

46. The words *herra* and *síra* (germ. Herr, english Sire, father) which were used before christian names of Priests and Provosts (*Síra Arni*, The Revd. Mr. Arne), are the only masculines ending in *a*, they only differ from *geisli* in the Nominative.

47. Some Feminines take in the plural not *-na* but only *-a*, as in the Nom. Sing. as: *lína*, *kanna*, *skepna*, *lilja*, *gyðja*, *vara*.

48. The subst. *kona* (Queen), *woman*, changes in the Gen. plural into *kvenna* (wife); the word *kvinna* remains sometimes in this case unchanged by ancient writers, the moderns always use *kvenna*.

Closed Order.

49. This Order embraces not only the words ending in consonants, but also those ending in *i* and *u*. Ten masculine substantives ending in *i* of the first Declension, ought to end in *e*.

This order is divided in two declensions, to the first belong the words ending in consonants and in *i*, to the second belong those ending in a pure sounding *u*.

50. Second Declension.

	N.	M.	F.
<i>Sing. Nom.</i>	land (land)	brandr̄ (brand)	för (journey)
<i>Acc.</i>	land	brand	för
<i>Dat.</i>	landi (e)	brandi (e)	för
<i>Gen.</i>	lands	brands	farar
<i>Plur. Nom.</i>	lönd	brandar	farir (ar)
<i>Acc.</i>	lönd	branda	farir (ar)
<i>Dat.</i>	löndum	bröndum	förum
<i>Gen.</i>	landa	branda	fara.

51. When there is neither *a* nor *ö*, no modification occurs, as: *skip* (ship), *skipum* — *konúgr̄* (king), *konún-gum* — *eign* (property), *eign*, *eignar*, *eignir*, *eignum*. only one word has two forms, namely:

Sing. dagr̄ (the day) *Dat.* degi,
Plur. dagar - dögum.

52. The letter *r* dissolves when *n* or *l* precede, into *nn* and *ll*, as in *steinn* (the stone) instead of *steinr̄*, *hæll* (heel) instead of *hælr̄*, and in longer words as: *drottinn* (master).