II, B, 2 (cont.)

14. have you...heard : hast thou heard (ld)
15. any such tidings as you deem to be of great concern: any such tidings as may seem a great matter to thee (lc)
18. you are minded: thou wilt (lb)
20-1, in the way of your wrath: in the way of thy wrath (la)
22, if you have had any dream: if thou hast had any dream (la)
22-3, brings: bringeth (3)
26, I shall know it: I shall can to know it (5)
31, your mercy: thy mercy (lb)
31-2, even should the unravelling not be to your liking: though the unravelling be not to thy liking (lb)
34, brothers: brethren (4)
38, spoke: spake (2)
57, you dreamed: thou thoughtest (la)

XXII, 11, said: spake (2)
16, your leave: thy leave (lb)
26, prays: craveth (3)
46, spoke: spake (2)
47, even as you say: even as thou sayest (lb)
59-60, all men deemed he was right: to all it seemeth soothly (3)
67, you choose: thou wilt (lb)
69, you have: thou hast (lb)
70, that but few men and small will stand against you: that but few men will stand against thee - and small (lc)
140, brothers: brethren (4)
3. Changes in which M. introduced archaic syntactical constructions.1

I, 15-6, the Northmen had any wealth to bless themselves with: Northmen got any wealth they would to bless them withal (2)

IV, 23-4, it would not let itself be christened: they would not let them be christened (2)

VI, 23, of the kind that were called barks: such as be called barks (1)

VII, 2, Then King Sigurd went on his forward journey: Then fared forth his ways King Sigurd (5)

XII, 16-7, allow themselves to be but little struck with: let them look to be heeding little (2)

XV, 3, was abroad journeying: was a-faring (4)

XVI, 7, who did not come: that came not (3)

18, prayed him to be allowed to have their will and to turn to fealty: bade him that they would to turn them to fealty (2)

XVIII, 14-5, I am not searching thee because of not knowing that thou art so wise a man: I am not seeking this of thee because I wot not that thou wilt be so wise a man (3)

37, I shall be going banqueting: I shall fare a-guesting (4)

38-9, I shall give thee any such as may not be king-born: if they be not king-born I shall get them to thy hand (1)

661, 17, féngu Norðmenn fullagaðu fjár

663, 16, því at ekki vildi kristnast láta

664, 31, er barkar eru kallaðir

665, 27, þé fór Sigurð konungr fram í leið

668, 32, láta sér lítt um finnast

671, 3, var í ferð

671, 20, er eigi hómu

671, 31, báðu hann, at þeir vildu endast til hlyðni

672, 27-8, en eigi leita ek af því eptir, veit ek, at þú munt vera svá vitr maðr

673, 14-5, mun ek fara á veislur

673, 16-7, ef eigi eru þær konungbornar, mun ek fá þér í hendr

1. The figures placed after the changes in this Group indicate to which of the following types they belong:
1. Changes in which M. introduced the subjunctive mood in passages in which modern English usage demands the indicative or conditional.
2. Changes in which M. used the simple personal pronouns in a reflexive sense.
3. Changes in which M. placed the negative adverb "not" after the verb it modifies.
4. Changes in which M. revived the use of verbal substantives with the prepositional prefix "a-.
5. Changes of a miscellaneous nature.
II, B, 3 (cont.)

XVIII, 53, if I do not happen to be sitting : if I be not sitting (1)

53, by being talked over : if it be
talked over (1)

XX, 26-7, if thou werest it aright : if thou
werest it aright (1)

29-30, if the matter is not unravelled:
if the matter be not unravelled
(1)

31-2, even should the unravelling not
be : though the unravelling be
not (1)

XXII, 12, I did not look for this : I
looked not for this (5)

35-6, though he averred the guilt was
wrongly laid at his door :
though he told not that he was
soothly guilty (5)

42-3, should avail himself of his wit-
inesses : should avail him of
his witnesses (2)

63, or ever it cometh to an end : ere
it be gone through (1)

64-5, that he should become guilty :
that he be beguilied (1)

113, King Æystein then stood up :
Then stood up King Æystein (5)

114, Although the matter...should be
true : Although this guilt...be
true (1)

116, that it should be proven : that
that be full-proven (1)

673, 27, ef ek sit
eigi
673, 30, ef um er
rætt
674, 32, hvárt þú ræðr
rætt
674, 34, ef eigi verð
ræðit
675, 2, þó at eigi
verði ræðit
676, 25, Eigi vagni ek
677, 11-2, þó at eigi
teldi hann sík sannan
at sökinni
677, 16, njóti vitna
simna
677, 33, fór en gangist
við
677, 35, at hann yröl
sekr
679, 6-7, Æysteinn
konungi stóð þá upp
679, 7, þó at bessi
sök sé sönn
679, 9, at þat
sannaðist

1. Although M. is here making the translation more exact by
substituting a subjunctive for Ma.'s indicative, I have listed this
change in the class now under discussion instead of in Group I, A
because of the fact that M. used the subjunctive, not the conditional.
III. Changes which seem to have been made solely for the purpose of improving the quality of the English of the translation.

A. Changes in which M. corrected ungrammatical, awkward, or otherwise undesirable expressions or constructions used by Ma.

1. Changes of this type in which the undesirable translation rejected was the result of too close an adherence by Ma. to the substance or style of the original.

I, 2-3, Eystein, Sigurd, Olaf: Eystein, Sigurd, and Olaf (1)

17-8, one of them or the other, Eystein or Sigurd: one of them or the other, either Eystein or Sigurd (1)

III, 5-6, then was there king Henry: there was king Henry (2a)

IV, 23-4, slay all the folk there because it would not let itself be christened: slay all folk for they would not let them be christened (1)

VI, 3, in the sound: in the sound (1)

35-6, lost their life some of them: some lost their lives (1)

X, 2-3, sailed out through Greece land's main: sailed...out over the Greek land's main (1)

XI, 15, and then: Then2 (2b)

33, to see the less fair part of the sails: to look on the unfair sails (1)

XII, 13, then: Then2 (2b)

1. The figures placed after the changes in this Group indicate to which of the following types they belong:

1. Changes in which the undesirable translation rejected was the result of too literal a reproduction of the meaning or substance of the original.

2. Changes in which the undesirable translation rejected was the result of too close a reproduction of the style of the original.

a. Changes in which M. rejected translations that reproduced cases of effective word order in the CN.

b. Changes in which M. rejected translations that reproduced the loose sentence structure of the CN.

c. Changes in which M. rejected translations that reproduced the careless use of pronouns without definite antecedents often found in the CN.

2. Very likely M. here split up a long, rambling sentence into two for the sake of greater unity.
III, A, 1 (cont.)

XII, 36, of the width of a "tun" (homefield),
669, 15, sem til sé at to guess at: that may be equalled jafna túnsvidd to the width of a homefield (1)
36-7, round, with grades all round:
round, it is, with grades all about (1)I
39, "Ásir," Volsungs, Giukings : the 669, 15-6, kringlóttan,
asses, the Volsungs, the Giukungs ok grádur umhverfis
(1)
40-1, that all this seems to be alive, 669, 19-20, at þat
when they come to the game: pykkir alt kvíkt vera, 
that all men deem to be alive, er þeir koma í leikinn when they come to the game (2c)2
need thereof: King Sigurd said Sigurð konungr, at 
that men should go..., said they would be in menn skyldu ganga..., 
need thereof: King Sigurd said sagði, at þat munu þeir
that men should go..., and said purfa
that they would need the same
(1)
13-4, now comes the emperor and his 670, 1-2, nú kemr
favourites and sit down: now keisarinn ok virkta-
comes the kaiser and his henn hans, setjast
worthies, and they sit down (1)
16, and so they come: so they come 670, 5, ok nú koma þeir
(2b)3

XIV, 20-1, gave him a ship... the which 671, 27-5, gaf honum
King Sigurd took over to Norway: skip..., þat er hann
 gave him a ship... which hafði í Noreg
he had into Norway (1)

XV, 3-5, He set up a cloister for monks...; and gave much wealth thereto: 671, 4-5, Hann hóf munklífi..., 
He set up a monk-cloister...; and ok lagði hann þar mikil fé til
there to he laid mickle wealth (1)

XVIII, 21-2, He said that was not: He said 672, 35 - 673, 1, Hann 
it was not that (1) sagði eigi þat vera
23, He said that was not: He said 673, 3, Hann kveðr 
that was not it (1) "eigi þat vera
25, He said that was not: He said 673, 4-5, Hann kvað 
that was not it (1) eigi þat vera
32-3, by my words of advice or 673, 11-2, fyrir mínnum 
threats: by my words of counsel or my ummaelum eða ógnarorðum threats (1)

1. By adding a verb here, M. made an independent clause out of a dangling phrase.

2. M., following the CN. very closely, used the personal pronoun "they" in his translation without any possible antecedent. M. remedied this difficulty, but the English of his translation is not above reproach either, for the inverted order of object, subject, and verb is here very confusing, the "all" which is the object of "deem" seeming to be an adjective modifying "men."

7. "House" was added, the "land" in order to impart unity.
XVIII, 46, Then said the king: Well then I give thee wealth (goods): Then said the king: I will give thee goods then (1) (1)
51, ; but : But (2b) !
52-3, when tables are cleared: when the boards are drawn (1)
58, with this it shall go: That shall also follow this (2b)!

XIX, 9, those : these (1)
12, and for that they grew: they became thereby (2b)!

XX, 4, over drink : over the drink (1)
12, And so once upon a time : So once on a time (1)
34-5, Christ's church : Christ-church (1)
40, And a short while afterwards : Somewhat after (1)
42-3, and ye two then went into the church: sithence the two went into the church(2)
43-4, but that was not: but that was not so (1)
44, ; then : Then (2b)!
59-60, and it may be: that thou come in for some heavy trial: and it can be: that thou wilt happen on some heavy ill (1)

XII, 3, from the east, from Holmgarth : from Holmgarth in the east (1)
7, Knut Lord : Knut the Lord (1)

XXII, 12-3, reward me a great grant : reward me... for a great fief (1)
90-1, and then he over-took by hand-self from Sigurd Ranison plain and defence in the case: He took then by handfast from Sigurd Ranison the plain and defence in the case (2b) (1)

1. M. very likely preferred to begin a new sentence at this point for the purpose of giving greater unity to the passage.

2. M. very likely omitted the "and" in order to impart unity to the long, rambling sentence Ma. had used in imitation of the SN.

3. After changing "then" to "sithence," apparently because "sithence" was cognate with "síðan," M. very likely changed the position of the adverb and placed it first because he felt that in this way he made the transition from the rest of the sentence to this clause smoother and clearer.
III, A, 1 (cont.)

XII, 94-5, at which it was lawful for bond- 
ders to judge in cases between 
kings if (in case) one brought 
lawsuit against the other; 
whereat it was lawful for bond- 
ders to doom the cases of kings, 
if one king brought a suit 
against the other (1) (1) 
brought 
112, bore forward witnesses: 
brought forward witness (1) 
116-7, but granted that it should be 
proven, then this case has 
been brought to nought already 
at three Law-Things: and 
though it should be that that 
be full-proven, yet has this 

125-6, where he had a Thing: and 
held a Thing there (1) 

2. Changes of this type in which the undesirable translation rejected was the result of Ma.'s incomplete 
knowledge of the English language.

IV, 8-9, the getting of victuals grew hard: 
meat grew hard to get 

VII, 3, had a flight there: and there had 
battle 

X, 2-3, sailed out through Greece land's 
main: sailed...out over the Greece- 
land's main 

XI, 26, and laid all his host to by Angel- 
ness: and laid to all his host off 
Angelnsec 

XII, 36, round, with grades all round: 
round, it is, with grades all 
about 

XV, 9, a work and harbour: a work and a 

XVI, 2, sent words: sent word 
17, he brought his perley about: he 
brought about his matter 

XVII, 2-3, of not...a tall middle stature: 
scarce of high middle stature
III, A, 2 (cont.)

XVII, 4, nimble of counsel: swift of counsel

XVIII, 14, I am not searching thee: I am not seeking this of thee

13, Then I shall have a guess thereat: Then will I guess thereat

( In this change and in the majority of his other alterations involving "shall" and "will," Ó. seems to have followed the rule of using "shall" with the first person and "will" with the second and third persons to express simple futurity, and "will" with the first person and "shall" with the second and third persons to convey the idea of determination, promise, threat, etc. With the change noted above may thus be compared the following alterations in which he replaced "shall" with "will" or "will" with "shall":

XVIII, 35, thou wilt see many courteous women: thou shalt see many courteous women

XVIII, 54, I shall converse with thee on this woman: I will talk with thee about this woman

XVIII, 55-7, for this I shall give myself leisure: I will give myself leisure thereto

292, 24-5, I shall not undo the knot: I ought will I loose that knot

294, 11-2, Thou will have less reward: Thou shalt have less reward

297, 23-4, I shall wager my ring of gold: I will lay down... my gold ring

307, 24-5, Now I will do that which I am bound to do, to forbid thee: Now shall I do that which I am bound to, to bann thee

1. In studying Ó.'s use of "shall" and "will" I have examined the changes involving these words not only in the first half of the manuscript translation of the Sigurðar saga Jórsalafara, Ósvétins ok Ólafs, on which this investigation as a whole is based, but also in the second half of this work. However, in my discussion of the changes in this Group in Chapter IV, I have treated only those changes dealing with "shall" and "will" which occur in the first part of the saga.

2. For changes occurring in the second half of the translation under consideration, the reference is to the page and line in Volume V of The Saga Library.
With these alterations should also be noted a few other changes, which likewise throw light on M.'s use of "shall" and "will" but which are of a somewhat different type from those alterations already considered, in that in these cases M.'s "shall" or "will" does not replace a "shall" or "will" in the original translation, Ma. having used some other verb form in his rendering; the changes in this group which occur in the first half of the translation have been separately listed and treated elsewhere in this study.

XVIII, 46, Well then I give thee wealth(goods): I will give thee goods then. 673, 21-2, þæ fæg ek þér fé
XX, 59-60, and it may be that thou come in for some heavy trial: and it can be that thou wilt happen on some heavy ill. 675, 30-1, ok vera Kann, at þú mögra þungu þefilli
XX, 61-2, I guess that thou wilt be the oldest of us and rule longest: I guess that thou wilt be the oldest of us and will the longest rule. 675, 32, ok get ek, at þú verðir vár elstr ok ráðir lengst
296, 3-5, Harald shall bind himself...not to lay claim to the kingdom: Harald shall let that be made fast, that...he, Harald, shall crave not the kingdom. 692, 13-5, hann vill pat vera láta í festu...at Haraldr skal eigi beðist konungdéms
297, 26-7, who run so fast: who so will run. 693, 14-5, at svá munu renna
297, 28-9, I am not likely to fare to Ireland: I shall not be faring to Ireland. 693, 16, Ekk mun ek fara til Írlands
In some alterations, however, M. did not follow the rule stated above. Thus:

XXII, 63-4, yet, none the less, shall it be gone on with: yet, none the less, shall we hold on with it. 677, 34-5, en eigi fyrir því at fær skal fram halda
The auxiliary of determination is clearly needed here, yet M. kept Ma.'s "shall," which was correct when used with "it" but improper when the pronoun is changed to "we." He may simply have forgotten to change the "shall," or he may have used "shall," regardless of the word need in English, merely because the CN. had "skal."

1. M.'s use of "will" here is of course permissible, but in using "will" in this sentence he was not being consistent, because in three preceding sentences a future of exactly the same type occurs and in all these three cases he left Ma.'s "shall" unaltered.
III, A, 2 (cont.)

290, 32 - 291, 2, and yet will that follow which is no less a matter, that soon he will be a man of the greatest mark: and that withal will follow it, which shall be no lesser a matter, that in a while he will be a man most of mark.

There seems to be no reason for the use of the auxiliary of determination here, especially in view of the fact that "will" is used in the other two clauses. When H. decided to employ the future instead of the present, he may have inserted "shall" without making any conscious choice between the two auxiliaries.

In one passage in which H. kept Ha.'s rendering just as it was, he likewise departed from the rule:
290, 29-32, Now shall ye, my friends, know wherewith I shall reward him. Hitherto he has been a candle-page, but now he shall be my landed-man

Here he correctly used "shall" with "ye" and "he" to express a promise, but he incorrectly used "shall" instead of "will" with "I"; perhaps he simply overlooked the second "shall."

With the exception of these three cases, however, H. conformed to the rule, so that it seems safe to conclude that the changes he made in Ha.'s use of "shall" and "will" were made for the purpose of improving the English and that those cases in which he did not follow the rule were mere slips.

XVIII, 20, He said that was not: He said it was not that
27-8, He said that was so: He said that so it was
XXII, 9, more than answered a fair measure: more than befitted fair measure
50, Thereupon: Then
56-7, so wise and so well up: so wise and well learned

1. H. very likely made this change simply to avoid repetition, the adverb "thereupon" having been used to begin the preceding sentence.
III, A, 2 (cont.)

XXII, 80-1, Then King Eystein fares north to Thrandheim; and King Sigurd summons to him all landed men: Then King Eystein fares north to Thrandheim. But King Sigurd summons to him all landed men.

89, arrayed himself...out of Cheaping: arrayed himself...from Cheaping

678, 12-4, Ferr pá Eysteinn konungr norör til Frändheimis. Sigurör konungr stefnir til sin Óllum lendum mönnum

678, 21, bjóst or Kaupangi

1. Very likely II. felt, as fa. had done, that although the CN. used no connective here, the use of a conjunction made the translation smoother, but, unlike fa., he seems to have felt that the two statements were adversative and that consequently "but" brought out the meaning of the passage more clearly than "and."
E. Changes in which N. corrected mistakes in spelling made by Ma.

II, 6, Mothers : Mother's.
VI, 26, Bots : Boats.
IX, 7, Kaiser : Kaiser.
XI, 4-6, Holy Cross : Holy Cross

XII, 17, Sea : See.
XIII, 19, Walnuts : Walnuts.
XVIII, 64, Wat : Was.
XX, 16, Sigurd : Sigurd.
46, Ared : Ared.
64, Areded : Areded.
XXII, 46, May be : May be.
71, Thing : Thing.

C. Changes in which N. corrected mistakes in punctuation made by Ma.

Commas added.

Between the parts of a compound sentence or a compound predicate:
I, 7, after "old"; I, 23, after "true"; IV, 11, after "had";
IV, 13, after "wargang"; V, 6-10, after "Swin-lethwen";
VI, 3, after "Viking-host"; VI, 4, after "them"; VI, 14,
after "berg"; VI, 19, after "well"; I, 6, after "spulie";
XI, 13, after "tache"; XI, 35, after "shipe"; and XII, 60,
after "king"; XIII, 15, after "house"; XIV, 19, after "well";
XIV, 20, after "Jutland"; XVIII, 46, after "then"; XII, 56,
after "old"; XIII, 5, after "thither"; XIII, 66, after "him";
XIII, 84, after "land"; XIII, 97, after "Klanden"; XIII, 167,
after "town".

Before a non-restrictive clause:
XI, 6, after "Cross"; XIV, 16, after "Kongsberg"; XIII, 131,
after "law-quivinals".

To indicate a pause in reading:
XII, 40, after "metal"; XVIII, 9, after "loving"; XIII, 67,
after "through"; XII, 38, after "hundreds"; XII, 95, after
"kings."

1. So also in IX, 8, 9, 11, 13, 13, XII, 9, 24, 25, 30,
XIII, 16, and XIV, 3, 5, 13. He seems to have overlooked the
spelling "Kaiser" in IX, 6, XII, 11, 13, 15, 27, 28, and XIII, 8.

2. In l.6, however, evidently by mistake, he left Ms.'s
"holy cross" unchanged.

3. In the MS. the final "s" seems to have been cancelled by N.

4. So also in XXII, 90.
To set off an appositive:
XXI, 8, after "Dane-King."

Semicolon used in place of a comma between the clauses of a compound sentence that are not joined by a conjunction:
IV, 20, after "battle."

Colon used in place of a comma between the clauses of a compound sentence when there are other commas in the sentence:
XXII, 100, after "turn."
IV. Changes concerned with the form of proper nouns.

A. Changes dealing with place-names.

1. Changes in which H. introduced the normal, modern form in place of the CN. form or of a partly Anglicized form:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Place Name in CN</th>
<th>Place Name in Modern Form</th>
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<td>IV, 26</td>
<td>Sintre</td>
<td>Sintra</td>
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<tr>
<td>VII, 2</td>
<td>Manorck</td>
<td>Manorca</td>
</tr>
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<td>IX, 3</td>
<td>Pul (Apulia)</td>
<td>Apulia</td>
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<td>XIV, 11-2</td>
<td>the realm of the Ungars</td>
<td>Hungary realm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XV, 10</td>
<td>Midoyse</td>
<td>Midoyse</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. I have included this change in this class although H. used "Manorca" and not the modern form "Minorca," because there can be no doubt that H. intended to use the form "Minorca" here as he did in line 5. Perhaps he overlooked the "a" because his attention was occupied with the changing of "k" to "ca."

3. In regard to this change, see note 5 on page 671.
2. Changes in which M. introduced a translation of the ON. word instead of the ON. form itself.

Erne

XXII, 50-1, the Thing of Arnarness : the 677, 23, Arnarnesspings Erneness Thing

3. Changes in which M. introduced the ON. form, without any inflectional ending, in place of the modern form.

X, 3, Jorsalaland(Jerusalem-land) : Jorsa- 666, 30, Jórsalaborgar Island

4. Changes of a miscellaneous nature.

II, 4, over Orkney : in the Orkneys 668, 1, 1 Orkneyjum
6-7, to Orkney : to the Orkneys 667, 3-4, til Orkneyja

B. Changes dealing with personal names.

1. Changes in which M. introduced the normal, modern form in place of the ON. form or of a partly Anglicized form.

VIII, 1, Rodger : Roger 668, 3, Rodgeirr
IX, 1, Rodger : Roger 666, 15, Rodgeirr
2, Rodger : Roger 666, 15, Rodgeirr
4, Rodger : Roger 666, 15, Rodgeirr
11, Rodger : Roger 666, 26, Rodgeirr
XII, 39, "Aesir" : Aesir 669, 18, Aesir
XIV, 15, Lotzar : Lothaire 670, 20, Lozerium
XV, 11, the Church of Nicholas : the 671, 10-1, Nikoljaskirkju Nicholas-church

1. I have listed this change and the change in XVII, 9 in IV, D, 2 here instead of with the alterations in which M. introduced cognates because in both cases M.'s choice lay, not between using a cognate or some other English word, but between using a cognate or the original ON. word; in other words, he seems to have introduced "Ernessness" in one case and "Shavehew" in the other, not primarily because he wanted to use cognates, but because he wanted to translate the ON. words instead of transposing the ON. forms directly into his translation.
2. Changes in which H. introduced a translation of the ON. word instead of the ON. form itself.

XVII, 9, the son of Shavehew (?) or will you rather have Skafhogg?: the son of Shavehew.

1. See note 1 on page 790.
Miscellaneous changes.

A. Changes for which it is impossible to ascertain with any definiteness M.'s exact motive, but for which one can suggest one or several possible reasons.

I, 14, many folk : a many men
(Perhaps M. preferred this construction merely because it had become somewhat rare in literary use. He may also, however, have been imitating the grammatical form of the ON., interpreting "many" in his translation as a noun, like "fjöldi"; but if this was his purpose, he could certainly have made the construction much clearer if he had inserted "of" between "many" and "men." )

I, 16, take war-service there : go into ganga
(After changing "take" to "go into" for "ganga," M. could not of course use "war-pay" for "mála." He probably rejected "war-service," M.'s other suggested translation, because it had too modern a tone. His own word, "war-wage," he evidently coined; it is not listed in the NED.)

III, 2-3, King Sigurd went with his compa- ny : fared King Sigurd his folk
(M.'s use of "fare" with a direct object "folk" is puzzling. It is not an archaic construction; the NED cites no such use of "fare" at any time in English. M. may have failed to notice that "liði sínu" is in the dative case, not the accusative, and hence may have thought that he was imitating the ON. construction.)

4, Thorarin Shortcloak (CurtFell?): stuttfeldr
(Thorarin CurtFell)
(It is not at all unlikely that M. preferred "fell" to "cloak" because he thought the English word "fell" was cognate with the ON. "feldr." The ON. cognate of "fell" is, however, not "feldr" but "fialr." According to Glessby-Vigfusson's An Icelandic-English Dictionary (see page 150, s.v. "feldr"), the etymology of the ON. "feldr" is uncertain, but it is believed to be connected with the verb "fæla," meaning "to fold, to wrap." It is of course possible that M. preferred "fell" simply because the word was rather uncommon.)

V, 4, Spain christian and Spain heathen : Spán kristna
(Spain christened, and Spain heathen)
5, lying thence to the westward: which lie to west thence (Perhaps 1. preferred to use "west" in place of "the westward" because he considered the former a somewhat more literal translation of "vestr." As for the shift in the position of the phrase "to west" and the adverb "thence," it is of course impossible to determine whether he reversed the two because he felt that his order was closer to the word-order of the CN, or because he felt that it would be too awkward to keep Ma.'s order after he had changed "to the westward" to "to west.")

12, that he emptied the town of folk: 664, 1, at hann eyddi that he ridde the town borgins (In the MS. we find that 1. first replaced Ma.'s "emptied ...of folk" with "wasted," and that he then cancelled his "wasted" for "ridged." Perhaps 1. was dissatisfied with Ma.'s original translation because he felt that the CN. "eyddi" should be rendered by one word and not by a word and a phrase. 1.'s first translation, "wasted," is a concise and accurate rendering of "eyddi," and it is not surprising that he preferred this word to Ma.'s phrase. However, his second translation, "ridged," although it likewise is concise, is not a clear and literal rendering of the CN. word. The NED cites no instances of the use of "ridged" in the sense of "lay waste." 1. may have rejected his own translation "wasted" because he felt it was rather awkward, but his reason for replacing it with such a word as "ridged," which is both unclear and inexact, is not apparent.)

VI, 22-5, He had two ship's-boats taken..., 664, 36-9, Hann lét take and let them be dragged to the top of the rock..., and had stout cables lashed to the inward-timbers and stem and stern: He let digrum alt undir innviðuma take two ship's-boats..., and ok um stefnana drag them up on to the berg..., and let lash thick ropes to the thwarts and stem and stern (The reason underlying the change here from "inward timbers" to "thwarts" for the CN. "innviðuma" is not apparent. In the first place it is not clear in what sense Ma. used the term "inward timbers" and in what sense 1. used the word "thwarts." According to the NED, a "thwart" is "a seat across a boat, on which the rower sits; a rower's bench." However, neither Classby-Vigfússon's An Icelandic-English Dictionary nor Fritzsche's Ordbog over det sæmte norske Sprog explains "innvið" in this way; In the first of these dictionaries (page 815, s.v. "innvið") the word is defined as "'timber for the ribs' of a ship," and in the second (II, 813, s.v. "innvið") it is explained as "et af de indvendige Træger, de ligger som Ribber tjene til at holde et Først som sammen og hvoriga dets ydre Beklædning(af bord)
er fæstet." Ma. translated "innviðuna" by the term "inward timbers," rendering the word literally. It would be natural to assume that by "inward timbers" he meant to refer to the ribs, interpreting the word "innviðr" in the usual manner, but his comments on the term "thwarts" in Index III in Volume VI of The Saga Library indicate that by "inward timbers" he was not referring solely - in fact, not even primarily - to the "ribs," for he there writes (page 443), "Thwarts (innviðr, lit., inside timbers, possibly referring to ribs and cross-beams (bitar) as well as to the thwarts)."

In view of the fact that it is not clear in just what sense Ma. and H. were using their terms, it is extremely difficult to determine, or even to suggest, H.'s reason for changing "inward timbers" to "thwarts." It is possible that he used the word "thwarts," not in the specific sense of "benches," but in the general sense of "crossbeams"; if so, he may have rejected Ma.'s "inward timbers" because he considered that translation awkward. On the other hand, he may have used "thwarts" in the definite sense of "benches"; perhaps he consulted Ma. as to the exact meaning of "innviðr" and was told that it signified "bench," and therefore changed "inward timbers" to "thwarts" in order to make the translation more specific and more exact.

I, 29-30, Then King Sigurd went with his 665, 2-3, Pá gékk Sigurð host up to the rocks under the konungr upp í bjargit stone-wall; Then went King Si- með herinn undir stai- gurð up onto the berg under the vegginn stone-wall with his host

(M.'s reason for changing the order of the three phrases in the last part of this sentence is not entirely clear. He may have placed the translation of "upp í bjargit" first because this phrase came first in the CH., but in the rest of the sentence he does not seem to have been interested in following the order of the original. Perhaps he deviated from the word order here because he wished, for the sake of greater clearness in the English, to keep the phrase "under the stone-wall" next to the noun "bergs," which it modifies.)

But the heathen, being set on by 665, 7-9, En heiningjar, fire and smoke, lost their life, er eldr ok reykr sótti some of them, while some rushed ár, þá léta sumir líft, upon the weapons of the Northmen; sumir gengu á vápn Norð- But the heathen, whereas fire and smoke sought to them, some lost their lives, some went onto the weapons of the Northmen

(M. probably placed the first "some" here before instead of after "lost" because, after he had changed "some of" to "some" and had cancelled "while" in imitation of the CH., he felt that it would be too awkward to follow his original and invert the subject and verb.)
V, A (cont.)

VIII, 3, he gave a good welcome: he gave

he gave a good welcome: he gave

(M.'s reason for the change here is not clear. The ME
M. cites examples, from the literature of the nineteenth
century, of the use of "welcome" both with and without
the indefinite article, so that he does not seem to have
been reviving an archaic expression. Perhaps he omitted
the article in order to imitate the terseness and conciseness
often found in the CN.

5. A most glorious cheer was there: 666, 7-8, Þar var
dýrliðr fagnaðr
(After changing "glorious" to "dear" in order that he
might use a cognate of "dýrliðr," M. probably rejected
"cheer" because he realized that "dear cheer" was objec-
tionable from the point of view of euphony.)

6. did service at the table of King 666, 9, bjónaði at
Sigurd: served King Sigurd at
the board
(borði Sigurdar
konungs)
(The reason for M.'s departure from M.'s order and the
order of the CN. is not clear. The only result of the
alteration seems to be a slight change in the meaning: M.'s
translation might imply that the duke served others
besides the King, whereas M.'s version specifies that he
waited on the King alone. It does not seem likely, however,
that this change in meaning was the reason for M.'s alter-
ation, for in translating the sentence thus he does not
render the CN. literally, and he was usually over-careful
to reproduce the original exactly and did not pay much
attention to any possible misinterpretation.)

7. when men had had their bath: 666, 10, þær menn
whenas men had taken bath
(hófu teknat lægar
(Perhaps M. felt that "bath" was more suitable than "wash"
for use without the possessive adjective and as the object
of "take." It is also possible that he preferred "bath"
because of its directness and homely color.)

8. King Sigurd took the earl by the
hand: took King Sigurd the earl
by the hand
(Sigurðr konungr f
hönd jarlina
(Neither M. nor M. was consistent about the capitaliza-
tion of titles (see pages 623). Here M. evidently struck
out "e" for "E" because it seemed to him at the moment
that "Earl" was a better spelling.)

IX, 7-8, he gave in wedlock to Kaiser Henry 666, 21-2, hann gipti...
the son of Frederick the Kaiser: Hainreki Keissara, syni
he gave to Kaiser Henry the son of Friðreks keissara
Kaiser Frederick
(K. probably changed the phrase "Frederick the Kaiser" to
"Kaiser Frederick" in order to make it uniform with "Kaiser
Henry." Of course he could have kept "Frederick the Kai-
er" and changed "Kaiser Henry" to "Henry the Kaiser,"
securing uniformity in this way also and at the same time
reproducing the CN. more exactly, but he probably felt
that this form would be diffuse and awkward in English.)
V, A (cont.)

x, 5-6, rode with him down to the river of Jordan; rode with him down to the river Jordan.
(Perhaps M. cancelled the preposition "of" in the expression "river of Jordan" because he wanted to comply with modern English usage.)

XI, 3-4, At that time King Baldwin gave to King Sigurd many holy relics:
Then gave King Baldwin many holy relics to King Sigurd.
(M. probably changed the order of the direct and indirect objects here because he realized that although the original order was permissible in Ma.'s sentence, it would be very awkward in his own in consequence of the inversion of the subject and verb in imitation of the CN.)

4-5, and then was taken a chip out of the Holy Cross: and then was taken a splinter out of the Holy Cross.
(Perhaps M. was afraid that "chip" would suggest a larger piece of wood than it might be reasonable to suppose was taken out of the Holy Cross and given to King Sigurd, and therefore changed it to "splinter.")

11-5, After that King Sigurd went to his ships in Acre-burg; and then King Baldwin arrayed his host to go to Syrieland: King Sigurd fared thence to his ships in Acre-burg. Then King Baldwin was arraying his host to go to Syrieland.
(M. here very likely split Ma.'s sentence into two for the sake of coherence, as I have already pointed out. His reason for dropping the "and" and changing "arrayed" to "was arraying" is, however, not entirely clear. He may have cancelled the "and," as well as begun a new sentence at this point, simply for the sake of the English. It is possible, however, that he struck out the "and" because he realized that the "ok" used in the CN. was not the conjunction "and" but the adverb "also, moreover." If such was the case, it is surprising that he did not insert into his rendering any translation of the adverb "ok." Nevertheless, although he omitted the word itself, he seems to have been aware of the effect that the use of "ok" the adverb instead of "ok" the conjunction had upon the passage as a whole, for his change of "arrayed" to "was arraying" brings out more clearly the exact meaning of the CN. In Ma.'s rendering the use of the perfect tense "array" with "then" tends to imply that King Baldwin prepared his troops as a result of King Sigurd's going to his ships; in M.'s translation the use
V, A (cont.)

of the imperfect "was arraying" makes it clear that the
two acts were simultaneous. The latter was evidently the
meaning of the Sn., although "bjó" can of course be used
for either the perfect or the imperfect; and M. may have
made this change in tense for the purpose of reproducing
more exactly the sense of the original.)

XI, 27, a high fair wind : fair breeze 863, 10, hræðbyr
(Perhaps M. preferred "breeze" to "wind" because he thought
the former suggestive of "byr" or because he considered
it a more colorful word.)

32-3, that both parties, those fore as well as those aft : that both,
they who were forward as well as ok þeir er aprtr vára
they who were aft
(In changing "those aft" to "they who were aft," M. re-
produced more closely than Ha. had done the Sn. con-
struction, and it was probably for this reason that he made
this alteration; however, in changing "those fore" to
"they who were forward," he departed from the Sn. con-
struction. The reason for this change of "those fore"
to "they who were forward" is not apparent. Perhaps,
after introducing a clause after "as well as," M. deter-
mined to use a clause before it also, in order to make
the constructions before and after "as well as" parallel.
However, if he had retained Ha.'s original translation,
he could have achieved practically the same results as
he did by changing it, because in Ha.'s rendering the
constructions before and after "as well as" are parallel,
and the translation as a whole is practically just as
close to the Sn. as M.'s, Ha. using two adjectives and
M. using two clauses for a noun and a clause in the ori-

33, the less fair part of the sails : 868, 17, hit úfegra
the unfair sails
The reason why M. rejected Ha.'s translation, which in its
use of the comparative degree of the adjective and of the
partitive genitive construction is much closer to the Sn.
than M.'s rendering, is not clear. Evidently he either
misunderstood the Sn. or thought Ha.'s translation too
diffuse. It was very likely not his desire to use the
word "unfair" in imitation of the Sn. "úfegra" which led
him to make the change, for there seems to be no reason
why he could not have kept Ha.'s construction and still
have used "unfair.")

XIII, 3-4, to get...all things in in a
stately fashion : to gather all
stuff in stately wise
(M. may have rejected "get...in" because he considered
the expression too colloquial and hence unsuitable, or
because he wished to avoid the awkward juxtaposition of
two "in's." His reason for changing "things" to "stuff"
may have been that he felt that "stuff" conveyed better
the meaning of the Sn. "hluti" as used in this passage,
or, possibly, that he felt that it was a homely and at
XIII, 7, said, they would be in need therefore, 689, 29, sagt, at pat of: said, that they would need the munu þeir purfa same
(we should expect that after changing "be in need -of" to "need" in accordance with his usual preference for translations of one word instead of a phrase as renderings of single words in the CN., M. would have translated "pat" as "that." He may have used "the same" instead because he was afraid that "that" would be vague or because he felt that the expression "the same," being somewhat rare, would impart an archaic tone to the translation.)
10, it was all gone : all gone was 689, 32, var at the wood
the wood brettu allr viðrinn
(M. probably departed from the order of words found in the original by placing "all gone" before the verb simply because he wanted to imitate the inversion of the subject and verb in the CN. and found that it would make the English too awkward to follow the CN. order completely and place "all gone" as well as the subject after the verb. He may also, of course, have preferred his word order because it was especially effective.)
22, She had done this : This had she 670, 3-9, Hafliði petts done
... gert
(M. may have preferred his order simply because it was more forceful, or because he felt that it imitated roughly the arrangement in the CN. in that the object preceded the verb.)
22, She had done this, in order to try what device he should hit upon : This had she done to try him, what rade he should take
(. . . perhaps used this awkward construction because he felt that it imitated roughly the form of the CN. sentence, in which the clause at the end is in opposition with "radem," the object of "til," and is not directly the object of a verb as it is in M.'s sentence; but M.'s version is not a very close imitation of the CN. and is besides very ungrammatical.)
XIV, 5-5, 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 : 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 sitence to behold.
V, A, (cont.)

(The reason for the change of "bedecked" to "-adorned" is not clear. According to the OED the two words are synonyms. Possibly I. interpreted "bedeck" in its more literal sense of "to cover with ornament," and hence considered "adorned" a better translation of "-birn," since the head of the ship was not actually covered with gold.

More surprising is I.'s change of the plural "heads" to the singular; of course the OH. "höfiu" could be either singular or plural, but the verb "vérnu" shows clearly that the subject is in the plural number here. I. must either have misunderstood the whole sentence or else his haste made him more careless here than usual, for after changing "heads" to "head" and "were" to "was," he left untouched in the next clause the pronoun "they" and the verbs "were set" and "are," which clearly ought to refer to the "heads" but which in I.'s translation can refer only to the "ships.")

XIV, 5, end have ever since been there for show; and are there sickness to behold.

(X. may have felt that the phrase "for show" did not convey the right shade of meaning for "til synis." The expression "for show" usually has a bad connotation, meaning, according to the OED, "for the sake of mere appearance or display, as opposed to utility," and X. probably did not consider the OH. phrase to have this implied contrast here. On the other hand he may simply have preferred the expression "to behold" because "behold" is somewhat rare and poetic in tone.)

17-6, and that was about the time of midsummer: and that was midsummer um miðsumars skæið(ýr)

(X. probably here preferred "season" in place of "time" because the former is a more specific and more colorful word. There seems to be little reason, however, for the omission of the preposition "about"; possibly he dropped it because he felt that it was unnecessary to use any limiting preposition when "time" had been changed to "season.")

XIV, 6-7, He also let build within the king's court the Church of the Apostles: He let build also in the king's garth the Apostles Church.

XIV, 6-9, He also let build a church: He let build also a church.
V, A (cont.)

XV, 10-11, he let also be built within the king's garth at Kídoeyce the Church of Nicolas: he let do also at Kídoeyce in the king's garth the Nicholas-church
(There are several possible reasons for M.'s change in the position of "also" in these three sentences, but none of them is entirely satisfactory. He may have placed the adverb after the verb so that it would be nearer the word to which it referred; this reason would be more likely in the second case than in the first and third passages. On the other hand he may have preferred his order because he considered it closer to the construction in the CH., which places the "ok" after the causative verb but before the infinitive. Or, finally, he may have made the change merely for its effect on the rhythm. However, in two other sentences in which the same phrase occurs, M. keeps N.'s order:
7-3, and there also he let build 671, 7, hann lét hann the great hall: and there ok gera húll hins also he let build the great miklu hall
13, He also let build a church : 671, 12, hann lét He also let do a church ok gera kirkju
The reasons suggested above for the changing of the position of "also" should be effective here too. Either M. simply overlooked these last two cases or the reasons for the change in the first three sentences are not those given above.)

2, the grandest wooden house: the stateliest treen-house
(we probably preferred "stateliest" because he considered it a more poetic and more colorful word.)
7-3, the grandest wooden house that ever has been built in Norway: the stateliest treen-house that has ever been done in Norway (With this change of "built" to "done" should be compared the three following alterations:
XV, 10-1, he let...be built...the Church of Nicolas: he let do... the Nicholas-church
XV, 11, a house wrought with right great care: and that house was of allinjök vendat right much care done
XV, 13, He...let build a church : 671, 12, hann lét... He...let do a church gera kirkju
M.'s reason for preferring "do" to "build" or "wrought" as a translation of the ON. "gera" and the ON. "vanda" in these four cases is not at all apparent. The *NED* cites no examples in English of the use of "do" in the sense of "build" so that he is not reviving an archaism. The only definition of "to do" given in the *NED* which approaches the meaning given the word here is Number 10 (NED, III, 561, s.v. "do"): "to produce, make, bring into existence by one's action"; in none of the examples presented under this definition, however, is the word used precisely in the sense of "build."

Possibly M. preferred "do" for "gera" because he felt that "do" was somewhat closer to the primary meaning of the ON. word; however, "gera" occurs five other times in this chapter, and in four of these cases he rendered it by "build" and once by "wrought," and, moreover, he preferred "do" for "vanda" also. Perhaps it was to avoid repetition that he translated "gera" and "vanda" by "do" instead of "build" in the expressions listed above; however, it was not at all characteristic of M. to try to improve upon his original in any way in his translation, so that it is extremely unlikely that it was this motive that led him to make these changes.)

I, 5-6, inasmuch as many of them got in- 671, 19-20, or pair to the went of faring to him, vóðust margir at and to take gifts at his hands: fára til hans, ok whereas many of them got want to þágu ájafir hans faring to him, and take his gifts (Perhaps M. felt that the "to" before "take" was not necessary after he had changed the preceding construction from "of faring" to "to faring"; it is very awkward, however, to make the preposition "to" used with the gerund "faring" do service also as the sign of the infinitive with "take." It is surprising that M. did not follow the construction in the ON. and use the preterite indicative "took" for "þágu," instead of the infinitive; he must either have misunderstood the form of the original, or, what is much more likely, simply have overlooked it in his haste.)
V, A (cont.)

XVI, 12-13, the Fosterson of Athulstan: 671, 26, AthelstanesÍs-
Athulstane's-Fosterson tra
(N.'s reason for this change of "Athulstan" to "Athul-
stane" is not apparent; it does not bring the name any
nearer to the OH. form, or to the OE. form, which is
"Aethelstan," or to the regular modern English form,
"Athelstan.")

19-20, their want and need: their 671, 32, purf sina ok
need and necessity náðsoyn
(Perhaps N. preferred his phrase simply because of the
alliteration.)

21-3, And towards this end mighty men 671, 34 - 672, 1,
there began by taking oath of Toku fyrst til þessa
fealty from all the people: And máls ríkismann þar
first towards this end mighty trúnaðarenda of Þallu
men swore there troth-oath at fóðrinnu
the behalf of all the folk
(In changing this sentence in this way, N. was in all
probability aiming to make the translation more exact.
However, he seems to have entirely misunderstood the
CN., and his rendering is definitely incorrect. In the
printed text this sentence has been changed to read as
follows: "And first towards this end took mighty men
there troth-oath of all the folk." (Saga Library, V, 166)
It is rather surprising that in all the changes N. made
in the pages examined in this study, this is the only
case in which he made a definite mistranslation. It
is interesting also to note that N. had so much confi-
dence in his own ability to read the CN. that he did
not hesitate to change the sense of N.'s translation in
this way.)

XVII, 5, with yellow...hair: with flaxen 672, 7, blákhárri
hair
(Perhaps N. preferred his translation because he felt
that it was more colorful and more effective.)

5, and the most clear-spoken: and of 672, 9-10, ok him
the deftest-spoken snjallasti
(The combination "deftest-spoken" or "deft-spoken" is
not listed in the MED. Evidently N. coined it in imi-
tation of such expressions as "deft-fingered" and "deft-
headed." There is a possibility that he preferred this
word to M.'s rendering because he felt that it brought
out the primary meaning of the CN. word, "snjallr" having
meant originally "swift" (see Cleasby-Vigfusson's An Icel-
landic-English Dictionary, page 575, s.v. "snjallr," I)
and there being a suggestion of speed and nimbleness in
the compound "deftest-spoken."

6, the most heartily liked and be-
loved: dear to heart and well
ok Ístegall
beloved
(Probably N. felt that "beloved" alone did not convey
the full force of "Ístegall," especially when he had
cancelled "the most," which M. had used to modify the
preceding adjective and which referred to "beloved" as
well.)
V, A (cont.)

XVIII; 5-6, What a glorious man King Ey-
stein was... may be learned from
this tale: By this matter may
one mark how worshipful a man
was King Eystein
(M. s. motives for a number of the changes in this sen-
tence are not entirely clear. In the first place it
is not apparent why, after altering "glorious" to
"worshipful," M. did not keep Ma.'s expression and say
"what a worshipful man" instead of "how worshipful a
man." Perhaps, after changing the order of words in
the sentence as a whole, he felt that his phrase, al-
though it was a somewhat less literal translation than
Ma.'s, was preferable because it made the English a
little smoother. In the second place, it is surprising
that he changed "Eystein was" to "was Eystein," then
the CN. has "Eystein... yar." He may not have noticed
that the use of "hverr dýrðarmær" at the head of the
clause did not necessitate the inversion of the sub-
ject and verb in the CN.; or he may have deliberately
departed from the original and used this order because
it was common in the CN. and because he felt that it
gave an archaic tone to the translation. Finally, it
is impossible to determine with certainty his reason
for adopting the order "may one mark" instead of "one
may mark." Perhaps he preferred "may one mark" simply
because he felt that this order made the sentence smooth-
er. Possibly, in choosing this word order, he was in-
fluenced by the fact that if the subject of "mú" had
been expressed in the CN., it would have followed the
verb because of the phrase at the head of the sentence.)

7, what matters gave grief to them: 672, 22, tvat sem
what was to grieve them very var at harni
(In making this change M. was likely trying to render
the translation more exact, and he did make it more lit-
eral in some respects. However, in using "them" as a
direct instead of an indirect object, and in using the
infinitive "to grieve," he departed from the original;
it is of course impossible to determine whether in his
haste he misread the CN. and thought "at harni" was an
infinitive, or whether he understood his original and
deliberately departed from the text.)

17, What the matter is I may not
tell: What it is, lord, I may
not tell out
(Perhaps M. added the "out" because he wanted to trans-
late the CN. "frá" in some way; his translation of the
expression "segja frá" is, however, rather free.)

22-3, Hast thou seen anything thou
hast taken to heart and deem-
est to be ill: Hast thou seen
any such thing as thou hast
taken to heart and thinkest
ill
V, A (cont.)

(With this change should be compared the following alteration:

675, 22-23, En þar sem þeir fræst
kváma hans þar fí moti

(M. may very likely have preferred "thinkest" and "thoughtest" in these two passages because he thought that the modern English verb "to think" was a cognate of the ON. "pykkja." However, the two verbs are of course two distinct words, which may, to be sure, originally have been connected. "We cannot of course be absolutely certain that M. was not aware of the actual relation of the two words and consequently made the changes for the purpose of introducing cognates, because he may — have realized that they were actually not cognates and have used "thinkest" for "pykkir" and "thoughtest" for "Þótti" because of the probable connection of the two verbs and because of the similarity in appearance and sound between the English and the Icelandic words.)

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VIII, 32-3, words of advice: words of

675, 11, ummaglum

VIII, 32-3, words of advice: words of

675, 22-23, En þar sem

(may very likely have preferred "thinkest" and "thoughtest" in these two passages because he thought that the modern English verb "to think" was a cognate of the ON. "pykkja." However, the two verbs are of course two distinct words, which may, to be sure, originally have been connected. "We cannot of course be absolutely certain that M. was not aware of the actual relation of the two words and consequently made the changes for the purpose of introducing cognates, because he may — have realized that they were actually not cognates and have used "thinkest" for "pykkir" and "thoughtest" for "pótti" because of the probable connection of the two verbs and because of the similarity in appearance and sound between the English and the Icelandic words.)

675, 22-23, En þar sem

(may very likely have preferred "thinkest" and "thoughtest" in these two passages because he thought that the modern English verb "to think" was a cognate of the ON. "pykkja." However, the two verbs are of course two distinct words, which may, to be sure, originally have been connected. "We cannot of course be absolutely certain that M. was not aware of the actual relation of the two words and consequently made the changes for the purpose of introducing cognates, because he may — have realized that they were actually not cognates and have used "thinkest" for "pykkir" and "thoughtest" for "pótti" because of the probable connection of the two verbs and because of the similarity in appearance and sound between the English and the Icelandic words.)

675, 22, Þó þú þengst

(There seems to be no justification for the change of "thus" to "then"; perhaps M. simply misread the original. Equally uncertain is the reason for his changing "sorrow" to "grief"; it may be that he preferred "grief" because he wanted a stronger word than "sorrow" here, "grief" according to the MED signifying "deep or violent sorrow, caused by loss or trouble."
V, A (cont.)

(I. evidently introduced "hence" as a translation of "bangat"; it is of course impossible to determine whether in his haste he misinterpreted the word and therefore used "hence" instead of "thither," the correct rendering of "bangat," or whether he deliberately changed the word because he felt that it would be awkward to use "thither" here in the English.)

XIX, 2, auburn of hair: red-haired 374, 2-3, jarpr Í hír
(I. may have changed "auburn" to "red" because he considered "auburn" too literary in tone. Perhaps he altered the construction because he considered it awkward in English.)

4, firm and true: fast in friendship 374, 4, fastsögur
(As I have already indicated, I. very likely changed "firm" to "fast" because "fast" was cognate with the first element in the CN. word. He probably altered the rest of Ia.'s phrase simply because he felt that it "would be too awkward to use the expression "fast and true.""

XII, 3, people could have but little talk 374, 14, miðti liff
with him: folk might have but little talk with him
(I. very likely used the phrase "of his talk" in imitation of the genitive in the CN. It is of course impossible to determine whether he misunderstood the CN. construction and thought the genitive was dependent on "liff," as it is in his translation, instead of its being the object of "nþjaða," or whether he interpreted the CN. construction correctly and deliberately used a partitive genitive with "little" in order to introduce a genitive of some kind even though he could not reproduce exactly the form of the CN.)

5-6, they bad King Eystein contrive 374, 16-7, bíðja ey-
some means whereby he might get to stein konung leggja know: they bad King Eystein lay till nókkur rédd, at some rede to it, whereby [i.e.] he hann féngi vitat might get to know
(In the MS. I. inserted both "if" and "whereby," leaving both words uncancelled; it is difficult to determine which of these two words he finally wished to use (see above p. 333, n. 4). Very likely he first changed Ms.'s "whereby" to "if," perhaps preferring this word because this use of it was unusual and archaic in tone, and then he probably restored "whereby" for the sake of the English.)

7-8, for now no men who sought him to 374, 17-3, þénda menn
that end got any settlement of their affaires; for now no men got
their affairs: for now no men got
when they sought there to

sinna, or hann sottu at
V, A (cont.)

(As I have indicated elsewhere, ii. almost certainly changed the order of words in this clause because he wished to imitate roughly the word order found in the CN. His reason for changing the relative clause into a temporal one is, however, less clear. He may possibly have misunderstood the original, and thought that "er hann söttu at" was a temporal clause. It is more likely, however, that he realized that this clause was a relative one and that he deliberately departed from his text and made the clause temporal because he wanted to imitate the word order and felt that if he did so, it would be awkward in English to use a relative clause so far away from its antecedent.)

XX, 15, as you deem to be of great concern: 574, 23-4, er pat sé as may seem a great matter to thee stórra hluta vert (ii. probably made this change because he felt that it brought the translation somewhat closer to the original. He did make the rendering more literal in some respects, but as a result of his change of "of great concern" to "a great matter" he failed to bring out the case of "stórra hluta." It is of course impossible to determine whether he overlooked this genitive, or whether he was aware of the construction but nevertheless preferred to use "a great matter," either because he considered "of great concern" too literary in tone or because he wanted to render the meaning of "hluta" more exactly.)

18, to win for yourself a still greater realm: and get thee yet sem meira rikis, more of realm
(The reasons for a number of the changes ii. made in this clause are unclear. Perhaps he used "yet" in place of "win" because he considered the former to be the more literal and more elementary meaning of "afle." He may have preferred "yet" to "still" because "yet" was somewhat less commonly used in everyday speech and writing. Finally, in his use of the construction "more of realm," he is very likely trying to imitate the genitive "rikis" in the CN., as he attempted to reproduce the genitive "tals hanna" in XX, 3 (see above p. 805). But here, as above, the question arises whether ii. misunderstood the CN. construction and thought the genitive was dependent on the "meira" instead of on the verb, or whether he actually understood the CN. syntax and intentionally used a different kind of genitive.)

12-9, after the wise of our father: as 574, 26, sem fáðir did our father varr
(Probably ii. felt that his version was a closer reproduction of the CN. construction, which is not a phrase but a clause with the verb understood but not expressed.)
42, was not of the same blithe countenance: was not so blithe (It is difficult to determine exactly why M. preferred his translation. Perhaps he felt that his version gave a more literal rendering of the sense of the original, though it was less suggestive of the form of the CN. Possibly he changed Ma.'s original translation for the sake of improving the English.)

44, then a great fear fell upon me: (Similarly in 1.60 M. changed "fear" to "dread" for CN. "ótti" (675, 32). Perhaps he felt that the word "fear" was not strong enough to describe Sigurd's state of mind and hence changed the word to "dread.")

46, King Eystein answered: Lord, said he, this is how I arede your dream: King Eystein answered; Lord, says he, so I arede it (M. probably preferred the historical present, even though the CN. has the past as Ma. had, simply to give the passage greater vividness; however, it was not customary for M. to change the tense of a verb from that used in the CN.)

50-1, and has come in for few trials: and in few things hath he fallen (It is clear that M. was uncertain as to the meaning of this CN. phrase, for he inserted the question "litteral [sic] of fát yfír líðit?" on the opposite page directly across from this passage. Ma.'s translation is of course more literal, but the CN. expression in this particular passage should evidently be interpreted as meaning that King Ólaf has experienced few trials and consequently has erred in but few things. P. A. Munch, for example, translates it in this way: "...hans Forseelser eke kun faa." Evidently M. felt that Ma.'s translation made the meaning of the sentence dubious, and hence he tried to clarify it by rendering the expression more freely. For further discussion of this change, see above, p. 471-472.

52-3, with not an equal blitheness: (Perhaps M. preferred his translation because this use of "the like" was rather rare and because the expression recalled the CN. word "þvílíkr," which was often used in similar phrases.)
however not so glorious of look as to Claf: though not with the same-like bloom as with Claf (M. very likely changed "however" to "though" because he felt that he was keeping closer to the original in using exactly the same word as was employed in the ON. The use of "though" here, however, is incorrect, for since "bó" is used with "ok," it is clear that it is here not the conjunction but the adverb meaning "yet, nevertheless, however."

For many things have happened wherein I have trespassed and broken commandments: whereas much have I befallen to trespass and the breaking of commandments (In changing "many things have happened" to "much have I befallen" M. of course departed from the construction found in the ON.; perhaps his only reason for making this alteration was that it enabled him to follow the ON. more closely at the end of the clause, it seeming more important to him to use at this point a phrase as in the ON. instead of a clause as Ma. had done than to render literally the expression "mart hefir mik hent.")

I guess that thou wilt be the oldest of us and rule longest over this realm: I guess that thou wilt be the oldest of us and wilt the longest rule this realm (The reasons for a number of the changes in this clause cannot be determined with any definiteness. M. may have repeated the auxiliary "wilt" because he wanted to make the sentence clearer and smoother or because he wanted to place "the longest" before "rule" and could not very well do so without inserting "wilt" again. Perhaps he added "the" before "longest" for the sake of the rhythm. Similarly, he may have transposed "rule" from before to after the adverb "the longest" to make the rhythm of the sentence smoother as well as to bring the verb closer to its object.)

according to this it is most like- (It is of course impossible to determine whether M. in his haste misconstrued the "at gangi" as an infinitive, not realizing that it was a conjunction and a subjunctive, and hence translated it as "to go," or whether he understood the construction and deliberately rendered it by "to go" because he did not wish to introduce a subject for "go," the subject of the ON. "gangi" not being expressed.)
V, A (cont.)

XII, 5-5, for the sake of...many good services which Sigurd had yielded the kings; for the sake of...many good parts which Sigurd had given to the kings

M.'s translation here is very awkward. He probably felt that he was giving a more literal translation of "veitti" by using "had yielded" in place of "had yielded," inasmuch as "give" is the primary meaning of "veits"; however, the only sense in which he can be using "parts" here is that of "abilities, capacities, talents" (see the NED, s.v. "part," No.12), and it is very awkward to use "give" with "parts" in this sense. In the printed text the translation of this passage has been changed to read as follows (The Saga Library, IV, 271, 11. 17-9): "for the sake of...many good deeds which Sigurd had done to the kings."

26-1, the king...brought the matter up at a Note in Bergen: The Sigurðr konunga pätking...took the case to a Note in Bergen

(Except in two passages, M. throughout this chapter translated CH. "mál" as "case" whenever it could possibly be interpreted in that way, regardless of the words used by Ma. in his rendering. Thus with the change noted above may be compared the following alterations:

25-5, how heavily King Sigurd fell on him for having this Fierceness King Sigurðr would carry on the case against him 51, meaning to have it brought to an end there: and is minded to have the case through there-

59-50, he pleads the matter according to law: flötteth...the málit til laga case according to law

1. This change of "it" to "the case" M. almost certainly made primarily for the purpose of reproducing the CH. more exactly, and I have therefore entered it in Group I, A, 1, 6; I have listed here, in this discussion, M.'s use of "case" for "mál," only for the sake of completeness, and I have not counted it as belonging to Group V, A.
92, both sides brought their pleadings forward: both sides flitted forth their case. 95-7, I bring forward with witnesses the fact, that King Sigurd has to deal with me in this from, at Sigurðr suit: I bring forth that case with witnesses, that King Sigurd has the case against me 110-1, the plaint in the suit was to be brought: the case should be pleaded

(For all these changes it is possible that there was one underlying reason - namely, a desire on the part of K. to imitate the repetition found in the CH, the word "mál" being used twenty-one times in this one chapter in the original. Repetition of words or phrases was of course common in the CH. sages, and this free use of repetition was one of the features of the saga-style which gave it its tone of simplicity and un-sophistication. K. had undoubtedly noticed this peculiarity of the CH., and it is not at all unlikely that in using "case" for "mál" in this chapter whenever it was possible, he was trying to imitate the repetition he found in his original.

Of course there may have been other reasons also for some of these changes. Thus K. may have rejected "matter" for "case" in lines 31, 26, and 59 for the additional reason that he wanted to use a more definite and more specific word than "matter" in these passages; in lines 21 and 26, however, the use of "matter" is entirely justifiable - if not, in fact, preferable. Again, he very likely substituted "the case" for "it" in line 51 primarily to reproduce the CH. more exactly; it is noteworthy, however, that in choosing a noun by which to render "mál," he selected "case" and not "suit," although the latter would have been quite appropriate. Moreover, in line 91 he may have changed "pleadings" to "case," not only for the sake of repetition but also because he felt that "case" was somewhat more suitable in this construction in English; and similarly in lines 110-1, after changing the expression as a whole in order to make the translation more exact, he probably decided to use "case" instead of "suit" as subject, not only because he wanted to imitate the repetition found in the CH. but also because he felt that this word was a little better suited than "suit" for use with "pleaded." In line 96 he may have replaced "fact" with "case" for the additional reason that he considered "fact" too free a translation of "mál," but the use of "case" in this
passage is so inappropriate in English that it seems as if it could only have been his desire to reproduce the repetition found in the Sn. that led him to use this word here. Similarly, it seems as if it was only for the sake of repetition that he changed "suit" to "case" in the last part of the same sentence (line 97).

As I said at the beginning of this discussion, there are two exceptions to this tendency to translate "mál" always as "case." They are as follows:

95, if (in case) one bring law- 573, 26, ef emrė, suit against the other: if one sækir mál of őðruñs King brought a suit against the other

96. The lawmen declare that 573, 33-3, Lógmenn law suits between kings must be segja, et konungs deal with: The lawmen say málum skylldi skipts that kings' suits must be dealt with

In the first passage K. probably rejected the possibility of "case" for "suit" because he did not wish to depart from the standard phrase "to bring a suit." In the second sentence there seems to be less reason for using "suit," but perhaps K. employed it here merely because he felt that the more specialized word "suit" was more appropriate in this connection. Of course, it is possible that in both these cases K. left Ma.'s "suit" through mere oversight.

Thus, as we look at the chapter as a whole, we find that out of 21 occurrences of "mál" in the Sn., K. has translated the word 4 times as "matter" (lines 16, 17, 27, and 43), 15 times as "case," 3 of these being the result of changes he made (Ma. and K.: lines 29, 48, 50, 72, 75, 91, and 101; K.: lines 41, 26, 51, 52, 92, 96, 97, and 110), and twice as "suit" (lines 88 and 93). On this basis it seems safe to suggest that K. was consciously striving to imitate the effect of the repetition found in the original.

MII, 30-1, the king...brought the matter (573, 32-3, sōtti up at a note: the king... Sigurðr konungs took the case to a note (pat mál d' móti

K. seems to prefer to translate each word in the phrase literally rather than to render it as a whole as a legal expression, as it should be. He evidently felt that he was being more exact.)

MII, 32, sought the Thing: sought to the (577, 24, sōtti bingit Thing (According to the MGH both "to seek" and "to seek to" in the sense of "to go to" are archaic, perhaps K. preferred to use the verb intransitively with the preposition in order to make clear to his readers that he was not employing "to seek" in the sense of "to go in search of."
V, A (cont.)

XII, 119, not guilty of the charge: sackless of the guilt
(M. probably felt that the more specific word "guilt"
was more appropriate than "charge" for use with "sackless.")

124, And therewith he turned away: And he turns away now
(M. probably felt that the use of the present tense
here, although the CN. has the past and although he
himself uses the past in the rest of the sentence,
was justified by the vividness it adds to the trans-
lation at this dramatic moment.)

8. Unimportant, minor changes for which it is not only
impossible to ascertain with any definiteness M.'s exact
motive but also impossible in most cases even to suggest
any likely reason."

I, 16, those of them who: they who
II, 2, A winter or two: In winter or two
It is barely possible that M. erroneously thought that
"one" but not "a" was cognate with the CN. "einum."

IV, 10-1, to a castle owned by the earl: to a castle which the earl had
14, went west by Spain: fared west along by Spain
661, 17, beir er
661, 27, Einum vestri
gês twim
663, 5, Fyrir Spán
663, 33, til kastal
663, 5, For vestr
663, 3, er jarl Ótti
663, 5, För vestr

1. In making most of these changes M. himself very likely
did not have any definite reason in mind for preferring his trans-
lation to M.'s rendering. In some cases he may have felt vaguely
that his version made the rhythm of the sentence or phrase smoother
or made the English more effective in some other way, or, possibly,
that his rendering brought the translation closer to the original.
Since, however, even in these cases it would be a matter of mere
conjecture to suggest reasons, and since, as I stated above, all
these alterations are of a minor, unimportant nature, I have listed
these changes without any comment, except in a few instances.
IV, 18, and that was how he began his first fight with heathen men; and so hina fyrstu orrostu heimöna man.

(M. likewise changed "fight" to "battle" in V, 11 and in VII, 3, 4, and 6 as a translation of the Sn. "orrosti." The reason for M.'s preference for "battle" in these cases is not apparent. In using "battle" he did not make the translation more exact, and, moreover, contrary to his usual principles, he supplanted a Germanic word with a word of Romance origin. According to the MV "fight" in the sense of "an hostile encounter between opposing forces" is now archaic or rhetorical, but this fact can scarcely be a reason for M.'s avoiding the word.)

V, 9-10, west round by Spain the heathen: west round about Spain heathen guarded. Then the heathens took: Then took the heathen guarded.

25-6, then there went into them as many men as could find room there: There went into them many as had room therein.

28, those in the boats shot and threw stones: then they in the boats shot and cast stones.

29-30, to the rocks: onto the berg. The heathens: the heathen.

32, the heathens: the heathen.

33, the heathens: the heathen.

35, some rushed upon the weapons: some went onto the weapons.

38, the greatest lunder: the greatest of war catch.

40, and further this: And this, moreover.

41, and still further Thorarin Curtfell says: And again says Thorarin Curtfell.

VIII, 2, in the spring: in the spring.

5-6, every day through the feast: every day of the feast.


IX, 10-1, the corsair-chief: the lord of corsairs.

(There is no apparent reason for the change in form here from a noun and an adjective to a noun and a phrase.)
X, 5, And furthermore this: And this furthermore

XI, 5-6, they both swore on a holy relic, that this wood was out of the Holy Cross: they both swore on a holy relic, that that tree was of the Holy Cross

27, a high fair wind: fair breeze (In translating "hraðbyri" merely as "fair breeze," I disregarded entirely the first element of the ON. word. His reason for cancelling "high" is not apparent.)

32-3, those aft: they who were aft

XII, 24-5, should set up for him the sport: should set up for him the play

26-6, the messengers said that the cost to the kaiser of the game was no less than this gold: the messengers said that the cost to the kaiser of the play was no less than that gold

35, that a high wall is built round a field: that a high wall is set about a field

(The word "round" is of course of Romance origin and "about" is Germanic, but this consideration can scarcely have played a part in the rejection of such a word as "round.")

33, on the field: in the field

44, music tools: song-gear

XIII, 3, It is said that: That is said how

3, one day: on a day

11, Go ye now, see if ye may get: Look to it now, if ye may get

XIV, 22, And thus King Sigurð fared back to his Realm: Fared King Sigurð back to his realm

(As changing the position of "thus," I . . . departed from the order of words in the ON., although he could very easily have kept the arrangement found in the original.)

24, than this was: than was that

W, 2-3, had done many things . . . such as was profitable

(M. first cancelled both of Ms.'s suggestions and then restored "profitable." The reason for M.'s preference for "profitable" is not apparent; "useful" is a somewhat more literal translation of "nytsamling," and moreover, although both adjectives are non-Germanic in origin, "useful" would conform much more closely to the general tone of the translation than "profitable" does.)
V, D (cont.)

XV, 7-3, the grandest wooden house that ever has been built: the state-
liest træar-house that has ever
been done

XVI, 5, and drew them in this manner into
friendship towards him: and thus
bought them to friendship toward his
him

(It is surprising that after changing "in this manner" to
"thus," M. placed the "thus" before the verb instead of keeping
it after the verb and direct object as it is in the CN.)

7, those...who : them that

31, into the power of King Eystein:

under the dominion of King Eystein
Eysteins konung

(M. likewise changed "power" to "dominion" for the CN.
"ríki" in XVI, 24:)

The reason for M.'s preference for "dominion" in these
two cases is not clear. According to the MD, "power,"
in the sense in which it is used here, is a synonym of
"dominion." Moreover, on account of its obvious non-
Germanic origin, "dominion" clashes distinctly with the
general tone of M.'s translation.

21-2, And towards this end mighty men
there began by taking oath of
Fealty: And first towards this
end mighty men swore there
truth-oath

XVII, 5, the most clear-spoken : of the "
defiend-spoken

XVIII, 3-1, acquainted with all laws : com-
ning of all law

9-10, was lovingly fond of him as
was shown in this matter : was
well with him and loving, as
is shown in this matter

12-9, Are there any such men about
in whom thou takest dislike : Are there any such men about
that thou mayst not bear with

20, as soon as spring comes on : So
soon as spring is

47, to whatever land thou choosest : to
whatever land thou wilt

49, Now it becomes hard indeed : Now
it becomes of the hardest

51-2, though of little account as
set off against those which
now I have offered thee al-
ready : and that is little
worth beside those which I
have bidden thee already
V, E (cont.)

XVIII, 62-3, And now they always do this:
And now ever they do so
(It is not apparent why, after altering "always" to
"ever," H. changed the position of the adverb)

XIX, 12, for that: thereby
XX, 6-7, whereby he might get to know what
the reason of this might be:
whereby he might get to know what
was the cause thereof
12, once upon a time: once on a time

18, win for yourself: get thee
26, I shall know it: I shall can to
know it
(The NED does not list any example of the use of "to"
with the infinitive after "can.")

40, a short while Afterwards: Somewhat after
42-3, and ye two then went into the
church: sithence the two went
into the church
44, then a great fear fell upon me:
Then fell on me a mickle dread
44-5, faintness: feebleness
45, and thereat I awoke: and therewith
I awoke

65, according to this it is most likely:
things will come to pass: after
this is it most like to go

XXI, 7-8, The sister of Halmfrid was
Ingibiorg whom Knut Lord had for
wife, he who was the son of the
Dane-king Eric the Good:
The sister of Halmfrid was Ingibiorg
whom Knut the Lord had to wife,
who was the son of the Dane-
King, Eric the Good

XXII, 4-5, had yielded the kings: had
given to the kings
6, as often will happen: as often
will be
23-4, when things had come to such a
pass and into such troubles
flight: when things had come
to such a pass and so mickle
trouble
23-9, there was long way between his
backing up the case: there was
long way between his backing up at milinu

673, 33, Ck nú gera
beir svá javan
674, 11, of því
674, 17, at hann féngi
vit, hverju gegnál
674, 20-1, æitthvert
sinn
674, 25, aflu
674, 22, mun ek þat...
víta meg
675, 11, máttkuru
síðar
675, 14, gengu þít
síðan i kirkjuna
675, 15-6, þá 16 yfir
mik hreyfa mikillí
675, 18, ámem
675, 19-7, ok vaknaði
ek í því
675, 34, eipin þessun
er mest vìn at gangi

676, 8-9, Systir
Halmfríðar var Ingibiorg,
er Ítt Knitir livrorð,
son Eiríks þótt Dana-
Konungs

676, 18, veitti
konungum
676, 19-20, sem opt
kann verðu
676, 24, er í þat æfni
var komið ek svá mikinn
vanda
677, 4-5, langt þess f
míli, hvort hann veitir
long way between his backing up at milinu
V, B (cont.)

XXII, 44, the case sorts under land’s-law: 677, 17-8, sökin veit
the case looks to the land’s-law til landslæga
76, Now King Eystein brought this 678, 8-9, Nú flytr
forward: Now King Eystein flit-
eth forth this Eysteinn konungr þetta
93, from the south of the land: from 678, 15-6, sunnan or
the south-country landi
93-4, he takes this muster with him 678, 16-7, stefnir hann
north: he brings the folk liðinu norðr
north
34, all the way north: rightaway 678, 17, alt norðr
north
39, arrayed himself...out of Cheaping 678, 21, bjóst or
arrayed himself...from kaupangi
Cheaping
92, brought their pleadings forward: 678, 23, fluttu...
flitteth forth their case fram sin mál
94-5, to judge in cases between kings: 678, 25, at doma
to doom the cases of kings konunga mál
95, if (in case) one bring lawsuit 678, 26, ef annarr
against the other: if one king sækir mál af öðrum
brought a suit against the other
95-6, I bring forward: I bring forth 678, 26-7, flyt ek...
from
99-100, That is what I thought must be 679, 30, þat hugsa
That deemed I that so it would at svó mundi vera
be
114, thou bringest forward: thou bear 679, 7-8, pú berr...
est forth
from
Part C

In Part C I have listed and classified the changes that M. made in the "visur" in the first half of Ma.'s translation of the Sigurðar saga Jórsalafara, Eystein's or Ólafs, not including, however, the minor, unimportant alterations that M. made simply for metrical reasons in turning Ma.'s prose rendering into poetical form. In presenting these revisions, I have in the main followed the same procedure as I did in Part B. Thus, I have divided each page into two columns: in the left-hand column I have first stated the chapter, "vísá," and line of the "vísá" in which the change occurs in M.'s version of the translation as it is reproduced in Part A of Appendix I, and then I have presented Ma.'s original rendering followed by M.'s revised version; in the right-hand column I have first indicated the page and line in Unger's edition of the heimskringla in which the ON. passage is to be found, and I have then presented the ON. original itself. In quoting the ON., I have followed the prose order in which Ma. wrote out the original in the MS. Moreover, in those cases in which Ma. departed from the text in Unger's edition, I have used his forms except when they are apparently mere slips; such misspellings I have corrected, starring the forms to indicate that I have changed Ma.'s words.

A few other departures from the procedure followed in Part B are pointed out in the footnotes.

1. For a statement of my reasons for not listing the changes in the "visur" with the changes in the prose, see above, page 475.

2. For a detailed description of this procedure, see above, pages 713-720.

3. See above, page 624 and below, pages 878-884.
I. Changes which make the translation more exact.

A. Changes which seem to have been made chiefly for the purpose of reproducing more literally the meaning or substance of the original.

III, Vísa II, 8, Vimur's falcon (river's steed-ship) : Vimur's falcon

IV, Vísa III, 2, the sun's tracts : the sun-hall

3-4, fed his soul : fed he His soul

= lived

= vile, wretched

IV, 1, few-dear = unprecious little worthy

rider's = gold

V, 3, the slinger of Van's day
The slinger of the Van's day

e = won

4, let Sintre be set on : Let set on Cintra

5, It became rather grim work : Grim grew it

1. I have included in this group all the cases in which M. rejected Ma.'s suggestions for less literal interpretations of kennings or other expressions.

2. See note 1. I should also like to point out that although I have as a rule, just as I did in the case of the changes made in the prose, placed alterations that introduced cognates of the ON. words in a separate group, even though some of them reproduced the meaning of the original more exactly, I have placed changes like the one in IV, Vísa V, 3 in Group I, A instead of in I, B, because in these cases it is clear that M.'s primary concern was not to introduce cognates but to give in his translation a literal rendering of the kenning instead of a general interpretation.

3. In entering this change here, I am assuming that M., following the ON., is here using "set," not as an infinitive, but as a past participle.

4. Here M. may of course very likely have preferred his translation not only because it followed the ON. more closely in using an adjective alone instead of an adjective and a noun, but also because it improved the rhythm and provided alliteration in "grim grew."
I, A (cont.)

IV, Vísa V, 7-8, who nay-said utterly God's right (= refused to be christened): who wholly naysaid God's right

V, Vísa VI, 1-2, (thou) foughtest the third victorious battle: thou foughtest The third of victories

Vísa VII, 4, where a place is called Alcasse: Where called it is Alkassi

VII, Vísa XIII, 2, of murder-wheel: Of murder-wheels

4, peace-tearing = fight: peace-sundering

= it is not an easy matter to one-fold praise: To skald einfalt lof not onefold is it praise

2, king's: Allwielder's

5, victualler

5, wolf-feeder: wolf-feeder

Vísa XVI, 4, wind's hall = wind-hall

= hand

5, hawk's-field: hawk-field

6, to bathe: to bathe him

= wolf

XI, Vísa XVII, 1, tike of pounds: tyke of

wounding

1. See page 819, note 1.

2. It should be noted that here M. showed his interest in exactness by choosing as usual the more literal of the two translations that Ma. had offered for the kenning, but that he departed from the original in changing "wheel" to "wheels."

B. Changes which seem to have been made chiefly for the purpose of reproducing more closely the character of the diction of the original.

1. Changes in which M. introduced compound words as a translation of compound words in the ON.

X, Vísa XV, 2, king's : Allwielder's
XI, Vísa XVIII, 3, catapults : slaughter-slingers

2. Changes in which M. introduced cognates of the words used in the original.¹

III, Vísa I, 2, great : mickle (3)
      3, king : folk-king (2)
II, 2, the greatest war-host :
      the most of warhosts (2)
      5, Fight-merry : fight-glad (1)
IV, Vísa III, 8, Made happy : Brightened (4)
      5, pirates : vikings (1)
      5, got to clear : got the rid-
      ding (1)
V, 8, offered : bidun (2)
V, Vísa VIII, 1-2, I heard of deeds done to
      the sorrow of : Heard I of sorrows' winning Un-
      to (2)
VI, Vísa IX, 1, ventured : trusted (4)
      4, new(fresh) : new (1)
      4, new : endure
X, 6, to thole : be tholing (3)
     8, death : bane (2)
XI, 7, from below : From nether (4)
XII, 4, rock : berg (4)

¹ The figure placed after each change in this class indicates to which of the four following types the cognate introduced belongs:
1. Cognates which are modern words used in their modern sense.
2. Cognates which are modern words used in an archaic, poetic, or otherwise rare sense.
3. Cognates which are now only archaic, poetic, or otherwise rare.
4. Cognates which are modern words used in a new sense.
I, B, 2 (cont.)
cutter
VII, Vísa XIII, 1, marker : marker (4) 665, 30a, merkir

XIV, 1, Thereafter : Síthence (3) 666, 2a, Síðan
sea
X, Vísa XV, 4, Greekland's-salt : 667, 6a, Griksalti
Greekland's salt-sea (1)
town
6-7, burg of Acre : Acre The...burg (3)

7, a fain morning 667, 6b, Akrsborg
fain morning (4)

8, awaited : abided (2) 667, 5b, beïð
XVI, 8, deed : rede (3) 667, 9b, rað
XI, Vísa XVII, 3, bounteousness : mildness (1)

XVIII, 2, conquered : Wan (2) 668, 5a, vinni

is minded of
2, mentions : minds (2) 668, 5a, minnisk
3, catapults : slaughter-
_slingers_ (1)1
=did

3, began : took (2) 668, 6a, töku

6, formidable : woful (4) 668, 4b, váligt

1. The relation between the English "to sling" and the ON. "slöngva" is not clear (see the _NED_, s.v. "sling"), but the two words are probably cognates, and it was almost certainly because N. considered "slingers" a cognate of "slöngur" that he used this word.

2. The ON. "váligt" is used here, not in the sense of "woful, awful, terrible," but with the meaning "mighty"; the English "woful" of course never has this meaning.
II. Changes which seem to have been made chiefly for the purpose of giving the translation an appropriate tone or atmosphere.

A. Changes which make the diction simple and direct.

1. Changes in which M. replaced words of Romance origin with words of Germanic origin.

VI, Visa XI, 5, war-alert : war-deft 665, 18b, hernenninn
XI, Visa XVII, 4, battle : fight 668, 2b, hilar
XVIII, 5, of fight falcon : war-hawk’s 668, 5b, gunnar vals
3, Had the lot to rejoice in victory : Gat glad-dened of the victory 663, 6b-7b, hlaut
fagna sigri

2. Other changes in which M. replaced words or expressions that were learned or literary in tone with words that were simple and concrete.

III, Vísa II, 1, commanded : ruled 662, 16a, rēs
VII, Vísa XIII, 1, Manifoldly-worshipped : 665, 30a, Marg-dyrkaör much beworshipped
mich beworshipped

B. Changes which give the translation an archaic tone.

1. Changes in which M. introduced archaic, poetic, or otherwise unusual words and expressions.

III, Vísa I, 7, o’er : o’er (2) 662, 10b, um
II, 6, was : bided (1a) 662, 17b, var
IV, Vísa IV, 6, forward : o’er-froward (2) 662, 27b, frönum

1. M. may have preferred "fight" not only because it was a Germanic word and the word it replaced was of Romance origin but also because it alliterated with two other words in the line, the whole line being "Each fight was fought full valiant."

2. The figure placed after each change in this group indicates to which of the following types the word introduced belongs:

1. Words that are current words.
   a. Words of this type that are used in an archaic sense.
   b. Words of this type that are not used in a definitely archaic sense but in a poetic, formal, literary, or other rare way.
2. Words that are not definitely archaic but are used now only in a poetic, formal, literary, or other rare way.
II, B (Cont.)

IV, Vísa V, 1-2, Now shall I tell of those great deeds of the king which befell in Spain: now of the great deeds tell I, of the king which fell in Spain-land (1b)

V, Vísa VI, 4, against : 'Gainst (2)
VI, Vísa X, 8, before : ers (1a)
VII, Vísa XIII, 4, peace-tearing : peace-sundering (2)

XIV, I, happened : befell (1a)
X, Vísa XVI, 4, beneath : neath (2)
XI, Vísa XVII, 4, was fought in a proud manner : was fought full valiant (1a)

XVIII, 8, had the lot to rejoice in victory : Gāt glad-denened of the victory (1b)

2. Changes in which I. introduced obsolete inflectional forms.

III, Vísa II, 7, steps : strideth (3)
IV, Vísa IV, 5, got to clear : gāt the ridding (1)
3, came in for : gāt (1)
V, Vísa VII, 1, you : ye (2)
VI, Vísa IX, 1, (You) ventured : Ye trusted (2)
3, you : thee (2)
X, 8, got : gāt (1)
XI, Vísa XVIII, 2, conquered : Wān (1)
6, broke : brake (1)
3, had the lot to rejoice in victory : Gāt glad-denened of the victory (1)

1. I have considered this word "poetic" although it is not so marked in the NED.

2. The figure placed after each change in this group indicates to which of the following types the change belongs:
1. Changes which introduce the archaic preterite form of certain strong verbs.
2. Changes which introduce the archaic forms of the second singular and plural personal pronouns.
3. Changes which introduce the archaic third person singular present indicative ending "-eth."
II, B (cont.)

3. Changes in which M. introduced archaic syntactical constructions.

X, Vísa XVI, 6, got...to bathe : Gat...to 667, 86-9b, náði...
bathe him

laugast

III. Changes which seem to have been made chiefly for the purpose of improving the quality of the English of the translation.

A. Changes in which M. corrected ungrammatical, awkward, or otherwise undesirable expressions or constructions used by Ma.

1. Changes of this type in which the undesirable expressions or constructions rejected were the result of too close an adherence by Ma. to the original.¹

III, Vísa I, 3, many-wise : much-wise²(1) 662, 1la, marg-spaks

=according to the dispensa-

7, at the shaping : at the

II, 5, let prow rest : let the

willing (2)³

keel rest (1)

IV, Vísa III, 2, the sun's tracts : the sun -662, 25a-27a, sálars-
hall⁴(1)

1. The figure placed after each change in this class indicates to which of the following types it belongs:

1. Changes in which Ma.'s translation reproduced the substance of the original more literally than M.'s revised rendering does.

2. Changes in which Ma.'s translation introduced cognates of the words in the original.

2. M.'s translation is of course not above reproach, but it is somewhat less awkward than Ma.'s.

3. I have placed this change here because M. very likely rejected Ma.'s original translation "at the shaping" in favor of "at the willing" because he considered the former awkward and unclear. Ma.'s other translation, "according to the dispensation," he almost certainly had already rejected because it did not fit the metre and was unsuitable in tone.

4. After changing "tracts" to "hall" for the sake of greater exactness, M. very likely altered "sun's hall" to "sun-hall" because he considered the former expression awkward and lacking in euphony.
III, A (cont.)

IV, Vísa IV, 1, few-dear = unprecious:
little worthy1(2)

VI, Vísa VI, 4, against town that which
(men) call Lisbon: 'Gainst
the town which called is
Lisbon (1)

VI, Vísa XI, 1, works: deeds (2)
6-3, sought...into the rock
for the crowded cave:
sought onward...To the
thronged cave of the sea-
cliff (1)

VIII, Vísa XIV, 2, point-wreath: point-
storms (2)

= nobler

X, Vísa XVI, 3, higher: nobler (1)

= sky

4, wind's hall: wind-hall2(1) 667, 9a-lla, glyggs sal

5, hawk's-field: hawk-field2 667, 10b, hauka-fróns

1. As I have already indicated, M. evidently rejected the
less literal translations "unprecious, vile, wretched" that Ma.
had suggested because he considered them too free. Ma.'s
original rendering "few-dear," which was much more literal, M.
very likely rejected because he considered it too awkward.

2. As I have already indicated, in this change and in the
next change M. almost certainly rejected "sky" and "hand" because
he wanted to make his translation as exact as possible by render-
ing the kennings literally. However, he was not entirely satisfied
with Ma.'s literal translations either, for he changed "winds hall"
to "wind-hall" and "hawk's-field" to "hawk-field." The most
likely reason for these alterations is that he objected to Ma.'s
forms because he felt that they were awkward and lacking in euphony;
I have therefore listed these changes in this group.
III, A (cont.)

2. Other changes of this type.

IV, Vísa IV, 4, the king laid to the fight-gods: the king laid on the fight-gods.

Vísa V, 5-7, It became rather grim work to fight with the Hords' king for warriors those who nay-said: Grim grew it for those warriors with the Hords' lord to battle. En they who...
naysaid.

1. Vísa XVI, 7, pure water: clear...water

B. Changes in which M. corrected mistakes in spelling and punctuation made by Ma.

III, Vísa II, 3, seas mare: sea's mare

II, Vísa XIII, 2, brough: brought

IV. Changes which are concerned with the form of proper nouns.

IV, Vísa V, 4, Sintre: Cintra

1. M. almost certainly changed "laid to" to "laid on" because he considered the former expression awkward and unclear. However, neither phrase is a literal translation of the ON. "hlóð"; Vigfusson in his An Icelandic-English Dictionary (page 68, s.v. "hlóða") defines the word as "to fall, lay prostrate, slay." In the printed text the line reads "The king laid low the fight-gods."

2. Very likely Ma. had deliberately placed the phrase "for warriors" out of its natural position in this sentence so that "warriors" might immediately precede the relative clause which modifies it. It is to be noted that M.'s order seems to be the result of a definite attempt to avoid the awkwardness of Ma.'s translation, for originally he wrote "Grim grew it now to battle," evidently intending to introduce "for those warriors" later, but instead he struck out "now to battle" and inserted "for those warriors" in the place of these words.
V. Miscellaneous changes.

A. Changes for which it is impossible to ascertain with any definiteness M.'s exact motive, but for which one can suggest one or several possible reasons.

III, Vísa II, 3, the sea's mare rushed to 662, 18a-19a, ægis English earth; the sea's mare ran on Unto the English—lea-land (M.'s change of "rushed" to "ran" is puzzling because he could have added "on" to "rushed" as easily as to "ran" to secure the extra syllable to form a trochee at the end of the line. To be sure, "rushed" is a Romance word and "ran" is of Germanic origin, but this fact could scarcely have played any part in the rejection of such a word as "rushed." He may possibly have preferred "ran" because of the resulting vowel modulation in "mare ran on.")

5, let prow rest: let the keel rest hvilask (M. may have made this change also because he wanted to replace a Romance word with a Germanic word, but it seems unlikely that he would have objected to such a word as "prow" because it was of Romance origin. Perhaps he was using the word "keel" in the sense of "ship," and simply thought that that word was more appropriate than "prow" in this passage. There is one other possible reason: Egilsson in his Lexicon Poeticum defines "stál" as "den del af kjölén, der rejser sig i skibets forstevn, stavn"; perhaps M. felt that he was being more literal by translating "stál" as "keel."

7, steps: strideth (Perhaps M. preferred the verb "strideth" simply because he felt it was more vivid.)

IV, Vísa III, 7, the nimble-minded king: 662, 26b-27b, snar-the king keen-minded lyndr gramr (M. may have preferred "keen-minded" because he thought it a better choice of word, because he liked the alliteration of "king" and "keen," or because he considered his adjective better fitted metrically.)

Vísa IV, 2-3, the Fiолнir's-rote's 663, 10a-12a, Fjólnis-mighty king: the mighty hrots ríkum gram

King of the roofs of Fjólnir (For a detailed discussion of this change see above, pages 485-488.)
IV, Vísa V, 6, to fight with the Hords' king: With the Hords' lord to battle
(M. may possibly have here changed "king" to "lord" in order to introduce an example of full syllabic rhyme or "aðalhending"; it should be noticed, however, that if he did so, he did not conform strictly to the rules laid down for the use of "aðalhending" in "drottkvætt" stanzas, for the rhyme is here between the first and second syllables. M. introduced a few other examples of "aðalhending" (see, for example, III, Vísa II, 2; VI, Vísa IX, 4; VI, Vísa XI, 6; and X, Vísa XVI, 3), but the occurrences of such rhyme are very few, and in all the other cases it is not necessary to assume that M. was deliberately trying to introduce full syllabic rhyme to explain the use of these words. In the passage now under consideration, other reasons may likewise underlie the use of "lord" at this point, although no other reasons are apparent.)

V, Vísa VI, 1, Nimble king's son: O brisk 663, 30a-29b, Snjallr king's son 1ofðungs kundr
(It is impossible to determine whether M. changed "Nimble" to "brisk" because he wished to use the exclamation "O" with the vocative and considered the monosyllabic "brisk" preferable to the dissyllabic "nimble" for the rhythmic effect with "O," or whether, on the other hand, he originally preferred "brisk" and added the "O" for the sake of the rhythm; the latter alternative seems somewhat more likely. If such was the case, he probably preferred "brisk" to "nimble," not only because it conveys more accurately the meaning of "snjallr," which Vigfússon in his An Icelandic-English Dictionary (page 575, s.v. "snjallr") defines as "swift," "eloquent," "good," "excellent," "valiant," "doughty," but also because it is unusual and somewhat rare as applied to people.)

VII, 2, keen stour: sharp fight-sty
(M. may have preferred "sharp" because he felt that it was closer to the original and literal meaning of "hvass" and because he considered it more direct and vivid.)

VI, Vísa IX, 4, corpse-mew flew to new wounds: To new mew flew to fresh wounds
(M. may have changed the word order here because he considered the inverted form more forceful, or because he wanted to avoid the juxtaposition of "mew" to "flew."
VI, Vísa X, 1-4, Forminterra was before the stem of the stour-yearning peace-disturber: Before the stem of that stour be-yearning Peace disturber was Forminterra (M. may have changed the order of words here because he considered the periodic order with the subject last more effective stylistically, or because he wished to imitate the order of the words in the "visa," the first half of the "vísa" in the original running thus:

Varð fyrir stafni styrjar-gjörnum fríðraskaði Forminterra.

In changing the definite article to a demonstrative in the phrase "Cf that stour be-yearning," he was probably seeking to add vividness and directness to the expression.)

XI, 4, before the thoroughfare of the troll-queen: Before gagnstig cyggjar the troll-wife's highway (Perhaps M. considered the connotations of "highway" more appropriate for this passage.)

3, into the rock for the crowded cave: To the thronged cave of the sea-cliff

(M. may have preferred "thronged" because he considered it more colorful than "crowded," or because he wanted to make the rhythm slow and heavy.)

probably = town

X, Vísa XVI, 1-2, Jerusalem-countryside: The built place

(Perhaps M. cancelled "countryside" and "town" and used "The built place" for "bygðar" not only because Ma.'s translation did not fit the metre but also because he considered "the built place" a more literal rendering of "bygð" and felt that he was making the translation more exact by the change.)

XI, Vísa XVIII, 5, The strong dyer of the mouth of fight falcon: The strong war-hawk's mouth dyer

(As I have already indicated, M. probably changed "falcon" to "hawk" because "falcon" was a Romance word and "hawk" a Germanic word, and because he considered the connotations of the latter word more appropriate for this passage. His reason for the change of "fight" to "war" is less clear, but he probably felt that the phrase "war-hawk's" was superior stylistically to "fight-hawk's."
E. Unimportant; minor changes for which it is not only impossible to ascertain with any definiteness N.'s exact motive but also impossible in most cases even to suggest any likely reason.

IV, Vísa III, 1-3, And the great king he 662, 24a-27a, Ck
who highest (of kings) pjöð-konungr sæ er æstr
gat realm beneath the gat ríki und sólar*
sun's tracts, fed his ranni, ól önd a Jacobs-
= lived 

6, a forward earl: an 662, 27b, frönum
earl o'er-forward jarli
(There seems to be no reason why N. could not have used N.'s adjective "forward" in combination with the adverb "o'er" as well as "foward." The word "forward" would certainly have been a much closer translation of "frönum," which Vigfusson in his An Icelandic-English Dictionary (page 170, s.v. "fræmr") defines as "forward..., impertinent-
ly forward, intrusive.")

Vísa V, 1, of those great deeds: of 663, 18a, ðau stór
the great deeds verk

V, Vísa VIII, 1-2, I heard of deeds done to 664, 6a-7b, Ek frá
the sorrow of the heathen-then women : Heard I of
sorrows' winning. Unto
the women heathen

VI, Vísa XI, 4, before the thoroughfare of 665, 19a-20a, fyrir
the troll-queen : Before
gagnstig gýzjar
the troll-wife's highway

VII, Vísa XIII, 1-2, Manifoldly-worshipped 665, 30a-31a, Marg-
cutter shield
dýrkaðr merkur morð-
hjóls
marker of murder-wheel:

The much beworshipped
marker Of murder-
wheels

X, Vísa XVI, 1-3, I mention this, that 667, 8a-11a, Ek get
fight-blithe king fared
see

to visit Jerusalem-

probably town
countryside : Jerusa-

lem, so tell I, The built
place, fared the fight-
blithe. To look on
In Part D, I have, with a few exceptions, listed and classified according to the reasons which seem to underlie them the revisions that Ma. and M. made in their own work in the course of writing out their translations. I have, however, not listed changes in which it is clear that Ma. and M. simply corrected slips that they had made, and I have not included in my analysis alterations in which they wrote one word over another and the original form thus became illegible. Moreover, I have not treated here changes which consist of the insertion of words or phrases unless the insertion seems to have been the result of a definite change on the part of the translator as to how he wished to render the passage in question. I have, for example, not listed cases in which either Ma. or M. inserted words or phrases that they had obviously first omitted by mistake. Furthermore, there are a number of passages in which it seems as if Ma. first translated the ON. word by word without looking ahead and then found a phrase or word at the end of the sentence in the original which he could not place at the end of the English sentence and so went back and inserted it at the logical point; and these insertions I have likewise not classified as changes in his own translation, for it does not seem safe to assume that Ma. had ever intended to place the expression in question in the position it occupied in the original.

In presenting the alterations which seem to be actual revisions, I have in the main followed the same procedure as I followed in Parts B and C. I should like to point out, however, that in my quotations of Ma.'s changes, the reference in the left-hand column is to the chapter and line or to the chapter, "vfasa," and line in which the revision occurs in Ma.'s, not M.'s, translation as it is reproduced in Part A of Appendix I, and that the form before the colon is Ma.'s original rendering and the quotation after the colon is Ma.'s revised version. Moreover, in cases in which the original translation was not completely written out or in which for other reasons the change is not entirely clear, I have, in quoting alterations by either Ma. or M., given only one form in the left-hand column, and have then discussed briefly the situation in the MS. and the way in which the revision seems to have been made. Any other slight departures from my usual procedure are self-explanatory.

1. See, for example, the insertions in V, 5, XVI, 3-4, and XXII, 87 of Ma.'s translation.
Changes that Magnússon made in his own translation.

I. Changes which make the translation more exact.

A. Changes which seem to have been made chiefly for the purpose of reproducing more literally the meaning or substance of the original.

IV, Vísa III, 2-6, And the great king...fed his soul in James'-land another winter; And the great king...fed his soul in James'-land the second winter

Though "annarr" can of course mean either "another" or "second," Ma. evidently changed "another" to "the second" here because he realized on second thought that in this case the use of "another" would give the translation entirely the wrong meaning, the point being, not that King Sigurd spent another winter in Galicia, but that he passed the second winter of his three years' journey abroad in this country.)

6, king: helmed leader 662, 24b, hilmr
14-5, went: arrayed him for going 662, 24a-27a, ok
VI, 6-7, took his host onward south along Serkland 663, 3, bjóst

(In the MS. the words "along by the" stand cancelled between "onward" and "south." Evidently Ma. originally intended to write "along by the south of Serkland," but changed the construction as he was writing the sentence. Very likely he preferred "south along" because this phrase was closer to the CN. "hit syðra með Serklandi.)

24, the rock over the cave-door 664, 31-2, bjargit

(The MS. has "the rock that overhung the over the cave-door," with "that overhung the" struck out. Very likely Ma. intended at first to translate the passage as "the rock that overhung the cave-door," but decided as he wrote to use a phrase instead of a clause, in imitation of the CN.)

24-5, and had stout cables lashed to the inward-timbers 664, 32-3, ok [lét]

(In the MS. the words "lashed to" stand in the place of the cancelled words "drawn under"; the revised rendering is of course more exact.)
I, A (cont.)

669, 3-4, af keisaranum
the cost to the kaiser
was no less

669, 7, sögū, at kei-
sarrunn kostacól eigi

669, fē leikinn

669, 12, ef

669, 33-4, eigi munum
vēr þeim sīr kunna at
eldā

670, 14, eru þar sīhān
til sýnis

670, 29-30, at eigi hafi
verit farin meiri virðing-
afō

671, 7-8, þar lét hann
ok gera höll hina miklu,
er vegligast trēhūs hefir
gert verit í Noregi

671, 18, til vināttu
við sīk

671, 19, er

673, 21, Ekki uni ek því
674, 17-8, fěngu menn
1.7
nu enga orskurōi

2.7
men" Ma. wrote originally "no one." Very likely
the change for the purpose of reproducing the ON.

5.7

3.7

4.7

1.7

2.7

3.7

4.7

1.7

2.7
I, A (cont.)

XII, 23, from him: from the kaiser 669, 3-4, af keisaranum
26, said that the cost to the kaiser 669, 7, sögöu, at kei-
of the game was no less sarann kostaði eigi

(In the MS. "thereof" stands cancelled between "cost" minna fé leikinn
and "to." Very likely Mä. intended at first to avoid repeating "game" by using "thereof" instead, but finding as he proceeded with the sentence that the CN. repeated "leikinn," decided to imitate his text in this respect, and so used "of the game" and crossed out "thereof.")

32, when: if 669, 12, ef

XIII, 12-3, we shall make no less fire of 669, 33-4, eigi munum them than - : we shall know no vér þeim sjör kunna at
less how to make fire of them elda

XIV, 5, and have ever since been there for 670, 14, eru þar sjónan show til sýnis
(In the MS. the words "are still" stand cancelled between "and" and "have"; very likely Mä. originally intended to write "and are still there for show." His second transla-
tion reproduces the CN. more closely.)

22-3, that never had there been such a 670, 29-30, at eigi hafi glorious journey : that never verit farin meiri viröing-
had there been a more glorious arför
dourney

XV, 7-9, and there also he let build the 671, 7-8, þar lét hann
great hall, the grandest wooden er vegligast þrénus hefir	house that ever has been built gert verit í Noregi
in Norway (In the MS. "which" stands cancelled between "hall" and "the." Very likely Mä. first intended to translate the passage as "and there also he let build the great hall, which is the grandest wooden house that ever has been built in Norway," but changed his rendering in order to reproduce more exactly the construction used in the CN.)

XVI, 5, into friendship towards him 671, 18, til vináttu

(við sik)

(In the MS. "his" stands cancelled between "into" and "friendship," indicating that Mä. originally wrote "into his friendship.")

6, when: inasmuch as 671, 19, er
(Mä. evidently realized on second thought that the CN.
"er" should be translated here as a causal rather than a temporal connective.)

XVIII, 41-2, That is not pleasing to me : 673, 21, Ekki uni ek því
In that I take not pleasure

XX, 7-8, for now no men...got any settle-
ment (For "no men" Mä. wrote originally "no one." Very likely he made the change for the purpose of reproducing the CN. more exactly.)
I, A (cont.)

XX, 7-8, for now no one who sought him to that end got any settlement of their affairs (For an account of the changes made in the MS. in this sentence, see above, page 687, note 1. The translation given above does not actually occur in the MS., but the alterations made in the MS. indicate that this was what Ma. originally intended to write. The changes further indicate that before he had time to write out this translation, he decided to put the relative clause at the end, and that before he completed the translation in this form, he determined to introduce the relative clause immediately after its antecedent, as he had first planned to do. His motive for making the first change was evidently that he wanted to reproduce the word order found in the ON.)

XXII, 63, in the homeland of his birth

(In the MS. the words "his own" stand cancelled between "in" and "the," indicating that Ma. probably originally intended to write "in his own homeland." Very likely he preferred the second form because it conveyed more exactly the meaning of the ON. "átthaga.")

77-78, landed men and their house-carles; landed men and landed men's house-carles

83, in the very haunts of his birth: homeland in the very haunts of his kindred

124, over the meat-board: at the meat-board

B. Changes which seem to have been made for the purpose of reproducing the tone of the saga through the omission of intensives.

XX, 47, with blitheness (In the MS. the original translation for "měō bliðu" was "with the greatest blitheness." The phrase was changed first to "with great blitheness," and then to "with blitheness" alone. It is not clear whether Ma. made both alterations, or whether M. made the second change; see the discussion of this revision above on page 691, note 7.)
C. Changes which seem to have been made chiefly for the purpose of introducing cognates of the words used in the original.

II, 2, death: fall
X, Visa XVI, 4, know: wot-
(In the MS. "kn-" cancelled, stands just before "wot." Evidently Ma. intended at first to use "know," and then decided to translate "vitu-" by its cognate "wot.")

XV, 10-11, he let also be built
(In the MS. "ha-" has been cancelled between "he" and "let." Evidently Ma. originally intended to translate the passage as "he had built." He probably decided to use "let" instead of "had" because the ON. has "lét," although he may also have been influenced by the fact that the construction here with "had" would be misleading, the "had" being easily misinterpreted as the sign of the pluperfect tense.)

XX, 30, to your mind: to your liking
XXII, 86, made for: sought to

II. Changes which seem to have been made chiefly for the purpose of giving the translation an appropriate tone or atmosphere.

A. Changes which make the diction simple and direct.

1. Changes in which Ma. replaced words of Romance origin with words of Germanic origin.

IX, 8, gave in marriage: gave in wedlock

2. Other changes in which Ma. replaced words or expressions that were learned or literary in tone with words that were simple and concrete.

XXII, 87, prosecution: plaint

1. Ma. almost certainly changed "prosecution" to "plaint" because he considered the former word too literary in tone to fit the translation. However, the NED does not cite any example of the use of "plaint" precisely in the sense of "prosecution."
5. Changes which give the translation an archaic tone.

1. Changes in which Ma. introduced archaic or poetic words and expressions.

XVII, 1, the fairest of men: the goodliest of men
XXII, 60, before: or ever

2. Changes in which Ma. introduced archaic syntactical constructions.

IV, 14-5, went: arrayed him for going

III. Changes which seem to have been made chiefly for the purpose of improving the quality of the English of the translation through the correction of ungrammatical, awkward, or otherwise undesirable expressions or constructions.

A. Changes of this type in which the undesirable expressions or constructions rejected were the result of too exact a translation in the original version.

I, 3, took up kingdom: took up the kingdom (1)
III, Vasa II, 4, rushed at English earth: rushed to English earth (1) láði
IV, Vasa III, 8, nimble-minded king: the nimble-minded king (1)

1. I have considered the word "goodliest" poetic although it is not so marked in the NED.

2. The figure placed after each change in this class indicates to which of the following types it belongs:
1. Changes in which Ma.'s original translation reproduced the meaning or substance of the original more literally than his revised rendering does.
2. Changes in which Ma.'s original translation reproduced the sentence structure of the original more exactly than his revised rendering does.
3. Changes in which Ma.'s original translation introduced cognates of the words used in the original.
III, A (cont.)

IV, 20, Haldor Blabber: Haldor the Gabbler (1)
24, and slew all folk there: and slew all the folk there (1)
25-6, Haldor Gabbler: Haldor the Gabbler (1)
V, 7, and had victory: and had the victory (1)
VI, 5, Haldor Gabbler: Haldor the Gabbler (1)

Visa X, 6-8, There had Bluemen's-host

endure
to thole fire and edges
before it got its death:
There had Bluemen's-host

endure
to thole fire and edges
before they got their death (1)

XI, 27-3, a high fair wind north along the ocean blowing every day (1)

(In the MS. the words "every day being" stand cancelled before "a high." Very likely Ma. originally intended to use some such construction as "every day being a high fair wind," and then, realizing that it was rather awkward, changed the whole form in the course of writing the sentence. In his first translation he was evidently trying to imitate roughly the word order found in the original.)

XII, 4-5, people saw from the land into the bend of all the sails: people looked from the land into the bend of all the sails (3)

XIII, 13-5, And now comes the emperor and his favourites and sit down together, being honoured in a manifold wise (2)

(In the MS. "and" stands cancelled before "being"; evidently Ma. originally intended to translate the ON. literally as "and are honoured..." Very likely he made the change to the participial construction in order to improve the structure of the English sentence by avoiding the use of four independent clauses in succession as in the ON.)

XV, 9-10, He also let build a church... and build a church... and a work and virki ok höfn harbour (1)
III, A (cont.)

XVIII, 5-8, What a glorious man King Eysteinn was, and how kind to friends and thoughtful he was in searching his friends as to what matters gave grief to them, may be marked from this tale: What a glorious man King Eysteinn 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 (1) (3)

XX, 7-8, for now no one got any settlement of their affairs who sought him to that end: for now no men who sought him to that end got any settlement of their affairs (1)

(For an account of the changes made in the MS. in this passage, see above, page 657, note 1, and the discussion of these alterations above on page 635, under XX, 7-8. The first translation presented above does not actually occur in the MS. but, as I have stated in my previous discussions of the passage, the changes in the MS. indicate that this was the second way in which Ma. intended to render these lines. He almost certainly rejected this translation in favor of the second one given above because the word order in the first one was awkward.)

10-11, But at the praying of men how-ever it came to his promising to manna varð þat pó, at do this (2) hann hétt

(The MS. has the words "it came" cancelled between "men" and "however," and the words "to this that he promised to" struck out between "however" and "it." Evidently Ma. intended at first to translate the sentence thus: "But at the praying of men it came however to this that he promised to do it." This form is much closer to the ON. in structure than is the second translation, but the latter is an improvement in English.)

25-6, That, lord, is a very hard matter on both sides: That, lord, is a very hard matter either way (3) síður

48-9, he will live shortest: he will live the shortest (1)

XXI, 8, he who was son of the Dane-king of the Dane-king Eric the Good: he who was the son of Eric the Good (1)

XXII, 2, Sigurd son of Rani : Sigurd the son of Rani (1)

97, to try a just doom : to try for a just doom (1)

672, 18-20, Á þeima hlut má marka, hverr dýrðarmaðr Eysteinn konungr var, eða hversu hann var vinholmr ok hugkvæmr eptir at...

674, 17-3, féngu menn nú enga orskurði mála sinna, er hann sóttu at...

674, 20, En at bøgn hann hétt

674, 25, þat er, herra!

675, 20, mun hann lifa skemst

676, 7-8, son Eiríks gorda Danakonungs

676, 15, Sigurðr Hranason

678, 31-2, reyna réttan dóm
B. Changes of this type in which the undesirable expressions rejected were the result of an attempt to give the translation an archaic tone.

XVII, 3, of much lore: of much knowledge 672, 8, frðr

C. Other changes of this type.

XVI, 18, whatever they stood in need of 671, 29, þat, er þeir purftu

(Evidently Ma. originally intended to translate the ON. as "whatever they were in need of," for "were" stands cancelled in the MS. between "they" and "stood." He very likely preferred the construction with "stood" because it was more vivid.)

XX, 26, thy anger: thine anger 674, 34, reiði þinni

IV. Changes which are concerned with the form of proper nouns.

A. Changes dealing with place names.

IV, 21, Cintre: Sintre 663, 13, Sintre

B. Changes dealing with personal names.

IV, Vísa IV, 2, Fjolnir's-: Fjolnir's- 663, 10a, Fjónnis

XVII, 8, Ingibjörg: Ingibjörg 672, 11, Ingibjörgu

V. Miscellaneous changes.

A. Changes for which it is impossible to ascertain with any definiteness Ma.'s exact motive, but for which one can suggest one or several possible reasons.

III, 7, Einar son of Skuli 662, 15, Einarr Skúlason

(Ma. first wrote "Einar Skuli," and then inserted "son of" between the two words. Evidently he originally intended to use the form "Skulason," and then on second thought decided to break up the patronymic into its component parts, as he almost always did. Perhaps he preferred this construction because he felt that it made the meaning of the original clearer.)
V, A (cont.)

IV, Vísa III, 2, And the great king he who highest gat realm: And the great king he who highest (of kings) gat realm
(Evidently Ma. inserted the phrase "of kings" simply in order to make the translation clearer.)

IV, 12, and the earl fled away: and the Earl fled away
(As I have already pointed out, the procedure of both Ma. and M. in regard to the capitalizing of titles was not consistent. Here Ma. apparently decided on second thought to capitalize "Earl" simply because this spelling seemed to him at the moment the preferable one.)

20, Haldor Blabber : Haldor the Gabbler
(Perhaps Ma. made the change in the choice of word because he wished to avoid the bad connotation of "Blabber.")

VI, 16-7, they could bring stones and weapons to bear down upon the Northmen
(In the MS. "let" originally stood in the place of "bring." Apparently Ma. changed the construction in the course of writing the sentence. It may have been that he originally intended to use "let" alone as the verb, as in "they could let stones and weapons down upon the Northmen," and then decided to introduce "bear" because it is a cognate of ON. "bera," and so changed the whole construction; or it is possible that he intended at first to use "let" in the causative sense with a passive past participle and then realized that the past participle "borne" would be awkward here, and for this reason altered the whole construction.)

XI, 22, Einar son of Skuli
(The change Ma. made here is exactly the same as that listed and discussed above under III, 7.)

XII, 14-5, King Sigurd said to his men that they should ride
(Inform for 29 is here used with a clause as its object, simply changed "spoke" to "said" in accordance with English usage.)

XIII, 7, where wood was bought : where (fire)wood was bought
(Ma. apparently inserted the word "fire" before "wood" simply in order to make the meaning of the passage clearer to M.)
V, A (cont.)

XIV, 10, through the land of the Bolgars 670, 18, Bolgaraland
(In the MS. the letter "B" stands crossed out between "through" and "the." Probably Ma. intended to write "Bolgarland," but preferred the other expression for the sake of the English.)

17-8, he met Nicolas the King of the 670, 25, fann hanni
Danes
(In the MS. "King" stands cancelled between "met" and "Nicolas." Probably Ma. first placed the title "King" before "Nicolas" simply because he did not realize for the moment that the phrase "of the Danes" was to follow.)

XVIII, 1, Of Ivar the son of Ingimund 672, 14, Frá Ívari
(ingimundarsyni
(In the MS. "In-" stands cancelled between "Ivar" and "the." Probably Ma. originally intended to use "Ingimundson," and then decided to translate the word by a noun and a phrase. Compare the similar change listed under III, 7, on page 840.)

11-12, he had Ivar fetched to him 672, 24-5, heimti hann
for a talk
(Evidently Ma. originally intended to write "he called Ivar to him for a talk," for we find "had" inserted in the MS. over a cancelled "called." Ma.'s reason for his change is not apparent; possibly he felt that his second translation expressed the meaning of the CN. a little more exactly.)

21-2, Hast thou seen anything thou 673, 1-2, Heifar þú sét
hast taken to heart and deem est to be ill
nokkura þá hlutri, er þér heifar svá mikit um fundizt, at þér þykki pat illa

(In the MS. "such" stands cancelled between "any" and "thing," and "-s" has been struck off an original "things"; evidently Ma. intended at first to translate the sentence "Hast thou seen any such things as thou hast taken to heart." Perhaps he preferred his second version because he considered it an improvement in English; at any rate, no other reason for the change is apparent.)

45, to find out : to hit upon 673, 24, eptir at leita
(Perhaps Ma. considered "hit upon" an improvement because it was more vivid.)

IX, 12-3, That, my lord, gives now grief 674, 21-2, Er þat nú,
to many folk herra! marge manns hrygð
(In the MS. "gives" has been inserted above a cancelled "causes"; Ma. may have preferred "gives" because it was Germanic in origin and simpler in tone, because he wanted to avoid repetition, "cause" having occurred in the preceding sentence, or because the use of "give" in this expression was more natural than the use of "cause."
XX, 25-6, a very ticklish matter: a very hard matter
(Probably Ma. rejected "ticklish" because he felt that it was too colloquial in tone to fit the rest of the translation.)

XXII, 6-7, But now it came to pass, as often will happen
(In the MS. "happened" stands cancelled between "it" and "came to pass." Probably Ma. changed the translation of "bar...at" from "happened" to "came to pass" simply because he found that he needed the word "happen" as a translation of "verór" in the next clause.)

78-9, a great host of bonders: a great company of bonders
(Perhaps Ma. rejected "host" for "company" because he considered "company" an improvement in choice of word; no other reason for the change is apparent.)

90-1, it was lawful for bonders to judge in cases between kings
(For an account of the changes involving "cases" in the MS. see page 707, note 2. Ma. seems to have intended to write "cases" at first, then to have decided to use the compound "law-cases," and finally to have reverted to "cases" alone. The reasons for these changes are not very clear. Perhaps Ma. first thought "cases" not definite enough. Then when he had written "law-cases," he may have rejected the compound because he thought the simple word a more exact translation of "mála," or because he wished to avoid repetition, the word "law" occurring frequently in this passage.)

106-7, and the plaint was to be brought: the plaint in the suit was to be brought
(Probably Ma. inserted the phrase "in the suit" simply to make the translation clearer.)

110-112, Although the matter thou bringest forward should be true, yet I know not, however, for a truth what sort of witness this is (In the MS. Ma. has inserted "yet" over the cancelled words "the which." Perhaps he intended at first to render the CN. more literally, and then decided that an exact translation would be rather awkward.)

135-6, After this the two brothers never had much to do with each other
(For an account of Ma.'s changes in this sentence in the MS. see page 711, note 1. Evidently he intended at first to follow the CN. construction more closely than he does in the final MS. version, for he wrote originally "After this there never--" but stopped before he had finished the sentence; perhaps he found
VI, 24-5, had stout cables lashed to the inward-timbers

(In the MS. the words "them lashed to" stand cancelled between "had" and "stout." It is difficult to determine from these words what Ma.'s original intention could have been; it seems likely that he thought the ON. different from what it is, expecting perhaps to find that the boats were lashed to something by means of cables.)

XI, 19, and the kings became the owners of the town

(In the MS. "town" stands cancelled between "the" and "kings." Perhaps Ma. first intended to translate the clause in such a way that "town" would be the subject of the verb, and then decided to follow the ON. more closely by making "kings" the subject and "town" the object of the verb. However, it is of course impossible to determine from the situation in the MS. just how he originally planned to translate the passage or why he changed his mind.)

XII, 2-3, he sailed near the land: he

sailed near to the land

15-6, with a proud bearing

(In the MS. "in" stands cancelled for "with." Perhaps Ma. originally intended to translate "drambsamliga" by some such phrase as "in a proud manner." However, it is of course impossible to determine his reason for changing his rendering when so little of the original translation is written out.)

22-4, asking which he would rather, take six shiploads of gold from the kaiser, or that the king should get up for him the sport

(In the MS. Ma. wrote originally "asking whether," and then struck out "whether " and wrote "which" immediately after it. The reason for this change is by no means apparent, for with the use of "whether" he could have avoided the very awkward and incoherent construction in the rest of the sentence.)
V, B (cont.)

XX, 45-6, The chair betokens the realm of us brethren (In the MS. "reign" stands cancelled between "the" and "realm," showing that Ma. first intended to translate "ríki" as "reign." Of course both words are suitable translations of "ríki" here; Ma.'s reasons for preferring "realm" to "reign" are not apparent.)

XXII, 7-8, evil men and sick with envy (In the MS. the letter "f" stands cancelled between "and" and "sick." Ma.'s intended translation is not apparent.)

XXII, 13, This alone will not avail thee (In the MS. the words "thou wilt" stand cancelled between "alone" and "will." Evidently Ma. originally meant to use some construction closer to the CN., with "thou" the subject and "this" the object. It is, however, impossible to tell from these two cancelled words what the intended translation was, and hence we cannot determine the reason for the change.)

19, in more earnest (In the MS. "with" stands cancelled just before "in." As above, Ma. apparently at first intended to give a more literal translation, using some construction beginning with "with" as in the CN. It is impossible to ascertain the reason for the change since so little of the original form is given.)

45, each having his own thoughts on the matter (In the MS. the word "thinking" has been cancelled between "each" and "having"; probably Ma. at first planned to translate the passage as "each thinking his own way." However, since we know so little about the intended construction, it is of course futile to make suggestions as to possible reasons for the change.)

70-71, and now many meetings were summoned and held of wise men (In the MS. "had" stands cancelled between "were" and "summoned." It is impossible to ascertain from this change how Ma. originally intended to translate the sentence and why he changed his mind.)

95-100, The more thou choosest to make matters heavy and trou-

blesome for me, in all the more headstrong a manner I shall follow them up (In the MS. "the" stands cancelled between "me" and "in." Evidently Ma. originally intended to follow the CN. more closely by using a single adverb, instead of an adverbial phrase, at the beginning of the second part of the sentence. From the material at hand it is impossible to determine the reason for the change.)
Changes that Morris made in his own translation.

I. Changes which make the translation more exact.

A. Changes which seem to have been made chiefly for the purpose of reproducing more literally the meaning or substance of the original.

I, 13, of many kinds: of many kind
VI, 12, a berg: a certain berg

Visa XI, 7, with his fellows: with his following
(In the MS. M. originally wrote "with his fello," stopping before he had finished the last word, crossing it out, and writing after it "following." There can be little doubt that he had intended to write "with his fellows,")

X, Visa XV, 5-8, Or ever the wolf-feeder
Made fast his ships aland there At the huge broad burg of Acre. Fain morning all folk bided: Or ever the wolf-feeder Made fast his ships to Acre
The huge broad burg; fain morning All folk with their king abided
(For an account of the successive changes in this passage in the MS. see above, page 654, note 5. The first translation I have given above is really M.'s second complete version. His first rendering of lines 6-7,

"Moored ship against the mighty
Mighty-broad town of Acre,"
he first tried to change by beginning line 6 with the words "His ships"; but he stopped at this point and wrote

"Made fast his ships aland there
At the huge broad burg of Acre,"
very likely, as I have stated elsewhere, in order to avoid the awkward juxtaposition of the two "mighty's" and to introduce the cognate "Made fast" in place of "Moored" for the ON. "festi." This second version he then remade as I have indicated above, evidently so that he could bring in the phrase "with their king" as a rendering of "með stilli."
I, A (cont.)

XI, Vísa XVIII, 5-6, The strong one he who dyeth. The war-hawk's mouth a work brake: The strong war-hawk's mouth dyer. A woful work he brake there. (M. seems to have altered these two lines in order to be able to introduce a translation of "válgirt.")

XVII, 3, a sage of wisdom: wise of wit 668, 4b-5b, Sterkr munn-litaðr Gunnar vals braut válgirt virki

XVIII, 24-5, Longest thou to fare to some other men or other lords? 672, 3, spékingr at viti 673, 3-4, Fýsir þik til nókkurra manna eða annarra höfðingja at fara?

(M. first crossed out "some" and then restored it. His reason for striking it out is not apparent, but he very likely decided to restore it for the sake of exactness.)

XX, 33-4, methought that we three brethren were sitting all together in one chair 675, 4, at mér þotti sem vör brogör þífr sætim allir á einum stóli

(According to the MS. M. seems to have originally intended to translate this passage as "methought that all we three brethren..."; see above page 690; note 3. Very likely he decided to place "all" after the verb in order to imitate the ON. order.)

60-1, as if some unbrightness laid itself upon thee 675, 31, sem nókkur úbirta legiðist yfir þík

(In the MS. "were" stands cancelled between "unbrightness" and "laid." Evidently M. first intended to translate the clause as "as if some unbrightness were laid upon thee," and then decided to use an active verb with a reflexive pronoun, as Ó.: had done, realizing that this construction reproduced the original more exactly.)

XXII, 91, the plaint: plaint 678, 22, sökn (It is not entirely clear in the MS. whether M. wished to have this article deleted; see above, page 706, note 3.)

B. Changes which seem to have been made for the purpose of imitating the inconsistency in the use of tenses common in the ON.

XXII, 93, sought: seeks 678, 24, leitar
C. Changes which seem to have been made chiefly for the purpose of introducing cognates of the words used in the original.

X, Vísa XV, 6, Moored: Made fast
7, town: burg

XVI, 18, bede
(In the MS. "cr-" stands cancelled before "bade"; probably M. intended at first to write "craved," and then decided to use a cognate of the ON. word.)

XVII, 3, a sage of wisdom: wise of wítt
XX, 18, art minded: wítt
XXII, 36, claimed: told

II. Changes which seem to have been made chiefly for the purpose of giving the translation an appropriate tone or atmosphere.

A. Changes which make the diction simple and direct through the replacement of words of Romance origin with words of Germanic origin.

XVIII, 24, Dost thou desire: Longest thou

B. Changes which give the translation an archaic tone.

1. Changes in which M. introduced archaic, poetic, or otherwise unusual words and expressions.

IX, 4, sea: main

XVIII, 52-3, when the boards are taken up: when the boards are drawn
54-5, in all wise: in every manner
(For a detailed discussion of this change, see below, in Group III, A, under XVIII, 54-5.)

2. Changes in which M. introduced archaic syntactical constructions.

XI, Vísa XVIII, 4, to ride hardly: hard a-riding
III. Changes which seem to have been made chiefly for the purpose of improving the quality of the English of the translation through the correction of ungrammatical, awkward, or otherwise undesirable expressions or constructions.

A. Changes of this type in which the undesirable expressions or constructions rejected were the result of too exact a translation in the original version.

VI, 37, all folk was : all folk were (1)  665, 9, alt folk var

XVI, 11-12, He took up the tale where the 671, 25-6, Tók þar til
Iamts had gone under the sway : mála, er Jamtr hörðu
He took up the tale of how the gengit undir ríki
Iamts had gone under the sway (1)

XVIII, 54-5, in all wise : in every manner 673, 28, á alla vega
wise (2)
(The successive stages in this change are not entirely clear. Beginning with Ma.'s "in every manner," M. seems first to have crossed out "every manner" and to have written "all" above "every," evidently because he wanted to use a cognate of the ON. "alla," and to have inserted "wise" above "manner," thus producing the translation "in all wise." It is not clear in the MS. whether he then changed "in all wise" to "in every wise" and later altered this phrase to "in every manner wise," or whether he first changed "in all wise" to "in all manner wise" and then rejected "all" for "every." In either case he very likely replaced "all" with "every" because he felt that the use of "all" made the phrase awkward.)

XXII, 25, with what mickle torment : with 677, 1-2, með hversu
what mickle fierceness (1) miklu afelli

1. The figure placed after each change in this class indicates to which of the following types it belongs:
1. Changes in which M.'s original translation reproduced the meaning or substance of the original more literally than his revised rendering does.
2. Changes in which M.'s original translation introduced cognates of the words used in the original.
IV, Vísa V, 5-6, Grim grew it for those - 663, 16b-20b, Gerðist warriors; with the Hord's heldr grátt at berjast lord to battle við Hörða gram heránnunum (in the MS. the words "now to battle" originally stood in the place of "for those warriors" in line 5. Evidently M. intended at first to place the phrase "for those warriors" at the end of the whole clause, as Ma. had done in his translation; but he probably realized, in the course of writing the sentence, that Ma.'s order was rather awkward, and so cancelled "now to battle" for "for those warriors," so that this phrase might stand in its natural position.)

X, Vísa XV, 6-7, Moored ship against the 667, 3b-6b, festi skip mighty Mighty-broad town við einkar-breiða of Acre: Made fast his Akrsborg ships aland there At the huge broad burg of Acre (One of M.'s reasons for changing the form of these two lines was evidently that he wanted to avoid the awkward use of two "mighty's" in direct succession.)

XVI, 5, tied them to friendship: bound 671, 18, teygði pá... them to friendship til vináttu

XX, 5-6, and they bade King Eystein lay 674, 16-7, ok biöja some rede to it, if he might get Eystein konung leggja to know: and they bade King Ey- til nökkur ráð, at hann stein lay some rede to it, whereby féngi vitat he might get to know
(The situation in the MS. at this point is not clear, but M. seems to have changed "if" to "whereby"; see the discussion of this passage above on page 686 in note 4.)

IV. Miscellaneous changes.

A. Changes for which it is impossible to ascertain with any definiteness M.'s exact motive, but for which one can suggest one or several possible reasons.

I, 10-12, came back from Jerusalem-land, 661, 12-4, kimu utan and some from Micklegarth those or Jórsalaheimi, ok men who had fared out with Skopti sumir or Miklagerði, Ögmundson Ímr einn, er farit Ímr ou út með Skopta ogmundarsyni

(In the MS. "back" stands in the place of a cancelled "out" in 1.11. Probably M. originally changed Ma.'s "back" to "out" because he wished to use a cognate of the ON. "utan," and then when he found that he had to use "out" for "út" later in the sentence, realized...