

But *dali* is sometimes found in the Dat. (f. i. *Harbarðsl.* 18) even in the Plur. *Herdatar* (*Hk.* 2, 8) likewise in the Swedish; *brúðir* has in the Plural *brúðir*.

60. Some words resemble the third declension as they terminate in the Sing. Gen. in *ar*, otherwise they are declined like *brandr*, *dreingr* or *dalr*. To the former belong: *hatti*, *krapti* (*krafti*) *grauti*, *skógr*, *vindr* in the language of the old bards *vegr*. To the latter belong: *belgr*, *mergr*, *leggr*, *hrygggr*, *verkr*, *reykr*, *lækr*, *drykkir* and *bær*, therefore: *bæjar*, *bæjum*, *bæja* with inserted *j*, which is strictly observed by all good ancient authors; of the latter kind are mostly found: *staðir*, *sauðir*, *bragr*, *vegr* (sometimes in the Acc. *vegu*), *rèttir*, *vinir* (or *vin*) *hugir*, *hlutir*, *munir* (difference) and all those ending in *-naðr* (*-nuðr*) and *-skapr*, which occur however rarely in the plural.

61. The neuter terminating in *-i*, and the masc. terminating in *-ir*, drop the *i* before the terminations: *-um*, *-ar*, *-a*, except those having *g* or *k* before them, these change *i* into *j*.

The feminine ending in a pure *i* remains unchanged in Sing. but takes *ir* in the Plural:

<i>Sing. Nom.</i>	<i>kvæði</i>	<i>merki</i>	<i>læknir</i>	<i>æfi</i>
<i>Acc. Dat.</i>	<i>kvæði</i>	<i>merki</i>	<i>lækni</i>	<i>æfi</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>kvæðis</i>	<i>merkis</i>	<i>læknis</i>	<i>æfi</i>
<i>Plur. Nom.</i>	<i>kvæði</i>	<i>merki</i>	<i>lækn-ar</i>	<i>æfir</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>kvæði</i>	<i>merki</i>	<i>lækn-a</i>	<i>æfir</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>kvæð-um</i>	<i>merkjum</i>	<i>lækn-um</i>	<i>æf-um</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>kvæð-a;</i>	<i>merkja;</i>	<i>lækn-a;</i>	<i>æf-a.</i>

*Eyri* (Danish: *en Øre*) an ear, forms the plural in

<i>aurar</i>		
<i>aura</i>		but <i>eyri</i> a low beach, has in the
<i>aurum</i>		Gen. Plural <i>eyrar</i> .
<i>aura</i>		

*helgi*, holiness, holiday, Sunday, forms Gen. Plur. *helgar*.

62. Others again from all three genders have many irregularities. Thus the neuter *læti*, sound, forms Dat. Plur. *látum*, Gen. *látá*. Some neuters become feminine in the Plural, as:

<i>Singular:</i>	<i>Plural:</i>
<i>lim</i> , brushwood	<i>limar</i> , branches,
<i>tál</i> , fraud	<i>tálar</i> , frauds,
<i>eing</i> (Dan. en Eng) meadow	<i>eingjar</i> , meadows,
<i>mund</i> , time	<i>mundir</i> , times,
<i>þúsund</i> (Dan. Tusende) thousand	<i>þúsundir</i> , thousands.