

gamli etc., but: heimilt or heimult does not contract. Fölt, fölr, föl, does not contract its *lr* into *ll*, being a monosyllable with a simple vowel.

93. In two words the *l* is dropped in the neuter before the characteristic letters *t*, *ð*, except in a different declension in the m. g. Acc.; it is declined

lítill, litill, lítill, Acc. m. g. lítinn (for lítill) f. g. litla, Dat. litlu, litlum, lítilli etc.

It will be observed that the vowel loses its accent, as soon as a concussion of consonants occurs. Writing lítill for lítit is for euphony's sake, and occurs in the best manuscripts; viz: the changing of this *t* into *ð*, as soon as the word receives *t* in the beginning, therefore ritað, but bakat etc. The second word is mikit, mikill, mikil, Acc. mikit, mikinn, mikla, Dat. miklu etc.

94. Those whose characteristic letter is *n* after a diphthong, or dissyllables, followed by a vowel, contract the *n* with *r* into *nn* (39) as:

vænt, vænn, væn, Acc. vænt, vænan, væna; Dat. vænu, vænum, vænni and in f. g. Gen. vænnar, Plur. Gen. vænna.

Dissyllables deviate besides in m. g. Acc. by contraction if the termination begins with a vowel, as:

Singular	Nom.	heiðit	heiðinn	heiðin
	Acc.	heiðit	heiðinn	heiðna
	Dat.	heiðnu	heiðnum	heiðinni
	Gen.	heiðins		heiðinnar
Plural	Nom.	heiðin	heiðnir	heiðnar
	Acc.	heiðin	heiðna	heiðnar
	Dat.	heiðnum		
	Gen.	heiðinna		
Def. Form	Nom.	heiðna;	heiðni;	heiðna etc.

95. In this manner are declined all regular participles of the closed Order of Verbs (which remain monosyllabic in the Dat.) as: ráðit, ráðinn, ráðin; gefit, gefinn, gefin; tekít, tekinn, tekín etc.; also several of the 3rd order of the first chief Class (with modification of vowel) barit, barinn, barin. But these terminations stand in reality for *-it*, *-iðr*, *ið* a change of pronunciation in accordance with the