

<i>Plural Nom.</i>	fjögur	fjórir	fjórar
<i>Acc.</i>	fjögur	fjóra	fjórar
<i>Dat.</i>	fjórum		
<i>Gen.</i>	fjögurra		

119. Those compounded with *-tiu*, have often another form in *-tigr*, *-tigi* as: þrjátigr, þrjátigi, but are not further declined, as: þrjátigi ok fimm árum — Landn. pag. 2, still more visible in the noun tigr² (tugr, togr, tögr²), *Plur.* tigr, as: sex tigr, Sverriss. pag. 230 and átta tigr, Hk. 3,357. — Hundrað is a regular noun (55). The ancients almost always reckoned by the *great hundred* (120) so that hálf hundrað counted for 60 etc. Þúsund (þúshundrað) is irregular (62).

120. From the ordinal Numbers are formed, those ending in *-tugt*, *-tugr*, *-tug* (*-togt* or *tögt*), and *-rætt*, *-ræðr*, *-ræð*, as:

the 2nd part: tvítugt, tugr, tug; the 8th part: áttætt, -ræðr, -ræð;
 - 3rd - þrítugt; - 9th - nírrætt,
 - 4th - fertugt; - 10th - tírrætt;
 - 5th - fimtugt; - 11th - ellifurrætt;
 - 6th - sextugt; - 12th - ólfrætt.
 - 7th - sjautugt (sjötugt);

The half is expressed by: hálf, hálf², hálf, as: hálfþrítugt, hálf fertogr² etc. which points out that 5 has been deducted from the last ten, thus:

hálf fertogr² = 35, hálf áttæðr² = 75.

The Verb.

121. Verbs are divided like the substantives into two chief orders the 1st or *open*, with the vowel in its termination;

2nd or *closed*, with a consonant

The first has more than one syllable in the Imperfect, the second is monosyllabic.

The *open* order is subdivided into 3 classes:

1st Cl. has three syllables in the Imperfect, with vowel *a*,

2nd Cl. has two syllables in the Imperfect, with vowel *i*,

3rd Cl. has two syllables with change or modification of vowel