-GARÐR, m. a father's house; -GJÖLD, n. pl. were gild for one's father; -HEFNDIR, f. pl. revenge for one's father; -KYN, n. father's kin; skozkr at -kyni, on the father's side; -LEIF, -LEIFÐ, f. patrimony; -LIGR, a. fatherly; -MÓÐIR, f. father's mother, grandmother; -TÚN, n. = föður-garðr; -ÆTT, f. kinsfolk on the father's side.

FÖL, f. thin covering of snow.

FÖL-LEITR, a. pale-looking; -LITAÐR, pp. pale-coloured.

FÖLNA (AĐ), v. to grow pale (fölnaði ok hræddist); to wither (gras fölnar); kirkja fyrnd ok fölnuð, decayed.

FÖLNAN, f. withering, fading away.

FÖLR (acc. -VAN), a. pale; f. sem aska (gras, nár), pale as ashes (grass, a corpse). FOLSKATR, a. covered with fölski.

FÖLSKI, m. while ashes.

FÖNN (gen. fannar; pl. fannir), f. (1) snow (hvítr sem f. nýfallin); (2) snow-wreath.

FÖR (gen. farar; pl. farar and farir), f. (1) journey; vera í f. með e-m, to be in company with one; vera í förum, to be on trading

voyags; eiga skip í förum, to own a trading ship; (2) attack, assault (= atför); (3) fate (munt þú hafa farar Hákonar jarls); vér munum fara eina för allir, it will go with us all in the same way; (4) vera á föru (förum), to be on the wane (lausafé hans var heldr á förum).

FÖRLAST (AÐ), v. refl. to fall into decay; impers., e-m förlast, one grows weak (from age).

FÖRNUÐR, m. = farnaðr.

FÖRU-KONA, f. vagrant woman.

FÖRULL, a. rambling, strolling about.

FÖRU-MAÐR, m. vagrant, beggar; -MANNLIGR, a. beggarly; -NAUTR, m. fellow-traveller, companion; -NEYTI, n. (1) company; (2) retinue; -PILTR, m. vagrant lad, beggar.

FÖSTU-DAGR, m. (1) fast-day; (2) friday (= frjádagr); -dagrinn langi, Good Friday; -INNGANGR, m. beginning of Lent, Shrove-tide; -KVELD, n. Friday evening; -TÍÐ, f., -TÍMI, m. fast-time.

FÖXÓTTR, a. having a mane different in colour from the body (f. hestr).