Thesis for the Degree of Ph.D.

Junnlaugssaga Annoiunge;

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The old prose literature of Iceland consists for the most part of sagas. As the name indicates, they were originally oral narratives of interesting and important events, told at different kinds of gatherings. A number of these, all concerned with the life of one person, or the history of one family or district, were then collected by some person with a particular, even personal, interest in the subject-matter, and formed into a more or less coherent story, which was memorised and handed down from one generation to the next. In process of transmission the saga acquired many features which were not historical, and as the art became more and more popular, certain incidents, such as fights with berserks and giants, and the finding of buried treasure, were added to the actual facts as a matter of course. Besides this, a good deal of literary embellishment took place, so that even where the actual fact is established, the manner of its happening may be unauthentic. Probably a great deal of this took place, not in the oral stage, but in what is sometimes called the "Writing Age".

The settlement of Iceland took place about 870 or shortly after, and the events recorded in the sagas happened between that date and the early decades of the eleventh century. During this period, the art of saga-telling was in existence, as we see from references in the sagas themselves; but in the next century it was brought, still orally, to a greater height of literary excellence; and during the twelfth century the sagas began to be written down. When we consider that there may have been a gap of two centuries or little less between the events of a saga and the first written record of them, their frequent deviations from historical accuracy are less to be
wondered at than their general adherence to it. Although many of the sagas must have been written down during the twelfth century, no MSS. of that period have survived, the earliest we have being no older than the beginning of the fourteenth century.

The sagas fall naturally into two groups according to length and merit, the longest and best being five or six in number - the sagas of Njáll, Egill Skallagrimsson, Grettir, Gisli, Laxdæla, and perhaps Eyrbyggja. These vary considerably in theme, treatment, and historical value, but they are all of great interest, not only as repositories of the customs of an exceptional age and race, but as remarkably good stories, told in one of the finest narrative styles ever invented. This style, which is one of the peculiar distinctions of the Icelandic sagas, is entirely objective and concrete; there is no deliberate use of ornament, descriptions are as brief as possible and give only what is vital to the understanding of the story, and that story is allowed to unfold itself in a manner at once natural and artistico. The origin of the saga in oral tradition must be largely responsible for the clear, flowing, straightforward style of the best sagas, and also for the omission of all unnecessary detail, and for the highly idiomatic terseness of the dialogue. It is not the easiest style to appreciate, and on a first acquaintance it may seem rather dry and bare, but the dry bones live, and even more abundantly because of their dryness - in other words, the characters and the action, because they are plain and unadorned, are, even to a reader at this distance in time, completely convincing.

These characteristics are, naturally, most fully developed in the longer sagas, but they are also to be found in varying degree in the shorter sagas, of which there are a considerable number. These are sometimes concerned only or chiefly with one crisis in the hero's life; this, according to Professor Craigie, is the primitive
saga-form, the nucleus from which the extant longer sagas grew. Others give a complete biography, although naturally not with the ample detail of the longer sagas. The themes are on the whole very like those of the great sagas, and like them also, their historical accuracy varies considerably. Four or five have a poet for hero, and deal to a greater or less extent with his love affairs — a subject which is less common in the long sagas, and the predominance of which is sometimes regarded as a sign of foreign influence. "Gunnlaugssaga Ormstungu" is the best known of this group, and it is indeed one of the best of the short sagas in every way. It is a complete biography of the poet, short indeed, yet containing a good deal of interesting detail and many arresting incidents. It gives a picture of the life of an eleventh century poet who, according to the custom of his day, went travelling with his poems for credentials, and visited not only the Scandinavian countries but also the Orkneys, Ireland and England. The plot is typical, but not hackneyed, nor is it complicated with genealogical matter or legal proceedings, a charge which may be brought against many of the sagas, even the best; and it is written in the style of the best period — natural and flowing, terse and colloquial, but less difficult in idiom than some. It is quite possible, even probable, that the saga may have been influenced by foreign romances in some incidents, but such touches are to be found in other sagas, and in my opinion they are less injurious to the general value of the saga than the frigidly conventional episodes which seem to be inseparable from the true saga tradition.

As for the authenticity of Gunnlaugssaga, the hero's sojourns at foreign courts are well attested, not only by the fragments of his encomia on the kings he visited, but also by "Skáldatal", the Roll of Poets, where Gunnlaug is mentioned as a poet of Óláfr sognski, Biríkr jarl Hákonarson, and Álfræðr, and Hrafn as a poet of Óláfr sognski and Biríkr jarl. Gunnlaug and Hrafn were undoubtedly historical persons,
and their family trees are given in Landnámabók, and in other sagas, is also Helga's descent. The duel at the Alþing is also authentic, but their contention over Helga is more doubtful. The only Helga mentioned in connection with either Gunnlaug or Hrafn in Landnámabók is sister of Hrafn's who married a man called Þormóðr; but Ari tells very little about Hrafn's family, and may not have known all the facts, perhaps this should not be taken as direct evidence against the truth of the saga. On the whole the saga keeps very closely to the history of the period, as far as that is known; but there are one or two anachronisms. When Skapti Þóroddsson is first mentioned, it is said that he was then lawspeaker in Iceland, "then" evidently being sometime about or before the year 1000; but Skapti did not become lawspeaker until 1004. Again, it is quite impossible for Knútr Sveins-son to have been king of Denmark while Gunnlaug was in England, for Snorri in the Edda; and the verse is one of those on Helga. It is of course impossible that the matter should ever be definitely settled, but it seems possible that the love-story may have had some foundation in fact, and the rest of the story certainly had.

To sum up, Gunnlaug's saga has an interesting theme, well handled, in a style which, while not presenting any grave linguistic difficulties, is of high literary merit; and for these reasons the saga is well suited to fulfill the purpose of this book, which is to provide a simple and useful reading-book for English-speaking students of Old Norse. It is possible, of course, to acquire some knowledge of
the language from Sweet's "Primer" and from W.A. Craigie's "Easy Read-
ings in Old Icelandic" (Edinburgh 1924), but a student who has made sufficient progress to master the extracts there given, should naturally proceed to the study of an entire saga. For this purpose the longer sagas, which have been well and frequently edited, are both too long and too difficult, while Gunnlaugssaga seems to answer the requirements admirably.

This being granted, the reason for this edition becomes clear; for it is the first English edition of this saga, all those available hitherto being in German, Danish or Icelandic. Also, the texts there given are, with one exception, not critical; most of them offer a conflate text without distinguishing between the different MSS. readings, while two or three confine themselves to one MS. and do not give even that correctly.

The exception is Finnur Jónsson's 1916 edition. This has a critical text, and an introduction, in Danish, on points of orthography, chronology, and historical accuracy; but the text is given in the difficult MS. orthography, and no help is given in the way of glossary, translation, notes, or bibliography, so the edition is of little use to any but the specialist.

I offer a critical text, translation, notes, glossary, bibliography, and indices, with all of which I shall deal more fully.

I offer a text which is practically identical with F. Jóns-
son's, having arrived at the same conclusions independently; my choice of Stockholm 13 was made before I saw his edition.

The saga is found in two MSS, photographs of which I have collated - Stockholm 13 (A) and AM. 557 (B). B is in both handwriting and orthography a typical Icelandic MS. of the fifteenth century. It occupies nearly eight quarto pages, beginning far down on the first
Above the first line there is a space in which a different and apparently later hand has inserted "saga af gunlaugi ormetungu". The original heading, "Gunlaugs saga", is at the very top of the page. The second-last page has been cut round the outside edge and the foot, losing nothing at the side, but a few lines at the foot. This is indicated below the text.

A is not quite so simple. The vellum begins with Heðarvíga saga written in two hands; Gunlaugssaga begins with the second hand, the first page and first word of the second page being in this hand. The rest of the saga is in a third hand, unusual in Iceland, and therefore sometimes assumed to be Norwegian; but this does not seem to be borne out by the orthography. Fimmur Jónsson in his edition goes into this fully, and shows that the vowel-signs and general forms bear no trace of Norwegian influence, but are almost all typical of early fourteenth century Icelandic orthography. The exceptions are also Icelandic, but of an earlier date; they go back to the latter half of the thirteenth century, and may have survived from an earlier copy of the saga.

The age of A cannot be definitely given. Fimmur Jónsson places it about 1350, but other experts, who have had access to the actual MS., say 1300. These experts include Dr Wieselgren of the Royal Library, Stockholm, to whom I am indebted for some valuable information about the Stockholm MS.

It seems safe to date A early fourteenth century. Some pages of a thirteenth century breviary have been used as binding. Attempts at headings - apart from the title given in the text - can be seen, but cannot be deciphered with any accuracy.

In this edition I have chosen A as giving a better text than B. This decision is not due to the difference in age; it has
found in other cases that a comparatively modern MS. may be nearer the original than a copy of considerably earlier date. In a question like this, we have to look first for obvious mistakes, and after that a chief guide must be the style.

The title cannot be held as evidence; the reference to Ari is purely conventional, a mere label to attest the quality of the goods. The scribe of Α was evidently well read in his native literature, and so would naturally follow the fashion of ascribing the saga to this great authority.

In the early sentences Α has long passages about (1) Egill Skallagrímsson, (2) other Æfrómann, (3) Gunnar Hlífarson.

Here Β has certainly the better reading, and the Α passages are interpolations of the editor. They break the natural flow of the sentences, and their own style is not on a level with the rest. Einarr Skúlason and Snorri Sturluson are beyond the time-limits of the saga, and Skúli Skorsteinsson, as Jónsson points out, is mentioned in the interpolation in a manner quite out of keeping with the part he plays in the saga.

Agússon has suggested that Snorri himself may be the editor responsible for these passages, but that is surely to do Snorri less than justice; besides, there is absolutely no evidence to support the theory.

There are other points where the Β reading is to be preferred - Β "vænleik Ólafs en hvíti" is obviously correct, instead of Α's "vænleik Ólafs hins hvíta" (page 9, line 14). Olaf the White was a king of Dublin in the ninth century. "Logmaðr" in Β is better than "logmaðr" in Α (page 16, line 3), and so also Β's "meyhvar" is to be preferred to Α's "stúlkur" (page 9 line 12). There are one or two other places where Β is better than Α, but in these cases the reading is usually an obvious slip, not a deliberate variation.

Again, in the verses I have sometimes chosen Β's reading for translation.
but neither MS. is satisfactory on this point and it is sometimes necessary to supply the word that seems to be required by the context, but is given in neither text. On the whole, however, A is less unsatisfactory than B, as it is usually possible to gather the general meaning from A, while B occasionally degenerates into groups of letters not forming any known word.

It is impossible to mention every case where A is to be preferred, for that would be to repeat the critical notes given below the text. B is often wrong in details, such as names of places and persons, and relationships, showing that its scribe was much less familiar with the saga than the scribe of A. There are also in B innumerable omissions, some trifling, others of considerable importance, and the construction of the sentences is often altered for the worse.

Thus on page 4, the remark about the weather is left out, and it is necessary for the sense of the story as well as being quite in the saga tradition - cf. a similar remark in the description of the death of Olaf Tryggvason. On page 22, B omits an important reference to Þórsteinn's dealings at Þorsnes ping, again necessary to complete the sense. There are also additions and alterations in B, such as on page 21, "en þú munt vita", etc.; page 12, "vel ok hinn hermannligasti", etc.; these additions are unnecessary, and break the flow of the style. On page 15, the passage about the sacks and horses is, in A, logical and in the usual saga style, introducing the facts and persons before explaining them; in B this is altered to a much more clumsy and unnatural construction. Similarly with the wrestling passage on page 54, the sense is kept but the form spoilt, and with the preparations for departure on page 59, where sense and form are both deformed. There is another instance on page 68, but as that is an interpolation in both MSS., it is less important. On page 52, there is a mistake in fact; "upp á
According to Jónsson, who writes from personal knowledge of the locality, is much more likely than "út á Leiruvág", although that is not impossible.

In addition to these large failings, there are a number of smaller faults, chiefly the omission of one or two words, not important for the story, but important for the style.

Then there are the places, already mentioned, where A has lost lines by being cut; and in any case the MS. is incomplete; it finishes at the point where Gunnlaug and Hrafn decide to fight their duel abroad.

Taking all the evidence together, I think it will be agreed that A is the better text; for while neither is complete and satisfactory in itself, A requires less filling out than B, its reading is comparatively free from really serious errors, and it is in accordace with the best sagas in its whole style and development.

Translation is always a delicate matter. I claim no extraordinary merits for my translation, but I have tried to give the meaning of the original clearly and simply, without resorting either to the deliberate medievalism of some English versions, or to the over-sentimentalism of most foreign, notably German, versions.

As for the verses, I give the MSS. readings as they stand; and I have translated most of the verses twice, the first time literally, to show the kennings, the second time briefly giving the meaning. I have kept to the A version in the translation as far as possible, but have sometimes preferred the B reading. Where it is impossible to make sense out of either text, I have followed F. Jóneson's suggestions. Anyone who wishes to pursue the subject farther should consult Jóneson's "Skjaldedigtning", which gives both the MSS. readings
In previous editions the glossary has frequently been omitted, and in no case is there one which gives the parallel Anglo-Saxon forms. For this I have used Cleasby and Vigfusson’s Dictionary, Bosworth-Toller’s A.S. Dictionary, and Falk and Torn’s “Etymolisk ordbog”. Cleasby was also used for the translation, along with a corrected text.

For the bibliography, I consulted Hermannson’s “Islandica”, so “Jahresbericht f. d. Ph.”. Mogk’s bibliography is incomplete, and this edition has hitherto given one which is really satisfactory and up to date.

The index of persons includes notes on all the persons who can be traced in sagas or other records, such as Landnámabók. These references are all carefully noted. I append a brief bibliography of the sagas etc. consulted, giving the best editions of the original, and the best and most convenient translations. This supplementary bibliography also includes a list of the books consulted in connection with the index of place names. This index gives, not Anglicised forms of the place names of the saga, but actual English place names still extant, and known to be philologically related to the saga-names.

The text is given in the normalised orthography, following that used in Wimmer’s “Oldnordisk leæsebog”. I am aware that this edition might have had more scholarly value if it had been the original MS. orthography; but this antique spelling would present considerable difficulty to the student who has only mastered the elements of the language, and for whom this edition is intended. Specialists have access to the MS. orthography in Jónnson’s edition.

The original plan of this edition included a brief sketch of Old Norse grammar; but I decided to omit this, on hearing
That a pupil of Professor Craigie's is at work on an Old Norse Grammar.

Edinburgh, 6th October 1925.
Saga Þeíra Hrafnso ok Gunlaugs ormsstungu eptir þi sem
útt hefur Ari þrestr enn fróði Þorgilsso er mestr freði
ok hefur verit a Íslanđum a lannams sogur ok forna freði.
Þorsteinn hét maðr hann uar Egils son Skallagrím- 
unar. Kvedulfs sonar hersiss ur Noregi. en Asgerðr
ok númer þorsteins ok uar Bjarnar dottir. Þorsteinn
lögði át Borg í Borgarfirði. Hann uar audigr at fe ok ha
þingi mikill uitr maðr ok hogvurr ok hofs maðr um
la hluti. eingi uar hann afreks maðr um uoxt æa afl sem Egill faðir
æs þiað suo er sagt af fróðum maðnum at Egill hafi mestr kæppi verit
þlasendi ok holmgangumaðr ok mest eld of bonda sonum. freðimaðr uar
ok mikill ok manna vitstrað. Þorsteinn uar ok hit mestu afarmennin-
insæll af allri alöðu. Þorsteinn uar venn maðr hvitr á hár ok æggr
na best. svo segia fróðir menn at margir í ett Myra manna þeir sem
Egill eru kommir hafi uerit menn venðir. en þat se þó mick sumnir
unlik þat sumir í þeirri ett er kallat at liotastir menn hafi uerit. 
þeirri ett hafa ok uerit margir atgjörvis menn um marga hluti. sem
Kliðhun Olafs son på. ok Uiga Barði ok Skuli þorsteins son. Sumir
ok skaldmenn miklir í þeirri ett Biorn Hitdela kæppi. Einar þeg
Skula son. Snorri Sturlusón ok margir æðir. Þorsteinn atti Íof-
 Gunnars dottur Hliuvar sonar. Gvmarr hefur bart vigur uerit ok mestr
mikla maðr verit a Íslanđum af buandmannum. annar Gunnar at Hljó-
ma. Þróði Steinþór á Eyri.

þfrir uar .xvij. vetra er þorsteinn fékk hennar hun uar ekkið hana
föi att fyrir þorðir son Twngv-Odds ok uar þeirra dottir Hyngerðr er
þreddis upp at Borg með þorsteini. Íofrfrir var skaurngr mikill þau
þorsteinn attu mart barna en þo koma fa um þeirra saugu Skuli ver elstr
þeirra annar Kolssueinn Þróði Egill. Eitt sumar er þat sagt at ek-
þró kom af hafi í Gufað ös. Bergfinnr er nefndr styrímaðr firi skip-
norrenn at ett audigr só fe ok helldr uð alldr hann uar uitr
Saga af Gunlaugi ormstungu

Forsteinn het maðr som Eigils Skallagrímssonar ok Asgerð Biarnadottur. Forsteinn bio at Borg í Borgarfirði hann var auðigr maðr at fe ok hörðingi mikill vitmaðr ok hógværr ok hófsmaðr um alla. hluti ekki var hann afreksmaðr um voxt eða afl sem Eigill fæðr hans. enn þó var hann hit mesta afarmenni ok vinsæll af alþyðu. Forsteinn var sialigr maðr hvitr að hár ok eygðr manna best.
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EDITIONS.


Chronology: Gunnlaug born 988, goes abroad 1006, duel 1011, death 1013. Long notes on 'Expositione infantum', 'Donsk Tunga', 'Viking & Vikingr'.


Text - Copy of Stockholm 18 made by J. A. Stechau and verified by Sigurðsson and Olaf Palsson. (A1).

No. 4 in 'Additamenta Bibliothecae Universitatis Hafniae', a 17th century MS. (A2).

No. 500 A.M., 17th century. (A3).


No. 27, Rask's samling, Universitats Biblioteket, c. 1812. (A5).

No. 36 in same collection. (A6).

No. 557 A.M. (B1).


Other paper copies and Eyriksson's edition, are also used.


Stockholm text with usual omissions.

Notes on the verses.

O. Rygh, 1862.

Text - practically the same as the text of 'Íslendinga Sögur'.

Notes, but none on. ---


O. Rygh, 1862. Text - practically the same as the text of 'Íslendinga Sögur'.
Very full notes, but none on the verses, which are either translated or their contents briefly told.

L.F.A. Wimmer, Gunlaugssaga Ormstungu in Oldnordisk Læsebog, Copenhagen 1870 etc.

Jón Thorkelsson, 1880.

Text mainly follows 'Íslendinga Sögur'.

Notes on verses, and on text variants.

E. Mogk, 1886.

Text - A.M. 557.

Verse explanations etc., as in later editions.

2nd edition, 1908, eclectic text.

J. C. Poestation, 'Einleitung in das Studium des Altnordischen', part 2, 1887.

Text - Stockholm MS., with some of the usual omissions but not all.

Verses not explained but reduced to prose order; no other notes.

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VERSE.

J. Torkelsson, Skýringar á vísum e nýkkurum íslensýkum sognum

Th. Wísen, "Carmina Norroena", gives Gunnlaug's "Sigtryggdrápa Silkiskæggs but no other. Lund 1886.


G. Þorlakson, "Udsigt over de norsk-islandske Skjalde".

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Skírnir, 1915; F. Jónsson, "Hinn síðasti bardagi Gunlaugs ok Hrafns".
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SAGA ÞEIRA HRAFNS OK GUNNLaugaS ORMSTUNGU EPTIR ÞVI SEM SAGT HEFIR
ARI PRESTR INN FRÖTI FÖRGLISSON, ER MESTR FRÆÐIMAÐR HEFIR VERIT
Á ÍSLANDI Á LANDNÁMS SÖGUR OK FORNA FRAEÐI.

Þorsteinn hét maðr, hann var Egilsson, Skallagríms sonar, Kveld-
úlf's sonar, hersis ór Noregi; en ásgerðr hét móðir þorsteins ok
var Bjarnar dóttir. Þorsteinn bjó at Borg í Borgar firði. Hann var
auðgr at fé ok hófðingi mikill, vitr maðr ok hógvaerð ok hófs-
maðr um alla hluti. Engi var hann afreksmaðr um vóxt eða afl, sem
Egill fáðir hans, þvíat svá er sagt af fróðum þonnum at Egill
hefir mestr kappi verit á Íslandi ok hólmögngu maðr ok mest æt-
lað af bónda sonum. Fræðimaðr var hann ok mikill ok manna vitr-
astr. Þorsteinn var ok hit mesta afarmenni ok vinsæll af allri
alþjóðu. Þorsteinn var vænn maðr, hvítr að hár ok eygr manna bezt.
Svá segia fróðir menn at margir í ætt Myramanna þeir sem fá
Egli eru komnir, hafi verit menn vænstir, en þat sé þó mjók sundr
grœniliðt, þvíat sumir í þeirri ætt er kallat at ljótastrir menn
hafi verit. Í þeirri ætt hafa ok verit margir atgjörvis menn um
marga hluti, sem var Kjartan Óláfsson Pá ok Víga Barði ok Skúli
Þorsteinsson. Sumir váru ok skáldmenn miklar í þeirri ætt, Björn
Hítðæla kappi, Einar prestr Skúlason, Snorri Sturluson ok margir
aðrír.

Title) B. reads; Saga of Gunnlaugi Ormstungu.
LL. 4-6 Þórsteinn ... dóttir) B. þórsteinn hét maðr son Egils
Skallagríms sonar ok ásgerðir Bjarnar dóttur.
L. 7 "auðigr") B. "auðigr maðr".
L. 8) B. "ekki".
LL. 9-12 "vitræstra") not in B. "fr. var ok") B. "en þó var hann".
L. 12 "alþri") omitted. L. 13 "vænn") B. "sjaligr".
L. 14 - L. 21 "sva segia " ... "aðrír") not in B.
Forsteinn átti Jófríð Gunnars döttur Hlífar sonar. Gunnar hefir
bezt vígr verit ok mestr fimleika maðr verit á Íslandi af búand-
 mönnnum, annar Gunnar at Hlíarenda, frið Steinþór á Eyri.
Jófríðr var átján vetra er Forsteinn fekk hennar, hon var ekkja.

Hana hafði átt fjyrðróodd, son Tungu-Odds, ok var þeira döttur
Hungerðr, er þar foeddisk upp at Borg með Forsteini. Jófríðr var
skýrngr mikill. Þau Forsteinn áttu mart barna, en þó koma þá við
þessa sögu. Skuli var ellztr sona þeira, annar Kollsveinn, friði
Egil.

Eitt sumar er þat sagt, at skip kom af hafi i Gufárós. Bergfinnr
er nefndr styrimaðr fyrir skipinu, norraðinn at aðt, auðigr at fé,
ok heldr víðaldr. Hann var vitr maðr. Forsteinn bóndi reið til
skip ok réð jafnan mestu hvár kaustefna var, ok svá var enn.
Austmenn vistuífusk, en Forsteinn toki við styrimanninum fyrri
vi at hann beiddisk þangat. Bergfinnr var fátalaðr of vetrinn, en For-
steinn veitti honum vel.

L.1, "Forsteinn") B. "hann". "Gunnars dóttur") B. "dóttur Gunnars".
L.1-4, "Gunnar hefir" ... "ekkja") not in B.
L. 5, "hafði átt") B. "átti".
L. 6, "ðar") not in B.
L.10, "sagt") B. "getið".
L.11, "Bergf. er nefndr") B. "Barðr hét". "fyrir skipinu") omitted.
L.12, "auðigr at fé") B. "auðigr maðr". "Hann var") B. "ok".
L.13, "bóndi") omitted. "reið") B. "rýðr".
L.14, "vístuífusk") B. adds "hér ok hvar".
L.15, "þangat") B. adds "at fara".
L.15-16, "fátalaðr of vetrinn") B. "fálátr jafnan um vetrinn".
Austmáðrinn hendi mikit gaman at draumum. Um várit einn dag roeddi Þorsteinn um við Bergfínn ef hann vildi ríða með honum upp undir Valfell; þar var þá hingstgö þeira Borgfirðinga, en þorsteini var sagt at fallnir vaeri búðarveggir hans. Austmáðrinn kveðsk þat 5 víst vilja, ok ríðu þeir heiman of daginn, þrír saman ok húskarl(ar) þorsteins, þar til er þeir koma upp undir Valfell til bojar þess er at Grenjum heitir. Þar bjó einn maðr félítill er Atli hét; hann var landseti þorsteins, ok beiddi þorsteinn Atla at hann færi til starfs með þeim ok hefði rál ok reku; hann góði svá. Ok er 10 þeir koma til búðartoptanna, þá tóku þeir til starfs allir, ok fæðu út veggina.

L.1, "einn dag") omitted.
L.2, "um") omitted.
L.4, "kveðsk") B. "kvad”.
L.5, "víst") omitted.
LL. 5-6, "heiman...Þorsteins") omitted.
L.6, "þar til er") B. "þill þess er”. "Valfell") B. adds "þrír saman”.
L.7, "maðr félítill") B. "félítill maðr”.
L.9, "þil starfs með þeim") B. "með þeim til starfs. "hefði") B. adds "með ser”. "góði”) B. "gerir".
Vérit var heitt af sólu, ok var þeim Þorsteini ok austmanni erfitt. Ok er þeir-høfðu út færst veggina, þá settisk Þorsteinn nýr ok Austmáðr í búðartoptina, ok sofnaði Þorsteinn ok lét illa í svefní. Austmáðr sat hjá honum ok lét hann njóta draums sín, sín, og hann vaknaði, var honum erfitt ord. Austmáðr spurði, hvat hann hefði dreymt, er hann lét svá illa í svefní. Þorsteinn svarði, "ekki er mark at draumum". Ok er þeir ríðu heim um kveldit, þá spyrj Austmáðr hvat þorsteinn hefði dreymt. Þorsteinn svarði, "ef ek segi þér drauminn, þá skaltu rásða hann, sem hann er til". Austmáðr kveðsk á þat hættu mundu. Þorsteinn maelti þá: "pat dreyði mik, at ek þóttumk heima vera at Borg ok úti fyrir karl.
durum, ok sá ek upp á húsín ok á mæninum álpt eina vëna ok fagra ok þóttumk ek eiga, ok þótti mér allgður".

LL.1-2, "Vérit"...."þa") omitted. "settisk") B. "settusk þeir".
L.3, "Austmáðr") B. "Bergfinnr". "búðar toptina") B. "búðar dýrnar".
L.4, "Austm") B. "Bergf.".
L.6, "hefðí") B. "hefir".
L.7, "þa") omitted.
L.8, "Austm.") B. adds "enn at".
L.9, "drauminn") B. adds "segir hann". "til") omitted. "Austm.")
E. "Bergf.".
L.10, "maelti þa") B. "segir".
L.12, "á.....mæninum") B.Þhimininn".
L.12, "væna ok fagra") B. "fagra ok vëna".
L.13, "ok...allgður") omitted.
Pá sá ek fljúga ofan frá fjöllumum grn mikinn; hann fló hingat ok settisk hjá álptinni ok klakaði við hana blíðliga ok hon hötti mér pat vel þékkjask. Pá sá ek at grninn var svarteygr ok jarnklóð varu á honum; vaskligr sýndisk mér hann. Því næst sá ek fljúga annan fugl af suðrætt; sá fló hegat til Borgar ok settisk á húsin hjá álptinni ok vildi þyðask hana. Pat var ok grn mikill. Bratt hötti mér sá grninn er fyrir var, þyfask mjók, er hinn kom til; ok þeir þórðusk snarpliga ok lengi, ok pat sá ek, at hvárumtveggja blóeddi; ok svá lauk þeira leik, at sinn veg hne hvárr þeira af húsmöeninum, ok varu pá báðir dauðir. En álptin sat eptir hnipin mjók ok daprlig. Ok þá sá ek fljúga fugl ór vestri, þat var valr. Hann settisk hjá álptinni ok lét blít við hana ok síðan flugu þau í brott bæði samt í same sátt, ok þá vaknata ek".

L.1, "grn") B. adds "einn".
L.5, "hegat") B. "hingat".
L.6, "húsin") B. "húsmoeni".
L.7, "grninn") B. "grn".
L.8, "til") omitted. "þeir þórðusk") reversed. "pat") B. "þa".
L.9, "svá lauk") reversed.
L.9-10, "sinn...moeninum") B. "hvártveggi hne sinn veg hvör af húsvegginum". "en") omitted.
L.11, "hnipin...daprlig") B. "ok heldr dopr". "fljúga fugl") reversed. "vestri") B. "vestr ætt".
L.12, "blít/við hana") reversed.
L.13, "ok") omitted. "samt") B. "saman".
Ok er draumr þessi ómerkiligr, segir hann, ok mun vera fyrir veðrum, at þau mötast í lopti ör þeim aðtum, er mér þóttu fuglar-nir fljúga." Austmaðr segir, "ekki er at mín aðétlan", segir hann, "at svá sé." Førsteinn maelti, "gör at drauminum slíkt er þér, sýnisk líkligast, ok lát mik heyra". Austmaðr maelti, "fuglar þeir munu vera manna fylgjur; en húsfreyja þín er eigi heil, ok mun hon föða meybarn fítt ok fagrt, ok munt þá unna því mikit. En gøgjir menn munu bídja dóttur þinnar ör þeim aðtum, sem þér þóttu ernirnir fljúga at, ok leggja á hana ofrást, ok berjask of hana, ok látask báðir af því efni. Ok því næst mun hinn þriði mör bídja hennar ör þeirri aðt eða valrinn fló at, ok þeim mun gípt vera."

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L.2, "þau") B. adds "munu". "fuglar-nir") B. "ernirnir".
L.4, "gør") B. adds "nú".
L.5, "Austm.") B."B." "vera") B. adds "stórra".
L.6, "húsfreyja") B. "húsfreyja".
L.7, "þú") B. "þít". "en") omitted.
Ll.8-9, "þér...at") B. "ernirnir flugu". "of") B. "um". "hana") B. inserts "sídan".
L.11, "er") B. "sem". "at") omitted. "mun") B. inserts "hon". "gípt vera") B. "gefin vera". 
Nú hefi ok þýddan draum þinn, ok hygg eptir munu ganga. Þórsteinn svarar, "illa er draumr ráðinn ok þvingjarnliga", sagði hann, "ok munt þá ekki drauma ráða kunna". Austmaðr segir, "þú munt at rau n um komask, hversu eptir gengr". Þórsteinn laði fæði á Austmanninn ok fór hann á brott um sumarit, ok er hann nú þó sagnunni.

Um sumarit bjósk Þórsteinn til þings, ok mælti til Jófríðar húsfreyju áðr hann fór heiman; "svá er háttat", segir hann "at þú eft metó barni; ok skal þat barn út bera ef þú fœðir mey-barn, en upp fœða ef sveinn er". Ok þat var þá síðvandi nakkvarr, er land var alt alheimið, þeir menn er félitlið varu, en stóð með mjók til handa, létu út bera þorn sínu, ok þóttu þó illa gótt ávalt. Ok er Þórsteinn hafði þetta mælt, þá svarar Jófríðr, "þetta er þó þýnslinga mælt", segir hon, "slíkr maðr sem þú eft; ok mun þér eigi synsask þetta at láta góra, svá auðigr maðr sem þú eft."

L.1, "ok hygg") B. "Segir hann, svá sem ek hygg".
L.2, "draumr") B. adds "þessi". "sagði hann") omitted.
L.3, "munt þú") B. "laest ok þat um mælt, at þú munt". "Austm.") B."E. "mælti. "munt") B. adds "sjálfri".
L.5, "at") B. "i. "um sumarit") B. "at far-døgum". "nu") omitted.
L.6, "mælti til Jófríðar") B. "hitti Jófríði".
L.7, "heiman") omitted; B. adds "ok segir".
L.8, "þat barn") omitted. "ef þú fœddir") B. "ef mey barn er".
L.9, "ok") omitted. "síðvandi") B. "sídri".
L.10, "land") B. "Ísland". "alt alheimið") B. "heimið alt, at".
L.11, "mjók til handa") B. "mørg saman". "ávalt") omitted.
L.12, "er") omitted. "þetta") B. "svá".
L.13, "þýnslinga") B. "úfilliðala". "segir hon") omitted.
L.14, "þetta") in B. between "þér" and "eigi". "maðr") B. adds "ok vinsæll".
Þórsteinn svarar, "veizt þú skaplyndi mitt", segir hann, "at eigi
mun hlýðisamt verða, ef af er brugðit". Síðan reið hann til þings.
En Jófríðr fæddi meðan meybarn ákafa fagrt. Konur vildu þat berat
henni, en hon þess lítil þorg, ok lét þangat kalla smala-
mann sinn, er þorvarðr hétt, ok mælti hon; "hest minn skaltu taka
ok leggja spðul þ, ok færa barn þetta vestr í Hjarðarholt þórgarð
Egilsdóttur, ok bíd hana upp fæða með leynd, svá at þórsteinn
verði eigi varð við. Ók þeim ástaraugum renni ek til barns þessa,
at vist eigi nenni ek at þat sót Þat borit. En hér eru þyrjár merkr
silfrs er þó skalt hafa at verkkaupi; en þórgarðr skal fá þér fari
vestr þar ok vist um haf". þorvarðr góði sem hon mælti. Síðan
reið hann vestr í Hjarðarholt með barnit, ok fekk þórgarði í hendr.
En hon lét upp fæða landseta sína er bjuggu inn á Leysingjastóðum
í Hvammsfirði. En hon þök þorvarði fari norðr í Steingrímssvíði í
Skeljavík, ok vist of haf, ok fór hann þar utan ok er hann nú ór
sogunni.

L.3, "meðan") omitted. "pat bera") reversed.
L.5, "hon") E. "við hann".
L.7, "bíd hana") E. "bíðja".
L.8, "varr við") E. "viss".
L.9, "nenni") E. "vaðti".
L11, "verk-") E. "verð-") "en") omitted.
L12, "síðan reið hann") E. "reið hann nú",
L13, "sína") E. "sinn") "bjuggu") E. "bíd".
L14, "tók") E. "fekk". "nordr") E. "vestr þar".
L15, "of") E. "um". "ok...sogunni") E. "hann ferr utan um sumarit
ok kemr ekki síðan við þessa sogu."
Ok er þorsteinn kom heim af þingi, þá segir Jófríðr honum at barnit er át borit, sem hann hafði fyrir mælt, en smalamör var í brott hlaupinn ok stolit í brott hesti hennar. Þorsteinn kvæð hana hafa vel górt, ok fekk sér smalamann annan. Nd líðu svá sex vetr, at þetta varð ekki víst. Ok þá reið þorsteinn til heimboðs vestr í Hjarðarholt til Ólafs Pá, mágs sín, Höskuldssonar, er þá þótt vera með mestri virðingu allra hofdingja vestr þar.

þorsteinir var vel fagnat, sem líklegt var. Ok á einnhverns dag at veizlunni er þat sagt, at þorgerðr sat á tali við þorsteinn, bróður sinn, í þondvegi, en Ólafr átti tal við afra menn. En yfir gegnt þeim á bekkinum sátu meyjar þrjár. Þá mælti þorgerðr, "hversu lízk þér, bróðir, á stúlkur þessar er þar sitja gegnt okkr?" Hann svarar, "allvel", segir hann, "ok er þó ein fagret miklu, ok hafir hon vænleik Ólafs hins hvíta, ok yfirbrað óvart Mýramanna".

L.1, "ok er") B. "en".
L.2, "er") B. "var". "fyrir") omitted.
L.3, "hesti hennar") B. "hrossi okkr".
L.4, "hafa vel") reversed. "líðu") B. "líða".
L.5, "var") B. "verðr".
L.6, "Pá") omitted. "mágs sín, Höskuldssonar") reversed.
L.8, Þorsteini var") B. "þar var Þorsteini".
L.8, "á einnhverns") B. "einn".
L.9, "veizlunni") B. "veizlunnan". "Þorsteinn") B. "þ. bónda".
L.10, "átti") B. adds "þá".
L.11, "e") B. "é".
L.12, "bróðir") omitted. "stúlkur") B. "meyjarnar".
L.14, "hins hvíta") B. "en hvíta".
Þorgerðr svarar, "víst er þat satt er þu segir, bróðir, at hon hefir hvíti ok yfirbragð vírt Myramanna, en eigi vænleik Óláfs Pa þvít hon er eigi hans dóttir". "Hversu má þat vera", segir þorsteinn, "en þó sé hon þín dóttir?" Hon svarar, "með sannyndum at segja þér, frændi, kvæð hon, þá er þessi þín dóttir, en eigi mín, hin fagra mær"; ok segir honum síðan alt sem farit hafði, ok bíd hann fyrirgefa sór ok komu sinni þessi afbrigði. Þorsteinn mælti "skki kann ek ykkr at ásaka um þetta; ok veltr þangat, sem vera vil, um flesta hluti, ok hafi þit vel yfirstætt vanhyggju mína. Lík mér svá s mey þessa at mér þykkir mikil gipta í at eiga jarnfagrt barn. Ëda hafat heitir hon?" "Helga heitir hon", segir þorgerðr". "Helga hin fagra", segir þorsteinn. "Nú skaltu búa ferð hennar heim með mér". Hon góði svá. Þorsteinn var þáðan út leiddr með góðum gjöfum.

L. 2, "yfirbragð") B. "bragð". "en eigi") B. "ok er eigi at heldr". "Þu") omitted.
L.4, "sé") B. "er".
LL.4-5, "hon svarar...kvæð hon") B. "frændi, með sannyndum at segja, segir hon".
L.5, "en...maer") omitted.
L.6, "honum síðan") B. "hon". "alt") B. adds "svá".
L.7, "konu") B. "húsfreyju". "mælti") B. "segir".
L.8, "ykkr...þetta") B. "at saka ykkr um þenna hlut".
LL.8-9, "ok. veltr... hluti") omitted.
L.9, "vanhyggju") B. "vanvirkju".
L.10, "þykkir") B. "sé".
L.11, "heitir hon (2")") omitted.
L.12, "Helga") omitted. "segir þorsteinn") reversed.
L.13, "hon") B. "þorgerðr".
Ok reið Helga heim með honum, ok fæðdisk þar upp með mikilli vörðing ok ást af fður ok móður ok allum frændum.


L.1, "reið...honum") B. "veik heim ok Helga með honum". "upp")
B. adds "at Borg".
L.2, "vörðing") B. "vörkt". "fður") B. adds "sínum". "ok.... frændum") omitted.
L.3, "þenna") B. "svá er sagt at í þenna". "bjó") B. "byggi".
L. 3, "Illugi") B. adds "ninn".
L. 4, "Hrosskelssonar") omitted.
L.6, "Illugi svarti") B. "hann". "stóreignum") B. "stórríkrm".
L.7, "mjög") omitted.
L.8, "Hárðar-") B. "Hreiðar;".
L.9, "Ingibjargar ok Illuga") reversed.
L.10, "fá koma") B. "koma þó fa".
L.11, "maðr") omitted.
Svá er sagt frá Gunnlaugi, at hann var snimmendis bráðgór, mikill ok sterkr, ljósjarpr á hár ok fór allvel, svarteygr ok nakkvat nefljótir ok skapfelligr í andliti, miðmjör ok herðimikill, kominn á sík manna bezt, háváðamaðr mikill í þllu skaplyndi, ok framgjarn snimmendis, ok við alt óvæginn ok háðr ok skálð mikit ok heldr niðskár, ok kallaðr Gunnlaugr Ormstunga. Hermundr var þeira viinselli ok hafði hörðingjarbragð á sér. Ok er Gunnlaugr var tólf vetra gamall, báð hann færur sinn fararfna, ok kvaðsk hann vilja fara utan ok sjá síð annars maña. Illugi bóndi tok þvi seinliga, kvað, hann eigi mundu pykkja gódan í útlöndum, er hann þottisk trautt mega semja hann þar heima, sem hann vildi.

L.1, "sagt") after "Gunnlaugi". "snimmendis") B. "snemma".
"bráðgór"") B. adds "at þllum þroska". "allvel") B. "vel".
L.3, "ok") B. "ok þó". "herðimikill") B. adds "Ok".
L.4, "manna bezt") B. "vel ok hinn hermanlagzti í viðragði þllu"
L.4, "mikill" & "þllu") omitted.
L.5, "snimmendis") B. "snemma". "ok", (2 and 3) omitted.
L.6, "niðskár") B. "niðskældr". "ok") B. adds "var".
L.7, "tól") B. "fimtán".
L.8, "fararfna") B. "fararfnis". "kvaðsk") B. "kveðsk".
L.9, "fara utan") reversed. "síð") B. "síðu". "bóndi") omitted.
L.10, "seinliga") B. adds "ok". "pykkja gódan") reversed.
"útlöndum") B. "þrumlöndum".
L.11, "semja") B. adds "Veð". "þar heima") reversed. "sem..... vildi") omitted.
Ok einnhervn morgin var þat, allíðlu síðar, at Illugi bóni gekk út snimma ok þá, at útibúr hans var opit, ok væru lagðir út vðrusekkir nakkvarir á hlaðit, sex, ok þar lénur með. Hann undradisk þetta mjók. Þar gekk þá at maðr ok leiddi fjogur hross ok var þar Gunnlaugr, sonr hans, ok mælti, "ek hefi sekkina út lagit", segir hann. Illugi spyrr, hví hann gørði svá. Hann segir, at þat skyldu vera fararefní hans. Illugi mælti, "engi ráð skalt þú taka af mér ok fara hvergi, fyrr en ek vil", ok kipði inn aprt vðrusekkunum. Gunnlaugr reið þá í brott þáðan ok kom um kveldit ofan til Borgar, ok bað þorsteinn bóni honum þar at vera, ok þat þiggr hann. Gunnlaugr segir þorsteini, hversu farit hafði með þeim þeðgum.

L.1, "ok...þat") B. "lítilu síðar var þat einn morgin".
L.2, "snimma") omitted. "at...opit") B. "opit útibúr sitt".
 "lagðir út") reversed.
L.3, "nakkvarir á hlaðit") omitted. "ok...með") B. "ok lénur upp lagðar á hestu". "undradisk") B. "varð reiðr".
LL.4-5, "þar...hans") B. "þa' gekk at Gunnlaugr".
LL.5-6, "hefi...hann") B. "hefi út látit sekkina".
L.6, "svá") B. "þat". "segir") B. "sagði".
L.7, "taka/af mér") reversed.
L.8, "aptr") omitted. "vðrusekkunum") B. "vðrusekkjunum".
L.9, "þáðan") omitted.
L.10, "bóni") omitted. "þiggr") B. "bekkisk".
Þórlókum þá hann þar vera þeim stundum sem hann vildi, ok þar
var hann þau misseri ok nam þogspeki at þóðsteini, ok virðisk
þllum mönnun þar vel til hans. Jafnan skemtu þau Helga sér at
tafli ok Gunnlaugr; laði hvart þeira gótan þaka til annars bráð-
liga, sem raunir bar á síðan. Þau váru mjók jafnaldrar. Helga var
svá fgr at þat er sogn fröðra manna, at hon hafi fegst kona verit
á Íslandi. Hér hennar var svá mikit, at þat máttri hylja hana alla,
ok svá fagrt sem gull barit; ok engi kostr þotti þa þvilíkr sem
Helga hin fagra í þllum Borgarfinjö ok víðara annars staðar.

Ok einnhverrn dag, er menn sátu í stofu at Borg, þá mælti
Gunnlaugr til þóðsteins, "einn er sá hlutr í þogum, er þú hefir
eigi kent mér; at fastna mér konu."

L.1, "þóðsteinn...hann") B. "þá vaið þóðsteinn homum". "þar") B.
"þar at".
L.2, "virðisk") B. adds "þar".
L.3, "þar...hans") B. "vel".
LL.3-4, "Helga...Gunnlaugr") B. "sér G. ok H. at tafli".
L.4, "laði") B. "ok laði bratt". "bráðliga") omitted.
L.5, "síðan") B. "síðarr".
L.6, "hafi") B. "hafði". "kona") B. "kvenna".
L.7, "mátti") B. adds "vel".
L.8, "gull barit") B. "barit gull". "þvilíkr") B. "slíkr".
LL.8-9, "sem...fagra") B. adds "var" after "fagra", and places
the whole phrase after "staðar".
L.9, "þllum") omitted. "víðara") B. "víða".
L.10, "einnhverrn") B. "einn".
L.11, "til þóðsteins") omitted.
Þórsteinn segir, "þat er lítit mái", ok kendi honum atferli. Þá mælti Gunnlaugr, "nú skalt þú víta, hvárt mér hafi skilizk, ok mun ek nú taka í hónd þer ok láta, sem ek festa mér Helgu döttur þínar". Þórsteinn segir, "þarleysi ætla ek þat vera", segir hann. Gunnlaugr freifði þá þegar í hónd honum ok mælti, "veit mér nú þetta", segir hann. "Gór sem þú vill", segir þórsteinn, "en þat skulu þeir víta er hjá eru staddir, at þetta skal vera sem umælt ok þessu skulu engi undirmát fylgja". Síðan nefndi Gunnlaugr sér vátta ok fastnaði sér Helgu ok spurði síðan, hvárt þá mætti svá nýta. Hann kvað svá vera mega, ok varð mýnum mikit gaman at þessu, þeim er við váru staddir.

Qmundr hét maðr, er bjó suðr at Mosfelli; hann var auðmaðr hinn mesti ok hafði goðorð suðr þar um nesin.

L.1, "lítit") B. "skamt".
L.2, "skalt" u") B. "skal". "hvárt") E. "hvat". "hafi") B. "hefir af".
L. 4, "þarleysi") B. "þarleysu".
L4-5, "segir hann") omitted.
L.5, "freifði") B. "þreif". "veit") E. "veittu".
L.E, "segir hann") omitted.
L.7, "staddir") omitted. "þetta...vera") B. "þat er".
L.8, "umælt") B. adds "sé".
L8-9, "nefndi...fastnaði") B. "fastnaði Gunnlaugr".
L.9, "spurði síðan") B. "fretti þórstein". "þá") B. "þetta".
L.10, "svá") omitted. "kvað") B. adds "vel".
L10-11, "mikit gaman/at þessu") reversed.
L.13, "auðmaðr...mesti") B. "auðigr maðr at fe", "um nesin") omitted.
Hann var kvángr maðr, ok hét Geinný kona hans, Gnúps döttir, Molda-Gnúpssonar, er nam suðr Grindavík. Þeira synir váru þeir, hrafni ok þórarinnok Eindriði. Allir váru þeir efniligr menn, en þó var hrafni fyrir þeim í hvertuna. Hann var mikill maðr ok sterkr, manna sjáligastr ok skáld gott. Ok er hann var mjók roskmaðr, þá fór hann landa á milli ok víðsk hvertuna vel, þar sem hann kom. Þá bjó suðr á Hjalla í Ólfusi þeir þróðr hinn spaki Ólvíendarson, ok Skapti, sonr hans, er þá var logmaðr á Íslandi. Móðir Skaptas var Hannveig, döttir Gnúps, Molda-Gnúpssonar, ok váru þeir systra- synir Skapti ok Ómundar synir. Var vináttu mikil með frændsemi.

L.1, "hann") B. "ok".
L.3, "Eindriði") B. "Eyvindr". "en") B. "ok".
L.4, "maðr") omitted. "sterkr") B. adds "ok".
L.5, "sjáligastr") B. "ásjáligastr". "ok") omitted. "gott") B."mikit!
"mjók...Þá") B. "þróðr
L.6, "víðsk hvertuna") B. "forsk". "þar...kom") omitted.
L.7, "þar bjó") B. "ok bjuggu þeir". "Ólfusi þeir") B. "Ólvsveit
feðgar". "Ólvíendarson") omitted.
L.8, "hans") B. adds "þróðr var Ólvíendarson". "er þá var") B.
"Skapti var þá". "logmaðr") B. "logsgumamáðr".
L.9, "-Gnúpssonar") B. "-Gunnlaugssonar".
L.10, "synir") B.adds "at frændsemi". "Îmundar synir") B.
"Îmundr". "var") B. "ok var þar". "vináttu mikill") reversed.
Pá bjó út at Raudamell Þorfinnr Selþórisson, ok þatti sjau sonu, ok váru allir efniligr menn; þeir hétu svá, Þorgils, Eyþólfur, ok þrir, ok váru þeir mestir menn út þangat. Ok þessir menn, er nú eru nefndir, váru allir uppi á einn tíma.

Ok þessu nær urðu þau tilðindi, er bezt hafa orðit hér á Íslandi, at landit varð alt kristit, ok alt folk hafnadi fornun ástránaði. Gunnlaugr Ormstunga, er áðr var frá sagt, var nú mismið at Borg með þorstein, eða Illuga, þeir ásnum, a Gilsbakka, sex vetr, ok var hann þá átján vetrar, ok samþisk þa mikat með þeim feðgum. Maðr het þorkell svarti; hann var heimamáðr Illuga, ok nafraendi, ok hafði þar upp vaxit. Honum tveimskar arfr norór í Vatdal í ásí, ok beiddi hann Gunnlaug fara með sér, ok hann góði svá.

L.1, "at") B. "á", "sjau") B. "sex".
L.2, "menn") omitted. "Eyþólfur") B. "ok Eyvindr".
L.3, "ok" (2), omitted. "er nú") omitted.
L.4, "váru") B. adds "ok". "a...tíma") B. "samtíða".
L.5, "ok") omitted. "nær") B. "næst".
L.6, "varð alt") "alt" omitted.
L.7, "áðr") B. "fyrr".
L.8, "eða") B. adds "heimat meðn".
L.9, "sex") B. "tvau". "vetra") B. adds "gamall".
L.9-10, "með...feðgum") omitted.
L.10, "svarti") B. "ok var kalladór svarti". "hann var") omitted.
L.11, "nafraendi") B. "freendi".
L.12, "Gunnlaug") B. adds "at".
L.12-13, "hann góði svá") B. "pat góði hann".
Ok riðu norðr tveir saman í Ís, ok fengu féitt ok greiddu þeir féitt af hóndum er varðveitt hoðu, með atgongu Gunnlaugs. Ok er þeir riðu nordan, gistu þeir í Grímsstungum at auðigs bóna er þar bjó. Ók um morgininn tók smalamaðr hest Gunnlaugs, ok var þá svættr mjökr er þeir fengu. Gunnlaugr laust smalamanninn í úvit. Bóni vildi eigi svo bút hafa, ok beiddi bóta fyrir. Gunnlaugr baðt at gjalsa bóna mörk. Bóna þótti þat oflítit.

Þessi varð sætt þeira sem Gunnlaugr baðt, ok riðu þeir suðr him við svo bút.

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L.1, "riðu") B. "riða", "ok...féit") omitted.
L.2, "varðveitt hoðu") B. "varðveittu", "ok") B. "en".
L.3, "auðigs") B. "a".
L.4, "Gunnlaugs") B. "þeira ok reið".
L.5, "fengu") B. "fengu náð", "smalamanninn") B. "-inn", omitted; "máðbrœðurx" added.
L.6, "beiddi bóta") B. "bað bœta".
L.6-7, "at...bóna") omitted.
L.7, "oflítit") B. reads; "Gunnlaugr kvað þá vísu; mörk baðt ek mundangs sterkum mannin tygjaþ tanna: gráseeni skaltu góna-glóspyrar þat nýta íðræt munut ef þyr(um): allráðs flóða ór ajjóði. lætr eyanda líða: linz samlagar kindar". A. has space for verse, but nothing written in it.
L.8, "riðu...heim") B. "skilðu þeir".


Ok lítlu síðar beiddi Gunnlaugr fóður sinn fararefna í annat sinn. Illugi segir, "nú skal vera sem þá vill", segir hann, "hefir þú nú heldr samit þak ór því sem var". Reid Illugi þa heiman skjót, ok keypti skip hálft til hands Gunnlaugi, er uppi stóð í Guðarósi, at Aúðuni festargarm. Þessi Aúðun vildi eigi utanflytja sonu Osvífs hins spaka eptir víg Íjartans Óláfssonar, sem segir í Laxdæla sègu, ok var þat þó síðarr en þetta. Ok er Illugi kom heim þa þakka Gunnlaugr honum vel. Torkell svarti réðsk til ferðar með Gunnlaugi, ok var fluttur varnaðr þeira til skips; en Gunnlaugr var at Borg meðan þeir skipit, ok þótti gladvara at tala víð Helgu en vera í starfri með kaupmönnum.

L.1, "ok") omitted. "fóður") B. "fóður". "fararefna") B. utanferðar". "annat") B. "þóðar".
L.2, "segir hann") omitted.
L.3, "heldr") omitted. "skjót"") omitted.
L.5, "Aúðuni festargarm") B. "þeim manni er Aúðun hét ok var kall- aðr festingargramr". "Aúðun") B. adds "hinn sami".
L.6, "spaka") B. "gamla".
L.7, "þat") B. "Gunnlaugr". "þakkaði") B. "þakkar".
L.8, "Gunnlaugi") B. "honum".
L.9, "var") B. adds "fýrr". "Gunnlaugr") B. adds "koemi hann".
L.10, "þeir") B. "þeir bjuggusk"; A. has a blank. "gladvara") B. "skemtiligra".

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 síðar beiddi Gunnlaugr fóður sinn fararefna í annat sinn. Illugi segir, "nú skal vera sem þá vill", segir hann, "hefir þú nú heldr samit þak ór því sem var". Reid Illugi þa heiman skjót, ok keypti skip hálft til hands Gunnlaugi, er uppi stóð í Guðarósi, at Aúðuni festargarm. Þessi Aúðun vildi eigi utanflytja sonu Osvífs hins spaka eptir víg Íjartans Óláfssonar, sem segir í Laxdæla sègu, ok var þat þó síðarr en þetta. Ok er Illugi kom heim þa þakka Gunnlaugr honum vel. Torkell svarti réðsk til ferðar með Gunnlaugi, ok var fluttur varnaðr þeira til skips; en Gunnlaugr var at Borg meðan þeir skipit, ok þótti gladvara at tala víð Helgu en vera í starfri með kaupmönnum.
Einhvern dag spurði Forsteinn Gunnlaug ef hann vildi riða til hrossa með honum upp í Langavatnsdal. Gunnlaug kvadsk þat vilja. Nu riða þeir tveir saman þar til er þeir koma til selja Forsteins er heita á þorgilsstðóum; ok vár þar stóðhross er Forsteinn átti, fjogur saman, ok vár raðu at lit. Hestr var allvaænligr ok lít þeyndr. Forsteinn baðu at gefa Gunnlaugi hrossin; en hann kvadsk eigi hrossa þurfa, er hann aetlaði af landi. Ok þá riðu þeir til annarra stóðhrossa; var þar hestr grár með fjróum merum, ok var sá beitr í Borgar firði, ok baðu Forsteinn at gefa þann Gunnlaugi. Hann svarar, "eigi vil ek þessi heldr en hin; eða hvi byðr þu mer eigi þat, er ek vil þiggja?" "Hvat er þat?" segir Forsteinn. Gunnlaug mælti, "Helga hin fagra, döttr þín".

forsteinn svarar, "eigi mun svá skjótt ráðask", segir hann ok tök annat mál, ok riðu heimleidis ofan með Langæ. Tvæ mælti Gunnlaugr, "vita vil ek", segir hann, "hverju þá vill svara mér um bónorðit". Forsteinn svarar, "ekki sinni ek hégóma þinum", segir hann. Gunnlaugr mælti "þetta er albugi minn, en eigi hégómi." Forsteinn svarar, "vita skyldir þu fyrrst hvat þu vil ir; ertu eigi ráðinn til utanferðar, ok lætr þó sem þu skylir kvángask? Ër þat ekki jafn我又i með ykkr Helgu, meðan þu ert svá dráðinn, ok mun því ekki verða æ litit". Gunnlaugr mælti, "hvar til ætlar þú um gjafóð döttur þinnar ef þu vill eigi gipta syni Illuga svarta; eða hvar eru þær í Borgarfirði er meira háttar sé en hann?"

L.1, "Þ. svarar") omitted. "mun") B. adds "þat", "hann") B. "þ".
L.2, "riðu") B. "riða".
L.3, "segir hann") omitted. "svara mér") B. "mér til svara".
 "bónorðit") B. adds "vid Helgu döttur þina".
L.4, "sinni") B. "gef ek gaum at". "segir hann") omitted.
L.5, "hégómi") B. adds "en þá munt vita, hverju þá vill svara".
 "svarar") B. "mælti".
L.6, "fyrrst") omitted.
L.7, "kvángask") B. "bíðja þer konu", "er þat") B. "þá er þat ok".
L.8, "sva") omitted.
L.9, "til/ætlar þá") reversed. "gjafóð") B. "gjafóðit".
L.10, "Illuga") B. adds "hins", "hvar") B. "hverir".
L.11, "þær") B. adds "hér", "er") B. "at".
Torsteinn svarar, "ekki fer ek í mannfjöfnu", segir hann, "en værir þá síðar maðr sem hann, þá myndi þér eigi frá því.
Gunnlaugr mælti, "hverjum viltu heldr gipta döttur þína en mér?" Torsteinn svarar, "mart er her gött mannvál. Forfinnr at Raudamel á sjau somu ok alla vel mannaða". Gunnlaugr svarar, "hvárgi þeira þá undar né forfinns er jafnmenni þéður mins, því at þik skortir sýnt við hann. Eða hvat hefir þú í móti því, er hann deildi kappi við þógrimm göða Kjallaksson a þórsnes þingi, ok við somu hans, ok hafði einn þat er við lá?" Torsteinn svarar, "ek stáða í brott Steinari, syni þá undar sjóna, ok þótt þat heldr mikilræði".

L.1, "segir hann, en") omitted.
L.2, "hann") E. "faðir þínn".
L.3, "döttur þína") B. "hana her í Borgarfirði".
L.4, "mart") E. "gott", "gott") omitted. "Rauðamel") B. "Rauðmel".
L.5, "a") E. adds "sér", "ok alla") omitted. "mannaða") B. "manta
ok má síðaks eigi mun göra mikinn". "svarar") B. "mælti".
L.6, "þá undar...forfinns") B. "þórafinns...Hermundar". "þik") B."þat".
L.7, "sýnt") omitted. "í...þvi") B. "þar í móti".
L.8, "göða") omitted. "á...lá" (L.9) omitted.
L.9-10, "í brott/Steinari") reversed. "þat") B. adds "þa".
Gunnlaugr svarar, "Egils mauztu at því, fróður þíns; enda mun þar
ríðum bondum vel endask at synja mær maðgan". Þórsteinn svarar,
"hafðu í framm kúgan við þá uppi við fjöllin, en þat kemr þér
fyrir ekki hér út á Myrnuum". Úm kveldit koma þeir heim. Ók um
morginninn ríð Gunnlaugr upp á Gilsbakka, ok hafðu sinn ríða
til kvanbóena með sér út til Borgar. Þóði svarar, "þú ert
úrðinn móðr, þar sem þú ert ráðinn til utanferðar, en lætr nú
þa skýlir starfa í kvanbóenum, ok veit ek, at slíkt er ekki
víð skaplyndi þósteins". Gunnlaugr svarar, "ek sétla þó utan alt
eins, ok líkar mér ekki utanu fylgir þessu". Síðan reið Þódi
heiman með Bílfga manna efan til Borgar, ok tík þósteinn vel við
honum.

L.1, "þar") E. "þat".
L.2, "þóndum") E. "eimun þónum". "vel endask") reversed.
LL.2-4, "þósteinu Myrnuum") omitted.
L.4, "ok") E. "eptir".
L.7, "þar sem þú") omitted.
L.8, "starfa") E. "standa".
LL.8-9, "slikr...þósteins") E. "þósteini er ekki slikr at skapi".
L.9, "svarar") E. "meilti".
LL.9-10, "þó...eins") E. "at fara alt at líku".
L.10, "utan") E. "nema". " þessu") E. "mór". "reið") E. "ferr".
L.11, "heiman") omitted. "með") E. "víð". "vel") E. "allvel",
after "honum".
Um morgininn snimma þættir Illugi til Þorsteins, "ek vil tala vid þik". Þorsteinn svarar, "göngum upp á borgina ok telum þar", ok svá góðu þær. Gunnlaugr gekk með þeim. Þá mælti. Illugi, "Gunnlaugr frændi minn kveðsk hafa vakt bóndar við þik fyrir sína hænd, at bíðja helgu döttur þinnar; en nú vil ek vita, hvørn stað eiga skal máli. Er þér kunnig að þess hannes ok fjáreign var; skal hvárki til spara af varri hendi staðfestu né manna forráð ef þá er næð en á tík". Þorsteinn svarar, "þat eitt finn ek Gunnlaugi, at móður þaðir hann vera úrðáinn", segir hann, "en ef hann væri þér líkð í skaplyndi, þá mynda ek lítt seinka". Illugi svarar, "þetta mun okkr verða at vinslitum, ef þá synjar okkr feðum jafnrað ás".

L.1, "snimma røddi") B. "éptir talaði". "til Þorsteins") B. "við".
L.2, "þik") B. adds "ok Gunnlaugr". "svarar") B. "mælti".
	"borgina") B. "brekkuna".
L.5, "Gunnlaugr...þeim") omitted.
L.5, "en") omitted.
L.6, "vér; skal") B. "þar skal ok".
L.7, "várrí") B. "menni".
L.8, "Gunnlaugi") B. adds "syni þínnum".
L.9, "mör...vera") B. "hann er". "segir hann") omitted.
L.10, "seinka") B. adds "þessu".
L.11, "vinslitum ef") B. "sundr þíkki at".
Försteinn svarar, "fyrir þín ord", segir hann, "ok okkra vingan, já skal Helga vera heitkona Gunnlaugs, en eigi festarkona, ok búa þá já vetr; en Gunnlaugr skal fara utan ok skapa sik eptir góða manna síðum; en ek skal lauss allra mála ef hann kemr eigi svá út, eða móir vírðisk eigi skapferði hans". Ok við þetta skilja þeir. Ríðr Illugi heim, en Gunnlaugr til skips. Ok er þeim gaf byr, létt þeir í haf, ok köru skipi sínu norðr við Noreg ok sigldu inn eptir Frándheimeri til Niðaróss ok lágu þar í lægi ok skipuðu upp.

Penna tíma réð fyrir Noregi Eiríkr jarl Hákonarson ok Sveinn broðir hans. Eiríkr jarl hafði þá atsetu inn á Hlóðum at fyruleisð sinni, ok var ríkr hröðingi.

L.1, "svarar") B. "maelti". "þín ord") reversed. "okkra vingan") reversed.
L.2, "þá") omitted.
L.3, "skapa") B. "somja".
L.4, "góðra...síðum") B. "síð annarra manna".
L.5, "sva") B. "þá". "eða") B. "enn". "skapferði") B. "skaplyndi".
L.6, "er...gaf") B. "gaf honum brátt".
L.7, "léttu") B. "sigldu". "norðr") omitted.
L.8, "Frándheimeri") B. "Noregi". "lágu") B. "lóðu". "í lægi") B. "til lægis skipinu".
L.10, "þenna tíma") B. "þá". "fyrir Noregi") after "Hákonarson".
L.11, "inn á") B. "at". "at") B. "á".
Siður Þorsteinsson var þá með jarli ok var hím maðr hans ok vel metinn. Þat er frá sagt, at þeir Gunnlaugr ok Aðun festargærar gengu tólf menn saman inn á Hláðir. Gunnlaugr var svá búinn, at hann var í gram kyrþli ok í hvitum leistabrókum. Sull hafði hann á fótum á ristinni, freyddi ár upp blóð ok vägr er hann geik við. Ok ðeim blunngi geikk hann fyrir jarlinn ok þeir Aðun ok kvóddu hann vel. Jarl kendi Aðun ok spyrr hann tíðinda af Íslandi, en Aðun sagði sliðk sem vár. Jarl spyrr Gunnlaug, hver hann væri, en hann sagði honum nafn sitt ok sætt. Jarl meðlti, "skúli Þorsteinsson", segir hann, "hvát manna er þessi á Íslandi?" "Herra", segir hann, "takið honum vel; hann er hins bezta manns son á Íslandi; Illuga svarta af Gilsbakka, ok fóstbroðir minn".

L.2, "frá") omitted.
L.3, "tólf...saman") B. "með tólf mann".
L.4, "i" (2)) omitted.
L.5, "freyddi...upp") B. "ok fell ór".
L.6, "víð") omitted. "ok") omitted. "ðeim") B. "ðessum". "jarlinn")
B. "jarl". "ok..Aðun") omitted.
L.7, "kvóddu") B. "kvæði". "Jarl...Aðun") reversed. "spyrr") B.
"spurði".
L.8, "en Aðun") B. "hann".
L.9, "ok") B. adds "svá".
L.10, "segir hann") omitted.
L.11, "takið") B. "fagna þú". "vel") B. adds "þviat". "á Ís-
landi") omitted.
L.12, "fóstb.") B. "fóstbr."
Jarl mælti, "hvât er fœti þinum, Íslendingr?" "Sullr er á, herra," sagði hann. "Ok gekk þá þó ekki haltr?" Gunnlaugr svarar, "eigi skal haltr ganga meðan báðir fœtr eru jafnlangir". þá mælti hirðmaðr jarlsl, er þórir hét, "pessi rembisk mikit, Íslendingrinn, ok væri vel at vér freistadóm hans nakkvat". Gunnlaugr leit við honum ok mælti;

"Hirðmaðr er einn,

sá er einkar meinn;

trúð honum vart,

hann er illr ok svartr".


L.1, "mælti") B. "segir". "Íslendingr") B. adds "G. svarar".
L.2, "gekk") B. "engr". "haltr") B. adds "segir jarl".
L.3, "skal") B. adds "ek". "báðir...jafnlangir") B. "jafnlangir eru báðir".
L.4, "jars") omitted. "þórir") B. "þórarinn".
L.5, "hans") B. "hann".
L.5-10, "Gunnlaugr...svartr") omitted.
L.11, "þórir") B. "þórarinn".
L.12, "hvé") B. "hversu".
L.13, "em") B. "er". "nú") omitted.
Gunnlaugr mælti ok heldr lágt, "bíð móér engra forboéna", segir hann, "en bíð þör heldr". Jarl mælti, "hvát sagðir þú nú, íslendingr?" Gunnlaugr svarar, "svá sem móér þótti vera eiga, at þú þeðir móér engra forboéna, en þeðir sjálfum þör haldkvæmr boéna". "Hverra þá?" segir jarl. "At þá fengir eigi þvílikan dauðdaga sem Hákon jarl faðir þinn". Jarl setti svá rauðan sem blóð, ok bað taka fól þetta skjótt. Þá gekk Skúli fyrir jarl ok mælti, "góði fyrir mín orð, herra, ok gefið manninum grið, ok fari hann á brett sem skjótast". Jarl mælti, "verði hann á brottu sem skjótast ef hann vill gríðin hafa, ok komi aldri í mitt ríki síðan". Þá gekk Skúli út með Gunnlaugi ok ofan á bryggjur.

L.1, "ok...lágt") omitted.
L.1-2, "segir... mælti") B. "jarl".
L.3, "íslendingr") B. adds "segir jarl". "svarar") B. "mælti".
L.4, "þeðir...þör") B. "biðit þér heldr sjálfum".
L.5, "þvílikan dauðdaga") B. "slíkan dauða".
L.6, "Hákon jarl/faðir þinn") reversed. "svá...blóð") B. "dreyrr".
L.6-7, "bað...skjótt") B. "mælti, hafi hendr á fóli þessu".
L.8, "herra ok") B. "jarl". "á") B. "í".
L.9, "sem skjótast") omitted. "a' brott") B. "i brottu þá".
L.9-10, "ef...hafa") after "ríki"; "síðan" after "aldri".
L.10-11, "þá...Skúli") B. "Skúli gekk".
par var Englandsfar almátt til útláts, ok þá tok Skúli Gunnlaugi
far ok þorkatli frænda hans; en Gunnlaugr fekk Auðuni skip sitt
þat til varðveizlu, ok fé sitt er hann hardo eigi med sé. Nú sigla
þir Gunnlaugr í Englandshaf ok komu um hauðit suðr við Lundúna-
bryggjur ok réðu þar til hlunns skipi sínu.

þá réð fyrir Englandi Adalráðr konungr Játgeirsson
ok var góðr hordtingi; hann sat þenna vetri Lundúnaborg. Ein var
þa tunga á Englandi sem í Noregi ok í Danmark; en þa skiptusk
tungur í Englandi er Vilhjalmr bastardr vann England. Gekk þaðan
af í Englandi valskia, er hann var þaðan ættár. Gunnlaugr gekk
brúðliga fyrir konung ok kvæddi hann vel ok virðuliga.

L., "ok...tök") B. "þar kom".
L.2, "far") B. "jarl". "þorkatli") B. "Þorlaki".
L.3, "sitt") omitted.
L.5, "sínu" is B's reading; A. has "sín".
L.7, "þenna vetr") B. "þa vestr". "Lundúnaborg") B. "Lundúnum".
L.8, "þa") omitted. "sem í") B. "ok".
LL. 8-9, "ok...er") B. "aðr".
LL.9-10, "gekk...ar") B. "en þaðan ðar gekk".
L.10, "ættár") B. "kynjaðr"
L.11, "brúðliga") B. "brátt". "ok virðuliga") omitted.
Konungr spurði, hvaðan af löndum hann væri. Gunnlaugr segir sem var, "en því hefi ek sótt á ýðvarn fund, herra, at ek hefi kvæði ort um ýór, ok vílda ek, at þér hlyðdið kvæðinu". Konungr kvæð svá vera skyldu. Gunnlaugr flutti frá kvæðit vel ok skóruðla;

en þetta er stefit í;

"Herr sésk alir víð grva
Englands sem göðs engil;
ætt lætr gram ok gumna
gunnbráðs Adalráði".

Konungr þakkaði honum kvæðit ok gaf honum at bragarlaunum skallats-
-
-
-
kvífinu skinndregna enum beztum skinnum, ok hlóðuna í skaut niðr,
ok gøði hann híðmann sinn, ok var Gunnlaugr með konungi um
vetrinn ok virðisk vel.

L.1, "segir") B. "svarar".
L.2, "því") B. "þó". "sótt") B. adds "herra". "herra") B. "um
langan veg".
L.3, "kvæðinu") omitted.
L.4, "skyldu") B. "skulu". "fram") omitted.
L.5, "í") B. adds "kvæðinu".
L.6, "sésk") B. "sér". "víð") B. "ins".
L.7, "engil") B. "pængils".
L.8, "ætt lætr") B. "at lytr".
L.9, "gunnbraðs") B. "gunnfræðs" (?)
L.10, "at bragarlaunum") B. "í bragarlaun".
L.11, "skallats-skíkkju") B. "skíkkju af skarlati". "skinndregna")
B. "samdregrna".
L.13, "ok...vel") omitted.
Okein dagum morginn snimma, þá mötti Gunnlaugr þrim mönnun á stæti einu, ok nefndisk sá þróormr er fyrir þeim var. Hann var mikill og sterkur ok fundu torveldigr. Hann mælti, "Norðmaðr", segir hann, "sel mér fé nakkvat at lání". Gunnlaugr svarar, "ekki mun þat ráðilt at selja fé sitt úkunnum mönnun". Hann svarar, "ek skal gjalda þar at nefndum dégi". Þá skal þat hætta", segir Gunnlaugr. Stóðan seldi hann honum féit. Ok lítlu sýðar fann Gunnlaugr konunginn ok segir honum fjár lánit. Konungr svarar, "nú hefir lítt til tekizk; þessi er him mesti ránsmáðr ok víkingr, ok eigi ekki við hann, en ek skal fá þar jafnmikit fé". Gunnlaugr svarar, "illa er oss þá farit", segir hann, "hín mönnun ýðrum; gängum upp á saklausa menn, en látum slíka sitja yfir váru, ok skal þat aldri verða".

L.1, "um...snimma") omitted. "þá") omitted.
L.2, "einn") omitted. "nefndisk") B. "hét", "þróormr") B. "þorgrimr", 
"hann var") omitted.
L.3, "ok...torveldigr") omitted.
L.5, "mun") B. inserts "mér", "ráðilt") B. "varligt", "fé sitt")?
probably " at", "mönnum") B. "manni".
L.8, "konunginn") B. "-inn omitted. "svarar") B. "mælti".
L.9, "hefir") B. adds "þær", "til tekizk") reversed. "þessi") B.
"hann", "mesti") B. "vesti maðr ok", "ránsm") B. adds
"mikill".
L.10, "ok eigi") B. "eigu", "skal") B. "mun", "jafnmikit fei")
reversed.
L.11, "þá") omitted. "segir hann") omitted.
L.12, "upp") omitted.
L.13, "aldri verða") reversed.
Ok létlu síðar hitti hann þórorom ok heimti féit at honum, en hann kvaðsk eigi gjalda mundu. Gunnlaugr kvæð þá við þessa -

"Medalrát er þér, Möði málma galðrs, at halda att hafi þér við prettu oddrjód fyrr mer hoddum. vita mættu hitt at ek heiti - hér sé ek a því fær - þat fekksk nafn af nokkvi nærstunga mér ungum".

"Nú vil ek bjóða þér log", segir Gunnlaugr, "at þú gjalt mér fé mitt, eða gakk á hólmi við mik ella á þriggja nattta fresti". Þá hló vikingrinn ok mælti, "til þess hefir engi ordit fyrri en þú at skora mér á hólmi, svá skarðan hlut sem margr hefir fyrir mér borit ok em ek þessa alþúninn". Ok víð þat skilðu þeir Gunnlaugr at sinni,

L.1, "ok") omitted. "þórorum") B. "þórgóm"). "féit") B. "fé sitt"). "en") omitted.
L.2, "kvaðsk") B. "kveðsk"). "eigi") B. "ekki"). "þessa") omitted.
L.4, "at halda") omitted.
L.5, "att") B. "atti"). "við prettu") B. "mét frettum").
L.6, "oddrjód") B. "od fjóðr").
L.7, "mættu") B. "muntu").
L.8, "a") B. "at"). "færri") B. "verri").
L.9, "fekksk") B. "fekk").
L.11, "gjalt") B. "gjaldir").
L.12, "þá") omitted. "hló vikingrinn") reversed.
L.13, "þessa") B. "þessa"). "fyrri...jú") B. "fyrx").
L.14, "skarðan") B. "kerðan").
L.15, "em...þessa") B."er...þess"). "Gunnlaugr at sinni") omitted.
Gunnlaugr segir konungi svá búi. Hann svarar, "nu er komit í allúvænt efni; þessi maðr deyfir hvert vápn. Nú skaltu mínnum ræðum fram fara; ok er her sverð er ek vil gefa þér, ok með þessu skaltu vega, en sýn honum annat". Gunnlaugr þakkaði konungi vel.

Ok er þeir váru til holms búnir, þa spyrði þóðormr hvernig sverð þat væri, er hann hafði. Gunnlaug sýnir honum ok bregðr, en hafði lykktju um meðalkafla á konungnaut ok dregr á hón gróf ser. Berserkrinn mælti er hann sá sverðit, "ekki hræðumk ek þat sverð", segir hann; ok hjó til Gunnlaugs með sverði ok af honum mjók svæ skjöldinn allan. Gunnlaugr hjó þegar í mótt með konungnaut, en berserkrinn stóð hið ífarlauss fyrir ok hugði at hann hafði hit sama vápn, ok hann sýndi; en Gunnlaugr hjó hann þegar banahögg.

L.1, "své búit") E. "hvesu farit hefðir með þeim." "hann") B. "konungr"
L.1-2, "komit...efni") E. "i õvænt efni komit þvlat". "vápn") E. "jarn".
L.3, "fara") B. adds "gunnaugr, kvad konungr". "ok er her") B. "hér er". "ok" (2) omitted.
L.4, "annat") E. "hitt er þó þat lóðr." "konungi") B. "honum".
L.5, "búnir") B. "konmir". "þa..hvernig") E. "spurði þorgriðr hversu".
L.6, "hafði") B. "ætlæði at vega með".
L.6-7, "en hafði") omitted.
L.7, "um") E. "á", "kafla") B. "kaflann", "á"), omitted.
L.8, "berserkrinn") B. "vikingrinn", "sá") E. adds "litið". "sverð") E. "vápn".
L.9, "honum") omitted.
L.10, "allan") omitted.
L.11, "berserkrinn") B. "vikingrinn", "stóð") B. "var", "hlífar-") B. "vápn-
L.12, "vápn") E. "sverð", "ok hann sýndi") omitted.
konungr þakkaði honum verkit, ok af þessu fekk hann mikla frægð í Englandi ok víða annars staðar. Um varit er skip gengu milli landa, þá bæði Gunnlaugr Æðalræð konung orlofs at sigla nakkvat. konungr spyrr hvat hann vildi þá. Gunnlaugr svarar, "ek vilda efna þat sem ek hefi heitit", ok kvæð vísu þessa.

"Koma skal ek víst at vítja
viggs ðoglinga þriggja
því hef ek hlutvöndum heitit
hjarls ok tveggja jarla;
ðverfka ek aþr at ærfr
aðveitul fyrir leira
ormaboð fyrir
gefnar mér stefni".

L.2, "annars") B. "annar". "milli") B. "millum".
L.3, "nakkvat") omitted.
L.4, "spyrr") B. adds "Gunnlaug". "hvøt") B. "hvert". "þá")
B. "sigla". "vilda") B. "vil".
L.5, "sem") B. "er". "heitit") B. adds "ok ætlat"
"Þessa") omitted.
L.7, "viggs") B. "vix".
L.8, "hlutvöndum") B. "hreytandum".
L.10, "hverfka") B. "hverf". "at") B. "þær".
L.11, B. "auðveitir gefr rauðan".
L.12, B. "ormaboð fyrir ermar".
L.13, B. "oddgefnar mér stefni".
"Svá skal ok vera, skáld", segir konungr; ok gaf honum gullhring er stdi sex aura. "En því skaltu heita mér", segir honungr, "at koma aprt til mín at göru hausti, fyrir því at ek vil eigi láta þik fyrir sakir hróttar pinnar".

Síðan siglir Gunnlaugr af Englandi með kaupmónnum norðr til Dyflinnar. Þá réð fyrir Írlandi Sigtryggr konungr silkskegg, son ólafs kvarans ok Kormláðar drottningar. Hann hafði þá skamma stund ráðit rákinu. Gunnlaugr gekk þá fyrir konung ok kvádi hann vel ok virðuliga. Konungr tók honum sómiðila. Gunnlaugr mælti, "kvæði hefi ek ort um ýðr ok vilda ek hljóð fá". Konungr svarar, "ekki hafa menn til þess orðit fyrri at föra mér kvæði, ok skal víst hlýða".

L.1, "ok") omitted. "gull") omitted.
L.2, "sex") B. "sjau". "segir konungr") omitted.
L.3, "til mín") omitted. "fyrir...at") B. "þvat".
L.4, "fyrir") omitted. "hróttar pinnar") B. "hróttu pinna ok vaskleiks".
L.5, "síðan") B. "ru". "með kaupmónnum") omitted.
L.6, "fyrir Írlandi") B. "þar fyrir". "silkskegg") omitted.
L.8, "ráðit rákinu") B. "ríki ráðit". "þá") B. "bratt". "konung")
B. "konunginn".
L.9, "ok virðuliga") omitted.
L.10, "ort um ýðr") B. "at föra ýðr, herra".
L.11, "svarar") B. "mælti". "fyrri") omitted.
L.12, "víst") B. "at vísu".
Gunnlaugr kváð þá drápuna ok er þetta stefit í;

Elr svá nú skæ
Sigtryggr við hrae.

ok þetta er þar;

Kann ek máls of skil
hvern ek mæra vil
konungmanna kon
hann er Kvárans son.
Muna gramr við mik
venr hann gjófli sik
 þess man grepp vara
gullhring spara.
Segi siglingr mér
ef hann heyri sér
dyrligra brag
þat er drápulag.

L.1, "drápuna") B. "drápu".
L.2, "Elr") B. "ellr". "svá nú") B. "sváru".
L.3, "við") B. "of".
L.4, "þar") B. adds "með".
L.9, "muna") B. "munat".
L.11, "þess") B. "þann".
L.13, "sig-") B. "sik-".
L.14, "heyri") B. "heyrði".
Konungur þakkaði honum kvæðit ok kallaði til sín fæðri sinn ok mælti svá; "hverju skal launa kvæðit?" Hann svarar, "hverju vili þér, herra?" segir hann. Hversu er launat", segir konungr, "ef ek gef honum knorrutvá?" Fæðdirinn svarar, "ofmikit er þat, herra," segir hann; "aðrir konungar gefa at bragarlaunum gripi góða, sverð góð eða gullhringa góða". Konungr gaf honum klæði sín af nýju skallati; kyrtil hláðbúinn ok skikkju með ágætum skinnum ok gullhring er stóð mörk. Gunnlaugr þakkaði honum vel ok dývafisk þar skamma stund ok för þáðan til Orkneyja.

L.1, "konungur") E. "konunginn".
L.2, "skal") E. adds "ek". "kvæðit") E. "kvæði þetta". "hann svarar") omitted.
L.3, "konungr") E. "hann".
L.4, "svarar") E. "svaraði".
L.5, "segir hann") omitted. "konungar") E. "høðingjar". "at bragar- rl."/gripi góða") reversed.
L.6, "góða") omitted. "konungr gaf") E. "þá gaf konungr".
L.7, "af nýju") E. "nýskorinn af".
L.8, "honum vel") E. "konungi gjafirnar".
L.9, "skamma stund") E. "lítla hring".
Pá réð fyrrir Orkneyjum Sigurðar jarl Hlöðvisson; hann var vel til
Íslenskra manna. Gunnlaugr kvætti jarl vel ok sagði sik hafa at
föra honum kvaæði. Jarl kvæðk hljóða vilja kvaæði hans, sva stór
manna sem hann var á Íslandi. Gunnlaugr flutti kvæðit ok var þat
flokkr ok vel ortr. Jarl gaf honum breiðróxi silfrrekna alla þar
Gunnlaugr
at kvaæðslaunum, ok Bauð honum með sér
at vera. Gunnlaugr þakkaði honum gjóðina ok boð hit sama, en kveðsk
verða at fara austr til Svíþjóðar, ok gekk síðan á skip með
kaupmönnum þeim er sigldu til Írors, ok komu um haustit austr
víð Konungahellu. Þorkell frendi hans fylgði honum jafnan. Ór
Konungahellu fengu þeir leiðtoga upp í Gautland hit vestra, ok
kóm fram í kaupstæð þeim er í Skórum heitir.

L.1, "Hlöðvisson") B. "Hlöðversa".
LL.1-2, "hann...manna") omitted.
L.2, "vel") omitted. "sagði sik") B. "kveðsk".
L.3, "at...honum/kvaæði") reversed. "hljóða vilja") reversed.
L.4, "svá...Íslandi") B. "ok sagði hann vera sömiligan mann".
L.5, "jarl gaf") B. "ok gaf jarl". "breiðróxi") B. "óxi mikla".
LL.5-6, "alla...G.") omitted. After G. there are two illegible words.
L.7, "honum") B. "jarli". "boð...sama") B. "boðit". "kveðsk")
B. "sagisk".
L.10, "vík") B. "Í vík í".
LL.10-11, "Þorkell...þeir") B. "þaðan fekk Gunnlaugr setur".
farðfyrir jarl só, er Sigurðr hét, ok var víð aldr. Gunnlaugr
gekk fyrir hann ok kvæði hann vel ok kvæði kvæði hafa ort um
hann. Jarl gaf gott hljóð til. Gunnlaugr kvæð kvæðit ok var þat
flokkr. Jarl þakkði homum ok launadi homun vel ok bauð homum
mæð sér at vera um vetrinn. Sigurðr jarl hafði jólaboð mikit um
vetrinn. Ok atfanga jólæ koma þar sendimenn Eiríks jarls norðan
af Noregi tölfr saman. þeir fóru með gjöfum til Sigurðar jarls.
Jarlinn fagnadi þeim vel ok skipaði þeim um jölæ hja Gunnlaugi.
þar var þlóteiti mikil. Gautar roeddu um at engi jarl væri meiri
ok fregrí en Sigurðr; Noregsmónnum þótti Eiríkr jarl miklu framur.
Ok um þetta þrættu þeir ok þóku Gunnlaug til Órskurðarmanns hvarir-
tveggju um þetta mál.

L.1, "var")  B. adds "heldr".
L.2, "vel") omitted.
L.3, "gott") omitted. "kvæði")  B. adds "þá".
L.4, "ok...vel") omitted.
L.5, "vetrinn")  B. adds "ok þat þá Gunnlaugr".
L.6, "um vetrinn") omitted. "atfanga")  B. adds "dag". "koma")  B.
"kómu". "þar")  B. adds "tölfr menn". "sendimenn...jarls" after
"Noregi".
L.7, "tölfr saman. þeir")  B. "ok". "gjöfum")  B. "fegjöfum".
L.8, "jarlinn")  B. "jarl". "þeim" (2)) omitted. "jölæ/hjá Gunnlaugi")
reversed.
L.9, "þlóteiti" is B's reading; A. has "þlæti". "roeddu")  B. "tölfrðu".
"engi")  B. after "væri".
L.10, "ok fregrí") omitted. "Noregsm."  B. "en Norrœnum mgnnum".
L.11-12, "Gunnlaug...hvarirtveggju")  B. "hvarirtveggju G. til
ýrskurðar". "um...mál") omitted.
Gunnlaugr kváð þá vísu þessa;
"Segið er frá jarli.
oddfeimur stafr þeima.
hann hefir litnar.
hárr karl er sá bærum.
sigrreyndir hefir sönar.
sjalfr í miklu gjálfrí.
austr fyr unnar hesti
Eiríkr blaar fleiri".

Ívarírtveggju undu vel við orskurðinn, en betr Noregsmenn. Sendimenn foru þæn aptir jólin með þegjafum er Sigurðr jarl sendi
Eiríki jarli; segðu þeir nú Eiríki jarli orskurðinn Gunnlaugs.

L.1, "þessa") omitted.
L.2, "segir ér") B. "sægir hroheimr".
L.3, "-feimu") B. "-heimu". "Þeima") B. "heimar".
L.4-5, B. "litnar hárr er sá karl bærum".
L.10, "undu") B. "urðu". "betr...sendin") B. "Norræ nir".
L.11, "þaðan...jólin") B. "aptir á bak jólum". "fé-") omitted.
L.11-12, "er...Gunnlaugs") omitted.
Jarli fótti Gunnlaugr hafa synt við sik einoð ok vináttu, ok lét þau oft um fara at Gunnlaugr skyldi þar friðland hafa í hans ríki. Þat frétti Gunnlaugr síðan hvat jarl hafði um mælt. Sigurðr jarl fekk Gunnlaugi leiðtoga austr í Tiundaland í Svíþjóð sem hann beiddi.

Penna tíma rød fyrir Svíþjóð Óláfr konungr sœnski, son Eiriks konungs sigrasæla ok Sigríðar hinnar stórráðu, döttur Skoglar-Tósta; hann var ríkr konungr ok ágætr, metnafarmerðr mikill.

Gunnlaugr kom til Uppsala nær þingi þeira Svíu um várit; ok er hann náði konungs fundi, kvæddi hann konunginn. Hann tók honum vel ok spyrr hverr hann vaer. Hann kvæðsk vera íslenskr maðr.

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L.1-5, "jarli...beiddi") omitted.
L.6, "Penna tíma") B. "þá". "sœnski") B. "sœnski".
L.7, "konungs") B. adds "hins". "Hinnar") omitted.
L.9, "nær...Svíu") B. "þá var þing þeira í Svíþjóði".
L.10, "náði") B. "náir". "hann") B. "konungr".
L.10-11, "tök...ok") omitted.
L.11, "kvaðsk") B. "kvedsk". "maðr") B. adds "þar var þá mæð Oláfí konungi Hrafn Gunnarson".

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Konungr mælti, "Hrafn", segir hann, "hvát manna er hann á Íslandi?"
Máðr stóð upp af hinum úðóra bekk, mikill ok vaskligr, gekk fyrir
konung ok mælti; "herra", segir hann, "hann er hinnar bestu ættak
ok sjálfir hinn vaskasti mæðr". "Fari hann þá ok siti hjá þér",
sagði konungr. Gunnaugr mælti, "kvaði hefi ek at foera ýðr",
sagði hann, "ok vilda ek at þér hljöðið ok gæfið hljöði til".
"gangið fyrst ok sitið", sagði konungr; "ekki er nú tóm til yfir
kvæðum at sitja". Þeir göðu svá.
Tóku þeir þá tal með sér Gunnaugr ok Hrafn; sagði hvárr Óðrum
frá ferðum sínun. Hrafn kvæðsk farit hafa Óðr um sumarit af Íslandi
til Noregs ok þundurðum vetr austr til Svíðjóðar. Þar göðisk
brátt vel með þeim.

L.1, "maeðli") B. "segir". "hann") B. "hessi".
L.2, "af hinum") B. "á hinn". "mikill ok vaskligr") B. "ok".
L.3, "ok mæli") omitted.
L.5, "ek") B. adds "ort".
L.6, "sagði hann") B. "herra". "ok...til") omitted.
L.7, "gangið...konungr") B. "konungr segir".
L.7-8, "yfir kvæðum/at sitja") reversed. "þeir...svá") omitted.
L.9, "tóku. þa") B. "þeir tíku". "með sér") B. "sín á milli".
"sagði") B. "segir". "Óðrum") omitted.
L.11, "ok...austr") B. "en á þundurðum vetri af Noregi".
L.11-12, "þar...brátt") B. "göðisk þá".

L.2, "nú") omitted.

LL.2-3, "herra, segir hann") omitted.

L.3, "heyrði kvæðit") B. "hlýddi kvæðið mu herra". "nú") B. "nú vel".

L.4, "ek") B. adds "ok". "kvæði mitt") reversed. "herra") omitted. "Hrafn") B. adds "ef þér vilið svá, herra".

L.5, "hann") B. "konungr". "flytja...herra") B. "fyrir".

L.6, "svá") B. adds "herra". "herra") omitted.

L.7, "er") B. ŒviatI. "meælti") B. "svarar".

L.8, "feðr okkrir") reversed. "segir hann") omitted.

LL.8-9, "minn...þins") before "faðir...fróður".

L.9, "vera") omitted.

L.10, "Hrafn svarar") omitted. "hann") B. "Hrafn". "ver fœ rum") B. "fœ ra".

L.12, ŒviatI. "fyrir því". "illa") B. "verr".
Gunnlaug drápuna er hann hafði orta um Ólaf konung.; ok er lokit var drápunni, þá mælti konungr, "Hrafn", sagði hann, "hversu er kvaði ort?" "Vel, herra", sagði hann; "þat er stórort kvaði ok úfagrt ok nakkvat stirðkveðit sem Gunnlaug er sjáfr í skaplyndi". "Nú skaltu flytja þitt kvaði, Hrafn, segir konungr. Hann gørir svá. Ok er lokit var, þá mælti konungr, "Gunnlaugr", segir hann, "hversu er kvaði þetta ort?" Gunnlaugr svarar, "vel, herra", segir hann; "þetta er fagrt kvaði sem Hrafn er sjáfr at sjá, ok yfirbragðslitit; eða hví ortir þu flokk um konunginn", segir hann, "eða þótti þær hann eigi drápunnar verðr?" Hrafn svarar, "tölum þetta eigi lengr; til mun verða tekit, þótt slíkar sé", segir hann; ok skildu nú við svá búit.

L.1, "er...konung") omitted.
L.2, "lokit...drápunni") B. "hann hafði?" (possibly "flutt")
   "mælti") B. adds "Óláfr".
L.4, "ok...stirðkveðit") B. "svá".
L.6, "górir") B. "góði". 
   "þá") omitted.
L.7, "kvaði þetta") B. "kvaðiðat".  "Gunnlaugr svarar") omitted.
L.9, "at sjá") omitted. "eða") omitted.
L.10, "segir hann") omitted. "eða") omitted. "drápunnar") B. "drápun".
L.11, "lengr") B. adds "segir hann".
L.12, "sé") B. "verði".  "segir hann") omitted. "nú") omitted.
   "búit") B. adds "tal sitt".

B. adds "segir hann".
B. adds "tal sitt".
B. adds "Óláfr".
B. adds "drápuni".
B. adds "segir hann".
Litlu síðar gøðisk Hrafn hirðmáðr Ólafs konungs ok bað hann orlofs til bøttferðar. Konungr veití honum þat. Ok er Hrafn var til bøttferðar búinn, þá mælti hann til Gunnlauge, "lokit skal nú okkarri vináttu fyrir því at þú vildir hröpa mik hér fyrir hørdingjum. Nu skal ek einhverjju sinni eigi þik minnr vanvirða en þú vildir mik hér". Gunnlaugr svarar, "ekki hryggja mik høt þin", segir hann, "ok hvergi munu vit þess koma at ek sé minna virðr en þu". Óláfr konungr gaf Hrafní göðar gjafir at skilnaði, ok fór hann í bøtt stíðan.

Hrafn fór austan um varít ok kom til þrándheims ok bjoð skip sitt ok sigldi til Íslands um sumarit ok kom skipi sínu í Leiruvág fyrir neðan Heiði; ok urðu honum fégnir freændr ok vinir, ok var hann heima þann vetr með frøður sínum.

L.2, "bøttferðar") B. "utanferðar".
LL.2-3, "ok...búinn") B. "síðan hann var búinn".
L.3, "þá") omitted. "nu") omitted.
L.4, "fyrir því at") B. "er". "hørdingjum") B. "hørdingja".
L.5, "þik") after "vanvirða". "minnr") B. "mídr".
L.6, "G. svarar") omitted. "hann") B. "Gunnlaugr".
L.7, "þess") B. "þar".
LL.8-9, "í...síðan") B. "burt".
L.10, "fór") B. "kom". "ok kom") omitted.
L.11, "sigldi") B. "fór utan". "til Ís./um sumarit") reversed.
"kom") B."komu".
L.12, "neðan") B. "norðan". "hann") B. Hrafn".
Ok um sumarit á alþingi fundusk þeir fræn ír Skapti logmaðr ok skáld-Hrafn, þá mælti Hrafn, "þitt fullting vilda ek hafa til kv ænbarar við þorstein Egilsson, at búaja Helgu döttur hans". Skapti svarar, "er hon eigi þær heitkona Gunnlaugs Ormstungu?" Hrafn svarar, "er eigi líðin sú stefna nú", segir hann, "sem mælt var með þeim? Enda er miklu meiri hans ofsi en hann muni nú þess gá eða geyma". Skapti svarar, "gørum sem þær líkar". Síðan gengu þeir fjölmennir til búaðar þorsteins Egilssonar. Hann fagnaði þeim vel. Skapti mælti, "Hrafn fraendi minn vill búaja Helgu döttur þinnar; ok er þær kunnig að hoff hans ok auðr fjár ok menning göð frænda aflí mikill ok vina". Þorstein vantar, "hon er þær heitkona Gunnlaugs, ok vil ek halda gill málf við hann, þau sem mælt væru".

L.1, "ok") B. "en". "alþingi") B. "þingi".
L.2, "þitt") omitted. "fullting") B. adds "f". (fraendi?)
L.3, "til kvænbonar") B. "um kvænbon".
L.5, "svarar") B. "mælti".
L.6, "er") B. adds "nú". "hans ofsi") reversed. "nú") omitted.
L.7, "eða geyma") omitted. "gørum...líkar") B. "gør þá sem þá vilt".
L.8, "Egilssonar") omitted.
L.9, "búaja") B. "fá".
L.10, "ok er þær") B. "þvat þær er". "ok(1), omitted. "menning göð") omitted.
L.12, "halda") B. "enda".
Skapti mælti, "eru nú eigi liðnir þrír vetr, er til væru nefndir með yðr?" "Já", sagði Þorsteinn, "en eigi er sumarit liðit ok má hann enn til koma í sumar". Skapti svarar, "en ef hann kemr eigi til sumarlangt, hverja ván skulu þér þa eiga þessa máls?" Þorsteinn svarar, "hér munu ver koma annat sumar, ok má þa sjá hvat réðligast þykkir, en ekki tjóar nú þetta at tala længr at sinni". Ok við þat skildu þeir, ok riðu menn heim af þingi. Ekki for þetta tal leynt, at Hrafni þá Helgu. Eigi kom Gunnlaugr út at sumri. Ok annat sumar á alþingi fluttu þeir Skapti bónorðit ákafliga, kvíðu þá Þorstein lausan allra mála við Gunnlaug. Þorsteinn svarar, "ek á fár dótr fyrir at sjá, ok vilda ek gjarna, at öngum manni yði þæir at rógi. Nú vil ek finna fyrst Illuga svarta", ok svá gørdi hann.

L.1, "nu") omitted. "liðnir") E. adds "Þeir".
L.2, "yðr") B. "ykkir". "Já...Þorsteinn") B. "Þ. svarar". "eigi... liðit") B. "er eigi liðit sumarit".
L.3, "til") B. "út". "svarar") B."mælti". "en...sumarlangt") omitted.
L.4, "máls") B. adds "ef hann kemr eigi til".
L.5, "svarar") B. "mælti". "munu...koma") B. "komum vér allir".
"ræð-") B. "lík-
L.6, "nu þetta") reversed. "tala...sinni") B. "mæla".
L.7, "menn") omitted. "tal", omitted.
L.8, "eigi...sumri") B. "heitkonu Gunnlaugs ef hann kæ mi eigi út á þvi sumri".
L.9, "alþingi") B. "Þingi". "ákafliga") B. adds "ok".
L.10, "Þa") B. "Þeir".
LL11-12, "öngum...þæir") B. "þat yrði eigi".
Ok er þeir fundusk, þá maelti þórsteinn, "fyrkki þér ek lauss allra mála við Gunnlaug son þinn?" Illugi maelti, "svá er víst", segir hann, "ef þá vill; kann ek hér nú fátt til at leggja, er ek veit eigi górla efni sonar mins Gunnlaugs". Þórsteinn gekk þá til skapta, ok keyptu þeir sva, at brullaup skyldi vera at vetnmóttum at Borg, ef Gunnlaugr kömi eigi út æþv sumri, en þórsteinn lauss allra mála við Hrafn ef Gunnlaugr kömi til ok vitjædi ræðins.

Eptir þat riðu menn heim af þinginu ok fresteðisk tilkváma Gunnlaugs; en Helga hugði ilt til ræða.

Nú er at segja frá Gunnlaugi, at hann før af Svinþjóðu þat sumar er Hrafn før til Íslands, ok þá götar gjafir af Óláfi konungi at skilnaði þeira.

L.1, "fundusk") B. "mættusk". "þá") omitted. "ek") B. adds "eigi".
L.2, "maelti") B. "svarar". "víst") B. "maelt".
L.3, "vill") B. adds "ok". "leggja") B. adds "segir Illugi".
L.4, "sonar mins") omitted.
L.5, "brullaup") B. "bodin". "at (l)") B. "nærri".
L.6, "Borg") B. adds "njá þórsteini". "a...sumri") omitted.
L.7, "allra") omitted. "ræðins") B. "málanna".
L.8, "þinginu") B. "þingi". "tilkváma") B. "kváma".
L.9, "ilt") B. "allilt". "ræða") B. "ræðanna".
L.10, "þjóðu") B. "þjóð". "sumar") B. adds "til Englands".
L.11, "götar") omitted.
L.12, "þeira") omitted.
Aðalræð konungr tök við Gunnlaugi allvel, ok var hann með honum um vetrinn með götri sömi. Í þennu tíma réð fyrir Danmarku Knútr him ríki Sveins son, ok hafiði nytekit við þóðarleifð sinni, ok heitaðisk jafnan at herja til Englands, fyrir því at Sveinn konungr fáðir hans hafiði unnit mikrit ríki á Englandi, þar hann andaðisk vestur þar. Ók í þann tíma var mikill herr danskra manna vestur þar ok var sá høfðingi fyrir, er Hemingr hét, son Strúðharalds jarls ok bróðir Sigvalda jarls; ok helt hann þat ríki undir Knút konung, er Sveinn konungr hafiði á þar unnit. Um várit þáð Gunnlaugr konungrinn sér orlofs til brottferðar. Hann svarar, "eigi samir þar ná at fara frá mér til sliks úfríðar sem ná horfir hér í Englandi, þar sem þú ert minn hínðmaðr".

L.1, "tök") B. adds "vel". "allvel") omitted. "var") B. "var hann".
L.2, "i..tíma") B. "þá".
L.3, "hinn ríki") B. "konungr".
L.4, "herja") B. "berjask". "því") B. "þat".
L.5, "a") B. "1n".
L.6, "ok.. þar") omitted.
L.7, "hét") B. adds "ok var". "jarls") omitted.
L.8, "ok") B. "en". "þat") B. "þar".
L.9, "en") B. "þat en". "áðr unnit") reversed. "várit") B. "sumar-
it". "konunginn") omitted.
L.10, "hann") B. "konungr". "samir") B. "sómir", "nú") omitted.
Gunnlaugr svarar, "fær skuldu ráða minn, herra! ok gef mér orlof at sumri til brottferðar, ef Danir koma eigi". Konungr svarar, "sjám vit þá!" Nú leið þat sumar ok vetrinn eptir ok komu Danir eigi. Ok eptir mittsumar fekk Gunnlaugr orlof til brottferðar af konungi 5 ok för Gunnlaugr þaðan austr til Noregs ok fann Eirík jarl í þránd-heimi á Þjóðum; ok tok jarl honum þá vel ok bað honum þá með sér at vera. Gunnlaugr þakkar honum boðið ok kveðsk þó vilja fara fyrst út til Islands á vit festarmeyjar sinnar. Jarl maelti, "nu eru gí skip í brottu, þau er til Islands bjoggusk". Þá maelti hirðmaðr 10 sinn, "hér la Hallfreðr vandraraskald í gær út undir Ágðanesi". Jarl svarar, "svá má vera", segir hann, "hann sigldi heðan fyrir fimm nóttum".

L.1, "svarar") B. "maelti". "minn herra") omitted. "ok gef") B. "en gefit".
L.2-3, "Konungr...eigi") omitted.
L.4, "til...konungi") omitted.
L.5, "Gunnlaugr þaðan") omitted.
L.6, "a") B. "at".
L.7, "honum") B. "jarli".
L.7-8, "ok...út") B. "en kveðsk eiga skylt erindi".
L.8, "a vit") B. "at vitja".
L.9, "i brottu") B. "burtu". "bjoggusk") B. "ætla".
L.10, "i gær") after "Ágðanesi".
L.11, "segir hann") omitted.
L.12, "fimm") B. "frim".
Eiríkr jarl lét þá flytja Gunnlaug út til Hallfreðar, ok tók hann við honum með fagnaði; ok gaf þegar byr undan landi, ok váru vel kátin þat var síð sumars. Hallfreðr mælti til Gunnlaugs, "hefir (þu) frétt bónorðit Hrafns Gmundarsonar við Helgu hina fgru?"

Gunnlaugr kvedsk frétt hafa, ok þó úgórla. Hallfreðr segir honum slikt sem hann vissi af, ok þat með at margir menn mæltu þat, at Hrafni væri eigi úrgskvarí en Gunnlaugr. Gunnlaugr kvað þá visu;

"Rekkur líst þó at leiki. 
létt verðr er nú þéttan 
austan vindr at andra. 
aness viku þessa.

L.1, "til Hallfreðar") B. "til skips".
L.2, "ok...fagnaði") B. "Hallfreðr tók við honum". Rest omitted.
L.3, "sumars") B. adds "ok gaf þeim þegar byr undan landi ok váru 
kétin". "þu") in B., not A.
L.4, "fgru") B. "væ nu".
L.5, "honum") B. "þá".
L.6, "sem") B."er". "margir...þat") B. "þat mæltu margir".
L.7, "eigi") omitted. "úrgskvari") B. "úhrastari". "G. kvað þá")
B. "þá kvað G.".
L.8, B. "reki ek lítt þó leiki".
L.9, B. "lik heyrt þa ek enn þeykenn".
L.10, "austan") B. "andar". "andra") B. "andri".
L.11, B. "anes vikur þrennar".
"Mætr sjámk hitt en hæru.
hodd striðandi bídí.
orð at ek eigi verða
jafnskr taliðr Hrafní."

Hallfreðr mælti þá, "Pess þyrfti, félagi, at þér veitti betr (en)
már málin við Hrafn. Ek kom skipi mínu í Leiruvág fyrir norðan
heiði fyrir fám vetrum, ok átta ek at gjalda hálfa mörk silfrs
húskarli Hrafní, ok helt ek því fyrir honum. En Hrafn reið til vár
með sex tigu manna ok hjó strengina, ok rak skipit upp á leirur ok
búit við skipbroti; varð ek þá at selja Hrafní sjálfdæmi, ok galt
ek mörk; ok eru síkar mínar at segja frá honum".

L.1, "maetr") B. "meir". "hæru") B. "heyrir".
L.2, "hodd striðandi") B. "odd striðandi".
L.4, "jafn") B. "jam-".
L.5, "þá þess") omitted.
L.6, "en mér") after "Hrafn". A. omits "en".
L.6-7, "fyrir...Heiði") omitted.
L.7, "fám") B. "fimm". "húskarli") B. "heimamanni".
L.8, "fyrir honum") omitted. "vár") omitted.
L.9, "sex tigu") B. "fjogur tigu". "upp á leirur") B. "út á Leiruvág".
L.10, "ok") B. "hann".
Ok þá var þeim eintalat um Helgu, ok lofaði Hallfreðr mjög vaen-
leik hannar. Gunnlaugr kvad þá visu þessa;

Munat háðvrum hyrjar.
hríðmundar þundi.
hafna hörvi drifna.
hlýda jörd at þýrask.
því at lausíkjar lékum.
lyngs, er varum yngri.
alnar gims á ýmsum.
anesjum því landi".

"Þetta er vel ort", segir Hallfreðr. Þeir töku land norðr á
Melrakaslettu á Hraunhöfn, hálfum mánaði fyrir vetr, ok skipuðu
þar upp.

L.1, "eintalat") B. "talat". "mjök") omitted.

L.2, "visu þessa") omitted.

L.4, "þundi") B. "þundr".

L.5, "hafna") B. "hrafnar".

L.7, "lausíkjar lékum") B. "lesík lækum".

L.11, "Þetta...Hallfreðr") omitted. "norðr") omitted.

L.12, "þ Hraunhöfn") omitted. "vetr") B. adds "þar sem hét á
Hraunhöfn".

L.10, "hjá") B. "þa"]

L.11, "þ var") omitted.
fóðr hét mó, hann var bóndason þar á Sléttunni. Hann gekk 1
glímur við þá kaupmanna, ok gekk þeim ilj $ við hann. þa var
komit saman fangi með þeim Gunnlaugi. Ok um nöttina fór hét
fóðr á fór til sigurs sér. Ok um daginn er þeir fundusku tóku þeir
5 til glíma; þá laust Gunnlaugr báða fótrna undan þóði ok feldi
hann mikit fall; en fótrinn Gunnlaugs stékð or lídi, sá er hann
stóð á, ok fell Gunnlaugr þá með þóði. þóði mælti fóðr, "vera
má", segir hann, "at þár vegni eigi annat betr". "Hvat þá?" segir
Gunnlaugr. "Málin við Hrafn, ef hann fær Helgu hinnar vénu at
10vetrinnum; ok var ok hjá í sumar á alþingi er þat réðsk". Gunn-
laugr svarar óngu. þá var vafiðr fótrinn ok í líðinn fær rór ok
þrútaði allmíðg.

L.1, "bóndason") B. adds "einn". "Sléttunni") B. "Slétu".
L.2, "glímur") B. adds "mjók".
L.3, "var ... G.") B. "var komit at því at G. skyldi glíma við hann".
L.4, "daginn") B. "moriginn".
L.4-5, "fundusku...þá") B. "glímóu".
L.5, "fótrna") B. "fótr". "fótrinn") B. "fell".
L.6, "fótrinn") B. "fótr".
L.7, "Gunnlaugr...þóði") B. "hann".
L.8, "segir hann at") omitted. "eigi" probably omitted.
L.9, "Hrafn") B. adds "gúndarson". "ef") B. "er".
L.10, "hjá") B. "þá") (?)
L.11, "þá var") reversed. "vafiðr fótrinn") B. "vafinn fótr hans".
Hallfreðir ríðu tólf menn saman ok kómu suðr á Gilsbakka í
Borgarfirði þat laugar kveld er þeir sátu at brullaupinu at Borg.
Illum varð fæginn Gunnlaugi syni sínum ok hans fgrunautum. Gunnlaugr kvaðsk þá þegar vilja ofan ríða til Borgar. Illumi kvað þat ekki ráð, ok svá syndisk gilum nema Gunnlaugi; en Gunnlaugr var þá úförr fyrir fótarins sakir, þótt hann léti ekki á sjásk, ok varð því ekki af ferðinni. Hallfreð reið heim um morgininn til Hreðuvatns í Norðrárdal; þar reið fyrir eignum þeira Galti,
brotir hans, ok var vaskr maðr.

Nú er at segja frá Hrafni at hann sat at brullaupi sínu at Borg,
ok er þat flestra manna spgın, at brúðrin væri heldr ogpr; ok er þat satt, sem mælt er, at lengi man þat, er ungr getr, ok var
hanni nú ok svá.

L.1, "þeir") B. adds "Gunnlaugr ok". The next word seems to be
"heim"; but the foot of the page is cut off, and no
more is legible. The next page begins at "ferðinni", L.7.
L.8, "Hreðuvatns") B. "Hreðuvags".
L.9, "ok maðr") omitted.
L.10, "sat") B. "sitr". "brullaupi") B. "boði". "at") B. "á".
L.11, "heldr") omitted. "ok") omitted.
L.12, "ungr") B. "ungum". "ok var") B. "nú ferr".
L.13, "nú") omitted.


“Fóaddock dóttur ok Jófríðar, er Svertingr hét, ok var Hafþjarnar-
son, Molda-Gnúpssonar, ok skyldu þau ræð takask um vetrinn eptir
jól uppi at Skáney. Þar bjó Þorkell rænda Húngurðar, son
Torfa Valbrandssonar. Móðir Torfa var Þórodda systir Tungu-Odds.
Hrafn pró heim til Mosfells með Helgu konu sína. Ok er þau
hæfu þar skamma stund verit, þá var einn morgin úr þau risú upp
at Helga vakir en Hrafn svaf ok lét hann illa í svefni; ok er
hann vaknaði, spyr Helga hvat hann hæfu dreymt. Hrafn kvæð þá
vísi;

"Hugóumk orms á armi
yðggvar þar høggvinn.
væri brúðr í blóði.
beðr mín roðinn mínu.

L.1, "vat...veizlunni") B. "þá var þat til tíðinda".
L.2, "Svertingr") B. "Birtingr".
L.3, "um vetrinn eptir jól") reversed.
Ll.4-5, "Þorkell...Valbrandssonar") B. "Torfi Valbrandsson".
L.5, "Þórodda systir") B. "þórdis dóttir".
L.7, "þá") omitted. "var") B. adds "þat". "áfr") B. "áfr enn".
L.8, "vakir") B. "vakti". "hann") omitted.
L.9, "spyrr Helga") B. "sagði hann henni". "hefði") B. "hafði".
L.10, "þá vísi") omitted. "a armi") B. "at ormi".
L.11, "yðggvar") B. "ey þögvgvar".
L.13, "beðr mín") B. "beð kin".
"Knaettim endr um undr.
Glstafl norum Hrafn.
lik getr pat lauka.
lind hagdreyrins binda."

Helga maelti. "Pat mun ek aldri gráta", segir hon, "ok hafi þer illa svikit miliok, ok mun Gunnlaugr ut kominn"; ok grét Helga þa mjök. Ok líttlu sildar fluttisk útkvama Gunnlaugs. Helga gørðisk þa svá stirð við Hrafn at hann fêkk eigi haldit henni heima þar, ok fóru þau þe heim aprt til Borger, ok nýtti Hrafn lítit af samvistum við hana. Nið búask menn til boðs um vetrinn þorkell frá Skáney bauð Illuga svarta ok sonum hans. Ök er Illugi bóni bjósk, þa sat Gunnlaugr í stofu ok bjósk ekki.

L.1, "knasttim") E. "kvænti". "um") E. "of".
L.2, "glstafn") E. "sustams". "Hrafn") E. "ramni".
L.3, "lik getr") E. "litr gefr".
L.4, "hagdreyrins") E. "hag þyrnis".
L.5, "segir hon") omitted.
L.6, "ok") omitted. "ok...Helga") E. "hon grét".
L.7, "fluttisk") E. "frettisk". "þá") omitted.
L.8, "stirð...hann") E. "stór at Hrafn". "haldit henni") reversed.
"þar") omitted.
L.9, "fóru") E. "fara". "heim aprt") E. "inn".
L.L.9-10, "nýtti...hanna") E. "neytir hann lítit af henni".
L.10, "boðs") E. adds "eptir".
Illugi gekt til hans ok mælti, "hví bysk þú ekki, fraendi?" Gunnlaugr svarar, "ek sætla eigi at fara". Illugi mælti, "fara skaltu vist, fraendi", segir hann; "ok slá ekki slíku á þik at þrá eptir sinni konu, ok lát sem þú vitir eigi, ok mun þik afri konur skorta" Gunnlaugr góði sem faðir hans mælti, ok komu þeir til bœðins, ok var þeim Illuga ok sonum hans skipat í Óndvegi, en þeim Forsteini Egilssyni ok Hrafnimág hans ok sveitinni bruðguma í annat Óndvegi gegnt Illuga. Konur sátu á palli, ok sat Helga hínar fagra næst bruðinni, ok rendi opt augum til Gunnlaugs, ok kemr þar at því, sem mælt er, at eigi leyna augu ef ann kona manni. Gunnlaugr var þá vel buinn ok hafði þá klæðin pau hin gódu er Sigtryggr konungr gaf honum; ok þótti hann þá mikit afbragð annarra manna, fyrir margs sakir, beði afits ok vænleiks ok vaxtar.

L.1, "hví") B. "því", "frændi") omitted.
L.2, "svarar") B. "mælti".
L.3, "segir hann") omitted. "þrá") B. "þreyja".
L.4, "ok (1)") omitted. "eigi") B. adds "þat er karlmannlìgt".
L.5, "þéir") B. "menn".
L.6, "ok", (1)) omitted. "þeim", (2)) omitted.
L.7, "sveitinni bruðguma") B. "sveitungum bruðgumans".
L.8, "sátu") B. "skip-". Here B. is cut off, and begins again on next page at "lítil var gleði".
Litil var gleði manna at boðinu. Ók þann dag, er menn váru í brottbúningi, þá brugðu konur göngu sinni ok bjöggusk til heimferðar. Gunnlaugr gekk þá til tals við Helgu ok töludu lengi, ok þá kvað Gunnlaugr vísu;

"Ormstungu varð engi.
allr dagr und sal fjalla.
högr síz Helga hin fagra.
Hrafn kvánar réð nafni.
lítt sá heitir hinn hvíti.
hjörðeyrs fæðir meýjar.
gefin var Eir til aura
ung við mínni tungu".

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L.1-2, "ok...búningi") omitted.
L.2, "til heimferðar") omitted.
L.3, "tals við") omitted. "töludu lengi") E. "töludusk lengi við". "ok") omitted.
L.5, "varð") E. "verðr".
L.8, "Hrafn") E. "rafns".
L.9, "heitir") E. "höldr".
L.10, "hjörðeyrs") E. "hjörleiks".
L.12, "ung") E. "ungs".
Ok enn kvæð hann: "Væn á ek vist at launa.
vingefn fōður þánum.
fold nemr flaum af skaldi.
flóðhyrs ok svá móður.
þvíat góðu Bil borða
bæði senn und klæðum.
hér hafði hölðs ok svarra
hagvirki svá fagra".

Ok þá gaf Gunnlaugr Helgu skíkkjuna Áðalræðsnaut, ok var þat
górsimi sem mest. Hon þakkaði honum vel gjófina.

L.3, "fōður") B. "feðr".
L.4, "af") B. "at".
L.5, "flóðhyrs") B. "fljóðburs". "móður") B. "móðir".
L.6, "þvíat") B. "er".
L.7, "senn") B. "s " (son?)
L.8, "hér") B. "hverr". "ok svarar") B. "of fagra".
L.10, "ok") omitted. "Helgu") B. "henni".
L.11, "górsimi...mest") B. "hin mesta gessimi". "gjófina") omitted.
sftan gekk Gunnlaugr út, ok varu þá komin hross ok hestar ðælaðir
ok margir allvænligir, ok bundnir heima á ðlaðinu. Gunnlaugr hljóp
á bak einhverjum hesti ok reið á skeiðeptir túninu ok at þangat
er Hrafn stóð fyrir, ok varð Hrafn at opa undan. Gunnlaugr mælti,
"ekki er at opa undan, Hrafn", segir hann, "fyrir því at ñanga
gna byð ek þér at sinni; en þú veist til hvers þa hefir unnit".
Hrafn svarar, ok kvað visu;

"Samir a okkr um eina.
Ullr beinloga Fullu.
fraðgir fólkagagú.
þangat í brigði at ganga".

LL.1-2, "komin ...ðlaðinu") B. "komin hestar margir í túnit".
L.3, "einhverjum") B. "einum". "á...túninu") E. "ákafliga um túnit, 
(at þangat") reversed.
L.4, "ok...opa") E. "svá at hann varð at hopa".
LL.4-5, "Gunnlaugr...undan") B. "hví hopar þú".
L.6, "unnit") E. "gørt".
L.7, "svarar ok kvað") E. "kvað þá".
L.9, "Ullr beinloga") B. "Ull beinflugu".
L.10, "fraðgir fólkagagú") B. "fæ gir fólska".
L.11, "þangat") B. "þangag".

L.7, "Gunnlaug") B. "Gunnlaugr".
L.9, "svarar") B. "svarar".
L.10, "brigg") B. "Þreyrr".
L.11, "sværýrýr") B. "sværýrýr".
L.12, B. "sæggarsveinn".
Mjökk eru margar síðar.

motrur fyr haf sunnan.

ýt í ek sævar sóta.

sannfróð konur gðar".

Gunnlaugr svarar, "vera má", segir hann, "at margar sé, en eigi

bykki mér svá". Pa hjópu þeir Illugi at ok þörsteinn ok vildu

ekki at þeir ættisk við. Pa kvad Gunnlaugr viðu;

"Gefin var Eir til auru.

ormdags en litfagra.

þann kveða menn né minna.

mínn jafnoka Hrafni.

allra nýztr meðan austan,

Aðalróaðr farar ávalði.

því er menreyrir mínni.

málgráðr í gny stálala".

L.2, "motrur") B. "morðunnr".

L.3, "ýti") B. "úti". "sóta") B. "sótu".

L.4, "-frðór") B. "-fróðr". "gðar") B. "margar".

L.5, "svarar") B. "mælti". "segir hann") omitted. B. adds

"at svá sé". "sé") B. adds "slikar".

L.6, "at") after "forsteinn".

L.7, "pa...Gunnlaugr") B. "Gunnlaugr kvad pa".

L.9, "orm-") B. "orms-". "en") B. "hin".

L.12, "nýztr") B. "ýztr".

L.14, "menreyrir") B. "mentýrir".

L.15, B. "málsgerða abustála".
Ok eptir þetta riðu menn heim hvarirtveggju, ok var alt kyrt ok
frindaust um vetrinn. Nytu Hrafnu ekki séðan af samvistum við
Helgu, þá er þau Gunnlaugr hofdu fundizk.
Ok um sumarit riðu menn fjölmennir til þings; Illugi svarti ok
synir hans með honum, Gunnlaugr ok Hermundr; Þorsteinn Egilsson ok
Kollsveinn son hans; Þmundr frá Mosfelli ok synir hans allir;
Sveringr Hafrbjarnarson. Skapti hafði þá enn logsgu. Ok einn dag
Þingima er menn gengu fjölmennir til logbergs, ok er þar var
lykt at mæla logskilum, þá kvæði Gunnlaugr sér hljóðs ok mælti,
eg Hrafn hér Þmundarson"? Hann kvæði þar vera.

L.1, "ok") omitted. "menn") omitted. "heim") after "hvarirtveggju".
"kyrt ok") omitted.
L.2, "vetrinn") B. adds "ok". "síðan") B. "paðan af". "samvistum")
B. "ástum".
L.3, "þá") omitted.
L.4, "fjölmennir") B. "fjölment".
L.5, "með...Hermundr") omitted.
L.6, "allir") omitted.
L.7, "logsgu") B. "logsgn". "ok") omitted.
L.8, "fjölmennir") omitted. "logbergs") B. "logbergis". "er")
omitted.
L.9, "lykt") B. "lokít". "mælti") B. adds "svá".
L.10, "hér Þmundarson") reversed.

L.3, "þá") omitted.
Gunnlaugr ormtunga meðliti þá: "Pat veizt þá, at þá hefur fengit hútkonu minnar ok dregizk til fjöndskapar við mik; nú fyrir þat vil ek bjóða þér hölmöngu hér a þinginu a þriggja nátta fresti í þórarárhólimi". Hrafn svarar, "Þetta er vel boði, sem ván var at þér", segir hann, "ok em þess albuminn þegar þá vill". Þetta þottiilt frendum hvárstveggja þeira, en þó væri, þat log í þann tíma at bjóða hölmöngu sa' er vanhluta þottisk verða fó ekfrum. Ok er þjár næstr væri líðnar, bjögguð þeir til hölmöngu, ok fylgði Illugi svartí syni sínum til hölmsins með miklu fjölmenni; en skapti lögmaðr fylgði Hrafn, ok fáðir hans ok aðrir freyndr hans.

L.1, "ormstungu") omitted. "þá; þat") omitted.
L.2, "ok dregizk") B. "dregit".
L.3, "þinginu") B. "þingi".
L.4, "i þórarárhólimi") omitted.
L.5, "segir hann") omitted. "em") B. "er ek".
L.6, "þeira") omitted. "þó væri; þat") B. "þat væri".
L.7, "-gongu") B. "-gongr". "verða") B. "vorðit hafa".
L.8, "miklu") omitted.
L.9, "lögmaðr fylgði") B. "lögsgumaðr með". "aðrir") B. "allir".
L.10, "hans") omitted.
L.11, "selt") B. "selt".

Ok áðr Gunnlaugr gengi út í hölminn, þá kvæð hann vísu þessa;
"Nú em ek út á eyri.
alvangs búinn ganga.
happs unni góð greppi.
górt með tognum hjörvi.
hnakk skal Helgu lokka.

Hrafn svarar ok kvæþetta;
"Veitat greppr hvárr greppa.
eggnaði hlýtr fagna.
her er bensigðum brugðit.
búin er egg í leggi.

L.1, "ok áðr") B. "en er", "gengi") B. "gokk", "þá") omitted.
"þessa") omitted.
L.2, "em") B. "er", "eyri") B. "eyrum".
L.3, "alvangs") B. "alvang".
L.4, "happs") B. "hafs", "greppi") B. "greppa".
L.5, "górt") B. "sér".
L.6, "hnakk") B. "hvakki", "skal") B. adds "ek", "lokka") B. "bekka".
L.7, "haus") omitted. "ek") omitted.
L.8, "marki") B. "mæki".
L.9, "lyfsvelgs í tvau") B. "hufsnelz gerum".
L.10, "Þetta") B. "visu".
L.11, "veitat") B. "veit ek at".
L.12, "gengsæli") B. "gangsælli", "fagna") B. "fagra".
"Þat mun ein ok ekkja 
  ung með þó at vit særímsk.
  þorn speng af þingi.
  þegns hugrekkj fagna".

Hermundr helt skildi fyrir Gunnlaug bróður sinn, en Sverlingr 
Hafr-Bjarnarson fyrir Hrafn. Þrim mörkum sílfres skýldi sá leysa sík 
af hólminum er sárr yrði. Hrafn átti fyrir at høggva er á hann var 
skorat, ok hjó hann í skjöld Gunnlaugs ofanverðan, ok brast 
sverðit þegar sundar undir hjólturnum, er til var høggvit af miklu 
afli. Blóðrefillinn hraut upp af skildinum ok kom á kinn Gunnlaugs' 
ok skeindisk hann heldr en eigi.

L.1, "Þat mun") B. "er því".
L.2, "særímsk") B. "snerumzk".
L.3, "at") B. "at".
L.4, "fagna") B. "frega".
L.5, "þrim") B. "þrimr". "sá") omitted.
L.6, "hólminum") B. "hólmi". "er sárr yrði") omitted.
L.7, "ok hjó hann") B. "hann hjó".
L.9, "sverðit") after "sundr". "Þegar") B. inserts "í".
LL.9-10, "er...skildinum") omitted.
L.11, "heldr en eigi") omitted.
pá hlupu feðr þeira þegar á millum ok margir aðrir menn. pá mælti Gunnlaugr, "nu’ kalla ek at Hrafn sé sigraðr, er hann er slyppr". "En ek kalla at þu sér sigraðr", segir Hrafn, er þu ert sárr orðinn". Gunnlaugr var þá alleðfr ok reiðr mjög ok kvæð ekki reýnt vera. Illugi fáðir hans kvæð þá eigi skyldu reyna meir at sinni. Gunnlaugr svarar, "þat mynda ek vilja", segir hann, "at vit Hrafn mættimk svá gðru sinni at þú værir fjari, fáðir, at skilja okkr". Ök við þetta skiljðu þeir at sinni, ok gengu menn heim til þúða sinna. Ök annan dag eptir í logróttn var þat í log sett, at af skyldi taka hólmsgngur allar þaðan í frá, ök var þat górt at ráði allra vitrustu manna er við váru staddir; en þar váru allir þeir er vitrastir váru á landinu.

L.1, "feðr") E. "færendr". "á") B. "í". "menn") omitted. "pá") omitted. "mælti") after "Gunnlaugr".
L.3, "sér") E. "sért".
L.4, "alleðfr ok") omitted. "kvæð") B. adds "pá".
L.5, "vera") B. "hafa". "reyna meir") reversed. "at sinni") omitted.
L.6, "svarar") B. "mælti". "segir hann") B. "fáðir mín".
L.7, "gðru sinni") B. "anniatt sinn". "fáðir") omitted.
L.8, "skiljðu...ok") omitted.
L.9, "sinni") omitted. "eptir") omitted.
L.10, "taka") B. "takast". "allar...frá") B. "hér á Islandi".
"górt at ráði") B. "ráð".
L.11, "hinna vitrustu") B. "hinna beztu".
LL.11-12, "er...landinu") omitted.
Ok þessi hefir hólmganga síðast framið verit á Islandi er þeir Hrafn ok Gunnlaugr þegðusk. Þat hefir hit þriðja þing verit fjöl-
mennast, annat eptir brennu Njáls, hit þriðja eptir Heiðarvíg.
Ok einn morgin, er þeir broður Hermundr ok Gunnlaugur gengu til Öxa-
rár at því sér, þá gengu gðr um megin at ánni konur margar, ok var
þar Helga hin fagra í því liði. Þá meelti Hermundr, "sér þú Helgu
vinkonu þína hér fyrir handan ána?" Gunnlaugur svarar, "se' ek hana
vást", ok þá kvað Gunnlaugur visu þessa;

"Alin var rýgr at rógi.
runnr olli því gunnar.
lág var ek auðs at eiga.
óðgjarn fira börnum."
"Nu' eru svanmektar síðan svört augu mér bauga lands til lýð gunnar. lítill þórf at líta".

Síðan gengu þeir yfir ána ok tölucu þau Helga ok Gunnlaugr um stund. Ók er þeir gengu austr yfir ána, þá stóð Helga ok starði á Gunnlaug lengi eptir. Gunnlaugr leit þá aptr yfir ána ok kvað vísu þessa; "Brámaní skein brúna. brims af ljósum himni. Hristar hörvi glæstar. haukrann á mik lauka.

L.1, "eru") B. "er". "-mektar") B. "-merar".
L.2, "mer") B. "men".
L.3, "lýð") B. "læsi".
L.5, "tölucu") B. "tölucust". "Helga") B. adds "við".
L.6, "austr") B. "aptr".
L.7, "á...eptir") B. "lengi eptir Gunnlaug".
Ll.7-8, "Gunnlaugr...þessa") B. "hann kvað vísu". "brúna") B."brima".
L.10, B. "glæstrar geisi tróðu".
L.11, "haukrann á") B. "gullbauga".
L.11, "at") omitted.
"En sá giesli sýslir.
sidan gullmens Friðar.
hvarma tungs ok hringa.
hlin a þurft mína".

Ok eptir þetta umliðit riðu menn heim af þinginu, ok var Gunnlaugr heima á Gilsbakka. Ok einn morgin er hann vaknaði þá váru allir menn upp risnir, nema hann lá. Hann hvíldi í lokrekkju innar af seti þá gengu í skálann tólf menn allir alvapnáðir, ok var þar kominn Hrafn Gunnarson. Gunnlaugr spratt upp þágar ok gat fengit vápn sin. þá mætti Hrafn, "við óngu skal þér hætt vera", segir hann; en þat er orindi mitt hingat, at þú skalt nú heyrða."
bautt mær hólmgengu í sumar á alpingi, ok þótti þer sú ekki reynð verða. Nú vil ek þer bjóða at vit farim þáðir á brott af Íslandi ok utan í sumar ok gangim á hólmi í Noregi; þar munu eigi frendr okkrir fyrir standa". Gunnlaugr svarar, "mæl drengja heilastr! ok þenna kost vil ek gjarna þíggja, ok er hér at þíggja Hrafn", segir hann, "þann greiða sem þú vill". Hrafn svarar, "þat er vel boðit, en réða munu ver fyrst at sinni", ok við þetta skilðu þær. Þetta þótti frendum hværstveggs þeira stórum illa, en fengu þó ekki at gört fyrir ákafa þeira sjálfræ; enda var þat fram at koma, sem til dró.

Nu er at segja frá Hrafní, at hann bjó skip sitt í Leiruvágum. Tveir menn eru þeir nefndir er fóru með Hrafní, systursynir Þunn- dar þóður hans; hét annarr Grímur, en annarr Ólafur, ok varu þáðir gildir menn. Óllum frendum Hrafns þótti mikill svipr er hann för í brott, en hann sagði svá; kvaðak því Gunnlaug á hólmi skorat hafa at hann kvaðsk öngar nytjar hafa Helgu, ok kvað annanhvárn verða at hnigja fyrir gørum. Síðan sigldi Hrafn í haf er þeim gaf byr, ok komu skipi sínu í Fræðheim, ok var þar of vetrinn ok fretti ekki til Gunnlaugs á þeim vетri; ok þar bæði hann Gunnlaugs um sumarit, ok enn annan vetr var hann í Fræðheimi þar sem heitir í Lifangri.

L.2, "þér bjóða") reversed.
LL.2-3, "a...ok") omitted.
L.3, "gangim") B. "ggongum". "munu") B. "standa".
L.4, "standa") omitted. "svarar") B. "mælti". "mæl") B.inserts "þú".
L.5, "ok") omitted. "gjarnaþ þíggja") omitted.
L.6, "segir hann") B. "mæð osu". "sem") B. "er". "vil") B. ends here.
Gunnlaugr ormsstunga réðsk til skips með Hallfreði vandradæskaldí norðr á Slettu, ok urðu þeir slobunir mjök, ok sigláu þeir í haf þegar byr gaf, ok kómu við Orkneyjar lítlu fyrir vetr. Sigurðr jarl Hlöðvisson réð þá fyrir eyjunum, ok fór Gunnlaugr til hans ok var þar um vettrinn, ok víði jarl hann vel. Ok um várit bjósk jarl í harnað; Gunnlaugr bjósk til ferðar með honum, ok herjaðu um sumarit viða um Skóreyjar ok Skotlandsfjarðu ok áttu margar orrostur, ok reyndisk Gunnlaugr himn hraustasti ok himn vaskasti drengr ok himn harbæstí karlsmaðr hvar sem þeir kómu. Sigurðr jarl snerisk snimmendis sumars aptr, en Gunnlaugr sté þá á skip með kaupmönnum þeim, er sigláu til Noregs, ok skilðu þeir Sigurðr jarl með mikilli vináttu. Gunnlaugr fór norðr til Brandheims á Hlaðir á fund Eiríks jarls ok var þar þendverðan vetr, ok tók jarl vel við honum ok bauð honum með sér at vera, ok þat þekðisk hann. Frétt hafði jarl áðr viðskipti þeira Hrafn, svá sem var, ok segir Gunnlaugi at hann legði bann fyrir at þeir berðisk þar á hans ríki. Gunnlaugr kvað hann síku ráða mundu, ok var Gunnlaugr þar um vettrinn ok jafnan fálatr. Ok um várit einn dag gekk Gunnlaugr úti ok forkell frændi hans með honum. Þeir gengu í brott frá boðnum, ok á vellum fyrir þeim var mannhringr, ok í hringunum innan varu tveir menn með vápnum ok skylmaðsk; var þar annarr nefndr Hrafn, en annarr Gunnlaugr. Þeir maeltu, er hja stóðu, at íslendingar hyggi smátt ok væri seinir til at muna orð sín, Gunnlaugr fann at hér fylgði mikit háð ok hér var mikit spott at dregit, ok gekk Gunnlaugr í brott þegjandi. Ok lítlu sídaðeptir þetta segir (Gunnlaugr) jarli at hann kvæðsk eigi lengr nenna at þola háð ok spott hirdmanna hans um mál þeira Hrafn, ok beiddi jarl fá sér

L.25, "Gunnlaugr") A. has "segir jarli".
leiðtoga inn í Lifangr. Jarli var sagt at Hrafn var í brottu erf Lifangri ok farinn austr til Svíþjóðar, ok því gaf hann Gunnlaugi orlof at fara ok fekk honum leiðtoga tvá til ferðarinnar. Nú ferr Gunnlaugr af Hlöðum við sjaunda mann inn í Lifangr, ok hann morgin hafði Hrafn farit þáðan með fímta mann, er Gunnlaugr kom þar um kveldit. Þáðan for Gunnlaugr í Veradal, ok kom þar at kveldi jafnan, sem Hrafn hafði að verit um nöyttina. Gunnlaugr ferr til þessa er hann kom aðstæða þeim í dalnum, er á Súlu hét, ok hafði Hrafn þáðan farit um morgininn. Gunnlaugr dvaldi þá ekki ferðina ok fór þegar um nöyttina; ok um morgininn í sólarrot þá sá hvárir æðra. Hrafn var þar kominn, sem váru vótn tvau, ok á meðal vatnanna váru vellir slóttir, þat heitir Gleipnisvellir; en fram í vatnini annat gekk nes lítt, er heitir Dinganes. Þar námu þeir Hrafn við í nesinnu ok váru fimm saman; þeir váru þar með Hrafni frændr hans Grimr ok Óláf. Ok er þeir móttusk þá mælti Gunnlaugr; "þat er nú vel er vit hofum fundizk". Hrafn kviðsk þat ekki lasta mundu; "ok er nú kostr, hvárr er þu vill", segir Hrafn, "at vér berímk allir eða vit tveir, ok sér jafnmargir hvárir". Gunnlaugr kviðsk vel líka hvárt at heldr er. Þá móttu þeir frændr Hrafns Grimr ok Óláf, kviðsk eigi vilja standa hjá er þeir berðisk; svá mælti ok fórkell svarti, frændi Gunnlauges. Þá móttu Gunnlaugr við leiðtogana jarls, "it skulu sitja hjá ok veita hvárim ok vera til frásagnar um fund varn"; ok svá góðu þeir.

Síðan gengusk þeir at (ok) borgðuk fræknliga allir. Þeir Grimr ok Óláf gengu báðir í mot Gunnlaugi einum, ok lauk svá þeira viðskipti, at hann drap þá báða en hann varð ekki sárr. Þetta sannar þór Kolbeinsson í kvæði því er hann orti um Gunnlaug ormustungu;

L.23, "ok" not in A.
Hløð sör Hrafní næði.

hugreifum Óleifi.

Gondlar þeys ok Grimí.

Gunnlaugr með hjør þunnnum.

hann varð hvattra manna.

hugmód, drifinn blóði.

Ullr réð yta falli.

unniggas bani þríggja.

Féir Hrafn söttusk meðan ok þorbæll svarti, frendi Gunnlaugs, ok fell þorbæll fyrir Hrafní ok lét lif sitt; ok allir fellu færnumatar þeira at lykendum. Ok þá borgarusk þeir tveir með stórum höggum ok þruggum atgangi er hvárr veitti görum, ok söttusk einart í áskafa.

Gunnlaug hafði þá sverðit Áðalræðsnaut, ok var þat hit beista vápn.

Gunnlaug hjó þá um söðir til Hrafnns mikit högg með sverðinu ok undan Hrafní fotinn; Hrafn fell þó eigi at heldr, ok hnekd þá at stofn einum ok studdi þar a stúfinum. Þá meðt Gunnlaugr, "þú eigi at fiska", segir hann, "ok vil ek eigi lengr berjask við þik örkumlaðan mann". Hrafn svarar, "sva er þat", segir hann, "at mjók hafir á leikizk minn hluta, en þó myndi mér enn vel duga, ef ek fengi at drekka nákkvat". Gunnlaugr svarar, "svík mik þa eigi," segir hann, "ef ek færa þer vatn í hjálm minum". Hrafn svarar, "eigi mun ek svíkja þík", segir hann. Síðan gekk Gunnlaugr til lókjar eins ok sótti í hjálminum ok fæði Hrafní; en hann seil-disk í mót hinni vindtri hendinni, en hjó í hófuð Gunnlaugi með sverðinu hinni høgri hendi, ok varð þat allmikit sár. Þá meðt Gunnlaugr, "illa sveiktu mik nú, ok þaðrengiliga för þer, þar sem ek trúaða þer". Hrafn svarar, "satt er þat", segir hann, "en þat
gekk mér til þess, at ek ann þér eigi faðilagsins Helgu hinnar fógru". Ok þá borgóusk þér enn í ákafa; en svá lauk at lykðum, at Gunnlaugr bar af Hrafní, ok let Hrafn þar lif sitt. Þá gengu fram leiðtogar járlsins ok bundu hguðsárit Gunnlaugs; hann sat þá meðan ok kvað þá vísu þessa;

"Oss gekk maetr á móti
mötunnr í dyn spjóta,
hlögörvandi hjórva,
Hrafn framliga jafnan;
hér varð mörg í morgin
malmflaug um Gunnlaugi
hergeiðandi á húsdó
hringpollr nesi Dinga".

Síðan bjoggu þeir um dauða menn ok föru Gunnlaug á hest sínn eptir þat, ok kómusk með hann alt ofan í Lifangr; ok þar la hann þrófr
naetr ok fekk alla þjónustu af presti ok andaðisk síðan ok var þar jarðsóð at kirkju. Óllum þótti mikill skadi at um hvárntveggja þeira, Gunnlaugr ok Hrafn, með þeim atburðum sem varð um liflát þeira.

Ok um sumarit, þar þessi tíðindi spurnusk út hingat til íslands, þá dreymði Illuga svarta, ok var hann þá heima á Gilsbakka; honum þótti Gunnlaugr at sór koma í svefninum, ok var blóðugr mjökk, ok kvað vísu þessa fyrir honum í svefninum. Illugi mundi vísuma er hann vaknaði, ok kvað síðan fyrir górum.

"Vissa ek Hrafn, en Hrafní
hvöss kom egg í leggi
hjaltuggadum hóggva
hrynðfiski mik broynju.
þá er hraeskærrri hlyrá
hlaut fen ari benja
klæf gunnsnæti Gunnar
Gunnlaugs hófuf junnan.

Sá atburð varð suðr at Mosfellí hina súmu nótt, at Ónund dreymdi
at Hrafns koði at honum, ok var allr alþróðgr; hann kvæd vísu
þessa.

"Róðit sverð en sverða
sverðagnum mik gerði;
varu reyn í röndum
randgálmn fyrir ver handan;
bloðug bygg ek í bloði
bloðuggl of skgur stóðu;
sárfiginn hlaut sára
sárgrammur ann a þránuma".

Ok um sumarit annat eptir a' alþingi með tí Illugi svarti til
Ómundar at lægbergi, "hverju villtu bosta méér son minn", sagði
hann, "er Hrafns, son þinn, sveik hann í trygðum?" Ómundr svarar,
"fjarkominn þykkuðuk ek til þess", sagði hann, "at bosta hann, svá
sárt sem ek helt á þeira fundið; mun ek ok óngra bota beða þik
fyrir minn son". Illugi svarar, "kenna skal þá nakkvarr at skauti
þinn frændi eða þinna ættmanna". Ok eptir þingit um sumarit var
Illugi jafnan dapr mjökl.

Þat var sagt um haustit at Illugi reið heiman af Gilsbakka
mæ prják tigu manna ok kom til Mosfells snímma margins. Ónundr komsk í kirkju ok synir hans, en Illugi tok frændr hans tvæ, hef annarr Björn, en annarr Fógrimur; hann let drepa Björn en fóthögga Fógrimur. Réð Ólfrugi heim optir þat, ok varðessa engi réttning af Ónundi. Hermundr Illugason undi litt optir Gunnlaug þróður sinn, ok þótt ekki hans hæfnt at heldr, þótt þetta væri at gørt. Mæðr hét Hrafn ok var þróðurson Ónundar at Mosfelli; hann var farmað miðilli ok þatti skip er uppi stóð í Þrutafirði. Ok um þérit reið Hermundr Illugason heiman einn samt ok norð Holtavgrðîheiti ok svá til Þrutafjarðar ok út á Breiðeyri til skipa kaupmannanna; kaupmenn varu þá bunir mjök. Hrafn styðt var á landi ok mart manna hjá honum; Hermundr reið at honum ok laði í gegnum hann spjótina ok reið þegar í brett; en þeim varð ðíllum bilt, félugum Hrafns, við Hermundr. Óngar komu bætr fyrir við þetta. Ók með þessu skilr skipti þeira Illuga svarta ok Ónundar at Mosfelli.

Þórsteinn Egilsson gipti Helgu, þóttur sina, er stundir líðu fram, þeim manni er þórkell hef þat ok var Hallkelssson; hann bjö út á Hraunadal, ok fór Helga til bus með honum ok varð honum lítt umandi, því at hon verðr aldri afhuga Gunnlaugi, þótt hann væri dauðr. En þórkell var þó vaskr mæðr at ser ok audigr at fé ok skáld gött. Þau attu þórn saman eigi allfa; þóraminn hét son þeira ok þórsteinn, ok enn fleiri þórn attu þau. Þat var heilt saman Helgu, at hon rekði skikkjuna Gunnlaugsnaður ok hyrði þar á lýngum. Ók eitt sinn kom þar söt mikill á bœ þeira þórkels ok Helgu, ok krymðusk margir lengi. Helga tok þá ok þyngð ok lað þó eigi. Ók einn laugareptan sat Helga í eldaskála ok hneigði hófud
1 kné þorkatli, bónda sínun, ok lét senda eptir skikkjunni Gunnlaugs
naut. Ok er skikkjan kom til hennar, þá settisk hon upp ok rakði
skikkjuna fyrir sér ok horthi á um stund; ok sísan hné hon aprí 1
fang bónda sínun ok var þá órend.

þorkell kvæð þá vísu þessa.

Legða ek orms at armi
armgæta mér tróju
guð brá leyðrar lifi
líms andaða mín;

þó er beiddandum bída
bliks þungara miklu.

Helga var til kirkju førði en þorkell bjó þar eptir, ok þótti
þllum mikít fráfall Helgu, sem ván var at. Ók lýkr þar nú sögunni.
There was a man called Thorsteinn, he was the son of Egil, the son of Kveldulf, a chief from Norway; but Thorstein's mother was called Asgerth, and she was Bjorn's daughter. Thorsteinn dwelt at Borg on Borgarfirth. He was wealthy and a great chief, a wise man and gentle and temperate in all things. He was not heroic in stature or strength like Egil his father, since wise men say that Egil was the greatest hero in Iceland, and a champion in the duel, and most esteemed by the yeomen's sons. He was also a great poet and the wisest of men. Thorsteinn was a very outstanding man and liked by every one. He was a handsome man, with fair hair and very fine eyes. Wise men say that many of the race of Myramen, who are descended from Egil, have been the finest of men; but that may be very different, since some of that family have been called the ugliest men that ever lived. In that family have also been many men of great accomplishments, as were Kjartan the son of Olaf Peacock, and Viga Barthi and Skuli, Thorstein's son. Some also of that family were great poets, Bjorn the Hitdale champion, Einar Skulason the priest, Snorri Sturluson and many others.

Thorsteinn married Jofrith the daughter of Gunnar, Hlif's son. Gunnar was the best skilled in arms and the most nimble man among the landowners in Iceland, the next being Gunnar of Hlitharenda, the third Steinthor of Eyri. Jofrith was eighteen years old when Thorstein married her; she was a widow. She had formerly been married to Thorodd, the son of Tungu-Odi; and their daugh-
ter was Hungerth, who was brought up at Borg with the Thorstein family.

Jofrith was a very energetic person. Thorstein and she had many children, but few of them come into this story. Skuli was the eldest of their sons, the second Kolsvein, the third Egil.

One summer, it is said, that a ship landed at Gufaros. The skipper of the ship was called Bergfinn, of Norwegian extraction, wealthy and well on in years; he was a wise man. Squire Thorstein rode to the ship; he always had the chief share in deciding what the market prices should be, and so it was now. The Norwegians found themselves lodgings, but Thorstein received the skipper because he asked it. Bergfinn was rather silent during the winter, but Thorstein treated him well.

The Norwegian took great interest in dreams. One day in spring Thorstein asked Bergfinn if he would like to ride with him up under Valfel. That was then the place of assembly for the Borgfirth men, and Thorstein had been told that the walls of his booth had fallen. The Norwegian said he certainly should like it, and they rode away from home during the day, three together, including a servant of Thorstein's, until they came up under Valfel to the farm called Grenja. There dwelt a poor man called Atli; he was a tenant of Thorstein's, and Thorstein asked Atli to go and work with them, and to have with him spade and shovel; and he did so. And when they came to the booth ground they all set to work and enlarged the walls.

It was hot sunny weather, and Thorstein and the Norwegian found it tiring. And when they had enlarged the walls, Thorstein
and the Norwegian sat down, and Thorstein fell asleep and was restless in his sleep. The Norwegian sat near him and let him have his dream out; and when he wakened he was exhausted. The Norwegian asked what he was dreaming when he was so restless in his sleep. Thorstein answered, "There is nothing in dreams". When they were riding home in the evening, the Norwegian asked what Thorstein had dreamt. Thorstein answered, "If I tell you the dream, you must interpret it as it is." The Norwegian said he would risk that. Thorstein said then; "I dreamt that I was at home at Borg, out in front of the men's door, and up on the ridge of the house I saw a fair and beautiful swan; I thought I owned it, and that seemed to me very good. Then I saw flying over from the mountains a great eagle; he flew hither, settled beside the swan, and called to her gently; and she seemed to me to receive that well. Then I saw that the eagle had black eyes and iron claws; he seemed to me valiant. Next I saw another eagle flying from the south; he flew here to Borg and settled on the house beside the swan, and wished to win her for himself. He also was a great eagle. It seemed to me that the first eagle soon grew very ruffled when the other came; and they fought bitterly and long, until I saw that they both bled; and the end of their sport was this, that each of them fell from the house-ridge on his own side, and both were dead. But the swan stayed, drooping and sad. Then I saw a bird, a falcon, flying from the west. He settled beside the swan and looked at her gently, and afterwards they flew away together in the same direction; and then I awoke. But this dream is not noteworthy", he said, "and must be about storms, that meet in the air from those quarters, whence the birds seemed to me to fly." "That is not my opinion," said the Norwegian.
Thorstein said, "Read the dream as seems to you likeliest, and let me hear it." The Norwegian said, "These birds must be 'fetches' of men; now your wife is unwell, and she will bear a fair and beautiful girl, and you will love her dearly. And your daughter will be wooed by noble men from those regions, from which the eagles seemed to you to fly; they will love her passionately, and will fight for her, and will both die from this cause. And next will a third man ask her in marriage, from that region whence the falcon flew, and to him will she be given. Now I have interpreted your dream, and I think it will prove true." Thorstein answered, "the dream is interpreted badly and in unfriendly fashion, and you will never be able to read dreams," The Norwegian said, "You will find out by experience whether it proves true." Thorstein took a dislike to the Norwegian, and he went away in the summer and is now out of the story.

In the summer Thorstein made ready to go to the Althing, and spoke to Jofrith his wife before he left home. "Things stand thus," he said, "that you are with child; you must expose the child, if you bear a girl, but rear it, if it is a boy". There was a certain custom then, when the land was entirely heathen, that those men who were poor, but had a great many dependents on their hands, exposed their children; but that was always thought an ill deed. And when Thorstein had spoken, Jofrith answered, "that speech is unworthy of such a man as you are; and it will not seem fitting for so wealthy a man as you to have that done". Thorstein answered, "You know my mind; it will not do for this to be disregarded"; then he rode away to the Thing. But Jofrith gave birth to a very beautiful girl. The women wanted to bring the child to her, but she said there was little need of that, and had them call thither
her shepherd, whose name was Thorvarth. She said; "Take my horse and saddle him and carry this child west to Hjartharhol to Thorgerth Egil's daughter, and beg her to bring her up secretly, so that Thorstein may never hear of it. For I look on this child with such love that I certainly cannot bear to have her exposed. And here are three silver marks which you shall have as a reward; and Thorgerth shall give you a passage to the west and provision for the journey." Thorvarth did as she said. He rode west to Hjartharhol with the child and gave her into Thorgerth's hands; and she had her reared by tenants of hers who dwelt at Leysingjastathar on Hvammsfirth. And she procured for Thorvarth a passage north to Skeljavik on Steingrimsfirth and maintenance for the journey; and he went away there, and is now out of the story.

When Thorstein came home from the Thing, Jofrith told him that the child had been exposed, as he had ordered, but the shepherd had run away and had stolen her horse. Thorstein said she had done well, and found another shepherd. Now passed six years, and this was never known. And then Thorstein rode west to Hjartharhol to a banquet given by his kinsman Olaf Peacock, son of Hoskuld, who was held in the highest repute of all the chiefs there in the west.

Thorstein was well received, as was fitting; and it is said, that on a certain day at the banquet Thorgerth sat on the dais talking with Thorstein her brother, while Olaf talked with other men. Opposite them on a bench sat three girls. Then said Thorgerth, "Brother, what do you think of these maidens who are sitting here opposite us?" "I think very well of them," said he, "but one
is much the fairest; she has the beauty of Olaf, but the fair colouring and the features of our Myra family". Thorgerth answered, "what you say is certainly true, brother, that she has the fairness and features of our Myra race, but not the beauty of Olaf Peacock, since she is not his daughter." "How may that be?" said Thorstein; "and is she not your daughter?" She answered, "To tell you the truth, kinsman, this fair maid is your daughter, and not mine"; and then she told him all that had happened, and asked him to forgive his wife and herself for this offence. Thorstein said, "I cannot censure you for this; most things turn out as they are destined, and you have well remedied my lack of forethought. This girl pleases me so, that it seems to me great good luck to have so fine a child. But what is her name?" "Her name is Helga", said Thorgerth. "Helga the fair," said Thorstein. "Now you must make her ready to go home with me". She did so. Thorstein was then put on his way with good gifts; and Helga rode home with him and was brought up there with great favour and affection from her father and mother and all their relatives.

At that time there dwelt at Gilsbakki up beside the Hvita, Illugi the Black the son of Hallkel, the son of Hrosskel. The mother of Illugi was Thurithdylla, the daughter of Gunnlaug Snake-tongue. Illugi was the next most powerful chief in Borgfirth after Thorstein, Egil's son. Illugi the Black was a great landowner and very hard-tempered, and stood well by his friends. He married Ingibjorg, the daughter of Asbjorn, the son of Horth of Ornolfsdal; the mother of Ingibjorg was Thorgerth, the daughter of Midfirth-Skeggja. The children of Ingibjorg and Illugi were many, but few
of them come into this story. One son of theirs was called Hermundr; another Gunnlaug; they were both promising men, and then in their prime. It is said of Gunnlaug, that he was early mature, big and strong, with light chestnut hair, that became him well, black eyes, rather an ugly nose and a handsome face; he was slender-waisted, broad-shouldered and very well made, of a turbulent disposition and early ambitions, and altogether headstrong and hardy, a great poet and rather libellous, and he was called Gunnlaug Snake's-tongue. Hermund was the more popular of the two, and had the bearing of a chief. When Gunnlaug was twelve years old, he asked his father for his travel-allowance, and said he wanted to go abroad and see the manners of other men. Squire Illugi took this indifferently, and said he would get no good in other lands, when he could scarcely control him as he wished, there at home. And one morning a little later, it happened that Illugi went out early and saw that his store-house was open, and certain packs were laid out on the pavement, six of them, and the cushions with them. He was much surprised at that. Then a man went by leading four horses, and there was Gunnlaug his son, and he said; "I have brought out the packs". Illugi asked, why he did so. He said, that that should be his travelling-outfit. Illugi said; "You will get no assistance from me, and travel nowhere until I wish it"; and he pulled back the sacks. Then Gunnlaug rode away, and came in the evening over to Borg. Thorstein asked him to stay there, and he accepted the invitation. Gunnlaug told Thorstein what had happened between his father and himself. Thorstein invited him to stay there as long as he wished; and he was there a year, and learnt jurisprudence from
Thorstein, and all men thought well of him. Helga and Gunnlaug were always playing at chess; they soon took a liking for one another, as events afterwards bore out. They were much of an age. Helga was so fair, that wise men say she was the fairest woman in Iceland. Her hair was so abundant, that it could entirely cover her, and it was as bright as beaten gold; and there was thought to be no match like Helga the fair in all Borgfirth, nor in other places farther away.

And one day, when they were sitting in the sitting-room at Borg, Gunnlaug said to Thorstein; "There is one point in law that you have not taught me - to betroth myself". Thorstein said, "that is a small matter", and taught him the procedure. Then said Gunnlaug; "Now you shall see whether I have understood; I will take your hand, and make as if I were betrothing myself to Helga your daughter". Thorstein said, "I think that is unnecessary". Then Gunnlaug seized his hand and said, "Grant me this now". "Do as you wish," said Thorstein, "But those who are present here must know that this shall be as if unspoken, and there is nothing under it". Then Gunnlaug appointed himself witnesses and betrothed himself to Helga, and asked how that would do. Thorstein said it might be so, and there was great amusement over this among those who were present.

Onundr was the name of a man who lived south at Mosfell. He was a very wealthy man and had a chieftaincy there in the south on the ness. He was a married man, and his wife was called Geirny, the daughter of Gnup, the son of Molda-Gnup, who settled south Grindavik. Their sons were these, Hrafn and Thorarin and Eindrith. They were all promising men, but Hrafn was the foremost of them in
everything. He was a big man and strong, the handsomest of men, and a good poet. When he was full-grown, he travelled from one land to another, and was well-liked wherever he went. South at Hjalla in Olfus lived Thorodd the wise, Eyvindar's son, and Skapti his son, who was then law-speaker in Iceland. The mother of Skapti was Rannveig, daughter of Gnup, Molda-Gnup's son, and Skapti and Onundr's sons were cousins. There was great friendship between them as well as kinship. Out at Rauthamel lived Thorfinnr Selthori's son; he had seven sons and they were all promising men; they were named thus - Thorgils, Eyolfr, and Thorir; and they were the greatest men out there. And these men, who have now been named, were all contemporaries. And next came the best news there has ever been here in Iceland, that the land had become Christian, and all the people had forsaken their old faith. Gunnlaug snake-tongue, as was said before, had now been for six years either with Thorstein at Borg or with Illugi his father at Gilsbakki; he was then eighteen years old, and things went well between the father and son. There was a man called Thorkell the black; he was a house servant of Illugi's, and a near relative and had grown up there. An inheritance fell to him north in Asi in Vatadal, and he asked Gunnlaug to go with him, and he did so. The two rode north together to Asi, and those who had had custody of the property discharged it, with Gunnlaug's help. And when they rode back from the north, they spent the night with a wealthy farmer who lived at Grimstunga. And in the morning the shepherd took Gunnlaug's horse, and it was all steaming when they caught it. Gunnlaug knocked the shepherd senseless; the farmer would not
have the matter left there, and demanded compensation. Gunnlaug offered to pay a mark, but the farmer thought that very little. Gunnlaug made this ditty; I offered a mark to a man of moderate strength; you shall stir yourself, distributer of the gleaming speech of the giant's palate-house, to enjoy it; spender of seafire, you will repent if you let slip out of your money-bag the lair of the serpent-kin.

I offer you a mark; you shall take it, for you will repent if you do not, i.e. you will get nothing else.

Their reconciliation was as Gunnlaug offered, and they rode home to the south with the matter standing thus.

A little later Gunnlaug asked his father a second time for his travelling-outfit. Illugi said; "now it shall be as you wish; you have now rather improved yourself from what you were". Then Illugi rode at once away from home, and bought for Gunnlaug half a ship, that was lying up at Gufaros, from Authun Cable-Hound. This Authun would not carry abroad the sons of Osvif the Wise, after the murder of Kjartan Olafsson, as is told in Laxdaela saga; but that was later than this. And when Illugi came home, Gunnlaug thanked him heartily. Thorkel the Black decided to take the journey with Gunnlaug, and their goods were conveyed to the ship. But Gunnlaug was at Borg while they were preparing the ship, and he thought it pleasanter to talk with Helga than to be at work with the merchants. One day Thorstein asked Gunnlaug if he would ride with him up to Langavatadal, to his horses. Gunnlaug said he would. They rode together till they came to Thorstein's summer cattle-shed, which was called Thorgilsstadir, and there were
stud-horses which Thorstein owned, four of them, and they were red in colour. One horse was very handsome and little tried. Thorstein offered to give him to Gunnlaug; but he said he did not need horses, since he intended to leave the country. Then they rode to another stud, where there was a grey stallion with four mares; he was the best in Borgfirth, and Thorstein offered to give him to Gunnlaug. He answered, "I don't want this any more than the other; but why do you not offer me what I will accept?" "What is that?" asked Thorstein. Gunnlaug answered, "Helga the fair, your daughter". Thorstein answered, "it is not so quickly settled", and changed the conversation. They rode homewards down along the Langa, and Gunnlaug said, "I wish to know how you will answer me about my wooing". Thorstein answered, "I think nothing of your idle talk". "It is earnest, not idleness," said Gunnlaug. "You should first know what you want," answered Thorstein. "Are you not about to start on a journey, and yet you behave as if you wish to marry? It is no equal match between Helga and you while you are so undecided, and therefore it cannot be considered". Gunnlaug said, "What do you hope for with regard to your daughter's marriage if you will not give her to the son of Illugi the Black; or what men are there in Borgfirth of more importance than he?" Thorstein answered, "I don't enter into comparisons; but if you were such a man as your father, you would not be rejected". "To whom will you marry your daughter rather than to me?" asked Gunnlaug. Thorstein answered; "there are many goodly men here; Thorfinnr at Rauthamel has seven sons, all well-bred". Gunnlaug answered, "Neither Onundr nor Thorfinnr
is the equal of my father, since you clearly fall short of him. But what have you to set against this, that he contended with Thorgrim Kjallaksson the priest and his son at the Thorness assembly, and alone won all that was at stake? Thorstein answered, "I put to flight Steinarr the son of Onundr Sjona, and that was thought rather a great feat." "You had the help of Egil your father in that," Gunnlaug answered, "and besides to refuse me relationship by marriage will end well for few men." Thorstein answered, "Use your threats against the mountains, they won't help you here at Myra". In the evening they rode home. Next morning Gunnlaug rode up to Gilshakki and asked his father to ride to Borg with him about his wooing. Illugi answered, "You are an undecided man, since you are ready to take a journey, and yet you act now as if you would be busy about your wooing; and I know that that is not at all to Thorstein's mind". "I intend to go abroad all the same," answered Gunnlaug, "and I shall not be pleased unless you are with me in this." Then Illugi, with eleven other men, rode away from home over to Borg, and Thorstein received him well. Early in the morning Illugi said to Thorstein, "I want to talk with you." Thorstein answered, "Let us go up the hill and talk there". They did so and Gunnlaug went with them. Then said Illugi, "Gunnlaug my kinsman says he has started an affair of courtship with you on his own account, to ask for Helga your daughter. Now I wish to know what settlement the matter is to have. You know his family and our wealth; and on my part, nothing shall be spared either for a fixed residence or for power, if that makes it more suitable." Thorstein answered, "The only fault I find with Gunnlaug is, that he is unsettled; if he were like you in disposition, I should
hesitate but little". Illugi replied, "It will be a breach of our friendship if you refuse this equal match to my son and me". Thorstein answered, "Because of your words and our friendship, Helga shall be promised to Gunnlaug, but not betrothed, and she will wait three years. Gunnlaug shall go abroad and form himself by the customs of good men; but I shall be free from all engagements if he does not come back then, or if I don't like his disposition". And with this they parted. Illugi rode home, and Gunnlaug to the ship. When they got a fair wind they put to sea, and brought their ship to the north of Norway and sailed in past Thrandheim to Nitharos, and they lay in the harbour there and unloaded their cargo.

At that time Norway was ruled by Earl Eric Hakonson and Sveinn his brother. Earl Eric then had his residence at Hlathir his patrimony, and he was a powerful chief. Skuli Thorsteinsson was with the Earl then, and was his man and well valued by him. It is said that Gunnlaug and Authun Cable-hound went to Hlathir with ten men. Gunnlaug was thus dressed, he wore a grey tunic and white long hose. He had an ulcer on his foot under the instep, and blood and matter came from it when he walked. In this guise he went with Authun to the Earl, and greeted him well. The earl knew Authun, and asked him for news of Iceland, and Authun told him such news as there was. The earl asked Gunnlaug who he was, and he told him his name and race. The earl said, "Skuli Thorsteinsson, what manner of man is this in Iceland?" "Sire," said he, "receive him well; he is the son of the best man in Iceland, Illugi the Black of Gilsbakki, and my foster-brother". The earl said, "What is wrong with your foot, Icelandic? "There is an
ulcer on it, sire," said he. "And do you not go lame with it?"

Gunnlaug answered, "I shall not go lame while both my legs are the same length." Then said one of the earl's men, who was called Thorir, "This Icelander is very boastful; it were well that we should test him a little". Gunnlaug looked at him and said; "There is a retainer who is remarkably mean; beware how you trust him, he is evil and black". Then would Thorir have gripped his axe, but the earl said; "Behave quietly; men should not give heed to such a thing. But how old are you, Icelander?" Gunnlaug answered, "I am now eighteen years old". "I declare," said the earl, "that you will not see another eighteen". Gunnlaug said, somewhat low; "Cast no imprecations on me, but rather on yourself". The earl said "What are you saying now, Icelander?" Gunnlaug answered, "That it seems to me right that you should not cast imprecations on me, but should make fit prayers for yourself."

"How so," said the earl. "That you may not die such a death as earl Hakon, your father". The earl turned as red as blood, and bade them take away that fool at once. Then Skuli went before the earl and said; "For my sake, lord, pardon the man, and send him away". The earl said, "Let him go away with all speed, if he will have pardon, and never again come into my kingdom". Then Skuli went out with Gunnlaug and over to the quay, where there was an English trader, ready to put to sea. Skuli took a passage for Gunnlaug and for Thorkel his kinsman; but Gunnlaug gave into Authun's keeping his ship, and the money that he did not take with him. Now Gunnlaug and his friends sailed to the North sea, and in the autumn came south to London, and laid up their ship.

At that time England was ruled by king Ethelred, son of
Edgar, and he was a good ruler. That winter he held his court in London. There was then the same language in England as in Norway and Denmark; but the language changed in England when William the Bastard conquered England. Thenceforth the tongue of France prevailed in England, since he belonged there by birth. Gunnlaug went at once to the king, and addressed him well and respectfully. The king asked from what land he came; and Gunnlaug told him. "But for this reason have I sought a meeting with you, sire, that I have made a poem about you, and I want you to listen to the poem". The king said it should be so. Gunnlaug delivered the poem well and bravely; and this is the burden of it. "All people fear the generous prince of England as a god; the race of the war-eager king and of men bows before Ethelred". The king thanked him for the poem, and gave him as poet's reward a scarlet cloak lined with furs of the best, and laced round the foot, and made him his man. Gunnlaug was with the king throughout the winter, and was well-liked.

Early one morning Gunnlaug met three men in the street, and the chief of them was called Thorormr. He was big and strong and remarkably hard to deal with. He said, "Norseman, lend me some money". Gunnlaug answered, "It is not advisable to give one's money to a stranger". He answered, "I shall pay you on a fixed day". "I'll risk that", said Gunnlaug, and then he gave him the money. A little later Gunnlaug met the king, and told him of the loan. The king answered, "This is indeed a little thing that has happened; this is one of the worst of robbers and pirates; have nothing to do with him, and I will give you as much money". Gunnlaug answered, "Then it fares badly with us your men; we pick quarrels with
innocent men and let such people as this withhold our property from us; and that shall never be”. A little later he met Thorormr and claimed his money but he said he would not pay it. Then Gunnlaug made this ditty: "Foolish counsel is yours, god of the song of weapons, to hold the gold from me, you have used craft against me, the reddener of the sword-point; you might know that I am called 'snakestongue' for a reason, I see here an opportunity for it; that name was earned by me when young.

It is a foolish plan, warrior, to withhold my money; you have deceived a champion. You might have known that I am not called 'snakestongue' for nothing, and I see here an opportunity for living up to the name which I earned in my youth."

"Now I will offer you a lawful settlement", said Gunnlaug, "You must either pay me my money or fight with me three days hence". Then the viking laughed and said, "No one has yet spoken of challenging me to a duel, however I have wronged them, and I am quite ready for that", and with that, Gunnlaug and he parted for the time. Gunnlaug told the king what had passed. He answered, "Things have come now to an unpromising pass, since this man blunts all weapons. Now do you follow my advice; here is a sword which I shall give you; with this you will fight, but show him the other". Gunnlaug thanked the king heartily. When they were ready to fight, Thorormr asked him what sword that was, that he had. Gunnlaug showed him and drew it, but he had a loop round the haft of the king's gift-sword, and drew that into his hand. When the berserkr saw it, he said, "I am not afraid of that sword", and hewed at Gunnlaug with his sword and struck off him practically the whole shield.
Then Gunnlaug smote back with the king's gift-sword, but the berserkr stood undefended and thought he had the same sword that he had showed him; but Gunnlaug straightway struck him his death-blow. The king thanked him for the deed, and he had great renown from this in England and other places farther away. In spring, when ships were sailing to different countries, Gunnlaug asked king Ethelred for leave to sail. The king asked what he wanted to do. Gunnlaug answered, I wish to fulfil what I have promised", and spoke this ditty; "I shall certainly come to visit (the dwellings of) three princes and two earls. I have promised this to the guardian of the land; I shall not return before the giver of wealth sends for me; he gives the red serpent's lair for the arms to the valkyrie's messenger. (he gives gold arm-rings to the warrior)."

"So shall it be, poet," said the king, and gave him a gold ring of six ounces. "But you must promise," said the king, "to come back to me next autumn, since on account of your ability I do not wish to lose you."

Then Gunnlaug sailed with the merchants from England north to Dublin. Ireland was ruled at that time by king Sygtryggr Silkybeard, the son of Olaf Kvaran and Queen Kormloth. He had then ruled the kingdom but a short time. Gunnlaug went before the king and greeted him well and respectfully. The king received him honourably. Gunnlaug said, "I have made a poem about you, and I would have a hearing." The king answered, "Until now none has offered to deliver a poem to me, and I shall certainly listen." Then Gunnlaug recited an encomium, and this is the burden of it: "Sygtrygg feeds with carrion the steed of Svara". And this also: "I have discernment in this matter, which kinsman of kings I honour - he
is Kvaran's son. The king will not be sparing of gold rings to me; he is accustomed to generosity, and a poet expects it". "The war-
ting tells me if he has heard a more glorious poem about himself; it is 'drapa' - form". The king thanked him for the poem and called his treasurer to him and said; "How shall the poem be rewarded?" He answered, "How do you wish, sire?" "How is it rewarded," said the king, "if I give him two ships?" The treasurer answered, "That is too much, sire; other kings give as a poet's reward, valuable things, a good sword or fine gold rings." The king gave him his clothes of fresh scarlet, a laced tunic and a cloak with precious fur, and a gold ring worth a mark. Gunnlaug thanked him well and stayed there a short time and went thence to the Orkneys.

Earl Sigurd Hlothvisson then ruled the Orkneys; he was well disposed to Icelanders. Gunnlaug greeted the earl well and said he had a poem to deliver to him. The earl said he would hear his poem, as he came of such a great race in Iceland. Gunnlaug recited the poem, which was short and well delivered. The earl gave him a great silver-mounted axe as the reward of his poem, and asked him to stay with him. Gunnlaug thanked him for the gift and the offer likewise, but said he meant to travel east to Sweden, and then he went on board ship with merchants who were sailing to Norway, and in the autumn they came east to Konungahella. Thorkel his kinsman still accompanied him. From Konungahella they got a guide up to west Gautland, and emerged in the market-town that is called Skarar.

There ruled the earl who was called Sigurd, and he was well up in years. Gunnlaug went to him and said he had made a poem about him. The earl gave him good hearing. Gunnlaug delivered the poem, which was a short one. The earl thanked him and rewarded
him well and asked him to stay with him during the winter, and Gunnlaug accepted that. In the winter earl Sigurd had a great Yule-feast. And on the day before Christmas, there came messengers from Norway from earl Eric, twelve of them together, who brought gifts to earl Sigurd. The earl received them well, and placed them beside Gunnlaug at Christmas. There was great merriment over the ale. The Gauts said that no earl was greater or more famous than Sigurd; but the Norsemen thought earl Eric much superior. They wrangled over that, and both sides took Gunnlaug as arbitrator in the matter. Then Gunnlaug spoke this ditty; "Staff of battle (warrior) you speak of this earl; he has seen the waves; he is a greyhaired man. Erik the warrior himself has seen east in the great roaring sea, many blue waves before his wave-steed (ship)." Both were well content with this decision, but better the Norsemen. The messengers went away after Christmas with gifts of money which earl Sigurd sent to earl Eric, and they told earl Eric of Gunnlaug's decision. It seemed to the earl that Gunnlaug had shown frankness and friendship towards him, and he let it be known that Gunnlaug might live in peace in his kingdom. Gunnlaug heard later what the earl had said. Earl Sigurd gave Gunnlaug a guide east to Tindaland in Sweden, as he asked.

At that time Sweden was ruled by king Olaf the Swede, the son of king Eric the victorious and Sigrithr the ambitious, the daughter of Skoglar-Tosti. He was a powerful and excellent king, and a very ambitious man. Gunnlaug came to Upsala in spring, near the time of assembly of the Swedes; and when he came before the king, he greeted him. The king received him well and asked who he was; he said he was an Icelander. The king said; "Hrafn,
"What kind of man is this in Iceland?" A man, big and valiant, rose up from one of the lower benches, went before the king and said; "Sire, he comes of the best race, and is himself a most valiant man!" "Take him then and seat him beside you," said the king. Gunnlaug said; "I have a poem to deliver to you, sire, and I would have you listen and give it a hearing." "First go and sit," said the king; "There is no time now to listen to poems." They did so. Then Gunnlaug and Hrafn began to talk together; each told the other about his journeys. Hrafn said he had travelled the summer before from Iceland to Norway, and at the beginning of winter east to Sweden. Things soon went well between them. And one day when the assembly was over, Gunnlaug and Hrafn were both before the king. Then said Gunnlaug; "Now I wish, sire, that you should hear my poem." "That may now be," said the king. "Now will I also recite my poem, sire," said Hrafn. "That may well be," said the king. "Then will I recite my poem first, sire," said Gunnlaug, "if you wish it." "It is my right to recite first, sire," said Hrafn, "since I came to you first." Gunnlaug said, "Where do our fathers come, that my father is inferior to your father; nowhere; and so shall it be with us." Hrafn answered, "let us have the courtesy not to bring this to a dispute, but let us leave the king to decide." The king said, "Gunnlaug shall recite first, for he will be ill pleased if he does not have his way." Then Gunnlaug delivered the poem of praise that he had made about king Olaf. And when the poem was finished, the king said; "Hrafn, how is the poem made?" "Well, sire," said he; "it is a high-sounding poem, and ugly and rather stiff in composition, as Gunnlaug himself is in disposition." "Now you shall recite your poem, Hrafn," said the king. He did so; and when it was
finished, the king said, "Gunnlaug, how is this poem made?" Gunnlaug answered, "Well, sire; it is a fine poem, like Hrafn himself in appearance, and insignificant. But why do you make a short poem about the king?" said he; "does he not seem to you worthy of an encomium?" Hrafn answered, "let us speak of this no longer; the matter will be taken up, though it be later." And in these circumstances they separated. A little later Hrafn was made a retainer of king Olaf, and asked leave for his departure. The king granted it. And when Hrafn was ready to depart, he said to Gunnlaug; "Our friendship must now end, since you have tried to slander me here before the chiefs. Now I shall some time dishonour you no less than you would have done to me here." Gunnlaug answered; "Your threats do not distress me; and we shall come nowhere, where I shall be less esteemed than you." King Olaf gave Hrafn fine gifts at parting, and after that he went away.

Hrafn went east in spring, and came to Thrandheim and got ready his ship, and sailed to Iceland in the summer. He brought his ship into Leiruvag north of Heithr, and all his relatives and friends were delighted at his coming. That winter he was at home with his father. In the summer at the assembly Skapti the Law-speaker and Poet-Hrafn, who were kinsmen, met, and Hrafn said; "I wish to have your help in my wooing with Thorstein Egilsson, to ask his daughter Helga in marriage." Skapti answered, "Is she not already the promised wife of Gunnlaug Snaketongue?" Hrafn answered, "is not the time now passed that was spoken of between them? Besides his overbearing is now so much greater that he will not heed this nor regard it." Skapti answered, "let us do as you wish." They went with a numerous following to the booth of Thorstein
Egilsson, and he received them well. Skapti said; "Hrafn my kinsman wishes to ask in marriage Helga your daughter; you know his family, his wealth, his good breeding, and the great might of his relatives and friends." Thorstein answered, "she is already the promised wife of Gunnlaug, and I will keep all the agreements that were made with him." Skapti said, "are not the three years passed, that were settled between you?" "Yes," said Thorstein, "but the summer is not passed, and he may still come out during the summer."

"But if he does not come out during the summer," said Skapti, "what hope may we then have of this matter?" Thorstein answered, "we must come here next summer, and then we shall see what seems most advisable; but it is no use to speak more of it now." With that they parted, and rode home from the assembly. It was no secret, that Hrafn was wooing Helga. Gunnlaug did not come out that summer. And next summer at the assembly Skapti and his friends urged on the wooing eagerly, and said that Thorstein was free from all his stipulations with Gunnlaug. Thorstein answered, "I have few daughters to provide for, and I am anxious that this one should be a cause of strife to no man. Now will I first visit Illugi the black." He did so; and when they met, Thorstein said, "do I seem to you to be free from all agreements with Gunnlaug your son?"

Illugi said, "that is certainly so, if you wish. I can now say little here, since I do not know exactly my son Gunnlaug's circumstances." Then Thorstein went to Skapti, and they agreed that the bridal should be at Borg in the beginning of winter, if Gunnlaug did not return during the summer; but Thorstein was free of his agreement with Hrafn if Gunnlaug arrived, and came to accomplish his marriage. After that they rode away from the assembly; and
Gunnlaug's coming was delayed, and Helga thought very ill of the plan.

Now it is to be told of Gunnlaug that he went from Sweden to England that summer, that Hrafn went to Iceland; and he had good gifts from king Olaf at their parting. King Ethelred welcomed Gunnlaug, and he was with him during the winter in great honour. At that time Knut the powerful, son of Sveinn, ruled over Denmark, and had but newly received his patrimony. He had always vowed to invade England, since king Sveinn, his father, had won great power in England before he died there in the west. At that time there was a great army of Danes there in the west, and he who was chief of them was called Hemingr, the son of earl Strut-Harald, but brother of earl Sigvald, and he held under king Knut that kingdom, that king Svein had won before. In spring Gunnlaug asked the king's leave to depart. He answered, "it is not fitting that you should leave me now, in such hostility as is threatening now here in England, since you are my retainer." Gunnlaug answered, "you shall command, sire! But give me leave to depart next summer, if the Danes do not come," The king answered, "we shall see then". Now passed that summer, and the winter after it, and the Danes did not come. And after midsummer Gunnlaug had leave from the king to depart, and went thence east to Norway, and found earl Eric at Hlatbir in Thrandheim. The earl received him well and asked him to stay with him. Gunnlaug thanked him for the offer, but said he would first go out to Iceland to visit his betrothed. The earl said; "now all the ships that were going to Iceland are away." Then said a retainer, "yesterday Hallfrethr the troublesome Poet lay here out under Agthaness." "It may be so," the
earl said; "he sailed hence five nights ago." Then earl Eric had Gunnlaug conveyed out to Hallfrethr, who received him gladly; and they got a favourable wind from the land at once, and they were very merry. It was summer time. Hallfrethr said to Gunnlaug, "have you heard about Hrafn Onundarson's wooing of Helga the Fair?" Gunnlaug said he had heard of it, but not fully. Hallfrethr told him what he knew of it, and likewise, that many men were saying that Hrafn was not less valiant than Gunnlaug. Gunnlaug spoke this ditty: "I should care little though the east wind this week played incessantly with this shoe of the headland - the weather now is tranquil; I fear more the saying that I am not spoken of as Hrafn's equal, than that the generous man should not live to be grey-haired! The weather now is calm, but I should not care though the east wind this week battered our ship; I am more afraid of being called Hrafn's inferior than of dying young." Hallfrethr said then, "It is to be hoped, comrade, that your affair with Hrafn goes better than mine. I brought my ship into Leiruvag, north of Heithr, a few years ago; and I had to pay half a mark of silver to Hrafn's house-servant, and I withheld it from him. But Hrafn rode up with sixty men and cut the cable, and pulled the ship up on the mud and it was on the point of wrecking. Then I had to give Hrafn "self-doom", and I payed a mark; and such is what I have to tell of him! Then they talked privately of Helga, and Hallfrethr greatly praised her beauty. Gunnlaug then spoke this verse; "It will never happen to the unmocking director of the storm of Odin's fire to win the favour of the linen-clad goddess of the cloak, since we when we were younger played in the alternate headlands of the fire of the arms of that land of the earth-fish's lair." "Hrafn will never
win Helga's favour for when I was younger I lay in the maiden's arms." "That is well spoken," said Hallfrethr. They landed north at Melrakkaslettu in Hraunhofn a fortnight before winter and unloaded there.

There was a man called Thorth; he was the son of a yeoman there in Sletta. He entered into a wrestling match with the merchants, and they fared ill against him. Then it came to a wrestling match between Gunnlaug and Thorth; and the night before, Thorth prayed to Thorr for victory. And next day when they met, they began to wrestle. Then Gunnlaug struck both feet from under Thorth, and threw him heavily; but the foot that Gunnlaug stood on, sprang out of joint, and he fell there with Thorth. Then said Thorth, "it may be that another matter will go no better with you." "What is that?" said Gunnlaug. "The affair with Hrafn Onundarson, if he marries Helga the beautiful in the beginning of winter; and I was near at the assembly in summer, when that was settled." Gunnlaug did not answer. Then his foot was wrapped up and put into place and it swelled a great deal. Hallfrethr and the rest rode away, twelve together, and came south to Gilsbakki in Borgfirth on that same Saturday evening, when they were sitting at the wedding feast at Borg. Illugi was delighted to see his son Gunnlaug and his company. Gunnlaug said he wished to ride over at once to Borg. Illugi said that was not advisable, and so it seemed to all except Gunnlaug. But Gunnlaug was disabled on account of his foot, although he did not let that be seen, and so the journey came to naught. In the morning Hallfrethr rode home to Hrethuvat in Northrardal. There Gallti, his brother, governed their possessions, and he was a valiant man.

Now it is to be said of Hrafn, that he sat at his bridal
feast at Borg; and it was the saying of most men, that the bride was rather sad. What is said is true, that what is learnt young is long remembered. This was the news there at the feast, that Hungerthr, the daughter of Thorroddr and Jofrith, was asked in marriage by a man called Svertingr, who was the son of Hafr-Bjorn, the son of Molda-Gnup, and they were to set up house at Skaney, in the winter after Christmas. There lived Thorkell, a kinsman of Hungerthr, the son of Torfa, son of Valbrand. The mother of Torfa was Thorodda, the sister of Tungu-Odd. Hrafn went home to Mosfell with Helga his wife, and when they had been there a short time, it happened one morning before they got up, that Helga wakened, but Hrafn slept and was uneasy in his sleep. When he wakened, Helga asked what he had dreamt. Hrafn spoke this verse; "Island of the serpent's lair! I seemed wounded in thine arms, so that thy bed, bride! was reddened with my blood; the goddess of the ale-vessel could no more bind up Hrafn's wound; that pleases the leek-tree." "Woman, I dreamt that I lay wounded in your arms, that your bed, my bride, was reddened with my blood, that you could no more bind up my wound; and that pleased you."

Helga said, "I shall never weep for that; you have wickedly deceived me, and Gunnlaug must have come." Then Helga wept very much; and a little later Gunnlaug's coming was heard of. Then Helga grew so harsh with Hrafn that he could not keep her at home there, and they went back home to Borg, and Hrafn had little joy of her. Now men were preparing for the wedding in the winter. Thorkel of Skaney invited Illugi the Black and his sons. While squire Illugi was preparing, Gunnlaug sat in the parlour and made no preparations. Illugi went to him and said, "why are you not
getting ready, kinsman?" Gunnlaug answered, "I don't intend to
go." Illugi said, "you must certainly go, kinsman; and do not
take to yearning after a woman. Act as if you knew nothing; you
will never lack a wife." Gunnlaug did as his father said, and
they came to the wedding. Illugi and his sons were seated on the
high seat, but Thorstein Egilsson and Hrafn his kinsman and the
bridegroom's companions were on the other high seat, opposite Il-
lugi. The women sat on the dais. Helga the Fair sat next the
bride, and often looked at Gunnlaug; and now the saying came
ture, that the eyes cannot conceal it, when a woman loves a man.
Gunnlaug was well-dressed, and had on the fine clothes that king
Sygtryggr gave him; and he was thought greatly superior to other
men, for many reasons, for his strength, his fine appearance, and
his stature. There was little mirth at the wedding. And on the
day when the men were preparing to leave, the women left their
ranks and made ready to go home. Gunnlaug went then to speak to
Helga, and they talked long, and then Gunnlaug spoke this verse;
"No whole day under the mountain's room has been happy for Snakes-
tongue since Helga the Fair had the name of Hrafn's wife; the
fair god of the sword-storm, the maiden's father, took little heed
of my tongue; the young goddess was given away for money."

"No day has been happy for me since Helga the Fair became
Hrafn's wife; her father, the fair Thorstein, cared little for
my bitter tongue; the young maid was given away for money."
And again he said; "Fair wine-goddess, I have to thank your fath-
er for the worst, and also your mother - the land of sea-fire de-
prives the poet of joy - because they created in their marriage-
bed so fair a goddess of the embroidered cloth. Fiends take the
skill of the man and woman!"

"Fair maiden, for this worst thing I have to thank your father and mother - the maiden has bereft me of joy - that they begot so fair a daughter. Fiends take their skill!"

Then Gunnlaug gave Helga the cloak, Ethelred's gift, and that was a most costly thing. Helga thanked him well for the gift. Then Gunnlaug went out; and there had come there a mare and many saddled horses all very fine, and tied up at home in the courtyard.

Gunnlaug leapt on the back of a horse and rode wildly round the homestead and up to the place where Hrafn was standing, and Hrafn had to draw back. Gunnlaug said, "there is no need to draw back Hrafn, for I am not threatening you at present; but you know what you have deserved." Hrafn answered and spoke this verse; "God of the wound-flame, you who make famous the goddess of battle, it does not befit us to be at enmity over a kirtle-goddess; battle-tree, there are many women as good across the sea; that is well known to the launcher of the wave-steed."

"Hero, Gunnlaug, it does not befit us to fight over a woman; warrior, there are many women as good across the sea; that is well known to me." Gunnlaug answered, "it may be that there are many, but it does not seem so to me." Then Illugi and Thorstein ran up and would not let them fight. Then Gunnlaug spoke this verse; "The fair-hued goddess of the arm-ring was given for gold to Hrafn - men say he is my equal and no less - while the most excellent Æthelred delayed, in the clash of swords, my journey from the east; therefore the ring giver's desire for speech is less."

"Helga was given to Hrafn for gold - men say he is my equal and not less - while the excellent Æthelred delayed in battle my
journey from the east; therefore am I silent." After that both parties rode home, and all was quiet and uneventful during the winter. Hrafn had no love from Helga after Gunnlaug and she had met.

In the summer men rode in numbers to the assembly - Illugi the Black and with him his sons Gunnlaug and Hermund: Thorstein Egilsson and Kolbein his son: Onundr of Mosfell and all his sons: and Sverlingr son of Hafri-Egill. Skapti still held the office of law-speaker. And one day at the assembly, when many men had gone to the law-hill, and they had finished dealing with law-suits, then Gunnlaug asked for a hearing and said, "is Hrafn Onundarson here?" He said he was. Then said Gunnlaug Snaketongue; "You know that you have taken my promised wife and shown hostility towards me. Now for that I challenge you, here in the assembly, to a duel three nights hence on the island of the Axe-river." Hrafn answered, "That is well challenged, as was to be expected of you; and I am quite ready for it, as soon as you wish." The friends of both thought ill of this, but it was the law at that time, that anyone who thought he had been injured by another, could challenge him to a duel. When the three nights had passed, they prepared for the duel, and Illugi the Black accompanied his son to the island with a great company of men; but Hrafn was accompanied by his father and Skapti the law-speaker and other of his kinsmen. And before Gunnlaug went out on to the island, he spoke this verse; "Now am I ready to go out with drawn sword to the island of the Althing-plain - God grant the poet complete success! I shall cleave in two the helm of the seat of tresses (head) of Helga's lover, I shall strike the weakling's head loose from his body with the gleaming sword." Hrafn answered thus; "The poet does not know which poet shall attain to rejoicing in victory; here is a
wound-sickle drawn, the blade is ready for the limb; yet the thorn-clasp alone, a young maid and a widow, may hear at the Aln-thing of the warrior's courage, though we wound each other." Hermundr held the shield before Gunnlaug his brother, but Svertingr Hafr-Bjorn's son before Hrafn. He who was wounded was to ransom himself from the duel by three marks of silver. Hrafn had to strike first, since he was challenged; he struck the upper part of Gunnlaug's shield, and the sword forthwith snapped in two under the guard, for it was struck with great strength. The sword sprang up from the shield and came on Gunnlaug's cheek and rather wounded him, but slightly. Then their fathers and many other men sprang between them. Gunnlaug said, "Now I claim that Hrafn is defeated, since he is weaponless." "But I claim that you are defeated," said Hrafn, "since you have been wounded". Gunnlaug was then very furious and angry, and said it had not been proved. Illugi his father said they should prove it no more at that time. Gunnlaug answered, "I wish that Hrafn and I might meet another time when you, father, might be too far away to separate us." With that they parted for the time, and men went home to their booths. The next day in the public law-court it was made law, that all duels should thenceforth be abolished, and that was done by the advice of all the wisest men who were present; and all the wisest men in the land were there. This duel, fought by Hrafn and Gunnlaug, was the last duel fought here in Iceland. That was the third most crowded assembly, the second after the burning of Njal, the third after the Heath-battle. And one morning when the brothers Hermund and Gunnlaug went to wash in the Axe-river, there on the other side of the river went many women, and Helga the Fair was in that company. Then said Hermund, "Do you see Helga your love on the other side of the river?"
Gunnlaug answered, "certainly I see her", and then he spoke this verse; "The woman was born to make strife among the sons of men; the battle-tree caused this; I eagerly desired the felled tree of gold, now it is little use to look at the swan-fair Valkyrie of the light of the ring-land; my black eyes smart."

"Helga was born to make strife between us; Hrafn caused this; once I eagerly desired the woman but now it is of little use for me to look at the fair maiden; my black eyes smart."

Then they went across the river and Gunnlaug and Helga talked for a while. And when they went back across the river, Helga stood and gazed long after Gunnlaug. Then Gunnlaug looked back across the river and spoke this verse; "The flashing eyelash-moon of the linen decked goddess of the leek-sea shone on me from the bright heaven of the eyebrow; but the ray of the eyelid-moon of the gold-necklace-goddess works harm henceforth to me and to the ring-Frigg."

"The flashing eye of the linen-clad-lady shone on me from her bright forehead; but the glance of Helga's eye works harm henceforth to herself and to me." And after this had passed men rode home from the assembly, and Gunnlaug was at home at Gilsbakki. One morning when he awoke, everyone had risen, only he lay still. He slept in a locked bed-closet off the central sleeping-room. There entered the hall twelve fully-armed men, and Hrafn Onundarson was there. Gunnlaug sprang up at once and seized his weapon. Then said Hrafn, "You shall be in no danger, but my errand here is this that you shall now hear. You challenged me to a duel in summer at the Althing, and it seemed to you not to have been proved. Now I will offer you that we should both leave Iceland and go abroad in the summer, and fight our duel in Norway, where none of our kinsmen
will stand in our way." Gunnlaug answered, "Bravely spoken! I will gladly accept that offer, and you may have here, Hrafn, the settlement which you wish." Hrafn answered, "that is well offered, but first we must ride away for the present," and with that they parted. The relatives of both thought very ill of this, but they could get nothing done for the fierceness of them; and in short what had begun had to be fulfilled.

Now it is to be said of Hrafn, that he prepared his ship in Leiruvag. Two men are named who went with Hrafn, nephews of Onundar his father; one was called Grimr, the other Olaf, and both were worthy men. To all Hrafn's kinsmen it seemed a great loss when he went away, but he said he had challenged Gunnlaug for this reason that he had had no pleasure with Helga, and he said one of them must fall before the other. Then Hrafn stood out to sea, when he got a favourable wind, and brought his ship into Thrandheim, and he was there during the winter, and heard nothing of Gunnlaug that winter. He waited there for Gunnlaug during the summer, and the next winter he was in Thrandheim in the place called Lifangr. Gunnlaug Snake-tongue made ready for sailing with Hallfrethr Vandraethaskald north of Sletta; they were very late in their preparations, and they put to sea as soon as the wind was favourable, and came to the Orkneys a little before winter. Earl Sigurd Hlothvisson then ruled the islands, and Gunnlaug went to him and stayed there over the winter, and the earl honoured him. In spring the earl prepared for a foray. Gunnlaug made ready to go with him, and during the summer they harried far and wide round the Hebrides and the Scottish firths, and had many battles. Gunnlaug proved himself the most valiant and doughty gallant, and the hardiest man, wherever they went. Earl
Sigurd turned back early in the summer, but Gunnlaug went on board ship with merchants who were sailing to Norway, and Earl Sigurd and he parted with great friendship. Gunnlaug went north to Hlathir in Thrandheim to meet Earl Eric and was there in the beginning of winter. The earl welcomed him and asked him to stay there, and he accepted that. The earl had heard before of his dealings with Hrafn, how things stood, and he told Gunnlaug that he forbade them to fight there in his kingdom. Gunnlaug said he should rule in that; and Gunnlaug was there during the winter, and was always silent. One day in spring Gunnlaug went out and Thorkell his kinsman with him. They went away from the town and in the fields before them they saw a ring of men, and in the ring were two men with weapons, who were fencing; one was called Hrafn, the other Gunnlaug. Those who stood round said, that the Icelanders struck small blows and were slow to remember their word. Gunnlaug found that there was great mocking in this, and great holding up to ridicule, and he went away in silence. A little after this he said to the earl that he could no longer bear to endure the mockery and scoffing of his retainers about his affair with Hrafn, and he asked the earl to give him a guide to Lifangr. The earl had been told already that Hrafn was away from Lifangr and had gone to Sweden, therefore he gave Gunnlaug leave to go, and also gave him two guides for his journey.

Now Gunnlaug went with six men from Hlathir to Lifangr; and Hrafn with four men had left there on that morning, in the evening of which Gunnlaug came there. Then Gunnlaug went to Veradal, and always came at evening to the place where Hrafn had been the night before. Gunnlaug put an end to this when he came to the last town in the dale, which was called Sula. Hrafn had left it in the
morning, and Gunnlaug did not delay his journey there, but went on through the night. In the morning at sunrise they saw each other. Hrafn had come to a place where there were two rivers, and between the rivers were level fields; it was called Gleipnis-fields. There ran into the second river a little ness called Dinganess. Hrafn and his friends took up their position on this ness, and there were five of them altogether; there were with Hrafn his kinsmen Grimr and Olaf. And when they met, Gunnlaug said, "it is well now that we have met." Hrafn said that he would not speak ill of it; "and now there is a choice," said he, "whether you wish that we should all fight, or we two alone; and there is an equal number on each side." Gunnlaug said he would be well pleased whichever it was. Then Hrafn's kinsmen Grimr and Olaf said they would not stand by while they fought, and so said also Thorkel the Black, Gunnlaug's kinsman. Then said Gunnlaug to the Earl's guides, "you will sit here and help neither, and bear witness of our meeting"; and they did so. Then they engaged, and all fought valiantly. Grimr and Olaf both went against Gunnlaug alone, and their hostilities ended thus, that he slew both but he was not wounded. Thorthr Kolbeinsson affirms this in the poem which he made about Gunnlaug Snaketongue; "Gunnlaug, before he might reach Hrafn, slew Olaf and Grim, joyful in Gondul's wind; resolute, covered with blood, he was the slayer of these brave men. The god of the wave-steed caused the deaths of men."

"Gunnlaug, before he might reach Hrafn, slew Olaf and Grim, rejoicing in battle; resolute, covered with blood, he was the slayer of these brave men; the man slew his enemies." Meanwhile Hrafn and Thorkell the Black, Gunnlaug's kinsman, fought, and Thorkell
fell before Hrafn and lost his life. And at last all their companions had fallen. Then fought those two with great strokes and undaunted onslaught which each made on the other, and attacked one another eagerly. Gunnlaug had the sword, Ethelred's gift, which was the best of weapons. Then at last Gunnlaug hewed a great stroke at Hrafn with the sword, and cut his leg off. But Hrafn did not fall in spite of it, and he drew back to a tree stump and propped himself against the stump. Then said Gunnlaug, "now you are disabled, and I will fight no longer with a mutilated man." Hrafn answered, "it is true that things have gone much against me, but it might yet help me much if I could get something to drink." Gunnlaug said, "do not betray me then, if I bring you water in my helmet." Hrafn answered, "I will not betray you." Then Gunnlaug went to a brook and fetched water in his helmet and carried it to Hrafn. But he stretched out his left hand, and struck at Gunnlaug's head with the sword in his right hand, and that was a very great wound. Then said Gunnlaug, "evilly have you betrayed me now, and you have behaved dishonourably, when I trusted you." Hrafn answered, "that is true, but this was my reason, that I grudged you the embrace of Helga the Fair." Then they fought again fiercely, but it ended thus at last, that Gunnlaug got the better of Hrafn, and there Hrafn lost his life. Then the earl's guides came forward and bound up Gunnlaug's head wound. He sat meanwhile and spoke this verse; "Hrafn, the excellent tree of the meeting of spears, ever went boldly against us, directing the storm of swords; ring-tree, this morning there were many death-dealing sword-showers against Gunnlaug, on hard Dinganess."

"Hrafn, the excellent warrior, ever went boldly against us
in battle; warrior, on hard Dinganess this morning there were many mortal blows of Hrafn's against Gunnlaug." Then they attended to the dead men, and carried Gunnlaug to his horse after that, and came with him right down to Lifangr. He lay there three nights and received all the holy offices from the priest, and afterwards died and was buried in the church. All felt great grief about Gunnlaug and Hrafn, in the circumstances of their death.

In the summer before these tidings were heard of out here in Iceland, Illugi the Black dreamt, and he was at home in Gilsbakki in his dream. It seemed to him that Gunnlaug came to him, and he was very bloodstained, and he spoke this verse to him in his sleep. Illugi remembered the verse when he woke, and afterwards repeated it before others.

"I knew that Hrafn struck me with the fin-hilted ringing fish of the mail-coat - but the sharp blade came on Hrafn's leg - for the carrion eagle came to wade in the swamp of the warm wound; Odin's war-weapon clove Gunnlaug's head."

"I knew that Hrafn struck me with his sword - but the sharp blade came on Hrafn's leg - for the carrion-eagle waded in the blood of the wound; the sword clove Gunnlaug's head."

This event took place south at Mosfell the same night that Gmundr dreamt that Hrafn came to him, and he was all bloodstained, and he spoke this verse; "The sword was reddened, but the sword-god wounded me; shield-monsters were tried against shields across the sea; I believe the blood-stained ravens stood in blood over my head; the wound-greedy wound-vulture came yet to wade in the wound-stream."

"The sword was reddened, but the warrior wounded me; swords were tried against shields across the sea; I believe the carrion-
birds stood in blood over my head; the greedy vulture came yet to wade in blood."

And next summer after the assembly Illugi the Black said to Onundr at the law-hill, "how will you compensate me for my son, since Hrafn your son broke faith with him?" Onundr answered, "I think I am by no means obliged to pay recompense for him, with such loss as I have had from their meeting. And I will ask no compensation from you for my son." Illugi answered, "then your brethren and kinsmen shall find something hard to deal with."

After the assembly in the summer, Illugi was always very sad. It was said in the autumn that Illugi rode away from his home at Gilsbakki with thirty men and came to Mosfell early in the morning. Onundr and his sons reached the church, but Illugi took two kinsmen of his, one called Bjorn, the other Thorgrim. He caused Bjorn to be killed, and Thorgrim's feet to be hewn off. Illugi rode home after that, and Onundr had no redress for it. Hermundr Illugason had little happiness after Gunnlaug his brother, and thought him none the more avenged, although this was done. There was a man called Hrafn, who was a nephew of Onundr of Mosfell; he was a great sea-faring man, and had a ship which lay in Hrutafirth. And in spring Hermundr Illugason rode away from home alone, north to Holtavorthu Heath, and so to Hrutafirth and out to Eyri to the ship's merchants. The merchants were then all ready to put to sea. Hrafn the skipper was on land, and many men with him. Hermundr rode at him and thrust a spear through him and rode away at once; but all Hrafn's comrades were startled by it. No compensation was given for this manslaughter, and with this were settled the disputes between Illugi and Black and Onundr of Mosfell.
When some time had passed, Thorstein Egilsson married his daughter Helga to that man who was called Thorkell and was Hallkel's son. He lived out at Hraundal, and Helga went home with him; and she gave him little love, for she never forgot Gunnlaug, although he was dead. But Thorkell was a valiant man and wealthy and a good poet. They two had not a few children. One of their sons was called Thorarinn and one Thorstein, and they had still more children. This was Helga's chief pleasure, that she would spread out the cloak, Gunnlaug's gift, and sit looking at it for long. And on one occasion a great sickness came into the dwelling of Thorkell and Helga, and many pined for long. Helga also took the disease, but she did not lie abed. And one Saturday evening Helga sat in the hall, and leaned her head on Thorkel her husband's knee, and caused the cloak that was Gunnlaug's gift to be sent for. And when the cloak came to her, she sat up and spread it out before her and looked at it for a time, and after that she sank back in her husband's arms and so was dead. Then Thorkell made this verse; "I laid my precious pole of the arm-serpent dead in my arms; God ended the life of the linen-goddess; yet it is much bitterer to the desirer of gold to survive her."

"I laid my dear wife dead in my arms; God took the woman's life; it is much bitterer to me to survive her."

Helga was carried to church; but Thorkel lived there afterwards; and all thought Helga's death a great sorrow, as was to be expected. And there now the story ends.
Glossary.

á, (ár), f., a river. A.S. ea.

AðALRÁÐSNAUTR, m., Æthelred's gift (sword).

á, prep. with dat. and acc., on, in, towards, to, at. A.S. on.

ÁDR, adv. & conj., sooner, formerly, before. A.S. áer.

AF, prep. with dat., of, from, among. A.S. of.

AFARMENNÍ, n., a prominent man. cf. A.S.fermægga (poetical).

AFBRÆGD, n., distinction (in appearance).

AFBRIGDI, n., an offence. cf. A.S. brigd, change.


AFL, n., strength. whence OE- aflol.

AFLÍ, m., power.

AFREKSMÁÐR, m., a champion, hero.

ÁGÁTR, adj., excellent.

ÁK, = A EK, see EIGA.

ÁKAFI, m., eagerness. Í ÁKAFÁ, eagerly, impetuously. ÁKAFÁ, gen. used adverbially, very. cf. A.S. cæf.


†ALA (ELLR, ÓL, ALLNN) to give birth to; to feed. A.S. alan.

ALBLÓDUGR, adj. all bloodstained. A.S. blöðig.

ALBÚINN, adj. all ready. A.S. bluan.

ALDR, m. age; VERA VID A, to be advanced in years. cf. A.S. eald-

ALDRI, ALDRIGI, adv. never. cf. A.S. ealdre, ever; ne ealdre, never.

ALHEIDINN, adj. all-heathen. A.S. haedén.

ALHÚGI, m. firm resolve. ‘FETTA ER A MINN.’ I am in full earnest.
cf. A.S. hyge, mind, purpose.
ALLFÁR, adj. very few. A.S. fēaw.
ALLGÓÐR, adj. very good. A.S. eallgōd.
ALLÍTILL, adj. very little. A.S. lýtel.
ALLMIKILL, adj. very great. A.S. mycel.
ALLMJÖK, adv. very much.
ALLR (QLL, ALLT, ALLIR) adj. & subst. all, n; ALLT, gen. ALLS, used as adv. entirely, completely, A.S. eall.
ALLÚVAE NN, adj. quite unexpected. A.S. unwēne.
ALLVAENLIGR, adj. very fine. A.S. wēnic.
ALLÓEFR, very angry, furious.
†ÁLN (gln) f. fore-arm. ÁLNAR GIMS, 'fire of the arms', gold.
ÁLPT, f., swan. O.E. ielfetu, ylfetu.
ÁLPINGI, n., the Icelandic Parliament or general assembly. cp. A.S. þing = gemōt.
ÁLPYA, f. people, the whole people.
†ÁLVANGR, a public field. A.S. wang.
ÁLVÁPNADR, adj. fully armed. A.S. wāepned.
ANDASK (ANDAÐISK ANDADR) refl., to die.
ANDLIT, n., face. A.S. andwlita.
†ANDNESS, n., a promontory, sea-coast. A. ÁLNAR GIMS, 'gold promontory', arm.
†ÄNDR, m, ski, snow-shoe.
ANNARR (QNNUR, AÐRIR) pron., the other, an other, the second, next. ANNAT, n., used as subst., anything. A...A. the one...the other. A.S. ōfer. A. MESTR HOFDINGI, next
greatest chief.

ANNARHVÁRR, pron., one of two.

APTR, adv., back. A.S. æfter.

ARFR, m., inheritance; heir. A.S. ierfe, yrfe.

†ARI, m., eagle.

†ARMĐAGR, m., 'the light of the arm', gold.

†ARMR, m., arm. A.S. earm.

ÁSAKA (-A), to censure. A.S. sacan.

ÁST, f., love, affection. A.S. ðest, ðest.

ÁSTARAUGA, n., pl. loving eyes.

AT, prep. with dat. & acc., towards, at, by, to, for, as, in etc. Also used with most verbs as mark of infinitive. similarly with place-names, e.g. A. GRENJUM.

AT, conj. that, so that. A.S. æt.

ATBURÐR (gen.- AR, pl. -IR), m, chance, accident; SÁ A.VARD, it so happened; ATBURÐIR, circumstances, events.

ATFANGADAGR, n., the day before; A. JÓLA, Christmas Eve.

ATFERLÍ, n., procedure, esp. legal.

ATGANGA, f., help. (peaceful).

ATGANGR, m., fighting.

ATGÐRVIS MÅDR, m., man of great physical accomplishments.

ÁTJÁN, num., eighteen. A.S. eahtyne.

ÁTÑNÁDBR, m., faith, religion.

ATSETA, f., a royal residence.

ATT, see ETJA.

ÁTTA ÁTTU ÁTTI, see EIGA.

AUDGR, adj. rich; A AT FE, wealthy. A.S. ðadig, prosperous.
AUBMAÐR, m., a wealthy man. A.S. ēad þmann.

AUBR, m., riches, wealth. A.S. ēad.

†AUÐVEITIR, m., distributor of gold.

AUGA, (AUGU), n., the eye. A.S. ēage.

AURAR, see EYRIR.

AUSTAN, adv. from the east. A.S. ēastan.

†AUSTANVINDR, m., an east wind. A.S. ēastanwind.

AUSTMÄÐR, m., 'a man from the east', applied by Icelanders to Scandinavians, especially Norwegians.

AUSTR, adv. eastward. A.S. ēast.

ÁVALT, adv, always.
BÁDIR, num. neut. BAEBÍ, both. Baed-first, both...end. A.S. began
BAK, n., back. A.S. baec.
BANÁHOGG, n., death-blow.
BANAMÆR, m., a slayer. A.S. bana+menn
†BANI, m., death; A.S. bana, slayer.
BANN, n., ban; LEGGJA B. FYRIR, to forbid. A.S. bann.
†BÁRA (bærur) f., wave, whence, M.E. bare.
BARN, n., pl. BÓRN. child. A.S. bœrn.
BASTARBR, n, bastard.
†BAUGR, m., ring; LAND BAUGA, 'land of rings', the hand or arm. A.S. beag.
BEÐR, m., bed. A.S. bœd.
BEÐA (DD), to ask; refl. BEÐASK, to request on one's own behalf; pres. part. BEÐANDUM; BLIKS B., one desirous of gold, i.e. a man. A.S. beðan, to compl.
BEKKR, m., a bench. A.S. benc.
†BEN, (-JA, -JAR), f., a wound. A.S. benn.
†BENLOGI, m., sword. (Lit. 'wound-flame'). ULLR BENLOGA, 'sword-god', warrior.
†BENSIGDR, m., sword. (Lit. wound-sickle). A.S. sigðe.
BERA (BAR BÁRUM BORINN), to bear, carry. BERA AF, to get the better of.
BERA ÚT, to expose. A.S. beran, baer, bäron, boren.
BERJA (BARÐI) to strike. BARIT GULL, beaten gold. Refl. BERJASK (BØRSUSK) to fight.
BERSERKR, m., originally a warrior or champion of the heathen age; later as here, a robber or bully.
BETR BÉZT, see VEL.

BETRI BÉZTR, see GÖR. A.S. betera, betst.

BÍDA (BÍ Britannium BEIT), to wait, wait for, to survive. A.S. bidan, bād, bidon, biden.

BÍDJA (BÀD Bádium BÉDINN), to beg; to pray; to ask; to ask in marriage. A.S. biddan, baed, bādon, beden.

†BIL, f., a goddess.

BILT, adj., n. only in phrase VÉDA B., to be startled.

BINDA (BATT BUNDUM BUNN BUNDINN), to fasten, tie, bind up. A.S. bindan, band, bundon, bunden.

BJÓ, see BÚA.

BJÓBA (BAUB BUBUM BOBINN), to offer, invite. A.S. bōdan, bād, budon, boden.

†BLÁAR, adj. older form of blár. blue ('waves' understood).

BLÍBLIGA, adv., gently. A.S. blīblīce.

BLÍDR, adj. (neut. BLITT), gentle, mild. A.S. blīđe.

†BLIK, n., lit. 'gleam of gold'; hence 'gold'.

BLÓD, n., blood. A.S. blōd.

†BLÓDGAGL, n., a bird of prey. (gagl lit. 'wild goose').

BLÓBOG, see BLÓBUGR.

BLÓDBREFILL, m., point of a sword.

BLÓBUGR, adjl. bloody. AS. blōdig.

BLÓEBÁ (DD), to bleed. OE. blēdan.

BÓD, n., an offer; an invitation; a feast or wedding. A.S. bod.

†BOLR, m., the body. (Lit. tree-trunk). whence. Eng. bole.

BÓNDBASON, m., son of a 'bóni'.

BÖT, n., an offer; an invitation; a feast or wedding. A.S. bod.
BÔNDI, m., a landowner, a franklin or squire; a husband.

whence OE bonda.

BÔNORD, n., wooing, courtship; VAKJA B., to start negotiations for a marriage. cf. A.S. bēn?

† BORÆI, n., embroidered cloth. BIL BORDA, goddess of the embroidery; maiden.

BORG, f., a hill. A.S. burg.

BÔT, f., (pl. bôetr), compensation. A.S. bōt.


BRÅÐLIGA, adv., soon, quickly.


† BRAGR, m., poetry; poem.

† BRAMÅNI, m., 'moon of the eyelashes', eye. whence ME. brá.

BRÅTT, adv. soon.

BREGÅ (BRÅ BRUGDUUM BRUGDINN), to cause to move; to draw; to break up; to end. A.S. bregdan, brāedan.

BREIDOX, f., broad-bladed axe. O E. brād-æx.

BRENNA, f., burning. cp. A.S. bærnan, to burn, bærnett, arson.

BRESTA (BRÅST BRUSTUM BROSTINN), to break, to snap. A.S.berstan.

† BRIGÅ, f., enmity.

† BRIM, ntr., surf; the sea. LAUKA B. 'sea of the leek', ale, whence O E. brim.

BRÖBIR (BRÖBUR), m., brother. A.S. brōpor.

BRÖDURSONR, m., nephew.

(Í, Á) BROTT, BROTTU, away.

BROTTBUNINGR, m., preparations for departure.
BROTTFERD, f., departure.
BRÚDGUMI, m., bridegroom. A.S. brýdguma.
BRÚDR, f., bride. A.S. brýd.
BRULLAUP, n., wedding. (A.S. brydlop?)
†BRÚN, f., eyebrow. A.S. brū. BRÚNA HIMÍNÍN, 'heaven of the eyebrow', forehead.
BRYGGJA, f., pier, quay. A.S. bryeg.
BÚ, n., farm, household, home. A.S. būf.
BÚA (BJÓ BJUGGUM BÚINN), to live; to make ready; to dress; refl. to prepare for. SVA BÚIT, (matters) arranged thus. (A.S. būan.)
BUANDMADR, (-MENN), m., = BÓNÍ.
BÚB, f., booth, especially the temporary dwellings used during the sitting of the Icelandic Parliament. (From O.N.)
BÚBARTOPT, f., the walls of an empty booth.
BÚBARVEGGR, m., the wall of a booth.
BÚNINGR, m., dress; equipment.
BYRR, m., a fair wind. A.S. byre, 'opportunity'; and byre, 'favourable wind'.
BÖEN (BÖENIR), request, prayers. A.S. bén.
BÖER (BÖEJAR), m., farm, farmstead. BÖETA, to compensate. A.S. betan

cp. Eng. suffix - by in place-names.)
DAGR, m., day. A.S. dæg.
DALR, m., dale, valley. A.S. dæl.
DANSKR, adj. Danish.
DAPR, adj. sad.
DAPRLIGR, adj. dismal.
DAUDDAGI, m., death. A.S. dæþ + dæg
DAUDR, adj. dead. A.S. dæad.
DEILA(LD), to share. D. KAPPI VID, to contend with. A.S. dælan.
DEYFA(FD), to blunt. A.S. ðæðefan, ðæðyan.
DÓTTIR, (DOE TR) f., daughter. A.S. dohtor.
DRAGA(DRÓ DHÓGUM DREGINN), to draw. A.S. dragan.
DRÁPA, f., eulogistic poem with refrains.
†DRÁPULAG, f., 'drápa' - form.
DRAUMR, m., dream. cf. A.S. drēam?
DREKKA (DRAKK DRUKKUM DRUKKINN), to drink. A.S. drincan.
DRENGR, m., a valiant man. Whence OE. dreng.
DREPA (DRAP DRIFUM DREPINN), to kill. A.S. drepan.
DREYMA (MÆA), to dream. ÞAT D. MÆI Mik, I dreamt.
DRÍFA (DREIF DRIFINN), to cover, clothe; to sprinkle. A.S. drīfan.
DRÓTTNING, f., queen. cp. A.S. dryhten.
DUGA, to help, do good to. A.S. (dugan, dēag).
DVELJA (DVALDA) to delay; to stay. A.S. dwellan.
DYLLA, nickname of uncertain meaning.
†DYNR, m., battle. A.S. dyne. (?)
†DÝRLIGRA, adj., more (?) glorious. cp. A.S. dýre, dēore.
†DQGG (-var), f. dew. Possible error for LQGGVAR.
†DQGLING R, m., king, prince.
EDA, cons. or. A.S. oppe.

EF, conj. if. A.S. gif.

EFNA (ND), fulfill. A.S. Æfnan.

EFNI, n., cause, situation, circumstances, whence M.E. efne-

EPNILIGR, adj. promising.

EPSTR, adj., sup. highest, last. A.S. yfemest.

†EGG, f., blade, A.S. ecg.

EIGA (A ÁTTA ÁTT), have; marry; ₇VÁ SEM MÉR ÆOTTI VÉRA, as I thought it ought to be; E. VID, have to do with, EIGASK VID to fight. A.S. ágan, to own.

EIGI, neg. not.

EIGN, f., possessions.

EINART, adv. ntr. incessantly.

†EINKAR, adv. particularly.

EINN, (EIN, EMT), num., pron., one; ALLT EINS, all the same.

A.S. ðan.

EINNHVEVRK, pron. some, one; each one.

EINTALT, pp. n. talked. ₇A VÅRÐ ÆIM E. they talked privately.

EINORD, f., frankness.

†EIR, f., a goddess. E. ARMAGDS, 'Goddess of the arm-gold', woman.

EIRA, to please; HONUM EIRIR ILLA, he will be ill-pleased.

EK, (MÉR, MIK), pron. I. (plur. VÉR, we, dual, VIT. we two).

A.S. ic.

EKKI, n, of 'engi', nothing; not.

EKKJA, f., widow.
ELDASKÁLI, m., 'fire-hall'. A.S. æled.

†ELDR, m, fire. E. FLÓDS, 'fire of the sea', gold. A.S. æled.

ELLA, adv., otherwise; EDA...E., or else. cf. A.S. ellior, else.

ELLR, see ALA.

ELZTR, sup. of 'gamall', eldest. A.S. ieldest.

EM, see VERA.

EN, conj. but; and; with comp. than.

ENDA, adv. besides, A.S. ende.

ENDA, to end, ENDASK, to end well.

ENDR, adv. again, once more.

ENGI, (ONGRA, ENGAR), pron., no, none.

†ENGILL, probably error for PÆNGIL.

ENGLANDSFAR, n., a ship bound for England.

ENN, adv. yet, still.

EPTIR, prep. after, along. INN E. PRÁNDHEIMI, along P. fjord. A.S. æft (aft?).

EPTIRBÁTR, m., lit. a towed boat; one who follows another, i.e. inferior.

ER., ERU, see VERA.

ER, pron. & conj. who, which, that, when.

ERFÍER, adj. tiring, tired. cf. A.S. earfæd.

†ETJA (ATT) with dat. to stir up, touse. E. PRETTUM, to use deceit against.

†EY, f., island. A.S. Æg. E. LOGGVAR ARMS, 'island of gold', woman.

†EYDANDI, pres. p. EYÐA, to lay waste. E. ELDA FLÓDS, waster of gold.
EYGR, adj., conj. eyed; E. MANNA BEZT, having very fine eyes. *whence*
EYRIR, m., pl. aurar, the eighth part of a mark. A.S. óra.

**EYRR (-AR,-I) f. Íslænd**.
FÁ (FEKK FENGUM FENGINN), to grasp, get hold of; to obtain, receive; to give; to marry; with following part. to be able to. A.S. fōn (fæ̣ng, fæ̣ngen), to seize.

FAÐIR (FQØR FEDR), m., father. A.S. fæ̣der.

FAÐMLAG, n., embrace. cf. A.S. fæ̣dm.

FAGNA, to rejoice in; to welcome; to receive. A.S. fæ̣gnian.

FAGNADR, m., joy.

FAGR (FQGR FAGRT), comp. FEGRI, sup. FEGRST, adj. fair, fine, beautiful. A.S. fæ̣ger.

FALÁTR, adj. silent, reserved.

FALL, n., fall; death.

FALLA (FELL FELLUM FALLINN), to fall. A.S. feallan.

FANG, n., embrace, bosom; wrestling; kirtle. FANGS FULLU, woman. A.S. fæ̣ng.

FAR, n., a ship; a passage. A.S. fæ̣r.

FÁR (FÁ MÁTT), adj. few. A.S. fêaw.

FARA (FOR FARINN), to travel, to go; to behave. F. ALLVEL, to go well; to suit. A.S. faran.

FARAREFNI, n., equipment for travel.

FARMAÐR, m., a sea-faring merchant.

FASTNA, to betroth.

FÁTALARD, adj. sparing of words. cf. A.S. fêaw +

FÉ (FJÁR), n., property, money. A.S. feoh, fēo.

FEBGAR, m., pl. father and son.

FEGINN, adj. glad, delighted. URDØ HONUM FEGNIR, were glad at his coming. A.S. fæ̣gen.
FAGDF, f. gift of money. cf. AS. feoh + gif. (feohgift, Brownf.).
FEHRDIR, m., treasurer. cf. AS. feoh + hierde.
FEK, see FA.
FELAGI, m., comrade, friend, 'fellow'; whence late O.E. feolagi
FEKITILL, adj. poor. cf. AS. feoh + lytel.
FELLA, to fell. A.S. fellan.
†FEN, n., bog, swamp. F. HLYRA BENJA, 'swamp of the warm wound';
blood. A.S. fen.
FER, f., journey. A.S. fierd.
FESTA, to betroth. cf. O. E. mæstan.
FESTA RGARMR, m., cable-hound (nickname); see notes, Audun f.)
FESTA RGARN, f., betrothed woman.
FESTARKONA, f., betrothed woman.
FESTARKONAR, f. = FESTARKONA.
FIMLEIKAMADR, m., an agile man.
FIM, card, num. five. A.S. fif.
FIMT, ord. num. fifth; MED FIMTA MANN, oneself the fifth.
FINNA (FANN FUNDUM FUNDINN), to find; to visit; to find
fault with. Refl. FINNAK, to meet. A.S. findan.
†FIRAR, n., pl. men. A.S. firas.
FJALL, n., mountain. †SALR FJALLA, 'house of the mountain',
heaven, sky. Whence Eng. fell.
FJANDSKAPR, m., hostility. A.S. feond + acie.
FJAREIGN, f., wealth.
FJARKOMINN, pp. by no means bound to (something).
FJARLAN, n., loan of money. cf. AS. feoh + lan
FJARRI, adv. far off. A.S. feorran.
FJÓRIR (FJÓRAR FJÓGUR), num. four. A.S. feower.

FJÓLMENNI, n., a great company. A.S. feolnu.

FJÓLMENNR, adj. in great number.

FJÓRDR, m., firth.

†FJÓLUMR, m., joy. NEMA F., to deprive of joy. cp. A.S. fléam?

FLEIRI FLESTR, comp. & sup. of MARGR, more, most.

FLJÚGA (FLAUG [FLÓ]FLUGUM FLUGINN), to fly. A.S. fleogan.

†FLOÐ, n., sea or river. A.S. flód.

†FLOÐHYRR, m., 'sea-fire', gold. A.S. flódg

FLOKKR, m., a short poem. A.S. floccs.

†FLÝTIR, m., one who sets in motion, distributer.

FLÝTJA (FLUTTA), to convey; to recite; to urge.

FÓL, n., fool.


FOLK, n., people; battle. FOLKA SAGA, goddess of battle.

A.S. folc.

FORBOENIR, pl. f. evil wishes.

FÖRN, adj. old. A.S. firln.

FÖRRAD, n., power, management, originally of a priesthood.

FÖSTBRÖDIR, m., fosterbrother. A.S. fóstbródrpor.

FÖTHQGGVA, to cut off the feet. A.S. föt + hæawan.

FÖTR, pl. FÖE TR, m., foot. A.S. fót.

FRA, prep. from. A.S. fram.

FRÆFALL, n., death.

FRAM, adv. forwards; FRAMARR, farther, better. A.S. fróm.
FRAMGJARN, adj. striving forward, eager. A.S. fram + getn.
FRAMI, pp. of FREMJ
†FRAMLIGR, adj. excellent.
FRAMMI, í FRAMMI, adv. away; HAFÁ Í F, to use.
FRÁSÓGN, f., account; VERA TIL FRÁSAGNAR, to give an account of.
FREGNA (FRÁ FRÁGUM FREGINN), to hear of; to ask. A.S. frignan.
FREISTA, to try, to test. cp. A.S. frásian.
FREMJ, to promote; to hold, perform. A.S. fremman.
FREST, n., delay, respite. A.S. first.
FRETRA, to put off. refl. to be put off.
FRETTA, to hear; to ask. cf. As. freyt.
FREYBA(DD), to froth. A.S. afreðban.
FRIMVAXTA, adj. in the prime of life. A.S. frum + weaxen.
FREÆGD, f., fame. A.S. gefræge.
†(FRAE GTIR, m., one who makes famous.
†(FRAEBGR, adj. famous. A.S. gefræge.
FRÆNDI, m., kinsman. A.S. freónd.
FRÆNDESEMI, f., kinship.
FRÆBDI, f., learning.
FRÆBMIÀDR, m., scholar.
FRÆKNLIGA, adv. valiantly. A.S. fréçne, fiercely.
FUWL, m., bird. A.S. fugol.

FULLTING, n., help. cf. As. fullum.

FULLU, f., a goddess.

FUNDR, m., meeting.

FURDU, adv. very.

FYLGJA, f., an attendant spirit (fetch) (Verb) to accompany, help. A.S. folgian.

FYRIR, prep. before; for; because (of). A.S. for.

FYRIRGEFA, to forgive. A.S. forgiefan.

FYRR FYRST, adv. before, first.

FYRRI FYRSTR, adj. former, first. A.S. fyrst.

FÆBB. f., coldness.

FØEÐA(dd), to give birth to; to bring up. FOEDDISK, was brought up. A.S. fœdan.

FOÆRA(dd), to bring, convey; F. ÚT., to enlarge. A.S. fœran.

FØÆRI, n., opportunity.

FOÐURLEIFÐ, f., patrimony.

FORUNAUTR, m., fellow-traveller.
GÁ, to heed.
†GAGNSÆBLI, f., victory.
†GALDR, m., song; G. MALMA G., 'song of weapons', battle.
   A.S. gealdor.
GAMALL, adj. old. A.S. gamol.
GAMAN, n., pleasure. A.S. gamen.
GANGA, f., procession, order. A.S. gang.
GANGA (GEKK GENGUM GENGINN), to go. G. EPTIR, to prove true.
   G. UPP Á, to pick a quarrel with. A.S. gân.
†GANGR, m., name of a giant.
   GZGAUMR, heed. A.S. gesme, gymen.
GEFA (GAF GÁFUM GEFINN), to give. A.S. giefan geaf geafon giefen.
†GEBFN, f., a goddess.
GEGNT, prep. opposite. A.S. gegn.
GEGNUM, adv. through. A.S. gegnum.
†GEISLI, m., beam, ray.
GETA (GAT GÁTUM GETINN), to mention, tell of, to learn.
   A.S. begietan.
GEYMA, to heed. A.S. gîeman.
GILDR, adj., worthy. cp. A.S. gield, worth.
†GIM, n., fire.
GIPTA, f., happiness, good luck. A.S. gifede.
GIPTA (GIPTA), to marry.
GISTA, to pass the night. cp. A.S. giest, 'guest'.
GJAFORD, n., match.
Gjalda (Galt Guldum Goldinn), to repay. A.S. gieldan.

†Gjalfr, n., din of the sea; the sea.

Gjarña, adv., willingly. A.S. georne.

Gjof (Gjamar, Gjafr), f., a gift. A.S. giefu.

†Gjofli, f., generosity.


Glei, f., merriment, joy.

Glíma, f., wrestling.

†Glód, f., gleaming fire. A.S. glíd.

†Glæestr, adj., radiant, adorned.

†Gnýr, m., clash, din. G. Stála, 'clash of swords', battle.

Godi, m., originally a priest, later a chief.

Godord, n., dignity and power of a priest or chief.

Gódr (Gódr Gott), adj., good, fine. A.S. gőd.

†Gollmenn, n., gold necklace. A.S. gold + mene.

†Gómr, m., palate. A.S. góma.

†Gramr, m., a king. cf. A.S. gram.

Grár (Grá Grátt), adj., gray. A.S. grǣæg.

Grátā (Grét Grétum Grātinn), to weep. A.S. grǣstan.

Greipa, to arrange; G. Pét Af Hondum, to pay money. A.S. geraēdan.

Greidi, m., settlement.

†Greppr, m., poet.

Grid, n., pardon. whence late O E. grip.

Grípa (Gripe Griputum Grippinn), to grip, seize. A.S. gripan.

Grip (–AR, –IR), m., costly thing, treasure.
GULL, n., gold. A.S. gold.

GULLHRINGR, m., gold ring. A.S. gold and hring.

† GUNNAR (GUMNA), m., pl. men. A.S. guma.

† GUNNAR, m., Odin. GUNNARS GUNNSPJÖT, Odin's weapon, sword.

GUNNLAGSNAUTR, m., G's gift.

† GUNNR, f., war, battle. (Older guðr = A.S. guþ).

† GUNNRBRÁDR, adj., valiant, ardent.

† GUNNSPJÖT, n., war-spear, - weapon (probably error for -SPROTI, staff).

† GAÞR, adv., yesterday. A.S. geostran.

GQFUGR, adj. noble.

† GQNDUL, f., name of a valkyrie. GQNDLAR-FEMR, 'valkyrie's (thawing) wind', battle.

GORA (-DA), to make, to do. GÖRASK, to become. A.S. gierwan.

GÖRLA, adv., exactly.

GÖRESEMI, f., costly thing. A.S. gersum(a).

† GÖRVA, to direct, arrange.
HÁD, n., scoffing, mocking.

HÁDVARR, adj., serious, unmocking.

HAF, n., the sea. A.S. hæf.

HAPA (-FDA), to bring, to have. A.S. habban.

HAFNA (-AÐA), with dat. to forsake.

HAGDREYRINS. This word is unknown, but seems to be an epithet for either woman or wound.

HAGVIRKI, f., skill.

HALDA (HELT HELDUM HALDINN), to hold, support; H. FYRIR, to withhold. A.S. healdan.

HALDKVAEMR, adj. useful, convenient.

HÁLFIR, adj. half. A.S. healf.

HALTR, adj. lame. A.S. healt.

HANDAN, adv. from beyond; FYRIR H., on the other side.

HANN (HONAT) pron. he, she, it.

HAPP, n., good luck. whence M E. hap.

HÁR, n., hair. A.S. hær.

HARBLYNDR, adj. hard-tempered.

HARDR (HÓRÐ), adj., hard, severe; hardy. A.S. heard.

HÁRR, adj., grey-haired.

HÁTTA, to arrange; SVÁ ER HÁTTAT, it has happened so, the matter stands thus.

HÁTTAR, m., kind; MEIRI HÁTTAR, of more importance.

HÁUKFRÁNN, adj. flashing. cp. A.S. heafoc (hafoc).

HAUSS, m., skull.

HAUST, n., autumn. A.S. hærfest.
HAVADAMER, m., a self-assertive man.


HENNA, to avenge. whence M.E. hevenen.

HÉGÓMI, m., folly, nonsense.

HEĐER, error for HQLER.

HEILL, adj. well. A.S. hæl.

HEIM, adv. homewards.

HEIMA, adv. at home. (cp. A.S. hám, home)

HEIMAMADER, m., a servant.

HEIMAN, adv. from home.

HEIMBOÐ, n., invitation; feast.

HEIMFERÐ, f., homeward journey.

HEIMLEÐIS, adv. homewards.

HEIMTA, to claim. A.S. hæmettan?

HEITA (HÉT HÉTUM HEITINN), to call; to be called; to promise; to pray to. A.S. hætan.

HEITASK, to threaten.

HEITKONA, f., promised wife.

HEITR, n., HEITT, adj. hot. A.S. hât.

HELDR, adv. comp. more, rather; AT H., any the more; H. VIÐ.

ALDR, well on in years.

HELZT, adv. sup. best, greatest.

HENDA, to catch; H. GAMAN AT, to take delight in. O E.hente(?)

HÉR adv. here. A.S. hér.

HERDIMIKILL, adj. broad-shouldered.

HERJÀ (AD), to go harrying. A.S. herigan.
HLÍFARLAUSS, unprotected.

†HLÍN, f., a goddess, (Frigg) H. HRINGA, 'goddess of rings', woman.

HLJÓÐ, n., silence, a hearing. A.S. hlēðor.

†HLJÓTA (HLAUT, HLUTUM, HLOTINN) infin., to get to, come to, be able. A.S. hlētan.

HLÓÐ see HLAÐA.

HLUNNUR, m., roller for launching or drawing up ships.

HLUTR, m., thing, matter. A.S. hlot, 'lot'.

†HLUTVANDR, adj., careful; may be used as subst. meaning 'guardian', on page 34.

HLÍÐA (DD), to listen.

HLÝDISAMT, adj. ntr. suitable. EIGI MUN H. VERÐA, it will not do

†HLÝRA adj. warm.

HLÝTR see HLJÓTA.

HLÆJA (HLÓ HLÓGUM HLEGINN), to laugh. A.S. hliehhan.


HNÉ, see HNÍGA.

HNEIGJA, to bend, to lean. A.S. hlaneγan, 'to lay low'.

HNEKKJA, to draw back.

HNÍGA (HNÉ HNÍGUM HNÍGINN), to sink, to fall. A.S. hneγan.

HNÍPINN, adj. downcast. cp. A.S. hnieγan, 'to bow'.

†HODD, n., hoard, treasure. A.S. hord.

†HODDSTRÍΛANDÍ, 'waster of gold', generous man. cf. A.S. hord.†stríðan?.

HOFSMADR, m., a temperate moderate man. cf. M E. hōf 'moderation'.
HÖGVAÆRR, adj. gentle.
HÖLMGANGA, f., a duel fought on a 'holm' or island.
HÖLMR, m., island, sometimes used as meaning 'duel'. A.S. holm.

HÖRFÁ, to look like; to threaten; to look at.
HÖT, n., pl. threats.
HRAÚSTR, adj. doughty.
HÖRÍ, f., a while; a storm.† H.LJÓRVA, 'storm of swords', battle
†HÖRÌMUNDAÆR, m., 'storm-director'. HÖRÎAR H. FÜNDAR, 'director of the storm of Odin's fire', warrior.

HÖRNGR, m., ring. A.S. hring.
†HÖRÍPÓLLE, m., 'ring-tree', man.
†HÖRÍST f., a valkyrie. H. BRIMS LAUKA, 'goddess of the leek-sea', woman.

HÖRÍJÓTA (HRAUT HÆTUM HÆTÍNN), to fall, fly, be flung.
HÖRIPÁ, to slander, defame. A.S. hroðpan.
HROSS, m., horse. A.S. hros.
HÖYGGJA, to distress. A.S. hrogwan.
†HÖYNFÍSKR, m., ringing fish.
†HÖRÆ, n., carrion.
HÖRÆBASK, to be afraid of. pp. HÖRÆDÐR, whence M E. radd, afraid.
†HÖRÆSÆKÆRR, adj., carrion (of birds) May be error for H- skari
m., raven.
†HÖGMOBR, adj., brave. A.S. hyge
† HUGREKKI, f., courage.
HÚS, n., house. A.S. hūs.
HÚSFREYJA, f., wife. A.S. hūs + frēa.
HÚSKARL, m., man-servant. whence O E. hūscarl.
HÚSMÓENIR, m., ridge of a house.
HVAR, adv. where, whither, wherever. A.S. hwæter.
HVARGI (ntr. HVARTKI), adv. neither; HVARTKI .. NE, neither..nor.
† HVARM, m., eyelid. HVARMA TUNGL, 'eyelid-moon (or sun)', eye.
HVARR, pron. which of two; each of two. A.S. hwæter.
HVARRTVEGGI, pron. each of two, either, both.
† HVASS, adj. sharp. A.S. hwæss.
HVAT (HVÍ), pron. what? how? H. MANNA, what sort of man?
† HVATR, adj. resolute.
HVATETNA, pron. anything whatever; 'í hvatetna', in every respect.
HVERFA, to turn; H. APTR, to return. A.S. hweorfan.
HVERGI, adv. nowhere.
HVERNIG, adv. how.
HVERR (HVERJU), pron. who; each; with what; how.
HVERSU, adv. how.
HVERVETNA, adv. everywhere.
HVÍ, adv. why.
HVÍLA, to sleep. cf. A.S. hwěl.
HVÍTI, f., fair complexion. A.S. hwīt?
HVÍTR, adj. white, fair. A.S. hwīt.
HYGGJA (HUGÐA), to think. A.S. hyegan.

HYLJA, to cover. A.S. helan.

† NYRR., m., fire.

† HÆRA, f., grey hair.

HÆTTA, to risk, venture.

HÆTTR, adj., exposed to danger.

† HÆGR, adj. calm, fair.

HÆGRI, adj. right.

HÆRINGI, m., chief. A.S. hæafodling.

HÆRINGJABRAGð, n., bearing of a chief.

† HÆRN, f., cloak, mantle.

HÆUD, n., head. A.S. hæafod.


HÆGG, n., stroke.

HÆGGVA (HJÓ HJÖGGUM HÆGVINN), to strike, smite. A.S. hæawan.

† HÆLR m., yeoman. A.S. hæleþ; may be error for HÆDR, a god as the sense requires the name of a god.

HÆND (HANDAR HENDI), f., hand. FYRIR SÍNA H. on his own behalf. A.S. hand.

† HÆR HÆRV, m., linen. (A.S. heordan?)
í, prep. in, within, into. A.S. in.
ILLA (VERR VERST), adv. badly, ill.
ILLR (VERRI VERSTR), adj. evil, bad. A.S. yfer.
INN, adv. in, into; INNAR, farther in. A.S. in.
INNAN, adv. within; from within. A.S. innan.
ÍSLENDINGR, m., Icelander.
ÍSLENZKR, adj. Icelandic.
TÍRASK, to repent.
ÌRÓTT, f., accomplishment, art. ò. A.S. proht.

Jafnaldrí, m., one of the same age. A.S. efeneald.

Jafnan, adv. always, constantly. HANN RED J. MESTU, he had always had the chief voice.

Jafnaggr, adj. equally fair. A.S. efen + fræger.


Jafnmargr, adj. as many.

Jafmmenni, n., equal, match.

Jafnmikil, adj. as much. A.S. efenmicel.

Jafnoki, m., an equal.

Jafnragri, n., equal match.

†Jafnrqskr, adj. equally brave.

Jarka, to bury. (eardian?)

Jarl, m., earl. late O.E. eorl.

Jarnkló, f., iron claw. A.S. Ġsērn (Irēn) + clāwu, clā.


Jolaboð, n., Christmas feast.

†Jôrð (Jarðar), f., earth. A.S. eorþe. Also name of a goddess.
KALLA, to call. to claim. A.S. ceallian.
KAPP, n., contest. cf. A.S. camp.
KAPPI, m., champion. A.S. campa.
KAPPMAELI, n., dispute.
†KARL, m., man. A.S. ceorl.
KARLDYRR, f., pl. the men's door. A.S. ceorl-durw.
KARLMAEIR, m., man; man of valour. whence carlmen- ASC E. 1134.
KÁTR, adj. merry, cheerful.
KAUPA (KEYPTA), to buy; to make an agreement. A.S. cēapian.
KAUPMAEIR, m., merchant. A.S. cēapmann.
KAUPSTAEIR, m., market-town. A.S. cēap-stead.
KAUPSTEFNA, f., market. cf. A.S. cēap-stèfn (?)
KENNA (ND), to know; to teach. A.S. cennan.
†KIND, f., race.
KINN, f., cheek. A.S. cēin(n).
KIPPA (PT), to pull, draw quickly.
KIRKJA, f., church. A.S. cirice.
KLAKA (AD), to call, of birds. cf. A.S. clacu.
KLJÚFA (KLAUF), to cleave. A.S. clēofan.
KLÀDI, n., clothes, bedclothes. A.S. clà (?)
KNÉ, m., knee. A.S. cnēo.
KNÉGA (KNÁTTA) to be able. KNÆTTIT BINDA, could not bind (negative 't'). cf. A.S. cnāwan.
KNQRR, m., merchant ship. whence O.E. cnæarr.
KOMA (KOM KÖMUN KOMINN), to come, to bring; K. FRAM, to arrive
K. FYRIR, to help; refl. KOMASK, to escape, KOMINN Æ SIK MANNA VEL, well made. A.S. cuman.
KONA, f., woman, wife. A.S. cwene.

†KONR, m., prince. A.S. cyne.

†KONUNGMAÐR, man who is king.

KONUNGR, m., king. A.S. cyning.

KONUNGSNAUTR, m., king's gift.

KOSTR, m., choice; match. A.S. cyst.

KREMJA refl. KREMJASK, to pine from sickness. cf. A.S. crammian.


KÚGAN, f., tyranny, use of force. cf. English 'to cow'.

KUNNA (KANN KUNNA KUNNAT), to be able; to understand. A.S. cunnan.

KUNNIGR, adj. known.

KURTEISX, f. courtesy.

KVÁNBOEN, f., wooing. A.S. cwen.

KVÁNGASK, to marry; KVÁNGABR, married.

KVÁRAN, nickname, probably Gaelic, meaning cowhide shoes, 'rivlins'.

KVEDA (KVAÞ KVÀÐUM KVEÐINN), to say; to recite; KVEDASK, to say of oneself. A.S. cwepan.

KVEDJA (KVADDI), to greet, to welcome.

KVÉLD, n., evening. cf. A.S. cweldtId.

KVÆBDI, n., poem.

KVÆBDISLAUN, n., reward for a poem.

KYRR, adj. quiet.

KYRTILL, m., kirtle. A.S. cyrtel.
†LÁG (lóg), f., a felled tree. L. AUÐS, 'tree of gold'; woman.
LÁGR (LÁGT), adj. low. (From AN).
LÁN, n., loan. A.S. læn.
LANDNÁM, n., settlement (of Iceland). A.S. land+nám.
LANDSETI, m., tenant. A.S. land-sæta, a colonist.
LANGR (LENGRI, LENGSTR), adj. long. A.S. lang.
LASTA, to speak ill of.
LÁTA (LÉT LÉTUM LÁTINN), to leave; to behave; to let, make, cause; L.ILLA Í SVEFNI, to be disturbed in sleep. refl.
 LÁTASK, to die. A.S. læstan.
LAUGARAPTANN, m.– LAUGÁRKVELD, ntr. Saturday evening.
 LAUK, see LUKA.
†LAUKR, m., leek. A.S. lēac.
LAUNA, to reward. A.S. lēanan.
LAUSS, adj. loose; free from. A.S. læas.
†LAUTSIKR, m., 'earth-fish', serpent.
 LAGDR
LEGGJA (LAGÐA LEGINN), to lay, place, put; to thrust; L.FÆÐ 
Á, to take dislike to; L. FÁTT TIL, to say little, L. FÖKKA Á, to take a liking to. A.S. leogan.
†LEGGR, m., leg.
 LEÐA (DD), to lead. A.S. læðan.
LEÐTOGI, m., guide. cf. A.S. læd-tēow.
LEÍKA (LÉK LÁKUM LEIKINN), to play. LEIKASK Á, to go against. A.S. læcan.
 LEIKR, m., game, sport. A.S. læc.
LEIRA, f., muddy shore.
LEISTABRÖEKR, f., pl. long hose. A.S. læst, læst. + lærr. 
LENA, f., cushion placed under a pack-saddle.
LENGI, adv. long. A.S. lengu.
+LETT, adj. calm. A.S. caort.
+LEYDARAR, probably error for LOFN(ar) a goddess, as the sense requires this.
LEYNA, to hide; PARA LEYNDR, to remain secret. A.S. liegnan.
LEYND, f., secrecy.
LEYSA, to discharge, redeem. A.S. lēesan.
LIE, n., people; company. A.S. līf, a fleet.
LÍBA (LELLIGUM LÍGINN), to go, to pass. A.S. līban.
LÍR, m., joint of the body. A.S. līf.
LIGGJA (LÁ LÁGUM LÉGINN), to lie. ÆAT ER VIÐ LÁ, what was at stake. A.S. liegan.
LÍKA, to please. +GETR L. = LÍKAR, pleasures. A.S. līcian.
LÍKLIGR, (sup-ast), adj. probable, suitable. A.S. gēliclic.
LÍKR, adj. like; AT LÍKU, all the same. A.S. gēlic.
+LÍN, n., linen. A.S. lín.
+LIND, f., lime-tree. LAUKA L. 'leek (orale) tree'; woman.
+LINNR, m., serpent.
LÍTA (LEIT LITUM LITINN), to look; 'lítask', to appear. A.S. wīltan.
LITR, m., colour. A.S. white.
LJÓSJARPR, adj. light chestnut. A.S. lēoht †earp (earp).
   of. O.E. Earp — in personal names.
LJÓSS, adj. shining. cf. A.S. lēoht.
LJÓSTA (LAUST LUSTUM LOSTINN), to strike.
LJÓTR, (sup-astr), adj. ugly. of. A.S. eorp (earp).
†LJÚFR, adj. loved; used as noun. of. A.S. lēfu.
LOFA, to praise. A.S. lofian.
†LOKKR, m., hair. As. cœc.
†LOKR, m., an effeminate man.
LOKREKKJA, f., locked bed-closet.
LOPT, n., air. A.S. lyft.
LÚKA (LAUK LUKUM LOKINN), to end, to close. A.S. lūcan.
LYKKJA, f., loop, coil.
LYKT, f., end; ATLYKTUM, at last, finally.
†LYNG, n., heath or lair. M.E. ling.
†LÝSIGUNNR, f., 'Valkyrie of light'. L. LANDS BAUGA, 'V. of
   light of land of rings', woman.
LAÆGI, n., anchorage.
LOÆKR, m., brook.
LOG, n., pl. law, BJÓDA L., to offer a legal settlement. whence
   A.S. lagu.
LOGBERGI, n., the law-rock, where the laws were recited.
†LOG(G), f., groove at the bottom of an ale cask. ORMS L.,
   'serpent's lair', gold.

LQGSKIL, n., pl. legal pleadings and proceedings. (Whence 'skell).

LQGSPEKI, f., jurisprudence.


LQGSQGUMADR, or LQGMADR, m., lawspeaker. A.S. lahmann.
MAÐR, (mann°s, menn), m., man. A.S. mann.
MÆGR, m., brother — father — or son-in-law. A.S. mæg.
MÆL, n., speech, talk; agreement, stipulation; matter, affair;
TAKA ANNAT MÆL, change the subject. A.S. mæl, mælæl.
†MÆGÆÐR, m., desire for speech.
†MÆLMR, m., metal, (weapon). A.S. mealm.
†MÆLMFLAUG, f., shower, flight of weapons = blows, strokes.
MÆNÆÐR, m., month. A.S. mïnaþ.
MÆNNÆÐR, adj. well brought up.
MÆNNHRINGR, m., ring of men. A.S. mann + hring
MÆNNJAFNAÆÐR, m., comparison of men.
MÆNNVAL, n., selection of men. MÆRT ER HER GOTT, m., here
are many good men to choose from. cf. Scoto "wale'.
MÆGR (MÆGR MÆRT, pl. MÆGRIR) adj. many. A.S. manig.
MÆRK, n., importance, significance. A.S. mearþ.
MÆÐ, prep. with, by, among, along with, along. A.S. mid.
MÆDAL (MÆLLI, MÆLILM, MÆLLUM), prep. among, between; M. LÆNDI,
LÆNDI À M°, from country to country. Æ. A.S. middel.
MÆDALKÆFLI, m., the haft of a sword. cf. A.S. middel + cæfl (?)
†MÆDALKÆÐ, n., foolish advice, plan. A.S. middel + roed.
MÆDEN, adv. while, meanwhile.
MÆGA (MÆ MÆTTA MÆTT), to be able to do; to be able; to be
allowed. A.S. mæg.
MÆGIN, adv. from, 'weg', side; 'qdrum megin', on the other
side. 'qdrum megin', on the other side.
†MÆ ÍNN, adj. evil. A.S. máñ, mæene.
MEIRI, see 'mikill'. A.S. māra.
MEIRR, see 'mjök'. A.S. mā.
MENNING, f., breeding.
†MENRHRIR, m., necklace-giver.
MERR (MERAR), f., mare. A.S. mere.
MEST, see 'mjök'.
MESTR, see 'mikill'. A.S. mæst.
META (MAT MATUM METINN), to value, esteem. A.S. metan.
METAĐARMAĐR, m., an ambitious man.
MEY, see mār.
MEYBARN, n., girl.
MEĐMJOR, adj., slender-waisted.
MEĐR, adj., middle. A.S. midde.
MIKILL (comp. MEIRI sup. MESTR), adj. great, tall, prominent; much; by far. A.S. micel. MIKIT, n., adv., much.
MIKILRAĐDI, n., a great feat.
MILLI, see MEĐAL.
MINN (MIN MITT), pron. my, mine. A.S. min.
MINNI MINNSTR, comp. & superl. of 'litill'; less, least. cf. A.S. min.
MISSERI, n., season, half year; 'þau misseri', year. A.S. missere.
MITTSUMAR, n., midsummer. A.S. midde-sumor.
MJÖK (MEIR, MEST), adv. greatly; very. M. BUNIR, almost ready.
M. SVA SKJOLDINN ALLAN, as good as, practically, the whole shield.
† MÔH, m., a god. A.S. möd?

MÔH, f., mother. A.S. mödor.

† MÔRÎN, m., 'battle-tree', warrior.

MÔRÎN, m., morning. A.S. morgen.

MÔT, n., meeting; 'i (á) moti', against. A.S. (ge)môt.

† MÔTRÎN, m., 'meeting-tree', warrior. M. SPJÔTA, 'tree of the meeting of spears', warrior.

MÔTRUR may be an error, probably for MÔRÎN.

MÔNA (MAN MUNDA MUNAÎR), to remember. A.S. munan, man.

† MÔNDÅS-STÉRKR, adj., suitably strong; but used ironically.

MÔNU (MAN MUN MUNDA), shall, will, would; must, is sure to.

MªEÎ, f., relationship by marriage. A.S. mªeî, relatives, race.

† MªKÎ, m., a kind of sword. A.S. méece.

MªEÎA, to speak. A.S. mᵉîelian, mælan.

MªER (MEYJAR MEY), f., girl. A.S. mªegr.

MªER, to praise. A.S. mᵉîran, mærän.

† MªERÎ, adj. excellent, worthy, highly to be praised.

MªERÎN, m., ridge of a house.

MªERT, to meet. A.S. mᵉîtan. MªERTASK, refl. meet one another.

MªIRK (MERKR), f., mark, by weight or value. (eight ounces).

whence O.E. marc.
NÁ, (-ðA), to reach, to obtain. cf. A.S. neawung (?)

†NAÐRSTUNGA, f?, snakeestongue. A.S. nœædre.

NAPN, ntr., name; A.S. nama.

NÁFRAÈNDI, m., near kinsman. A.S. nœah-freond.

NÁKKVARR (NÖKKUR, NAKKVAT), pron., any, certain, anybody, anything. NAKKVAT, adv., somewhat, something.

NÉ, adv. nor. A.S. -ne?

NEÐAN, adv. from below; FYRIR N., below, beneath. A.S. neðan.

NEFJÓTR, adj., having an ugly nose. cf. A.S. nebbe.

NEFNA (-NDA), to name; to summon. A.S. nemnan.

NEMA (NAM NÁMUN NUMINN), to take, to settle; N.VIÐ, to halt, to take up a position. A.S. niman.

NEMA, conj., except, unless. A.S. nefne, nemne.

NENNA (NT), to be willing, to bring oneself to. A.S. neðan.

NÉS, n., ness, headland. A.S. næss.

NIÐR, adv. down. A.S. niþer.

NIÐRI, adv. down, below, under. A.S. niþere.

NÍÐSKÁR, adj. libellous, of a poet. A.S. níð.

NÍÓTA (NAUT NUTUM NOTINN), with gen., to enjoy; to have the help of. A.S. nœotan.

†NÍQRUN, f., either a goddess, or another name for earth; only found in kennings for woman.

NORÐAN, adv., from the north; FYRIR N., north of. A.S. norðan.

NORÐMAÐR, m., Norwegian. A.S. nordmann.

NORÐR, adv., north. northwards. A.S. norþ.

NORROÆNN, adj. Norse, Norwegian. whence O E norrene.

NÓTT (NÆTR), f., night. A.S. neaht, nœht.
NÚ, adv. now. A.S. nū.

†NUNNA, unknown word; may mean 'wade', which the sense requires, or may be error for 'runna'.

NYLUNDA, f., novelty, news.

NÝR (NÝJU), adj. new. A.S. niwe.

NYT (NYTJAR), f., pleasure. A.S. nyt(t).

NYTA (TT), to use. HVART FÁ MÁTTI SVÁ N., whether that would do (in that way). NYTASK, to be of use. A.S. nyttian(?)

NÝTEKIT HÁFA, to have newly taken possession.

NÝTR, adj. useful. superl. NYZTR. A.S. nytt.

NÁER, adv., near, of place; near; towards, of time. A.S. nēah.

NÁEST, adv., sup. nearest, next; FVI or PESSU N., thereafter.

A.S. nīehst.

NÖKKURR, adv. see NAKKVARR.

†ODDFEIMA, f., 'sword-woman', valkyrie, battle. A.S. (ordfjuma?)

†ODDGÉFNN, f., 'sword-Gefn', valkyrie, battle. A.S.ord.

†ODDRJÓBR, m., sword-reddener, warrior.

†ÖBGJARN, adj. exceedingly eager.

OF, adv. too, too much. (A.S. of. =um, during.)

OF, prep. (dat - acc.) over; of; during.

OFAN, adv., from above, downwards. A.S. ufan.

OFANVERDR, adj. upper. A.S. ufanweard.
OFRÁST, f., passionate love. *A.S. ofer-
OFSI, m., overbearing.
ÓGN, f., threats. cf. A.S. òga, terror.
OK, conj. and, also. A.S. eac.
ÖKKARR, pron. dual, our. A.S. uncer.
OLL, see VALDA.
OPA, to retreat, draw back.
OPT, adv. often. A.S. oft.
ÓR, prep, of, from, out of. A.S. or - (prefix only).
ORD, n., word. A.S. word.
ORLOF, n., leave, permission.
†ORMABÆR, m., 'serpent's lair', gold.
†ORMR, m., serpent. ARMS O., 'arm serpent', gold ring. A.S. wyrm
ORROSTA, f., battle. A.S. earnest. A.S. orreste (Danish
form 1096).
ORSKURBR, m., decision.
ORSKURBARMADR, m., arbitrator.
ORT, see YRKJA.
†ÓPURFT, f., uselessness, harm.

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PÅ(I) m., peacock. A.S. páwa.
PÅLL, m., spade. A.S. pal.
PÅLLR, m., dais.
PRESTR, m., priest. A.S. prêost.
PRETTR, m., deceit, trick. A.S. prætt.
RÁD, n., counsel, advice; what is advisable; plan; help, marriage. A.S. rāēd.

RÁDA (RÉD RÉDUM RÁDINN), to advise; to fix, decide; to rule, govern; to explain; refl. to be resolved. A.S. rāēdan.

RÁDLIGR, adj. advisable. A.S. rāēdlīc.

†RÁNGÁLKN, m., 'shield-monster', sword. A.S. rānd.

†RÁNN, n., house. RÁNNGŌMA, 'house of the palate', mouth.

RÁNSMAŘR, n., robber. A.S. rān robbery.

RÁUŘR, adj. red. A.S. rēad.

RÁUN, f., trial, proof, experience; 'komask at raun', to find out.

RÉIDR, adj. angry. A.S. wēā forfeiture.

RÉKA, f., spade. (A.S. rāce, a rake?)

RÉKA (RAK RÁKUM REKINN), to pull. A.S. wēāsan.

RÉKJA (RAKÉA), to spread out, to unfold. A.S. reccan.

REMBAK, to behave proudly or boastfully.

RENNÁ (ND), to make to run; 'renna auggum', to look.

RÉTTING, f., redress. A.S. rihtung.

REYNÁ, to try, to prove; refl. to be proved, to turn out.

RÍDA (REIŘ RÍDUM RÍDINN), to ride. A.S. rīdan.

RÍKI, n., power; rule; kingdom. A.S. rīce.

RÍKR, adj. powerful; wealthy. A.S. rīce.

RÍSA (REIS RISUM RISINN), to rise. A.S. rīsān.

RIST, f., instep. A.S. wrist.

RJÓDA (RAUŘ RÚDUM ROĐINN), to redden. A.S. rēōdan.

RÓG, n., quarrel; VERDA AT R., to be the cause of strife. A.S. wroht.
ROSKNASK, to grow up. ROSKNAÐR, grown up.

†RUNNR, m., bush, tree. R. GUNNAR, Valkyrie's (battle's) tree = warrior.

†HÝGR, f., lady.

RÔÐA (RÔÐDA), to speak. A.S. ræadan. R. UM, to start a subject; to ask.

RÔÐKJA, to heed, to trouble, to care. A.S. reccan.

†RÔÐND, f., shield. A.S. rand.
Sā (su, pat), dem. pron. that; such. A.S. se.
SAGA, (suqur), story. A.S. sagu.
†SAGA, f.; a goddess.
SAKLASS, adj. innocent. A.S. saclēas.
†SALR, m., house, room.
SAMA, to befit, become.
SAMAN, adv. together. late O E. samen.
†SAMLEG, f., lair. LINNS S. KINDAR, 'lair of the serpent's race', gold.
SAMR (sQMUSAMT), adj. the same. SAMT as adv. = saman, cf.
A.S. adv. same.
SAMVIST, f., living together. A.S. samwist.
SANNA, confirm. A.S. (ge)sōpian.
†SANNFRÓÐR, ad. well-known (lit. well-informed).
SANNR (sQNN SATT), adj. true. A.S. sōp.
Sār, n., wound. A.S. sār.
†SÁRFRÍKINN, adj., wound (blood) greedy. A.S. sār; ME. fiken.
†SÁRG(R)AMMR, m., 'wound vulture', raven.
SAÍR, adj. wounded. A.S. sār.
SATT, see SANNR.
SEGJA (SAGDA), to say, tell. A.S. segnan.
SEILASK (LD), to stretch out the hand. S.I.MOT, stretch out for, towards, something. cf. A.S. sæelan.
SEINKA, to delay, to hesitate.
SEINLIGA, slowly, indifferently, unwillingly.
SEINN, adj. slow. A.S. sæne.
SEKKR, m. sack. A.S. sacc.
SEL, n. shed on a mountain pasture. A.S. sele.
SELJA, to give. A.S. sellan.
SEM, conj. as, when; like; with sup., e.g. 'sem skjótast', as soon as possible.
SEMJA (SAMÞA), to keep in order, to improve. refl. 'semjask', to be settled. SAMÞISK FA MIKIT, things went well.
SENDA, to send. A.S. sendan.
SENDIMAÐR, m., messenger.
SENN, adv. once.
†SENNA, f., speech (quarrelsome).
SET, n., a raised platform in the hall used for sitting or sleeping. A.S. set, a seat.
SETJA, to set, place, put; JARL S. RAUDAN, the earl turned red; 'setjask upp'(NIÐR), to sit up (down). A.S.settan.
SEX, num. six. A.S. siex.
SEX TIGIR, num. sixty. A.S. sixtig.
SÍÐ (SÍÐAR SÍÐAST), adv. late. A.S. síþ, síþor, síþra, síþest, síþost.
SÍÐAN, adv. since, after that. A.S. síþan.
SÍÐBUÍNN, adj. late ready. A.S. síþ + buíen.
UM SÍÐIR, at last.
SÍÐR, m., custom. A.S. sidu.
SÍÐVANDI, m., custom, practice.
SIGLA (LD), to sail. A.S. seglian, siglan.
SIGR, m., victory. A.S. sigor, sige.

SIGRA, to defeat. A.S. sigorian.

†SIGREYNIR, m., 'battle-prover', warrior.

SIGRSAELL, adj. victorious.

SILFR, n., silver. A.S. seolfor.

SÍK, refl. frón; acc. (gen. SÍN, dat. SÉR), himself, herself, itself.

†SÍKLINGR, m., king.

SÍLFRREKKINN, adj. silver-mounted.

SÍLKISKEGG, adj. 'silky beard'; a nickname. A.S. sioloc, seoluc, & sceacga.

SÍNN (SÍN SITT), his, her, its, their.

SÍNN, n., time. AT SÍNNI, for that time, that occasion. A.S. sīþ.

SÍNNA, to heed, to care for. A.S. sīþían.

SÍTJA (SAT SÁTUM SETINN), to sit. S. YFIR VÁRU, withhold our property. A.S. sittan.

SÍJÁ (SÁ SÁM SÉNN), to see; S. FYRIR, to provide for. A.S. séon

SÍJÁLFDOEMI, n., the right to decide one's own claim. A.S. self-đēma.


SÍJÁLIGR, (sup -ast) adj. handsome.

SÍJÁSK, refl. of SÍJÁ, HANN LÉTI EKKI. A.S. he did not let it be known. Also 'to fear'.

SÍJÀU, num. seven. A.S. seofon.

SÍJAUNDI, num. the seventh. A.S. seofdpa.

†SÍJÓBR, m., purse, money-bag.
SJONI, a nickname which may mean 'handsome'.
SKÆÐI, m., harm, loss. A.S. sceapā.
SKÁLD, n., poet.
SKÁLMAÐR, m., poet.
SKALI, m., hall, especially sleeping-hall.
SKALLAT, n., scarlet.
SKAMMR, adj. short.
SKAPA, to shape, form. (A.S. scieppan.
SKAFFELLIGR, adj. agreeable.
SKAPPERÐI, n., disposition, character.
SKAPLÝNDI, n., mind, temper.
SKARÐR, adj. impaired; BERA SKARÐAN HLUT FYRIR, to be wronged by. A.S. sceard.
SKAUT, n., skirt of a cloak, KENNA AT SKAUTI, feel their cloaks touched (?), pay for, smart for. A.S. scēat.
SKEIÐ, n., race, run; 'á skeið', at full speed. A.S. scīð (?)
SKEINA, to wound slightly; 'skeinask', to get a slight wound. A.S. sceānan.
SKEINTA (ser), to amuse oneself.
†SKERÐA(-andi), to injure.
SKIKKJA, f., cloak. cf. A.S. sciccels, sciccing.
†SKIL, n., pl., understanding. KUNNA S. to have knowledge of.
SKILJA, to part; to settle; refl. SKILJASK, to understand. A.S. scilian.
SKILMAÐR, m., parting.
†SKÍNA (SKEIN, SKININN) to shine. A.S. scēnan.
SKINN, n., skin, fur. whence late O.E. scinn.
SKINNDRÉGINN, adj. lined with fur.
SKIP, n., ship. A.S. scip.
SKIPA, to assign a place to; to have a place.
SKIPA, with 'uppť, to unload. whence (possibly) O.E.scipian.
SKIPBROT, n., shipwreck. cf. A.S. scipbryce.
SKIPTA (refl.-ask), to change. A.S. scytan.
SKIPTI, n., change; dealings, disputes.
SKJÔTR, adj. quick; n., SKJÔTT as adv., quickly. A.S. scîot.
SKJÔLDR (SKJALDAR SKILDI), m., shield. A.S. scîld.
SKORA, to challenge.
SKORTA, to be lacking, to fall short. A.S. scortian.
SKULU (SKAL SKULUM SKYLDU), shall, should. A.S. sculan.
SKYLMAŠK, to fence.
†SKQR, f., hair, head. STANDA OF S. to stand over as over a corpse.
SKQRULIGA, manfully, bravely.
SKQRUNGR, m., capable, energetic.person.
†SKÄER, m., horse.
SLÁ (SLÖ SLOGUM SLEGINN), to slay; S. EKKI SLÍKU Á FIK, do not take to that. A.S. sîan.
SLÉTTA (yfir), to make good, to remedy.
SLÉTTR, adj. level. A.S. sliht(?).
SLÍKR, adj. such; ntr. 'slíkt', so. A.S. swyle.
SLYPRR, adj. unarmed.
SMALAMAÐR, m., shepherd. cf. A.S. smæl & mann.
SMÁR (SMÁ SMÁTT), adj. small. HÖGGVA SMÁTT, to strike small blows. A.S. smæal.

SNARPLIGA, adv. sharply.

SNIMMA, adv. quickly; early cf. A.S. snēome?

SNIMMENDIS, adv. soon, early. A.S. snēome?

SNÚA (SNÓRA SNÚINN), to turn; SNÚASK APTR, to turn back.

cp. A.S. snēowan.

SOFA (SVÁF SVÁFUM SOFINN), to sleep. A.S. swefan.

SOFNA (-da), to fall asleep. cf. A.S. swefnian, to dream.

SÓL (SÓLAR SÓLU), f., sun. whence O.E. sōl.

SÓLARROD, n., sunrise.

SONR (-ar, syni), m., son. A.S. sunu.

SÓTI, m., horse.

SÓTT, f., sickness.

SPAKR, adj. wise. whence M E. spac.

SPARA, to spare. A.S. sparian,

SPJÓT, n., spear.

SPOTT, n., mockery, scoffing.

SPRETTA (SPRATT SPRUTTUM SPROTTINN), to spring up. cf.

A.S. sprūtan speat spruton sproten.

SPYRJA (SPURDA), to ask; SPYRJASK, to be heard of. A.S. spyrian

SPONG, f., plate. FORNA S. 'plate of the brooch-pin', that

which bears the brooch-pin, woman. A.S. spang.

STADDR, past. part. of 'stedja', present.

STADFÍSTA, f., a fixed residence. cp. A.S. stedefæast, 'steadfast

STADR, m. place. HVERN S. EIGA SKAL MÁLIT, what settlement the

matter is to have. A.S. stede.
STAFR, m., a staff; a stave. ODDFEIMUS, staff of battle, warrior. A.S. staef.

STAL, n., sword. GNÝRS, clash of swords, battle.

STANDA (STÓÐ STÓÐUM STÅÐINN), to stand, remain; to weigh; 'standa fyrir' to hinder. S. ÓMEGÐ TIL HANNA, have dependents on one's hands. A.S. standan.

STARA, to stare. A.S. starian.

STARF, n., work.

STARFA, to work; to be busy about.

STEP, n., refrain, in a 'drápa'. cp. A.S. stefn, stemn.

STEPNA, f., appointed time. vb., to send for. cp. A.S. stefn, stemn.

STELA (STAL STÁLUM STOLINN), to steal. A.S. stelan.

STERKR, adj. strong. A.S. stearc.

STIGA (STÉ STIGUM STIGINN), to step, to go. A.S. stigán.

STÝRKVEÐINN, adj. stiff in composition.

STÝR, adj. stiff, harsh. cf. A.S. stýr?

STÖÐHROSS, n., studhorse. A.S. stódhors.

STOFA, f., sitting-room. A.S. stofa.

STOFN, m., stump of a tree. A.S. stofn.

STÖREIGNAMAÐR, m., great landowner. cf.As. stór + ágen + mann.

STORORÐR, adj. high-sounding. cp. A.S. stór + word.

STÖRR, adj. great, important. A.S. stór.

STÖRRÁÐR, adj. ambitious. cp. A.S. stór + rødd.

STRENGR, m., anchor-cable. A.S. streng.

STRÍÐA, to lay waste. hodd stríða, to 'lay waste' gold, to spend gold. cf. A.S. strīdan.
STRAETI, n., street. A.S. stræt.
STUF, m., stump. cf. A.S. styfician to root up.
STUŁKA, f., girl.
STUND, f., time; hour. A.S. stund.
STYBJA (STUDDA), to rest, to support. cf. A.S. studu, a support.
STYRIMAÐR, m., skipper. A.S. stør(es)mann.
STÓKKVA (STÖKK STUKKUM STOKKINN), to spring. A.S. stincan, 'to rise'.
STÓKKVA (TA), to drive away. cf. A.S. stencan.
SUÐR, adv. south, southwards; in the south. A.S. sûf.
SUÐRAÆTT, f., the south.
SULLR, m., boil, ulcer. A.S. geswell, swyle.
SUMAR (SUMRI), n., summer. A.S. sumor.
SUMARLANDT, adv. during the summer.
SUMR (SUMIR), adj., some. A.S. sum.
SUNDR, t SUNDR, adv. asunder. cf. A.S. sundor.
SUNDRGREINILIGH, adj. different.
†SUNNAN, adv. on the south side. A.S. sûfan.
SVÁ, adv. so, thus; S...SEM, as...as. A.S. swä.
†SVANMAÆR (corrected from SVANMEKTAR, adj., beautiful as a swan. A.S. swana.
SVARA (-DA), to answer. cf. A.S. andswarian.
†SVÓRA, f., a giantess. SVÓRU SKAÆR, 'steed of the giantess', wolf.
†SVARRI, m., a haughty woman.
SVARTÉYGR, adj. black-eyed. cf. A.S. swart + íage.
SVARTR, adj. black. A.S. sweart.
SVEFN, m., sleep, dream. A.S. swefn.
SVEINN, m., boy. A.S. swán.
SVEIT, f., company, following. A.S. swéot.
SVERÐ, n., sword. A.S. sweord.
‡SVERÐA, to wound with a sword. GERÐI MIKS, wounded me.
‡SVERÐRÖGNIR, m., 'sword-god', warrior. (Rögnir=Odinn).
‡SVIDA (SVEID, SVIDINN), to scorch, smart, burn.
SVÍKJA, (SVEIK SVIKUM SVIKINN), to betray, deceive. A.S.swícan
SVÍPR, m., loss. cf. A.S. swípu, affliction.
SYNA, to show; refl. SYNASK, to seem, appear; to seem right, fitting.
SYNJA, to refuse.
SYNN, adj. evident; ntr. SYNT, clearly. A.S. gesíene.
‡SYSLA (SÝSTA, SYST), to work, perform. A.S. (súsl?)
SYSTIR, f., sister. A.S. sweostor.
SYSTURSON, n., sister's son, nephew. A.S. sweostor + sunu.
‡SAÉR (SAÉVAR), m., sea. SAÉVAR SÓTI, 'sea-horse', ship. A.S.sae
‡SAÉRASK, to wound one another. cp. A.S. sargian.
SAÉTT, f., reconciliation. A.S. saht.
SÓRKJA (SÓTTA), to seek; to visit, to come to; refl. to attack one another. A.S. sēcan.
SÓHEMHÖ, f., honour.
SÓHEMILIGA, adv. honourably. whence M.E. sēme, befitting.
SÓENSKR, adj. Swedish.
SÖDLA, to saddle. A.S. sadolian.
SDULL, m., saddle. A.S. sadol.


SQK (SAKAR, -IR), f., cause; FYRIR SAKIR, for the sake of, because of. A.S. sacu.
TAFL, n., chess or draughts. A.S. taefl.

TAKA (TÓK TÓKUM TEKINN), to take, catch; T. VÍÐ, receive;
T. TIL STARÉS, set to work; TAKASK, to happen;
whence O.E. tacal.

TAL, n., conversation; subject. cp. A.S. taell, tale?

TALA, to talk. A.S. talian.

TALÍR, adj.

TEYGGJASK, to bestir, stretch oneself. Yeygja = A.S. getiegan.

TÍBINDALAÚSS, adj. without incident. A.S. tiding + ēos.

TÍBINDI, n., pl. news, events. A.S. tÍdung.

TIL, prep. with gen, to. A.S. til.

TILKVÁMA, f., arrival.

TÍMI, m., time. A.S. tÍma.

TJÓA, to avail.

TOGA (TOGINN), to draw. A.S. togian.


TÓLFTI, num. twelfth. MED TÓLFTA MANNA, with eleven menn,
one herself the twelfth. A.S. twelfta.

TÓM n., leisure. A.S. tóm.

TORVELDLIGR, adj. difficult to deal with. A.S. tor.

TRAUTT, adj. n., scarcely.

TRÓÐA, f., a slender lath or pole. ORMS ARMS T. 'pole of the
gold-ring', woman.

TRÚA (TRÚÐA), to trust. A.S. trúwian.

TRYGD, f., promise of faith. SVÍKJA Í TRYGDUM betray against
promised faith. A.S. tréowd.

TÚN, n., courtyard. A.S. tún.
TUNGA, f., tongue, speech. A.S. tunge.
TUNGL, n., the moon. A.S. tungol.
TVEIR (TVÆR TVAU), two. A.S. twēgen, twa.
TÖM Kafka, to fall vacant, of an inheritance. cf. A.S. tōm, empty.

ÚDRENGILIGA, adv.; dishonourably. cf. OE. un + drang + éce.
ÚPAGR, adj., ugly. A.S. unfærger.
ÚFRIÐR, m.; war. A.S. unfriþ.
ÚFÖERR, adj., disabled, whence O.E. unfēre.
ÚGORLA, adv. incompletely.
ÚKUNNR, adj. unknown. A.S. uncūþ.
UM, prep. round, over, about, during, in. A.S. ymbe.
ÚMEGD, f., dependents.
ÚMERKILICR, adj., insignificant.
ÚMÆLIT, pp., past. cf. As. ymbe + liden.
ÚMÆLTR, adj., unspoken. cf. As. un + mōl.
UNA (UNDA), to be happy. A.S. wunian, to dwell.
UNDAN, prep. from beneath, away from.
UNDIR, prep. under. A.S. under.
UNDIRMAL, n., cunning, underhand dealings. cf. As. undir + mōl.
UNDRAFER, to wonder at. A.S. wundrian.
UNGR (YNGRI), adj. young. A.S. geong.
UNNA (ANN UNNUM UNNA), to love; to bestow, not to grudge. A.S.
unnan.

†UNNR, f., wave, UNNAR HESTR, 'wave-steed', ship. (=unvvigg).
†UNNVIGG, a ship.


UPPI, adv. up; VERA U., to live. A.S. uppe.


ÚRÍSKR, adj., not brave.

ÚT, adv. out, outwards. A.S. ût.

UTAN, from without; except. A.S. ûtan.

UTANFERD, f., a journey abroad. cf. A.S. ûtfæer, 'exit'.

UTÍ, adv. out. A.S. ûte.

ÚTÍBUR, n., outhouse, storehouse. A.S. ût + bur.

ÚTKVAMA, f., arrival in Iceland. cf. A.S. útcymen (adj).

ÚTLAT, n., putting to sea.

ÚTLOND, a., pl. foreign countries. cf. A.S. útland.

ÚVÍGR, adj. disabled.

ÚVINGJARNLIGA, adv., in an unfriendly manner. A.S. unwine, an
enemy.

ÚVIT, m., unconsciousness. cf. A.S. unwita.

ÚVÆGINN, adj., headstrong.

ÚVÍNSLIGA, adv. in a manner unworthy of thee. A.S. unþæslíce.

ÚÖBIRI, adj. comp. lower in rank.
VAFIÐR, see VEFJA.

VÁGR, m., matter from an ulcer. A.S. wæg.

VAKA (VAKTA), to be awake; to awake, to begin. A.S. wacian.

VAKNA (AÐ), to awake. A.S. wæcen(i)an.

†VALDA (OLLA, VALDIT), to cause. A.S. weacan.

VALR, m., falcon. A.S. wael.

VALSKR, adj., French. A.S. wielisþ.

VÁN, f., hope, expectation; SEM V. VAR AT, as was to be expected. A.S. wén.

VANDRAÐBASKALD, n., troublesome poet. Whence ME wandraf, wandræþ.

VANHLUTA, adj. unfairly dealt with. cf. A.S. wanhlyte, not having a share in.

VANHYGGJA, f., lack of forethought. cf. A.S. wanhygð 'recklessness'.

VANVIRÐA, to dishonour. A.S. wæn þ gewierþan.

VÁPN, n., weapon. A.S. wæþpn.

VÁR, n., spring.

†VARA, to expect. A.S. wærian.

VÁRDVEITA (TT), to keep, take care of.

VÁRDVEIZLA, f., keeping, custody. cf. A.S. weard.

VARNAÐR, m., wares, goods.

VARR, adj. aware. A.S. waer. VART, adv. cautiously. TRÚÍÐ

HONUM V., beware how you trust him.

VÁRR, pron. our. A.S. şehir, üre.

VASKLIGR, adj. brave, valiant.
VASKR, adj. manly, valiant.
VATN, n., water; lake, river.
VÁTTR, m., witness.
VAXA (óX VAXINN), to grow up. A.S. weaxan.
VEÐR, n., weather, wind. A.S. weder.
VEFJA (VEFJA VAFDIR), to wrap up. A.S. webbian.
VEGA (VÁ VÁGUM VEGINN), to fight. A.S. wīgan.
VEGGR. m., wall. A.S. weeg.
VEGNA, to go (ill or well).
VEGRI, m., way; manner. A.S. weg.
VEITA (TT), to give, grant; to entertain.
VEIZLA, f., feast, banquet.
VEKJA (VAKTA), to begin. A.S. weccan.
VEL (BETR BEZT), well. A.S. wel.
†VELGIR, m., helmet.
VELTA (VALT ULTUM OLTINN), to roll. A.S. wealtan.
†VENJA, to accustom; A.S. wenian. to turn. (?)
†VER, n., sea.
VERA (VAR VARUM VERIT), to be. V. UPP, to live. V. TIL, to be, to exist. A.S. wesan.
VERBA (VARB URDUM ORDINN), to happen, to occur, to become. A.S. weorzēan.
VERBR, adj. worth; worthy. A.S. weorzē.
VERK, n., work; deed. A.S. weorzē.
VERST (R), see ILLA, ILLR.
VESTR, n., the west. A.S. west.

VESTR, adv., westwards. A.S. west.

VERTR, m., winter; year. (O.E. wintar).

VERTRNAETr, f., pl. the winter nights; the beginning of winter.

VÍÐ, prep. with, against, among; VERÐA VARR V., to be aware of. A.S. wiþ.

VÍÐA, adv. widely. A.S. wíde.

VÍDSKIPTI, n., dealings; hostilities.

VÍG, n., murder. A.S. wíg.

+ VÍGG, n., horse.

VÍGR, adj. skilled in arms. cf. A.S. wíga 'warrior'.

VÍKINGR, m., pirate, sea-rover; later, robber. A.S. wícing.

+ VÍKA, f., week. A.S. wícw (?)

VÍLJA (VILDA), to wish, want. A.S. willan.

VINATTA, f., friendship.

VÍNGAN, f., friendship.

+ VÍNGEFN, f., 'wine-goddess', woman. A.S. wín-

VÍNKONA, f., friend, lover. A.S. wine and cwene.

VINNA (VANN UNNUM UNNINN), to win, to conquer, to deserve. A.S. winnan.

VÍNR, m., friend. A.S. wine.

VINSLIT, n., breach of friendship. A.S. wine and slite.

VÍNSTRI, adj. comp. the left. A.S. winstre. (winestra).

VÍNSÆLL, adj. popular. A.S. wine + saelig.

VÍRDA, to esteem, value; VÍRÐASK VEL, to be highly thought of. A.S. weorþian, wyrþian.
VIRDING, f., honour. A.S. weordung.

VIRDULICA, respectfully, A.S. weordlice.

VÍSA, f., verse, stanza. A.S. wíse, an arrangement, manner, etc.

VÍSA, to direct; V. FRA, to send away. A.S. wísián.

VÍSS, adj. certain, known; VÍST, as adv. certainly, for certain. A.S. wíss.

VÍST, f., dwelling; provisions. A.S. wist.

VISTASK (VISTUÐUSK), to stay; to find a lodging.

VIT, n., visit. A.S. wit, understanding.

VITA (VEIT VITUM VISSA), to know, to know of. A.S. witan.

VITJA (AÐ), to visit, to come to claim, to fulfill. cp. A.S. gewítan.


VÅNLEIKR, m., beauty.

VÅNN, (sup. VÅNSTR), adj. beautiful, handsome. A.S. wónlie.

VOLLR (VELLIR), m., field. A.S. weald.

VÖRUSEKKR, m., sack of merchandise. cf. A.S. warre and sacc.

VÖXTR (VAXTAR), m., stature. cf. A.S. waestere.
YßVARIt, pron. your. A.S. ðower.

ÝFASK, to become ruffled, angry.

ÝFIR, prep. over, above. A.S. ofer.

ÝFIRBRAGD, n., appearance, demeanour.

ÝFIRBRAGDÉSLÍTILL, adj. poor in appearance, insignificant.

ÝMISS, adj. alternate; ÝMIST...EBA, now...now. A.S. mislict.

YRKJA (ORTA ORTR), to make verses. A.S. wyrcan.

ÝTAR, m., pl. men.

ÝTIR, m., launcher. Y. SÆVAR SÓTA, ship-launcher, man (Hrafn).

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ÞÁ, adv. then, when, at that time. A.S. þá.

ÞÁRAN, adv. thence; from that time A.S. þonan, þanan.

ÞAKKA (AÞ), to thank. A.S. þancian.

ÞANGAT, adv. thither, to that place.

ÞAR, adv. there; Þ. MÉÐ, besides, Þ. TILÉR, until. Þ, ER, Þ. SEM, there where. A.S. þær.

ÞARFLEYSÁ, f., something unnecessary. çÞ. A.S. þearfléas, 'useless'.

ÞAT, ÞAU, n., sing, & pl. of SÁ.

ÞEGRAR, adv. at once; Þ. as soon as...

ÞEGJA, to be silent.

ÞEGN, m., man; A.S. þegn.

ÞEIM, ÞEIR, pl. of SÁ.

ÞEKKJA (TA), to notice; refl. to consent to. A.S. þencan.

ÞENGIL, m., king, prince.
FESSI (FESSI PETTA), pron. this. A.S. þes.
†PETTAN, adv. incessantly.
†FEYR (FEYS), m., thaw, thawing wind. A.S. ðawian, to thaw.
†FÖGGJA (FÁ FÁGUM FÆGINN), to receive, accept. A.S. þicgan.
†PING, n., assembly, Parliament. A.S. þing.
†PÖNGSTQÖ, f., place of assembly. cf. A.S. þing-stide, -stow.
†PÖNN (PÍN PÍTT), pron. thy, thine. A.S. þin.
†FÖJÖNOSTA, f., service, sacrament. A.S. þéonest, þeneste.
†FÖ, adv. yet, though, still; †F. AT ÞÖTTT, although. A.S. þéah.
†FOKKI, m., liking.
†FOLA, to endure. A.S. ðolian.
†FÖRN, m., thorn; pin of buckle or clasp. A.S. þorn.
†FRA, to long, yearn. cf. A.S. þrea, one suffering.
†FRAMMA, to wade in.
†FÆIFA, to touch with the hand.
†FRIÐI (FRIÐJA), num., the third. A.S. þrìdda.
†FÖRÍR (FØRÍR FØRÍJÚ), num. three. A.S. þrÍe.
†FRÍR TIGIR, num. thirty. A.S. þrÍtig.
†FRÓTNA, to swell. A.S. þrútian.
†FRAÆTA (TT), to wrangle. cf. A.S. þräatian. 'to threaten'.
†PÚ (PÍT, PÉR), pron. those. A.S. þú.
†FUNDR, m., Odin. HYRR FUNDAR, 'Odin's fire', sword. (Eng. thunder.)
†FUNGR (-ARA), adj. bitter. cf. A.S. þíngan.
†FUNNR, adj. slender, sharp. A.S. þynne.
†PURFA (PÆRF PÆRFUM PÆRTTA), to need. A.S. þurfan.
†VÁ, to wash. A.S. þweán.
Tuí, adv. & conj. therefore; F. AT, because, F. SEM, as how, A.S. Ðý, Ðí.

Túlíkr, adj. such. A.S. Þyllía.

Týda, to interpret; refl. to attach oneself to. A.S. þéodan, þýdan.

Týkka (Tótt Tótt), to seem to be; refl. to think. A.S. þyng-

Týngd, f., illness.

Torf, f., need. A.S. þearf.
AETLA (þi), to think, intend; AETLAD, thought of, esteemed.
AETLAN, f., opinion.
AETT, f., race, family, quarter, region, A.S. æht.
AETTADR, sprung from, native of.
AETTISK, see EIGA.
AETTMADR, m., kinsman. A.S. æht + man.

QLSTAFN, m., ale-vessel. Q's NJQRUN, woman.
QLTEITI, f., merriment at a feast. O E. ealu + tan.
QNDVEGI, n., the high-seat.
QNDVERDR, adj. at the beginning. whence? O E. andweard.
QRN (ARNAR ERNIR), m., eagle. A.S. earn.
QRR, adj., generous.
QRR (ÆRI), m., messenger. ODDGEFÑAR Q., 'valkyrie's messenger', warrior.

ONGAR, ONGRA, see ENGI.
ORENDR, adj. dead.
ÖRINDI, n., errand. A.S. ærende.
ÖRKMLADR, adj. maimed.
ÖRUGGR, adj. fearless, resolute.
ÖX (ÖXAR), f., axe. A.S. æx.
Index of Persons.

Aíalræ konungr Játgeirsson. Ethelred the Unready, son of Edgar, was king of England from 978 to 1016, and spent his life in futile struggles with the Danes. He was responsible for the massacre of Danes on St. Brice's Day, 1002. pp. 29 ff.

"Ari prestr inn fróði Þorgilsson". Ari Þorgilsson, a descendant of the mythical Ynglinga kings (see Ynglingasaga and Ynglingatál) was born in 1067 and died in 1148. He well deserved his title of 'learned', as he was the first Icelander to write history in the vernacular, and his works are the chief authorities for the early history of Iceland from the time of the settlement. These works - Íslendingabók and Landnámabók - are often cited in the sagas, and his name is often used, as above, to guarantee the authenticity of a saga which, however, he cannot possibly have written. p. 1.

Ásbjörn Harðarson, called 'audigr', wealthy, lived at Ásbjarnarstaðar in Órnólfsdal, and married the daughter of Midfjarðar - Skeggi. (See Laxdæla, 6; Landnama, 2, 2.) p. 11.

Ásgerðr Bjarnardóttir had been married to Þorolf, Egill Skallagrím's-son's brother, before she married Egill. p. 1.

Atli, Þorstein's tenant at Grenja, p. 3.

Auðun festargarma. The name means 'cable-hound', and in Laxdæla, 51, Auðun is called both 'festargarma' and 'festarhund'. This is the passage referred to in the next line, "sem segir í Laxdæla sögu". In return for his refusal, Osvifr prophesied his death, which happened that summer. pp. 19 ff.
Bergfinnr the Norwegian, pp. 2 ff.

Björn, father of Æsgerdr, p.1.

Björn, kinsman of Ónundr at Mosfell, p. 77.

Björn Hitdaela kappi, "hitdale champion", takes his nickname from the district in which he lived. He is known chiefly from his own saga; and his experiences are very like Gunnlaug's, the successful rival being another poet, Þórdr Kolbeinsson, who killed Björn in 1024. Skj. Al. 300-305. C.P.B. II 108. p. 1.

Borgfirdingar, the inhabitants of the Borgfirth district, p. 3.

Danir, Danes, p.50.

Egill Skallagrímsson was one of the great Icelandic poets and heroes, a type which evidently appealed to the popular imagination. He was an infant prodigy, having — traditionally — composed his first verse at the age of three; and from his earliest years he seems to have been of a very turbulent disposition. His chief poems are; "Höfuðlausn", written to propitiate King Eirik Bloodaxe, who had sentenced Egill to death, but was persuaded by Arinbjörn, a Norwegian friend of Egill, to spare his life; "Sonatorrek", a lament for his favourite son, Bodvárr, who was drowned in Borgarfjörð; and "Arinbjarnarkviða", a poem about the friend mentioned above. C.P.B. I 266-280; 363; 373; II 71-73. Skj. Al. 34-60. pp.1,23.

Egill Þorsteinsson, p.2. Nothing further seems to be known about him.

Eindriði Ómundarson; nothing is known about him. p.16.

Eiríkrjarl Hákonarson fled to Sweden after his father’s death in 995, and was there for five years, with intervals of viking expeditions. In the year 1000 he took part in the battle of Svöldr in which Óláf Tryggvason was killed, and after that he returned to his kingdom, which was shared between himself and his brother Sveinn. Earl Eiríkr died about 1023. pp.25 ff.

Eiríkr Sigraði, “the victorious”, gave some aid to the enemies of Óláf Tryggvason; he fought and slew his nephew Styrðjorn in 983, and died at Upsala ten years later. (Saga of Óláf Tryggvason 4, 48; of Harald Graycloak, 11.) p.41.

Eyjólfr Þorfinnsson. The names of Þorfinn’s sons, as given in Landnáma, 2, 5, are; “Þorkell ok Þorgils, Steinn ok Galti, Ormr, ok Þórormr, ok Þórir.” p. 17.

Eyvindi, father of Þorodd hinnspaki, p. 16.

Galti Ottarson, brother of Hallfreðr, was slain at a þing for a lampoon of Hallfreð’s. Landnáma, 3, 5. p. 55.

Gautar, inhabitants of Gautland, p. 39.

Geirný Gnúpsdóttir, Mólda-Gnúpssonar. There is only one reference to Geirný in Landnáma, 5, 9; p. 16.

Gnúpr Mólda-Gnúpsson, see Landnámabók, 4, 17. p. 16.
Grimr, nephew of Qnundr, pp. 71, 73.

Gunnar Hlífarson was a great warrior and archer, who plays an important part in Hienssa-rorissaga. He quarrelled with Tungu-Oddr over the marriage of one of his daughters, but Jófríðr and Þóreðdr made peace. p. 2.

Gunnar at Hliðarenda is one of the greatest heroes of Iceland. His story is told in Íjalssaga. Íjal the lawyer and Gunnar were friends, but their families were at enmity, and a great part of the saga describes their determined efforts to keep peace. Eventually however Gunnar was slain, and Íjáls sons revenged him, which led to their father and themselves being burnt in their hall. p. 2.

Gunnlaugr Ormstunga is called in Landnáma "enngamle", the elder. His father Hromundr settled Verardal; and Gunnlaug lived at Gunnlaugsstadir, south of Íverá. (Landnáma, 2,3.) The younger Gunnlaug probably inherited his nickname from his grandfather.

Gunnlaugr Ormstunga Illugason, pp. 11 ff.

Hafr-Bjorn had his name of 'goat' from an episode told in Landnáma, 4, 17. He had scarcely any live stock until a stray goat, 'hafr', joined his flock, and then his stock thrrove so fast that he soon grew both mighty and wealthy. p. 56.

Hákon jarl Ságuðarson was earl of Hláðir in Norway; he was driven from the land by Harald Graycloak and his brothers, but returned and for many years was very powerful, until he was defeated by Ólaf Tryggvason in 995. He was killed by a thrall
in a pigsty where he had taken refuge. The chief sources of
information about Hákon are the saga of king Harald Graycloak,
6-end, and the saga of Óláf Tryggvason, 8-56. pp. 25, 28.
Hallfreðr vandradaskáld, "troublesome poet", was given
his nickname by king Óláf Tryggvason; he refused to be bap-
tised unless the king were his godfather; and he demanded a
promise from the king that for nothing he did should he be sent
away. "The king said you are 'vandradaskáld', but now you
shall be my man". (Óláf T.'s saga, 90; his verses are quoted
throughout.) He has a saga of his own. He was born about
970, and served Earl Hákon for some years; he went to Iceland
in 1000, thus missing the battle of Svælðr, but in 1002, he
went to Norway, and wrote "erfidrápa Óláfs"; The date of his
death is uncertain, and can only be placed between 1008 and

Hallkell, father of Illugi svarti, see Landnáma 1, 17.
p. 11.

Hallkell, father of Þorkell of Hraundal, p. 77.

Helga hin fagra; she is referred to in Egílssaga, 79 and
87. pp. 10ff.

Hemingrjarl was the son of Strút-Harald, king of Skáney,
in Sweden, who acquired his nickname from his habit of wearing
a very large gold ornament on his hat. p. 49.

Hermundr Illugason married the daughter of Ormr Codransson;
in Cristne saga, 1, 5, she is called Yngvildr, and in the same
saga, 8. 7, she is called Gunnhildr. Hermundr is named in
Laxdæla and Landnáma, but nothing is told about him. He was one of the confederates in the Bandamanna saga, along with Egill Skúlason. pp. 11 ff.

Hlíf, mother of Gunnar, p. 2.

Hrafn, kinsman of Skáld-Hrafn, p. 77.

Hrafn Ónundarson is mentioned twice in Landnáma, 2, 6, and 5, 9, and each time he is called Skáld-Hrafn; but there is no indication of his quarrel with Gunnlaug. The first reference mentions his sister Helga. In Egilssaga he is twice named in connection with Helga - 79 and 87 - each time in the same words; "Helga en fára, er þeir deildu um Skáld-Hrafn ok Gunnlaugr orмstunga". C.P.B. 109-113. Skj. Al, 198. pp. 16 ff.

Hrosskell, father of Hallkell, is mentioned in Landnáma, 2, 2, as having settled Hvitársíða, and in Landnáma 5, 17, he is named as one of the best-born settlers in the Westfirthmen's quarter. In Landnáma 1, 7, the settlement of Hvitársíða is attributed to Hallkell. p. 11.

Húngerdr, daughter of Jófrídr and Þóroddr Tungu-Oddsson, pp. 2, 56.

Hórdr, grandfather of Ingibjörg, was one of the men who came to Iceland with Unnr or Audr djupúðígr, widow of Ólaf the White, king of Dublin. She gave land to several of her dependents, including Hórd, who received Hórdadal. (Landnáma, 2, 15. Laxdæla, 4, 8; 6, 1.)

Hóskuldr Dalakollsson, father of Ólaf Fróði, see Laxdæla, 13 ff. p. 9.
Illugi svarti Hallkelsson, Hrosskelssonar. Information about Illugi is to be found chiefly in this saga and in Eyrbyggja; see note on Þorgrím Kjallaksson, pp. 11 ff.

Ingibjorgu dottir Æsbjarnar Hardarsonar. The most important fact known about Ingibjorg is the withholding of her dowry, see note on Þorgrím Kjallaksson, pp. 11 ff.

Jófríðr Gunnarsdóttir, see note on Þórrodr Tungu-Oddsson. pp. 2 ff.

Kjallakr, father of Þorgrím godi. p. 22.

Kjartan Óláfsson Pá, whose father, Ólafr Pái of Hjarðarholt comes in to another chapter of this saga, is the hero, or at least one of the principal figures of Laxdaelà Saga. His story is in some respects very like that of Gunnlaug; he goes abroad with his great friend Bolli, who returns to Iceland before him, and by misrepresentations persuades Gudrún, the heroine, to marry him. There was no actual betrothal between Kjartan and Gudrún, as in Gunnlaug's case; but Bolli's act caused enmity between the two families, and finally the husband and brothers of Gudrún, at her instigation, waylaid and killed Kjartan. (Laxdaelà saga, 39-49). pp. 1, 19.

Knútr hinn ríki Sveins son. Knút the mighty, the English Canute the great, was king of Denmark from 1014-1035, and of England from 1016 to 1035. He also ruled Norway for the last seven years of his life. See the saga of St. Óláf. It is obviously impossible for Knútr to have been king of England
while Gunnlaug was there, as Gunnlaug died in 1008, before the
death of King Sveinn. p. 49.
Kolbein, father of Þórd the poet, p. 73.
Kollsveinn Þorsteinsson, pp. 2, 63.
Kormlög, queen in Ireland, p. 35.
Kveld-Úlfr Bjalfason was called 'Kveld', meaning evening,
because "he grew surly at evening, so that few men could speak
to him; it was also said that he could change his shape";
i.e. he was a werewolf.

Hersir was the title given to the head of a district in
Norway, who held his land from the king. Kveldúlf and Skalla-
grím were among the many Norwegians of rank who left Norway
during the reign of Harald Fairhair, as they were unwilling to
do homage to him for their hereditary lands. In this case,
however, Kveldúlf and Skallagrím had a personal feud with the
king for the slaying of Þórdolf Kveldúlfsson. Kveldúlf died
at sea, but Skallagrím reached Iceland and settled at Borg.
(Egilssaga, 1-28; Landnáma, I, 8, 1; II. 4,1,.) Skj. Ál,

Midfjardar-Skeggi took his name from the district in which
he lived, Midfjörd in the north of Iceland; he was the most
powerful person in that district, until the coming of Þórdar
áreda, "The Terror", with whom he had a long feud, which is
described in Þórdar saga hreðu. Skeggi is also named several
times in Landnáma, the most important reference in book 3, 2;
and in book 5, 17, he is mentioned as one of most powerful
chiefs in the north, sixty years after the settlement. He is mentioned in other sagas, Njála, Grettissaga, and Kormakssaga, but does not play any important part in these.

Molda-Gnúpr was a great fighter and a smith; his first settlement was destroyed by an eruption, after which he went to Grindavík. He takes his name from Molda-tún, his father's home, see Landnáma, 4, 17. pp. 16, 56.

"Mýramenn". The descendants of Skallagrím are frequently called 'Mýramenn' throughout the sagas, from the 'Mýrar' mires or fens, of the district in which they lived. pp. 1, 9, 10.

Njáll, see note on Gunnar at Hlíðarenda. The date of the Burning was 1011. p. 68.

Noregsmenn, Norwegians, pp. 39, 40.

Óláfr, kinsman of Hrafn, pp. 71, 73, 74.

Óláfr Páí Hóskuldsson. Óláfr's mother was an Irish slave who turned out to be Melkorka, daughter of Myrkjartan, an Irish king. Óláfr was very fond of weapons and dress, from the time he was twelve years old; his father called him 'Páí', peacock, and "that name stuck to him". (Egilssaga, 78; Laxdæla, 13-51; Landnámaabók, 11. 15.). pp. 1, 9, 10, 19.

Óláfr kváran, King of Ireland, and father of Sigtryggr Silkiskegg, died in 980. His nickname is the name of a kind of shoe made of cow-hide. p. 35.

Óláfr konungr sönski, Swedish king, received the sons of Earl Hákon after their father's death in 995, and took part with
them in the battle of Svǫldr, after which he gave his share of Norway to Earl Sveinn. He had a long struggle with Óláfr the Holy, in which he was not successful, and at last was forced to make peace, as his subjects were beginning to rebel. He died in 1024. (Saga of Óláfr Tryggvason, 57, 96, 107, 110, 115, 122; Saga of St. Ólav, throughout.) pp. 41 ff.

Ósvífr hinn spaki. Ósvífr Helgason was the father of Guðrún, the heroine of Laxdæla, already mentioned in the note on Kjartan Óláfsson. The sons of Ósvífr were outlawed, and forbidden to return to Iceland while any son of Óláfr Pái or of Kjartan lived. For further information about Ósvífr see Landnámabók, 2, 10, and Íslendingabók, 4. The sons of Ósvífr were – Óspakr, Helgi, Vandrarðr, Þórarðr, Þórólfr, according to Laxdæla; different names are given in Landnámabók, 2, 9. (Laxdæla 32-41). The nickname means 'foreseeing'. p. 19.

Hannveig is known only as the daughter of Gnúfr and mother of Skapti; as such, she is mentioned in Egilssaga, 77, and in Landnámabók, 5, 9. p. 16.

Sel-Þórir, father of Þorfinnr. Sel – seal – Þórir had his nickname from an incident of his boyhood, when he went fishing with his father, and to protect him from the cold was wrapped in a sealskin bag. He had his fortune told by a merman. (Landnámabók 2, 5; 5, 17.) p. 17.

Sigríðr dóttir Skoglar-Tosta. Skoglar-Tosti was a Swede; Skoglar is from Skogul, the name of a Valkyrie, and means "warlike". See saga of Harald Graycloak, 11. After the death
of Eric, Harald the Greenlander and Vissavald of Russia wooed Sigridr, but she burnt them in the guest-hall, and said "she would weary these small kings of coming to woo her"; hence she was called Sigridr the Haughty. She was later betrothed to Olaf Tryggvason, but he refused to marry her when she would not be baptised. In revenge for this, she incited Sveinn Tjugu-Skegg, whom she ultimately married, to fight king Olaf, and he did so at Svoldr. (saga of Olaf Tryggvason, 48, 56, 98 & 107.) p. 41.

Sigtryggr konungr silkiskegg, 'silkbeard', is mentioned in Flateyjarbók, 444; he joined Sigurðr earl of Orkney in an expedition against Brian of Ireland, which culminated in the battle of Clontarf. Sigurðr was killed, and Sigtryggr fled. Njála, 153-157. pp. 35 ff.

Sigurðr jarl Hlœðvisson, called 'digri', the thick, also occurs in the saga of Olaf Tryggvason, by whom he was imprisoned in one of his own islands, but set free on accepting baptism; he went on a raid to Ireland, and was killed in the battle of Clontarf, 1014. He is also mentioned in Flateyjarbók, 178-182, 444-449. Njála, 85-86; 153-157. Orkneyingasaga, throughout; esp. 10-14. pp. 38,72.

Sigurðr jarl í Skorum. Nothing is known about this earl, but it seems possible that he may have lived and ruled at the time of Gunnlaug's visit to Skarar.
Sigvaldi jarl. Sigvaldi, brother of Hæming, was captain of Jómsburg in Vindland, on the Baltic, the head-quarters of the famous band of vikings who put Sveinn Fork-beard on the throne of Denmark. They tried to conquer Norway, but were utterly defeated. (Saga of Óláf Tryggvason, 38-47.) There is a Jómsvíkinga þáttir in Flateyjarbók, 70-79, 123-164.

Skallagrím Kveldúlfsson. His name was Grímr; he was called 'Skalla' from 'skollóttr', meaning bald, as he was bald at twenty-five. See note on Kveldúlf. p. 1.

Skapti Þoroddsson was more famous than his father. He was 'lögsgagumadr' in Iceland from 1004 until his death in 1030; and he introduced the Fifth Court, at Njál's suggestion. This court was a court of appeal to which cases not settled in the quarter-courts might be carried. This is told briefly in Ari's Íslendingabók, 8; and more fully in Njála, 97. Before this change, the only method of appeal was the "hólmgang". Skapti was lawman when Grettir was outlawed, and plays a fairly important part in that saga; see particularly chapters 32, 46, 51, & 78. C.P.B. II 115. Skjaldekvad, Al, 314. pp. 16, 46 ff.

Skúli Þorsteinnsson is the most famous of the sons of Þorsteinn. He spent a great part of his life abroad, in the service of Earl Erikt, and fought for him at the battle of Sveîldr in the year 1000, in which battle Óláf Tryggvason was killed. C.P.B. I, 102. Skj. Al, 305-306. (Egilssaga, 87; Heimskringla, 114.) pp. 2, 26 ff.

Skoglar-Tosti, father of Sigríðr hin stórráða. p. 41.
Snorri Sturlason was born in 1178. He lived for some time at Hvamm, later at Borg. He was more than once lögmaðr, and was a very powerful chief. His life was spent in disputes with his brothers and nephews, and in political intrigue with Norway. He was assassinated in 1241. His works are the Edda, a compilation of mythology and poetic lore, and Heimskringla, a history of the kings of Norway. His life is told in Sturlungasaga, written by his nephew Sturla Þórdason. Skj. A2, 52-79. p. 1.

Steinarr Ómundarson. His grandfather, Æna, had received a grant of land from Skallagrím; this land, called Anábrekku, bordered on Þorstein's, and Steinarr twice trespassed on Þorstein's best pasture. In return, Þorstein killed two thralls of Steinarr's, and the matter was brought to the Alþing. Egill was chosen to settle the matter, and he made Steinarr leave Anábrekku. Steinarr then made two attempts to kill Þorsteinn, but being unsuccessful, and not very powerful, he decided to accept the decision, and left the neighbourhood. (Egilssaga, 80-84.) p. 22. This explains the remark on the next page, "Egils nauzutu at því". There is only one reference to this family in Landnáma, 2, 8.

Steinporr á Eyri. In Eyrbyggjasaga, chapter 12, it is said that "Steinporr is held for the third best man-at-arms of Iceland, along with these, Helgi the son of Droplaug, and Vémund Kggr". He took part in the first skirmishes of the Heath-slayings. p. 2.

Strút-Haraldr jarl had his nickname from the pointed ornament he wore on his hat. Óláfssaga Tryggvasonar, 38. p. 49.
Cveinn Hakonarson, brother of Earl Eric, was the Swedish king's earl in Norway, 1000-1015. He fought against Óláf Haraldsson and was defeated. See sagas of Óláf Tryggvason, 57 ff, and St. Óláf, 39-53. p. 25.

Sveinn Fork-beard, was king of Denmark from 986-1014. He was captured by Earl Sigvaldi, one of the captains of the Jomsburg vikings and forced into alliances with him, and they held a joint funeral feast some time afterwards for their respective fathers, at which Sveinn vowed to conquer England. He took part in the battle of Svöldr, as already mentioned. (Saga of Óláf Tryggvason, 29, 37, 38, 98, 107-110, 114, 115, 122.) Saga of St. Óláf, 11. p. 49.

Svertingr Hafr-Bjarnarson is mentioned in Landnáma, 1, 10; 5, 17. pp. 56, 66.

Sviar, the Swedes. p. 41.

Torfi and Valbrand are mentioned in Landnáma, 1, 6, and 1, 10. Þóroðda the sister of Tungu-Oddr was not the mother of Torfi but his wife. Torfi Valbrandsson is mentioned in the Saga of Howard the Halt, 8-11, 20 & 21. p. 56.

Tungu-Oddr, who takes his name from his residence Tunga in the Borgfirth district, was for a time at enmity with Gunnar Hlífarson, because Gunnar had married one of his daughters to an enemy of Oddr, but this must have been settled before the marriage with Jófríðr took place. (Hoensa-porissaga.) pp. 2,56.

Valbrandr, see note on Torfi. p. 56.

Víga (slaying) Bardí is an important character in the
Heidarvīgasaga. He had a feud with the Borgfirth men for the slaying of his brother Hall, and this culminated in a battle on 'Two-days Heath', in which Bardí was victorious. The matter was finally settled at the Alþing. (See also Grettis-saga, 28 & 31, before and after Heath slayings). p. 1. Vilhjálmar bastardr, William the Conqueror, p. 29. Þórarinn Þorkelsson, p. 77. Þórarinn Qnundarson, p. 16. Þórdr at Slétt, p. 54. Þórdr Kolbeinsson wrote Eiríksdrápa about Earl Eiríkr Hákonson, which is extensively quoted in Óláf Tryggvason's saga, 41, 43, 57, 96, 119, 122. He was for some time in St. Óláf's bodyguard, which he entered about 1024. St. Óláf's saga also contains many of his verses. C.P.B. II, 102-106. Skj. Al, 212-219. p. 73. Þorfinnr Selþórisson. Þorfinnr married Jófrídr, daughter of Tungu-Oddr (Landnáma, 1, 10; 2, 5.) pp. 17, 22. Þorgerdr Egilsdóttir married Óláfr Pái of Hjardarholt. She is mentioned in Egilssaga, 78, as having induced Egill to write the poem called 'Sonatorrek'. After the death of her son Kjartan, she incited his brothers to kill Bolli in revenge, and herself rode with them and was present at the murder. (Laxdæla, 52, 55.) pp. 8 ff. "Þorgerdr dóttir Míðjardar-Skeggja". The name "Þorgerdr" seems to be a mistake; the daughter of Skeggi and wife of Ásbjørn is called Þorbjørg elsewhere - twice in Laxdæla and
three times in Landnáma. p. 11.

Þorgils Þorfinnsson, p. 17.

Þorgrim Kjallaksson and his kinsmen lived in Broadfirth in the west, and were the greatest family in that neighbourhood. They fought a battle at the Þórsnessping, after which Þorgrim had to keep up the Þórsness temple, and was hence called godi. His sons were Slaying Stýr, Þeimundr the Slender, and Brand. The incident referred to here is to be found in Eyrbyggja, 17. The jointure and dowry of Íngibjörgr, Illugi's wife, had been withheld by Tinförni, her legal guardian, aided by the Kjallakings. Illugi claimed the money at the ping, and won the suit, but the Kjallaking forced a fight, in which seven men were killed. Peace was made by Snorri godi on behalf of Illugi. For the previous history of Þorgrim, see Eyrbyggja, 7-18, and Landnáma, 2, 10. Reference to the sons of Þorgrim is to be found in Grettissaga, 3, and in Laxdæla 3, 31, 40. C.P.B. II, 61-62. p. 22.

Þorgrimr, kinsman of Qnundr. p. 77.

Þórir, 'hirdmaðr' of Earl Eirík, p. 27.

Þórir Þorfinnsson. p. 17.

Þorkell Í Hraundal, p. 77.

Þorkell svarti - the black - of Hleidrargardr is named in Landnáma, 3, 16; 3, 17; and 3, 18. His father was Þórir snepill, and his wife was Guðlaugr, Hrolfsdóttir. He is also mentioned in Njála, 105 and 119. pp. 17 ff.

Þorkell Torfason, p. 56.
Vrodda, sister of Tungu-Oddr, see note on Torfi. p. 56.

Fóroðdr hinn spaki Eyvindarson, called in Landnáma Fóroðdr godi, occurs in several of the sagas, e.g. Njála, and Grettissaga. "spaki" means wise, with the sense of 'second-sighted', p. 16.

Fóroðdr Tungu-Oddsson, after his marriage with Jófríðr, went abroad to redeem his brother from captivity, but died abroad. Höfða-Fórissaga, c. 17. pp. 2, 56.

Fóðormr the berserkr, pp. 31 ff.

Fórr, the Norse god Thor. p. 54.

Fórsteinn Egilsson is heard of in other sagas, e.g. Egilssaga, where his encounters with Steinarr Qnundarson are fully told, and in Laxdæla, where, however, there is nothing of importance. pp. 1 ff.

Fórsteinn Fórkelsson, p. 77.

Fórvardr, Fórstein's shepherd. p. 8.

Fófríðr dylla is named in Landnáma and Egilssaga, but nothing is known about her, and the meaning of 'dylla' is uncertain, p. 11.

Qnundr at Mosfell, pp. 15 ff.

Qnundr sjóni Ánason, whose nickname appears to mean handsome, was an old friend of Egill Skallagrímson. Egilssaga, 81, etc. p. 22.
INDEX OF PLACES.

LANES, headland at the entrance of Trandheimfjord, Norway. p. 50.


HRA on Hrutafjørð, see map. p.77.

see map. of. Shetland Borg, Borri. pp.1 ff.

SHETLAND, see map. Shetland Burrafirth. pp.1 ff.

HAVK, Denmark. pp. p.49.

ANES, the ness on which the last duel of Gunnlaug and Hrafn was fought. According to F.Jonsson, the names of Dinganes and Gleipnis-hefir are fabricated, but the locality of the fight was evidently in Sweden, just over the Norwegian border. pp.73, 75.

DU, Dublin. p.35.

LAND, pp.29ff.

LANDSHAF, the North Sea. p.29.

on the Snaefellsnes peninsula, N.W. of Borg. There are various "GIL" in Lancs.

LAND, the province of Gothland in S. Sweden. p.38.

KIKI, see map. "GIL" is common as a first element in Yorks., Lancashire, and is also found as a second element in Yorks. and Lancs. and has "bakke" as second element. pp.11 ff.

ISVELLIR, imaginary name of a plain on the borders of Norway and p.73.

AT GRENJUM, a farm west of the Langå. p.5.

GRIM, in Vatnsdal in the North of Iceland. "Grim" is found as a element in Lancs., e.g. Grimsargh. p.19.

GRÍK, the southern part of the great peninsula in the extreme S.W. p.16.
Gufá, the mouth of the Gufá river, which flows into Borgfirth between Langá and Nortór. pp.2, 19.

HEATH, the Heath, N. of Grindavík and S. of Borg. pp.45, 52.

ÓLUFFI, farm in Ólufus, in the S.W., near Mosfell. p.16. cf. Heald, Yorks.

TAIBARHOLT; see map. pp.8 ff.


RÆVAJORDHEJD, moorland between Nórðráðal and Hrútafjörður. p.77.

RÆNDAIR, in the Borgfirth district, west of Langá. p.77.

RAUNHÖNN, in N.E. Iceland. p.52.

RÆBUVATN, estate in Nórðráðal. p.55.

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RÆLAND, Iceland. pp. 1 ff.


RÆRÁ, see map. p.21.

RÆRAVINSDAIR, the district round about the source of the Langá. p.20

RIÐUVAIR, an inlet on the W. coast of Iceland, near Mosfell. cf. Iceland "de Lera" & "voc". pp.45, 52, 73.

RÆINGJASTAFDÍR, a farm near the head of Hvammsfjörður. cf. Lazenby, Lancs. p.8.

RIÐANGR, Levangr on Trondhjemefjord, Norway. pp.71, 73, 75.
(SLUTTA), the most northerly point on the N.E. coast of Iceland. pp. 53, 54, 72. cf. Slates, Lancs., Sleights, Yorks.

LETTERWELL, see map. "Moss" and "Fell" may both be found in England, the latter being especially common in the Lake district, but there does seem to be a combination of both known. PP. 15 ff.

ROSS, the fens round Borg. cf. Swallow Mire, Lancs.; but the word is used as a placename in Yorks. also. p. 25.

ROSS, the old name for Trondhjem, in Norway. p. 25.

SKÅRDAL, see map. p. 55. "Dal" is found as a second element in the north of England.

SKÅR, Norway. pp. 1 ff.

SKÅRAR, the Orkneys. pp. 37, 38, 72.

BÁMAR, on the W. coast of Iceland. Rathmell, Yorks.

BÁNARNES, in the Borgfirth district, S. of Hvítá. The name is found in Wulf as Scadeneg, in Wulfstan as Sconeg. pp. 56, 57.

BÁRAR, in W. Gothland. p. 38.

BÁSSHAVÍK, on Steingrímsháfjörður, in N.W. Iceland. cf. Skelton, Yorks. p.

BÁRANDSFÍRÐIR, the firths on the W. coast of Scotland. p. 72.

BÁRA, see Melrakkaslétta.


farm in Vardal near Trondhjem, just on the Swedish border. p. 73.

BÁYJAR, the Hebrides; the word remains in the name of the diocese of Shetland and Man. p. 72.

BÁD, Sweden. pp. 41 ff.

BÁLAND, a district of Sweden, round Upsala. p. 41.


BÁLL, ib. the Borgfirth district, east of Langá. p. 3.
GÍSLALÓR, in the N. of Iceland, E. of Hrútafjörður. p.17.

GÍSLASTÁDIR, in Langavatnsdalr. p.20.

GÍSLAFJÖÐUR, N.W. of Borg. p.22.

HÆLTUR, the district, and also the firth, called now Trondheim, in


ILSTADIR, a district in S.W. Iceland, S. of Borg. p.16.

ILSTADIR, farm N.W. of Gilsbakki. p.11.

"Axe-river", which flowed through the Aling plain, in the Qlfus

district. p.68.

ILSÓLÖR, the island formed by the Óxará, and the scene of the legal

laws at the Alþing. p.64.

KEVÍG, the "Heath-battle", fought on the moor N. of Gilsbakki. p.88.


KÍLLA SAGA, the saga of the inhabitants of Laxdale, the district

Hjartarnholt.