III, B (cont.)

XI, 17-8, had besieged: had...set before: 258, l, had...set before

XII, 29, (Ma. and M.)all the play went better: 260, 5-6, all the play sped better

40-1, that all this seems to be alive: that all men deem to be alive: 260, 19-20, that men deem it all to be alive

XX, 29-30, to be in the way of thine anger...or, to come in for all that trouble and woe: to sit before thy wrath...or, that trouble and woe: 269, 12-4, either to sit before thy wrath...or that wronging and trouble

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

A. Changes dealing with place names.

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

V, 10, (Ma. and M.)Alkasse: 251, 24, Al-casse


2. Changes in which a translation of the ON. word was introduced in place of the ON. form itself.

XXII, 116-9, (Ma. and M.)the men of the Lawcourt

Lógrétta: 275, 31, the men of

3. Changes in which the ON. form was introduced in place of the modern form.

XV, 4, (Ma. and M.)Bergen: 263, 5, Bjørgvin

XXII, 21, (Ma. and M.)Bergen: 272, 9,

Bjørgvin
4. Changes of a miscellaneous nature.

VI, 2, (Ma. and M.) Norvsound: 252, 9, Norvi-sound
Visa IX, 2, Norvsound: Niorvisound: 664, 10, Närvasunda
252, 15, Norvi-sound

XVI, 1, (Ma. and M.) Jamtland: 263, 19, 671, 14, Jamtaland
2, (Ma. and M.) Jamtland: 263, 21, 671, 16, Jamtaland

B. Changes dealing with personal names.

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

VIII, 3, (Ma. and M.) Rodger: 255, 12, 666, 5, Roðgeirr
6, (Ma. and M.) Rodger: 255, 17, 666, 8, Roðgeirr
Roger
Roger

X, 4, (Ma. and M.) Baldvin: 256, 18, Bald- 666, 31, Baldvina
win
4, (Ma. and M.) Baldvin: 256, 19, Bald- 666, 31, Baldvini
win

XI, 2, (Ma. and M.) Baldvin: 257, 12, 667, 15, Baldvini
Baldwin
3, (Ma. and M.) Baldvin: 257, 14, 667, 16, Baldvini
Baldwin

1. It is impossible to determine why Ma. and M. used the
forms "Norvsound" and "Niorvisound" in the MS. for the ON.
"Nörvasund." M.'s "Niorvisound," if it is not merely a mis-
spelling, seems to be an adaptation of the ON. variant form
"Njörvasund"; this form, however, is not used at all in this
saga, and it is extremely surprising that M. should have de-
cided to introduce it here. Ma.'s "Norvsound" is also puzzling;
in forming this name, he seems to have taken the ON. name and
dropped entirely the second part of the first element, thus pro-
ducing a form which is not the ON. name, not an Anglicized form,
and not a translation.

2. In VII, 2, M. had changed "Manork" to "Manorca" in the MS.
and this form was changed to "Minorca" in the printed text(254, 24).
As I have already stated(see above, page 789), it is very likely
that M. had intended to use the modern form "Minorca" in the MS.
also, but had simply forgotten to change the first "a" to "i";
since the spelling "Minorca" in the printed text seems thus to be
a mere correction, I have not listed this alteration here in
Part E.
IV, B (cont.)

XI, 5, (Ma. and M.) Baldwin : 257, 17, Baldwin 667, 18, Baldvina
20, (Ma. and M.) Baldwin : 258, 4, Baldwin 667, 33, Baldvina

XII, 23, (Ma. and M.) Kirialax : 259, 29, Kirialax 669, 2, Kirjalax

XIV, 5-6, (Ma. and M.) Kirialax : 261, 31, Kirialax 670, 14, Kirjalax

18, (Ma. and M.) Nicholas : 262, 17, Nicholas 670, 25, Nikolás

2. Changes in which the ON. form, without any inflectional ending, was introduced in place of the modern form or of a partly Anglicized form.

XXII, 2, son of Rani : Ranison : 271, 15 676, 15, Hranason

3, son of Rani : Ranison : 271, 23, 676, 21, Hranason

34, son of Rani : Ranison : 272, 10, 676, 33, Hranason

54, (Ma. and M.) Ranison : 273, 18, 677, 10, Hranason

87, (Ma. and M.) Ranison : 274, 23, 678, 18, Hranason

91, (Ma. and M.) Ranison : 274, 29-30, 678, 22-3, Hranasyni

97, (Ma. and M.) Ranison : 275, 4, 678, 28, Hranason

102, (Ma. and M.) Ranison : 275, 10, 678, 32, Hranasonar

112, (Ma. and M.) Ranison : 275, 23, 679, 5-6, Hranason

131, (Ma. and M.) Ranison : 276, 15, 679, 23, Hranason

134, (Ma. and M.) Ranison : 276, 19, 679, 26, Hranasyni

137, (Ma. and M.) Ranison : 276, 23, 679, 29, Hranasyni

1. In XI, 15 Ma. used the form "Balwin" in the MS. for the ON. "Baldvini" (667, 27), and M. kept this form; it seems very likely that he had intended to use the modern name "Baldwin" here but forgot the "d." The change to "Baldwin" in the printed text (257, 29) appears therefore to be merely a correction of a misspelling, and I have accordingly not included it here in Part E.
IV, B (cont.)

3. Changes of a miscellaneous nature.

XVI, 12-3, of Athulstan: Athulstane's- | 671, 26, Aðalsteins-
                                          264, 4, Athelstane's-

V. Cases in which translations of Ma.'s variations from Unger's text in the "vísur" were rejected in place of translations of the readings in Unger's edition.

III, Vísa II, 1, (Ma. and M.)Toil-wealthy: 249, 11, Toil-mighty: 662, 16, Vás-auðigr (Ma.);
                                             Vásóflugr (Unger)

IV, Vísa V, 6, with the Hord's king: 663, 18b-19b, við Hörða
With the Hord's lord: gram(Ma.); við hardan
251, 6, With the hardy lord gram(Unger).

VI. Miscellaneous changes.

A. Changes for which it is impossible to ascertain with any definiteness the exact motive, but for which one can suggest one or several possible reasons.2

I, 10, At the time when: Whenas: 247, 17, 661, 11, Þæ er
When
(This change of "Whenas" to "When" was probably the result of the fact that the printer overlooked the "-as" which M. had written below the line in such a way that it was easily confused with a correction in the line below. All the other cases of the use of "whenas" in the MS. are kept in the printed version.)

1. As I have already pointed out (see above, page 802), M.'s reason for using the form "Athulstane's" in the MS. is not apparent. In the printed text he changed the "u" to "e," thus bringing the name nearer, but not using exactly, the normal modern English form "Athelstan."

2. In my comments on the changes included in this group, I have in the main, for the sake of convenience, assumed that they were made by M.
VI, A (cont.)

IV, Vísa III, 1-4, And the great king he who highest (of kings) gat realm beneath the sun's tracts, ðæd his soul in James'-land the second winter: And the great-king, he the highest gat realm beneath the sun-hall. And in the Jamesland ðæd he His soul the second winter: 249, 250, And the great-king, the highest. In power beneath the sun-hall, There in the James'-land ðæd he His soul the second winter.

(M. probably made the alterations in these lines in order to avoid having one of the main stresses in line 1 on "he" and the first main stress in line 3 on either "And" or "in." Moreover, the printed form follows more closely than M.'s MS. version the syntax of the ON., in that it does not use a compound sentence for the complex sentence of the "vísæ"; it does not, however, reproduce the ON. construction precisely.)

IV, 23-4, and slew all the folk there because it would not let itself be christened: and slew there all folk they would not let them be christened: 250, 31-3, and slew there all the folk, for none would let them be christened.

(In the MS. M. struck out the word "because," but inserted nothing in its place although a causal connective is needed; it is very likely that he cancelled the "because" by mistake. The word "for" in the printed text was probably inserted by the printer; if so, it is surprising that he did not restore Ma.'s "because" instead of using a different conjunction. It is possible, of course, that the printer did insert "because" and that M. then changed this word to "for" in the proofreading; it is impossible, however, to suggest any reason for such an alteration by M.)
VI, A, (cont.)

V, 11-2, and slew so many people there that 663, 33 - 664, 1, drap he emptied the town of folk: and par mart fólk, svá at slew there many folk there that he hann eyddi borgina ridded the town: 251, 25-6, and slew there so many folk that he ridded the town (In the MS. M. struck out Ma.'s "so" and wrote "there" above it, but forgot to strike out Ma.'s "there" or to insert "so" at any point in the sentence. It seems extremely likely that he had intended to place "so" before "that" in imitation of the order of words in the ON. The use of "so" in the printed text before "many" was very likely the result of the fact that the printer, not finding any "so" in the final MS. version, restored Ma.'s "so" and that M. did not notice in the proofreading that the order of words did not conform to the ON. word order.)

VI, Vísa IX, 4, corpse-mew flew to new 664, 14b-15b, náskári (fresh) wounds: To new f16 til nýrra unda wounds flew the corpse-mew: 252, 17, To fresh wounds flew the corpse-mew (Perhaps M. changed "new" to "fresh" in the printed version in order to avoid the use of three "ew" sounds in one line.)

VI, 25-6, Then there went into them as many 664, 33-4, Síðan gengu men as could find room there: par í menn, svá sem rúm Sithence men went into them many hafði as had room therein: 253, 12-3, Sithence men went into them as many as had room therein (It is impossible to determine whether M. crossed out the "as" before "many" in Ma.'s translation by mistake or because he preferred the phrase "many as" for some unascertainable reason, and it is equally impossible to determine whether the use of the expression "as many as" in the printed text was the result of the insertion of "as" before "many" by the printer or whether M. in the course of the proofreading decided to use the normal form and placed "as" before "many".)

36-7, and all the folk there were ei- 665, 9, en alt fólk ther cut down: and all folk var drepit were either slain: 253, 26, and all folk there were either slain (There seems to be no reason for the reinsertion here of Ma.'s "there," which M. had struck out. It may have been included in the printed text merely by mistake, although it is very plainly crossed out in the MS. ; possibly M. inserted it in order to make the rhythm smoother.)
VI, A (cont.)

VII, 7, Haldor the Blabber: Haldor Blab- 665, 34, Halldórr
er: 255, 3-4, Hálldor Gabbler- skvaldri
(In all the other occurrences of the name "Halldórr
skvaldri" in this saga, the epithet "skvaldri" had
been translated "Gabbler" in the final MS. version.
Evidently the word "Blabber" was here changed to
"Gabbler," either by the printer or by Ma. or M. in
the proofreading, simply for the sake of consistency.)

VIII, 8, King Sigurd took the earl by the hand: then took King Sigurd the earl by the hand: 255, 19-20,
 Sigurð konungr hendid jarlinum
King Sigurd took the earl by the hand
(For an account of the obscurity of M.'s alteration in
this passage in the MS. see above, page 650, note 6.
The printed text completely disregards M.'s transposi-
tion line and gives the passage as Ma. had written it.
Probably the printer, finding the transposition line
incomplete and unclear, simply printed Ma.'s transla-
tion, and the matter then went unheeded. There seems
to be no reason why M.'s word order should have been
deliberately rejected."

--- It is not an easy

X, Vísa XV, 1-2, To_the_skald(me) is not a 667, 4a-6a, Skaldi esat
matter to einfalt lof um alvalds
one-fold praise as to the risnu
king's lordliness: The
skald not onefold is it
Praise of Allwielder's
highness: 256, 23-4, To
skald not onefold is it
Praise of All-wielder's
lordship
(M.'s omission of the preposition "to" at the head
of line 1 in the MS. was obviously a mistake, and
it is almost certain that the "to" was inserted by
the printer on the basis of Ma.'s translation. It
is impossible, however, to determine whether the
printer struck out the definite article when he
added the "to" and this form then went unnoticed
by M., or whether the printer kept the "the" and
M. cancelled it for some unknown reason in the
course of the proofreading.)

X, Vísa XV, 2, lordliness: highness: 256, 667, 5a, risnu
24, lordship
(Perhaps M. substituted "lordship" for "highness"
in the course of the proofreading in an attempt
to secure a more accurate translation for "risnu";
"lordship," however, does not succeed much better
than "highness" in conveying the meaning of
"munificence, hospitality," given as the definition
of "risnu" in Vigfússon's An Icelandic-English
VI, A (cont.)

X, Vísa XV, 3-4, the king let the sea-cold
667, 3a-6a, hilmir
hull roam in Greekland's-
lét hafkaldan húf
=sea
svífa í Grikkalti

salt : the sea-cold hull
the king let. Roam in the
Greekland's salt-sea : 256,
25-6, The sea-cold hull
the king let Glide
through the Greekland's
salt-sea
(M. may have changed "roam" to "glide" because
he felt that "glide" was a somewhat more appro-
priate word; however, it is not so exact a trans-
lation of "svífa" as "roam" is.)

XI, 8-9, on his swearing : this bargain
667, 21-2, með því
that he swore : 257, 21, this bar-
gain then he swore
(In the MS. M.'s change is not complete. He struck out
"on his swearing" and wrote instead "this bargain that
he swore." Very likely he intended, but forgot, to use
some preposition like "on" or "with" before "this bargain,"
in imitation of the ON, construction. The printed ver-
sion gives the passage an entirely different form, ex-
cellent from the point of view of the English but by no
means a literal translation of the ON. It is not at all
unlikely that this translation was made by the printer,
who, finding this confused passage in the MS. , must de-
cide by himself what M. had intended to write. This ren-
dering may then have passed unnoticed by Ma. and X. in
the proofreading.)

XII, 22-3, (Ma. and M.) King Kirialax : 259,669, 2-3, Kirjalax
29, Kaiser Kyrialax konungr
(Very Likely "King" was changed to "Kaiser" in the
printed text simply for the sake of consistency,
"keisari" being the title used in all the other
references to "Kirjalax" in these chapters.)

39, "ÁEsir" : the Ases : 260, 17, the .669, 18, ÁEsir
As-folk
(M. may have made this change because he thought, on
coming across this word in the proofreading, that the
form "As-folk" would be more readily intelligible to
his readers than "Ases." Moreover, the use of "folk"
for "people, race" introduces an archaic word.)

XV, 11, a house wrought with right great
671, 11, ok ver þat
care : and that house was of right
much care done : 263, 14-5, and that
hús allmjök vandat
house was of much care done
(When M. crossed out Ma.'s "wrought with" in the MS. , he
seems to have drawn the line of cancellation through half
of "right" also, and then to have rubbed out this part of
the line with his finger in order to restore "right"; the
use of this word is of course justified by the ON. In
the printed text, however, "right" is omitted; perhaps
the printer misunderstood the situation in the MS. and
failed to include the word, and Ma. and M. overlooked the
VI, A (cont.)

XVIII. 14-6, because of not knowing that thou art so wise a man as to know that I have done nothing amiss to you: because I wot not that thou wilt be so wise a man as to wot that I have done nothing amiss to thee:

(For a complete account of the situation in the MS. in regard to this word, and for suggested explanations of the appearance of "if" in the printed text, see page 686, note 4.)

46-7, (Ma. and M.) The chair betokens the realm of us brethren : 270, jartegnir ríki várt 2-3, the chair betokens the reign of us brethren.

(The ON. "ríki" can of course be translated either as "realm" or as "reign," and either rendering is possible here. However, the word "reign" seems somewhat more suitable in this passage, and it was perhaps for this reason that M. changed "realm" to "reign" in the proof-reading.)

52-3, whereas he seemed to thee to come 675, 22-4, þar er þér to me with not an equal blitheness: whereas thee seemed he came to meet me not the like blitheness: 270, 5-9, whereas thee seemed he came to meet me not the like blithely.

(M.'s MS. version is of course incomplete; it is impossible to determine whether he crossed out Ma.'s "with" by mistake and intended to keep the phrase "with not the like blitheness," or whether he meant to change the expression completely to "not the like blithely," the form in the printed text, and simply failed to finish his alteration.)
VI, A (cont.)

The translation with the phrase "with not the like blitheness" is of course the more literal rendering of the CN., and is the translation we should expect from M. There are two possible explanations of the use of the expression "not the like blithely" in the printed edition: either the printer used this form as a substitute for the uncompleted phrase in the MS. and it then escaped M.'s notice in the proofreading, or M. himself introduced this rendering in the proofreading for some unascertainable reason. Of these two possibilities, the former is by far the more likely.)

XXII, 90, and then he overtook by handsel: 678, 22, hann tekr He took then by handfast: 274, 29, Heða með handfæt then took over by handfast (For an account of the difficulty in determining the MS. reading of this passage and for a few suggestions as to the probable reason for the use of the form found in the printed text, see above, page 706, note 2.)

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

IV, 23-4, and slew all the folk there be- 663, 16, ok drap þar cause it would not let itself be christened: and slew there all folk for they would not let them be christened: 250, 31-3, and slew there all the folk, for none would let them be christened—

VI, Vísa X, 3, peace-disturber: Peace dis- 665, 14a, friðraskaði terber : 253, 32, Peace un-
der

Vísa XI, 6-7, sought with his following 665, 19b-20b, sótti ward From nether with his following : 254, 11-2, sought upward From the cliff-bent with his FoI-

Towing— (M.'s reason for adding the phrase "From the cliff-bent," which is not in the original, is not apparent.)

XVII, 3, of much knowledge in all these 672, 8, at Óllu fróor things : of lore in all these : 264, 27-8, of much lore in all these
VI, B (cont.)

XX, 30, (Ma. and M.) that trouble and woe: 675, 1, ágang ok þat 269, 13-4, that wronging and trouble
(As I have already indicated, M. very likely substituted "wronging" for "trouble" in order to render more exactly the word "ágang." His reason for changing "woe" to "trouble" is, however, not apparent.)

XXII, 17-8, The king said: This alone will 676, 29-31, Konungr not avail thee, the matter will mæliti: Eigi muntu þvi have to be talked over first in einu fyrir hlíta, ok more earnest, ere it be dropt: rogt mun fór máli. The king said: This alone will með meiru freku, en not avail thee, the matter will létti have to be talked over first more stoutly, ere it be left: 272, 4-6, The king said: "This alone will not avail thee. The matter will have to be talked over first more stoutly, ere it be left.
(M.‘s reason for splitting this sentence into two in the printed text is not apparent. In so doing, he did not imitate the CN., and he did not, moreover, improve the English of the translation, for the two parts are closely knit together and with the use of a semicolon after "thee" they can well be united in one sentence.)

52-4, when the case came on for judg- 677, 24-6, er sökin för ment, King Eystein stepped for- fram í dóm, þá gékk at ward before it should go a- Eysteinn konungr, ðór against Sigurd Ranison: when, en sökin félli á Sigurð the case fared forth to doom, Hranason then went thereto King Eystein before the guilt should fall on Sigurd Ranison: 273, 16-8, when the case fared forth to doom, then went thereto King Eystein before the case should fall on Sigurd Hranison (Although "sök" can mean either "guilt" or "case," the rendering "guilt" for the second "sökkin" in this passage is of course much more appropriate. The reason for the change from "guilt" to "case" for this word in the printed text is not apparent.)
VI, B (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 . . . . : 274, 15-7, Then King Eystein fares north to Thrandheim; but King Sigurd summons to him all landed-men . . .

(The reason for combining these two sentences into one in the printed text is not apparent. The use of two sentences is certainly preferable as far as the unity of the passage is concerned, for the second sentence runs on very loosely for eight lines.)
Part F

A Discussion of Ma.'s Departures from Unger's Text of the "Visur"

As I pointed out above in Chapter IV in my account of Ma. and M.'s methods of translation, 1 Ma. rendered the "visur" (that occur in the Sigurðar saga Jórsalafara, Eysteins ok Olafs by first writing out the Icelandic in the prose order and by then placing the English equivalent, word for word, underneath the ON. If we compare Ma.'s Icelandic with the "visur" as they appear in Unger's edition - the edition which, according to Ma., was the basis of the translation he and M. produced 2 - we find that in copying the ON, Ma. did not always reproduce Unger's text exactly, but frequently used different forms and spellings. The number of these differences is rather large, there being forty-eight in all; I have called attention to all of them in the footnotes to my reproduction of Ma.'s translation in Part B of Appendix I. Most of these changes are rather unimportant, but a few of them deserve careful consideration. I shall dispose of the less significant ones first.

A few of the alterations Ma. made seem simply to have been the result of carelessness. Thus, he sometimes neglected to insert an accent mark where it was needed: he wrote "Sva"(I, 1) for "svá"(662,

1. See above, p

2. See The Saga Library, VI, lxxv.

3. In making some of these alterations Ma. may have been following other texts of the "visur," as I shall show in the course of this discussion. In order to make immediately clear just what other material there was which he could have used, I shall list here all the other editions of the "visur" that had appeared before 1895. Besides Unger's, there were four editions of the whole Heimskringla in existence at the time: Heims Kringlela, ed. Peringsköld; Heimskringla, edd. Schöning and Thorlacius; Konunga-Sögur af Snorra Sturlusyni(Holmia, 1816, 1817, and 1829); and Heimskringla æða Sögur Noregs Konunga Snorra Sturlusonar(Upsala, 1870, 1869, and 1873). The text in the third work - the one printed at Holmia - is a reprint of the text in the Schöning-Thorlacius edition, and the text of the Sigurðar saga Jórsalafara, Eysteins ok Olafs in the Upsala edition is a reprint of the text in Unger's edition; I should like to point out that in my discussion I have not referred separately to the Holmia and Upsala editions in calling attention to readings in other texts. Snorri's account of Sigurd the Jerusalem-farer and his brothers had also appeared in the Codex Friesianus, ed. Carl R. Unger(Christiania, 1871), pp. 280-308. Other versions of the saga were to be found in the Morkinskinna, ed. Unger, pp. 156-198, in the Fagrskinna, edd. Petri A. Munch and C. R. Unger(Christiania, 1847), pp. 159-163, and in Formmanna Sögur(Copenhagen, 1832), VII, 74-174. Finally, it should be noted that the "visur" under consideration had appeared in Vigfusson and Powell's Corpus Poeticum Boreale, II, 249-252, passim.
Moreover, in many cases where two spellings of the same form are to be found in the ON., Ma. frequently departed from his original, either because of personal preference for the spelling he used or because of failure to observe closely the particular form of the word in Unger's text. Thus, in three cases he omitted the accent in words in which Unger had used it, writing "ne" (II, 5) for "ns" (662, 18b), "gagnstig" (XI, 5) for "gagnstig" (665, 20a), and "Skaldi" (XV, 1) for "skaldi" (667, 4a). Once he inserted an accent when Unger had omitted it, using "Ivizu" (XIII, 3) instead of "Ivizu" (665, 5b). In five words in which the diphthong "os" occurs, Ma. changed the "os" to "og"; in fact, he never used the spelling "os" when he wrote out the ON., always preferring the later "og." The five words in which he made this alteration are "segis" (II, 3) for "segis" (662, 19a), "agstr" (III, 1) for "agzt" (662, 24a), "grönni" (XIV, 3) for "grönni" (666, 1b), "agora" (XVI, 5) for "agora" (667, 10a), and "Dæla" (XVIII, 1) for "dæla" (668, 4a). Similarly, he seems to have had a distinct preference for the later spelling "-st," instead of "-sk," for the ending of the middle voice. Thus, he wrote "Gerðist" (V, 5) for "Gerðisk" (663, 18b), "berjast" (V, 7) for "berjask" (665, 19b), "fyssast" (VII, 3) for "fyssask" (664, 2b), and "laugast" (XVI, 9) for "laugask" (667, 8b). He also used the past participle "gerz" (XI, 3) for "gerzk" (665, 19a). However, he did occasionally keep Unger's forms in "-sk," as in "hvalsask" (II, 5), "hóðsk" (XVII, 5), "mínnisk" (XVIII, 3), and "ruðsk" (XVIII, 7). In one case Ma. preferred the enclitic adverb "at" instead of "a" as a sign of the negative, using "féll-at" (IV, 7) instead of "félla" (663, 11b). Ma. differs from Unger in the spelling of several other words also; thus, he wrote "nittu" (V, 7) for "neittu" (663, 20b), although the form with "ei" is more common, "goês" (V, 9) for "guês" (663, 21b), "a," the preposition (VI, 3), for "at" (663, 30b), "sinni" (VII, 3) for "sinn" (664, 4b), "Alkassi" (VII, 5) for "alkasse" (664, 4b), "alvalds" (XV, 1) for "alvalds" (667, 5a), "Griksalt" (XVII, 3-5) for "Griksalt" (667, 6a), and "hvasst" (XVIII, 5) for "hvasst" (668, 6a). Perhaps we should also include in this group those cases in which, contrary to the procedure in Unger's text, Ma. capitalized proper nouns; thus, he used "Vimrar" (II, 7) for "vimrær" (662, 18b), "Vánar" (V, 3) for "vánar" (663, 19a), "Göndlar" (XI, 7) for "göndlar" (665, 19b), "Dæla" (XVIII, 1) for "dæla" (668, 4a), and "Hristar" (XVIII, 3) for "hristar" (668, 6a). One other change which is very unimportant but which might perhaps be mentioned here for the sake of completeness is Ma.'s insertion of "Nú" in V, 1, apparently for

1. In my references to these changes, I have given for Ma.'s form the number of the "Vísa" and the line in which the word occurs in Ma.'s translation as it is reproduced in Part B of Appendix I; and for Unger's form I have indicated the page and line of his text of the Heimskringla in which the word in question is found.

2. In making these changes Ma. may also have been influenced by the modern form.
the purpose of making the sentence smoother.

In a number of words Ma. seems to have slipped into the modern form. This is clearly the case in his use of "og"(II, 5) for "ok" (662, 17b). Similarly, in writing "her"(VIII, 3) for "herr"(664, 6b), the nominative singular form of the word for "host, army," he was very likely influenced by the modern form, "her," unless, of course, his "her" was a mere misspelling. In XII, 5 he used "hlið-
dyr" instead of Unger's "hliðdyrr"(665, 25b) as the object of "fyrir."
The normal ON. accusative form is of course "dyrr," but the modern
Icelandic form is "dyrv"; moreover, "dyrv" is found in some of the MSS and is the reading in the Peringskiöld1 and in the Schöning-
Thorlacius editions2 of the Heimskringla and in the text of the "vîsa"
that appears in Fornmanna Sögur. Ma.'s spelling "-dyrv" may thus be
the result of the influence of the modern form or be due to a pref-
ference for the reading in another text. Similarly, in XVIII, 7, Ma.
used "fögrur" in place of "f"gr"(668, 6b), in the phrase "fögrur sverð."
The form without the "u" in the ending is of course by far the more
usual one for the neuter nominative plural of the adjective "fagr."
But the modern Icelandic form is "fögrur," and here again the MSS
differ, the Peringskiöld3 and the Schöning-Thorlacius4 editions hav-
ing the spelling "-ur" and the Fornmanna Sögur5 and the Corpus Poeticum
Boreale6 having "fögr. Thus, here also, as in the case of "dyrv" for
"dyrr," Ma.'s form "fögrur" may be due to the influence either of the
modern form or of the reading in another text.8

In one case Ma. introduced a normal form in place of a rare and
unusual spelling which Unger had given in accordance with the reading
in some of the MSS, writing "nýrra"(IX, 3) for Unger's "nýra"(664,
14b) in the phrase "til nýrra unda"; the normal genitive plural form
for all genders is of course "nýrra." The spelling with the single
"r" is found in Peringskiöld's edition of the Heimskringla, in Forn-
manna Sögur7 and in the Corpus Poeticum Boreale;8 the only edition

1. II, 238, col. 1, 1. 23.
2. III, 238, col. 1, 1. 6.
4. II, 243, col. 1, 1. 9.
5. III, 243, col. 1, 1. 1.
6. VII, 93, 1. 20.
7. II, 252, 1. 20 of the "Sigurðar-drápa."

8. As I have already pointed out, Ma.'s use of "as" for "øs" in
a number of words may also be due to the influence of the modern Ice-
landic spellings.

9. II, 236, col. 1, 1. 20.
10. VII, 81, 1. 12.
11. II, 249, 1. 16.
that gives "nyrra" is that of Schöning and Thorlacius. Ma. apparently used "nyrra" either because he wished to normalize the spelling or because he failed to notice the unusual form in Unger.

In two cases, on the other hand, Ma. introduced very unusual forms in place of normal ones. Thus, he used "treystut" (IX, 1) for "Treystuzk" (664, 14a) in the sentence "(ær) treystut (at) rjóða egg," which he translated "(You) ventured (to) redder edge." According to Cleasby and Vigfusson's Icelandic-English Dictionary and Egilsson's Lexicon Pæoticum, it is only when "treysta" is used in the middle voice that it has the meaning of "dare, venture." None of the texts of the "vías" use the verb in the active voice. Ma.'s reason for departing from Unger's reading here is not at all apparent. We cannot very well attribute the change either to personal preference or to carelessness in observing the form in the original; moreover, he could not here have been following a different edition. In XVII, 3, Ma. wrote "hveurr" for "hver" (663, 1b), although the adjective modifies the feminine noun "hildr" and should normally have only one "r." Here, however, some of the MSS have the form with double "r," and "hveurr" is the reading in the Schöning-Thorlacius text and in Formannna Sögur. Ma.'s "hveurr" may thus be the result of a slip or of a definite preference for another MS. reading.

Finally, there are five changes which are of a somewhat different nature from those already discussed and are far more important. Because here Ma.'s forms alter the meaning of the "vías." Thus, in II, 1, Ma. used "Vías-udúigr," meaning "toil-wealthy," instead of "Vás-flugr" (662, 16a), or "Toil-mighty." In III, 1, he wrote "austr." when Unger has "ocezt" (662, 24a). Ma.'s form is the masculine nominative singular of the adjective, and modifies "bjóðkonungr"; he translated the passage thus: "And the great king he who highest (of kings) gat realm beneath the sun's tracts, fed his soul." Unger's "ocezt" must be construed as the neuter accusative singular modifying "ríki." In V, 7, Ma. chose the reading "Hóða" in place of "harðan" (663, 18b); he then translated the phrase "vías Hóða gram" as "with the Hords' king" - that is, "with the king of Norway." The form "harðan" is the masculine accusative singular of the adjective "harðr," and gives the phrase the meaning "with the stern lord." In XI, 7, Ma. wrote "sótti" for "sóttir" (665, 20b). The form "sótti" is of course the third person singular preterite indicative, and in his rendering Ma. made "Thrott" the subject of the verb. The other form, "sóttir," can here be construed only as the second person singular preterite indicative; if this form is used, it must be considered

1. III, 236, col. 1, 1. 5.
5. VII, 93, 1. 8.
parallel with "lézt þú" in the first half of the "vísa," and "-brótt" must be taken as a vocative. Finally, in XVI, 9, Ma. used "hvaat" instead of "hvaat" (667, 11b). Here the resulting difference in meaning is very slight. In Ma.'s version "hvaat" is an adverb modifying "náði lagast," he translated the clause as "and the hater of the flame of hawk's-field got speedily to bathe." In Unger's reading "hvaat" is the masculine nominative singular of the adjective modifying "leygthi hauka fröns"; the passage is then to be rendered in English, as it is by Erling Monsen and A.H. Smith in their version of the Heimskringla, as

And the swift foe of the gold
Could bathe himself.

These five changes are of course the most important of the alterations that Ma. made: in substituting "Vás–auðigr" and "Hóðöa" for Unger's "Vásflugr" and "Hárðan," it is clear that Ma. must have been following a different edition of the "vísur," and in introducing "æstr," "sótti," and "hvaat" in place of "œzr," "sóttir," and "hvaat," he was also very likely using some other edition. What is the situation in regard to these words in the other texts available in 1895? Of the four other complete editions of the Heimskringla, none give Ma.'s forms as the regular readings with the exception of "sótti" in the Peringskiöld text, but the Schöning-Thorlacius edition calls attention in the notes to the variant readings "Vásauðigr," "æstr," "hóða," and "sótti," referring to the MS. "H," the Hrokkin- skinna, as the source of these forms. Moreover, the Codex Frisianus, in which Snorri's account of the reign of Sigurd, Eystein, and Olaf is included, contains the five "vísur" in which these words occur, but in no case is Ma.'s form used. When we examine the other published versions of the saga under consideration, we find a varied situation. In the Fagrskinna only Vísa XI of these five "vísur" is given; there the form "sótti" is used. In the Horkingskinna two of these "vísur" are included, and there Ma.'s forms "Hóða" and "sótti" are given. In the edition of the saga in Volume VII of the Forrnmaan Sógar, however, all five "vísur" are presented, and all five of Ma.'s forms appear as the regular readings. Finally, it should be noted that in their Corpus Poeticum Boreale Vigfusson and Powell printed

1. (Cambridge: W. Heffer and Sons Ltd., 1932), p. 611.
2. For a list of these editions, see above, p. 878, note 3.
3. II, 238, col. 1, 1. 19.
4. III, 233, col. 1, 11. 1 and 35; 233, col. 1, 11. 15 and 36; 234, col. 1, 1. 25 and col. 2, 1. 35; and 237, col. 1, 1. 29 and col. 2, 1. 37.
5. See Codex Frisianus, p. 231, 11. 20a and 28a; p. 282, 1. 16b; p. 284, 1. 9b; and 235, 1. 34b.
6. Page 161, 1. 10.
7. Pages 160, 1. 1b and 162, 1. 25b.
8. VII, 77, 1. 15; 78, 1. 3; 79, 1. 24; 83, 1. 3; and 88, 1. 2.
all these "vísur," but the only one of Ma.'s forms which they used is "söttí." Thus, to sum up the situation, 2 of these 5 forms are given in the Morkinskinna, 1 is used in the Peringskiöld edition of the Heimskringla, 1 is introduced in the Fragrærkinna, 1 is found in the Corpus Poeticum Boreale, 4 are mentioned in the notes of the Schöning-Thorlacius edition, and all 5 are presented as the regular readings in the Formmanns Sóguður. These facts seem to indicate that when Ma. departed from Unger's edition in these five important words, he was following the text in Formmanns Sóguður. In fact, if we examine all the differences between Ma. and Unger as they appear in all the editions I have mentioned above, we find that the text in Formmanns Sóguður seems to have played a rather important part in Ma.'s changes. Ma. departed from Unger's readings 48 times in all. In 10 cases Ma.'s form is not found in any of the editions of the "vísur." 2 of the remaining 38 Ma.'s forms is found as the regular reading 6 times in the Formmanns Sóguður alone, 3 twice solely in the Corpus Poeticum Boreale, 4 twice in the Schöning-Thorlacius edition alone, and once in the Codex Frisianus only. The other 27 forms are given in two or more of the texts, but it should be noted that all but 2 of them are to be found in the Formmanns Sóguður. Thus, in 31 of the 38 cases in which Ma.'s form is presented

1. II, 249, 1. 20.

2. These changes are "ok" to "og" (II, 5), "sólar" to "solar" (III, 3), "fádyrðr" to "fá-dyrðr" (IV, 1), the insertion of "Nú" in V, 1, "váru" to "varu" (V, 3), "sinni" to "sinni" (VII, 3), "herr" to "her" (VIII, 3), "Treystuzk" to "treystut" (IX, 1), "oddhríðr" to "oddhrið" (XIV, 1), and "I" to "Í" (XVIII, 3). In the case of a change in the use of an accent mark I have not considered the Peringskiöld edition, the Morkinskinna, or the Codex Frisianus possible models, for in the first two no accent marks are used and in the third they are inserted only occasionally. It will be seen at a glance that the great majority of these alterations are very unimportant; as I have already pointed out, most of them were probably the result of mere carelessness.

3. The forms found only in Ma.'s text and in the Formmanns Sóguður are "Vás-auðigr" (Ma., II, 1 and Formmanns Sóguður, VII, 77, 1. 15), "aestr" (Ma., III, 1 and Formmanns Sóguður, VII, 78, 1. 3), "Ívízu" (Ma., XIII, 3 and Formmanns Sóguður, VII, 84, 1. 21), "Grikksalti" (Ma., XV, 3-5 and Formmanns Sóguður, VII, 86, 1. 16), "laugast" (Ma., XVI, 9 and Formmanns Sóguður, VII, 87, 1. 26), and "hvætt" (Ma., XVI, 10 and Formmanns Sóguður, VII, 88, 1. 2).

4. The forms that appear only in Ma.'s text and in the Corpus Poeticum Boreale are "Dagla" (Ma., XVIII, 1 and Corpus Poeticum, II, 252, 1. 17 of the "Sigurðar-drápá") and "hvasst" (Ma., XVIII, 5 and Corpus Poeticum, II, 252, 1. 18 of the "Sigurðar-drápá").

5. The forms found only in Ma.'s text and in the Schöning-Thorlacius edition are "Sva" (Ma., I, 1 and Schöning-Thorlacius, III, 232, col. 1, 1. 19) and "Lizibon" (Ma., VI, 5 and Schöning-Thorlacius, III, 235, col. 1, 1. 9).

6. The form appearing only in Ma.'s text and in the Codex Frisianus is "gerz" (Ma., XI, 3 and Codex Frisianus, p. 284, 1. 8).
in other texts, it appears in the Fornmanna Sögur.

It would seem, then, that Ma. showed a particular partiality for the "vísur" as they are given in the Fornmanna Sögur. On the other hand, it should be noted that he by no means followed this edition to the exclusion of Unger's, for the "vísur" differ considerably in the two texts, and in the majority of cases by far Ma. followed Unger's readings.
Appendix II

Part A

In order to make clear the differences between M. as an early and as a mature translator of ON., I have in the following pages presented the first four chapters of the Ma.-M. translation of the Æyrbyggja saga as they appear in the holograph MS. of 1863-1869 and in the printed rendering of 1892. I have placed the early version on the left-hand page and the later revised translation opposite on the right-hand page. In reproducing the MS. version, I have in the main followed the same procedure as I followed in Part A of Appendix I in presenting the first half of the MS. of the Ma.-M. translation of the Sigurdar saga Jórsalafara, Eyasteinssk Olafs. Thus, I have corrected all obvious mistakes, such as misspellings and careless omissions and repetitions of words, but I have in each case pointed out the MS. reading in the footnotes. Mistakes in punctuation, being far too numerous to correct and record, I have left unchanged, except in those cases in which the punctuation in the MS. makes the translation obscure or extremely awkward; in such cases I have recorded the MS. form at the foot of the page. With the exception of obvious misspellings, I have reproduced proper nouns exactly as they are in the MS., even though this procedure has sometimes led to inconsistency. Finally, I should like to point out that with a few exceptions I have called attention in the footnotes to all the revisions that M. made in his own work in the course of writing out the translation. Changes, however, which consist merely in the correction of slips that he had made and alterations in which a new form was written over another word and the first form was thus rendered illegible I have as a rule not recorded. All insertions of words or phrases into the rendering I have, however, noted, even though in a few cases the words or phrases inserted may have originally been omitted by mistake. For further details concerning my procedure, see the introductory remarks to Part A of Appendix I.
Eyrbyggia Saga.

Chap. I

Ketil Flatneb was a mighty lord in Norway; he was the son of Biorn Bunu the son of Grim the hersir of Sogn. Ketil Flatneb was a wedded man, he had to wife Yngvild daughter of Ketil Ram the hersir from Raumarik. Biorn and Helgi were the names of their sons; but their daughters were these, Auth the Deeply-wealthy, Thorunn the Horned, and Jorun the Manly-minded. Biorn the son of Ketil was fostered east in Jamtaland with that earl who was called Kiallak, but Giaflaug was his daughter. That was in the days when Harald came to the rule of Norway: before that trouble many noble men fled from Norway; some east over the Keel-ridge, some west over the sea. Some there were who in winter kept themselves in the South-isles or the Orkneys, but in summer harried in Norway, and wrought much scathe in the kingdom of Harald the king. Now the bonders complained of that to the king, and prayed him deliver them from that war. Then Harald

1. In the MS. "man" stands cancelled between "mighty" and "lord."

2. "Bunu" was written first in pencil, and then in ink.

3. Originally "one daughter of theirs was Auth." In the revised translation there is no mark of punctuation after "these."

4. MS. horned.

5. MS. manly-minded.

6. In the MS. "was" stands cancelled between "earl" and "who."

7. Originally "is."

8. Originally "made for"; the words "came to" were inserted first in pencil, and then in ink.

9. Originally "trouble." The MS. has a semicolon after this word.
Chapter I. Herein is told how Ketil Flatneb fares to west-over-sea.

Ketil Flatneb was hight a famous hersir in Norway; he was the son of Biorn Rough-foot, the son of Grim, a hersir of Sogn. Ketil Flatneb was a wedded man; he had to wife Yngvild, daughter of Ketil Wether, a hersir of Raumarik; Biorn and Helgi were hight their sons, but their daughters were these, Auth the Deep-minded, Thorun the Horned, and Jorun Manwitbrent. Biorn, the son of Ketil, was fostered east in Iamtaland with that earl who was called Kiallak, a wise man, and most renowned; he had a son whose name was Biorn, and a daughter hight Giaflaug. That was in the days when King Harald Hairfair came to the rule of Norway. Because of that unpeace many noble men fled from their lands out of Norway; some east over the Keel, some West-over-the-sea. Some there were withal who in winter kept themselves in the South-isles, or the Orkneys, but in summer harried in Norway and wrought much scathe in the kingdom of Harald the king.

Now the bonders bemoaned them of that to the king, and prayed him deliver them from that unpeace. Then Harald
the king took such counsel that he caused an army to be made ready to go west over the sea, and said that Ketil Flatneb should be captain thereof. Ketil begged off therefrom, but the king said that he must needs go; and when Ketil saw that the king would have his will, he betook himself to the faring, and had with him his wife, and those of his children who were there. But when Ketil came west over the sea, some fighting he and his had, and ever gat the victory. He laid under him the South-isles and made himself chief over them. Then he made peace with the greatest chiefs west over the sea, and made alliances with them and withal sent the army back east. But when they found Harald the king they said that Ketil Flatneb was chief in the South-isles, but that they wotted not if he would bring the rule west of the sea to King Harald. But when the king knew that, then he took to himself those lands that Ketil owned in Norway.

Ketil Flatneb gave his daughter Auth to Olaf the White, who at that time was the greatest fighting king west beyond sea: he was the son of Ingiald the son of Helgi; but the mother of

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1. In the MS. "let" stands cancelled between "he" and "caused."

2. Originally "head"; "captain" was inserted first in pencil and then in ink.

3. Originally "his folk" for "he and his"; the words "he and his" were inserted first in pencil and then in ink.

4. MS. has "their." M. here originally wrote "them" in pencil, but when he rewrote the word in ink, he wrote "their," evidently by mistake.

5. Originally "give up"; "bring" was inserted first in pencil and then in ink.

6. M. wrote originally "west there to King Harald"; then he cancelled "there" and wrote "of the sea" above this word, first in pencil and then in ink.

7. No punctuation in the MS.
the king took such rede that he caused eight an army for West-over-the-sea, and said that Ketil Flatneb should be captain of that host. Ketil begged off therefrom, but the king said he must needs go; and when Ketil saw that the king would have his will, he betook himself to the faring, and had with him his wife and those of his children who were at home. But when Ketil came West-over-the-sea, some deal of fighting had he and his, and ever got the victory. He laid under him the South-isles, and made himself chief over them. Then he made peace with the mightiest chiefs West-over-the-sea, and made alliances with them, and therewithal sent the army back east. But when they met Harald the king, they said that Ketil Flatneb was lord of the South-isles, but that they wotted not if he would drag the rule west of the sea to King Harald. But when the king knew that, he took to himself those lands that Ketil owned in Norway.

Ketil Flatneb gave his daughter Auth to Olaf the White, who at that time was the greatest war-king West-over-the-sea; he was the son of Ingiald, the son of Helgi; but the mother of
Ingiald was Thora the daughter of Sigurd Worm-in-eye the son of Ragnar Hairy-breeks. Thorun the Horned he gave to Helgi the Lean the son of Eyvind the Eastman and Rafart the daughter of Kiarfal King of Ireland.

Chap II

Biorn the son of Ketil Flatneb was in Jamtaland till Kial-lak the earl died. He got to wife Giaflaug the earl's daughter, and after fared west over the Keel-ridge, first to Drontheim, and then south through the land, and took to himself those domains which his father had owned, and drove away the bailiffs that King Harald had set over them. King Harald was in the Wick when he knew that, and thereon he fared north up to Drontheim, and when he came there, he summoned a Thing of the eight folks; and at that Thing he made Biorn Ketilson outlaw from Norway, a man to be slain or taken wheresoever he might

1. MS. horned. 2. MS. lean.
3. In the MS. "the" stands cancelled between "Kiarfal" and "King."
4. In the MS. M. inserted "then" by means of a caret between "was" and "in," and afterwards cancelled the word in pencil.
5. MS. Earl. 6. MS. Earl's.
9. Originally "over"; "through" was inserted first in pencil and then in ink.
10. MS. has "bailiffs." M. wrote originally "head-men," and then he cancelled this word and inserted "bailiffs," first in pencil and afterwards in ink.
11. MS. sett.
12. In the MS. the phrase "At that time" stands cancelled between "them" and "King."
13. Originally "Viken"; "the Wick" was inserted first in pencil and then in ink.
Ingiald was Thora, the daughter of Sigurd Worm-in-eye, the son of Ragnar Hairy-breeks. Thorun the Horned he gave in wedlock to Helgi the Lean, the son of Eyvind the Eastman and Rafarta, the daughter of Kiarfal, King of the Irish.

Chapter II. Of Biorn Ketilson and Thorolf Most-beard.

Biorn the son of Ketil Flatnæb was in Iamtalánd till Kiallak the earl died; he gat to wife Giaflaug the earl's daughter, and thereafter fared west over the Keel, first to Thrandheim and then south through the land, and took to himself those lands which his father had owned, and drove away the bailiffs that King Harald had set over them. King Harald was in the Wick when he heard that, and thereon he fared by the inland road north to Thrandheim, and when he came there he summoned an eight-folks' mote; and at that mote he made Biorn Ketilson outlaw from Norway, a man to be slain or taken wheresoever he might.
be found. Thereafter he sent Hawk High-breks, and other chiefs of his to slay him if they might find him. But when they came south over Stath, the friends of Biorn became ware of their journey. Then Biorn got aboard a bark which he owned, with his family and loose money, and sailed off south along the land, because that then was the heavy winter weather, and he durst not make for the main. Biorn fared on till he came to an island called Most which lies off South-Folks'-land and there a man received him called Rolf the son of Ornolf the Fishdriver. There was Biorn secretly the winter through. But the king's men turned back when they had settled Biorn's lands, and set men over them.

Chap. III.

Rolf was a mighty chief, and a man of the greatest largesse; he had the ward of Thor's temple there in the island, and was a great friend of Thor. He was a big man and a strong, fair to look on, and had a great beard, therefore was he called the

1. MS. high-breks.
2. In the MS. "to" stands cancelled between "high-breks" and "and."
3. Originally "of his" for "which he owned."
4. In the MS. the word "off" has been inserted by means of a caret between "sailed" and "south," first in pencil and then in ink, and the word "under" stands cancelled between "along" and "the." Probably the "off" was inserted when "under" was struck out.
5. In the MS. "it" stands cancelled between "then" and "was," and in place of "the" stood originally another "it" after "was."
6. Originally "before"; "off" was inserted first in pencil and then in ink.
7. M. wrote originally "Sunhorthaland"; then he struck out "Sunhortha-" and wrote "South-Folks'" above it, first in pencil and then in ink.
be found. Thereafter he sent Hawk High-breesks and other of his warriors to slay him if they might find him. But when they came south beyond Stath, the friends of Biorn became ware of their journey and sent him tidings thereof. Then Biorn got him aboard a bark which he owned, with his household and chattels, and fled away south along the land, because that this was in the heart of winter, and he durst not make for the main. Biorn fared on till he came to the island called Most which lies off South-Hordaland, and there a man hight Rolf took him in, who was the son of Ornolf the Fish-driver. There lay Biorn privily the winter through. But the king's men turned back when they had settled Biorn's lands and set-men over them.

Chapter III. Thorolf Most-beard outlawed by King Harald Hairfair.

Rolf was a mighty chief, and a man of the greatest largesse; he had the ward of Thor's temple there in the island, and was a great friend of Thor. And therefore he was called Thorolf. He was a big man and a strong, fair to look on, and had a great beard; therefore was he called
Bearded Man of Most: and he was the noblest man in the island.

In the spring Thorolf gave Biorn a good long-ship, and made ready for him a goodly crew, and gave Hallstein his son for his fellow; and therewith they sailed west over the sea to meet Biorn's kin.

But when King Herald knew that Thorolf the Bearded Man of Most had harboured Biorn Ketilsson the king's outlaw, then sent he men to him and bade him depart from the land, and fare as an outlaw, even as Biorn his friend; unless he came and met the king and laid the whole matter under his will.

This was ten winters after Ingolf Arnarson had fared out to settle Iceland, and that faring was grown to be very famous, because that those men who came from Iceland said that there was good choice of land there.

Chap IV

Thorolf the Bearded Man of Most made a great sacrifice;

1. MS. man.

2. M. wrote first "a goo-," then cancelled this last word and wrote "meet" after it, and finally struck out "meet" and inserted "goodly" above it, first in pencil and afterwards in ink.

3. MS. the bearded man of Most.

4. Originally "or else to come and meet" for "unless he came and met."

5. Originally "since"; "after" was inserted first in pencil and then in ink.

6. Originally "exceeding."

7. M. seems here to have written first "that there was land good to be chosen," then "that there was land exceeding good to be chosen," then "that there was good choice of land," and finally "that there was good choice of land there," inserting the last "there" first in pencil and afterwards in ink.

8. MS. the bearded of Most.
Most-beard, and he was the noblest man in the island.

In the spring Thorolf gave Biorn a good long-ship manned with a doughty crew, and gave him Hallstein his son to bear him fellowship; and therewith they sailed West-over-the-sea to meet Biorn's kindred.

But when King Harald knew that Thorolf Most-beard had har-boured Biorn Ketilson the king's outlaw, then sent he men to see him and bade him begone from his lands, and fare as an out-law even as Biorn his friend, but if he come and meet the king and lay the whole matter in his hand. This was ten winters after Ingolf Arnarson had fared out to take up his abode in Iceland, and that faring was grown to be very famous, because that those men who came out from Iceland told of good choice of land therein.

Chapter IV. Thorolf Most-beard comes out to Iceland, and sets up house there.

Thorolf Most-beard made a great sacrifice,
and asked of Thor his well-loved friend, whether he should make peace with the king, or get ready to fare from the land, and seek other fortunes. But the oracle bade Thorolf to Iceland: and thereafter he got for himself a great ship meet for the main, and made that ready for the Iceland voyage, and had with him those of his house and goods; and many friends of his be-took themselves to faring with him. He pulled down the temple, and had with him many of the beams which had been therein, and mould also from under the stalls whereas Thor had sat.

Thereafter Thorolf sailed into the sea, and had wind at will, and made land, and sailed south along, west by Reekness. Then fell the wind, and they saw great firths cut into the land.

1. In the MS. "the" has been struck out between "asked" and "of."

2. M. wrote first "his fr-," then crossed out "fr-" and wrote "close friend" after it, and later cancelled "close" and inserted "well-loved" above it, first in pencil and then in ink.

3. M. seems to have written "gat" originally.

4. M. wrote originally "had with him his household," and then he struck off "-hold" and inserted "those of" between "him" and "his," first in pencil and afterwards in ink.

5. In the MS. "the" stands cancelled between "and" and "mould."


8. Originally "from"; "by" was inserted first in pencil and then in ink.

9. Originally "failed"; "fell" was inserted first in pencil and then in ink.

10. The translation of this clause seems to have given M. some trouble; he has made a large cross in pencil at the end of the line. He wrote first "and they saw where the land was cut into great firths"; then he struck out in pencil "where the land was cut into," adding in pencil "were cut into the land" above the original "cut into great firths," evidently intending to give the reading "saw [that] great firths were cut into the land"; finally he crossed out "were" in pencil, the resulting translation being that given in the text above. Later, in revising the rendering, he has written in this version in ink.
and asked of Thor his well-beloved friend whether he should make peace with the king, or get him gone from out the land and seek other fortunes. But the Word showed Thorolf to Iceland; and thereafter he got for himself a great ship meet for the main, and trimmed it for the Iceland-faring, and had with him his kindred and his household goods; and many friends of his betook themselves to faring with him. He pulled down the temple, and had with him most of the timbers which had been therein, and mould moreover from under the stall whereon Thor had sat.

Thereafter Thorolf sailed into the main sea, and had wind at will, and made land, and sailed south along and west about Reekness, and then fell the wind, and they saw that two big bights cut into the land.
Then Thorolf cast overboard the pillars of his high-seat which had been in the temple, and on one of them was Thor carved; whereas Thor should let those pillars come a-land. But when these were driven from the ship they were borne west toward a firth, and folk deemed that they went no slower than might have been hoped.

After that came a sea-breeze and they sailed west to Snow-fellness and in up the firth. They see that the firth is exceeding broad and long, and with great fells on both sides; then

1. MS. over board.
2. "MS. high seat."
3. Originally "made a vow" for "spake over them"; the words "spake over them" were inserted first in pencil and then in ink.
4. Originally "settle"; "abide" was inserted first in pencil and then in ink.
5. Originally "them" for "those pillars"; the words "those pillars" were inserted first in pencil and then in ink.
6. Originally "to land"; "aland" was inserted first in pencil and then in ink.
7. M. wrote originally "But these driven from the ship were borne west," and then he inserted, first in pencil and afterwards in ink, "when" between "But" and "these," "were" between "these" and "driven," and "they" between "ship" and "were."
8. In the MS. the phrase "in sooth," enclosed in parentheses which were inserted in pencil, stands between "went" and "no."
9. M. wrote originally "a breeze," and then inserted "sea" above the line between the two words, first in pencil and afterwards in ink; he also inserted, in pencil, the two words "from from" above the line between "breeze" and "and," and then cancelled them in pencil.
10. MS. West.
11. Originally "to."
12. In the MS. M. placed a semicolon after "firth" but began "They" with a capital "T."
13. Originally "and much closed in on both sides by great fells"; the revised rendering was inserted first in pencil and then in ink.
Then Thorolf cast overboard the pillars of his high-seat, which had been in the temple, and on one of them was Thor carven; withal he spake over them, that there he would abide in Iceland, whereas Thor should let those pillars come a-land.

But when they drifted from off the ship they were borne towards the westernmost firth in sight, and folk deemed that they went in sooth no slower than might have been looked for.

After that came a sea breeze, and they sailed west about Snowfellsness and stood into the firth. There see they that the firth is mighty broad and long, with great fells rising on either side thereof. Then
Thorolf gave name to the firth and called it Broadfirth. He took land south in the firth nigh the midst and laid his ship in a creek which they called Templeswick.

Thereafter they espied the land, and found on an outward-lying ness north of the bay, that Thor was come a-land with the pillars. That was afterwards called Thorsness.

Thereafter Thorolf fared with fire through his land out from Staff-river and inwards to that river which is now called Thor's-river, and there gave lands to his crew. But he set up for himself a great house at Templeswick which he called Temple-stead. There he let build a temple and a mighty house it was.

There was a door in the side-wall, and nearer to the other end.

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1. Originally "bay."
2. Originally "is."
3. No punctuation in the MS.
4. M. seems to have been uncertain about the translation of this passage. It seems that he wrote first "and found a ness north of the bay, whereat Thor was come aland," leaving a blank space of about three inches between "ness" and "north." Then he changed "a" to "an" by the addition of an "n" in pencil, struck out "ness" in pencil, and wrote "outwardlying ness" in pencil in the blank space between the original "ness" and "north," thus producing the translation "and found an outwardlying ness north of the bay, whereat Thor was come aland." Finally he inserted "on the" in pencil and "on an" in ink above "an," rewrote "outwardlying ness" in ink, cancelled "whereat" first in pencil and afterwards in ink, and inserted "that" above "whereat," both in pencil and in ink, in this way producing the rendering given in the text above.

5. Originally "Staffa"; the final "a" was cancelled and the word "river" was inserted first in pencil and then in ink.

6. In the MS. "till" stands cancelled between "inwards" and "to."

7. MS. Thors-river.

8. M. wrote originally "and there settled his crew," and then he cancelled "settled" and inserted, first in pencil and afterwards in ink, the words "gave lands to his" between the cancelled "settled" and "his."

9. In the MS. "built" stands cancelled between "he" and "set."

10. MS. built.
Thorolf gave name to the firth and called it Broadfirth. He took land on the south side of the firth, nigh the midmost, and laid his ship in the creek, which thereafter they called Templewick.

Thereafter they espied the land and found on the outermost point of a ness north of the bay that Thor was come a-land with the pillars. That was afterwards called Thorsness.

Thereafter Thorolf fared with fire through his land out from Staff-river in the west, and east to that river which is now called Thors-river, and settled his shipmates there. But he set up for himself a great house at Templewick which he called Templestead. There he let build a temple, and a mighty house it was. There was a door in the side-wall and nearer to one end thereof.
Within the door stood the pillars of the high-seat, and nails were therein; they were called the Gods' nails. But within the house was there another house, even as now is the chancel in churches; and there stood the stalls in the midst of the pavement, and an altar withal and thereon lay a ring without a join that weighed two ounces, and on that should men swear all oaths, and that ring should the chief have on his arm at all assemblies of men. On the stalls should also stand the Hlautbowl and therein the Leitrod was, like a sprinkler, with which should be sprinkled from the bowl, that blood which is called Hlaut, which was that kind of blood which flowed when those beasts were smitten who were sacrificed to the Gods.

1. Originally "in front" for "the door"; the words "the door" were inserted first in pencil and then in ink.

2. Originally "were." 3. MS. Gods.

4. Originally "sanctuary"; "chancel" was inserted first in pencil and then in ink.

5. Originally "the"; "an" was inserted first in pencil and then in ink.

6. The word "withal" was not in the original translation; it was inserted first in pencil and then in ink.

7. Originally "thereon" for "on that"; the words "on that" were inserted first in pencil and then in ink.

8. Originally "chief man"; the word "man" was struck out first in pencil and then in ink.

9. Originally "Leitcum," it seems, with the "j" changed to "y" in pencil but not in ink; when this word was changed to "Leitrod," the "-cum" was struck out and "rod" inserted above it, first in pencil and then in ink.

10. In the MS. M. seems originally to have left a blank line after "blood" in line 47, then to have filled in the translation of the rest of the sentence in pencil, and finally to have written in ink over this rendering the translation given in the text above. It is impossible to read in its entirety the rendering in pencil, but it seems to have been very similar to that in ink.
Within the door stood the pillars of the high-seat, and nails were therein; they were called the Gods' nails. Therewith was there a great frith-place. But off the inmost house was there another house, of that fashion whereof now is the choir of a church, and there stood a stall in the midst of the floor in the fashion of an altar, and thereon lay a ring without a join that weighed twenty ounces, and on that must men swear all oaths; and that ring must the chief have on his arm at all man-motes.

On the stall should also stand the blood-bowl, and therein the blood-rod was, like unto a sprinkler, and therewith should be sprinkled from the bowl that blood which is called "Hlaut," which was that kind of blood which flowed when those beasts were smitten who were sacrificed to the Gods.
Round about the stalls were the Gods arrayed in the shrine.

To the temple should all men pay toll and be bound to follow the chief in all farings even as now are the thing-men of chiefs. But the godi should uphold the temple so that it should not go to ruin at his own charges, and hold blood sacrifices therein.

Now Thorolf called that Thoresness which is between Ramforth and Templeswick; on the ness is a fell, and that fell had Thorolf in such reverence, that he laid down that no unwashed man should turn his eyes thither, and that nought should be slain on the fell either man or beast until it went therefrom of its own accord. That fell he called Holy-fell, and he trowed that thither

1. Originally "all"; "round" was inserted first in pencil and then in ink.

2. Originally "set up"; "arrayed" was inserted first in pencil and then in ink.

3. The phrase "in the shrine" was originally written in pencil and afterwards rewritten in ink. There is no mark of punctuation in the MS. after "shrine."

4. In the MS. the translation "be bound to follow the chief in all farings" is written in ink over an original rendering in pencil. It is impossible to read all of the original version, but it seems in the main to be similar to the one given in the text above.

5. Originally "of the chief"; then the article was omitted and an "s" was added to "chief," first in pencil and afterwards in ink.

6. Originally "priest"; "godi" was inserted first in pencil and then in ink.

7. In the MS. the words "blood sacrifices" have been cancelled in pencil, but nothing has been inserted in their place.

8. MS. call.

9. Originally "Vigrafirth"; "Vigra" was struck out in pencil, and "Ram" was inserted in pencil, but neither change was made in ink.

10. The word "unwashed" was not in the original translation; it was inserted first in pencil and then in ink.

11. The translation "and that nought - accord" was written first in pencil and later rewritten in ink.
But round about the stall were the Gods arrayed in the Holy Place.

To that temple must all men pay toll, and be bound to follow the temple-priest in all farings even as now are the thing-men of chiefs. But the chief must uphold the temple at his own charges, so that it should not go to waste, and hold therein feasts of sacrifice.

Now Thorolf called that ness Thorsness which lieth between Swordfirth and Templewick; on the ness is a fell, and that fell Thorolf held in such worship that he laid down that no man unwashed should turn his eyes thither, and that nought should be done to death on the fell, either man or beast, until it went therefrom of its own will. That fell he called Holy Fell, and he trowed that thither
he should fare when he died, and all his kin, on that ness
whereas Thor had come a-land. On the tongue of the ness he
caused all dooms to be had; and there he set up a district
Thing. And so holy a place that was that he would not that
men should defile the field with wrathful bloodshedding, and
moreover none should go thither for their needs but to that
end was appointed a skerry called Dirtskerry.

1. Originally "friends"; "kin" was inserted first in pencil and then in ink.
2. Originally "to"; "on" was inserted first in pencil and then in ink.
3. MS. aland.
4. M. began writing "ma-" and then struck out these two letters and wrote "caused" above them.
5. In the MS. "given" stands cancelled between "be" and "had."
6. MS. their.
7. In the MS. we find "either" inserted in pencil between "not" and "that" and another "either" between "field" and "with."
8. Originally "and."
9. In the MS. the translation "wrathful bloodshedding - Dirtskerry" is written out only in pencil. The last word, which appears as "Dirtskerry" in the text above, is unclear in the MS.; M. rewrote the first element of this word several times, and it is impossible to determine what he wanted as the second and third letters. There is no mark of punctuation in the MS. after this word.
he should fare when he died, and all his kindred from the ness. On the tongue of the ness whereas Thor had come a-land he made all dooms be held, and thereon he set up a county Thing.

And so holy a place that was, that he would nowise that men should defile the field with bloodshedding, and moreover none should go thither for their needs, but to that end was ap- 75 pointed a skerry called Birtskerry.

Now Thorolf waxed of great largesse in his housekeeping, and had many men about him; for in those days meat was good to get both from the isles and from the take of the sea.
Part B

In the following pages I have listed and classified according to the reasons which seem to underlie them all the important changes that were made in the first four chapters of the original holograph MS. of the Ma.-M. translation of the Eyrbyggja saga before it was published in 1892. As in Part E of Appendix I (see above, page 858), I have not included in this analysis alterations concerned with the correction of mistakes in spelling and punctuation; these changes are all unimportant, and although some of them may have been made by M. when he revised his rendering for publication, most of them were very likely made by the printer.

In listing the alterations appearing in the printed translation, I have in the main followed the same procedure as I followed in Parts B, C, D, and E of Appendix I. Thus, I have divided each page into two columns, and I have placed in the left-hand column first the rendering in the holograph MS. of 1868-1869 and then the version in the published translation, and in the right-hand column I have presented the ON. original of the passage in question; in the left-hand column, before the holograph MS. form, I have stated the chapter and line in which the change occurs in the printed rendering as it is reproduced in Part A of Appendix II, and in the right-hand column I have given the page and line in which the ON. original is to be found in Guðbrandr Vigfússon's edition of the Eyrbyggja saga.

As I have already pointed out elsewhere, Ma. and M. did not use the same edition of the Eyrbyggja saga for both their renderings, basing their first translation on Thorkelin's edition of 1787 and following Vigfússon's edition in the 1890's. In Group VI of this part of Appendix II I have listed the differences in translation resulting from this change in text; in quoting the ON. original of these alterations, I have given both Thorkelin's and Vigfússon's versions, placing Thorkelin's first preceded by "(Th)" and Vigfússon's second preceded by "(V)."
I. Changes which seem to have been made chiefly for the purpose of rendering the translation more exact.

A. Changes which reproduce more literally the meaning or substance of the original.

I, 5, a mighty lord : a famous hersir
6, the hersir of Sogn : a hersir of Sogn
8, the hersir from Raumarik : a hersir of Raumarik
10, Jorun the Manly-minded : Jorunn Man-witbrent
14-5, before that trouble : Because of that unpeace
22-3, that he caused an army to be made ready to go west over the sea : that he caused díght an army for West-over-the-sea
23-4, thereof : of that host
24-5, said that he must needs go : said he must needs go
28, he and his had : had he and his
43, King of Ireland : King of the Irish
II, 8, he knew that : he heard that
8-9, and thereon he fared north up to Drøntheim : and thereon he fared by the inland road north to Thrándheim
9-10, a Thing of the eight folks : an eight-folks' mote
13, chiefs : warriors
17, and sailed off : and fled away
19, to an island called Most : to the island called Most

1. In the Notes to the printed translation (see The Saga Library, II, 263), M. states that it is impossible to translate the ON. term "hersir" properly into English; it was evidently for this reason that "lord" was changed to "hersir" at this point in the rendering. Inasmuch as M. used "lord" in the holograph MS. and in the illuminated MS. of this translation produced in 1875, the change to "hersir" in the published rendering was probably made, or at least suggested, by M.

2. Evidently M. did not realize, when he prepared the MS. translation in the late 1860's, that the district controlled by one hersir was rather small, that there were a number of hersir in a large territory like Sogn or Raumaríki, and that it was therefore incorrect to speak of a man as "the hersir of Sogn" or "the hersir of Raumaríki."
I, A (cont.)

III, 6-9, Thorolf gave Bjorn a good long-ship, and made ready for him a 
goodly crew: Thorolf gave Bjorn 
a good long-ship manned with a 
doughty crew 
14, from the land: from his lands 
15-6, unless he came and met the king 
and laid all matter under 
his will: but if he come and 
meet the king and lay all 
matter in his hand 
19-20, said that there was good choice 
of land there: told of good 
choice of land therein 

IV, 5, or get ready to fare from the land: 
or get him gone from out the land
6-7, But the oracle bade Thorolf to 
Iceland: But the Word showed 
Thorolf to Iceland 
11, many of the beams: most of the 
timbers 
12, from under the stalls: from under 
the stall 
12-3, whereas Thor had sat: whereon 
Thor had sat 
14, sea: main sea 
15-6, west by Reekness: west about 
Reekness 
16-7, they saw great firths cut into 
the land: they saw that two big 
bights cut into the land
23, west toward a firth: towards the 
westernmost firth in sight

5, 5-6, fékk Dórófr 

5, 10, af löndum 
5, 11-2, nema hann komi 
á kónungs fund, ok 
leggi allt sitt mál 
á hans vald 
5, 14-5, sögðu þar 
góða landakosti 

5, 18, eða fara af 
landi brett 
5, 18-9, en fréttin 
vísáði Dórófr til 
Islands 
5, 22, flesti viðu 
5, 23, undan stallanum 
5, 23, þar er Dór 
hafði á sætið 
5, 24, haf 
5, 25, vestr um Reykjanes 
5, 25-6, sá þeir, at 
skárust í landit inn 
firðir stórir 
5, 30, til ens vestra 
fjarðarins

1. M. very likely inserted "out" as a free translation of "brott."

2. In the Notes at the end of Volume II of The Saga Library 
(see pages 266-267), Ma. points out, commenting on this passage, 
that the context here demands the insertion of "two" before "firths"; 
he believes that the ON. originally read "innjir firðir stórir," and 
that the omission of the "two" in our text was due to the fact that 
a careless scribe misread "innj" as "inn" instead of as "inni." 
Consequently, the "two" in the translation was evidently added 
either directly by Ma. or by M. at Ma.'s suggestion for the purpose 
of making the translation reproduce more exactly the ON. as Ma. be- 
lieved it originally to have been.

3. The revised translation does not of course reproduce the 
original exactly, but it brings out the meaning of the ON. much 
more clearly than the first rendering does; see the note on this 
IV, 27, exceeding broad: mighty broad
28-9, ; then Thorolf: Then Thorolf
31-2, in a creek which they called
Templewick: in the creek, which
thereafter they called Templewick
North of the bay, that Thor was
come a-land with the pillars:
and found on the outermost point
of a ness North of the bay that
Thor was come a-land with the
pillars
45-6, But within the house was there
another house: But off the in-
most house was there another
house
47, and there stood the stalls: and
there stood a stall
52, On the stalls: On the stall
57, Round about the stalls: round
about the stall
61-2, But the godi should uphold the
temple so that it should not go
to ruin at his own charges: But
the chief must uphold the temple
at his own charges, so that it
should not go to waste
62-3, and hold blood sacrifices there-
in: and hold therein feasts of
sacrifice
65, Ramfæð : Swordfæð
74, that he would not: that he would
nowise
78-80, : Now Thorolf waxed of great
largesse in his housekeeping,
and had many men about him; for
in those days meat was good to
get both from the igles and from
the take of the sea

6, 2, skafliga breiðr
6, 2-3, ðórðrfr
6, 4-5, á vag pann,
er þeir kölluðu
Hofsvæg síðan
6, 5-7, ok fundu á nesi
framanverðu, er var
fyrir norðan váginn, at
Þórr var á land kominn
med súlurnar
6, 14, Innar af hofinu
var hús
6, 15, ok stóð þar
stalli
6, 18, A stallanum
6, 22, Umverfis
stallann
6, 24-5, en goði skyldi
hofi upp halda af
sjálfu síns kostnaði,
svá at eigi hróraði
6, 25-6, ok hafa inni
blótveizlur
6, 27, Vigrafjarðar
7, 6, at hann vildi
með engu móti
7, 8-10, Þóðrfr
gjörðist rausnarmaðr
mikill í búi, ok hafði
fjöldmennt með sér, því
at þá var gott matar at
afla af eyjum ok ðórðu
sjófangi

1. M.'s revised translation is not absolutely literal, for
"vigr" means not "sword" but "spear" (see Vigfusson's An Icelandic-
English Dictionary, page 705, s.v. "vigr.")

2. In the first translation M. completely omitted - evidently
through mere inadvertence - this last sentence in the chapter.
B. Changes which imitate important features of the style of the ON. sagas.

1. Changes which reproduce the order of words in the original when the word order imitated seems to have been chosen in order to give emphasis to certain important words.

IV, 66-7, that he laid down that no *unwashed* man should turn his eyes *thither*; that he laid down that no *man_unwashed* should turn his eyes *thither* 6, 29, at *bangat skyldi engi maðr *ðýveginn* líta

2. Changes which reproduce the loose sentence structure of the original.

II, 3, .He got ;he gat\(^1\)
IV, 16-7, they saw great firths cut into the land ; they saw that two big bights cut into the land\(^2\)
53-4, with which should be sprinkled from the bowl, that blood ; and therewith should be sprinkled from the bowl that blood

4, 13, ;hann fékk
5, 25-6, sá þeir, at skárust í landit inn
firðir stórir
6, 19-20, ok skyldi þar stókkva með ór
bollanum blöði því

C. Changes which reproduce more closely the character of the diction of the original.

1. Changes which reproduce the structure of the words used in the ON.

a. Changes which introduce compound words as a translation of compound words used in the original.

I, 38, fighting king : war-king
III, 7, the Bearded Man of Most : Most-beard
12, the Bearded Man of Most : Most-beard

4, 7, herkonúngr
5, 4-5, Mostrarskegg
5, 9, Mostrarskegg

1. N. seems to have united two sentences here in order to reproduce more completely the looseness and incoherence of the sentence he was translating.

2. In placing this change here, I am assuming that the word "cut" in N. is first translation is the past participle and not the
IV, 3, the Bearded Man of Most : Most-beard  
8, the Iceland voyage : the Iceland-faring  
38, crew : shipmates  
51, assemblies of men : man-motes  
5, 16, Mostrarskegg  
5, 20, Íslandsferðar  
6, 9, skipverjum  
6, 18, mannfunda

b. Changes which introduce derivative words as a translation of derivative words in the ON.

| I, 15, trouble : unpeace | 3, 10, úfriði |  
| 21, war : unpeace | 3, 15, úfriði |

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

| I, 5, was : was hight | 3, 1, hét |  
| 8, Ram : Wether | 3, 3, veðrs |  
| 8-9, were the names of : were hight | 3, 4, hétu |  
| 10, Jorun the Manly-minded : Jorun Man-witbrent | 3, 5-6, Jórunn mannvitsbrekkar |  
| 13, but Giaflaug was his daughter : and a daughter hight Giaflaug | 3, 8, en Gjafloð hét döttir hans |  
| 22, counsel : reda | 3, 15, ráð |  
| 34, would bring : would drag | 4, 4, draði |  
| II, 20, called Rolf : hight Rolf | 4, 25, er Hrólfur hét |  
| 20, received him : took him in | 4, 25, tók við |  
| IV, 8, Iceland voyage : Iceland-faring | 5, 20, Íslandsferðar |  

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.

| I, 20, complained of : bemoaned them of | 3, 14, kaðræu |  
| 33, chief : lord | 4, 3, hófðingi |  
| II, 5, domains : lands | 4, 15, signir |  
| III, 14, bade him depart from the land : bade him bégone from his lands | 5, 10, boðaði honum af lóndum |
II, A (cont.)

IV, 47, the pavement: the floor  
51, assemblies of men: man-motes  
65-6, and that fell had Thorolf in  
such reverence: and that fell Thorolf held in such worship  
69, of its own accord: of its own will  
72, he caused: he made

B. Changes which give the translation an archaic tone.

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

| I, 16-7, Some there were: Some there were withal  
| 22, that he caused an army to be made ready: that he caused might an army  
| 28, some fighting: some deal of fighting  
| 41-2, he gave: he gave in wedlock  
| II, 22, secretly: privily  
| III, 9, a goodly crew: a doughty crew  
| 15, unless: but if  
| IV, 8, and made that ready for the Iceland voyage: and trimmed it for the Iceland-faring  
| 53, like a sprinkler: like unto a sprinkler  
| 67-8, and that nought should be slain: and that nought should be done to death  
| 3, 11, þeir vóru sumir  
| 3, 15-6, at hann lét búa her  
| 3, 20, nøkkurar orrostur  
| 4, 9, gipti hann  
| 4, 29, a laun  
| 5, 6, göðum drengjum  
| 5, 11, nema  
| 5, 20, ok bjó þat til Íslandsferðar  
| 6, 19, sem stökkull væri  
| 6, 29 - 7, 1, ok engu skyldi tortima

2. Changes which introduce obsolete inflectional forms.

| II, 3, He got to wife: he gat to wife  
| IV, 64, which is between: which lieth between  
| 4, 13, hann fékk  
| 6, 27, milli

1. M. is very likely here using "trim," not in the nautical sense of "To distribute the load of a ship or boat so that she floats on an even keel..." (see *NED*, s.v. "trim," No.13), but in the archaic sense of "To fit out (a ship, etc.) for sea" (see *ibid.*, No.3).
II, B (cont.)

3. Changes which introduce archaic syntactical constructions.

II, 15-6, got aboard a bark : got him a board a bark
IV, 5, or get ready to fare from the land : or get him gone from out the land
4, 24, hljóp... af skútu eina
5, 18, eða fara af landi brott

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.

I, 13, but : and
114-5, before that trouble : Because of that unpeace
32-3, But when they found Harald the king : But when they met Harald the king
33-4, chief in the South-isles : lord of the South-isles
35-6, But when the king knew that, then he took : But when the king knew that, he took

II, 16-7, loose money : chattels
17-8, because that then was the heavy winter weather : because that this was in the heart of winter
21-2, There was Þorgrim secretly the winter through : There lay Þorgrim privately the winter through

III, 9, and gave Hallstein his son : and gave him Hallstein his son
13-4, then sent he men to him : then sent he men to see him

IV, 8, and made that ready for the Iceland voyage : and trimmed it for the Iceland-faring

4, 1-2, Ók er þeir kómu á fund Haralds konúns
4, 3, höfðingi í Suðreyjem
4, 4-5, En er konúngs spyrr þetta, þá tekr hann
4, 25, lausafé
4, 25-6, þvíat þá var vetrarmegn
4, 29, þar var Björn um vetrinn á laun
5, 6-7, ok fékk Hallstein, son sinn
5, 9-10, þá giðrði hann menn til hans
5, 20, ok þó þat til Islandsferðar

1. Although the two translations differ slightly at this point, a whole clause having been omitted in the MS. version, both renderings need here a conjunctive, not a disjunctive, connective.
III, A (cont.)

IV, 26-8, They see that the firth is exceeding broad and long, and with great fells on both sides: They see they that the firth Is mighty broad and long, with great fells rising on either side thereof

29-30, He took land south in the firth: He took land on the south side of the firth

41-2, There was a door in the side-wall, and nearer to the other end: There was a door in the side-wall and nearer to one end thereof

64-5, called that Thorsness which is between Ramfirth and Templeswick: called that ness Thorsness which lieth between Swordfirth and Templeswick

65-6, and that fell had Thorolf in such reverence: and that fell Thorolf held in such worship

72-3, he caused all dooms to be had: he made all dooms be held

B. Other changes of this type.

II, 4, and after fared west over the Keel-ridge: and thereafter fared west over the Keel

13-4, when they came south over Stath: when they came south beyond Stath

20-21, and there a man received him called Rolf the son of Ornolf the Fishdriver: and there a man hight Rolf took him in, who was the son of Ornolf the Fishdriver

III, 9-10, and gave Hallstein his son for his fellow: and gave him Hallestein his son to bear him fellowship

16, and laid the whole matter under his will: and lay the whole matter in his hand

IV, 3-9, and had with him those of his house and goods: and had with him his kindred and his household goods

22, But when these were driven from the ship: But when they drifted from off the ship

6, 1-2, þær sjá, at fjarðarinn er skaftlið breiðr ok lengr, ok mjök stórfljótt hvárumteggja megin

6, 3-4, Hann tók land fyrir sunnan fjörðin

6, 11-12, vóru dyrr á hliðvegginum ok ngr óðrum endanum

6, 27, kallaði þórisnes milli Vigrafjarðar ok Hofsvággs

6, 22-9, á því fjalli hafði þórirfr svá mikinn átrúnað

7, 4-5, lét hann hafa dóma alla

4, 13-4, ok fór síðan austan um Kjöl

4, 22-3, er þær kömu suðr um Stathí

4, 28-9, ok þar tök við honum sú maðr, er hrólfr hét, Órnólfs son fiskreka

5, 29-30, En þegar þær hóf frá skipinu
IV. Changes which are concerned with the form of proper nouns.

A. Changes dealing with place names.

1. Changes which introduce partly Anglicized forms in place of the ON. forms.

I, 10, Thorunn : Thorun
III, 13, Ketilsson : Ketilson

II, 4, Drontheim : Thrandheim
9, Drontheim : Thrandheim

2. Changes which introduce the ON. forms in place of Anglicized forms.

II, 4, Drontheim : Thrandheim
9, Drontheim : Thrandheim

3. Changes of a miscellaneous nature.

I, 11, Jamtaland : Iamtaland
16, the Keel-ridge : the Keel
II, 2, Jamtaland : Iamtaland
20, off South-Folks'-land : off South-
Hordaland
IV, 32, Templewick : Templewick
65, Templewick : Templewick

B. Changes dealing with personal names.

1. Changes which introduce a translation of the ON. name in place of the ON. form itself.

I, 1-3, Eyrbyggia Saga : The Story of The 1, Eyrbyggja saga
Ere-dwellers

1. This word is spelled "Drontheim" in the MS., but the final "n" is almost certainly a mere slip for "m."

2. Very likely M. originally used the form "Keel-ridge" in order to make the meaning of the word clearer to his readers, and then, in preparing the printed text, decided that "Keel" alone was sufficient.

3. M.'s reason for using the form "South-Folks'-land" in the MS. is not apparent; he was evidently trying to translate the ON. form, but the use of "Folks'" for "hóða" is not at all justified.

4. Perhaps M. preferred "Templewick" simply on the grounds of euphony.
IV, B (cont.)

2. Changes of a miscellaneous nature.

I, 42-3, the son of...Rafart : the son of 4, 10, syni...Rafurta
...Rafarta

V. Miscellaneous changes.

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

I, 4, Chap: I : Chapter I. Herein is told how Ketil Flatneb fares to west-oversea.
(There are no chapter headings in Thorkelin's or Vigfússon's edition of the Eyrbyggja saga or in M.'s MS. translation.
Evidently M. added them for the printed edition, as he had already done in the illuminated MS. of 1875(see below, page 944 ), in order to make it easier for his readers to follow the story.)

6, Biorn Bunu : Biorn Rough-foot 3, 2, Bjarnar bunu
(M. generally preferred to translate the epithets that appeared in the sagas instead of using the ON. form as he did here in the MS., and it is consequently not surprising that he replaced "Bunu" with the rendering "Rough-foot" when he prepared the translation for publication. Perhaps the reason he retained the ON. term in the MS. was that he was uncertain just how to render it, the exact meaning of the word not being known(see the note on "bunu" in Eyrbyggja Saga, ed. Hugo Gerling(Halle, 1897), page 2); the translation "Rough-foot" that M. did insert is, needless to say, rather vague.)

9-10, Auth the Deeply-wealthy : Auth 3, 5, Auðr hin the Deep-minded djúpauðga
("Deeply-wealthy" is of course a literal translation of the two elements of which "djúpauðga" is composed, but evidently the translators agreed that this was not a very satisfactory rendering of the epithet, which, according to Vigfússon's An Icelandic-English Dictionary(page 100, s.v."djúp-auðigr"), probably means "the wise, deep.")

1. The form "Rafart" may of course simply be a misspelling, but it is also possible that M. at this early stage in his work as a translator was not perfectly familiar with the inflectional endings, and thought that "Rafart" was the nominative form of "Rafartu."
I, 26-7, and had with him his wife, and those of his children who were there: and had with him his wife and those of his children who were at home
(M. probably changed "there" to "at home," not only because this alteration made the meaning of the sentence clearer but also because the use of "there" without any expressed antecedent was awkward.)

29, and ever gat the victory: and ever got the victory
(With this change should be compared the following alteration:
II, 15-6, Then Bjorn gat aboard a bark: Then Bjorn got him aboard a bark
(In rewriting the translation M. probably simply overlooked the fact that he had originally used "gat" in these two passages, and so, not thinking at the moment of making the rendering archaic, used the modern form "got.")

38, west beyond sea: West-over-the-
3, 19, ok hefdir meó sér konu sína ok børn, þau sem þar vör 

3, 21, ok hafói jafnan sigri

4, 7, fyrir vestan haf

4, 24, Björn hljóp þá skútu eina

V, A (cont.)

(In the published translation M. regularly used the expression "West-over-the-sea" for "fyrir vestan haf" and similar phrases, and so it was probably simply for the sake of consistency that he here changed "west beyond sea" to "West-over-the-sea.")

II, 9-10, he summoned a Thing of the eight folks: he summoned an eight-folks' mote
(M.'s reason for changing "Thing" to "mote" here is not clear. Perhaps he preferred "mote" simply because he thought it would be clearer to his readers than "Thing.")

III, 16-8, This was ten winters after In-
golf Arnarson had fared out to settle Iceland: This was ten winters after Ingolf Arnarson had fared out to take up his abode in Iceland
(Perhaps M. realized in preparing the printed edition that although "to settle" was not incorrect, the rendering "to take up his abode in" was more appropriate here for the ON. "byggja.")

19, who came from Iceland: who came out from Iceland
(Perhaps M. had learned by the time he was preparing the translation for publication that the usual expression for a voyage from Iceland to Norway was "out from Iceland," and hence preferred to use this form here although the original simply has "from Iceland.")

IV, 6-7, But the oracle bade Thorolf to Iceland: But the Word showed Thorolf to Iceland
(M. may have preferred "the Word" because he felt that the translation "oracle" with its classical associations was unsuitable here, or simply because "Word" is a Germanic word and "oracle" is of Romance origin.)
V, A (cont.)

IV, 15-6, and made land, and sailed south along, west by Reekness: and
made land, and sailed south along and west about Reekness
(Perhaps M. added the "and" as a result of a misunderstanding of the ON. He may not have realized that the original meant that Thorolf and his party sailed along the south coast of Iceland in a westerly direction, but may have thought that it meant that they sailed first south and then west, and he may thus have added the "and" in order to make the translation clearer.)

16-7, they saw great firths cut into the land: they saw that two big firths cut into the land
(Perhaps M. changed "firths" to "bights" because he felt that the word "bights" was somewhat more appropriate here, Faxafjörður and Breidafjörður, the two "firths" referred to, being very wide and open.)

23-4, and folk deemed that they went no slower than might have been looked for
and folk deemed that they went in seinna
sooth no slower than might have been looked for
(The ON. "van" may of course be translated either as "hoped" or as "looked for," but the rendering "looked for" is somewhat more appropriate here, and it was probably for this reason that M. preferred it.
In regard to the use of the phrase "in sooth" in the revised rendering, I should like to point out that in the MS. this phrase stands in the same position as in the published translation, but in the MS. it is enclosed in parentheses which have been inserted in pencil; evidently M. originally intended to use the phrase in the MS. rendering also, and then thought of cancelling it, but came to no definite decision. Perhaps in preparing the translation for publication, he decided to introduce it, as he had first planned to do; simply to make the sentence smoother.)

36-8, out from Staff-river and inwards to that river which is now called Thor's-river: out from Staff-river in the west, and east to that river which is now called Thor's-river
(Evidently M. added the directions, very likely at Ma.'s suggestion, in order to make the passage clearer to his readers; it is very surprising, however, to find that he was willing to depart from his original in such a way for so slight a cause.)
IV, 38, and there gave lands to his crew: 6, 9-10, ok bygði þar and settled his shipmates there skipverjum þínnum
(In the Notes to Volume II of The Saga Library (page 270), Ma. writes of this passage as follows: "Settled his shipmates there." The original expression, "bygði þar skipverjum þínnum," is more technical: he gave lands to his crew, whom he made his tenants...."
If the translation "gave lands to his crew" is more technical and presumably more literal, it is surprising that it was changed in the published version, especially when this rendering was not particularly awkward or obscure. Perhaps M. considered the translation "settled his shipmates there" a slight improvement in the English.)

48-9, and thereon lay a ring without 6, 16, ok lá þar a join that weighed two ounces: hríngr ainn mótlæussa, and thereon lay a ring without a tvíeyrringr join that weighed twenty ounces (M. and Ma. evidently changed "two" to "twenty" here because they decided to follow the reading "tvítögeyrringr" in Codex AM. 309 or the reading "XX. eyringr" in Codex AM. 446 instead of the reading "tvíeyrings" in the Vatnshyrna. Perhaps they felt that it was unlikely that the ring weighed so little as two ounces.)

49-50, and on that should men swear all 6, 17, ok skyldi þar oaths: and on that must men at sverja eina alla swear all oaths (The word "should" was likewise changed to "must" in lines 50, 59, and 61 for the ON. "skulu." When they revised their work, M. and Ma. probably decided that the rendering "must" was more appropriate than "should" in the account of the regulations concerning the temple at Templewick.)

52-3, On the stalls should also stand 6, 18-9, a stallianum the hlautbowl and therein the skyldi ok standa hlautþróð was: On the stall should hleytbolli, ok þar i also stand the blood-bowl, and hleyttæinn therein the blood-rød was
(With these changes should be compared the following alteration:
IV, 61, the godi: the chief 6, 24, goði
Perhaps M. first left these terms untranslated because he felt that it was impossible to render them exactly in English, and then decided to translate them roughly because he was afraid that the ON. terms would be unintelligible to the great majority of his readers.)

57, in the shrine: in the Holy Place 6, 22, í afhúsinu (M. probably made this change because in rewriting the translation he felt that it was somewhat more appropriate to use the term "Holy Place" than "shrine" in referring to the most sacred portion of a pre-Christian temple.)
B. Unimportant, minor changes for which it is not only impossible to ascertain with any definiteness the exact motive but also impossible in most cases even to suggest any likely reason.

I, 3, .Biorn: ;Biorn
(M.'s reason for uniting two sentences here is not apparent; in so doing, he did not imitate the original, and he made the English sentence long, loose, and incoherent.)

30-1, the greatest chiefs: the mightiest chiefs

32, and withal sent the army back east: and therewithal sent the army back east

II, 12-3, and other chiefs of his: and other of his warriors

16-7, with his family and loose money: 4, 24-5, með skuldalíð
with his household and chattels, sitt, ok læsufs
("Family" is a Romance word and "household" is of Germanic origin, but it seems very unlikely that this fact was M.'s reason for rejecting such a word as "family.")

III, 11, to meet Biorn's kin: to meet Bjorn's kindred

18-20, because that those men who came from Iceland said that there:
because that those men who came out from Iceland told of good choice of land therein

IV, 4, his well-loved friend: his well-beloved friend

5, 17, ástvinn sín

5, 22, víchu

5, 25, .Dea

(M.'s reason for joining two sentences into one here is not apparent; in so doing, he did not follow the CN., and he made the English sentence extremely loose and incoherent.)

16-7, great firths: big bights

22, But when these were driven from the ship: But when they drifted from off the ship

25-6, and they sailed west to Snowfellsness and in up the firth:
and they sailed west about Snowfellsness and stood into the firth

26, They see: There see they

38, and there gave lands to his crew: and settled his shipmates there
IV, 46-7, even as now is the chancel in churches: of that fashion where-
of now is the choir of a church

57. Round about the stalls: But round about the stalls
(M.'s reason for introducing "but" here is not apparent, for not only is the translation smooth and clear without any connective, but the insertion of the disjunctive "but" makes the rendering definitely misleading.)

59. To the temple should all men pay toll: To that temple must all men pay toll

62. so that it should not go to ruin: so that it should not go to waste

69. Holy-fell: Holy Fell
71. his kin: his kindred
73. and there he set up a district Thing: and thereon he set up a county Thing

75. with wrathful bloodshedding: with bloodshedding
VI. Changes that resulted from the fact that Ma. and M. based their 1868-1869 translation on Thorkelin's edition of the *Eyrbyggja saga* but followed Vigfússon's edition in the 1890's.

I, 11-13, with that earl who was called Kiallak, but Giaflaug was his daughter: with that earl who was called Kiallak, a wise man, and most renowned; he had a son whose name was Bjorn, and a daughter that Giaflaug

14. Harald: King Harald Hairfair

15-6, fled from Norway: fled from their lands out of Norway

II, 14-5, the friends of Bjorn became ware of their journey: the friends of Bjorn became ware of their journey and sent him tidings thereof

III, 3-4, was a great friend of Thor: was a great friend of Thor. And therefore he was called Thorolf

IV, 25-6, they sailed west to Snowfellsness: they sailed west about Snowfellsness

31-2, which they called Templewick: which thereafter they called Templewick

44-5, they were called the Gods' nails: they were called the gods' nails. Therewithin was there a great Frith-place

48, and an altar withal: in the fashion of an altar

(Th) 2, 8-9, med jarli þeim er Kiallakr hét. enn Giaflaug hét dotter hans
(V) 3, 6-8, með jarli þeim, er Kjallakr hét, vitr maðr ok ágæstr; jarlinn átti son er sjórn hét, en Gja- flaug hét döttir hans
(Th) 2, 10, Haraldr
(V) 3, 9, Haraldr konúngr inn hárfagri
(Th) 2, 9-10, flypu...af Noregi
(V) 3, 10, flyðu...sóul sin af Noregi
(Th) 4, 28 - 5, 1, urdu viner Bjarnar vidvarer ferd þeirra
(V) 4, 23-4, urðu vinir Bjarnar við varir rerð þeirra ok gjórðu honum njóðn
(Th) 6, 11-12, var mikill vin þörs
(V) 5, 2-3, var mikill vin þörs, ok af því var hann dóðfr kallaðr
(Th) 8, 19-20, sigldu þeir þá vestr til Snjó- fellsness
(V) 5, 31 - 6, 1, sigldu þeir þá vestr fyrir Snjó- fellsnes
(Th) 8, 24, er þeir kölluðu Hofsvog
(V) 6, 4-5, er þeir kölluðu Hofsvág sfcan
(Th) 10, 4-5, þeir hetu regin naglar
(V) 6, 13-4, þeir þá reginnaglar. Þar þyrir innan var friðstaðr mikill
(Th) 10, 7, oc altari
(V) 6, 16, sem altari

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1. The first reference in the right-hand column is to the page and line in Thorkelin's edition of the *Eyrbyggja saga* in which the passage in question occurs; the second reference is to the page and line in Vigfússon's edition in which the passage under consideration is found.
IV, 59-60, and be bound to follow the chief
in all farings: and be bound to follow the temple-priest in all farings

69-73, that fell he called Holy-fell, and he trowed that thither he should fare when he died, and all his kin, on that ness whereas Thor had come a-land. On the tongue of the ness he caused all dooms to be had: That fell he called Holy Fell, and he trowed that thither he should fare when he died, and all his kindred from the ness. On the tongue of the ness whereas Thor had come a-land he made all dooms be held

(Th) 10, 15-6, oc vera skyllder höfpinga til allra ferða

(V) 6, 23-4, ok vera skyldir hofgoða til allra ferða

(Th) 10, 23 - 12, 3, Þat fiðall kallaði hann Helgafell. oc trúði at hann mundi þængat fara þá er hann dæi oc allir á nesinu hans frendr sem þórr hafþi á land komit. Á tanganum nesses let hann hafa dómala alla.

(V) 7, 2-5, Þat fjall Þallaði hann Helgafell, ok trúði, at hann mundi þængat fara þá er hann dæi, ok allir á nesinu hans frændr. Á tanganum nesses, sem þórr hafþi á land komit, lét hann hafa dómala alla
Appendix III

Part A

In order to show clearly just how M. and Ma. prepared their early saga-translations, I have in the following pages reproduced the first two chapters of their rendering of the Gréttris saga as they are found in the holograph MS. of 1869. In this work M. has written out the original translation, Ma. has revised this rendering, and M. has in turn examined Ma.'s changes, keeping some and rejecting others. In presenting this MS. material, I have in the main followed the same principles as I followed in Part A of Appendix I and in Part A of Appendix II. Thus, I have corrected obvious mistakes in spelling and careless omissions and repetitions of words, not, however, without noting the MS. form in the footnotes; I have corrected mistakes in punctuation if the existing punctuation makes the meaning obscure, noting in such cases also the MS. form; I have reproduced proper nouns just as they are, unless the MS. form is an obvious misspelling; and I have described revisions that M. and Ma. made in their own work, unless such changes are obviously corrections of mere slips or are undecipherable. (For a more detailed statement of these principles, see the introductory remarks to Part A of Appendix I.) I have of course also described here all the changes that Ma. made in M.'s rendering and all the alterations that M. made in Ma.'s revised translation. In some cases Ma. merely suggested changes, inserting a new form in pencil and leaving M.'s version also, and in a few of these cases M. left both renderings; when such is the case, I have presented in my text the form that appears in the printed translation, calling attention in a footnote to the situation in the MS.
The Story of
Grettir
the Strong

This first part tells of the forefathers of Grettir in Norway and how they fled away before Harold Fairhair, and settled in Iceland, and of their deeds in Iceland before Grettir was born.

Chap I

There was a man named Onund, who was the son of Ufeigh Clubfoot, the son of Ivar the Smiter; Onund was brother of Gudbiorg, the mother of Gudbrand Ball, the father of Asta the mother of King Olaf the Saint: Onund was an Uplander by the kin of his mother, but the kin of his father dwelt chiefly about Rogaland and Hordaland: he was a great viking, and went harrying west over the Sea:

'West over the Sea' the name used in the sagas for the British Isles and the islands about them the Hebrides Orkneys &c.

1. In the MS. the following chapter heading stands cancelled on the next line: "Of Onund and his fellows."

2. In the MS. M.'s word "Onund" has been cancelled, and the same word has been inserted above it in Ma.'s handwriting.

3. M. rewrote several times his original translation of the first element of this word, and then cancelled it entirely in favor of "Club-". It is impossible to read his first rendering.

4. M.'s original translation of "beytils" has been cancelled, and it is impossible to read it. Above it we find "Beytil" written in pencil by Ma. and rewritten in ink by M., and we also find this word struck out, with "the Smiter," written by M., beside it.

5. Ma. wrote "was" in pencil above M.'s "dwelt." In his revision M. retained both words. The printed text uses "dwelt."

6. Ma. changed M.'s original translation "went harrying" to "was wont to harry," but M. restored his own rendering.

7. In the MS. there are parentheses in pencil around "the."

8. In the MS. the words "including all the" stand cancelled between "isles" and "and."
Balk of Sotanes, the son of Blæng, was with him herein, and
Orm the Wealthy withal, and Hallvard was the name of the third
of them; they had five ships all well manned, and therewith they
harried in the Southisles; and when they came to Barra, they
found there a king, called Kjarval, and he too had five ships;
they gave him battle, and a hard fray there was: the men of
Onund were of the eagerest, and on either side many fell, but
the end of it was that the king fled with only one ship: so
there the men of Onund took both ships and much wealth, and
abode there through the winter. For three summers they harried
throughout Ireland and Scotland, and thereafter went to Norway.

* Southisles are the Hebrides and the other islands down to Man.

1. M.'s original rendering of this clause was "Balk was with
him herein, the son of Blæng from Sotanes." Ma. inserted in
pencil above the line between "Balk" and "was" the phrases "the
son of Blæng from Sotanes," evidently wishing to shift the posi-
tion of these words. In his revision M. struck out his original
translation "the son of Blæng from Sotanes" and wrote over Ma.'s
pencil rendering the new translation "of Sotanes, the son of Blæng."

2. M. wrote originally "Worm" for the ON. "Ormr." Then Ma.
wrote "O" above the "W," indicating that he wanted the spelling
"Orm." M. left the word in this form. The printed text uses "Orm."

3. In this clause Ma. inserted the words "a man hight" be-
tween "and" and "Hallvard," and placed parentheses around "the
name of," thus giving the translation "and a man hight Hallvard
was the third of them." M. restored his own translation.

4. Originally "Hebrides."

5. Ma. wrote "Barr-isle" within parentheses above "Barra,"
but M. preferred "Barra."

6. Originally "money."

7. Originally "sat."
Chap II.

In those days were there great troubles in Norway, Harold the Unshorn, son of Halfdan the Black was pushing forth for the kingdom: before that he was King of the Uplands, then he went north through the land and had many battles there, and ever won the victory; thereafter he harried south in the land, and, wheresoever he came, laid all under him; but when he came to Hordaland, swarms of folk came thronging against him; and their captains were Kiotvi the Wealthy, and Thorir Longchin, and those of South

Harold the Unshorn,' he was so called at first because he made a vow not to cut his hair till he was sole king of Norway. When he had attained to this, and he trimmed his hair at last he was called Fair-hair from its length & beauty -

1. In the MS. the following chapter heading stands cancelled on the next line: "Of King Harold Fair-hair, and the battle of Hafsfirth."

2. Originally "was there great trouble." Ma. wrote "were" in pencil over "was" and added "s" in pencil after "trouble," and M. later made the same changes in ink.

3. MS. Hafdan.

4. Originally "at first." Ma. changed the phrase to "before that" in pencil, and M. afterwards rewrote the new words in ink.

5. Ma. wrote "into" in ink above "through," but M. struck it out.

6. In the MS. the word "the" stands cancelled between "thereafter" and "he."

7. Ma. wrote "the land southward" in pencil over M.'s "south in the land"; M. kept both renderings. In the printed text M.'s "south in the land" is used.

8. It seems that M. here wrote first "when he came to Hordaland folk came swarming and -"; then he evidently stopped, struck out "swarming and," wrote "in" above "swarming," and continued with the words "thongs against him"; still later, it seems, he struck out "in" and wrote "-ing" over the "-s" in "thongs." At some time he also added "swarms of" between "Hordaland" and "folk."

9. M. wrote originally "and their leader was," then changed "leader" to "captain," and then, evidently realizing that he had a plural subject to translate, added "-s" to "captain" and altered "was" to "were."
Rogaland and King Sulki. Geirmund Helskin was then in the west over the Sea, nor was he in that battle though he had a kingdom in Hordaland.

Now that autumn Onund and his fellows came from the West over the sea, and when Thorir Longchin and King Kiotvi heard thereof, they sent men to meet them, and prayed them for help and promised them honours: then they entered into fellowship with Thorir and his men, for they were exceeding fain to try their strength, and said that there would they be whereas the fight was hottest.

Now was the meeting with Harold the King in Rogaland, in that firth which is called Hafrsfirth; and both sides had many men. This was the greatest battle that has ever been fought in Norway, and hereof most Sagas tell, for of those is ever most told of whom the Sagas are made: and thereto came folk from all the land, and many from other lands and swarms of vikings.

Now Onund laid his ship alongside one board of the ship of Thorir Longchin about the midst of the fleet, but King Harold laid his on the other board because Thorir was the greatest berserk, and the stoutest of men; so the fight was of the fiercest.

1. M. intended at first to explain this name in a footnote; he placed an asterisk before it, and wrote "Geirmund Helskin" at the bottom of the page, but later he struck out the asterisk and the name.

2. Ma. wrote "this" over M.'s "that," but M. cancelled the "this."

3. In the MS. the words "one board of" have been inserted by M. by means of a caret.

4. M. wrote originally "in the very midst." Then Ma. wrote "much in the" above "in the very." M. in his revision struck out both his own and Ma.'s version, and inserted "about the," first in pencil and afterwards in ink, besides Ma.'s suggestion.

5. In the MS. the words "lay alongsi--" stand cancelled between "Harold" and "laid."
on either side. Then the king cried on his bareserks for an
onslaught, and they were called the Wolf-coats for on them would
no steel bite, and when they set on, nought might withstand them;
Thorir defended him very stoutly and fell in all hardihood on
board his ship; then was it cleared from stem to stern, and cut
from the grappling, and let drift astern betwixt the other ships.
Thereafter the king's men laid their ship alongside Onund's, and
he was in the forepart thereof and fought manly; then the king's
folk said, "Lo a forward man in the forecastle there, let him
have somewhat to mind him how that he was in this battle." Now
Onund put one foot out over the bulwark and dealt a blow at a
man, and even therewith a spear was aimed at him, and as he put
the blow from him he bent backward withal, and one of the king's

1. Ma. wrote "gave out the behest to" above "cried on," but M. struck out this suggested translation.

2. Ma. crossed out "and they" in pencil and wrote "these" above the line; M. in his revision left the passage in this form. In the printed text the translation "and they" is used.

3. Originally "and."

4. Ma. wrote "rushed forth" in pencil above "set on"; in his revision M. retained both translations. In the printed text the rendering "set on" is used.

5. MS. kings.  6. MS. fore part.

7. M. wrote originally here "There is one doing hardily? in the forecastle." The translation given in the text above was written in first in pencil and afterwards by M. in ink. It is difficult to determine definitely whether the rendering in pencil is Ma.'s or M.'s, but it seems to be Ma.'s.

8. M.'s original translation of the last clause here was "how he was in the battle." Ma. inserted "that" in pencil between "how" and "he," and M. rewrote this word in ink; Ma. seems also to have added an "s" in pencil to "the," and M. has written an "s" in ink here and has changed the "e" in "the" to "i."

9. M. wrote originally here "Onund stood with one leg over the bulwark"; then he cancelled "stood with" for "put," and struck out "leg," inserting "foot out" above the line over "leg."
forestall men smote at him and the stroke took his leg below the knee and sheared it off and forthwith made him unmeet for fight. Then fell the more part of the folk on board his ship; but Onund was brought to the ship of him who is called Thrand; he was the son of Biorn, and brother of Eyvind the Eastman; he was in the fight against King Harold and lay on the other board of Onund's ship.

But now after these things the more part of the fleet scattered in flight; Thrand and his men with the other vikings got them away each as he might, and sailed West over the sea; Onund went with him, and Balk and Hallvard Sugandi; Onund was healed but went with a wooden leg all life after, therefore as long as he lived was he called Onund Tree-foot.

1. MS. forestall.
2. M. wrote originally "and sheared off the," then struck out "off the" and wrote "it" above these words, and afterwards continued with "off."
3. The "forthwith" was inserted by Ma. and kept by M.
4. M. wrote originally "to the ship of him was," and then struck out "was" and continued with "is called Thrand." Ma. inserted "who" between "him" and "is," and M. kept this word in his revision. In the MS. we also find "is" cancelled and rewritten in M.'s handwriting above the cancelled "was."
5. No punctuation in the MS.
6. Ma. placed parentheses around "more part of the" and wrote "main" above these words. In his revision M. retained both translations. M.'s rendering is used in the printed text.
7. MS. Vikings.
8. In the MS. "fled" stands cancelled between "Vikings" and "got."
9. In the MS. "them" was inserted by means of a caret.
10. Originally "Balki."
11. Originally "ever" for "all life."
12. In the MS. M. has written "as long" over a cancelled "while."
Part B

In order to determine in a general way what Ma.'s principles of translation were and in order to ascertain M.'s attitude towards the help and guidance offered him by his collaborator, I have in the following pages listed and classified according to the reasons for which they seem to have been made, first, all the important revisions that Ma. made in a certain section of M.'s rendering of the Grettis saga, and, secondly, M.'s changes in these revisions by Ma., selecting as the basis of this study not only the two chapters reproduced from the holograph WS. in Part A of Appendix III but also Chapters III, IV, and V. I should like to point out here that in my analysis I have not included corrections that Ma. made of obvious slips, and I have not included the changes that M. and Ma. made in their own translations.

In presenting these alterations I have in the main followed the same procedure as I followed in listing changes in appendices I and II. Thus, I have divided each page into two columns; in the list of revisions by Ma. I have in the left-hand column placed first M.'s original form and then Ma.'s alteration, and in the list of changes by M. I have as a rule placed first M.'s original translation, then Ma.'s alteration, and finally M.'s revision of Ma.'s form; in the right-hand column I have as usual placed the ON. original of the passage in question. In the list of changes by M. there are a few exceptions to this procedure. Sometimes Ma. did not make definite alterations, but merely suggested revisions, inserting a new translation but also leaving M.'s original rendering, and in a few of these cases M. retained both forms in his own revision, crossing out neither his own nor Ma.'s version; in most of these cases M.'s original translation is used in the printed text, and when such is the case, I have considered the restoration of M.'s first form a rejection of Ma.'s change and have included it in my list of alterations by M. In listing these changes, I have in the left-hand column presented first M.'s original rendering, then I have introduced Ma.'s suggested revision, then I have placed the words "M: both" in parentheses, and finally I have reproduced the translation in the printed text, preceding this form with "("P.")." The reference in the left-hand column is either to the chapter and line of the Grettis saga rendering as it is reproduced in Part A of Appendix III or to the page and line of the printed edition of the translation in Volume VII of The Collected Works of William Morris; if the first figure is a Roman numeral, the reference is of the first type, but if the first figure is an Arabic numeral, the reference is of the second type. The reference in the right-hand column is to the page and line in which the ON. is to be found in the Grettis Saga, edited by Sisli Magnusson and Sunnlaugr-Thordarson (Copenhagen, 1859).

Finally, I should like to point out that in my list of the revisions made by Ma., I have placed an asterisk before those changes that were not retained by M. In this group I have included not only those which he definitely rejected in the WS. but also those which he neither rejected nor accepted in his "MS. revision but which are not used in the printed text. These starred alterations are then grouped by themselves in the second list, and are there classified according to the reasons M. seems to have had for rejecting Ma.'s forms.

1. In my first list there are only 29 starred changes, but in my second list I have placed 30 alterations. The reason for this
Classification of Ma.'s revisions

I. Changes which seem to have been made chiefly for the purpose of making the translation more exact.

A. Changes which reproduce more literally the meaning or substance of the original.

1, 12, dwelt: was
11, 4, At first he was King of the Uplands: 1, 18-9, Hann var dór konungr á Upplöndum
Before that he was King of the Uplands

*5, north through the land: north into
the land

*7, that autumn: this autumn

*31, in the very midst of the fleet:
much in the midst of the fleet

*35, and they were called: these were
called

*36, when they set on: when they rushed
forth

48-9, and made him unmeet for fight:
and forthwith made him unmeet for fight

4, 1, the whole strength of the land:
all folk of the land

*3-4, that he would find somewhat bet-
ter to do than that: that he
would take to some other rede

*4-5, and now, too, he was no longer
young: and now, too, he had
passed the span of youth

12-5, Another son of Olvir Bairn-Carl
was Steinmod, the father of Hall-
dor whom the wife of Eilífr son of
Ketil the One-Handed had to wife:

Another son of Olvir Bairn-Carle
was Steinmod, the father of Konal
who was the father of Aldis of
Hárðr. The son of Konal was
Steinmod the father of Hálfdora
the wife of Eilífr the son of
Ketil the One-Handed

*20, before Harald the King: from the 4, 11-2, forír úfriði
warfare of Harald the King: Haralds konungs

24-5, who was Land-ward over Ireland: 4, 16, Hann hafði land-
who was Land-ward along the coastsvörn forír Írlandi
of Ireland
I, A (cont.)

5, 34, I put at no worth soever: I put at low worth
6, 30, forth on to the cliffs: forth on to the sheer cliffs
*7, 26, the more part: most
*28, they set: they pushed
*8, 19-20, and went out to Iceland: and went out to Iceland for from there were told tales of good choice of land

5, 26, legg ek údýrt
6, 21, fram á hamarinn
7, 16, flestir
7, 18, þæir skutu
8, 11-12, ok fóru út til Íslands, því at þaðan váru sagðir landskostir gúðir

B. Changes in which Ma. imitated the style of the original by reproducing the looseness of the sentence structure of the ON.

8, 22-3, out to the Stair, where he dwelt: 8, 14, til Stiga, ok out to the Stair, and dwelt there bjó þar

C. Changes which seem to have been made chiefly for the purpose of introducing cognates of the words used in the original.

*1, 17-8, and Hallvard was the name of the third of them: and a mán híght Hallvard was the third of them
*11, 34, Then the king cried on his bare-serks for an onslaught: Then the king gave out the behest to his bare-serks for an onslaught
*54, the more part of the fleet: the main fleet
4, 1, the whole strength of the land: all folk of the land
*3-4, that he would find somewhat better to do than that: that he would take to some other rede
*6, 28, a certain island: a Heôm
8, 22, Scala-firth: Hall-wick

1, 8, Hallvarðr hét hinn þíði fæðingi þeirra
2, 20, þá hét konungr á berserki sín til framgöngu
3, 10, meginflóttiðinn
3, 23, allr landslyðar
3, 30-31, kveæt heldr mundu leita sér annarra forráða
6, 19, hólmr nökkurr
8, 13-4, Skálavík
II. Changes which seem to have been made chiefly for the purpose of giving the translation an archaic tone.

II, 45, how he was in the battle: how that 3, 1, at hann hafi komit he was in this battle í bardagann
4, 1, the whole strength of the land: all 3, 28, allr landslyór folk of the land
16, married: had to wife 4, 8, átti

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

*I, 16, Balk was with him herein, the son of Blæng from Sotanes: Balk the son of Blæng from Sotanes was with him herein.
*17-8, and Hallvard was the name of the third of them: and a man high Hallvard was the third of them.
II, 42, There is one doing hardly? in the forecastle: Lo a forward man in the forecastle there.
*3, 31-2, and offered him their fellowship herein: and offered him their aid herein.
*35-6, Now Geirmund said that so great had grown the strength of King Harald: Geirmund said that so great had now grown the strength of King Haraldr.
4, 15, Eilif son of Ketil: Eilif the son of Ketil.
16, Asny daughter of Vestar: Asny the daughter of Vestar.

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

A. Changes dealing with place names: changes in which Ma. introduced a translation of the ON. word instead of the ON. name itself or the modern form.

*I, 19, Barra: Barr-isle.
8, 22, Scala-firth: Hall-wick.

1, 10, Barreyjar
8, 13-4, Skálavík
B. Changes dealing with personal names: changes in which Ma. introduced the ON. form, without any inflectional ending, in place of a translation of the ON. name.

I, 17, Worm : Orm
5, 6, Snowbiorn : Snæbjörn

1, 7, Ormr
5, 1, Snæbjörn

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.

*I, 13, and _went harrying_ West over the Sea: 1, 6, ok herjaði vestr
and _was wont to harry_ West over the um haf
Sea

(Perhaps Ma. preferred his translation because he wanted to make it clear that the action of the verb was continuous.)

II, 42-3, let him have somewhat to mind him 2, 27 - 3, 1, látum hann how he was in the battle : let hafa nökkurar minjar, at him have somewhat to mind him how hann hafi komit í barda-
that he was in this battle gann
(Ma. probably changed "the" to "this" here simply to add vividness to the passage.)

4, 7-3, There was a man, Ufeigh by name, 4, 1-2, Úfeigr hét maðr, who was bynamed the Grinner. 4, 8, Úfeigr grettir
There was a man, Ufeigh by name, who was bynamed Grettir
(With this change should be compared the following alter-
tations:
4, 16, Ufeigh the Grinner : 4, 8, Úfeigr grettir
Úfeigh Grettir
5, 8, Ufeigh the Grinner : Ufeigh 5, 2-3, Úfeig gretti
Grettir
(Perhaps Ma. preferred to use the ON. form of this epithet instead of the translation "Grinner " because he felt that this rendering was not literal enough and he could not think of any other suitable word that would be closer.)

*6, 23, a certain island : a holm

(Probably Ma. omitted "certain" because he felt it was unnecessary.)

29-30, and his men brought many great stones forth on to the cliffs : 6, 20-21, ok foðrøu
and his men brought many great stones forth on to the sheer
cliffs above
(Ma. probably added the adverb "above" simply in order to make the passage clearer.)
B. Unimportant, minor changes for which it is not only impossible to ascertain with any definiteness Ma.'s exact motive but also impossible in most cases even to suggest any likely reason.

I, 9, Ivar the : Ivar Beytil 
(In the MS. M.'s original translation of the epithet "beytil" has been cancelled, and it is impossible to read it.)

II, 2, In those days was there great trouble in Norway : In those days were there great troubles in Norway

*6, he harried south in the land : he harried the land southward

*35, and they were called the Wolf-coats: these were called the Wolf-coats

1, 2, Ívarr beytils
1, 17, Þenna tíma var úfriðr mikill í Noregi
1, 20-1, Herjaði hann svá suðr eptir landinu
2, 20-1, beir vøru kallaðir Þjóðnæmar
3, 6, Olvis barnakarls
5, 6, hljóðr
7, 16, ok stukkkuflestir
7, 15, unmeet for battle : unmeet for fight
8, 25, óvögr

(The word "Battle" is of course of Romance origin and "fight" is a Germanic word, but this fact can scarcely have been Ma.'s reason for rejecting such a word as "battle.")

Classification of M.'s revisions

I. Changes which seem to have been made chiefly for the purpose of making the translation more exact.

I, 13, and went harrying West over the Sea: and went harrying West over the Sea : and went harrying West over the Sea

17-6, and Hallvard was the name of the third of them : and a man high Hallvard was the third of them : and Hallvard was the name of the third of them

II, 6, he harried south in the land : he harried the land southward : (M: both) : (P) he harried south in the land

1. Neither of these translations of "suðr eptir landinu" is of course literal, but the version in the printed text reproduces at
II. Changes which seem to have been made chiefly for the purpose of giving the translation an archaic tone.

II, 54, the more part of the fleet: the main fleet: (M: both): (P) the more part of the fleet

7, 26, the more part: most: (M: both): (P) the more part

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

I, 12, dwelt: was: (M: both): (P) dwelt

17-8, and Hallvard was the name of the third of them: and a man night Hallvard was the third of them: and Hallvard was the name of the third of them

II, 31, in the very midst of the fleet: much in the midst of the fleet: about the midst of the fleet

34, Then the king cried on his berserks for an onslaught: Then the king gave out the behest to his berserks for an onslaught: Then the king cried on his berserks for an onslaught

4, 1, the whole strength of the land: all folk of the land: all the folk of the land

3-4, that he would find somewhat better to do than that: that he would take to some other road: (M: both): (P) that he would find somewhat better to do than that

4-5, and now, too, he was no longer young: and now, too, he had passed the span of youth: (M: both): (P) and now, too, he was no longer young

3, 28, allr landslyör

3, 30-1, kvezt heldr mundu leita sér annarra forráða

3, 31, var hann þá ok af þesskuskeiði
III (cont.)

6, 28, a certain island : a holm : (M: both): 8, 19, hólmr nökkurr (P) a certain island
7, 36, unmeet for battle : unmeet for fight : (M: both) : (P) unmeet for battle
8, 19-20, and went out to Iceland : and went 8, 11-12, ok fóru út out to Iceland for from there were til Íslands, því at told tales of good choice of land: þaðan váru sagaír and went out to Iceland, for from landkóstir góðir thence came tales of land good to choose

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

I, 19, Barra : Barr-isle : Barra 1, 10, Barreyjar

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.

I, 9, Ivar the — : Ivar Beytil : Ivar the 1, 2, Ívars- beytills Smiter
(M. first rewrote in ink the word "Beytil" which Ma. had inserted in pencil, and then he cancelled this word and wrote "the Smiter" beside it. As a rule M. preferred to translate epithets, and it was probably because he wished to be consistent that he changed "Beytil" to "the Smiter," although he had at first accepted Ma.'s form.)

I, 16, Balk was with him herein, the son of 1, 6-7, Með hánum var Blæng from Sotanes : Balk the son of hernaði Bálkí Blængs- of Blæng from Sotanes was with him son of Sótanesi herein : Balk of Sotanes, the son of Blæng was with him herein
(Perhaps M. preferred his word order because he felt that it made the translation more exact, this order making it clear that the phrase "of Sotanes" modifies "Balk" and not "Blæng.")

3, 31-2, and offered him their fellowship 3, 23-4, ok bu寿命 hánum herein : and offered him their aid fylgd sína herein : and offered him their fellowship herein
(Perhaps M. preferred "fellowship" because he felt that this word reproduced more closely than "aid" the original, primary meaning of "fylgðo."
B. 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.

II, 5, north through the land : north into the land : north through the land
17, that autumn : this autumn : that autumn
35, and they were called : these were called : (M: both) : (P)and they were called
36, when they set on : when they rushed forth : (M: both) : (P)when they set on

3, 35-6, Now Geirmund said that so great had grown the strength of King Harald : Geirmund said that so great had now grown the strength of King Harald : Geirmund said that so great had grown the strength of King Harald

4, 20, before Harald the King : from the warfare of Harald the King : before Harald the King

7, 28, they set : they pushed : (M: both) : 7, 18, ðeir skutu (P)they set
Appendix IV

In many of the illuminated manuscripts that M. prepared of his saga-renderings, his style of translation differs in a marked degree from the style used in the published renderings. In order to make clear the extent and nature of this difference, I have in Appendix IV presented specimen pages from some of these illuminated works, and have listed and analyzed certain of the discrepancies between these translations and the printed versions.

Part A

In Part A I have reproduced the first chapter of the Eyrbyggja saga translation as it is found in the holograph MS. of 1868-1869, in an illuminated MS. prepared in 1875 which is now in the City Museum and Art Gallery, Birmingham, England, and in The Saga Library, II, 3-4. I have presented the first two versions side by side, placing the holograph MS. form on the left-hand page and the illuminated MS. rendering on the right-hand page; the published translation I have placed at the bottom of the two pages. The version in the holograph MS. I have reproduced in the same form as I presented it in Part A of Appendix II, making the same corrections but not repeating the editorial comments given there. The illuminated MS. rendering I have presented exactly as it is, except for the insertion of an apostrophe in "earl's" in the phrase "at an earl's called Kiallak" in line 13.
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Eyrbyggja Saga

Chap: I

Ketil Flatneb was a mighty lord in Norway; he was the son of Biorn Bunu the son of Grim the hersir of Sogn. Ketil Flatneb was a wedded man, he had to wife Yngvild daughter of Ketil Ram the hersir from Raumarik. Biorn and Helgi were the names of their sons; but their daughters were these, Auth the Deeply-wealthy, Thorunn the Horned, and Jorun the Manly-minded. Biorn the son of Ketil was fostered east in Jamtaland with that earl who was called Kiallak, but Giaflaug was his daughter. That was in the days when Harald came to the rule of Norway: before that trouble many noble men fled from Norway; some east over the Keelridge, some west over the sea. Some there were who in winter kept themselves in the South-isles or the Orkneys, but in summer harried in Norway, and wrought much scathe in the kingdom of Harald the king. Now the bonders complained of that to the king,

(Published translation in)

The Story

of

The Ere-dwellers.

Chapter I. Herein is told how Ketil Flatneb fares to west-over-sea.

Ketil Flatneb was hight a famous hersir in Norway; he was the son of Biorn Rough-foot, the son of Grim, a hersir of Sogn. Ketil Flatneb was a wedded man; he had to wife Yngvild, daughter of Ketil Wether, a hersir of Raumarik; Biorn and Helgi were hight their sons, but their daughters were these, Auth the Deep-minded, Thorun the Horned, and Jorun Manwitbrent. Biorn, the son of Ketil, was fostered east in Jamtaland with that earl who was called
(Illuminated manuscript)

Here beginneth the story of the dwellers at Eyr: and this first chapter telleth of Ketil Flatneb: and of how he won the South Isles.

Ketil Flatneb was a mighty lord in Norway: he was the son of Biorn Bunu, the son of Duke Grim of Sogn: Ketil Flatneb was wedded, and his wife was Yngvild, the daughter of Duke Ketil Ram of Raumarik: Biorn and Helgi were their sons; and their daughters Aud the Deeply-wealthy, Thorun the Horned, and Jorun the Manly-minded: Biorn the son of Ketil Flatneb was fostered east in Jamtaland at an earl's called Kiallak, whose daughter was Giaflaug.

This was in the days when Harald Fairhair came to the rule of Norway; and before the face of that trouble many noble men fled away from the land, some east over the Keel-ridge, some west over the sea: and some abode in the South-isles in winter, and in summer harried in Norway, and wrought much scathe to the realm of King Harald. Now the bonders made plaint hereof to the king.

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Kiallak, a wise man, and most renowned; he had a son whose name was Biorn, and a daughter hight Giaflaug. That was in the days when King Harald Hairfair came to the rule of Norway. Because of that unpeace many noble men fled from their lands out of Norway; some east over the Keel, some West-over-the-sea. Some there were withal who in winter kept themselves in the South-isles, or the Orkneys, but in summer harried in Norway and wrought much scathe in the kingdom of Harald the king.

Now the bonders bemoaned them of that to the king.
and prayed him deliver them from that war. Then Harald the king took such counsel that he caused an army to be made ready to go west over the sea, and said that Ketil Flatneb should be captain thereof. Ketil begged off therefrom, but the king said that he must needs go; and when Ketil saw that the king would have his will, he betook himself to the faring, and had with him his wife, and those of his children who were there. But when Ketil came west over the sea, some fighting he and his had, and ever gat the victory. He laid under him the South-isles and made himself chief over them. Then he made peace with the greatest chiefs west over the sea, and made alliances with them and withhold sent the army back east. But when they found Harald the king they said that Ketil Flatneb was chief in the South-isles, but that they wotted not if he would bring the rule west of the sea to King Harald. But when the king knew that, then he took to himself those lands that Ketil owned in Norway.

Ketil Flatneb gave his daughter Auth to Olaf the White, who at that time was the greatest fighting king west beyond sea:

(Published translation in and prayed him deliver them from that unpeace. Then Harald the king took such rede that he caused dight an army for west-over-the-sea, and said that Ketil Flatneb should be captain of that host. Ketil begged off therefrom, but the king said he must needs go; and when Ketil saw that the king would have his will, he betook himself to the faring, and had with him his wife and those of his children who were at home. But when Ketil came West-over-the sea, some deal of fighting had he and his, and ever gat the victory. He laid under him the South-isles, and made himself chief over them.
praying him to deliver them from that war; so King Harald took such counsel therefor, that he let array a host to go west over the sea, and commanded Ketil Flatneb to be captain over it. Ketil excused himself, but the King said he must needs go. So when Ketil saw that the King would have his will, he betook himself to that voyage, and had with him his wife, and those of his children who were home with him. Now when he came west over sea some fighting he and his had, and ever won the day. He laid under him the South-isles, and made himself lord over them; then he made peace with the greatest chiefs west over sea; and allied himself to them, and thereafter sent the host back eastward.

So these, coming to King Harald, said that Ketil Flatneb had mastered the South-isles indeed, but that it was not all so sure that he would bring the realms west of the sea under King Harald.

So when the king heard that, he took to himself all Ketil's lands in Norway.

Ketil Flatneb gave his daughter Aui to Olaf the White, who was the greatest of war-going kings west over sea in those days:

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Then he made peace with the mightiest chiefs West-over-the-sea, and made alliances with them, and therewithal sent the army back east. But when they met Harald the king, they said that Ketil Flatneb was lord of the South-isles, but that they wotted not if he would drag the rule west of the sea to King Harald. But when the king knew that, he took to himself those lands that Ketil owned in Norway.

Ketil Flatneb gave his daughter Auth to Olaf the White, who at that time was the greatest war-king West-over-the-sea;
he was the son of Ingiald the son of Helgi; but the mother of Ingiald was Thora the daughter of Sigurd Worm-in-eye the son of Ragnar Hairy-breeks. Thorun the Horned he gave to Helgi the Lean the son of Eyvind the Eastman and Rafart the daughter of Kiarfal King of Ireland.

(Published translation in he was the son of Ingiald, the son of Helgi; but the mother of Ingiald was Thora, the daughter of Sigurd Worm-in-eye, the son of Ragnar Hairy-breeks. Thorun the Horned he gave in wedlock
he was the son of Ingiald the son of Helgi; but the mother of
Ingiald was Thora, the daughter of Sigurd Worm-in-eye the son of
Magnar Hairy-breeks. Thorun the Horned Ketil gave to Helgi the
Lean, the son of Eyvind the Eastman, and Rafart, the daughter of
Kiarfal King of Ireland.

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to Helgi the Lean, the son of Eyvind the Eastman and Rafarta, the daughter of Kiarfal, King of the Irish.
Part B

In all probability the illuminated MS. version and the published translation of the first chapter of the Eyrbyggja saga were both based, independently of each other, on the holograph MS. In order to show how M.'s treatment of the holograph MS. material in the illuminated MS. differed from his treatment of this material in the printed text, I have in the following pages listed and classified according to the reasons which seem to underlie them all the important changes that M. made in his original rendering when he wrote out his illuminated MS. I have not listed, I should like to point out, corrections of obvious slips in spelling and punctuation; I have likewise not included changes in the paragraphing. The alterations that M. made in the first chapter in preparing the printed text I have already listed and analyzed in Part B of Appendix II, and consequently I have not repeated them here.

In presenting the changes made in the illuminated MS., I have followed my usual procedure. I have divided each page into two columns; in the left-hand column I have placed first the rendering in the holograph MS. of 1868-1869 and then the version in the illuminated MS., and in the right-hand column I have presented the ON. original of the passage in question. In the left-hand column, before the holograph MS. form, I have indicated the chapter and line in which the alteration occurs in the illuminated MS. translation as it is reproduced in Part A of Appendix IV, and in the right-hand column I have stated the page and line in which the ON. original is to be found in Thorkelin's edition of the Eyrbyggja saga, for this is the edition, as I have already pointed out, on which Ma. and M. based their 1868-1869 rendering.

1. I have also not listed and analyzed changes in chapter-headings, for these passages were not translated from the ON. but were original with M.
I. Changes which seem to have been made chiefly for the purpose of rendering the translation more exact.

A. Changes which reproduce more literally the meaning or substance of the original.

1. 8-9, was a wedded man: was wedded
10, from Raumarik: of Raumarik
14, That: This
21, he caused...to be made ready: he let array
23, said that he must needs go: said he must needs go
24, and: So
26, west over the sea: west over sea
29, west over the sea: west over sea
34, knew: heard

2, 4, var kveongadr
2, 5, af Raumariki
2, 9, Ætta
2, 16-7, hann let bua
2, 19, qvad hann fara skylldu
2, 19, .œc
2, 21, vestr um haf
4, 3, fyrer vestan haf
4, 7, spyr

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

1, 21, caused: let

2, 16, let

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

A. Changes in which words of Romance origin are replaced with Germanic words.

1, 28, chief: lord

4, 2, höfingi

B. Changes which give the translation an archaic tone.

1, 18, kingdom: realm
19, complained: made plaint
21, an army: a host
30, the army: the host

2, 14, rîki
2, 15, kaœrðu
2, 17, her
4, 4, herinn

1. The word "plaint" in the sense of "a statement or representation of wrong, injury, or injustice suffered" is not marked archaic or poetic in the NED, but I have so considered it.
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 original rendering reproduces the meaning, style, and tone of the ON. more exactly than the revised form does.

1, 8, the son of Grim the heriir of Sogn : 2, 3, Grímnsonar hersír
the son of Duke Grim of Sogn or Sogni
9, he had to wife Íngvild : and his wife 2, 4, hann átti Ynghvilde
was Íngvild
9, Íngvild daughter of Ketil Ram the 2, 4-5, Íngvilde dottr
heriir from Raumarik : Íngvild, the Ketils vedrs hersís af
daughter of Duke Ketil Ram of Raumarik
10-12, Börn and Helgi were the names of 2, 5-7, Böörn oc Helgi
their sons; but their daughters hetu syner þeirra. enn
were these, Áth the deeply- dægtur þeirra voru þægr
wealthy, Thorunn the horned, and audr viðhægda. Þorun
Jorun the Manly-minded : Börn Hyrna. oc Jorun
and Helgi were their sons; and Mannvitzebrecca
their daughters Aud the Deeply-wealthy, Thorun the Horned, and
Jorun the Manly-minded
12, Börn the son of Ketil : Börn the 2, 7, Böörn son Ketils
son of Ketil Flatneb1
12-3, fostered...with that earl who was 2, 8-9, fostrapr...med
called Kiallaek, but Giaflaug was iarli þeim er Kiallakr
his daughter : fostered...at an het. enn Giaflaug het
earl's called Kiallaek, whose dotter hans
daughter was Giaflaug
15, before that trouble : before the 2, 10, Þyrir þeim ufrídi
face of that trouble
15-6, fled from Norway : fled away from 2, 10-11, flypu...af
the land Noregi

1. M. almost certainly added the term "Flatneb" here in order to make the translation clearer, two men by the name "Ketil" having been mentioned in the lines immediately preceding.

2. M. very likely changed "from Norway" to "from the land" because the name "Norway" had already been used in the first part of the sentence and he wanted to improve the English by avoiding repetition.
III, A (cont.)

I, 16-7, some east over the Keel-ridge,
some west over the sea. Some there were who in winter kept
themselves in the South-isles or
the Orkneys; some east over the
Keel-ridge, some west over the
sea; and some within abode in the
South-isles in winter

18-9, and wrought much scathe in the
kingdom of Harald the King; and
wrought much scathe to the realm
of King Harald

20, and prayed him deliver them from
that war; praying him to deliver
them from that war

20-1, Then Harald the king took such
counsel: so King Harald took
such counsel therefor.

21, to be made ready: array

22, and said that Ketill Flatneb
should be captain thereof: and commanded
Ketill Flatneb to be captain over it

24, and : So

24-5, to the faring: to that voyage

25-6, those of his children who were
there: those of his children who
were home with him

26, But when Ketill came: Now when he
came

27, and ever gat the victory: and ever
won the day

2, 14, oc gerpu miqinn
scapa fyrkí Harallda
Kóngs

2, 15-6, oc bádu hann
frelsa sik af þessum
úfriði

2, 16, þá gerpi Haralldr
Kóngr þat rág

2, 17, búa

2, 17-2, oc qvad Ketill
Flatnef skýldlu höfþinga
vera yfer þeim her

2, 19, oc

2, 20, til ferfarinnar

2, 21, bôrn þau sem þar
voru

2, 21, Enn er Ketill kom

4, 1, oc hafþi lafnan sigr

1. M. very likely inserted "and" here in order to make the transition smoother.

2. M. most likely made this change because "so" was a more appropriate connective and made the transition clearer.

3. M. apparently changed "the" to "that" in order to make the translation clearer and more vivid.

4. M. almost certainly changed the translation here because he wanted to avoid the awkward use of "there" without anything to which it can refer.

5. M. very likely changed "But" to "Now" because there was no need here for an adversative conjunction. Furthermore, he almost certainly changed "Ketill" to "he" because "Ketill" had been mentioned a few lines above and it was unnecessary to repeat the name.
I, 31, But when they found Harald the king, they said: So these, coming to King Harald, said.
31, But when they found Harald the king, they said: So these, coming to King Harald, said
31-3, said that Ketil Flatneb was chief in the South-isles, but that he wotted not if he would bring:
said that Ketil Flatneb had mastered the South-isles indeed, but that it was not at all so sure that he would bring
33, if he would bring the rule west of the sea to King Harald: that he would bring the realms west of the sea under King Harald.
34, But: So
34, when the king knew that, then he took: when the king heard that, he took
40, he gave: Ketil gave

b. Changes of this type in which the original rendering does not reproduce the meaning, style, and tone of the ON. more exactly than the revised form does.

1, 8-9, Ketil Flatneb was a wedded man, he had to wife Yngvild: Ketil Flatneb was wedded, and his wife was Yngvild.
22, thereof: over it
22-3, Ketil begged off therefrom: Ketil excused himself
30, and withal sent the army back east: and thereafter sent the host back eastward.

1. By using "these" instead of "they" and by placing the subject of the main clause before the participial phrase, M. made the transition from the preceding sentence to this one clearer. Moreover, by changing the temporal clause to a participial phrase, he ained variety of construction.

2. M. most likely made this change because "so" was a more appropriate connective and made the transition clearer.

3. M. almost certainly changed "he" to "Ketil" because in the olograph manuscript translation the antecedent of "he" is extremelyague.


5. M. very likely changed "withal" to "thereafter" in order...
III, B (cont.)

I, 37, the greatest fighting king : the greatest of war-going kings

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

1, 11, Auth : Aud
11, Thorunn : Thorun
36, Auth : Aud

2, 6, Audr
2, 6, Þorun
4, 9, Æþi

V. Miscellaneous changes.

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

I, 14, when Harald came to the rule : when 2, 9-10, er Haraldr Harald Fairhair came to the rule geck til ríkis
(M. very likely added the epithet fairhair in the illuminated manuscript in order to make the passage clearer, the saga-man not having indicated up to this point in the story which Harald he was referring to.)

17, Some there were who in winter kept 2, 12-3, þeir voru sumer themselves in the South-isles or er helldu sík á vetrum the Orkneys : and some withal abode f Sudreyium edr Ork-
in the South-isles in winter neyium
(M. probably omitted the phrase "or the Orkneys" simply by mistake.)

31, But : So 4, 4, oc
(M. very likely rejected "But" because an adversative conjunction was not proper here. However, the word "so" that he selected was not entirely appropriate either, for a simple coordinating connective, rather than a connective of result, is needed here.)
B. Unimportant, minor changes for which it is not only impossible to ascertain with any definiteness the exact motive but also impossible in most cases even to suggest any likely reason.

I, 8, "Ketil: Ketil
(With this change should be compared the following alterations:
I, 10, "Biorn: Biorn
12, "Biorn: Biorn
M.'s reason for combining two sentences into one at these points is not apparent. As a result of these changes the first four sentences in the holograph manuscript become in the illuminated manuscript one sentence; needless to say, this sentence is extremely long, loose, and incoherent.)
10, Biorn and Helgi were the names of their sons: Biorn and Helgi were hetu syner þeirra
15, before that trouble: and before the face of that trouble
17, some there were who in winter kept themselves in the South-isles or theer helldu sik a vetrum Orkneyes: and some withal abode in the South-isles in winter (M.'s reason for changing the word order here is not apparent.)
17, but: and (The reason for this change is not apparent, for an adversative conjunction is decidedly preferable here to a conjunctive connective.)
19, complained of that: made plaint hereof
28, "Then: ; then
29-30, and made alliances with them: and allied himself to them
30, sent the army back east: sent the host back eastward
34-5, he took to himself those lands that Ketil owned in Norway: he took to himself all Ketil's lands in Norway
36-7, who at that time was the greatest fighting king west beyond sea: who was the greatest of war-going kings west over sea in those days (In addition to the revisions pointed out, M. changed the order of words, and for this alteration the reason is not apparent.)
Part C

In Part C I have reproduced the first part of the Ma.-M. translation of the "Prologus" to the Heimskringla as it is found in an illuminated MS. given to the late Sir Emery Walker of Hammersmith, England, and in The Saga Library, III, 3-5. I have presented the two renderings side by side, placing the former version on the left-hand page and the printed translation on the right-hand page. In reproducing the illuminated MS. I have corrected two obvious slips in spelling; these changes I have noted at the foot of the page. In two cases in the illuminated MS. M. used the sign "&" for "and"; I have retained the sign "&" here although in Part A of Appendix I I replaced it with "and" when it occurred in the holograph MS. of the Ma.-M. rendering of the Sigurðar saga Jórsalafara, Eysteins ok Ólafs, for it is clear that in the illuminated MS. M. used it deliberately and not only because he was in a hurry.
The Forewords of
Snorri Sturluson.

In this book have I let write the olden tales told concerning those chiefs who have held sway in the Northlands, and have spoken the Danish Tongue, even as I heard men of lore tell the same, and also according to those genealogies which have been taught me. Some of this is found in the stories of forefathers, wherein kings and men of great blood have traced their kin: but some is written after ancient songs or story-lays. Now, though we wot not surely of the truth of these, yet this we have to show us somewhat, that men of lore of old time have ever held them for true.

Thiodolf the Learned of Hwin was skald to Harald Fairhair, and he did the song concerning King Rognvald Higher-than-the-hills, which is called the tale of the Ynglings. Rognvald was son of Olaf Geirstead-elf, the brother of Halfdan the Black. In this song are thirty of his forefathers named, and their deaths told of, and the places where they lie. Fiolnir is he named, who was son of Yngvi-frey, to whom for a long while have the Swedes done sacrifice, and the Ynglings are named after his name.

Eyvind the Skald-spiller also, tells up the tale of the forefathers of Earl Hakon the Mighty, in the song called the Halogoland-tale, which was done on Hakon: therein is Sogming the son of Yngvi-frey named, and record is therein of the death of each man, and of the place of his mound.

After Thiodolf's tale were the lives of the Ynglings first written, and matters were added thereto afterwards from the tales of men of lore.

1. MS. Forewods.

2. In his illuminated manuscripts M. often used this abbreviation for "which."
The Preface of Snorri Sturluson

In this book have I let write tales told concerning those chiefs who have borne sway in the Northlands, and who spake the Danish tongue, even as I have heard men of lore tell the same; and also certain of their lines of kindred according as they have been taught to me. Some of this is found in the Tellings-up of Forefathers, wherein kings and other men of high degree have traced their kin; but some is written after olden songs or story-lays, which men have had for their joyance. Now though we wot not surely the truth thereof, yet this we know for a truth, that men of lore of old time have ever held such lore for true.

Thiodolf of Hvin was skald to Harald Hairfair, and he did the lay concerning King Rognvald Higher-than-the-Hills, which is called the Tale of the Ynglings: Rognvald was son of Olaf Geirstead-Elf, the brother of Halfdan the Black. In this song are thirty of his forefathers named, and their deaths told of and the steads where they lie. Fiolnir was he named who was son of Yngvi-Frey, to whom for long time after have the Swedes done sacrifice, and the Ynglings are named after his name.

Eyvind the Skald-spiller also told up the tale of the forefathers of Earl Hakon the Mighty, in the lay called the Haloga Tale, which was done on Hakon; therein is Soeming the son of Yngvi-Frey named, and record is therein of the death of each and of their howesteads.

After Thiodolf's tale are the lives of the Ynglings first written, and matters added thereto from the tales of men of lore.
Now the first age is called the age of burning, whereas the
wont was to burn all dead men, and raise up standing-stones to
them: but after that Frey was laid in barrow at Upsala many great
men began to raise mounds in memory of their kindred, yea no less
often than standing stones. But after that Dan the Proud, King
of the Danes, let make for himself a barrow, and bade them bear
him thither dead, with the kingly raiment & war-gear, and his
horse with all its saddle-gear, and plenteous wealth besides,
then many men of his kin did even so: and then begins the Mound-
age in Denmark; but for long after prevailed the Burning-age among
the Swedes and Norsemen.

But when Harald Fair-hair was king in Norway Iceland was peo-
pled, and with the King were skalds, whose songs are yet had in
memory of men, even as are all the Kings-songs on those who have
held rule in Norway since Harald's days. Now most account we make
of that which is said in such songs as were sung before the chiefs
themselves, or the sons of them: and we hold all that for true which
is found in them concerning the wayfarings of these lords, and their
battles: for though forsooth the manner of skalds it is to praise
those most whom they stand before, yet would none dare to tell a
man of deeds of his own, which all who heard, yea and himself withal,
should wot well were but windy talk and lies: for no praise would
that be, but mocking rather.

1. MS. cheifs.
The first age is called the age of Burning, whereas the wont was to burn all dead men, and raise up standing-stones to them: but after that Frey was laid in barrow at Upsala, many great men fell to raising barrows to the memory of their kin, no less often than standing-stones.

But after that Dan the Proud, king of the Danes, let make for him a howe, and bade them bear him thither dead with the kingly rainment and wargear, and his horse with all its saddle-gear, and plenteous wealth beside, then many men of his kin did even so afterwards, and thence began the Mound age in Denmark; but long thereafter the Burning age held on among the Swedes and Norwegians.

But when Harald Hairfair was king in Norway, Iceland was settled, and with the king were skalds whose songs folk yet know by heart, yea and all songs on the kings who have since held sway in Norway; and most store we set by that which is said in such songs as were sung before the chiefs themselves or the sons of them; and we hold all that for true, which is found in these songs concerning their way-farings and their battles. Now it is the manner of skalds to praise those most whom they stand before while giving forth their song, but no one would dare to tell the king himself deeds, which all who hearkened, yea and himself withal, wotted well were but windy talk and lying; for no praise would that be, but mocking rather.
Part D.

Since I have not had an opportunity to examine the holograph MS. of the Ma.-M. translation of the "Prologus" to the Heimskringla, it is impossible to compare M.'s treatment of the holograph MS. version of this passage in the illuminated MS. and in the printed text in the same way as we can compare his two treatments of the holograph MS. form of Chapter I of the Eyrbyggja saga rendering. However, an analysis of certain of the discrepancies between the illuminated MS. translation and the printed version will reveal the difference in M.'s aims in these two renderings. I have therefore in the following pages listed, first, the differences in which one translation is more exact than the other, then the differences in which one is more archaic or poetic than the other, and finally the differences in which one is smoother, more idiomatic, and in general more pleasing than the other.

In listing these differences, I have as usual divided the page into two columns, and in the left-hand column I have placed first the Walker illuminated MS. form and then the published rendering, starting in each case that translation which is more exact, more archaic, or smoother; in the right-hand column I have presented the ON. original of the passage in question. In the left-hand column I have indicated the line of the Preface in which the translation under consideration occurs in the printed text as it is reproduced in Part C, and in the right-hand column I have stated the page and line in which the ON. original is to be found in Unger's edition of the Heimskringla.
I. Cases in which one translation is more exact than the other.

A. Cases in which one translation reproduces more literally than the other the meaning or substance of the original.

2, the olden tales *tales
3, *who have held sway : who have borne sway
3-4, **and have spoken the Danish Tongue : and who spake the Danish tongue
4, I heard : *I have heard
5-6, and also according to those genealogies wh: have been taught me : *and also certain of their lines of kindred according as they have been taught to me
5, genealogies : lines of kindred
5-6, *have been taught me : have been taught to me
7, men : *other men
8-9, story-lays : *story-lays, which men have had for their joyance
10, yet this we have to show us somewhat : *yet this we know for a truth
11, them : *such lore
12, Thidolf the Learned of Hwin : *Thidolf of Hvin
12, Harald Fairhair : *Harald Hairfair
14, *.Rognvald : *Rognvald
17, is : *was
18, for a long while : *for long time after
20, Telle up : *told up
21-2, the Halogaland-tale : *the Haloga Tale
23, of the death of each man : *of the death of each
24, *the place of his mound : their homesteads
25-6, were...written : *are...written
30, in memory of : *to the memory of
35-6, did even so : *did even so afterwards
36, and then begins the Mound-age : *and thence began the Mound age
37, *prevailed the Burning-age : the Burning age held on

1, 3, frásagnir
1, 3-4, er ríki hafa haft
1, 4, ok á danska tungu hafa mælt
1, 5, ek hefi heyrt
1, 5-6, svá ok nökkurar kynkvísir þeira, eptir því sem mér hefir kent verit
1, 5-6, kynkvísir
1, 6, mér hefir kent verit
1, 8, aðrir...menn
1, 8-9, söguljóðum, er menn hafa haft til skemtanar sér
1, 10-11, þa vitum vérdögmi til þess
1, 11, slíkt
1, 12, Þjóðólfr or Hvini
1, 12, Haralds hins hárfagra
1, 14, Røgnvaldr
1, 17, var
1, 18, lengi síðan
1, 19, taldi
1, 20, Háleygjatal
1, 22, frá dauða hvers þeira
1, 22, haugsöl
1, 23, er...rituð
2, 4, til minningar
2, 5, gerðu...svá síðan
2, 9, hétzt brunaði

1. It should be noted that in the illuminated manuscript M. reproduced the ON. inversion of the subject and verb.
I, A (cont.)

39, Harald Fair-hair :*Harald Hairfair

40-1, whose songs are yet had in memory
of men, even as are all the Kings-
songs : *whose songs folk yet know
by heart, yea and all songs on the
kings

41, since Harald's days :*since
42, *Now most account : *and most store

44, in them : *in these songs
45, concerning the wayfarings of these
lords : *concerning their way-farings
45, *for : *Now
45-6, the manner of skalds it is : *it
is the manner of skalds
46-7, *whom they stand before : whom
they stand before while giving
forth their song
47, would none dare : *no one would dare

47-8, *to tell a man of deeds of his own:
to tell the king himself deeds
49, *should wot : wotted

2, 10, Haraldr hinn
hárfragri
2, 12, ok kunna menn
enn kvæði þeira ok
allra konunga kvæði

2, 13, síðan
2, 13-4, .Ok...mest
dögmi
2, 16, í þeim kvæðum
2, 16-7, um ferðir þeira

2, 17, .En
2, 17, þat er háttr
skálda
2, 18, er þá eru þeir
fyrir

2, 18, engi mundi...
þora
2, 18-9, at segja sjálfum
honum þau verk hans
2, 20; vissi

B. Cases in which one translation imitates important features
of the style of the CN. sagas and the other does not.

1. Cases in which one imitates the simplicity and restraint
of the sagas by avoiding unnecessary words or phrases
added in the other in order to make the thought se-
quence clearer or the rhythm of the sentence smoother.

26, and matters were added thereto
afterwards :*and matters added

31, yea no less often : *no less often
45-6, for though forsooth the manner of
skalds it is to praise : *Now it
is the manner of skalds to praise
46-7, *whom they stand before : whom
they stand before while giving
forth their song

1, 23-4, ok þar við
aukit

2, 3, eigi síðir
2, 17, .En þat er háttr
skálda at lofa

2, 18, er þá eru þeir
fyrir
2. Cases in which one imitates peculiarities in the syntax of the original.

a. Cases in which one imitates the loose sentence structure of the ON.

45-7, for though forsooth the manner of skalds it is to praise..., yet would none dare: *Now it is the manner of skalds to praise..., but no one would dare

b. Cases in which one imitates the careless use of connectives often found in the ON.

2°, Now the first age: *The first age 1, 24, Hin fyrsta öld
42, Now: *and 2, 13, Œk

C. Cases in which one translation reproduces the character of the diction of the original and the other does not.

1. Cases in which one uses compound words as a translation of compounds used in the ON.

24, the place of his mound: *their howesteads 1, 22, haugstað
36, *the Mound-age: the Mound age 2, 8, haugslöld
37, *the Burning-age: the Burning age 2, 9, brunaðlóð

2. Cases in which one introduces cognates of the words used in the original.

6-7, the stories of forefathers: *the Tellings-up of Forefathers 1, 7, langfægatali
16-7, the places where they lie: *the steads where they lie 1, 17, legstað
24, the place of his mound: *their howesteads 1, 22, haugstað
33, Barrow: *howe 2, 5, haug
37, prevailed: *held on 2, 9, héizt
II. Cases in which one translation, but not the other, uses archaic or poetic words or expressions, inflectional forms, or constructions.

2, *the olden tales : tales
3, have spoken : *spake
6, ancient songs : *olden songs
10, of these : *thereof
32-3, let make for himself a barrow :
   *let make for him a howe

1, 3, frásagnir
1, 4, hafa mælt
1, 5-9, fornum kvæðum
1, 10, á því
2, 5, lét sér haug gera

III. Cases in which one translation is smoother, more idiomatic, and in general more pleasing than the other.

5, *genealogies : lines of kindred
6-7, *the stories of forefathers : the Tellings-up of Forefathers
7, of great blood : *of high degree
8, *ancient songs : olden songs
10, *of these : thereof
10, *yet this we have to show us somewhat : yet this we know for a truth
16-7, *the places where they lie : the steads where they lie
18, *to whom for a long while have the Swedes done sacrifice : to whom for long time after have the Swedes done sacrifice
24, *the place of his mound : their howe-steads
25-6, ***After Thiodolf's tale were the lives of the Ynglings first written, and matters were added thereunto afterwards : After Thiodolf's tale are the lives of the Ynglings first written, and matters added thereto
27, *Now the first age : The first age
31, *yea no less often : no less often
32-3, ***let make for himself a barrow : let make for him a howe
32-6, *But after that Dan...let make for himself a barrow...then many men of his kin did even so : But after that Dan...let make for him a howe...then many men of his kin did even so afterwards

1, 5-6, kynkvíslir
1, 7, langfeógtatali
1, 8, stóraetthánir
1, 8-9, fornum kvæðum
1, 10, á því
1, 10-11, þá vitum vér dógm til þess
1, 17, legstað
1, 18, þess er Svíar hafa blótat lengi síðan
1, 22, haugstað
1, 23-4, Eptir Bjóðólfs sögn er fyrst rituð ævi Ynglinga, ok þar við auksit
1, 24, Hin fyrsta óld
2, 3, eigi síðr
2, 5, lét sér haug gera
2, 4-8, En síðan er Danr...lét sér haug gera ...
   ...en hans ættmenn gerðu margir svá síðan
III (cont.)

36, and then begins: *and thence began
37, but for long after: *but long
thereafter
37, *prevailed the Burning-Age: the
Burning age held on
39-40, Iceland was peopled: *Iceland
was settled
41, Kings-songs: *songs on the kings
42, *Now: and
45, *for: Now
45-7, *for though forsooth the manner of
skalds it is to praise,... yet
would none dare: Now it is the
manner of skalds to praise..., but
no one would dare
45-6, *for though forsooth the manner of
skalds it is to praise: Now it
is the manner of skalds to praise
46-7, whom they stand before: *whom
they stand before while giving
forth their song

2, 8, ok hófst þar
2, 9, En lengi síðan
2, 9, hélzt brunaðl
2, 11, þá bygðist Island
2, 12, konunga kvæði
2, 13, Ok
2, 17, En
2, 17-8, En þat er
háttr skálda at lofa..., en engi mundi... þora

2, 17, En þat er háttr
skálda at lofa
2, 18, er þá eru þeir
fyrir
Part E

In Part E I have reproduced two pages of an illuminated MS. of the Ma.-M. translation of the Haralds saga hárfgára and the same passage as it is found in Volume III of The Saga Library. I have seen only four pages of this illuminated MS.; the two pages I have reproduced here cover the last part of Chapter XXII and the opening lines of Chapter XXIII, this passage in the printed text extending from line 26 on page 115 to line 6 on page 117. I have placed the two versions side by side, the illuminated MS. form on the left-hand page and the published rendering on the right-hand page. In my reproduction of the illuminated MS. version I have corrected two obvious slips in spelling, but I have in both cases pointed out the MS. form in the footnotes.

The two MS. pages which are here reproduced were in the possession of Miss May Morris in 1934.
Then he came into Scotland and harried there, and had many battles. And when he came west to Man the folk thereof had heard what warfare he had wrought in the land, so they fled all into Scotland, and Man was all waste of men: and all the goods that might be were broken or flitted away; so when King Harald and his men went ashore there they gat no pray.

Thus sayeth Hornklofi:

On the sands the great gold-waster
Gathered his wolves together,
Bore many a shining shield
Unto the sand-folks' dwelling
Ere the Scots must fall a-fleeing ¹
Before the eager war-smith
Of the slippery way that soundeth
With song of swords grown eager.

In these battles fell Ivar son of Rognvald the Mere-Earl: so to boot the loss of him King Harald when he sailed from the West gave Earl Rognvald the Orkneys and Shetland; but Rognvald straightway gave both lands to Sigurd his brother, who abode behind in the West; and King Harald or ever he fared back east gave Sigurd the earldom thereover. Then there joined him to Sigurd, Thorstein the Red, son of Olaf the White and Aud the Deeply-wealthy; and they harried in Scotland, and won to them Caithness and Sutherland all down to the Oichels. Now Earl Sigurd slew Tusk-Melbrigda, a Scots earl, and bound his head to his saddlebow; but he smote the thick of his leg against the tooth as it stuck out from the head;

¹. MS. a fleeing.
Then he harried in Scotland, and had battles there. And when he came west to Man, the folk thereof had heard already what warfare King Harald had done in the land aforetime, and all folk fled into Scotland, so that Man was all waste of men, and all the goods that might be were flitted away. So when King Harald and his folk went a-land they gat no prey there. So sayeth Hornklofi:

Bore the much-wise gold-loader
To the townships shields a-many,-
The grove of Nith-wolves' land-lace,
In the land prevailed in battle-
Ere needs must flee the Scot-host
Before the fight-proud waster
Of the path of the fish that playeth
Around the war-sword's isthmus.

In these battles fell Ivar, son of Rognvald the Mere-Earl. But to boot the loss of him King Harald, when he sailed from the West, gave Earl Rognvald the Orkneys and Shetland. But Rognvald straightway gave both the lands to Sigurí his brother, who abode behind in the West. And the king or ever he fare back east gave the earldom to Sigurd. Then there joined him to Sigurd, Thorstein the Red, son of Olaf the White and Aud the Deeply-wealthy, and they harried in Scotland, and won to them Caithness and Sutherland all down to the Oikel-Bank. Now Earl Sigurd slew Tusk-Melbrigda, a Scottish earl, and bound his head to his crupper; but he smote the thick of his leg against the tooth as it stuck out from the head,
therewhith his leg all swelled from the hurt, so that he gat his bane thence, and was laid in mound there in the Oichels. Then Guthorm his son ruled the land for one winter and then died childless, and thereafter many vikings, Danes and Northmen, sat them down in the land.

Now King Harald was a-feasting in Mere at Earl Hognvald's, when he had now gotten to him all the land; so he took a bath, and then he let comb his hair....

1. MS. a feasting.
and the hurt festered so that he gat his bane therefrom, and he was laid in howe in Oikel-Bank. Then Guthorm his son ruled the lands for one winter, and then died childless, and thereafter many vikings, Danes and Northmen; sat them down in his lands.

Chapter XXIII. The Cutting of King Harald's Hair.

Now King Harald was a-feasting in Mere at Earl Rognvald's, and had now gotten to him all the land. So King Harald took a bath, and then he let his hair be combed....
Part F

Since I have not had an opportunity to examine the holographic MS. translation of the passage presented in Part E, I have tried to determine the extent and nature of the difference in M.'s style of translation in the illuminated MS. and in the printed text by analyzing those discrepancies that can be classified, just as I did in the case of the illuminated MS. and the published rendering of the first part of the "Prologus" to the Heimskringla in Part D. My method of presenting these differences in the following pages is the same as in Part D. Here the first form in the left-hand column is the translation in Miss May Morris's illuminated MS., and the second one is the version in the printed rendering; the reference in the left-hand column is to the chapter and line in which the passage in question occurs in the published translation as it is reproduced in Part E, and the reference in the right-hand column is to the page and line in which the ON. original is to be found in Unger's edition of the Heimskringla.
I. Cases in which one translation is more exact than the other.

A. Cases in which one translation reproduces more literally than the other the meaning or substance of the original.

XXII, 1, Then he came into Scotland and har- 64, 13-4, þá herjaði
ried there : *Then he harried in hann á Skotland
Scotland
1, Then he came into Scotland and har- 64, 13-4, þá herjaði
ried there, and had many battles : hann á Skotland ok
**Then he harried in Scotland, and átti þær orrostu
had battles there
2, had heard : *had heard already 64, 15, höfðu...gör
2-3, what warfare he had wrought in sprut
the land : **what warfare King Harald had done...skógráms
3-4, they fled all : *all folk fled
30, 16-7, flyði alt fólk
4-5, and all the goods that might be flutt alt fét er
were broken or flitted away : mátti
*and all the goods that might be
were flitted away

17, íso : *.But 64, 26, .En
18, *; but : .But 64, 27, .en
19, both lands : *both the lands 64, 28, bagi lóndin
20, ;and : *.And 64, 29, .ó
20, King Harald : *the king 64, 29, konungr
20-21, *gave Sigurd the earldom there- 64, 29-30, gaf...Sigurði
over : gave the earldom to jarlðóm
Sigurð

27, therewith his leg all swelled from 65, 1, kom þar í blástr
the hurt : *and the hurt festered
28-9, the land : *the lands 65, 3, lóndum
30, in the land : *in his lands 65, 4, í lóndin
30, *in the land : in his lands 65, 4, í lóndin
AXIII, 3, íso : *.So
3, he : *King Harald 65, 8-9, Haraldr konungr
4, *and then he let comb his hair : 65, 9, hann lét þá ok
and then he let his hair be combed.greiða hár sitt
B. Cases in which one translation imitates important features of the style of the ON. sagas and the other does not.

1. Cases in which one imitates the simplicity and restraint of the sagas by avoiding unnecessary words or phrases added in the other in order to make the thought sequence clearer or the rhythm of the sentence smoother.

XXII, 20-21, gave Sigurd the earldom there-over : *gave the earldom to Sigurd 64, 29-30, gaf...Sigurði jarðóm

27-3, and was laid in mound there in the Oichels : *and he was laid in Howe in Oikel-Bank 65, 2-3, ok er hann. heygör á Ekkjalsbakka

2. Cases in which one imitates peculiarities in the syntax of the original.

a. Cases in which one imitates the loose sentence structure of the ON.

XXII, 3-4, so they fled all into Scotland, and Man was all waste of men : 64, 16-7, þá flyði alt fólk inn á Skotland, ok var þar aleyða af mönnum

so that Man was all waste of men 5, *so : .So 64, 18, ;en

27-3, and was laid in mound : *and he was laid in howe 65, 2-3, ok er hann heygör

XXIII, 2-3, Now King Harald was a-feasting ..., when he had now gotten to him all the land : *Now King Harald was a-feasting..., and had now gotten to him all the land 65, 7-8, Haraldr konungr var á veizlu..., hafði hann þá eignazt land alt

b. Cases in which one imitates the careless use of connectives often found in the ON.

XXII, 17, so -But 64, 26, En
C. Cases in which one translation reproduces more accurately than the other the character of the diction of the original.

1. Cases in which one uses compound words as a translation of compounds introduced in the ON.

XXII, 24, to the Oichels: #to the Oikel-Bank
28, in the Oichels: #in the Oikel-Bank

64, 32-3, til Ekkjals-bakka
65, 2-3, á Ekkjals-bakka

2. Cases in which one introduces cognates of the words used in the original.

XXII, 6, ashore: *a-land
6, Thus: *So
27-8, was laid in mound: *he was laid in Howe

64, 19, á land
64, 19, Svá
65, 2, er hann heygör

II. Cases in which one translation, but not the other, uses archaic or poetic words or expressions.

XXII, 2-3, *what warfare he had wrought: what warfare King Haraldr had done
5-6, King Harald and his men: *King Harald and his folk
20-21, *gave Sigurd the earldom thereover: gave the earldom to Sigrðr
27, *thitherwith his leg all swelled from the hurt: and the hurt festered

64, 15-6, hvern hernað Haraldr konungr hafði gert
64, 18-9, þeir Haraldr konungr
64, 29-30, gaf...Sigrðr jarðám
65, 1, kom þar i blástr

III. Cases in which one translation is smoother, more idiomatic, and in general more pleasing than the other.

XXII, 1,**Then he came into Scotland and harried there, and had many battles: Then he harried in Skotland and had battles there

64, 13-4, þær herjaði hanni ok Skotland ok tliða: þann þær Skotland ok tliða
III (cont.)

XXII, 3, *he : King Harald
3-4, *so they fled all into Scotland: and all folk fled into Scotland
3-4, so they fled all into Scotland, and Man was all waste of men: and all folk fled into Scotland, so that Man was all waste of men

5, ;so : *.So
5-6, *King Harald and his men : King Harald and his folk
17, *so : But
20, *King Harald : the king
20-21, *gave Sigurd the earldom thereover : gave the earldom to Sigurd
27-8, **and was laid in mound there in the Oichels : and he was laid in howe in Oikel-Bank

XXIII, 2-3, *Now King Harald was a-feasting... , when he had now gotten to him all the land : Now King Harald was a-feasting... , and had now gotten to him all the land
3, *he : King Harald
4, and then he let comb his hair : and then he let his hair be combed

64, 16, Haraldr konungr
64, 16-7, þá flyði alt fólk inn á Skotland
64, 16-7, þá flyði alt fólk inn á Skotland, ok var þar aleyða af mólnum
64, 18, ;en
64, 18-9, þeir Haraldr konungr
64, 26, En
64, 19, konungr
64, 29-30, gaf hann Sigurði jarldóm
65, 2-3, ok er hann heygör á Ekkjalsbakka
65, 7-3, Haraldr konungr var á veizlu... , hafói hann þa eignatz land alt
65, 8-9, Haraldr konungr
65, 9, Mann let þá ok greiða hár sitt

1. The use of "King Harald" instead of "he" here in the ON. and in the published translation is not only unnecessary but also very awkward, for King Harald and his exploits in the islands around Scotland is the subject dealt with in this whole passage and the use of "he" at this point leaves no doubt at all as to whom is referred to.

2. The use of "so" here in the illuminated manuscript makes the transition clearer.

3. In the printed text M. here splits up a long, loose sentence into two.

4. The use of "king" alone here is somewhat vague.

5. It is unnecessary and awkward to repeat the name "King Harald" here.
Part G

In the illuminated MSS. already discussed in Appendix IV, M. treated his holograph MS. with a great deal of freedom. Such was his usual procedure, but he did not in all his illuminated MSS. make extensive alterations in writing out his original rendering. The fact that his procedure was not always the same is well brought out in two illuminated MSS. of his translation of the Ævarðar saga Ísfirðings. One of these MSS., which was given to Sir Edward Burne-Jones, contains the whole of this rendering; the other, which was presented to Sir Emory Walker, contains approximately the first half. In the following pages I have reproduced the first chapter of this translation as it is found in the Burne-Jones illuminated MS., in the Walker illuminated MS., and in The Saga Library, I, 1-3. I have presented the first two versions side by side, placing the first one on the left-hand page and the second one on the right-hand page; the printed text I have placed at the bottom of these pages.

In reproducing the two illuminated MSS. I have corrected a number of obvious slips; for lack of space in the following pages, I shall call attention to these changes here. Thus, in the Burne-Jones illuminated MS. rendering, I have inserted periods after "him" in line 13, after "them" in line 23, after "busy-body" in line 38, after "deed" in line 45, after "household" in line 49, and after "again" in line 55. In line 22 I have altered "Harward" to "Haward." In the Walker illuminated MS. translation, I have inserted a period after "with" in line 29, the word "an" before "island" in line 33, a semicolon after "strength" in line 38, and a period after "busybody" in line 41. In all the cases in which I have inserted marks of punctuation, there is no punctuation in the MSS. In the Walker MS. the form of the name "Havari" in the heading "Here beginneth the Story of Havard the Halt" is not clear. The MS. has "HÅWARD." M. seems to have written first "Howard," the modern form, and then to have tried to change this word to "Havard." I have decided to read "Havard," inasmuch as this is the form used in the chapter proper.
The Story of Haward the Halt
Chap. I. Of the Icefirthers

Here beginneth this story, and telleth of a man named Thorbiorn the son of Thiodrek, who dwelt in Icefirth at a house called Bathstead, and had the Priesthood over Icefirth; he was a man of great kin and a mighty chief, but the most unjust of men, neither was there any in Icefirth of might to avail to gainsay him: he would take the daughters of men or their kinswomen, and handfast them awhile, and then send them home again: from some he took their goods, and othersome he drove away from their lands: he had taken a woman, Sigrid by name, young and high-born to be over his household; great wealth she had, which he would have on hand, and not put out to usury whiles she was with him.

A man named Haward dwelt at the stead of Bluemire: he was of great kin, but come by now unto his latter days; in his earlier life he had been a great viking, and the best of champions; but in a certain fight he had gotten many sore hurts, and amongst

(Published translation in

The Story
of
Howard the Halt.

Chapter I. Of Thorbiorn and the Icefirthers.

Here beginneth this story, and telleth of a man named Thorbiorn, the son of Thiodrek, who dwelt in Icefirth at a house called Bathstead, and had the priesthood over Icefirth; he was a man of great kin and a mighty chief, but the most unjust of men, neither was there any throughout Icefirth who bore any might to gainsay him: he would take the daughters of men or their kinswomen
Here beginneth
the Story of
Havard the Halt

This tale's beginning is that there was once a man called
Thorbiorn son of Thiodrek: he dwelt at a place called Bathstead
in Icefirth, and bare rule over Icefirth: he was a man of great
kin and a mighty chief, yet therewithal the most unjust of men,
either could any in all Icefirth find strength to prevail against
him: he would take the daughters of men or their wives, and hand-
fast them awhile, and then send them home again: from some he
took their goods, and othersome he drave away from their lands.
He had taken a woman, Sigrid by name, young, and highborn, to be
over his household; great wealth she owned, which he would have
in hand and not put out at usury while she was with him.

A man named Havard dwelt at the stead of Bluemire: of great
kin was he, but come by unto his latter days: in his earlier
time he had been a great Viking, and a full mighty chief, but in
a certain battle he had gotten sore wounds, and amongst
them one on his knee-pan, whereby he went halt ever after. Howard was a wedded man, and his wife was hight Biargey, a woman of good kin, and the most stirring of women. One son they had, hight Olaf, young of years, full of all promise, great of growth, and goodly of aspect: Howard and Biargey loved him much, and he was obedient and kind to them.

Thormod was the name of a man who dwelt at Bank, whose wife was Thorgerd: he was little to people's minds, and was now somewhat stricken in years; it was said of him that he had more shapes than one, and all folk deemed him most ill to deal with.

Liut dwelt at Moon-berg in Icefirth, a big man and a strong, brother to Thorbiorn, and in all wise as like him as might be. A man named Thorkel dwelt on an isle called sider-isle: he was a wise man but a feeble-heart, though of great kin: very close of speech was he: he was the Lawman of those of Icefirth.

Two men there are named in the story; one named Brand, and the other Vakr, homemen of Thorbiorn of Bathstead:

(Published translation in them one under his kneepan, whereby he went halt ever after. Howard was a wedded man, and his wife was hight Biargey, a woman of good kin, and the most stirring of women. One son they had, hight Olaf, young of years, the doughtiest of men, great of growth, and goodly of aspect: Howard and Biargey loved him much, and he was obedient and kind unto them.

Thormod was the name of a man who dwelt at Bank, whose wife was hight Thorgerd: he was little to people's minds, and was now somewhat stricken in years: it was said of him that he had more
them one on his knee-pan, whereby he went halt ever after: Havard was wedded, and his wife was called Biargey, a woman of good kin, and the most stirring of women: these two had one son, called Olaf, young of years, but of all men the goodliest fashioned, great of growth and fair to look on: Havard and Biargey loved him well, and he was obedient and kind to them.

Thormod was the name of him who dwelt at Bank, and his wife was called Thorgerd: his ways were little to the minds of most men, and he was now somewhat stricken in years: it was said of him that he had more shapes than one, and all folk deemed him most ill to deal with.

A man hight Litot dwelt at Moonberg in Icefirth: he was big and strong, and the brother of Thorbiorn, and in all wise most like to him.

One Thorkel dwelt on an island called Eider-isle; he was a wise man, but a feeble-heart though of great kin; he was exceeding close of speech: the Lawman of those Icefirthers was he.

Two men more are named who have to do with this tale, to wit Brand, and Vakr; they were both home-men of Thorbiorn of Bathstead:

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shapes than one, and all folk deemed him most ill to deal with.

Litot was the name of one who dwelt at Moonberg in Icefirth, a big man and a strong, brother to Thorbiorn, and in all wise as like him as might be.

A man named Thorkel dwelt on an isle called Eider-isle; he was a wise man, but of feeble heart, though of great kin; he was of all men the least outspoken: he was the Lawman of those of Icefirth. Two more men are named in the story; one named Brand, and the other Vakr, homemen of Thorbiorn of Bathstead:
Brand was great of growth and mighty of strength; it was his business to go hither and thither in the summer, and fetch home things of need for the stead; but in winter he had to watch the full-grown sheep: he was a man well-beloved, and no busy-body.

Vakr was sister's son of Thorbiorn, a little man and freckled of face, murderous of speech, and foul-mouthed; he would ever be making Thorbiorn of worse mind than before; wherefore was he unbefriended, and folk grudged him no true word about himself: he did no work save going about with Thorbiorn at home and abroad, and doing his errands for him, and that more especially when he was about some evil deed.

A woman named Thordis dwelt at the Knolls in Icefirth; she was sister of Thorbiorn, and mother of Vakr, and had another son named Scarfi, a big and strong man, who abode with his mother, and was master over her household.

Thoralf was a man who abode at Loonsere, a man well befriended, albeit of no great might; he was nigh akin to

(Published translation in
Brand was great of growth and mighty of strength; it was his business to go hither and thither in the summer, and fetch home things of need for the stead; but in winter he had to watch the full-grown sheep: he was a man well-beloved, and no busy-body.

Vakr was sister's son of Thorbiorn, a little man, and freckled of face, murderous of speech, and foul-mouthed; he would ever be egging Thorbiorn, his kinsman, of two minds to be of the worser: wherefore was he unbefriended, and folk grudged him no true word about himself: he did no work save going about with Thorbiorn at home and abroad, and doing his errands for him, and that more
Brand was great of growth, and mighty of strength; his work was to go hither and thither in summer, and fetch home things needful to the stead; but in winter he had to watch the full-grown sheep: he was a man well-beloved, and no busybody.

Vakr was sister's son of Thorbiorn, he was a little man, with face all befreckled, murderous, and evil spoken: he was everegging on his uncle Thorbiorn to deem things worser than before; therefore was he unbefriended, and folk grudged him no true word about himself: he did no work but going about with Thorbiorn at home and abroad, and doing his errands for him, and that more especially when he was about some ill deed.

A woman named Thordis dwelt at Knoll in Icefirth: she was sister of Thorbiorn, and mother of Vakr, and had another son called Skarfi, a big and strong man, who abode with his mother, and was chief over her household.

Thoralf was the name of him who abode at Loonsere, a man well befriended, albeit of no great presence: he was nigh akin especially when he was about some evil deed.

A woman named Thordis dwelt at the Knoll in Icefirth; she was sister of Thorbiorn, and mother of Vakr, and had another son named Scart, a big and strong man, who abode with his mother, and was master over her household.

Thoralf was the name of a man who abode at Loonsere, a man well befriended, albeit of no great account; he was nigh akin
to Sigrid Thorbiorn's housekeeper, and had craved to have her home to him, and to put her money out to usury; but Thorbiorn would not have it so, but once more showed forth his injustice, forbidding him ever speak a word hereof again.

(Published translation in to Sigrid, Thorbiorn's housekeeper, and had craved to have her home to him, and to put her money out to usury; but Thorbiorn
to Sigrid Thorbiorn's housekeeper, and had craved to have her home to him, and to put her money out to usury: but Thorbiorn would not have it so, and herein showed forth his injustice yet again, in that he forbade him speak any more word thereof.

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would not have it so, but once more showed forth his injustice, forbidding him ever speak a word hereof again.
In all probability the three versions presented in Part G of the translation of the first chapter of the Hávarðar saga Ísfirðinga were all based, independently of one another, on the holograph MS. rendering. Usually the three translations agree. In 13 passages they all differ.¹ In 68 cases the Burne-Jones MS. and the printed text agree but the Walker MS. differs,² and in 4 passages the Walker MS. and the published translation are alike but the Burne-Jones MS. disagrees.³ If, now, all three renderings were based on the holograph MS. — and, as I have already stated, such was almost certainly the case —, then in those passages in which two of the translations agree but the third differs, the two that are alike must have kept the holograph MS. form but the third must have departed from this version. Thus, on the basis of the figures just given, it appears that M. made at least 68 changes in writing out the first chapter of this rendering in the Walker illuminated MS., but that he made only about 4 alterations in reproducing the same material in the Burne-Jones MS. These figures are not absolutely accurate, for in those passages which differ in all three translations, one of the illuminated MSS. must have departed from the holograph MS. and both may have done so; since I have not had an opportunity to examine the holograph MS. of this rendering, I have not been able to ascertain in cases in which all disagree, which one, if any, of the three versions follows the holograph translation. However, the passages in which all three differ are comparatively rare, so that even though some of these differences may be the result of alterations in the Burne-Jones MS., it is still true that in the Walker MS. M. changed his holograph MS. version exceedingly freely, but in the Burne-Jones MS. followed his original rendering very closely.

In order to show the nature of the 68 alterations that we know fairly definitely that M. made in the Walker MS., I have in the following pages listed and classified them according to the reasons for which they seem to have been made, assuming in each case that the form in the Burne-Jones MS. and the printed text was the original holograph MS. translation. I have not included in this analysis unimportant changes in spelling and punctuation, and I have not listed alterations in the paragraphing. I have likewise not included changes in the chapter-headings, for these passages were not translated from the ON. but were original with M. I have presented the important alterations in the Walker MS. in the usual way. The first form in the left-hand column is the version in the Burne-Jones MS., and the second form is the rendering in the Walker MS. The reference in the left-hand column is to the chapter and line in which the change occurs in the Walker MS. as it is reproduced in Part G, and the reference in the right-hand column is to the page and line in which the ON. original is to be found in Thordarson's edition of the Hávarðar saga Ísfirðinga in Nordiske Oldskrifter, XXVIII.

1. For a list of these passages see above, page 548, note 1.

2. These differences are the ones listed and analyzed in the following pages.
I. Changes which seem to have been made chiefly for the purpose of making the translation more exact.

A. Changes which reproduce more literally the meaning or substance of the original.

I, 4-5, Here beginneth this story, and telles of a man named Thorbiorn: This tale's beginning is that there was once a man called Thorbiorn.

13, great wealth she had: great wealth she owned.

19-20, Heward was a wedded man: Havard was wedded.

21, One son they had: these two had one son.

26-7, he was little to people's minds: his ways were little to the minds of most men.

31, brother to Thorbiorn: the brother of Thorbiorn;

31-2, and in all wise as like him as might be: and in all wise most like to him.

39, in the summer: in summer.

57, but: and

57-8, once more showed forth his injustice: here in showed forth his injustice yet again.

B. Changes which reproduce the loose sentence structure of the original.

I, 5, who dwelt: he dwelt

25-6, whose wife was Thorgerd: and his wife was called Thorgerd.

26-7, he was little to people's minds, and was now somewhat stricken in years: his ways were little to the minds of most men, and he was now somewhat stricken in years.

30-31, a big man and a strong: he was big and strong.

37, homemen of Thorbiorn: they were both home-men of Thorbiorn.

1, 1-2, Þat er upphaf þessarrar sögu, at þorbjörn hétt maðr

1, 10-11, Hón átti fé mikit

1, 18, Þavarör var kvángör

1, 20, Þau áttu son einn

2, 3, hann var bróðir þorbjarnar

2, 8-9, ok hánun líkastr um alla hluti

2, 16, á sumrum

3, 5, ok

3, 5, sýndi þar um enn úðafnað sinn

1. It should be noted that in the Walker MS. M. keeps the ON. word order.
I, B (cont.)

I, 42, a little man: he was a little man 2, 13, var hann maðr litill
45, therefore was he unfriended: therefore was he unfriended 2, 20, varð hann af því úvinsgíll

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

I, 26-7, he was little to people's minds: 2, 3-4, þormör var his ways were little to the minds litt við alþýðu skap of most men
48, evil deed: Ill deed 2, 23, ill verk

II. Changes which seem to have been made chiefly for the purpose of introducing archaic, poetic, or otherwise rare words.

I, 17, the best of champions: a full mighty chief 1, 15-6, hinn mesti-kappl
36-7, one named Brand, and the other Vakr: to_wit Brand, and Vakr 2, 13, annarr hét Brandr, en annarr Vakr

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 original rendering reproduces the meaning, style, and tone of the CN. more exactly than the revised form does.

I, 6, and had the Priesthood over Icefirth: 1, 3, hann hafði and bare rule over Icefirth göðorð um Ísafjörð göðorð um Ísafjórð 1, 7, frændkonur 1, 13-4, Hann var 2ttstórr maðr
9, kinswomen: wives 15-6, he was of great kin: of great kin was he- 1, 18, hét
15-6, he was of great kin: of great kin was he- 20, was hight: was called 1, 20, er Oláf r hét 21-2, hight Olaf: called Olaf 22, young of years, full of all promise: 1, 20-21, á ungum aldri, young of years, but of all men the manna görviligstr goodliest fashioned

1. M. very likely changed the word order here because he wanted to vary the form of the sentences and avoid monotony.
III, A (cont.)

I, 23-4, loved him much: loved him well
26-7, he was little to people's minds: his ways were little to the minds of most men
30-31, a big man and a strong: he was big and strong
33, A man named Thorkel dwelt on an isle: One Thorkel dwelt on an island
35, He was the Lawman of those of Icefirth: the Lawman of those Ice-fithers was he
36, Two men there are named in the story: Two more men are named who have to do with this tale
37, Homemen of Thorbjorn: they were both home-men of Thorbjorn
38-9, It was his business to go hither and thither: his work was to go hither and thither

B. Changes of this type in which the original rendering does not reproduce the meaning, style, and tone of the CN more exactly than the revised form does.

I, 6-7, he was a man of great kin and a mighty chief, but the most unjust of men: he was a man of great kin and a mighty chief, yet therewithal the most unjust of men
13-4, which he would have on hand, and not put out to usury: which he would have on hand and not put out at usury
21, One son they had: these two had one

1. M. very likely made this change also for the sake of variety, the formula found in the Burne-Jones MS. having been used frequently.

2. M. very likely changed the word order here because he wanted to vary the form of the sentences and avoid monotony.

3. M. very likely changed the word order here in order to give greater force to the sentence.

4. In the Walker MS. M. very likely changed "they" to "these" and inserted "two" in order to make the transition to this clause clearer and smoother.
III, B (cont.)

I, 33, on an isle called Eider-isle: on an island called Eider-isle; and fetch home things of need for the stead: and fetch home things needful to the stead.

43, and freckled of face: with face all freckled.

43, foul-mouthed: evil spoken.

46, he did no work save going about:
he did no work but going about.

57-3, but once more showed forth his injustice, forbidding him ever speak a word thereof again: and herein showed forth his injustice yet again, in that he forbade him speak any more word thereof.

IV. Miscellaneous changes.

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

I, 4-5, Here beginneth this story, and tel- 1, 1-2, Þat er upphaf

lenth of a man named Thorbiorn the son of Thiodrek: This tale's be-
ginning is that there was once a man called Thorbiorn son of Thiodrek

(In the Walker MS. "son" is used without the article, just as in the ON. However, the construction used in the translation both in the Burne-Jones MS. and in the Walker MS. is so different from the construction in the ON. that it is unlikely that M. omitted the "the" simply because it was not found in his original. He probably dropped the article because it was ordinarily not used in such constructions in the ON. and the omission of "the" gave the translation an archaic tone.).

16, but come by now unto his latter days 1, 14, ok var þá
: but come by unto his latter days hníginn á hinn efraf allr
(The only apparent explanation of the omission of "now" in the Walker MS. is that M. forgot to insert it.)

15, he had gotten many sore hurts: he 1, 16, hafóði hann orði
had gotten sore wounds sarr mjökk
(It is impossible to determine whether M. simply forgot to insert "many" in the Walker MS. or whether he deliberately omitted it because he felt that he was thus reproducing the ON. more exactly.)

1. M. very likely changed "isle" to "island" here in order to avoid repetition, the form "isle" occurring again only two words later.
IV, A (cont.)

I, 35, of those of Icefirth : of those 2, 12, þeira Ísfirðinganna
(I It is impossible to determine whether M. preferred the form "of those Icefirthers" because he considered it more exact or because he felt that it improved the English.)
38, it was his business : his work was 2, 15, þat var íðja
Brands
(M. may have replaced "business" with "work" because he felt that "business" was not suitable in tone.)

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

I, 4, named : called
5-6, who dwelt in Icefirth at a house called Bathstead : he dwelt at a place called Bathstead in Icefirth
16-7, in his earlier life : in his earlier time
17, the best of champions : a full mighty chief
18, fight : battle
13, he had gotten many sore hurts : he had gotten sore wounds
(The word "hurts" Is a Romance word and the word "wounds" that replaces it in the Walker M.S. is of Germanic origin, but it seems extremely unlikely that this fact was M.'s reason for rejecting such a word as "hurts.")
19, Håvarð : Hâvarð
21, One son they had : these two had one son
(M.'s reason for failing to begin a new sentence here and in line 19 is not apparent; the resulting sentence is extremely long, loose, and incoherent.)
23, goodly of aspect : fair to look on
30-31, a big man and a strong, brother to Thorbiorn : he was big and strong, and the brother of Thorbiorn
51, named : called
IV, B (cont.)

1, 52, and was master over her household: and was chief over her household.
53, Thoralf was a man who abode: Thoralf was the name of him who abode.
57-8, but once more showed forth his injustice: and herein showed forth his injustice yet again.
(M.'s reasons for changing "once more" to "yet again" and for changing the position of his translation of "enn" are not apparent.)
58, forbidding him ever speak a word: in that he forbade him speak any more word thereof.

2, 26 - 3, 1, ok sé um þeira
3, 1, þóralfr hét maðr, er bjó
3, 5, ok syndi þar um enn újafnað sinn
3, 5-6, ok bað hann ekki orð til leggja
In Appendix V, I have presented the lists of words on which the three tables in Part VI of Chapter IV are based. Thus, in Part A I have listed the archaic, poetic, dialectal, or otherwise unusual words, forms, or constructions that appear among the first one thousand words in the eight original compositions selected; in Part B I have enumerated the compound words occurring in the same material; and in Part C I have indicated which of the compounds in Part B are not listed in the NED or are listed there as being found only in the works of M. and were consequently probably coined by M.

In regard to the words in Part A, I should like to point out that in determining whether or not a certain word was in current use in M.'s time, I have as a rule here, as in my other analyses of M.'s diction in the earlier Appendixes, accepted the description of that word in the NED, but in a few cases I have included in this list words which the NED does not designate as rare but which have seemed to me decidedly unusual and of which the only late examples cited in the NED are taken from poetry. Such words I have marked with an asterisk in the list in Part A. I should also like to point out that in this list of unusual words in Part A I have as a rule not included coined forms that M. introduced, for all but one of these coinages are compounds, and these compound words are listed by themselves in Part C. I have, however, included here coined compounds like "autumn-tide," "Sun-litten," and "Goth-folk" in which one element is an archaic or poetic form. The one coined word which is not a compound is the derivative word "unmark."

In all cases the texts used for this analysis of M.'s diction have been those in the Collected Works of William Morris edited by his daughter Miss May Morris; in this edition the exact location of the passages examined is as follows:

- "The Defence of Guenevere": I, 1, 1.2 ("But") - 4, 1.28 ("then").
- The Life and Death of Jason: II, 2, 1.6 ("In") - 5, 1.18 ("blame").
- Prologue to The Earthly Paradise: III, 3, 1.13 ("Forget") - 7, 1.2 ("on").
- "The Lovers of Guðrun": V, 251, 1.13 ("Herdholt") - 254, 1.28 ("the").
- Sellenorhon at Argos": VI, 67, 1.16 ("Proetus") - 70, 1.25 ("hope").
- The Story of Sigurd the Volsung and the Fall of the Miblings: XII, 1, 1.11 ("There") - 3, 1.31 ("And many a").
- A Tale of the House of the Wolfings and All the Kindreds of the Mark: XIV, 3, 1.2 ("The") - 5, 1.13 ("of").
- The Sundering Flood: XXI, 5, 1.32 ("draw") - 8, 1.14 ("On").

In listing the words under consideration, I have presented them in the order in which they occur, but I have not indicated the line in which they are to be found. In Part A, in the case of current words which are used in an archaic or otherwise rare sense, I have placed within parentheses after each of these words the particular sense in which it is employed by M.

1. Collected Works, XII, 3, 1.25.
2. See above, page 583, note 3.
Part A

"The Defence of Guenevere": "would" (in the sense of "wished to"), "skill" (in the sense of "reason"), "wot," "yee," "dying," "Yee," "yee," "ope," "chanced" (in the sense of "happened"), "dwell," "o'er," "yee," "ere," "deemed" (followed by a noun clause), "will" (in the sense of "wish"), "yee," "o'ercast," "lone" (in the sense of "lonely" or "unfrequented"), "wheresoever," "straightway," "right" (as an intensive), "yee," and "verily."

The Life and Death of Jason:

"Prologue to The Earthly Paradise:


"Bellerophon at Argos": "draw," "hap," "are," "o'er," "steel" (in the sense of "sword"), "fain," "neath," "folk," "meat" (in the sense of "food"), "gan," "Unto," "afar," "Sun-litten," "twixt," "Unto," "nigh," "lone" (used to refer to a person), "weed" (in the sense of "clothes"), "o'er,"
之事，"sore"(as an intensive), "afeard", "folk", "Nay", "art thou", "thee", "bide"(used intransitively), "shalt thou", "nought" (in the sense of "nothing"), "hath", "steed", "gainst", "unto", "wise"(in the sense of "manner"), "drearyhead", "thee", "thee", "thou be", "dwell", "Twixt," "him"(used as a reflexive pronoun), " Casting"(in the simple literal sense), "aback", "ye", "folk", "thee", "lieth", "thou wouldest", "thee", "nay", "givesth", "thy", "thee", "o'er", "Thou art", "hadest thou", "cast"(in the simple literal sense), "nought"(in the sense of "nothing"), "o'er", "mind"(in the sense of "remind"), "higher", "ere", "bare"(for "bore"), "Like unto", "dwelt", "therein", "nought"(in the sense of "nothing"), "anigh", and "withal.


A Tale of the House of the Wolfings and All the Kindreds of the Mark: isle, "unsundered," "amidmost," "fare," "isle," "folk," "dwelt," "Folk," "adown," "bekike," "adown," "wains," "kine," "fell"(in the sense of "befell"), "stayed"(used transitively in the sense of "stopped"), "to"(in the sense of "for"), "kine," "wild-wood," "them"(in the sense of "for themselves"), "them"(used as a reflexive), "Mirkwood-water"("water" being used in the sense of "river"), "drave," "whereof," "telleth," "folk," "acres"(in the sense of "tilled land"), "thereon," "bethought," "them"(used as a reflexive), "In such wise," "Folk," "Mirkwood," "manifold"(in the sense of "much"), "Mid-mark"("mark" being used in the sense of "territory"), "Mirkwood-water"("water" being used in the sense of "river"), "Upper-mark," "Nether-mark," "folk," "kindred"(in the sense of "family" or "tribe"), "Markmen," "folk," "Mid-mark," "dwelt," "Folk," "high," "unto," "ever"(used alone in the sense of "always"), "betwixt," "Tells the tale," "water"("water" being used in the sense of "river"), and "Acres"("Acres" being used in the sense of "river").
The Sundering Flood:
"Draw we" "highe," "Sundering Flood" ("flood" being used in the sense of "river"), "erewhile," "stead" (in the sense of "farm" or "house"), "hight," "stead" (in the sense of "farm" or "house"), "cot" (in the sense of "a small house"), "whereof," "amidst of," "kine," "bent" (in the sense of "slope"), "bent," "bent," "sheep-land," "folk," "liever," "dwell," "goodman," "folk," "deemed" (followed by a noun clause), "Land-wights," "hap," "ever" (used alone in the sense of "always"), "grand sire," "even" (in the sense of "just"), "twain," "stout" (in the sense of "strong"), "folk," "winters" (in the sense of "years"), "kinswoman," "fostered," "goodman," "had to name," "winters" (in the sense of "years"), "folk," "water" (in the sense of "river"), "cot" (in the sense of "a small house"), "abovesaid," "highe," "hight," "kenspeckle," "Withal," "Motes" (in the sense of "assemblies"), "folk," "holden," "stead" (in the sense of "farm" or "house"), "in all wise," "stead" (in the sense of "farm" or "house"), "fowl" (in the sense of "birds"), "acre-ground" (in the sense of "tilled ground"), "garth," "Foresooth," "elders" (in the sense of "grandparents"), "carle," "in special," "thereof," "came not," "for the more part," "thicker" (used as an adverb), "heath" (in the sense of "ox," "cow"), "Sundering Flood" ("flood" being used in the sense of "river"), "bent" (in the sense of "slope"), "ever" (used alone in the sense of "always"), "Land-wights," "to wit," "realm" (in the sense of "kingdom"), "Foresooth," "wotted," "abode" (in the simple sense of "awaited"), "ye," "wot," "while" (used alone in the sense of "time"), "grand sire," "clomb," "wot," "ingle-nook," "goodman," "Belike," "folk," "grandam's," "carline," "by a many," "" and "steed" (in the sense of "farm" or "house").
Part B


The Defence of Guenevere:
"hail-clouds."

The Life and Death of Jason:
"weary-faced" and "iron-pointed."

"Prologue" to The Earthly Paradise:
"silver-banded" and "autumn-tide."

"The Lovers of Gudrun":
"Low-bosomed," "clear-wrought," and "guest-worn."

"Bellerophon at Argos":
"sun-litten."

The Story of Sigurd the Volsung and the Fall of the Niblungs:
"war-duke's," "battle-aid," "Goth-king's," "youth-days," "well-
counselling," "white-hand," "Goth-folk," "summer-hidden," "God-
fashioned," and "Dwarf-wrought."

A Tale of the House of the Wolfings and All the Kindred of the Mark:
"swellings-up," "tree-girdle," "Kirkwood-water," "Kirkwood," "Mid-
and "downward-reaching."

The Sundering Flood:
"mountain-necks," "Land-wights," and "bound-breaking."

1. See above, page 588, note 1.
Appendix VI

Scandinavian Works in the Library of William Morris

In order to indicate the extent of M.'s collection of Scandinavian books, I have in the following pages classified and listed all the Norse works included in the two catalogues of M.'s library at Kelmscott House that have come down to us - namely, the manuscript catalogue that M. and his daughter Jenny prepared in the early 1890's and the printed catalogue that Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge issued for their sale of M.'s library in 1898. In most cases the same Scandinavian works appear in both these lists, but occasionally a book is given in only one. Since it is of some interest to know which works are included in the manuscript catalogue and must therefore have been in M.'s possession by 1891, I have indicated, by the abbreviation "MS." for the manuscript catalogue and "S." for the Sotheby catalogue, in which list or lists each book is to be found, adding also the number it bears in the catalogue or catalogues in which it is given.

For the purpose of showing how much more interested M. was in early Scandinavia than in the modern North, I have divided the books in the following list into two parts, including in the first one works produced in, or dealing with, the period before 1600 and presenting in the second division books pertaining to modern Scandinavia. I should also like to point out that although I have as a rule arranged the works within each division in their alphabetical order, I have in the case of the sagas listed all the editions of one tale together, and I have arranged the sagas or groups of saga editions alphabetically, not on the basis of the first word in the title given in these editions, but according to the most important word in the name of the saga itself. Finally, it should be noted that in the following list I have not reproduced the titles exactly as they are given in the two catalogues mentioned above, for there they are often incomplete, vague, or even inaccurate; in order to make the books more easily identifiable, I have corrected all such omissions and mistakes, except in a few cases, noted below, in which I have found it impossible to determine the work referred to.

1. For an account of this catalogue see above, page 345, note 1. Another manuscript catalogue also exists, but this is only a fragment; see above, page 187, note 2.
I. Ancient and medieval Scandinavian works (prior to 1600).

A. Primary works.

1. Prose

   a. Sagas.

      (1) Original works.

         (a) Collections.

         *Antiquitates Celto-Scandinave*, ed. James Johnstone, Copenhagen, 1786. (MS., 457; S., 498)

         *Biskupa Sögur*, Copenhagen, 1858-1878. 2 vols. (S., 447)


         *Fornmanna Sögur*, Copenhagen, 1825-1837. 12 vols. (MS., 855; S., 842)


         *Grönlands Historiske Mindesmærker*, Copenhagen, 1838-1845. 3 vols. (S., 420)

         *Íslendinga Sögur*, Copenhagen, 1829-1830. 2 vols. (MS., 884; S., 841)

         *Íslendinga Sögur*, Copenhagen, 1843-1847. 2 vols. (MS., 902; S., 848)

         *Nordiske Oldskrifter*, Copenhagen, 1847-1848. 5 vols. (MS., 276)


         *Scriptores Rerum Danicarum Medii Aevi*, ed. Jacóbus Langebek, Copenhagen, 1772-1878. 8 vols. (MS., 800; S., 1110)

     (b) Single works.

Egils-Saga, sive Egill Skallagrímii Vita, [ed. and tr.; Guðmundur Magnússon] Copenhagen, 1809. (MS., 369; S., 894)


Eyrbyggja-Saga sive Eyrarorum Historia, ed. G. J. Thorkelin, Copenhagen, 1787. (MS., 901; S., 895)


Postbraeðra-Saga, [ed. Gunnlaugur Oddsson] Copenhagen, 1822. (MS., 911; S., 844)

AEfisaga Gizurar Þorvaldssonar, collected by Jón Þorkelsson, Reykjavik, 1898. (MS., 912; S., 838)


Hervarar Saga pa Gammal Gotska, ed. and tr. Claf Verelius, Upsala, 1672. (MS., 446; S., 1165)

Hervararsaga ok Heidrekskongs, ed. and tr. Stephen Bihrmonis, Copenhagen, 1785. (MS., 491; S., 397)

Hungurvaka, [ed. and tr. Jon Clafsson] Copenhagen, 1778. (MS., 268; S., 347)


Kormaks Saga, [ed. and tr. Órgeir Guðmundsson] Copenhagen, 1832. (S., 850)

Kristni-Saga, [ed. Hannes Finnsson] Copenhagen, 1773. (MS., 910; S., 851)


Islands Landnamabok, [ed. and tr. Hannes Finnsson] Copenhagen, 1774. (MS., 896; S., 494)
Laxdaela-Saga, [ed. Wium and Gunnlaugur Oddsson], Copenhagen, 1826. (MS., 386; S., 899)


Sagan af Niáli Dórgeirsson ok Sonum hans, [ed. Olafur Olavius], Copenhagen, 1772. (MS., 883; S., 902)


Saga Ólafs Konungs en Helga, [edd. Peter A. Munch and Carl R. Unger], Christiania, 1853. (MS., 907; S., 853)

Saga bess Haloflega Herra Ólafs Tryggvasonar Noregs Konga, [ed. Bishop Dórir Dórðaksson], Skálholt, 1689. 2 vols. (MS., 248; S., 901)

Saga Ólafs Konungs Tryggvasonar, ed. P.[eter] A. Munch, Christiania, 1853. (MS., 913; S., 430)

Orkneyinga Saga, ed. and tr. Jón Jónsson, Copenhagen, 1780. (MS., 900; S., 900)

Sturlunga-Saga, Copenhagen, 1817-1820. 2 vols. (MS., 485 and 887; S., 1052)

Sturluson, Snorri. Heimskringla, edd. Gerhardus Schöning, Skúli Thorlacius, Þorgeir Thorlacius, and E. Chr. Werlauf, Copenhagen, 1777-1826. 6 vols. (MS., 799; S., 581)

Heimskringla, ed. C.[arl] R. Unger, Christiania, 1868. (MS., 920; S., 430)


Wilkina Saga, ed. and tr. Johannis Peringskiold, Stockholm, 1715. (MS., 683; S., 1211)

(2) Translations


1 Translations included in the saga-editions just listed are not mentioned here.
The Orkneyinga Saga, tr. Jon A. Hjaltalin and Gilbert Goudie, Edinburgh, 1873. (MS., 850; S., 999)

The Story of Burnt Njal, tr. George W. Dasent, Edinburgh, 1861. 2 vols. (S., 231)

The Story of Gisli the Outlaw, tr. George W. Dasent, Edinburgh, 1866. (MS., 909; S., 280)


b. Works of instruction.

(1) Originals

Kongs-skugg-sio utlögd a Æsunku og Latinu, Sorøe, 1769. (MS., 895; S., 501)


Die Prosaische Edda, ed. Ernst Wilken, Paderborn, 1877-1883. 2 vols. (MS., 710; S., 449)

(2) Translations

Sturluson, Snorri. The Prose or Younger Edda, tr. George W. Dasent, Stockholm, 1842. (S., 248)

1. The date of this book is given as 1868 in the Sotheby catalogue, but no edition of this work appeared in that year; since the rest of the description fits the 1848 edition, I have considered the date 1868 simply a slip.

2. Only Part I of this edition of the Edda is listed in the manuscript catalogue.
c. Law books

Fórnir Lögboð íslendinga, sem nefnist Grágás, [ed. and tr. or ur Sveinbjörnsson] Copenhagen, 1829. 2 vols. (MS., 817; S., 469)

Hefur Lögboð íslendinga. Hoolum i Hialltad, 1707.1 (MS., 271)


d. Histories

(a) Original works

Cassius, Johannes. Historia de omnibus Gothorum Sveonumque Regibus qui unquam ab Initio Nationis Extiteré, Rome, 1554. (S., 780)

Coggesthus, Claus. Historia de Gentibus Septentrionalibus, Rome, 1555. (S., 781)

Grammaticus. Danorum Regum heroumque Historie, Paris, 1514. (MS., 39; S., 1106)

--------Historia Danica, ed. Peter E. Müller, Copenhagen, 1839-1858. 2 vols. (S., 1005)

(b) Translations


e. Religious works

Ad er, Ólí Heilög Ritning, utløgd a Norrænu, [ed. and tr. Bishop Guð br. orlaksson] Hölar, 1534. (MS., 436; S., 185)

Get, Saint. Revelationes, [Lubeck] 1492. (S., 324)

--------Revelationes, Nuremberg, 1500. (MS., 904; S., 325)

1. This work is referred to very vaguely in the MS. Catalogue, when it can be but little doubt that the Jónsbók is meant. The MS. is called "Pissar gafli [i.e., title] nýttalótt í landakvæmi" and is not of any special interest.

2. The editor called this work "Lagboð lögboðis" in his catalogue (406, 2b).
c. Law books

Hin forna Lögðbók Íslendinga, sem nefnist Grágás, [ed. and tr. or ur Sveinbjörnsson] Copenhagen, 1829. 2 vols. (MS., 817; S., 468)

Hier hefur Lögðbók islendinga. Hoolum i Hialltad, 1707.1 (MS., 271)


d. Histories

(a) Original works

Magnus, Johannes. Historia de omnibus Gothorum Sveonumque Regibus qui unquam ab Initio Nationis Extitere, Rome, 1554. (S., 780)

Magnus, Claus. Historia de Gentibus Septentrionalibus, Rome, 1555. (S., 781)

Saxo Grammaticus. Danorum Regum heroumque Historie, Paris, 1514. (MS., 89; S., 1105)

Historia Danica, ed. Peter E. Müller, Copenhagen, 1839-1856. 2 vols. (S., 1005)

(b) Translations


e. Religious works

Biblia ad er, Óll Heilög Ritning, utløgd a Norrænu, [ed. and tr. Bishop Gu br. orláksson] Hölar, 1584. (MS., 436; S., 185)

Bridget, Saint. Revelationes, Lubeck, 1492. (S., 324)

Revelationes, Nuremberg, 1500. (MS., 904; S., 325)

1. This work is referred to very vaguely in the MS. Catalogue, but there can be but little doubt that the Júnsbók is meant. The MS. contain a "D'étre rédité (for the title) was first published in the Journal of the Royal Free Library of Greenland, Vol. I, Copenhagen, 1870-71."
f. Folk tales and legends.

(1) Original works:

Danske Folkesagn, collected by J. M. Thiele, Copenhagen, 1819-1820. 2 vols. (MS., 275; S., 1020)

Íslenzkar jö sögur og Aefintýri, collected by Jón Árnason, Leipzig, 1852-1864. 2 vols. (MS., 915; S., 17)

(2) Translations.


Popular Tales from the Norse, tr. George W. Dasent, 2nd ed., Edinburgh, 1859. (MS., 768; S., 230)

Tales from the Fjeld, ed. F. C. Asbjörnsen and tr. George W. Dasent, London, 1874.

g. Other works.

Íslenzkir Annálar, Copenhagen, 1847. (MS., 378; S., 495)

Rymbegla, ed. and tr. Stephen Biörnonis, Copenhagen, 1780. (MS., 894; S., 893)

2. Poetry.

a. ON. works.

(1) Collections.


Edda Sæmundar hinns Fróða, Copenhagen, 1787-1828. 3 vols. (MS., 893; S., 289)

1. I have placed collections of folk tales and legends in Group I instead of Group II, for although these works are not medieval in the form in which we have them, they are medieval in origin.
Norroen Fornkvæði. Islandsk Samling af Folkelige Oldtidsdigte om Nordens Guder og Heroer almindelig kaldet Saemundar Edda hins Fröða, ed. Sophus Bugge, Christiania, 1867. (MS., 899; S., 246)

Saemundar Edda hins Fröða, ed. Svend Grundtvig, Copenhagen, 1868. (MS., 157; S., 1000)

(2) Individual Works.

Ásgrímsson, Eysteinn. Lillà (The Lily), ed. and tr. Eiríkr Magnusson, London, 1870. (MS., 68; S., 611)

b. Later works: Ballads.

Danmarks Gamle Folkviser, ed Svend Grundtvig, Copenhagen, 1853-1862. 3 vols. (MS., 903; S., 275)


Udvalgte Danske Viser fra Middelalderen, edd. Abrahamson, Nyerup, and Rahbek, Copenhagen, 1812-1814. 5 vols. (MS., 269; S., 1020)

B. Secondary works.

1. Catalogues


Müller, Peter E. Sagabibliothek, Copenhagen, 1817-1820. 3 vols. (S., 835)
3. Books on Mythology

Anderson, Rasmus B.  Norse Mythology, Chicago, 1886.  (MS., 741; S., 8)

Petersen, N. Nordisk Mythologi, 2nd ed., Copenhagen, 1863.  (MS., 708; S., 449)


4. Dictionaries and grammars.


Egilsson, Sveinbjörn.  Lexicon Poëticum Antiquae Linguæ Septentrionalis, Copenhagen, 1860.  (MS., 514; S., 249)

Halldórsson, Björn.  Lexicon Islandico-Latino-Danicum, Copenhagen, 1814.  2 vols.  (MS., 890 and 905; S., 475 and 1053)

Rask, Erasmus A.  A Grammar of the Icelandic or Old Norse Tongue, tr. George W. Dasent, London, 1843.  (MS., 908; S., 821)

5. English works on ON. themes.

Goddard, Julia.  Wonderful Stories from Northern Lands, London, 1871.  (S., 826)


Major, Albany F.  The Sagas and Songs of the Norsemen, London, 1894.  (S., 629)

6. Periodicals.

Annaler for Nordisk Oldkyndighed og Historie udgivne af det Kongelige Nordiske Oldskrift-Selskab, for 1838, 1839, 1848-1851, and 1853.  (MS., 793; S., 446)
Antiquarisk Tidsskrift, udgivet af det Kongelige Nordiske Oldskrift-Selskab, for 1843-1860. (S., 446)

Mémoires de la Société Royale des Antiquaires du Nord, for 1836, 1837, 1840-1860, 1867, and 1868. (S., 446)

Skýrsla um Forngripasafn Íslands í Reykjavík, II, 1867-1870. (MS., 713)

7. General works.


Jónsson, Björn. Annalar Björns a Skardsa, Hrappsey, 1774-1775. 2 vols. (MS., 191)

Keary, Charles F. The Vikings in Western Christendom, A.D. 789 to 888, London, 1891. (S., 609)

Safn til Sögu Íslands og Íslenzkra Bókmeta a Fornu og Nýju, 1852-1861. (S., 451)

Stephens, George. The Old-Northern Runic Monuments of Scandinavia and England, London, 1865-1884. 3 vols. (S., 1139)


II. Modern Scandinavian works (after 1600)

A. Primary works.

1. Icelandic.

a. Original poetry.

Bö varsson, Árni. Rímur af Ingvari Viidfaurla og Sveini Syni Hanns, Hrappsey, 1777. (MS., 50)

Iochumsson, Matthiæs. Líð maæli Reykjavík, 1864. (MS., 802)