that the special force of "utan" could not be conveyed in English by "out" and so restored Ma.'s "back" for the first "out" to make the meaning clear.

III, Vísa I, 1-6, So came together Mickle & 662, 9a-12b, Svá kom host, eager of the saman mikit framt lið folk-king much-wise margspaks fylkis, vilt well willed to the boun- teous, That sixty board- skerfðgr skip hniðg fair Ships hence glided hécan (In 1.4 in the MS. "Well" stands in the place of a cancelled "So." It is impossible to determine with certainty what motive M. could have had for writing "So willed" originally. He may have used "so" in order to introduce the result clause following, considering "So" in 1.1 too far away to be sufficient or interpreting that "so" merely as a connective; then on rereading the passage, he may have decided to give "vilt" its more specific meaning "well willed" in place of "willed" alone and so may have cancelled "so" for "well," not being able to use both words and keep the metre smooth. On the other hand his original motive may have been to use "willed" alone for "vilt" as a more literal translation and a closer imitation of the CN., and in order to do this he may have used the "so" for the sake of the rhythm; then he may have decided that the two "so's" were awkward and that it was better to use the full form "well-willed" and to cross out the second "So.")

IV, Vísa IV, 5-6, The host there gat the 663, 9b-12b, Herr náði rigging of galleys at hrjóða áttat galeiðr; eight where fell not þar er fætt lið fell-at (For an account of the difficulty in determining whether the word in the MS. between "host" and "gat" should be read as "there" or "they" see above, page 634, note 5. If the change was from "they" to "there," as seems most likely, M.'s motive was probably a desire to follow more closely the CN., which uses "þar er." If the change was from "there" to "they," however, M.'s reason for the alteration is not apparent.)

IV, Vísa V, 3, How then the Van's day's 663, 19a-20a, slón-slinger: The slinger of the vir Vánar dags Van's day (M. may have made this change because he considered the two successive possessives "Van's day's" awkward, or because he wanted to make the translation more exact by omitting "how" and "then" and by making the following clause independent instead of dependent.)
IV, A (cont.)

V, 12, that he wasted the town: that he 664, 1, at hann eyddi
ridded the town
(For a discussion of this change, see above, page 793.

V, Visa VII, 1, I heard that ye, folk urger 664, 3a-3b, Fölkpeysandi,
ek frá yór
(In the MS. "folk-ur-" is written at the beginning of the line and then crossed out. Perhaps M. shifted the word from the beginning to the end of the line in order to furnish the necessary trochee at the end.)

Vísa VIII, 3-4, folk there Chose to 664, 6b-7b, herr hittí
drift into fleeing at drífa a flóttu
(Originally "chose" stood in the place of "there" at the end of 1.3. Perhaps M. found that he could not give 1.4 the necessary number of syllables without using "chose" there and consequently moved "chose" to 1.4 and inserted "there" in its place in 1.3 to provide the necessary trochee.)

VI, 26, then the boats were let down 664, 34, létu þá síga
skipin
(At first M. changed this clause to "then they let s -
boats," the word beginning with "s" that he intended to write very likely being "sink," a cognate of the ON.
"síga." However, he restored the original, perhaps because he realized that the use of "sink" with "boats"
might give the wrong meaning to the passage and because Ma.'s "let down" could not be used with the causative "let.")

Vísa X, 1-2, Before the stem of that 665, 12a-13a, fyrir
stour be-yearning stafni styurjar-gjörnum
(The word "the" in 1.1 was originally "that"; very likely M. had used "that" instead of "the" here in order to give vividness to the passage. His reason for changing this "that" to "the" was probably that he found that he could use "that" for vividness more effectively in 1.2.)

5-6, There had the Bluemen's 665, 12b-14b, þar varó
Host to thole them blámanni líð bóla
(The translation given above seems to be what M. wrote originally in the MS. Then he seems to have crossed out "them" in favor of "there," wishing, apparently, to avoid the awkward use of the reflexive with "thole" but still needing some word to form a trochee at the end of the line. At this point he apparently realized that he already had a "there" in the preceding line, and therefore altered the whole construction, changing "had" to "must" and rejecting "to thole there" for "be tholing," the resulting translation being "There must the Bluemen's
Host be tholing."
IV, A (cont.)

**Vísa XII, 5-6, Then when the strong-deer of timbers, with men-manned:** Then when the strong-deer of timbers, men-manned

(Perhaps M. changed the phrase "with men manned" to the past participle "men-manned" simply because he felt that this alteration improved the metre.)

**VII, Vísa XIII, 1-2, The much beworshipped murder-wheels' war-marker of murder-wheels:**

(M. first began this "vísa" with "Much-worshipped," then with "The much-worshipped," then with "The much...," then with "The murder-wheels' war-marker," and finally with the words given above. Probably he rejected his first attempts simply because they failed to fit the metre.)

**Vísa XIV, 3-4, the king's host They reddened there Finn's tribute: They reddened there Finn's tribute:**

(M. originally wrote "they" for "the" in 1.3, and then crossed off the "y." It is impossible to determine what construction M. intended at first to use; of course the "they" may have been a mere slip, M. simply forgetting for the time being that he must insert "the king's host" before he wrote "They reddened...".)

**XII, 36, to the width of a town: to the width of a homefield:**

(Probably M. wished at first to use "town" because it was a cognate of "tún," and then realized that "town" would give entirely the wrong meaning for "tún.")

**36-7, round it is, with grades all round:**

(Ma.'s translation of this phrase was "round, with grades all round." M. struck out the first "round" and then restored it, inserted "it is" between "round" and "with," and changed the second "round" to "about." Apparently he was dissatisfied with the rendering "round" for "kringlóttan," but was unable to think of a better translation.)

**XV, 2-3, much...such as was profitable:**

(Ma. had offered both "useful" and "profitable" as a translation of "nytsamligt." M. seems to have found both of these words unsatisfactory, for he first struck out both of them; then he restored "profitable," evidently being unable to think of a more satisfactory rendering. It is, however, surprising, as I have already pointed out, that he selected "profitable" instead of "useful.")

1. See above, pages 474-475.
XVI, 12-3, how the Iamts had gone under the sway of King Hakon Athulstane's-fosterson, and had long sithence been under the kings of Norway; how the Iamts had gone under the sway of King Hakon Athulstane's-fosterson, and were long sithence under the kings of Norway.

(Perhaps M. changed "had...been" to "were" because he felt that the use of the pluperfect here made the translation misleading; with the form "had...been" the implication is that the Iamts were still subject to the kings of Norway.)

XVII, 3, of lore in all matters, laws to wit and doomings, and man-lore:
of lore in all these, laws to wit and doomings, and man-lore

(Perhaps M. preferred "in all these" to "in all matters" because he felt the revised translation made the sentence smoother and clearer.)

XVIII, 10, Ivar fell ungleeful
(Ma. had rendered these words as "Ivar fell into sadness.")

M. first struck out "fell" and then restored it, and changed "into sadness" to "ungleeful." Probably M. originally cancelled "fell" because he wanted to render "tök" more literally, and then restored "fell" because he could not think of any other suitable translation.

XX, 5-6, they bade King Eystein lay some
(rede thereto: they bade King Eystein lay some rede to it)

(The word "thereto," according to the NED is "Now formal or arch.") and M. may possibly have rejected the word for this reason. However, it seems extremely unlikely that this was M.'s motive, for in his MS. changes he very seldom improved the English by replacing archaisms with modern words, unless the archaism was especially rare and therefore undesirable.)

XX, 31-2, though the unravelling be not to thy liking
(M. first struck out the word "unravelling," which Ma. had used, and then restored it. Perhaps he considered "unravelling" not simple and archaic enough in tone, but could think of no better word.)

40, Somewhat after
(Ma. had begun this sentence with the words "And a short while afterwards." M. crossed out "And a short while" and wrote "Somewhat" above these words, following "Somewhat" with "after-" which he cancelled before he had finished it. He also struck out "-wards" in Ma.'s "afterwards." Apparently M. began to write "after" after "Somewhat," but cancelled it before he had completed it when he realized that he could use Ma.'s "afterwards" by striking off the last element.)
B. Changes in which so little of the original rendering was written out that it is impossible to determine how M. had at first intended to translate the passage in question and consequently why he preferred his revised rendering, or in which the original translation is complete or can easily be determined but for which it is nevertheless not only impossible to ascertain with any definiteness M.'s exact motive but also impossible in most cases even to suggest any likely reason.

III, Vísa II, 5-6, The fight-glad king let the keel rest and winter-long there bided

(M. originally wrote "The fight-glad king let rest there"; then he struck out "there" and inserted "the keel" between "let" and "rest." It is impossible to ascertain from this material just how M. at first planned to translate this sentence or why he changed his construction.)

IV, 14, and fared west along Spain; and

fared west along by Spain

V, Vísa VI, 3, In the land, whereat ye landed

(In the MS. "the" stands cancelled between "whereat" and "ye." It is not clear how M. originally planned to translate this passage or why he changed his mind.)

4, 'Gainst the town which called is Lisbon

(In the MS, "which" stands in the place of a cancelled "is." It is impossible to determine what construction M. originally intended to use here or why he changed it.)

Vísa VIII, 1-2, Heard I of sorrows' winning Unto the heathen women: Heard I of sorrows' winning Unto the women heathen

VI, 6-7, laid his host south away along Serkland

(Ma.'s final form reads as follows: "took his host onward south along Serkland." In the MS. M. has crossed out "took" for "laid," has cancelled "onward" for "forth" and has then struck out his "forth," and has finally inserted "away" between "south" and "along." Evidently "away" replaces "forth." M.'s reason for preferring "laid his host south away along Serkland" to "laid his host forth south along Serkland" is not apparent.)
IV, B (cont.)

VII, Vísa XIII, 1-3, The much beworshipped marker of murder-wheels brought ship-host To Iviza (In the MS. "his" originally stood in the place of "brought." It is impossible to determine on the basis of this cancellation how M. originally intended to translate this passage or why he changed his mind.)

X, Vísa XV, 2, Allwielder's greatness: Allwielder's highness (For an account of the successive changes M. seems to have made in these lines, see above, page 654, note 5. He seems first to have crossed out line 6 and to have tried to begin the line with the words "His ships," but he did not complete this rendering. It is of course impossible on the basis of this material to determine how he intended to alter the translation or why he changed his mind.)

XI, Vísa XVIII, 3-4, The slaughter-slingers took then in Hrist's wreath to ride hardly :hvass The slaughter-slingers took then In Hrist's wreath hard a-riding (Before M. made this change, he evidently intended to alter 3-4 in some other way, for the letter "Y" stands cancelled before "In." It is impossible to determine his intended change, or his reason for rejecting it.)

XIII, 17-8, to wot what they had to firing (In the MS. the words "wherewith the" stand cancelled between "wot" and "what." Evidently M. originally intended to use some construction in which he could introduce "wherewith" for "mẽ hVERJU." Since he stopped before he had completed the translation in this form, it is of course impossible to determine why he rejected it.)

XVI, 18, bade him that they would to turn (In the MS. the words "should sw-" stand cancelled between "they" and "would." It is impossible to ascertain from this cancelled material how M. intended at first to render this clause or why he changed his translation.)
IV, B (cont.)

XX, 3, and folk might have but little of his talk
(Ma. had translated this clause as "and people could have but little talk with him." M. cancelled "people" for "folk," crossed out "could" in favor of "might," wrote "av" over "have" and then struck out these letters, inserted "little" between "but" and "little" and then cancelled it, evidently realizing that he could use Ma.'s "little," inserted "of his" between "little" and "talk," and finally crossed out "with him," thus producing the translation quoted above. However, the cancelled letters "av" over "have" indicate that he had at first some other rendering in mind; it is impossible to determine what this translation was, or why he changed it.)

XXII, 18, more stoutly
(Ma. had translated the phrase "með meiri freku" as "in more earnest." M. crossed out "in" and wrote "with" above it, evidently intending to use a more literal rendering, but he changed his mind before he had finished the phrase and cancelled "earnest" for "stoutly," forgetting, however, to strike out his "with," so that the sentence in the MS. reads thus: "the matter will have to be talked over first with more stoutly." It is impossible to determine what phrase M. originally intended to use or the reason for its rejection.)

104, so much shall I follow them up
(In the MS. "in" stands cancelled between "up" and "stoutly." Perhaps M. planned first to translate "þráligar" by a phrase, as Ma. had done; it is, however, of course impossible to determine how he intended to render it, or why he finally chose "stoutly."
Part E

A comparison of the final manuscript version of the first half of theMagnússon-Morris translation of the Sigurðar saga Jórsalafara, Eysteins ok Ólafr's with the text of the same translation in Volume V of The Saga Library reveals that a number of changes were made in the rendering in the course of the proofreading. In the following pages I have listed and classified the most important of these alterations according to the reasons which seem to underlie them. I have not included in this analysis changes concerned with the correction of mistakes in spelling and punctuation, and I have not treated alterations devoted to the correction of confused or incomplete passages resulting from the accidental insertion or omission of essential words by either Magnússon or Morris, unless the intended translation is not entirely clear and the needed correction not obvious. Most of the corrections just enumerated were almost certainly made by the printer and are consequently of no interest in a study of Morris's principles of translation. Corrections which were not entirely obvious, however, may have been made by the printer and then accepted by the translators, or may have been made by either Magnússon or Morris; it is usually impossible to determine definitely who was responsible for such changes, and so, although they may have been made by the printer, I have for the sake of completeness listed and commented upon them in the following pages.

In listing the alterations made in the proofreading, I have in the main followed the same procedure as I followed in Parts E, C, and D. Here, however, I have usually presented three forms in the left-hand column; in such cases the first one is Magnússon's original translation, the second one is Morris's manuscript revision, and the third one is the version in the printed text. When Magnússon's and Morris's manuscript renderings are identical, I have presented only two forms in the left-hand column, and have placed the words "(Ma. and M.)" before the first one. In all cases the reference before the last form in the left-hand column is to the page and line in Volume V of The Saga Library in which the change occurs; the lines in The Saga Library are not numbered, and so I should like to point out that in determining the line number of an alteration, I have counted the poetry and the chapter headings together with the prose. Any other departures from my usual procedure are self-explanatory.

1. For a short discussion of these changes, see above, pages 510-512.
I. Changes which seem to have been made chiefly for the purpose of rendering the translation more exact.

A. Changes which render more exactly the meaning or substance of the original.

III, Visa II, 3-4, the sea's mare rushed to 662, 18a-19a, eðgis marr English earth beneath theœ at ensku láði. lord : Thereat the sea's und harra mare ran on Unto the English læa-land : 249, 13-4, Sea's mare sped 'neath the lord king Unto the English læa-land

Visa-11, 5, Fight-merry king let prow 662, 16b-17b, Heipt-rest : The fight-glad king glaór hilmir lét stál let the keel rest : 249, hvílask 15, The fight-glad king let keel rest

IV, 19, (Ma. and M.)Haldor the Gabbler : 663, 8, Halldórr 250, 18-9, Haldor Gabbler skvaldri Visa IV, 4, laid to : laid on : 250, 23, 663, 11a, hlóö laid low


VI, Visa XI, 4, thoroughfare : highway :254, 665, 20a, gagnstig 9, by-way

Visa XI, 5-6, But war-alert Thrott of Gondul's-thing's-din : 665, 17b-20b, En her-nenninn Dróttr But the war-deft of the clashing of Gondul's Thing : 254, 10-11, But he the Thrott of clashing of Gondul's Thing XI, 21, (Ma. and M.)Haldor the Gabbler : 667, 34, Halldórr 258, 5, Haldor Gabbler skvaldri Visa XVIII, 5, The strong dyer of the mouth of fight falcon : 668, 4b-5b, Sterkr litær The strong war-hawks's mouth dyer : 258, 15, The war-hawk's strong mouth-dyer ²

1. The translation in the printed text is an improvement because it includes the important name "Thrott." However, it omits "her-nennin."

2. In M.'s version "strong" seems to modify "war-hawk" instead of "mouth-dyer," as it should.
I, A (cont.)

XV, 8-10, He... let build... a work and har- bour where formerly no harbour was: He let build... a work and a haven where erst was desert: 263, 11-13, He let build... a work and a haven where erst was havenless.

XVI, 5, drew them in this manner into friendship: thus bound them to friendship: 265, 24-5, thus drew them to friendship.

21-3, And towards this end mighty men there began by taking oath of fealty from all the people: And first towards this end mighty men swore there troth-oath at the behalf of all the folk: 264, 16-7, And first towards this end took mighty men, there troth-oath of all the folk.

XVII, 4, history: doomings: 264, 28, deed-tales

XVIII, 10, (Ma. and M.): Ivar: 265, 18, .Ivar

XX, 3, who sought him to that end: when they sought thereto: 268, 18, who sought him thereto

29, which will be sure to strike home: 269, 12-3, which will lie on me:

671, 8-10, hann lét... gera... virki ok höfn, er dór var þrafa.

671, 18, teygði þá svá til vináttu.

671, 34 - 672, 1, Tóku fyrst til þessa máls ríkismenn þar trúnaðar-eiða af óllu fólkinu

672, 9, dagnum

672, 24, .Ívarr

674, 18, er hann sóttu at

674, 34, sem á mun liggja

1. Note in this change that not only was M.'s incorrect translation of the sentence as a whole rectified but that in the alteration of "mighty men swore" to "took mighty men" the inversion of the subject and verb in the ON. was roughly imitated in the printed text.

2. In the proofreading M. very likely began a new sentence here not only because he wanted to imitate the original but also because he wished to improve the English of the translation by breaking up a long incoherent sentence into two.
I, A (cont.)

XX, 30, (Ma. and M.) that trouble and woe : 675, 1, ágang ok þat
269, 13-4, that wrongdoing and trou-
ble
30, will bring : will be : 269, 14, be- 675, 1, verð
falleth
46, said he : says he : 270, 1, said he 675, 17, sagði hann
46-7, Lord, said he, this is how I a-
rede your dream. The chair beto-
kens the realm of þus brethren:
Lord, says he, so I arrede it. The
chair betokens the realm of þus
brethren : 270, 1-3, "Lord," said
he, "so I arrede it: the chair be-
tokens the reign of þus brethren¹

XXII, 28-9, said, there was long way be-
tween his backing up the case
and going right against (his
brother) : said, there was long
way between his backing up of
the case and going against his
brother : 272, 17-9, said there
was long way between his back-
ing up of the case and going
against it

61-2, Thou championest this matter
greatly, King Eystein : Mickle
of championship layest thou
hereon, King Eystein : 273,
26-7, Mickle of championship
layest thou on this case, King
Eystein

100-101, and there the king said he
was willing to try for a
just doom : and said the
king that there he would try
for a right doom : 275, 8-9,
and said the king that even
there he would try for a
right doom²

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1. The printed text conforms to the construction in the ON.
in not beginning a new sentence here, but it is very likely that
M. made this change in the proofreading not only because he
wanted to imitate the ON. form but also because he felt that the
use of one sentence instead of two improved the English by adding
unity to the passage.

2. M. very likely introduced "even" here as a free transla-
tion of the adverb "ok" in the original.
I, A (cont.)

XXII, 114, Although the matter thou bring-est forward: Although this guilt which thou bearest forth: 275, 25-26, Although this charge which thou now bearest forth:

679, 7-8, 26 at ðessi sōk..., er þu berr nú fram

B. Changes which introduce cognates of the words used in the original.

XXII, 109-10, (Ma. and M.) was established: 679, 3, váru...sett 275, 20, was set up

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

A. Changes which replace words of Romance origin with Germanic words.

XIX, 3-9, (Ma. and M.)humbleminded : 268, 674, 8, lítillátr 2, meek of ways

B. Changes which give the translation an archaic tone.

1. Changes which introduce archaic, poetic, or otherwise unusual words and expressions.

XIX, 3-9, (Ma. and M.)humbleminded : 268, 674, 8, lítillátr 2, meek of ways

XXII, 122, (Ma. and M.)to which I am more wont : 276, 4, unto which I am more wont

679, 15, er ek mun vanári

1. Very likely "guilt" was changed to "charge" in this revision because although "sōk" does frequently have the meaning "guilt," it is clear that the word is here used in its primary sense "charge."

2. According to the \text{\textit{NED}}(s.v. "of," No. 35) the use of "of" in the sense of "in respect to" is "now literary and somewhat archaic..."
II, B (cont.)

2. Changes which introduce obsolete inflectional forms.

XX, 7, got : -l: 263, 17, gat 674, 17, féngu
30–31, which that matter will bring 675, 1, er ðilu fólki
upon all folk : which will be to verðr at
all folk thereby : 269, 14–5,
which bæðilæth the folk as
things are

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

A. Changes of this type in which the undesirable translation
rejected was the result of too close an adherence to the
original.

1. Changes in which literal renderings of the meaning
or substance of the original were rejected.

I, 8–9, (Ma. and M.)west beyond sea : 661, 10–11, fyrir
247, 15, west beyond the sea
vestan haf
14–5, grew wistful of such a journey : 661, 15–6, gerintist...
yearned...of those farings : 247,
peirar ferðar
22–3, yearned...for those farings 2
IV, 23, slew all the folk there : slew
there all folk : 250, 31–2, slew
fólki
VIII, 7, when men had had their [bath : 665, 10, þa er menn
whenas men had taken bath : 255, hófðu tekit laugar
19, whenas men had washed hands
XI, 13, further the tithe and himself
do it(yield it) ; further the tithe, ok sjálfr gera
and himself do it : 257, 26–7, fur-
ther the tithe, and himself pay it

1. In changing this sentence in the MS. M. crossed out Ma.'s
"got" but neglected to insert a word to take its place. He pro-
ably intended to use "gat" in the MS. also.

2. Of course M. may merely have forgotten to change "of" to
"for" when he struck out "grew wistful" for "yearned," but it is
not unlikely that he was trying to imitate the genitive of the ON.
III, A, 1 (cont.)

XVIII, 29-31, I shall give thee wealth and
do great honour to thee, give
thee my sealed letters to
those who be her guardians:
I shall give thee wealth and
mickle honour, my letters and
seal therein to those men who
have her mæter in hand: 266,
13-5. I shall give thee wealth
and mickle honour, and my let-
ters and seal thereon to those
men who have her mæter in
hand

XX, 30-31, which that matter will bring
upon all folk: which will be to
all folk thereby: 269, 14-5,
which befalleth the folk as
things are

54-5, that his oversight will abide
with me: that his oversight
will stand over me: 270, 11-12,
that his over-sight will stand me
in stead

XXII, 4-5, many good services which Sigurd
had yielded the kings: many
good parts which Sigurd had
given to the kings: 271, 13-9,
many good deeds which Sigurd had
done to the kings

23-4, such troublous plight: a so
mickle trouble: 272, 12, a
trouble so mickle

673, 9-10, mun ek fá þér
fé ok mikinn sóma, bréf
ok innisgli til þeira
manna, er ráða eigu

675, 1, er öllu fólk
verór at

675, 25-6, at hans ásjá
mun yfir mér standa

676, 17-8, margra góðra
hluta, er Sigurðr veit
konungram

676, 34, svá mikinn
vanda

2. Changes in which reproductions of stylistic features
of the original were rejected.

a. Changes in which long, loose sentences were
broken up into shorter and more unified senten-
ces.

New sentences were begun at the following points:

IV, 21 : 250, 30 (Before "therewithin."")
XI, 27 : 258, 24 (Before "and."")
XIII, 18 : 261, 16 (Before "so."")
21, 261, 20 (Before "no."")
XIV, 4 : 261, 30 (Before "they."")
13 : 262, 9 (Before "there."")
25 : 262, 25 (Before "he."")
XV, 10 : 263, 13 (Before "he."")
III, A, 2 (cont.)

XVI, 14 : 264, 5 (Before "he.") 671, 27
23 : 264, 17 (Before "sithence."") 672, 1
XVII, 8 : 265, 3 (Before "their.") 672, 12
XVIII, 14 : 265, 22 (Before "I.") 672, 27
16 : 265, 25 (Before "tell.") 672, 29

b. Changes in which imitations of the ON. inconsistency in the use of tenses were rejected.

XXII, 56, answered : answers : 273, 20, 677, 27, svarar
answered

3. Changes in which cognates of the ON. words were rejected.

VI, 12, sheer sea-rocks : berg : 252, 26, 664, 22, bergi
sheer-rock
13, rock : berg : 252, 27, rock 664, 23, bjargit
24, rock : berg : 253, 10, rock 664, 31, bjargit
30, rocks : berg : 253, 17, rock 665, 3, bjargit
 Visa XII, 4, rock : berg : 254, 13, rock
XI, Visa XVII, 3, gavest it out of bounteousness : gav'st by mildness : 258, 3, gav'st by
Bounty
XXII, 35-6, though he averred the guilt was 677, 11-12, pó at eigi
wrongly laid at his door : teldi hann sik sanna
though he told not that he was at sökinni
soothly guilty : 272, 23, though
he held not that he was soothly
guilty

B. Changes of this type in which the undesirable translations rejected were not the result of too close an adherence to the original.

III, Vísa II, 3, the sea's mare rushed : 662, 18a-19a, aggis
Thereat the sea's mare ran on : 249, 13, Sea's
mar ë spedl
marr ë

1. Not only is "sped" a more appropriate as well as a much more descriptive word, but it also alliterates with "sea's.")