

Those words whose vowels are short, and have therefore a double *r*, drop one *r* in the n. g., before *-t* and before the termination to satisfy the orthography as three *r*'s ought not to appear; but such words retain the double *r* in the f. g. Nom.; as otherwise the vowels would be long and the root deformed. As: þurt, þurr, þurr (*dry*); kyrt, kyrr, kyrr (*still*). Those ending in *s*, agree with this rule, as: laust, lauss, laus (*free*); particularly as a diphthong precedes; but hvast, hvass, hvöss (not hvös) because the vowel is short.

In a word with a double *s* the vowel is accented in the n. g. as: vfst, viss, viss.

91. If a consonant precedes the last radical letter *r*, it changes before *-t* and *s* into <sup>ʳ</sup> (halfsound), never into *ur*; but into *r* before a vowel and the terminations *-ri*, *rar*, *ra*, one of the *r* is dropped, as a double *r* behind a consonant cannot be pronounced. The following example will prove the force of these observations:

<i>Sing. Nom.</i>	fagr̃t	fagr̃	fogr̃ (for fög-ru)
<i>Acc.</i>	fagr̃t	fagran	fagra
<i>Dat.</i>	fögru	fögurum	fagri (for fagrri)
<i>Gen.</i>	fagr̃s	fagrar (for fagrrar)	
<i>Plur. Nom.</i>	fogr̃	fagrir	fagrar
<i>Acc.</i>	fogr̃	fagra	fagrar
<i>Dat.</i>	fögurum		
<i>Gen.</i>	fagra (for fagrra)		

#### Definite Form.

<i>Nom.</i>	fagra	fagri	fagra
<i>Acc.</i>	fagra;	fagra;	fögru.

92. Words whose characteristic letter (Kjendebogstav) is *l* after a double vowel, or, if dissyllabic, stands after any vowel, change it in the termination of *r* into *ll* (39) as:

heilt, heill, heil and in f. g. *Dat.* heilli, *Gen.* heillar, *Plur. Gen.* heilla;

gamalt, gamall, gömul, *Dat.* gamalli, *Gen.* gamallar *Plur. Gen.* gamalla; thus also:

þagalt or þögult, þögull, þögul etc.

Before terminations, beginning with a vowel, contractions occur as: gamlan, gamla, gömlu, gömlum. *Def. Form.* gamla,