



HÁSKÓLI ÍSLANDS

Hugvísindasvið

Two Early Fragments of Njáls saga

*A Diplomatic Edition of
AM 162 b fol. θ and AM 162 b fol. ν*

Ritgerð til M.A.-prófs

Beeke Stegmann

Maí 2011

Háskóli Íslands

Hugvísindasvið

Medieval Icelandic Studies

Two Early Fragments of Njáls saga

*A Diplomatic Edition of
AM 162 b fol. θ and AM 162 b fol. ς*

Ritgerð til M.A.-prófs

Beeke Stegmann
Kt.: 190287-3949

Leiðbeinandi: Haraldur Bernharðsson

Maí 2011

Table of Contents

PART A

1. Introduction.....	i
2. AM 162 b fol. θ	ii
2.1 Codicological Description	ii
2.2 Contents and Textual Transmission	iii
2.3 Paleographical Characteristics	v
2.4 Linguistic and Orthographic Characteristics.....	x
2.5 Date	xvii
2.6 Provenance	xix
2.7 Earlier Editions of AM 162 b fol. θ.....	xx
2.8 This Edition	xxi
2.9 Notes on the Transcription.....	xxiii
3. AM 162 b fol. ν	xxvi
3.1 Codicological Description	xxvi
3.2 Contents and Textual Transmission	xxvii
3.3 Paleographical Characteristics	xxviii
3.4 Linguistic and Orthographic Characteristics.....	xxxiii
3.5 Date	xl
3.6 Provenance	xlii

3.7 Earlier Editions of AM 162 b fol. α	xlii
3.8 This Edition	xliii
3.9 Notes on the Transcription.....	xliii
4. Comparison of the Two Fragments	xlv
5. References	xlix

PART B

1. AM 162 b fol. θ : Text	1
1.1 Facsimile Text	1
1.2 Diplomatic Text	8
1.3 Normalized Text	16
2. AM 162 b fol. α : Text.....	24
2.1 Facsimile Text	24
2.2 Diplomatic Text	31
2.3 Normalized Text	38

PART A

1. Introduction

The Icelandic Family Saga *Njáls saga*, also called *Brennu-Njáls saga*, is one of the most famous medieval texts from Northern Europe. In accordance with its popularity, the saga's transmission is outstanding with an exceptionally rich manuscript tradition. It is preserved in about 60 manuscripts, a third of which are parchment manuscripts from the 14th, 15th and 16th century. Despite its popularity, many of its manuscripts have received little attention. This is especially true for the numerous fragments, since most editions are based on the longer, almost complete manuscripts. In order to give a better overview over the saga's tradition and to make the shorter witnesses accessible, single text-based editions are called for. The present thesis pursues that goal by editing two of the oldest parchment fragments of *Njáls saga*, AM 162 b fol. θ and AM 162 b fol. ς.

The manuscripts have been transcribed and edited on three separate levels: a facsimile level, a diplomatic level and a normalized level. In addition to the printed version, it is the editor's intention to publish the full texts online in the data base *Medieval Nordic Text Archive*, www.menota.org. For that purpose, the editorial work has been done digitally using the markup language XML. The work of this thesis has been done in cooperation with the current research project *The Variance of Njáls saga* at the Árni Magnússon Institute in Reykjavík. The results of this thesis will be integrated into that project.

The current thesis consists of two parts. Part A gives a detailed description of the fragments focusing on its paleographic and linguistic features.

This examination aims at a critical discussion of the previously stated age of the manuscripts. The two fragments are first considered separately to be compared later on. In that comparison, a similar but more detailed description of AM 132 fol. (*Möðruvallabók*) provides clues to 14th century Icelandic grammar. Part B provides the texts in the before mentioned threefold display.

2. AM 162 b fol. θ

2.1 Codicological Description

AM 162 b fol. θ is a parchment fragment. It consists of two conjoint leaves which are in a rather poor state. The parchment is dark and has been subjected to secondary usage as a book cover. Both leaves are considerably trimmed. The lower margins are cut off which damages the last line on every page. In addition, the first leaf is missing the outer corner including parts of the uppermost line on both sides. The current size of the leaves is ca. 202 x 160 mm. The first leaf has some minor holes in the writing block. Line pricking and needle holes are visible in the margins of both leaves.

The text of the fragment is not continuous. The two leaves form separate parts in between which the text of almost 20 chapters is missing (see section 2.2). That equals about six leaves, based on the evidence of the existing leaves containing three to four chapters each. Therefore, it can be assumed that the preserved bifolio was originally enclosing three other bifolia. Whether or not it was the outermost bifolio in that gathering is uncertain.

The writing block is organized as one single column of ca. 188 x 115-120 mm with originally 35 lines. That leaves margins of 10-17 mm on the inner side, of ca. 23 mm on the outer and of 7-10 mm on the upper side of the pages. On the recto-side of the first leaf, marginalia of a later hand can be read. “Niala”, “Fragm. membr. g” and “Fol. 1” are written on the upper margin. “θ.) Nials s. c. 64-66” is written up the outer margin. The side-margins of the verso-page contain two red ink spots. Moreover, in the outer margin the letter “n” indicates with which initial the close-by open space in the text should have been filled. The second leaf shows on its recto-page the number “2” in the middle of the top margin and on the outer margin, “Nials s. c. 86-88” is noted. On the inner margin, again close to open space for initials, the letters “K” and “S” can be read with some difficulty. Furthermore, the outer margin contains a six lines long addition to the text made by the scribe. The outer margin of the verso-side contains later text that can be read with some uncertainty as “Minum goð^m Vine Sueine” and “Mjne f[...].¹ No illuminations can be found and space for headings as well as initials is left out but not filled in. Nothing can be said about the binding.

2.2 Contents and Textual Transmission

The text transmitted in the fragment is identified as *Njáls saga* (Kålund’s *Katalog* 1888, 116). Using the *Íslensk fornrit*-edition (*Brennu-Njáls saga* 1954) as reference for chapters, pages and lines, folio 1 contains:

¹ Thanks to Susanne Miriam Fahn for valuable help in deciphering these marginalia.

- chapter 64 (161⁴-161¹⁷): last third, starting with “ok ef þetta er profað...”
- chapter 65 (161¹⁸-164⁵): complete
- chapter 66 (164⁶-166²²): compete
- chapter 67 (166²³-167²¹): first two thirds, ending with “...eigi þegar drepið hann”

Folio 2 contains:

- chapter 85 (206¹⁴-206¹⁹): last three sentences, starting with “að Hundi jarl...”
- chapter 86 (206²⁰-208¹⁷): complete
- chapter 87 (208¹⁸-213¹³): first four fifths, ending with “...njóti við báðir þess sem hér”.

The missing chapters were written on bifolia further inside of the gathering (see section 2.1). The above described trimming caused lacunae of between half a sentence and ca. two sentences. In addition, the parchment shows different holes damaging several words at a time.

The corresponding parts of the text are preserved in many other manuscripts as the transmission of *Njáls saga* is exceptionally rich. Alone from the period between ca. 1300 and 1600, around 20 parchment manuscripts are preserved (Einar Ól. Sveinsson 1953, 5). Of those, AM 133 fol. (*Kálfalækjarbók*), AM 162 b fol. δ, AM 132 fol. (*Möðruvallabók*), AM 466 4to (*Oddabók*), AM 309 4to (*Bæjarbók*), GKS 2870 4to (*Gráskinna*), GKS 2868 4to (*Skafinskinna*), and partly AM 468 4to (*Reykjabók*) contain the same text as folio 1 of AM 162 b fol. θ. Witnesses of the text transmitted on folio 2 are the

same except for AM 162 b fol. δ. In addition, AM 162 b fol. ε and η contain parts of the chapters in question (Einar Ól. Sveinsson 1953, 102).

2.3 Paleographical Characteristics

The number of hands has not been specified previously and none of the existing descriptions indicate more than one hand. Jón Þorkelsson (1889, 684) states that “begge bladene tilsammen udgør to brudstykker” (‘both leaves together form two fragments’) but he seems to refer to the textual continuity only. A few slight differences in the script can be observed between the two leaves as discussed below. However, the evidence is not strong enough for making an argument in favor of two different hands. Instead, one might argue for a slight difference in time (see section 2.5). The hand (or hands) appears not to have been identified in other manuscripts.

The script type on both leaves is *Gothic Textualis* showing a clear distinction between bold strokes and thin hairlines. It is narrow with often short ascenders and descenders. Angularity of round forms is present throughout the fragment. Most of the angles are about 35° from the writing line and adjacent letters, especially those of a similar shape, tend to be conjoint. All of these characteristics are typical for *Gothic Textualis* in Northern Europe (Derolez 2003, 73–74; Hreinn Benediktsson 1965, 44).

The letter *a* is written as a so-called “single-storey *a*” with the right hand stroke slightly exceeding the bowl. This feature is frequently seen on folio 1 but

rather rare on folio 2. The “single-storey *a*” started appearing in Gothic book writing before the middle of the 14th century (Stefán Karlsson 2002, 836).

The letter *d* has the shape of a so-called “round *d*” or “*d rotunda*” with the shaft curved and bent to the left which was universal after 1300. In addition, the upper tip turns upwards and sometimes a faint line can be seen that continues downwards again. Stefán Karlsson remarks on that phenomenon: “During the 14th century – in the first half thereof mostly in charter script – it became common to draw a thin line from the upper tip of the ascender down to the right side of the bowl” (Stefán Karlsson 2002, 836). Due to this practice it is difficult to distinguish between the letters *d* and *ð*, the latter of which is marked by an additional upwards turned hook that is bending to the left. It is placed on the right hand side of the ascender or the bowl, sometimes right where the hairline from the tip would touch.

Throughout the fragment, the letter *f* is written in its insular form, i.e. “*f*”, and more precisely with the open variant of the insular *f*. That means that the upper right-hand stroke is hardly more than a dot and the lower stroke is vertical. That feature is most commonly seen in manuscripts from the 13th century but continued into the beginning of the 14th century. Later on, first the upper stroke and then the lower stroke as well, bent down towards the shaft, forming a bowl (Stefán Karlsson 2002, 836). This later feature is absent in the script of AM 162 b fol. θ.

The shape of *g* is the one of a so-called “Rücken-*g*” with an open lower component (Derolez 2003, 88). The descender is bent to the left forming an angle rather than a curve, and continues horizontally underneath the letter to

the left. According to Stefán Karlsson (2002, 837) this was occasionally done, mostly by hands dating back to the second half of the 13th century.

The letter “j” is not attested in the fragment. The scribe employs “i” for both the vowel *i* and the semivowel *j*. The only possible occurrence is in abbreviations for *jarl* ‘earl’ on folio 2 (e.g. 2r1). That usage would agree with the word-initial usage of “j” which is thought to be increasing after 1300 (Stefán Karlsson 2002, 837). However, it could as well be interpreted as an enlarged “i” in correspondence with the usage of enlarged minuscule letters as abbreviations for names such as “n” (e.g. 2r18) for *Njáll* (see also the end of this section).

The right hand minim of the nasals *n* and sometimes *m* can extend below the line. This is mostly found in abbreviated words, both word-finally (e.g. in “Guñ.” 1v22, nom. sg. m of *Gunnarr*) and medially (e.g. “añat” 2v20, acc. sg. n. of *annarr* ‘another one’). In one instance, in the word “faman” (2r3 *saman* ‘together’) the extended stroke even curves twice resembling the ȝ-mark. The usage of *n* and *m* with a right descender “culminated around or shortly after 1300, when it often was used irrespective of position within the word, but around the middle of the 14th century it had again become somewhat rare” (Stefán Karlsson 2002, 837).

Both the round and the straight variant of *r* are found in the fragment. The so-called “round *r*” or “*r rotunda*” is with a few exceptions employed after *o*, *b*, round *d*, ȝ, *g*, *p* and ȝ. Once it is found after *a*, i.e. in the place name “ftraūſeyȝia2” (2r11, gen. sg. f. of *Straumsey*), at the very end of a line. In all other positions, straight *r* is written. This distribution is usually ascribed to the

14th century, when round *r* was commonly used after letters with a body that is round on the right-hand side. Around or shortly after the middle of the century, scribes started writing “z” after several other letters, among them *a* (Stefán Karlsson 2002, 837).

The scribe only employs the tall “f”. Its shaft does not extend below the line and the lower end is slightly curved to the right. The habit of using this type of *s* was widely spread throughout the 13th and 14th century (Stefán Karlsson 2002, 837). The round “s” is absent as even long *s* is denoted “ff”, e.g. in the place name “hrofss eyjar” (2r12, gen. sg. f. of *Hrossey*).

The graphemes “u” and “v” are used interchangeably for both the vowel *u* and the consonant *v* and without any respect to the position. The shape of *v* is pointy; the insular variant “p̄” does appear once in “hapði” (1r27, 3rd sg. pret. ind. act. of *hafa* ‘have’). This letter only occurs rarely in the 14th century (Stefán Karlsson 2002, 837).

y is written with a *v*-shaped upper part and the right-hand stroke continues below the line. The descender is bent to the right and the *y* is usually dotted. This shape was very regularly employed from the 13th century onwards (Stefán Karlsson 2002, 838).

In every occurrence of *z*, it is written without crossbar which is rather uncommon in the course of the 14th century (Stefán Karlsson 2002, 838).

On both leaves, the text shows many abbreviations, especially for nasals and the liquid *r*. Nevertheless, the scribe does not employ any abbreviation for the conjunction *ok* ‘and’. It is consistently written as “oc” (see section 2.4).

The sequence *ra* is frequently abbreviated. In most cases, it is indicated by a superscript *r*. In certain names such as *Guðbrandr* and *Hrappr*, the abbreviation mark $\bar{\wedge}$ is preferred. In some cases, the $\bar{\wedge}$ -mark without bar is employed. Its shape, however, highly resembles the shape of a superscript *r*. This similarity goes to the extent that it is not always possible to distinguish with certainty between the two of them.

The sign for the ending *-rum* is written with a regular round *r* and a stroke crossing through its lower part. The tip of that stroke is bent to the left and touches the upper part of the *r*. The lower end extends below the line and continues to the right in a horizontal line. This shape occurs five times, on the second leaf only. It goes back to *Protop Gothic* script and thus to the 13th century (Derolez 2003, 98–99). However, it is also used in *Möðruvallabók* AM 132 fol. which is dated to the middle of the 14th century (de Leeuw van Weenen 2000, 46 and 74; van Arkel-de Leeuw van Weenen 1987, XII).

Accent marks are frequently employed in the writing, mostly to denote vowel length, sometimes even over diphthongs, and to distinguish the letter *i* from the minims of “u”, “n” and “m”. In some cases on the second leaf, the accent mark can be almost horizontal, looking just like a nasal bar.

Enlarged minuscule letters are found in both parts of the fragment, although with an increasing frequency on the second leaf. On the first leaf, five instances can be counted, on the second leaf ten. On folio 1, four examples are from beginning paragraphs or sentences and one example stems from a personal name. On folio 2, the initial letter of a name or a title is the most common position of an enlarged minuscule. For instance, the name *Njáll* and related

forms are in all cases except for one, abbreviated with an enlarged *n*. This abbreviation does not occur for that name in on folio 1. There, it is constantly abbreviated with a capital.

Other forms of highlighting personal names are the capitals “G”, “O” and the unical “Ω”, all of which are found equally in both parts of the fragment.

2.4 Linguistic and Orthographic Characteristics

The orthography of the scribe is rather consistent. However, due to the limited textual evidence it can be somewhat difficult in certain cases to make statements about the orthography and grammar of the scribe.

The fragment shows no distinction between short *ø* and *o*. These two sounds merged around 1200 (Hreinn Benediktsson 2002, 60-61). The vowel resulting from the merger is mostly written as “o”, in a few cases as “au” (“maū” 2r16, dat. sg. f. of the place name *Mön*) and “av” (“lavk” 1r5, acc. sg. f. of *sök* ‘case’). The ligature “ao” is used twice in the personal name *Örlygr* (“aɔrlýg” 2r27; “aɔrlýgf.f.” 2r27) and once in “aɔnduegi” (2v10, dat. sg. n. of *öndvegi* ‘high seat’). The nouns *sök* ‘case’ and *öndvegi* ‘high seat’ also occur as “fok” (e.g. 1r2) and “onduegi” (2v22) while the proper names only occur in the above shown forms. An overview of the orthographic representation of the vowel ö is in *Table 1*.

Letter	Frequency
“o”	78
“a”	3
“av”	1
“au”	1
Total	83

Table 1: Distribution of the different spellings for the vowel ö.

The long vowels áe (or ē) and ó (or œ) are not distinguished orthographically and denoted as “æ” with or without acute accent mark. In two cases “e” can possibly be read, i.e. “éttí” (2v13, 3rd sg. pret. subj. act. of *eiga* ‘own, have’) and “mérhæui” (2r5 *Mýrafi*, a place name in acc.). In both forms, the shape of the hook looks somewhat unconventional, almost suggesting a scribal error. Nevertheless, the descender of both *y* and *g* are shaped differently so that it is very unlikely that the hook is due to another letter that has been corrected to *e*. The absence of ó (or œ) indicates that the scribe did not distinguish the vowels áe and ó which are believed to have merged in the second half of the 13th century (Stefán Karlsson 2004, 11; Hreinn Benediktsson 2002, 61).

Unrounding of *y* > *i* is partly witnessed in the fragment. The verb *þykkja* ‘seem, be thought’ is written with “i” instead of “y” in the only occurrence of its present tense stem (“þíckia” 2v20, inf.). Other words that could possibly show unrounding are consistently spelled with “y”, e.g. preterite forms of *skulu* ‘shall’ (eight times) and the preposition *fyrir* ‘for, before’ is spelled with *y* (e.g. 1v16). The change *y* > *i* occurred first in the verb *þykkja* early in the 13th

century. It is regularly written as *bikkja* before the unrounding started appearing elsewhere in the late 14th century (Haraldur Bernharðsson 2004, 129–130). The above mentioned cases, however, are not part of the general unrounding of *y* which is thought to take place later and is visible in the orthography from the 16th century on (Stefán Karlsson 2004, 51; 55).

In unstressed syllables, “i” is written instead of “e”. An exception to that rule is found in independent articles which are written as “eð” (1r8, acc. sg. n.), “enn” (2v4, nom. sg. m.) and “ena” (1v20, acc. sg. f.) in distinction from the enclitic article spelled with ”i”. Furthermore in unstressed position, “u” is preferred over “o” in a ratio of 3:1.

Epenthetic *u* before *r* started appearing around 1300 (Stefán Karlsson 2004, 15; Jón Þorkelsson 1863, 4–5; Ari Páll Kristinsson 1992, 15). It cannot be traced in the orthography of the θ-fragment.

There is no orhtographic sign of diphthongization before *ng*. For instance, the vowel *e* started changing into the diphthong *ei* from 1300 (Stefán Karlsson 2004, 14). In this fragment however, it is still written as “e” in that position. Examples are “lengi” (1r11 *lengi* ‘for a long time’) and “ēgi” (1v21, nom. sg. m. of *engi* ‘no one, none’).

No orthographic trace of é being pronounced as diphthong can be found. In words such as “fer” (2v28, 3rd sg. dat of the refl. pron. *sinn* ‘himself’) and “fégiarn” (1v29, nom. sg. m. strong decl. of *fégjarn* ‘covetous, money-loving’), spellings with “e” and “é” are displayed.

The fragment does not contain any instance of the relational sound change of “vá” to “vo”. This orthographic shift is first attested in manuscripts

from the early 14th century, indicating that the general diphthongization of á [au] did not take place immediately following *v* (Hreinn Benediktsson 2002, 231-233). It is commonly exemplified with the words “ſua” (2v8, *svá* ‘so, such’), “uárið” (2r18, acc. sg. n. with encl. art. of *vár* ‘spring’), “vá” (1v5, 3rd sg. pret. ind. act. of *vega* ‘fight, slay’) and “uapū” (2v2, dat. pl. n. of *vápñ* ‘weapon’), all of which are spelled with the older form “vá” here.

Independent from that, forms that go back to a raising of the low long vowel ó to ó when preceded by a *v* and followed by an unstressed syllable containing *u* can be found in the manuscript. For instance, the third person plural in preterite indicative active of the verb *vera* ‘be’ is spelled “uo2o” (1r9) and “voro” (1v15) when not abbreviated. That indicates the form *vóru*. This form was well established from the late 13th century on (Hreinn Benediktsson 2002, 239-240). Moreover, the form “üu” (2r15) implies that the frequently used abbreviation with a superscript o over *v* or *u* is probably to be read in the same way as *vóru* rather than *váru* which goes back to a parallel development of the verb (see also de Leeuw van Weenen 2000, 66). The third person plural in preterite indicative active of *koma* ‘come’ is written “kuomu” (1r30) once, displaying the equivalent form to *vóru*. The form without the restored *v* exists as well in “komu” (e.g. 1r14). It could possibly be read as *komu* in analogy to *kom* < *kvam* although the reading *kómu* is equally possible (Hreinn Benediktsson 2002, 240). The latter is further supported by the existence of “kómu” (2r21) and an unclear form that might be read as “kómv” (2r4).

The writing of “þ” and “ð” alternates depending on the position. Word-initially, “þ” is written whereas word-finally and medially, “ð” is used. This

alternation became common in the later 13th century. The letter “ð” however, was gradually replaced by “ð” in the course of the 14th century (Hreinn Benediktsson 1965, 44). This is evident in the fragment which shows both “ð” and “ð” in medial and final position. However, due to the previously mentioned similarity of these two letters, it is difficult to determine their specific ratio (see section 2.3).

The stop *k* is both spelled “k” and “c”. The writing of “k” is the rule except for the conjunction *ok* ‘and’ which is in all instances spelled “oc” (e.g. 1r1) and once “c” can be found in the first person pronoun “ec” ‘I’ (1v10). The usage of “k” became dominant in the 14th century but “c” was maintained longest in word-final position, in words such as *ok* and *ek* (Hreinn Benediktsson 1965, 79). In the geminate *kk*, the fragment shows “ck”. This spelling is the predominant spelling of *kk* in the 14th century (Stefán Karlsson 2002, 834-835).

Fricativization of *k* > *g* in unstressed final position cannot be found as words such as *mik* ‘me’ (e.g. 2r26 – margin), *mjök* ‘very’ (e.g. 1r28), *ek* ‘I’ (e.g. 1v4) and *ok* ‘and’ (e.g. 1r1) are always spelled with “k” or “c”. Earliest indications of this change are from the 13th century. Still, they do not become common in orthography until the late 14th century (Björn K. Þórólfsson 1925, XXXII). Fricativization of *t* > *ð* on the other hand is visible in the scribe’s orthography. The article *-ið* for nominative/accusative singular and the preposition *við* ‘against, with’ are frequently written with “ð” or “ð”. In preterite participles, both *t* and *ð/d* are employed, e.g. “fagnað” (1r14, from *fagna* ‘welcome’) and “tekið” (1v32, from *taka* ‘take’) but “uegíð” (1r10, from *vega* ‘fight, slay’) and “logíð” (2v8, from *ljúga* ‘lie’). Finally, *hvat* ‘what’, *at* ‘to,

towards' and *þat* 'that, the' show more conservative orthography without any sign of fricativization. Reverse spellings do not occur in this fragment. The first indications of fricativized *t* in unstressed or word final position are from the 13th century (Björn K. Þórólfsson 1925, XXVII).

Palatalization of *k* and *g* is indicated orthographically before *æ* and *ö* (from *ø*), e.g. in the form "kíæmi" (1r28) for the 3rd person, preterite subjunctive active of the verb *koma* 'come' and different forms of the verb *gera/gjöra* 'do' (e.g. "gjøza" 1v11, inf.). In the 14th century palatalization of *k* and sometimes *g* was commonly indicated by an additional *i* if the following vowel was *æ* or *ö* (from *ø*) (Björn K. Þórólfsson 1925, XXXII-XXXII; Stefán Karlsson 2004, 45).

Norwegianisms cannot be traced in the writing. There is no example of a three syllable word without *u*-mutation and word initial *h* in front of *l* and *r* is always present. No attempt is made to imitate Norwegian orthographic practice by distinguishing between *á* and *ó* either (Stefán Karlsson 1978, 89).

Middle voice forms of verbs are indicated by a single "z", e.g. "fíñaz" (2r20, inf. mid. of *finna* 'find, meet'), "zakaz" (1r15, inf. mid. of *taka* 'take'). Where the middle voice ending follows a dental, this dental is left out giving forms such as "kuaz" (1r19) for the third person singular in preterite indicative middle of *kveða* 'say' and "hlutzaz" (1v10) for the preterite participle middle of *hluta* 'draw a lot'. This way of denoting middle voice endings is dominant in early fourteenth-century manuscripts and can also be seen in *Möðruvallabók* AM 132 fol. which is dated to 1330-1370 (de Leeuw van Weenen 2000, 256; Stefán Karlsson 2004, 31).

Superlative forms of adjectives are usually spelled with “zt” and “azt”. In genitive forms of nouns, too, “z” is written instead of “s” and when ending in a dental, this dental is kept in analogy to other forms in the paradigm, e.g. “íslāðz” (2r22, gen. sg. n. of *Ísland* ‘Iceland’) and “motz” (1r33) for the genitive singular of *mót* in the construction *til móts* ‘towards’. This practice is sometimes found in manuscripts from the 13th century onwards (Stefán Karlsson 2002, 834). The genitive -s being denoted with “z” is also visible in “auftmañzil” (1v17, gen. sg. m. with enclitic art. of *austmaðr* ‘Eastman, Norwegian’). This spelling suggests a pronunciation with dental insertion.

The noun *jarl* ‘earl’ is repeatedly spelled “iall” (e.g. 2r4) and sometimes “iarl” (e.g. 2v5). Once, the form “iarllaña” (2r6, gen. pl. m. with encl. art.) occurs. These spellings are evidence of a change in pronunciation that is associated with the 14th century. The change involved dental insertion in the clusters *ll* and *rl* eventually leading to their merger in pronunciation as [dl]. At the same time, dental insertion also occurred in the clusters *rn* and *nn* (when following long, stressed vowels), also resulting in both clusters being pronounced as [dn] (Stefán Karlsson 1978, 98; Stefán Karlsson 2004, 21). The latter change, however, is not visible in the scribe’s orthography.

To denote geminate consonants, small capitals are employed for the long variants of *n*, *r* and *g*. Manuscripts from up to around 1400 show this practice (Stefán Karlsson 2002, 835). No example of such usage for long *s* is attested, not even round “s” is attested (see section 2.3).

Evidence for shortened final *-rr* in unstressed endings is ambiguous. Most forms are abbreviated, e.g. the name *Porgeirr* is never written out. In the

only instance the nominative ending of the personal name *Gunnarr* is not abbreviated, it is written as “Guñar” (1v19). Then again, the nominative form in masculine singular of the interrogative pronoun *hverr* ‘who’ is clearly written with an additional *r* to the *er*-mark (“húr” 2r26). That way, the form is distinguished from nominative singular feminine and nominative/accusative neuter plural forms of the same pronoun which are denoted without the additional *r* (e.g. 1r9; 2r26). Reverse spelling of orthographic long *r* (“rr”) where short *r* is expected cannot be found in the fragment. Thus, the shortened form “Guñar” could either mark a beginning change which, according to Björn K. Þórólfsson (1925, XXX) began around the middle of the 14th century, or could be regarded as a scribal error. Word-final long *s* which is believed to be shortened around the same time, does not occur in the fragment.

2.5 Date

The θ-fragment has previously been dated to the beginning of the 14th century. Kålund’s *Katalog* gives “1ste del af 14. årh.” (‘1st part of the 14th century’) (Kålund’s *Katalog* 1888, 121) and Einar Ólafur Sveinsson lists the manuscript as being from “snemma á 14. öld” (‘early in the 14th century’) (Einar Ól. Sveinsson 1954, CLI). Jón Sigurðsson sets the date to the first decades of the 14th century according to Jón Porkelsson (1889, 684), who himself reckons the fragment to be from ca. 1320 (Porkelsson 1889, 773). Finnur Jónsson dates the manuscript to ca. 1325 (Einar Ól. Sveinsson 1953, 10) and so does the index of *ONP* (1989, 341).

The paleographic analysis hints towards a dating of the manuscript in the 14th century, more precisely to the first half of the 14th century. Several features are associated with the 14th century in general, e.g. the very sparse usage of “p”. The distinct shape of the letter *d* and the distribution of round *r* suggest a dating between 1300 and 1350 (Stefán Karlsson 2002, 836-837). Some of the specific characteristics on the second leaf point towards a slightly earlier date. For instance, the clearer occurrence of long right hand minims of *n* and *m* culminated around or right after 1300 (Stefán Karlsson 2002, 837).

The linguistic and orthographic characteristics have shown to support a dating in the early 14th century. The completed vowel mergers of á + ó > æ and ø + œ > ö indicate a date in the second half of the 13th century or later (Stefán Karlsson 2004, 11; Hreinn Benediktsson 2002, 60-61). Moreover, orthographic features concerning the stop *k* and *kk*, distribution of *b* and *ð* and the indication of palatalized *k* and *g* give strong evidence for the manuscript to be from the 14th century. The reasoning that it is older than from 1400 is further supported by unrounding of *y* in the verb *þykkja* and usage of small capitals which stopped after the plague in 1402/1404. The indication of middle voice forms by means of “z” and the absence of orthographic traces of the relational sound change of “vá” to “vo” point towards the earlier part of the 14th century as the date of the fragment (Hreinn Benediktsson 2002, 231-233). Furthermore, the absence of any orthographic signs indicating the fricativization of word-final *k* in unstressed position suggests the first half of the 14th century as the date of the manuscript (Björn K. Þórólfsson 1925, XXXII). Linguistically, the two leaves do not show any significant differences. An orthographic variation is

found in the writing of the personal name *Njáll* with a small capital. Small capitals, however, are also employed on the first leaf, just not for that name.

In summary, the fragment as a whole shows indications of being written in the early 14th century. The second leaf displays a few additional features that seem to hint back to a slightly earlier scribal practice and mark stylistic breaks in the otherwise consistent writing. Due to linguistic uniformity and the fact that the two parts belong to one continuous text, it is highly unlikely that the second leaf is written before the first. Moreover, the possibility of more than one hand can be ruled out since the differences are of minor importance compared to the numerous common features. The differences could possibly go back to the scribe writing something else or being confronted with another text in between the production of folio 1 and folio 2. Still, such a break between the writing of the two leaves is insignificant to the dating. Therefore, I consider it reasonable to establish a common date for both parts of the fragment, i.e. between 1300 and 1350.

2.6 Provenance

Hardly anything is known about the provenance of the fragment. In edition of Árni Magnússon's catalogue, a note can be found that applies to a whole group of fragments. It reads: "Ur Nials Sôgu fragment lited. 4to. *Sandsynligvis et af fragmenterne 162 B alpha-kappa.*" ('From Njáls saga fragment, little 4to. Probably one of the fragments 162 B alpha-kappa.') (*Arne Magnussons [...] håndskriftfortegnelser* 1909, 28).

In addition, one of the notes on the margins can be traced back. The mark “Fragm. membr. g” on the recto-side of folio 1 agrees with the labeling of the fragment in the Latin translation of *Njáls saga* published by Peter Friedrich Suhm and the Arnamagnæan Commission in 1809 (Kålund’s *Katalog* 1889, 121).² Thus, it was probably made in the context of that work. The context of the note “Minum god^m Vine Sueine” on the verso-side of folio 2 on the other hand, has not been reconstructed.

2.7 Earlier Editions of AM 162 b fol. θ

A facsimile edition of AM 162 b fol. θ is mentioned by Kålund to exist in the context of the Latin translation from 1809 where it is used under the label “fragment g” and wrongly identified as belonging to AM 309 4to (Kålund’s *Katalog* 1889, 121). The existence of such an edition, however, could presently not be verified.

The manuscript has been included in the 1875 critical edition by Konráð Gíslason and Eiríkur Jónsson (*Njála I* 1875, 297-312 and 403-423) where most of its readings are given among the variants. In a similar way, the fragment is used in the *Íslenzk fornrit*-edition by Einar Ól. Sveinsson although in this edition, considerably less variants are noted (*Brennu-Njáls saga* 1954, 161-167 and 206-213).

² The translation in question is *Nials-saga: historia Niali et filiorum, latine reddita, cum adjecta chronologia, variis textus islandici lectionibus, earumque crisi, nec non glossario et indice rerum ac locorum.* 1809. Petri Friderici Suhmii et Legati Arna-Magnæani, Copenhagen.

2.8 This Edition

The current edition is a diplomatic edition of the fragment. It provides three different levels: facsimile, diplomatic and normalized. The facsimile level attempts to reproduce the text as close to the original as possible and practical. For that purpose, abbreviations and special signs are used according to the manuscript. Moreover, line breaks are reproduced and additions to the text are printed wherever they are found in the original. Special letter forms are preserved in terms of general shapes but not in accordance with the peculiarities of the scribe's individual habits. For instance, the letter *d* is printed as “ð” in reference to its round shape. Its special feature of the shaft bending back down on the right, however, is not shown. For more details on the letter shapes, the reader is referred to the paleographic description (see section 2.9). Enlarged minuscule, uncial letters and small capitals are shown on the facsimile level. All stops are written as regular full stops on the writing line, even if in the original, they might be somewhat elevated. This has been done after close analysis which could not prove any semantic difference between the usage of a regular dot and its slightly higher variant. Moreover, ligatures of regular adjacent letters are not displayed. However, if the shape of one or more letters involved is changed the ligature is shown.

On the second level, the diplomatic level, abbreviations are expanded and made visible by means of italics. The expansions are, when possible, based on written out examples of the same word in the text. Fewer special signs are employed as only tall “f” is retained since it can have a phonological value that is different from the round “s”. Both enlarged minuscule letters and small

capitals are displayed as regular minuscule letters on this level. Otherwise, punctuation capitalization and word boundaries follow the original.

The third level gives a normalized spelling of the text approximating the language of the scribe. Instead of archaizing the text by normalizing it based on “Classical Old Icelandic”, it is the aim of this edition to provide a text that is authentic for the time of its writing. Therefore, grammatical changes have been incorporated as far as they are evident in the writing. In harmony with the linguistic analysis, the normalization has not been carried out in all consequences for ongoing changes. In those cases, the variation within the text is preserved. The normalized level seeks to produce a version of the text contained in the fragment that is easily readable and accessible to anybody with some training in Old Icelandic/Old Norse. Due to that, punctuation is inserted, names and beginnings of sentences are capitalized and scribal errors are corrected. Furthermore, chapters are marked and labeled in accordance to the *Íslensk fornrit*-edition of *Njáls saga*.

Smaller gaps where single letters are missing have been filled by the editor. In cases of doubt, the 1875-edition by Konráð Gíslason and Eiríkur Jónsson has been considered. The respective additions are marked. Larger lacunae are shown as such, not giving any indication of what the missing text might have been.

The editorial work has been done digitally employing *Extensive Markup Language* (XML) for encoding. The markup follows the guidelines of the *Medieval Nordic Text Archive* in preparation of an electronic edition on the corresponding web-site www.menota.org.

2.9 Notes on the Transcription

1r5: In the place name *Tröllaskógi* the scribe seems to have written a “g” on top of a “ð” in order to correct a scribal error.

1r6 and 1v27: The indefinite pronoun *nokkur/nökkur* ‘some, any’ occurs twice as “Nockurū” and “nockā”. These forms have been interpreted and normalized as “Nökkurum” and “nökkura” since *o* is frequently used for ö. Nevertheless, a spelling with *o* is equally possible.

1r21: Þá ‘then’ shows traces of corrections. The scribe seems to have written “þτ” first, then trying to correct the form to “þa”. A short vertical line can be seen on the right hand-side of the *t* which can possibly be interpreted as the scribe’s first attempt to turn it into an *a*. Moreover, a superscript *a* and a comma to indicate the place of insertion clarify the correction.

1r31: The spelling of *jafntiðrætt* (nom. sg. n. of *jafntiðræddr* ‘having equally many conversations’) is somewhat unclear but it can possibly be deciphered as “iafn τιð2 æðττ”.

1v2: The indefinite pronoun *hvártveggi* (usually nom. sg. m. ‘either of two, each’) is used for nominative plural neuter.

1v2: The reflexive possessive pronoun *sinn* ‘his or hers’ is used for the neuter noun *mál* (here in acc. sg.) but written as “fín” which is the form for accusative masculine singular. This has been corrected to *sitt* (acc. sg. n.). However, in accordance with the noun, a correction to *sín* (acc. pl. n.) is equally possible.

1v7: The infinitive *spyrsa* ‘ask’ has first been written without *r*. In order to correct that, the *r* has been written above the line and a comma indicates the place where it should be inserted.

1v10: *Pjórsárdal* (place name in dat. sg. m.) shows the same kind of spelling correction as *spyrsa* (1v7). It is again the *r* that has been added later on.

1v24: Þorgeirr Otkelsson is described as *slægr* ‘sly, cunning’ whereas most other manuscripts call him the opposite: *óslægr* (*Njála I* 1954, 310).

1v25: The end of the line most likely reads “at finna Mörð frænda sinn. Hann”. Insecurity is partly caused by a gap that has been fixed but left some of the letters illegible. What is interpreted as *Mörð* (acc. sg. m. of the name *Mörðr*) is visible as “mod[u]r”, the *u* being supplied. This has been considered a scribal error and accordingly corrected to “mörð”. The 1875-edition suggests that the whole word might have been “móður” but also interprets it as a misspelling of *Mörð* (*Njála I* 1954, 310).

1v33: *Njála I* gives “rofið” (pret. part. of *rjúfa* ‘break, violate’) for the reading of this fragment (*Njála I* 1875, 312) although in the original, “raþið” can be read. This is interpreted as a scribal error and has thus been corrected to “rofið” on the normalized level.

2r1 and 2r10: The personal name *Melsnaddi* (or *Melsnati* in other mss.) is not known elsewhere (*Brennu-Njáls saga* 1954, 206). Its stop in the last syllable is spelled differently throughout the fragment, once with “ðð”, and in a later occurrence with “ðð”.

2r5: The place name *Mýræfi* is spelled “mérháui” and is thus normalized as “Mærhævi”. It refers to the Irish place name *Muirebe* which is now called *Moray* (*Brennu-Njáls saga* 1954, 207).

2r6: The fragment reads “τil móttæ” (“til móti”) which might be due to confusion between *til móts* ‘towards, to meet’ und *í móti* ‘against, towards’.

2r18-20: In the phrase *til Noregs* ‘to Norway’, the genitive form of the noun is in all three occurrences abbreviated as “noȝ”. The *rum*-sign is otherwise used to indicate genitive plural masculine in accordance with its original meaning, e.g. “af oðȝ m̄m” (2v32 *af öðrum mönnum* ‘of other men’).

2r26: The location of the sign that marks the place where the marginal addition shall be inserted seems to be misplaced. Locating it two words further up front produces a continuous text.

2r31: The fragment reads “Hrapp þruti vistir” displaying personal usage of the verb *þrjóta* ‘lack, fail, be short of’ which is mostly attested in impersonal usage.

2v4: The adverb *þar* ‘there’ is written in an unconventional way. Instead of the expected *þ* with a superscript *r* or ~-mark, “þ²” can be read on the line with a diacritical mark. This mark displays a unique shape and can either be interpreted as *a* or *r*.

2v28: The spelling of the contracted form *muntu* ‘you would’ has probably been corrected, showing traces of a “ð” underneath the “τ”.

3. AM 162 b fol. α

3.1 Codicological Description

The fragment labeled as AM 162 b fol. α consists of two conjoint parchment leaves. Originally, they must have been placed in the inside of a gathering (Jón Þorkelsson 1888, 685). The parchment is rather dark and slightly crumpled. In average, the size of the leaves is 220 x 150 mm. The outside of the bifolio shows traces of wearing and tearing as the writing there is less clear than on the inside. Traces of line pricking, needle holes and signs of aging are visible over the whole fragment. The first leaf has three smaller horizontal slits which hardly damage the text, whereas the second leaf contains a larger hole on the lower part of the page damaging the last five lines on both sides. In addition, there are two longer cuts in the writing block of that leaf.

The text is written in one column of 32 lines (ca. 180 x 115 mm). The top margin is 6-9 mm wide. On the inside, ca. 11 mm are left for margins and ca. 22 mm on the outside. The bottom margin measures up to 34 mm. Initials are found in three places in the fragment. On the recto-side of the first leaf and the verso page of the second leaf, the letter *P* is rendered in red and another fading color. In the case of the *P* on 2v, that second color might have been green. In both cases, the initial is decorated with red ornaments and its size equals about twelve lines of the writing block. On the recto page of the second leaf, an *F* is highlighted as initial. Its relative size is seven lines and it is plainly red without any ornaments. Headings have been written with red ink which is

fading away. One heading though can be deciphered as “Um reið Flosa ok hans manna” (2r24). The fragment does not have any illuminations.

Marginalia are found on the bottom margin of the recto-side of folio 1, where a later scholar identified the text as “*u.) Niáls saga c 135-38*”. Moreover, in the upper right corner, a marking as number “4” has been crossed out and replaced by a line that can be interpreted as a “1”. In the same corner on folio 2 the numerals “2” and “5” are written, the latter of which is crossed out. Nothing can be stated about the binding.

3.2 Contents and Textual Transmission

AM 162 b fol. *u* contains text belonging to *Njáls saga*. Based on chapters, pages and lines in the *Íslensk fornrit*-edition (*Brennu-Njáls saga* 1954), the contents can be identified as:

- Chapter 134 (352⁶-353²⁷): last two fifth, starting with “<Váp>nafjarðar ok komu til Hofs. ...”
- Chapter 135 (354¹-359²⁵): complete
- Chapter 136 (359²⁶-362⁹): complete
- Chapter 137 (362¹⁰-362¹⁷): first four sentences, ending with “...<h>inn öruggasti“.

As mentioned earlier, the two leaves contain one piece of text which is partly damaged on the second leaf. There, the cuts and holes make several words per line illegible (see section 3.2).

The chapters 134-137 of *Njáls saga* are also preserved on parchment in AM 468 4to (*Reykjabók*), AM 133 fol. (*Kálfalækjarbók*), GKS 2869 4to (*Sveinsbók*), AM 132 fol. (*Möðruvallabók*), and partly in AM 162 b fol. ζ, AM 466 4to (*Oddabók*) and GKS 2870 4to (*Gráskinna*) (Einar Ól. Sveinsson 1953, 104).

3.3 Paleographical Characteristics

The text of the fragment is written in one hand which has not been identified in any other manuscript so far.

The script is *Gothic Textualis*. The script shows the typical characteristics of angular shape of bows, rhythmical alternation between light and heavy strokes as well as relatively frequent fusion of adjacent lines (Hreinn Benediktsson 1965, 44). In addition, the hairlines form an angle with the writing line of 30-35° and the general appearance of the writing is that of a vertical and rather narrow script (Derolez 2003, 73-74). Abbreviation marks are used, but not very consistently. On the one hand, many words are not abbreviated at all and, on the other hand, there can be found two diacritical marks over a single letter, e.g. “ſiñ” (1r 20, *sinnar* ‘their’ in gen. pl. f.) displaying both a nasal bar and a superscript *r*. Enlarged minuscule letter and majuscules are sometimes written to highlight a personal name or the beginning of a sentence.

The letter *a* has the shape of a so-called “two-storey *a*”, the typical shape for *Gothic Textualis*. It is prevailing in the course of the 14th century (Derolez 2003, 73; Stefán Karlsson 2002, 836).

The letter *d* is written with its round variant where the shaft is curved and bent to the left. The tip of the shaft is turned upwards which was most frequently done in the middle and later half of the 13th century (Stefán Karlsson 2002, 836). When following *ll*, however, the tip is often extremely bent to the left crossing through the ascenders of the previous letters.

The Anglo-Saxon insular *ð* is not part of the standard alphabet of the scribe. Usually, “ð” is preferred over “ð” mirroring the common usage of the 14th century (Stefán Karlsson 2002, 835). However, “ð” can be read a few times, e.g. in the words “eyfirðingum” (2r16, dat. pl. m. of *Eyfirðingar* ‘people from Eyjafjörðr’) and the infinitive “troða” ‘tread’ (2r29).

The so-called “insular *f*” (“f”) is written throughout the fragment. It shows its open variant with the upper right-hand stroke being vertical. However, the lower stroke frequently bends back to the shaft and forms a bowl. This indicates a later development of the insular *f* which is influenced by charter script and can be interpreted as an early stage in the development of the insular *f* with two bowls. That shape became predominant in books as well as charters in the later 14th century (Stefán Karlsson 2002, 836).

The *g* has the shape of a “Rücken-*g*” with an open lower part (Derolez 2003, 88). The descender bends to the left and forms a slight curl, going first upwards and then downwards again. In addition, the descender does what Stefán Karlsson (2002, 837) describes as: “In some hands, especially in the

second half of the 13th century, this stroke extended leftward below the letters preceding the <g>.”

Sometimes “j” is used instead of *i* in initial or word-final position. This usage increased after 1300 (Stefán Karlsson 2002, 837). The semivowel *j* on the other hand is always denoted as “i”. The “j”, therefore, is a variant of “i” that is conditioned by the position.

The fragment displays both the so-called “round *r*”, i.e. “z” and its straight counterpart “r”. Round *r* is written after *b*, round *d*, *g*, *o*, *p* and *þ*. It is additionally employed after *y* in “bý2gíſ buð” (2v29, acc. sg. f. of *byrgisbúð* ‘enclosed booth’), after *h*, e.g. in “h2eðð2” (1v16, nom. sg. m. strong decl. of *hræddr* ‘afraid, frightened’) and after *a* in “Gižaz” (1v13, gen. sg. m. of *Gizurr*), “kaza” (2r21, gen. sg. m. of *Kári*) and “ſkra2 ſ” (2r31, nom. sg. m. of the nickname *skorargeir*). All of the examples of “round *r*” after *a* are in personal names or nicknames whereas usually straight *r* is written after *a*. The usage of “z” after *b*, *g*, *p* and *þ* in addition to *o* (and its variants), round *d* and *ð* started in the 13th century and was further established in the following century. The habit of some hands to write round *r* after *a*, *h*, *y* (and *v* which is not attested here) is considered to develop around the middle of the 14th century (Stefán Karlsson 2002, 837).

The usual shape of *s* in the fragment is its straight variant “f”, the so-called “tall *s*”. It is sometimes standing on the line, sometimes descending below it. The round variant “s” is only found occasionally in abbreviated words to give space for a diacritic mark, e.g. in “ſ” (1v9 *svá* ‘so, such’). This distribution can be observed in manuscripts from the 14th century (Stefán

Karlsson 2002, 837). The geminate ss is indicated by two “f”, e.g. “huglauff” (1v16, nom. sg. m. strong decl. of *huglauss* ‘cowardly’), “krossa uíkr” (1r8, gen. sg. f. of the place name *Krossavík*). The usage of round “s” for this purpose is not attested.

The symbols “u” and “v” are used interchangeably to denote *u*, *ú* or *v*. The base of *v* is round-shaped, making it difficult to distinguish from other minims. The insular “p” and “w” are not attested. Both of them are only rarely seen in the 14th century (Karlsson 2002, 837-838).

The writing of *y* is characterized by the right stroke extending below the writing line and being crossed by a bar. The descender bends to the right, in some cases forming a loop with the crossbar. Occasionally, a superscript dot can be seen as well. According to Stefán Karlsson (2002, 838), “around the middle of the 14th century there sometimes was a crossbar through the descender right below the line.”

The letter *z* is written without crossbar. This practice is common in early manuscripts. Over the course of the 13th and 14th century, the variant with the crossbar gained popularity. The older version however, was still in use in the 14th century (Stefán Karlsson 2002, 838).

The “Tironian nota” for the conjunction *ok* ‘and’ is used in its crossed version. That version replaced the older form without crossbar around the middle of the 13th century (Hreinn Benediktsson 1965, 91). In this fragment it is only witnessed twice (1r17 and 2v5), in both cases towards the end of the line.

Vowel length can be shown by means of an acute accent mark even though the scribe employs this feature very rarely.

Small capitals of the consonants *n*, *r* and *g* occur from time to time, mostly in order to highlight the first letter of a name, e.g. “*Giȝ*” (1r30) for *Gizurr* just like the enlarged vowel “*a*” (e.g. 2r13) is used for the personal name *Ásgrímr*. In the case of “*r*”, the small capital is occasionally also employed to denote length. This usage can be found in manuscripts from the 13th century and earlier (Stefán Karlsson 2002, 835). In the word *heimull* ‘homely, domestic’ (2v8, nom. sg. m. strong decl.), there can possibly be read a fractured *l* to denote long *l*. This was sporadically done around the year 1300 but is rare in the 14th century (Stefán Karlsson 2002, 835).

The headings, as far as they are readable, might have been written by a different hand. Based on the heading in 2r26, which admittedly is very unclear, several differences can be noted. The letters are taller and the conjunction *ok* ‘and’ is written with a *k* in contrast to the body text where it is usually written with a *c* (for the distribution of *c* and *k* see the next section). In addition, the insular *f* seems to lack the characteristic bowl formed by the lower stroke and in the abbreviation “*ñ*” for *hans* ‘his’, the horizontal bar is situated somewhat higher than in the equivalent abbreviations in the main text. Finally, the double *n* in the word *manna* (gen. pl. m. of *maðr* ‘man’) is indicated by a combination of small capital *n* and a nasal bar above the previous *a*. Such a denoting does not occur elsewhere in the fragment.

3.4 Linguistic and Orthographic Characteristics

The orthography of the scribe may seem somewhat inconsistent at times making the description difficult. However, due to the limited textual evidence, any inferences based on orthography and grammar will have to be made with a considerable qualification.

The fragment shows no orthographic distinction between short *ø* and *o* which are generally thought to have merged around 1200 (Hreinn Benediktsson 2002, 60-61). The resulting vowel is denoted as “o” and “au”. The distribution of these spellings is very equal, with a total ratio of 39:41, including one spelling of “au” that could also be read as “av” (1r1).

The long vowels *æ* (or *ɛ*) and *ó* (or *ə*) are not distinguished in the orthography of the scribe. Independently from the original vowel, the scribe employs the graphemes “e” (e.g. “erindi” 1r12, acc. sg. n. of *erendi* ‘errand’; “etlaþi” 1v9, 3rd sg. pret. ind. act. of *ætla* ‘think, intend’) and “e” (e.g. “mel” 1v4, 3rd sg. pres. ind. act. of *mæla* ‘speak’). Moreover, the graphemes “e” and “æ” are used interchangeably, as alternative spellings of *erendi* (“erindi” 1r9) and *ætla* (“etla” 2r31) show. The spelling “æ” is attested once in “ræð” (1r18, 1st sg. pres. ind. act. of *ráða* ‘advice, counsel’). The total distribution is shown in *Table 2*.

Letter	Frequency
“e”	19
“e”	19
“æ”	1
Total	39

Table 2: Distribution of different spellings for the vowel *æ*.

The undifferentiated usage of mostly “e” and “é” indicates the complete merger of *æ* and *ó*. The merger in question began in the middle of the 13th century (Stefán Karlsson 2004, 11; Hreinn Benediktsson 2002, 61).

Unrounding of *y* > *i* is partly witnessed in the fragment. The verb *þykkja* ‘seem, be thought’ occurs twice in the third person singular, present subjunctive active and is in both cases spelled “þíckri” (2v2; 2v25) showing unrounding of the stem vowel. In preterite forms of *skulu* ‘shall’, both *y* and *i* are written. In total, there are four incidences of written “y” and five of “i”. The preposition *fyrir* ‘for, before’ is always abbreviated but *yfir* ‘over, above’ is constantly denoted as “y᷑f” (e.g. 1v9). Unrounding of *y* occurred in the verb *þykkja* from the early 13th century on and started appearing elsewhere in the later 14th century (Haraldur Bernharðsson 2004, 129-130). This process however is not considered to be part of the general unrounding of *y* that is associated with the 16th century (Stefán Karlsson 2004, 51; 55).

In unstressed syllables, the front vowel is spelled “i” instead of “e” and the back vowel is denoted as “u” instead of “o” in accordance with younger orthographic practice.

Epenthetic *u* is witnessed a few times. In 2r14, “auſtūr” ‘east’ is written, showing the intrusive vowel. In six other cases, the abbreviation mark \approx is used. The words in question are “auſſ” (1v1; 1v9; 1v10; 2r11, adv. ‘east’), “riþ” (2r6, 2nd sg. pres. ind. act. of *riða* ‘ride’) and “uuit \approx likτ” (2v25, adv. óvitrligt ‘unwisely’). This abbreviation mark stands frequently for the sequence *ur* and may therefore in all likelihood be interpreted as an indication of *u*-epenthesis.

Nevertheless, epenthetic *u* does not occur in “austr” (2r11), “uestr” (2r27) ‘west’, “ſuð₂” (1r14) ‘south’ and “hend₂” (e.g. 2v15, acc. pl. f. of *hönd* ‘hand’). Epenthetic *u* first occurred around 1300 (Stefán Karlsson 2004, 15; Jón Þorkelsson 1863, 4-6; Ari Páll Kristinsson 1992, 15).

The fragment does not show any orthographic signs of the diphthongization of *e* in front of *ng* which started around 1300 (Stefán Karlsson 2004, 14). In the two cases where the vowel is written out, it is denoted as “e”, i.e. “engi” (2r8, nom. sg. m. of *engi* ‘no none, none’) and “gengv” (2v21, 3rd pl. pret. ind. act. of *ganga* ‘go’). Diphthongization in the sequence öng, might possibly be indicated by the spelling “au” in “laungv” (1v18, dat. sg. n. of *langr* ‘long’). Although, this form is highly ambiguous since “au” is frequently used to denote the monophthong ö (as described above). Diphthongization of é, written as “ie” from around the same time on, is not in evidence. In most words, the sequence in question is abbreviated. When written out, it is spelled “e”, e.g. “fe” (1r5, acc. sg. n. of *fé* ‘money’) and “fe” (1v25, 1st sg. pres. subj. act. of *vera* ‘be’).

Words with the sequence *vá* are spelled unchanged, not showing any trace of the relational sound change “vá” > “vo” which began in the early 14th century (Hreinn Benediktsson 2002, 231-233). Examples are “uapnū” (2v10, dat. pl. n. of *vápn* ‘weapon’), “uat̄ta” (1v23, acc. pl. m. of *váttir* ‘witness’), “uar” (2r21, acc. pl. f. of the 1st pl. poss. pron. *várr* ‘our’) and “þuat̄tar” (1r15, gen. sg. f. of the place name *Pváttá*). The substantive *ván* ‘hope’ occurs twice in the fragment. It is spelled “uan” (1r8) and “van” (2r13), both times suggesting that the vowel is long á. This however, goes back to the thirteenth-century merger

of á and ó and has to be treated separately (Hreinn Benediktsson 2002, 229; 237-238). The substantive *ván* sometimes shows an alternative form, i.e. *vón* (Hreinn Benediktsson 2002, 237-238). This form is attested twice in *Möðruvallabók* AM 132 fol. (de Leeuw van Weenen 2000, 164) but does not occur in AM 162 b fol. 2.

Signs of the raising of low ó to the mid vowel ó when preceded by a v and followed by an unstressed syllable containing u are found in the verbal form “komu” (2v28, 3rd pl. pret. ind. act. of *koma* ‘come’) (see also section 2.4). The same might apply for the third person plural form in preterite indicative active of *vera* ‘be’ although it is always abbreviated. It is, therefore, problematic to say anything about this form other than the v being restored. However, if Andrea de Leeuw van Weenen is right about the abbreviation “v” standing for “voro” (de Leeuw van Weenen 2000, 66), one could conclude with Hreinn Benediktsson (2002, 239-240) that the indicated form is *vóru* which was well established from the late 13th century on, rather than its parallel form *váru*. The preterite plural of *kveða* ‘say’ belongs to the same group of forms but here, the spelling “kuadu” (2v24, 3rd pl. pret. ind. act.) indicates the form *kváðu* with analogical restored á instead of ó (Hreinn Benediktsson 2002, 239-240).

As mentioned in the previous section, the letter ð is rarely used by the scribe. In most cases, d is used in its place. However, yet another way of denoting medial or final ð is found in the fragment, namely the usage of þ. For example, in frequent words such as *ríða* ‘ride’, d and þ are used interchangeably. Finding þ in non-initial position hints towards the 13th century, since “from around 1300 onwards, <þ> was somewhat rare in non-initial position and

appeared in these positions only sporadically in abbreviations in some hands up to 1400." (Stefán Karlsson 2002, 835)

The stop *k* is regularly spelled with "k" or "c". When short, "k" is predominant. Exceptions are found in the conjunction *ok* 'and' which is spelled "oc" except for one instance of "ok" (1v5). In addition, *c* is found in words such as "allmicla" (1r27, acc. sg. f. weak decl. of *allmikill* 'very great'), "τoc" (1v14, 3rd sg. pret. ind. act. of *taka* 'take') and "ec" (2r7, 1st pers. pron. *ek* 'I'). When long, "ck" is employed in all but one example ("dokkr" 2r19, nom. sg. m. strong decl. of *dökkr* 'dark'). In some abbreviations for forms of the verb *kveða* 'say', the letter *q* is employed. This distribution reflects fourteenth-century habits (Hreinn Benediktsson 1965, 79; Stefán Karlsson 2002, 834-835).

Fricativization of *k* > *g* in unstressed, final position is not evident in the writing as the words *ok* 'and' (e.g. 1r7), *ek* 'I' (e.g. 1v6) and *sik* (1r16, 3rd pl. refl. pron. 'themselves') are spelled with the voiceless stop. Nevertheless, fricativization of *t* > *ð* in unstressed word-final position is visible in the scribe's orthography. For example, some preterite participles and neuter articles show fricativization, e.g. "getiþ" (1r23, from *geta* 'mention'), "heitíð" (2r15, from *heita* here, 'promise') and "τunið" (2v5, acc. sg. n. with encl. art. of *tún* 'field'). These forms appear besides older spellings with "t", e.g. "bundíτ" (2r8, from *binda* 'bind'), "tekíτ" (2v15, from *taka* 'take'), "huat" (2r13, acc. sg. n. inter. pron. *hvat* 'what'). The occurrence of reverse spellings such as "dzeifíz" (1r20, 2nd pl. pres. ind. act. of *dreifa* 'spread out'), "riþíz" (1r19, 2nd pl. pres. ind. act. of *riða* 'ride') and "ház" (1r11, acc. sg. n. of *herað* 'county' in the name *Flótsdalsherað*) shows that final "t" was used by the scribe to denote the

fricative ∂ . The oldest evidences of fricativization in final position of an unstressed syllable are from the early 13th century (Björn K. Þórólfsson 1925, XXVII).

Palatalization of *g* is expressed orthographically in “g₁₀₂ðu” (2v3, 3rd pl. pret. ind. act of *gera/gjöra* ‘do’) and “g₁₀₂ð” (1r32 acc. sg. n. in the compound *ráðagörð* ‘taking council’). This orthographical feature to insert and *i* when *g* or *k* is preceding *æ* or *ö* (< *ø*) is often seen in manuscripts from the 14th century (Stefán Karlsson 2004, 45).

Norwegianisms that are predominant in Icelandic manuscripts from the second half of the 13th century and the 14th century (Stefán Karlsson 1978, 87-101) are hardly in evidence in the text. The only two occurrences are found in the usage of the prefix *ú-* instead of *ó-* in “uuít[~]likz” (2v25, adv. *óvitrligt* ‘unwisely’) and in the spelling “l” instead of “hl” in a word initial position in “lutum” (2r8, dat. pl. m. of *hlutr* ‘part, share’).

The middle voice of verbs is indicated by a single “z”. Examples are “b_{10z}” (1v18, 3rd sg. pret. ind. mid. of *búa* here, ‘prepare’), “gerðiz” (2r1-2, 3rd sg. pret. ind. mid. of *gera/gjöra* ‘do’). When the middle voice ending follows a root-final dental, this dental is not written, giving forms such as “l_{1z}” (2v25, 3rd sg. pres. ind. mid. of *líta* ‘look’). This spelling of the middle voice component with “z” is common in the early 14th century and can also be seen in *Möðruvallabók* (Stefán Karlsson 2004, 31; de Leeuw van Wenen 2000, 256).

In order to indicate superlative forms, the sequence “zst” is employed, e.g. “bezft” (2r22) ‘best’ and “ozuggazft” (2v32) from *öruggr* ‘safe, fearless’. In addition, “z” can be found in genitive forms in -s when directly following a

dental. This is not done consistently though, so that both “h₂oallðz l” (1r4) for *Hróaldsson* as well as “raðl” (1r17) for the genitive singular of *ráð* ‘council’ exist. The dental is mostly written but in a few cases it is left out, e.g. in the genitive of the place name *Laugarvatn* which is spelled “laug^f uaz” (2v22). All these different spellings show a range of spelling variants that are attested in thirteenth and fourteenth-century manuscripts (e.g. de Leeuw van Wenen 2000, 109; Stefán Karlsson 2002, 834; Hreinn Benediktsson 1965, 74-76; *Alexanders saga* 2009, 66-67).

The inverse spelling “kallmenzku” (1r5-6, acc. sg. f. of *karlmennska* ‘manhood’) indicates that the scribe pronounced both *ll* and *rl* as [dl]. These previously distinct clusters are believed to have merged in the 14th century (Stefán Karlsson 1978, 98; 2004, 21). Simultaneously, the pronunciation [dn] for *rn* merged with the pronunciation of *nn* when following long, stressed vowels. Nevertheless, the scribe’s orthography does not reflect this change. The usage of “z” in the above shown spelling of *karlmennska* suggests an additional dental insertion. This is a separate phenomenon that applies for the pronunciation of *nn + s* even if the preceding vowel is short. Dental insertion is equally indicated in the form “mosfellz” (1r25, gen. sg. m. of *Mosfellr*) for the sequence *ll + s*.

Evidence for shortening of *-rr* and *-ss* in unstressed final position or long syllables is ambiguous. On the one hand, words such as “húr” (2r9, nom. sg. m. of *hverr* ‘everyone, each’) and “huglauff” (1v16, nom. sg. m. strong decl. of *huglauss* ‘cowardly’) show a long consonant where it is expected. On the other hand, the nominative singular masculine form of the nick-name *eld-Gunnarr*

‘fire-Gunnar’ is spelled “ellð guñar” (1r29). The name *Porgeirr* is denoted as “Þoȝgeiꝑ” (2v30, mon. sg. m.) in the only instance allowing assumptions about the ending. The dotted capital letter usually indicates a long consonant. Then again, the same way of denoting the final consonant is found in “τruꝑ” (2r8, nom. sg. m. strong decl. of *trúr* ‘true, faithful’) and similarly in “ſnýꝑ” (1r7, 2nd sg pres. ind. act. of *snúa* ‘turn’) which are cases of reverse spelling, indicating long *rr* where short *r* is expected. This suggests an orthographic confusion that can be attributed to the merger of long *rr* and short *r*. In addition, the alternation between “þoȝgꝑ” (e.g. 2r10) and “þoȝg” (e.g. 1v10), both used for nominative singular masculine of *Porgeirr*, may be interpreted as insecurity about the ending and thus supports the assumption that the shortened form seen in *eld-Gunnarr* is not just a scribal error. The simplification of *-rr* to *-r* in final position and long syllables is believed to have begun in the middle of the 14th century (Björn K. Þórólfsson 1925, XXX).

3.5 Date

The α -fragment has previously been dated to the early 14th century or around 1300. Both Kålund’s *Katalog* (1888, 121) and Einar Ólafur Sveinsson (1954, CL-CLI) date it to the beginning of the 14th century. Jón Þorkelsson (1889, 773), gives ca. 1300, whereas Jón Sigurðsson believes that this fragment could not be older than from the early 14th century (Jón Þorkelsson 1889, 685). Finnur Jónsson dates the fragment to ca. 1325 (Einar Ól. Sveinsson 1953, 9). That leaves the index of *ONP* being the only source that considers this

fragment to be younger than the θ-fragment by dating it to ca. 1350 (*ONP* 1989, 341).

The vast majority of paleographic characteristics displayed in the fragment indicate that it must have been written in the 14th century. Features such as the two-storey “a” and the shape of tall “f” are associated with that time. In addition, certain characteristics help narrowing the dating down towards the middle of that century, e.g. the usage of round *r* following “a”, “h” and “y” and the special shape of *y* with a crossbar (Stefán Karlsson 2002, 838). On the other hand, the tip of the shaft of *d* turning upwards and the descender of *g* continuing below the letter to the right, point more towards the later 13th century (Stefán Karlsson 2002, 836-837).

The analysis of the orthography points in the same direction, mostly suggesting a date in the 14th century. As examples the writing of *c* and *k*, the merger of *ll* and *rl* shall be named. The relatively high frequency of epenthetic *u* suggests a date not earlier than the middle of the 14th century and the unrounding of *y* being evident in other words than *þykkja*, even suggests the manuscripts to be from the later 14th century. On the contrary, the usage of *b* in non-initial positions is associated with the previous century. Considering the various indications pointing to the 14th century, this thirteenth-century feature can be interpreted as being carried over from the exemplar. However, based on the fragment alone, this cannot be proved.

In conclusion, the indications pointing towards a dating of the fragment in the 14th century are much more numerous than the evidence suggesting an earlier date. In addition, the presence of an innovation is more important for

dating than the preservation of archaic features that might even be transmitted from older manuscripts. Thus, it can be concluded that the manuscript most likely was written in the middle of the 14th century. This conclusion is in accordance with the dating in *ONP* to ca. 1350, in other words between 1325 and 1375. What is more, the comparison with the θ-fragment supports this later dating, since the manuscript AM 162 b fol. 2 shows more advanced stages of e.g. the usage of epenthetic *u* and the distribution of round *r* (see section 4).

3.6 Provenance

Little is known about the provenance of the fragment. The above mentioned note in the catalogue of Árni Magnússon's manuscripts (see section 2.6) also applies to this fragment and identifies it as *Njáls saga*. Apart from that, no information on the history or provenance of the manuscript is presently available.

3.7 Earlier Editions of AM 162 b fol. 2

There is no earlier edition of the complete text of AM 162 b fol. 2. Nonetheless, the critical edition of *Njála I* (1874, 709-731) includes the readings of this fragment and gives detailed information on them among the variants. Furthermore, the fragment has been considered in Einar Ól. Sveinsson's edition for *Íslensk fornrit*. In that work however, only major variants are mentioned (*Brennu-Njáls saga* 1954, 352-362).

3.8 This Edition

For the edition of the α -fragment, the same general principles apply as for the θ -fragment. The edition is done in three levels with the previously described characteristics (see section 2.8).

In this fragment, initials and one heading are visible and have been included in the transcription. The representation, however, does not include coloring and ornaments. For the original features, the reader is again referred to the detailed description above (see section 3.1).

3.9 Notes on the Transcription

1r10 (a.o.): Numerous times, the third person singular personal pronoun *hann* ‘he’ or ‘him’ is not denoted as “h” but as “f” which would ordinarily be expanded as “hanf” ‘his’. Where the genitive form is called for “f” is used as well.

1r21 (a.o.): The preposition *með* ‘with’ is frequently abbreviated as “mð”. The bar is rather curly and one could also interpret it as the bowl of a superscript *e* which is written on the ascender or the *d*.

1r28-30: A stanza is included in the text. Within the stanza there are variations from other accounts of that stanza. 1r28: “hði meið”, i.e. *herðimeiðs* (gen. sg. m. of *herðimeiðr* ‘hardihood-beam’=poet. for ‘man’) is written instead of *herðimeiðr* (nom. sg. m.); 1r29: The fragment reads “elmil” (not known otherwise) where other manuscripts read *elris* (gen. sg. m. of

elri ‘alder wood’); “þ” expands to *þar* ‘there’ instead of *þá* ‘then’ as in other accounts (*Njála I* 1875, 714; *Brennu-Njáls saga* 1954, 354).

1v4: The indefinite pronoun *nokkurr/nökkurr* ‘some, any’ appears in dative singular neuter and is spelled “nockú”. In the normalized edition, this is interpreted as “nökkuru” but a spelling with *o* could equally be argued for.

1v17: The female name *Porkatla* is misspelled as “þo2halla”. This might be due to confusion with the masculine names *Porkell* and/or *Hallr*.

1v28, 2r1-2 (a.o.): Throughout the fragment, different spellings of the verb *gera/gjöra* ‘do’ occur, indicating both *e* and *ö* as stem vowel.

2r14 and 2v21: The verb *svara* ‘answer’ is twice abbreviated as “ſv” employing the *er*-mark for syllables containing the vowel *a*.

2r16: In “Líþa” (3rd pl. pres. ind. act. of *líða* ‘go, pass by’), the capital which is used to highlight the beginning of a new sentence, seems to be additionally decorated by a stroke around the ascender.

2r22: The form “þotlama” (obliged cases sg. m. of *fótlami* ‘lame of foot’) is used as a nominative singular.

2v10: The third person plural in preterite indicative active of *standa* ‘stand’ is written as “þtaupu” which translates into *stöðu* instead of *stóðu*.

2v30: The dative phrase *með miklu liði* ‘with great support’ is originally written as “mʒ miclu líþa”, giving the noun in its genitive plural form where a dative singular neuter is expected.

4. Comparison of the Two Fragments

The fragments AM 162 b fol. θ and \varkappa have been shown to have a number of general characteristics in common. They are of about the same length, a small bifolio each, and the parchment is aged and slightly damaged. Moreover, both of them are written in narrow *Gothic Textualis*, forming a single column of 32–35 lines. The textual content is identified as *Njáls saga* and the two fragments have been dated to the 14th century. At a closer look however, they display distinct features. In the following, I will summarize the main differences that are relevant for the dating, and also compare them to the characteristics of *Möðruvallabók* which has been dated to the 14th century as well.

The round “r” occurs in both manuscripts after a number of letters, i.e. after *b*, round *d*, *ð* *g*, *o*, *p* and *þ*. Furthermore, the scribe of the θ -fragment uses “z” occasionally after *a*. The scribe of the \varkappa -fragment does that as well but on top of that, the round variant is attested after *h* and *y*. The scribe of AM 162 b fol. \varkappa , therefore, employs a somewhat later scribal practice than the scribe of AM 162 b fol. θ . In *Möðruvallabók* AM 132 fol., “r rotunda is used after round letters” (de Leeuw van Weenen 2000, 11). Nothing more exact can be said, since in the edition did not include the distinction between round and straight *r*.

Both fragments display fricativization of *t* after a vowel in an unstressed syllable. AM 132 fol. shares the indications of voiced final *t* and shows similar ways of denoting it. The above described distribution of *t* versus its voiced counterpart in AM 162 b fol. \varkappa equals the corresponding distribution in *Möðruvallabók* to a surprisingly exact rate (de Leeuw van Weenen 2000, 78–79).

Fricativization of *k* > *g* is attested in neither of the fragments. In *Möðruvallabók*, on the other hand, this change is present. It is occasionally attested in personal pronouns and for the adverb *mjök* ‘much’ it is even the rule to write *g* instead of *k* (de Leeuw van Weenen 2000, 82; 195).

In none of the fragments, orthographic evidence of the vowel *e* being pronounced as a diphthong before *ng* could be found. The number of attested forms that could possibly show the change is rather low (five in θ and three in α) and many of these forms belong to the pronoun *engi* ‘no one, none’. In *Möðruvallabók*, writings that indicate diphthongization occur. Nevertheless, the majority of forms is still spelled with a short vowel and “the pronoun *engi* is never spelled with <*ei*>” (de Leeuw van Weenen 2000, 64). Accordingly, the scribal practice is not that different. The only sequence that indicates a diphthong on regular basis in *Möðruvallabók* is *öng*. In AM 162 b fol. θ , no trace of such pronunciation can be found. For the α -fragment, the evidence is sparse and highly ambiguous, since the sequence “au” is also used to denote the monophthong *ö*.

The 14th century relational sound change from “vá” to “vo” is not attested in the manuscripts θ and α . The special case of the noun *ván* ‘hope’ cannot be discussed for θ but it is attested twice in the latter fragment. There, it is written with the long vowel *á* which is also the more common form in *Möðruvallabók* (with a total ratio of 115:2) (de Leeuw van Weenen 2000, 66). The preterite stem of *vera* ‘be’ seems to be written as *vór-* in all three manuscripts, although difficulties in evaluating these forms are provided by frequent abbreviations.

The fragment AM 162 b fol. α shows *u*-epenthesis in the word “austur” (2r14 *austr* ‘east’) and indicates it in a few more cases by using the abbreviation mark \circ . In most forms however, the additional vowel is not indicated. The θ -fragment does not display the intrusive vowel at all. In *Möðruvallabók*, Andrea de Leeuw van Weenen counts a total of six occurrences of epenthetic *u*. Considering the total extant of the codex, this translates into a very rare indication. (de Leeuw van Weenen 2000, 77).

Unrounding of *y* > *i* has been described above to occur first in the verb *bykkja* ‘seem, be thought’. In the θ -fragment, it is witnessed in the present stem of this verb. All other words are spelled with the original vowel *y*. The fragment AM 162 b fol. α additionally displays unrounding of *y* in five of nine preterite forms of *skulu* ‘shall’. In *Möðruvallabók*, *i* is employed in forms of *bykkja* and *skulu*, as well as in the prepositions *fyrir* ‘for, before’ and *yfir* ‘over, above’. This practice, however, is not consistent and all of these words except for *fyrir* also show spellings with “y” (de Leeuw van Weenen 2000, 74).

The comparison shows that the fragment AM 162 b fol. α indicates more advanced stages in the changes discussed except for the relational sound change “vá” > “vo”, fricativization and possible diphthongization before *ng*. In those cases, the two fragments do not show a significant difference. That leads to the conclusion that the fragments have been written in the same period but that the α -fragment is probably somewhat younger. In the light of *Möðruvallabók* AM 132 fol. it becomes evident that the differences found in α agree with the description of the famous codex, in most cases with very high accuracy.

Stefán Karlsson dates *Möðruvallabók* to the middle of the 14th century, or more exactly to 1330-1370 (van Arkel-de Leeuw van Weenen 1987, XII). The analysis of the α -fragment has lead to the conclusion of an approximate writing date between 1325 and 1375. That date is consequently supported by the comparison with *Möðruvallabók*. In the discussion of the θ -fragment, 1300-1350 was suggested. This slightly younger date has also been confirmed by the comparison with the other fragment and the codex.

5. References

- Alexanders saga. AM 519a 4° in The Arnamagnæan Collection, Copenhagen.*
2009. Ed. Andrea de Leeuw van Wenen. *Manuscripta Nordica. Early Nordic Manuscripts in Digital Facsimile. Vol. 2.* Ed. Peter Springborg. Museum Tusculanum Press, Copenhagen.
- Ari Páll Kristinsson. 1992. U-inniskot í íslensku. *Íslenskt mál og almenn málfræði* 14, 15–33.
- van Arkel-de Leeuw van Wenen, Andrea. 1987. *Möðruvallabók. AM 132 fol.* Vol. 1. Index and Concordance. E.J. Brill, Leiden, New York, København and Köln.
- Arne Magnussons i AM. 435 A-B, 4to indeholdte håndskriftfortegnelser med to tillæg.* 1909. Kommissionen for det Arnamgnæanske legat, Copenhagen.
- Björn K. Þórólfsson. 1925. *Um íslenskar orðmyndir á 14. og 15. öld og breytingar þeirra úr fornmálinu. Með viðauka um nýjungar í orðmyndum á 16. öld og síðar.* Fjelagsprentsmaðjan, Reykjavík.
- Brennu-Njáls saga.* 1954. Ed. Einar Ól. Sveinsson. Íslenzk fornrit XXII. Hið íslenzka fornritafélag, Reykjavík.
- de Leeuw van Wenen, Andrea. 2000. *A Grammar of Möðruvallabók.* Research School CNWS, Universiteit Leiden, Leiden.
- Derolez, Albert. 2003. *The Palaeography of Gothic Manuscript Books. From the Twelfth to the Early Sixteenth Century.* Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
- Einar Ól. Sveinsson. 1954. Formáli. *Brennu-Njáls saga*, pp. V-CLXIII. Ed. Einar Ól. Sveinsson. Íslenzk fornrit XXII. Hið íslenzka fornritafélag, Reykjavík.
- Einar Ólafur Sveinsson. 1953. *Studies in the Manuscript Tradition of Njálssaga.* Studia Islandica 13. H.F. Leiftur, Reykjavík.
- Haraldur Bernharðsson. 2004. Þykkja og þykja. Hljóðbeygingarvíxl einfölduð. *Gripla* XV. 121–151.
- Hreinn Benediktsson. 1965. *Early Icelandic Script. As illustrated in Vernacular Texts from the Twelfth and Thirteenth Centuries.* The Manuscript Institute of Iceland, Reykjavík.
- Hreinn Benediktsson. 2002. *Linguistic Studies, Historical and Comparative.* Ed. Guðrún Þórhallsdóttir, Höskuldur Þráinsson, Jón G. Friðjónsson and Kjartan Ottosson. Institute of Linguistics, Reykjavík.

- Jón Þorkelsson. 1863. *Um r og ur í niðurlagi orða og orðstofna í íslenzku.*
Prentsmiðja Íslands, Reykjavík.
- Jón Þorkelsson. 1889. Om Håndskrifterne af Njála. *Njála. Udgivet efter gamle*
Håndskrifter 2, 647-783. Det kongelige nordiske oldskrift-selskab,
København,
- Katalog over den Arnamagnæanske Håndskriftsamling* [comp. by Kr. Kålund].
1888 Vol. 1. Kommissionen for det Arneamegnæanske legat,
København.
- Njála. Udgivet efter gamle håndskrifter.* 1875 Vol. I. Det konglige nordiske
oldskrift-selskab, København.
- Ordbog over det Norrøne prosasprog. Registre* [=ONP]. 1989. Den
Arnamagnæanske commission, København.
- Stefán Karlsson. 1978. Om Norvagismer i islandske håndskrifter. *Maal og Minne*
3-4, 87-101.
- Stefán Karlsson. 2002. The Development of Latin Script II: In Iceland. *The*
Nordic Languages. An International Handbook of the History of the North
Germanic Languages 1, 832-840. Ed. Oskar Bandle, Kurt Braumüller,
Ernst Håkon Jähr, Allan Karker, Hans-Peter Naumann and Ulf Teleman.
Walter de Gruyter, Berlin and New York.

PART B

1. AM 162 b fol. 0: Text

1.1 Facsimile Text

1r

1 oc e᷑r þ̄ta er p̄oþat a þ̄igɪ. oc þui leuð barið at þu ha᷑f <0000000000000000>
hūkɪ fækia þina sok ne aðarā þa mū ek suara þuimali oc segia at ek helga-
ða þik a þingfkala þ̄igɪ at þu skyldir bæði mega fækia þiðt mál oc aðarra,
4 oc mū suarað úða málinv. þu Þt at þiða týrþig i þia nesí oc Þ h̄ felia þer
favr iþond a onund í trolla skodgɪ er mál a eptir egil b2ður sín reið þa .Guñ.
heī Nockurū noz̄tū síðaz ríðu þ2 .G. oc nialf .ff. þangat ḡ sem likin ḡ oc
7 g2ófu þa upp alla .Guñ. fteþði þm ḡ ohelgɪ ḡ at fo2 oc f1o2 ráð oc ḡ h̄m |síð-|
ap̄z þ. þ̄ta hauft eð fama kō út ualgð2 eñ g2á1 oc ḡ heī ḡ horf. þo2ḡ. ḡ
at þiða þa mo2ð oc ualgð at segia þm hū fírn í uo2o at .Guñ haþði ohel-
10 gat þa alla er h̄ he᷑f uegiz. ualgð2 kuað þ̄ta mūdu úa ráð nialf, oc þa e᷑g
oll upp kōin. þo2ḡ bað þa lið ueizlo en þ2 fo2u lengi úðan oc m̄lo ḡ fe mi-
kið at lÿktū ú þ iráða g1o2ðū at m̄ð2 skyllði b1ðia ðo2ð g1zurar huíza
13 oc skyllði þo2ḡ þegar ríða ueftr um ár m3 þm aðan ðag ríðu þ2 heīan
.xv. faman oc komu til mosfellí v̄ þm þ̄ uel fagnað. veckia þ2 ḡ ú gízur vm-
bóno2ð lÿkr sua at ráðin skyllðou takaz oc skyllði boð úa ahalfi mánaðaz
16 frefti atmosfellí ríðu þ2 heī oc buðu m̄m oc fo2u síðan ḡ boðsins fo2 þat
uel Þm ḡ þo2kaðla heī m3 m̄ði oc ú ḡ bui. En valgð2 ḡ utan ú sumr1ð. m̄ð2 eg-
giar þo2ḡ. á malaþbúnað ú .Guñ, þo2ḡ. ḡ at þiða onū oc bið2 h̄ bua ḡ víḡ
19 mal ep̄z bður sín oc sýn h̄. onūð2 kuaz þ albín. Þa þ2 þa oc lÿfa uígurún

IV

1 <000000000000> h̄ beɪðði h̄ beɪðði þa l̄dueízlo. þ2 kuaðu þ skýlldðt úa f̄a nv
mál h̄úruegḡ 1ðð. fl̄ytia nuhúr s̄in̄ mal. Mo2ð2 bað þañ mañ ēg haþa fm̄
er að2 haþði t̄ ohelḡ vñið ú þo2ḡ, .N. m̄l̄i. þ út̄u ú m̄ð2 v̄ hauftið á þigſkala
4 þiḡ að ek f̄ðhelgaða .Guñ. t̄il allra loglígza mala rett er þta .f. mo2ð2. En

hui fættí þat at .Guñ. lýfti uígí hí^r a hēð² kol þ sem auftmíin vá hí, rett
ví þ .f. N. þ sem hí káus hí t uegáða fí várta. rett er þetta .f. mōð². En fí huat
7 ftéþði .Guñ þm ollú t ohelgi. eðgí þítu at þu att spýr^ria .f. N. þ sem þ² fóro allír
t aúka. eðgí kō þ fm ú .Guñ..f. Moð² .N. mÍl, bæð² guñarí ví þ² kolfsk oc hioztr
oc haþði aðar bana en aðar ú færd². log haþið þ atmala .f. mōð² þott hí^r se
10 úðir at bua þa mÍl híallt¹ o2 þio, fárdal. eckí hefí ec hlutaz t mala ýðara-
ra. en nu uil ek uita huat þu uillt gíora fí min o2ð. Guñ mÍl huerí bei-
ðiz þu ú. þ .f. híallt¹ at þu leggí malin oll t iafnaðar oc ðæmi goðir mÍn .G.
13 mÍl. þa Þtu allðelegi úa imóti mer ú húia mÍn sem þu átt ú. þui uilek
heita þí .f. hí kō þa sua at þ² fættuz allír oc ueittu húir oðzú trýgðir fí aúka
þo2gí kom legoðsl fokí, En skoð hogg fí aúka fí, En bæð² þo2gí voro
16 bættir hálpu bózú. En halfar fellu nið² fýr t fo2 iafnt skýlldi úa víg
egils oc sok trýrfigi. fí víg hiartar skýlldi kōa uíg kolfs oc auftmanzíl,
aðzir ví bættir hálpu bózú .N. ú igloð² þí hí atti mikit fe at ftarkaði
19 undir þ21 hýrnigí oc gaf hí allt .G. þetta t giallda. Guñar gaf gíafir mo-
gú hoþingiú þm er hím hoþdu líð veítt. oc haþði hí ena meftu fæmd
o2 málú þumí oc urðu allír a þ fættir at eðgí uærí hí iafningi i sunn leðiga
22 fioððugí, rið² .Guñ. heí af þígi oc lítr ú kýrt
ver at segia fí þo2gí otkfýni. at hí gíosíz (0)v mikill oc fíkr trulýnd²
oc flæg² hí ú uinsáll af enú bæzzu mÍm oc aft fæll af fíndú línum
25 þ ú eítt lín at þo2gí fí kaðar. f. kō t hoþí at fína mod(0)r frænda lín. hí
mÍl. illa uní ek ú mala lok ú .Guñ. hefí ek keýpt at þí líðueizlu uil
ek nu at þu hugfir nocka raðagloð² oc leggiz díúpt. þí þu ert en mefti

28 óuin .Guñ. sk ek oc aúka sáemð þína er þu sér uel f. sýniz þat 1aþnan
.Í. mð at ek em fíegiarn enda mū lúa eñ oc er uañt f at líá at þu(0)er eg
g2ið niðing2 en þu kóir þó þínu malí fm en þ er m sagt at kolfsk áetl1 at
31 haþa mál fm, oc ríptæ f1o2ðu^g imoe1ða<00>u<0000> f<0>ður þínū ú gollð1z
<00>nar bætr hef h tek1ð þttæ mál af modur líni. h hef oc tek1ð sað1d
af þo2g1 o2k1 .Í. oc raf1ð lúa lætt á h m lltu fa at f1ná þo2g .o2k.Í. oc
34 <000000000000> þ oc fa at .Guñ. oc þot þ1d fa1ð eg þegar d2ep1ð h

2r

1 at hð1di .1. oc mel1nað1 .1. oc h úð þ uár at h haþdi tek1ð af líf1 havard i þ1
uik fyl1om1n líggðar .1. bað ar1lio1tr 1all fa t fe fyrft at reka .II. þa o2 rí-
k1 línu ð2o lígurð2 1all nu saman h mikiñ
4 Idan f h suð2 m; hñin. oc ú kári þar oc .niálf. ff. þ2 kómv ú kata nef. 1all
átt1 þ1 ríki i skotl1ð1. rós oc mérháeu1 suð2 lð1 oc dalí. líggð2 .1. fþð1
nu t 1arllañna oc snýr t móttæ úfa oc heiž þ d1gálf gnípa fe f1ð2iñ úð
7 fl1o þeg1 1b1ðaga m; þm. sko1t hoþdu lazið fa sumt líð1t lauft. oc kó þ 1opna
skiolldu ú .1. meñ oc ú þ mañ fall mikiñ. snozu þa .n. ff. imót þm oc bo2ðuz
ú þa oc kó þm aþlóttæ snua þ2 helgi þa fm hia mki .1. oc þiaz uel, kári snýr
10 þa ámótt1 mel1naðda .1. oc skau1 f1o1t1 1geg1 h. er hð1di .1. flýð1. þ2 ráku f1o1t-
tañ allt t þ e þ2 spurðu at melkolfr ð2o h samá. snozu þ2 aptr t strað1fey1a2
oc skipetu þ h fag1. f .1. þa t hross eýiar oc gð1 þ ueizlu mikla. oc at ueizlo
13 þ1 gaþ .1. kára súð goðt oc f1o1t gulrek1ð en helga gull hr1g oc skickio. gmi

skiolld oc líð. ep̄ þ gði h̄ þa hðm̄n lína gm̄ oc helga oc þackaði hm̄ uel fm̄
 gðgu goða. ûu þ2 m3 iallí þañ ueþr. en Þ lím̄ð þu þ2 íhnað m3 kára oc
 16 fēgu þ2 hú ueþna líg2. þ2 boðduz ú guðroð kḡ o2 maú oc lígzuðu h̄ oc f̄ ú þ
 aptr oc hopðu fēgit fe mikit v̄ þ2 m; .1. Þ ueþn̄
 M uárið beidþduz .n.Í. atfa t̄ noz̄ .1. bað þa fa sem þ2 uillði oc feck
 19 þm̄ goðr kíp kári .f. þm̄ at h̄ mūði þrta lvm̄ kōa t̄ noz̄ m; skattta
 hakðar .1. oc mūði þ2 fínaz þ. Þu .n.Í. oc lettuv̄ eg fyr̄ en þ2 kōu t̄ noz̄
 olbein̄ h̄ m̄ oc ú arnljot̄.f. oc kómu t̄ pránðheif̄,
 22 þ2ænskr m̄ h̄ líglði þ lír̄ til illaðz er þ2 .n.Í. f̄ utá h̄ ú þañ ueþr
 i bæiðdal en Þ lím̄ð b1o h̄ lkip lítt 1gáuþa uik. En er þ2 v̄ bún̄ ro2i þ̄ m̄ t̄ þ2a
 a báti oc f̄ þeð t̄ fūðar ú kolbein̄. kolb̄. sp̄ði þna mañ aþnaþi. hrapp2 heit1
 25 ek .f. húf̄ .f. erþu .f. kolb̄ hpp2 f̄v̄, ek em son avrgum leidha geírolf̄.f. ḡ-
 pi. kolb̄ m̄l̄ hú navðsýn er þ á. ek hefi uegið uig .f. h̄. húr hef̄ fyr̄ oððit .e.
 h̄ir ero t̄ ep̄ þmall̄. hpp2 .fv. Ek hefi uegið aðrlýg aðrlýg. f. hróðgeirf̄.f.
 28 eni huíta. en t̄ ep̄ mál̄ ero uapnþdin̄. sa mū úr haþa er þik flýtr
 .f. kolbein̄. hpp2 m̄l̄ uinr em ek uin̄ m̄l̄ endagellð ek þ er illa er t̄ mí
 ḡt lko2t̄ mik eð þet̄ at leiga f̄ið. kolb̄ tok ú hm̄ litzlu líðarr̄ ú býr oc líg-
 31 la þ2 íhaþ hpp þ2uzu uift̄ íhaþi settiz h̄ þa at m; þm̄ er nærftr̄ v̄ þ2 sp2v-
 upp m3 llýrdv̄ oc lvá kō aþ þ2 reðuz á oc hef̄ hpp2 þeð f̄udir <00> kolb̄.
 kō þa t̄ oc léz h̄p fa ímotuneýti t̄ líñ þ2 kōa at utan ú agðanef̄.
 34 kolb̄ sp̄ði þa ep̄ v̄ lkip leiguna hpp2 sagði h̄a úa ep̄ út áilladí kolb̄
 m̄l̄ úa mūtu fleiru p2ettottr en m̄ hút ráð fer þu nu f̄ m̄ kuað hpp2,

///
 huat uilltv̄
 m̄ .f. kolb̄.
 ek uillði at
 þu flýttir
 mik vm haþ
 feg h̄

1 kolþ mþl i þ ræð ek þ fýrft at þu úðir b2o77 heðan sem skíóta^tz oc þ aðat ræð
 ek þ at þu suik allð21 láñð2o77iñ þiñ geck hþp2 þa áld upp m; uapu línu, oc
 haþdi ox1 mikla i hend1 ser uaþinskeptv h kom t guðb2aðz dala. Sa h guð
 4 Þnð2 er þ2 reð fýr h ú eñ meft1 uín hakonf .1. Þ2 a7tu hoþ baðir samam oc ú þui
 allð2eg1 upp lokid nema þá er 1arl kó. þ ú aðat meft en aðað áhoðu þ2and2 h
 son guðb2ndz en guð2u ðooðtir. hpr geck f Guðb2. oc kuad1 h uel. h spurd1 h
 7 huaz m h uári. hþp2 .f. t líñ oc kuaz úa 11ðzkrocþið2 guðb2nd úrtokv. h .f.
 ecki liz m' sua a þik sem þv mñvir gjaefu m' úa. Miok er oc logit f þ .f. hp2 at
 þu uær god2 u1ð2 takna. Guðb2nd2 mþl h mñtu úa úða. hú uífar þu m' t1l
 10 fet1l .f. hþp2. a eñ óæð2a beck .f. Guðb2d2 gagñt aðduegi mínu. hþp2 kuñi f mo2
 gu at segia. þo771 Gvðb2. fýrft gáan at hm en þo kó sua at mñgú þo771 of
 kerþki oc sua lauk at h floz atal ú guðunu sua at mñg mñto at h mñði f1fla
 13 h. en er Guðb2nd2 vð þ v7r talaði h v uið h. er h o éttí tal ú h. oc bað h. ecki
 mæla ú h h o h góðu ú þ en þo ð2o t2uana. þa fet771 guðb2nd2 áfúð úkftio2a
 líñ at gga m; þm hút sem h o f. Einhví1o líñi f h o a hnöt skog oc áfúð2
 16 m; h. hrapp2 kó þ oc tok ihóð h. ocleiðdi h. eina saman áfúð2 f at leita
 h. ar ocfañ þau liggia íruñi einv bæði samá h hlíop at m; ox1 oc hio t fo7
 inl hm hþp2 kípti úðan fætinu. h þeif upp ox1 lína oc hio áfúð bana hogg
 19 oc ifúð2 ihm hrýggin þa mþl. Guð2u. nv hef þv þ vñið er þu mñ7r eg
 leg2 m; foðvr minv en hm mñ þo aðat uer þickia þ er ek em m; Þni,
 h pr .f. eg lk h þta af oð2u spýria oc ll ek segia hm hútueggia ð2epiñ mñ7r

22 þa .l. hō aþ ſk hætta .l. h. fer h þa heī. Guðþnð2 ſat i onduegi línu oc
var m̄t maða 1ftoðun. Þpr geck f h oc b hátt oxina. Guðþnð2 m̄l.
hui er bloðug ox þín. Þp2 ſv. ek óda at bakúk áſuðar. hef þu vegið
25 h .l. Guðþ, ſua er .l. Þp2, hū ú t ſaka .l. Guðþ, h uillði hoggua af mer
þotin .l. Þp2. Guðþ m̄l hū ódir þu t. Þp2 m̄l. ef þ er á þui allmíkil
þouuðni þa la ek ðotur þína. Guðþ. m̄l ftandí m̄n upp oc takí Þp oc
28 ll ðeþa h. h̄r .m̄l illa m̄ðtu þa óga t mágl þín. Þp2 hefir nv f ſer oxí
na oc kēz ýt oc t ſkógr. Guðþ. leit nu leita h v ſkógin oc riñz h eg. Þp2
ran á ein huſa bæ oc ú þ m̄ vtí oc klavf ſkíð. h ſpurði þeða mað a
31 naðni h nefðiz tófi. Þp2 m̄l hui býr þu ſua fiaði oðy m̄m. þui .l. h at
ek uil ecki haþa þ2og af oðy m̄m. h̄r. m̄l fimz ú ecki ſua fiaði þt ek
ueit at ú eru baðir illmeñi m̄ðir þv ecki h koiñ nema þu værir v̄t
34 laga hefi ek ðeþið ókftiða Gvðþ, oc m̄v ek ſekr g1o2 oc g1ek þ .ii.
kofti. ſa er aðar at ek segi t þín .e. ella niotí ú bádir þ ſem her

1.2 Diplomatic Text

|| 1r || oc ef þetta er profat a þingi. oc þui feuið barid at þu hafir (...) huarki fækia þina sok ne annarra þa mun ek suara þuimali oc segia at ek helga-ða þik a þingfkala þingi at þu skyldir bæði mega fækia þitt mál oc annarra, oc mun suarad uerda málinv. þu skallt at finna tyrfing i beria nesi oc skal *hann* felia þer fávk ihond a onund í trolla skogi er mál a eptir egil brður sinn reið þa *Gunnarr* heim Nockurum nottum siðar ridu þeir *Gunnarr* oc nialf synir þangat til sem likin voru oc grófu þa upp alla *Gunnarr* ftefndi þeim til ohelgi fyrir at for oc fior ráð oc for heim |sið-| aptir þat.

þetta hauft eð sama kom út ualgarðr enn grái oc for heim til hoff. þorgeirr for at finna þa morð oc ualgarð at segia þeim huer firn í uoro at *Gunnarr* hafdi ohelgat þa alla er *hann* hefir uegit. ualgarðr kuað þetta mundu uera ráð nialf, oc þa eigi oll upp komin. þorgeirr bað þa lið ueizlo en þeir foru lengi undan oc mælto til fe mi-kit oc at lyktum uar þat iráda giorðum at mordr skyldi bidia dottur gizurar huíta oc skyldi þorgeirr þegar riða uestr um ár með þeim annan dag ridu þeir heiman .xv. saman oc komu til mossellí var þeim þar uel fagnað. Veckia þeir til uið gizur vm- bónorð lykr sua at rádin skyldu takaz oc skyldi boð uera ahalfi mánaðar fresti atmosfelli riðu þeir heim oc budu monnum oc foru fidan til boðsins for þat uel fram for þorkatla heim með merði oc uar fyrir bui. En valgarðr for utan um sumarið. mordr eg-giar þorgeirr á málatilbúnað uið *Gunnar*, þorgeirr for at finna onund oc biðr *hann* bua til vígamal eptir brodur sinn oc synir hans. onundr kuaz þess albuinn. fara þeir þa oc lýsa uígunum oc kuedia .ix. uettfangi

bua. þessi málatilbunaðr frettiz til hlíðar enda, ridr Gunnarr þa at finna Niall oc segir honum oc spurði þahuat hann uilldi at láta gera Nu skalltu segir Niall ftefna uett fangſ buum þínum oc ná buum ocnefna uáttu oc kió-fa kol til ueganda at uigi hiartar brodur þinf þat er rétt síðan skalltu lysa uígi á hond kol þótt hann sé daudr þa skalltu nefna þer uáttu oc kuedia bua alþingis-reídar oc bera um þ(a)t huart þeir væri iatsokn þa er hiortr var ueginn Gunnarr ferr nu sua með ollum ft <e>fnum sem Niall hefir gefit rað til fara nu oll þessi mal til alþingis Gunnarr ridr nu til þingſ oc synir Nialf oc sigfússsynir Gunnarr havdi sennt ueftr ord mágum finum atþeir kiæmi til þingſ oc fiolmenti miok. mordr reið til þingſ oc runol-fr ór dal oc þeir undan þrihyrningi onundr or trolla skógi oc fiolmentu miok huarirtueggio

<P>a er menn kuomu til þingſ uar monnum ecki iafn tidr æðtt sem mal þessi en miklu. þeir voru iafnan íeinum flocki Gunnarr oc Nialf synir oc sigfúss synir oc gengu þeir sua snuðigt hia monnum at þeir <ur>du at giæta sin ef þeir felli eigi fyrir þeim Gunnarr geck til motz uið maga lína fognuðu þeir oláfr honum uel þeir spurdi Gunnar vm fundinn. Oláfr mælti mikiſ er um uert huerſu(...)

|| 1v || (...) hann beiddi þann beiddiþ þa lidueízlo. þeir kuadu þat fkylldt uera fara nv mál huartueggi idom. flytia nuhuarir finn mal. Mordr bad þann mann eigi 'mal' hafa fram er aðr hafði til ohelgi vnnið uið þorgeir, Niall mælti. þar uartu uið mordr vm hauftið á þingſkala þingi at ek fridhelgada Gunnar til allra logligra mala rett er þetta segir mordr. En hui sætti þat at Gunnarr lyfti uígi hiartar a hendr kol þar sem auftmaðrinn vá hann, rett var þat segir Niall þar

sem *hann* kauf *hann til* ueganda *fyrir* váttum. rett er þetta *legir* mordr. En *fyrir* huat ftefndi Gunnarr þeim ollum *til* ohelgi. eigi þarftu at þessu att sþyria *legir* Niall þar sem þeir fóro allir til auerka. eigi kom þat fram uið Gunnar *legir* Morðr Niall mælti, brædr gunnarſ voru þeir kolſkeggr oc hiortr oc hafdi annarr bana en annarr uar særdr. log hafið þer atmala *legir* morðr þott hart le undir at bua þa mælti hialtti or þioarſárdal. Ecki hefi ec hlutaz *til* mala yðar-ra. en nu uil ek uita huat þu uillt giora *fyrir* min orð. Gunnarr mælti huerſ bei-diz þu um. þess *legir* hialtti at þu leggir malin oll *til* iafnadar oc dæmi goðir menn Gunnarr mælti. þa skalltu alldregi uera imóti mer uið hueria menn sem þu átt um. þui uilek heita þer *legir* hann kom þa sua at þeir fættuz allir oc ueittu huarir odrum trygðir *fyrir* áuerka þorgeirſ kom legordſ ſokin, En ſkogar hogg *fyrir* auerka ftarkaðar, En brædr þorgeirſ voro bættir hálfum bótum. En halfar fellu niðr *fyrir* *til* for iafnt ſkylldi uera víg egilſ oc ſok tyrfingſ. *fyrir* víg hiartar ſkylldi koma uíg kolf oc auftmannziniſ, adrir voru bættir hálfum bótum Niall uar igiord þessi *hann* atti mikit fe at ftarkaði undir þri hyrningi oc gaf *hann* allt Gunnar þetta *til* giallda. Gunnar gaf giafir mor-gum hofdingium þeim er honum hofdu lið veítt. oc hafdi *hann* ena meftu fámd or málum þeffumm oc urðu allir a þat fattr at engi uæri hanſ iafningi i funn lendinga fiordungi, ridr Gunnarr heim af þingi oc fítr um kyrrt

⟨N⟩ver at legia fra þorgeiri otkelſyni. at *hann* gioriz ⟨n⟩v mikill oc fterkr trulynðr oc flégr *hann* uar uinsáell af enum bæztu monnum oc aft fæll af frændum línum þat uar eitt sinn at þorgeirr ftarkaðarſon kom *til* hoff at finna mod(u)r frænda

sinn. *hann* mælti. illa uni ek *uið* mala lok *uið* *Gunnar* hefi ek keypt at þer lidueizlu uil ek nu at þu hugsir nockura raðagiorð oc leggiz diúpt. þuiat þu ert enn mefti óuin *Gunnarf* skal ek oc aúka fáemd þína ef þu fér uel *fyrir*. syniz þat iafnan legir mordr at ek em fígiarn enda mun *úa* enn oc er uannt *fyrir* at síá at þu ler eigi grið niðingr en þu komir þó þinu mali *fram* en þat er mer sagt at kolfkeggr átli at hafa mál *fram*, oc ripta fiordung imoeiða(rh)u(ali) (er) f(o)ður þínum uar golldit i (fo)nar bætr hefir *hann* tekið þetta mál af modur si(n)ni. *hann* hefir oc tekið sad *land* af þorgeiri otkell *syni* oc rafid *suá* fætt á honum skalltu fara at finna þorgeir otkelsson oc (koma) (honum) (...) (með) þer oc *fara* at *Gunnari* oc þot þid faið eigi þegar drepid *hann* (...)

|| 2r || (...) at hundi *iall* oc melsnaddi *iall* oc *hann* uard þess uárr at *hann* hafdi tekið af lifi havarð i þraſuik syfloman figurðar *iall* bað arnlíotr *iall* *fara* til sem fyrft at reka *ialla* þessa or rí-ki sínu dro figurdr *iall* nu saman *her* mikinn

(S)idan for *hann* suðr með herinn. oc uar kári þar oc Niálfssynir þeir kómv *uið* kata nef. *iall* átti þessi riki i Skotlandi. rós oc mérháui suðr lond oc dalí. figurðr *iall* spurði nu til iarllanna oc snyr til mótte *uið*þa oc heitir þar dungálf gnípa sem fundrinn uarð flo þegar ibardaga með þeim. skotar hofdu latið *fara* sumt liðit lauft. oc kom þat iopna skiolldu *uið* *iall*menn oc uar þar mann fall mikit. Snoru þa nialfssynir imót þeim oc borðuz *uið* þa oc kom þeim aflótta snua þeir helgi þa *fram* hia merki *ialls* oc beriaz uel, kári snyr þa ámóti melsnaðda *ialli* oc skaut spíoti igegnum *hann*. er hundi *iall* flyði. þeir ráku flot-tann allt til þess e þeir spurðu at melkolfr dro *her* saman. Snoru þeir aptr til straumseyiar oc skiptu þar

her fangi. for iall þa til hross eyiar oc gerði þar ueizlu mikla. oc at ueizlo þessi gaf iall kára fuerð gott oc spiót gulrekið en helga gull hring oc skickio. grimi skiolld oc fuerd. eptir þat gerði hann þa hirðmenn lína grim oc helga oc þackaði honum uel framgongu goða. uoru þeir með ialli þann uetr. en um sumarið foru þeir íhernað með kára oc fengu þeir huer uetna lígr. þeir borduz uið guðroð konung or maun oc figruðu hann oc foru uið þat aptr oc hofðu fengit fe mikit voru þeir með ialli um uetrinn

(V)M uárid beidduz nialflynir atfara til noregs iall bað þa fara sem þeir uilldi oc feck þeim gott skip kári lagði þeim at hann mundi þetta svmar koma til noregs með skatta hakonar iall oc mundi þeir finnaz þar. foru nialflynir oc lettu eigi fyrr en þeir komu til noregs oc kómu til þrándheimí,

(K)olbeinn het maðr oc uar arnliotarson þráenskr maðr hann sigldi þat su(m)ar til ílandz er þeir nialflynir foru utan hann uar þann uetr i breiðdal en um sumarið bio hann skp sitt igáuta uík. En er þeir voru búrir rori þar maðr til þeirra a báti oc for þegar til fundar uið kolbein. kolbeinn spurdi þenna mann atnafni. hrappr heiti ek segir hann. huerf son ertu segir kolbeinn hrappr svarar, ek em son avrgum leiða geírolfssonar ger-piſ. ' huat uilltv mer segir kolbeinn. ek uilldi at þu flyttir mik vm haf segir hann ` kolbeinn mælti huer navdsyn er þer á. ek hefi uegið uig segir hann. huerr hefir fyrir ordit eða hverir ero til eptir mál. hrappr svarar Ek hefi uegið aðrlygsson hróðgeirfssonar ens huíta. en til eptir mál ero uapnfirdingar. sa mun uerr hafa er þik flytr segir kolbeinn. hrappr mælti uinr em ek uinrar minf endagelld ek þat er illa er til mína gert skortir mik eigi fetil

at leíga farið. kolbeinn tok uið honum litlu síðarr uar byr oc sig-la þeir íhaf hrapp
þrutu uiftir íhafi settiz hann þa at með þeim er nærfir voru þeir sprv-<ttu> upp
með illyrdvm oc svá kom at þeir reðuz á oc hefir hrappr þegar undir (...)
kolbeinn kom þa til oc lét hrap fara ímotuneyti til sín þeir koma at utan uið
agðaneſ. kolbeinn spurdi þa eptir vm skip leiguna hrappr sagði hana uera eptir
út áiflandi kolbeinn mælti uera muntru fleirum prettottr en mer huert rád fer þu
nu fyrir mer kuad hrapr, || 2v || kolbeinn mælti þat ræð ek þer fyrft at þu
uerdir brott heðan sem skiótazt oc þat annat ræð ek þer at þu suik alldri
lánardrottinn þinn geck hrapr þa aland upp með uapnum sínnum, oc hafdi oxi
mikla i hendi fer uafinskeptv hann kom til gudbrandz dala. fa het guðbrandr er
þar reð fyr hann uar enn mefti uín hakonar ialf/ þeir attu hof badir saman oc um
þui alldregi upp lokid nema þá er iarл kom. þat uar annat meft en annad
áhoðum þrandr het son guðbrandz en gudrun dodtir. hrapr geck fyrir Gudbrand
oc kuaddi hann uel. hann spurdi hann huat manna hann uári. hrapr sagði til sín
oc kuaz uera iflandzkrocbridr guðbrand uiðrtokv. hann segir ecki liz mer sua a
þik sem þv mvnir giæfu maðr uera. Miok er oc logit fra þer segir hrapr at þu
uærir godr uidr takna. Guðbrandr mælti her muntru uera uerða. huar uíſar þu
mer til setif segir hrapr. a enn óædra beck segir Gudbrandr gagnuart aندuegi
mínu. hrapr kunni fra morgu at segia. þotti Gvdbrandi fyrft gaman at honum en
þo kom sua at morgum þotti of kerfski oc sua lauk at hann floz atal uið guðrunu
sua at margir mælto at hann mvndi fifla hana. en er Gudbrandr vard þess varr
taladi hann vm uið hana er hon éttí tal uið hann oc bad hana ecki mæla uið
hann hon het góðu um þat en þo dro tiluana. þa setti guðbrandr áſuarð

uerkftiora sinn at *ganga* með þeim huert sem hon for. Einhverio sinni for hon a hnot skógr oc ásvarðr með henni. hrappr kom þar oc tok ihond henni ocleiddi hana eina saman ásuardr *for* at leita hennar ocfann þau liggia írunni einvm bæði faman *hann* hlióp at með oxi oc hio til fotarinſ honum hrapr kipti undan fætinum. *hann* þreif upp oxi sína oc hio ásuard bana hogg oc ifundr ihonum hrygginn þa mælti Gudrun nv hefir þv þat vnnið er þu mvnt eigi lengr með foðvr minvm en honum mvn þo annat uerr þickia þat er ek em með barni, hrapr segir eigi skal *hann* þetta af oðrum spyria oc skal ek segia honum huartueggia dreppinn myntv þa segir hon aþat skal hætta segir *hann*. ferr *hann* þa heim. Guðbrandr sat i onduegi línu oc var mart manna iftofunni. hrapr geck fyrir *hann* oc bar hátt oxina. Guðbrandr mælti. hui er bloðug ox þín. hrapr svarar ek gerda at bakuerk ásuarðar. hefir þu vegid *hann* segir Gudbrandr, sua er segir hrapr, huat uar til laka segir Gudbrandr, *hann* uilldi hoggua af mer fotinn segir hrapr. Guðbrandr mælti huat gerdir þu til. hrapr mælti. ef þer er á þui allmikil foruitni þa la ek dottur þína. Gudbrandr mælti ftandi menn upp oc taki hrap oc skal drepa *hann*. hrapr mælti illa muntu þa gera til mágl þínſ. hrapr hefir nv fyrir fer oxina oc kemz ýt oc til skógar. Gudbrandr let nu leita hanſ vm skóginne oc finnz *hann* eigi. hrapr rann á einn huſa bæ oc uar þar maðr vti oc klavf lkíð. *hann* spurdi þenna mann at nafni *hann* nefndiz tófi. hrapr mælti hui byr þu sua fiarri oðrum monnum. þui segir *hann* at ek uil ecki hafa þrong af oðrum monnum. hrapr mælti farimz uið ecki sua fiarri þviat ek ueit at uið erum badir illmenni mvndir þv ecki her kominn nema þu værir vtлага hefi ek drepid

verkftiðra Gvdbrandſ, oc myn ek ſekr giorr oc geriek þer .ii. kofti. Þa er annarr at ek legi til þín eða ella nioti uið bádir þeſſ ſem her

1.3 Normalized Text

⟨64. kapítuli⟩

(...) ok ef þetta er prófað á þingi. Ok því sé við barið að þú hafir (...) hvárki sækja þína sök né annarra þá mun ek svara því máli ok segja að ek helgaða þik á þingskálaþingi að þú skyldir bæði mega sækja þitt mál ok annarra, ok mun svarað verða málinu. Þú skalt að finna Tyrfing í Berjanesi ok skal hann selja þér sök í hönd á Önund í Tröllaskógi er mál á eftir Egil *bróður sinn. Reið þá Gunnarr heim. Nökkurum nóttum síðar riðu þeir Gunnarr ok Njálssynir þangað til sem líkin vóru ok grófu þá upp alla. Gunnarr stefndi þeim til óhelgi fyrir atför ok fjörráð ok fór heim eftir það.

⟨65. kapítuli⟩

Þetta haust ið sama kom út Valgarðr inn grái ok fór heim til Hofs. Þorgeirr fór að finna þá Mörð ok Valgarð að segja þeim hver firn í vóru að Gunnarr hafði óhelgað þá alla er hann hefir vegið. Valgarðr kvað þetta mundu vera ráð Njals ok *þó eigi öll upp komin. Þorgeirr bað þá liðveizlu en þeir fóru lengi undan ok mæltu til fé mikið ok að lyktum. Var það í ráðagjörðum að Mörðr skyldi biðja dóttur Gizurar hvíta ok skyldi Þorgeirr þegar ríða vestr um ár með þeim. Annan dag riðu þeir heiman fimmtán saman ok kómu til Mosfellz. Var þeim þar vel fagnað. Vekja þeir til við Gizur um bónorð. Lýkr svá að ráðin skyldu takaz ok skyldi boð vera á hálfs mánaðar fresti að Mosfelli. Riðu þeir heim ok buðu mönnum ok fóru síðan til boðsins. Fór það vel fram. Fór Þorkatla heim með Merði ok var fyrir búi. En Valgarðr fór utan um sumarið. Mörðr eggjar Þorgeir

á málatilbúnað við Gunnar. Þorgeirr fór að finna Önund ok biðr hann búa til vígamál eftir bróður sinn ok synir hans. Önundr kvaðz þess albúinn. Fara þeir þá ok lýsa vígunum ok kveðja níu vettvangsbúa. Þessi málatilbúnaðr fréttiz til Hlíðarenda. Ríðr Gunnarr þá að finna Njál ok segir honum ok spurði þá hvað hann vildi að láta gera. Nú skaltu, segir Njáll, stefna vettvangsbúum þínum ok nábúum ok nefna vátta ok kjósa Kol til veganda að vígi Hjartar bróður þíns. Það er rétt. Síðan skaltu lýsa vígi á hönd Kol þótt hann sé dauðr. Þá skaltu nefna þér vátta ok kveðja búa alþingisreiðar ok bera um þ(a)t hvárt þeir væri í atsókn þá er Hjörtr var veginn. Gunnarr ferr nú svá með öllum st(e)fnum sem Njáll hefir gefið ráð til. Fara nú öll þessi mál til alþingis. Gunnarr ríðr nú til þings ok synir Njáls ok Sigfússynir. Gunnarr hafði sent vestr orð mágum sínum að þeir kæmi til þings ok fjölmennti mjök. Mörðr reið til þings ok Runólfr ór Dal ok þeir undan Þríhyrningi, Önundr ór Tröllaskógi ok fjölmenntu mjök hvártveggju.

⟨66. kapítuli⟩

⟨Þá er menn kvómu til þings var mönnum ekki jafntíðrætt sem mál þessi in miklu. Þeir voru jafnan í einum flokki Gunnarr ok Njálssynir ok Sig(f)ússynir ok gengu þeir svá snúðigt hjá mönnum að þeir ⟨ur>ðu að gæta sín ef þeir felli eigi fyrir þeim. Gunnarr gekk til móts við mága sína. Fögnuðu þeir Óláfr honum vel. Þeir *spurðu Gunnar um fundinn. Óláfr mælti: *Mikils er um vert hversu (...)⟩

⟨...⟩ hann beiddi þá liðveizlu. Þeir kváðu það skylt vera. Fara nú mál hvártveggi í dóm. Flytja nú hvárir *sitt mál. Mörðr bað þann mann eigi 'mál` hafa fram er

áðr hafði til óhelgi unnið við Þorgeir. Njáll mælti: Þar vartu við, Mörðr, um haustið á Þingskálæþingi að ek friðhelgaða Gunnar til allra lögligra mála. Rétt er þetta, segir Mörðr. En hví sætti það að Gunnarr lýsti vígi Hjartar á hendr Kol þar sem austmaðrinn vá hann. Rétt var það, segir Njáll. Þar sem hann kaus hann til veganda fyrir váttum. Rétt er þetta, segir Mörðr. En fyrir hvað stefndi Gunnarr þeim öllum til óhelgi? Eigi þarfutu að þessu að spyrja, segir Njáll, þar sem þeir fóru allir til áverka. Eigi kom það fram við Gunnar, segir Mörðr. Njáll mælti: Bræðr Gunnars vóru þeir Kolskeggr ok Hjörtr ok hafði annarr bana en annarr var særðr. Lög hafið þér að *mæla, segir Mörðr, þótt hart sé undir að búa. Þá mælti Hjalti ór Þjórsárdal: Ekki hefi ek hlutaz til mála yðarra, en nú vil ek vita hvað þú vilt gjöra fyrir míni orð. Gunnarr mælti: Hvers beiðiz þú um? Þess, segir Hjalti, að þú leggir málin öll til jafnaðar ok dæmi góðir menn. Gunnarr mælti: Þá skaltu aldregi vera í móti mér við hverja menn sem þú átt um. Því vil ek heita þér, segir hann. Kom þá svá að þeir sættuz allir ok veittu hvárir öðrum tryggðir. Fyrir áverka Þorgeirs kom legorðssökin. En skógarhögg fyrir áverka Starkaðar. En bræðr Þorgeirs vóru bættir hálfum bótum. En hálfar fellu niðr fyrir tilförl, jafnt skyldi vera víg Egils ok sök Tyrfings. Fyrir víg Hjartar skyldi koma víg Kols ok austmannzins, aðrir vóru bættir hálfum bótum. Njáll var í gjörð þessi. Hann átti mikið fé að Starkaði undir Þríhyrningi ok gaf hann allt Gunnar þetta til gjalda. Gunnar gaf gjafir mörgum höfðingjum þeim er honum höfðu lið veitt. Ok hafði hann ina mestu sæmd ór málum þessum ok urðu allir á það sáttir að engi væri hans jafningi í sunnlendingafjórðungi. Ríðr Gunnarr heim af þingi ok sitr um kyrt.

⟨67. kapítuli⟩

(N)ú er að segja frá Þorgeiri Otkelssyni, að hann gjöriz ⟨n⟩ú mikill ok sterkr, trúlyndr ok slægr. Hann var vinsæll af inum beztu mönum ok ástsæll af frændum sínum. Það var eitt sinn að Þorgeirr Starkaðarson kom til Hofs að finna *Mörð frænda sinn. Hann mælti: Illa uni ek við málalok við Gunnar. Hefi ek keypt að þér liðveizlu. Vil ek nú að þú hugsir nökkura ráðagjörð ok leggiz djúpt, því að þú ert inn mesti óvin Gunnars. Skal ek ok auka sæmd þína, ef þú sér vel fyrir. Sýniz það jafnan, segir Mörðr, að ek em fégjarn, enda mun svá enn. Ok er vant fyrir að sjá að þú ⟨s>ér eigi griðníðingr en þú komir þó þínu máli fram. En það er mér sagt að Kolskeggr ætli að hafa mál fram ok rifta fjórðung í Móeiða(rh)váli, ⟨er> f<ö>ður þínum var goldið ⟨í> ⟨so>narbætr. Hefir hann tekið þetta mál af móður si(n)ni. Hann hefir ok tekið sáðland af Þorgeiri Otkelssyni ok *rofið svá sætt á honum. Skaltu fara að finna Þorgeir Otkelsson ok ⟨koma> ⟨honum> (...) ⟨með> þér ok fara að Gunnari ok þótt þið fáið eigi þegar drepið hann (...)

⟨85. kapítuli⟩

(...) að Hundí jarl ok Melsnaddi jarl ok hann varð þess varr að hann hafði tekið af lífi Hávarð í Þrasvík, sýslumann Sigurðar jarls. Bað Arnljótr jarl fara til sem fyrst að reka jarla þessa ór ríki sínu. Dró Sigurðr jarl nú saman her mikinn.

⟨86. kapítuli⟩

⟨S⟩íðan fór hann suðr með herinn. Ok var Kári þar ok Njálssynir. Þeir kómu við Katanes. Jarl átti þessi ríki í Skotlandi: Rós ok Mærhævi, Suðrlönd ok dali. Sigurðr jarl spurði nú til jarlanna ok snýr til móti við þá ok heitir þar Dungálsgnípa sem fundrinn varð. Sló þegar í bardaga með þeim. Skotar höfðu látið fara sumt liðið laust ok kom það í opna skjöldu við jarlsmenn ok var þar mannfall mikið. Snöru þá Njálssynir í móti þeim ok börðuz við þá ok kom þeim á flótta. Snúa þeir Helgi þá fram hjá merki jarls ok berjaz vel. Kári snýr þá á móti Melsnadda jarli ok skaut spjóti í gegnum hann. Er Hundi jarl flýði, þeir ráku flóttann allt til þess *er þeir spurðu, að Melkólfr dró her saman. Snöru þeir aftr til Straumseyjar ok skiptu þar herfangi. Fór jarl þá til Hrosseyjar ok gerði þar veizlu mikla, ok að veizlu þessi gaf jarl Kára sverð gott ok spjót Gullrekið en Helga gullhring ok skikkju, Grími skjöld ok sverð. Eftir það gerði hann þá hirðmenn sína Grím ok Helga ok þakkaði *þeim vel framgöngu góða. Vóru þeir með jarli þann vetr. En um sumarið fóru þeir í hernað með Kára ok fengu þeir hvervetna sigr. Þeir börðuz við Guðröð konung ór Mön ok sigruðu hann ok fóru við það aftr ok höfðu fengið fé mikið. Vóru þeir með jarli um vetrinn.

⟨V⟩m várið beidduz Njálssynir að fara til Noregs. Jarl bað þá fara sem þeir vildi ok fekk þeim gott skip. Kári sagði þeim að hann mundi þetta summar koma til Noregs með skatta Hákonar jarls ok mundi þeir finnaz þar. Fóru Njálssynir ok létu eigi fyrr en þeir kómu til Noregs ok kómu til Þrándheims.

⟨87. kapítuli⟩

⟨K⟩olbeinn hét maðr ok var Arnljótarson, þrænskr maðr. Hann sigldi það su(m)ar til Íslands er þeir Njálssynir fóru útan. Hann var þann vetr í Breiðdal en um sumarið bjó hann *skip sitt í Gautavík. En er þeir voru búinir röri þar maðr til þeirra á báti ok fór þegar til fundar við Kolbein. Kolbeinn spurði þenna mann að nafni. Hrappr heiti ek, segir hann. Hvers son ertu? segir Kolbeinn. Hrappr svarar: Ek em son Örgumleiða Geirólfssonar gerpis. Hvað viltu mér? segir Kolbeinn. Ek vildi að þú flyttir mik um haf, segir hann. Kolbeinn mælti: Hver nauðsyn er þér á? Ek hefi vegið víg, segir hann. Hverr hefir fyrir orðið eða hverir eru til eftirmáls? Hrappr svarar: Ek hefi vegið Örlyg Örlygsson Hróðgeirssonar ins hvíta. En til eftirmáls eru Vápnfirðingar. Sá mun verr hafa er þík flytr, segir Kolbeinn. Hrappr mælti: Vinr em ek vinar míns, enda geld ek það er illa er til mín gert. Skortir mik eigi fé til að leiga farið. Kolbeinn tók við honum. Litlu síðar var byr ok sigla þeir í haf. Hrapp þrutu vistir í hafi. Settiz hann þá að með þeim er næstir voru. Þeir spru(ttu) upp með illyrðum. Ok svá kom að þeir réðuz á ok hefir Hrappr þegar undir (...). Kolbeinn kom þá til ok létt Hrapp fara í mötuneyti til sín. Þeir koma að útan við Agðanes. Kolbeinn spurði þá eftir um skipleiguna. Hrappr sagði hana vera eftir út á Íslandi. Kolbeinn mælti: Vera muntu fleirum prettóttr en mér. Hvert ráð sér þú nú fyrir mér? kvað Hrappr. Kolbeinn mælti: Það ræð ek þér fyrst að þú verðir brott héðan sem skjótast ok það annað ræð ek þér að þú svík aldregi lánardróttinn þinn. Gekk Hrappr þá á land upp með vápnum sínum ok hafði öxi mikla í hendi sér vafinskeptu. Hann kom til Guðbrandsdala. Sá hét Guðbrandr er þar réð fyr. Hann var inn mesti vin Hákonar jarls. Þeir áttu hof báðir saman ok *var

því aldregi upp lokið nema þá er jarl kom. Það var annað mest en annað á Höðum. Þrándr hét son Guðbrands en Guðrún dóttir. Hrappr gekk fyrir Guðbrand ok kvaddi hann vel. Hann spurði hann hvað manna hann væri. Hrappr sagði til sín ok kvaðz vera íslenzkr ok biðr Guðbrand viðrtöku. Hann segir: Ekki líz mér svá á þík sem þú munir gæfumaðr vera. Mjök er ok logið frá þér, segir Hrappr, að þú værir góðr viðrtakna. Guðbrandr mælti: Hér muntu vera verða. Hvar vísar þú mér til sætis? segir Hrappr. Á inn óæðra bekki, segir Guðbrandr, gagnvart öndvegi mínu. Hrappr kunni frá mörgu að segja. Þótti Guðbrandi fyrst gaman að honum. En þó kom svá að mörgum þótti ofkerski ok svá lauk að hann slóz á tal við Guðrúnu svá að margir mæltu að hann mundi fífla hana. En er Guðbrandr varð þess varr talaði hann um við hana er hon ætti tal við hann ok bað hana ekki mæla við hann. Hon hét góðu um það en þó dró til vana. Þá setti Guðbrandr Ásvarð verkstjóra sinn að ganga með þeim hvert sem hon fór. Einhverju sinni fór hon á Hnotskóg ok Ásvarðr með henni. Hrappr kom þar ok tók í hönd henni ok leiddi hana eina saman. Ásvarðr fór að leita hennar ok fann þau liggja í runni einum bæði saman. Hann hljóp að með öxi ok hjó til fótarins honum. Hrappr kippti undan fætinum. Hann þreif upp öxi sína ok hjó Ásvarð banahögg ok í sundr í honum hrygginn. Þá mælti Guðrún: Nú hefir þú það unnið er þú munt eigi lengr með föður mínum. En honum mun þó annað verr þíkkja, það er ek em með barni. Hrappr segir: Eigi skal hann þetta af öðrum spyrja ok skal ek segja honum hvártveggja. Drepinn muntu þá, segir hon. Á það skal hætta, segir hann. Ferr hann þá heim. Guðbrandr sat í öndvegi sínu ok var margt manna í stofunni. Hrappr gekk fyrir

hann ok bar hátt öxina. Guðbrandr mælti: Hví er blóðug öx þín? Hrappr svarar: Ek gerða að bakverk Ásvarðar. Hefir þú vegið hann? segir Guðbrandr. Svá er, segir Hrappr. Hvað var til saka? segir Guðbrandr. Hann vildi höggva af mér fótinn, segir Hrappr. Guðbrandr mælti: Hvað gerðir þú til? Hrappr mælti: Ef þér er á því allmikil forvitni þá lá ek dóttur þína. Guðbrandr mælti: Standi menn upp ok taki Hrapp ok skal drepa hann. Hrappr mælti: Illa muntu þá gera til mágs þíns. Hrappr hefir nú fyrir sér öxina ok kemz út ok til skógar. Guðbrandr létt nú leita hans um skóginum ok finnz hann eigi. Hrappr rann á einn húsabæ ok var þar maðr úti ok klauf skíð. Hann spurði þenna mann að nafni. Hann nefndiz Tófi. Hrappr mælti: Hví býr þú svá fjarri öðrum mönnum? Því, segir hann, að ek vil ekki hafa þróng af öðrum mönnum. Hrappr mælti: Farimz við ekki svá fjarri því að ek veit að við erum báðir illmenni. Mundir þú ekki hér kominn nema þú værir útlaga. Hefi ek drepið verkstjóra Guðbrands, ok mun ek sekr gjörr ok geri ek þér tvá kosti. Sá er annarr að ek segi til þín eða ella njóti við báðir þess sem hér(...)

2. AM 162 b fol. x: Text

2.1 Facsimile Text

1r

1 na fiarð oc komu til hōf þ biō biarni þ2oðð helga son þo2ft^z l. hinſ huīta ayl
uīl l eyuallz l auxna þo2l l moð biarna v halla lyttingl .ð moð b2ðð helga v
aſuo2 ð. þo2l g2auz atla son þo2l þiðzanda. biarni h̄l l atti rañueygu þo2ḡl
4 ð eirikl l 1guð daulum geirmūð l h2oallz l eirikl .l aurþig skeggia biarni z v
fl baþum haundum fl bauð biarna fe til lidueizlu biarni .m. allð heþi ek sellz kall
menzku mina uð fēmuþu ne lidueizlu en nu ē þu þarpt lðl mun ek ḡa þ um uinu
7 eittr oc riþa til þingl mð þ oc veita þ sem munda b2oðð minum þa fnýr þu aullufm
vanda a hend m̄. l. fl en þo uar flík l at þ uan líþ fo2 fl til krossa uikr þo2kll gei
til .l. v vin h̄ mikill fl .l. hm erindi litr þo2k .q.þ skyllz v a at h̄ ueittr hm allz flíkz
10 sem h̄ vti til þer oc skilaz ē uð h̄ mal þo2k gaþ fl goð goð gjaþ at skilnaði það
fo2 fl noðð til uapna r̄ oc up i flíoz dal l h̄at oc gífti at holmfteins spak bauð
uarl. l. at all' heþði uel unð ftað h̄ nauðsyn oc erindi nema laurli b2oðir
13 h̄ holmf^z q þ til þl h̄a at h̄ uar engi of ftopa m̄ holmf^z gaþ fl goð gjaþ at sk
ilnaði fl fo2 þaðan vp i flíoz dal oc það suð2 a fiall vm auxar hraun oc ofan suþin
horna dal oc ut mð alþta fði f auftan oc lauk ē fyr en h̄ kom til þuat tar til
16 þuat ar hallz magl sín l þ v fl halfan manuð oc m̄ h̄ oc huilldu lík. fl fþði
hall huat h̄ legði nu til raðl m; hm húsu h̄ skyllði m; fa ε b2eýta haugū línum
hallr m þ ræð ek þ atþu bið heima v bú þítt oc líg f ll. en þ2 sendi m̄ til at
19 skipa tilbua lína en þ fáð heim at líni en þa ē þriþit til þingl riðr all' samn

oc dzeifrit ecki flocki yðsum þi sigr ſí at finna koñ ſiñ ek m̄ oc riþa til þgſ

oc lioſtr ſon miñ mð alla þingm̄ okra oc ueita þ lð ſlikr ſem ek ma m̄ v k̄oa

22 Þ packaði h̄m en hallr gaþ h̄m goð gjaþ at ſkilnaþi Þ fo2 þa þ þuátt a

oc é ecki getiþ um pð h̄. fýr en h̄ kom heim til fvína fellz er h̄ þa heima

þ é epþ v uestrarinſ oc ſumariſ allt til þingf þman

25 **P**o2hallr a ſ oc k̄i ſolmð ſ riþa eiñ dag til moſfellz at fiñna Giž h̄ta

h̄ toc uð þm baðum honðum oc v þ2 þ langa h̄ð þ v einhúu ſiñi þaé

þ2 Giž taulubu um bzennu n at Giž q v̄a allmicla giptu é k̄i haſði b2o2t ko

28 miz þa vð k̄a v a munni halm ſkaffa fo2 hueſſir h̄ði meiðl af reiþi vt af

elmiſ ſueita oþuſ niall huſa þ é ellð guñar jnni oððuñar þ b2uñu meñ ne

mi mal ſem ek inni min harmfakz tina þ m̄lzi giž h̄t1 uarkuñ é at þ ſe miñj

31 ſamz oc llu v nu ecki vm tala pleira at ſiñi k̄i fv at h̄ eþlaði heim at riþa

Giž ſ ek mun nu ḡa m̄ dællz v þik vm raþa g1o2ð þu llz é heim riþa enþo

1v

1 lltu i b2o2t riþa oc auff unð eyia þioll at fiñna þo2g ſko2 ḡ oc þo2leif krak

þ2 llu rida auftan m; þ þ2 þ2 éu aþiliar mallinſ med h̄m ll rida þo2gmr hiñ m̄

l1 þð þ2a þ llut riþa til mð v ſ. lltu ſegia h̄m o2ð min til at h̄ tak1 uð uigſ

4 malinv epþ helga n ſ áhond Þ en ef h̄ mel' nocðu o2ði jmo2i þu þa lltu ḡa

þik ſem reiþaftan oc lat ſem þu muñ haſa auxi j hoſði h̄m þu llz ok . ſ j an

nan ſtað reiþi mina ef h̄ uill é lata at þu uel komaz þ mð lltu ſ at ek m̄ lata

7 ſekia þo2kozlu ð mina oc þ heim til min en þ mun h̄ é þola þ2 h̄ añ h̄ ſem au

gunum j horði š. kí þackaþi h̄m s̄ina raðað. eckí talar kí um liðueizlu v̄ h̄
þt h̄ eþlaþi at é mði þ̄fa. kí reið þaðan auff̄ yþ markr flioþ oc s̄ til flioþ
10 hlíð oc s̄ til selia landz mula þ2 ríþa nu auff̄ i hollz þo2ḡ toc v̄ þm m; hiñj
meftu blíðu h̄ i þm vm ſð f̄l oc húsv̄ mikiz líþ h̄ haþði þeð j auftþio2ðum
kí .f. at þ uar uarkuñ at h̄ bœði lðs̄ mo2gu sem h̄ mundi s̄ra eiga þo2ḡ .m.
13 þui betr é þm fr̄ allz þbetr̄ vr̄. kí .f. þo2ḡi tillaugð Gíðaz s̄íþan ríþv þ2 auftr
a rangar uollu til mð v. f. h̄ toc uel v̄ þm. kí .f. h̄m o2ðsending Gíð magf
h̄ h̄ v̄ hellð2 éþið2 oc .q. meira at sekia f̄l en x að2. kí m jaþnt fr̄ þ þta s̄
16 sem h̄ eþlaði þt þ éu allz hluž illa geþn̄ þt þu ét bœði h2eðð2 oc huglaus en
ða II þ abak koma sem þ é makligz at þo2halla II f̄ heim til foðs̄ s̄in
hon b1oz þeḡ oc qz þl̄ f̄ laungv buin at skildi m; þm mði m̄. skipti þa sk1
19 ott skap1 s̄inu oc o2ðum oc bað af š reiþi oc tok þeḡ v̄ malinu kí m.
þa nv heð þu teð u1ð malinv oc sek nu oh2eðð2 þt hif þm þ1tt ligg2 v̄ m̄
qz allan hug mðu aleggia at gá þta uel oc ðngiliga ep̄ þ fteþði m̄ til
22 s̄in ix buum þ2 v̄ allz ueþfangl buar m̄ tok þa ihond þo2ḡi oc neþndi
v uatza j þ ueþt1 at þo2ḡ þo2s̄ f. selr m̄ uigfok a honð f̄l þorð f at sekia
vm uig helga Nf m; fokn̄ gognū aullum þm é saukinī eigu at fylgia se
25 lr þu m̄ sauk þa at sekia oc at s̄etaz aš allz gagna at nio2ta sem ek se
re2tr afili selr þu m; laugum en ek tek mð laugū j annat s̄iní neþndi m̄ v
atza j þ ueþt1 at ek lysi laugmelltu frumhlaupi a hend2 f̄l é h̄ ueþt1 h
28 N.f. helunð far1 .e. holunð .e. m̄gunð þui é at ben g1o2ðiz en helgi feck
ban1 af. lyfi ek þ buum oc neþndi þa alla lyfi ek laug lysiing. lyfi ek hāð
sellð sauk þo2ḡ þo2s̄ f pa .n. m̄ s̄ eñ uatza j þ ueþt1 at ek qd ueþfangl

31 bua þa alla ix oc nefnði þa alla a naðn til alþgís reiþ oc bua kuiðar
at þa uirtu ð hút þí hliop laugmízu þm hlaupi til helga N.Í a þui

2r

- 1 vetrfangi é fíl. þ í ueittí .h n í helundar sar .e. holund .e. m̄gunð þ é at ben ḡ
ðiz en helgi feck bana af kueþ ek ýð2 o2ða þ2a allr̄ `é' yð2 skyllða log til vm at
þa oc ek uil ýð2 at domi beitt haþa oc þu mal a at fylgia qð ek ýð2 laug
- 4 kuaud s̄ at þ heýr a fialf̄ kð ek yð2 um hand sellt mal þo2ḡ þo2i f. þa m.
Ω nu é h̄ mal til buit sem þ baþut uil ek bida þo2ḡ at þu rið til míni þa
é þu riþ til þingi oc foðum þa mð baþa samn flockana oc hollðu ockr sem
- 7 baftz faman þt flockr miñ ll þeḡ buin til aundúþi þingi oc ll ec iaullum
lutum trur̄ v̄a þ2 t̄ þ aullu uel oc v̄þta nu bundið suardogum at engi lk
illði v̄ annan skilaaz fyr̄ en kí uillð(0) húr þ2a skillði leggia lítt lif v̄ an̄
- 10 arf lif þiþ skillðu þ2 mð uinattu oc m̄tu mot mð s̄ a þingi. reiþ þa þo2ḡ
auff̄ aptr en kí reiþ auftr yf̄ ar oc þ til é h̄ kom itungu til a. e.ḡ í h̄ t̄ v̄
h̄m ageza uel kí .f. a. allan mala tilbunat oc rafþa gð Gið. slikf̄ v̄ m̄ at h̄m
- 13 van .f. a at h̄m mundi uel f̄ enda hef̄ h̄ þ nu sýnt .a. m. huat fþþu auftan
þ fíl kí l̄v̄ h̄ fo2 allt auftur j vapna fio2ð oc haþa naliga all hoþdingiar
heitid h̄m liðueizlu oc alþingis reið. þ2 ueñta s̄ oc liðs af reykðelum oc lið
- 16 ueðningu oc eyfirðingum þ2 tauðu ð mart vm Líþa nu ftunð þman til
alþingis þo2hallr .a. f. toc fotar mein s̄ m̄ at fotriñ f̄ ofan okla v̄ s̄ ðig2
oc þuutin sem konu ler oc mattei h̄ é ganga nema v̄ ftaf̄ h̄ v̄ m̄ll m̄ vexti oc

19 ramr at ařli dokkr a h̄ oc ſkinzlit uel ořd ftilltr oc þo Þþlkapadr h̄ v̄ hin̄
 þzidí meftr laga m̄ a jſlandí nu kemr at þ̄ é meñ ſkilldu a t̄il þingſ a m̄ t̄
 kaza þu ll̄t riþa t̄il aundúþi þingſ oc t̄ialldha buð uař oc mđ þ̄ þozh. I. min̄
 22 Þt þu munt hogligaz oc bezft mđ h̄ f̄ Þt h̄ é fozlama en v̄ munū f̄ meft
 þfa a þu þingi mđ yðz ll̄u oc riþa xx m̄ adz epz þ̄ uar buin f̄ð þza oc riþv
 þeir ll̄f̄ t̄il þingſ auftan oc t̄iollduþu buð oc biugguz uel um V reid fl̄ ok h̄ māna
 25 Floſi reip auftan oc þz t̄iu t̄ig maña é at bžennv haufdu v̄it mđ hm̄ þz ri
 du þ̄ t̄il é þz komu t̄il f̄lozhlið ſkipudu þz þa t̄il bua ſina ſigrf̄l oc duold
 vz þ̄ um ðagin̄ en um kuellð riþu þz ueftr yf̄ þiozfa oc ſuaþu þ̄ um nozzi
 28 na en vm mo2giniñ ſnēma z̄ þz hefta ſina oc riþu ſm̄ a leid fl̄ m̄ t̄il m̄ ſina
 nv munv v̄ (00) tungu t̄il (00)e..I. oc troða jll̄sað uip h̄ þz kðu þ̄ uel v̄a þz
 riþu nu þ̄ t̄il (0000)at̄tu ſka(0)t̄ t̄il tungu a ftoð uti oc m̄ m̄; hm̄ þz ſau f̄
 31 lockin̄ he(000000)a m̄t̄u þ̄ mun v̄a þozg ſkrað ḡ a m. eigi hellð2 etla ek þ̄
 þir m̄ f̄ m(000000)c ganı en fn̄ð2 Nfl̄k ſem þḡ2 é munv é hl̄cia f̄yr en

2v

- 1 nackuat é hefnt bžennuñar oc mun ek geta aňarſ t̄il oc kan v̄a at ýðz
 þicki þ̄ olcligz þ̄ é etlan min at v̄a muní fl̄ oc bžennu m̄ mđ hm̄ oc m̄ eſt
 la at troþa ill̄sað v̄ off ſtu v̄ nu ganga jñ all' þz ḡiozdu nuš a let ſopa
- 4 huſ oc t̄ialldha oc ſetia bozð oc þa mat a h̄ let ſetia fozſetí með endi
 laungum beckiuñ vm alla ftoþu fl̄ reid jſtunid oc baþ m̄ ftiga aþ heftvm τ
 ganga jñ. þz ḡiozdu ſ. fl̄ kom iþtoþu en a ſat a palli fl̄ leit a beckina oc

7 Sa at allz ḫ reidu buit þ é m̄ þptu at haſa. .a. kuaðdi þa ecki en m̄lzi
τil þi þui éu bozð ſett at heimul é matr þm é haſa þfu þi fte unð þþ
oc all' h̄ m̄ en laugðu uapn fin up at þili þi ſatu aþorſeſtū é é matru
10 vp ſitia j beckium en iui m̄ ftauþu m; uapnū þ þman þ é þi ſat m;ā
þi motuðuz a þagði um matmalit oc ḫ ſrauþi ſem bloð a at ſia
en é þi ḫ mezz̄ baru koñ af bozþum ſum b̄u handlaug þi fo2 a at
13 aungu oða en h̄ v̄i heima bolaux la ipallzhozninv a þzeif h̄a τueim h
aundum oc hliop up a pallzftockin̄ oc hio τil hoſuði þi glumr hillðiſ ſ.
gat ſed τil reð oc hliop up þeḡ oc gat tekit auxina þ þman hend2 a
16 oc ſni þeḡ eggini at h̄m þi glumr ḫ ramr aſli þa hlupu up m̄lu
þleiri m̄ oc uilldu raða a a en þi q̄ aungañ mañ ſkylldu a mein ða
þi ḫ hoſu ði h̄m ofraun en h̄ giordi ſlikz at ſem h̄ aſt1 oc ſyndi þ at h̄
19 ḫ ofrhug1 þi .m τil a h̄ munv ḫ nu ſkiliaz oc fiñaz þgi oc a þar τil ofſillz
mala s̄ m̄ v̄a ſ a oc mundu ek þ uilia um þ é þingi é loð aþ feð leg þi
f̄v̄ þa aungu gengv þi þa ut oc τil hefta ſina oc riðu þtt þi riþu þ τil é þi kou
22 τil lauḡ uaz oc ḫ þ um noſtina en um moðginiñ riþu þi þm a beit1 volla oc adv
þ þa riðu þ at þm flock̄ m̄lir ḫ þ hallr af ſiþu oc all' auftþdingar þi fagnaþi
þm alluel oc ſ þm ði ſinum oc uð2 ſkipum þza a m̄g loþuðu oc kuaðu ſlikz ðn
25 giliga goz̄ v̄a þa m hallr þetta liz m̄ auðzu uſu en ýðo þi þta þicki m̄ uuðlikz b2agð
mundu þi þo muna harma ſina þotz þi v̄i é af nýiu a minz̄ en þm é alluanz um
é ſ leita annara þungliga þanz þ a halli at h̄m þotz1 þta ofgiotz þi riðu þaðan all'
28 Samt undz þi komu a uollu hina eþri oc fylktv þi lidi ſinu oc riðv ſiþ aþg of þi
haſdi latið τialldu bý2g1f buð að2 h̄ reiþ τil þ<00> en auftþdin<000>þu þ buða ſinā

Po2geir̥ ūko² g̥ reið auftan m; miclu līþa þ^f v̥ <00> mð hm þ<0000>

31 k̥kr oc þo2gmr hīn̥ m̥li þ^r riðu þ^r τil ē þ^r riþu τil m̥ð v̥ f̥ <000000> þ^r τil þ̥l ē h̥ v̥ buiñ̥ m̥ haþði lafnat hūum m̥. ē vapn̥ fr̥ v̥ oc f̥undu þ^r þ<000000>iñ̥ o2uggazfti

2.2 Diplomatic Text

|| 1r ||⟨vap⟩na fiardar oc komu til hoff þar bio biarni þrodd helga son þorft einf
sonar hins huita ayluif sonar eyuallz sonar auxna þoris sonar modir biarna var
halla lytingl dottir modir brodd helga var aſuor dottir þoris grauz atla sonar
þoris þidranda. biarni broddhelga son atti rannueygu þorgeirs dottur eirikf sonar
igud daulum geirmundar sonar hroalldz sonar eirikf sonar aurþig skeggia biarni
tok vid flosa baþum haundum flosi baud biarna fe til lidueizlu biarni melti aldrí
hefi ek sellt kallmenzku mina uid femetu ne lidueizlu en nu er þu þarpt lids mun
ek gera þer um uinueitt oc riþa til þingl med þer oc veita þer sem munda brodur
minum þa snyr þu aullum vanda a hend mer. legir flosi en þo uar flikl at þer uan
liþan for flosi til krossa uikr þorkell geitil son var vin hanl mikill flosi sagdi
honum erindi sitt þorkell quedr þat skyllt vera at hann ueitti honum allt flikt sem
hanl veri til ferr oc skiliaz eigi uid hanl mal þorkell gaf flosa godar |godar| gafir
at skilnaði þadan for flosi nordr til uapna fiardar oc up i flioz dals herat oc gifti
at holmfteins spak baðuarf sonar oc sagdi at allir hefdi uel undir ftadit hanl
naudsyn oc erindi nema saurli brodir hanl holmfteinn quad þat til þess bera at
hann uar engi of ftopa madr holmfteinn gaf flosa goþar gafir at skilnadi flosi for
þadan vp i flioz dal oc þaþan fudr a fiall vm auxar hraun oc ofan suipin horna dal
oc ut med alpta firdi fyrir auftan oc lauk eigi fyrr en hann kom til þuattar til
þuatt arþ hallz magl sín þar var flosi halfan manud oc menn hanl oc huilldu sik.
flosi spundi hall huat hann legdi nu til radl med honum huerfu hanl skyldi med
fara oc breyta haugum sínum hallr melti þat ræd ek þer at þu bidir heima vid bú
þítt oc sigfuss synir. en þeir sendi menn til at skipa tilbua finna en þer farit heim

at sinni en þa er þerridit til þingf ridit allir saman oc dreifit ecki flocki ydrum fari
fugfussynir at finna konur sinnar ek mun oc riþa til þingf oc liotr son minn med
alla þingmenn okra oc ueita þer lid flíkt sem ek ma mer vid koma fosi þackadi
honum en hallr gaf honum godar gjafir at skilnaþi fosi for þa fra þuátt a oc er
ecki getiþ um ferd hanf fyrr en hann kom heim til svína fellz er hann þa heima
þat er eptir var uetrarinf oc sumarit allt til þingf framan

Porhallr asgrímslon oc kari solmundar son riþa einn dag til moffellz at finna
Gizur huita hann toc uid þeim badum hondum oc voru þeir þar langa hrid þad
var einhueriu sinni þær þeir gizur tauluþu um brennu nialf at gizur quad vera
allmicla giptu er kari hafdi brott komiz þa vard kara visa a munni

- 1 Hialm skaffa for hueffir
- 2 herdi meidſ af reiþi
- 3 vt af elmis sueita
- 4 ofuſ nialf huſa
- 5 þar er elld gunnar jnni
- 6 oddrunnar þar brunnu
- 7 menn nemi mal sem ek inni
- 8 min harmſakir tína

þa melti gizur huiti uarkunn er at þer fe minnjſamt oc ſkulu ver nu ecki vm tala
fleira at sinni kari svaradi at hann etladi heim at riþa Gizur legir ek mun nu gera
mer dælt vid þik vm rapa gjord þu ſkalt eigi heim riþa enþo || 1v || ſkaltu i
brott riþa oc auftur undir eyia fioll at finna þorgeir ſkorar geir oc þorleif krak
þeir ſkulu rida auftan med þer þuiat þeir eru aþiliar malfins med honum ſkal rida

þorgrimr hinn micli brodir þeira þer skulut riþa til mardar valgards sonar skaltu legia honum ord min til at hann taki uid uigfmalinv eptir helga nialf son áhond flosa en ef hann melir nockuru ordi jmoti þessu þa skaltu gera þik sem reiþaftan oc lat sem þu munir hafa auxi j hofdi honum þu skalt ok legia j annan ftad reiþi mina ef hann uill eigi lata at þessu uel komaz þar med skaltu legia at ek mun lata fækia þorkotlu dottur mina oc færa heim til min en þat mun hann eigi þola þuiat hann ann henni sem augunum j hofdi ser. kari þackadi honum sina radagerd. ecki talar kari um lidueizlu vid hans þuiat hans etlaþi at eigi mundi þurfa. kari reid þadan auftur yfir markar fliot oc sua til flioz hlidar oc sua til felia landz mula þeir riþa nu auftur i hollt þorgeir toc vid þeim med hinnj meftu blidu hann lagdi þeim vm ferd flosa oc huerfv mikit lip hann hafdi þegit j auftfiordum kari lagdi at þat uar uarkunn at hann bœdi lidl sua morgu sem hann mundi suara eiga þorgeir melti þui betr er þeim ferr allt betr verr. kari lagdi þorgeiri tillaugur Gizurar síþan riþv þeir auftr a rangar uollu til mardar valgards sonar hann toc uel vid þeim. kari lagdi honum ordending Gizurar magf hans hans var helldr erfidr oc quad meira at sekia flosa en x adra. kari melti jafnt ferr þer þetta sva sem hann etladri þuiat þer eru allir hlutir illa gefnir þuiat þu ert bœdi hréddr oc huglauff enda skal þat abak koma sem þer er makligt at þorhalla skal fara heim til fodur finf hon bioz þegar oc quez þess fyrir laungv buin at skildi med þeim merdi mordr skipti þa skiot skapi finu oc ordum oc bad af ser reiþi oc tok þegar vid malinu kari melti þa nv hefir þu tekid uid malinv oc sek nu ohréddr þuiat lif jm þitt liggr vid mordr quaz allan hug mundu aleggia at gera þetta uel oc drengiliga eptir þat ftepndi mordr til fin ix buum þeir voru allir uettfangs buar mordr tok

þa ihond þorgeiri oc nefndi v uatta j þat uetti at þorgeir þoris son selr m uiglok a hond fosa þordar syni at seka vm uig helga Nialf sonar med soknar gognum aullum þeim er saukinni eigu at fylgia selr þu mer sauk þessa at seka oc at s̄ettaz a sva allra gagna at niota sem ek se retrr apili selr þu med laugum en ek tek med laugum j annat finni nefdi mordr vatta j þat uetti at ek lyfi laugmelltu frumhlaupi a hendr fosa er hann ueitti helga Nialf syni helundar sari eða holundar eða mergundar þui er at ben giordiz en helgi feck bani af. lyfi ek fyrir buum oc nefndi þa alla lyfi ek laug lysing. lyfi ek handselldri sauk þorgeirs þoris sonar þa nefndi mordr ser enn uatta j þat uetti at ek qued uetfangsbua þa alla ix oc nefndi þa alla a nafn til alþingis reiþar oc bua kuidar at bera uitni þar huart flosi hliop laugmelltu frum hlaupi til helga Nialf sonar a þui || 2r || vettangi er flosi þordar son ueitti helga nialf syni helundar far eda holundar eda mergundar þui er at ben gerdiz en helgi feck bana af kueþ ek ydr orða þeira allra ` er ' ydr fkyllda log til vm at bera oc ek uil ydr at domi beitt hafa oc þessu mali a at fylgia qued ek ydr laugkuaud sua at þer heyrir a sialfir kued ek ydr um hand sellt mal þorgeirs þoris sonar þa melti Mordr nu er her mal til buit sem þer baþut uil ek bidia þorgeir at þu ridr til míni þa er þu riþur til þings oc forum þa med baþa saman flockana oc holldum ockr sem baftz saman þuiat flockr minn skal þegar buinn til aunduerþs þings oc skal ec iaullun lutum trurr vera þeir toku þui aullu uel oc varþetta nu bundit suardogum at engi skilldi vid annan skiliaz fyrr en kari uilld*i* huerr þeira skilldi leggia sitt lif vid annars lif szíban skilldu þeir med uinattu oc meltu mot med ser a þingi. reiþ þa þorgeirr auftur aprt en kari reiþ auftr yfir ar oc þar til er hann kom itungu til aþgrím*s* ellidagrim*s* sonar hann tok

vid honum ageta uel kari sagdi aſgrimi allan mala tilbunat oc rafa gerd Gizurar flikſ var mer at honum van legir aſgrimr at honum mundi uel fara enda hefir hann þat nu synt aſgrimr melti huat ſpurþu auftan fra flosa kari ſvarar hanſ for allt auftur j vapna fiord oc hafa naliga allir hofdingiar heitid honum lidueizlu oc alþingiſ reid. þeir uenta ser oc lidſ af reykdelum oc liosuetningum oc eyfðingum þeir tauludu þar mart vm Líþa nu ftundir framan til alþingiſ þorhallr aſgrims ſon toc fotar mein sva mikit at fotrinn fyrir ofan okla var sva digr oc þrutinn ſem konu lær oc matti hann eigi ganga nema vid ftaf hann var mikill madr vexti oc ramr at afli dokkr a har oc ſkinzlit uel ord ftiltr oc þo bradskapadr hann var hinn þridi meftr laga madr a jſlandi nu kemr at þui er menn ſkilldu fara til þingſ aſgrimr melti til kara þu ſkalt riþa til aunduerþiſ þingſ oc tiallda budir uarar oc med þer þorhallr ſon minn þuiat þu munt hogligaz(ft) oc bezft med hann fara þuiat hann er fotlama en ver munum hanſ meft þurfa a þeffu þingi med ydr ſkulu oc riþa xx menn adrir eptir þat uar buin ferd þeira oc riþv þeir ſiþan til þingſ auftan oc tiollduþu budir oc biugguz uel um

Vm reid flosa ok hanſ manna

Flosi reiþ auftan oc þeir tiu tigir manna er at brennv haufdu verid med honum þeir ridu þar til er þeir komu til fliozhlidar ſkipudu þeir þa til bua lína sigfuffsynir oc duoldvz þar um daginn en um kuelldid riþu þeir ueftr yfir þiorfa oc ſuafu þar um nottina en vm morgininna ſnemma toku þeir hefta ſina oc riþu fram a leid flosi melti til manna finna nv munv ver (...) j tungu til aſgrims ellida ſonar oc troða jllsakir uiþ hann þeir kuadu þat uel vera þeir riþu nu þar til (...) attu ſka

*(mm)t til tungu aſgrimr ftod uti oc menn med honum þeir sau flockinn he(iman) *menn* aſgrims meltu þar mun vera þorgeir skorar geir aſgrimr melti eigi helldr etla ek þat þessir menn fara m(ed) (...) o c gani en frendr Nialf slikir sem þorgeir er munv eigi hlæia fyrr en || 2v || nackuat er hefnt brennunnar oc mun ek geta annars til oc kan vera at ydr þicki þat olicligt þat er etlan min at vera muni flosi oc brennu menn med honum oc menn etla at troþa illſakir vid off skulu ver nu ganga jnn allir þeir giordu nu sva aſgrimr let sopa huf oc tiallda oc setia bord oc bera mat a hann let setia forſeti med endilaungum beckium vm alla ftofu flosi reidj tunid oc baþ menn ftiga af heftvm oc ganga jnn. þeir giordu sva. flosi kom iftofu en aſgrimr sat a palli flosi leit a beckina oc sa at allt var reidu buit þat er menn þurptu at hafa. aſgrimr kuaddi þa ecki en melti til flosa þui eru bord sett at heimull er matr þeim er hafa þurfu flosi fte undir borþ oc allir hanf menn en laugdu uapn fin up at þili þeir satu aforsetum er eigi mattu vp sitia j beckium en iiii menn ftauþu med uapnum fyrir framan þar er flosi sat medan þeir motuduz aſgrimr þagdi um matmalit oc var sua rauþr sem blod a at sia en er þeir voru mettir baru konur af borþum lumar baru handlaugar flosi for at aungu odara en hann veri heima bolaux la ipallzhorninv aſgrimr þreif hana tueim haundum oc hliop up a pallzftockinn oc hio til hofudl flosa glumr hilldif son gat led til redit oc hliop up þegar oc gat tekit auxina fyrir framan hendr aſgrimi oc snori þegar egginni at honum þuiat glumr var ramr at afli þa hlupu up miclu fleiri menn oc uilldu rada a aſgrim en flosi quad aungann mann skylldu aſgrimi mein gera þuiat ver hofum gert honum ofraun en hann giordi flikt at sem hann atti oc syndi þat at hann var ofrhugi flosi melti til aſgrims her munv ver nu skiliaz oc finnaz þingi*

oc *taka þar til ospilltra mala ser mun vera legir afgrimr* oc munda ek *þat uilia um*
þat er þingi er lokit atþer ferit legra flosi svaradi þa aungu gengv þeir þa ut oc til
hefta fina oc ridu brott þeir riþu þar til er þeir komu til laugar uaz oc voru þar
um nottina en um morgininn riþu þeir fram a beiti vollv oc *adv þar* þa ridu þar
at þeim flockar miclir var þar hallr af síþu oc allir auftfirdingar flosi fagnabi
þeim alluel oc *sagdi þeim fra ferdum* finum oc uidrskiptum þeira afgrims margin
lofudu oc kuadu flikt drengiliga gort vera þa *melti* hallr þetta liz mer audru uiſu
en ydr þuiat þetta þicki mer uiturlikt bragd mundu þeir þo muna harma fina
þott þeir veri eigi af nyiu a mintir en þeim er alluant *um* er *sva* leita annarra
þungliga fanz *þat* a halli at *honum* þotti þetta ofgiort þeir ridu þadan allir samt
undz þeir komu a uollu hina efri oc fylktv *þar* lidi finu oc *ridv* síþan aþing *ofan*
flosi hafdi latid tialda byrgis bud adr hanſ reiþ til þ(ing) en auftfirdin(ri)þu
til budu finna

Porgeirr skorar geir reid auftan med miclu líþa þar *voru* (...) med honum þ
(orleifr) krakr oc þorgrimr hinn micli þeir ridu þar til er þeir riþu til *mardar*
valgardsflonar (...) þar til þess er hann var buinn mordr hafi safnat huerium manni
er vapn ferr var oc fundu þeir þ(at) (...) (h)inn oruggazfti

2.3 Normalized Text

⟨134. kapítuli⟩

(...) ⟨Váp>nafjarðar oc kómu til Hofs. Þar bjó Bjarni *Brodd-Helgason Þorsteinssonar hins hvíta, Ölvissonar, Eyvaldssonar, Öxna-Þórissonar. Móðir Bjarna var Halla Lýtingsdóttir. Móðir Brodd-Helga var Ásvör dóttir Þóris Grauts-Atlasonar, Þóris Þiðranda. Bjarni Brodd-Helgason átti Rannveygu Porgeirs dóttur, Eiríkssonar í Guðdolum, Geirmundarsonar, Hróaldssonar, Eiríkssonar örðigskeggja. Bjarni tók við Flosa báðum höndum. Fosi bauð Bjarna fé til liðveizlu. Bjarni mælti: Aldri hefi ek selt karlmennzku mína við fémútu né liðveizlu. En nú er þú þarf liðs mun ek gera þér um vinveitt ok ríða til þings með þér ok veita þér sem munda bróður mínum. Þá snýr þú öllum vanda á *hendr mér, segir Fosi. En þó var slíks að þér ván. Síðan fór Fosi til Krossavíkr. Porkell Geitisson var vin hans mikill. Fosi sagði honum ærindi sitt. Porkell kveðr það skylt vera að hann veitti honum allt slíkt sem *hann væri til fær ok skiljaz eigi við hans mál. Porkell gaf Flosa góðar gjafir að skilnaði. Þaðan fór Fosi norðr til Vápnafjarðar ok upp í Fljótsdalsherað ok gisti að Hólmsteins Spak-Böðvarssonar ok sagði að allir hefði vel undir staðið hans nauðsyn ok ærindi nema Sörli bróðir hans. Hólmsteinn kvað það til þess bera að hann var engi ofstopamaðr. Hólmsteinn gaf Flosa góðar gjafir að skilnaði. Fosi fór þaðan upp í Fljótsdal ok þaðan suðr á fjall um Öxarhraun ok ofan Sviðinhornadal ok út með Álptafirði fyrir austan ok lauk eigi fyr en hann kom til Þváttár til Hallz mágs síns. Þar var Fosi hálfan mánuð ok menn hans ok hvíldu sik. Fosi spurði Hall hvað hann legði nú til ráðs með honum, hversu

*hann skyldi með fara ok breyta högum sínum. Hallr mælti: Það ræð ek þér að þú bíðir heima við bú þitt ok Sigfússynir. En þeir sendi menn til að skipa til búa sinna. En þér farið heim að sinni. En þá er þér ríðið til þings ríðið allir saman ok dreifið ekki flokki yðrum. Fari Sigfússynir að finna konur sinnar. Ek mun ok ríða til þings ok Ljótr son minn með alla þingmenn okkra ok veita þér lið slíkt sem ek má mér við koma. Flosi þakkaði honum en Hallr gaf honum góðar gjafir að skilnaði. Flosi fór þá frá Þváttá ok er ekki getið um ferð hans fyr en hann kom heim til Svínafellz. Er hann þá heima það er eftir var vetrarins ok sumarið allt til þings framan.

⟨135. kapítuli⟩

Pórhallr Ásgrímsson ok Kári Sölmundarson ríða einn dag til Mosfellz að finna Gizur hvíta. Hann tók við þeim báðum höndum ok voru þeir þar langa hríð. Það var einhverju sinni þá er þeir Gizur töluðu um brennu Njáls að Gizur kvað vera allmikla giftu er Kári hafði brott komiz. Þá varð Kára vísa á munni:

- 1 Hjálmskassa fór hvessir
- 2 herðimeiðs af reiði
- 3 út af elmis sveita
- 4 ófús Njáls húsa
- 5 þar er eld-Gunnar inni
- 6 oddrunnar þar brunnu
- 7 menn nemi mál sem ek inni
- 8 mín harmsakir tína.

Þá mælti Gizur hvíti: Várkunn er að þér sé minnisamt ok skulu vér nú ekki um tala fleira að sinni. Kári svaraði að hann ætlaði heim að ríða. Gizur segir: Ek mun nú gera mér dælt við þik um ráðagjörð. Þú skalt eigi heim ríða. En þó skaltu í brott ríða ok austur undir Eyjafjöll að finna Þorgeir skorargeir ok Þorleif krák. Þeir skulu ríða austan með þér því að þeir eru aðiljar málsins. Með honum skal ríða Þorgrímr hinn mikli bróðir þeira. Þér skuluð ríða til Marðar Valgarðssonar. Skaltu segja honum orð mín til að hann taki við vígsmálinu eftir Helga Njálsson á hönd Flosa. En ef hann mælir nökkuru orði í móti þessu þá skaltu gera þik sem reiðastan ok lát sem þú munir hafa öxi í höfði honum. Þú skalt ok segja í annan stað reiði mína ef hann vill eigi láta að þessu vel komaz.

Þar með skaltu segja að ek mun láta sækja Porkötlu dóttur mína ok færa heim til míni. En það mun hann eigi þola því að hann ann henni sem augunum í höfði sér. Kári þakkaði honum sína ráðagerð. Ekki talar Kári um liðveizlu við *hann því að *hann ætlaði að eigi mundi þurfa. Kári reið þaðan austur yfir Markarfljót ok svá til Fljótshlíðar ok svá til Seljalandsmúla. Þeir ríða nú austur í Holt. Þorgeir tók við þeim með hinni mestu blíðu. Hann sagði þeim um ferð Flosa ok hversu mikið lið hann hafði þegið í Austfjörðum. Kári sagði að það var várkunn að hann bæði liðs svá mörgu sem hann mundi svara eiga. Þorgeir mælti: Því betr er þeim fer allt ver. Kári sagði Þorgeiri tillögur Gizurar. Síðan riðu þeir austr á Rangárvöllu til Marðar Valgarðssonar. Hann tók vel við þeim. Kári sagði honum orðsending Gizurar mágs hans. *Hann var heldr erfiðr ok kvað meira að sækja Flosa en tú aðra. Kári mælti: Jafnt fer þér þetta svá sem hann ætlaði því að þér eru allir hlutir illa gefnir því að þú ert bæði hræddr ok

huglauss. Enda skal það á bak koma sem þér er makligt að *Porkatla skal fara heim til föður síns. Hon bjóz þegar ok kveðz þess fyrir löngu búin að skildi með þeim Merði. Mörðr skipti þá skjótt skapi sínu ok orðum ok bað af sér reiði ok tók þegar við málinu. Kári mælti þá: Nú hefir þú tekið við málinu ok sæk nú óhræddr því að líf þitt liggr við. Mörðr kvaðz: Allan hug mundu á leggja að gera þetta vel ok drengiliga. Eftir það stefndi Mörðr til sín níu búum. Þeir voru allir vættvangsbúar. Mörðr tók þá í hönd Porgeiri ok nefndi fimm vátta – í það vætti að Porgeir Pórisson selr mér vígsök á hönd Flosa Þórðarsyni að sækja um víg Helga Njálssonar með sóknagögnum öllum þeim er sökinni eigu at fylgja. Selr þú mér sök þessa að sækja ok að sættaz á svá allra gagna að njóta sem ek sé réttr aðili. Selr þú með lögum en ek tek með lögum. Í annað sinni nefndi Mörðr vátta – í það vætti að ek lýsi lögmæltu frumhlaupi á hendr Fosa er hann veitti Helga Njálssyni helundarsári eða holundar eða mergundar því er að ben gjörðiz. En Helgi fekk *bana af. Lýsi ek fyrir búum, ok nefndi þá alla. Lýsi ek löglýsing. Lýsi ek handseldri sök Porgeirs Pórissonar. Þá nefndi Mörðr sér enn vátta. Í það vætti að ek kveð vættvangsbúa þá alla níu, ok nefndi þá alla á nafn, til alþingisreiðar ok búakviðar að bera vitni þar hvárt Fosi hljóp lögmæltu frumhlaupi til Helga Njálssonar á *þeim vættvangi er Fosi Þórðarson veitti Helga Njálssyni helundarsár eða holundar eða mergundar því er að ben gerðiz en Helgi fekk bana af. Kveð ek yðr orða þeira allra ‘er’ yðr skylda lög til um að bera ok ek vil yðr að dómi beitt hafa ok þessu máli á að fylgja. Kveð ek yðr lögkvöð svá að þér heyrið á sjálfir. Kveð ek yðr um handselt mál Porgeirs Pórissonar. Þá mælti Mörðr: Nú er hér mál tilbúið sem þér báðuð. Vil ek biðja

Þorgeir að þú ríðr til míni þá er þú ríður til þings ok fórum þá með báða saman flokkana ok höldum okkr sem bæzt saman því að flokkr minn skal þegar búinn til öndverðs þings. Ok skal ek í öllum hlutum trúr vera. Þeir tóku því öllu vel.

Ok var þetta nú bundið svardögum að engi skildi við annan skiljaz fyr en Kári vild*(i)* hver þeira skildi leggja sitt líf við annars líf. Síðan skildu þeir með vináttu ok mæltu mótt með sér á þingi. Reið þá Þorgeir austur apr. En Kári reið austr yfir ár ok þar til er hann kom í Tungu til Ásgríms Elliðagrímssonar. Hann tók við honum ágæta vel. Kári sagði Ásgrími allan málatilbúnað ok ráðagerð Gizurar. Slíks var mér að honum ván, segir Ásgrímr. Að honum mundi vel fara enda hefir hann það nú sýnt. Ásgrímr mælti: Hvað spyrðu austan frá Flosa? Kári svarar: *Hann fór allt austur í Vápnafjörð ok hafa náliga allir höfðingjar heitið honum liðveizlu ok alþingisreið. Þeir vænta sér ok liðs af Reykdælum ok Ljósvetningum ok Eyfirðingum. Þeir töluðu þar margt um. Líða nú stundir framan til alþingis. Þórhallr Ásgrímsson tók fótarmein svá mikið að fótrinn fyrir ofan ökkla var svá digr ok þrútinn sem konulær ok mótt hann eigi ganga nema við staf. Hann var mikill maðr vexti ok ramr að afli, dökkr á hár ok skinnzlit, vel orðstilltr ok þó bráðskapaðr. Hann var hinn þriði mestr lagamaðr á Íslandi.

Nú kemr að því er menn skildu fara til þings. Ásgrímr mælti til Kára: Þú skalt ríða til öndverðs þings ok tjálfa búðir várar ok með þér Þórhallr son minn því að þú munt hógligaz*(st)* ok bezt með hann fara því að hann er *fótlami. En vér munum hans mest þurfa á þessu þingi. Með yðr skulu ok ríða tuttugu menn aðrir. Eptir það var búin ferð þeira ok riðu þeir síðan til þings austan ok tjölduðu búðir ok bjugguz vel um.

⟨136. kapítuli⟩ Um reið Flosa ok hans manna

Flosi reið austan ok þeir tú tigir manna er að brennu höfðu verið með honum. Þeir ríðu þar til er þeir kómu til Fljótshlíðar. Skipuðu þeir þá til búa sína Sigfússynir ok dvölduz þar um daginn. En um kveldið riðu þeir vestr yfir Þjórsá ok sváfu þar um nöttina. En um morgininn snemma tóku þeir hesta sína ok riðu fram á leið. Flosi mælti til manna sinna: Nú munu vér (...) í Tungu til ⟨Ásgríms⟩ Elliðasonar ok troða illskir við hann. Þeir kváðu það vel vera. Þeir ríðu nú þar til (...) áttu ska(mm)t til Tungu. Ásgrímr stóð úti ok menn með honum. Þeir sáu flokkinn he(iman). ⟨Menn⟩ Ásgríms mæltu: Þar mun vera Porgeir skorargeir. Ásgrímr mælti: Eigi heldr ætla ek það. Þessir menn fara m(eð) (...) (o)k gani. En frændr Njáls, slíkir sem Porgeir er, munu eigi hlæja fyr en nakkvað er hefnt brennunnar ok mun ek geta annars til. Ok kann vera að yðr þikki það ólíkligt. Það er ætlan míín að vera muni Flosi ok brennumenn með honum ok menn ætla að troða illskir við oss. Skulu vér nú ganga inn allir. Þeir gjörðu nú svá. Ásgrímr lét sópa hús ok tjalda ok setja borð ok bera mat á. Hann lét setja forsæti með endilöngum bekkjum um alla stofu. Flosi reið í túnið ok bað menn stíga af hestum ok ganga inn. Þeir gjörðu svá. Flosi kom í stofu en Ásgrímr sat á palli. Flosi leit á bekkina ok sá að allt var reiðubúið það er menn þurftu að hafa. Ásgrímr kvaddi þá ekki en mælti til Flosa: Því eru borð sett að heimull er matr þeim er hafa þurftu. Flosi sté undir borð ok allir hans menn en lögðu vápn sín upp að þili. Þeir sátu á forsætum er eigi máttu upp sitja í bekkjum. En fjórir menn stóðu með vápnum fyrir framan þar er Flosi sat meðan þeir mötuðuz.

Ásgrímr þagði um matmálið ok var svá rauðr sem blóð á að sjá. En er þeir vóru mettir báru konur af borðum. Sumar báru handlaugar. Flosi fór að öngu óðara en hann væri heima. Bolöx lá í pallzhorninu. Ásgrímr þreif hana tveim höndum ok hljóp upp á pallzstokkinn ok hjó til höfuðs Flosa. Glúmr Hildisson gat séð tilræðið ok hljóp upp þegar ok gat tekið öxina fyrir framan hendr Ásgrími ok snöri þegar egginni að honum því að Glúmr var ramr að afli. Þá hlupu upp miklu fleiri menn ok vildu ráða á Ásgrím. En Flosi kvað öngan mann skyldu Ásgrími mein gera – því að vér höfum gert honum ofraun en hann gjörði slíkt að sem hann átti. Ok sýndi það að hann var ofrhugi. Flosi mælti til Ásgríms: Hér munu vér nú skiljaz ok finnaz (á) þingi ok taka þar til óspilltra mála. *Svá mun vera, segir Ásgrímr, ok munda ek það vilja um það er þingi er lokið að þér færið lægra. Flosi svaraði þá öngu. Gengu þeir þá út ok til hesta *sinna ok riðu brott. Þeir riðu þar til er þeir kómu til Laugarvatns ok vóru þar um nóttina. En um morgininn riðu þeir fram á Beitivöllu ok áðu þar. Þá riðu þar að þeim flokkar miklir. Var þar Hallr af Síðu ok allir Austfirðingar. Flosi fagnaði þeim allvel ok sagði þeim frá ferðum sínum ok viðrskiptum þeira Ásgríms. Margir lofuðu ok kváðu slíkt drengiliga gjört vera. Þá mælti Hallr: Þetta líz mér öðru vísu en yðr því að þetta þikki mér óviturligt bragð. Mundu þeir þó muna harma sína þótt þeir væri eigi af nýju á minntir. En þeim er allvant um er svá leita annarra þungliga. Fannz það á Halli að honum þótti þetta ofgjört. Þeir riðu þaðan allir samt unz þeir kómu á völlu hina efri ok fylktu þar liði sínu ok ríðu síðan á þing ofan. Flosi hafði látið tjalda byrgisbúð áðr *hann reið til þ(ings). En Austfirðin (gar) (ri)ðu til búða sinna.

⟨137. kapítuli⟩

Þorgeir skorargeir reið austan með miklu *liði. Þar voru (...) með honum Þ
⟨orleifr⟩ krákr ok Þorgrímr hinn mikli. Þeir riðu þar til er þeir riðu til Marðar
Valgarðssonar (...) þar til þess er hann var búinn. Mörðr hafði safnað hverjum
manni er vápnfær var ok fundu þeir þ(að) (...) ⟨h⟩inn öruggasti(...)