



HÁSKÓLI ÍSLANDS

Hugvísindasvið

Njáls saga in AM 162 B fol. 1

An Analysis and Edition of the Manuscript

Ritgerð til MA-prófs í íslensku- og menningardeild

Jerel Lai-Jing Lai

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Háskóli Íslands
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Introduction

Being the most well known and most read of all the sagas, *Brennu-Njáls saga*, also known as *Njáls saga*, has been preserved in over 60 manuscripts. 19 of them are said to be written between 1300 and 1550. All of these manuscripts, however, are incomplete. The manuscripts, which are longer and near completion (i.e. manuscripts with fewer missing leaves), tend to be used in the compilation of the saga; this inevitably leaves out many of the other manuscripts. The smaller fragments if used at all in variations of the text are often found bunched with others of the same family of manuscripts. As a means to help increase accessibility and to increase participation of more manuscripts in scholarly research and studies involving manuscripts, this thesis will focus on a manuscript fragment of *Njáls saga*, AM 162 B fol. 1.

The aim of the thesis is estimate a dating of the manuscript based on, while also providing, an in depth description of and a detailed analysis of the palaeography and orthography in the manuscript AM 162 B fol. 1. As it has never been published in full, the manuscript has been transcribed and edited into three levels: facsimile, diplomatic, and normalised. The edition is done digitally using the mark-up language XML on the programme *Oxygen XML Editor* and it is the author's intention to publish the full text of the manuscript online in the *Medieval Nordic Text Archive* (MENOTA).

This thesis has been done in collaboration with the on-going research project *The Variance of Njáls saga* at the Árni Magnússon Institute in Reykjavík, with the Principal Investigator being Dr Svanhildur Óskarsdóttir.

Digital images of the manuscript were provided by the Árni Magnússon Institute, both in colour and black and white (taken in ultraviolet light), for the purpose of the thesis.

1. Codicological Description

AM 162 B fol. 1 is a parchment fragment, which consists of four conjoint leaves (i.e. two bifolia). The state of the leaves ranges from poor to manageably legible. The parchment is darkest on the outermost pages and is progressively lighter in shade with each page leading to the centre of the gathering; that is to say the recto side of the first leaf is very dark, especially in the area closer to the binding and the top of the page, in comparison to the other pages. In comparison to 1 recto, the other side (1 verso) of the same leaf is rather dark, but lighter than 1 recto, while 2 recto is lighter than 1 verso. 2 verso, on the other hand, is very light in the middle left portion of the page due to the rub-offs, while leaving the top and bottom quarters, along with the area close to the binding as dark as 2 recto. 3 recto and 3 verso have similar shades throughout the page with 3 verso being a little bit lighter in shade than 3 recto. 4 recto is lighter than 3 verso, although much darker closer to the binding. 4 verso is darker than 4 recto overall and much darker in the area close to the binding. It would be of no surprise if the manuscript had at one point in its history been used as a book cover.

All four leaves have at least a crease showing that it has been folded across them, of which the second and third leaves have three fold lines each, two horizontal and one vertical. These lines vary in the amount of damage they cause to the text ranging from illegibility to somewhat legible. There are small holes along these fold lines. On the first leaf, the fold mark is seen throughout the second line of the text and, in addition, some creases on the twelfth line and between lines 15 and 16 in the first column of the recto side. On the second leaf, the fold line is along the same area as the first, but between lines eight and nine with holes along the fold.

Another fold is seen at the bottom of the page, approximately along the third last line. There seems to have been a vertical fold between the two columns of the second leaf as well. The fold marks on the third leaf is similar to that of the second, but another horizontal fold mark appears in the bottom margin. On the fourth leaf, a single horizontal fold mark appears along the third line. It can thus be safely assumed that all the leaves combined were used at one point as a double-strength book cover.

Both the first and the last leaves of the fragment have been trimmed on all three sides (i.e. top, bottom and fore-edge), while the second leaf is only trimmed on the edge, leaving the third leaf undamaged by trimmings. The first and the fourth leaves, being the most trimmed and the smallest in terms of area, have lost large amounts of text on the top, bottom and from the column closest to the fore-edge (23 mm wide of the text block remaining). Even though the leaf suffered least from trimmings, the third leaf is very damaged from “rot” and holes (of which, most appear to have been patched up). This brings to the surface a strong possibility that this fragment has in fact been used as a book cover at some point, with the third leaf being exposed as the outer facing side (thus being the most damaged of the leaves) while the other trimmed leaves are “safely” tucked inside. It is also interesting to note that even though the first and fourth leaves (part of a sheet) are trimmed on three sides, there are narrow remains on the top and bottom where they bind that reaches the same length as the second and third leaves. The fore-edge of the third leaf is drooped vertically downward with its upper text curving downwards. The manuscript was possibly wet and left to stand upright at one point in its history.

The size of the smallest leaves (the first and fourth leaves) is circa 154 mm x 128 mm. The second leaf (the second least trimmed) measures circa 162.5 mm x 269 mm, while the third leaf measures 266 mm x 200 mm.

The text in the fragment does not flow continuously (excluding the trimmed-off areas) between the two bifolia. Approximately seven and a half chapters are missing between 1v and 2r, and between 3v and 4r (see chapter 2).

The text is arranged into two columns of approximately 204–214 mm x 85–77 mm with 37 lines on the untrimmed leaf, which can be assumed to be what it would have been originally. The narrowest width on a trimmed column measures 19 mm (on 4 verso column a), while the widest width on a trimmed column measures 64 mm (on 2 verso column a). On the heavily trimmed leaves, i.e. the first and fourth leaves, there are 26 lines in each column with remnants of descenders or ascenders (excluded in the 26 line-count) on the very top and bottom of several of the leaves. The space between columns is between 5 mm and 8 mm. The margins on the outer side of the third leaf (the untrimmed leaf) measure ca. 20 mm, while the inner margins vary between 9 mm (4 recto) and 24 mm (1 verso). There does not appear to have any signs of prickings or rulings on the manuscript.

There are no illuminations in the manuscript; however, initials are used instead to mark the beginning of each chapter or, in some instances, a new paragraph. These initials are simply enlarged letters with the body of the letter taking up two lines; the initials “P” and “h” have their left vertical stroke running in the margin, extending further lower and higher than the body. Nearly half (four) of which are in red, and are not fancily decorated. Of the initials that are not in red, two are in yellow and one in turquoise (perhaps it was green at one point and faded over time). Three of the initials are decorated with green ‘vines’ around them.

Table 1: Frequency of initials in manuscript.

Chapter	Initial	Colour	Word
110	Þ	Red	Þat
113	M	Red	Mað2
114	S	(Unclear)	SNO221
116	h	Green	hillðigvnr
117	S	(Unclear)	SI _f ⁹
120	A	Red	ASg'mi
120	G	Red/Green	Gvðmð2
121	A	Red/Green	ANan

On the recto side of the first leaf, marginalia by a much younger hand (18th or 19th century) in the inner margin can be read as follows: “Nials s. c. 103 – 106”. On the recto side of the second leaf, the number “2” is written in the middle of the top margin, while in the bottom margin, “Nials s. c. 110 – 118” can be seen. On the verso side of the same leaf, there are two lines of illegible writing curving downwards on the bottom of the page. On the recto side of the third leaf, the number “3” is written in the middle of the top margin. On the verso side of the same leaf, “Fragm. membr. h.” and “fol 1” are written in the bottom margin. On the recto side of the fourth leaf, “Nials s. c. 120 – 22” is written in the inner margin.

The fragment has been rebound in modern day into a paper folder. According to information of the manuscript on *handrit.is*, the fragment was repaired and bound by Birgitte Dall on November 1965.

Attached in the folder is a slip (measuring 144mm x 153 mm) by Árni Magnússon’s hand, which reads:

ur Nials Sögu sem gisle Jonsson i Reykiarfirde hefur ätt, og rífed i

sundur.

(‘from Njáls Saga that Gísli Jónsson in Reykjarfjörður have owned, and
ripped apart.’)

For more information on Gísli Jónsson in Reykjarfjörður, refer to the chapter on
Provenance.

2. Contents and Textual Transmission

The text of the manuscript has been identified from *Brennu-Njáls saga* both by Árni Magnússon and Kristian Kålund (Kålund 1889). Using the *Íslensk fornrit*-edition of *Brennu-Njáls saga* (Einar Ólafur Sveinsson 1954) as reference for chapters, pages and lines, the fragment contains the following:

- Chapter 102 (260¹³–264⁹, 264²⁶–267²): begins on the second line of the first poem, “randa suðr á landi...” 16 lines missing (trimmed top and bottom of manuscript) in the middle of the chapter, where it picks off again is uncertain based on the first two lines of the second column as they have been trimmed off.
- Chapter 103 (267³–267^{6/7}, 268³–269⁵): unsure where it ends on end of column as only two characters remain after trimming. Final 5 lines are missing.
- Chapter 104 (269¹⁸– 270¹³): first seven lines of the chapter in the manuscript are missing.
- Chapter 105 (270¹⁴–271⁹): first third of chapter, ending with “...til lögbergs ok nefndu hvárir tveggju”.
- Chapter 109 (278¹⁵–279²⁰): continues off middle of chapter with “at viðr alla nóttina...” and down to the end of the chapter.
- Chapter 110 (279²¹–280¹⁴): complete
- Chapter 111 (280¹⁵–281²⁸): complete
- Chapter 112 (282¹–283²⁵): complete
- Chapter 113 (283²⁶–286³): complete
- Chapter 114 (286⁴–287¹¹): complete
- Chapter 115 (287¹²–289²²): complete

- Chapter 116 (289²³–293¹⁴): complete
- Chapter 117 (293¹⁵–293²⁶): first third of the chapter ending with “...þó hefir ek svarit eiða at skiljask”.
- Chapter 119 (301²– 302³, 302¹⁷–303¹⁴): continues from the last third of the chapter, “...honum at sitja. Ásgrímr mæti”. A third is missing between where it continues from and the end of chapter.
- Chapter 120 (303¹⁵–304³, 304¹⁹–305¹⁶, 306²–306¹⁵): Approximately two quarters of the chapter is missing.
- Chapter 121 (306¹⁶–307⁷): first third available, ending with “at senda þegar mann af þ000”.

The *Table 2* below breaks up the available text that is present on each page and column of the manuscript corresponding to the text in AM 468 4to (*Reykjabók*) and in *Íslenzk fornrit XII*:

Table 2: Content of AM 162 B fol. 1, separated by leaf and column in correspondence to the corresponding text in AM 468 4to (*Reykjabók*) and *Íslenzk Fornrit XII*-edition.

Page	Column	In AM 468 4to (<i>Reykjabók</i>- edition)	In <i>Íslenzk fornrit XII</i>-editio
1r	a (trimmed top and bottom)	104 ⁴ –105 ⁹	260 ¹³ –264 ⁹
	b (trimmed top, bottom and right side)	105 ²¹ –106 ¹⁹	264 ²⁶ –267 ¹⁰

1v	a (trimmed top, bottom and left side)	$106^{29}-107^{15}$	268^3-269^5
	b (trimmed top and bottom)	$107^{23}-107^{44}$	$269^{18}-271^9$
2r	a	$110^{43}-111^{29}$	$278^{15}-280^3$
	b (trimmed right side)	$111^{29}-112^{19}$	280^3-281^{24}
2v	a (trimmed left side)	$112^{20}-113^7$	$281^{24}-283^{18}$
	b	113^8-113^{36}	$283^{18}-286^3$
3r	a	$113^{37}-114^{20}$	286^4-288^6
	b	$114^{21}-115^7$	288^7-290^4
3v	a	115^7-115^{40}	290^4-291^{23}
	b	$115^{41}-116^{27}$	$291^{23}-293^{26}$
4r	a (trimmed top and bottom)	$119^{18}-119^{43}$	301^2-302^3
	b (trimmed top, bottom and right side)	120^5-120^{24}	$302^{17}-304^3$
4v	a (trimmed top, bottom and left side)	$120^{35}-121^8$	$304^{19}-305^{16}$
	b (trimmed top and bottom)	$121^{20}-121^{44}$	306^2-307^7

In order to calculate the amount of text that is missing from the manuscript from trimmings and missing leaves, assuming that the current leaves 1 and 4 are the outermost bifolio of the two and also the outermost bifolio in the original, the

available text is compared with the text in AM 468 4to (*Reykjabók*) as Einar Ól. Sveinsson has concluded that *Reykjabók* was most similar to AM 162 B fol. 1 (Einar Ól. Sveinsson 1953, 98-99). As both the first and the last leaves have been trimmed on the top and bottom, the following calculations will be made from the first visible word on 1ra (with trimmed top) to last visible word on 4vb (with trimmed bottom) (i.e. “randa suður á landi ... senda þegar mann af”), as it would be difficult to estimate where the text would begin were it not trimmed. The same selection of corresponding text in the manuscript found in AM 468 4to (*Reykjabók*) contains 9,266 words (42,202 characters without spaces), while the normalised edition of AM 162 b fol. 1 contains 4,280 words (19,036 characters without spaces). In result, slightly more than 4,980 words (23,166 characters without spaces) are missing from the manuscript in the forms of trimmed-off areas of the parchment, giving its percentage of missing text to be at least 54%; this would take into account of the trimmed-off area at the beginning and the end.

As mentioned in the prior chapter, approximately seven and a half chapters are missing between the two bifolia, that is so say, the text from the bottom of 1vb to the top of 2ra and the text from the bottom of 3vb to the top of 4ra. By using the number of words contained in the only untrimmed leaf (i.e. 3r and 3v) as a point of reference, it can be estimated that a bifolio (two leaves) is missing between the two bifolia in the manuscript fragment. That is to say that the bifolio containing leaves 2 and 3 would form the innermost bifolio of a quire, due to the continuous text between 2r and 3v. This would mean that in the event that the iota fragment were the remnants of an eight-leaf quire, the outermost bifolio of the quire would also be missing.

Both 3r and 3v contained a total of 1,432 legible words (6,921 characters, including unclear characters), while the number of missing words (from the

Reykjabók-edition) between the first and second leaves is 1,682 (7,376 characters), and 1,680 (7,478 characters) words between the third and fourth. With the numbers of characters and words obtained from the third leaf, it can be deduced through a rough estimation that the full and complete manuscript of *Brennu-Njáls saga*, of which this fragment remains, would have had approximately between 62 and 68 leaves, given that this fragment closely follows AM 468 4to (*Reykjabók*, which contains a total of 97,578 words and 433,030 characters). The approximation was achieved by dividing the total number of words in the *Reykjabók*-edition by the number of words contained in leaf 3 (giving a number of 68), and dividing the total number of characters in the same edition by the number of characters in leaf 3 (giving a number of 62).

Being known as the longest and most popular of the Icelandic Family Sagas, the transmission of *Brennu-Njáls saga* is impressively extensive. To date, there are slightly more than 60 manuscripts containing *Njáls saga*; 19 of them (all parchment) are believed to be from 1300 to 1550, although, none of them are complete however (Einar Ólafur Sveinsson 1954, CXLIX). There are also five parchment manuscripts, most of which are fragments, from around the 17th century, although ‘their text [is] no better than the text from paper manuscripts from the same period’ (“texti þeirra engu betri en texti pappírshandrita frá sama tíma”) (Einar Ólafur Sveinsson 1954, CXLIX). The text contained in AM 162 B fol. 1 does find itself in the following: AM 468 4to (*Reykjabók*), partially AM 133 fol. (*Kálfalækjarbók*), GKS 2870 4to (*Gráskinna*), partially AM 162 B fol. γ, partially GKS 2868 4to (*Skafinskinna*), partially AM 162 B fol. ε, partially AM 466 4to (*Oddabók*), and partially AM 309 4to (*Bæjarbók*) (Einar Ólafur Sveinsson 1953). *Table 3* below gives an overview of the manuscripts in which the text is preserved, arranged chronologically from oldest to youngest by the ONP dating.

Table 3: Other manuscripts in which the text is preserved.

Manuscripts	Dating
GKS 2870 4to (Gráskinna)	c1300/1500-1550
AM 468 4to (Reykjabók)	c1300-1325
AM 162 B fol. γ	c1325
AM 133 fol. (Kálfalækjarbók)	c1350
AM 162 B fol. ε	c1350-1375
GKS 2868 4to (Skafinskinna)	c1350-1400
AM 466 4to (Oddabók)	c1460
AM 309 4to (Bæjarbók)	1498

3. Palaeographical Characteristics

The number of hands in AM 162 B fol. 1 has never been mentioned specifically in existing manuscript catalogues: the online catalogue Handrit.is (2013), Kålund's *Katalog* (1889), and ONP (*Ordbog over det Norrøne prosasprog. Registre* 1989). The handwriting and script are consistent throughout the manuscript, hence giving no indication for the possibility of more than one scribe working on the manuscript. The hand(s) has not been identified in any other manuscripts.

The script type employed in the manuscript is *Gothic semi-cursive* script (also known as *hybrida*) or what Guðvarður has labelled “árléttiskrift”; Derolez refers to the script type as *Cursiva Antiquior*, i.e. the textualised variant that has the general appearance of *Cursive*, but frequently lacks loops on the ascenders. The loops on the ascenders are omitted, with the exception of “d” rotunda, ð; some of the “l”s, “b”s and “h”s have loops on the ascenders as well. The top of the ascenders is either bifurcated or “decorated with a vertical or downwards sloping hairline to the left” (Derolez 2003, 163–165). Most of the letter forms are retained from *Cursiva*, in which the tall “f” extends below the baseline and the two-lobed Insular “f”; and from Gothic Textualis, two-storey “a”. Guðvarður Már Gunnlaugsson states that “Hybrid script did not make its appearance in Iceland until about 1400, but continued in use until after the middle of the sixteenth century” (Derolez 2003; Guðvarður Már Gunnlaugsson 2007, 255).

The letter “a” appears as the so-called “two-storey a” throughout the manuscript; this is known to be a feature typical of Pregothisc, late Carolingian script and later Textualis (Derolez 2003, 73), which gradually prevailed in the course of the 14th century



Figure 1: “Two-storey a” in the word “þá”, 1vb 12

(Stefán Karlsson 2002, 836).

The letter “d” is written in the shape of a “looped d” (Derolez 2003, 134), in which its shaft bends towards the left, curves upwards, making a skinny loop on the top before ending by joining the right side of the bowl; this form became particularly common during the 14th



Figure 2:
“Looped d”

century (Stefán Karlsson 2002, 836). The use of the letter “ð” is non-existent in the manuscript. A possibility is that both “d” and “ð” would be written to similarly to be distinguished from each other.



Figure 3: Odd *d* in “undradisk”, 4va21.

Although the main reason that “ð” is non-existent is due to the Norwegian influence of the “ð”-less tradition. An oddly written “d” is also found and only one occurrence of this (see Figure 3); it appears that the scribe might have made a mistake and hence attempted to change what he had written into a “d”.

The letter “f”, throughout the manuscript, is written primarily as the Insular “f”, “f̃”, or more specifically, the two-lobed Insular “f̃”, which is a later development of the older Insular “f̃”. From the older Insular “f̃”, the horizontal bars bend downwards and meet back the vertical shaft. The leftmost vertical stroke of the Insular “f̃” descends



Figure 4:
“Two-lobed
Insular *f*” in
“fā”.

below the line. This form of the Insular “f̃”, although was used in the first half of the 14th century, only “became predominant in Icelandic script, both in book and charters, in the second half of the 14th century and was used to a great extent up to the 17th century” (Stefán Karlsson 2002, 136). In spite of the two-lobed Insular “f̃” being predominant in the script of iota, a small number of Insular “f̃”s came in short in re-joining the lower lobe back to the vertical shaft (see Figure 5).



Figure 5:
“Two-lobed
Insular *f*”.

The letter “g” is written very similar to, as Albert Derolez calls it, “the ‘Rücken’-**g** (**g** ‘with a back’)” (Derolez 2003, 88). The letter “g”, in general, is formed with the upper half of the letter resembling the letter “o”, while the bottom half varied depending on the time period. The form of “g” used in the manuscript differs from the ‘Rücken’-“g” by the slight concave of the vertical stroke. This variant of the letter “g” used in the manuscript is formed with a single vertical stroke connecting the right section of both upper and lower lobes; this vertical stroke then continues by bending to the left, and then upwards to finally form the lower bowl joining the upper bowl. This form of “g” “became predominant during the 14th century” (Stefán Karlsson 2002, 836). Despite the aforementioned description of the letter “g” seen throughout the manuscript, there is a small number of open-bowled-“g”s (i.e. a “g” that has a lower bowl not connecting the upper bowl on its final stroke, ending on the horizontal stroke) spotted in the manuscript (see Figure 7).



Figure 6:
Example of 'g' in
margir, 2ra20

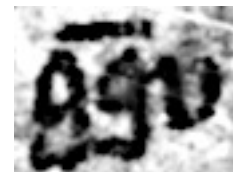


Figure 7: Example
of "g" in "gengu",
1vb32.

The letter “h” is written with its left stroke starting vertically down and upon reaching the line, it turns right and continues diagonally upwards joining the right stroke; its right stroke extends below the line and ending the stroke by bending diagonally upwards to the left; this form of “h” was predominant in the 14th century (Stefán Karlsson 2002, 837).



Figure 8:
Example
of letter
“h”.

The letter “j” has only been used once in the word “snjallr” (1ra8) in the manuscript. The letter “i” (with or without acute accent mark) was used to denote both the vowel *i* and semivowel *j* (as in the name “Hjalti”). “í” appeared mostly among “m” and “n”, i.e. in cases



Figure 9:
Example of
“k” in “ek”,
2ra18.

that make it difficult to distinguish an “i” among other letters with similar strokes.

The letter “k” appears to be composed of three strokes; the two strokes on the right segment of the letter often form a bowl in the midsection, the main vertical stroke bends right at the bottom (frequently joining up to the upper bowl, thus creating two bowls). According to Stefán Karlsson, this form of “k” was common “during the 14th century” (2002, 837).

There are no instances in which the right minim of the letters “n” or “m” extends below the line; the style wherein the right minims of “n” and “m” extend below the line became rare from around the middle of the 14th century (Stefán Karlsson 2002, 837).

The letter “r” appears as both the straight and round variant in the manuscript. The straight variant of “r” is written resembling the letter “v”, wherein the lower tip of the stem continues upwards to the shaft, as was common during the 14th century, starting in charter script (Stefán Karlsson 2002, 837). The “round *r*”, or the “*r* rotunda”, “*ꝛ*”, is seen written after “a”, “b”, “ð”, “e”, “f”, “g”, “h”, “i”, “o” (as well as “ó” and “q”), “z”, “v” (as well as “w”), “y”, “æ”, as well as in word initial position. This extensive use of the “*r* rotunda” indicates a more 15th century feature as earlier manuscripts have shown to have specific and limited uses for the “*r* rotunda”. The use of the “*r* rotunda” in the word initial position is rare and very much unconventional, and it appears in the word initial position in the manuscript in two words: “*zauða*” (3ra9, *rauðr* ‘red’), “*zæfza*” (3rb33, *ræsta* ‘clean/sweep’). This use of “*r* rotunda” is attributed to be from the 15th century since its use seem to be without regard to the preceding letter; furthermore, there are two occurrences in which “*r* rotunda” is seen in word initial position, which was rarely seen before 1500 (Stefán Karlsson 2002, 837). Below is a table showing which succeeding letters “*r* rotunda” and straight “r” occur.

Table 4: Frequency of 'r' and 'z' following 'a', 'b', 'ð', 'e', 'f', 'g', 'h', 'i', 'o', 'z', 'v', 'y', 'p', 'æ'.

	a	b	ð	e	f	g	h	i	o, ó, ö	z	v, a	y	p	æ	- (word initial)
z	5	22	141	2	1	14	6	4	133	3	33	30	61	2	2
r	41	2	2	17	1	1	0	17	1	3	1	0	0	4	9

Two forms of the letter “s” are utilised in the manuscript, the so-called “long s”, “f”, and the “round s”, “s”; the “long s” variant (“f”) is the dominant of the two. The “f” is composed of one stroke (and occasionally two strokes, one on the top) that extended below the line, which was predominant in the 14th century (Stefán Karlsson 2002, 837). The “round s”, on the other hand, were written in such a way that the bows close off that it closely resembled the numeral “8”. There does not appear to be a rule that dictates where and when “f” and “s” are to be used. There were many circumstances in which both variants were used in the same word, for example, “spði” (1ra30 *spurði*) and “fpði” (2rb2 *spurði*). For the third person masculine personal pronoun in genitive *hans*, the round “s” is exclusively used to denote the genitive form, i.e. “hs” (example 2rb5, 2rb17). Apart from the aforementioned example, the round “s” appears mostly in word initial position either capitalised or not. In environments in which a round “s” could have been used to denote the geminate ss, two “f” take that place instead (for example, “peffa” in 3va33, *þessa*). The use of “f” appears to be more versatile than the more restricted utilisation of the round “s”; *Table 5* below shows the letters in which the round “s” follows.

Table 5: Appearance of round "s" following the letters "A", "h", "ð", "g", "i", "l", "o", "p".

- (word initial)	h	A	ð	g	i	l	o	p	Total number
23	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	43

Besides the appearances of the round "s" in word initial position and following h, the round "s" is found in the following words: "þings" (2va27), "fiskreka" (3ra7), "þo2gils" (3ra7), "lðs" (3ra18), "z0skv" (3ra31), "iþse" (3va34), "ASg¹m" (4rb25).

The letters "u" and "v" are both used interchangeably for both the vowel *u* and the semivowel *v* regardless of their position in the word. The letter "w" does not appear in the manuscript. The shape of the letter "v" is rounded at the base, similar to "u"; the only distinguishing mark is the final vertical stroke downwards on the right side.

The letter "y" has its upper half similarly shaped to the letter "v", the right stroke then continues down below the line and curls left before continuing downwards. None of the "y"s have a dot nor an accent mark above. This type of "y" was seen "in the 13th century and into the 14th century" (Stefán Karlsson 2002, 838).

The letter "z" appears in the manuscript with a crossbar; this variant of "z" became increasingly common over the course of the 13th and more so in the 14th century (Guðvarður Már Gunnlaugsson 2007, 261; Stefán Karlsson 2002, 838).

Commonly used words (such as conjunctions and personal pronouns) in the manuscript tend to be abbreviated in some way; the most common, by far, abbreviation used in the manuscript is a horizontal bar, also commonly referred to as the "nasal stroke" as it was mainly used to represent the letters "m" and "n"

(Guðvarður Már Gunnlaugsson 2007, 262), for example “h” (*hann*). The usage of the “nasal stroke” is not only limited to the nasal consonants “m” and “n”, but its use also extends to commonly written names and personal pronouns, such as “þ” (*þat*) and “þz” (*þeir*). There is also one occurrence in the whole manuscript in which a horizontal bar below the baseline was used for the same purpose as a horizontal bar above: “þ̄” (2ra24 *þeim*); *þeim* is otherwise written as “þm”.

The conjunction *ok* is replaced with a special abbreviation sign, known as the crossed form of the “Tironian note”, “ε”, with eleven exceptions in which the conjunction is spelt out in full. The “Tironian note” with the crossbar gained popularity in the 14th century (Hreinn Benediktsson 1965, 91).

Other superscript abbreviations were mostly used for representing a front vowel + *r*, and *r* or *v* + *a*. The sequence *ar* is denoted with the superscript “r”, which distinguishes from the superscript “z” by a more curved lower stroke to the right; the sequences *er* and *ir* are denoted with either “^ε” (a zigzag mark over the letter) or the superscript “i”, which comes in two variants. These two variants include one with the top half curving towards the left, and the other towards the right; the latter tends to represent *er* and *ær*. The superscript “z” is used in the manuscript to denote the old *ur* (i.e. without the *u*-epenthesis). The combinations *ra*, *ar* and *va* are represented by two superscript variants: “ω” and “ϖ”; examples of each found in the word *fram*: “^ωm” (2ra10) and “^ϖm” (4ra13). The latter symbol of the two is employed approximately four times more frequently than the former. Both symbols seem to be used interchangeably and they also appear in the same word with similar contexts. The most commonly abbreviated word using the superscript “ω” and “ϖ” is “f^ω” (or “f^ϖ”) *frá*; the name *Pangbrandr* has only appeared contracted in all cases, with the latter syllable using both variants of the superscript.

Table 6: Frequency of superscript letters in manuscript.

Superscript letters														Total
r	1	o	2	n	m	e	a	τ	v	ə	ɴ	ð	z	
351	178	43	30	25	11	7	6	6	4	1	1	1	1	665

4. Linguistic and Orthographic Characteristics

The spelling of the scribe is fairly variable as it does vary on several circumstances not just between leaves, but also even within the same leaf.

The dental fricatives in the manuscript are denoted by the letters “þ” (in initial position) and “ð” (in medial and final position). The process of “ð” being replaced by “ð” began in the 13th century and gradually declined in use in the middle of the century; after 1400, “ð” is almost never seen (Stefán Karlsson 2002, 835).

The middle voice is only seen ending with the exponent “z” in the manuscript, for example, “vefız” (1ra25, of *vefja* ‘to wrap/fold’), “kveðz” (1vb17, of *kveðja*), “bıoðz” (2ra20, of *búa*), “lıkaz” (3vb25, of *líka*). The “z” ending gradually replaced the previous “sk”/ “zk” endings during the 13th century, becoming the dominant form in the 14th century. The orthographic form “z”, although was gradually being replaced in the latter half of the 14th century, was still used after 1400 (Kjartan G. Ottósson 1992, 121–124; Stefán Karlsson 2004, 31).

The short vowels *ø* and *ɔ* are not orthographically distinguished by the scribe of the manuscript. There is one appearance of the letter “ø” used in the word “zøskv” (3ra31, singular, genitive, feminine of the word *taska* ‘bag’). The vowel resulting from the merger of *ø* and *ɔ* is thus realised as “av”, “au”, “a”, “o”, “ð” and “ø”. The distinction between the vowel *ø* and *ɔ* became more obscure around 1200 (Stefán Karlsson 2004, 11; Hreinn Benediktsson 2002, 60). *Table 7* below shows the frequency of each letter used to denote the vowels resulting from the merger of *ɔ* and *ø*; words that have been abbreviated, however, are excluded.

Table 7: Distribution of the vowel resulting from the merger of *o* and *q* represented in the manuscript fragment.

Letter	Frequency
“o”	42
“ð”	31
“aʊ”	5
“av”	3
“au”	2
“ø”	1

There is no distinction made by the scribe between the long vowels *ó* (*œ*) and *é* (*æ*); the resulting vowel has been denoted only by “æ”. For example, the plural form of *bróðir* (i.e. *bróðr*) is spelt as “b2æð2” (2rb5). Below is a list of a few examples showing that both vowels are simply represented with the letter “æ”:

æ	ó
“mæla” (2ra17, <i>mæla</i>)	“fð2bæ” (1vb27, <i>Saurbæ</i>)
“vinfæll” (2ra23, <i>vinsæll</i>)	“b2æð2” (2ra34, <i>bræðr</i>)
“faʃʔmælv̄” (2rb1, <i>fastmælum</i>)	“pæʔʔi” (2rb32, <i>pætti</i>)
“æʔʔi” (3va22, <i>ætti</i>)	“ærið” (2va19, <i>órit</i>)
	“kæmí” (3ra27, <i>kæmi</i>)
	“fækia” (3va19, <i>sækja</i>)

“The merger of *o*: and *ε*: probably began in the middle of the thirteenth century” (Hreinn Benediktsson 2002, 61, Stefán Karlsson 2004, 11).

The unrounding of the (long and short) vowel *y* (i.e. *i + y > i*, *í + ý > í*, and *ey + ei > ei*) is non-evident in the manuscript fragment. There are no words in the manuscript that would suggest a merger of the rounded and unrounded vowel; a few examples of the words listed that could have shown evidence for derounding are as follows:

“reykholv̄ ” (1ra32, *Reykholum*)

“heyzi” (1rb15, from the verb *heyra* ‘to hear’)

“kneyfð” (1rb22, from the verb *kneyfa* ‘to quaff’)

“eyz̄v̄ ” (1vb11, dat. pl. of *ey* ‘island’)

“ryðia” (1vb13, *ryðja* ‘to empty’)

“flyia” (2ra17, *flyja* ‘to flee’)

“lyfa” (2ra24, *lýsa* ‘to light up/to proclaim’)

The general derounding, although not witnessed in the manuscript, would have begun in the early 16th century, or just after the year 1500 (Guðvarður Már Gunnlaugsson 1994, 35–36; Stefán Karlsson 2004, 11; Haraldur Bernharðsson 2013, 157–161). On the other hand, there is an occurrence of, as it appears to be, rounding, or reverse spelling, that can be seen in the word “hybylv̄” (4ra17, *híbýlum*). Regarding the aforementioned word, Guðvarður Már Gunnlaugsson (1994, 37) writes:

Einnig segir Noreen að til hafi verið tvímyndirnar *hýbýli* hk. ft. og *híbýli* (1970: 71, 80) og telur að *y í hý-* sé eðlilegt *u*-hljóðvarp; de Vries (1977: 274) telur *híbýli* vera analógíska hliðarmynd við *hýbýli*, en *hý-* er komið úr **hiwa*.

In addition to this, Jón Helgason believes that the forms *hýbýli*, *híbýli*, and *híbíli*

have all appeared in Old Icelandic (1929b, 26–27). As the word only appeared once in the manuscript, its value is uncertain.

In contrast to and not part of the general derounding of *y*, *ý*, and *ey*, a few occurrences of sporadic derounding appear in *þykkja* ‘to think/seem to be’ (and its variations) and the word “hziǫf” (2vb26, *hryggs*). Of the three occurrences in which the verb *þykkja* occurs, twice is the verb written with an “i” and once with a “y”. The aforementioned variety of derounding, which can be seen early in the 13th century, cannot be considered as part of the general derounding as it was possibly due to it preceding a palatalised stop in the syllable that follows (Haraldur Bernharðsson 2013, 158; Hreinn Benediktsson 2002, 219).

It is evident in the manuscript that the orthographic change of “vá” to “vo” has begun and is in progress. Of the 24 cases found, only three of them contain the spelling “va”; the word *ván* and the plural preterite forms of the verb *vera* (*váru*[-]) are removed from the tally as they both had both side forms *vón* and *vóru*(-) coexisting (Haraldur Bernharðsson 2013, 151–153, Hreinn Benediktsson 2002, 237–240); *váru* is always written as “v̥” in the manuscript. The use of the spelling “va”, or “vá”, is seen in “τva” (2rb33, masc. acc. pl. of *tveir* ‘two’), “fva” (3rb17, ‘so’), and “huʳki” (*huarkí*, 3va1, ‘neither’); although the superscript “r” was usually an abbreviation for “ar” or “ra”, the word “huʳki” was not added in the tally due to uncertainties. The commonly used word *svá* tends to be used as evidence for this orthographic change; of the 16 occasions the word appeared in the text, only once did it appear as “fva” (3rb17). The change of “vá” to “vo” began in the early 14th century (Stefán Karlsson 2004, 14). *Table 8* below lists the examples of “vá” and “vo”, excluding the variations of *svá*.

Table 8: Examples of 'vá' and 'vo'.

vá	vo
“τva” (2rb33, <i>tvá</i>)	“ḃgḃo2fhvolḃ” (1ra10, <i>Bergþórhváls</i>)
“va” (4rb15, <i>vá</i>)	“voττα” (2va30, <i>vátta</i>)
	“vo2kvN” (3rb3, <i>várkunn</i>)
	“vogv” (3va26, <i>vágu</i>)
	“vopn” (4va31, <i>vápn</i>)

The fricativisation of *t* has not been fully realised in this manuscript fragment. Throughout the manuscript, the spellings for frequent words, *þat* (e.g. 2ra31) and *at* (e.g. 1ra15), commonly utilised as evidence of change have not been fricativised (i.e. *at* > *að*, *þat* > *það*). Even though the majority of the *t* in unstressed word-final position is not fricativised, there is an example of a preterite participle that end with a “ð”: “laτið” (2rb33, from *láta* ‘to let’). Other examples in the preterite participles and neuter definite nouns showing that this phonological change has not yet occurred are: “hoḃvðiτ” (2rb17, sg. neut. nom. def. of *hoḃfuð* ‘head’), “lðiτ” (3ra3, sg. acc. neu. def. of *land* ‘land’), “r1ðiτ” (3ra28, pret. participle of *ríða* ‘to ride’), “v1τ” (3rb2, pret. participle of *vera* ‘to be’), “bor1τ” (3rb4, pret. participle of *bera* ‘to bear/to carry’), “ð2ep1τ” (4rb4, pret. participle of *drepa* ‘to kill/ to slay’). There appears to be an instance of reverse/inverse spelling as well in the word “meg1τ” (2vb2, 2nd person plural of *mega* ‘to be able to do’). Thus, it can be said that there is only one instance of the fricativisation of *t* and an instance of reverse/inverse spelling, while the majority has the orthographic “t”. The fricativisation of *t* began to appear in the 13th century and remains rather common, at least in the orthography, well into the 16th century (Björn K. Þórólfsson 1925, xxvii).

The fricativisation of *k* (i.e. *k* > *g*) in unstressed word-final position is only partially realised in this fragment. Words, such as the conjunction *ok* and the personal pronoun *ek*, are not fricativised in the fragment (i.e. they are written as “ok” and “ek”). The adverb *mjok* only appears ending with “k” four times in the manuscript (2ra27, 2ra29, 2rb34, 3ra33) and not once with a “g”. In the reflexive pronouns, the appearance of the fricativisation of *k* is more varied; the third person reflexive pronoun in the manuscript only appears as “figh” (1ra27, 1va9, 2va8, 3va14). The other personal pronouns in the accusative (i.e. first person singular and second person singular) are evenly spread out ending in “gh”, “g” or “k” (see table below). This process of change began as early as the 13th century (Stefán Karlsson 2004, 19).

Table 9: Distribution of the endings in reflexive pronouns.

	mik	þik	sik	Total
k	3	1	0	4
g/gh	4	10	4	18

The utilisation of the spelling “gh”, however, does not restrict itself only to the realms in which *k* has been fricativised. This spelling seems to have influenced the spelling of “g” becoming “gh” in the environment in which it represents a voiceless velar fricative [x] or a voiced velar fricative [ɣ], for example in the words *sagt* [saxt] and *dagur* [ta:ɣyr] (which would have been spelt as *saght* and *daghur* given this influence), although no such spellings occur in the manuscript. The expression of *g* by “gh” is of Norwegian influence, which will be further discussed below.

The diphthongisation of *eng* > *eing* is distinctively present; “eing” is the choice

of spelling except for the word “fengv” (*fengu* from the verb *fá* ‘to get’), which is written twice on 1vb12. A possible explanation for the spelling of the word “fengv” is that the scribe was mindlessly copying off another manuscript and as both of instances appear on the same line, noticing the spelling escaped his attention. Words containing the diphthong “eing” include “eingín” (4va30 and 4vb 26, *engin* ‘no one/none’) and “leingi” (1rb13 and 3va10, *lengi* ‘for a long time’). The diphthongisation of *eng* > *eing* began appearing by the year 1300; around that same time, *ong* was diphthongised to *aung*, but no evidence of this is present (although, evidence of this is always very ambiguous) in the manuscript (Stefán Karlsson 2004, 14). Below is a list of all words taken into consideration for this phenomenon (abbreviated words, such as “g̃gv” *gong*, are not included in the list):

- “rõngh” (1ra22, *rõng*)
- “leingi” (1rb13, 3va10, *lengi*)
- “fengv” (1rb13, *fengu*)
- “ongv̄ ” (3rb16, *engum*)
- “f̃eðzeing̃ ” (3vb17, *fédreng*)
- “zeingða” (3vb22, *tengða*)
- “eingín” (4va30, 4vb26, *enginn*)

There is only one evidence of the *u*-epenthesis (also known as the *u*-insertion) being present in the manuscript in the word: “ofuipozf” (3ra2-3, *Ósvífrs* from the name *Ósvífr*). Words that typically show signs of the *u*-epenthesis having taken place, such as *maðr* (‘man’) and *niðr* (‘down/downward’), are spelt out in full as “maðz” (2va10) and “niðz” (3va9), are absent. Even though the word *maðr* in the fragment is often (eleven of 14 times) shortened to a mere “m̃” (for example 1vb21), the “r” superscript has only been used as an abbreviation for “ar”, there is no possible way we could find out if the word could be expanded in any other way

as this abbreviation is fixed and have been used both before and after the u-epenthesis. The vowel “u” being inserted before the letter “r” (if a consonant other than an “r” precedes this “r”) began around 1300 and became predominant by the mid 15th century (Jón Þorkelsson 1863, 4–6, Stefán Karlsson 2004, 14).

The diphthongisation of *é* (i.e. [e:] > [ie] > [je]), which started appearing in the 13th century (Björn K. Þórólfsson 1925, xiv), is not present in the fragment. In the dative singular of the personal pronoun *þér* (from *þú*) and *sér* (from *sik*), only once is “þer” (3va4) written in full while *sér* is always written out as “fer” (e.g. 3rb24). In other places, *þér* and *mér* are written out as “þ̅” and “m̅”; in the manuscript, the ¨-mark has always seem to represent “er”.

There is only one clear evidence in the manuscript that the pronunciation of *ll* has merged with *rl*, resulting being pronounced as [tl]. “fkallaz” (2ra21, in the word *skarlatsskikkju*) has the spelling “ll” for *rl*, possibly indicating that the scribe pronounced both *rl* and *ll* the same. For example, the word *jarl* could have been spelt as “iall” had the pronunciation of *ll* and *rl* merged. Intriguingly enough, the word *jarl* is realised as “ia2ll” (3va2), spelt with two “l”s instead of one, which could suggest a pronunciation with [tl] as it appears to be a hybrid of two spellings (i.e. “rl” and “ll”), possibly mixing the earlier spelling from the exemplar with “rl” and the orthography of the scribe calling for “ll”. These two consonant clusters appeared to have begun to merge in pronunciation in the fourteenth century (Stefán Karlsson 2004, 21, 46). At about the same time, the cluster *rn* became pronounced in the same way as *nn* if it was followed by a long vowel or a diphthong. There are, however, no explicit evidence made by the scribe through his orthography that the clusters *rn* and *nn* are pronounced the same, i.e. for example *einn* written as “eirn”.

Similar to the preceding merger mentioned, another type of dental insertion is evident in the manuscript. Possible evidences for this dental insertion are marked in

the genitives “halḟ ʀʀalʒ” (1vb30, sg. gen. neu. of *hálftröll*) and “fēllʒ” (2ra11, sg. gen. neu. of *Svínafell*); the scribe usually writes the letter “ʒ” following a dental stop, which would suggest that the scribe would have pronounced *ll* with a dental stop inserted for those two instances. Similar to the two examples above, the word “auḟʒmanʒ” (2vb18, sg. gen. masc. of *austmaðr*) would suggest a dental insertion in *nn* preceding the letter “ʒ” as well.

Upon following a dental stop in a sequence, the (genitive ending) *s* would be denoted by the letter “ʒ”, which happened well into the 16th century (Stefán Karlsson 2002, 834). This is evident in the following examples: “þoʒvallðʒ” (1ra26, from the name *Þorvaldr*), “ḥðʒlu” (2ra17-18, from *hræzla*), “liðueíʒʒlv” (2vb2, of *liðveizla*), “moʒʒ” (3ra32, *móts*).

Small capitals are frequently used in the fragment, especially “G”, “N” and “R”. In most cases, “G” and “N” were used to denote geminate consonants (or long consonants), in words such as “voʒkvN” (3rb3 *várkunn*) and “legia” (1rb27 *leggja*), as the *First Grammatical Treatise* recommends. Other than its use to denote geminate consonants, the small capital “G” is often seen in the initial position of names, for example “Gizvʒ” (1vb31 *Gizurr*) and “G” (2ra5) for the name *Gunnarr*. The small capital “N”, on the other hand, was namely used to represent the name *Njáll* in an abbreviated form. Most of its other uses appear as in the conjunction “eN” (1ra25 *en* ‘but, and’); the scribe has three spellings for the word: “en” (2vb11), “eN” (as above) and “eN̄”, the latter two indicating “enn”. The scribe does not appear to distinguish between the conjunction *en* (‘but, and’) and the adverb *enn* (‘still, yet’) in his spelling, using both interchangeably; this seems to be common among medieval scribes as both *en* and *enn* tend to be unstressed. The letter “R”, although could seem to represent a long *r*, it mainly appeared in the word initial or end position, such as “raʒgn” (1ra19 *rǫgn*) and “þīgheimR” (1vb20-21 *þingheimr*). The use of the

small capitals for long consonants was very rare after 1400 (Stefán Karlsson 2004, 45–46).

Table 10: Frequency of small capitals used.

Small capitals	Frequency
N	104
R	82
G	26
A	1
Total:	213

The letter “c” does not appear in the manuscript unless the letter “k” directly follows it. The short *k* is always represented with “k”, whereas a long *k* is denoted by “k”, “kk” and in most cases, “ck”. The words in which “k” was used to symbolise *kk* are as follows: “vþykτ” (2ra24 *óþykkτ*), “íτakf” (3rb7, in the place name *Arnarstakksheiðr*), and “fek” (4va30, from *fá*); “kk” that was used to denote *kk* are in the following words: “giabakka” (1vb17 from the place name “Gjábakki”), “fkikkíu” (2ra21–22, from “skikkja” ‘cloak/mantle’), “fkikkívna” (2rb11), “fkikkíuna” (3va28), and “ekki” (4ra8–9, all others spelt with “ck”). The usage of the letter “c” is confined to the position preceding “k”. Writing “ck” for the long *k* is by far the most employed as was customary after the year 1300 (Hreinn Benediktsson 1965, 79–81; Stefán Karlsson 2002, 835).

The palatalization of *g* is only orthographically evident in the following words: “g1o2ð” (1rb32), “g1o2ðvz” (2ra8, 3rd pl., pret., ind., mid. of *gera/gøra* ‘do’), and “g1o2” (2rb36, adjective *gørr* ← *gørr*). These words with this orthographical change stand along side words in which the palatalization of *g* is not orthographically

represented, such as “gæȝi” (1ra25, 1rb23, from *geta*) and “gera” (1ra32); although, it is very likely that *g* was palatalised before front vowels, but has not been marked orthographically yet. There are no occurrences in the manuscript that reflect the palatalization of *k*, with the only example being “k̄er” (2rb20, from *koma*), which can only be expanded as “kemr” with the bar representing *m*. The palatalization of *g* and *k* before *æ* and *ö* (< *ø*) became common in the 14th century, and later, before *e* (Stefán Karlsson 2004, 45).

In unstressed syllables, the vowels “i” and “u” (or “v”) are predominant, almost replacing the vowels “e” and “o” in the endings of words. There are twelve instances in which the front unrounded vowel was written “e” instead of “i”; these words are “fyne” (1ra15, *syni*, dat. sg. of *sonur* ‘son’), “hne” (2va9, 2va10, *henni*, dat. sg. of pronoun *hón*), “fīne” (3va28, *sinni*, reflexive pronoun), “p̄ze” (3va29, *þeiri*), “īp̄ze” (3va34, *í þeiri*), “fkickūne” (3vb2, *skikkjunni*), “h̄ne” (3vb3, *henni*), “víne” (3vb18, *vini*), “mīne” (4ra14, *minni*, pronoun), “f̄ingalkne” (4rb13, *finngálkni*), and “mvne” (4vb27, *muni*). The only words that could possibly indicate a preference for “o” instead of “u” (or “v”) appear abbreviated in the manuscript as “ē” (1ra22, 2va21, 2vb5, 3vb5, *eru*), which would only be expanded as “ero” as the scribe has only employed the “o” superscript for the vowel “o”; there are no instances in which the superscript “u” was used for this verb or any other word, which is probably due to it being a fixed abbreviation from the time when “o” was the predominant spelling. It is interesting to note that the endings in favour of the vowel “e” are mostly found on the third leaf verso. Apropos of the dating, Stefán Karlsson writes:

In the very oldest manuscripts the vowels *e* and *o* were predominant in endings where *i* and *u* are now written. *i* and *u* (or *v*) soon made their appearance, however, and in time became established as final vowels, *i*

earlier than *u*. In the thirteenth century some scribes seem to prefer *i* and *o* in endings, but by about 1300 *u/v* was mostly written for older *o*, and fourteenth-century scribes in general use *o* only sporadically. Although *i* is the dominant spelling in final syllables, most scribes in this later period used *e* as well. (Stefán Karlsson 2004, 42-43)

As shown above, the scribe has a preference for “i” and “u” (or “v”) for endings; the “o” in endings only appear in the form of the “o” superscript for the third person plural form of the verb *vera*. As Stefán Karlsson indicates, the use of the letter “e” in endings could be an indication of the later period.

In the verb *vera* ‘to be’, an analogical change is witnessed in which the third person singular form, *er* ‘is’, replaces the older first person singular form, *em* ‘am’; this change in the manuscript, however, is incomplete. Although the dominant form in first person singular present indicative of *vera* is “er” (e.g. 2rb3, 3va2), there is one occurrence in which the older first person singular present indicative form *em* ‘am’ is used, which is seen abbreviated as “ē” (4ra12). It is not completely known, however, if this analogical change affected other verbs other than *vera*, but it was interesting to witness that there are examples in the first person singular present form being “fer” (1ra23, from *sjá* ‘see’) and “kveðz” (3vb35, 4vb21, of *kveðja* ‘call attention to’), which would usually be used for the third person singular present indicative; these are also usually attributed to Norwegian influence and branded as Norwegianisms. In addition, Stefán Karlsson writes that the third person singular forms were replacing first person forms in the preterite indicative as well (2004, 29); for example, “in the preterite indicative, *ek sagða* ‘I said’ became *eg sagði*; ... in the preterite subjunctive *ek segða* ‘I would said’ became *eg segði*” (Stefán Karlsson 2004, 29). However, the older first person singular forms do linger throughout the

manuscript; these can be seen in the examples: “villða” (2ra19, 3vb36, 4ra7, of *vilja* ‘want’), “mvnða” (3rb4, 4ra13, of *munu* ‘shall, will’), and “ætlaða” (3vb23, *ætla* ‘intend’). This analogical change began in the early 14th century and continued well into the 17th century (Stefán Karlsson 2004, 29–30).

For the nominative, singular, masculine and feminine form of the demonstrative pronoun *sjá* ‘this’, ‘that’ in the manuscript, the scribe seems to favour *þessi* over the older form *sjá* in the nom. sg. masc. and fem., which lingered until late in the 14th century (Stefán Karlsson 2004, 28–29). Of the three instances, only on one occasion was it seen and was spelt out as “þeífi” (4rb17) while the others were abbreviated; the value of this is uncertain, but shall be considered. Unlike the aforementioned form, the scribe appears to have had a preference for the older accusative singular masculine form *þenna*, despite the fact that it began to be replaced by its younger version *þennan* in the 15th century (Stefán Karlsson 2004, 29). This form *þenna* only appears twice in the manuscript as “iþna” (2rb10, “í þenna”) and “þna” (3ra17); there are no occurrences of *þennan* in the manuscript.

As for the pronouns *nokkurr* and *nokkuð* ‘some(one/thing)/any(one/thing)’, the older forms, *nekkverr* and *nakkvarr*, have been replaced by the younger *nokkurr* and *nokkurr*. Four instances appear in the manuscript, two of them are spelt with the open rounded vowel “ö” (“nökkv̄m” *nökkurum*, 2rb9; “nökkv̄z” *nökkur*, 3rb2) and the other two spelt with the mid rounded vowel “o” (e.g. “nökk ” *nökkut*, 2ra37; “nökkv̄z’ ” *nökkurrar*, 4ra18). The younger forms *nokkurr* and *nökkurr* had replaced its older form by the second half of the 13th century, while the form spelt with “o” (i.e. the root vowel *o* replacing *ö*) became dominant in the centuries following that (Stefán Karlsson 2004, 29). Looking at Bernhard Luxner’s MA thesis “On the History of the Icelandic Pronouns *nokkur* and *nokkuð*”, he narrows the dating down in his findings stating that *nokkurr* was already seen in the middle of the 13th century

and while *nökkurr* disappeared around 1400, *nokkurr* only began to dominate and replace *nökkurr* in the middle of the 14th century (Luxner 2011, 82–84). It is also important to note that since the scribe uses the letter “o” to denote the mid rounded vowel “o” as well, it is uncertain how important it should be used for the purpose of dating.

Another inflexional change that occurred in the 15th century, which has yet to take place in the manuscript, in which the vowel “u” was dropped in the second syllable “ur” when the inflexional ending began with a vowel (i.e. *nokkurum* > *nokkrum*) (Stefán Karlsson 2004, 29); only one example in the manuscript can be used as evidence to show that this inflexional change has not taken place is “nóckvm” (2rb9, sg. masc. dat.). The “z” superscript has only been utilised by the scribe to abbreviate “ur”, thus it would be expanded as “nókkurum”.

Traces of Norwegian influences, although not dominant, can be seen throughout the manuscript. The small capital “r” was used twice in word initial position instead of the original “hr” as seen in the words “Ræððiz” (1vb18, from the verb *hræðast* ‘to be afraid of’) and “Rings” (2vb27, from the verb *hringur* ‘ring/circle’); all other words of this nature do feature the initial letter “h” in front of “r”, for example “hræððvz” (2ra3, from the verb *hræðast*) and “hæððz” (4ra14, ‘afraid/frightened’). Two examples are seen with an analogical “v” fronting the words, which would have been without it if not for the Norwegian introduction of it; these two words in the manuscript are both realised as “voðiz” (3rb13, 4vb12) from the verb *verða* ‘to become’. The scribe does not seem to have been influenced the Norwegian practice in writing “æ” for “e”, however, it is fascinating to note that the scribe might have shown an instance of orthographic variation in his use of “æ” for “e” in one word in which the scribe utilises “æ” instead of “e” in “mæðz” (2rb1, in all other cases, written as *meðz* ‘with’). There are no examples of “manglende u-

omlyd i trestavelsesformer” (‘*u*-umlaut not being orthographically expressed in trisyllabic words’; i.e. words written like *talaðu* instead of *töluðu*) (Stefán Karlsson 1978, 96).

A dominant Norwegian habit visible in the orthography of the scribe is his preference for “ú” over “ó” as the negative prefix of nouns and adjectives. Of the six occasions the negative prefix is utilised, four of them are spelt with the letter “v”, which are “vgillðz” (2ra20, *ógildir* ‘unworthy’), “vvíní” (2ra24, of *óvinr* ‘enemy’), “vþykτ” (2ra24, *óþykkt*), and “vvín^m” (3ra18, of *óvinr*); the other two words that are spelt with the letter “o” are in the words “ogæfv famlígz” (4va13, *ógæfusamligr* ‘luckless-looking’) and “onyττ” (4vb27, of *ónýtr* ‘useless/spoilt’). Intriguingly, the use of “ú” as the negative prefix is only restricted to the inner bifolio (i.e. the second and third leaves).

The “Norwegian habit of doubling a vowel letter to indicate length” was used three times for the word *á*, which were written as the *a+a* ligature, “æ” (1va15, 3va17, 4ra24); it is interesting to note that all these three instances are the last word of the line. The majority of the spelling for *á* appears simply as “a” (e.g. 2ra3, 2ra6). This orthographic habit was increasingly common in the 14th century (Stefán Karlsson 2004, 43).

As mentioned earlier in the chapter, the portrayal of the fricative *g* (i.e. [ɣ]) by the spelling “gh” is of Norwegian origin that was popular way of spelling in the 14th century; the words that exemplify the spelling “gh” for the fricative *g* are: “lõgh” (2ra28, i.e. *lõg*), “vigh” (3ra19, 3rb12, i.e. *víg*), “ðagh” (3rb36, i.e. *dag*), “hvgh” (3va5, *hug*), “þzaflagh” (3vb13, i.e. the name *Þraslaug*), “fvanlæghv” (4ra15, i.e. acc. of the name *Svanlaug*), and “feiknlighi” (4va12, i.e. of the adjective *feiknligr*). With its growing influence of the spelling “gh” for *g* of that time, however, the utilisation of the spelling “gh” extended itself to be used for the stop as well and two

words in the manuscript exemplify this: “rǫngh” (1ra22, i.e. *rŋg*) and “þvnghz” (2vb4, i.e. *þungt*).

Also mentioned above, there are examples showing signs of Norwegianisms in the first person singular present form being “fer” (1ra23, from *sjá* ‘see’) and “kveðz” (3vb35, 4vb21, of *kveðja* ‘call attention to’), which would usually be used for the third person singular present indicative.

These aforementioned features from the influence of the Norwegian spelling lived between 1200 and 1400, although after around the year 1350, a significant decline is observed when the Norwegian written language was severed from Iceland due to the Black Death plague in 1402–1404 (Stefán Karlsson 1978, 88, 96–7; Stefán Karlsson 2004, 43, 47–8).

5. Date

Concerning the dating of the manuscript fragment, AM 162 B fol. 1 has been dated to the first half of the 15th century. Kristian Kålund's *Katalog* dates the fragment to "1ste del af 15. årh." ('the first part of the 15th century') (1889, 120), while Einar Ól. Sveinsson merely lists the fragment under "snemma á 15. öld" ('early in the 15th century') (Einar Ól. Sveinsson 1954, CLI) or "Early 15th century" in *Studies in the Manuscript Tradition of Njálssaga* (Einar Ól. Sveinsson 1953, 11). *Ordbog over det norrøne prosasprog* (ONP) dates the manuscript fragment from around 1400 to 1425 (1989, 434), in agreement with Finnur Jónsson's dating, also ca. 1400 – 1425 (1908, XLI). Apparently, ONP names the manuscript fragment "Reykjarfjarðarbók" as well; another manuscript, however, is named "Reykjarfjarðarbók" as well, AM 122 B fol., which is dated to 1375 – 1400 in ONP (1989, 433) and around 1400 on Kålund's *Katalog* (1889, 85). Despite both being called "Reykjarfjarðarbók", they are not part of the same book (as their measurements are different), both were merely once owned by Gísli Jónsson in Reykjarfjörður, hence the name "Reykjarfjarðarbók" (see chapter on Provenance).

The dating of AM 162 B fol. 1 will be based on the analysis of the palaeographic, orthographic, and linguistic features that were discussed above in the previous chapters.

Based on the analysis of the palaeography, the dating of the manuscript leans closely towards the early 15th century. Twelve out of 14 of these dateable features were predominant or began appearing in the 14th century. These aforementioned features include the use of the "two-storey a", the two-lobed Insular "f", and the "Tironian note" with the crossbar (refer to *Table 11* below). Most of these features

that were predominant or began appearing in the 14th century, however, are not able to narrow the dating as they do not develop much until a much later date, with the exception of the “two-storey a” as a “single-storey a” appears in the later half that century. The script type *Gothic semi-cursive*, on the other hand, pushes the dating towards 1400 or later (Guðvarður Már Gunnlaugsson 2007, 255). A palaeographic feature, which also pushes the dating up to from the 15th century and especially to the second half that thereof, is the scribe’s use of the “r rotunda”; Stefán Karlsson writes that the use of the “r rotunda” without regard to the preceding letter is associated to the 15th century, while its two occurrences appearing in word initial position was rarely seen before 1500 (2002, 837); it is most striking to note that the scribe’s profuse use of “2” in various positions conflicts with his extensive use of the small capitals. These two uses of the “r rotunda” in word initial are perhaps the rare instances appearing before 1500, but to be unbiased towards the given information, the dating based on the palaeographic features would seem to indicate that the manuscript is 15th century. The table below presents all the features considered for dating the palaeographic features:

Table 11: Palaeographic features considered for dating.

Palaeographic features analysed		Dating
Script type	Gothic semi-cursive (Hybrida)	Began to appear in Iceland from about 1400 and continued to be in use a little

		after mid-16 th century.
Letter “a”	Only the “two-storey a” is used for <i>a</i> .	Dominated in the course of the 14 th century.
Letter “d”	“looped d” is used for both <i>d</i> and <i>ð</i> , while “ð” does not appear.	The “looped d” became common during the 14 th century; the use of “ð” declines in the 14 th century.
Letter “f”	Only two-lobed Insular “f” is used.	Predominantly used in the second half of the 14 th century to the 17 th century.
Letter “g”		The form of “g” used became predominant in the 14 th century and used onwards.
Letter “h”	Left stroke ends bending right,	This form was

	right stroke ends bending left.	predominant in the 14 th century and used onwards.
Letter “k”		This form of “k” was common during the 14 th century and later.
Letters “n” and “m”	Right minims do not extend below line.	Right minims extending below the line became rare from about mid-14 th century.
Letter “r” (straight variant)	Resembles letter “v”	Common during 14 th century and later, starting in charter script.
“r rotunda”	Appears without regard to position and especially two of which found in word-initial position.	Extensive use of “2” begun from the 15 th century; “2” in word-initial position rarely seen

		before 1500.
“long s”, f	One stroke that extends below line	The extending below the line was predominant in the 14 th century and later.
Letter “y”	“v” upper half, right stroke continues; without diacritic	This type of “y” appears in the 13 th century and into the 14 th century.
Letter “z”	With crossbar	Common in the 13 th century and more in the 14 th century.
“Tironian note”	With crossbar	Gained popularity in the 14 th century.

The linguistic and orthographic features suggest a very-likely date of circa 1400 as most of these palaeographic features are consistent with both the 14th and 15th century. The majority of the linguistic and orthographic features evident in the manuscript began appearing or became predominant in the 13th and 14th centuries, while only feature of the general derounding of y is not evident in the manuscript, which allow some leeway in the manuscript being from as late as the mid 15th

century. The profuse use of “r” rotunda is clearly more 15th century, especially with its use in the word-initial position. The use of the “z” ending in the middle voice, however, suggests a dating between 1250 and 1400 (the period when the spelling of the middle voice exponent “z” was dominant), while the good amount of evidence of Norwegian influences suggests the dating to be after 1200 and very likely before 1400. Given that most of the linguistic and orthographic features are predominant in the 14th century and some of the changes (e.g. diphthongisation of *eng* > *eing* and the orthographic change of “vá” to “vo”) would have had taken place and became evident in the 14th century, it would suggest a date no earlier than 1300 to be at all probable. Keeping this in mind, the 14th century was when Norwegian influences in the orthography would have been dominating. The Norwegian influences in the manuscript, however, appears to be at half strength, with an important feature (namely the lack of *u*-mutation two or more syllabic words) missing; for example, the *a+a* ligature, “æ”, used to represent the long vowel *a* is only utilised in three occasions for this purpose, which equates to approximately one per cent of the representation of “á” in the manuscript, however, this feature remained part of the orthography long after Norwegian influence receded. The lack of Norwegianisms in the orthography could only indicate the beginning or the dwindling stages of Norwegianisms, with the latter being most probable. As mentioned before, most of the orthographic and linguistic features were predominant or began in the 14th century; this leaves the only option of a date shortly after 1400, the period in which Norwegian influences on the orthography were on quick decline. The table below presents all the features considered for dating the linguistic and orthographic features:

Table 12: Linguistic and orthographic features used for dating.

Linguistic and orthographic features		Dating
Middle voice	Only “z” exponent used.	“z” began replacing previous orthographic realisations of the –st exponents in the 13 th century; became dominant form in the 14 th century; gradually being replaced in the latter half of the 14 th century, although still used after 1400.
ø + ȝ merger	Completed; both short vowels are not orthographically distinguished by scribe	Distinction between vowels became more obscure around 1200.
ó (œ) + é (æ) merger	No distinction is made between æ and œ; only the letter “æ” is used to represent both vowels.	The merger began in the middle of 13 th century.
General derounding of y	Not witness.	Derounding would have

		begun just after 1500.
“vá” and “vo”	“vá” – 3; “vo” – 21	Change from “vá” to “vo” started in the early 14 th century.
Fricativisation of <i>t</i>	Begun but incomplete; Frequently used words <i>þat</i> and <i>at</i> are not fricativised; only two preterite participles fricativised.	Fricativisation of <i>t</i> began appearing in the 13 th century and remains rather common in the 16 th century.
Fricativisation of <i>k > g</i>	Begun in reflexive pronouns; solely used in third person reflexive pronoun.	Began as early as the 13 th century, but not common until second half of the 14 th century.
Diphthongisation of <i>eng > eing</i>	“eing” is the key choice of the scribe except in the word “þengv”.	Began appearing by 1300, but not common until the second half of the 14 th century.
<i>u</i> -epenthesis	Only one instance.	Process began around 1300 and predominant by mid-15 th century.
<i>ll + rl > [tl:]</i> merger	Only one clear example.	Would have begun in the 14 th century.

Small capitals	Used as geminates and abbreviating of personal names.	Scribe's usage would be very rare after 1400.
Letter "c"	Mostly "ck" for long <i>k</i> with some exceptions. Letter "c" is only used preceding "k".	The use is common after 1300.
Palatalization of <i>g</i>	Orthographically evident mostly in the verb <i>gera/gōra</i> ; not orthographically represented in other verbs; no instances of palatalization being marked before the vowel <i>e</i> .	Became common in 14 th century.
Vowels in word endings	Preference for "i" and "u" (or "v") for endings; "o" in endings only appear superscripted for the third person	14 th century or later.

	plural form of <i>vera</i> .	
Analogical change in verbs	Majority of 1 st person singular forms replaced by third person singular forms, not just in <i>vera</i> .	Began in early 14 th century and continued into the 17 th century.
<i>nokkur</i> and <i>nokkuð</i>	<i>nokkurr</i> and <i>nøkkurr</i> forms used	<i>nokkurr</i> begins to appear in the middle of the 13 th century, begins to dominate and replace <i>nøkkurr</i> in the middle of the 14 th century.
Norwegian influences	Available evidence, but of weak strength, except in the fricativisation of <i>g</i> represented by “gh”.	Lived between 1200 1400, significant decline after 1400.

The dating analyses of the palaeographic, linguistic and orthographic features of the manuscript seem to agree on the dating in the early 15th century. Evidently, most of the features examined above have predominance in the 14th century and later, while certain features are pushing it later to the early 15th century, suggesting the manuscript is from an earlier period of the 15th century having still retained a lot of the typical 13th and 14th century features. Therefore, it can be concluded that AM

162 B fol. 1 is most probably to have been written in the early 15th century. As a result, it is in agreement with Kålund's dating to the "first part of the 15th century" (1889) and with *ONP*'s more precise dating of "c1400-1425" (1989, 434).

6. Provenance

ur Níals Sögu sem gíslle Jonsson í Reykjarfirde hefur ätt, og rífed í
sundur.

– slip, by Árni Magnússon’s hand, accompanying AM 162 B fol. 1

As far as the earliest known history of the manuscript is concerned, it is noted in the first chapter that Árni Magnússon attached a slip to the manuscript stating that a certain Gísli Jónsson (appears as “gíslle Jonsson” on the slip) from Reykjarfjörður in Arnarfjörður (located in the West Fjords) had previously owned it, thus the naming of the manuscript “Reykjarfjarðarbók” (Einar Ól. Sveinsson 1953, 11; Úlfar Bragason 2014). Another manuscript, AM 122 B fol., which contains *Sturlunga saga*, is also named “Reykjarfjarðarbók”, which Úlfar Bragason (2014) claims to have been owned by the same Gísli Jónsson around the middle of the 17th century. Based on further research done in the catalogue on *handrit.is*, Gísli Jónsson is not mentioned to have owned AM 122 B fol.; this could indicate an error in either of the manuscript’s entry. However, based on available information on AM 122 B fol., it does not appear that it is related to AM 162 B fol. 1. Based on *handrit.is*, the support of AM 122 B fol. is of paper, which is an error as AM 122 B fol. is a well-known vellum; AM 162 B fol. 1 is also of skin. No further information, however, is provided on the slip on whom Gísli Jónsson is. According to an online article written by Úlfar Bragason (2014), Gísli Jónsson (d. 1679) was a chief legislative official in a *sýsla* (Ice. *sýslumaður*). Further searching of more information regarding Gísli Jónsson in *Íslenzkar ævisrár* came to no avail, as no entry on this Gísli Jónsson was available.

It is not certain if AM 162 B fol. 1 was obtained by Árni Magnússon directly from Gísli Jónsson, but it is implausible that that be the case as Árni Magnússon would have been at the age of sixteen when Gísli Jónsson had passed away; Árni would probably have stated it directly had he obtained the manuscript personally. According to written sources, Árni Magnússon began collecting manuscripts in 1685 (Már Jónsson 1998, 41; Sigurgeir Steingrímsson 2014). Below is a letter, written by Thomas Bartholín on the 24th of January 1685, from AM 285 B fol. on Árni Magnússon's first errand in collecting manuscripts:

Jeg hafver en Iðlander hos mig, som heeder Arnas Magnussen, hand skal til foraaret reýðe op for mig til Iðland, og indsancke hvis gamle böger hand kand offverkomme. ('I have with me an Icelander, who is called Árni Magnússon, he will travel to Iceland in the spring for me, and collect the old books that he comes across.')

There is no date available as to when Árni Magnússon did eventually acquire the manuscript. The next and only other date available on the movement and ownership of the manuscript is that on the 18th of July 1973, the Árni Magnússon Institute (*Stofnun Árna Magnússonar*) took custody of the manuscript (Handrit.is, 2013).

7. Earlier editions

There is no earlier edition existing that contains the complete text in AM 162 B. fol.

1. Some of the variants in the manuscript fragment, however, are rendered in Einar Ólafur Sveinsson's edition of *Brennu-Njáls saga* for Íslensk fornrit (1954). None of the variants specifically named the manuscript, but always named as part of a group of manuscripts.

8. This edition

This edition of AM 162 B fol. 1 is done in three different levels/editions: facsimile, diplomatic and normalised. These three editions have been digitally encoded in XML or *Extensible Markup Language* and have been edited in accordance with the guidelines set forth by the *Medieval Nordic Text Archive* (Menota) during the transcription process. The manuscript fragment is then transcribed in three levels simultaneously.

The facsimile edition reproduces the text as closely as possible as seen in the manuscript, that is to say that all abbreviations and special symbols/signs are printed as shown corresponding to the manuscript. Line breaks, page breaks and column breaks are reproduced as closely as possible as found in the manuscript fragment as well. However, as the first and fourth leaves are trimmed on the top and bottom of the pages, the line numberings for these two leaves (i.e. 1r, 1v, 4r, and 4v) are therefore reproduced based on approximations and the position in which they line up with the following or preceding leaves (i.e. 2r and 3v) as both bifolia are in some way bound to each other (as mentioned in Chapter 1). Punctuation is preserved as it appears in the facsimile level as well; this consists mainly of full stops, which are printed on the line regardless of the height in which the dots appear in the manuscript. Unclear or illegible characters and words (due to holes or having been rubbed off or trimmed off) are marked as unclear entities (i.e. <unclear> in XML, or <unclear>[0...0]</unclear> in areas that are trimmed off) where text is assumed to have been. Unfortunately, due to technological problems copying from HTML to the Word document, all unclear words and characters are underlined normally as this was manually edited. Small capitals and large minuscule are represented as they

appear in the facsimile edition. Special letter forms found in the manuscript are maintained, although generalised in the facsimile edition. That is to say that the characters in the transcription do not portray the unique characteristics of the handwriting of the scribe. For example, the letter “h” is simply printed as “h” without the decorative features (the bifurcated top of the ascenders and descenders extending below the line and bending left) portrayed. Even though the letter *f* does extend below the line, it is simply printed as “f” in the edition; likewise with the letter *d*, it is printed as “ð”, portraying its rounded, non-straightbacked *d*, but leaving the scribal habits aside (as described in the previous chapter on palaeography).

In the diplomatic level, all abbreviations are expanded and italicised, with the exceptions of words with portions trimmed off or unclear. The expansions are expanded in accordance to the written out words already available in facsimile. Most person names in the manuscript, however, are abbreviated and not once are they written out in full; for this reason, abbreviations of names are expanded with letters that seem characteristic of the scribe and that are used by the scribe. For example, *Njáll* (often abbreviated as “N”, e.g. 2ra25, or “N”, e.g. 2ra29) is expanded as “Niall” or “ñiall”, since the letter “j” was never used and there is not distinguishing factor between the long and short *a*’s in the manuscript. On the other hand, the name *Hǫskuldr* (appearing in the manuscript as “h”, e.g. 2ra32 and 2rb15, and once as “h⁹” 2rb10) was the most complicated to expand; due to the fact that *ǫ* was realised as “o”, “ð”, “a”, “av”, and “au”, while /u/ was realised as either “u” or “v” and /s/ as either “s” or “f”. In order to have the spelling of the name *Hǫskuldr* consistent throughout the edition, it was decided to expand the name as “hofkvldr” since “o”, “v” and “f” were the most dominant of the variations. The special letters “ð”, “f”, “i”, and “t” (dotless *i*), are simply printed as “d”, “f”, “i” and “t” since no other

alternatives are used in the manuscript for the same phonological value (with the exception of “í”). The letter “z” is not retained in the diplomatic level as well since both “z” and “r” have no phonological difference, but orthographical. The letter “f”, however, is preserved in the diplomatic edition as it can represent a different phonological value from the round variant, “s”. Other special letters (for example, “ð” and “a”) are preserved in this level. Punctuation and word separations are preserved as in the manuscript; page breaks and column breaks are marked in the diplomatic as well, line breaks, however, are not.

In the third and final level, the spelling is normalised based on “classical Old Icelandic”, or rather the spelling in which *Íslenzk fornrit* uses. The purpose of this is to standardise the spelling to make it easily read and accessible for scholars of medieval Icelandic or anyone interested in and are already familiar with the spelling utilised by *Íslenzk fornrit*; this is useful for the study of variations of *Njáls saga*. For this purpose, some special letters present in the diplomatic edition are replaced: ö (as “a”, “ð” and such) printed as “q” or “ø” (depending on the origin of the vowel), “f” replaced by “s”, and so on. This normalisation process is carried over into the orthographical aspect of grammar as well, i.e. the use of the punctuation and capitalisation is normalised based on linguistic context and evidence; full stops or commas are added to separate names and sentences, first letter of names and first letter of the first word of sentences are capitalised. Scribal errors are also corrected accordingly. The only exceptions to this are words that have segments of it missing or trimmed off. ‘Damaged’ words (or sections that thereof), however, are corrected or reconstructed if adequate context is available.

9. Notes on the transcription

- 1ra7: The fourth word most likely read “bæðf”, but it is uncertainly as it is very dark and faded.
- 1ra8: A fold line runs through this line creating difficulties in legibility, and most certainly true for the first word “ſig0ʒalvm”, which reads “sigtólum” in Einar Ólafur Sveinsson’s edition of *Brennu-Njáls saga* (2010, 260). However, a skinny character seems to appear between “g” and “z” in the word, thus it is left as “sig0tólum” in the normalised edition.
- 1ra12: The last word most likely reads “fk’ðv” *skirðu*, but the superscript “i” is not seen and the last two letters are barely able to be made out due to the darkening of the area and the faded ink. There seems that there could be a line above the “k”, but it is uncertain if that is part of the vertical stroke of the “p” above the word. The word, though, has been expanded as “fkirðv” and “skírðu” in the diplomatic and normalised level respectively.
- 1ra13: The name *Hallr* seems to be declined erroneously as it should appear in the accusative “hall” instead of “hallr” following the verb *skíra*.
- 1rb: Approximately three-quarters or more of the lines of the column have been trimmed off.
- 1rb7: After the first word “pa”, the following and last apparent word is barely legible. It seems fitting that it would be a name beginning with *þorg*.
- 1rb8: A fold line runs through this line, with the only word barely legible assumed to be “m”.
- 1va: Approximately three-quarters of the lines in the column have been trimmed off.

- 1va10-11: The first words of these two lines have been rubbed off considerably.
- 1va14: The first word is illegible.
- 1va17: The line is considerably illegible, except a possible “f” and a possible “en”.
- 1va18-22: The entire area has been rubbed off considerably, making it somewhat impossible to make out the words in the area.
- 1vb7: A string of characters following *þeir* is difficult to make out. The first character of that string of characters could appear to be a “τ”, but it is very uncertain thus it is left as “0” in the transcription.
- 1vb8: Following “leggja”, it is very likely that “lígr ived þyz” follows. The uncertainty is due to the area being rubbed off.
- 1vb9: A fold line runs along slightly above this line, thus giving some difficulty in reading parts of the line, especially in the second half of the first half of the line.
- 1vb18-19: A fold line runs through between these two lines, creating a faded line down into line 19, making the first half of line 19 uncertain.
- 1vb21: It is uncertain, but it seems that the last letter of the first word (*heimr*) is “r”. This uncertainty is due to the crumple mark from the line below.
- 1vb22: The crease after the first word creates uncertainty regarding the following word(s).
- 1vb29-30: In the word *hálftrölls*, the scribe seems to have written “halfr|t1 rölz”, of which the “1” could have been an error.
- 2ra4: A crease and a small hole made it difficult for the word to be easily read, but it is very certain that the word is “þr”.
- 2ra10-11: The parchment being dark makes it difficult to read the first words/characters of these two lines, but they most likely begin “h” and “v” respectively.

- 2ra36: The last word most likely reads “ $\overline{\text{p}}\text{a}$ ”, however, the uncertainty is due to the spot, where the word is located, has darkened.
- 2rb: Approximately a third of the right-side of the column has been trimmed off.
- 2rb1: The word *með* is spelt with “æ”, “ $\text{m}\text{æ}\text{ð}_2$ ”.
- 2rb7-10: The first few words of these lines have been rubbed off making it difficult to be read. It is possibly due to the likeness of an initial on line 8 (see below).
- 2rb8: It is most likely an initial “ p ” as the first letter, but it seems to have either faded away or have been rubbed off.
- 2rb14: The *p+p* ligature, “ pp ”, has been used in the word “upp”.
- 2rb19: The word “ hm ” has been inserted, possibly by the scribe, between “ $\text{a}\tau$ ” and “ ollm ”.
- 2rb35: A thick crease runs through the entire line, creating difficulties in reading.
- 2rb36: Darkened areas creates difficulty in reading, also due to the crease in the previous line.
- 2va: Approximately a sixth of the left side of the manuscript has been trimmed off. The column as a whole is very worn out, rendering the readability difficult.
- 2va12: Although the “ l ” is illegible, the word most likely reads “ $\text{k}^{\text{l}}\text{manl}\text{ig}\tau$ ”.
- 2va35: A crease line from a fold runs through the entire line, barely allowing the first two words to be made out.
- 2va37: The word in the middle of the line has been completely rubbed off, rendering it unreadable.
- 2vb2: The word *liðveizlu* has a “ t ” inserted before the “ z ”.
- 2vb7: A seemingly unnecessary nasal bar is above the “ f ” in “ $\text{n}\overline{\text{e}}\text{fn}\text{ð}_2$ ”.
- 2vb9: A fold mark, accompanied by holes, runs through the line, rendering extreme difficulty reading.

2vb35: The fold crease continues from the previous column into this line, rendering similar difficulties in reading the line.

3ra2-7: Holes in these lines creates uncertainty in the transcription. With the help of *Íslenzk Fornrit XII* and the *Reykjabók*-edition, some of these gaps were filled in in ‘unclear’ marks.

3ra35: The preexisting fold wore off the text in the beginning of the line, rendering it indecipherable.

3rb4-8: Despite the hole, there does not appear to be a gap in the text, which indicates that the hole had been there upon writing, thus the scribe had worked around the hole.

3rb10-13: Unlike the one described above, this hole had eaten into some of the words. Fortunately, the hole was narrow enough for most of the words decipherable.

3rb14: A large hole creates a gap in the text between the first “m” and the next alleged “m”.

3rb26-29: A large hole creates the first segment of the sentences unreadable.

3rb37: The third one most likely reads “bvnðnır”, although with great uncertainty as a hole has swallowed the word, leaving the first character.

3va4-8, 10-11, 13-16, 26-30: Hole on the right side of the column creates gap in the text.

3vb2-7: A hole from the right side creates difficulty in reading, along with large amounts of lost words.

3vb27: Short text is red has faded too much to be legible.

4ra: Lost text on trimmed areas on the top and bottom.

4rb: Lost text on trimmed areas on the top, bottom and right side.

4va: Lost text on trimmed areas on the top, bottom, and left side.

4va21: The last word “vñðzaðiz” has an odd first “d”, possibly a correction by the scribe.

4vb: Lost text on trimmed areas on the top and bottom.

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Facsimile text of AM 162 B fol. 1

1r

- 7 randa fvd2 alandi bæðf 1bvna smiðiv ballð2
fīg?talym hallða fíðzeynir lez fíðan fínjallr m
ollð hañ gíallða haððf 1 haʔʔ fʔeðia hiallððf ve
- 10 fʔlída fkalldi. þaðan þ̅ þ̅ ʔ̅ b̅g̅þ̅oʔ̅fhvolʔ̅ ʔ̅ ʔok N ʔ̅
ʔru ʔ̅ ðll hív h̅s. en m̅ v fón geck meʔʔ a moʔi þ̅ ʔ̅
þaðn veʔʔr yþ̅ ar þa k̅ov þ̅ 1havka ðal ʔ̅ f̅k̅ð̅1̅z
- 13 þ̅ hallr ʔ̅ ʔ̅ h̅ þ̅2eveʔ̅ þ̅aðn þ̅ ʔ̅ ʔ̅ g̅m̅f̅neʔ̅. þ̅ eþlði
þlock a moʔi þ̅m þ̅oʔvallð2 hín veili ʔ̅ fendi hañ
oðð vlþi vga fýne at h̅ fkyllði þ̅ at þ̅g̅f̅n̅ð̅i ʔ̅ ð2e
- 16 þa þ̅eḡ 1ʔað ʔ̅ kvað h̅ ʔ̅ v þ̅a. Vgʔ bialþa mun
ek vlþi endiʔf ʔ̅ boð fenda m̅ è ʔ̅ fʔala fʔýriuglaʔ
fʔ fýni vga. at gnyfkuʔa geiʔiʔ godúg þ̅yʔ argan
- 19 þ̅n è ʔ̅ raugn oþ̅ r1gñ rek1 h̅ eñ mvnk anan. vlþ̅
vga fón kvað aða a moʔí. Geʔ kvað ek fviní
þ̅o at fýnði f̅an elboði ʔañ̅a h̅v̅2þ̅ ʔ̅ hleyp1 f̅k̅þ̅1
- 22 harbðz vea þ̅ið̅. þ̅oat rapaka ræk1n r̅oñgh è
mal a g̅g1 fer ek þ̅yʔ m̅1nv meini m̅1nlikʔ þ̅lv̅g
v at gína ʔ̅ æʔla eck1 ek fagði vlþ̅ at ʔ̅a g̅1ñing̅
- 25 þ̅iþl h̅s. en gæʔi h̅ at h̅ veþ̅1z è ʔvngan oþ̅ h̅oþ̅
vð. ʔ̅ epʔ̅ þ̅ fendi m̅ apʔ̅ ʔ̅ þ̅oʔvallðz hín veila
ʔ̅ fogðv oðð vlþ̅f. þ̅oʔvallð2 haþ̅ði m̅ʔ̅ m̅ v̅ figh
- 28 ʔ̅ haþ̅ði þ̅ ʔ̅ oðð at fʔia þ̅yʔ þ̅m ablaʔkoga heid
1. þ̅2 þ̅gb̅ ʔ̅ gvðleiþ̅ r1ðv nv oʔ havka ðal. þ̅eir

mættv m̄ eínv̄ é reid̄ imot̄ p̄m fá sp̄ði az gvð

- 31 é h̄ þav̄ þa. h̄ m̄li nioṛa f̄kallṛ þv̄ þoṛgilf̄ b̄ð
þinf̄ a reykhol̄v̄ az ek̄ v̄ gera þ̄ niofn̄ az p̄z̄ h̄

.....

- 7 þa kv̄iðlinḡ [0...0]

m̄ [0...0]

hialṛi þoṛ vṛ [0...0]

- 10 bṛavṛ afṛ v̄l̄ [0...0]

þoṛ allṛ vefṛ [0...0]

moð f̄kallð [0...0]

- 13 leinḡi þy [0...0]

inḡi f̄iðan ṛ [0...0]

þv̄ heyṛṛ f̄ag [0...0]

- 16 ði f̄f̄ṛ é az [0...0]

p̄gb̄ az þoṛ [0...0]

az h̄ liṛði [0...0]

- 19 þiṛṛ f̄iṛ f̄eḡ þv̄ [0...0]

Bravṛ þyṛ b̄l̄[0] [0...0]

landi mellv̄ [0...0]

- 22 þa é kneyp̄ð [0...0]

az gvð gæṛi [0...0]

aðṛa v̄ifv̄ [0 0...0]

- 25 h̄f̄ṛi b̄vf̄ ṛ [0...0]

f̄io f̄iðan f̄ [0...0]

leḡia h̄a[0] [0...0]

- 28 ṛ f̄zeínv̄ [0...0]

[0...0]

G[0...0]

g₁₀₂ð [0...0]

ma [0...0]

1v

7 [0...0] iazvðv f̥v ok

[0...0] a τ pa ġv̇ ell

[0...0] a ligh τ hlio

10 [0...0] [0]iñ medz

[0...0] eN ellð è he₁

[0...0] p̲angb̃ haβð₁

13 [0...0] allr breNa

[0...0] [00000] er h̄n

[0...0] roðv k̄f̄i æ

16 [0...0] ḟv̇ð₁τ βell o₂

[0...0] [0]f̄[00000]eN[00]

[0...0]

19 [0...0]

[0...0]

[0...0]

22 [0...0]

[0...0] τ [0]vað

[0...0 0]að[0] æɾlaɾ

25 [0...0] n p̄ a alⁿp̄

[0...0] h̄oβðing̃z

[0...0] b τ v̄ð

28 [0...0] az ġ¹τ
 [0...0] 1e1da. ⁿe
 [0...0 0]. s1ⁿð

31 [0...0] þg⁶
 [0...0]

.....

7 ð2apf. þa ġgv þ2 ġ1zv2 hv1z1 τ h1allz1 τ bvðv
 at leggia 1ig 1ved þy2 þa m̄ τ þ̄ vτ ċ 1flðz τ bo
 ða trv kġ2 zok þe1fv vel τ þagv þ2 alla þa vnⁿð

10 þa b1ðgv þ2 h1allz1 τ ġ1zv2 fġ1p f1z ċ 1flðz τ v2
 ðv fe1nbvñ. þ2 zokv lanð a ey2v̄ er x v1kv2
 v̄ aþ fvm̄ þengv þ2 fer þa hefza eñ þengv m̄ ċ at

13 ryðia fġ1p f1zτ. r1ða þa v̄ xxx mañā ċ þ1ngf τ
 ġðv þa k1fzn̄ m̄m at þ2 fkyllðv v̄bvñ v̄ða. h1al
 lz1 v̄ epz at reyð^r mvla þτ spðv at h̄ v̄ fek oz

16 ð1n v̄ goðga. en þa é þ2 kōv 1vellan kavzlv oþā
 þ̄ ġ1abakka kō h1allz1 epz þm τ kvedz è v1lia fyn
 a þ̄ he1ðn̄v m̄m at h̄ ræðð1z þa. r1ðv nv m̄g

19 [0...0] τ r1ðv meðz þylkzv l1ð1 a þ̄g.
 he1ðñ m̄ þylkzv τ a moz1 τ v̄ þa fvo ñ at allr þ̄īg
 he1m^g m̄ð1 þ1az eñ þo v̄ð þ̄ è. þozge1r hez m̄ è

22 b1o [0...0]vazn1 h̄ v̄ z1o2va fon þozkel^f fon^r lan
 g^f moð fñ hez þozvn τ v̄ þozfze1nf ðozz f1gm̄ðar
 fon^r gnopa b̄ð^r fon^r gvðz1ð hez kona h̄s^o h̄ var

25 ðozz þozkels h1nf f̄vza oz h1e1ðz^f ġð1 bzoð h̄s
 v̄ ozm̄ zavfkv bakr það^z h1eñā h1nf gamla oz
 fōzbæ. þ2 kez1ll τ þozkell v̄ fyn þoz1f fnep1f kez1lf

- 28 fón b̄mulf̄ óznolþf̄ fón b̄ioznolþf̄ fón ḡmf̄ fón lod
 inkiṇa keziulf̄ fón hængf̄ fón hallbíarṇ fón halþ
 zraolz o2 h2aþ̄nif̄zv̄ k̄f̄zn̄ m̄ z̄iollðvðv̄ bvð f̄in̄
- 31 τ v̄ þ̄2 G1zv2 τ hiallzi imof̄þellínga bvð. vm ðaḡ
 ep̄t̄ ḡgv̄ hv̄2zuegiú t̄ lóḡb̄gf̄ τ neþ̄ðv̄ hv̄2 zueḡ

2r

- 1 az v̄id2 alla nozzina τ ætlaði h̄ az b2ena yð2
 in1. en þ̄ b̄ v̄ az k̄o v̄ nozzina τ v̄ð þa ecki aþ
 þ̄z̄ þ̄2 h2æððvz̄ h̄. Siðn̄ þylgði h̄ þ̄m a leid ok
- 4 τ mikill man þiollði. þa ætlaði þ̄ að2a az ḡgv̄ az
 veíta τ fetzti þa ǧ̄ Ḡ fón τ Ḡ lamba fón az vega az
 þ̄ eñ̄ h̄m̄ v̄ð bilt τ þo2ðv̄ þ̄2 è a þigh̄ az raða τ
- 7 é h̄ haþði þ̄za m̄l̄z̄ þa m̄l̄zv̄ þy2f̄z̄ a mozi. en
 þ̄ k̄o az þ̄2 truðv̄ τ ḡio2ðvz̄ iþaleik̄ aþ̄ þ̄2a h̄nð
 i t̄ h̄ τ m̄l̄v̄ ñ ecki v̄id2 h̄ hv̄2 é þ̄2 þv̄nðvz̄. en
- 10 h̄ gaþ̄ þ̄m l̄izid̄ t̄ læti þo2 f̄vo þ̄m v̄ h̄ð. h̄ þo2 a
 yf̄t̄ t̄ f̄vina þellz̄ vm hauf̄z̄iz̄ az heimbodi τ zok
 þlofi v̄ h̄m̄ vel. hillðigv̄ñ̄ v̄ þ̄ þ̄l̄ m̄l̄i t̄ h̄. þ̄ f̄agði
- 13 hillðiḡ2̄ m̄ az þaleik̄ f̄e med2 yð2 N̄ f̄onv̄. ok
 þicki m̄ þ̄ illa τ v̄il ek biða þ̄ az þv̄ rið̄ è vef̄z̄
 τ man ek þa þ̄ bv̄f̄zað̄ iſkapza þelli en ek man
- 16 f̄enda þ̄ḡ b2oðv2̄ mín az bua iof̄fa bæ þa m̄v̄
 þ̄ f̄v̄m̄ m̄ela f̄agði h̄ az ek þlyia þaðn̄ þy2̄ h̄ðz̄
 lu faḱ τ v̄il ek þ̄ þ̄ è. þa è þ̄ lik̄ f̄agði þ̄l̄ az f̄zo2
- 19 vandræði aþ̄ illa è þ̄ f̄agði h̄. þ̄z̄ hellð2̄ villða

- ek ʒa vɣillðz en m̃g̃ m̃ hlytɪ illt aβ m̃. h̃ biððz
 heím þam noʒʒ̃ s̃ið. þlofi gaβ h̃m skallaz skikk
 22 iu t hlaðbvín ískavt niðz. riðz h̃ nv heím iofsa
 bæ t è nv kyzt vm h̃ð. h̃ ṽ m̃ fvo vinfæll at h̃
 at þa vvíní. hín fama ṽ vþykt meðz þ̃ allā
 25 veʒn. ñ haβði tekiz t̃ þoftrf̃ son k̃a é þozðz h̃ hñ
 haβði t̃ þoftr̃ veízt þozhalli af̃gm̃f̃ son ellida g̃m̃f̃
 soñ. þozhallr̃ ṽ rofkr̃ m̃ t̃ m̃iok̃ h̃ðgióð h̃ haβði
 28 fuo nṽm̃ lógh aβ ñ. at h̃ ṽ hin þziði mef̃ž laga
 m̃ aiflði. ñ vaf̃tɪ m̃iok̃ ínēma ṽ ṽiz t̃ þa m̃
 niðz kozñ lín ínemmendi
 31 Þat ṽ eiñ dag at m̃ kō ínēm̃iðif̃ t̃ b̃ph̃
 þz̃ gg̃ṽ þeg̃ a tal ñ lí t̃ h̃ t̃ r̃ægði m̃ h̃
 þa eñ at vanda líñ t̃ haβði þa eñ m̃g̃ nyí
 34 lógvz t̃ eoí nṽ þaf̃t̃ f̃kp̃ t̃ þa b̃zæðz at þ̃ t̃ ðþ̃
 a h̃ t̃ kvad̃ h̃ m̃ðṽ ellig̃ f̃kioʒa eβ̃ þz̃ þ̃i è þeg̃
 at h̃m̃ g̃a f̃kal̃ þ̃ kof̃t̃ a f̃agði f̃kp̃ eβ̃ þṽ vill̃ þ̃a
 37 meðz of̃f̃ t̃ g̃a at nock̃̄ þ̄ vil̃ ek̃ t̃ vĩna f̃agði

 1 m̃ t̃ bṽndṽ þz̃ m̃æðz þaf̃t̃m̃æl̃ṽ t̃ f̃k̃ [0...0]
 k̃oa ṽ kvellðiz. b̃g̃ f̃p̃ði ñ f̃iz̃ þz̃ t̃ala [0...0]
 er ek̃ ir̃aða g̃ð meðz þ̄m̄ f̃agði ñ f̃i [0...0]
 4 þa þ̃ kvad̃z è h̃inṽ beʒ̃ ṽ raðiñ. f̃kp̃ [0...0]
 k̃i niðz ṽ kvellðiz t̃ eck̃i b̃zæðz h̃s̃ [0...0]
 h̃ina f̃óm̃ṽ oþ̃̄ ṽða k̃o m̃ tok̃ṽ ñ fỹ [0...0]
 7 t̃ fvo k̃i t̃ riðṽ i b̃ʒt̃ s̃iðan.
 þeír̃ þ̄ þ̄ t̄ é þz̃ k̃oṽ iofsa bæ t̃ [0...0]

- ḡḁi nóc²km. ved₂ ṽ goz₂ τ í [0...0]
- 10 iḡna t₁ma vaknaḁi ḡ hv₁ta nef goḁi [0...0]
 i s₁n τ zok yḡ ḡk₁kk₁vn₁na ḡ₁ nav₂ ḡ τ [0...0]
 pv iḡnḁ ser τ eí₂τ ḡḁ i₂ḁ₂a τ ḡo₂ ḡ [0...0]
- 13 íar ko₂n₁n₁v ḡ₂ ḡ₂p hoḡḁv ḡ meḁ₂ í [0...0]
 kyllḁv all₁r a ḡm v₁ḡa. ḡ₂p ḡ₂τ vḡp [0...0]
 eḡ è ḡ ía ḡ v₁llḁi ḡ v₁nḁan í₁va. ḡa [0...0]
- 16 at ḡm τ m₁l₁ hí₁rḁ è at opa a hæl h [0...0]
 í₁n τ hoḡ è ḡs τ k₁o i hoḡvḁí₂τ τ ḡell [0...0]
 m₁l₁ ḡ₂a ṽ è ḡ ḡell gvḁ h₁alp₁ m̃ e₁n ḡ [0...0]
- 19 h₁l₁opv ḡ₂ ḡa at `ḡm' oll₁m meḡ₁n τ v₁n₁v [0...0]
 íe₁n. ḡa m₁l₁ ḡ₂ raḁ k₁er m̃ ih₁vg h₂v₂ [0...0]
 ḡ₂p. ḡ íagḁi ḡ₂ at ek m₁v₁n heím. ḡ₂ ḡ [0...0]
- 22 m₁v₁n ek ḡ₂ vḡp ḡ ḡ₂τ τ íeg₁a ḡ₂m t₁ḁ₁n [0...0]
 ílla yḡ ṽ₁k₁n₁v. e₁n ek veít at ḡḡḁ₂ [0...0]
 m₁ík ḡ at l₁y₁fa v₁ḡ₁n₁v τ m₁v₁n ek ḡ ḡa [0...0]
- 25 ína ḡ₂m meí₂τ mala í₂pell ṽḁa. ek [0...0]
 a ma₁n íoí₁fa bæ τ v₁ta h₂v₂í₁v í₁k₁o₂τ [0...0]
 τ m₁v₁n í₂py₂ia ḡ₂ t₁ḁ₁nḁ₁n τ m₁v₁n ek [0...0]
- 28 ḡ₂τ₂a aḡ ḡ₂m t₁ḁ₁nḁ₁n ḡ₂ ḡv í₁vo me [0...0]
 ḡ₂ b₂æḁ₂ ḡ₂ he₁ τ k₁. e₁n è ḡ₂ k₁ov [0...0]
 n t₁ḁ₁nḁ₁n. h₂ḁ₂m₁v₁l₁ḡ t₁ḁ₁nḁ₁ íag [0...0]
- 31 ḡ₁í₁k₂ íll₂τ at v₁ta. ḡ₂τ ḡ è ía₂τ at íe [0...0]
 ḡell₁r m̃ næ₁r v₁m trega at m̃ ḡæ₂τ₁ [0...0]
 a la₂t₁ḁ₁ τva íon₁v m₁í₁na τ l₁ḡḁi ḡ. [0...0]
- 34 ṽ₁k₁v₁n íagḁi ḡ₂p ḡv é₂τ m₁íok ga [0...0]
 a₂ ḡ₂ ḡall₁ ḡ è è ḡ í₁ḁ₂ eḡ ell₁ íag [0...0]

g102 eñ þ̃ h̃τ ep̃z̃ mvn k̃oa h̃[0] [0...0]

37 fagð1 f̃k̃p̃ ðað1 mín τ konv m1 [0...0]

2v

1 [0...0] ð1 N. h̃τ f̃p̃ þv m̃ fagð1 k̃1. e2þuít mvn

[0...0] g̃ga moτ1 g1p̃τv þ1m̃1 fagð1 N þ̃τ þv m̃τ

[0...0] ũg̃1 ṽða fagð1 N. f̃1a e1ñ h̃l̃r ṽ f̃o az N

4 [0...0] az h̃n maττ1 allð21 oklavckṽand1 ½ tala.

[0...0] 1gṽz̃ ṽaknað1 τ þ̃ az h̃ ṽ [000000]

[0...0] τv o2 f̃æng1ñ1. h̃ m̃l̃1 h̃ð1r haþa ð2ãṽ

7 [0...0] goð τ le1τ1τ az h̃m̃ h̃. þ̃2 le1τvðv h̃s τ

[0...0] þa haþð1 h1llð1g̃2 klæττ f̃igh þ̃ h̃ þa ok

[0...0] eð2 h̃ne ½ g̃ð1f̃1ñf̃ τ þ̃1ñ[0...0]

10 [0...0] ala mað2 m̃ðar̃ τ fagð1 h̃ne az þ̃2 [0000]

[0...0] eðan þaðñ τ kallað1 f̃k̃p̃ a m̃1k τ l̃ỹf̃t1 h̃

[0...0] ñð s̃ k̃[0]manl̃g̃τ ṽk̃ ṽ1 þ̃τa fagð1 h̃ ep̃ e

13 [0...0] τ h̃ tok f̃k̃1ck1ṽñ̃a. τ þ̃ð1 bloð1z̃ með2 τ

[0...0] an 1 bloðl̃1þ̃r̃ñ̃ τ b2ãũτ f̃yo f̃am̃ τ lagð1

[0...0] f̃1na nv f̃enð1 h̃ mañ upp ½ g̃õτ̃ az f̃eg1a

16 [0...0] ṽ þ̃ m̃ τ haþð1 að2 f̃agτ z̃1ð1ñð1ñ þ̃ ṽ

[0...0] 1 o2 m̃k̃ þ̃g̃ð2 m̃l̃1 ½ keτ1ll̃f̃. nv ẽ h̃ ðãð2

[0...0] ½ nv að2 τ mvn nv h̃ṽ1ṽ þv heþ̃ he1z̃

19 [0...0] [0000] h̃ az ek haþa ær1ð m̃ð2gṽ he1z̃1z̃

[0...0] laða az ekk̃1 m̃ð1 þ̃e f̃f̃12 ðãg̃ [000]m̃

[0...0] ṽ ẽ ỹo2ðñ̃ [00] ẽ ek ṽ1ð2 ṽa [00] k̃om þ̃τ [0]

22 [0...0] õgṽm̃ þ̃ fem ek a ðoτ̃τ̃ ñf̃ [0]ṽτ̃ ṽ1z̃ þv

- [0...0] [0]τ ḿ lyfı vıgınv è veıτ ek p̄ fagðı keτ[0]
- [0...0] þyckı ḿ fem ıllτ leıðı aþ hm̄ eñ [000]τ
- 25 [0...0] laðı v̇ keτıl þa þor hm̄ fem oð[0000] fð̇
- [0...0] m̄ðı τrv2 úa hm̄ τ v̇ p̄ rað p̄2a az
- [0...0] [0]fa vıgınv τ bua malıτ az [000] ṫ þıngs
- 28 [0...0] þ̄ ıofıa bæ. þ̄ngat̄ kov ıx b̄v̄ p̄2 è næf
- [0...0] [0]þgı. ḿ haþðı x m̄ með2 s̄ h̄ fyñ
- [0...0] τ neþñ voττa az beñıū τ neþñ̇ man
- 31 [0...0 0]ma ṫ einf̄ p̄ leıτ h̄ fem h̄ vıfıı è h̄v̇2
- [0...0] en þ̄ haþðı haþðı h̄ fıalþ̄ fæ2τ en h̄
- [0...0] a h̄nð f̄kp̄. en sarū a hm̄ [00] b2æð2v̄
- 34 [0...0] [0] kvaððı heıman v[0000]angf̄ bva
- [0...0] ep̄ž̇ p̄
- [0...0] [0]2ð2 p̄m̄ è p̄2 þvndvz τ v̇ p̄ p̄2a
- 37 [0...0] gh̄ h̄ sp̄ð[0...0] allar fveıτ̇ τ mæll

.....

- 1 τı ılla þyž̇. p̄2 n̄ fı þ̄ az þ̄ına afgm̄ elliða gmf̄
- f̄on τ baðv̄ h̄ lıðueıτzlv̄ p̄ megıτ þ̄ voñ uıza
- fagðı h̄ az ek mun yð2 veıza az ol̄m̄ hınv̄
- 4 f̄tærf̄τv̄ malum̄ eñ þo feḡ ḿ þvnght̄ v̄ malın̄
- hv̇gn̄. p̄τ ḿğ̄ è ep̄t̄ mælıf̄ en vıḡ p̄za mælız
- ılla þyž̄ vm̄ allar fveıτ̇. nv̄ þ̄ n̄ fyñ̄ heı
- 7 Mað2 è neþ̄nð2 gvðm̄ð2 hın̄ k̄ è bıo a
- m̄ðð2v̄ uóllū ıeyıa þ̄ðı h̄ v̄ eyıolþf̄ f̄on
- [0]ñf̄ f̄on̄ auðvn̄ [0...0]
- 10 þo2f̄zeınf̄ f̄on̄ f̄kp̄ gmf̄ f̄on̄ kambanf̄ [00000] guðm̄[0...0]
- hez hallb̄ h̄ v̄ ðoτt̄ þo2oðz hıalmf̄. en moð̄ hn̄

- het reginleip ðot̃t̃ fæm̃ð hiñf foð2feyf[0]a ṽ pn
- 13 è kenð fæm̃ðhlið ifkaga þ̃ð1 moð eyioþf̃ p[0]
 guðm̃ð ṽ valġð2 runoþf̃ ðot̃t̃ moð hnar ṽ
 valbo2g hnar moð io2vn hin obo2na ðot̃t̃ ofvallðz
- 16 k̃gf hiñf helga [0...0] þoð eyioþf̃ ṽ helga
 ðot̃t̃ helga hiñf mag2a è nam eyia þio2ð fon ey
 uinð avf̃z̃manz τ ruþio2zv ðot̃t̃ k̃iarualf̃ ira k̃gf
- 19 moð helgv ðot̃t̃ helga ṽ þo2vN hy2na ðot̃t̃ ke
 zilf þlatnepf̃ ṽ biarñ foñ bvnv ġmf̃ foñ h̃ñf̃ o2
 fogñi moð ðmf̃ ṽ h̃vo2 en hvař moð ṽ þġð2 ð[0]
- 22 haleygf̃ k̃gf aþ haloga landi þo2laug h̃ kona ġm̃ð
hiñf ṛ ðot̃t̃ atla hiñf raṁa eylioþf̃ foñ arñ bðar
foñ iarlikezilf̃ foñ reþfkida foñ hiñf gamla h̃ðif̃ h̃
- 25 moð þo2laug̃ ðot̃t̃ þo2ð havþða biarñ foñ by2ðv
fom̃o2f̃ h2oalðz foñ h̃llaugf̃ foñ h2iġf̃ biarñ foñ
 [000]ñfiðv ragñf̃ foñ loðb2ok̃ fiġð̃ foñ ringf̃ foñ
- 28 ranviíf̃ foñ raðb̃ðz foñ moð h̃ðif̃ar fk̃ida ð
 [0...0]ðġð2 ðot̃t̃ k̃ia2vaľf̃ ira k̃gf. gvðm̃ð2 var
 hoþðing1 mikill h̃ ṽ aðig2 az þe h̃ haþði hnd̃
- 31 ra[0] hiona h̃ faz γþ̃ vðingv allra hoþðingia þ
no2ðan land̃ fovo az fom̃ lezv bv[zað1 fona eñ
fomã tok̃ h̃ aþ liþ1 eñ fom̃ letv goðo2ð [000] þ
- 34 hm̃ τ è þ̃ hm̃ koiz allz hiz mef̃za manval̃ þ̃
l̃ðinv o[0...0]v[0] τ [0...0] hua[0000] τ þlioza
m̃ kezill̃ b̃p̃ τ m̃ġ hiñ beðzf̃zv m̃ gvðm̃ð2 ṽ v2
- 37 afġmf̃ ellida ġmf̃ foñ τ ætlaði h̃ þ̃ z liðueitzlv.

- 1 Sno221 hez m^r εⁿ e kallaðz godi [000]
 bio az hellga þelli [000] gvðⁿ ofui
 þozf ozz keypi az hm lðiz ε bio h^o þ^r lðan.
- 4 en lno[000] þ[0...0] z huamf þ^rð ε bio i lælingf ðalf
 [0...0]ozgm [0...0] ε v^r lon þozfzeimf
 þozfkabizz þo[0...0]lonf moztrf lkegf aurnolþf lð
- 7 þiskreka en azi hin þði lagði h^r za lon þozguls
 reyð lðv. þozolþ moztrf lkeg attu ofkv ðozz þoz
 [0...0] rauða. moð þozgmf hez þoza ðozziz
- 10 oleipf þeilanf þozfzeimf lonf hinf rauða oleipf lonf
hinf huiza ingiallðf lonf helga lonf en moð ingi
 allðz hez þoza ðozz ligð^r ozmf ioga raghf lonar
- 13 loðbzok^r en moð lnozza hez þozðuf lyfz gulla zs
 [000] Snozri godi v^r vin mikill algmf elluða gmf
lonf. ε æzlaði h^r þ^r z luðueizzlv Snozri v^r vizfz m^r
- 16 a llði þza e^o v^o þozlpar h^r v^r goðz vin linvm
 en gm^m vvin^m. I þna zima v^r þing reid mikil a
 ollm lðz þiozðung^m ε hoþðv m mozg mal z bv
- 19 þlofi lpyz vigh h^o [0]agf [0...0]
linf ε aþlar hm þ^r mikillar ahygiu ε reidi
 þo v^r h^r vel lzillz hm v^r lagðz mala zbvn
- 22 aðuin la lem haþðz haþði viz epz vig h^o ok
lez h^r z þazt v^r þ^r þinaz h^r lenði ozð lðv halli m
agi linv [0] ε liozi lyni hs az þz lkylldv þiolma
- 25 miog z þingf lioz þozzi bezz hoþðing^g epni [000]

- [0] hm v̇ þ þ ípað. eþ h̄ rīðī þzīu lūṁ ṫ þíngḟ τ
kuæmī h̄ heill heím. at þa m̄ðī h̄ v̇ða mēfzr
- 28 hoþðingī ı ætz lūne τ ellżṫ h̄ haþðī rīðīz eīzz
fv̇ṁ ṫ þíngḟ. eñ nv ætlaðī h̄ aňaz þlofī fe[000] o
rð kol þozfzeinḟ fyne τ glumī hīllðiḟ fyne hīnḟ
- 31 gamla geirleipḟ foň aňða foň t̄oſkv̇ bakḟ ok
moðolþḟ kezīlḟ foň. τ rīðv̇ þz allīż ṫ mozz v̇ h̄
hallr hez τ at þiolmā mīok þī reīð þ̇ tīl er
- 34 h̄ kō ı k̄kīu bæ ṫ ḟv̇tz afbīñ foň þarþa fēnd h̄
en[0 0000000] egīlḟ fyne bzoðvż fyne lūn τ koṁ
þ̇ τ reīð h̄ þ̇ ṫ é h̄ kō ṫ hoþða bzeckv̇. þ̇ bīo þ̇ġ
- 37 mr fkræzī þozkelḟ fon hīnḟ þaḡ. þlofī bað hn̄
.....
- 1 rīða ṫ þíngḟ medż ṡ. en h̄ ıaztī þ̇ τ m̄lī ṫ þī oṗż
heþ þv̇ bonðī v̇īz glaðī eñ nv. en þo é nōckvż
vozkvn̄ a at fvo fe þlofī m̄lī þ̇ heþ nv vīfż aż
- 4 hn̄ða bozīz at ek m̄ða geþa ṫ alla mīn
a eigv̇ at é bozīz heþðī at bozīz. é illv̇
k[0...0] að enða m̄ illż aþ leīða. þaðn̄
- 7 reīð h̄ v̇ arñ fzakḟ heīðī τ a fol heíma v̄
kuellðīð þ̇ bīo loðm̄ðż vlþḟ fon h̄ v̇ vīñ þī
mīkīll þlofī v̇ þ̇ vm nozzīna. en v̇ mozgiñ epter
- 10 reīð medż hm̄ loðm̄ðż īðal. þ̇ bīo rvnolþ̇ fon
vlþḟ o[0]goda þ̇ m̄lī ṫ rvnolþḟ h̄ mvnv̇ v̇ haþa ṡ
ar fogvż v̇ vīgḣ .ḣ. éz þv̇ m̄ fanozðż eñ kōīn nær
- 13 þ̇zż τ m̄ ek v̇a þ̇ é þv̇ feḡ þ̇. h̄ż ṫ faka heþ vozdīż
m[0...0]m̄ rvñ m̄lī eckī þ̇ þ̇ ozd̄v̇ þegza at hn̄

16 ḍauði ⁊ þiçk ongṽ iaḃn miç ſem n þoſçra ḥs. þa
 mvn ḥm ṽḍa illç ÷ liðveitçzlv m̃ ſagði þī ſva m̃
 þ ſagði rvñ. eþ eckī ðzeḡ ÷ hvaç è nv aç goçç
19 ſagði þī nv è kvaðð bṽ ⁊ lyſç viḡinv ſagði Ṛ
 hṽç ḡði þ ſagði þī. ḥ. valḡðz ſon ſagði rvnołþ
 hṽçſv çīr þv ḥm ſagði þī. Skyllðz è ḥ m̃ ſagði
22 Ṛ. en þ mvn ek ſaçç þ ſegia aç þleirí hlioça aþ
 ḥm illç eñ goçç. En þeſſ vil ek þiç biðia aç þv
 geþ ro reiði ⁊ taç þ aþ è minſçz vandi ſer þç
25 mvn goð boð biðða þyç ſonv ſína. ⁊ allir hiñ
 b[0...0] þī m̃lī ríççv ÷ þíngſ Ṛ.. ⁊ ſçv miç mega
 [00...0] miḡh nema ÷ ṽça ðçagi en ṽa ſkyl
28 ði. S[0...0]eççv þç çalínv. ⁊ heç r. þḍiñi. r. ſenði
 oçð [0...0] hiñ ſpaka þñða ſinṽ. ḥ reið þegar
 þngaç. þ[0...0] rð þaðn ioſſa bæ
31 **h**illðigvñ ṽ vçí ⁊ m̃lī. nv ſīv allir heima
 m̃ ṽa vçí è þīo riðz iḡð en koñ ſkvlv
 çiallða ḥín ⁊ çæſça ⁊ bva þī ðnðvgí. Siðan ṛ
34 [00] i çuníç. hillðigvñ ſñi þeḡ aç ḥm ⁊ m̃lī ko heill
 ⁊ ſæll þñði ⁊ é þegit [0...0]
 þine. ḥ ſīv ṽ eça ðag ṽð ðagh ⁊ riða [0...0]
37 þa ṽ b[0...0] eſç þça. þī geck iñ iſçvþv ⁊ ſeçç[000000]

1 τ kafč^r 1 pallin vndan 's hægindinu. τ m^rlī hūkī

- é ek k̄g₂ ne 1a₂ll τ vīl ek eck₁ lata ġa haf̄aτ₁ vn
 ðīr m̄ τ þ̄β eck₁ az f̄poττa mīk hīllðīgvñ m̄l̄τ₁
 4 þ̄τ hvñ v̄ f̄zæðð n̄. þ̄ é illa é þ̄er mīflīkar
 þ̄τ þ̄ta ġðv v̄ aþ heilum hvgh [0...0] eþ þv
 heþ heilan hvġ v̄ mīġ þa loþ̄ þ̄ f̄l[0...0]
 7 [0...0]g eþ illa eþ. hīllðīgvñ hlo az [0...0]
a hlaċ τ m̄l̄i eck₁ é en m̄k az n̄ m̄ynv vīð
 gangaf̄τ τ v̄ða að₂ en̄ lykr̄ hvñ f̄eττīz nīð₂ hīa
 10 þ̄lofa τ zōlvðv þav leīngī hlíozτ Sīðñ v̄ bo₂ð zek̄ⁿ
 en̄ þ̄lofī tok lavġ τ līð h̄s. þ̄l̄ hugðī az hn̄[0]klæðín
 v τ v̄ rōþ̄ eīñ τ nvñ̄ 1añan enðan[0] h̄ kaf̄aðī þvī
 13 1 beccín τ vīllðī é þ̄era f̄er a τ reīf̄τ aþ bo₂ððuk
 1n̄v τ þ̄kaðī f̄īgh þ̄ a τ kaf̄aðī t̄ mañā f̄l[0...0] eðñ
 f̄eττīz þ̄l̄ vn̄ð bo₂ðīτ τ bað m̄ f̄īna eτa. þa kō hīll
 16 ðīgvñ 1f̄tuþuna τ ġzeīðī h̄īz þ̄ ōġv̄ s̄ τ ġzeτ. f̄kap
 þvnḡz é þ̄ nv þ̄nðkona f̄agðī þ̄l̄i en̄ þo é þ̄ vel
 é þv ġzæċ ġoðñ man hv̄z ep̄t̄ mæli f̄kal̄ ek aþ
 19 þ̄ haþa f̄agðī hvñ eð₂ līðueī[0]zlv̄ þ̄l̄ m̄l̄i f̄ækīa
 mvñ ek mal þ̄īτt̄ t̄ þ̄vllra laga. τ t̄ þ̄₂a f̄aττa é
 ġoð m̄ f̄ea az v̄ f̄e vel hallðñ̄ aþ 1a₂la f̄taðī. h̄
 22 m̄l̄i heþ̄na m̄ðī h̄ þ̄ín eþ̄ h̄ æττī ep̄t̄ þ̄īgh az mæ
 la. þ̄l̄ m̄l̄i é f̄ko₂t̄ þ̄īgh ġmleīk τ f̄e ek hvaz é þv
 vīll. h̄ mællt̄. mīñā haþ̄ðī mīf̄ġt̄ arno₂ ōm̄v b₂o
 25 ðīr ō₂nolþ̄f̄ ō₂ þ̄o₂f̄arfkōġ v̄ þ̄o₂ð þ̄yf̄ġoða þ̄eð
 þ̄ín. τ vogv b₂æð₂ þ̄īñ h̄ a f̄kapτa þ̄ell [0...0]l
 beīñ τ egīll. Hīllðīgvñ geck̄ þ̄m̄ 1fkala [0...0]þ̄p
 28 kīf̄tv̄ f̄īñe tok vþ̄p f̄kīkkīuna þa é h̄ ha[0...0]egīτ

ap þā 1 þæ ʒ h vegín ɛ haβð1 h þ [0...0]eítɛ 1
bloð1ɛ allɛ. hvn geck þa 1n 1fɛvβvna [0...0]1ck
31 1una. hvn geck þegiand1 aɛ þā þa ʒ þā meɛɛ ɛ ap
boʒ bozð1nv. h1llð1gvn lagð1 þa yþ þā fκ1ck1una
ðvnð1 þa bloð v h allan. h m l1 þeífa fκ1ckíu gaþɛ
34 þv þā h ɛ v1l ek nv geþa þ hna apʒ. ʒ h ɛ 1þse
vegin. fkyɛ ek þ ɛ gvð1 ɛ goð2a mañ1a aɛ ek fæɛ
1 þ1gh þyʒ alla kþɛa k1ɛɛ þ1n1 ɛ þ māñðom. ok
37 [0000]zkv þ1na aɛ þv heþñ allra þ2a [0...0] fεm h

.....

1 haβð1 a fεɛ ðavðū eð2 he1ʒ h[00]f m n1ð1ng2
ella þā ka[0...0] fκ1ck1uñe ɛ k[00] aɛ[0...0]
þang hne þā m l1 þv ɛɛ h1ɛ mefɛa [000]aɛ[00]
4 villð aɛ ʒ ɛæk1m þ upp ɛ ol1m [0...0]v1 ok
ε kólð [0...0]
1and1ɛ1 fɛvndv fεm bloð [0...0]nðv þ[0]r fε
7 nar fɛundv blar fεm hel. þ2 þā r1ðv þa 1bɛ
h r1ð2 ɛ hollɛa vad1 ɛ b1ð2 þ 11gþ 1f ɛ añ1a [000]
ʏng1allð2 b1o aɛ kellðū b2oð h2oðny1 moðvɛ h
10 þa v bō2n h h1n1 hv1ɛa 1ng1allð2 foñ h1n1 fʒka gr
þ1nz foñ h1n1 rōða fólva foñ þo2fɛ1n1 foñ bferk1a
bana. 1ng1allð2 aɛɛ1 þflaɛgv ðoɛɛ eg11f þo2ð foñ þy1f
13 goða. moð eg11f ʒ þ2aflaɛgh ðoɛɛ þo2fɛ1n1 ɛ1ɛ11ng1
moð þ2aflaɛg v vñ ðoɛɛ ev1nð kþa. þā fεnd1 o2ð 1n
g1allð1 þ kellðv aɛ h kæm1 ɛ mo2 v h. 1ng1allð2 þ
16 þeg v h1n þɛɛand1 man. 1ng1allð2 v m1k1ll m ok
fʒkr. þalaɛ ɛ h1n ɛɛafɛafɛ1 m ɛ þeð2e1ng goð2

- 19 \dot{v} \bar{v} íne \bar{s} ína. $\bar{p}\bar{t}$ \bar{p} ag \bar{n} \bar{h} m vel τ $m\bar{l}$ i. m ikill v and \bar{t}
 22 \bar{e} \bar{k} oin at \bar{h} nd \bar{t} of \bar{f} τ \acute{e} n v v an τ o \bar{z} at r aða b id \bar{z}
 ek \bar{p} igh \bar{p} eí \bar{f} m ag \bar{t} at \bar{p} v \bar{f} kil \bar{z} \bar{e} \dot{v} m igh \bar{p} y \bar{z} e n
 ly \acute{k} $y\bar{p}$ v and \bar{z} æd \bar{t} \bar{p} i Ingialld \bar{z} $m\bar{l}$ i \dot{v} v an τ \bar{e} ek \bar{v}
 25 \bar{k} oin \bar{p} y \bar{z} τ eingða \bar{f} a \bar{k} \dot{v} n τ \bar{l} f \bar{h} s. τ a \bar{n} a \bar{f} zo \bar{z} h \bar{l} a \acute{e}
 \bar{h} \bar{f} zen \bar{d} a m ill \bar{t} . $\bar{p}\bar{t}$ $m\bar{l}$ i \bar{p} ætlaða ek \bar{p} a \acute{e} g ip
 τ a \bar{p} b zoðv \bar{z} ðo $\tau\bar{z}$ m ína at \bar{p} v h e \bar{z} m \bar{p} at \bar{p} yl \bar{g}
 28 m at $h\bar{v}$ i \bar{u} m al \bar{t} . \bar{p} \bar{e} τ l ikaz \bar{f} agð \bar{t} Ingialld \bar{z} at \bar{e} k
 \bar{g} i \bar{f} vo. $e\bar{n}$ \bar{p} o v il v il \bar{p} y \bar{z} \bar{f} \bar{h} e \bar{t} r íða τ \bar{p} að \bar{n} \bar{t} \bar{p} ing \bar{f}
 S $\bar{l}\bar{p}$ \bar{f} yn \bar{f} ðv at $\bar{p}\bar{t}$ \dot{v} \dot{v} h oll τ a cap \bar{t} u \bar{l}
 31 v að τ r íðv \bar{p} a \bar{t} m oz \bar{z} \dot{v} \bar{h} . τ \dot{v} \bar{p} k e \bar{z} ill
 o \bar{z} \acute{m} k τ \bar{l} amb \bar{t} b zoð \bar{h} s. \bar{p} kell m a \bar{z} ð \bar{z} τ \bar{f} ig \bar{m} ð \bar{z}
 b zoð \bar{z} \bar{p} za. \bar{p} \dot{v} τ \bar{l} amb \bar{t} \bar{f} igð \bar{t} \bar{f} on τ \bar{g} v \bar{n} \bar{l} \bar{f} on τ \bar{g} n \bar{t}
 34 g v \bar{n} \bar{f} \bar{f} on. v eb \bar{z} and \bar{z} h a \bar{m} ða \bar{f} on. $\bar{p}\bar{t}$ \bar{f} zoð v pp at
 m oz \bar{t} \bar{p} m τ \bar{p} agnað \bar{t} \bar{p} m ol \bar{t} m b liðl \bar{g} a. \bar{p} z \bar{g} gv
 \bar{p} m at $a\bar{n}$ \bar{t} . $\bar{p}\bar{t}$ h aðð \bar{t} a \bar{p} \bar{p} m \bar{f} a \bar{n} \bar{f} o \bar{g} τ \bar{f} kil \bar{r} \bar{p} a
 37 $h\bar{v}$ g \bar{t} a τ r unol \bar{p} \bar{t} ðal. $\bar{p}\bar{t}$ $m\bar{l}$ i \bar{t} k e \bar{z} il \bar{f} o \bar{z} \acute{m} k \bar{p} ig
 k ved \bar{z} ek at \bar{p} v $h\bar{v}$ z \bar{f} v \bar{h} ð \bar{f} nuín \acute{e} τ \bar{p} v a \bar{p} za m
 al eð \bar{z} \bar{f} ig \bar{p} \bar{l} f. k e \bar{z} ill $m\bar{l}$ i \bar{p} v illða ek $a\bar{z}$ \bar{f} ætt $y\bar{z}$
 37 ð \bar{t} m ed \bar{z} of \bar{f} e n \bar{p} o h e \bar{p} ek \bar{f} v \bar{t} eíða. at \bar{f} kil \bar{h} az

4r

-
- 7 v ð \bar{h} m at \bar{f} iz \bar{t} a. a $m\bar{l}$ i h in \bar{f} v illða ek b íð \bar{t} a \bar{p} ig at \bar{p} v
 v ei \bar{t} \bar{z} m l id τ m ag \bar{v} m in \bar{v} . h a \bar{p} \bar{f} v \bar{f} kio \bar{z} τ τ k ved \bar{z} ek
 k i \bar{m} ðv τ aka v nð v and \bar{r} æð \bar{t} \bar{p} za e n \bar{p} o v il ek \bar{f} p
 10 $y\bar{z}$ a \bar{p} igh \bar{p} eí \bar{f} $h\bar{v}$ z \bar{f} a \acute{e} h ín \bar{p} avleit \bar{t} \bar{e} \bar{p} io \bar{z} m e \bar{n}

- [00] þy2r τ è fvo illilíḡ fem ḡg1n fe vt ó2 fíof̃ b1ó2
g[0]nn. f̃k̃p m̄l1 h12τ eck1 p̄ m1olk1 p̄n h̄v̄r ek ē. p̄τ
- 13 ek mvn þo2a p̄ p̄m ḡga è þv f̄t̄ þy2. τ mvnða ek
allo h2æðð2 þo az f̄ve1̄ f̄æτ1 a gauτv mīne þy2̇
m̄ fem þv èτ. é p̄ τ f̄kyllð̄a az f̄æk1a f̄vanlaughv
- 16 f̄yf̄t̄ þ1na è eyð1f̄ arnf̄axa τ þav f̄zed1a kollr tok
v o2 hyb̄yl̄v þ1n̄v τ þo2ð̇ þv eck1 az az haþa. a m̄
ḡḡvm vt eck1 è he2 von t̄ t̄ nockv2 l1ðve1̄τzlv. ok
- 19 ḡḡv p̄2 þa t̄ mavð2vell1nga b̄vð τ sp̄ðv h̄v̄t̄ ḡ k̄
v̄ p̄. p̄m v̄ f̄agτ az h̄ v̄ p̄. a geck 1̄n 1bvð1na. haf̄
æτ1 v̄ 1 m1ð b̄vð1n̄e. τ f̄az p̄ ḡvðm̄ð2. a geck þy2̇ h̄
- 22 τ kvadd1 vel. ḡvðm̄ð2 tok h̄m vel τ bað h̄ f̄1z1a.
a m̄l1 è v1l ek f̄1z1a. en b1ð1a v1l ek þ1ḡ l1ðve1̄τzlv. p̄τ
þv èτ kapp̄fam̄ τ m1k1ll h̄ðþð1ḡf̄. eck1 f̄kal ž̄a æ
- 25 moτ1 p̄ f̄agð1 ḡvðm̄ð2. en eþ m̄ f̄yn1z az ve1za p̄
l1ð þa megv̄ v̄ vel t̄ala v̄ p̄ f̄1ð̇ τ tok h̄ ollv vel. a
þackað1 h̄m oð o2ð f̄1n. ḡvðm̄ð2 m̄l1. m̄ f̄a è e1̄n̄
- 28 1l1ð1 þ1n̄v è ek heþ ho2þτ a v̄ f̄zunð τ l1τz m̄ oḡl1ḡ
p̄lef̄τv mm̄ p̄m è ek heþ að2 f̄eð. h̄v̄2 é f̄a m̄ f̄agð1
a. þ1o2̇ m̄ ḡga [0000]2 [0] 1ar̄p̄ a harf̄ l1t̄ τ þol l1zað2
- 31 m1k1ll vexτ1 τ ernl1ḡ2 τ fuo f̄k1oτl1ḡ t̄ karllm̄zkv
az hellð2 v1l ek h̄ t̄ l1ðf̄ eñ x að2a. τ é þo mað2̄n̄

.....

- 7 loð1nk1n̄a kez1lf̄ foñ [0...0]
kell haþð1 p̄1z vtan [0...0]
ð1 ðzep1τ f̄pellž̄k1a [0...0]
- 10 avf̄t̄ 1 f̄v1þ1oð τ þo2 [0...0]

h̄iudv þaðan iaf̄tr v [0...0]

l̄idv at̄tī þ̄kell at̄ fækia [0...0]

13 mǣt̄tī h̄ þ̄ngalkne e [0...0]

með̄ þ̄m at̄ h̄ ð̄ap [0...0]

i aðal f̄yfl̄v. þ̄ v̄a h̄ at̄ [0...0]

16 t̄ f̄vīþ̄iōð̄ t̄ þ̄að̄n t̄ no [0...0]

ḡa þ̄ekv̄kī þ̄eif̄i ȳþ̄ [0...0]

t̄tī f̄inv. h̄ b̄ð̄iz aliofu [0...0]

19 ð̄ með̄ b̄æð̄^m f̄i [0...0]

ðv þ̄² þ̄a illm̄eli [0...0]

þ̄ōzkell ha[́]k þ̄ōz [0...0]

22 at̄ h̄ m̄ð̄i eīgī [0...0]

v̄ h̄ þ̄ kallað̄z [0...0]

kī iōð̄v̄ ne [0...0]

25 **AS**ḡm̄ [0...0]

t̄ þ̄ela [0...0]

pī mīkīll t̄ [0...0]

28 h̄s. f̄l̄v v̄ h̄ t̄ [0...0]

f̄kapvand̄z [0...0]

la[́]t̄ eckī t̄ taka [0...0]

31 at̄ h̄ v̄ īblam [0...0]

þ̄a f̄v̄ta f̄kvo. [0...0]

4v

7 [0...0] mal̄t̄ t̄ man f̄vo v

[0...0] v̄n̄in. t̄ veit̄ ek̄ h̄t̄ þ̄

- [0...0] $\underline{1\tau}$ az þv ætlað az ek
- 10 [0...0] $\delta\bar{m}\delta_2 \tau \bar{m}\delta a v\bar{1}1a$
- [0...0] aði þa τ þozzi þvngzh
- [0...0] $\bar{1}kl_1 \tau h\bar{1}n \bar{p}e\bar{1}kn\bar{1}gh_1 \bar{e}$
- 13 [0...0] $\bar{k}plei\bar{t} ogæ\bar{p}v \bar{f}aml\bar{1}g_2 \tau$
- [0...0] $\bar{k}p \tau \bar{e} \bar{p} \bar{f}koll\bar{\delta} l\bar{a}f\bar{t} az$
- [0...0] $\bar{m} he\bar{p} m\bar{1}gh all\bar{\delta}z\bar{1} \bar{p}$
- 16 [0...0] $\bar{m}\bar{1}n \tau \bar{b}\bar{1}z \bar{v} \bar{h} \bar{f}em \bar{p}v$
- [0...0] $\bar{1}t \bar{r}\bar{1}\bar{\delta}\bar{1}t \bar{t} al\bar{p}\bar{1}ng\bar{1}f ok$
- [0...0] $\bar{p} \bar{k}ng_2a az \bar{g}a h\bar{o}f\bar{a}$
- 19 [0...0] Er $\bar{p} \tau \bar{f}kyl\bar{\delta}a az$
- [0...0] $\bar{m}\bar{a}r\bar{1}\bar{n} \bar{e} \bar{p}v atz$
- [0...0] $\bar{p}\bar{1}n \tau vn\bar{\delta}za\bar{\delta}1z$
- 22 [0...0] $\bar{z}kell \bar{f}\bar{p}\bar{t}\bar{t} v\bar{p}\bar{p} a\bar{p}$
- [0...0] $\bar{1}ll_1 re\bar{1}\bar{\delta}1 \tau \bar{m}.$
- [0...0] $\bar{h}\bar{1}n me\bar{f}za ka$
- 25 [0...0] $\bar{\delta}z. \tau \bar{p}e\bar{g} ek \bar{p}$
- [0...0] $all\bar{t} \bar{p}v ha\bar{p}a$
- [0...0] $re\bar{1}\bar{\delta}\bar{\delta}a ox\bar{1}n$
- 28 [0...0] $a ek \bar{1}h\bar{n}\bar{\delta}1$
- [0...0] $vo ek \bar{p}\bar{1}n \bar{f}$
- [0...0] $\bar{p}ek eing\bar{1}n$
- 31 [0...0] $e\bar{1}\bar{t}\bar{t} vopn az$
- [0...0] $\bar{a}\bar{e}\bar{\delta}^m \bar{1}n\bar{v} \bar{p} \bar{z}$

.....

- 7 $\bar{v}. n m\bar{1} \bar{1} ma \bar{v}a az \bar{\delta}zag\bar{1} \bar{t} \bar{p}e\bar{f}\bar{f} \bar{e} \bar{v}a vill$
- G** $v\bar{\delta}m\bar{\delta}z \bar{h}\bar{1}n \bar{r} \bar{f}p[00] h\bar{v}z\bar{f}v \bar{p}\bar{1}z ha\bar{p}[0000]$

- þm þozkazlı [0000] h m lı fvo kvnıgzt hv
- 10 v þıτ medz ofı lıofuetnıgıv τ heþ ek all[0...0]
mıkla fkaı̄ edz fıvıvđıng þyđ þm fem nv [0...0]
þyđ fkp τ ē þza al vell vozdıτ. Sıđn m lı [0...0]
- 13 eıñ þvzæng bzodıvz fın þv fkallτ þ medz ollv l
ıdı mınv τ veıza n fı þa ē doıñ vτ þ. en eþ þz
þþa lıdı medz anaτ fııñ fı ek fıalþ veıza þ
- 16 lıđ. eıñ ıazadı þeıfv τ leτ fegıa a. h m lı olıkr
ē guđmđz þleıtv hōþđıngıv a fagdı n þza
Anan dag epđ þvndıvz þz [00000000]
- 19 a τ ğ h hıalltı fkegia fon τ eıñ þvzængđ
þ v þa τ ģ v fı h haþdı þa aþ hndıv foknına
τ fellτ ihndz fıgþ fı. a m lı þıgh kvedz ek þyđf
- 22 zan az þv ğ h h τ hıallta τ eıñ þvzængı az ek v
fegıa yđz ı hvzneþın koiτ ē malıv yđz ē nv
kvnıgzt az ģ heþ adz fıtt malıτ en fvo ē [00]
- 25 v vaxıτ az ģ heþ adz vıτ az vıgı h τ fæzt h
þ fıarı ē eingın v đ neþndz τ fynıv m fem þ
mal mvne onyττ þ laga fakır. þa vııı v [0]a
- 28 þ þm fagdı hıalltı. þozhallr a.f m τ kvad þ eckı
rad az ē þı þ leynτ adz doıñ þı v[0...0]
þ fagdı fagdı hıalltı. þozhallr m lı eþ þz vıza
- 31 nv þeg az rangτ heþ vıτ đ bvıτ. þa mega þz
fuı bıarga fıokııı az fenda þeg man aþ þ[000]

Diplomatic text of AM 162 B fol. 1

|| 1r ||

- 1 randa fvdur alandi
- 2 bæðf ibvna fmidiv
- 3 balldr fig?talvm hallda
- 4 fidreynir let fidan
- 5 fnjallr molld hamar giallda
- 6 hæðrf i hattar ftedia
- 7 hialldríf veftlida fkalldi.

þadan forv þeir til bergþorshvoli ok tok niall vid tru ok ǫll híf hans. en mæðr valgarðf fon geck meft a moti þeir forv þadan veftr yfir ar þa komv þeir ihavka dal ok fíkindiz þar hallr ok var hann þrevetr þadan forv þeir til grimfnef. þar efldi flock a moti þeim þorvalldr hín veili ok fendi hann ord vlfí vga fyne at hann fíkyllði fara at þangbrandi ok drepa þegar iftad ok kvad hann til visv þeíffa.

- 1 Vgf bialfa mun ek vlfí
- 2 endilf ok bod fenda
- 3 mer er vid ftala
- 4 ftýriuglæft fyni vga.
- 5 at gnyfkuta geití
- 6 goduarg fyrir argan
- 7 þann er vid rægn of rignir
- 8 reki hann enn mvnk anan.

vlfr vga íon kvad adra a motí.

- 1 Get kvad ek íviní þo at fyndi
- 2 fan elbodi tanna
- 3 hvarf vid hleypi íkarfi
- 4 harbardz vea fiardar.
- 5 þoat rafaka rækin
- 6 rǫngh ero mal a gangi
- 7 fer ek fyrir mínv meiní
- 8 mínlikt flvgv at gína

ok ætla ecki ek lagdi vlfr at vera ginningarfífl hans. en gæti hann at hann vefiz eigi tvngan of
hófvd. ok eptir forv fendi menn aptr til þorvalldz hín veila ok fogdv ord vlff. þorvalldr hafdi mart
manna vm figh ok hafdi þat vid ord at sitia fyrir þeim ablaðkoga heidi. þeir þangbrandr ok gvdleifr
ridv nv or havka dal. þeir mættv manni einvm er reid imot þeim ía spurdi at gvdleifi er hann fan
þa. hann mælti niota íkallt þv þorgilí brodur þíní a reykholvum at ek vil gera þer niofn at þeir hafa
[0...0] | col. b | þa kvidling [0...0] mer [0...0] hialti for vt [0...0] bræt æfr vi [0...0] for allt veftr
[0...0] modir íkalld [0...0] leingi fy [0...0] ingi fidan ok [0...0] þv heyrtr lag [0...0] di kriftir eigi at
[0...0] þangbrandr at þor [0...0] at hann lifdi [0...0] þitt hvat íegir þv [0...0] Bræt fyrir bi0 [0...0]
landi mellv [0...0] þa er kneýfd [0...0] at gvd gæti [0...0] adra vífv 0 [0...0] hrifti bvf ok [0...0] fio
fidan í [0...0] legia há0 [0...0] ok fteínv [0...0] G[0...0] giord [0...0] ma [0...0] | | 1v | | [0...0]
iatv dv þéffv ok [0...0] a ok þa gervir ell [0...0] a figh ok hlio [0...0] [0]inn medr [0...0] en elld er
hei [0...0] þangbrandr hafdi [0...0] allr brena [0...0] er hann [0...0] rodv kroffi æ [0...0] íverdit fell
or [0...0] [0]í[00000]en[00] [0...0] ok 0vad [0...0] [0]ad[0] ætlat [0...0] n þat a alþingi [0...0]
hófðingiar [0...0] b ok vard [0...0] at gert [0...0] leida. en [0...0] 0. sidan [0...0] þangbrandr [0...0] |
col. b | drapf. þa gengv þeir til eizvr hviti ok hiallti ok bvdv at leggja fig ived fyrir þéffa menn ok
fara vt til íslandz ok boda trv konvgr tok þéffv vel ok þagv þeir alla þa vndan þa biðgv þeir hiallti

ok gizvr skip sit til iflandz ok vrdv feinbvnir. þeir tokv land a eyrvm er x vikvr vorv af fvmri fengv þeir fer þa hefta enn fengv menn til at rydia skip lítt. rida þa vid xxx manna til þingf ok gerdv þa kriftnvm monnv at þeir skylldv vidbvnir verda. hiallti var eptir at reydar mvla þviat spurdv at hann var fekr ordin vm godga. en þa er þeir komv ivellan kätlv ofan fra giabakka kom hiallti eptir þeim ok kvedz eigi vilia fyna þat heidnm monnv at hann ræddiz þa. ridv nv margir [0...0] ok ridv medr fylktv lidi a þing. heidnir menn fylktv ok a moti ok var þa svo nær at allr þingheimr mvndi beriaz enn þo vard þat eigi. þorgeir het madr er bio [0...0] vatni hann var tiorva fon þorkels sonar langf modir hans het þorvn ok var þorfteinf dottir figmvndarfonar gnopa bardar sonar gvdrid het kona hans hon var dottir þorkels hinf fvarta or hleidrar gardi brodir hans var ormr tavfkv bakr fadir hlenna hinf gamla or fórbæ. þeir ketill ok þorkell vorv fynir þorif fnepiþ ketilf sonar brimilf órnolff sonar biornolff sonar grimf sonar lodinkinna ketilf sonar hængf sonar hallbiarnar sonar halftraolz or hrafmniftv kriftnir menn tiolldvdv bvdir finar ok vorv þeir gizvr ok hiallti imoffellínga bvd. vm daginn eptir gengv hvarrirtuegiu til lógbergf ok nefndv hvarrir tuegí [0...0]

|| 2r || at vidr alla nottína ok ætladi hann at brena ydr ini. en þat bar vid at kom vm nottina ok vard þa ecki af þviat þeir hræddvz hann. Sidan fylgdi hann þeim a leid ok ok mikill man fíolldi. þa ætladi þer adra at gongv at veíta ok fetti þa grana gunnarffon ok gunnar lamba fon at vega at þer enn honvmm vard bilt ok þordv þeir eigi a þigh at rada ok er hann hafdi þetta mælt þa mæltv fyrft a moti. en þar kom at þeir trudv ok giordvz ifaleikar af þeira hendi til hoskvlldf ok mæltv nær ecki vidr hann hvarr er þeir fvndvz. en hann gaf þeim litid til læti for svo fram vm hrid. hoskvlldr for avftr til fvina fellz vm hæftit at heimbodi ok tok flofi vid honvm vel. hilldigvnr var þar flofi mælti til hoskvlldf. þat lagdi hilldigvnr mer at faleikar se medr ydr nialf sonvm. ok þicki mer þat illa ok vil ek bioda þer at þv ridir eigi veftr ok man ek fa þer bvftad ifkapta felli en ek man fenda þorgeir brodvr mín at bua ioffa bæ þa mvnv þat fvmir mæla lagdi hoskvlldr at ek flyia þadan fyrir hrædzlu fakir ok vil ek þvi þat eigi. þa er þat likara lagdi flofi at ftorvandrædi af illa er þat lagdi hoskvlldr. þviat helldr villda ek vera vgilldr en margir menn hlyti illt af mer. hoskvlldr biodz heím fam nottum fidar. flofi gaf honvm fkallaz fkikkiu ok hlabvín ifkavt nidr. ridr hoskvlldr nv heím ioffabæ ok er nv kyrt vm hrið. hoskvlldr var madr svo vinfæll at hann at fa vvini. hín fama var

vþykkt meðr þeim allan vetrin. niall hafði tekið til foftrf son kara er þorðr het hann hafði ok foftr
 veítt þorhalli afgrímí son ellida grimffonar. þorhallr var rofkr madr ok miok harðgiör hann hafði
 fuo nvmit lógh af niali at hann var hin þridi meftr lagamadr aiðlandi. niall varafti miok fnemma vm
 varit ok færa menn nidr kornin sín fnemmendið Þat var einn dag at mordr kom fnemmidif til
 bergþorshvols þeir gengv þegar a tal nialf synir ok hann ok rægdi mordr hofkvllð þa enn at vanda
 finvm ok hafði þa en margar nyiar fógvr ok egíar nv faft fkarphedin ok þa brædr at fara ok drepa
 hofkvllð ok kvad hann mvndv elligar fkiotara ef þeir færi eigi þegar at honvm gera fkal þer koft a
 fagdi fkarphedinn ef þv vill fara meðr off ok gera at nockut þat vil ek til vinna fagdi | col. b |
 mordr ok bvndv þeir mædr faftmælvvm ok fík [0...0] koma vm kvelldit. bergþora fspurdi nial hvat
 þeir tala [0...0] er ek irada gerd meðr þeim fagdi niall í [0...0] þa fra kvadr er hin v betri vorv
 radin. fkarphedinn [0...0] kí nidr vm kvelldit ok ecki brædr hans [0...0] hina fóm v ofan verða kom
 mordr tokv nialf synir [0...0] ok fvo kari ok ridv i brott fíðan. þeír forv þar til er þeir komv iofa
 bæ ok [0...0] gardi nóckvrvvm. vedr var gott ok í [0...0] íþenna tíma vaknadi hofkvllðr hvíta nef
 godi [0...0] i sín ok tok yfir fíkkivna flofa navt hann t [0...0] þv ihond fer ok eítt fverd iadra ok for
 til [0...0] far kornínv þeir fkarphedinn hofdv þat meðr í [0...0] kyllðv allir a honvm vinna.
 fkarphedinn fprat vpp [0...0] enn er hofkvllðr fa hann villði hann vndan fíva. þa [0...0] at honvm
 ok mælti hírd eigi at opa a hæl h [0...0] ín ok hogr til hans ok kom i hofvdít ok fell [0...0] mælti
 þetta víð er hann fell gvd hialpi mer en f [0...0] hliopv þeir þa at 'honvm' ollvm megin ok vnv
 [0...0] fén. þa mælti mordr rad kemr mer ihvg hverr [0...0] fkarphedinn. þat fagdi mordr at ek
 mvn heím. fara f [0...0] mvn ek fara vpp til griotar ok fegia þeim tíðin [0...0] illa yfir verkínv. en ek
 veít at þorgerðr [0...0] mik til at lýfa vígínv ok mvn ek þvi gera [0...0] ina þeim meft mala fpell
 verða. ek [0...0] a man iofa bæ ok víta hverrfv fkiott [0...0] ok mvn fpyria þar tíðindín ok mvn ek
 [0...0] fretta af þeim tíðindín far þv fvo me [0...0] þeir brædr forv heim ok kari. en er þeir komv
 [0...0] niali tíðindín. hórvmvlig tíðindi fag [0...0] flíkt illt at víta. þvíat þat er fatt at fe [0...0] fellr
 mer nær vm trega at mer þætti [0...0] a latíð tva fónv mína ok lífði hofkvllðr. [0...0] varkvv fagdi
 fkarphedinn þv ert miok ga [0...0] at þer falli nær eigi er þat fíðr enn elli fag [0...0] gíor enn þer
 hvat eptir mvn koma h[0...0] fagdi fkarphedinn dæði mín ok konv mí [0...0] || 2v || [0...0] dí

niall. hvat þar þv mer sagdi kari. erfuít mvn [0...0] ganga moti giptv þinni sagdi niall þviat þv
 mvnt [0...0] iugari verda sagdi niall. fia einn hlutr var fo at niali [0...0] at hann matti alldri
 oklavckvandi til tala. [0...0] igvnr vaknadi ok fann at hofkvlldr var [0...0] tv or længini. hon mælti
 hardir hafa dravm [0...0] godir ok leitit at honvm hofkvldi. þeir leitvdr hans ok [0...0] þa hafdi
 hilldigvnr klætt figh ferr hon þa ok [0...0] edr hne til gerdifinf ok fin[0...0] ala madr mardar ok
 sagdi hne at þeir [0...0] edan þadan ok kalladi fkarphedinn a mik ok lyfti hann [0...0] nd ser
 kar0manligt verk væri þetta sagdi hon ef e [0...0] t hon tok fkickivna. ok þerdi blodit medr ok [0...
 0] an i blodlifrarnar ok braut fvo faman ok lagdi [0...0] fina nv fendi hon man upp til griotar at
 fegia [0...0] var fur mordr ok hafdi adr sagt tidíndin þar var [0...0] l or merk þorgerdr mælti til
 ketillf. nv er hofkvlldr dædr [0...0] t nv adr ok mvn nv hveriu þv hefir heit [0...0] hann at ek hafa
 ærid mörgv heitit [0...0] lada at ekki mvndi þeffir dagar [000]m [0...0] v ero vordnir [00] er ek vidr
 va [00] komin þviat [0...0] ógvn þar fem ek a dottur nialf 0vort vílt þv [0...0] 0t mordr lyfi viginv
 eigi veit ek þat sagdi ket0 [0...0] þycki mer fem illt leidi af honvm enn [000]t [0...0] ladi vid ketil
 þa for honvm fem od0000 fvo [0...0] mvndi trvr uera honvm ok var þat rad þeira at [0...0] 0fa
 viginv ok bua malit at [000] til þings [0...0] fan iofla bæ. þangat komv ix bvar þeir er næf [0...0]
 0fgi. mordr hafdi x menn medr ser hann fynir [0...0] ok nefnir votta at benium ok nefnir man [0...
 0 0]ma til einf þat leit hann fem hann víffi eigi hverr [0...0] en þvi hafdi hafdi hann fialfr fært en
 hann [0...0] a hõnd fkarphedni. en sarum a honvm [00] brædrvm [0...0] 0 kvaddi heiman
 v[0000]angf bva [0...0] eptir þat [0...0] [0]rðr þeim er þeir fvndvz ok var þat þeira [0...0] gh
 hofkvlldf spurd[0...0] allar fveitir ok mæll | col. b | ti illa fyrir. þeir nialf fynir forv at finna afgrim
 ellida grimfson ok badv hann lidueítzlv þeff megit þer vonir uita sagdi hann at ek mun ydr veita at
 ollvm hinvm ftærftvm malum enn þo segir mer þvnghv vm malín hvgrin. þviat margir ero eptir
 mælif en víg þetta mæliz illa fyrir vm allar fveitir. nv forv nialf fynir heim Madr er nefndr
 gvdmvndr hin riki er bio a módrv uóllum ieyia firði hann var eyiolff son [0]narfar sonar audvnr
 [0...0] þorfteinf sonar fkróf grimf sonar kambanf [00000] gudm[0...0] hez hallbera hon var dottir
 þorodz hialmf. en modir hennar het reginleif dottir fæmvndar hinf fodrfeyf[0]a vid þann er kend
 fæmvndarhlid ifkaga firði modir eyiolff f[0] gudmvndar var valgerdr runolff dottir modir hennar

var valborg hennar modir iorvn hin oborna dottir ofvalldz konvngf hinf helga [0...0] fodur eyioff
 var helga dottir helga hinf magra er nam eyia fiord fon eyuindar avftmanz ok rufiortv dottur
 kiarualf ira konvngf modir helgv dottur helga var þorvn hyrna dottir ketilf flatneff var biarnar
 fonar bvnv grimf fonar herlif or fogni modir grimf var hervor en hervarar modir var þorgerdr d[0]
 haleygf konvngf af haloga landi þorlaug het kona gvdmvndar hinf rika dottir atla hinf ramma
 eyliff fonar arnar bardarfonar iarlketilf fonar reffkida fonar hinf gamla herdif het modir þorlaugar
 dottir þordar havfda biarnar fonar byrdufmiorf hroaldz fonar hrodlagf fonar hriegf biarnar fonar
 [000]nfidv ragnarf fonar lodbrokar figurdar fonar ringf fonar ranviiff fonar radbardz fonar modir
 herdifar fkida dottur [0...0]dgerdr dottir kiarvalf ira konvngf. gvdmvndr var hofdingi mikill hann
 var ædigr at fe hann hafdi hond ra[0] hiona hann fat yfir virdingv allra hofdingia fyrir nordan land
 fvo at fvmir letv bvftadi fína en fvmá tok hann af lifi enn fvmir letv godord [000] f honvm ok er
 fra honvm komit allt hit mefta manval fra landinv o[0...0]v[0] ok [0...0] hua0000 ok fliotamenn
 ketill byskup ok margir hinir bedzftv menn gvdmvndr var vinr afgrimf ellida grimf fonar ok
 ætladi hann þar til lidueitzlv. || 3r || Snorri het madr ok enn kalladr godi [000] bio at hellga felli
 [000] gvdrvn osuiforf ottir keypi at honvm landit ok bio hon þar fidan. en fno[000] f[0...0] til
 huamf fiardar ok bio i fælingf dalf [0...0]orgrimr [0...0] ok var fon þorfteinf þorfkabitz þo[0...
 0]fonar mofttrar fkegf aurnolff fonar fiskareka en ari hin frodi sagdi hann vera fon þorgils reydar
 fidv. þorolfr mofttrar fkeg atti oskv dottur þor [0...0] rauda. modir þorgrimf het þora dottir oleiff
 feilanf þorfteinf fonar hinf rauda oleiff fonar hinf huita ingialldf fonar helga fonar en modir
 ingialldz het þora dottir figurdar ormf ioga ragnarf fonar lodbrokar en modir fnorra het þordif
 fyftir gifla surs [000] Snorri godi var vinr mikill afgrimf ellida grimffonar. ok ætladi hann þar til
 lidueitzlv Snorri var vitrafr madr a iflandi þeira er igi vorv forspair hann var godr vinvm finvm en
 grimr vvinvm. J þenna tima var þíng reid mikil æ ollvm landz fiordungvm ok hofdv menn morg
 mal til bvit flofi fpyr vigh hofkvlldf [0]agf [0...0] finf ok aflar honvm þat mikillar ahyoiu ok reidi
 þo var hann vel ftillt honvm var sagdr mala tilbvnadrin fa fem hafdr hafdi verit eptir vig hofkvlldf
 ok let hann ser fatt vm þat finnaz hann fendi ord fidv halli magi finvm [0] ok lioti fyni hans at þeir
 fkylldv fiolmenna mióg til þíngf liotr þotti betz hófdingia efni [0000] honvm var þat fyrir fpad. ef

hann ridi þriu sumur til þingf ok kuæmí hann heill heím. at þa mvndi hann verda meftr hofdingi i
 ætt finne ok ellztr hann hafdi ridit eitt fvmr til þingf. enn nv ætladi hann annat flofi fe[000] ord
 kol þorfteinf fyne ok glumí hillidif fyne hinf gamla geirleiff sonar amvnda sonar tðskv bakf ok
 modolff ketilf sonar. ok ridv þeir allir til motz vid hann hallr het ok at fiolmenna miok flofi reid
 þar til er hann kom i kirkiu bæ til fvrtz afbiarnar sonar þarþa fend hann en[0 0000000] egilf fyne
 brodvr fyne finvm ok kom þar ok reid hann þar til er hann kom til hofda breckv. þar bio þorgrimr
 fkratí þorkelf son hinf fagra. flofi bad hann | col. b | rida til þingf medr ser. en hann iatti því ok
 mælti til flofa optar hefir þv bondi verit gladari enn nv. en þo er nðckvz vorkvñ a at fvo fe flofi
 mælti þat hefir nv víft at handa borit at ek munda gefa til alla mina eigv at eigi borit hefði at borit.
 er illv k[0...0] ad enda mvn illt af leida. þadan reid hann vm arnar ftakf heidi ok a fol heíma vm
 kuelldid þar bio lodmundr vlff son hann var vinr flofa mikill flofi var þar vm nottina. en vm
 morgininn epter reid medr honvm lðdmvndr i dal. þar bio rvnolfr son vlff o[0]goda flofi mælti til
 rvnolff her mvnv ver hafa sannar fogvr vm vigh hofkvlldf ert þv madr fanordr enn komin nær
 frett ok mvn ek trva því er þv segir fra. hvat til faka hefir vordit m[0...0]m rvnolfr mælti ecki þarf
 þat ordvm fegra at hann hefir mei[0] enn faklað drepín verit. ok er hann ollvm monnvñ
 harmdaudi ok þickir ongvñ iafmn mikit sem niali foftra hans. þa mvn honvm verda illt til
 lidveitzlv manna fagdi flofi fva mvn þat fagdi rvnolfr. ef ecki dregr til hvat er nv at gort fagdi flofi
 nv ero kvaddir bvar ok lyft viginv fagdi rvnolfr hverr gerdi þat fagdi flofi. mordr valgardz son fagdi
 rvnolfr hverfv trvír þv honvm fagdi flofi. Skylldr er hann mer fagdi rvnolfr. en þat mvñ ek fatt fra
 fegia at fleirí hliota af honvm illt enn gott. En þeíf vil ek þik bidia at þv gefir ro reidi ok takir þat
 af er minftz vandi fer þviat mvn god bod bida fyrir sonv fína. ok allir hinir b[0...0] flofi mælti
 ríttv til þingf rvnolfr. ok fkvlv mikit mega [00...0] migh nema til verra dragi en vera fkyldi. S[0...
 0]ettv þeir talínv. ok het rvnolfr ferdini. rvnolfr fendi ord [0...0] hinvm fpaka frenda finvm. hann
 reid þegar þangat. f[0...0] reid þadan ioffa bæ hilldigvñnr var vtí ok mælti. nv fkvlv allir
 heimamenn vera vtí er flofi ridr igard en konvr fkvlv tiallda hvfín ok ræfta ok bva flofa óndvgí.
 Sidan reid [00] i tunít. hilldigvrr fneri þegar at honvm ok mælti kom heill ok fæll frendi ok er
 fegit [0...0] þinne. her fkvlv ver eta dag verd dagh ok rida [0...0] þa vorv b[0...0] eftar þeira. flofi

geck inn iftvm ok fett[000000] || 3v || ok kaftar i pallin vndan ser hægindinu. ok mælti huarki er ek konvngur ne iarll ok vil ek ecki lata gera hafati vndir mer ok þarf ecki at spotta mik hilldigvnr mælti þviat hvern var ftædd nær. þat er illa er þer mislikar þviat þetta gerðv ver af heilum hvgh [0...0] ef þv hefir heilan hvgh við mig þa lofar þat si[0...0] [0...0]g ef illa ef. hilldigvnr hlo at [0...0] a hlatur ok mælti ecki er en mark at ner mvnv við gangaft ok verða adr enn lykr hvern fettiz nidr hia flofa ok tólvdu þav leingi hlíott Sidan vorv bord tekin en flofi tok lavgar ok lid hans. flofi hugdi at hn0klæðinv ok vorv rófar einar ok nvmit iannan endan0 hann kaftadi því i beckín ok villdi eigi þera fer a ok reift af borddukinv ok þurkadi figh þar a ok kaftadi til manna si[0...0] edan fettiz Flofi vndir bordit ok bað menn sína eta. þa kom hilldigvnr iftufuna ok greiddi harit frá ógvum ser ok gret. fkapþvngt er þer nv frendkona lagði flofi en þo er þat vel er þv græter godan man hvert eptir mæli skal ek af þer hafa lagði hvern edr liduei0zlv flofi mælti fækia mvn ek mal þítt til fyllra laga. ok til þeira fatta er godir menn seia at ver se vel halldan af iala ftadi. hon mælti hefmna mvndi hofkvlldr þín ef hann ætti eptir þigh at mæla. flofi mælti eigi fhortir þigh grimleik ok se ek hvat er þv vill. hon mællti. minna hafði misgert arnor ómmv brodir órnolff ór forfarfokogvm við þord freyfgoda fedr þín. ok vogv brædr þínir hann a fkapta fell [0...0]l beinn ok egill. Hilldigvnr geck fram ifkala [0...0]pp kiftv finne tok vpp fkickiuna þa er hon ha[0...0]egít af flofa ok i þeire var hofkvlldr vegin ok hafði hon þar [0...0]éitt I blodit allt. hvern geck þa inar iftvmvna [0...0]ickiuna. hvern geck þegiandi at flofi þa var flofi mettr ok af borit bordinv. hilldigvnr lagði þa yfir flofa fkickiuna dvndi þa blod vm hann allan. hon mælti þessa fkickiu gaft þv flofi hofkvlldi ok vil ek nv gefa þer hana apter. var hann ok ipese vegin. fkyt ek því til gvdf ok godra manna at ek færi þigh fyrir alla krapta kriftz þín ok fur manndom. ok [0000]zkv þína at þv hefnir allra þeira [0...0] fem hofkvlldr | col. b | hafði a fer davdum edr heitir h[00]f mannz nidingr ella flofi ka[0...0] fkickiunne ok k[00] at[0...0] fang henne flofi mælir þv ert hit mefta [000]at[00] villdir at ver tækím þat upp er ollvm [0...0]vf ok ero kóld [0...0] iandliti ftvndvm sem blod [0...0]ndvm f0r sem nar ftundvm blar sem hel. þeir flofi ridv þa ibrot hann ridr til hollta vadf ok bidr þar sigfvs sona ok anarra [000] `J`ngialldr bio at kelldum brodir hrodnyiar modvr hofkvlldf þav vorv börn hofkvlldf hinf hvíta ingialldz sonar hinf fterka geirfínz sonar hinf róða solva sonar þorfteinf sonar

berferkiabana. Ingialldr atti þraflægv dottur egilf þordar sonar freyfgoda. modir egilf var þraflægh
dottir þorfteinf titlingf modir þraflægar var vnr dottir evíndar karfa. flofi fendi ord ingialldi fra
kelldvm at hann kæmi til moz vid hann. Ingialldr for þegar vid hín fimtanda man. Ingialldr var
mikill madr ok fterkr. falatr ok hin traftaftí madr ok fedreingr godr vid víne sína. flofi fagnar
honvm vel ok mælti. mikill vandi er komin at hendi off ok er nv vant or at rada bidr ek þigh þess
magr at þv skiliz eigi vid migh fyr en lykr yfir vandrædi þessi Ingialldr mælti vid vant er ek vm
komín fyrir teingda sakir vid nial ok fonv hans. ok anarra ftorhluta er her ftendr a milli. flofi mælti
þat ætlada ek þa er gipta þer broðvr dottur mína at þv hetir mer þvi at fylgia mer at hveriu mali.
þat er ok likaz sagdi Ingialldr at ek geri svo. enn þo vil vil fyrft heim rida ok þadan til þingf Sífvf
fynir spvrdv at flofi var vid holltavad ok ridv þa til motz vid hann. ok var þar ketill or merk ok
lambi brodir hans. þorkell mædr ok figmvndr brodir þeira. þar var ok lambi figvrdar fon ok
gvnarr lambafon ok grani gvnarrfon. Vebrandr hamvnda í. flofi ftod vpp at moti þeim ok fagnadi
þeim ollvm blidliga. þeir gengv fram at anní. flofi hafdi af þeim sanar fogur ok skilr þa hvergi a ok
runolf i dal. flofi mælti til ketilf or merk þig kvedr ek at þessv hverrfv hardfínuín ert þv a þetta mal
edr figfvf fynir. ketill mælti þat villda ek at sættir yrdi medr off en þo hefir ek svarit eida. at skiliaz
|| 4r || [0...0] vd honvm at sitia. afgrimr mælti hinf villda ek bidia þig at þv veittir mer lid ok
magvm minvm. hafr svar skiott ok kvedz ekki mvndv taka vndir vandrædi þeira en þo vil ek spyria
þigh þess hverr sa er hín favleití er fiorir men [00] fyrr ok er svo illiligr sem gengin se vt ór fíofar
biór g[0]nn. fkarphedin mælti hirt ecki þat miolki þín hverr ek em. þviat ek mvn þora þar fram
ganga er þv fitr fyrir. ok mvnda ek allo hræddr þo at sveinar sæti a gautv minne fyrir mer sem þv
ert. er þat ok fkylllara at lækia fvanlæghv fyftur þina er eydif arnfaxa ok þav ftedia kollr tokv or
hybylvm þinvm ok þordir þv ecki at at hafa. afgrimr mælti gongvm vt ecki er her von til til
nockvrrar lidveítzlv. ok gongv þeir þa til mavdrvellinga bvdar ok spurdv hvart gvdmvndr hinn ríki
var þar. þeim var sagt at hann var þar. afgrimr geck inn ibvdina. hafæti var i midri bvdinne. ok lát
þar gvdmvndr. afgrimr geck fyrir hann ok kvaddi vel. gvdmvndr tok honvm vel ok bad hann sitía.
afgrimr mælti eigi vil ek sitia. en bidia vil ek þig lidveitzlv. þviat þv ert kappfamr ok mikill
hófdingí. ecki skal vera æ moti þer sagdi gvdmvndr. en ef mer fyniz at veita þer lid þa megv vit vel

tala vm þat fídar ok tok hann ollv vel. afgrímr þackadi honvm od ord lín. gvdmvndr mælti. madr
fa er einn ilídi þínv er ek hef horft a vm ftund ok litz mer ogurlígrí fleftvm monnvm þeim er ek
hefir adr fed. hverr er fa madr sagdi afgrímr. florir menn ganga [0000]r [0] iarpr a harf lít ok fol
litadr mikill vexti ok ernlígr ok fuo fkiotlígr til karllmennzkv at helldr vil ek hann til lídf enn tiv
adra. ok er þo madrinn [0...0] | col. b | lodínkinna ketilf sonar [0...0] kell hafdi farit vtan [0...0] di
drepit ípellvírkia [0...0] avftr í fvíþíod ok for [0...0] heríudv þadan íæftr v [0...0] lídv atti þorkell at
fækia [0...0] mætti hann fíngalkne e [0...0] medr þeim at hann drap [0...0] í adal syslu þar va hann
at [0...0] til fvíþíodar ok þadan til no [0...0] gera þrekvírki þeffi yfir [0...0] tí fínv. hann bardiz
alíofu [0...0] ríka medr brædrvm fí [0...0] dv þeir þa íllmæli [0...0] þorkell hakr þor [0...0] at hann
mvndi eigi [0...0] var hann því kalladr [0...0] kí íordvm ne [0...0] ASgrímr [0...0] til fela [0...0] pí
mikill ok [0...0] hans. fkvlv ver her til [0...0] fíkapvandr [0...0] latir ecki til taka [0...0] at hann var
íblam [0...0] fa fvarða fíkv. [0...0] || 4v || [0...0] malit ok man fvo v [0...0] vnnin. ok veit ek hvat
þer [0...0] ít at þv ætladir at ek [0...0] dmvndr ok mvnda vília [0...0] adí þa ok þotti þvngth [0...0]
ílkí ok hín feíknlíghí er [0...0] karpíetr ogæfv fámígr ok [0...0] karp ok er þer fíkolld láft at [0...0]
manni hefir migh alldrí þat [0...0] mín ok bariz víd hann fém þv [0...0] ít rídfít til alþíngíf ok [0...
0] þer kringra at gera líofa [0...0] Er þer ok fíkyllðara at [0...0] merarínar er þv atz [0...0] þín ok
vndradiz [0...0] rkell ípratt vpp af [0...0] íllí reídi ok mælti. [0...0] hín mefta ka [0...0] dr. ok þegar
ek þer [0...0] allt þv hafa [0...0] reídda oxín [0...0] a ek íhendi [0...0] vo ek þrain í [0...0] fek
eíngín [0...0] eítt vopn at [0...0] ædrvm fínvm fra ser [0...0] | col. b | var. níall mælti ma vera at
dragí til þeff er vera víll Gvdmvndr hín ríkí íp[00] hverrfv farit haf[0000] þeim þorkatlí [0000]
hann mælti fvo kvnnígt hv v farit medr off líofuetníngvm ok hefí ek all[0...0] míkla fíamm edr
fvívírðíng fyrir þeim fém nv [0...0] fyrir fíkarphedínn ok er þetta al vell vordít. Síðan mælti [0...0]
eínar þveræng broðvr fín þv fíkalít fara medr ollv lídi mínv ok veita níals fónvm þa er domar vt
fara. en ef þeir þurfa lídf medr anat fvmar fíkal ek fíalfr veita þat líd. eínar íatadí þeffv ok let fegía
afgrímí. hann mælti olíkr er gudmvndr fleftvm hófðíngívm afgrímr sagdi níalí þetta Anan dag
eptír fvndvz þeir afgrímr ok gízvr hvítí híalltí fíkegía fón ok eínar þverængr þar var þa ok mordr
valgardf fón hann hafdi þa af hondvm fókíná ok fíellt íhendr fígfvf fónvm. afgrímr mælti þígh

kvedr ek fyrftan at þessv gizvrr hín hviti ok hiallta ok einar þverængi at ek vil fegia ydr i
hvernefnin komit er malinvm ydr er nv kvnnigt at mordr hefir adr fott malit en fvo er [00] vid
vaxit at mordr hefir adr verit at vigi hofkvldf ok fært hann þvi fari er eingín var til nefmndr ok
fyniz mer fem þat mal mvne onytt fur laga fakhir. þa vilium ver [0]a þat fram fagdi hiallti. þorhallr
afgrímsson mælti ok kvad þat ecki rad at eigi feru þat leynt adr domar feru v[0...0] þat fagdi fagdi
hiallti. þorhallr mælti ef þeir vita nv þegar at rangt hefir verit til bvít. þa mega þeir fuo biarga
fokinni at fenda þegar man af þ000 [0...0].

Normalised text of AM 162 B fol. 1

<102. kapítuli>

[0...0]

- 1 randa suðr á landi
- 2 beðs í bæna smiðju
- 3 Baldr sig?tólum halda.
- 4 Siðreynir lét síðan
- 5 snjallr moldhamar gjalda
- 6 hauðrs í hattar steðja
- 7 hjaldrs Vestliða skaldi.

Þaðan fóru þeir til Bergþórshváls, ok tók Njáll við trú ok öll hjú hans. En Mörðr Valgarðsson gekk mest á móti. Þeir fóru þaðan vestr yfir ár. Þá kómu þeir í Haukadal ok skírðisk þar Hall, ok var hann þrévetr. Þaðan fóru þeir til Grímsness. Þar efldi flokk á móti þeim Þorvaldr inn veili, ok sendi hann orð Úlfi Uggasyni, at hann skyldi fara at Þangbrandi ok drepa þegar í stað, ok kvað hann til vísu þessa:

- 1 Yggs bjálfa mun ek úlfi
- 2 Endils ok boð senda,
- 3 mér er við stála
- 4 stýriuglaust syni Ugga,
- 5 at gnýskúta Geitis
- 6 goðvarg fyrir argan,
- 7 þann er við røgn of rignir
- 8 reki hann en munk annan.

Úlfr Uggason kvað aðra á móti:

- 1 Get kvað ek, svíns þó at syndi
- 2 sann élboði tanna
- 3 hvarf við hleypiskarfi
- 4 Hárbarðs véa fjarðar.
- 5 Þó at ráfáka rækin,
- 6 røng eru mál á gangi,
- 7 sér ek fyrir mínu meini,
- 8 mínlíkt flugu at gína.

„Ok ætla ekki ek,“ sagði Úlfr, „at vera ginningarfífl hans. En gæti hann, at hann vefisk eigi tungan of höfuð.“ Ok eptir fóru sendimenn aptr til Þorvalds hín veila ok sǫgðu orð Úlfs. Þorvaldr hafði mart manna um sik ok hafði þat við orð, at sitja fyrir þeim á Bláskógaheiði. Þeir Þangbrandr ok Guðleifr riðu nú ór Haukadal. Þeir mættu manni einum, er reið í mót þeim; sá spurði at Guðleifi, er hann fann þá. Hann mælti: „Njóta skalt þú, Þorgils, bróður þíns, á Reykhólum, at ek vil gera þér njósn, at þeir hafa [0...0] þá Þorgkviðling [0...0] mér [0...0] Hjalti fór ut [0...0] braut austr við [0...0] fór allt vestr [0...0] móðir skáld [0...0] lengi fy [0...0] ingi síðan ok [0...0] þú heyrst fag [0...0] di kristir eigi at [0...0] Þangbrandr at Þorr [0...0] at hann lifði [0...0] þitt hvat segir þú [0...0] Braut fyrir bj[0] [0...0] landi mellu [0...0] þá er kneýfd [0...0] at guð gæti [0...0] aðra vísu 0 [0...0] hristi búss ok [0...0] sjá síðan s [0...0] leggja háð [0...0] ok steinu [0...0].“

<103. kapítuli>

G[0...0] gjǫrð [0...0] ma [0...0] játuðu þessu ok [0...0] a ok þá gǫrvir ell [0...0] a sik ok hljó [0...0] [0]inn meðr [0...0] en eld er hei [0...0] Þangbrandr hafði [0...0] allr brenna [0...0]er hann [0...0] róðukrossi á [0...0] sverðit fell ór [0...0] [0]s[00000]enn[00] [0...0] ok [0]vað [0...0] [0]ad[0] ætlat

[0...0] n þat á alþingi [0...0] höfðingjar [0...0] b ok varð [0...0] at gort [0...0] leiða. En [0...0].

Síðan [0...0] Þangbrandr [0...0].

<104. kapítuli>

[0...0] dráps. Þá gengu þeir til Gizurs hvíti ok Hjalti ok buðu at leggja sik í veð fyrir þessa menn ok fara út til Íslands ok boða trú. Konungr tók þessu vel ok þágu þeir alla þá undan. Þá bjoggu þeir Hjalti ok Gizurr skip sitt til Íslands ok urðu seinbúnir. Þeir tóku land á Eyrum, er tíu vikur vátu af sumri. Fengu þeir sér þá hesta, en fengu menn til at ryðja skip sitt. Ríða þá við þrjá tigu manna til þings ok gerðu þá kristnum mǫnnum at þeir skyldu við búnir verða. Hjalti var eptir at Reyðarmúla, því at ⟨þeir⟩spurðu, at hann var sekr orðinn um goðgá. En þá er þeir komu í Vellankotlu ofan frá Gjábakka, kom Hjalti eptir þeim ok kvezk eigi vilja sýna þat heiðnum mǫnnum, at hann hræddisk þá. Riðu nú margir [0...0] ok riðu meðr fylktu liði á þing. Heiðnir menn fylktu ok á móti ok var þá svá nær, at allr þingheimr mundi berjask, en þó varð þat eigi.

<105. kapítuli>

Þorgeirr hét maðr, er bjó [0...0]vatni; hann var Tjǫrvason, Þorkelssonar langs. Móðir hans hét Þórunn ok var Þorsteinsdóttir, Sigmundarsonar, Gnúpa-Bárðarsonar. Guðríðr hét kona hans; hon var dóttir Þorkels ins svarta ór Hleiðrargarði; bróðir hans var Ormr tǫskubakr, faðir Hlenna ins gamla ór Saurbœ. Þeir Ketill ok Þorkell vátu synir Þóris snepis, Ketilssonar brimils, Qrnolfssonar, Björnólfssonar, Grímssonar loðinkinna, Ketilssonar Hoengssonar, Hallbjarnarsonar hálftrölls ór Hrafnistu. Kristnir menn tjölduðu búðir sínar, ok vátu þeir Gizurr ok Hjalti í Mosfellingabúð. Um daginn eptir gengu hvárir tveggju til lögbergs, ok nefndu hvárir tveggju [0...0].

<109. kapítuli>

[0...0] at viðr alla nóttina, ok ætlaði hann at brenna yðr inni. En þat bar við, at ⟨Hǫgni⟩ kom um nóttina, ok varð þá ekki af því, at þeir hræddusk hann. Síðan fylgði hann þeim á leið ok mikill mannfjöldi. Þá ætlaði ⟨hann⟩ þér aðra atgöngu at veita ok setti þá Grana Gunnarsson ok Gunnar

Lambason at vega at þér, en honum varð bilt ok þorðu þeir eigi á þik at ráða.“ Ok er hann hafði þetta mælt, þá mæltu fyrst á móti. En þar kom, at þeir trúðu, ok gerðusk í fáleikar af þeira hendi til Høskulds, ok mæltu nær ekki viðr hann, hvar er þeir fundusk. En hann gaf þeim lítit tillæti, fór svá fram um hrið. Høskuldr fór austr til Svínafells um haustit at heimboði, ok tók Flosi við honum vel. Hildigunnr var þar. Flosi mælti til Høskulds: „Þat sagði Hildigunnr mér, at fáleikar sé meðr yðr Njálssonum, ok þykki mér þat illa, ok vil ek bjóða þér, at þú ríðir eigi vestr, ok man ek fá þér bústað í Skaptafelli, en ek man senda Þorgeir, bróður minn, at búa í Ossabœ.“ „Þá munu þat sumir mæla,“ sagði Høskuldr, „at ek flýja þaðan fyrir hræzlu sakir, ok vil ek því þat eigi.“ „Þá er þat líkara,“ sagði Flosi, „at stórvandræði af.“ „Illa er þat,“ sagði Høskuldr, „því at heldr vilda ek vera ógildr en margir menn hlyti illt af mér.“ Høskuldr bjósk heim fám nóttum síðar. Flosi gaf honum skarlatsskikkju, ok (var) hlaðbúin í skaut niðr. Ríðr Høskuldr nú heim í Ossabœ. Ok er nú kyrrt um hrið. Høskuldr var maðr svá vinsæll, at hann, at fá óvini. In sama var óþykkt meðr þeim allan vetrinn. Njáll hafði tekit til fóstrs son Kára, er Þórðr hét. Hann hafði ok fóstr veitt Þórhalli, Ásgrímsson Elliða-Grímssonar. Þórhallr var røskr maðr ok mjøk harðgørr. Hann hafði svá numit lög af Njáli, at hann var inn þriði mestr lagamaðr á Íslandi. Njáll várasti mjøk snemma um várit, ok færa menn niðr kornin sín snemmendis.

<110. kapítuli>

Þat var einn dag, at Møðr kom snemmendis til Bergþórshváls. Þeir gengu þegar á tal, Njálssynir ok hann, ok rægði Møðr Høskuld þá enns at vanda sínum ok hafði þá enn margar nýjar sǫgur ok eggjar nú fast Skarpheðin ok þá bræðr at fara ok drepa Høskuld ok kvað hann mundu elligar skjótara, ef þeir færi eigi þegar at honum. „Gera skal þér kost á,“ sagði Skarpheðinn, „ef þú vill fara meðr oss ok gera at nokkut.“ „Þat vil ek til vinna,“ sagði Møðr. Ok bundu þeir meðr fastmælum, ok sk [0...0] koma um kveldit. Bergþóra spurði Njál: „Hvat þeir tala [0...0] er ek í ráðagerð meðr þeim,“ sagði Njáll; „sj [0...0] þá frá kvaddr, er in betri váru ráðin.“ Skarpheðinn [0...0] ki niðr um kveldit ok ekki bræðr hans [0...0] ina sǫmu ofan verða kom Møðr, tóku

Njálssynir [0...0] ok svá Kári ok riðu í brott síðan. Þeir fóru þar til, er þeir kómu í Ossabœ, ok [0...0] garði nokkurum. Veðr var gott ok s [0...0].

<111. kapítuli>

Í þenna tíma vaknaði Hǫskuldr Hvítanessgoði [0...0] í sín ok tók yfir skikkjuna Flosanaut; hann t [0...0] þu í hönd sér ok eitt sverð í aðra ok fór til [0...0] sár korninu. Þeir Skarpheðinn höfðu þat meðr s [0...0] kyldu allir á honum vinna. Skarpheðinn spratt upp [0...0] En er Hǫskuldr sá hann, vildi hann undan snúa. Þá [0...0] at honum ok mælti: „Hirð eigi at hopa á hæl, h [0...0] in,“ ok hoggv til hans, ok kom í höfuðit, ok fell [0...0] mælti þetta við, er hann fell: „Guð hjálpi mér, en f [0...0] Hljópu þeir þá at honum ǫllum megin ok unnu [0...0] senn. Þá mælti Mǫrðr: „Ráð kemr mér í hug.“ „Hver [0...0] Skarpheðinn. Þat sagði Mǫrðr, „at ek mun heim, fara f [0...0] mun ek fara upp til Grjótár ok segja þeim tíðin [0...0] illa yfir verkinu. En ek veit, at Þorgerðr [0...0] mik, til at lýsa víginu, ok mun ek því gera [0...0] ina þeim mest málaspell verða. Ek [0...0] a mann í Ossabœ ok vita, hversu skjótt [0...0] ok mun spyrja þar tíðendin, ok mun ek [0...0] fréttu af þeim tíðendin. „Far þú svá me [0...0] þeir bræðr fóru heim ok Kári. En er þeir kómu [0...0] Njáli tíðendin. „Hǫrmulig tíðendi,“ sag [0...0] slíkt illt at vita, því at þat er satt at se [0...0] fellr mér nær um trega, at mér þætti [0...0] a látit tvá sonu mína ok lifði Hǫskuldr.“ [0...0] várkunn,“ sagði Skarpheðinn; „þú ert mjök ga [0...0] at þér falli nær.“ „Eigi er þat síðr, en elli,“ sag [0...0] gorr en þér, hvat eptir mun koma.“ h0 [0...0] sagði Skarpheðinn. „Dauði minn ok konu mi [0...0] [0...0] di Njáll. „Hvat spár þú mér?“ sagði Kári. Erfitt mun [0...0] ganga móti giptu þinni,“ sagði Njáll, „því at þú munt [0...0] jógari verða,“ sagði Njáll. Sjá einn hlutr var svá, at Njáli [0...0] at hann mátti aldri óklökkvandi til tala. [0...0]

<112. kapítuli>

Hildigunnr vaknaði ok fann, at Hǫskuldr var [0...0] tu ór sænginni. Hon mælti: „Harðir hafa draum [0...0] góðir, ok leitit at honum Hǫskuldi.“ Þeir leituðu hans ok [0...0] Þá hafði Hildigunnr klætt sik; ferr hon þá ok [0...0] meðr henni til gerðisins; ok fin[0...0] [0...0] alamaðr Marðar ok

sagði henni, at þeir 0000 [0...0] neðan þaðan, „ok kallaði Skarpheðinn á mik ok lýsti hann [0...0] nd sér.“ Karlmannligt verk væri þetta,“ sagði hon, „ef e [0...0] t hon tók skikkjuna ok þerrði blóðit meðr ok [0...0] an í blóðlifrarnar ok braut svá saman ok lagði [0...0] sína. Nú sendi hon mann upp til Grjótár at segja [0...0] var fyrir Mörðr ok hafði áðr sagt tíðendin. Þar var [0...0] l ór Mörk. Þorgerðr mælti til Ketils: „Nú er Hǫskuldr dauðr [0...0] nú áðr, ok mun nú, hverju þú hefir heit [0...0] [0000] hann, „at ek hafa ærit mǫrgu heitit [0...0] lada, at ekki mundi þessir dagar 000m [0...0] v eru orðnir; [00] er ek viðr va [00] kominn, því at 0 [0...0] ǫgum, þar sem ek á dóttur Njáls.“ „Hvart vilt þú,“ [0...0] 0t Mörðr lýsi víginu?“ „Eigi veit ek þat,“ sagði Ket[0] [0...0] þykki mér sem illt leiði af honum en [000]t.“ [0...0] talaði við Ketil, þá fór honum sem od[0000] svá [0...0] mundi trúr vera honum, ok var þat ráð þeira, at [0...0] 0sa víginu ok búa málit at [000] til þings. [0...0] fan í Ossabœ. Þangat kómu níu búar, þeir er næs [0...0] 0fgi. Mörðr hafði tíu menn meðr sér. Hann sýnir [0...0] ok nefnir vátta at benjum ok nefnir mann [0...0 0]ma til eins; þat leit hann sem hann vissi eigi, hverr [0...0] en því hafði hafði hann sjálfr sært. En hann [0...0] á hǫnd Skarpheðni. En sárum á honum [00] bræðrum [0...0] 0 kvaddi heiman vættvangsbúa [0...0] eptir þat [0...0] Orðr þeim, er þeir fundusk, ok var þat þeira. [0...0] g Hǫskulds spurð[0...0] allar sveitir ok mællti illa fyrir. Þeir Njálssynir fóru at finna Ásgrím Elliða-Grímsson ok báðu hann liðveizlu. „Þess megit þér vánir vita,“ sagði hann, „at ek mun yðr veita at ǫllum inum stærstum málum, en þó segir mér þungt um málin hugrinu, því at margir eru eptirmæls, en víg þetta mælisk illa fyrir um allar sveitir.“ Nú fóru Njálssynir heim.

<113. kapítuli>

Maðr er nefndr Guðmundr inn ríki, er bjó á Mǫðruvöllum í Eyjafirði; hann var Eyjólfsson, [0]narssonar, Auðunar [0...0] Þorsteinssonar skrofa, Grímssonar kambans. [00000] Guðmundar hét Hallbera, hon var dóttir Þórodds hjálms, en móðir hennar hét Reginleif dóttir Sæmundar hins suðreyska. Við þann er kennd Sæmundarhlíð í Skagafirði. Móðir Eyjólfs, f[0] Guðmundar, var Valgerðr Runólfsdóttir, móðir hennar var Valborg; hennar móðir Jórunn in óborna, dóttir Ósvalds konungs ins helga. [0...0] fǫður Eyjólfs, var Helga, dóttir Helga ins magra, er nam Eyjafjörð; son

Eyvindar Austmanns ok Rufjörtu dóttur Kjarvals Írakonungs. Móðir Helgu, dóttur Helga, var Þórunn hyrna, dóttir Ketils flatnefs, var Bjarnarsonar bunu, Grímssonar hersis úr Sogni; móðir Gríms var Hervör, en Hervarar móðir var Þorgerðr, dóttir Háleygs konungs af Hálogalandi. Þorlaug hét kona Guðmundar ins ríka, dóttir Atla ins ramma, Eilífssonar arnar, Bárðarsonar, Jarl-Ketilssonar refs, Skíðasonar ins gamla. Herdís hét móðir Þorlaugar, dóttir Þórðar hofða, Bjarnarsonar byrðusmjors, Hróaldssonar, Hróðlaugssonar hryggs, Bjarnarsonar [000]nsíðu, Ragnarssonar loðbrókar, Sigurðarsonar Hringssonar, Randvéssonar, Ráðbarðssonar. Móðir Herdísar Skíða, dóttur [0...0]ðgerðr dóttir Kjarvals Írakonungs. Guðmundr var hofðingi mikill; hann var auðigr at fé hann hafði hund ra[0] hjóna. Hann sat yfir virðingu allra hofðingja fyrir norðan land, svá at sumir létu bústaði sína, en suma tók hann af lífi, en sumir létu goðorð [000] f honum. Ok er frá honum komit allt it mesta mannval frá landinu. O[0...0]v[0] ok [0...0] hva0000 ok Fljótamenn Ketill byskup ok margir inir bestu menn. Guðmundr var vinr Ásgríms Elliða-Grímssonar, ok ætlaði hann þar til liðveizlu.

<104. kapítuli>

Snorri hét maðr, ok enn kallaðr goði. [000] bjó at Helgafelli, [000] Guðrún Ósvífrsdóttir keypti at honum landit ok bjó hon þar síðan. En Snoðrri f[0...0] til Hvammsfjarðar ok bjó í Sælingsdals [0...0]orgrímr [0...0] ok var son Þorsteins þorskabíts þo[0...0]sonar Mostrarskeggs Qrnólfssonar fiskareka, en Ari hinn fróði sagði hann vera son Þorgils reyðarsíðu. Þórólfr Mostrarskegg átti Ósku, dóttur Þor [0...0] rauða. Móðir Þorgríms hét Þóra, dóttir Óleifs feilans Þorsteinssonar ins rauða, Óleifssonar ins hvíta, Ingjaldssonar, Helgasonar, en móðir Ingjalds hét Þóra, dóttir Sigurðar orms-í-auga Ragnarssonar loðbrókar, en móðir Snorra hét Þórdís, systir Gísla Súrs [000]. Snorri goði var vinr mikill Ásgríms Elliða-Grímssonar, ok ætlaði hann þar til liðveizlu, Snorri var vitrastr maðr á Íslandi þeira er eigi váru forspáir. Hann var góðr vinum sínum en grimmr óvinum. Í þenna tíma var þingreið mikil á öllum landsfjórðungum ok hofðu menn mörq mál til búit.

<105. kapítuli>

Flosi spyrr víg Høskulds [0]ags [0...0] síns ok aflar honum þat mikillar áhyggju ok reiði; þó var hann vel stillt. Honum var sagðr málatilbúnaðrinn sá, sem hafðr hafði verit eptir víg Høskulds, ok lét hann sér fátt um þat finnask. Hann sendi orð Síðu-Halli, mági sínum, [0] ok Ljóti, syni hans, at þeir skyldu fjölmenna mjök til þings. Ljótr þótti bezt hofðingjaefni [0000] honum var þat fyrir spát ef hann riði þrjú sumur til þings ok kæmi hann heill heim, at þá mundi hann verða mestr hofðingi í ætt sinni ok ellstr. Hann hafði riðit eitt sumar til þings, en nú ætlaði hann annat Flosi fe[000] orð kol Þorsteins syni ok Glúmi Hildissyni ins gamla, Geirleifssonar Ámundasonar tǫskubaks, ok Móðólfs Ketilssonar ok riðu þeir allir til móts við hann. Hallr hét ok at fjölmenna mjök. Flosi reið þar til er hann kom í Kirkjubæ til Surts Ásbjarnarsonar. Þar þá send hann en[0 0000000] Egilssyni bróðursyni sínum ok kom þar ok reið hann þar til er hann kom til Høfðabrekku. Þar bjó Þorgrímr skrauti Þorkelsson ins fagra, Flosi bað hann ríða til þings meðr sér. En hann játti því ok mælti til Flosa: „Optar hefir þú, bóndi, verit glaðari en nú, en þó er nǫkkur vǫrkunn á, at svá sé.“ Flosi mælti: „Þat hefir nú víst at handa borit, at ek munda gefa til alla mína eigu, at eigi borit hefði at borit, er illu k[0...0] að enda mun illt af leiða. Þaðan reið hann um Arnarstakksheiði ok á Sólheima um kveldit; þar bjó Lǫðmundr Úlfsson, hann var vinr Flosa mikill, Flosi var þar um nóttina. En um morgininn eptir reið meðr honum Lǫðmundr í dal. Þar bjó Runólfr, son Úlfs o[0]goða Flosi mælti til Runólfs: „Hér munu vér hafa sannar sǫgur um víg Høskulds. Ert þú maðr sannorðr en kominn nær frétt, ok mun ek trúa því, er þú segir frá, hvat til saka hefir orðit m[0...0]m.“ Runólfr mælti: „Ekki þarf þat orðum fegra at: hann hefir mei[0] en saklauss drepinn verit; ok er hann ǫllum mǫnnum harmdauði, ok þykkir engum jafnmikit sem Njáli, fóstura hans.“ „Þá mun honum verða illt til liðveizlumanna,“ sagði Flosi. „Svá mun þat,“ sagði Runólfr, „ef ekki dregr til.“ „Hvat er nú at gǫrt?“ sagði Flosi. „Nú eru kvaddir búar ok lýst víginu,“ sagði Runólfr. „Hverr gerði þat?“ sagði Flosi. „Mǫrðr Valgarðsson,“ sagði Runólfr. „Hversu trúir þú honum?“ sagði Flosi. „Skyldr er hann mér,“ sagði Runólfr, „en þat mun ek satt frá segja, at fleiri hljóta af honum illt en gott. En þess vil ek þik biðja, at þú gefir ró reiði ok takir þat af, er minnst vandi sé, því at mun góð boð bjóða fyrir sonu sína, ok allir inir b[0...0] Flosi mælti: „Ríð þú til þings, Runólfr, ok skulu mikit mega [00...0] mik, nema til verra dragi en vera

skyldi.“ S[0...0]ettu þeir talinu, ok hét Runólfr ferðinni. Runólfr sendi orð [0...0] inum spaka, frænda sínum. Hann reið þegar þangat. F(losi) reið þaðan í Ossabœ.

<106. kapítuli>

Hildigunnr var úti ok mælti: „Nú skulu allir heimamenn vera úti, er Flosi ríðr í garð, en konur skulu tjalda húsin ok ræsta ok búa Flosa ǫndvegi.“ Síðan reið [00] í túnit. Hildigunnr sneri þegar at honum ok mælti: „Kom heill ok sæll, frændi, ok er fegit [0...0] þinni. „Hér skulu vér eta dagverð dag ok ríða [0...0] Þá váru b[0...0] estar þeira. Flosi gekk inn í stofu ok sett[000000] ok kastar í pallinn undan sér hægindinu ok mælti: „Hvárki er ek konungr né jarl, ok vil ek ekki láta gera hásaeti undir mér ok þarf ekki at spotta mik. Hildigunnr mælti, því at hon var stödd nær: Þat er illa er þér mislíkar, því at þetta gerðu vér af heilum hug.“ [0...0] „Ef þú hefir heilan hug við mik, þá lofar þat si[0...0] [0...0]g, ef illa ef.“ Hildigunnr hló at [0...0] a hlátur ok mælti: „Ekki er enn mark at; nær munu við gangask, ok verða áðr en lýkr.“ Hon settisk niðr hjá Flosa, ok tölðuðu þau lengi hljótt. Síðan váru borð tekin, en Flosi tók laugar ok lið hans. Flosi hugði at handklæðinu, ok váru raufar einar ok numit í annan endann[0]; hann kastaði því í bekkinn ok vildi eigi þerra sér á ok reist af borðdúkinum ok þurrkaði sik þar á ok kastaði til manna si[0...0] eðan settisk Flosi undir borðit ok bað menn sína eta. Þá kom Hildigunnr í stofuna ok greiddi hárit frá augum sér ok grét. „Skapþungt er þér nú, frændkona," sagði Flosi, „en þó er þat vel, er þú grætr góðan mann.“ „Hvert eptirmæli skal ek af þér hafa," sagði hon, „eðr liðveizlu?“ Flosi mælti „Sækja mun ek mál þitt til fullra laga ok til þeira sætta, er góðir menn sjá, at vér sé vel haldan af í alla staði.“ Hon mælti: „Hefna mundi Hǫskuldr þín, ef hann ætti eptir þik at mæla. Flosi mælti: „Eigi skortir þik grimmleik, ok sé ek hvat, er þú vill.“ Hon mælti: „Minna hafði misgǫrt Arnórr, ǫmmubróðir Qrnólfs ór Forsárskógum við Þórð Freysgoða, fǫður þinn, ok vǫgu bræðr þínir hann á Skaptafell [0...0]l beinn ok Egill.“ Hildigunnr gekk fram í skála [0...0]pp kistu sinni; tók upp skikkjuna þá, er hon ha[0...0]egit af Flosa, ok í þeiri var Hǫskuldr veginn, ok hafði hon þar [0...0]eitt í blóðit allt. Hon gekk þá innar í stofuna [0...0]ikkjuna. Hon gekk þegjandi at Flosi. Þá var Flosi mettr ok af borit borðinu. Hildigunnr lagði þá yfir Flosa skikkjuna; dunði þá blóð um hann

allan. Hon mælti: „Þessa skikkju gaft þú, Flosi, Høskuldi, ok vil ek nú gefa þér hana aptr. Var hann ok í þessi veginn. Skýt ek því til guðs ok góðra manna, at ek særi þik fyrir alla krapta Krists þíns ok fyrir manndóm ok [0000]zku þína, at þú hefnir allra þeira [0...0] sem Høskuldr hafði á sér dauðum, eðr heitir h00s manns níðingr ella.“ Flosi ka[0...0] skikkjunni ok k00 at[0...0] fang henni Flosi mæli: „Þú ert hit mesta [000]at[00] vildir, at vér tækim þat upp, er øllum [0...0]us ok eru k0ld [0...0] í andliti stundum sem blóð [0...0]ndum f[0]r sem nár, stundum blár sem hel. Þeir Flosi riðu þá í brott. Hann ríðr til Holtavaðs ok bíðr þar Sigfússona ok annarra [000] Ingjaldr bjó at Keldum, bróðir Hróðnýjar, móður Høskulds. Þau váru börn Høskulds ins hvíta, Ingjaldssonar ins sterka, Geirfinnssonar ins rauða, Sølvasonar, Þorsteinssonar berserkjabana. Ingjaldr átti Þraslaugu, dóttur Egils, Þórðarsonar Freysgoða; móðir Egils var Þraslaug, dóttir Þorsteins tittlings; móðir Þraslaugar var Unnr, dóttir Eyvindar karfa. Flosi sendi orð Ingjaldr frá Keldum, at hann kæmi til móts við hann. Ingjaldr fór þegar við inn fimmtánda mann. Ingjaldr var mikill maðr ok sterkr; fálátr ok inn traustasti maðr ok fédrengr góðr við vini sína. Flosi fagnar honum vel ok mælti: „Mikill vandi er komin at hendi oss, ok er nú vant ór at ráða. Biðr ek þik þess, mágr, at þú skilisk eigi við mik fyrr en lýkr yfir vandræði þessi.“ Ingjaldr mælti: „Við vant er ek um kominn fyrir tengða sakir við Njál ok sonu hans ok annarra stórhłuta, er hér stendr á milli.“ Flosi mælti: „Þat ætlaða ek, þá er gipta þér bróðurdóttur mína, at þú hétir mér því at fylgja mér at hverju máli.“ „Þat er ok líkast,“ sagði Ingjaldr, „at ek geri svá, en þó vil vil fyrst heim ríða ok þaðan til þings.“

<107. kapitúli>

Sigfússynir spurðu, at Flosi var við Holtavað, ok riðu þá til móts við hann, ok var þar Ketill ór Mørk ok Lambi, bróðir hans, Þorkell Mørðr ok Sigmundr, bróðir þeira. Þar var ok Lambi Sigurðarson ok Gunnarr Lambason ok Grani Gunnarsson, Vébrandr Hámundarson. Flosi stóð upp at móti þeim ok fagnaði þeim øllum blíðliga. Þeir gengu fram at ánni. Flosi hafði af þeim sannar sǫgur, ok skilr þá hvergi á ok Runólf í Dal. Flosi mælti til Ketils ór Mørk: „Þik kveðr ek at þessu:

hversu harðsnúinn ert þú á þetta mál eðr Sigfússynir?“ Ketill mælti: „Þat vilda ek, at sættir yrði meðr oss. En þó hefir ek svarit eiða at skiljask [0...0]

<119. kapítuli>

[0...0]ud honum at sitja. Ásgrímr mælti: „ins vilda ek biðja þik, at þú veittir mér lið ok mágum mínum.“ Hafr svarar skjótt ok kvezk ekki mundu taka undir vandræði þeira, „en þó vil ek spyrja þik þess hvern sá er inn fólleiti, er fjórir menn [00] fyrr ok er svá illiligr sem genginn sé út ór sjáfarbjör g[0]nn. Skarpheðinn mælti: „Hirð ekki þat, mjólki þinn, hvern ek em, því at ek mun þora þar fram ganga, er þú sitr fyrir, ok munda ek allóhræddr, þó at sveinar sæti á gøtu minni fyrir mér sem þú ert. Er þat ok skyldra at sækja Svanlaugu, systur þína, er Eydís járn saxa ok þau Steðjakollr tóku ór hífýlum þínum ok þorðir þú ekki at at hafa.“ Ásgrímr mælti: „Göngum út; ekki er hér ván til til nökkurrar liðveizlu.“ Ok göngu þeir þá til Møðrvellingabúðar ok spurðu, hvárt Guðmundr inn ríki var þar. Þeim var sagt, at hann var þar. Ásgrímr gekk inn í búðina. Hásæti var í miðri búðinni, ok sat þar Guðmundr. Ásgrímr gekk fyrir hann ok kvaddi vel. Guðmundr tók honum vel ok bauð hann sitja. Ásgrímr mælti: „Eigi vil ek sitja, en biðja vil ek þik liðveizlu, því at þú ert kappsamr ok mikill höfðingi.“ „Ekki skal vera á móti þér,“ sagði Guðmundr, „en ef mér sýnisk at veita þér lið, þá megu vit vel tala um þat síðar,“ ok tók hann öllu vel. Ásgrímr þakkaði honum od orð sín. Guðmundr mælti: „Maðr sá er einn í liði þínu, er ek hef horft á um stund, ok lízk mér ógurligri flestum mönnum, þeim er ek hefir áðr sét.“ „Hvern er sá maðr?“ sagði Ásgrímr. „Fjórir menn ganga [0000]r [0] jarpr á hárslit ok föllitaðr, mikill vexti ok ernligr ok svá skjótligr til karlmennsku, at heldr vil ek hann til liðs en tíu aðra. Ok er þó maðrinn [0...0] loðinkinna, Ketilssonar [0...0] kell hafði farit utan [0...0] di drepit spellvirkja [0...0] austr í Svíþjóð ok fór [0...0] herjuðu þaðan í austr v [0...0] síðu átti Þorkell at sækja [0...0] mætti hann finngálkni e [0...0] meðr þeim at hann drap [0...0] í Aðalsýslu Þar vá hann at [0...0] til Svíþjóðar ok þaðan til no [0...0] gera þrekvirki þessi yfir [0...0] ti sínu. hann barðisk á Ljósv [0...0] ríka meðr bræðrum sí [0...0] du þeir þá illmæli [0...0] Þorkell hákr Þor [0...0] at hann mundi eigi [0...0] var hann því kallaðr [0...0] ki í orðum né [0...0].

<120. kapítuli>

Ásgrímr [0...0] til fela [0...0] þi mikill ok [0...0] hans. Skulu vér hér til [0...0] skapvandr [0...0] látir ekki til taka [0...0] at hann var íblám [0...0] fa svarta skúo. [0...0] [0...0] málit ok man svá v [0...0] unnin. Ok veit ek hvat þér [0...0] it at þú ætlaðir, at ek [0...0] ðmundr ok munda vilja [0...0] aði þá ok þótti þungt [0...0] ilki ok inn feiknligi er [0...0] karpleitr ógæfusamligr ok [0...0] karp ok er þér skuldlaust at [0...0] manni hefir mik aldri þat [0...0] mín ok barizk við hann sem þú [0...0] it riðit til alþingis ok [0...0] þér kringra at gera ljósa [0...0] Er þér ok skyldara at [0...0] merarinnar er þú ázt [0...0] þín ok undraðisk [0...0] rkell spratt upp af [0...0] illi reiði ok mælti: [0...0] hín mesta ka [0...0]ðr. Ok þegar ek þér [0...0] allt þú hafa [0...0] reidda oxin [0...0] a ek í hendi [0...0] vá ek Þráin S [0...0] fékk engin [0...0] eitt vápni at [0...0] æðrum sínum frá sér [0...0] var. Njáll mælti: „Má vera at dragi til þess, er vera vill.“ Guðmundr inn ríki sp[00] hversu farit haf[0000] þeim Þorkatli [0000] hann mælti svá: „Kunnigt hv v farit meðr oss Ljósvetningum, ok hefi ek all[0...0] mikla skamm eðr svivirðing fyrir þeim sem nú [0...0] fyrir Skarpheðinn, ok er þetta alvel orðit.“ Síðan mælti [0...0] Einar Þveræing, bróður sín: „Þú skalt fara meðr öllu liði mínu ok veita Njálssonum, þá er dómar út fara, en ef þeir þurfa liðs meðr annat sumar, skal ek sjálfr veita þat lið.“ Einarr jataði þessu ok lét segja Ásgrími. Hann mælti: „Ólíkr er Guðmundr flestum höfðingjum.“ Ásgrímr sagði Njáli þetta.

<121. kapítuli>

Annan dag eptir fundusk þeir Ásgrímr ok Gizurr hvíti, Hjalti Skeggjason ok Einarr Þveræingr. Þar var þá ok Mqrðr Valgarðsson; hann hafði þá af hqndum sóknina ok selt í hendr Sigfúsönum. Ásgrímr mælti: „Þik kveðr ek fyrstan at þessu, Gizurr inn hvíti, ok Hjalta ok Einar Þveræing, at ek vil segja yðr í hvernefnin komit, er málinum yðr er nú kunnigt, at Mqrðr hefir áðr sótt málit, en svá er [00] við vaxit, at Mqrðr hefir áðr verit at vígi Hqskulds ok sært hann því sári, er engin var til nefndr, ok sýnisk mér sem þat mál muni ónýtt fyrir laga sakir.“ „Þá viljum vér 0a þat fram,“ sagði Hjalti. Þorhallr Ásgrímsson mælti ok kvað þat ekki ráð, at eigi færi þat leynt áðr dómar færi

v[0...0] þat,“ sagði sagði Hjalti. Þorhallr mælti: „Ef þeir vita nú þegar, at rangt hefir verit til búit, þá mega þeir svá bjarga sökinni at senda þegar mann af þ[0...0].