

AKRVERK-

akr-verk, n. *field-work, barvest-work*, Bret. 6, Fms. vi. 187, Stj. Ruth ii. **akrverks-maðr**, m. *ploughman, tiller of the ground*, Ver. 5. Gen. iv. 2.

ak-stóll, m. probably a *chair on wheels or castors*; Ketilbjörn sat á akstóli mjök við pall, in the banquet at Flugumýri in the year 1253, Sturl. iii. 182.

AKTA, að, [for. word, which therefore does not observe the contraction into *á*, which is the rule with genuine words; it appears esp. in eccl. writers and annalists at the end of the 13th and 14th centuries, Arna b. S., K. Á., Stj., the Norse Gpl., etc.: cp. A. S. *eahtan*; Hel. *abton*, censere, considerare; Germ. *achten*; mid. Lat. *actare, determinare et actare*, Du Cange in a letter of the year 1284.] I. to

number, tax, value, take a census; akta fólkið, Stj. 2 Sam. xxiv. 10; fóru þeir víða um land ok öktuðu vísaeyri konungs, *taxed*, Bs. i. 707; nú byggir maðr dýrra en vandi hefir á verit, akti (*tax*) því fremr dýrra ok fremr til leiðangrs ok landvarnar, *he shall be taxed in due proportion*, Gpl. 337.

2. *to examine, enquire*; aktið inniliga öll þau leyni sem hann má í felast, *to take diligent heed of all the lurking-places*, Stj. 479. 1 Sam. xxiii. 23; aktið þó áðr, *and look, that*, id. 2 Kings x. 23; hann aktaði eptir (*looked after*) um eignir staðarins, Bs. i. 778. 3. *to devote attention to, study*; hann aktaði mjök bókligar listir, Bs. i. 666, 680.

II. a law term, esp. in the Arna b. S., *to debate, discuss in parliament*; nú er þetta var aktað (*debated*) gengu menn til lögréttu, Bs. i. 719; var þá gengit til lögréttu, ok lesit bréf konungs ok drottningar ok aktað (*stated*) af leikmanna hendi hversu prestar höfðu af stöðum gengit, 735; lögbók öktuð á alþingi, *the code of law debated at the althing*, H. Ann. 419. 19. Now only used in the sense of *to care for, feel respect for*, but a rare and unclassical Danism.

ak-tamr, adj. *tame under the yoke*; gríðungr a., Grág. ii. 122.

aktan, f. [Germ. *achtung*], *heed, consideration*, H. E. i. 410.

ak-taumr, m. esp. in pl. ar, *lines (taumar) to trim (aka) the sail*, distinguished from höfuðbendur, *the stays of the mast*, perhaps *the braces of a sail* (used by Egilsson to transl. *ὑπέραι* in Od. 5. 260), Þórarinn stýrði ok hafði aktaumana um herðar sér, þvíat þröngt var á skipinu, *had the braces round his shoulders, because the boat was blocked up with goods*, Ld. 56; the phrase, sitja í aktaumum, *to manage the sail*; ef ek sigli með landi fram, ok sit ek í aktaumum, þá skal engi snekkja tvítugsessa sigla fyrir mér, eða ek vilja svipta (*reef the sail*) fyr en þeir, Fms. v. 337; reiði slitnaði, svá at bæði gékk í sundr höfuðbendur ok aktaumar, Fas. iii. 118; reki segl ofan, en a. allir slitni, 204; slitnuðu höfuðbendur ok aktaumar, Bær. 5, Edda (Gl.) That the *braces* were generally two may be inferred from the words við aktaum hvárntveggja hálf mörk, N. G. L. i. 199. 2.

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the words við aktaum hvárntveggja hálf mörk, N. G. L. i. 199. 2. **metaph.**, sitja í aktaumum, *to have the whole management of a thing*; mun yðr þat eigi greitt ganga ef þér erut einir í aktaumum, *if you are alone in the management of it*, Ísl. ii. 49; einir um hituna is now used in the same sense. (The Engl. *yoke-lines*, as aktaumar is sometimes interpreted (as in the Lat. transl. of the Ld.), are now called stjórntaumar. Aktaumr is obsolete. See 'Stones of Scotland,' tab. liv. sqq.)

AL- [A.S. *eal-*; Engl. *all, al-*; Germ. *all-*], a prefix to a great many nouns and participles, but only a few verbs, denoting *thoroughly, quite, perfectly, completely*, answering to Lat. *omni-* and Gr. *παν-* or *παντο-*. If followed by a *u* or *v* it sometimes changes into *öl*, e.g. ölüð, *benignitas*; ölværð, *laetitia*: ölteiti, *hilaritas*, is irregular, instead of alteiti. The prefixed particle *al-* differs from *all-*, which answers to Lat. *per-*, A.S. *eall-*, Engl. *very*: v. the following compds.

ALA, ól, ólu, alið; pres. el, [Ulf. a single time uses the partic. *alans* = *ἐντρέφόμενος*, and twice a weak verb *aliþs* = *σιτευτός*, a *fatling*. The word seems alien to other Teut. idioms, but in Lat. we find *alere*; cp. the Shetland word *alie*, *to nourish*.] Gener. *to give birth to, nourish, support*, etc.

I. *to bear*, esp. of the mother; but also of both parents; rarely of the father alone, *to beget*: börn ólu þau, *they beget children*, Rm. 12; þat barn er þau ala skal eigi arf taka, Grág. i. 178: of the father alone, enda eru börn þau eigi arfgeng, er hann elr við þeirri konu, *which he begets by that woman*, 181; but esp. of the mother, *to bear, give birth to*; jóð ól Amma, Rm. 7; þóra ól barn um sumarit, Eg. 166, Fms. iv. 32, i. 14; hon fær eigi alit barnit, Fas. i. 118. **β.** *metaph. to produce, give rise to*; en nú elr hverr þessara stafa níu annan staf undir sér, Skálda 162. 2. pass. *to be born, begotten*; börn þau öll er alin eru fyrir jól, *who are born*, N. G. L. i. 377; the phrase, alnir ok úbornir, *born and unborn, present and future generations*, has now become aldir ok óbornir; eigu þau börn er þar alask (*who are born there*) at taka arf út hingat, Grág. i. 181; barn hvert skal færa til kirkju sem alit er, *every child that is born*, K. þ. K. 1; ef barn elsk svá nær páskum, *is born*, 16. **β.** of animals (rarely), *justus heitir forað*, þat elsk (*is engendered*) í kviði eins dýrs, 655 xxx. 4.

II. *to nourish, support*, Lat. *alere*: **I.** esp. *to bring up*, of children; the Christian Jus Eccl., in opposition to the heathen custom of exposing children, begins with the words, ala skal barn hvert er borit verðr, *every child that is born shall be brought up*, K. Á. ch. 1. **β.** adding the particle *upp*; skal eigi upp ala, heldr skal út bera barn þetta, *this bairn shall not be brought up, but rather be borne out* (i. e. exposed to perish), Finnb. 112. 2. *to feed, give food to, harbour, entertain*; ala gest ok ganganda, *guests*; ala þurfamenn, *the poor*, D. I. in deeds of gift; en sá maðr er þar býr skal ala menn alla þá er hann hyggr til góðs at alnir sé, *be shall harbour them*, D. I.

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⊕ i. 169; ala hvern at ósekju er vill, *to harbour*, 200; Guð elt gesti (a proverb), *God pays for the guests*, Bs. i. 247; sótt elr sjúkan, *fever is the food of the sick*; utanhrepps göngumenn skal enga ala, ok eigi gefa mat, hvárki meira né minna, *gangrels of an outlying district shall none of them be harboured, nor have meat given them, neither more nor less*, Grág. i. 293, 117. β. of animals, *to nourish, breed*; einn smásauð er hann ól heima í húsi sínu, *one pet lamb which he had reared at home in his own house*, Stj. 516; segir allæliligan, ok kvað verða mundu ágæta naut ef upp væri alinn, of a live calf, Eb. 318. 2. pass. *to be brought up, educated*; ólusk (*grew up*) í ætt þar, æstir kappar (or *were born*), Hdl. 18; alask upp, *to be brought up*; hence uppeldi, n. III. metaph. in such phrases as, ala aldr sinn, *vitam degere, to pass one's days*, Bárð. 165: the phrase, ala e-t eptir e-m, *to give one encouragement in a thing, bring one up in*, esp. in a bad sense; ól hann eptir engum manni ódádír, Joh. 625. 93: ala á mál, *to persist in, urge on a thing*; karl elr á málið (*begs hard*) at Gunnar mundi til hans fara, Sd. 172, Ísl. ii. 133, 163:—the present phrase is, að ala e-t við e-n, *to bear a grudge against*...; and in a negative sense, ala ekki, *to let bygones be bygones*: ala önn fyrir, *to provide for*: a. öfund, sorg, um e-t, *to grudge, feel pang* (poët.), etc.

alaðs-festr, ar, f. [obsolete *alaðr, alimentum*, Ýt. 13, v. l.], a law term in the Icel. Commonwealth, viz. *the eighth part of the sum fjörbaugr (life-money), amounting to an ounce*, a fee to be paid by a convict in the Court of Execution (fjárnsdómur); if a convict, liable to the lesser outlawry, failed in paying off the alaðsfestr, he thereby became a complete outlaw, úalandi; hence the name *life-money* or *blood-money*. It is thus defined: þar skal gjaldast mörk lögaura at fjárnsdómi, goða þeim er fjárnsdóminn nefndi; þat fé heitir fjörbaugr, en einn eyrir (*ounce*) þess fjár heitir a. ef þat fé (the alaðsf. or the whole fjörb.?) gelzt eigi, þá verði hann skógarmadr úæll, Grág. i. 88; nú gelzt fjörbaugr ok a. þá skal dæma svá sekðarfé hans sem skógarmanns, 132: Njála uses the less classic form, aðalfestr (per metath.), Nj. 240; cp. Johnsonius (Lat. transl.), p. 529, note 8.

al-auðn, f. *devastation*, Þiðr. 233.

al-auðr, adj. *altogether waste*, Bret. 168.

al-bata and al-bati, adj. ind. *completely cured, quite well*, Ísl. ii. 469.

al-berr, adj., now allsberr, *quite bare, stark-naked*, metaph. *manifest*, Sturl. iii. 118.

al-bitinn, adj. part. *bitten all over*, Rd. 298.

al-bjartr, adj. *quite bright, brilliant*, Eluc. 10, Fas. i. 663.

al-blindr, adj. *stone-blind*, Post. 745. 87.

al-blóðugr, adj. *all-bloody*, Nj. 62, Fms. i. 121, Ísl. ii. 271.

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al-bogi = alnbogi, *elbow*, v. ölnbogi and ölbogi.

al-breiðr, adj. *of the full breadth* of stuff; a. lérept, Jb. 348.

al-brotinn, adj. part. *all-broken, shattered*, Fms. ii. 246.

al-brynjaðr, part. *cased in mail*, Hkr. ii. 26, Fms. vii. 45, Fas. i. 91.

al-búa, bjó, *to fit out, furnish or equip completely*, at albúa kirkju, N. G. L. i. 387; but spec. in part. **albúinn**, *completely equipped*, esp. of ships bound for sea [where *bound* is a corruption of *boun*, the old English and Scottish equivalent of *buinn*. Thus a ship is *bound* for sea or outward *bound* or homeward *bound*, when she is completely fitted and furnished for either voyage; *windbound* is a different word, where *bound* is the past part. of *bind*. Again, a bride is *boun* when she has her wedding dress on; v. below, *búa* and *búask*, which last answers to *busk*]: nú býst hann út til Íslands, ok er þeir voru albúnir, Nj. 10; ok er Björn var a. ok byrr rann á, Eg. 158, 194: a. sem til bardaga, *all-armed for the battle*, Fms. xi. 22.

β. in the phrase, a. e-s, *quite ready, willing to do a thing*; hann kvaðst þess a., Nj. 100, Eg. 74: also with infin., a. at ganga héðan, *ready to part*, Fms. vii. 243.

al-búinn, *ready*, v. the preceding word.

al-bygðr, part. *completely inhabited, taken into possession*, esp. used of the colonisation of Iceland; Þorbjörn súrr kom út at albygðu landi, *after the colonisation was finished*, Landn. 142, several times, Hrafn. 3, Eg. 191, etc.

ALDA, u, f. *a wave*, freq. as a synonyme to bylgja, bára, etc.; it is esp. used of *rollers*, thus undiralda means *the rollers* in open sea in calm weather, Edda (Gl.)

2. metaph. in the phrase, skil ek, hvaðan a. sjá rennr undan (*whence this wave rolls*), hafa mér þaðan jafnan köld ráð komið, veit ek at þetta eru ráð Snorra goða, of deep, well-planned schemes, Ld. 284. Now used in many COMPS: öldu-gangr, m. *unruly sea*; öldu-stokkr, m. *bulwarks of a ship*, etc.

alda- and **aldar-**, v. öld, *time, period*; (poët. = *people*.)

al-dauði and **aldauða**, adj. ind. *dead and gone, extinct*, of families, races, esp. in the neg. phrase, vera enn ekki a., *to be still in full vigour*; ok óru (váru) eigi þeir a., Ísl. ii. 310; eptir dauða Haralds var a. hin forna ætt Danakonunga, *died out with king H.*, Fms. xi. 206; aldaða eru þá Mosfellingar ef ér Sigfússynir skuluð ræna þá, Nj. 73; ella eru mjök a. várir foreldrar, Fms. vi. 37; opt finn ek þat, at mér er a. Magnús konungr, *I often feel that for me king M. is dead and gone*, Hkr. iii. 107. COMPD: aldaða-arfr, m. a law term, *an inheritance to which there is no heir alive*, Gpl. 282, N. G. L. i. 49; cp. Hkv. Hjörv. 11, where aldaðra-arfr is a mis-reading; the meaning of the passage hyggsk a. ráða is, that he would destroy them to the last man.

8 **ALDIN**, n., dat. aldini, [Dap. *olden*; a Scandinavian radical word (?)]

AKRVERK – ALDIN. 11

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barn er þau ala skal eigi arf taka, Grág. i. 178: of the father alone, enda eru börn þau eigi arfgeng, er hann elr við þeirri konu, *which he begets by that woman*, 181; but esp. of the mother, *to bear, give birth to*; jóð ól Amma, Rm. 7; þóra ól barn um sumarit, Eg. 166, Fms. iv. 32, i. 14; hon fær eigi alit barnit, Fas. i. 118. . metaph. *to produce, give rise to*; en nú elr hverr þessara stafa níu annan staf undir sér, Skálda 162. 2. pass. *to be born, begotten*; börn þau öll er alin eru fyrir jól, *who are born*, N. G. L. i.; 377; the phrase, alnir ok úbornir, *born and unborn, present and future generations*, has now become aldir ok óbornir; eigu þau börn er þar alask (*who are born there*) at taka arf út hingat, Grág. i. 181; barn hvert skal færa til kirkju sem alit er, *every child that is born*, K. þ. K. 1; ef barn elsk svá naer páskum, *is born*, 16. . of animals (rarely), justus heitir forað, þat elsk (*is engendered*) í kviði eins dýrs, 655 xxx. 4. **II.** *to nourish, support*, Lat. *alere*: 1. esp. *to bring up*, of children; the Christian Jus Eccl., in opposition to the heathen custom of exposing children, begins with the words, ala skal barn hvert er borit verðr, *every child that is born shall be brought up*, K. Á. ch. 1. . adding the particle upp; skal eigi upp ala, heldr skal út bera barn þetta, *this bairn shall not be brought up, but rather be borne out* (i. e. exposed to perish), Finnb. 112. 2. *to feed, give food to, harbour, entertain*; ala gest ok ganganda, *guests*; ala þurfamenn, *the poor*, D. in deeds of gift; en sá maðr er þar býr skal ala menn alla þá er hann hyggr til góðs at alnir sé, *he shall harbour them*, D. i. 169; ala hvern at ósekju er vill. *to harbour*, 200; Guð elf gesti (a proverb), *God pays for the guests*, Bs. i. 247; sótt elr sjúkan, *fever is the food of the sick*; utanhrepps göngumenn skal enga ala, ok eigi gefa mat, hvárki meira né minna, *gangrels of an outlying district shall none of them be harboured, nor have meat given them, neither more nor less*, Grág. i. 293, 117. . of animals, *to nourish, breed*; einn smásauð er hann ól heima í húsi sínu, *one pet lamb which he had reared at home in his own house*, Stj. 516; segir allæliligan, ok kvað verða mundu ágæta naut ef upp væri alinn, of a live calf, Eb. 318. 2. pass, *to be brought tip, educated*; ólusk (*grew up*) í ætt þar, æstir kappar (or *were born*), Hdl. 18; alask upp, *to be brought*

up; hence *uppeldi*, n. **III.** metaph. in such phrases as, *ala aldr sinn*, *vitam degere*, *to pass one's days*, Bárð. 165: the phrase, *ala e-t eptir e-m*, *to give one encouragement in a thing, bring one tip in*, esp. in a bad sense; *ól hann eptir engum manni ódáðir*, Joh. 625. 93: *ala á mál*, *to persist in, urge on a thing*; *karl elr á málið* (*begs hard*) at Gunnar mundi til hans fara, Sd. 172, Ísl. ii. 133, 163 :— the present phrase is, *að ala e-t við e-n*, *to bear a grudge against...*; and in a negative sense, *ala ekki*, *to let bygones be bygones*: *ala önn fyrir*, *to provide for*: a. *öfund*, *sorg*, um e-t, *to grudge, feel pang* (poët.),

alaðs-festr, ar, f. [obsolete *alaðr*, *alimentum*, Ýt. 13, v. 1.], a law term in the Icel. Commonwealth, viz. *the eighth part of the sum fjörbaugr* (*life-money*), *amounting to an ounce*, a fee to be paid by a convict in the Court of Execution (*féránsdómr*); if a convict, liable to the lesser outlawry, failed in paying off the *alaðsfestr*, he thereby became a complete outlaw, *úalandi*; hence the name *life-money* or *blood-money*. It is thus defined: þar skal gjaldast mörk lögaura at féránsdómi, goða þeim er féránsdóminn nefndi; þat fé heitir fjörbaugr, en einn eyrir (*ounce*) þess fjár heitir a. ef þat fé (the *alaðsf.* or the whole *fjörb.*?) gelzt eigi, þá verði hann skógarmaðr úæll, Grág. i. 88; nú gelzt fjörbaugr ok a. þá skal dæma svá sekðarfé hans sem skógarmanns, 132: Njála uses the less classic form, *aðalfestr* (per metath.), Nj. 240; cp. Johnsonius (Lat. transl.), p. 529, note 8.

al-auðn, f. *devastation*, þiðr. 233.

al-auðr, adj. *altogether waste*, Bret. 168.

al-bata and *al-bati*, adj. ind. *completely cured, quite well*, Ísl. ii. 469.

al-berr, adj., now *allsberr*, *quite bare, stark-naked*, metaph. *manifest*, Sturl. iii. 118.

al-bitinn, adj. part, *bitten all over*, Rd. 298.

al-bjartr, adj. *quite bright, brilliant*, Eluc. 10, Fas. i. 663.

al-blindr, adj. *stone-blind*, Post. 745. 87.

al-blóðugr, adj. *all-bloody*, Nj. 62, Fms. i. 121, Ísl. ii. 271.

al-bogi = alnbogi, *elbow*, v. ölnbogi and ölbogi.

al-breiðr, adj. *of the full breadth* of stuff; a. lérept, Jb. 348.

al-brotinn, adj. part, *all-broken, shattered*, Fms. ii. 246.

al-brynjaðr, part, *cased in mail*, Hkr. ii. 26, Fms. vii. 45, Fas. i. 91.

al-búa, bjó, *to fit out, furnish or equip completely*, at albúa kirkju, N. G. L. i. 387; but spec, in part, albúinn, *completely equipped*, esp. of *ships bound for sea* [where *bound* is a corruption of *boun*, the old English and Scottish equivalent of *buinn*. Thus a ship is *bound* for sea or outward *bound* or homeward *bound*, when she is completely fitted and furnished for either voyage; *windbound* is a different word, where *bound* is the past part. of *bind*. Again, a bride is *boun* when she has her wedding dress on; v. below, *búa* and *búask*, which last answers to *busk*]: nú byst hann út til Íslands, ok er þeir voru albúnir, Nj. 10; ok er Björn var a. ok byrr rann á, Eg. 158, 194: a. sem til bardaga, *all-armed for the battle*, Fms. xi. 22. . in the phrase, a. e-s, *quite ready, willing to do a thing*; hann kvaðst þess a., Nj. 100, Eg. 74: also with infin., a. at ganga héðan, *ready to part*, Fms. vii. 243.

al-búinn, *ready*, v. the preceding word.

al-bygðr, part, *completely inhabited, taken into possession*, esp. used of the colonisation of Iceland; þorbjörn súrr kom út at albygðu landi, *after the colonisation was finished*, Landn. 142, several times, Hrafn. 3, Eg. 191, etc.

ALDA, u, f. *a wave*, freq. as a synonyme to bylgja, bára, etc.; it is esp. used of *rollers*, thus undirdalda means *the rollers* in open sea in calm weather, Edda (Gl.) 2. metaph. in the phrase, skil ek, hvaðan a. sjá rennr undan (*whence this wave rolls*), hafa mér þaðan jafnan köld

ráð komið, veit ek at þetta eru ráð Snorra goða, of deep, well-planned schemes, Ld. 284. Now used in many COMPDS: öldu-gangr, m. *unruly sea*; öldu-stokkr, m. *bulwarks of a ship*, etc.

alda- and aldar-, v. old, *time, period*; (poët. – *people*.)

al-dauði and aldauða, adj. ind. *dead and gone, extinct*, of families, races, esp. in the neg. phrase, vera enn ekki a., *to be still in full vigour*; ok óru (váru) eigi þeir a., Ísl. ii. 310; eptir dauða Haralds var a. hin forna ætt Danakonunga, *died out with king H.*, Fms. xi. 206; aldauða eru þá Mosfellingar ef ér Sigfússynir skuluð ræna þá, Nj. 73; ella eru mjök a. várir foreldrar, Fms. vi. 37; opt finn ek þat, at mér er a. Magnús konungr, *I often feel that for me king M. is dead and gone*, Hkr. iii. 107. COMPD: aldauða-arfr, m. a law term, *an inheritance to which there is no heir alive*, Gþl. 282, N. G. L. i. 49; cp. Hkv. Hjörv. 11, where aldauðra-arfr is a mis-reading; the meaning of the passage hyggsk a. ráða is, that he would destroy them to the last man.

ALDIN, n., dat. aldini, [Dan. *olden*; a Scandinavian radical word(?)]