I, 1-22

The Story of Sigurd the Jerusalemfarer, Eystein, and Olaf.

Ch. I.

The beginnings of the sons of Magnus.

After the fall of King Magnus Barefoot his sons, Eystein, Sigurd, and Olaf, took up kingdom in Norway; Eystein had the northern deal of the land and Sigurd the southern. King Olaf was then four or five winters old, but that third part of the land which was his share they both had ward over. Sigurd was taken to king when he was thirteen or fourteen winters old, but Eystein was a year older. King Sigurd left behind west beyond sea the daughter of the Irish king.

Whenas the sons of King Magnus were taken to kings, came back from Jerusalem-land, and some from Micklegarth those men who had fared out with Skopti Ogmundson, and they were most famed, and knew to tell of many kind of tidings. And from the newness of the matter yearned a many men in Norway of those farings. It was said that in Micklegarth Northmen gat any wealth they would to bless them withal, they who would go into warwage. They bade the kings that one of them or the other, either Eystein or Sigurd, should fare and be captain of that folk which should betake itself to the journey. And the kings said yea thereto and arrayed the journey at both their costs. To this journey betook themselves many mighty men, both landed men and mighty bonders. And when the faring was boun it was settled that

1. Originally "out."

2. I. seems to have written "kinds" originally.
Sigurd should fare but Eystein should rule over the land on behalf of both.

Ch. II

Of the earls of Orkney.

A winter or two after the fall of King Magnus Bareleg there came from the west from Orkney Hakon son of Earl Paul, and to him the kings gave earldom and lordship over Orkney, even as the earls before him had had, such as Paul his father or Erlend his father's brother. And Earl Hakon went west to Orkney.

Ch. III.

King Sigurd's journey abroad.

Four winters after the fall of King Magnus, King Sigurd went with his company away from Norway, having sixty ships. So says Thorarin Shortcloak (Curtfell?)

I Svá kom saman mikit framt 110 marq-speks

So came together great eager-minded host of the many-wise fylkis, vilt mildingi, at sextigir skar-kings, well-willed to the bounteous lord, that sixty board-fōgr skip hniagu héðen

fair ships glided hence

1. No punctuation in the MS.

2. MS. Earls. I have used the form with the small "e" in accordance with the procedure followed in the published text in regard to the capitalization of titles, although the printed version does not differentiate in this particular case since it capitalizes all the letters in chapter headings.


5. MS. fathers. 6. MS. Sva.
I, 23 - III, 4
Visa I, 1-6

Sigurd should fare, but Eystein should rule over the land on behalf of both.

Ch. II
2
Of the earls of Orkney.

One winter or two after the fall of King Magnus Barefoot there came from the west from Orkney Hakon son of Earl Paul, and to him the kings gave earldom and lordship in the Orkneys, even as the earls before him had had, such as Paul his father or Erlend his father's brother. And Earl Hakon went west to the Orkneys.

Ch. III.

King Sigurd's journey abroad.

Four winters after the fall of King Magnus, fared King Sigurd his folk away from Norway; then had he sixty ships. So says Thorarin Curtfell

I So came together
Mickle host, eager
Of the folk-king much-wise
Well willed to the bounteous,
That sixty board-fair
Ships hence glided

1. See opposite page, n.1.
2. See opposite page, n.2.
3. See opposite page, n.4.
4. Originally "so."
King Sigurd sailed in the autumn to England; then was there king Henry the son of William the Bastard; and King Sigurd tarried there through the winter. So says Einar son of Skuli:

II Vás-auðigr visi ráð vestr mestum helmingi;

Toil-wealthy leader commanded west the greatest war-host;

aegis marr ðís at ensku láuí und harra. Heipt-

the sea's mare rushed to English earth beneath the lord. Fight-

glaðr hilmir lét stál hvílask ok var þátra vetrlengis; ne

merry king let prow rest and was there winter-long; no

betri gramr stígir af Vimrar val.

better king steps out of Vimur's falcon(river's steed-ship)

Ch. IV

King Sigurd's journey.

King Sigurd fared next spring with his host to Valland

and came in the autumn down upon Galizialand and tarried there

the next winter. So says Einar son of Skuli

1. Ma. first wrote "Einar Skuli," and then inserted "son of" between the two words.

2. Unger "Vásðflugr."

3. Unger "aegis."

4. MS. seas.

5. Originally "at."

6. MS. og.

7. Unger "né."

8. Unger "vimrar."

9. MS. Vimurs.

10. MS. Sigurds.

11. In the MS.K. has added "son" directly after "Skuli," so that it is impossible to tell what mark of punctuation, if any, Ma. used here.
O'er waves at the willing
Of God the all-pure.

King Sigurd sailed in the autumn to England; there then was king Henry son of William the Bastard; and King Sigurd was there the winter through. So says Einar Skulison:

II Toil-wealthy leader ruled
Westward the most of warhosts;
Thereat the sea's mare ran on
Unto the English lea-land.
The fight-glad king let the keel rest
And winter-long there bided;
No better king there strideth
From out of Vimur's falcon

Ch. IV
King Sigurd's journey.

King Sigurd fared next spring with his host to Valland and came in the harvest out on Galizialand and dwelt there the next winter. So says Einar Skulison:

1. MS. oer.
2. MS. ruled.
3. MS. of of.
4. No punctuation in the MS.
5. Originally "The fight-glad king let rest there."
6. See opposite page, n.10.
And the great king he who highest (of kings) gat realm beneath the sun's tracts, fed his soul in James'-land the second vetr; þar frá ek hilmis herjar gjalda winter; there heard I. the helmed leader of hosts paid frömm jarl lausmagli; snar-lyndr gramr a forward earl for a lie; the nimble-minded king birti svartan hjaldr svan made happy the black battle swan.

This happened in the manner following; the earl who ruled over the land there, made peace with King Sigurd, on the terms that he should let market be holden for Sigurd all through the winter for the purchase of victuals; but this went on no further than to Yuletide, and then the getting of victuals grew hard, for the land is rough and a bad land for meat. Then King Sigurd went with a great company to a castle owned by the earl and the earl fled away having but a small band with him. King Sigurd took there much victuals and other great plunder and had it all brought down to his ships, and then arrayed

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1. Unger "aestr."  
2. Originally "who highest gat."  
3. MS. solar.  
4. Originally "another" for "the second."  
5. Originally "the king."  
6. Originally "nimble-minded king."  
7. Originally "be holden all through the winter."  
8. Originally "then Yuletide."  
9. MS. Earl.  
10. Ma. originally wrote "earl" and then changed it to "Earl."
III And the great-king, he the highest

Get realm beneath the sun-hall
And in the Jamesland fed he
His soul the second winter.
There heard I war-hosts' leader
He paid an earl o'er-froward
For a lie; the king keen-minded

Brightened black swan of battle

This was with these tidings, that the earl who ruled over

the land there, made peace with King Sigurd, and the earl should

set market for meat-cheaping for Sigurd all the winter; but

this went on no longer than to Yule, and then meat grew hard
to get, for the land is barren and an ill meatland. Fared
then King Sigurd with a mickle company to a castle which the
earl had, and the earl fled away whereas he had but a little
band. King Sigurd took there much victual and mickle other
wartettings, and let flit it all to his ships, and then arrayed

1. Originally "in the land of Jacob."
2. No punctuation in the MS.
3. MS. war-hosts.
4. MS. Earl.
5. MS. which Earl had.
him for going away and went west by Spain. When King Sigurd
was sailing along Spain it happened that certain pirates, out
on plundering, came to meet him with a host of galleys; but
King Sigurd joined battle with them; and that was how he began
his first fight with heathen men, and he won eight galleys

from them. So says Haldor the Cabbler:

IV Ok fá-dýrir víkingar fóru at móti Fjólnis-
And few-dear = unprecious pirates fared to meet the Fjólnir's

tn átus, surf's
=rot's mighty king; the king laid to the fight-gods.

Herr náði at hrjóða átta galeirðr; þar er falt líti
The host got to clear eight galleys; there where few folk
fél-ast. Drengja vinr, hollr fyrðum, hlaut fengi.
fell-not. Warriors' friend, kind to men, came in for plunder.

After this King Sigurd made for the castle called Sintre,
and fought there another battle; that is in Spain; therewithin
sat heathen folk and harried on Christian men; he won the castle

1. Originally "and then went away."
2. Ma. wrote first "Haldor Blabberer," then "Haldor Blabber,"
then "Haldor the Cabbler," and finally "Haldor the Cabbler." There
is no punctuation in the MS. after this name.
3. MS. fá-dýrir. 4. Originally "Fjólnir's.
5. Unger "féllas."
6. This is the only case in the MS. in which Ma. fails to match
the English with the CN. words correctly.
7. Originally "Cintre:"
8. M. inserted a semicolon over Ma.'s punctuation mark,
which seems to have been only a comma.
him for going away and fared west along by Spain.

Whenas King Sigurd was sailing along Spain it befell that certain vikings who were faring on war-catch came to meet him with a host of galleys; but King Sigurd joined battle with them; and so hove up his first battle with heathen men, and he won eight galleys of them. So says Haldor the Gabbler:

IV And vikings little worthy
Fared they to meet the mighty
King of the roofs of Fiolnir,
The king laid on the fight-gods.
The host there got the ridding
Of galleys eight where fell not
Few folk, the friend of warriors
The kind to men got plunder.

Sithence held King Sigurd to the castle called Cintra, and fought there another battle; that is in Spain; therewithin sat heathen folk and harried on Christian men; he won the castle

1. First M. cancelled Ms. 's "by" in favor of "along," and then restored the "by," still keeping "along."

2. MS. befel

3. MS. Vikings

4. No punctuation in the MS.

5. This word in the MS. looks like a combination of "there" and "they." It is impossible to determine whether M. first wrote "they" and then tried to convert it into "there" by making the first loop of the "y" into an "r," but forgetting to make an "e" out of the second loop and down-stroke, or whether he began originally to write "there" and when he had reached the "r" changed his mind and filled in the "r" for the first loop of a "y," making the word "they." The first supposition seems somewhat more probable, especially in view of the fact that M. originally used a comma, later crossed out, after "host," for there would have been no reason for the use of a comma with "there" but there might have been with "they." The printed text has "there."

6. In the MS. M. placed an interrogation mark, enclosed in parentheses, after the word the. It is difficult to determine whether M. inserted the mark after he had considered what he had written, or whether there was an earlier copy of the text that had been lost, as M. inserted the mark after having written the meaning of the word the. It seems more likely that M. inserted the mark after having considered what he had written, as it is possible that the meaning of the word the was not clear to M. until he had considered what he had written.
and slew all the folk there because it would not let itself be christened, and took there much wealth. So says Haldor the Gabbler.

Now shall I tell of those great deeds of the king which befell in Spain: the slinger's day let Sindre sōttan prótt. Geröist heldr grátt at = won be set on in valiant wise. It became rather grim work to fight with the Hords' king for warriors those who nay-said utterly God's right (= refused to be christened) offered to them.

Ch. V.

After that King Sigurd took his host on to Lisbon; that

1. Originally "all folk."

2. Originally "Haldpr Gabbler." There is no punctuation in the MS. after this name.

3. Not in Unger.

4. MS. varu.

5. Unger "vánar."

6. The MS. has "lét prótt sōttan prótt Sindre," with the first " prótt" crossed out and "Sindre" written above it, and with "Sindre," the last word in the passage, struck out with nothing inserted in its place. Apparently ÍA. first wrote "lét prótt sōttan," then transposed " prótt" to a position after "sōttan," writing "lét sōttan prótt Sindre," and finally moved "Sindre" to the position originally occupied by " prótt," producing the form given above.

7. Unger "Geröisk."

8. No punctuation in the MS.

9. Unger "berjask."

10. Unger "harōan."
and slew there all folk for they would not let them be christened, and took there wickle wealth. So says Haldor Gabbler:

V Now of the great deeds tell I
Of the king which fell in Spain-land;
The slinger of the Van's day
Let set on Cintra boldly.
Grim grew it for those warriors
With the Hords' lord to battle,
E'en they who wholly naysaid
God's right there bidden to them.

Ch. V.
Lisbon won.

After that King Sigurd held his host to Lisbon; that

1. The MS. has "and slew there all folk they would not let them be christened." M. evidently struck out the causal conjunction by mistake; in the text above I have used "for," since this is the form found in the printed text.

2. No punctuation in the MS.

3. This line was originally "How then the Van's-day's slinger."

4. This line was originally "Grim grew it now to battle."

5. MS. Hords.

6. MS. eerr.

7. MS. nay said.
is a great town of Spain, one half of it being Christian, the
other half heathen; there Spain Christian and Spain heathen
part, all the countrysides lying thence to the westward being
heathen. There King Sigurd waged the third battle with heathen
men and had the victory, and came in for great wealth. So
says Haldor the Gabbler:

VI Snjallr lofðungs kundr! (ðú) vátt hinn þríðja
nimble king's son! (thou) foughtest the third
sigr suðr á fróni, er (þér) lendut víð
victorious battle south in the land, where (ye) landed against
borg þar er (menn) kalla Lizibón.
town that which (men) call Lisbon.

Then King Sigurd took the host west round by Spain the
heathen and hove in to the town called Alkasæ and had there
the fourth fight with heathen men and won the town and slew
so many people there that he emptied the town of folk. There
they gat exceeding deal of wealth. So says Haldor the Gabbler:

VII Fólk-peysandi, ek fra yör
or Fight-rusher
Folk-urger, I heard you

1. MS. christian, with a "C" in pencil written over the "o", in what appears to be M.'s writing.
2. Originally "lying to the westward."
3. Originally "had victory." 4. No punctuation in the MS.
5. Ma. uses parentheses to indicate words not in the text.
6. Unger "at."
7. MS. kall.
8. MS. Lizibon.
9. Ma. wrote originally "slew many people," and then inserted
is a mickle town of Spain, one half Christian, the other half heathen; there sunder Spain christened, and Spain heathen, all the countrysides are heathen which lie to west thence. There had King Sigurd the third battle with heathen men and had the victory; gat he there mickle wealth. So says Haldor the Gabbler:

VI O brisk king's son thou foughtest

The third of victories south there

In the land, whereat ye landed

'Gainst the town which called is Lisbon.

Then King Sigurd held the host west round about Spain-heathen, and laid to at the town called Alkasse and had there the fourth battle with heathen men and won the town and slew there many folk so that he ridded the town. There they gat exceeding mickle wealth. So says Haldor the Gabbler:

VII I heard that ye, folk-urger

1. See opposite page, n.1.  2. See opposite page, n.4.
3. MS. kings.
4. In the MS: "the" stands cancelled between "whereat" and "ye."
5. MS. 'Gainst.
6. In the MS: "which" stands for a cancelled "is."
7. MS. and slew there many folk there that he.  N. struck out Ma.'s "so" for "there" but forgot to cross out Ma.'s "there." Apparently he also simply forgot to reinsert somewhere in the sentence the "so" which he had crossed out to give place to "there" and which is essential to the meaning. I have placed it before "that," as it is in the ON. (p.663, 1.33 - p.664, 1.1 of Unger's edition): "drap þær mart folk, svæ at hann." In the printed version it has been restored to its original position before "many."
8. Originally "wasted."
fýsast at vinna hvassan styr fjórða sinni át þar er
yearned to win keen stour a fourth time out there where
heitir Alkasi.

a place is called Alcasse.

And still this:

VIII Ek frá unni til sorga heidins vífs
I heard of deeds done to the sorrow of the heathen women

1 einni eyddri borg; herr hitti at drífa á flóttu.
in one wasted burg; the folk chose to drift into flight.

Ch. VI.

Battle in Formintera.

Then King Sigurd pushed on his way and stood in for Norvsound, and in the sounds there was before him a great host of pirates and the king engaged them in battle and had there the fifth battle and won the victory. So says Haldor the Gabbler.

IX (þér) treystuzk (at) rjóða egg fyrir austan Norvasund (You) ventured (to) redden edge to the east of Norvsound;

guð tjóði yð; ná-skari fló til nýra unda.
God availed you; corpse-mew flew to new(fresh) wounds.

Thereupon King Sigurd took his host onward south along

1. Unger "fýsaski."
2. Unger "sinn."
3. Unger "Alkasse."
4. MS. her.
5. No punctuation in the MS.
6. MS. Formintera.
7. Originally "Haldor Gabbler."
8. MS. "treystut."
9. ka. forgot the parentheses around "You."
10. Unger "nýra."
11. Originally "onward along by the south."
Yearned to win sharp fight-stour
A fourth of times out yonder
Where called it is Alcasse.

And still this:

VIII Heard I of sorrows' winning
Unto the women heathen
In one burg wasted: folk there
Chose to drift into fleeing.

Ch. VI.

Battle in Forminterra.

Then held King Sigurd his way and laid for Norvsound,
and in the sound was before him a mickle viking-host, and
the king laid into battle with them, and had there the fifth
battle and won the victory. So says Haldor Cabbler.

IX Ye trusted edge to redder
Eastward of Norvisound there,
And there did God avail thee;
To new wounds flew the corpse-mew.

Sithence King Sigurd laid his host south away along

---

1. MS. yearned.
2. This word in the MS. seems to be misspelled "younder."
3. No punctuation in the MS.
4. MS. sorrows.
5. Originally "the heathen women."
6. In the MS. "there" stands in the place of a cancelled "chose."
7. See opposite page, n.6.
8. E. incorrectly numbers this "visa" as VIII instead of IX. As a result all the remaining "visur" are incorrectly numbered.
9. Originally "laid his host forth south along."
Serkland and came to the island called Forminterra. There a
great host of heathen Bluemen had taken up their quarters in
a certain cave, and had drawn across the door of the cave a
great stone-wall; they harried far and wide about the land,
and brought their plunder to the cave. King Sigurd made a
raid upon that island, and went to the cave, which was in sheer
sea-rocks and the incline one had to walk up to the stone-wall
was steep; but the rock over-hung the stone-wall. The heathens
guarded the stone-wall being nothing frightened by the weapons
of the Northmen, since they could bring stones and weapons to
bear down upon the Northmen below their feet. Nor did the
Northmen make the onset as matters stood. Then the heathens
took pall and other costly things and bore them out unto the
wall and shook them in the face of the Northmen, whooping at
them, and egging them on, and taunting them with want of heart.
Then King Sigurd cast about for a stratagem. He had two ship's-
boats taken, of the kind that were called barks, and let them
be dragged to the top of the rock over the cave-door, and had
stout cables lashed to the inward-timbers and stem and stern.
Then there went into them as many men as could find room there,
and then the boats were let down before the cave with ropes;

1. In the MS. Ma. here draws a small diagram illustrating
   the scene of the battle as it is described in this sentence.
2. In the MS. "bring" stands in the place of a cancelled
   "let."
3. Originally "to bear upon."
4. Originally "the rock that overhung the."
5. Originally "strong."
6. In the MS. the words "them lashed to" stand cancelled
   between "had" and "stout."
Serkland and came to the island called Forminterra. There had set down a mickle host of heathen Bluemen in a certain cave, and had set before the door of the cave a great stone-wall; they harried wide in the land; and flitted their war-catch to the cave. King Sigurd made onset upon that island, and fared to the cave, which was in a certain berg, and it was steep going up the bent to the stone-wall; but the berg shoved forth over the stone-wall. The heathen guarded the stone-wall and were nought adrad of the weapons of the Northmen, whereas they might bear stones and weapons down upon the Northmen below their feet. Nor did the Northmen make the onset as matters stood.

Then took the heathen pell and other dearbought things and bore them out unto the wall, and shook them at the Northmen, and whooped at them, and egged them, and taunted them of their heart.

Then sought King Sigurd a rede thereto. He let take two ship's-boats, such as be called barks, and drag them up on to the berg over the cave-door, and let lash thick ropes to the thwarts and stem and stern. Sithence men went into them many as had room therein, and then the boats were let down before the cave with ropes;

1. MS. in certain berg. M. wrote at first "a berg"; then wishing to insert "certain," he crossed out "a berg" and wrote "certain berg," forgetting to restore the "a."

2. M. changed "the" to "they" and inserted "let s-" between "the" and "boats," evidently intending to alter the passage into "then they let sink boats," but stopped before he had completed the change and crossed out what he had written.
and then those in the boats shot and threw stones so that the
heathens had to shrink back from the stone-wall. Then King
Sigurd went with his host up to the rocks under the stone-wall
and they broke the wall, and thus got up into the cave; but
the heathens fled inside another stone-wall which lay right
athwart the cave. Then the king let bring into the cave large
bags of wood and throw up a great pile in the door of the cave
and set fire to it. But the heathens, being set on by fire
and smoke, lost their life some of them, while some rushed
upon the weapons of the Northmen, and all the folk there were
either cut down or burnt to death. There the Northmen got
the greatest plunder they had taken as yet in this journey.
So says Haldor the Gabbler.

X Forminterra varð fyrir stafni styrjar-gjörnum
Forminterra was before the stem of the stour-yearning
frið-raskaði.
peace-disturber.

1. MS. heathes.
2. MS. burt.
then they in the boats shot and cast stones so that the heathen
shrank aback from the stonewall. Then went King Sigurd up on-
to the berg under the stone-wall with his host and they brake
the wall, and so came up into the cave; but the heathen fled
within over another stonewall which was set athwart the cave.
Then let the king flit into the cave big wood and cast up a
mickle bale in the door of the cave and set fire to it. But
the heathen, whereas fire and smoke sought to them, some lost
their lives, some went onto the weapons of the Northmen, and
all folk were either slain or burned. There got the Northmen
the greatest of war-catch which they had taken in this journey.
So says Haldor Gabbler.

X Before the stem
Of that stour be-yearning
Peace disturber
Was Forminterre.

1. MS. Then went King Sigurd went up.
2. MS. some some.
3. M. first changed "were" to "was" and then restored "were."
4. MS. There got the Northmen got.
5. Originally "that."
6. No punctuation in the MS.
There had Bluemen's-host to throttle fire and edges before they got their death.

And further this:

The works of the famed king wrought on Saracens have become famous; fight-strengthener, thou lettest barks sink ofan fyrir gagnstig eyjar. En her-adown before the thoroughfare of the troll-quean. But war-nenninn prótr Gøndlar-pings-gnýs, sótti með alert Thrott of Gondul's-Thing's-din, sought with his
gengi neðan í hall at fjölmennnum helli. following from below into the rock for the crowded cave.

1. Originally "before it got its death."

2. M. has inserted a large comma after "this" in connection with his change so that it is impossible to tell what mark of punctuation, if any, M. used here.

3. Unger "gerzk."

4. M. used parentheses around "þú" and "thou," but there is no need for parentheses here inasmuch as "þú" is expressed in the text.

5. Unger "gagnstig."

6. Unger "gøndlar."

7. Unger has "gnyþrótrr" for "þrótrr...gnýs."

8. Unger "sóttir."
There must the Bluemen's
Host be tholing
Fire and edges
Ere bane they gat them

And this, moreover:

XI The famed king's deeds on Serkmen
Have grown to fame. Fight-strengthener!
Thou let'st the barks sink downward
Before the troll-wife's highway.
But the war-deft of the clashing
Of Gondul's Thing sought onward
From nether with his following
To the thronged cave of the sea-cliff.

1. The successive stages in M.'s alterations in ll. 5-6 of this "visa" are not entirely clear. The situation in the MS. is this:
   There had the Bluemen's
   Host to thole them there be tholing.
   In 1.5 "had" is struck out with double lines and "must" is written above it. In 1.6 the words "to thole them" are crossed out with double lines but with a slight break in the lines between "thole" and "them," a fact which seems to indicate that the infinitive and the pronoun were not cancelled at the same time; "there" is struck out with a single line.
   Evidently M. originally wrote,
   There had the Bluemen's
   Host to thole them.
   Then he probably crossed out "them" in 1.6 for "there," and at this point, finding this translation also unsatisfactory, he seems to have struck out "had" in 1.5 for "must" and "to thole there" in 1.6 for "be tholing," thus producing the rendering given in the text above.

2. No punctuation in the MS.

3. MS. kings.

4. MS. Gonduls.

5. In the MS. "fello," cancelled, stands between "his" and "following."
And still further Thorarin Curtfell says:

XII Gunn-hagr gramr bað guða draga tvá blá-svarta byr-
Fight-skilled king bade men drag two blue-swart wind-
varga á bjarg: þá er þam-dýr prama
wolves onto the rock: then when the strong-deer of timbers
með lið sigu í reipum fyrir hlið-dýr hellis.
with their crews sank in ropes before the gate-door of the cave.

Ch. VII

Fight in Iviza and Manork

Then King Sigurd went on his forward journey and came
to the island called Iviza, had a fight there and won the vic-
tory. That was the seventh fight. So says Haldor the Gabbler:

XIII Marg-dýrkaðr merkri morð-hjóls kom cutter = shield
Manifoldly-worshipped marker of murder-wheel brought

skipa-stöli til Ivizu; ræsir fremdar var fúss
his ship-host to Iviza; the king of fame was fain

frið-slíts.
of peace-tearing = fight.

After this King Sigurd came to the island called Manorca.

1. Unger "hliðdyrr."

2. Ma. here inserts the following note: "prama gen. pl. of þrýmr, the gunwale beam. The kenning may be dissolved [sic] into: dýr rammra prama or rammra prama dýr = deer of stout timbers."

3. M.'s change of "k" to "ca" makes it impossible to deter-
mine whether or not Ma. used a period here.

4. MS. brough.

5. Unger "Ivizu." There is no punctuation here in the MS.
And again says Thorarin Curtfell:

XII The king fight-handy
 Bad men be dragging
 Two blue-swart wind-wolves
 Up on to the berg there.
 Then when the strong-deer
 Of timbers, men-manned,
 In ropes sank downward
 Before the cave door

Ch. VII

Fight in Iviza and Manorca

Then fared forth his ways King Sigurd and came to the island hight Iviza, and there had battle and won the victory. That was the seventh battle. So says Haldor Gabbler:

XIII The much beworshipped marker
 Of murder-wheels brought ship-host
 To Iviza; the fame-king
 Was fain of the peace-sundering.

After this King Sigurd came to the island hight Minorca

---

1. No punctuation in the MS.
2. Originally "Of timbers, with men manned."
3. MS. Then fared forth his ways King Sigurd went on and.
4. M. first began this "vísá" with "Much-worshipped," then with "The Much-worshipped," then with "The much...," then with "The murder-wheels' war-marker," and finally with the words we find above.
5. In the MS. "brought" stands in the place of a cancelled "his."
and had there the eighth fight with heathen men, and got the victory. So says Haldor the Blabber.

Thereafter happened the eighth point-wreath to be awakened on the green Minorca. The king's host reddened Finn's tribute.

Ch. VIII.

How Rodger became king.

In the spring King Sigurd came to Sicily and tarried there for a long time. At that time Rodger was a duke there; he gave a good welcome to the king and bade him to a feast. King Sigurd came to it, and a great company with him. A most glorious cheer was there, and every day through the feast Duke Rodger stood and did service at the table of King Sigurd. And wash on the seventh day of the feast, when men had had their bath, King Sigurd took the earl by the hand, and led him up into the high seat, and gave him the name of king and the right (privilege) that he should be king over the realm of Sicily; but before there had been only earls over that dominion.

and had there the eighth battle with heathen men, and got the victory. So says Haldor Blabber.

XIV  Sithence befell the eighth one
Of point-storms to be wakened
On green Minorc: the king's host
They reddened there Finn's tribute.

Ch. VIII.

How Roger took kingdom

King Sigurd came in spring to Sicily and dwelt there long. Then was Rodger duke there; he gave good welcome to the king and bade him to a feast. King Sigurd came thereto, and much folk with him. There was dear welcome, and every day of the feast stood up Duke Rodger and served King Sigurd at the board. And on the seventh day of the feast, when as men had taken bath, then took King Sigurd the earl by the hand, and led him up into the high seat, and gave him the name of king and that right that he should be king over the realm of Sicily; but before there had been only earls over that realm.

1. MS. befel.
2. MS. they, with the "y" crossed off.
3. MS. kings.
4. No punctuation in the MS.
5. MS. duke.
6. M.'s indication of his intended transposition is not clear. The transposition line shows that something is to be placed before "King Sigurd," but the loop of the line that should indicate what word or words are to be moved is not completed. What there is of it implies that "the earl" is to be transposed, but this change would make the English very awkward and would not be justified by the CN. It is much more likely that M. wished to place "took" before "King Sigurd," in accordance with the CN. order.
7. MS. Earl.
Ch. IX.

Concerning King Roger.

Roger King of Sicily was the mightiest of kings; he won the whole of Pul(Apulia) and brought it under his sway, and many great islands in the Greek ocean besides. He was called Rodger the Mighty. His son was King William of Sicily, who for a long time had had great war with the Kaiser of Micklegarth. King William had three daughters and no son. One of his daughters he gave in wedlock to Kaiser Henry the son of Frederick the Kaiser, but their son was Frederick, who now was Kaiser of Rome-burgh. Another daughter of King William the Duke of Cyprus had for wife. The third was the wife of Margrit the corsair-chief; both of these Kaiser Henry slew. Kaiser Manuel of Micklegarth had for wife the daughter of Rodger, the King of Sicily, and their son was Kaiser Kyrialax.

Ch. X

King Sigurd fared to Jerusalem.

In the summer King Sigurd sailed out through Greekland's main to Jorsalaland(Jerusalem-land) and then fared up to the city of Jerusalem and there met Baldwin the King of Jerusalem. King Baldwin gave an exceedingly good welcome to King Sigurd, and rode with him down to the river of Jordan and back again.

1. Ma. seems to have written "Robert" originally.
2. MS. Kaiser.
3. Originally "marriage."
Ch. IX.

Concerning King Roger

Roger King of Sicily was the mightiest of kings; he wan all Apulia, and laid it under him, and many other great islands in the Greekland main. He was called Roger the Rich. His son was King William of Sicily, who long had had great unpeace with Micklegarth's Kaiser. King William had three daughters and no son. One of his daughters he gave to Kaiser Henry the son of Kaiser Frederick, but their son was Frederick, who now was Kaiser of Rome-burgh. Another daughter of King William had the Duke of Cyprus. The third had Margrit the lord of corsairs; Kaiser Henry slew them both. The daughter of Roger, King of Sicily, had Kaiser Manuel in Micklegarth, and their son was Kaiser Kyrialax.

Ch. X

King Sigurd fared to Jerusalem.

In the summer sailed King Sigurd out over the Greekland's main to Jorsalaaland and then fared up to the city of Jerusalem and met there Baldvin the King of Jerusalem. King Baldvin welcomed King Sigurd exceeding well, and rode with him down to the river Jordan and back again.

1. MS. wan the all Apulia
2. Originally "sea."
3. MS. Kaisar.
to Jerusalem. So says Einar the son of Skuli:

1

XV Skaldr

es-at einfalt lof um alvaldr

= it is not an easy matter to

To the skald(me) is not a one-fold praise as to the king’s

risnu:

hilmir let haf-kaldan huf svifa i

Grikk-

lordliness: the king let the sea-cold hull roam in Greekland’s-

3

salti gœr õlfnestir festi skip við einkar-

=sea victualler

salt or ever wolf-feeder fastened ships against the mighty-

breiða Akrsborg; õll õld beið fegins morgin með
town a morn to rejoice in

broad burg of Acre; all folk awaited a fain morning with

stilli.

their king.

And furthermore this:

XVI Ek get þess, er ógn-blœr gramr för vitja

I mention this, that fight-blithe the king fared to visit

Jórsala-bygðar:

probable = town
Jerusalem-countryside:

1. Unger "skáldi."
2. Unger "alvalds."
3. Unger "Griksalti."
to Jerusalem. So says Einar Skulison:

XV To skald not onefold is it
Praise of Allwielder's highness.
The sea-cold hull the king let
Roam in the Greekland's salt-sea
Or ever the wolf-feeder
Made fast his ships to Acre
The huge broad burg; fain morning
All folk with their king abided.

And this furthermore:

XVI Jerusalem, so tell I,
The built place, fare the fight-blithe
To look on:

1. In the MS. the first two lines of this "vísí" read thus:
The skald not onefold is it
Praise of Allwielders highness.
Evidently M. simply forgot the preposition at the beginning. I have followed the printed version in using "to" without the article.

2. MS. Allwielders.

3. Originally "greatness."

4. No punctuation in the MS.

5. M. evidently had much trouble with the last three lines of this "vísí." The successive stages of the alterations are not entirely clear. He seems to have written originally,

Or ever the wolf-feeder
Moored ship against the mighty
Mighty-broad town of Acre
Fain morning all folk bided.

Then he seems to have crossed out the line
Moored ship against the mighty
and to have tried to begin a new line with the words "His ships."
But apparently he found this contemplated change unsatisfactory also, for he struck out these words and altered this line and the following one to

Made fast his ships aland there
At the huge broad town of Acre.

Still he was not satisfied, and he finally changed the last three lines to this form:

Made fast his ships to Acre
The huge broad town; fain morning
All folk with their king abided.
meðr vítu­ó
men wot­ not of a higher king beneath the wide

glytts sal; ok hati leygs hauka-fróns náði
wind's hall; and the hater of the flame of hawk's field got
7

hvatt laugast í hreinu vatni Jórdanar; þat ráð
speedily to bathe in the pure water of Jordan; this deed

var leyft.
was praised.

King Sigurd tarried for a very long time in Jerusalem land
through that autumn and the early part of the winter.

Ch. XI.

Sidon won.

King Baldwin made a goodly banquet for King Sigurd and a
great company with him. At that time King Baldwin gave to King
Sigurd many holy relics; and then was taken a chip out of the
Holy Cross, by the counsel of King Baldwin and the Patriarch,
and they both swore on a holy relic, that this wood was out of
the Holy Cross on which God himself was pined (tortured).

1. In the MS. the letters "kn" stand cancelled between "men" and "wot."

2. Unger "æðra."

3. MS. winds.

4. Unger has "leyghatí" for "hati leygs."

5. MS. hawks.

6. Unger "hvatra."

7. Unger "laugask."

8. MS. and and.

9. MS. holy cross.

10. MS. relic.

11. Originally "that this was."
3b ...no king nobler
Men wot of neath wide wind-hall.
Hater of flame of hawk-field
Get speedily to bathe him
In the clear Jordan water:
Praise to this rede was given.

King Sigurd dwelt much long in Jerusalem land through harvest and the beginning of winter.

Ch. XI.

Sidon won.

King Baldwin made a goodly banquet for King Sigurd and much folk with him. Then gave King Baldwin many holy relics to King Sigurd; and then was taken a splinter out of the Holy Cross, by the rede of King Baldwin and the Patriarch, and they both swore on a holy relic, that that tree was of the Holy Cross, on which God himself was pinned.

1. No punctuation in the MS.
2. MS. begining.
3. See opposite page, n.8.
4. See opposite page, n.10.
5. See opposite page, n.9.
Then that holy relic was given to King Sigurd himself, on his
swearing together with twelve other men with him, that he would
2
further Christian faith, by all his might, and bring into his
land an archbishop's chair, if he might, and that the cross
should be there where the holy King Olaf rested, and that he
should further the tithe and himself do it (yield it).

After that King Sigurd went to his ships in Acre-burg; and
4
then King Baldwin arrayed his host to go to Syrialand to the
town called Sidon, a town that was heathen. To that journey
King Sigurd betook himself with him. And when the kings had
besieged the town for a little while, the heathen men gave
themselves up, and the kings became the owners of the town and
their armies of the rest of the booty. King Sigurd gave to
King Baldwin the whole of the town. So says Haldor the Slobber:
XVII Brægär tikr benja, þú tókt
=feeder up of = wolf
Giver of carrion to the tike of wounds, thou tookst a
heilösa borg af ríki en gaft af mildi; hverr
heathen burg by might but gavest it out of bounteousness; every
hildr háðisk við pryði.
battle was fought in a proud manner.

1. MS. relic
2. MS. christian.
3. MS. arch-bishop's.
4. MS. Balwin.
5. MS. besieged.
6. In the MS. "town" stands cancelled before "kings."
7. Unger "tóktu," for "þú tókt."
8. Unger "hver."
9. No punctuation in the MS.
Since that holy relic was given to King Sigurd, with this bargain that he swore together with twelve other men with him, that he would further Christian faith, by all his might, and bring into his land an archbishop's chair, if he might, and that the cross should be there whereas the holy King Olaf rested, and that he should further the tithe, and himself do it.

King Sigurd fared since then to his ships in Acre-burgh.

Then King Baldwin was arraying his host to go to Syria-land to the town hight Sidon, that burgh was heathen. To that journey King Sigurd betook himself with him. And when the kings had a little while set before the town, the heathen men gave themselves up, and the kings gat the town but their folk other booty. King Sigurd gave to King Baldwin all the town. So says Haldor the Gabbler:

XVII Feeder of type of wounding,
A heathen burgh thou takedst
By might but gave't by mildness.
Each fight was fought full valiant.

1. See opposite page, n.1.
2. MS. swore.
3. This passage in the MS. reads as follows: "...was given to King Sigurd, this bargain that he swore..., that he would further..." It seems to me very likely that F. intended to use some preposition like "with" before "this bargain," in imitation of the ON. (667, 21) "með þvi," but simply forgot to insert it. The printed version uses an entirely different construction: "Sithence that holy relic was given to King Sigurd; this bargain then he swore ..., that he would further...."

4. See opposite page, n.2.
5. See opposite page, n.3.
6. See opposite page, n.4.
7. No punctuation in the MS.
Of this Einar, son of Skuli, also tells.

XVIII Ek frá Dæla dróttinn vinna Saett, Síðon
I heard that the Dalefolk's lord conquered Saett,
drengr minnisk þess; 1 Hristar hrið tóku valslóngur
is minded of 5 did the skald mentions— that; In Hrist's wreath began catapults
ríða hvæst. Sterkr litað munns gunnar vals
to ride hard. The strong dyer of the mouth of fight falcon
braut væligt virki; fógr sverð ruðuske en snjallr
broke a formidable work; fair swords were reddened but nimble
bragningar hlaut fagna sigri.

king had the lot to rejoice in victory.

After that King Sigurd went to his ships and made ready
to leave Jerusalemland. They sailed north to a certain island
called Cyprus, and there King Sigurd tarried for a while, and
then went over to Greekland and laid all his host to by Ang-
gelness, and lay there for half a month, a high fair wind north
along the ocean blowing every day; but he wished to wait for
such a wind as should be a right sidewind so that sails might
be set right along the ship from end to end; for all his sails
were adorned with pall, both fore and aft; for this reason

1. Ma. first wrote "Einar Skuli," and then inserted "son of" between the two words.
2. Unger "dæla."
3. MS. I.
4. Unger "hristar."
5. No punctuation in the MS.
6. Unger "hvæst."
7. Unger "munnlitaðr," for "litaðr munns."
8. MS. figh.
9. Unger "fógr."
XI, 22-31
- Visa XVIII, 1-8

Of this Einar Skulison also tells.

XVIII I heard that the lord of Dalefolk

Wan Sidon: so the skald minds.
The slaughter-slingers took then

1 In Hrist's wreath herd a-riding.
The strong war-hawk's mouth dyer

2 A woful work he brake there;
Fair swords grew red but the brisk king

3 Gat gladden of the victory.

After that King Sigurd fared to his ships, and made ready
to leave Jerusalemland. They sailed north to that island which
night Cyprus, and there King Sigurd dwelt somewhat, and fared
sithence to Greekland and laid to all his host off Angeliness,
and lay there for half a month; and every day was fair breeze
north along the main; but he willed to hide such a wind as
should be a right sidewind so that sails might be set endlong
of the ship; for all his sails were set with pail, both fore
and aft; for this reason

1. MS. Hrist's. 2. No punctuation in the MS.

3. Lines 4-6 read originally as follows:

In Hrist's wreath to ride hardly
The strong one he who dyeth
The war-hawks mouth, a work brake.

The letter "W" stands cancelled before line 4. There is no
punctuation in the corrected form in the MS. after "there"
in 1.6.
that both parties, those fore as well as those aft did not wish to have to see the less fair part of the sails.

Ch. XII.

The journey of King Sigurd to Micklegarth.

When King Sigurd sailed in to Micklegarth, he sailed near to the land; all about up the land there are burgs and castles and thorps so that nowhere there is a break therein. Then people looked from the land into the bend of all the sails, and there was nowhere an opening between; all looked as if it were one wall. All folk stood out of doors that could see the sailing of King Sigurd. Kaiser Kyrialax had heard of the journey of King Sigurd, and he let unlock that towngate to Micklegarth, which is hight the Goldport, through that gate the kaiser shall ride into the town, when he has been for a long time away from Micklegarth and has had a great victory; then the kaiser had pall spread over all the streets of the city from Goldport to Laktiarn, where all the finest halls of the kaiser are. King Sigurd said to his men that they should ride with a proud bearing into the city and allow themselves to be but little struck with whatever new things they might see and so they did. King Sigurd and all his men rode in the greatest state to

1. Originally "near the land."  2. MS. abreak.
3. Originally "saw."  4. Originally "of the sails."
5. MS. has a comma here.  6. MS. Kaisar.
7. MS. of King, and
8. The MS. has here a semicolon, which seems to be Ma.'s, but a semicolon should by no means be used at this point in Ma.'s sentence.
9. In the MS. "said" stands for a cancelled "spoke."
10. In the MS. "with" stands in the place of a cancelled "in."
that both parties, those fore as well as those aft did not wish
to have to see the less fair part of the sails.

Ch. XII.

The journey of King Sigurd to Nucklegarth.

When King Sigurd sailed in to Nucklegarth, he sailed near
to the land; all about up the land there are burgs and castles
and thorps so that nowhere there is a break therein. Then peo-
ple looked from the land into the bend of all the sails, and
there was nowhere an opening between; all looked as if it were
one wall. All folk stood out of doors that could see the sail-
ing of King Sigurd. Kaiser Kyriialax had heard of the journey
of King Sigurd, and he let unlock that town-gate to Nucklegarth,
which is right the Goldport, through that gate the kaiser shall
ride into the town, when he has been for a long time away from
Nucklegarth and has had a great victory; then the kaiser had
pall spread over all the streets of the city from Goldport to
Laktiarn, where all the finest halls of the kaiser are. King
Sigurd said to his men that they should ride with a proud
bearing into the city and allow themselves to be but little
struck with whatever new things they might see and so they did.
King Sigurd and all his men rode in the greatest state to

1. Originally "near the land."  2. MS. a break.
3. Originally "saw."  4. Originally "of the sails."
5. MS. has a comma here.  6. MS. Kaisar.
7. MS. of King, and
8. The MS. has here a semicolon, which seems to be Ma.'s,
   but a semicolon should by no means be used at this point in
   Ma.'s sentence.
9. In the MS. "said" stands for a cancelled "spoke."
10. In the MS. "with" stands in the place of a cancelled "in."
that both, they who were forward as well as they who were
eft would not to look on the unfair sails.

Ch. XII.
The journey of King Sigurd to Hickleargarth.

When King Sigurd sailed in to Hickleargarth, he sailed near
to the land; all about up the land there are burgs and castles
and thorps so that nowhere there is a break therein. Then folk
saw from the land into the bow of all the sails, and there was
nowhere an opening between; all looked as if it were one wall.
All folk stood out of doors that could see the sailing of King
Sigurd.

Kaiser Kyrialax had heard of the journey of King Sigurd,
and he let unlock that towngate to Hickleargarth, which is hight
Goldport, through that gate the kaiser shall ride into the town,
when he has been long away from Hickleargarth and has had a great
victory. Then let the kaiser spread pall over all the streets
of the city from Goldport to Laktiarn; there are all the no-
blest halls of the kaiser. King Sigurd said to his men that
they should ride proudly into the city and let them look to
be heeding little whatever new things they might see and so did
they.

Rode King Sigurd and all his men in the greatest state to

1. MS. that both, they, who were forward.
2. See opposite page, n.2. 3. See opposite page, n.5.
4. See opposite page, n.7. 5. See opposite page, n.6.
Micklegarth and then to the finest hall of the king and there everything was in readiness for them. King Sigurd tarried there for a while. Then King Kirialax sent his men to him, asking which he would rather, take six shiploads of gold from the kaiser, or that the king should get up for him the sport which the kaiser was wont to show at the Padreim (Hippodromos). King Sigurd chose the sport, and the messengers said that the cost to the kaiser of the game was no less than this gold. Then the kaiser had the sport arrayed, and men played theret in wonted wise, and that time all the play went better for the kaiser. The queen owns half the sport, and their men strive each against the other; and the Greeks say that if the king wins more games at the Padreim than the queen, the king will gain the victory if he goes to the wars. Those men who have been in Micklegarth, say that the Padreim is made on this wise; that a high wall is built round a field of the width of a "tun" (homefield), to guess at; round, with grades all round, and there men sit along the

1. In the MS. "whether" stands cancelled between "asking" and "which."

2. In the MS. "him" stands cancelled between "from" and "the kaiser."

3. MS. Kaisar.

4. In the MS. "thereof" stands cancelled between "cost" and "to the kaiser."

5. In the MS. "when" stands cancelled between "victory" and "if."
Micklegarth and so to the bravest hall of the king, and there was all dight before them.

King Sigurd tarried there for a while. Then sent King Kirialax his men to him, asking which he would rather, take from the kaiser six shippounds of gold or that the king should let do for him the play which the kaiser was wont to show at the Hippodrome. King Sigurd chose the play, and the messengers said that the cost to the kaiser of the play was no less than that gold. Then the kaiser let array the sport, and men played thereat in wonted wise, and that time all the play went better for the kaiser. The queen owns half the play, and their men strive each against the other in all the plays; and the Greeks say that if the king wins more games at the Hippodrome than the queen, then will the king win the victory if he goes to the wars. That say men who have been in Micklegarth, that the Hippodrome is made on this wise, that a high wall is set about a field, that may be equalled to the width of a homefield; round, it is, with grades all about, and there men sit along the

1. MS. Kaiser.
2. See opposite page, n.3.
3. M. follows this word in the MS. with a question mark enclosed in a circle.
4. MS. That say men who have been in Micklegarth, say that.
5. Originally "town."
6. M. seems to have struck out this word at first and then to have tried to erase the line of cancellation by rubbing his finger over it.
stone wall while the game goes on on the field. Many ancient tidings are painted there, "Ēsir", Volsungs, Gjukungs, all done in copper and metal with such exceeding deftness, that all this seems to be alive, when they come to the game. The sports are wrought with much cunning and guile; men seem to be riding in the air, shooting fire is used thereat, and every kind of harp play and music tools.

Ch. XIII.

Of King Sigurd.

It is said that King Sigurd was minded to entertain the kaiser one day at feeding; and he ordered his men to get now all things in in a stately fashion. And when everything had been got together which behoved for the entertainment of mighty men, King Sigurd said that men should go into that street in the city where (fire)wood was bought, said, they would be in need thereof. They said that every day many cart-loads of wood were carried into the town and he need have no misdoubting on that score. But when they wanted to get the wood it was all gone, and so they tell it to the king. He answered: Go ye now, see if ye may get walnuts; we shall know no less how to make fire of them. So they went and got as much as they wanted. And now

1. MS. Kaisar.
2. Originally "where wood."
3. In the MS. "sold" stands cancelled between "was" and "bought."
4. MS. has a comma after "walnuts."
5. In the MS. "know" has been written over a cancelled "make"; the words "less how to make" have been inserted between "no" and "fire" by means of a caret, but "less" seems to have been added first and "how to make" later; and "than" stands crossed out after "them." Evidently Ms. originally wrote "we shall make no less fire of them than - ."
stonewall while the game is in the field. There are carven many ancient tidings, the Ases, the Volsungs, the Giukungs, done of copper and metal, with so mickle deftness, that all men deem to be alive, when they come to the game. The plays are wrought with mickle cunning and guile; men seem to be riding in the air, shooting fire is used thereat, and every kind of harp play and song-gear.

Ch. XIII.
Of King Sigurd.

That is said how King Sigurd would give the kaiser dinner on a day, and he biddeth now his men to gather all stuff in stately wise. And when everything had been got together which behoved for the entertainment of rich men, King Sigurd said that men should go into that street in the city whereas (fire)wood was cheapened, and said, that they would need the same. They said that every day many loads thereof were driven into the town and he need have no misdoubting on that score. But when they wanted to take it, all gone was the wood, and so they tell the king. He answered: Look to it now if ye may get walnuts; no less shall we can to make fire of them.

They fared and got so much as they would. And now

1. MS. meen. 2. See opposite page, n.1.
3. MS. thereof driven. 4. See opposite page, n.4.
comes the emperor and his favourites and sit down together, being honoured in a manifold wise, and King Sigurd entertaining most unstintedly. And when the kaiser and the queen find out that there is no lack of goods, she sends men to find out what fuel they cook with; and so they come to a certain house and find that it is full of walnuts and tell her thereof. She said, Surely this must be a proud king, and one who will let few things stand in the way of doing himself honour; no wood burns better than this fuel does. She had done this, in order to try what device he should hit upon.

Ch. XIV.
King Sigurd's journey home.

After this King Sigurd arrayed him for his home-journey. He gave to the kaiser all his ships; and gold-bedecked heads were on the ship that King Sigurd had steered; they were set upon the Church of Peter, and have ever since been there for show. Kaiser Kirialax gave King Sigurd many horses, and fetched for him a guide through the whole of his realm. So then King Sigurd went away out of Micklegarth, but a great number of Northmen stayed behind and took war-pay there. King Sigurd went from the east

1. MS. Emperor.
2. In the MS. "and" stands cancelled between "together" and "being."
3. MS. Kaiser.
4. MS. walnuts.
5. MS. surely.
6. MS. Sigurds.
7. In the MS. the words "are still" stand cancelled between "and" and "have."
8. MS. war pay.
comes the kaiser and his worthies, and they sit down together, and are in manifold honour there, and King Sigurd feasteth them gallantly. And when the kaiser and the queen find out that there is nought lacking, then sendeth she men to wot what they had to firing; so they come to a certain house, and find that it is full of walnuts and tell her thereof. She said, Certes this king will be of high conditions, and will spare few things for his honour's sake; no wood burns better than this firing.

This had she done to try him, what rede he should take.

Ch. XIV.

King Sigurd's journey home.

After this King Sigurd arrayed him for his home-faring. He gave to the kaiser all his ships; and a gold-adorned head was on the ship that King Sigurd had steered; they were set on Peter's Church, and are there sithence to behold. Kaiser Križalax gave King Sigurd many horses, and fetched him a way-leader through all his realm. Fared then King Sigurd away out of Nicklegarth, but a mickle many of Northmen abode behind and went into war-wage there.

King Sigurd went from the east

1. MS. Kaiser.

2. In the MS. the words "wherewith the" stand cancelled between "wot" and "what."

3. In the MS. M. has placed a comma after "sake."

4. MS. don.

5. MS. has no comma after "him."


7. MS. war wage.
10 first through the land of the Bolgars and then through the realm of the Ungars and through Pannonia, and Szava and the land of the Beiers; there he met Lotzar the Kaiser of Rome who gave him an exceeding good welcome, and fetched him a guide through the whole of his realm, and let marts be holden for them according as they needed for all purchases. And when King Sigurd came to Sleswick in Denmark Earl Eliif gave him a glorious banquet, and that was about the time of midsummer. In Heathby he met Nicolas the King of the Danes and gave him an exceeding good cheer and went himself with north into Jutland and gave him a ship with all outfit the which King Sigurd took over to Norway. And thus King Sigurd fared back to his realm, and had good welcome (of his people). The talk of men was that never had there been a more glorious journey out of Norway, than this was, and then he was twenty years of age, having been three years on this faring. At that time King Olaf his brother was twelve winters old.

1. In the MS. the letter "B" stands cancelled between "through" and "the."

2. MS. Kaiser.

3. MS. earl.

4. In the MS. "King" stands cancelled between "met" and "Nicolas."

5. Originally "been such a glorious."
first through the land of the Bulgars and then through Hungary
realm and through Pannonia, and Svava and the land of the Bolors;
there he met Lothaire the Kaiser of Romeburg, who gave him an
exceeding good welcome, and fetched him a wayleader through the
whole of his realm, and let hold cheapings for them according as
they needed for all chaffers. And when King Sigurd came to Sles-
wick in Denmark then Earl Ellif gave him a glorious banquet, and
that was midsummer season. In Heathby he met Nicolas the Dane-
king who welcomed him full well, and himself followed him north
into Jutland, and gave him a ship with all sight which he had in-
to Norway.

Fared King Sigurd thus back to his realm, and had good wel-
come. And that was the talk of men, that never had there been a
more worshipful fasting out of Norway, than was that, and he was
then twenty years of age; he had been three winters on this far-
ing. King Olaf his brother was then twelve winters old.

1. See opposite page, n.3. 2. "In to" 3. M. left M.'s comma after "age" although he changed the
dependent participial clause following to an independent clause
and omitted the connective.
Ch. XV.

Of King Eyjóstein.

King Eyjóstein had done many things in the land such as were useful (profitable) while King Sigurd was abroad journeying. He set up a cloister for monks at Northness near to Bergen; and gave much wealth thereto. He let build Michael's church the goodliest of stone minsters. He also let build within the king's court the Church of the Apostles; and there also he let build the great hall, the grandest wooden house that ever has been built in Norway. He also let build a church at Aegirness, and a work and harbour where formerly no harbour was; he let also be built within the king's garth at Nidoyce the Church of Nicolas, a house wrought with right great care both as to carvings and all other smith's-work. He also let build a church north in Vagar in Halogaland and gave a prebend thereto.

1. MS. set set up.
2. MS. has a cancelled "which" between "hall" and "the."
3. Originally "and work."
4. In the MS. "ha-," stands cancelled between "he" and "let."
5. Ma.'s original "Nidoyse" has been changed to "Nidoyce" by the writing of a "c" over the "s." It is impossible to determine definitely whether it was Ma. or M. who made the alteration.
6. MS. church.
Ch. XV.

Of King Eystein.

King Eystein had wrought much in the land such as was pro-
fitable while King Sigurd was a-faring. He set up a monk-clo-
ster at Northness near to Bergen; and thereto he laid mickle
wealth. He let build Michael's church the goodliest of stone
minsters. He let build also in the king's garth the Apostles
Church; and there also he let build the great hall, the state-
liest treen-house that has ever been done in Norway. He let
build also a church at Agdirness, and a work and a haven where
erst was desert; he let do also at Nidoyce in the king's garth
the Nicholas-church; and that house was of right much care done,
both of carvings and all other smith's-work. He also let do
a church north in Vagar in Halogaland and laid a prebend thereto.

1. MS. were.

2. M. first struck out this word and then restored it.

3. MS. a faring. 4. See opposite page, n.1.

5. In the MS. M. crossed out Ma.'s "court" but failed to
add any word to take its place. I have followed the printed
version in inserting "garth" in the text above. It is almost
certainly the word M. intended to use in the MS. also as a
translation of the ON. "-gárl"(671, 6).

6. MS. the the. 7. See opposite page, n.5.

8. MS. has "let do also in at Nidoyce in the king's garth."
M. crossed out the first element in Ma.'s "within," producing
the reading "in the king's garth." Then he transposed "the
king's garth" to a position after "Nidoyce," leaving the "in"
resulting from the clipping of "within" in its original posi-
tion and inserting another "in" after "Nidoyce."
Ch XVI.

King Eystein got Jamtland.

King Eystein sent words to the wisest and the mightiest men in Jamtland, and bade them to him, and gave welcome with great blitheness to all who came, and saw them off with friendly gifts, and drew them in this manner into friendship towards him. Now inasmuch as many of them got into the wont of faring to him, and to take gifts at his hands, while to othersome he sent gifts, those, to wit, who did not come to him, he got himself into full friendship with all the men who had the rule of the land. Then he would hold parley with them, saying the Iamts had done an evil thing in that they had turned away from the kings of Norway both as to fealty and scat-gifts. He started his parley from the Iamts having gone under the sway of King Hakon the Fosterson of Athulstan, and having, for a long time thereafter, been under the kings of Norway;

1. Ma. wrote originally "gave welcome to all who came," and then inserted "with great blitheness" between "welcome" and "to."

2. MS. has "into his friendship," with "his" cancelled.

3. Originally "when" for "inasmuch as."

4. It is difficult to read Ma.'s word here in the MS., for M. has changed it to "them" by writing "-em" over the last letters, but it seems to have been "those" followed by a comma.

5. In the MS. Ma. has forgotten to finish the sentence, having written merely "who had the rule of the." In the text above, I have used "land," the word M. inserted; it is almost certainly the word Ma. intended to use.

6. M.'s line of cancellation makes it impossible to determine whether Ma. spelled this word as "Athulstan" or "Athalstan."
King Eystein sent word to the wisest men in Jæmtland and the mightiest and bade them to him, and welcomed all who came with mickle kindness, and saw them off with friendly gifts, and thus bound them to friendship towards him. But whereas many of them got wont to faring to him, and take his gifts, while to otersome he sent gifts, them that came not, he got himself into full friendship with all the men who ruled over the land. Then he would talk with them, and said how that the Iamts had done ill in that they had turned away from the kings of Norway in fealty and scat-gifts. He took up the tale of how the Iamts had gone under the sway of King Hakon Athulstanes-Fosterson, and were long sitheence under the kings of Norway;

1. M. left Ma.'s comma after "Jæmtland," although its use in the altered form of the sentence is very confusing.
2. MS. welcomed to all.
3. In the MS. "tied" stands cancelled between "thus" and "bound."
4. MS. has a semicolon after "said."
5. MS. in to fealty.
6. In the MS. "where" stands cancelled between "tale" and "of."
7. The situation in the MS. in regard to this name is somewhat confused. M. crossed out Ma.'s "of Athulsten" and wrote "Athulstanes-" above "Hakon the," evidently intending to use the form "King Hakon Athulstanes-Fosterson," but forgetting to strike out "the." However, we find a purple crayon line drawn through the name "Hakon," creating the reading "King Athulstanes-Fosterson," if we omit "the" again. Evidently the cancellation of "Hakon" was a mistake.
8. M. first changed Ma.'s "having" to "had," evidently intending to use the form "had...been," and then he crossed out "had," and "been" and wrote "were" over "had."
he also stated how many needful things they might get from Norway, and how great a trouble it was for them to have to fetch to the King of Sweden whatever they stood in need of. And in such a manner he brought his parley about, that the Iamts themselves offered him and prayed him to be allowed to have their will and to turn to fealty to King Eystein, saying it was their want and need. And in such a manner their fellowship drew together that the Iamts gave the whole of the land into the power of King Eystein. And towards this end mighty men there began by taking oath of fealty from all the people; and then they went to King Eystein and swore him the power and that has prevailed ever since. So King Eystein won Iamtland with wisdom, not by war-raids, as had done some of his forefathers.

Ch. XVII.

King Eystein was the goodliest of men to behold, blue-

1. In the MS. "were" stands cancelled between "they" and "stood."

2. In the MS. "fairest" stands cancelled between "the" and "goodliest."
he spake of that withal how many needful things they might get from Norway, and how mickle trouble it was for them to have to seek to the Swedeking for that which they needed. And in such wise he brought about his matter, that the Iamts themselves offered him and bade him that they would to turn them to fealty to King Eystein, and said that that was their need and necessity. And their fellowship so drew together that the Iamts gave all the land under the dominion of King Eystein. And first towards this end mighty men swore there troth-oath at the behalf of all the folk; sithence they fared to King Eystein and swore him the dominion and that has been held ever sithence. So King Eystein won Iamtland by wisdom, not by onfall, as had done some of his forefathers.

Ch. XVII.

King Eystein was the goodliest of men to behold, blue-

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1. In the MS. "cr-" stands cancelled just before "bade."
2. In the MS. the words "should sw-" stand cancelled between "they" and "would."
3. The MS. has "and that that was their need and necessity," and this is the reading in the printed text also. However, this last clause in the sentence is absolutely meaningless without the use of some verb such as "said" before it; it seems to me very likely that M. crossed out ën. 's participle "saying" because he wished to use the past indicative "said" instead, in imitation of the ON., and that he then simply forgot to insert the new verb form. There would be little or no reason for omitting the verb altogether; the ON. has(671, 32), "ok kölluðu þat þurft sina ok nauðsyn."
4. MS. the all the land.
eyed and somewhat open-eyed, with yellow curly hair, of not a
tall middle stature, a sage in wisdom, of much knowledge in
all these things: laws and history and man-lore (genealogy),
nimble of counsel and wise of word, and the most clear-spoken;
of all men the merriest and the most humble-minded, the most
heartily liked and beloved of all the commonalty. He had for
wife Ingibjörg the daughter of Guthorm the son of Steig-Thorir;
their daughter was hight Maria whom afterwards Cudbrand the son
of Shavehew had for wife.

Ch. XVIII.
Of Ivar the son of Ingimund.

King Eystein had in many ways made better the law of the
landsfolk, and he upheld the law sternly and made himself ac-
quainted with all laws in Norway, and he was a very sage for
wisdom withal. That a glorious man King Eystein was, and how
kind to friends and how thoughtful he was in searching his friends
as to what matters gave grief to them, may be learned from
this tale. There was with him a man of Iceland hight Ivar, the
son of Ingimund, wise, high-born and a scald, and the king was
lovingly fond of him as was shown in this matter: Ivar fell
into sadness, and when the king was aware thereof, he had Ivar
fetched to him for a talk and asked him why he was so moody,

1. Originally "lore."  2. Originally "Ingibjörg."
3. In the MS. Ha. inserted within parentheses the question
   "or will you rather have Skafhogg?" after "Shavehew."
4. In the MS. "In-" stands cancelled between "Ivar" and "the."
5. Originally "and thoughtful."
6. Originally "marked."  7. MS. this this.
8. MS. has inserted "lovingly."
eyed and somewhat open-eyed, with flaxen hair and curly, scarce
of high middle stature, wise of wit, of lore in all these;
laws to wit and doomings, and man-lore, swift of counsel and
wise of word, and of the de\(\text{\textsuperscript{f}}\)test-spoken; of all men the merri-
est and the meekest of mood, dear to heart and well beloved of
all the allfolk.

He had to wife Íngibjörg the daughter of Guthorm the son of Steið-Thorir; their daughter was hight Maria
whom afterwards Gudbrand the son of Shavénów had to wife.

Ch. XVIII.

Of Ivar the son of Ingimund.

King Eystein had in many ways bettered the law of the
landsfolk, and he upheld much the law and made himself cunning
of all law in Norway, and he was withal middle wise of wit.

By this matter may one mark how worshipful a man was King Eystein, and how kind to friends, and how thoughtful to seek af-
ter his friends, what was to grieve them. There was with him
a man of Iceland hight Ivar Ingimundson, wise, and of great
kin and a scald, and the king was well with him and loving, as
is shown in this matter: Ivar fell ungleeful, and when the
king found that, he called Ivar to talk with him and asked him
why he was so unglad.

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1. M. first changed Ma.'s phrase to "a sage of wisdom."
2. MS. of of. 5. Originally "in all matters."
3. MS. swift counsel. 6. MS. worshipul.
4. M. forgot to cancel Ma.'s comma after "Ivar."
6. M. first crossed out "fell" and then erased the line
of cancellation by rubbing his finger over it.
7. M. neglected to change Ma.'s comma here to a period
for formerly being with us, we had manifold pleasure in your
discourse; I am not searching thee because of not knowing that
thou art so wise a man as to know that I have done nothing
amiss to you; but tell me what is the matter? He answered:
What the matter is I may not tell. Then said the king: Then
I shall have a guess thereat. Are there any such men about in
whom thou takest dislike? He said that was not. Said the
king: Deemest thou thou gettest less honour from me than thou
wouldst wish. He said that was not. The king spake: Hast
thou seen anything thou hast taken to heart and deemest to be
ill. He said that was not. Said the king: Dost thou desire
to go to some other men or other lords? He said that was not.
The king said: Now the guess grows harder. Are there any wo-
men here or in other lands whom thou pinest for? He said that
was so. The king said: Let that not sicken thine heart; as
soon as spring comes on, go thou to Iceland, and I shall give
thee wealth and do great honour to thee, give thee my sealed
letters to those who be her guardians, and I know no such men
as would not be swayed by my words of advice or threats.

1. MS. has a colon after "said."

2. MS. deemest.

3. MS. has a comma after "said."

4. Ma. originally wrote "any such things," and then can-
celled the "such" and the "s" at the end of "things" and com-
bined "any" and "thing" into one word.

5. MS. Doëst desire.

6. Ma. wrote originally "I shall do great honour"; then
he inserted "give thee wealth and" between "shall" and "do."
But before when thou wert with us, we had manifold game of thy talk; I am not seeking this of thee because I wot not that thou wilt be so wise a man as to wot that I have done nothing amiss to thee; tell me what is it?

He answered: What it is, lord, I may not tell out.

Then said the king: Then will I guess thereat. Are there any such men about that thou mayst not away with?

He said it was not that. Said the king: Deemest thou thou hast of me less honour than thou wouldst. He said it was not that. The king spake: Hast thou seen any such thing as thou hast taken to heart and thinkest ill. He said that was not it. Said the king: Longest thou to fare to some other men or other lords? He said that was not it.

The king said: Now the guess grows harder. Are there any women here or in other lands whom thou pinest for? He said that so it was. The king said: Be not heartsick thereover. So soon as spring is, fare thou to Iceland, and I shall give thee wealth and mickle honour, my letters and seal therein to those men who have her matter in hand, and I wot that no such men are to be looked for as would not be swayed by my words of counsel or my threats.

1. See opposite page, n.1. 2. See opposite page, n.2. 3. See opposite page, n.3.
4. M. first changed Ma.'s "Doëst desire" to "Dost thou de-
sire."
5. M. first cancelled "some" and then restored it.
Answered Ivar: 'Tis a harder matter than that, my lord, my 
brother has this woman for wife. Then said the king: Drop 
we that matter then; I see another way out of this. After 
Yule I shall be going banqueting, and thou shalt go with me; 
and thou wilt see many courteous women, and I shall give thee 
any such as may not be king-born. He answered: The worse it 
glorious 
is, alas, that when I see fair and lovely women, I am re-
mined of that woman, and thus my sorrow is all the greater. 
The king said: Then I shall give thee rule(office) and estates 
to amuse thyself with. He answered: In that I take not pleas-
ure. Then said the king: Well then I give thee wealth(goods) 
and thou goest to whatever land thou choosest. He said that 
was not his will. Then said the king: Now it becomes hard in-
deed to hit upon what you want. I have sought and tried as 
well as I know how; but there is one thing still left, though 
of little account as set off against these which now I have 
offered thee already. Come, every day, when tables are cleared, 
to see me, and if I do not happen to be sitting on cases of 
weight, I shall converse with thee on this woman in every manner,

1. MS. Lord. 2. MS. the.

3. In the MS. the words "That is not pleasing to me" stand 
cancelled between "answered" and "in."

4. In the MS. the words "find out" stand cancelled between 
"to" and "hit."

5. MS. no.
Answered Ivar: It goes heavier than that, lord, my brother has this woman.

Then said the king: Turn we thence then; I see a rede there-to. After Yule I shall fare a-guesting, fare thou with me; and thou shalt see many courteous women, and if they be not king-born I shall get them to thy hand.

He answered: The heavier it falleth, that when I see fair and darling women, then am I reminded of that woman, and then is my grief the more.

The king said: Then I shall give thee rule and lands to play withal.

He answered: I love it not.

Then said the king: I will give thee goods then, and fare thou hence to whatsoever land thou willest.

He said he willed it not.

Then said the king: Now it becomes of the hardest to seek after this. I have sought and tried as well as I know how. But there is one thing left, and that is little worth beside those which I have bidden thee already. Come, every day, when the boards are drawn, to see me, and if I be not sitting over weighty matters, I will talk with thee about this woman in every manner wise.

1. See opposite page, n.1.  
2. MS. a guesting.

3. See opposite page, n.2.

4. In the MS. the words "taken up" stand cancelled between "are" and "drawn."

5. In the MS. the words "all wise" stand cancelled between "every" and "manner."
that may enter my mind, and for this I shall give myself leisure: sometimes it happens, that grief is made lighter by being talked over; with this it shall go that thou shalt never leave me without a gift. He answers: This I will, lord, and have thanks for this search. And now they always do this, if the king be not sitting on cases of weight; the king would converse with him, and thus his grief was bettered and he cheered up again.

Ch. XIX

Of King Sigurd.

King Sigurd was great of growth, auburn of hair, lordly of look though not goodly, well waxen, nimble of gait, of few words, not kindly as a rule, good to friends, firm and true; not deaf of speech, religious mannered and stately mannered.

King Sigurd was masterful and great in punishments, an upholder of the law, bounteous of wealth, mighty and much renowned.

King Olaf was a man tall and slender, fair of looks, merry and humbleminded, in friendships fortunate. While those brothers were kings in Norway they put an end to many burdens which the Danes had put upon the people, while Svein the son of Alfiva

1. MS. wat 2. MS. up-holder.
that may come into my mind, and I will give myself leisure
tereto: that while betideth, that grief becomes lighter to
men if it be talked over. That shall also follow this that,
though shalt never fare hence away giftless.

He answers: That will I, lord, and have thou thanks for
thy seeking.

And now ever they do so, if the king be not sitting over
weighty matters; then the king would talk with him, and thus
his grief was bettered and he gladdened again.

Ch. XIX

Of King Sigurd.

King Sigurd was mickle waxen, red-haired, lordly of look
though not goodly, well waxen, nimble of gait, few-spoken, of-
tenest nought meek, good to friends, fast in friendship; not
def't of speech, devout of ways and stately mannered. King Si-
gurd was masterful and great in punishments, an Upholder of
the law, bounteous of wealth, mighty and much renowned. King
Claf was a man high and slender, fair to behold, merry and hum-
ble-minded, well befriended. While these brethren were kings
in Norway they took off many burdens which the Danes had laid
on the people, while Svein the son of Alfiva

1. M. forgot to change Ma.'s semicolon here to a period
although he began a new sentence.

2. M. first capitalized Ma.'s "with" here and then can-
celled the whole clause in favor of a new construction.

3. MS. over of weighty. 4. MS. red haired.

5. These two words must be treated as a compound, but M.
did not indicate in the MS. whether or not he wanted a hyphen
used. He merely struck out the words "of" and "words" in Ma.'s
phrase "of few words" and inserted "spoken" over the cancelled
"words." In other changes of this type in the MS., I have used
the solid form, but inasmuch as the spelling "fewspoken" would
appear strange, I have, in the text above, followed the printed
text and used a hyphen.
ruled in the land, and for that they grew mightily well beloved of the commonalty as well as of the great men.

Ch. XX.

1

King Sigurd Jerusalemfarer's dream

So it is said that King Sigurd fell into great moodiness, and people could have but little talk with him, and he sat but short whiles over drink. This his counsellors and friends and all the court deemed a sore trouble, and they bade King Eystein contrive some means whereby he might get to know

1. Ma. first wrote "King Sigurd's dream."
ruled in the land; they became thereby mightily well beloved of the all-folk and the great men withal.

Ch. XX.

King Sigurd Jerusalemfarer's dream.

So it is said that King Sigurd fell into mickle unglee, and folk might have but little of his talk, and he sat but short whiles over the drink. That seemed heavy to the counsellors and his friends and the court, and they bade King Eystein lay some rede to it, whereby he might get to know

1. M. left Ma.'s comma after "land," although he omitted the connective with the following clause, thus making necessary the use of some mark of punctuation stronger than a comma.

2. No punctuation in the MS.

3. M. wrote "av-" over Ma.'s "have" but crossed out the two letters without finishing the word.

4. M.'s intended alteration of this passage in the MS. is not clear. In the first place he has crossed out Ma.'s "contrive some means," and above these words has written "lay some rede to it"; he seems to have inserted the phrase "to it" after the first part of the expression had been added, for these two words are written in a somewhat smaller hand, being crowded into a restricted space. He has further changed Ma.'s "whereby" to "thereto," adding a comma after it, and has later struck out the word. He has also written "if" above the line, exactly between "thereto" and "he," and has inserted "whereby" directly below "thereto," leaving both words uncanceled. Apparently he originally intended that the sentence should read as follows: "they bade King Eystein lay some rede there-to, if [whereby] he might get to know..." He was evidently dissatisfied with this use of "thereto," however, and hence cancelled the word and wrote "to it" after "rede" to take its place. Furthermore, at some time he seems to have changed "if" to "whereby." It is almost certain that of these two words "if" was his first translation of the CN. "at," for it is practically inconceivable that he should have cancelled "whereby" for "thereto," placing a comma after it, and that he should then have written "whereby" beneath the original "whereby," and before the comma which it should follow. He must have intended at first to render CN. "at" as "if," inserting "if" above the line between "thereto" and "he," and must later have changed his mind and restored "whereby," forgetting to cancel his "if." In the printed text, however, we find "if" used, the complete form being "they bade King Eystein lay some rede to it, if he might get (Continued on page 688)
what the reason of this might be; for now no men who sought
him to that end got any settlement of their affairs. King
Eystein said: It is a sore matter to talk about and to find
out from the king. But at the praying of men however it came
to his promising to do this. And so once upon a time he broach-
es the matter and asks what was the cause of his sadness? That,
my lord, gives now grief to many folk, and we would like to
know, what brings it about; or, have you, perchance, heard of
any such tidings as you deem to be of great concern? King Si-
gurd says that is not so. Is it then, brother, that

1. In the MS. the words "one who got no" stand cancelled
between "no" and "men," one line having been drawn through "who,"
another through "one who got," and a third through "no." Apparent-
ly Ma. originally wrote "for now no one who," intending to place
the relative clause immediately after its antecedent; then perhaps
he decided to move the relative clause to the end of the sentence,
as in the ON., and so crossed out the "who" and wrote "got" after
it; at this point he probably changed his mind again as to the posi-
tion of the relative clause, determining to introduce it after the
word it modifies, as he had originally planned, and hence drew a
line through "one who got" and wrote "no" after "got," not realizing
for the moment that he already had "no," and then cancelled the
last "no" and wrote "men who sought him...," as given in the text
above, after it.

2. Ma. inserted the phrase "to that end" after he had written
the sentence, and added "at" in parentheses after "end," to indicate,
apparently, that the phrase was a translation of the ON. "at."

3. MS. it.

4. In the MS. the words "it came" stand cancelled between "men"
and "however," and the words "to this that he promised to" are
struck out between "however" and "it." Apparently Ma. wrote
originally, "But at the praying of men it came however to this
that he promised to..., and then stopped at this point and changed
the whole construction:

5. Originally "causes." 6. MS. Sigurds
what was the cause hereof; for now no men gat any settlement of their affairs when they sought thereto.

King Eystein answers so: Hard is it to talk about and to seek after it from the king. But at the praying of men however it came to his promising to do this.

So once on a time he wakes this and asks what was the cause of his sadness? That is now, lord, a grief to many men, and we would wot, what brings it about; or, hast thou heard of any such tidings as may seem a great matter to thee?

King Sigurd says that is not so.

Is it then, brother, that

(Continuation of n. 4 on p. 586) to know..." This use of "if" may of course be merely the result of the interpretation of the MS. by the printer; the printer might easily simply have overlooked "whereby" since it was written below the line, or he might, on finding both words, deliberately have selected "if" inasmuch as it occupied the more natural position, just before "he." M. might then have overlooked the word in proof-reading. On the other hand, M. might possibly have used "whereby" first and have later changed it to "if," forgetting to cancel "whereby"; hence he may deliberately have used "if" in the printed text. I have selected "whereby" in reproducing the MS. above because it seems more likely that that is the word M. wanted.

1. MS. the the.

2. MS. has "for now no men who sought any settlement of their affairs when they sought thereto." In the text above I have followed the printed version.
you are minded to fare abroad to win for yourself a still greater realm, after the wise of our father? That, he said, was not it. Are there any men here in the land who have come in the way of your wrath? He said that was not the case. Then I would like to know if you have had any dream that brings imaginings to thy mind. He said that was the case. Tell it me then, brother. He answered: I shall not tell thee, unless thou unravel it even as it is, for I shall know it clearly enough if thou aredest it aright. He said, That, lord, is a very hard matter either way: to be in the way of thine anger, which will be sure to strike home, if the matter is not unravelled; or, to come in for all that trouble and woe which that matter will bring upon all folk. But I will risk it to throw myself on your mercy even should the unravelling not be to your liking. He answered: I dreamt and methought we all, brothers, were sitting together in one chair before Christ's

1. MS. has a comma after "said."

2. MS. that.

3. Originally "ticklish."

4. Originally "on both sides" for "either way."

5. Originally "thy."

6. In the MS. "mind" stands cancelled between "your" and "liking."

7. MS. on.
thou wilt from the land, and get thee yet more of realm, as did our father? That, he said, was not it. Are there any men here in the land who have come in the way of thy wrath? He said that was not so.

That will I then wot if thou hast had any dream that bringeth thee imaginings. He said that so it was.

Tell it me then, brother.

He answered: I shall not tell thee, unless thou unravel it even as it is, for I shall can to know it all-clearly if thou arede it aright.

He said, That, lord, is a very hard matter on both sides: to sit before thy wrath, which will lie on me, if the matter be not unravelled; or, that trouble and woe which will be to all folk thereby. But I will arede me to risk thy mercy though the unravelling be not to thy liking.

He answered: That me-dreamed and methought that we three brethren were sitting all together in one chair before Christ-

1. MS. first changed Ha.'s "are minded" to "art minded" before he cancelled the verb. In favor of "wilt."

2. See opposite page, n.1.

3. MS. wroth.

4. MS. will will.

5. MS. or; to that trouble.

6. MS. first struck out this word and then restored it.

7. MS. be not be to.

8. In the MS. X. indicated by means of a line of transposition that "we" should be placed after Ha.'s "all," but he also struck out the "all," making the line of transposition unnecessary but neglecting to cancel it. Apparently he intended at first to translate the passage in some such way as "methought that all we three brethren..." and then decided to place "all" after the verb, as it is in the CN. (675, 4): "...mær þotli sem ver þregur þrír sættim allir æ einum stóli..."

9. X. left Ha.'s commas before and after this word although
church north in Cheaping, and then meseemed the holy King Olaf
our kinsman walked out of the church arrayed in his royal robes
of state, and was most glorious to look upon, and exceeding
blithe. He went up to King Olaf, our brother, and took him by
the hand and spoke blithely: "Come with me, kinsman!" And me-
thought he walked with him into the church. And a short while
afterwards he came out of the church, and walked up to thee,
brother, and bade thee go with him, and was not of the same
blithe countenance as before, and ye two then went into the
church. Then did I hope he would come to meet me, but that was
not; then a great fear fell upon me and faintness and unrest,
and thereat I awoke. King Eystein answered; Lord, said he,
this is how I arede your dream. The chair betokens the realm
of us brethren; and whereas it seemed to thee that King Olaf
came with blitheness

1. MS. Kome.

2. Ma. used quotation marks before "Kome" but forgot to re-
peat them here at the end of the quotation.

3. Originally "ye two went."

4. MS. lord.

5. MS. aread.

6. In the MS. "reign" stands cancelled between "the" and
"realm."

7. Ma. seems to have written originally "with the greatest
blitheness." Then he apparently decided to use the positive
"great," and crossed out "the" and "-est" - evidently a slip for
"-est" - in "greatest" with short vertical lines, a device fre-
quently though not exclusively used by Ma. for striking out syl-
ables or short words. But we also find in the MS. a short hori-
zontal line through "great" and a longer horizontal line through
the two words "the greatest." It is of course impossible to de-
termine whether this situation was brought about by the fact that
either Ma. or K. first crossed out "great" and then to make the
cancellation clearer drew a second line, running it through both
"the" and "greatest," or whether on the other hand Ma. crossed
out "great" after first cancelling "the" and "-est," and K., in
revising the translation, drew the second line through both the
church north in Cheaping, and then me seemed walked out of the church the holy King Olaf our kinsman arrayed in his king's gear, and was most glorious to look upon, and blithe. He went to King Olaf, our brother, and took him by the hand and spake to him blithely: "Fare with me, kinsman!" And methought he walked with him into the church. Somewhat after he came out of the church, and walked up to thee, brother, and bade thee go with him, and was not so blithe as erst; sithence the two went into the church. Then did I hope he would come to meet me, but that was not so. Then fell on me a mickle dread and feebleness and unrest, and therewith I awoke.

King Eystein answered; Lord, says he, so I arede it. The chair betokens the realm of us brethren; and whereas it seemed thee that King Olaf came with blitheness

1. See opposite page, n.2.

2. M. wrote "afte-" after "Somewhat" and then crossed it out.

3. MS. was so blithe.

4. M. crossed out Ma.'s "and ye" and added only "sithence," making the passage read "sithence two went." Evidently M. either struck out "ye" by mistake or intended to insert something else in its place and forgot to do so. In the text above I have adopted the reading of the printed version.

5. See opposite page, n.4.
towards our brother, Olaf, that means, that he will live the 1 shortest, and will have bliss awaiting him; he is well-beloved 2 and young and has come in for few trials, and King Olaf will 3 vouchsafe him his avail. Now, whereas he seemed to thee to 4 come to me with not an equal blitheness, that betokens that 5 I shall live some winters longer, yet not live to be an old 6 man and my hope is that his oversight will abide with me, 55 since he came to me, however not so glorious of look as to 7 Olaf; for many things have happened wherein I have trespassed 8 and broken commandments. But whereas you dreamed that his 9 coming to thee was delayed, that, I guess, will not betoken 10 thy parting from life, and it may be that thou come in for 11 some heavy trial, since it seemed to thee as if some gloom and 12 fear laid itself on thee. And I guess that thou wilt be the 13 oldest of us and rule longest over this realm. Then said King 14 Sigurd: Well and wisely ared, and according to this it is 15 most likely things will come to pass. And now the king began 16 to cheer up.

3. MS. vouchsave. 4. MS. the.
5. MS. over-sight. 6. MS. areeded.
towards Olaf our brother, then will he live the shortest, and
will have good to hand; whereas he is well-beloved and young and
in few things hath he fallen, and King Olaf will help him. Now,
whereas thee-seemed he came to meet me with not the like blithe-
ness, that betokens that I shall live some winters longer, yet
not to be old, and I hope that his oversight will stand over
me, whereas he came to me, though not with the same-like bloom
as with Olaf; whereas much have I befallen to trespass and the
breaking of commandments. But whereas thou thoughtest that
his coming to thee was tarried, that, I guess, will not mark
thy parting from this world, and it can be that thou wilt hap-
pen on some heavy ill, whereas it beseeemed thee as if some un-
brightness laid itself upon thee and dread. And I guess that
thou wilt be the oldest of us and wilt the longest rule this
realm.

Then said King Sigurd: Well is it areded, and wisely, and
after this is it most like to go.

Takes the king now to gladden.

1. See opposite page, n. 2.

2. M. seems to have been troubled as to the exact transla-
tion of this clause. In the MS. he has written on the opposite
page, directly across from this passage, the question "litteral
[sic] of fátt yfir liðit?"

3. MS. to meet me not the like blitheness.

4. MS. hope hope.

5. See opposite page, n. 5.

6. MS. be be.

7. Evidently M. intended this word to be "wilt." He has
not crossed the "t," but the last letter is apparently the stem
of a "t" uncrossed, for it is a single line whereas the letter
preceding, the "l," has a distinct loop.

8. MS. be-seemed.

9. In the MS. "were" stands cancelled between "unbrightness"
and "laid."
Ch. XXI.

King Sigurd's wedding.

King Sigurd got for wife Malmfrid the daughter of King Harald the son of Valdemar from the east, from Holmgarth. The mother of King Harald was Queen Gyda the Old, the daughter of Harald Godwinson King of England. The mother of Malmfrid was Kristin the daughter of the Swedeking Ingi the son of Steinkel. The sister of Malmfrid was Ingibiors whom Knut Lord had for wife, he who was the son of the Dane-king Eric the Good, the son of Svein the son of Wolf. The children of Knut and Ingibiors were, Valdemar who took kingdom in Denmark after Svein the son of Eric, further Margret, Kristin and Katrin. Stig Whitleather had Margret for wife and their daughter was Kristin whom the Swedeking Karl son of Sorkvir had for wife.

Ch. XXII

Here begins the tale of the Things.

Sigurd the son of Rani fell into disagreement with King Sigurd. He had had Finfare on behalf of the kings for the sake of his affinity and long friendship and many good services which Sigurd had yielded the kings, and he was a man of the greatest mark and the most well-endowed with friends. But now it came to pass, as often will happen, that evil men

1. Originally "of Harald."
2. Originally "was Gyda."
3. Originally "of Ingi."
4. Originally "was son."
5. MS. afther.
6. Originally "Sigurd son of Rani."
7. In the MS. "happened" stands cancelled between "it" and "came to pass."
8. See opposite page, n.5.
Ch. XXI.

King Sigurd's wedding.

King Sigurd got to wife Malmfrid the daughter of King Harald the son of Valdemar from Holmgarth in the east. The mother of King Harald was Queen Gyda the Old, the daughter of Harald Godwinson King of England. The mother of Malmfrid was Kristin the daughter of the Swedeking Ingi the son of Steinkel. The sister of Malmfrid was Ingibiorg whom Knut the Lord had to wife, who was the son of the Dane-king, Eric the Good, the son of Svein Wolfson. The children of Knut and Ingibiorg were, Valdemar who took kingdom in Denmark after Svein Ericson, Margret, Kristin and Katrin. Stig Whiteleather had Margret to wife and their daughter was Kristin whom the Swedeking Karl son of Sorkvir had to wife.

Ch. XXII

Here begins the tale of the Things.

Sigurd Ranison fell out with King Sigurd. He had had Finfare on behalf of the kings for the sake of his affinity and long friendship and many good parts which Sigurd had given to the kings, and he was a man most of mark, and most befriended. But now it came to pass, as often will be, that evil men

1. M. did not add a period here after covering Ma.'s period by adding "-son" to "Wolf."

2. See opposite page, n.5.

3. MS. with with.

4. MS. be-friended.

5. The comma here in the MS. seems to be M.'s.
and sick with envy rather than filled with goodness bore it into King Sigurd's ears, that Sigurd son of Rani would make his own out of the Finscat more than answered a fair measure; and on this matter they harp, until King Sigurd laid enmity on him, sent for him and, when he came and met the king, said: I did not look for this, that thou wouldst reward me a great grant and honours in such a manner, as to make thine own what is mine and take for thyself a greater share thereof than what is allowed to thee. Said Sigurd: It is not true what has been said to thee about this; such a share thereof have I taken as your leave allows. The king said: This alone will not avail thee, the matter will have to be talked over first in more earnest, ere it be dropt. And thereat they parted. A short time afterwards the king, at the counsel of his friends, brought the matter up at a Mote in Bergen, and wanted to make Sigurd Ranison an outlaw. Now when things had come to such a pass and into such troublous plight, he went to see King Eystein, and tells him

1. In the MS. the letter "f" stands cancelled between "and" and "sick."

2. See opposite page, n.1.  5. MS. Sigurds.

4. In the MS. the words "thou wilt" stand cancelled between "alone" and "will."

5. MS. has "with" cancelled between "first" and "in."

6. MS. mote.

7. Ma. first wrote "make Sigurd an outlaw," and then inserted "Rani son" between "Sigurd" and "an."
and sick with envy rather than full with goodness bore it into
King Sigurd's ears, that Sigurd Raniason would make his own out
of the Finnskat more than befitted fair measure; and on this
matter they harp, until King Sigurd laid enmity on him, and
sent for him and, when he came to meet the king, the king spake:
I looked not for this, that thou wouldst so reward me, said he,
for a great fief and honours, as to make mine thine and have
for thyself a greater share thereof than what is allowed to
thee. Said Sigurd: It is not true what has been said to thee
hereof; such a share thereof have I had as thy leave allows.
The king said: This alone will not avail thee, the matter
will have to be talked over first more stoutly, ere it be left.
And thereat they parted.
A little after, the king, by the talking over of his friends, took
the case to a Mote in Bergen, and would make Sigurd Rani-
son outlaw.
Now when things had come to such a pass and a so mickle
trouble, then fares he to find King Eystein, and tells him

1. The MS. has a comma after "goodness," which seems to be
M.'s. I have omitted it since the use of a comma here is con-
fusing.

2. See opposite page, n.3.

3. MS. I did looked not.

4. There is no punctuation in the MS. after "me" and "he."

5. M. first cancelled M.'s "in" for "with," and then when
he decided to use an adverb instead of the phrase, he struck out
"earnest" in favor of "stoutly" but forgot to cross out his "with,"
so that the MS. reads "first with more stoutly."

6. There is no punctuation here in the MS.

7. See opposite page, n.6. 8. See opposite page, n.7.
how heavily King Sigurd fell on him for having this matter out, and prays him to stand him in good stead. King Eystein said it was a troublesome matter to ask him to plead against his own brother; said, there was long way between his backing up the case and going right against (his brother); and, further, that they would both be owners, he and King Sigurd. But for the sake of thy need and our affinity I may put in some words. So he had a meeting with King Sigurd, and prayed him for peace for the man; told him the affinity there was between them, in that Sigurd son of Rani had for wife Skialdvor their father's sister, and told him that he was willing to make good what the king disliked, though he averred the guilt was wrongly laid at his door; and he bade the king call to mind their long standing friendship. King Sigurd said it showed more of rule to have such matters punished. Then said King Eystein: If, brother, thou wilt follow up the law and have such a matter punished according to the ordinances of the land, then it would be most in accordance with right, that Sigurd should avail himself of his witnesses, and this is a matter that must be adjudged at a Thing not at a Mote; for the case sorts under land's-law not under

1. MS. owners he, he.
2. MS. has a colon after "Sigurd."
3. MS. has "and this a matter." I have followed the printer's version in inserting "is" between "this" and "a"; the sentence is entirely lacking in meaning without a verb.
4. MS. mote.
how heavily KingSigurd fell on him for having this matter out, and prays him to stand him in good stead. King Eystein said it was a troublesome matter to ask him to plead against his own brother; said, there was long way between his backing up the case and going right against (his brother); and, further, that they would both be owners, he and King Sigurd. But for the sake of thy need and our affinity I may put in some words. So he had a meeting with King Sigurd, and prayed him for peace for the man; told him the affinity there was between them, in that Sigurd son of Rani had for wife Skialdvor their father's sister, and told him that he was willing to make good what the king misliked, though he averred the guilt was wrongly laid at his door; and he bade the king call to mind their long standing friendship. King Sigurd said it showed more of rule to have such matters punished. Then said King Eystein: If, brother, thou wilt follow up the law and have such a matter punished according to the ordinances of the land, then it would be most in accordance with right, that Sigurd should avail himself of his witnesses, and this is a matter that must be adjudged at a Thing not at a Mote; for the case sorts under land's-law not under

1. MS. owners he, he.
2. MS. has a colon after "Sigurd."
3. MS. has "and this a matter." I have followed the printed version in inserting "is" between "this" and "a"; the sentence is entirely lacking in meaning without a verb.
4. MS. mote.
with what mickle fierceness King Sigurd would carry on the case against him, and craveth him his overlooking. King Eystein said it was a troublesome matter to bid him to gainsay his own brother; said, there was long way between his backing up of the case and going against his brother; and said that they would both be owners, he and King Sigurd. But for the sake of thy need and our affinity I may put in some words.

So he met King Sigurd, and prayed him for peace for the man; told him the affinity there was between them, in that Sigurd Ranison had to wife Skialdvor their father's sister, and told him that he would boot what disliked the king, though he told not that he was soothly guilty; and he bade the king call to mind their long standing friendship.

King Sigurd said it showed more of rule to punish such matters.

Then said King Eystein: If, brother, thou wilt follow up the law and punish such a matter after the ordinances of the land, then it would be rightest that Sigurd should avail him of his witnesses, and this is a matter to doom at a Thing not at a Note; for the case looks to the land's-law not to

1. In the MS. "torment" stands cancelled between "mickle" and "fierceness."

2. M. struck out Ma.'s "further" and wrote "said" over it, but neglected to cross out Ma.'s commas before and after "further."

3. See opposite page, n.1. 4. See opposite page, n.2.

5. MS. Sigurd son of Ranison.

6. M. first changed Ma.'s "averred" to "claimed," and then cancelled "claimed" in favor of this entirely new translation.

7. MS. the the. 8. See opposite page, n.3.