lātit leikinn. Þā spyr Útgarðaloki hvat sā inn ungi maðr kunni leika. En Þjālfi sęgir at hann mun freista at renna skeið nǫkkur við einn-hvern þann er Útgarðaloki fær til. Hann sęgir, Útgarðaloki, at þetta er

140 gōð iþrōtt, ok kallar þess meiri vān at hann sē vel at sēr
 būinn of skjōtleikinn, ef hann skal þessa iþrōtt inna; en þō
 lætr hann skjōtt þessa skulu freista. Stęndr þā upp Ūtgarða-
 loki, ok gęngr ūt, ok var þar gott skeið at renna ęptir slęttum
 velli. Þā kallar Ūtgarðaloki til sīn sveinstaula nakkvarn, er
 145 nefnr er Hugi, ok bað hann renna ī kōpp við Þjālfa. Þā
 taka þeir it fyrsta skeið, ok er Hugi þvī framr at hann
 snýsk aprt ī mōti honum at skeiðs ęnda. Þā mælti Ūtgarða-
 loki: ‘þurfa muntu, Þjālfi, at lęggja þik meir fram, ef þū
 skalt vinna leikinn; en þō er þat satt, at ekki hafa hēr komit
 150 þeir męnn er mēr þykkja fōthvatari en svā.’ Þā taka þeir
 aprt annat skeið, ok þā er Hugi er kominn til skeiðs ęnda,
 ok hann snýsk aprt, þā var langt kōlf-skot til Þjālfa. Þā
 mælti Ūtgarðaloki: ‘vel þykkir mēr Þjālfi renna; en eigi
 trūi ek honum nū at hann vinni leikinn, en nū mun reyna,
 155 er þeir renna it þriðja skeiðit.’ Þā taka þeir ęnn skeið; en
 er Hugi er kominn til skeiðs ęnda ok snýsk aprt, ok er
 Þjālfi eigi þā kominn ā mitt skeiðit; þā sęgja allir at reynt
 er um þenna leik. Þā spyrr Ūtgarðaloki Þōr, hvat þeira
 iþrōtta mun vera er hann muni vilja birta fyrir þeim, svā
 160 miklar sōgur sem męnn hafa gört um stōrvirki hans. Þā
 mælti Þōrr at hęlt vill hann þat taka til, at þreyta drykkju
 við einnhvern mann. Ūtgarðaloki sęgir at þat mā vel vera;
 ok gęngr inn ī hōllina, ok kallar skutil-svein sinn, biðr at
 hann taki vītis-horn þat, er hirðmęnn eru vanir at drekka af.
 165 Þvī næst kōmr fram skutilsveinn með horninu, ok fær Þōr ī
 hōnd. Þā mælti Ūtgarðaloki: ‘af horni þessu þykkir þā
 vel drukkit, ef ī einum drykk gęngr af, en sumir męnn
 drekka af ī tveim drykkjum, en engi er svā lītill drykkju-
 maðr, at eigi gangi af ī þrimr.’ Þōrr lītr ā hornit, ok sýnisk
 170 ekki mikit, ok er þō hęldr langt, en hann er mjōk þyrstr;
 tękr at drekka, ok svelgr allstōrum, ok hyggr at eigi skal
 þurfa at lūta optar at sinni ī hornit. En er hann þraut
 örindit, ok hann laut ōr horninu, ok sēr hvat leið drykkinum,
 ok līzk honum svā, sem all-lītill munr mun vera at nū sē
 175 lægra ī horninu en āðr. Þā mælti Ūtgarðaloki: ‘vel er
 drukkit, ok eigi til mikit; eigi munda-k trūa, ef mēr væri
 sagt frā, at Āsaþōrr mundi eigi meira drykk drekka; en

þō veit ek at þū munt vilja drekka af ī ǫðrum drykk.’
 Þōrr svarar engu, sętr hornit ā munn sēr, ok hyggur nū at
 180 hann skal drekka meira drykk, ok þreytir ā drykkjuna, sem
 honum vannsk til ǫrindi, ok sēr ęnn at stikillinn hornsins
 vill ekki upp svā mjok sem honum līkar; ok er hann tōk
 hornit af munnī sēr ok sēr, līzk honum nū svā, sem minna
 hafi þorrit en ī inu fyrra sinni; er nū gott beranda borð
 185 ā horninu. Þā mælti Ūtgarðaloki: ‘hvat er nū, Þōrr?
 muntu nū eigi sparask til eins drykkjar meira en þēr mun
 hagr ā vera? Svā līzk mēr, ef þū skalt nū drekka af horninu
 inn þriðja drykkinn, sem þessi mun mestr ætlaðr; en ekki
 muntu mega hēr með oss heita svā mikill maðr sem æsir
 190 kalla þik, ef þū gǫrir eigi meira af þēr um aðra leika en mēr
 līzk sem um þenna mun vera.’ Þā varð Þōrr reiðr, sętr
 hornit ā munn sēr, ok drekkur sem ākafligast mā hann, ok
 þreytir sem lengst ā drykkinn; en er hann sā ī hornit, þā
 hafði nū hęlzt nakkvat munr ā fęngizk, ok þā bȳðr hann upp
 195 hornit, ok vill eigi drekka meira. Þā mælti Ūtgarðaloki:
 ‘auð-sēt er nū at māttr þinn er ekki svā mikill sem vēr
 hugðum; en vill-tu freista um fleiri leika? Sjā mā nū, at
 ekki nȳtir þū hēr af.’ Þōrr svarar: ‘freista mā ek ęnn of
 nakkvara leika, en undarliga mundi mēr þykkja, þā er ek var
 200 heima með āsum, ef þvīlīkir drykkir væri svā lītli kallaðir. En
 hvat leik vili þēr nū bjōða mēr?’ Þā mælti Ūtgarðaloki: ‘þat
 gǫra hēr ungir sveinar er lītitt mark mun at þykkja, at hęfja
 upp af jorðu kott minn; en eigi munda-k kunna at mæla
 þvīlīkt við Āsaþōr, ef ek hęfða eigi sēt fyrr at þū ert miklu
 205 minni fyrir þēr en ek hugða.’ Þvī næst hlȳp fram kotttr
 einn grār ā hallargōlfit, ok hęldr mikill; en Þōrr gekk til, ok
 tōk hęndi sinni niðr undir miðjan kviðinn, ok lypti upp, en
 kotttrinn beygði kęnginn, svā sem Þōrr rētti upp hōndina; en
 er Þōrr seildisk svā langt upp sem hann mātti lengst, þā lētti
 210 kotttrinn einum fœti, ok fær Þōrr eigi framit þenna leik. Þā
 mælti Ūtgarðaloki: ‘svā fōr þessi leikr sem mik varði;
 kotttrinn er hęldr mikill, en Þōrr er lāgr ok lītill hjā stōr-
 męnni þvī sem hēr er með oss.’ Þā mælti Þōrr: ‘svā lītinn
 sem pēr kallið mik, þā gangi nū til einnhvęrr, ok fāisk við
 215 mik; nū em ek reiðr.’ Þā svarar Ūtgarðaloki, ok litask um

ā þekkingu, ok mælti: ‘eigi sē ek þann mann hēr inni, er
 eigi mun līttil-ræði ī þykkja at fāsk við þik;’ ok þenn mælti
 hann: ‘sjām fyrst, kalli mēr hingat kęrlinguna, fōstru mīna
 Elli, ok fāisk Þōrr við hana, ef hann vill; fęlt hęfir hon þā
 220 męnn er mēr hafa litizk eigi ū-stęrkligri en Þōrr er.’ Þvī
 næst gekk ī hōllina kęrling ein gōmul. Þā mælti Ūtgar-
 ðaloki, at hon skal taka fang við Āsaþōr. Ekki er langt um.
 at gōra: svā fōr fang þat at þvī harðara er Þōrr knūðisk at
 fanginu, þvī fastara stōð hon; þā tōk kęrling at leita til
 225 þragða, ok varð Þōrr þā lauss ā fōtum, ok vāru þær svip-
 tingar all-harðar, ok eigi lęngi āðr en Þōrr fell ā knē oðrum
 fœti. Þā gekk til Ūtgarðaloki, bað þau hætta fanginu, ok
 sagði svā, at Þōrr mundi eigi þurfa at bjōða fleirum mōnnum
 fang ī hans hōll; var þā ok liðit ā nātt, vīsaði Ūtgarðaloki
 230 Þōr ok þeim fēlogum til sætis, ok dveljask þar nātt-langt ī
 gōðum fagnaði.

En at morgni, þegar dagaði, stęndr Þōrr upp ok þeir
 fēlagar, klæða sik, ok eru bünir braut at ganga. Þā kom
 þar Ūtgarðaloki, ok lēt sętja þeim borð; skorti þā eigi
 235 gōðan fagnað, mat ok drykk. En er þeir hafa matazk, þā
 snūask þeir til fęrðar. Ūtgarðaloki fylgir þeim ūt, gęngr
 með þeim braut ōr borginni; en at skilnaði þā mælti Ūtgar-
 ðaloki til Þōrs, ok spyrr hvernig honum þykkir fęrð sīn
 orðin, eða hvārt hann hęfir hitt rīkara mann nakkvarn en
 240 sik. Þōrr svarar at eigi mun hann þat sęgja, at eigi hafi
 hann mikla ū-sœmð farit ī þeira við-skiptum; ‘en þō veit
 ek at þēr munuð kalla mik lītinn mann fyrir mēr, ok uni ek
 þvī illa.’ Þā mælti Ūtgarðaloki: ‘nū skal sęgja þēr it sanna,
 er þū ert ūt kominn ōr borginni—ok ef ek lifi ok mega-k
 245 rāða, þā skaltu aldri optar ī hana koma; ok þat veit trūa
 mīn, at aldri hęfðir þū ī hana komit, ef ek hęfða vitat āðr at
 þū hęfðir svā mikinn krappt með þēr, ok þū hafðir svā nær
 haft oss mikilli ū-fœru. En sjōn-hverfingar hęfi ek gōrt þēr,
 svā at fyrsta sinn, er ek fann þik ā skōginum, kom ek til
 250 fundar við yðr; ok þā er þū skyldir leysa nestbaggann, þā
 hafða-k bundit með gres-jārni, en þū fannt eigi hvar upp
 skyldi lūka. En þvī næst laust þū mik með hamrinum þrjū
 hōgg, ok var it fyrsta minst, ok var þō svā mikit, at mēr

mundi endask til bana, ef ā hefði komit; en þar er þū sátt
 255 hjā holl minni set-berg, ok þar sátt-u ofan ī þrjā dala fer-
 skeytta ok einn djūpastan, þat vāru hamarspor þin; setber-
 ginu brā ek fyrir hoggin en eigi sátt þū þat. Svā var ok of
 leikana, er þēr þreyttuð við hirðmenn mīna. Þā var þat it
 fyrsta, er Loki görði; hann var mjök soltinn, ok āt titt; en
 260 sā er Logi hēt, þat var villi-eldr, ok brēndi hann eigi seinna
 slātrit en trogit. En er Þjālfi þreytti rāsina við þann er
 Hugi hēt, þat var hugi minn, ok var Þjālfa eigi vænt at
 þreyta skjōt-fœri við hann. En er þū drakkt af horninu, ok
 þōtti þēr seint līða,—en þat veit trūa mīn, at þā varð þat
 265 undr, er ek munda eigi trūa at vera mætti; annarr endir
 hornsins var ūt ī hafi, en þat sattu eigi; en nū, er þū kömr
 til sævarins, þā mun-tu sjā mega, hvern þurð þū hefir drukkit
 ā sænum.’ Þat eru nū fjōrur kallaðar. Ok ęnn mælti hann:
 ‘eigi þōtti mēr hitt minna vera vert, er þū lyptir upp ket-
 270 tinum, ok þēr satt at sęgja, þā hræddusk allir þeir er sā,
 er þū lyptir af jorðu einum fœtinum; en sā kōtr var eigi
 sem þēr sýndisk; þat var Miðgarðs-ormr, er liggr um lōnd
 ęll, ok vannsk honum varliga lęngðin til, at jorðina tœki
 sporðr ok hōfuð; ok svā langt seildisk þū upp at skamt var
 275 þā til himins. En hitt var ok mikit undr um fangit, er þū
 fekkzk við ęlli; fyrir þvī at engi hefir sā orðit, ok engi
 mun verða, ef svā gamall er at ęlli bīðr, at eigi komi ęllin
 ęllum til falls. Ok er nū þat sátt at sęgja, at vēr munum
 skiljask, ok mun þā bętr hvārratvęggju handar at þēr komið
 280 eigi optar mik at hitta; ek mun ęnn annat sinn vęrja borg
 mīna með þvīlikum vēlum eða oðrum, svā at ekki vald munu
 þēr ā mēr fā.’ En er Þōrr heyrði þessa tōlu, greip hann til
 hamarsins, ok bregðr ā lopt; en er hann skal fram reiða, þā
 sēr hann þar hvegi Ūtgarðaloka, ok þā snýsk hann aptr til
 285 borgarinnar, ok ætlask þā fyrir at brjōta borgina; þā sēr
 hann þar vōllu vīða ok fagra, en enga borg. Snýsk hann
 þā aptr, ok fęrr leið sina, til þess er hann kom aptr ī Þrūð-
 vanga.

Chapter 8

Balder

Annarr sonr Óðins er Baldr, ok er frá honum gott at
segja: hann er þeztr, ok hann lofa allir. Hann er svā fagr
ā-litum ok bjartr svā at lȳsir af honum; ok eitt gras er svā
hvītitt at jafnat er til Baldrs brār, þat er allra grasa hvītast;
5 ok þar ęptir mǣttu marka hans fęgrð, bæði ā hār ok ā líki;
hann er vitrastr āsanna, ok fęgrstr taliðr ok líknsamastr. En
sū nǣttūra fylgir honum at engi mā haldask dōmr hans.
Hann býr þar sem heitir Breiða-blik, þat er ā himni; ī þeim
stað mā ekki vera ū-hreint, svā sem hēr sęgir:

10 Breiðablik heita, þar er Baldr hęfir
sēr of gōrva sali;
ī þvī landi er ek liggja veit
fæsta feikn-stafi.

Chapter 9

The Death of Balder

Þat er upphaf þessar sögu, at Baldr inn gōða dreymði drauma stōra ok hættliga um líf sitt. En er hann sagði āsunum draumana, þā bāru þeir saman rād sīn, ok var þat gört at beiða griða Baldri fyrir alls konar hāska; ok Frigg

5 tōk swardaga til þess, at eira skyldu Baldri eldr ok vatn, jārñ ok alls konar mālmr, steinar, jorðin, viðirnir, sōttirnar, dýrin, fuglarnir, eitr, ormar. En er þetta var gört ok vitat, þā var þat skemtun Baldrs ok āsanna at hann skyldi standa upp ā þingum, en allir aðrir skyldu sumir skjōta ā hann, sumir

10 hōggva til, sumir þerja grjōti. En hvat sem at var gört, sakaði hann ekki, ok þōtti þetta ۆllum mikill frami. En er þetta sā Loki Laufeyjar-son, þā líkaði honum illa er Baldr sakaði ekki. Hann gekk til Fen-salar til Friggjar, ok brā sēr ī konu líki; þā spyrr Frigg ef sū kona vissi hvat āsir

15 hōfðusk at ā þinginu. Hon sagði at allir skutu at Baldri, ok þat, at hann sakaði ekki. Þā mælti Frigg: ‘eigi munu vāpn eða viðir granda Baldri; eiða hefī ek þegit af ۆllum þeim.’ Þā spyrr konan: ‘hafa allir hlutir eiða unnit at eira Baldri?’ Þā svarar Frigg: ‘vex viðar-teinungr einn fyrir

20 vestan Val-hōll; sā er Mistilteinn kallaðr; sā þōtti mēr ungr at kręfja eiðsins.’ Þvī næst hvarf konan ā braut; en Loki tōk Mistiltein ok sleit upp, ok gekk til þings. En Hōðr stōð utarlīga ī mannhringinum, þvī at hann var blindr. Þā mælti Loki við hann: ‘hvī skýtr þū ekki at Baldri?’ Hann svarar:

25 ‘þvī at ek sē eigi, hvar Baldr er, ok þat annat, at ek em

vapnlauss.’ Þá mælti Loki: ‘gör-ðu þō ī líking annarra,
 manna, ok veit Baldri sœmð sem aðrir mœnn; ek mun vīsa
 þēr til, hvar hann stœndr; skjōt at honum vœndi þessum.’
 Hōðr tōk Mistiltein, ok skaut at Baldri at tilvīsun Loka;
 30 flaug skotit ī gegnum hann, ok fell hann dauðr til jarðar; ok
 hēfir þat mest ū-happ verit unnit með goðum ok mōnnum.
 Þā er Baldr var fallinn, þā fellusk ōllum āsum orð-tōk, ok
 svā hēndr at taka til hans; ok sā hvēr til annars, ok vāru
 allir með einum hug til þess er unnit hafði verkit; en engi
 35 mātti hēfna: þar var svā mikill griða-staðr. En þā er
 æsirnir freistuðu at mæla, þā var hitt þō fyrr, at grātrinn
 kom upp, svā at engi mātti ōðrum sēgja með orðunum frā
 sīnum harmi. En Ōðinn bar þeim mun vērst þenna skaða,
 sem hann kunni mesta skyn, hvērsu mikil af-taka ok missa
 40 āsunum var ī frā-falli Baldrs. En er goðin vitkuðusk, þā
 mælti Frigg ok spurði, hvēr sā væri með āsum, er eignask
 vildi allar āstir hennar ok hylli, ok vili hann rīða ā hēl-veg
 ok freista ef hann fāi fundit Baldr, ok bjōða Hēlju ūt-laun,
 ef hon vill lāta fara Baldr heim ī Ās-garð. En sā er nēfnr
 45 Hērmōðr inn hvati, sonr Ōðins, er til þeirar farar varð. Þā
 var tēkinn Sleipnir, hestr Ōðins, ok leiddr fram, ok steig
 Hērmōðr ā þann hest, ok hleypði braut.

En æsirnir tōku līk Baldrs ok fluttu til sævar. Hring-
 horni hēt skip Baldrs, hann var allra skipa mestr; hann
 50 vildu goðin fram sētja, ok göra þar ā bāl-fōr Baldrs; en
 skipit gekk hvērgi fram. Þā var sēt ī Jōtunheima ēptir
 gýgi þeiri er Hyrrokin hēt; en er hon kom, ok reið vargi,
 ok hafði hōgg-orm at taumum, þā hljōp hon af hestinum,
 en Ōðinn kallaði til ber-sērki fjōra at gæta hestsins, ok fengu
 55 þeir eigi haldit, nema þeir fēldi hann. Þā gekk Hyrrokin ā
 fram-stafn nōkkvans, ok hratt fram ī fyrsta við-bragði, svā
 at eldr hraut ōr hlunnunum, ok lōnd ōll skulfu. Þā varð
 Þōrr reiðr, ok greip hamarinn, ok mundi þā brjōta hōfuð
 hennar, āðr en goðin ōll bāðu hēnni friðar. Þā var borit
 60 ūt ā skipit līk Baldrs; ok er þat sā kona hans, Nanna, Neps
 dōttir, þā sprakk hon af harmi, ok dō; var hon borin ā
 bālit, ok slēgit ī eldi. Þā stōð Þōrr at, ok vīgði bālit með
 Mjōllni; en fyrir fōtum hans rann dvergr nakkvarr, sā er

Litr nefndr; en Þórr spyrndi fœti sínum á hann, ok hratt
 65 honum í eldinn, ok brann hann. En at þessi brænnu sötti
 margs konar þjóð: fyrst at segja frá Óðni, at með honum
 fór Frigg ok valkyrjur ok hrafnar hans; en Freyr ok í kerru
 með gælti þeim er Gullin-bursti heitir eða Slíðrug-tanni; en
 Heimdallr reið hesti þeim er Gull-toppr heitir; en Freyja
 70 kottum sínum. Þar kömr ok mikit fólk hrímþursa, ok berg-
 risar. Óðinn lagði á bálit gullhring þann er Draupnir
 heitir; honum fylgði síðan sú náttúra, at hina niundu hverja
 nátt drupu af honum átta gullhringar jafn-höfgir. Hestr
 Baldrs var leiddr á bálit með ǫllu reiði.

75 En þat er at segja frá Hærmóði, at hann reið niu nætr
 dökkva dala ok djúpa, svá at hann sá ekki, fyrr en hann
 kom til árinna Gjallar, ok reið á Gjallar-brúna; hon er
 þokð lýsi-gulli. Móðguðr er nefnd mætr sú er gætir brúar-
 innar; hon spurði hann at nafni eða ætt, ok sagði at hinn
 80 fyrra dag riðu um brúna fimm fylki dauðra manna; ‘en eigi
 dynr brúin minnr undir einum þær, ok eigi hęfir þú lit dauðra
 manna; hví ríðr þú hér á hęlveg?’ Hann svarar at ‘ek
 skal ríða til hęljar at leita Baldrs, eða hvárt hęfir þú nakkvat
 sēt Baldr á hęlvegi?’ En hon sagði at Baldr hafði þar
 85 riðit um Gjallarbrú; ‘en niðr ok norðr liggr hęlvegr.’ Þá
 reið Hærmóðr þar til er hann kom at hęl-grindum; þá steig
 hann af hestinum, ok gyrði hann fast, steig upp, ok keyrði
 hann sporum, en hestrinn hljöp svá hart, ok yfir grindina, at
 hann kom hvergi nær. Þá reið Hærmóðr heim til hallar-
 90 innar, ok steig af hesti, gekk inn í hǫllina, sá þar sitja í
 ǫndvegi Baldr, bróður sinn; ok dvalðisk Hærmóðr þar um
 náttina. En at morgni þá beiddisk Hærmóðr af Hęlju at
 Baldr skyldi ríða heim með honum, ok sagði hversu mikill
 grátr var með ásum. En Hęl sagði at þat skyldi svá reyna,
 95 hvárt Baldr var svá ást-sæll sem sagt er; ‘ok ef allir hlutir í
 heiminum, kykvir ok dauðir, gráta hann, þá skal hann fara
 til ása aptr, en haldask með Hęlju, ef nakkvarr mællr við,
 eða vill eigi gráta.’ Þá stóð Hærmóðr upp, en Baldr leiðir
 hann út ór hǫllinni, ok tók hringinn Draupni, ok sęndi Óðni
 100 til minja, en Nanna sęndi Frigg ripti ok ęnn fleiri gjafar,
 Fullu fingr-gull. Þá reið Hærmóðr aptr leið sína, ok kom í

Ásgarð, ok sagði ǫll tíðindi þau er hann hafði sēt ok heyrtr.

Því næst sendu æsir um allan heim örind-reka, at biðja
 at Baldr væri grátinn ór hełju; en allir görðu þat, menninir,
 105 ok kykvendin, ok jörðin, ok steinarnir, ok trē, ok allr málmr;
 svā sem þū munt sēt hafa, at þessir hlutir grāta, þā er þeir
 koma ór frosti ok ī hita. Þā er sendi-menn fóru heim, ok
 hǫfðu vel rekit sīn örindi, finna þeir ī hełli nokkurum hvar
 gýgr sat; hon nefndisk Þökk. Þeir biðja hana grāta Baldr
 110 ór hełju. Hon svarar:

‘Þökk mun grāta þurru tārur
 Baldrs bālfarar;
 kyks nē dauðs naut-k-a-k karls sonar;
 haldi Heł því es hefir!’

115 En þess geta menn, at þar hafi verit Loki Laufeyjar-son,
 er flest hefir ilt gört með āsum.

Chapter 10

Hēðinn and Hogni

Konungr sá er Hogni er nefndr átti dóttur, er Hildr hēt. Hana tók at her-fangi konungr sá er Hēðinn hēt, Hjarrandason. Þá var Hogni konungr farinn í konunga-stefnu; en er hann spurði at herjat var í ríki hans, ok döttir hans var í
5 braut tækin, þá fór hann með sínu liði at leita Hēðins, ok spurði til hans at Hēðinn hafði siglt norðr með landi. Þá er Hogni konungr kom í Noreg, spurði hann at Hēðinn hafði siglt vestr um haf. Þá siglir Hogni eftir honum allt til Orkn-eyja; ok er hann kom þar sem heitir Hā-ey, þá
10 var þar fyrir Hēðinn með lið sitt. Þá fór Hildr á fund föður síns, ok bauð honum men at sætt af hendi Hēðins, en í öðru orði sagði hon at Hēðinn væri búinn at berjask, ok ætti Hogni af honum engrar vægðar vān. Hogni svārar stirt dóttur sinni; en er hon hitti Hēðin, sagði hon honum, at
15 Hogni vildi enga sætt, ok bað hann būask til orrostu, ok svā göra þeir hvārir-tveggju, ganga upp ā eyna, ok fylkja liðinu. Þá kallar Hēðinn ā Hogna, māg sinn, ok bauð honum sætt ok mikit gull at bötum. Þā svarar Hogni: ‘of sīð bauzt-u þetta, ef þū vill sættask, þvī at nū hefi ek
20 dręgit Dāins-leif, er dvergarnir gōrðu, er manns bani skal verða, hvęrt sinn er þert er, ok aldri bilar í hōggvi, ok ekki sār grœr, ef þar skeinisk af.’ Þā svarar Hēðinn: ‘sverði hœlir þū þar, en eigi sigri; þat kalla ek gott hvęrt er drōttinholt er.’ Þā hōfu þeir orrostu þā er Hjaðninga-vīg er kallat,
25 ok bōrðusk þann dag allan, ok at kveldi fóru konungar til

skipa. En Hildir gekk of náttina til valsins, ok vakði upp með fjölkyngi alla þá er dauðir vāru; ok annan dag gengu konungarnir ā vīg-völlinn ok þorðusk, ok svā allir þeir er fellu hinn fyrra daginn. Fōr svā sū orrosta hvern dag ęptir
30 annan, at allir þeir er fellu, ok ęll vāpn þau er lāgu ā vīgvelli, ok svā hlīfar, urðu at grjōti. En er dagaði, stōðu upp allir dauðir męnn, ok þorðusk, ok ęll vāpn vāru þā ný. Svā er sagt ī kvæðum, at Hjaðningar skulu svā bīða ragna-rōkrs.

Chapter 11

The Death of Olaf Tryggvason

Sveinn konungr tjūgu-skegg ātti Sigrīði hina stōr-rāðu. Sigrīðr var hinn mesti ū-vinr Ōlāfs konungs Tryggva-sonar; ok fann þat til saka at Ōlāfr konungr hafði slitit einka-mālum við hana, ok lostit hana ī and-lit. Hon ęggjaði mjök Svein
5 konung til at halda orrostu við Ōlāf konung Tryggvason, ok kom hon svā sīnum for-þolum at Sveinn konungr var full-kominn at göra þetta rāð. Ok snimma um vārit sęndi Sveinn konungr menn austr til Svī-þjóðar ā fund Ōlāfs konungs Svīa-konungs, māgs sīns, ok Eirīks jarls; ok lēt sęgia
10 þeim at Ōlāfr, Noregs konungr, hafði leiðangr ūti, ok ætlaði at fara um sumarit til Vind-lands. Fylgði þat orð-sęnding Dana-konungs, at þeir Svīakonungr ok Eirīkr jarl skyldi hęr ūti hafa, ok fara til mōts við Svein konung, skyldu þeir þā allir samt lęggja til orrostu við Ōlāf konung Tryggva-
15 son. En Ōlāfr Svīakonungr ok Eirīkr jarl vāru þessar fęrðar al-būnir, ok drōgu þā saman skipa-hęr mikinn af Svīa-vełdi, fęru þvī liði suðr til Dan-markar ok kvāmu þar svā, at Ōlāfr konungr Tryggvason hafði āðr austr siglt. Þeir Svīakonungr ok Eirīkr jarl heldu til fundar við Danakonung,
20 ok hōfðu þā allir saman ū-grynni hęrs.

Sveinn konungr, þā er hann hafði sęnt ęptir hęrinum, þā sęndi hann Sigvalda jarl til Vindlands at njōsna um fęrð Ōlāfs konungs Tryggvasonar, ok gildra svā til, at fundr þeira Sveins konungs mætti verða. Fęrr þā Sigvaldi jarl
25 leið sīna, ok kom fram ā Vindlandi, fōr til Jōmsborgar, ok

síðan á fund Óláfs konungs Tryggvasonar. Váru þar mikil vináttu-mál þeira á meðal, kom jarl sēr í hinn mesta kærleik við Óláf konung. Ástríðr kona jarls, dóttir Burizleifs konungs, var vinr mikill Óláfs konungs, ok var þat mjök af hinum
 30 fyrrum tengðum, er Ólafr konungr hafði átt Geiru, systur hennar. Sigvaldi jarl var maðr vitr ok ráðugr; en er hann kom sēr í ráða-gærd við Óláf konung, þá dvalði hann mjök ferdina hans austan at sigla, ok fann til þess mjök ýmsa hluti. En lið Óláfs konungs lét geysi illa, ok váru menn mjök
 35 heim-fúsir, er þeir lágu albúnir, en veðr byr-væn. Sigvaldi jarl fekk njösn leyniliga af Danmörk, at þá var austan kominn herra Svíakonungs, ok Eiríkr jarl hafði þá ok búinn sinn her, ok þeir höfðingjarnir mundu þá koma austr undir Vindland, ok þeir höfðu á kveðit, at þeir mundu bíða Óláfs konungs
 40 við ey þá er Svölðr heitir, svá þat, at jarl skyldi svá til stilla at þeir mætti þar finna Óláf konung.

Þá kom pati nakkvarr til Vindlands, at Sveinn Dana-konungr hefði her úti, ok görðisk brátt sá kurr, at Sveinn Danakonungr mundi vilja finna Óláf konung. En Sigvaldi
 45 jarl segir konungi: ‘ekki er þat ráð Sveins konungs at leggja til bardaga við þik með Dana-her einn saman, svá mikinn her sem þér hafið. En ef yðr er nakkvarr grunr á því, at ú-friðr muni fyrir, þá skal ek fylgja yðr með mínu liði, ok þótti þat styrkr vera fyrr, hvar sem Jöms-víkingar fylgðu höfðingjum; mun ek fá þér ellifu skip vel skipuð.’
 50 Konungr játti þessu. Var þá lítit veðr ok hag-stöett; lét konungr þá leysa flotann, ok blása til brott-lögu. Drögu menn þá segl sín, ok gengu meira smá-skipin öll, ok sigldu þau undan á haf út. En jarl sigldi nær konungs-skipinu,
 55 ok kallaði til þeira, bað konung sigla eftir sēr: ‘mér er kunnast,’ segir hann, ‘hvar djúpast er um eyja-sundin, en þér munuð þess þurfa með þau in störu skipin.’ Sigldi þá jarl fyrir með sínum skipum. Hann hafði ellifu skip, en konungr sigldi eftir honum með sínum störu-skipum,
 60 hafði hann þar ok ellifu skip, en allr annarr herrinn sigldi út á hafit. En er Sigvaldi jarl sigldi utan at Svölðr, þá röri á möti þeim skúta ein. Þeir segja jarli at herra Dana-konungs lá þar í höfninni fyrir þeim. Þá lét jarl hlaða

seglunum, ok rōa þeir inn undir eya.

65 Sveinn Danakonungr ok Ólāfr Svīakonungr ok Eirīkr
jarl vāru þar þā með allan hęr sinn; þā var fagrt veðr
ok bjart sōl-skin. Gengu þeir nū upp ā hōlminn allir
hōfðingjar með miklar sveitir manna, ok sā er skipin sigldu
ūt ā hafit mjōk mōrg saman. Ok nū sjā þeir hvar siglir
70 eitt mikit skip ok glæsiligt; þā mæltu bāðir konungarnir:
'þetta er mikit skip ok ākafliga fagrt, þetta mun vera Ormrinn
langi.' Eirīkr jarl svarar ok sęgir: 'ekki er þetta Ormr hinn
langi.' Ok svā var sem hann sagði; þetta skip ātti Eindriði
af Gimsum. Lītlu sīðar sā þeir hvar annat skip sigldi miklu
75 meira en hit fyrra. Þā mælti Sveinn konungr: 'hræddr er
Ólāfr Tryggvason nū, eigi þorir hann at sigla með hōfuðin
ā skipi sīnu.' Þā sęgir Eirīkr jarl: 'ekki er þetta konungs
skip, ķenni ek þetta skip ok seglit, þvī at stafat er seglit, þat
ā Erlingr Skjālgsson; lātum sigla þā, bętra er oss skarð ok
80 missa ī flota Ólāfs konungs en þetta skip þar svā būit.' En
stundu sīðar sā þeir ok ķendu skip Sigvalda jarls, ok viku
þan þannig at hōlmanum. Þā sā þeir hvar sigldu þrjú skip,
ok var eitt mikit skip. Mælti þā Sveinn konungr, biðr þā
ganga til skipa sinna, sęgir at þar fęrr Ormrinn langi. Eirīkr
85 jarl mælti: 'mōrg hafa þeir önnur stōr skip ok glæsilig en
Orm hinn langa, bīðum ęnn.' Þā mæltu mjōk margir męnn:
'eigi vill Eirīkr jarl nū bęrjask, ok hęfna fōður sīns; þetta
er skōmm mikil, svā at spyrjask mun um ۆll lōnd, ef vēr
liggjum hēr með jafn-miklu liði, en Ólāfr konungr sigli ā
90 hafit út hēr hjā oss sjālfum.' En er þeir hōfðu þetta talat
um hrīð, þā sā þeir hvar sigldu fjogur skip, ok eitt af
þeim var dręki all-mikill ok mjōk gull-būinn. Þā stōð upp
Sveinn konungr, ok mælti: 'hātt mun Ormrinn bera mik ī
kveld, honum skal ek stýra.' Þā mæltu margir, at Ormrinn
95 var furðu mikit skip ok frītt, ok rausn mikil at lāta gōra
slīkt skip. Þā mælti Eirīkr jarl, svā at nakkvarir męnn
heyrðu: 'þōtt Ólāfr konungr hęfði ekki meira skip en þetta,
þā mundi Sveinn konungr þat aldri fā af honum með einn
saman Danahęr.' Dreif þā fōlkit til skipanna, ok rāku af
100 tjōldin, ok ætluðu at būask skjōtliga. En er hōfðingjar rōeddu
þetta milli sīn, sem nū er sagt, þā sā þeir, hvar sigldu þrjú

skip all-mikil, ok fjórða síðast, ok var þat Ormrinn langi. En þau hin störu skip, er aðr höfðu siglt, ok þeir hugðu at Ormrinn væri, þat var hit fyrra Traninn, en hit síðara
 105 Ormrinn skammi. En þā er þeir sā Orminn langa, kęndu allir, ok mælti þā engi ī mōt, at þar mundi sigla Ōlāfr Tryggvason; gengu þā til skipanna, ok skipuðu til at-
 lōgunnar. Vāru þat einkamāl þeira höfðingja, Sveins konungs, Ōlāfs konungs, Eirīks jarls, at sinn þriðjung Noregs skyldi
 110 eignask hverr þeira, ef þeir fęldi Ōlāf konung Tryggvason; en sā þeira höfðingja er fyrst gengi ā Orminn, skyldi eignask alt þat hlut-skipti er þar fengisk, ok hverr þeira þau skip er sjālfr hryði. Eirīkr jarl hafði barða einn geysi mikinn, er hann var vanr at hafa ī viking; þar var skęgg ā ofan-
 115 verðu barðinu hvārutveggja, en niðr frā jārnspong þykk ok svā breið sem barðit, ok tōk alt ī sē ofan.

Þā er þeir Sigvaldi jarl röru inn undir hōlminn, þā sā þat þeir Þorkęll dyðrill af Trananum ok aðrir skip-stjōrn-
 ar-męnn, þeir er með honum fōru, at jarl snōri skipum
 120 undir hōlmann; þā hlōðu þeir ok seglum, ok röru ęptir honum, ok kōlluðu til þeira, spurðu, hvī þeir fōru svā. Jarl sęgir, at hann vill bīða Ōlāfs konungs: ‘ok er meiri vān at ūfriðr sē fyrir oss.’ Lētu þeir þā fljōta skipin, þar til er Þorkęll neþja kom með Orminn skamma, ok þau þrjú skip
 125 er honum fylgðu. Ok vāru þeim sōgð hin sōmu tīðindi; hlōðu þeir þā ok sīnum seglum, ok lētu fljōta, ok biðu Ōlāfs konungs. En þā er konungrinn sigldi innan at hōlmanum, þā röri allr hęrrinn ūt ā sundit fyrir þā. En er þeir sā þat, þa bāðu þeir konunginn sigla leið sīna, en
 130 lęggja eigi til orrostu við svā mikinn hęr. Konungr svarar hātt, ok stōð upp ī lyptingunni: ‘lāti ofan seglit, ekki skulu mīnir męnn hyggja ā flōtta, ek hęfi aldri flýit ī orrostu, rāði Guð fyrir lífi mīnu, en aldri mun ek ā flōtta lęggja.’ Var svā gōrt sem konungr mælti.

135 Ōlāfr konungr lēt blāsa til sam-lōgu ۆllum skipum sīnum. Var konungs skip ī miðju liði, en þar ā annat borð Ormrinn skammi, en ā annat borð Traninn. En þā er þeir tōku at tęngja stafna ā Orminum langa ok Orminum skamma, ok er konungr sā þat, kallaði hann hātt, bað þā lęggja

140 fram þæt hit mikla skipit, ok lāta þat eigi aptast vera allra
 skipa ī hērinum. Þā svarar Ūlfr hinn rauði: ‘ef Orminn
 skal þvī lēngra fram lēggja, sem hann er lēngri en ǫnnur
 skip, þā mun ā-vint verða um sǫxin ī dag.’ Konungr sēgir:
 ‘eigi vissa ek at ek ætta stafnbūann bæði rauðan ok ragan.’
 145 Ūlfr mælti: ‘vēr þū eigi meir baki lyptingina en ek mun
 stafninn.’ Konungr helt ā boga, ok lagði ǫr ā strēng, ok
 snōri at Ūlfi. Ūlfr mælti: ‘skjōt annan veg, konungr ī þannig
 sem meiri er þǫrfin; þēr vinn ek þat er ek vinn.’

Ōlāfr konungr stōð ī lyptingu ā Orminum, bar hann hätt
 150 mjök; hann hafði gyltan skjöld ok gull-roðinn hjālm; var
 hann auð-kēndr frā ǫðrum mǫnnum: hann hafði rauðan
 kyrtil stuttan utan yfir brynju. En er Ōlāfr konungr sā at
 riðluðusk flotarnir, ok upp vāru sett mērki fyrir hǫfðingjum,
 þā spyrr hann: ‘hvēr er hǫfðingi fyrir liði þvī er gegnt
 155 oss er?’ Honum var sagt at þar var Sveinn konungr
 tjūguskēgg með Danahēr. Konungr svarar: ‘ekki hræðumk
 vēr bleyður þær, engi er hugr ī Dǫnum. En hvēr hǫfðingi
 fylgir þeim mērkjum er þar eru út īfrā ā hœgra veg?’ Honum
 var sagt at þar var Ōlāfr konungr með Svīa-hēr. Ōlāfr
 160 konungr sēgir: ‘bētra væri Svīum heima at sleikja um blōt-
 bolla sīna en ganga ā Orminn undir vāpn yður. En hvērir
 eigu þau hin stōru skip, er þar liggja út ā bak-borða Dǫnum?’
 ‘Þar er,’ sēgja þeir ‘Eirīkr jarl Hākonar-son.’ Þā svaraði
 Ōlāfr konungr: ‘hann mun þykkjask eiga við oss skapligan
 165 fund, ok oss er vān snarpligrar orrostu af þvī liði; þeir eru
 Norð-mēnn, sem vēr erum.’

Sīðan greiða konungar at-rōðr. Lagði Sveinn konungr
 sitt skip mōti Orminum langa, en Ōlāfr konungr Scenski
 lagði út frā, ok stakk stǫfnum at yzta skipi Ōlāfs konungs
 170 Tryggvasonar, en ǫðrum megin Eirīkr jarl. Tōksk þar þā
 hǫrð orrosta. Sigvaldi jarl lēt skotta við sīn skip, ok lagði
 ekki til orrostu.

Þessi orrosta var hin snarpasta ok all-mann-skœð. Fram-
 byggjar ā Orminum langa ok Orminum skamma ok Trananum
 175 fœrðu akkeri ok stafn-ljā ī skip Sveins konungs, en āttu
 vāpnin at bera niðr undir fœtr sēr; hruðu þeir ǫll þau skip
 er þeir fengu haldit. En konungrinn Sveinn ok þat lið er

undan komsk flýði á önnur skip, ok þar næst lögðu þeir
frá ör skot-máli. Ok fór þessi herra svá sem gat Óláfr
180 konungr Tryggvason. Þá lagði þar at í staðinn Óláfr
Sviakonungr; ok þegar er þeir koma nær störskipum, þá
fór þeim sem hinum, at þeir létu lið mikit ok sum skip sîn,
ok lögðu frá við svá búið. En Eiríkr jarl sí-byrði Barðanum
við hit yzta skip Óláfs konungs, ok hrauð hann þat, ok hjö
185 þegar þat ör tengslum, en lagði þá at því, er þar var næst,
ok barðisk til þess er þat var hroðit. Tök þá liðit at hlaupa
af hinum smærum skipunum, ok upp á störskipin. En Eiríkr
jarl hjö hvørt ör tengslunum, svá sem hroðit var. En Danir
ok Svíar lögðu þá í skotmál ok öllum megin at skipum Óláfs
190 konungs, en Eiríkr jarl lá ávalt síbyrt við skipin, ok átti
högg-orrostu. En svá sem menn fellu á skipum hans, þá
gengu aðrir upp í staðinn, Svíar ok Danir. Þá var orrosta
hin snarpasta, ok fell þá mjök liðit, ok kom svá at lykðum,
at öll vāru hroðin skip Óláfs konungs Tryggvasonar nema
195 Ormrinn langi; var þar þá alt lið á komit, þat er vígt var
hans manna. Þá lagði Eiríkr jarl Barðanum at Orminum
langa síbyrt, ok var þar höggorrosta.

Eiríkr jarl var í fyrir-rūmi á skipi sīnu, ok var þar fylkt
með skjald-borg. Var þá bæði höggorrosta, ok spjötum lagit,
200 ok kastat öllu því er til vāpna var, en sumir skutu boga-skoti
eða hand-skoti. Var þa svá mikill vāpnaburðr á Orminn, at
varla mátti hlífum við koma, er svá þykt flugu spjöt ok orvar;
því at öllum megin lögðu herskip at Orminum. En menn
Óláfs konungs vāru þá svá óðir, at þeir hljópu upp á borðin,
205 til þess at nā með sverðs-höggum at drepa fólkit. En margir
lögðu eigi svá undir Orminn, at þeir vildi í höggorrostu vera.
En Óláfs menn gengu flestir út af borðunum, ok gāðu eigi
annars en þeir þerðisk á slöttum velli, ok sukku niðr með
vāpnnum sīnum.

210 Einarr þambar-skelfir var á Orminum aprt í krappa-rūmi;
hann skaut af boga, ok var allra manna harð-skeytastr.
Einarr skaut at Eiríki jarli, ok laust í stýris-hnakkann fyrir
ofan höfuð jarli, ok gekk alt upp á reyr-böndin. Jarl leit til,
ok spurði ef þeir vissi, hværr skaut. En jafn-skjött kom
215 önnur or svá nær jarli, at flaug milli síðunna ok handarinnar,

ok svā aptr ī hofða-fjölina, at langt stōð üt broddrinn. Þā
 mælti jarl við mann þann er sumir nefna Finn, en sumir
 seǵja at hann væri Finskr, sā var hinn mesti bog-maðr:
 ‘skjöt-tu mann þann hinn mikla ī krapparūminu!’ Finnr
 220 skaut, ok kom orin ā boga Einars miðjan, ī þvī bili er Einarr
 drō it þriðja sinn bogann. Brast þā boginn ī tvā hluti. Þā
 mælti Ólāfr konungr: ‘hvat brast þar svā hätt?’ Einarr
 svarar: ‘Noregr or hendi þer, konungr!’ ‘Eigi mun svā
 mikill brestr at orðinn,’ seǵir konungr, ‘tak boga minn, ok
 225 skjöt af,’ ok kastaði boganum til hans. Einarr tōk bogann,
 ok drō þegar fyrir odd orvarinnar, ok mælti: ‘ofveikr,
 ofveikr allvalds boginn!’ ok kastaði aptr boganum; tōk þā
 skjöld sinn ok sverð, ok barðisk.

Ólāfr konungr Tryggvason stōð ī lypting ā Orminum, ok
 230 skaut optast um daginn, stundum bogaskoti, en stundum
 gaflökum, ok jafnan tveim seǵn. Hann sā fram ā skipit, ok
 sā sīna meǵn reiða sverðin ok hoggva tītt, ok sā at illa bitu;
 mælti þā hätt: ‘hvært reiði þer svā slæliga sverðin, er ek sē
 at ekki bīta yðr?’ Maðr svarar: ‘sverð vār eru slæ ok
 235 brotin mjök.’ Þā gekk konungr ofan ī fyrirrūmit ok lauk
 upp hāsætis-kistuna, tōk þar or mǫrg sverð hvǫss, ok fekk
 mǫnnum. En er hann tōk niðr hinni hǫgri hendi, þā sā
 meǵn at blōð rann ofan undan bryn-stūkunni; en engi vissi
 hvar hann var sār.

Mest var vǫrnin ā Orminum ok mannskœðust af fyrirrūms-
 mǫnnum ok stafnbūum; þar var hværttveggja, valit mest
 mann-fólkit ok hæst borðin. En lið fell fyrst um mitt skipit.
 Ok þā er fātt stōð manna upp um siglu-skeið, þā rēð Eirīkr
 jarl til upp-gǫngunnar, ok kom upp ā Orminn við fimtānda
 245 mann. Þā kom ī mōt honum Hyrningr, māgr Ólāfs konungs,
 með sveit manna, ok varð þar inn harðasti bardagi, ok lauk
 svā, at jarl hrōkk ofan aptr ā Barðann; en þeir meǵn er
 honum hofðu fylgt fellu sumir, en sumir vāru særðir. Þar
 varð enn in snarpasta orrosta, ok fellu þā margir meǵn ā
 250 Orminum. En er þyntisk skipan ā Orminum til varnarinnar,
 þā rēð Eirīkr jarl annat sinn til uppgǫngu ā Orminn. Varð
 þā enn hǫrð við-taka. En er þetta sā stafnbūar ā Orminum,
 þā gengu þeir aptr ā skipit, ok snūask til varnar mōti jarli, ok

veita harða viðtöku. En fyrir því at þā var svā mjök fallit
 255 lið ā Orminum, at vīða vāru auð borðin, tōku þā jarls menn
 vīða upp at ganga. En alt þat lið er þā stōð upp til varnar
 ā Orminum sōtti apr ā skipit, þar sem konungr var.

Kolbjörn stallari gekk upp ī lypting til konungs; þeir
 hōfðu mjök líkan klæða-būnað ok vāpna, Kolbjörn var ok
 260 allra manna mestr ok frīðastr. Varð nū ęnn ī fyrirrūminu
 in snarpasta orrosta. En fyrir þā sōk at þā var svā mikit
 fōlk komit upp ā Orminn af liði jarls sem vera mātiti ā skipinu,
 en skip hans lōgðu at ǫllum megin utan at Orminum, en
 lītiti fjōl-męnni til varnar mōti svā miklum hęr, nū þōtt þeir
 265 męnn vāri bæði stęrkir ok fręknir, þā fellu nū flestir ā lītilli
 stundu. En Ōlāfr konungr sjālfr ok þeir Kolbjörn bāðir
 hljōpu þā fyrir borð, ok ā sitt borð hvārr. En jarls męnn
 hōfðu lagt utan at smā-skūtur, ok drāpu þā er ā kaf hljōpu.
 Ok þā er konungr sjālfr hafði ā kaf hlaupit, vildu þeir taka
 270 hann hōndum, ok fœra Eirīki jarli. En Ōlāfr konungr brā
 yfir sik skildinum, ok steypðisk ī kaf; en Kolbjörn stallari
 skaut undir sik skildinum, ok hlífði sēr svā við vāpnum er
 lagt var af skipum þeim er undir lāgu, ok fell hann svā
 ā sęinn at skjōldrinn varð undir honum, ok komsk hann því
 275 eigi ī kaf svā skjōtt, ok varð hann hand-tękinn ok dręginn
 upp ī skūtuna, ok hugðu þeir at þar vāri konungrinn. Var
 hann þā leiddr fyrir jarl. En er þess varð jarl varr at þar
 var Kolbjörn, en eigi Ōlāfr konungr, þā vāru Kolbirni grið
 gefin. En ī þessi svipan hljōpu allir fyrir borð af Orminum,
 280 þeir er þā vāru ā lífi, Ōlāfs konungs męnn; ok sęgir Hall-
 freðr vandræða-skāld, at Þorkęll neþja, konungs brōðir, hljōp
 sīðast allra manna fyrir borð.

Svā var fyrr ritat, at Sigvaldi jarl kom til fōruneytis við
 Ōlāf konung ī Vindlandi, ok hafði tīu skip, en þat hit ellifta,
 285 er ā vāru męnn Āstrīðar konungs-dōttur, konu jarls. En
 þā er Ōlāfr konungr hafði fyrir borð hlaupit, þā ępði
 hęrrinn allr sigr-ōp, ok þā lustu þeir ārum ī sę Sigvaldi
 jarl ok hans męnn, ok rōru til bardaga. En sū Vinda-
 snekkjan, er Āstrīðar męnn vāru ā, rōri brott ok apr undir
 290 Vindland; ok var þat margra manna māl þegar, at Ōlāfr
 konungr mundi hafa steypit af sēr brynjunni ī kafi, ok kafat

svā ūt undan langskipunum, lagizk sīðan til Vindasnekkj-
unnar, ok hefði menn Āstriðar flutt hann til lands. Ok
eru þar margar frā-sagnir um ferðir Ōláfs konungs görvar
295 sīðan af sumum mōnnum. En hvern veg sem þat hefir
verit, þā kom Ōláfr konungr Tryggvason aldri sīðan til rīkis
ī Noregi.

Chapter 12

Auðun

Maðr hēt Auðun, Vest-firzkr at kyni ok fē-litill; hann fōr utan vestr þar ī fjorðum með um-rāði Þorsteins bōnda gōðs, ok Þōris stýri-manns, er þar hafði þegit vist of vetrinn með Þorsteini. Auðun var ok þar, ok starfaði fyrir honum Þōri,
5 ok þā þessi laun af honum—utan-ferðina ok hans um-sjā. Hann Auðun lagði mestan hluta fjār þess er var fyrir mōður sīna, āðr hann stigi ā skip, ok var kveðit ā þriggja vetra björg. Ok nū fara þeir utan heðan, ok fersk þeim vel, ok var Auðun of vetrinn ęptir með Þōri stýrimanni; hann ātti
10 bū ā Mœri. Ok um sumarit ęptir fara þeir ūt til Grœn-lands, ok eru þar of vetrinn. Þess er við getit at Auðun kaupir þar bjarn-dýri eitt, görsimi mikla, ok gaf þar fyrir alla eigu sīna. Ok nū of sumarit ęptir þā fara þeir aprt til Noregs, ok verða vel reið-fara; hefir Auðun dýr sitt með
15 sēr, ok ætlar nū at fara suðr til Danmękr ā fund Sveins konungs, ok gefa honum dýrit. Ok er hann kom suðr ī landit, þar sem konungr var fyrir, þā gęngr hann upp af skipi, ok leiðir ęptir sēr dýrit, ok leigir sēr hęr-bergi. Haraldi konungi var sagt brātt at þar var komit bjarndýri, görsimi
20 mikil, ‘ok ā Īs-lęnzkr maðr.’ Konungr sęndir þegar męnn ęptir honum, ok er Auðun kom fyrir konung, kveðr hann konung vel; konungr tōk vel kveðju hans, ok spurði sīðan: ‘āttu görsimi mikla ī bjarndýri?’ Hann svarar, ok kvezk eiga dýrit eitthvęrt. Konungr mælti: ‘villtu sęlja oss dýrit
25 við slīku verði sem þū keyptir?’ Hann svarar: ‘eigi vil ek

þat, herra!’ ‘Villtu þá,’ segir konungr, ‘at ek gefa þér tvau verð slík, ok mun þat réttara, ef þú hefir þar við gefit alla þína eigu.’ ‘Eigi vil ek þat, herra!’ segir hann. Konungr mælti: ‘villtu gefa mér þá?’ Hann svarar: ‘eigi, herra!’

30 Konungr mælti: ‘hvat villtu þá af göra?’ Hann svarar: ‘fara,’ segir hann, ‘til Danmerkr, ok gefa Sveini konungi.’ Haraldr konungr segir: ‘hvárt er, at þú ert maðr svā úvitr at þú hefir eigi heyrt úfrið þann er ī milli er landa þessa, eða ætlar þú giptu þína svā mikla, at þú munir þar komask

35 með görsimar, er aðrir fá eigi komizk klakk-laust, þō at nauð-syn eigi til?’ Auðun svarar: ‘herra! þat er ā yðru valdi, en engu jātum vēr oðru en þessu er vēr hofum āðr ætlat.’ Þá mælti konungr: ‘hvī mun eigi þat til, at þú farir leið þína, sem þú vill, ok kom þá til mīn, er þú fęrr aptr,

40 ok seğ mēr, hversu Sveinn konungr launar þér dýrit, ok kann þat vera, at þú sēr gæfu-maðr.’ ‘Þvī heit ek þér,’ sagði Auðun.

Hann fęrr nū sīðan suðr með landi, ok ī Vīk austr, ok þá til Danmerkr; ok er þá uppi hverr þęnningr fjārins, ok verðr

45 hann þá biðja matar bæði fyrir sik ok fyrir dýrit. Hann kömr ā fund ār-manns Sveins konungs, þess er Āki hēt, ok bað hann vista nakkvarra bæði fyrir sik ok fyrir dýrit: ‘ek ætla,’ segir hann, ‘at gefa Sveini konungi dýrit.’ Āki lęzk sełja mundu honum vistir, ef hann vildi. Auðun kvezk

50 ekki til hafa fyrir at gefa; ‘en ek vilda þō,’ segir hann, ‘at þetta kvæmisk til leiðar at ek mætta dýrit fœra konungi.’ ‘Ek mun fá þér vistir, sem it þurfið til konungs fundar; en þar ī mōti vil ek eiga hālft dýrit, ok mätta ā þat līta, at dýrit mun deyja fyrir þér, þars it þurfuð vistir miklar, en

55 fē sē farit, ok er būit við at þú hafir þá ekki dýrsins.’ Ok er hann lītr ā þetta, sýnisk honum nakkvat eptir sem ārmaðrinn mælti fyrir honum, ok sættask þeir ā þetta, at hann sełr Āka hālft dýrit, ok skal konungr sīðan meta alt saman. Skulu þeir fara bāðir nū ā fund konungs; ok svā

60 göra þeir: fara nū bāðir ā fund konungs, ok stōðu fyrir borðinu. Konungr īhugāði, hverr þessi maðr myndi vera, er hann kęndi eigi, ok mælti sīðan til Auðunar: ‘hverr er-tu?’ segir hann. Hann svarar: ‘ek em Īslęnzkr maðr,

herra,' segir hann, 'ok kominn nū utan af Grœnlandi, ok nū
 65 af Noregi, ok ætlaða-k at fœra yðr bjarndýri þetta; keypta-k
 þat með allri eigu minni, ok nū er þō ā orðit mikit fyrir
 mēr; ek ā nū hálft eitt dýrit,' ok segir konungi síðan, hversu
 farit hafði með þeim Áka ārmanni hans. Konungr mælti:
 'er þat satt, Áki, er hann segir?' 'Satt er þat,' segir hann.
 70 Konungr mælti: 'ok þótti þēr þat til liggja, þar sem ek
 setta-k þik mikinn mann, at hepta þat eða tálma er maðr
 görðisk til at fœra mēr görsimi, ok gaf fyrir alla eign, ok
 sá þat Haraldr konungr at ráði at lāta hann fara ī friði, ok er
 hann vārr ūvinr? Hygg þū at þā, hvē sannligt þat var þinnar
 75 handar, ok þat væri makligt, at þū værir drepinn; en ek
 mun nū eigi þat göra, en braut skaltu fara þegar ōr landinu,
 ok koma aldri aprt síðan mēr ī aug-sýn! En þēr, Auðun!
 kann ek slīka þokk, sem þū gefir mēr alt dýrit, ok ver hēr
 með mēr.' Þat þekkisk hann, ok er með Sveini konungi
 80 um hrīð.

Ok er liðu nakkvarir stundir, þā mælti Auðun við konung:
 'braut fýsir mik nū, herra!' Konungr svarar heldr seint:
 'hvat villtu þā,' segir hann, 'ef þū vill eigi með oss vera?'
 Hann segir: 'suðr vil ek ganga.' 'Ef þū vildir eigi svā gott
 85 ráð taka,' segir konungr, 'þā myndi mēr fyrir þykkja ī, er þū
 fýsisk ī braut'; ok nū gaf konungr honum silfr mjök mikit,
 ok fōr hann suðr síðan með Rūm-fērlum, ok skipaði konungr
 til um fērð hans, bað hann koma til sīn, er kvæmi aprt.
 Nū fōr hann fērðar sinnar, unz hann kömr suðr ī Rōma-borg.
 90 Ok er hann hefir þar dvalizk, sem hann tíðir, þā fērr hann
 aprt; tēkr þā sōtt mikla, görir hann þā ākafliga magran;
 gēngr þā upp alt fēit þat, er konungr hafði gefit honum
 til fērðarinnar; tēkr síðan upp staf-karls stīg, ok biðr sēr
 matar. Hann er þā kollōttr ok heldr ū-sælligr; hann kömr
 95 aprt ī Danmōrk at pāskum, þangat sem konungr er þā
 staddr; en ei þorði hann at lāta sjā sik; ok var ī kirkju-
 skoti, ok ætlaði þā til fundar við konung, er hann gengi
 til kirkju um kveldit; ok nū er hann sā konunginn ok
 hirðina fagrliga būna, þā þorði hann eigi at lāta sjā sik.
 100 Ok er konungr gekk til drykkju ī hōllina, þā mataðisk Auðun
 ūti, sem siðr er til Rūmfērla, meðan þeir hafa eigi kastat staf

ok skreppu. Ok nū of aptaninn, er konungr gekk til kveld-
 sǫngs, ætlaði Auðun at hitta hann, ok svā mikit sem honum
 þótti fyrr fyrir, jök nū miklu ā, er þeir vāru druknir
 105 hirðmenninir; ok er þeir gengu inn apr, þā þekði konungr
 mann, ok þóttisk finna at eigi hafði frama til at ganga fram
 at hitta hann. Ok nū er hirðin gekk inn, þā veik konungr
 út, ok mælti: ‘gangi sā nū fram, er mik vill finna; mik
 grunar at sā muni vera maðrinn.’ Þā gekk Auðun fram,
 110 ok fell til fōta konungi, ok varla ķendi konungr hann; ok
 þegar er konungr veit, hvęrr hann er, tōk konungr ī hōnd
 honum Auðuni, ok bað hann vel kominn, ‘ok hęfir þū mikit
 skipazk,’ segir hann, ‘sīðan vit sāmķ’; leiðir hann ęptir sēr
 inn, ok er hirðin sā hann, hlōgu þeir at honum; en konungr
 115 sagði: ‘eigi þurfu þēr at honum at hlæja, þvī at bętr hęfir
 hann sēt fyr sinni sāl hęldr en ēr.’ Þā lēt konungr göra
 honum laug, ok gaf honum sīðan hlæði, ok er hann nū með
 honum. Pat er nū sagt einhverju sinni of vārit at konungr
 bȳðr Auðuni at vera með sēr ā-lęngðar, ok kvezk myndu
 120 göra hann skutil-svein sinn, ok lęggja til hans gōða virðing.
 Auðun sęgir: ‘Guð þakki yðr, herra! sōma þann allan er
 þēr vilið til mīn lęggja; en hitt er mēr ī skapi at fara út
 til Īslands.’ Konungr sęgir: ‘þetta sȳnisk mēr undarlīga
 kosit.’ Auðun mælti: ‘eigi mā ek þat vita, herra!’ sęgir
 125 hann, ‘at ek hafa hēr mikinn sōma með yðr, en mōðir mīn
 troði stafkarls stīg út ā Īslandi; þvī at nū er lokit björg þeiri
 er ek lagða til, āðr ek fœra af Īslandi.’ Konungr svarar:
 ‘vel er mælt,’ sęgir hann, ‘ok mannlīga, ok muntu verða
 giptu-maðr; þessi einn var svā hlutrinn, at mēr myndi eigi
 130 mis-līka at þū fœrir ī braut heðan; ok ver nū með mēr þar til
 er skip būask.’ Hann görir svā.

Einn dag, er ā leið vārit, gekk Sveinn konungr ofan ā
 bryggjur, ok vāru menn þā at, at būa skip til ȳmissa landa,
 ī austr-veg eða Sax-land, til Svīþjóðar eða Noregs. Þā koma
 þeir Auðun at einu skipi þeir vāru með at.

140 skipit var albūit, þā mælti Sveinn konungr við Auðun: ‘þō
villtu nū ā braut, þā mun ek nū ekki lętja þik, en þat hęfi ek
spurt, at ilt er til hafna fyrir landi yðru, ok eru vīða öræfi ok
hætt skipum; nū brýtr þū, ok týnir skipinu ok fēnu; līt sēr
þat þā ā, at þū hafir fundit Svein konung, ok gefit honum
145 görsimi.’ Sīðan sęldi konungr honum leðr-hosu fulla af
silfri, ‘ok ertu þā ęnn eigi fē-lauss með ęllu, þōtt þū brjōtir
skipit, ef þū fær haldit þessu. Verða mā svā ęnn,’ sęgir
konungr, ‘at þū týnir þessu fē; līt nýtr þū þā þess, er þū
fannt Svein konung, ok gaft honum görsimi.’ Sīðan drō
150 konungr hring af hęndi sēr, ok gaf Auðuni, ok mælti: ‘þō
at svā illa verði, at þū brjōtir skipit ok týnir fēnu, eigi
ertu fēlauss, ef þū kömsk ā land, þvī at margir męnn hafa
gull ā sēr ī skips-brotum, ok sēr þā at þū hęfir fundit Svein
konung, ef þū hęldr hringinum; en þat vil ek rāða þēr,’
155 sęgir hann, ‘at þū gefir eigi hringinn, nema þū þykkisk eiga
svā mikit gott at launa nōkkurum gōfgum manni, þā gef
þeim hringinn, þvī at tignum mōnnum sōmir at þiggja, ok
far nū heill!’

Sīðan lætr hann ī haf, ok kömr ī Noreg, ok lætr flytja
160 upp varnað sinn, ok þurfti nū meira við þat en fyrr, er
hann var ī Noregi. Hann fęrr nū sīðan ā fund Haralds
konungs, ok vill ęfna þat er hann hēt honum, āðr hann
fōr til Danmękr, ok kvęðr konung vel. Haraldr konungr
tōk vel kvęðju hans, ok ‘sęzk niðr,’ sęgir hann, ‘ok drekk
165 hēr með oss’; ok svā gōrir hann. Þā spurði Haraldr kon-
ungr: ‘hverju launaði Sveinn konungr þēr dýrit?’ Auðun
svarar: ‘þvī, herra! at hann þā at mēr.’ Konungr sagði:
‘launat mynda ek þēr þvī hafa; hverju launaði hann ęnn?’
Auðun svarar: ‘gaf hann mēr silfr til suðr-gōngu.’ Þā sęgir
170 Haraldr konungr: ‘mōrgum mōnnum gefr Sveinn konungr
silfr til suðrgōngu eða annarra hluta, þōtt ekki fœri honum
gōrsimar; hvat er ęnn fleira?’ ‘Hann bauð mēr,’ sęgir
Auðun, ‘at görask skutilsveinn hans, ok mikinn sōma til
mīn at lęggja.’ ‘Vel var þat mælt,’ sęgir konungr, ‘ok
175 launa, myndi hann ęnn fleira.’ Auðun sagði: ‘gaf hann mēr
knōrr með farmi þeim er hingat er bęzt varit ī Noreg.’ ‘Þat
var stōr-mannligt,’ sęgir konungr, ‘en launat mynda ek þēr

Chapter 13

Þrymskviða

1. Vreiðr var þá Ving-þörr, er hann vaknaði,
ok sīns hamars of saknaði:
skęgg nam at hrista, skęr nam at dýja,
rēð Jarðar burr um at þreifask.

5 2. Ok hann þat orða alls fyrst of kvað:
'heyr-ðu nū, Loki! hvat ek nū mæli,
er engi veit jarðar hvegi
nē upp-himins: āss er stolinn hamri!'

10 3. Gengu þeir fagra Freyju tūna,
ok hann þat orða alls fyrst of kvað:
'muntu mēr, Freyja! fjaðr-hams ljā,
ef ek minn hamar mætta-k hitta?'

Freyja kvað:

15 4. 'Þō munda-k gefa þēr, þött ör gulli væri,
ok-þō selja at væri ör silfri.'

5. Flō þā Loki, fjaðrhamr dunði,
unz fyr utan kom āsa garða,
ok fyr innan kom jötna heima.

20 6. Þrymr sat ā haugi, þursa dröttinn,
greyjum sīnum gull-þond snöri
ok mörum sīnum mōn jafnaði.

Þrymr kvað:

7. ‘Hvat er með ásum? hvat er með álfum?
hvī er-tu einn kominn ī Jötunheima?’

25 Loki kvað:

‘Ilt er með ásum, ilt er með álfum;
hefir þū Hlō-riða hamar of fōlginn?’

Þrymr kvað:

8. ‘Ek hefī Hlōriða hamar of fōlginn
30 ātta rōstum fyr jōrð neðan;
hann engi maðr aþtr of heimtīr,
nema fœri mēr Freyju at kvān.’

9. Flō þā Loki, fjaðrhamr dunði,
unz fyr utan kom jōtna heima
35 ok fyr innan kom āsa garða;
mœtti hann Þōr miðra garða,
ok hann þat orða alls fyrst of kvað:

10. ‘Hefir þū örindi sem ęrfiði?
sęg-ðu ā lopti lōng tīðindi:
40 opt sitjanda sōgur of fallask,
ok liggjandi lygi of bęllir.’

Loki kvað:

11. ‘Hefi-k ęrfiði ok örindi:
Þrymr hefir þinn hamar, þursa drōttinn;
45 hann engi maðr aþtr of heimtīr,
nema honum fœri Freyju at kvān.’

12. Ganga þeir fagra Freyju at hitta,
ok hann þat orða alls fyrst of kvað:
‘bitt-u þik, Freyja, brūðar līni!
50 vit skulum aka tvau ī Jötunheima.’

13. Vreið varð þā Freyja ok fnāsaði,
allr āsa salr undir bifðisk,
stōkk þat it mikla męn Brīsinga:

- 55 ‘mik veizt-u verða ver-gjarnasta,
ef ek ek með þér í Jötunheima.’
14. Senn vāru æsir allir ā þingi
ok āsynjur allar ā māli,
ok of þat rēðu rīkir tīvar,
hvē þeir Hlōriða hamar of sœtti.
- 60 15. Þā kvað þat Heimdallr, hvītastr āsa
(vissi hann vel fram, sem vanir aðrir):
‘bindum vēr Þōr þā brūðar līni,
hafi hann it mikla mēn Brīsinga!
- 65 16. Lātum und honum hrynja lukla
ok kvenn-vāðir of knē falla,
en ā brjōsti breiða steina,
ok hagliga of hōfuð typpum!’
- 70 17. Þā kvað þat Þōrr, þrūðugr āss:
‘mik munu æsir argan kalla,
ef ek bindask læt brūðar līni.’
18. Þā kvað þat Loki, Laufeyjar sonr:
‘þęgi þū [nū], Þōrr! þeira orða;
þegar munu jōtnar Āsgarð bā,
nema þū þinn hamar þēr of heimtir.’
- 75 19. Bundu þeir Þōr þā brūðar līni
ok inu mikla mēni Brīsinga.
20. Lētu und honum hrynja lukla
ok kvenn-vāðir of knē falla,
en ā brjōsti breiða steina,
80 ok hagliga of hōfuð typðu.
21. Þā kvað þat Loki, Laufeyjar sonr:
‘mun ek ok með þér ambātt vera,
vit skulum aka tvær í Jötunheima.’
- 85 22. Senn vāru hafrar heim of reknir,
skyndir at skōklum, skyldu vel reņna:
bjōrg brotnuðu, brann jōrð loga,
ōk Ōðins sonr í Jötunheima.

23. Þá kvað þat Þrymr, þursa dröttinn:
 ‘standið upp, jötnar! ok stráið þekki!
 90 nū fœra mēr Freyju at kvān,
 Njarðar döttur, ör Nōa-tūnum.
24. Ganga hēr at garði gull-hyrndar kȳr,
 öxn al-svartir jötni at gamni;
 fjöld ā ek meiðma, fjöld ā ek menja,
 95 einnar mēr Freyju āvant þykkir.’
25. Var þar at kveldi of komit snimma,
 ok fyr jötna ǫl fram borit;
 einn āt oxa, ātta laxa,
 krāsir allar, þær er konur skyldu,
 100 drakk Sifjar verr sāld þrĳū mjaðar.
26. Þá kvað þat Þrymr, þursa dröttinn:
 ‘hvar sāttu brūðir bīta hvassara?
 sāk-a-k brūðir bīta breiðara,
 nē inn meira mjöð mey of drekka.’
- 105 27. Sat in al-snotra ambātt fyrir,
 er orð of fann við jötuns māli:
 ‘āt vætr Freyja ātta nāttum,
 svā var hon öð-fūs ī Jötunheima.’
28. Laut und līnu, lysti at kyssa,
 110 en hann utan stökk ęnd-langan sal:
 ‘hvī eru ǫndött augu Freyju?
 þykkir mēr ör augum eldr of bręnna.’
29. Sat in alsnotra ambātt fyrir,
 er orð of fann við jötuns māli:
 115 ‘svaf vætr Freyja ātta nāttum,
 svā var hon öðfūs ī Jötunheima.’
30. Inn kom in arma jötna systir,
 hin er brūð-fjār of biðja þorði:
 ‘lāttu þēr af hǫndum hringa rauða,
 120 ef þū ǫðlask vill āstir mīnar,
 āstir mīnar, alla hylli!’
31. Þá kvað þat Þrymr, þursa dröttinn:

125 'berið inn hamar brūði at vīgja,
lęggið Mjöllni ī meyjar knē,
vīgið okkr saman Vārar hęndi!'

32. Hlō Hlōriða hugr ī brjōsti,
er harð-hugaðr hamar of þękði;
Þrym drap hann fyrstan, þursa drōttin,
ok ætt jōtuns alla lamði.

130 33. Drap hann ina ۆldnu jōtna systur,
hin er brūðfjār of beðit hafði;
hon skell of hlaut fyr skillinga,
en hōgg hamars fyr hringa fjōlð.
Svā kom Ōðins sonr ęndr at hamri.

Chapter 14

Notes

The references marked Gr. are to the paragraphs of the Grammar.

14.1 Thor

Line 3. **Hann ā þar rīki er Þrūð-vangar heita**, ‘he reigns (there) where it is called Þ.,’ i.e. in the place which is called Þ. The plur. *heita* agrees with *þrūðvangar*, as in l. 14 below: *þat eru járnglōfar* ‘that is (his) iron gloves.’

l. 5. **þat er hūs mest, svā at mēnn hafa gört**, ‘that is the largest house, so that men have made (it),’ i.e. the largest house that has been built. Note the plur. *hūs* of a single house; each chamber was originally regarded as a house, being often a detached building.

l. 13. **spēnnir þeim**, Gr. § 154; cp. line 49 of “Thor and Ūtgarðaloki.”

14.2 Thor and Ūtgarðaloki

l. 1. **fōr með hafra sīna...ok með honum sā, āss er...** We see here that *með* generally takes an acc. to denote passive, and a dat. to denote voluntary accompaniment.

l. 5. **soðit** refers to some such subst. as *slātr* (meat) understood.

l. 11. **spretti ā...** *ā* is here an adv.

l. 12. **til mērgjar**. *til* here implies intention—to get at the marrow.

l. 20. **þat er sā augnanna**, ‘the little he saw of the eyes.’—Thor frowned till his eyebrows nearly covered his eyes, and the man felt as if he were going to fall down dead at the mere sight of them.

- l. 21. The second **hann** refers, of course, to Thor.
- l. 34. **til myrkr**, till it was dark.
- l. 36. **þeir**, the masc. instead of the neut. pl., as in l. 32 **folli**, showing that *leituðu* is meant to refer only to the men of the party, and not to include Rǫskva. (Gr. § 179.)
- l. 46. **sēr hvar lā maðr**, ‘saw where a man lay,’ i.e. saw a man lying.
- l. 51. **einu sinni**, for once in his life.
- l. 52. **nefndisk Skrýmir**, said his name was Skr.
- l. 66. **búið til (prp.) nātt-verðar yðr**, prepare supper for yourselves.
- l. 77. **Er þat þēr satt at segja**. *satt* is in apposition to *þat*—‘that is to be told you as the truth, (namely) that...’
- l. 88. **sjā sik**, see himself alive.
- l. 104. **þann** = *þann veg*, that way, course.
- l. 108. **at æsirnir bæði þā heila hittask**. The full sense is, ‘that Thor and Loki expressed a wish that they and Skrýmir might meet again safe and sound.’
- l. 111. **settu hnakkann ā bak sēr aptr**, threw back the backs of their heads till they touched their backs, i.e. threw back their heads.
- l. 118. **ærit stōra**, ‘rather big,’ i.e. very big.
- l. 120. **glotti um tōnn**, ‘grinned round a tooth,’ i.e. showed his teeth in a malicious grin. Two MSS. read *við* instead of *um*.
- l. 121. **er annan veg en ek hygg, at...?** is it otherwise than as I think, namely that...? i.e. am I not right in thinking that...?
- l. 127. **engi er hēr sā inni er...** = *engi er hēr-inni sā-er...*
- l. 129. **freista skal**, Gr. § 192.
- l. 140. **kallar þess meiri vān at hann sē...** ‘says that there is more probability of that, namely that he is...than of the contrary,’ i.e. says that he will have to be...
- l. 150. **fōthvatari en svā**, ‘more swift-footed than so—under these circumstances,’ i.e. than you.
- l. 156. **ok er Þjālfi eigi þā kominn...** = *þā er Þjālfi eigi kominn...*
- l. 172. **at sinni**, this time.
- l. 172. **hann**, acc.
- l. 173. **laut ōr horninu**, bent back from the horn.
- l. 188. **mestr** refers to *drykk* understood.
- l. 218. **kalli**, Gr. § 192.
- l. 241. **þō** refers to *uni*.

14.3 Balder

1. 7. **engi** agrees with *dōmr*.

14.4 The Death of Balder

1. 11. **hann**, acc.
 1. 20. **ungr**, too young.
 1. 31. **ū-happ** is in apposition to *þat*; cp. line 7 of “Balder”.
 1. 33. **vāru með einum hug til...** had the same feelings towards.
 1. 36. **var...fyrr**, was beforehand, prevented.
 1. 42. **vili**, subj. ‘whether he will’;—change of construction.
 1. 55. **nema**, ‘unless,’ here = ‘until.’
 1. 89. **heim**. This use of *heim* in the sense of ‘someone else’s home.’ is frequent.
 Cp. our ‘drive a nail home.’
 1. 94. **svā** refers to *ok ef allir hlutir...*, the *ok* being pleonastic.
 1. 108. **hvar**, cp. line 46 of “Thor and Ūtgarðaloki.”
 1. 113. **karl**, ‘old man,’ here = Odin.

14.5 Hēðinn and Hogni

1. 6. **Hēðinn** = *hann*; this use of a proper name instead of a pronoun is frequent.
 1. 9. **þar**, cp. line 3 of “Thor.”

14.6 The Death of Olaf Tryggvason

1. 17. **svā at**, so that, i.e. just when.
 1. 30. **er**, namely that.
 1. 33. **austan at sigla**, is in a kind of apposition to *fērðina*.
 1. 40. **svā**, also.
 1. 48. **muni fyrir**, awaits you, is impending.
 1. 53. **meira**, adv., better, faster.
 1. 149. **bar hann hätt**, impers. w. acc.; he was in a conspicuous place.
 1. 244. **við fimtānda mann**, one of fifteen, with fourteen men.
 1. 259. **vāpna** is governed by the second half of the genitival compound *klæða-būnað*, which is here considered as two independent words.

14.7 Auðun

- 1. 17. **var fyrir**, was to be found.
- 1. 26. **tvau verð slík**, double the price you gave.
- 1. 55. **fē** is probably dat. here, but may be nom.
- 1. 56. **ęptir sem...**, according as, in accordance with what.
- 1. 64. **nū...nū**, lately...just now.
- 1. 116. **heldr** is here used pleonastically in a kind of apposition to the preceding *bętr*.
- 1. 125. **en**, and = while.
- 1. 129. **ęessi einn var svā hlutrinn, at...**, this single thing is the case, namely that...i.e. the only thing is that...

14.8 Þrymskviða

- 1. 7. **jarðar** is governed by *hvergi*.
- 1. 9. **tūna**. Poetical construction of gen. to denote goal of motion.
- 1. 15. **þō** goes with the following *at = ok selja, þōat (þōtt) vęri ōr silfri*.
- 1. 32. **fęri** may be either sg. or pl. 3 pers.

Part III
Glossary

Introductory Notes

æ follows ađ, ð follows d, ę follows e, œ follows ođ, ƚ follows o, ö follows ƚ, þ follows t.

The declensions of nouns are only occasionally given.
(-rs) etc. means that the *r* of the nom. is kept in inflection.

A

-a *adv.* not.

ā *sf.* river.

ā *see eiga.*

ā *prp. w. acc. and dat.* on, in.

āðr *adv., cj.* before.

aðrir *see annar.*

æsir *see āss.*

ætla *wv.* 3, consider, deem: ‘ætlastk fyrir,’ intend.

ætt *sf.* 2, race, descent, family.

ætta *see eiga.*

af *prp. w. dat.* from; of; with; *adv.* ‘drekka af,’ drink off.

af-hūs *sn.* out-house, side room.

afl *sn.* strength, might.

af-taka *wf.* damage, injury.

āgætliga *adv.* splendidly.

aka *sv.* 2, drive (a chariot, etc.).

ākafliga *adv.* vehemently, hard—‘kalla a.’ call loudly.

akarn *sn.* acorn.

akkeri *sn.* anchor.

ālar-ęndir *sm.* thong-end, end of a strap.

al-būinn *adj. w. gen.* quite ready.

aldinn *adj.* old.

aldri *adv.* never.

ā-ļęngðar *adv.* for some time.

ālf *sm.* elf.

ā-lit *snpl.* appearance, countenance [līta].

all-harðr *adj.* very hard, very violent.

all-lītill *adj.* very little.

- all-mann-skæðr** *adj.* (very injurious to men), very murderous (of a battle) [skaði, 'injury'].
- all-mikill** *adj.* very great.
- allr** *adj.* all, whole; 'með öllu,' entirely; 'alls fyrst,' first of all.
- all-stōrum** *adv.* very greatly.
- all-valdr** *sm.* monarch, king.
- al-snotr** *adj.* very clever.
- al-svartr** *adj.* very black, coal-black.
- alt** *adv.* quite.
- ambātt** *sf.* 2, female slave, maid.
- and-lit** *sn.* face [līta].
- annarr** *prn.* second; following, next; other; one of the two—'annar...annarr,' one...the other.
- aptann** *sm.* evening.
- aptastr** *adj.* most behind.
- aptr** *adv.* back, backwards, behind.
- ār** *sf.* oar.
- ār** *sn.* year.
- ār** *see ā.*
- argr** *adj.* cowardly, base.
- ār-maðr** *sm.* steward.
- armr** *adj.* wretched.
- ās-meġin** *sn.* divine strength.
- āss** *sm.* 3, (Scandinavian) god.
- āst** *sf.* 2, affection, love, *often in pl.*
- āst-sæll** *adj.* beloved, popular. [sæll, 'happy'].
- āsynja** *wf.* (Scandinavian) goddess [āss].
- āt** *see eta.*
- at** *prp. w. dat.* at, by; to, towards, up to; for; in accordance with, after.
- at** *adv.* to.
- at** *adv.* not.
- at-laga** *wf.* attack [leggja].
- at-rōðr (-rar)** *sm.* 2, rowing against, attack.
- átta** *num.* eight.
- átta** *see eiga.*
- auð-keñdr** *adj.* easy to be recognized, easily distinguishable.
- auðr** *adj.* desert, deserted, without men.
- auð-sēnn** *adj.* evident.

auga *wn.* eye.

aug-sýn *sf.* sight.

auka *sv.* 1, increase; *impers., w. dat. of what is added* ‘jök nū miklu ā,’ much was added to it (his hesitation increased).

austan *adv.* from the east.

aust-maðr *sm.* Easterner, Norwegian.

austr *sn.* the east—‘ī au.,’ eastwards.

austr *adv.* eastwards.

austr-vegr *sm.* the East, *especially* Russia.

āvalt *adv.* continually, all the time.

ā-vanr *adj.* wanting; *impers. neut. in* ‘einnar mēr Freyju āvant þykkir,’ Freyja alone I seem to want.

ā-vinnr *adj.* toilsome, *only in the impers. neut.* ‘mun ā-vint verða um sǫxin,’ it will be a hard fight at the prow.

B

bað *see biðja.*

bāðir *prn.* both, *neut. as adv. in* ‘bæði...ok,’ both...and.

bāðu *see biðja.*

bæða *see biðja.*

bæði *see bāðir.*

baggi *wm.* bag; bundle.

bak *sn.* back, ‘*verja eitt baki,*’ defend a thing with the back, i.e. turns one’s back to it = be a coward.

bak-borði *wm.* larboard.

bāl *sn.* flame; funeral pile.

bāl-för *sf.* funeral.

bani *wm.* death.

bar *see bera.*

bardagi *wm.* battle.

barð *sn.* edge, rim; projection in the prow of a ship formed by the continuation of the keel.

barða *see berja.*

barði *wm.* war-ship with a sharp prow, ram.

barn *sn.* child.

batt *see binda.*

bauð *see bjōða.*

beiða *vv.* 1, *w. gen. of thing and dat. of pers. benefited,* ask, demand.

bein *sn.* bone.

bękk *sm.* 2, bench.

berra *vv.* 1, occupy oneself with, deal in, *generally in a bad sense.*

bera *sv.* 4, carry, take; bear, endure. **berask at**, happen. **b. fram**, bring forward, out. **b. vāpn niðr**, shoot down. **b. rāð sīn saman**, hold council, deliberate.

berg-risi *wm.* hill-giant.

berja *wv.* 1b, strike—‘b. grjōti,’ stone. **berjask**, fight.

ber *adj.* bare, unsheathed (of a sword).

ber-serkr *sm.* 2, wild fighter, champion. [Literally ‘bear-shirt,’ i.e. one clothed in a bear’s skin.]

betr *see vel.*

betri *see gōðr.*

bezt *see vel.*

beztr *see gōðr.*

beygja *wv.* 1, bend, arch.

bíða *sv.* 6, *w. gen.* wait for; *w. acc.* abide, undergo.

biðja *sv.* 5, ask, beg, pray, *w. gen. of thing, acc. of the pers. asked person benefited*; express a wish, bid—‘bað hann vel kominn’ (we bid him welcome); call on, challenge, command, tell.

bifask *wv.* 1, tremble, shake.

bil *sn.* moment of time.

bila *wv.* 2, fail.

bilt *neut. adj. only in the impers.* ‘einum verðr bilt,’ one hesitates, is afraid.

binda *sv.* 3, bind, tie up; dress.

birta *wv.* 1, show [bjartr].

bíta *sv.* 6, bite

bíla *sv.* 2, drive (car); *bíla* *sv.* 3, drive (ship); *bíla* *sv.* 4, drive (horse); *bíla* *sv.* 5, drive (cart); *bíla* *sv.* 6, drive (wheeled vehicle)

- bog-maðr** *sm.* bowman, archer.
- bōndi** *sm.* 4, yeoman, householder, (free) man [būa].
- borð** *sn.* side of a ship, board; rim, the margin between the rim of a vessel and the liquid in it—‘nū er gott beranda b. ā horninu,’ now there is a good margin for carrying the horn, i.e. its contents are so diminished that it can be lifted without spilling.
- borg** *sf.* fortress, castle.
- borg-hlið** *sn.* castle gate.
- bōt** *sf.* 3, mending, improvement; *plur.* **bœtr**, compensation.
- þorn** *see barn.*
- brā** *sf.* eyelid.
- brā** *see bregða.*
- bragð** *sn.* trick, stratagem [bregða].
- brann** *see brænna.*
- brast** *see bresta.*
- brátt** *adv.* quickly.
- braut** *sf.* way—**ā braut**, *adv.* away.
- braut** *see brjōta.*
- braut, brott** *adv.* away.
- bregða** *sv.* 3, *w. dat.* jerk, pull, push; **b. upp**, lift, raise (to strike). change, transform.
- breiðr** *adj.* broad.
- brænna** *wf.* burning; incrimation.
- brænna** *sv.* 3, burn *intr.*
- brænna** *wv.* 1, burn *trans.*
- bresta** *sv.* 3, break, crack, burst.
- brestr** *sm.* crack; loss.
- brjōst** *sn.* breast.
- brjōta** *sv.* 7, break—‘b. (skip)’ suffer shipwreck, *also impers.* ‘skip (acc.) brýtr,’ the ship is wrecked.
- broddr** *sm.* point.
- brōðir** *sm.* 4, brother.
- brotinn** *see brjōta.*
- brotna** *wv.* 3, break *intr.*
- brott** *see braut.*
- brott-laga** *sf.* retreat.
- brū** *sf.* bridge.
- brūð-fē** *sn.* bridal gift.

brūðr *sf.* 2, bride.

brūn *sf.* 3, eyebrow.

bryggja *wf.* pier.

brynja *wf.* corslet.

br̄ynn *see* **brūn**.

bryn-stūka *wf.* corslet-sleeve.

bryti *see* **brjōta**.

br̄ytr *see* **brjōta**.

bū *sn.* dwelling, home.

būa *sv.* 1, dwell; inhabit, possess, prepare. **būask**, get ready, prepare *intr.* ‘er būit við at...’ it is likely to be that..., there is danger of...

buðu *see* **bjōða**.

būinn *adj.* ready; in a certain condition—‘(við) svā būit’ *adv.* under such circumstances; capable, fit for—‘vel at sēr būinn,’ very capable, very good (at).

bundu *see* **binda**.

burr *sm.* son.

b̄yðr *see* **bjōða**.

b̄yr *see* **būa**.

byrja *wv.* 3, begin.

byr-vænn *adj.* promising a fair wind.

D

daga *wv.* 3, dawn.

dagan *sf.* dawn.

dagr *sm.* day.

dalr *sm.* valley.

dauðr *adj.* dead.

dęgi *see* **dagr**.

deyja *sv.* 2, die.

djūpr *adj.* deep.

dō *see* **deyja**.

dōmr *sm.* decision.

dōttir *sf.* 3, daughter.

ðogurðr *sm.* breakfast [-urð = -verðr, *cp.* nāttverðr].

dōkk (-vir) *adj.* dark.

draga *sv.* 2, draw, drag. **d. saman**, collect.

drakk *see* **drekka**.

drap *see* **drepa**.

draumr *sm.* dream.

dręinn *see* **draga**.

dreif *see* **drīfa**.

dręki *wm.* dragon; dragon-ship, ship with a dragon's head as a beak.

drekka *sv.* 3, drink.

drepa *sv.* 5, strike; kill.

dreyma *wv.* 1, *impers. w. acc. of pers. and acc. of the thing* dream [draumr].

drīfa *sv.* 6, drive; hasten.

drjūpa *sv.* 7, drop.

drō *see* **draga**.

drōgu *see* **draga**.

drōttinn *sm.* lord.

dróttin-hollr *adj.* faithful to its master.
drukkinn *adj. (ptc.)* drunk.
drupu *see drjúpa.*
drykkja *wf.* drinking [drekka].
drykkju-maðr *sm.* drinker.
drykkur *sm.* 2, draught.
duna *wv.* 3, resound.
dunði *see dynja.*
dvalða *see dvelja.*
dvelja *wv.* 1b, delay. **dveljask**, dwell, stop.
dvergr *sm.* dwarf.
dyðrill *sm.* (?).
dýja *wv.* 1b, shake.
dynja *wv.* 1b, resound.
dýr *sn.* animal, beast.
dyrr *sfmpl.* door.

E

eða *cj.* or.

ef *cj.* if.

efna *wv.* 1, perform, carry out.

eggja *wv.* 3, incite.

eiðr *sm.* oath.

eiga *wf.* property.

eiga *swv.* possess, have: have as wife, be married to; have *in the sense of* must.

eigi *adv.* not; no.

eign *sf.* property.

eignask *wv.* 3, appropriate, gain.

eik *sf.* 3, oak.

einka-māl *snpl.* personal agreement, special treaty.

einn *num., prn.* one; the same; a certain, a; alone, only—‘einn saman,’ alone, mere.

einn-hvęrr *prn.* a certain, some, a.

eira *wv.* 1, *w. dat.* spare.

eitr *sn.* poison.

ek *prn.* I.

ęk *see aka.*

ekki *prn. neut.* nothing; *adv.* not.

eldr *sm.* fire.

ęlli *wf.* old age.

ellifti *adj.* eleventh.

ellifu *num.* eleven.

em *see vera.*

en *cj.* but; and.

en *adv.* than, *after compar.*

ęndask *wv.* 1, end, suffice for.

endi, endir *sm.* end.

end-langr *adj.* the whole length—‘endlangan sal,’ the whole length of the hall.

endr *adv.* again.

engi *prn.* none, no.

enn *adv.* yet, still; besides; after all.

eptir *prp. w. acc.* after (of time). *w. dat.* along, over; in quest of, after; according to, by. *adv.* afterwards; behind [aptr].

eptri *adj. compar.* hind.

er *prn. rel.* who, which, *rel. adv.* where; when; because, that.

er *see vera.*

er *see þū.*

erfiði *sn.* work; trouble.

ert *see vera.*

eru *see vera.*

eta *sv.* 5, eat.

ey *sf.* island.

F

fā *sv.* 1, grasp; receive, get; give; be able. **fāsk**, wrestle. **fāsk ā**, be obtained, be.

faðir *sm.* 4, father.

fær *see fā.*

fæstr *see fār.*

fagnaðr *sm.* 2, joy; entertainment, hospitality.

fagr *adj.* beautiful, fair, fine.

fagrliga *adv.* finely.

fall *sn.* fall.

falla *sv.* 1, fall. **fallask**, be forgotten, fail.

fang *sn.* embrace, grasp; wrestling.

fann *see finna.*

fār *adj.* few—*neut.* *fātt w. gen.:* ‘fātt manna,’ few men.

fara go, travel—*w. gen. in such constr. as* ‘f. fēðar sinnar,’ go his way; fare (well, ill); happen, turn out; experience; ‘f. með einu,’ deal with, treat; destroy, use up *w. dat.* **farask** *impers. in* ‘fēsk þeim vel,’ they have a good passage.

farmr *sm.* lading, cargo.

fastr *adj.* firm, fast, strong.

fē *sn.* property, money.

fēðrum *see faðir.*

fekk *see fā.*

fēgrð *sf.* beauty [fagr].

fēgrstr *see fagr.*

feikn-stafir *smpl.* 2, wickedness.

fela *sv.* 3, hide.

fēlagi *wm.* companion.

fē-lauss *adj.* penniless.

fē-litill *adj.* with little money, poor.

fell *see falla.*

- fella** *wv.* 1, fell, throw down; kill [falla].
fengu, fenginn *see fā.*
fęr *see fara.*
fęrð *sf.* 2, journey [fara].
fer-skeyttr *adj.* four-cornered.
fimm *num.* five.
fimtāndi *adj.* fifteenth.
finna *sv.* 3, find; meet, go to see; notice, see.
fjaðr-hamr *sm.* feathered (winged) coat.
fjall *sn.* mountain.
fjār *see fē.*
fjara *sf.* ebb-tide; beach.
fjogur *see fjōrir.*
fjōrði *adj.* fourth.
fjōrir *num.* four.
fjōld *wf.* quantity.
fjōl-kyngi *sn.* magic.
fjōl-męnni *sn.* multitude; troop [maðr].
fjōrðr *sm.* 3, firth.
fjōrur *see fjara.*
flā *sv.* 2, flay, skin.
flaug *see fljūga.*
flęginn *see flā.*
flestr *see margr.*
fljōta *sv.* 7, float, drift.
fljūga *sv.* 7, fly.
flō *see fljūga.*
floti *wm.* fleet [fljōtal].
flōtti *wm.* flight [fljya].
flugu *see fljūga.*
fluttu *see flytja.*
fljya *wv.* 1, flee.
flytja *wv.* 1b, remove, bring.
fnāsa *wv.* 3, snort.
fęra *wv.* 1, bring, take; fasten [fara].
fęrir *see fara.*
fęti *see fōt.*
fōlginn *see fela.*

- fólk** *sn.* multitude, troop; people.
fór *see fara.*
for-tölur *wpl.* representations, arguments [tala].
föstra *wf.* nurse.
föt-hvatr *adj.* swift-footed.
fötr *sm.* foot; leg.
föður *see faðir.*
för *sf.* journey [fara].
föru-neyti *sn.* company [njöta].
frá *prp.* from, away from; about, concerning. ‘í frá’ *adv.* away.
frændi *sm.* 4, relation.
frá-fall *sn.* death.
fram *adv.* forward, forth. *compar.* **framar**, ahead.
framast *adj. superl.* chief, most distinguished.
frami *wm.* advantage, courage.
framiðr *see frémja.*
fram-stafn *sm.* prow.
frá-sögn *sf.* narrative, relation.
freista *wv.* 3, *w. gen.* try, test.
frémja *wv.* 1b, perform [fram].
friðr *sm.* 2, peace.
fríðr *adj.* beautiful, fine.
fröðr *adj.* learned, wise.
frækni *adj.* bold, daring.
frost *sn.* frost.
fugl *sm.* bird.
full-kominn *adj. (ptc.)* complete; ready (for).
fullr *adj.* full.
fundur *sm.* 2, meeting [finna].
fundu *see finna.*
furðu *adv.* awfully, very.
fúss *adj.* eager.
fylgja *wv.* 1, *w. dat.* follow; accompany.
fylki *sn.* troop [fólk].
fylkja *wv.* 1, *w. dat.* draw up (troops) [fólk].
fylla *wv.* 1, fill [fullr].

fyr, fyrir *prp. w. acc. and dat.* before; beyond, over—‘f. borð,’ overboard; instead of—‘koma f.’ *adv.* be given as compensation; for; because of. ‘f. því at,’ because. ‘lítill f. sēr,’ insignificant.

fyrir-rūm *sn.* fore-hold, chief-cabin.

fyrirrūms-maðr *sm.* man in the fore-hold.

fyr *adv. compar.* before, formerly. *superl.* **fyrst**, first.

fyrri *adj. compar.* former. *superl.* **fyrstr**, first.

fýsa *vv.* 1, hasten *trans.—impers.* ‘braut fýsir mik,’ I feel a desire to go away [fúss].

G

gā *wv.* 1, *w. gen.* heed, care for.

gæfa *wf.* luck [gefa].

gæta *wv.* 1, watch, take care of [geta].

gaf *see gefa.*

gæfu-maðr *sm.* lucky man.

gaflak *sn.* javelin.

gamall *adj.* old.

gaman *sn.* amusement, joy.

ganga *sv.* 1, go, *with gen. of goal in poetry*; attack—‘g. ā skip,’ board a ship. **g. af**, be finished. **g. til**, come up. **g. upp**, land; board a ship; be used up, expended (of money).

garðr *sm.* enclosure, court; dwelling.

gat *see geta.*

gefa *sv.* 5, give.

gegnum, ī gegnum *prp. w. gen.* through.

gekk *see ganga.*

gelti *see góltr.*

genginn, gengr, gengu *see ganga.*

geta *sv.* 5, *w. gen.* mention, speak of; guess, suppose.

geysi *adv.* excessively.

gipta *wf.* luck [gefa].

giptu-maðr *sm.* lucky man.

gjafar *see gjof.*

gjof *sf.* gift.

glotta *wv.* 2, smile maliciously, grin.

glæsiligr *adj.* magnificent.

gnýr *sm.* din, noise.

gōðr *adj.* good—‘gott er til eins,’ it is easy to get at, obtain.

- gōlf** *sn.* floor; apartment, room.
gott *see* **gōðr**.
göfugr *adj.* distinguished [gefa].
göltr *sm.* 3, boar.
gömul *see* **gamall**.
göra *wv.* 1c, do, make. **görask**, set about doing; be made into, become. **göra at**, accomplish, carry out.
görsimi *wf.* article of value, treasure.
granda *wv.* 3, *w. dat.* injure.
grār *adj.* gray.
gras *sn.* grass; plant, flower.
grāta *sv.* 1, weep, mourn for.
grātr *sm.* weeping.
greiða *wv.* 1, put in order, arrange.
greip *see* **grīpa**.
gres-járn *sn.* iron wire (?).
grey *sn.* dog.
gríð *snpl.* peace, security.
gríða-staðr *sm.* sanctuary.
grind *sf.* 3, lattice door, wicket.
grīpa *sv.* 6, seize.
gripr *sm.* 2, article of value, treasure.
grjöt *sn.* stone (collectively).
gróa *sv.* 1, grow; heal.
grær *see* **gróa**.
gruna *wv.* 3, *impers.*—‘mik grunar,’ I suspect, think.
grunr *sm.* 2, suspicion.
gull *sn.* gold.
gull-band *sn.* gold band.
gull-būinn *adj.* adorned with gold.
gull-hringr *sm.* gold ring.
gull-hyrndr *adj. (ptc.)* with gilt horns.
gull-roðinn *adj. (ptc.)* gilt.
gýgr *sf.* giantess.
gyltr *adj. (ptc.)* gilt.
gyrða *wv.* 1, gird.

H

hæstr *see hār.*

hætta *wv.* 1, *w. dat.* desist from, stop.

hættligr *adj.* dangerous, threatening.

hættr *adj.* dangerous.

haf *sn.* sea.

hafa *wv.* 1, have; ‘h. einn nær einu,’ bring near to, expose to; use, utilize. **at hafask**, undertake. **til hafa**, have at hand.

hafna *see hofn.*

hafr *sm.* goat.

hafr-staka *wf.* goatskin.

hagliga *adv.* neatly.

hagr *sm.* condition; advantage—‘þér mun h. ā vera,’ will avail thee, be profitable to you.

hag-stœðr *adj.* favourable.

halda *sv.* 1, *w. dat.* hold (also with *prp.* ā); keep. *w. acc.* observe, keep (laws, etc.). *intr.* take a certain direction, go.

hālfr *adj.* half.

hālfu *adv.* by half, half as much again.

hallar *see holl.*

hallar-gölf *sn.* hall floor.

haltr *adj.* lame.

hamarr *sm.* hammer.

hamars-muðr *sm.* thin end of hammer.

hamar-skapt *sn.* handle of a hammer.

hamar-spor *sn.* mark made by a hammer.

hana *see hann.*

handar *see hōnd.*

hand-skot *sn.* throwing with the hand.

- hand-tekinn** *ptc. pret.* taken by hand, taken alive.
hann *prn.* he.
hār *sn.* hair.
hār *adj.* high.
harð-hugaðr *adj.* stern of mood.
harðr *adj.* hard; strong.
harð-skeytr *adj.* strong-shooting [skjöta].
harmr *sm.* grief.
hāski *wm.* danger.
hā-sæti *sn.* high seat, dais [sitja].
hāsætis-kista *sf.* chest under the dais.
hātt *adv.* high; loudly.
haugr *sm.* mound.
hauss *sm.* skull.
heðan *adv.* hence.
hefi *see hafa.*
hefja *sv.* 2, raise, lift; begin.
hefna *wv.* 1, *w. gen.* revenge, avenge.
heill *adj.* sound, safe, prosperous.
heil-ræði *sn.* sound advice, good advice [ræð].
heim *adv.* to one's home, home (domum).
heima *adv.* at home (domi).
heima-maðr *sm.* man of the household.
heim-fūss *adj.* longing to go home, homesick.
heimr *sm.* home, dwelling; world.
heimta *wv.* 1, fetch, obtain, get back.
heita *sv.* 1, call; *w. dat. of pers. and dat. of thing* promise; *intr.* (*pres.* heiti) be named, called.
heldr *see halda.*
heldr *adv. compar.* more willingly, rather, sooner, more; rather, very.
hæl-grindr *sf.* the doors of hell.
helligir *sm.* cave.
helt *see halda.*
hæl-vegr *sm.* road to hell.
heltzt *adv. superl.* most willingly, soonest, especially, most [heldr].
hendi, hendr *see hönd.*
hennar, henni *see hann.*
hepta *wv.* 1, bind; hinder, stop.

- hēr** *adv.* here—‘h. af,’ etc. here-of.
hęř-bergi *sn.* quarters, lodgings.
hęřða *wv.* harden, clench.
hęř-fang *sn.* booty.
hęřja *wv.* 3, make war, ravage [hęřr].
hęřr *sm.* army, fleet.
herra *sm.* lord.
hęř-skip *sn.* war-ship.
hestr *sm.* horse.
hēt *see* **heita**.
heyra *wv.* 1, hear.
himinn *sm.* heaven.
hingat *adv.* hither.
hinn *prn.* that.
hirð *sf.* court.
hirð-maðr *sm.* courtier.
hiti *wm.* heat.
hitta *wv.* come upon, find, meet; *trans.* go to. **hittask**, meet, *intr.*
hjá *prp. w. dat.* by, at; in comparison with.
hjálmr *sm.* helmet.
hjōn *snpl.* household.
hlaða *sv.* 2, load, heap up; ‘h. seglum,’ take in sails.
hlæja *sv.* 2, laugh.
hlaupa *sv.* 1, jump, leap; run.
hlaut *see* **hljōta**.
hleyp *see* **hlaupa**.
hleypa *wv.* 1, make to run (i.e. the horse), gallop.
hlif *sf.* shield.
hlifa *wv.* 1, *w. dat.* shelter, cover, protect.
hljōp *see* **hlaupa**.
hljōta *sv.* 7, get, receive.
hlōðu *see* **hlaða**.
hlōgu *see* **hlæja**.
hlunnr *sm.* roller (for launching ships).
hluti *wm.* portion [hljōta].
hlutr *sm.* 2, share; portion, part, piece; thing [hljōta].
hlut-skipti *sn.* booty.
hnakki *wm.* back of head.

- hōf** *see hefja.*
hollr *adj.* gracious, faithful.
hōlmr *sm.* small island.
hon *see hann.*
honum *see hann.*
horn *sn.* horn.
hægri *adj. compar.* right (hand).
hæla *wv.* 1, *w. dat.* praise, boast of.
hōfðingi *wm.* chief [hōfuð].
hōfða-fjöl *sf.* head-board (especially of a bedstead).
hōfðu *see hafa.*
hōfn *sf.* harbour.
hōfuð *sn.* head.
hōgg *sn.* stroke.
hōgg-ormr *sm.* viper.
hōgg-orrosta *wf.* ‘cutting-fight,’ hand-to-hand fight.
hōggva *sv.* 1, hew, cut, strike.
hōll *sf.* hall.
hōnd *sf.* 3, hand; side—‘hvārra-tveggju handar,’ on both sides, for both parties.
hræddr *adj.* frightened, afraid [*ptc.* of hræðask].
hræðask *wv.* 1, be frightened, fear.
hræzla *wf.* fear [hræðask].
hrafn *sm.* raven.
hratt *see hrinda.*
hrauð *see hrjōða.*
hrait *see hrjōta.*
hreyfa *wv.* 1, move.
hrīð *sf.* period of time.
hrīm-

hugða *see* **hyggja**.

hugi *wm.* thought.

hugr *sm.* mind, heart; courage, spirit.

hugsa *wv.* 3, consider, think.

hundrað *sn.* hundred.

hurð *sf.* 2, door.

hūs *sn.* room; house.

hvar *adv.* where; that.

hvārr *prn.* which of two; each of the two, both.

hvārr-tveggja *prn.* each of the two, both.

hvārt *adv.* whether, *both in direct and indirect questions.*

hvārt-tveggja *adv.* ‘hv...ok,’ both...and.

hvass *adj.* sharp.

hvat *prn. neut.* what.

hvert *adj.* brisk, bold.

hvē *adv.* how.

hverfa *sv.* 3, turn, go.

hvergi *adv.* nowhere—‘hv. jarðar,’ nowhere on earth; in no respect, by no means.

hvernig *adv.* how [= *hvern veg.*].

hverr *prn.* who.

hversu *adv.* how.

hvī *adv.* why.

hvirfill *sm.* crown of head.

hvītna *wv.* 2, whiten.

hvītr *adj.* white.

hyggja *wv.* 1b, think, mean, determine [*hugr*].

hylli *wf.* favour [*hollr*].

I

ī *prp.* in.

ī-huga *wv.* 3, try to remember, consider [hugr].

illa *adv.* ill, badly.

illr *adj.* ill, bad.

inn *art.* the.

inn *adv.* in *compar.* **innar**, further in.

inna *wv.* 1, accomplish.

innan *adv.* within, inside. **fyrir innan** *prp. w. gen.* within, in.

inni *adv.* in.

it *see* **þū**.

it *see* **inn**.

ī-prött *sf.* feat.

J

jafn-breiðr *adj.* equally broad.

jafn-höfugr *adj.* equally heavy [hęfja].

jafn-mikill *adj.* equally great.

jafn-skjött *adv.* equally quick.

jafna *vv.* 3, smooth; compare *w. dat. of thing compared.*

jafnan *adv.* always.

jarl *sm.* earl.

járn *sn.* iron.

járn-glōfi *sm.* iron gauntlet.

járn-spöng *sf.* iron plate.

jāta *vv.* 1, *w. dat.* agree to.

jök *see auka.*

jörð *sf.* earth.

jötun-heimar *simpl.* home, world of the giants.

jötunn, *sm.* giant.

K

- kær-leikr** *sm.* love, affection [kærr, 'dear'].
- kaf** *sn.* diving; deep water, water under the surface.
- kafa** *wv.* 3, dive.
- kalla** *wv.* 3, cry out, call; assert, maintain; name, call.
- kann** *see* **kunna**.
- kapp** *sn.* competition.
- karl** *sm.* man; old man.
- kasta** *wv.* 3, cast, throw.
- kaupa** *wv.* 2, buy.
- kęngr** *sm.* bend.
- kęnna** *wv.* 1, know; perceive.
- kęrling** *sf.* old woman [karl].
- kęrra** *wf.* chariot.
- kętill** *sm.* kettle.
- keypta** *see* **kaupa**.
- keyra** *wv.* 1, drive.
- kirkja** *wf.* church.
- kirkju-skot** *sn.* wing of a church.
- kjōsa** *sv.* 7, choose.
- klakk-laust** *adv.* uninjured.
- klæða** *wv.* 1, clothe.
- klæða-būnaðr** *sm.* apparel.
- klæði** *snpl.* clothes.
- knē** *sn.* knee.
- knīfr** *sm.* knife.
- knorr** *sm.* merchant-ship.
- knūði** *see* **knýja**.
- knūi** *wm.* knuckle.

- knūtr** *sm.* knot.
- knýja** *vv.* 1b, press with knuckles or knees; exert oneself [knūi].
- kölf-skot** *sn.* (distance of a) bolt-shot.
- kollöttr** *adj.* bald.
- koma** *sv.* 4, come; happen, turn out; *w. dat.* bring into a certain condition. **k. fyrir**, be paid in atonement. **komask**, make one's way (by dint of exertion).
- kona** *wf.* woman; wife.
- konr** *sm.* kind—'alls konar,' all kinds; 'nakkvars konar,' of some kind.
- konunga-stefna** *wf.* congress of kings.
- konungr** *sm.* king.
- konungs-dóttir** *sf.* king's daughter.
- konungs-skip** *sn.* king's ship.
- kosinn** *see* **kjōsa**.
- kost-gripr** *sm.* precious thing, treasure.
- kostr** *sm.* 2, choice—'at öðru kosti,' otherwise; power [kjōsa].
- kogur-sveinn** *sm.* little boy, urchin.
- kopp** *see* **kapp**.
- kopur-yrði** *sn.* boasting [orð].
- kottr** *sm.* 3, cat.
- köm** *see* **koma**.
- krappa-rūm** *sn.* back cabin.
- krappr** *adj.* narrow.
- kraptr** *sm.* strength.
- krās** *sf.* 2, delicacy.
- kreġja** *vv.* 1b, *w. acc. of pers. and gen. of thing*, demand.
- kunna** *swv.* know; feel; venture; like to.
- kunnandi** *wf.* knowledge, accomplishments.
- kunnusta** *wf.* knowledge, power.
- kunnr** *adj.* known.
- kurr** *sm.* murmur, rumour.
- kvæði** *sn.* poem.
- kvæma** *see* **koma**.
- kvān** *sf.* wife.
- kveða** *sv.* 5, say. **kv. ā** settle, agree on.
- kveġja** *wf.* salutation [kveða].
- kvēġja** *vv.* 1b, greet.
- kveld** *sn.* evening—'ī kv.,' this evening.
- kveld-söngur** *sm.* vespers.

kvenn-vāðir *sfpl.* woman's clothes.

kviðr *sm.* 3, stomach, belly.

kvisa *wv.* 3, whisper.

kvistr *sm.* 3, branch, twig.

kvøddu *see kvęðja.*

kykr (-vir) *adj.* living.

kykvendi *sn.* living creature, animal.

kýll *sm.* bag.

kyn *sn.* race, lineage.

kýr *sf.* 3, cow.

kyssa *wv.* 1, kiss.

L

lā *see* **liggja**.

lægri *see* **lāgr**.

lær-læggr *sm.* thigh-bone.

læt *see* **lāta**.

lagða *see* **leggja**.

lāgr *adj.* low; short of stature [liggja].

lags-maðr *sm.* companion.

lagu *see* **liggja**.

lamða, lamit *see* **lēmja**.

land *sn.* land, country.

land-skjálfti *wm.* earthquake.

langr *adj.* long, far.

lāt *snpl.* noise.

lāta *sv.* 1, let go; leave; lose; allow; cause, let; behave, act; say.

lauf *sn.* foliage.

laufs-blað *sn.* (blade of foliage), leaf.

laug *sf.* bath.

laun *snpl.* reward.

launa *wv.* 3, reward, requite *w. dat. of the thing given and of the pers., and acc. of the thing requited.*

lauss *adj.* loose; shaky, unsteady; free from obligation.

laust *see* **ljōsta**.

laut *see* **lūta**.

lax *sm.* salmon.

leðr-hosa *wf.* leather bag.

leggja *wv.* 1b, lay, put; ‘l. eitt fyrir einn,’ give, settle on; ‘l. sik fram,’ exert oneself; *intr. w.* skip *understood* sail, row—**l. at**, land; attack; **l. frā**, retreat, draw off; pierce, make a thrust. **leggjask**, set out, proceed; swim [liggja].

- leið** *sf.* way—‘koma einu til leiðar,’ carry out [līða].
leið *see* līða.
leiða *wv.* 1, lead, conduct [līða].
leiðangr (-rs) *sm.* levy [leið].
leiga *wv.* 1, borrow.
leikr *sm.* game; athletic sports, contest.
leita *wv.* 3, *w. gen. and dat.* seek; take to, have recourse to. **leitask**, feel one’s way [līta].
leymja *wv.* 1b, break.
lengð *sf.* length [langr].
lengi *adv.* long (of time) [langr].
lengstr *see* langr.
lēt *see* lāta.
letja *wv.* 1b, *w. acc. of pers. and gen. of thing,* hinder, dissuade.
lætta *wv.* 1, *w. dat.* lift.
leyniliga *adv.* secretly.
leysa *wv.* 1, loosen, untie, open [lauss].
lið *sn.* troop.
līða *sv.* 6, go; pass (of time); *impers.* **līðr**, *w. dat.* fare, get on. *impers.* ‘līðr ā (nāttina),’ (the night) is drawing to a close.
líf *sn.* life—‘ā lífi,’ alive.
lifa *wv.* 2, live.
liggja *sv.* 5, lie. **l. til**, be fitting.
līk *sn.* body; corpse.
līka *wv.* 3, *w. dat.* please.
līki *sn.* form [līk].
līking *sf.* likeness, similarity [līkr].
līknsamr *adj.* gracious.
līkr *adj.* like.
līn *sn.* linen; linen headdress.
list *sf.* art.
līta *sv.* 6, look at; regard, consider—‘l. til eins.’ turn to, acknowledge greeting.
lītask *impers. w. dat.* seem.
lītask *wv.* 3, look round one [līta].
lītill *adj.* little, small—‘lītít veðr,’ not very windy weather. **lītlu** *adv.* by a little, a little.
līttil-ræði *sm.* degradation [rāð].
litr *sm.* 3, colour, complexion; appearance [līta].

līzk *see* **līta**.

ljā *wv.* 1, *w. gen. and dat.* lend.

ljōsta *sv.* 7, strike, *w. dat. of instr. and acc. of the thing struck*—‘l. ārum ī sæ,’ dip the oars into the sea, begin to row.

lofa *wv.* 3, praise.

lōga *wv.* 3, *w. dat.* part with.

logi *wm.* flame.

lokinn *see* **lūka**.

lopt *sn.* air—‘ā l.,’ up.

lūka *sv.* 7, lock, close; *impers.* ‘l̥ykr einu,’ it is finished, exhausted. ‘l. upp,’ unlock, open.

lukla *see* **lykill**.

lustu *see* **ljōsta**.

lūta *sv.* 7, bend, bow.

lygi *wf.* lie, falsehood.

lykð *sf.* ending—‘at lykðum,’ finally.

lykill *sm.* key [lūka].

lypta *wv.* 1, *w. dat.* lift [lopt].

lypting *sf.* raised place (castle) on the poop of a warship [lypta].

l̥ysa *wv.* 1, shine.

l̥ysi-gull *sn.* bright gold.

l̥yst *see* **ljōsta**.

lysta *wv.* 1, *impers. w. acc.* desire.

M

mā *see mega.*

maðr *sm.* 4, man.

mæla (mæлта) *wv.* 1, speak—‘m. við einu,’ refuse; suggest.

mær *sf.* virgin, maid.

mætta *see mega.*

magr (-ran) *adj.* thin.

māgr *sm.* kinsman, relation, connection.

makligr *adj.* fitting.

māl *sn.* narrative; *in plur.* poem; proper time, time.

mālmr *sm.* metal.

mann *see maðr.*

mann-fólk *sn.* troops, crew.

mann-hringr *sm.* ring of men.

mannliga *adv.* manly.

margr *adj.* many, much.

mark *sn.* mark; importance.

marka *wv.* 3, infer.

marr *sm.* horse.

mart *see margr.*

matask *wv.* 3, eat a meal.

matr *sm.* 2, food.

mätta *see mega.*

mättr *sm.* 2, might, strength.

með *prp. w. acc. and dat.* with.

meðal *s.* middle—*ā m. w. gen.* between.

meðan *adv.* whilst.

mega *swv.* can, may.

- megin** —‘öðrum m.,’ on the other side; ‘öllum m.,’ on all sides [*corruption of vegum*].
- męgin-gjarðar** *sfpl.* girdle of strength [mega].
- meiðmar** *sfpl.* treasures.
- meiri** *see mikill.*
- męn** *sn.* necklace, piece of jewelry.
- męnn** *see maðr.*
- mēr** *see ek.*
- męgr** *sm.* 2, marrow.
- męrki** *sn.* mark; banner [mark].
- mest** *see mikill.*
- meta** *sv.* 5, measure; estimate.
- mey** *see mær.*
- mið-garðr** *sm.* (middle enclosure), world.
- miðgarðs-ormr** *sm.* world-serpent.
- miðr** *adj.* middle.
- mik** *see ek.*
- mikill** *adj.* big, tall, great. **mikit** *adv.* much, very.
- miklu** *adv. (instr.)* much.
- milli, ā milli** *prp.* between, among.
- minjar** *sfpl.* remembrance, memorial.
- minn** *see ek.*
- minni** *see lítill.*
- minnr** *adv.* less.
- mis-lika** *wv.* 3, *w. dat.* displease, not please.
- missa** *wf.* loss, want.
- missa** *wv.* 1, *w. gen.* lose; do without.
- mistil-teinn** *sm.* mistletoe [teinn, ‘twig’].
- mitt** *see ek.*
- mjoðr** *sm.* 3, mead.
- mjok** *adv.* very.
- mōðir** *sf.* 3, mother.
- mōðr** *sm.* anger.
- mętask** *wv.* 1, meet *intr.* [mōt].
- męn** *sf.* mane.
- morginn** *sm.* morning.
- męrk** *sf.* 3, forest.
- męrum** *see marr.*

mōt *sn.* meeting. **ī mōti** *prp. w. dat.* against.

mōtu-neyti *sn.* community of food—‘leggja m. sitt,’ make their provision into a common store [matr; njōta].

mundu *see munu.*

munnr *sm.* mouth.

munr *sm.* difference—‘þeim mun,’ to that extent.

munu *swv.* will, may (of futurity and probability).

myndi *see munu.*

myrkr *sn.* darkness.

myrkr *adj.* dark.

N

- nā** *wv.* 1, reach, obtain; succeed in.
nær *adv. w. dat.* near; nearly. *superl.* **næst**—‘þvī n.,’ thereupon.
nætr *see nātt.*
nafn *sn.* name.
nakkvarr *prn.* some, a certain. **nakkvat** *adv.* somewhat; perhaps.
nātt *sf.* 3, night.
nātt-bōl *sn.* night-quarters.
nātt-langt *adv.* the whole night long.
nātt-staðr *sm.* night-quarters.
nāttūra *wf.* nature, peculiarity.
nātt-verðr *sm.* 2, supper.
nauð-syn *sf.* necessity.
naut *see njōta.*
neðan *adv.* below. **fyrir n.** *prp. w. dat.* below.
nefja *adj.* long-nosed (?).
nefna *wv.* 1, name, call. **nefnask**, name oneself, give one’s name as [nafn].
nema *sv.* 4, take; begin.
nema *adv.* except, unless.
nest *sn.* provisions.
nest-baggi *sm.* provision-bag.
niðr *adv.* down, downwards.
nīundi *adj.* ninth.
njōsn *sf.* spying; news.
njōsna *wv.* 3, spy; get intelligence.
njōta *sv.* 7, enjoy, profit.
norðr *adv.* northwards.
nokkvi *wm.* vessel, small ship.
nū *adv.* now; therefore, so.

n̄y-vaknaðr *adj. (ptc.)* newly awoke.

n̄yr *adj.* new.

n̄yta *vv. 1,* profit [njōta].

O

oddr *sm.* point.

ōð-fūss *adj.* madly eager.

ōðr *adj.* mad, furious.

œ̅pa *wv.* 1, shout [ōp, ‘shout’].

œrit *adv.* enough; very.

of *prp. w. dat.* over; during; with respect to, about. *adv.* too (of excess).

of *adv., often used in poetry as a mere expletive.*

of-veikr *adj.* too weak.

ofan *adv.* above; down.

ofan-verðr *adj.* upper, on the top.

ōk *see aka.*

ok *conj.* and; also—‘ok...ok,’ both...and; but.

okkr *see þū.*

opt *adv.* often. *compar.* **optar**, oftener, again.

ōr *prp. w. dat.* out of.

orð *sn.* word—‘ī qðru orði,’ otherwise.

orðinn *see verða.*

orð-sending *sf.* verbal message.

orð-tak *sn.* expression, word.

ormr *sm.* serpent, dragon; ship with a dragon’s head.

orrosta *wf.* battle.

oss *see ek.*

ōtta *wf.* the end of night, just before dawn.

ōttalaust *adj.* without fear.

ōx *see vaxa.*

oxi *wm.* ox.

qðlask *wv.* 3, obtain.

qðru *see annarr.*

- öl** *sn.* ale.
öldnu *see aldinn.*
öndöttr *adj.* fierce.
önd-vegi *sn.* high seat, dais.
önnur *see annar.*
ör *sf.* arrow.
ör-æfi *sn.* harbourless coast.
örendi *sn.* errand.
örendi *sn.* holding the breath, breath.
örind-reki *sm.* messenger [reka].
öxn *see oxi.*

P

pati *sm.* rumour.

penningr *sm.* penny.

R

rāð *sn.* advice; what is advisable—‘sjā eitt at rāði,’ consider advisable; plan, policy, resolution.

rāða *sv.* 1, advise, *w. acc. of thing and dat. of pers.;* consider, deliberate; undertake, begin *w. prp. til or infin.;* dispose of, have control over *w. prp. fyrir.*

rāða-görð *sf.* deliberation, decision.

rāðugr *adj.* sagacious.

ragna-rökr *sn.* twilight of the gods, end of the world. [ragna *gen. of regin neut. plur.* ‘gods.’]

ragr *adj.* cowardly.

rāku *see reka.*

rann *see renna.*

rās *sf.* race.

rauðr *adj.* red.

rausn *sf.* magnificence, anything magnificent.

rēð *see rāða.*

reið *sf.* chariot.

reið *see rīða.*

reiða *wv.* 1, swing, wield, brandish.

reið-fara *adj.* —‘vera vel r.,’ have a good passage.

reiði *sn.* trappings, harness.

reiðr *adj.* angry.

reka *sv.* 7, drive; carry out; perform. ‘r. af tjöld,’ take down awning.

rekkja *wf.* bed.

renna *sv.* 3, run.

rétta *wv.* 1, direct; reach, stretch. **r. upp,** pull up.

réttr *adj.* right, correct; equitable, fair.

reyna *wv.* 1, try, test.

reyr-bönd *supl.* the wire with which the arrow-head was bound to the shaft.

- rīða** *sv.* 6, *w. dat.* ride.
rīðu *see* **rīða**.
rīðlask *wv.* 3, set oneself in motion.
rīki *sn.* power; sovereignty, reign.
rīkr *adj.* powerful, distinguished.
ripti *sn.* linen cloth.
rita *wv.* 3, write.
rōa *sv.* 1, row.
rœða *wv.* 1, talk about, discuss.
röra *see* **rōa**.
røst *sf.* league.

S

sā *prn.* that; he; such, such a one.

sā *see sjā.*

sær *sm.* sea.

særa *wv.* 1, wound [sār].

sæti *sn.* seat [sitja].

sætt *sf.* 2, reconciliation, peace.

sættask *wv.* 1, be reconciled, agree.

saga *wf.* narrative, history, story.

sagða *see segja.*

saka *wv. impers. w. acc.*—‘hann (acc.) sakaði ekki,’ he was not injured.

sakna *wv.* 3, *w. gen.* miss.

sāl *sf.* 2, soul.

sāld *sn.* gallon.

salr *sm.* 2, hall.

saman *adv.* together.

sami *weak adj.* same.

sam-laga *wf.* laying ships together for battle.

samt *adv.* together.

sannligr *adj.* probable; suitable, right.

sannr *adj.* true.

sār *sn.* wound.

sārr *adj.* wounded.

sat *see sitja.*

satt *see sannr.*

sē *see vera.*

sē *see sjā.*

sefask *wv.* 3, be pacified.

segja *wv.* 1b, say, relate [saga].

- segl** *sn.* sail.
- seilask** *wv.* 1, stretch *intr.*
- seinn** *adj.* late, slow, tedious. **seint** *adv.* slowly.
- selja** *wv.* 1, give; sell.
- sem** *adv.* as; *w. subj.* as if; *to strengthen the superl.*—‘sem mest,’ the most possible, as much as possible.
- senda** *wv.* 1, send.
- sendi-maðr** *sm.* messenger.
- señn** *adv.* at the same time, at once; immediately, forthwith.
- sēnn** *see sjā.*
- sēr** *see sik.*
- sēr** *see sjā.*
- sēt** *see sjā.*
- set-berg** *sn.* seat-shaped rock, crag [sitja].
- setja** *wv.* 1, set, place. **s. fram**, launch (a ship). **setjask**, sit down. **setjask upp**, sit up [sitja].
- sī-byrða** *wv.* 1, *w. dat.* lay a ship alongside another. *neut. ptc.* **sībyrt**, close up to [borð].
- sīð** *adv.* late. *comp.* sīðar, later, afterwards. *superl.* **sīðast**, latest, last.
- sīða** *wf.* side.
- sīðan** *adv.* afterwards, then; since.
- sīðari** *adj. comp.* later, second (in order).
- sīðr** *sm.* 3, custom.
- sīga** *sv.* 6, sink.
- sigla** *wf.* mast [segl].
- sigla** *wv.* 1, sail.
- siglu-skeið** *sn.* middle of a ship.
- sigr (-rs)** *sm.* victory.
- sigr-ōp** shout of victory.
- sik** *prn.* oneself.
- silfr** *sn.* silver.
- sīn** *see sik.*
- sinn** *sn.* time (of repetition)—‘einu sinni,’ once, for once. ‘eigi optar at sinni,’ not oftener than that time, i.e. only once.
- sinn** *see sik.*
- sitja** *sv.* 5, sit. **s. fyrir**, sit in readiness.
- sjā** = þessi.

sjá *sv.* 5, see; ‘s. fyrir einu,’ look after, take care of. *impers.* ‘lítt sēr þat ā, at’...it will hardly be seen that...**sjásk**, see one another, meet.

sjálfr *prn.* self.

sjóða *sv.* 7, boil; cook.

sjön *sf.* sight.

sjön-hverfing *sf.* ocular delusion.

skal *see skulu.*

skalf *see skjálfa.*

skáli *wm.* hall.

skammr *adj.* short.

skap *sn.* state, condition; state of mind, mood, humour.

skapligr *adj.* suitable, fit.

skapt *sn.* shaft, handle.

skar *see skera.*

skarð *sn.* notch, gap; defect.

skaut *see skjöta.*

skegg *sn.* beard; beak (of a ship).

skeið *sn.* race-course, running-ground; race—‘taka sk.,’ start in a race.

skeina *wv.* 1, graze.

skellr *sm.* knock.

skemtun *sf.* amusement, entertainment [skammr, *literally* ‘shortening (of time)’].

skera *sv.* cut, cut up; kill (animal).

skiljask *wv.* 1, separate, part *intr.*

skilligr *sm.* shilling, coin.

skilnaðr *sm.* separation, parting.

skip *sn.* ship.

skipa *wv.* 3, order, arrange, prepare, fit out. ‘sk. til um eitt,’ make arrangements for. **skipask**, take one’s place; change, alter *intr.*

skipa-herr *sm.* fleet.

skipan *sf.* arranging; ship’s crew.

skips-brot *sn.* shipwreck.

skip-stjórnar-maðr *sm.* (steerer), commander of a ship, captain.

skjald-borg *sf.* wall of shields, testudo.

skjálfa *sv.* 3, shake *intr.*

skjöta *sv.* 7, *w. dat.* shoot, throw, push.

skjöt-færi *sn.* swiftness.

skjöt-leikr *sm.* swiftness.

skjöt-liga *adv.* swiftly, quick.

- skjötr** *adj.* swift, quick. **skjött** *adv.* quickly.
skjöldr *sm.* 3, shield.
skögr *sm.* forest, wood.
skorta *wv.* 1, *impers. w. acc. of pers. and of thing,* want, fail.
skot *sn.* shot; missile [skjöta].
skot-māl *sn.* shot-measure, range.
skotta *wv.* 3, dangle—*sk. við* drift (of ships).
skøkull *sm.* shaft (of a cart).
skömm *sf.* disgrace, shame.
skor *sf.* hair of the head.
skreppa *wf.* bag, wallet.
skulfu *see skjálfa.*
skulu *swv.* shall.
skuta *wf.* small ship, cutter.
skutill *sm.* trencher, small table.
skutil-sveinn *sm.* page, chamberlain.
skutu *see skjöta.*
skykkur *sm.* shake—‘ganga skykkjum,’ shake.
skylda *see skulu.*
skyldr *adj.* obliged, obligatory, bound [skulu].
skyn *sn.* understanding, insight—‘kunna, sk.’ understand.
skynda *wv.* 1, hasten, bring in haste.
skyndiliga *adv.* hastily, quickly.
skynsamliga *adv.* intelligently, carefully.
skýt *see skjöta.*
slā *sv.* 2, strike. ‘slā eldi ī,’ light a fire.
slæliga *adv.* sluggishly, weakly.
slær *adj.* blunt.
slær *see slā.*
slātr *sn.* meat.
sleikja *wv.* lick.
sleit *see slíta.*
slētr *adj.* level, smooth; comfortable, easy.
slíkr *adj.* such.
slíta *sv.* 6, tear—**sl. upp**, pull up; *w. dat.* break (agreement).
smæri *see smār.*
smār *adj.* small, insignificant.
smā-skip *snpl.* small ships.

- smā-skūta** *wf.* small cutter.
smjūga *sv.* 7, squeeze through, slip.
smugu *see smjūga.*
snarpligr *adj.* vigorous.
snarpr *adj.* sharp; vigorous.
snimma *adv.* early.
snöra *see snūa.*
snūa *sv.* 1, *w. dat.* turn *or (trans.)* direct; twist, plait. **snūask**, turn (*intr.*).
soðinn *see sjōða.*
sækja *wv.* 1c, seek; go—‘s. aptr,’ retreat.
sæmð *sf.* honour [sōma].
sætti *see sækja.*
sofa *sv.* 4, sleep.
sofna *wv.* 3, go to sleep.
sogur *see saga.*
søk *sf.* cause—‘fyrir þā s. at’..., because.
sökkva *sv.* 3, sink.
sōl *sf.* sun.
sōl-skin *sn.* sunshine.
soltinn *adj.* hungry [*ptc. of* ‘svelta,’ starve].
sōma *wv.* 2, *w. dat.*, be suitable, befitting.
sōmi *wm.* honour.
sonr *sm.* son.
sōtt *sf.* illness.
sōtta *see sækja.*
sōx *snpl.* raised prow of a war-ship.
spala *see spōlr.*
sparask *wv.* 2, spare oneself, reserve one’s energy.
spenna (spenta) *wv.* 1, *w. dat. of thing*, gird, buckle on.
spjōt *sn.* spear.
sporðr *sm.* tail.
spori *sm.* spur.
spōlr *sm.* rail.
sprakk *see springa.*
spretta *wv.* 1, split.
springa *sv.* 3, burst.
spurða *see spyrja.*

- spyrja** *wv.* 1b, ask; hear of, learn—‘sp. til eins,’ have news of, hear of his arrival.
spyrjask, be known.
spyrna *wv.* 1, kick.
staddr *adj.* placed, staying [*ptc. of* ‘steðja,’ place].
staðr *sm.* place—‘ī staðinn,’ instead.
stafaðr *adj. (ptc.)* striped.
staf-karl *sm.* (staff-man), beggar.
stafn *sm.* prow.
stafn-búi *wm.* prow-man.
stafn-lē *wm.* grappling-hook.
staf *sm.* 2 (*gen. sg.* stafs), staff, stick.
stakk *see stínga.*
stallari *sm.* marshall.
standa *sv.* 2, stand. **st. upp**, stand up, rise.
starfa *wv.* 3, work.
stefna *wv.* 1, steer; take a course, go.
steig *see stíga.*
steinn *sm.* stone; jewel.
stela *sv.* 4, *w. dat. of thing and acc. of pers.* steal, rob.
stendr *see standa.*
sterkliga *adv.* vigorously.
sterkr *adj.* strong.
steypa *wv.* 1, *w. dat. of thing*, throw; pull off. **steypask**, throw oneself.
stíga *sv.* 6, advance, walk, go. **st. upp**, mount (horse).
stígr *sm.* path, way.
stikill *sm.* point.
stilla (stíla) *wv.* 1, arrange. **st. til**, arrange, dispose.
stínga *sv.* 3, pierce; ‘st. stofnum at skipi,’ run the prow against a ship’s side.
stirt *adv.* harshly [*neut. of* ‘stirðr,’ stiff].
stōð *see standa.*
stærri *see stōr.*
stökkva *sv.* 3, spring, rebound, start back.
stolinn *see stela.*
stōrliga *adv.* bigly, arrogantly.
stōr-mannligr *adj.* magnificent, aristocratic.
stōr-menni *sn.* great men (collective), aristocracy.
stōrr *adj.* big, great. **stōrum** *adv.* greatly.
stōr-ráðr *adj.* (great of plans), ambitious.

stōr-skip *sn.* big

T

taka *wv.* 2, *w. acc.* take, seize, take possession of; *w. inf.* begin; *w. dat.* receive (well, ill, etc.). **takask**, take place, begin. **t. at**, choose. **t. til**, engage in, try. **t. upp**, take to, choose.

tala *wf.* talk, speech.

tala *wv.* 3, speak, talk about, discuss.

taliðr *see tēlja.*

tālma *wv.* 3, hinder.

tār *sn.* tear.

taumar *smpl.* reins.

tækinn *see taka.*

tēlja *wv.* 1b, count, recount; account, consider; relate, say [tala].

tengðir *sfpl.* relationship, connection by marriage.

tengja *wv.* 1, bind, fasten together.

tengsl *snpl.* cable.

tīða *wv.* 1, *impers. w. acc.* desire.

tīðindi *snpl.* tidings, news.

tīðr *adj.* usual, happening—‘hvat er tītt um þik?’ what is the matter with you? **tītt**

adv. often, quickly—‘sem tīðast,’ as quickly as possible.

tiginn *adj.* of high rank.

tigr *sm.* —‘fjörir tigr,’ forty.

til *prp. w. gen.* to; till; for (of use)—‘alt er t. vāpna var,’ everything that could be used as a missile; for (of object, intention)—‘brjóta legg til męrgjar,’ break a leg to get at the marrow; with respect to—‘til vista var eigi gott,’ they were not well off for provisions.

til *adv.* too (of excess).

til-vīsan *sf.* direction, guidance.

tītt *see tīðr.*

tīvi *wm.* god.

- tjald** *sn.* tent.
tjúgu-skegg *sn.* forked beard.
tæka *see taka.*
tök *see taka.*
tönn *sf.* 3, tooth.
trani *wm.* crane.
trē *sn.* tree.
troða *sv.* tread.
trog *sn.* trough.
tros *sn.* droppings, rubbish.
trūa *wf.* faith—‘þat veit tr. mīn at...,’ by my faith.
trūa *wv.* 2, *w. dat. of pers.* believe, trust, rely on.
tūn *sn.* enclosure, dwelling.
tveir *num.* two.
týna *wv.* 1, *w. dat.* lose.
typpa *wv.* tie in a top-knot.

Þ

þā *see* **sā**.

þā *see* **þiggja**.

þā *adv.* then.

þær *see* **sā**.

þakðr *see* **þekja**.

þakka *wv.* 3, *w. acc. of thing and dat. of pers.* thank; requite, reward.

þambar-skelfir *sm.* bowstring-shaker (?).

þann *see* **sā**.

þannig *adv.* thither; so [= þann veg].

þar *adv.* there; then; 'þ. af,' *etc.*, thereof. 'þar sem,' since, because. 'þar til,' until.

þarf *see* **þurfa**.

þat *see* **sā**.

þau *see* **sā**.

þegar *adv.* at once. 'þ. er,' as soon as.

þeginn *see* **þiggja**.

þegja *wv.* 1b, be silent.

þeim *see* **sā**.

þeir, þeirra *see* **sā**.

þekja *wv.* 1b, roof.

þekka *wv.* 1, notice. **þekkjask**, take pleasure in; accept.

þēr *see* **þū**.

þess *see* **sā**.

þess *adv. w. comp.* the, so much the.

þessi *prn.* this.

þiggja *sv.* 5, receive.

þik *see* **þū**.

þing *sn.* meeting, parliament.

þinn *see* **þū**.

- þit** *see þū.*
þjóð *sf.* nation, race.
þō *adv.* though, yet.
þokō *see þekja.*
þokk *sf.* thanks, gratitude [þakka].
þola *wv.* 2, endure, put up with.
þora *wv.* 2, dare.
þorf *sf.* need.
þorrinn *see þverra.*
þōtt *adv.* though [= þō at].
þōtta *see þykkja.*
þraut *see þrjōta.*
þreifask *wv.* 3, grope, feel.
þreyta *wv.* 1, make exertions, try.
þriði *adj.* third.
þriðjungr *sm.* third.
þrīr *num.* three.
þrjōta *sv.* 7, *impers. w. acc. of pers.* come to an end, fail.
þrūðugr *adj.* mighty.
þū *prn.* thou.
þumlungr *sm.* thumb of glove.
þunn-vangi *wm.* temple (of head).
þurðr *sm.* diminution.
þurfa *swv. often impers.* require, need.
þurr *adj.* dry.
þurs *sm.* giant.
þverra *sv.* 3, diminish.
þvers *adv.* across.
þvī *see sã.*
þvī *adv.* therefore; *w. compar.* the, so much the more.
þvīlikr *adj.* such.
þykkja *wv.* 1c, seen, be considered. ‘þykkir einum fyrir,’ there seems to be something in the way, one hesitates. ‘myndi mēr fyrir þ. ī,’ I should be displeased. **þykkjask**, think.
þykkkr *adj.* thick, close.
þynna *wv.* 1, make thin. **þynnask** get thin.
þyrstr *adj. (ptc.)* thirsty.

U

ū-fœra *wf.* impassable place; fix, difficulty.

ū-friðr *sm.* hostility, war.

ū-grynni *sn.* countless number [grunnr, ‘bottom’].

ū-happ *sn.* misfortune.

ū-hreinn *adj.* impure.

um *prp. w. acc.* around, about, over; *of time* in, at; *of superiority* beyond; concerning, about.

um-rāð *sn.* advice, help.

um-sjā *sf.* care.

una *wv. 1, w. dat.* be contented—‘u. illa,’ be discontented.

undan *prp. w. dat., adv.* away (from).

undarlīga *adv.* strangely.

undarligr *adj.* strange.

undir *prp. w. acc. and dat.* under.

undr *sn.* wonder.

ungr *adj.* young.

unninn *see vinna.*

unz *adv.* until.

upp *adv.* up.

upp-ganga *wf.* boarding (ship).

upp-haf *sn.* beginning [hęfja].

upp-himinn *sm.* high heaven.

uppi *adv.* up; at an end.

urðu *see verða.*

ūt *adv. out. comp. utar,* outer, outwards, farther away.

utan *adv.* outside; outwards.

utan-ferð *sf.* journey abroad.

utar *see ūt.*

ūti *adv.* outside, out on the sea.

ūt-lausn *sf.* ransom.

ū-vinr *sm.* enemy.

V

vægð *sf.* forbearance.

vænn *adj.* likely, to be expected.

væri *see vera.*

vætr *neut.* nothing.

vaka *wv.* 3, be awake, wake up.

vakna *wv.* 3, awake.

vald *sn.* power, control.

val-kyrja *sf.* chooser of the slain, war-goddess [kjōsa].

valr *sm.* corpses on the battle-field.

vān, *sf.* hope, expectation, probability.

vandræða-skāld *sn.* the ‘awkward’ poet, the poet who is difficult to deal with.

vandræði *snpl.* difficulty.

vangi *wm.* cheek.

vanr *adj.* accustomed.

vāpn *sn.* weapon.

vāpna-burð *sm.* bearing weapons, shower of missiles.

vāpn-lauss *adj.* without weapons.

var *see vera.*

vār *sn.* spring.

vār *see ek.*

vara *wv.* 2, *impers. w. acc. of pers.*—‘mik varði,’ I expected.

varð *see verða.*

varði *see vęrja.*

vargr *sm.* wolf.

variðr *see vęrja.*

varla *adv.* scarcely.

varnaðr *sm.* goods, merchandise.

vāru *see vera.*

- vatn** *sn.* water.
- vaxa** *sv.* 2, grow; increase.
- veðr** *sn.* weather.
- vegr** *sm.* road; way, manner; direction, side; *in composition*, region, tract, land.
- veik** *see* **vikja**.
- veit** *see* **vita**.
- veita** *wv.* 1, give, grant; make (resistance, etc.).
- vekja** *wv.* 1b, wake [vaka].
- vél** *sf.* artifice, cunning.
- velja** *wv.* 1b, choose.
- vendi** *see* **vöndr**.
- vēr** *see* **ek**.
- vera** *sv.* exist; remain, stay, happen; be. ‘hvat lātum hafði verit,’ what had caused the noise. **v. at**, be occupied with.
- verð** *sn.* worth, value; price.
- verða** *sv.* 3, happen; happen to come. ‘v. fyrir einum,’ come in one’s way, appear before one; become; come into being, be; ‘v. til eins,’ be ready for, undertake; *w. infin.* be obliged, must. ‘nū er ā orðit mikit fyrir mēr,’ now I have come into a great perplexity, difficulty. **v. at**, happen.
- verður** *adj.* worth; important.
- ver-gjarn** *adj.* desirous of a husband, loose.
- verit** *see* **vera**.
- vert** *see* **verður**.
- verja** *wv.* 1b, defend—‘v. baki,’ defend with the back, turn one’s back on.
- verja** *wv.* 1b, dress; lay out money, invest.
- verk** *sn.* work, job.
- verr** *sm.* man; husband.
- verr** *adv. comp.* worse. *superl.* **verst**, worst.
- veröld** *sf.* world.
- vestan** *adv.* from the west. ‘v. fyrir’ *w. gen. or acc.*, west of.
- vestr** *adv.* westwards.
- vetr** *sm.* winter; year.
- vex** *see* **vaxa**.
- vexti** *see* **vöxtr**.
- við** *prp. w. acc.* by, near; towards (of place and time); with (of various relations). *w. dat.* towards, at (laugh at, etc.); in exchange for, for.
- vīða** *adv.* widely, far and wide, on many sides.
- viðar-teinungr** *sm.* tree-shoot, plant.

- við-bragð** *sn.* push.
viðr *sm.* 3, tree.
vīðr *adj.* wide, broad.
við-skipti *snpl.* dealings.
við-taka *wf.* reception; resistance.
vīgja *wv.* 1, consecrate, hallow.
vīgr *adj.* warlike, able-bodied.
viking *sf.* piracy, piratical expedition.
vikingr *sm.* pirate.
vīkja *sv.* 6, turn, move, go.
vilja *swv.* will.
villi-eldr *sm.* wildfire, conflagration.
vinátt *wf.* friendship.
vináttu-mál *snpl.* assurances of friendship.
vinna *sv.* 3, do, perform; win, conquer. **vinnask til**, suffice.
vinr *sm.* 2, friend.
virðing *sf.* honour [verðr].
vīsa *wv.* 2, *w. dat.* show, guide.
vīss *adj.* wise; certain.
vissa *see vita.*
vist *sf.* 2, board and lodging; provisions.
vit *see ek.*
vita *swv.* know; be turned in a certain direction. **v. fram**, see into futurity.
vīti *sn.* punishment, penalty.
vītis-horn *sn.* penalty-horn (whose

Y

yðr *see þū.*

yfir *prp. w. acc. and dat. over [ofan].*

ȳmiss *adj. various, different.*

ymr *sm. rumbling noise.*

ytri *adj. comp. outer. superl. yztr, outside(st) [ūt].*

Part IV
Proper Names

Āki *sm.*

Āsa-þōrr *sm.* (divine) Thor.

Āstriðr *sf.*

Auðun *sm.*

Baldr (-rs) *sm.*

Barði *wm.* ‘the Ram’ (name of a ship).

Bil-skīrnir *sm.*

Brisinga-męn *sn.* Freyja’s necklace.

Burizleifr *sm.*

Dāins-leif *sf.* relic of Dāinn [‘leif,’ leaving, heritage].

Dana-konungr *sm.* king of the Danes.

Danir *simpl.* the Danes.

Dan-mørk *sf.* 3, Denmark.

Draupnir *sm.*

Einarr *sm.*

Eindriði *wm.*

Eirīkr *sm.*

Erlingr *sm.*

Fęn-salr *sm.* 2.

Finnr *sm.*

Finskr *adj.* Finnish.

Freyja *wf.*

Freyr *sm.*

Frigg *sf.* wife of Odin.

Fulla *wf.* Frigg’s handmaid.

Geira *wf.*

Gimsar *fpl.*

Gjallar-brū *sf.* the bridge over the river Gjöll.

Gjöll *sf.* ‘the Resounder,’ the river of Hell.

Gręn-land *sn.* Greenland.

Gullin-bursti *wm.* ‘Golden-bristle.’

Gull-toppr *sm.* ‘Gold-top.’

Hā-ey *sf.* ‘High-island.’
Hākon *sm.*
Hall-freðr *sm.*
Haraldr *sm.*
Hēðinn *sm.*
Heim-dallr *sm.*
Heł *sf.* the goddess of the infernal regions.
Heř-mōðr *sm.*
Hilđr *sf.* [‘hilđr,’ war].
Hjaðninga-vīg *sn.* battle of the Hjaðnings.
Hjarrandi *wm.*
Hlōriði *wm.* the Thunderer, Thor.
Høgni *wm.*
Hring-horni *wm.* ‘Ring-prowed.’
Hyrningr *sm.*
Hyrrokin *sf.*
Høðr *sm.*

Īs-land *sn.* Iceland.
Īsland-ferð *sf.* journey to Iceland.
Īslenzkr *adj.* Icelandic.

Jōms-borg *sf.*
Jōms-vīkingar *simpl.* the pirates of Jōmsborg.

Kol-bjōrn *sm.*

Laufey *sf.*
Litr *sm.*
Loki *wm.*

Mōð-guðr *sf.*
Mæri *wf.*

Nanna *wf.*
Nepr *sm.*
Njarðar *see Njōrðr.*
Njōrðr *sm.*

Nōa-tūn *snpl.*

Noregr *sm.* Norway [= norð-vegr].

Ōku-þōrr *sm.* Thor (the driver) [aka].

Ōlāfr *sm.*

Ōðinn *sm.* Odin.

Orkn-eyjar *sfpl.* Orkneys.

Rōma-borg *sf.* Rome.

Rūm-ferli *wm.* pilgrim to Rome [fara].

Rōskva *wf.*

Sax-land *sn.* Saxony, Germany.

Sif *sf.*

Sigrīðr *sf.*

Sig-valdi *wm.*

Skjālgr *sm.*

Skrȳmir *sm.*

Sleipnir *sm.*

Slīðrug-tanni *wm.* [tōnn].

Sænskr *adj.* Swedish.

Sveinn *sm.*

Svīa-konungr *sm.* king of Sweden.

Svīar *smpl.* Swedes.

Svīa-vełdi *sn.* Sweden [vald].

Svī-þjōð *sf.* Sweden.

Svōłðr (-rar) *sf.* island of Svolder, near Rügen.

Tann-gnjōstr *sm.* [tōnn].

Tann-grisnir *sm.* [tōnn].

Tryggvi *wm.* 'Trusty.'

Þjālfī *wm.*

Þōrir *sm.*

Þor-kęll *sm.*

Þōrr *sm.* Thor.

Þor-steinn *sm.*

Þrūð-vangar *smpl.* 'plains of strength.'

Prymyr *sm.*

Þökk *sf.*

Úlfr *sm.*

Útgarða-loki *wm.*

Út-garðr *sm.* **Út-garðar** *pl.* ‘outer enclosure,’ world of the giants.

Vanir *simpl.* race of Gods.

Vār *sf.* goddess of betrothal and marriage.

Vest-firzkr *adj.* of the west firths (in Iceland).

Vík *sf.* ‘the Bay,’ the Skagerak and the Christiania fjord.

Vinda-snekkja *wf.* Wendish ship.

Vind-land *sn.* Wendland.

Vindr *simpl.* the Wends.

Ving-þōrr *sm.* name of Thor.