

in the Plural and forms the *Dat.* and *Gen.* durum, dura or dyrum, dyra.

The following are still more irregular :

<i>Sing. Nom. Acc.</i>	hönd ( <i>hand</i> )	nátt	or	nótt ( <i>night</i> )
	<i>Dat.</i> hendi	nátt		nóttu
	<i>Gen.</i> handar	náttar		nætr ( <i>nætr</i> )
<i>Plur. Nom. Acc.</i>	hendr	nætr		( <i>nætr</i> )
	<i>Dat.</i> höndum	náttum		nóttum
	<i>Gen.</i> handa;	nátta;		nótta.

72. Some of the names of relations ending in *-ir*, would require a separate declension, if there were not so few, namely:

	<i>father</i>	<i>brother</i>	<i>daughter</i>	<i>sister</i>
<i>Sing. Nom.</i>	faðir	bróðir	dóttir	systir
<i>Acc. Dat. Gen.</i>	föður	bróður	dóttur	systur
<i>Plur. Nom. Acc.</i>	feðr	bræðr	dætr	systr
	<i>Dat.</i> feðrum	bræðrum	dætrum	systrum
	<i>Gen.</i> feðra;	bræðra;	dætra;	systra.

Like bróðir is declined móðir, *mother*.

We find in the Ancients the *Dat. Sing.* of faðir, feðr, of bróðir, bræðr.

73. We also find in the Ancient language some peculiar names of relatives with different terminations, which embrace two and more persons in one name, and which occur therefore only in the plural; if the two persons are of different genders, they are in the neuter:

hjón, *man and woman*;  
 systkin, *brother and sister*;  
 hju, *youth and girl, or man and woman*;  
 feðgin, *father and daughter*;  
 mæðgin, *mother and son*;  
 feðgar, *father and son*;  
 mæðgur, *mother and daughter*.

To these belongs also börn, the only one which also occurs in the Singular. barn (= *land*); only feðgar is masc. and mæðgur, fem. (= *túngur*) *Gen.* mæðgna.