

EXPLANATION OF THE TERMS.

1. *Halga* signifies *halegauen*, half gone, and is used here with reference to the position of the sun : but is otherwise employed with reference to the time and hour.

2. See 18 Here the morning is understood to commence.

3. Midmorning, also called *rismúll*, or rising time, now obsolete.

4. Still used by the peasantry of Iceland to signify the particular time of the day. See Olafsen, I. p. 40 ; Troil, p. 90 ; Henderson, I. 187.*

5. Forenoon meal time.

6. In most parts of Iceland the peasantry still place this day-mark in the same position. See Olafsen, Troil, and Henderson, as above.

7. Highest day. This very ancient term is still used by the peasantry of the West of Iceland instead of *hádegi*, which is now, incorrectly, considered to refer to 12 o'clock. See Biörn Haldorson's Atli, p. 47.

8. Now called *midmunda*. Undarn occurs in old northern MSS. both to signify afternoon, as also a meal or convivial party held at that time : See Rafn's Krákumál or Lodbrókarkvida, pp. 2, 29, 96-97. The Mæso-Gothic word *undaurn* is used in a similar sense, as also the Alemannic (old High German) *untorn*, and Anglo-Saxon *undern* : also in the old English of Chaucer, although the word was occasionally used in Anglo-Saxon for a particular part of the forenoon. See infra 9, and 24.

* "About 8 o'clock," he never mentions half hours. Confer ante, p. 64, 65, and note. *Stadr* signifies bounds or limits, hence "dagmalastud," the beginning of dagmal, and "eyktarstud" the end of eykt. See ibid. and Dial.