Njáls saga in AM 162 B fol. 1

An Analysis and Edition of the Manuscript

Ritgerð til MA-prófs í íslensku- og menningaræfni

Jerel Lai-Jing Lai

Mái 2014
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Mái 2014
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Introduction

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

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

This thesis has been done in collaboration with the on-going research project The Variance of Njáls saga at the Árni Magnússon Institute in Reykjavík, with the Principal Investigator being Dr Svanhildur Óskarsdóttir.
Digital images of the manuscript were provided by the Árni Magnússon Institute, both in colour and black and white (taken in ultraviolet light), for the purpose of the thesis.
1. **Codicological Description**

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

All four leaves have at least a crease showing that it has been folded across them, of which the second and third leaves have three fold lines each, two horizontal and one vertical. These lines vary in the amount of damage they cause to the text ranging from illegibility to somewhat legible. There are small holes along these fold lines. On the first leaf, the fold mark is seen throughout the second line of the text and, in addition, some creases on the twelfth line and between lines 15 and 16 in the first column of the recto side. On the second leaf, the fold line is along the same area as the first, but between lines eight and nine with holes along the fold.
Another fold is seen at the bottom of the page, approximately along the third last line. There seems to have been a vertical fold between the two columns of the second leaf as well. The fold marks on the third leaf is similar to that of the second, but another horizontal fold mark appears in the bottom margin. On the fourth leaf, a single horizontal fold mark appears along the third line. It can thus be safely assumed that all the leaves combined were used at one point as a double-strength book cover.

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

The size of the smallest leaves (the first and fourth leaves) is circa 154 mm x 128 mm. The second leaf (the second least trimmed) measures circa 162.5 mm x 269 mm, while the third leaf measures 266 mm x 200 mm.
The text in the fragment does not flow continuously (excluding the trimmed-off areas) between the two bifolia. Approximately seven and a half chapters are missing between 1v and 2r, and between 3v and 4r (see chapter 2).

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

There are no illuminations in the manuscript; however, initials are used instead to mark the beginning of each chapter or, in some instances, a new paragraph. These initials are simply enlarged letters with the body of the letter taking up two lines; the initials “Þ” and “h” have their left vertical stroke running in the margin, extending further lower and higher than the body. Nearly half (four) of which are in red, and are not fancily decorated. Of the initials that are not in red, two are in yellow and one in turquoise (perhaps it was green at one point and faded over time). Three of the initials are decorated with green ‘vines’ around them.
Table 1: Frequency of initials in manuscript.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>Initial</th>
<th>Colour</th>
<th>Word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>Þat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>113</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>Maðr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>114</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>(Unclear)</td>
<td>Snöði</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>116</td>
<td>h</td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>hiltgývnr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>117</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>(Unclear)</td>
<td>SÍr²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>ASg‘mí</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>Red/Green</td>
<td>Gvðmðíðz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>121</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>Red/Green</td>
<td>Anan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

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

ur Nials Sógu sem gisle Jonsson i Reykiarfirde hefur ätt, og rifed i
sundur.

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

For more information on Gísli Jónsson in Reykjarfjörður, refer to the chapter on Provenance.
2. Contents and Textual Transmission

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

• Chapter 102 (260\textsuperscript{13}–264\textsuperscript{9}, 264\textsuperscript{26}–267\textsuperscript{2}): begins on the second line of the first poem, “randa suðr á landi...” 16 lines missing (trimmed top and bottom of manuscript) in the middle of the chapter, where it picks off again is uncertain based on the first two lines of the second column as they have been trimmed off.

• Chapter 103 (267\textsuperscript{3}–267\textsuperscript{6/7}, 268\textsuperscript{3}–269\textsuperscript{5}): unsure where it ends on end of column as only two characters remain after trimming. Final 5 lines are missing.

• Chapter 104 (269\textsuperscript{18}– 270\textsuperscript{13}): first seven lines of the chapter in the manuscript are missing.

• Chapter 105 (270\textsuperscript{14}–271\textsuperscript{9}): first third of chapter, ending with “…til lögbergs ok nefndu hvárir tveggju”.

• Chapter 109 (278\textsuperscript{15}–279\textsuperscript{20}): continues off middle of chapter with “at viðr alla nóttina...” and down to the end of the chapter.

• Chapter 110 (279\textsuperscript{21}–280\textsuperscript{14}): complete

• Chapter 111 (280\textsuperscript{15}–281\textsuperscript{28}): complete

• Chapter 112 (282\textsuperscript{1}–283\textsuperscript{35}): complete

• Chapter 113 (283\textsuperscript{26}–286\textsuperscript{3}): complete

• Chapter 114 (286\textsuperscript{4}–287\textsuperscript{11}): complete

• Chapter 115 (287\textsuperscript{12}–289\textsuperscript{22}): complete
• Chapter 116 (289\(^{13}\)–293\(^{14}\)): complete

• Chapter 117 (293\(^{15}\)–293\(^{26}\)): first third of the chapter ending with “...þó hefir ek svarit eída at skiljask”.

• Chapter 119 (301\(^{2}\)– 302\(^{3}\), 302\(^{17}\)–303\(^{14}\)): continues from the last third of the chapter, “...honum at sitja. Ásgrímr mæti”. A third is missing between where it continues from and the end of chapter.

• Chapter 120 (303\(^{15}\)–304\(^{3}\), 304\(^{19}\)–305\(^{16}\), 306\(^{2}\)–306\(^{15}\)): Approximately two quarters of the chapter is missing.

• Chapter 121 (306\(^{16}\)–307\(^{7}\)): first third available, ending with “at senda þegar mann af þ000”.

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Column</th>
<th>In AM 468 4to (Reykjabók-edition)</th>
<th>In Íslenzk fornrit XII-edition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1r</td>
<td>a (trimmed top and bottom)</td>
<td>104(^{4})–105(^{9})</td>
<td>260(^{13})–264(^{9})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b (trimmed top, bottom and right side)</td>
<td>105(^{21})–106(^{19})</td>
<td>264(^{26})–267(^{10})</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In order to calculate the amount of text that is missing from the manuscript from trimmings and missing leaves, assuming that the current leaves 1 and 4 are the outermost bifolio of the two and also the outermost bifolio in the original, the

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Trimmed Side</th>
<th>Leaf Range</th>
<th>Page Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1v</td>
<td>a (trimmed top, bottom and left side)</td>
<td>106⁷⁻¹⁰⁷¹⁵</td>
<td>268³⁻²⁶⁹⁵</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b (trimmed top and bottom)</td>
<td>107³⁻¹⁰⁷⁴⁴</td>
<td>269¹⁸⁻²⁷¹⁹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2r</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>110¹⁵⁻¹¹¹²⁰</td>
<td>278¹⁵⁻²⁸⁰³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b (trimmed right side)</td>
<td>111¹⁹⁻¹¹²¹⁹</td>
<td>280³⁻²⁸¹²⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2v</td>
<td>a (trimmed left side)</td>
<td>112²⁰⁻¹¹³³⁷</td>
<td>2⁸¹⁻²⁸³¹⁸</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b</td>
<td>113⁸⁻¹¹³⁵⁶</td>
<td>2⁸³⁻²⁸⁶³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3r</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>113³⁷⁻¹¹⁴³⁰</td>
<td>2⁸⁶⁴⁻²⁸⁸⁶</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b</td>
<td>114¹⁰⁻¹¹⁵³⁶</td>
<td>2⁸⁸⁷⁻²⁹⁰³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3v</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>115⁷⁻¹¹⁵⁴⁰</td>
<td>2⁹⁰⁴⁻²⁹¹³⁵</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b</td>
<td>115⁴¹⁻¹¹⁶²⁵</td>
<td>2⁹¹³⁻²⁹³⁶</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4r</td>
<td>a (trimmed top and bottom)</td>
<td>119¹⁸⁻¹¹⁹⁴³</td>
<td>3⁰¹²⁻³⁰²³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b (trimmed top, bottom and right side)</td>
<td>120³⁻¹²⁰²⁴</td>
<td>3⁰²¹⁷⁻³⁰⁴³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4v</td>
<td>a (trimmed top, bottom and left side)</td>
<td>120⁵⁻¹²¹⁸</td>
<td>3⁰⁴⁹⁻³⁰⁵¹⁶</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b (trimmed top and bottom)</td>
<td>121¹⁰⁻¹²¹⁴⁴</td>
<td>3⁰⁶²⁻³⁰⁷⁹</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
available text is compared with the text in AM 468 4to (Reykjabók) as Einar Ól. Sveinsson has concluded that Reykjábók was most similar to AM 162 B fol. 1 (Einar Ól. Sveinsson 1953, 98-99). As both the first and the last leaves have been trimmed on the top and bottom, the following calculations will be made from the first visible word on 1ra (with trimmed top) to last visible word on 4vb (with trimmed bottom) (i.e. “randa suður á landi ... senda þegar mann af”), as it would be difficult to estimate where the text would begin were it not trimmed. The same selection of corresponding text in the manuscript found in AM 468 4to (Reykjabók) contains 9,266 words (42,202 characters without spaces), while the normalised edition of AM 162 b fol. 1 contains 4,280 words (19,036 characters without spaces). In result, slightly more than 4,980 words (23,166 characters without spaces) are missing from the manuscript in the forms of trimmed-off areas of the parchment, giving its percentage of missing text to be at least 54%; this would take into account of the trimmed-off area at the beginning and the end.

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

Both 3r and 3v contained a total of 1,432 legible words (6,921 characters, including unclear characters), while the number of missing words (from the
Reykjabók-edition) between the first and second leaves is 1,682 (7,376 characters), and 1,680 (7,478 characters) words between the third and fourth. With the numbers of characters and words obtained from the third leaf, it can be deduced through a rough estimation that the full and complete manuscript of Brennu-Njáls saga, of which this fragment remains, would have had approximately between 62 and 68 leaves, given that this fragment closely follows AM 468 4to (Reykjabók, which contains a total of 97,578 words and 433,030 characters). The approximation was achieved by dividing the total number of words in the Reykjábók-edition by the number of words contained in leaf 3 (giving a number of 68), and dividing the total number of characters in the same edition by the number of characters in leaf 3 (giving a number of 62).

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Manuscripts</th>
<th>Dating</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GKS 2870 4to (Gráskinna)</td>
<td>c1300/1500-1550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AM 468 4to (Reykjabók)</td>
<td>c1300-1325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AM 162 B fol. γ</td>
<td>c1325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AM 133 fol. (Kálfalækjarbók)</td>
<td>c1350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AM 162 B fol. ε</td>
<td>c1350-1375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GKS 2868 4to (Skafinskinna)</td>
<td>c1350-1400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AM 466 4to (Oddabók)</td>
<td>c1460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AM 309 4to (Bæjarbók)</td>
<td>1498</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. Palaeographical Characteristics

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

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

The letter “a” appears as the so-called “two-storey a” throughout the manuscript; this is known to be a feature typical of Pregothic, late Carolingian script and later Textualis (Derolez 2003, 73), which gradually prevailed in the course of the 14th century.
The letter “d” is written in the shape of a “looped d” (Derolez 2003, 134), in which its shaft bends towards the left, curves upwards, making a skinny loop on the top before ending by joining the right side of the bowl; this form became particularly common during the 14th century (Stefán Karlsson 2002, 836). The use of the letter “ð” is non-existent in the manuscript. A possibility is that both “d” and “ð” would be written to similarly to be distinguished from each other. Although the main reason that “ð” is non-existent is due to the Norwegian influence of the “ð”-less tradition. An oddly written “d” is also found and only one occurrence of this (see Figure 3); it appears that the scribe might have made a mistake and hence attempted to change what he had written into a “d”.

The letter “f”, throughout the manuscript, is written primarily as the Insular “f”, “f”, or more specifically, the two-lobe Insular “f”, which is a later development of the older Insular “f”. From the older Insular “f”, the horizontal bars bend downwards and meet back the vertical shaft. The leftmost vertical stroke of the Insular “f” descends below the line. This form of the Insular “f”, although was used in the first half of the 14th century, only “became predominant in Icelandic script, both in book and charters, in the second half of the 14th century and was used to a great extent up to the 17th century” (Stefán Karlsson 2002, 136). In spite of the two-lobe Insular “f” being predominant in the script of iota, a small number of Insular “f”s came in short in re-joining the lower lobe back to the vertical shaft (see Figure 5).
The letter “g” is written very similar to, as Albert Derolez calls it, “the ‘Rücken’-g (g ‘with a back’)” (Derolez 2003, 88). The letter “g”, in general, is formed with the upper half of the letter resembling the letter “o”, while the bottom half varied depending on the time period. The form of “g” used in the manuscript differs from the ‘Rucken’-“g” by the slight concave of the vertical stroke. This variant of the letter “g” used in the manuscript is formed with a single vertical stroke connecting the right section of both upper and lower lobes; this vertical stroke then continues by bending to the left, and then upwards to finally form the lower bowl joining the upper bowl. This form of “g” “became predominant during the 14th century” (Stefán Karlsson 2002, 836). Despite the aforementioned description of the letter “g” seen throughout the manuscript, there is a small number of open-bowled-“g”s (i.e. a “g” that has a lower bowl not connecting the upper bowl on its final stroke, ending on the horizontal stroke) spotted in the manuscript (see Figure 7).

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

The letter “ı” has only been used once in the word “snjallr” (1ra8) in the manuscript. The letter “ı” (with or without acute accent mark) was used to denote both the vowel i and semivowel j (as in the name “Hjalti”). “ı” appeared mostly among “m” and “n”, i.e. in cases
that make it difficult to distinguish an “ı” among other letters with similar strokes.

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a</th>
<th>b</th>
<th>oğ</th>
<th>e</th>
<th>f</th>
<th>g</th>
<th>h</th>
<th>i</th>
<th>o,</th>
<th>ơ,</th>
<th>z</th>
<th>v</th>
<th>y</th>
<th>þ</th>
<th>æ</th>
<th>-</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>r</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>z</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>- (word initial)</th>
<th>ḡ</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>Ḱ</th>
<th>g</th>
<th>ı</th>
<th>l</th>
<th>ø</th>
<th>ṯ</th>
<th>Total number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Besides the appearances of the round “s” in word initial position and following ḡ, the round “s” is found in the following words: “þnings” (2va27), “þiskæka” (3ra7), “þozguls” (3ra7), “lðs” (3ra18), “þðskv” (3ra31), “þþse” (3va34), “ASg’ni” (4rb25).

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

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

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

Commonly used words (such as conjunctions and personal pronouns) in the manuscript tend to be abbreviated in some way; the most common, by far, abbreviation used in the manuscript is a horizontal bar, also commonly referred to as the “nasal stroke” as it was mainly used to represent the letters “m” and “n”
(Guðvarður Már Gunnlaugsson 2007, 262), for example “Þ” (hann). The usage of the “nasal stroke” is not only limited to the nasal consonants “m” and “n”, but its use also extends to commonly written names and personal pronouns, such as “Þ” (þat) and “Þz” (þeir). There is also one occurrence in the whole manuscript in which a horizontal bar below the baseline was used for the same purpose as a horizontal bar above: “Þ” (2ra24 þeim); þeim is otherwise written as “Þm”.

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

Other superscript abbreviations were mostly used for representing a front vowel + r, and r or v + a. The sequence ar is denoted with the superscript “r”, which distinguishes from the superscript “z” by a more curved lower stroke to the right; the sequences er and ir are denoted with either “ऺ” (a zigzag mark over the letter) or the superscript “i”, which comes in two variants. These two variants include one with the top half curving towards the left, and the other towards the right; the latter tends to represent er and ær. The superscript “z” is used in the manuscript to denote the old ur (i.e. without the u-epenthesis). The combinations ra, ar and va are represented by two superscript variants: “ω” and “ϖ”; examples of each found in the word fram: “Þm” (2ra10) and “Þm” (4ra13). The latter symbol of the two is employed approximately four times more frequently than the former. Both symbols seem to be used interchangeably and they also appear in the same word with similar contexts. The most commonly abbreviated word using the superscript “ω” and “ϖ” is “Þr” (or “Þr”) frá; the name Pangbrandr has only appeared contracted in all cases, with the latter syllable using both variants of the superscript.
Table 6: Frequency of superscript letters in manuscript.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Superscript letters</th>
<th>r</th>
<th>ı</th>
<th>o</th>
<th>z</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>m</th>
<th>e</th>
<th>a</th>
<th>ş</th>
<th>v</th>
<th>aŋ</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>ḍ</th>
<th>z</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>351</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>665</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. Linguistic and Orthographic Characteristics

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

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Letter</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>“o”</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ð”</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“a”</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“av”</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“au”</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ø”</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>æ</th>
<th>ø</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>“mæla” (2ra17, méla)</td>
<td>“fózbae” (1vb27, Sarbae)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“vinfæll” (2ra23, vinséll)</td>
<td>“bæðr” (2ra34, brædr)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“fætmelv” (2rb1, fastmelum)</td>
<td>“fætti” (2rb32, fætti)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ætti” (3va22, átti)</td>
<td>“ænð” (2va19, órit)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“kæmi” (3ra27, kæmi)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“lækja” (3va19, sækja)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

“reykholv ” (1ra32, Reykholum)

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

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

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

“kryða” (1vb13, ryðja ‘to empty’)

“fllya” (2ra17, flýja ‘to flee’)

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

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


In addition to this, Jón Helgason believes that the forms hýbýli, hibýli, and hibíli
have all appeared in Old Icelandic (1929b, 26-27). As the word only appeared once in the manuscript, its value is uncertain.

In contrast to and not part of the general derounding of y, ý, and ey, a few occurrences of sporadic derounding appear in ḷykja ‘to think/seem to be’ (and its variations) and the word “húgl” (2vb26, hryggs). Of the three occurrences in which the verb ḷykja occurs, twice is the verb written with an “i” and once with a “y”.

The aforementioned variety of derounding, which can be seen early in the 13th century, cannot be considered as part of the general derounding as it was possibly due to it preceding a palatalised stop in the syllable that follows (Haraldur Bernharðsson 2013, 158; Hreinn Benediktsson 2002, 219).

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>vá</th>
<th>vo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>“vá” (2rb33, tvá)</td>
<td>“þgþoþhvolf” (1ra10, Bergþórhváls)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“va” (4rb15, vá)</td>
<td>“vóttá” (2va30, vátta)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“vókvn” (3rb3, várkunn)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“vogv” (3va26, vágu)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“vopn” (4va31, vápn)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The fricativisation of t has not been fully realised in this manuscript fragment. Throughout the manuscript, the spellings for frequent words, þat (e.g. 2ra31) and at (e.g. 1ra15), commonly utilised as evidence of change have not been fricativised (i.e. at > að, þat > það). Even though the majority of the t in unstressed word-final position is not fricativised, there is an example of a preterite participle that end with a “ð”: “laþþ” (2rb33, from láta ‘to let’). Other examples in the preterite participles and neuter definite nouns showing that this phonological change has not yet occurred are: “høþþþ” (2rb17, sg. neut. nom. def. of hófuð ‘head’), “lðþ” (3ra3, sg. acc. neu. def. of land ‘land’), “rðþ” (3ra28, pret. participle of réða ‘to ride’), “þþþ” (3rb2, pret. participle of vera ‘to be’), “borþ” (3rb4, pret. participle of bera ‘to bear/to carry’), “ðþþþ” (4rb4, pret. participle of dreþa ‘to kill/to slay’). There appears to be an instance of reverse/inverse spelling as well in the word “megþþ” (2vb2, 2nd person plural of mega ‘to be able to do’). Thus, it can be said that there is only one instance of the fricativisation of t and an instance of reverse/inverse spelling, while the majority has the orthographic “t”. The fricativisation of t began to appear in the 13th century and remains rather common, at least in the orthography, well into the 16th century (Björn K. Þórólfsson 1925, xxvii).
The fricativisation of \( k \) (i.e. \( k > g \)) in unstressed word-final position is only partially realised in this fragment. Words, such as the conjunction \( ok \) and the personal pronoun \( ek \), are not fricativised in the fragment (i.e. they are written as “ok” and “ek”). The adverb \( mjók \) only appears ending with “k” four times in the manuscript (2ra27, 2ra29, 2rb34, 3ra33) and not once with a “g”. In the reflexive pronouns, the appearance of the fricativisation of \( k \) is more varied; the third person reflexive pronoun in the manuscript only appears as “fígh” (1ra27, 1va9, 2va8, 3va14). The other personal pronouns in the accusative (i.e. first person singular and second person singular) are evenly spread out ending in “gh”, “g” or “k” (see table below). This process of change began as early as the 13th century (Stefán Karlsson 2004, 19).

Table 9: Distribution of the endings in reflexive pronouns.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>mik</th>
<th>þik</th>
<th>sik</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( k )</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( g/gh )</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

“rɔngh” (1ra22, røng)
“leíngı” (1rb13, 3va10, lengi)
“fengu” (1rb13, fengu)
“ongv” (3rb16, engum)
“fëdrengr” (3vb17, fédrengr)
“tengda” (3vb22, tengda)
“eíngín” (4va30, 4vb26, enginn)

There is only one evidence of the u-epenthesis (also known as the u-insertion) being present in the manuscript in the word: “olufozl” (3ra2-3, Ósvífrs from the name Ósvífr). Words that typically show signs of the u-epenthesis having taken place, such as maðr (‘man’) and niðr (‘down/downward’), are spelt out in full as “maðz” (2va10) and “niðz” (3va9), are absent. Even though the word maðr in the fragment is often (eleven of 14 times) shortened to a mere “n̄” (for example 1vb21), the “r” superscript has only been used as an abbreviation for “ar”, there is no possible way we could find out if the word could be expanded in any other way
as this abbreviation is fixed and have been used both before and after the u-epenthes. The vowel “u” being inserted before the letter “r” (if a consonant other than an “r” precedes this “r”) began around 1300 and became predominant by the mid 15th century (Jón Þorkelsson 1863, 4-6, Stefán Karlsson 2004, 14).

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

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

Similar to the preceding merger mentioned, another type of dental insertion is evident in the manuscript. Possible evidences for this dental insertion are marked in
the genitives “hálftrollz” (1vb30, sg. gen. neu. of hálftroll) and “pellz” (2ra11, sg. gen. neu. of Svínafell); the scribe usually writes the letter “z” following a dental stop, which would suggest that the scribe would have pronounced ll with a dental stop inserted for those two instances. Similar to the two examples above, the word “aofzmannz” (2vb18, sg. gen. masc. of austmaðr) would suggest a dental insertion in nn preceding the letter “z” as well.

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

Small capitals are frequently used in the fragment, especially “ɢ”, “ɴ” and “ʀ”. In most cases, “ɢ” and “ɴ” were used to denote geminate consonants (or long consonants), in words such as “vɔzkvn” (3rb3 várkunn) and “lecul” (1rb27 leggja), as the First Grammatical Treatise recommends. Other than its use to denote geminate consonants, the small capital “ɢ” is often seen in the initial position of names, for example “ɢizvz” (1vb31 Gizurr) and “ɢ” (2ra5) for the name Gunnarr. The small capital “ɴ”, on the other hand, was namely used to represent the name Njáll in an abbreviated form. Most of its other uses appear as in the conjunction “en” (1ra25 en ‘but, and’); the scribe has three spellings for the word: “en” (2vb11), “en” (as above) and “eñ”, the latter two indicating “enn”. The scribe does not appear to distinguish between the conjunction en (‘but, and’) and the adverb enn (‘still, yet’) in his spelling, using both interchangeably; this seems to be common among medieval scribes as both en and enn tend to be unstressed. The letter “ʀ”, although could seem to represent a long r, it mainly appeared in the word initial or end position, such as “ʀagn” (1ra19 rogn) and “þigheimr” (1vb20-21 þingheimr). The use of the
small capitals for long consonants was very rare after 1400 (Stefán Karlsson 2004, 45-46).

Table 10: Frequency of small capitals used.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Small capitals</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total:</td>
<td>213</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

The palatalization of g is only orthographically evident in the following words: “gózð” (1rb32), “gózðvz” (2ra8, 3rd pl., pret., ind., mid. of gera/góra ‘do’), and “góz” (2rb36, adjective górr ← górr). These words with this orthographical change stand along side words in which the palatalization of g is not orthographically
represented, such as “gæʒi” (1ra25, 1rb23, from geta) and “gera” (1ra32); although, it is very likely that g was palatalised before front vowels, but has not been marked orthographically yet. There are no occurrences in the manuscript that reflect the palatalization of k, with the only example being “krę” (2rb20, from koma), which can only be expanded as “kemr” with the bar representing m. The palatalization of g and k before æ and ö (< o) became common in the 14th century, and later, before e (Stefán Karlsson 2004, 45).

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

In the very oldest manuscripts the vowels e and o were predominant in endings where i and u are now written. i and u (or v) soon made their appearance, however, and in time became established as final vowels, i
earlier than \( u \). In the thirteenth century some scribes seem to prefer \( i \) and \( o \) in endings, but by about 1300 \( u/v \) was mostly written for older \( o \), and fourteenth-century scribes in general use \( o \) only sporadically. Although \( i \) is the dominant spelling in final syllables, most scribes in this later period used \( e \) as well. (Stefán Karlsson 2004, 42-43)

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

In the verb *vera* ‘to be’, an analogical change is witnessed in which the third person singular form, *er* ‘is’, replaces the older first person singular form, *em* ‘am’; this change in the manuscript, however, is incomplete. Although the dominant form in first person singular present indicative of *vera* is “\( er \)” (e.g. 2rb3, 3va2), there is one occurrence in which the older first person singular present indicative form *em* ‘am’ is used, which is seen abbreviated as “\( e \)” (4ra12). It is not completely known, however, if this analogical change affected other verbs other than *vera*, but it was interesting to witness that there are examples in the first person singular present form being “\( ŏr \)” (1ra23, from *sjá* ‘see’) and “\( kveða \)” (3vb35, 4vb21, of *kveðja* ‘call attention to’), which would usually be used for the third person singular present indicative; these are also usually attributed to Norwegian influence and branded as Norwegianisms. In addition, Stefán Karlsson writes that the third person singular forms were replacing first person forms in the preterite indicative as well (2004, 29); for example, “in the preterite indicative, *ek sagða* ‘I said’ became *eg sagði*; ... in the preterite subjunctive *ek segða* ‘I would said’ became *eg segði*” (Stefán Karlsson 2004, 29). However, the older first person singular forms do linger throughout the
manuscript; these can be seen in the examples: “villða” (2ra19, 3vb36, 4ra7, of *vīlja* ‘want’), “mvnða” (3rb4, 4ra13, of *munu* ‘shall, will’), and “ætlaða” (3vb23, *ætla* ‘intend’). This analogical change began in the early 14th century and continued well into the 17th century (Stefán Karlsson 2004, 29-30).

For the nominative, singular, masculine and feminine form of the demonstrative pronoun *sjá* ‘this’, ‘that’ in the manuscript, the scribe seems to favour *þessi* over the older form *sjá* in the nom. sg. masc. and fem., which lingered until late in the 14th century (Stefán Karlsson 2004, 28-29). Of the three instances, only on one occasion was it seen and was spelt out as “þéfþ” (4rb17) while the others were abbreviated; the value of this is uncertain, but shall be considered.

Unlike the aforementioned form, the scribe appears to have had a preference for the older accusative singular masculine form *þenna*, despite the fact that it began to be replaced by its younger version *þennan* in the 15th century (Stefán Karlsson 2004, 29). This form *þenna* only appears twice in the manuscript as “þena” (2rb10, “í þena”) and “þena” (3ra17); there are no occurrences of *þennan* in the manuscript.

As for the pronouns *nokkur* and *nokkuð* ‘some(one/thing)/any(one/thing)’, the older forms, *nekkverr* and *nakkvarr*, have been replaced by the younger *nokkur* and *nokkuð*. Four instances appear in the manuscript, two of them are spelt with the open rounded vowel “ó” (“nöckvvm” *nokkurum*, 2rb9; “nöckvz” *nokkur*, 3rb2) and the other two spelt with the mid rounded vowel “o” (e.g. “nöck ” *nokkt*, 2ra37; “nockvz’ ” *nokkurrar*, 4ra18). The younger forms *nokkur* and *nökkur* had replaced its older form by the second half of the 13th century, while the form spelt with “o” (i.e. the root vowel o replacing ō) became dominant in the centuries following that (Stefán Karlsson 2004, 29). Looking at Bernhard Luxner’s MA thesis “On the History of the Icelandic Pronouns *nokkur* and *nokkuð*”, he narrows the dating down in his findings stating that *nokkur* was already seen in the middle of the 13th century
and while nökkurr disappeared around 1400, nokkurr only began to dominate and replace nökkurr in the middle of the 14th century (Luxner 2011, 82-84). It is also important to note that since the scribe uses the letter “o” to denote the mid rounded vowel “ö” as well, it is uncertain how important it should be used for the purpose of dating.

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

Traces of Norwegian influences, although not dominant, can be seen throughout the manuscript. The small capital “ʀ” was used twice in word initial position instead of the original “hr” as seen in the words “ʀæððvz” (1vb18, from the verb hræðast ‘to be afraid of’) and “ʀíngs” (2vb27, from the verb hringur ‘ring/circle’); all other words of this nature do feature the initial letter “h” in front of “r”, for example “hræððvz” (2ra3, from the verb hræðast) and “hæððz” (4ra14, ‘afraid/frightened’). Two examples are seen with an analogical “v” fronting the words, which would have been without it if not for the Norwegian introduction of it; these two words in the manuscript are both realised as “voðvz” (3rb13, 4vb12) from the verb verða ‘to become’. The scribe does not seem to have been influenced the Norwegian practice in writing “æ” for “e”, however, it is fascinating to note that the scribe might have shown an instance of orthographic variation in his use of “æ” for “e” in one word in which the scribe utilises “æ” instead of “e” in “mæðz” (2rb1, in all other cases, written as medz ‘with’). There are no examples of “manglende u-
omlyd i trestavelsesformer” (‘u’-umlaut not being orthographically expressed in trisyllabic words’; i.e. words written like talaðu instead of tölðu) (Stefán Karlsson 1978, 96).

A dominant Norwegian habit visible in the orthography of the scribe is his preference for “ú” over “ó” as the negative prefix of nouns and adjectives. Of the six occasions the negative prefix is utilised, four of them are spelt with the letter “v”, which are “vgillðź” (2ra20, ógildr ‘unworthy’), “vvínì” (2ra24, of óvinr ‘enemy’), “vþykź” (2ra24, óbykkt), and “vvín̄” (3ra18, of óvinr); the other two words that are spelt with the letter “o” are in the words “ogæylvamlīg” (4va13, ogæfvamligr ‘luckless-looking’) and “onytr” (4vb27, of ónýtr ‘useless/spoilt’). Intriguingly, the use of “ú” as the negative prefix is only restricted to the inner bifolio (i.e. the second and third leaves).

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

As mentioned earlier in the chapter, the portrayal of the fricative g (i.e. [ɣ]) by the spelling “gh” is of Norwegian origin that was popular way of spelling in the 14th century; the words that exemplify the spelling “gh” for the fricative g are: “lógh” (2ra28, i.e. lóg), “νgh” (3ra19, 3rb12, i.e. νíg), “dagh” (3rb36, i.e. dag), “hvgh” (3va5, hug), “þazlaľgh” (3vb13, i.e. the name Praslaug), “ιvanlaľghv” (4ra15, i.e. acc. of the name Svánlaug), and “þeiknlīghi” (4va12, i.e. of the adjective feiknligi). With its growing influence of the spelling “gh” for g of that time, however, the utilisation of the spelling “gh” extended itself to be used for the stop as well and two
words in the manuscript exemplify this: “rôngh” (1ra22, i.e. røng) and “ývnghr” (2vb4, i.e. ðungt).

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

These aforementioned features from the influence of the Norwegian spelling lived between 1200 and 1400, although after around the year 1350, a significant decline is observed when the Norwegian written language was severed from Iceland due to the Black Death plague in 1402-1404 (Stefán Karlsson 1978, 88, 96-7; Stefán Karlsson 2004, 43, 47-8).
Concerning the dating of the manuscript fragment, AM 162 B fol. 1 has been dated to the first half of the 15th century. Kristian Kålund’s Katalog dates the fragment to “1ste del af 15. årh.” (‘the first part of the 15th century’) (1889, 120), while Einar Ól. Sveinsson merely lists the fragment under “snemma á 15. öld” (‘early in the 15th century’) (Einar Ól. Sveinsson 1954, CLI) or “Early 15th century” in Studies in the Manuscript Tradition of Njálssaga (Einar Ól. Sveinsson 1953, 11). Ordbog over det norrone prosasprog (ONP) dates the manuscript fragment from around 1400 to 1425 (1989, 434), in agreement with Finnur Jónsson’s dating, also ca. 1400 – 1425 (1908, XLI). Apparently, ONP names the manuscript fragment “Reykjarfjarðarbók” as well; another manuscript, however, is named “Reykjarfjarðarbók” as well, AM 122 B fol., which is dated to 1375 – 1400 in ONP (1989, 433) and around 1400 on Kålund’s Katalog (1889, 85). Despite both being called “Reykjarfjarðarbók”, they are not part of the same book (as their measurements are different), both were merely once owned by Gísli Jónsson in Reykjarfjörður, hence the name “Reykjarfjarðarbók” (see chapter on Provenance).

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

Based on the analysis of the palaeography, the dating of the manuscript leans closely towards the early 15th century. Twelve out of 14 of these dateable features were predominant or began appearing in the 14th century. These aforementioned features include the use of the “two-storey a”, the two-lobe Insular “f”, and the “Tironian note” with the crossbar (refer to Table 11 below). Most of these features
that were predominant or began appearing in the 14\textsuperscript{th} century, however, are not able to narrow the dating as they do not develop much until a much later date, with the exception of the “two-storey a” as a “single-storey a” appears in the later half that century. The script type *Gothic semi-cursive*, on the other hand, pushes the dating towards 1400 or later (Guðvarður Már Gunnlaugsson 2007, 255). A palaeographic feature, which also pushes the dating up to from the 15\textsuperscript{th} century and especially to the second half that thereof, is the scribe’s use of the “r rotunda”; Stefán Karlsson writes that the use of the “r rotunda” without regard to the preceding letter is associated to the 15\textsuperscript{th} century, while its two occurrences appearing in word initial position was rarely seen before 1500 (2002, 837); it is most striking to note that the scribe’s profuse use of “r” in various positions conflicts with his extensive use of the small capitals. These two uses of the “r rotunda” in word initial are perhaps the rare instances appearing before 1500, but to be unbiased towards the given information, the dating based on the palaeographic features would seem to indicate that the manuscript is 15\textsuperscript{th} century. The table below presents all the features considered for dating the palaeographic features:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Palaeographic features analysed</th>
<th>Dating</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Script type</td>
<td>Gothic semi-cursive (Hybrida)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letter “a”</td>
<td>Only the “two-storey a” is used for \textit{a}.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letter “d”</td>
<td>“looped d” is used for both \textit{d} and \textit{δ}, while “\textit{δ}” does not appear.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letter “f”</td>
<td>Only two-lobe Insular “\textit{f}” is used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letter “g”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letter “h”</td>
<td>Left stroke ends bending right,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>right stroke</td>
<td>ends bending left.</td>
<td>predominant in the 14th century and used onwards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letter “k”</td>
<td></td>
<td>This form of “k” was common during the 14th century and later.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letters “n”</td>
<td>Right minims do not extend below line.</td>
<td>Right minims extending below the line became rare from about mid-14th century.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“m”</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letter “r”</td>
<td>Resembles letter “v”</td>
<td>Common during 14th century and later, starting in charter script.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(straight variant)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“r rotunda”</td>
<td>Appears without regard to position and especially two of which found in word-initial position.</td>
<td>Extensive use of “z” begun from the 15th century; “z” in word-initial position rarely seen</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The linguistic and orthographic features suggest a very-likely date of circa 1400 as most of these palaeographic features are consistent with both the 14th and 15th century. The majority of the linguistic and orthographic features evident in the manuscript began appearing or became predominant in the 13th and 14th centuries, while only feature of the general derounding of y is not evident in the manuscript, which allow some leeway in the manuscript being from as late as the mid 15th century.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Timeframe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>“long s”, ñ</td>
<td>One stroke that extends below line</td>
<td>The extending below the line was predominant in the 14th century and later.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letter “y”</td>
<td>“v” upper half, right stroke continues; without diacritic</td>
<td>This type of “y” appears in the 13th century and into the 14th century.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letter “z”</td>
<td>With crossbar</td>
<td>Common in the 13th century and more in the 14th century.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Tironian note”</td>
<td>With crossbar</td>
<td>Gained popularity in the 14th century.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The profuse use of “r” rotunda is clearly more 15th century, especially with its use in the word-initial position. The use of the “z” ending in the middle voice, however, suggests a dating between 1250 and 1400 (the period when the spelling of the middle voice exponent “z” was dominant), while the good amount of evidence of Norwegian influences suggests the dating to be after 1200 and very likely before 1400. Given that most of the linguistic and orthographic features are predominant in the 14th century and some of the changes (e.g. diphthongisation of eng > eing and the orthographic change of “vá” to “vo”) would have had taken place and became evident in the 14th century, it would suggest a date no earlier than 1300 to be at all probable. Keeping this in mind, the 14th century was when Norwegian influences in the orthography would have been dominating. The Norwegian influences in the manuscript, however, appears to be at half strength, with an important feature (namely the lack of u-mutation two or more syllabic words) missing; for example, the a+a ligature, “ã”, used to represent the long vowel a is only utilised in three occasions for this purpose, which equates to approximately one per cent of the representation of “á” in the manuscript, however, this feature remained part of the orthography long after Norwegian influence receded. The lack of Norwegianisms in the orthography could only indicate the beginning or the dwindling stages of Norwegianisms, with the latter being most probable. As mentioned before, most of the orthographic and linguistic features were predominant or began in the 14th century; this leaves the only option of a date shortly after 1400, the period in which Norwegian influences on the orthography were on quick decline. The table below presents all the features considered for dating the linguistic and orthographic features:
Table 12: Linguistic and orthographic features used for dating.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Linguistic and orthographic features</th>
<th>Dating</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Middle voice</td>
<td>Only “z” exponent used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“z” began replacing previous orthographic realisations of the –st exponents in the 13th century; became dominant form in the 14th century; gradually being replaced in the latter half of the 14th century, although still used after 1400.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ø + ø merger</td>
<td>Completed; both short vowels are not orthographically distinguished by scribe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Distinction between vowels became more obscure around 1200.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ó (œ) + õ (ǽ) merger</td>
<td>No distinction is made between á and æ; only the letter “æ” is used to represent both vowels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The merger began in the middle of 13th century.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General derounding of y</td>
<td>Not witness.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Derounding would have</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transformation</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“vá” and “vo”</td>
<td>“vá” – 3; “vo” – 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fricativisation of $t$</td>
<td>Begun but incomplete; Frequently used words $hat$ and $at$ are not fricativised; only two preterite participles fricativised.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fricativisation of $k &gt; g$</td>
<td>Begun in reflexive pronouns; solely used in third person reflexive pronoun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diphthongisation of $eng &gt; eing$</td>
<td>“eing” is the key choice of the scribe except in the word “řengv”.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$u$-epenthesis</td>
<td>Only one instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$ll + rl &gt; [tl:]$ merger</td>
<td>Only one clear example.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small capitals</td>
<td>Used as geminates and abbreviating of personal names.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letter “c”</td>
<td>Mostly “ck” for long k with some exceptions. Letter “c” is only used preceding “k”.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palatalization of g</td>
<td>Orthographically evident mostly in the verb gera/gora; not orthographically represented in other verbs; no instances of palatalization being marked before the vowel e.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vowels in word endings</td>
<td>Preference for “i” and “u” (or “v”) for endings; “o” in endings only appear superscripted for the third person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analogical change in verbs</td>
<td>Majority of 1st person singular forms replaced by third person singular forms, not just in <em>vera</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>nokkur</em> and <em>nokkūð</em></td>
<td><em>nokkur</em> and <em>nokkurr</em> forms used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norwegian influences</td>
<td>Available evidence, but of weak strength, except in the fricativisation of <em>g</em> represented by “gh”.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The dating analyses of the palaeographic, linguistic and orthographic features of the manuscript seem to agree on the dating in the early 15th century. Evidently, most of the features examined above have predominance in the 14th century and later, while certain features are pushing it later to the early 15th century, suggesting the manuscript is from an earlier period of the 15th century having still retained a lot of the typical 13th and 14th century features. Therefore, it can be concluded that AM
162 B fol. 1 is most probably to have been written in the early 15th century. As a result, it is in agreement with Kålund’s dating to the “first part of the 15th century” (1889) and with ONP’s more precise dating of “c1400-1425” (1989, 434).
6. Provenance

As far as the earliest known history of the manuscript is concerned, it is noted in the first chapter that Árni Magnússon attached a slip to the manuscript stating that a certain Gísli Jónsson (appears as “gisle Jonsson” on the slip) from Reykjarfjörður in Arnarfjörður (located in the West Fjords) had previously owned it, thus the naming of the manuscript “Reykjarfjarðarbók” (Einar Ól. Sveinsson 1953, 11; Úlfar Bragason 2014). Another manuscript, AM 122 B fol., which contains Sturlunga saga, is also named “Reykjarfjarðarbók”, which Úlfar Bragason (2014) claims to have been owned by the same Gísli Jónsson around the middle of the 17th century. Based on further research done in the catalogue on handrit.is, Gísli Jónsson is not mentioned to have owned AM 122 B fol.; this could indicate an error in either of the manuscript’s entry. However, based on available information on AM 122 B fol., it does not appear that it is related to AM 162 B fol. 1. Based on handrit.is, the support of AM 122 B fol. is of paper, which is an error as AM 122 B fol. is a well-known vellum; AM 162 B fol. 1 is also of skin. No further information, however, is provided on the slip on whom Gísli Jónsson is. According to an online article written by Úlfar Bragason (2014), Gísli Jónsson (d. 1679) was a chief legislative official in a sýsla (Ice. sýslumaður). Further searching of more information regarding Gísli Jónsson in Íslenzkur xéisrár came to no avail, as no entry on this Gísli Jónsson was available.
It is not certain if AM 162 B fol. 1 was obtained by Árni Magnússon directly from Gísla Jónsson, but it is implausible that that be the case as Árni Magnússon would have been at the age of sixteen when Gísla Jónsson had passed away; Árni would probably have stated it directly had he obtained the manuscript personally. According to written sources, Árni Magnússon began collecting manuscripts in 1685 (Már Jónsson 1998, 41; Sigurgeir Steingrímsson 2014). Below is a letter, written by Thomas Bartholin on the 24th of January 1685, from AM 285 B fol. on Árni Magnússon’s first errand in collecting manuscripts:

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

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

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

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

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

The facsimile edition reproduces the text as closely as possible as seen in the manuscript, that is to say that all abbreviations and special symbols/signs are printed as shown corresponding to the manuscript. Line breaks, page breaks and column breaks are reproduced as closely as possible as found in the manuscript fragment as well. However, as the first and fourth leaves are trimmed on the top and bottom of the pages, the line numberings for these two leaves (i.e. 1r, 1v, 4r, and 4v) are therefore reproduced based on approximations and the position in which they line up with the following or preceding leaves (i.e. 2r and 3v) as both bifolia are in some way bound to each other (as mentioned in Chapter 1). Punctuation is preserved as it appears in the facsimile level as well; this consists mainly of full stops, which are printed on the line regardless of the height in which the dots appear in the manuscript. Unclear or illegible characters and words (due to holes or having been rubbed off or trimmed off) are marked as unclear entities (i.e. `<unclear>` in XML, or `<unclear>[0...0]</unclear>` in areas that are trimmed off) where text is assumed to have been. Unfortunately, due to technological problems copying from HTML to the Word document, all unclear words and characters are underlined normally as this was manually edited. Small capitals and large minuscule are represented as they
appear in the facsimile edition. Special letter forms found in the manuscript are maintained, although generalised in the facsimile edition. That is to say that the characters in the transcription do not portray the unique characteristics of the handwriting of the scribe. For example, the letter “h” is simply printed as “h” without the decorative features (the bifurcated top of the ascenders and descenders extending below the line and bending left) portrayed. Even though the letter Ъ does extend below the line, it is simply printed as “Я” in the edition; likewise with the letter d, it is printed as “д”, portraying its rounded, non-straightbacked d, but leaving the scribal habits aside (as described in the previous chapter on palaeography).

In the diplomatic level, all abbreviations are expanded and italicised, with the exceptions of words with portions trimmed off or unclear. The expansions are expanded in accordance to the written out words already available in facsimile. Most person names in the manuscript, however, are abbreviated and not once are they written out in full; for this reason, abbreviations of names are expanded with letters that seem characteristic of the scribe and that are used by the scribe. For example, Njáll (often abbreviated as “N”, e.g. 2ra25, or “N”, e.g. 2ra29) is expanded as “Niall” or “xiall”, since the letter “j” was never used and there is not distinguishing factor between the long and short a’s in the manuscript. On the other hand, the name Høykd (appearing in the manuscript as “h””, e.g. 2ra32 and 2rb15, and once as “H” 2rb10) was the most complicated to expand; due to the fact that Ω was realised as “o”, “о”, “av”, “au”, and “au”, while /u/ was realised as either “u” or “v” and /s/ as either “s” or “f”. In order to have the spelling of the name Høykd consistent throughout the edition, it was decided to expand the name as “hołyklde” since “o”, “v” and “f” were the most dominant of the variations. The special letters “ð”, “ф”, “i”, and “é” (dotless i), are simply printed as “d”, “f”, “i” and “t” since no other
alternatives are used in the manuscript for the same phonological value (with the exception of “i”). The letter “z” is not retained in the diplomatic level as well since both “z” and “r” have no phonological difference, but orthographical. The letter “f”, however, is preserved in the diplomatic edition as it can represent a different phonological value from the round variant, “s”. Other special letters (for example, “ó” and “ao”) are preserved in this level. Punctuation and word separations are preserved as in the manuscript; page breaks and column breaks are marked in the diplomatic as well, line breaks, however, are not.

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

1ra7: The fourth word most likely read “bædf”, but it is uncertainly as it is very dark and faded.

1ra8: A fold line runs through this line creating difficulties in legibility, and most certainly true for the first word “figoralm”, which reads “sigtólum” in Einar Ólafur Sveinsson’s edition of Brennu-Njáls saga (2010, 260). However, a skinny character seems to appear between “g” and “τ” in the word, thus it is left as “sigtóulum” in the normalised edition.

1ra12: The last word most likely reads “fkðv” skíðu, but the superscript “í” is not seen and the last two letters are barely able to be made out due to the darkening of the area and the faded ink. There seems that there could be a line above the “k”, but it is uncertain if that is part of the vertical stroke of the “þ” above the word. The word, though, has been expanded as “fkíðv” and “skíðu” in the diplomatic and normalised level respectively.

1ra13: The name Hallr seems to be declined erroneously as it should appear in the accusative “hall” instead of “hallr” following the verb skíra.

1rb: Approximately three-quarters or more of the lines of the column have been trimmed off.

1rb7: After the first word “þa”, the following and last apparent word is barely legible. It seems fitting that it would be a name beginning with þorg.

1rb8: A fold line runs through this line, with the only word barely legible assumed to be “m”.

1va: Approximately three-quarters of the lines in the column have been trimmed off.
1va10-11: The first words of these two lines have been rubbed off considerably.

1va14: The first word is illegible.

1va17: The line is considerably illegible, except a possible “f” and a possible “ex”.

1va18-22: The entire area has been rubbed off considerably, making it somewhat impossible to make out the words in the area.

1vb7: A string of characters following þeir is difficult to make out. The first character of that string of characters could appear to be a “e”, but it is very uncertain thus it is left as “0” in the transcription.

1vb8: Following “leggıa”, it very likely that “ğ veð ḟyz” follows. The uncertainty is due to the area being rubbed off.

1vb9: A fold line runs along slightly above this line, thus giving some difficulty in reading parts of the line, especially in the second half of the first half of the line.

1vb18-19: A fold line runs through between these two lines, creating faded line down into line 19, making the first half of line 19 uncertain.

1vb21: It is uncertain, but it seems that the last letter of the first word (heım) is “a”. This uncertainty is due to the crumple mark from the line below.

1vb22: The crease after the first word creates uncertainty regarding the following word(s).

1vb29-30: In the word halfıollı, the scribe seems to have written “halfı rolz”, of which the “ı” could have been an error.

2ra4: A crease and a small hole made it difficult for the word to be easily read, but it is very certain that the word is “þ”.

2ra10-11: The parchment being dark makes it difficult to read the first words/characters of these two lines, but they most likely begin “h” and “v” respectively.
2ra36: The last word most likely reads “ gücü”, however, the uncertainty is due to the spot, where the word is located, has darkened.

2rb: Approximately a third of the right-side of the column has been trimmed off.

2rb1: The word med is spelt with “æ”, “mæðz”.

2rb7-10: The first few words of these lines have been rubbed off making it difficult to be read. It is possibly due to the likeness of an initial on line 8 (see below).

2rb8: It is most likely an initial “þ” as the first letter, but it seems to have either faded away or have been rubbed off.

2rb14: The p+p ligature, “pp”, has been used in the word “upp”.

2rb19: The word “ şiım” has been inserted, possibly by the scribe, between “ær” and “ollm”.

2rb35: A thick crease runs through the entire line, creating difficulties in reading.

2rb36: Darkened areas creates difficulty in reading, also due to the crease in the previous line.

2va: Approximately a sixth of the left side of the manuscript has been trimmed off. The column as a whole is very worn out, rendering the readability difficult.

2va12: Although the “l” is illegible, the word most likely reads “k’lmanlıgær”.

2va35: A crease line from a fold runs through the entire line, barely allowing the first two words to be made out.

2va37: The word in the middle of the line has been completely rubbed off, rendering it unreadable.

2vb2: The word liðveizlu has a “t” inserted before the “x”.

2vb7: A seemingly unnecessary nasal bar is above the “r” in “neñındz”.

2vb9: A fold mark, accompanied by holes, runs through the line, rendering extreme difficulty reading.
2vb35: The fold crease continues from the previous column into this line, rendering similar difficulties in reading the line.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4va: Lost text on trimmed areas on the top, bottom, and left side.
4va21: The last word “vnðzadiz” has an odd first “d”, possibly a correction by the scribe.

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


Jón Þorkelsson. 1863. Um r og ur í níðrlagi orða og orðstofna í íslenzku. Prentsmiðja Íslands, Reykjavík.


http://www.arnastofnun.is/page/arnastofnun_hand_manadarins_reykjarfj_bo
k_sturlungu.

Facsimile text of AM 162 B fol. 1

1r

1

7 randa ñvōz alandí bâdî ibvna ñmîðîñ vallđz
8 figʔatalVm hallda ñðzeynhör let ñdan ñmîflr m
9 ollî hann gialldî hadçî ñ hæł ńððñ via ñldî ve
10 ñldî ñkallû. ñðdan ñh ñgððñhvoll ê tok ñ ływ
11 tru ñ ñll hîvn ńís. en ñmî ñfôn geck mërî a mörî ñh ñðn vëfër ỷþ ar ña ñkoñ ñh ñvaka ñal ê ñkûz
12 ñhîrlr ñv ائهم ñððn ñh ñgîññû. ñh epûdî
13 plôck a mörî ñm ñgððñvallôz hîn veîlî ñ fëndî hâñ
14 ozd vîmî vgo ñynî æt ñ hîskûldî ñh æt ñgðñndî ñ ðze
15 ña ñêg ñûdû ñ ñvadd hî ñv ña. ñgî bialpà mun
16 ñk ek vîmî endîlî ñ boîd ñfendî ñm î ñv ñfala ñfryûglû
17 ñt ñynî vgo. æt ñnûykûta ñerûñ goðûg ñyû argan
18 ñhî ñv ñ ñagû ñpîgû ñekû hî ñen mnûk ñanû. vîp
19 vgo ñfôn ñvadd ñdûz a mörî. ñer ñvadd ek ñvinû
20 ñh ñnûð ñxû ñlûðû ñaûðû ñûnû ñyû èryûgû ñkûüp
21 ñûbrûz vêa ñûdû. ñoart ñapûkû ñeûkû ñûngû ñê
22 mal a ñûgû ñer ek ñyû ñmûn mêûîní mêûîkû ñlvûg
23 ñv ñzûgû ñêlû ñçê la èckû ek ñâðû vîpî ñz ñça ñûngû
24 ñûpl ñis. en ńärî h îz ñvęûz î ñvûgû ñ ñvžnû ñpî hûp
25 vû. ñ epû ñfendî ñm ñpû ñ ñgðñvallôz hîn veîlî
26 ñ ñûgûv ozh vîmî. ñgðñvallôz ñäðû ûz ñm ñv ñîgû
27 ñ ñäðû ñh ñv ozh ñzûl ñû ñm ñblûkûga ñeîd
28 ñ. ñh ñgû ñvûgû ñûðû ñûv ñz ñhûkû ñal ñeîr
mættv m eínv ë reid imot ñm Ia spði æt gvd
31 ë ñn ña. ñm h niota ñkallt ñv ñozglý ñd
ñmfl a reykholv æt ek ñ gera ñ niofn æt ñ2 ñ}

............................

7 ña kviðling [0...0]
ñf [0...0]
hiæt ñoz vt [0...0]
10 bært æf v[ [0...0]
ñoz ælð æv[ [0...0]
mod ñkall[ [0...0]
13 leing[ py [0...0]
ìng ñðan t [0...0]
ñv heyz[ lag [0...0]
16 dí kíñ æt [0...0]
ñgb æt ñ[ [0...0]
æt ñ lið[ [0...0]
19 þirñ fíñ leg ñv [0...0]
Braer pyż bi[ [0...0]
landí mellv [0...0]
22 ña ë kneyrð [0...0]
æt gvd gæt[ [0...0]
adda vî[ [0...0]
25 ñíñt bvi t [0...0]
ño ñðan i [0...0]
leg[ ñb[ [0...0]
28 ñ freíñv [0...0]
[0...0]
G[0…0]
gio2d [0…0]
ma [0…0]

1v

7 [0…0] iαυδαβ βν ok
[0…0] a τα ἑβν ell
[0…0] a figh τ hlio
10 [0…0] [0][и] meδ2
[0…0] en ell δ ἡ hei
[0…0] ἑαŋδβ ἡαδδί
13 [0…0] allr brena
[0…0] [00000] er ἠν
[0…0] roδν κόι αι
16 [0…0] ἑδιτ τεll οζ
[0…0] [0][и][00000][ει][00]
[0…0]
19 [0…0]
[0…0]
[0…0]
22 [0…0]
[0…0] τ [0]vad
[0…0] [αδ][0] εξλατ
25 [0…0] η Ἰ a alp
[0…0] ἱόβδινς
[0…0] b τ νδ
[0...0] at ĝr
[0...0] leida. ĉ
[0...0] 0. sid

[0...0] fgê
[0...0]

[0...0]

[0...0]

[0...0]

[0...0]

[0...0]

[0...0]

[0...0]

[0...0]

[0...0]

[0...0]

[0...0]

[0...0]

[0...0]

[0...0] dagv. ĝa ĝgv Ḩz êt gizv2 hvirî t hiallî t bvîv
ar leggia ūg ivêt pbj ĝa m t ūn vt t ɨldz t bo
da tnv ĝg2 tok ūffv vel t pagv Ḩz alla ĝa vnd

[0...0] ĝa biōv Ḩz hiallî t gizv2 skir ūt t ɨldz t v2
dv feinbvî. Ḩz tokv land a eyzî ev x vîkv
v ap fnî pengv Ḩz fer ĝa hefîa eû pengv m t az

[0...0] rydîa skir ūt. riða ĝa ū xxx maîa t ūngî t
ĝdv ĝa kîtnî ūm am Ḩz skîlîdv ĝbîv ūda. hial
lît ĝ epêt at reyd mvla Ḩz spîv am ĝ ĝ yek 02

[0...0] đîn v godga. en ĝa ĝ Ḩz kov ivellan katzv oîbā
b guabakka ko hiallî epêt ūm t kvedz ē vilîa fîn
a Ḩ heîdv ūm am ĝ raîdîz ĝa. riðv iv ūng

[0...0] [0...0] t riðv medz ûyltzn liôt a ūng.
heîdû m ûyltzn t a morg t ū ĝa ĝvo ĝ at allr ūng
heîmg mdi biaz eû bo ūd ū ĝ. þożegî hêt m ē

[0...0] bio [0...0]vartn ĝ ĝ tiozva fons þozkelî fón lan
gî moð ĝ hêt þoźvn t ū þoźtînî dôt ūgûdår
fón gnopa âd fón evdîd hêt kona ūs ĝ var

[0...0] dôt þozkels hînî ūrta 02 hleîdô ĝdi b2ôd ūs
v ozîn tavîk vakr pad hleîn hînî gamla 02
fôzba. Ḩz kertil t þozkell v fyû þoûf ûnepû kertil
2r

1 at vidz alla notzina r ætladi ḥ at bzena yðz
in. en ᵃ t ḥ v at ko ᶃ nottina ᶃ v ḥ pa ẹcki ḥ b
ṛ ᶃ hzwedzv ḥ. Sidn pylgdi ḥ ḥm a leid ok
r mikk man piolldi. ḥ pa ætladi ḥ ạda at ḡgv at
veīza r letti ḥa ᶃ o ṵon ᶃ ṵ lamba ṵon at vega at
apsulation of the text is not possible.
2 ḥ ĕ h ṣahgdī Ṹza mīr ḥa mītv pyşr̩ a moti. en
apsulation of the text is not possible.
3 ḥ ko at ᵃ hzw trudv r giozdv ibaleik ḥb ḥn ṵ
metatable contains uncertain characters.
4 ḥ ʻii Ṵ r mītv ᵃ n ecki vidz ḥ hzw ᵃ ᵃ Ṵ ynv ᵃv. en
5 ḥ gab ḥm lizd ᵃ letti ᵃoz ḥvo Ṹim ᵃ Ṵ ḥ. ḥ ᵃoz a
ṵf ᵃ Ṵvina ḥellz vm hafṣtir at heimbodi ᵃ tok
6 plofi Ṵ ḥm vel. hilldīgvo ᵃ ᵃ ᵃ Ṵ mī ᵃ Ṵ. Ṵ fagdi
7 hilldīg̩ m at Ṵaleik ᵃ Ṵmedy yd̩ ᵃ n Ṵonv. ok
8 Ṵicki m ᵃ ᵃ Ṵ illa ᵃ vil ᵃ ek bōda ᵃ ᵃ Ṵ rīd ᵃ Ṵ vef̩
9 ᵃ man ᵃ ek ᵃ ᵃ Ṵ bvi̩tr̩d u̩kapt̩a ḥell̩ en ᵃ ek ᵃ man
10 lenda ᵃ ᵃ ᵃ bzo̩dv mín ᵃ ek bua [to̩la bae ᵃ ᵃ Ṵnv
11 ᵃ ᵃ ᵃ ḥv mela fagdi ḥ at ek p̩y̩a ḥa̩dn pyl̩ ḥdz
12 lu ᵃfak ᵃ vil ᵃ ek ᵃ ᵃ ᵃ Ṵ ᵃ ᵃ Ṵ ᵃ ᵃ  ᵃ Ṵ lik̩a fagdi m̩ at ʲt̩rozen
13 vandræd ᵃ ᵃ ᵃ ḥ illa ᵃ ᵃ ᵃ Ṵ fagdi ḥ. ᵃ ᵃ ᵃ Ṵ hell̩vill̩da
ek ʒa vgįlįdэ en ųŋ m hlytį ilř aą m. ʒ biotų
heίm ʒam nortũ .PerformLayout. ʒloį gap ˛ım șkallaz škůk
22 ım r hladbvĩn șkavz nید. ɾidț ʰ n̥v heίm ioʃla
bə t ʰ n̥v kyʒt vn ľd. ʰ v \ım ɹvo vınf\e.ll ət ʰ
at ʒa vviní. hın fama ʒ șpykt medž tצ allā
25 ve٪n. ʒ hądį tektį t poștřį ʃon ʝà ę poșdț ʰ ľịn
hądį t poștvr veίtį poșhallį aʃgįl ʃon ellīda ʒmį
ʃon. poșhallr ʒ poʃkr ım t miok ʰdıgįț ľ ʰ hądį
28 ʃuo nvm lőgh aą n. ar ľ v hın ɾući meʃt laga
ım aʃłį. n ʃalț miok ʃnēma v .getOrElse t ʃa midt
kobi ʃın ʃnemmedίf
31 ɬar ʒ eiï ʤag at 男神 ʃnemmedίf ʒ ʰph
ʃz ʂgv ɬeg t ɾal n ʃl t ľ ʰ ręgδį ʒt ʰ
ʈa eiï t ɾaŋda ʃnǔ t hądį ʈa en 男神 ɲyî
34 ñovgįț t eșį nυ ɲaʃt ɬkp ʈa ɬa ʃaədț at ʒ t ʒp
a ʰ t kvaδ ľ ʃoŋ ellįg ʃkioța eʃ ʃz ʃjį ľ ɬeg
ar hım ʃa ʃkal ʃ kofț a ʃagδį ɬkp eʃ ɬv ʃill ʃa
37 medž of]\ ʒa t ɾ ʃa ət ʃoʃc tț ʃil ek ľ t viʃa ʃagδį

1 ľ t bvnov ʃz ɬaədț paʃtmeʃv t ʃk [0…0]
koa ʃ kvellδt. ʃg ʃpđį ʃłt ʃz tala [0…0]
er ek iraadą ɬd medž ɬim ʃagδį ʃl [0…0]
4 ʒa ʒ kvaδț ľ hufv ʃeï t ɾaδiŋ. ɬkp [0…0]
ki nید ʃ kvellδt t ecki ɬaədț ɬis [0…0]
hina ʃoŋv oʃ ɬδa ɬo ʒt ʃokv ɬ ʃy [0…0]
7 t ɹvo ɬi t ɾiδv i ʰtə ɾiðan.
ɬeïr ʒ tț ľ ľ ʃz ɬoʃ ioʃla bə t [0…0]
10 ĭpna tima vaknati ĕ hvita néf godi [0...0]
1 fin t tok yb ūkikkivna bĪ navt ĕ t [0...0]
pr thind fer t eítt ēd iadza t poz t [0...0]
13 fár koznín b balk honby b medž i [0...0]
kyllōv allir a lim viña. Ḟkp ípť vpp [0...0]
ebh ĕ ū ha ĕ villdi ĕ vndan ūnva. ŕa [0...0]
16 at hrm t mlh hírd ē at opa a hēl h [0...0]
in t hoo ē hīs t ko 1 hovdīz t bell [0...0]
mī ūmēa ĕ ĕ bell gvd hialpi m en β [0...0]
19 hlopn bż ŕa at ūhm’ ollm megin t vnv [0...0]
še. ŕa mī ē ū rad ker m ihvgy hīv2 [0...0]
Śkp. bž fagdi ē ū at ek mvn hēm. β β [0...0]
22 mvn ek bż vpp ē ēsb ē legia ūm tīdīn [0...0]
illa yb ūkīn. en ek veśt at bždō [0...0]
mīk ē at lyfa vīgīn t mvn ek bž ēa [0...0]
25 ina ūm mēt mala īpell ūdā. ek [0...0]
ā mān 1ōfā bē t viša hūvīv īkioś t [0...0]
τ mvn īpyria ūm tīdīn t mvn ek [0...0]
28 ūrēa ap ūm tīdīn bţ ūvo me [0...0]
ţ bzaē bţ hēi t ki. en ē ūb ūkōv [0...0]
ā tīdīn. hōzmvlīg tīndī lāg [0...0]
31 fīkē illē at viša. ūt bţ ē lāss t at le [0...0]
bēllr m nēr vm tregat aṁ ūzētī [0...0]
a lātsd tva łonv mīna t lūbdī ĕ. [0...0]
34 ūkvn lāgdi īkp ūv ēt miok ga [0...0]
ā ē ūž palla ū ē ē ū idō tēn ūlli lāg [0...0]
g102 en h1r épz mvn koa h[0] [0...0]

37 lagdi ľkp ɗadi míŋ τ konv m[0...0]

2v

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1 [0...0] dī n. źi ľp ṣv ṭlagdi ƙ. ezmuit mvn
[0...0] źga mdor giptv ’zmli lagdi n ľz ṣv mż
[0...0] mgu ṭda lagdi n. fia emi hlr ‴fo at n

4 [0...0] ar Ḟn marrt allíy oclavckyandi ʒ tala.
[0...0] igyparticularly yaknad ʒ h at Ḟv [000000]
[0...0] za os laŋmu. Ḟ m ƙī ľdird haṣa ƙav

7 [0...0] god τ leirir ar Ḟm Ḟ. ľ2 leirvǒn Ḟs τ
[0...0] ¡a haŋdi ƙullidʒk klaēt ṣỳgh Ḟ ƙa ok
[0...0] ƙọz hne ʒ gūfim ʒ mn[0...0]

10 [0...0] ala madd mundane Ḟ lagdi hne ar ľ2 [0000]
[0...0] dikan Ḟadn τ kalldi ľkp a mık τ lyfi h
[0...0] nd ñ k[0]manlīg ʒk ṣi ľa lagdi ź eł ē

13 [0...0] Ḟ tọk ƙ̀kkivna. ṣ ƙdĩ blōdz ƙgọz τ
[0...0] an ƙ blōdiŋn τ brazg ṣyo fàm ź lagdi
[0...0] fina nv fendị Ḟ man upp Ḟ goč at legua

16 [0...0] ṣ ṣ Ḟ Ḟ lagdi adz lagz ṭudin źv Ḟv
[0...0] 1 oz mık źgọz mǐ ƙ kərlif. nv Ḟ ƙ dăgə
[0...0] ę nv adz τ mvn nv Ḟv yv heŋ heŋ

19 [0...0] [0000] Ḟ at ek haṣa ğeŋd mọgvg heŋiŋ
[0...0] lađa at ekki mèdị ƙefir ľag [0000]m
[0...0] v ę yozd̄ [00] ľi ek vidz va [00] kom ľt [0]

22 [0...0] źgyrl Ḟ ʃem ek a doctt ṣi [0]vți vîř ṣv
[0...0] tï ðy[8] vigyn è veïz ek ñ lagdï ket[0] [0...0] pycki ë ñem ì[Ì] leïdï aë ëm en[000]z
25 [0...0] ladï v kerl ða por ëm ñem ñod[0000] ëc [0...0] ìði tr[v2 ìa ëm v ñ ñ red ñza ar [0...0] [0]la vigyn v bua malïz ar [000] è bëngs
28 [0...0] ñ iotïa bæ. ñngar ñov ix bë ñ2 ë nêl [0...0] [0]bgï. ñi hârdï x ñi meðz ñ î fuyn [0...0] t neïi votta ar bëngï t neïi ñan
31 [0...0] 0ma ñ einï ñ leïz h ñem î vîñ ë ñv2 [0...0] en ñ hârdï hârdï î ñalb ñæzï en î [0...0] a ñûd ñkp. en sarï a îm [00] bæëny
34 [0...0] [0] kvadï heiman v[0000]angî bva [0...0] epë ñ [0...0] [0]adï ñm ê ñ2 ñvndvz v ñ ñ ñza
37 [0...0] gh î sp[0...0] allar fveïz v mëll

...................................................
1 tî illa pyï. ñ2 ñ ñ ñ ar ñuna aïgm ellïda ñmi
fon v ñadv î hindîzÎv ñ megï ñ voï uïra
lagdî î ar ek mun ydî veïra ar ollîm hunî
4 ñtæerîv malum enï ño leg Î ñvnghe v malîn
hvîn. ñt îng è epë mëhï en vîg ñra mëhîz
illa pyï vîm allar fveïz. nv î ñ fuïn ëlei
7 Maðï ñ neïndz gvdîndz hîn ë ë bîo a
mûdzn ñollî teyïa bði î ñ eyîolî fon
[0]îf înh audvnî [0...0]
10 ño[8]enî fon î[8] ñmi fon ñkmbanî [0000] gudm[0...0]
hîr hâllî î ñ eotî ño[8]ndz hîlîmtî en mod îhn
het regulær doræ læmð hinl fædere[0]a y hın
è kend læmðhild ðękaga ƀdi móð eyvolþ b[0]
gudm̑ð y valgðe runolþ doræ móð hınar y
valborð hınar móð 100yn hin obozna doræ olvældz

16 Kgl hinl helga [0...0] pod eyolþ y helga
doræ helga hinl maga è nam eyia þøsz lohn ey
únþ avštmanz Ʌ ruþoþtv doræ kjarvalþ íra Kgl

19 móð helgv doræ helga y þ00yn býzna doræ ke
tilt planeþl y biarþ lohn bvnv Ɋmí lohn húl oz
logni móð Ɋmí þ hvoe en ßnaf móð þ þegðe d[0]

22 haleygt Kgl æþ haloga landi þozlaug hí kona Êmð
hinl þ doræ ætzæ hinl raþma eylpl þoñ æþ þdar
þoñ ærlætl þoñ æþkida þoñ hinl gamla húl h

25 móð þozlaug doræ þøzd havyþa biarþ þoñ byþv
timor hzoalþ þoñ ßllagþ þoñ hzoþ biarþ þoñ
[000]nûñv raþfl þoñ lodþok lûgþ þoñ ringþ þoñ

28 ranvill þoñ raþðþ þoñ móð hûfar þkida þ
[0...0]þegðe doræ kjarvalþ íra Kgl. gyðmðz var
hopðingi mikill h y adigz æ þe h hûþi hůnd

31 raþ[0] híona h þæ yþ ðingv allþa hopðinga þ
þøðan lanð þvo æ þvm lery bûþþá þina en
þvma xok h æ þþ æþ þvm lery goðoþd [000] þ

34 hım t þ þiþ koþt allþ hit meþra manval þ
Ťdynv o[0...0]v[0] t [0...0] hua[0000] t þoþa
m këþill þþ þ æþ hûþ bedþtv m gyðmðþ y þþ

37 afþmí elþíþa Ɋmí þoñ t æþlæði h þ þ hûþritzþv.
Snozzi hez în t a kalladz godi [000]
bi o aț hellga pelli [000] gvdz ofui
pozi orț keypi aț hım 1diz t bio h [0] suzan.

en fno[000] p[0...0] ț huamf țd v bio i fœlingî dall
[0...0]ızgm [0...0] v fon pozîenî
pozîkavorz po[0...0]fov molest fkegif aurnolpî lö

piskreka en az hîn țôli lagdi h ța fon pozîls
rêvô țuvv. pozolp molest fkegi atti oskv țortz poz
[0...0] gauda. mod ızgmî hêt pozas ıztv

oleipî peîlanî pozîenî foun hînî gauda oleipî foun
hînî hurâ ingialldî foun helga foun en mod ingî
alldz hêt pozas țortz îgî ôzîî ioga râgîl fonar

loobzok en mod fnozsa hêt pozîî țyîrți giîla șs
[000] Snozzi godî v viîn mikil înîgmî efîhidz ąmî
fon. t âsladî h [0] l homeirzizv Snozzi v viîfî în

a îldî hîva ç e ç pozîpart h ç godz viîn fînm
en âm vînî. î hîna tîma v țîng reîd mikil m
oûtîm îbîz pîozdîng î hopîv m mozg mal ç bîv

polî șpyz vîgh h [0]agî [0...0]
îmî t âplar hîm îs mikîlar ahyguî t reîdî
ţo ç h vel srîllî hîm v fagdz mâla țbvn

adzîn la îm hârdiz hârdî vîr epê vîg h ok
ler h îs țear v î pînáz h fendî ozd țidv hallî m
agî fîntî [0] l hortî fym îs az îs țîskîldv pîolîmâ

mîog ç țîngî hoç pozîî bertz hopîndî emî [000]
hođingi e ætt liñe e ellzet h haþa ridig ætt

1. eño a þingl. eñ nñ æladi h añar plói fe[000] o

tō kol þoþteini lýne e glumī hilldid lýne hín

—

̴-

gamla geitleþi loñ anida loñ rolky bakí ok

modolþi keþil loñ. e ridv þz allir e motz ø h

hallir hêr e æ miolþa miok þe reid þ til er

h ko 1 kkiu bæ ø lîtz aibíñ loñ þarþa feñd h
en[0.0000000] egilf lýne bzoðvz lýne lýni e kom

þe reid h þ ø ø h ko ø hoþða beþckv. þ bîo þg

me skrasþ þokelß lýne hín þañ. plóið bad hin

………………………………………

1. riða ø þingl medz š. eñ h iæz ø þ e mi h ø þe ogþ

heþ þv bonði viþ glaþti eñ nñ. eñ þo ø nôckvz

vozkvn a æt ðvo øe plóið mîh þ heþ nñ við æt

4. hînda bozir æt æk mîa gæpa ø alla min

a eïv æt ø bozir heþdi øt bozir. ø ilv

k[0...0] ad enda ūi illæ æb leidæ. þæðn

7. reid h ø æn íþakí heði ø a ñol heîmā ø

euellaði þ biö loðmôd vþþi lýñ h ø viþ þž

mîkîld plóið ø þv mnoþina. æn v moþgiþ eþter

10. reid medz hîm loðmôd idal. þ biö rynolþ lýñ

vþþi o[0]godþ a mîh ø rynolþ h mîñv ø hapa ø

ar logvz ø vîgh h. øt þv mî fanoþðæ eñ kîn nær

13. ætt ø h ø æt þ ø þv leþ þ. æt ø faka heþ voþdø

m[0...0]m rviñ mîh ecki þþ þ oþdvegþa æt hîn
hep mei[0] egn laklaey dreipin vír. t e h ollm in hím
16
dauði t þick ongý tabn mik lem n þoltra hís. þa
myn hím ðÌa ðllt t hðveztzl mlagði þÍ va m
þ lagði rvn. eþ ekti ðzeþ t hvar e nv aþ gorô
19
lagði þÍ nvn e kvadd bý t lýfr viginu lagði ð
húz ðdi þ lagði þÍ. í. valðz lon lagði rvnolþ
húzív chír þv hím lagði þÍ. Skyldz e h in lagði
22
K. en þ myn ek fart þ legia at pleria hlioþ aþ
hím ðllt egn gorô. En þeif vîl ek þik bûta at þv
geþ ro reðt t tak þ aþ e munþz vandi ler ðt
25
myn god bod bîoda pyþ lonv ñína. t allir hîñ
b[0...0] þÍ mî ríþtzn þ þíngl ñ.. t íkvn mik mega
[00...0] migh nema t ýza ðzagì eþ vã fkyl
28
d. S[0...0]etzn þzí talzn. t ðet r. þóðni. r. lendí
oðd [0...0] hîin ñpaka þnda ñínv. h reid þegar
Þngat. þ[0...0] rð þadn íollá bæ
31
hullugvn Þ vtí t mî. nîn fîn allir heima
m va vtí e þlo raðs úgð en koñ fkgvn
zialldâ hín t zeífra t bva þÍ onðgví. Sidan þ
34
[00] t þunír. hullugvn ðní þeg at hím t mî ko heíll
þ fell þndi þ e þegit [0...0]
þíne. h fîn Þ etar dag òð dagh t raða [0...0]
37
þa Þ b[0...0] efþ þæa. þÍ geck ðí ðtvpv t Gerät[000000]
The text appears to be a mixture of Arabic and Phoenician script, with some Latin script. It seems to be a historical or religious text, possibly a transcription or translation of ancient scripts. Without a proper understanding of the scripts and languages involved, it's challenging to provide a coherent translation.
ab pī t 3 rōe 3 h vegin t hampid 3 p [0...0]eirt 3
block allr. hvn geck 3a in 3tarpvna [0...0]ick
huna. hvn geck įegandi ar pī 3a 3 pī metz t ab
boz bozdnv. hilldgvā ląd 3a yb pī skickiuna
Ōn̄n̄i 3a bło 3 h allan. 3 mēs fėlā fskīiu gapt
3v 3 pī h t vil ek nv gēpa 3 hina apz. 3 h t iposição
vegin. 3kyt ek pī 3 gvdī t gōdza maīna ar ek lēr
1 pihg byz alla ēprā kīr̃h pīn̄ y t h māndom. ok
[000]zkv hina ar 3v hēpā allra pūza [0...0] lem h
.....................................................................
1 hampid i fer dāvūdī edē hai p[00]f m niding2
ekk pī ka[0...0] /kiskunē t k[00] ar[0...0]
pang hne pī mī 3v ēt htr mētra [000]ar[00]
4 viltl ar 3 zēkīm pūpp ē olīm [0...0]vī ok
ē kōlō [0...0]
ianlītī ūkunv fem blok [0...0]ndv p[0]r fē
7 nar ūkunv blār fem hel. 3b pī riōv 3a hē
h riūz 3 hollta vadin t riūz pūgī ū t ānā [000]
į'ngiallōz bio ar kēlōū bzoq hōdnyī mōdv̄t ā
10 3a 3 bōz n hīnī hvīta ingiallōz loñ hīnī īkka gē
pīnz loñ hīnī rōda iolva loñ pozdēmī loñ 3fēk̄̃a
bana. Ingiállōz atti 3flaivy dōt̄ egīl̄ pozd 3oñ īȳł
13 goē. mōd egīl̄ 3 zāflaivy dōt̄ pozdēmī tēlīnḡ
mōd 3zāflaivy 3 vē dōt̄ evind̄ ēpā. pī fēndi oṣd in
giallōz ē kēlōū ar ā kēmī t moz ā h. Ingiāllōz ē
16 įēg ā hīn 3tāndā mañ. Ingiāllōz ā mīkīl ā ok
fēkr̄. palaž t hīn trosftrī tī ā pedzein̄ gōdā
vé vine ñna. pī pagi hım vel τ mlı. mıkll vandi
è Koin ar ħndī off τ e ṅv vant o2 ar rada būz
ek ṭīgh ṭēf mag ar ḫv ṭīhīz e ṭī mīgh ḫȳz en
lyk ȳ ṭ̄ vandzaēdī pī Ingualldī młī ḫv vant e ek v
Koin ḫȳz teingdā fāk ṭī r τ ĥs. τ āsā ṭrözhṬa e
h ĥrenda a mullī. pī mīlī ĥ̄ ār̄lada ek ḫa e gîp
ta ĥ̄ bındv̄ dōzē mîna ar ḫv ḫeţ mīł ĥ̄ p̄ ṭȳlg
mī ar ḫnīu mali. ĥ̄ e ṭī ikaz lāgdī Ingualldī ar ḍk
ḡī ṣvo. ēn ḫo vīl vīl ḫȳz̄ ṭ̀ī ḫeī rīdā τ ḫādī t ṭīngl
Sīp ṭȳ ṭ̀īdīv ar pī ṭī ṭī holīta captūh
vaď τ rādī ḫa e ṭoṛz ṭī hī. τ ṭī īk̄ kerīl
o2 ṭīk τ lāmbī bındv̄ hs. ṭīkēl ṭārdī ṭī ṭūgūmīdī
bındv̄ īk̄a. īk̄ τ lāmbī ṭūgū ƚon τ ಗג ƚon τ ǧ̄nu
gȳnīlon. Vēbząn̄dī hāmīdī ƚon. pī ƚ̄r̄d v̄p ar
moṛzī ḥm τ ġaḡnādī ḥm olīm bīdīgā. ṭ̄b̄ ǧ̄ḡv
ḡ̄m ar ānī. pī ġaḡnī āb ḥ̄m taş̄ ṭōg τ ṭ̄kīl ḫa
h̄gī a τ rūnōp ƚ dal. pī mīlī ī kerīl o2 ṭīk ṭīg
kvedz ek ar ḫv h̄zīv hīd̄nuīn ēt ḫv a īk̄a m
al e dol̄ k̄ḡf̄ ḫī. kerīl mīlī īk̄ vīlīdā ek ar fêt ƚ2
ḏī med̄ off en ḫo ḫeţ ek ḫvīr eīda. ar ġk̄liāz

4r

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v̄d hım at lītīa. a mīlī hīnī vīlīdā ek bīdīa ṭīg ar ḫv
vērtē mī līd τ magīv ƚīnīv. ḫaḥ ṭīv ƚīkīṭτ τ kvedz ek
kī ƚīdāv taka vnd̄ vandzaēdī īk̄a en ḫo vīl ek ūp
v̄z̄ īk̄ī ṭēfī ḫ̄z lā ē hīn ƚavлетtī ē ƅīoẑ mēn
[00] pyxt e fvo illiig lem ggim le vt óz iuq biuz
g[Q]nn. íkp m þi hgt ecki þ miolkí þín hvt ek ë. ët
ek mvn þoza þ ōm ëggæ e þv út pyž. e mvnda ek
allo hæædd þo æt fveiñ fæti a gauv miñe pyž
m lem þv ëtr. ë þ f skyllda æt læcia ìvanlægwv
16 yfíe þuna e eyðif arnаксa þ pav fredia kollr tok
v ðz hybìlv þinìv f þoød þv ecki æt æt hapa. a ní
ggvm vt ecki e hez von þ í nockví hðveirtzl. ok
19 ggv þò þa þ mavoøvellunga bvd þ spðn hút ë k
v þ. þm ð lagt æt ë ì þ. a geck œn iðvðina. haf
ætfi ñ i mið bvdìñe. f laf þ gvdìmd. a geck pyž h
22 þ kvaddi vel. gvdìmd tok þm vel þ bad h ìtzia.
 a mtí ë vil ek ìtzia. en bidia vil ek þig hðveritzlv. ët
þv ëtr kægïam þ mikill hðþdingí. ecki ñkal ýa a
25 mozi þ fagði gvdìmd. en eþ m ìyniz æt veïta þ
lð þa meçg ñ vel ðala v þ fìð f tok h ðlÝv vel. a
þackadi þm ðd oþ oþ ìhn. gvdìmd mtí. m ña ë eñn
28 siði þìnìv ë ek heþ hozðr a ñ ñrønd ð ërzh m ðølìg
pleftìv mm þm ë ek heþ adz ñdø. hûc ë fa m fagði
a. nîoq m ëggæ [0000]l [ö] iarþ a harþ lít ë pol lìtда
31 mikill vexti þ eruģg þ fwo ìkøøhì þ karllìækv
aþ hellød vil ek h þ ë lîdø eñ x aða. þ ë þø maðò

--------------------------------------------------------------------------------

7 iðëuñkìña kerìl fòñ [0...0]
kell hårðì ínr vtan [0...0]
dì dërrì ñpełëkìa [0...0]
10 avfì 1 ìvìþìð ð þøz [0...0]
ίουν ἀδαν ἱάυτον [0…0]

ίουν ἀττι ἱκέλλι ἀτ ἰακια [0…0]

13 ματτι ἡ ἱπιγαλκνη ἡ [0…0]

μεδέ ἵμ ἄτ ἦδαπ [0…0]

1 aδι ἰ靥ν. ἤ να ἦ [0…0]

16 ἐ ἓψιμοδ ἐ ἀζθν ἐ πο [0…0]

γὰ ἱζεκύκκι ἱεφτι ἱά [0…0]

τδ ἵνπ. ἡ ἱδία αἱοίῳ [0…0]

19 ἐ μεδε ἱζεδδί δι [0…0]

δν ἰζ ἢ ἱα ἱμμαλεί [0…0]

ποζκέλλ θακ ἴοζ [0…0]

22 ἀτ ἢ ἱζδ εὐγε [0…0]

ἐ ἢ ἦ καλαδς [0…0]

κὶ ιοδδν ἀν [0…0]

25 ASγή [0…0]

ἐ ἰελά [0…0]

πι μικκλ ἐ [0…0]

28 ἵς. ἵν ν ἦ ἐ [0…0]

ικαπβανδς [0…0]

λα ρεκι ἐ τακα [0…0]

31 ἀτ ἦ ν ἵβλαμ [0…0]

πα ἵγα ἵκβο. [0…0]

4ν

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7 [0…0] μαλτ ἐ μαν ἶγο ν
[0…0] νTên. ἐ νεῖτ εκ ἶε ἴ
Vm þozkarli [0000] h mTH fvo kvûigt hv

v þur medz off hofuerfâgv τ heþ ek all[0...0]
mikla fkaþ ede þvþting þyž Œim lem ny [0...0]
þyž ñk þ e þæa al vell vorðir. Siðn mTH [0...0]
eîh þvæng bzoðnz ³n þv ñkaþn þ medz orlv l
iði mínv τ veita n ìī þa þ dœi vt þ. en eþ Œ2
þþa hœi medz anat ìvñí ìí ek þialþ veita þ

16

hœ. eîh iaradí þellv τ ler legia a. h mTH olíkr
þ e gudmûþ þleþv hóþgînv a lâgoði n þæa
Anan dag epþ þvndvz Œ2 [00000000]

19

a τ ò h hiallîk legia ¿n τ eîh þvæng
þ Œ þa τ ò v ì h hapaþ þa aþ þîndv lóknína
þ fèlþ þîndv líþ þ. a mTH þígh kvedz ek þvþl

22
tan æþ þv ò h h τ hiallîa τ eîh þvænggi æt ek ù
legia yðz t þvængin koit e malîný yòð e ù
kvûigt æt ðh heþ adv fotþ malír en fvo æ [00]

25

þ vaxir æt ðh heþ adv vîr æt vîgi h τ ëæztau
þ fuði e eingín v ¿ ñeþndz τ fyniz ñh lem Œþ
þ mal mvne onytþ þ laga fakir. þa vîþ þ [0]a

28

þ Œim lâgoði hiallîa. þozhallr a.f m τ kvad ³ þ ecki
rad æt ò þi þy þeynt adv dœi þi v[0...0]
þ lâgoði lâgoði hiallîa. þozhallr mTH eþ Œ2 vîga

31

nv þeg æt rangt heþ vîr τ vîr. þa mega Œ2
þuþ biarga lókní æt fenda þeg man æþ [0000]
Diplomatic text of AM 162 B fol. 1

1. randa fıvdr alandi
2. bædf ibvna fımidiv
3. balldr fig?talvm hallda
4. ﬁdreyrir let ﬁdan
5. ﬀjalldr molld hamar giallda
6. hadrif i hattar ftedia
7. hialldrif veftlida ﬀaldi.

þadan forv þeir til bergþorþvolf ok tok xiall vid tru ok òll hív hans. ex maðr valgarnf fon geck
mefr a moti þeir forv þadan veftr yfr ar þa komv þeir ihavka dal ok ﬀirdiz þar hallr ok var hann
þrevetr þadan forv þeir til grimþef. þar eﬁldi flock a moti þeim þorvalldr hín veili ok ﬀendi hann
ord vlfi vœa fyne at hann ﬀylldi fara at þangþrandi ok drepa þegar iftad ok kvad hann til visv
þeﬀa.

1. Vgil bialfa mun ek vlfi
2. endilf ok bod þenda
3. mer er vid ftala
4. ftýriuglæft ﬀyni vœa.
5. at gnyfkuta geitif
6. goduarg fyrir argan
7. þann er vid raøgn of þignir
8. reki hann enn mvnk aøan.
vlfr vea lón kvad adra a motí.

1. Get kvad ek ívínþ þo at fyndi
2. fær elbodi tanna
3. hvarf vid hleypi Íkarfí
4. harbardz vea ñárdar.
5. þóat rafaka rækin
6. róngh ero mal a gangi
7. þer ek fyrir mínv meiní
8. míñlikt flvgv at gína

ok ætla ecki ek fæði vlfr at vera ginningarfífl hans. En gæti hann at hann vefiz eigi tvngan of hóðvd. ok eptir forv þendi menn aprt til þorvalldz hín veila ok fógðv ord vlfr. þorvalldr hafði mart manna vm fígh ok hafði þat vid ord at fítha fyrir þeim ablaðkoga heidi. þeir þangbrandr ok gyðleíf ríðv nv or havka dal. þeir mættv manni eínm er reið imot þeim þa spurði at gyðleífð er hann fæ þa. hann mælti niota íkallt þv þorgíll brodur þínþ a reykholvm at ek vil gera þer niófn at þeir hafa

[0…0] | col. b | þa kvidling [0…0] mer [0…0] hialti for vt [0…0] brat æftr vi [0…0] for allt veftr [0…0] modir íkalld [0…0] leíngi fy [0…0] ingi ðídan ok [0…0] þv heyrþ fæg [0…0] di kríftir eigi at [0…0] þangbrandr at þor [0…0] at hann líði [0…0] þitt hvat þegir þv [0…0] Brat fyrir bið [0…0] landi mellv [0…0] þa er kneyfd [0…0] at gyð gæti [0…0] adra vífv 0 [0…0] hriðti bðv ok [0…0] fio ðídan í [0…0] legi hám [0…0] ok fteínv [0…0] G[0…0] giord [0…0] ma [0…0] | | 1v | | [0…0]

iatvðv þeífí ok [0…0] a ok þa gervir ell [0…0] a fígh ok hlío [0…0] [0]inn medr [0…0] en elld er hei [0…0] þangbrandr hafði [0…0] allr brena [0…0] er hann [0…0] nödv kroði a [0…0] íverdít fell or [0…0] [0]l[00000]en[00] [0…0] ok ðíavd [0…0] [0]ad[0] ætlat [0…0] n þat a alþingi [0…0]

höfdingiar [0…0] b ok ván [0…0] at gert [0…0] leída. En [0…0] 0. sidan [0…0] þangbrandr [0…0] | col. b | drápþ. þa gengv þeir til gízvr hviti ok hialtti ok bðvð at leggjá fíg ived fyrir þeífla menn ok fara vt til íflandz ok boda trv konvngr tok þeíflv vel ok þagv þeir alla þa vndað þa biðg þeir hiallti
ok gizvr ʃkip ʃít til ílandz ok vrdv feinbnir. þeir tokv land a eyrvm er x vikvr vorv af fvmri fengv þeir fer þa hefta enn fengv menn til at ðydia ʃkip ʃítt. rida þa vid xxx manna til þingf ok gerdv þa kriftnvm monnv at þeir ʃkylldv vidbnir verda. hiallti var eptir at reydar mvla þviat spurdv at hann var fekr ordin vm godga. ex þa er þeir komv ivellan kastlv ofan fra giabakka kom hiallti eptir þeim ok kvedz eigi vilía ðyna þat heidnvm monnv at hann ræddiz þa. ridv þv margir [0…0] ok ridv medr fylktv lidi a þing. heidnir menn fylktv ok a moti ok var þa fvo nær at allr þingheimr mvndi beriau enn þo vard þat eigi. þorgeir het madr er bio [0…0]vatni hann var tiorva fón þorkels fónar langf modir hans het þorvn ok var þorfeinþ dottir fígmvndarþfónar gnopa bardar fónar ovfrdrid het kona hans hon var dottir þorkels hínfl ðvarta or hleidrar gardi brodri hans var ormr tavkv bakr fadir hlinna hínfl glemsa or fórbe. þeir ketill ok þorkell vorv fýnir þorís íneipí ketill fónar brimilf órnolfí fónar biornolfí fónar grimf fónar lodinkinna ketill fónar hængf fónar hallbiarnar fónar halfræaolz or hrafmniftv kriftnir menn tiołldvdv bdvar fínar ok vorv þeir gizvr ok hiallti imôfjellínga bvd. vm daginn eptir gengv hvarrurteigíu til lóðbergí ok nefndv hvarrur tuegv [0…0] | | 2r || at vidr alla nottína ok ætladi hann at brenna ydr ini. ex þat þar vid at kom vm notttina ok vard þa ecki af þviat þeir hraeddvz hann. Sidan fylldi hann þeim a leid ok ok mikill max fioðlli. þa ætladi þer adra at gongv at veita ok fetti þa grana gunnarflón ok gunnar lamba fón at vega at þer enn honvmm vard bilt ok þordv þeir eigi a þígh at þada ok er hann hafdi þetta mælt þa mæltv fyrft a moti. ex þar kom at þeir trudv ok giordvz ifaleikar af þeira hendi til hoðkvllð ok mæltv nær ecki vidr hann hvarr er þeir fvnzdv. ex hann gaf þeim litid til læti for fvo fram vm hrid. hoðkvlldr for avfrt til ívina fellz vm haftit at heimbodi ok tok floði vid honvum vel. hilldigvnar var þar floðí mælti til hoðkvllð. þat lágði hilldigvnar mer at faleikar fe medr ydr xialf fónvm. ok þícki mer þat illa ok vil ek boida þer at þv rïdir eigi veftfr ok man ek fa þer bvtad ifkapta felli ex ek man þenda þorgeir brodvr mín at bua ioðfá bæ þa mvnv þat ðvmir mæla lágði hoðkvlldr at ek flyia þadan fyrfr hraedzlu fákir ok vil ek þvi þat eigi. þa er þat likara lágði floði at ftorvandræti af illa er þat lágði hoðkvlldr. þviat helldr villlda ek vera vgílldr es margir menn hlyti illt af mer. hoðkvlldr biedz heím fam nottum ðidar. floði gaf honvm íkkalaz íkkikku ok hladbín ifkavt nídr. ríd hoðkvlldr nív heím ioðfáðæ ok er ní kyrt vm hrið. hoðkvlldr var madr fvo vinfæll at hann at fa vviní. hín fama var
vpykt medr þeim allan vetrin. siall hafdi tekit til fostrf ònn kara er þordr het hann hafdi ok fostrr veitt þorhalli afgrimí fón ellída grimífonar. þorhallr var rofkr madr ok miok hardgiór hann hafdi fúo nvmit lýgh af siali at hann var hin þridi mefr lagamadr aíflandi. siall varafti miok ínemma vm varit ok færa menn nídr kornin fín ínemmdendí þat var einn dag at mordr kom ínemmidif til bergþorðhvolv þeir gengv þegar a tal sialf lýnr ok hann ok rægdi mordr hofkvíll þa enn at vanda fínvm ok hafdi þa en margar nyiar fógvr ok egiar nsv af þar þarkhedinn ok þa brædr at fara ok drepa hofkvíll ok kvad hann mvndv elligar þkiotara ef þeir færi eigi þegar at honvm gera ñkal þer koft a þagdi þarkhedinn ef þv vill fara medr ofr ok gera at nokutt þat vil ek til vinna þagdi | col. b | mordr ok bvndv þeir mædr faftmælvm ok ík [0…0] koma vm kvelldit. bergþora þpurði sial hvat þeir tala [0…0] er ek írada gerð medr þeim þagdi sialf lí [0…0] þa fra kvad er hínv betri vorv nádín. þarkhedinn [0…0] ki nídr vm kvelldít ok ecki brædr hans [0…0] hina fónvm ofan verda kom mordr tokv sialf lýnr [0…0] ok ívo kari ok xídv i brott fídan. þeir forv þar til er þeir komv iofts þæ ok [0…0] gardi nöckvrvvm. vedr var gott ok f [0…0] íþenna tíma vaknadi hofkvíllðr hvita nel godi [0…0] í fín ok tok yfir fikkikvna flófa návt hann t [0…0] þv íhond fer ok eitt fverd íadra ok for til [0…0] fár kornínv þeir þarkhedinn hofdv þat medr f [0…0] kylldv allir a honvm vinna. þarkhedinn íprat vpr [0…0] enn er hofkvíllðr fá hann viillði hann vndan fnva. þa [0…0] at honvm ok mælti hírd eigi at opa a hæl h [0…0] ín ok hóor til hans ok kom i hofvdít ok fell [0…0] mælti þetta vid er hann fell gvd hialpi mer en f [0…0] hliopv þeir þa at þonvm’ olvmegin ok vnv [0…0] fén. þa mælti mordr ræd kemr mer íhvgh hvrrr [0…0] þarkhedinn. þat þagdi mordr at ek mvn heím. fara f [0…0] mvn ek fara vpr til griotar ok fegia þeim tíðin [0…0] illa yfir verkin. en ek veít at þrgerdr [0…0] mik til at lyfa vigívñ ok mvn ek þvi gera [0…0] ina þeim meft mála ípell verda. ek [0…0] a man iofts þæ ok vita hverrív fkiott [0…0] ok mvn ípyria þar tíðindín ok mvn ek [0…0] fretta af þeim tíðindín far þv ívo me [0…0] þeir brædr forv heim ok kari. en er þeir komv [0…0] siali tíðindín. hórmvlig tíðindi fág [0…0] flikt illt at vita. þviat þat er fatt at fè [0…0] fellr mer nær vm tégra at mer þætti [0…0] a latid tva fónv mína ok lifdi hofkvíllðr. [0…0] varþvagn þagdi þarkhedinn þv e r t miok ga [0…0] at þer falli nær eigi er þat fídr enn elli fág [0…0] gior enn þer hvat eptir mvn koma h[0…0] þagdi þarkhedinn daði mín ok konv mi [0…0] || 2v || [0…0] di
var valborg hennar modir iorvn hin oborna dottir óvallld konvngí hiní helga [0…0] fodur eyiofi
var helga dottir helga hiní magra er nam eyia fíord fon eyuindar avftmanz ok rufiörtv dottur
kiarual í ra konvngí modir helgv dottur helga var þorvn hynna dottir ketilf platnefí var biarnar
fonar bvnv grimí fonar herfíf or fogní modir grimí var hervor ex hervarar modir var þorgerdr d[0]
haleygl konvngí af haloga landi þorlaug het kona gydmvndar hiní ríka dottir atla hiní samma
eylfí fonar arnar bardaronar iarlketil fonar nefíka fonar hiní gamla herdíf het modir þorlaugar
dottir þordar havfða biarnar fonar byrodumiorf hroaldz fonar hroldagí fonar hrið biarnar fonar
[000]núdv ragnarí fonar lodbrokar þigurdar fonar þingi fonar rænvífí fonar rænbardz fonar modir
herdíar íkida dottur [0…0]dgerdr dottir kiarval í ra konvngí. gydmvndr var höfðingi mikill hann
var adigr at fe hann hafði honð ra[0] híona hann þat yfír virtingv allra höfðingia fyrir nordan land
ívo at ívmir letv bvftadi fína ex ívma tok hann af lífi enn ívmir letv godord [000] f honvm ok er
fra honvm komit allt hit mefta manval fræ landinv o[0…0]v[0] ok [0…0] hua0000 ok flotamenn
kettill byskup ok margir hinir bedzf tv menn gydmvndr var vinr aðgrimí ellída grimí fonar ok
ætladi hann þar til lidueitzlv. || 3r || Snorri het madr ok enn kalladr godi [000] bio at hellga felli
[000] gydvln osuifor òttir keypi at honvm landit ok bio hon þar sídan. en íno[000] f[0…0] til
huamí fiardar ok bio í fælingí dalí [0…0]orgrimr [0…0] ok var fon þorfteinf þorfkabitz þo[0…0]
fonar mofrar ðkegl aurnólí fonar fískaræka ex ari hin fródi fagdi hann vera fon þorgils reydar
ðfv. þorolfr mofrar ðkegl atti osky dottur þor [0…0] rauda. modir þorgrimí het þora dottir oleífí
feílanf þorfteinf fonar hiní rauda oleíff fonar hiní huíta ingialldf fonar helga fonar ex modir
ingialldz het þora dottir þigurdar ormf íoga ragnarí fonar lodbrokar ex modir þororra het þordíf
ýftrir göifa surs [000] Snorri godi var vinr mikill aðgrimí ellída grimífonar. ok ætladi hann þar til
lidueitzlv Snorri var vitrafr madr a íflandi þeira er ígi vorv forfpair hann var godr vinvm fínvvm ex
grimr vvínvvm. J þenna tima var þíng reid mikil a olvm landz fíordungvm ok hofdfv menn morg
mal til bvit floi (ípr vigh hofkvldí [0]agií [0…0] lífin ok aflar honvm þat mikillar ahygiu ok reidi
þo var hann vel ftillt honvm var fagdr mala tilbvnadrin fá fém hafdr hafði verit eptir vig hofkvldí
ok let hann ser fatt vm þat fínnaz hann fendi ord fídv halli magí fínvvm [0] ok lioti fýni hans at þeir
íkyldlv fiolmenna miðg til þingí liotr þotti betz höfðingia efni [0000] honvm var þat yfír ípad. ef

xxvi
hann ríði þriu þumur til þingí ok kuæmi hann heill heim. at þa myndi hann verða mefr hofdingi i ætt finne ok ellztr hann haði ríðit eitt fvmar til þingí. enn nv ætldi hann annat flofi fe[000] ord kol þorfteið fyne ok glumí hilldið fyne hiní gamla geirleifþ fonar anvnda fonar toðkv bakf ok modolfi ketilf fonar. ok rídv þeir allir til motz vid hann hálr het ok at fiolmenna miok flofi reid þar til er hann kom i kirkiu bæ til þvrt afbiarnar fonar þarþa þend hann en[0 0000000] egilf fyne brodvrv fyne fínvm ok kom þar ok reid hann þar til er hann kom til hofða breckv. þar bio þorgrímur fkratí þorkelí fon hiní fagra. flofi bad hann | col. b | rída til þingí medr ser. en hann iatti þvi ok mælti til flofa øptar hefir þv bondi verit gladari enn nv. en þo er nöckv2 vorkvn a at ívo ìe flofi mælti þat hefir nv við at handa borit at ek munda gefa til alla mina eigv at eigi borit hefdi at borit. er illv k[0...0] ad enda mvn illt af leida. þadan reid hann vm arnar ftakí heidi ok a fol heíma vm kueldid þar bio lodmundr vlfí fon hann var við flofa mikill flofi var þar vm nottina. en vm morgininn epter reid medr honvm lódmvndr í dal. þar bio ævnolfír fon vlfí o[0]goda flofi mælti til ævnolfí her mvnv ver hafa sannar fogvr vm vigh hofkvldldf ert þv madr ðanordr enn komin nær frett ok mvn ek trva þvi er þv fegir fra. hvat til faka hefir vordit m[0...0]m ævnolfí mælti ecki þarf þat ordvm fegra at hann hefir mei[0] enn faklað dreþn verit. ok er hann ollvm monnvvm harmdaði ok þickir ongvm iafmn mikit lem niali foþra hans. þa mvn honvm verda illt til lidveitzlv manna þagdi floði íva mvn þat þagdi ævnolfí. ef ecki dregr til hvat er nr at gort þagði floði nv ero kvaddir bvar ok lyft vinylg þagdi ævnolfí hverr gerdi þat þagði floði. mordr valgardz þon þagdi ævnolfí hverfþ tvr þv honvm þagði floði. Skýlldr er hann mer þagði ævnolfí. en þat mvn ek fatt fra fegia at fleirí hliota af honvm illt enn gott. En þeíf vil ek þik bídia at þv gefir ro reidi ok takir þat af er minftz vandi fer þviat mvn god bod bioda fyrir ñónv tína. ok allir hinir b[0...0] flofi mælti níttv til þingí ævnolfí. ok fkvlv mikit mega [00...0] migh nema til verra dragi en vera fkyldi. S[0...0]ettv þeir talinv. ok het ævnolfí ferðini. ævnolfí þendi ord [0...0] hinvm ípaka frenda fínvm. hann reid þegar þangat. f[0...0] reid þadan íolla bæ hilldigvnr var vtí ok mælti. nv fkvlv allir heimamenn vera vtí er flofi rídr igard en konvr fkvlv tiallda hjvín ok ræfta ok bva flofa óndvgí. Sidan reid [00] i tunít. hilldigvnr íneri þegar at honvm ok mælti kom heill ok fnell frendi ok er fegit [0...0] þinne. her fkvlv ver etu dag verd dagh ok rída [0...0] þa vorv b[0...0] eftt þeira. flofi
gekk inn í strýð ok fett[000000] | | 3v | | ok kaftar í pallin vndan ser hægindinu. ok mælti huarki er ek konvngr ne iarll ok vil ek eiki lata gera háfati vndir mer ok þarf ecki at íspotta mik hilldigvnr mælti þvati hvn var frædd nær. þat er illa er þer miðlikar þvati þetta gerð ver af heilum hvgh [0...0] ef þv hefir heilan hvg vid mig þa lofar þat í[0...0] [0...0]g ef illa ef. hilldigvnr hlo at [0...0] a hlatur ok mælti ecki er en mark at ner mvnv vid ganga ok verða adv enn lykr hvn fettiz nídr hia flofa ok tólvdu þav leingi hlíott Sidan vorv bord tekin en flofi tok lavgar ok lid hans. flofi hugdi at hñoðklædínv ok vorv þfar einar ok nvmit iannan endan0 hann kafti því i bekkín ok villdi eigi þesa fer a ok reit af borddukinvm ok þurkadi fígh þar a ok kaftadi til manna fí[0...0] edan fettiz Flofi vndir bordit ok bad menn fína eta. þa kom hilldigvnr íftufuna ok greidi harit frá ógvvm ser ok greit. ískapþvngt er þer ne frendkona þægi flofi en þo er þat vel er þv græter godan man hvert eptir mæli ískal ek af þer hafa þægi hvn edr liduei0zlv flofi mælti fækia mvn ek mal þitt til fúllra laga. ok til þeira fatta er godir menn fíea at ver fá vel halldan af íala ftadi. hon mælti hefmna mvndi hoðkvílldr þín ef hann sætti eptir þígh at mæla. flofi mælti eigi ískortir þígh grimleik ok þe ek hvat er þv vill. hon mælti. minna hafdi miðert arnor ómnnv bordir órnolfí ór forfar/kogvm vid þord frey ígodra fedr þín. ok vogv brædr þinir hann a ískapta fell [0...0]l beinn ok egill. Hilldigvnr geck fram ííkala [0...0]p kíttv fínnne tok vpp íkíkkiuna þa er hon ha[0...0]egít af flofa ok í þeire var hoðkvílldr vegíin ok hafdi hon þar [0...0]eítt I blodit allt. hvn geck þa inar íftvfuna [0...0]íckíuna. hvn geck þegiandi at flofi þa var flofi mettr ok af borit bordívn. hilldigvnr lagdi þa yrir flofa íkíkkiuna dvndi þa blod vm hann allan. hon mælti þessa íkíkkiu gaft þv flofi hoðkvílldi ok vil ek nv gefa þer hana apter. var hann ok ípese vegin. íkýt ek þvi til gyðf ok godra manna at ek færi þígh fyrir alla krapta kript þíní of fur manndom. ok [0000]zkv þína at þv hefnir allra þeira [0...0] fém hoðkvílldr | col. b | hafdi a fer dadvum edr heitir h[00]f mannn nídingr ella flofi ka[0...0] íkíkkiunne ok k[00] at[0...0] fang henne flofi mælír þv eit hit mefta [0000]at[00] villdir at ver tákím þat upp er ollvm [0...0]ví ok ero köld [0...0] iandlití ítvndvm fém blod [0...0]nðvm fór fém nar ítvndvm blar fém hel. þeir flofi aidy þa íbrott hann aidir til hollta väði ok bidr þar figfvs fona ok anarra [000] yngialldr bio at kelldum brodir hroðnyiar modvr hoðkvílldf þa vorv börn hoðkvílldf híní fíhta íngialldz fonal híní fterka geirfinz fonal híní róda fólva fonal þorfeiníf fonaar

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berferkiabana. Ingialldr atti þrafalgv dottur egílf þordar lönor freyðgoda. modir egílf var þrafalagði dottir þorfinn titlengi modir þrafalagar var vnr dottir evindar karfa. flofi fendi ord ingialldi fra kelldvm at hann kæmi til moz vid hann. Ingialldr for þegar vid hín fimtanda man. Ingialldr var mikill madr ok færkr, falatr ok hin traðtafri madr ok fedreinger godr vid víne ínna. flofi fagnar honvm vel ok meðli. mikill vandi er komin at hendi of þ er na vant or at nada bidr ek þigh þeðr megri at þv fukiliz eigi við migh fyr en lykr yfir vandrædi þeðr Ingialldr mælti vid vant er ek vm komín fyrir teingda fákir við níal ok lönu hans. ok anarra ftorhluta er her fndr a milli. flofi mælti þat ætlada ek þa er gipta þær brodvr dottur mína at þv hetir mer þvi at fylgia mer at hveriu mali.

þat er ok likaz þagdi Ingialldr at ek geri ívo. enn þo vil vil fyrft heim æða ok þadan til þingþ SIhví fynir þprvdr at floði var við holltavad ok síð þa til motz vid hann. ok var þar ketill or merk ok lambi brodir hans. þorkell mærdr ok figmvndr brodir þeira. þar var ok lambi þigvrdar þon ok gnarr lambafon ok grani gvnarrson. Vebrandr hamvnda í. floði ftod vþp at moti þeim ok fagnadi þeim ollvm blidliga. þeir tengv fram at anní. floði hafið af þeim þanar fogur ok ðikil þa hvergi a ok runolf í dal. floði mælti til ketílf or merk þig kvedr ek at þessv hvernþi hardfniúin eitþ þv a þetta mal eðr þigfð þynir. ketill mælti þat villda ek at fættir yrði medr off en þo hefri ek ívarit eida. at ðkiliaz __ 4r || [0...0] vd honvm at þitíta. aðgrímur mælti hinl villda ek þidia þig at þv veittir mer lid ok magvm minvm. hafr þar fkiott ok kvæð ekki mvndv taka vndir vandrædi þeira en þo vil ek þpýria þigh þeðr hverr fa er hín favleití er fjorir men [00] fyrri ok er ívo illiligr þem gengin fæ vt ór fiofar þío g[0]nn. skarpheðin mælti hirt ecki þat miolki þín hverr ek em. þviet ek mvn þora þar fram ganga er þv þitr fyrir. ok mvnda ek allo hræddr þo at áveinar fæti a gautv minne fyrir mer þem þv eerti. er þat ok fkylldara at fækia ívanlaghv þyftur þína er eydýf arnfaxa ok þav ftedja kolr tokv or hybylvm þinvm ok þordir þv ecki at at hafa. aðgrímur mælti gongvm vt ecki er her von til til nockvrau lidveitlvs. ok gongv þeir þa til mavdrvellinga bvdr ok spurdv hvart gvdmvndr hinn ríki var þar. þeim var fagt at hann var þar. aðgrímur geck inn ibvdina. hafæti var í midri bvðinne. ok fat þar gvdmvndr. aðgrímur geck fyrir hann ok kvaddi vel. gvdmvndr tok honvm vel ok bad hann þitíta. aðgrímur mælti eigi vil ek þitíta. en þidia vil ek þig lidveitlvs. þviet þv eitþ kaþfamr ok mikill hófdingi. ecki skal vera a moti þer þagði gvdmvndr. es ef mer fyniz at veita þer lid þa megy við vel

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tala vm þat fíðar ok tok hann ollv vel. afgrímur þaðakki honvm od ord þín. gvdmvndr mælti. madr fá er einn ilidi þínn er ek hef horft a vm þtund ok litz mer ogurligri fleftvm monnovm þeim er ek hefðir adr þéð. hverr er fá maddr þagdi afgrímr. flórir menn ganga [0000]r [0] iarpr a harf lít ok fol litadr mikill vexti ok erligr ok fuo íktioligr til karllmennzkgv at helldr vil ek hann til lidf enn tv adra. ok er þo madrinn [0…0] | col. b | lodinkinna ketilf honar [0…0] kell hafði farit vtan [0…0] di drepit ífellvikja [0…0] avftr í ívíþiod ok for [0…0] heriudv þadan iastr v [0…0] fídv atti þorkell at fækia [0…0] mætti hann fængalkne e [0…0] medr þeim at hann drap [0…0] i adal syslu þar va hann at [0…0] til ívíþiodar ok þadan til no [0…0] gera þrekvirki þeflí yfir [0…0] ti fínv. hann bardiz aliofu [0…0] ríka medr bræðrmvi si [0…0] dv þeir þa illmæli [0…0] þorkell hakr þor [0…0] at hann margvndi eigi [0…0] var hann þvi kalladr [0…0] ki iordvm ne [0…0] ASgrimr [0…0] til fela [0…0] pi mikill ok [0…0] hans. fkv³ ver her til [0…0] íkapvandr [0…0] latir ecki til taka [0…0] at hann var iblam [0…0] fa ívarta fko. [0…0] | | 4v | | [0…0] malit ok man ívo v [0…0] vnnin. ok veit ek hvat þer [0…0] it at þv ætladir at ek [0…0] davmndr ok margvndu vilja [0…0] adi þa ok þotti þvngth [0…0] ílki ok hin feiknlíghi er [0…0] karpþeir ogárv famligr ok [0…0] karp ok er þer fíkollld laft at [0…0] manni hefir migh alldri þat [0…0] mín ok bariz vid hann fém þv [0…0] ít rídit til alþingif ok [0…0] þer kringra at gera liofa [0…0] Er þer ok fíkvíldara at [0…0] merarinar er þv atz [0…0] þín ok vnþradiz [0…0] ríkell fpratt vpp af [0…0] illi reidi ok mælti. [0…0] hín mefta ka [0…0] dr. ok þegar ek þer [0…0] allt þv hafa [0…0] reídda oxín [0…0] a ek ihendi [0…0] vo ek þrain í [0…0] fek eingin [0…0] eitt vopn at [0…0] æðrmv fívnvm fra ser [0…0] | col. b | var. niall mælti ma vera at dragi til þeif er vera vill Gvdmvndr hín ríki íþ[00] hverfúv farit haf[0000] þeim þorkatli [0000] hann mælti ívo kvnnigt hv v farit medr off löofuetningvm ok hefi ek all[0…0] mikla fíkamm edr ívivirding fyrir þeim íem nv [0…0] fyrir fíkaphedinn ok er þetta al vell vordit. Sidan mælti [0…0] einar þveræng brodvr fín þv fíkallt fara medr ollv lidi mínv ok veita xials fónvm þa er domar vt fara. en ef þeir þurfa lidfi medr anat ívmar íkál ek fíalfr veita þat lid. einar iatadi þelív ok let legia afgrímr. hann mælti olikr er gudmvmndr fleftvm hófdingvm afgrímur fagdi xiali þetta Anan dag eþtir fnvðvz þeir afgrímr ok oizvr hviti hialliti fkegia fón ok einaþ þverængr þar var þa ok mordr valgardf fón hann hafði þa af hondvm foknínok ok fellit ihendr fígtví fónvm. afgrímr mælti þígh

xxx
kvedr ek fyrftan at þeífv gizvrr hín hviti ok hialltta ok einar þverængi at ek vil þegia yðr í
hvernefnin komit er malinvm ydr er nv kvnnigt at mordr hefir adr fott malit en ývo er [00] vid
vaxit at mordr hefir adr verit at vigi hoðkvillef ok lært hann þvi fari er eingín var til nefmndr ok
fyniz mer þem þat mal mvne onytt fur laga fákir. þa vilium ver [0]a þat fram fagdi hiallti. þorhallr
afgrimfón mælti ok kvad þat ecki þad at eigi feri þat leynt adr domar féri v[0...0] þat fagdi fagdi
hiallti. þorhallr mælti ef þeir vita nv þegar at rangt hefir verit til bvít. þa mega þeir íuo biarga
fókinni at fenda þegar man af þ000 [0...0].
<102. kapítuli>

[0...0]

1  randa suðr á landi
2 beðs í þæna smíðju
3 Baldr sigþtólum halda.
4 Siðreynir lét síðan
5 snjallr moldhamar gjalda
6 hauðrs í hattar steðja
7 hjaldrs Vestlóða skaldi.

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

1 Yggs bjálfa mun ek úlfi
2 Endíls ok boð senda,
3 mér er við stála
4 stýriuglaust syni Ugga,
5 at gnýskúta Geitis
6 goðvarg fyrir argan,
7 þann er við rógn of rignir
8 reki hann en munk annan.
Úlfr Uggason kvað aðra á móti:

Get kvað ek, svíns þó at syndi
sann élboði tanna
hvarf við hleypískarfa
Hárbarðs véa fjarðar.
Þó at ráfáka rækin,
þong eru mál á gangi,
sér ek fyrir minu meini,
mínlikt flugu at gína.

„Ok ætla ekki ek,“ sagði Úlfr, „at vera ginningarfífl hans. En gæti hann, at hann vefsk eigi tungan of hófuð.“ Ok eptir fóru sendimenn aprtr til Þóralds hín veila ok sögðu orð Úlfs. Þóraldr hafði mart manna um sík ok hafði þat við orð, at sitja fyrir þeim á Bláskógaheiði. Þeir Þangbrandr ok Guðleifr riðu nú ór Haukadal. Þeir mætti manni einum, er reið í mótt þeim; sá spurði at Guðleif, er hann fann þá. Hann mælti: „Njóta skalt þú, Þorgils, bróður þíns, á Reykhólum, at ek vil gera þér njósn, at þeir hafa [0...0] þá Þorgkvíðing [0...0] mér [0...0] Hjalti fór ut [0...0] braut austr vi [0...0] fór allt vestr [0...0] móðir skáld [0...0] lengy fyr [0...0] ingi síðan ok [0...0] þú heyrt lag [0...0] di kristir eigi at [0...0] Þangbrandr at Þorr [0...0] at hann lifði [0...0] þitt hvat segir þú [0...0] Braut fyrir bj[0] [0...0] landi mellu [0...0] þá er kneyfd [0...0] at guð gæti [0...0] aðra vísu 0 [0...0] hrísti búss ok [0...0] sjá síðan s [0...0] leggja háð [0...0] ok steinu [0...0].

<103. kapítuli>
G[0...0] gjörð [0...0] ma [0...0] játuðu þessu ok [0...0] a ok þá gørvir ell [0...0] a sik ok hljó [0...0] [0]inn meðr [0...0] en eðl er hei [0...0] Þangbrandr hafði [0...0] allr brenna [0...0]er hann [0...0] róðukrossi á [0...0] sverðit fell ór [0...0] [0]s[00000]enn[00] [0...0] ok [0]vað [0...0] [0]ad[0] ætlat
n þat á alþingi hófðingjar b ok varð at górt leiða. En þat á alþingi hófðingjar b ok varð [0...0] at górt [0...0] leiða. En [0...0].
Síðan [0...0] Þangbrandr [0...0].

<104. kapítuli>

þat á alþingi hófðingjar b ok varð [0...0] at górt [0...0] leiða. En [0...0].

<105. kapítuli>

Þorgeirr hét maðr, er bjó [0...0]vatni; hann var Tjörvason, Þorkelssonar langs. Móðir hans hét Þórunn ok var Þorsteinsdóttir, Sigmundarsonar, Gnúpa-Bárðarsonar. Guðríðr hét kona hans; hon var dóttir Þorkels ins svarta ór Hleiðargardøi; bróðir hans var Ormr þóskubakr, faðir Hlenna ins gamla ór Saurbøe. Þeir Ketill ok Þorkell váru synir Þóris snepis, Ketilssonar brimils, Þornólfs, Björnólfssonar, Grímssonar loðóinkinna, Ketilssonar Hængssonar, Hallbjarnarsonar hálfrólssónar ór Hrafnistu. Kristnir menn tjólduðu búðir sínar, ok váru þeir Gizurr ok Hjalti í Mosfellingabúð. Um daginn eptir gengu hvárir tveggju til logbergs, ok nefndu hvárir tveggju [0...0].

<109. kapítuli>

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

<110. kapítilu>

Þat var einn dag, at Móðr kom snemmendis til Bergþórshváls. Þeir gengu þegar á tal, Njálssynir ok hann, ok rægði Móðr Hóskuld þá enns at vanda sínum ok hafði þá enns margar nýjar sögur ok eggjar nú fast Skarpheðin ok þá bræðr at fara ok drepa Hóskuld ok kvað hann mundu elligar skjótara, ef þeir fær í eign þegar at honum. „Gera skal þér kost á," sagði Skarpheðinn, „ef þú vill fara meðr oss ok gera at nókkut.“ „Þat vil ek til vinna," sagði Móðr. Ok bundu þeir meðr fastmælum, ok sk [0...0] koma um kveldit. Bergþóra spurði Njál: „Hvat þeir tala [0...0] er ek í ráðagerð meðr þeim," sagði Njáll; „sj [0...0] þá frá kvaddr, er in betri váru ráðin." Skarpheðinn [0...0] ki niðr um kveldit ok ekki bræðr hans [0...0] ina súmu ofan verða kom Móðr, tóku
Njálsynir [0...0] ok svá Kári ok riðu í brott síðan. Þeir fóru þar til, er þeir kómu í Ossabœ, ok [0...0] garði nökkurum. Veðr var gott ok s [0...0].

<111. kapítuli>
Í þenna tíma vaknaði Hòskuldr Hvítanessgöði [0...0] í sín ok tók yfir skikkjuna Flosanaut; hann t [0...0] pu í hónd sér ok eitt sverð í aðra ok fór til [0...0] sár korninu. Þeir Skarpheðinn hófu þat meðr s [0...0] kyldu allir á honum vinna. Skarpheðinn spratt upp [0...0] En er Hòskuldr sí hann, vildi hann undan snúa. Pá [0...0] at honum ok mælti: „Hirð eigi at hopa á hæl, h [0...0] in,“ ok høggr til hans, ok kom í hófuðit, ok fell [0...0] mælti þetta við, er hann fell: „Guð hjálpri mér, en f [0...0] Hljópu þeir þá at honum òllum megin ok unnu [0...0] senn. Pá mælti Mørðr: „Ráð kemr mér í hug.“ „Hver [0...0] Skarpheðinn. Þat sagði Mørðr, „at ek mun heim, fara f [0...0] mun ek fara upp til Grjótár ok segja þeim tíðin [0...0] illa yfir verkinu. En ek veit, at Þorgerðr [0...0] mik, til at lýsa víginu, ok mun ek því gera [0...0] ina þeim mest málaspell verða. Ek [0...0] a mann í Ossabœ ok vita, hversu skjótt [0...0] ok mun spyrja þar tíðendin, ok mun ek [0...0] frétta af þeim tíðendin. „Far þú svá me [0...0] þeir bræðr fóru heim ok Kári. En er þeir kómu [0...0] Njáli tíðendin. „Hòrmulig tíðendi,“ sag [0...0] slikt illt at vita, því at þat er satt at se [0...0] fellr mér när um trega, at mér þætti [0...0] a látit tvá sonu mína ok lifði Hòskuldr.“ [0...0] várkunn,“ sagði Skarpheðinn; „þú eft mjökk ga [0...0] at þér falli nær.“ „Eigi er þat síðr, en elli,“ sag [0...0] gørr en þér, hvat eptir mun koma.“ hó [0...0] sagði Skarpheðinn. „Dauði minn ok konu mi [0...0] [0...0] di Njáll. „Hvat spår þú mér?“ sagði Kári. Erfitt mun [0...0] ganga móti giptu þinni,“ sagði Njáll, „því at þú munt [0...0] júgari verða,“ sagði Njáll. Sjá einn hlutr var svá, at Njáli [0...0] at hann mátti aldri öklokkvandi til tala. [0...0]

<112. kapítulí>
Hildigunnr vaknaði ok fann, at Hòskuldr var [0...0] tu ór senginni. Hon mælti: „Harðir hafa draum [0...0] góðir, ok leitit at honum Hòskuldi.“ Þeir leituðu hans ok [0...0] þá hafði Hildigunnr klætt sik; ferr hon þá ok [0...0] meðr henni til gerðisins; ok fin[0...0] [0...0] alamaðr Mørðar ok
sagði henni, at þeir 0000 [0...0] neðan þaðan, „ok kallaði Skarpheðinn á mik ok lýsti hann [0...0] nd sér." Karlmannligt verk væri þetta,“ sagði hon, „ef e [0...0] t hon tók skikkjuna ok þerrði blóðit meðr ok [0...0] an í blóðlífrarnar ok braut svá saman ok lagði [0...0] sín. Nú sendi hon man upp til Grjótár at segja [0...0] var fyrir Móðr ok hafði áðr sagt tíðendin. Þar var [0...0] l ór Mórk. Þorgerðr mælti til Ketils: „Nú er Hóskuldr dauðr [0...0] nú áðr, ok mun nú, hverju þú hefði heit [0...0] [0000] hann, „at ek hafa œrit mórgu heitit [0...0] lada, at ekki mundi þessir dagar 000m [0...0] v eru orðnir; [00] er ek viðr va [00] kominn, því at 0 [0...0] þögun, þar sem ek á dótur Njáls.“ „Hvárt vilt þú.“ [0...0] 0t Móðr lýsi víginu?“ „Eigi veit ek þat," sagði Ket[0] [0...0] þykki mér sem illt leiði af honum en [0000]t.“ [0...0] talaði við Kétól, þá fór honum sem od[0000] svá [0...0] mundi trúr vera honum, ok var þat ráð þeira, at [0...0] 0sa víginu ok búa málit at [0000] til þings. [0...0] fan í Ossabœ. Þangat kómu núu búar, þeir er næs [0...0] 0fgi. Móðr hafði tíu menn meðr sér. Hann sýnir [0...0] ok nefnir váta at benjum ok nefnir mann [0...0 0]ma til eins; þat leit hann sem hann vissi eigi, hvarr [0...0] en því hafði hafði hann sjálfr sert. En hann [0...0] á hønd Skarpheði. En sárum á honum [00] breaðrum [0...0] 0 kvaddi heimán vættvangsbúa [0...0] eptir þat [0...0] 0rðr þeim, er þeir fundusk, ok var þat þeira. [0...0] g Hóskulds spurð[0...0] allar sveitar ok mælti illa fyrir. Þeir Njálssynir fóru at finna Ásgrím Elliða-Grímsson ok báðu hann líðveizlu. „Þess megit þér vánir vita,“ sagði hann, „at ek mun yór veita at 0llum inum størstant málum, en þó segir mér þungt um málin hugrínun, því at margir eru eptirmæls, en víg þetta mælisk illa fyrir um allar sveitar.“ Nú fóru Njálssynir heim.

<113. kapítuli>

Móðr er nefndr Guðmundr inn ríki, er bjó á Móðruvöllum í Eyjafirði; hann var Eyjólfs, [0]narssonar, Auðunar [0...0] þorsteinssonar skrofa, Grímssonar kambans. [00000] Guðmundar hét Hallbera, hon var döttir Pórodds hjálms, en móðir hennar hét Reginleif döttir Sæmundar hins suðreyska. Við þann er kennd Sæmundarhlíði í Skagafirði. Móðir Eyjólfs, f[0] Guðmundar, var Valgerðr Runólfsdóttir, móðir hennar var Valborg; hennar móðir Jórunn í Óborna, döttir Ósvalds konungs ins helga. [0...0] fður Eyjólfs, var Helga, döttir Helga ins magra, er nam Eyjafirðr; son

<104. kapítuli>

Snorri hét maðr, ok enn kallaðr goði. [000] bjó at Helgafelli, [000] Guðrún Ósvífrsdóttir keypti at honum landit ok bjó hon þar síðan. En Sno(rri) f[0…0] til Hvammsfjarðar ok bjó í Sælingsdals [0…0]orgrímr [0…0] ok var son Þorsteins þorskabíts þo[0…0]sonar Mostrarkeggks Órnólfsssonar fiskareka, en Ari hinn fróði sagði hann vera son Þorgils reyðarsíðu. Þórólfr Mostrarkegg átti Ósku, dóttur Þóðor [0…0] rauða. Módir Þorgríms hét Þóra, dóttir Óleifs feilans Þorsteinssonar ins rauða, Óleifssonar ins hvíta, Ingjaldssonar, Helgasonar, en módir Ingjalds hét Þóra, dóttir Sigurðar orms–i–auga Ragnarssonar loðbrókar, en móðir Snorra hét Þórdís, systir Gísla Súrs [000]. Snorri goði var vinr mikill Ásgríms Ellíða–Grímssonar, ok ætlaði hann þar til liðveizlu, Snorri var vitrastr maðr á Íslandi þeira er eigi váru forspáir. Hann var góðr vinum sinum en grimmr óvinum. Í þenna tíma var þingreið mikil á þeim landsfjörðungum ok hofðu menn ðorg málf til búit.

<105. kapítuli>
Flosi spyrr víg H œskulds [0]ags [0...0] síns ok aflar honum þat mikillar áhyggju ok reiði; þó var hann vel stillt. Honum var sagður málatilbúnaðrinn sá, sem hafðr hafði verit eptir víg H œskulds, ok lét hann sér fátt um þat finnask. Hann sendi orð Síðu-Halli, mági sínum, [0] ok Ljóti, syni hans, at þeir skyldu fjölmenna mjók til þings. Ljótr þótti bezt hofðingjaefni [0000] honum var þat fyrir spát ef hann ríði þrújum sumur til þings ok kæmi hann heill heim, at þá mundi hann verða mestr hofðingi í ætt sinni ok ellstr. Hann hafði ríðit eitt sumar til þings, en nú ætlaði hann annat Flosi fe[000] orð kol Þorsteins syni ok Glúmi Hildissyni ins gamla, Geirleifssonar Æmundasonar tøskubaks, ok Möðólfs Ketilssonar ok riðu þeir allir til móts við hann. Hallr hét ok at fjölmenna mjók. Flosi reið þar til er hann kom í Kirkjubœ til Surts Ásbjarnarsonar. Þar þá send hann en[0 0000000] Egilsyni bróðursyni sínum ok kom þar þar ok reið hann þar til er hann kom til Hofsðabrekkju. Þar bjó Þorgeimr skrauti Þorkelsson ins fagra, Flosi bað hann riða til þings meðr sér. En hann játti því ok mælti til Flosa: „Optar hefir þú, bóndi, verit glaðari en nú, en þó er nokkur várkunn á, at svá sé.“ Flosi mælti: „Þat hefir nú víst at handa borit, at ek munda gefa til alla mína eigu, at eigi borit hefði at borit, er illu k[0...0] að enda mun illt af leiða. Þaðan reið hann um Arnarstakksheiði ok á Sólheima um kveldit; þar bjó Ljómundr Úlfsson, hann var vinr Flosa mikill, Flosi var þar um nóttina. En um morgininn eptir reið meðr honum Ljómundr í dal. Þar bjó Runólfr, son Úlfs ogða Flosi mælti til Runólfs: „Hér munu vé fær sannar sogur um víg Hœskulds. Ert þú maðr sannorðr en kominn nær frétt, ok mun ek trúa því, er þú segir frá, hvat til saka hefir orðit m[0...0]m.“ Runólfr mælti: „Ekki þarf þat orðum fegr að: hann hefir mei[0] en saklauss dreppinn verit; ok er hann öllum móðnum harmdauði, ok þykkir engum jafnmikit sem Njálí, fóstra hans.“ „Ðá mun honum verða illt til liðveizlumanna,“ sagði Flosi. „Svá mun þat,“ sagði Runólfr, „ef ekki dregr til.“ „Hvat er nú at gört?“ sagði Flosi. „Nú eru kvaddafi búar ok lýst víginu,“ sagði Runólfr. „Hverr gerði þat?“ sagði Flosi. „Morðr Valgarðsson,“ sagði Runólfr. „Hversu trúir þú honum?“ sagði Flosi. „Skylldr er hann mér,“ sagði Runólfr, „en þat mun ek satt frá segja, at fleiri hljóta af honum illt en gött. En þess vil ek þik búa, at þú gefir ró reiði ok takir þat af, er minnst vandi sé, því at mun göð boð bjóða fyrir sonu sína, ok allir inir b[0...0] Flosi mælti: „Rið þú til þings, Runólfr, ok skulu mikit mega [00...0] mik, nema til verra dragi en vera xxxix
Skyldi." S[0...0]ettu þeir talinu, ok hét Runólfr ferðinni. Runólfr sendi orð [0...0] imum spaka, frænda sínum. Hann reið þegar þangat. F(losi) reið þaðan í Ossabœ.

<106. kapítuli>
Hildigunnr var úti ok mælti: „Nú skulu allir heimamenn vera úti, er Flosi ríðr í garð, en konur skulu tjalda húsinn ok ræsta ok búa Flosa þondvegi.“ Síðan reið [00] í távini. Hildigunnr sneri þegar at honum ok mælti: „Kom heill ok sæll, frændi, ok er fegit [0...0] þínni. „Hér skulu vér eta dagverð dag ok riða [0...0] þá váru b[0...0] estar þeira. Flosi gekk inn í stofu ok sett[000000] ok kastar í pallinn undan sér hægindinu ok mælti: „Hvárti er ek konungr né jarl, ok vil ek ekki láta gera háseti undir mér ok þarf ekki at spotta mik. Hildigunnr mælti, því at hon var stódd nær: Þat er illa er þér mislíkar, því at þetta gerðu vér af heilum hug. “ [0...0] „Ef þú hefður heilan hug við mik, þá lofar þat si[0...0] [0...0]g, ef illa ef.“ Hildigunnr hló at [0...0] a hlátur ok mælti: „Ekki er enn mark at; nær munu við gangask, ok verða áður en líýkr.“ Hon settisk niðr hjá Flosa, ok þóluðu þau lengi hljótt. Síðan váru borð tekin, en Flosi tók laugar ok lið hans. Flosi hugði at handklæðinu, ok váru raufar einar ok numit í annan endann[0]; hann kastaði því í bekkinok vildi eigi þerra sér á ok reist af borðdukinum ok þurruði sík þar á ok kastaði til manna si[0...0] eðan settisk Flosi undir borðit ok bað menn sína eta. Pá kom Hildigunnr í stofuna ok greiddi hárit frá augum sér ok grét. „Skapþungt er þér nú, frændkona," sagði Flosi, „en þó er þat vel, er þú grætr góðan mann.“ „Hvert eptirmæli skal ek af þér hafa,“ sagði hon, „eðr liðveizlu?“ Flosi mælti „Søkja mun ek mál þitt til fullra laga ok til þeira sætta, er góðir menn sjá, at vér sé vel haldan af í alla staði.“ Hon mælti: „Hefna mundi Hðskuldr þín, ef hann setti eptir þik at mæla. Flosi mælti: „Eigi skortir þik grimmeik, ok sé ek hvat, er þú vill.“ Hon mælti: „Minna hafði misgort Arnórr, ðmmubróðir Þrnólfs ór Forsárskógum við Þorð Freysgöða, foður þínn, ok vágu brœðr þínir hann á Skaptafell [0...0]l beinn ok Egill.“ Hildigunnr gekk fram í skála [0...0]pp kistu sinni; tók upp skikkjuna þá, er hon ha[0...0]egit af Flosa, ok í þeiri var Hðskuldr veginn, ok hafði hon þar [0...0]eitt í blóðit allt. Hon gekk þá innar í stofuna [0...0]ikkjuna. Hon gekk þegjandi at Flosi. Þá var Flosi mettr ok af borðit borðinu. Hildigunnr lagði þá yfir Flosa skikkjuna; dunði þá blóð um hann
allan. Hon mælti: „Þessa skikkju gaf þú, Flosi, Höskuldi, ok vil ek nú gefa þér hana aprtr. Var hann ok í þessi veginn. Skýt ek þvi til guðs ok góðra manna, at ek særi þik fyrir alla krapta Krists þíns ok fyrir manndóm ok [0000]zku þína, at þú hefnir allra þeira [0...0] sem Höskuldr hafði á sér dauðum, eðr heitir h00s mans níðring ella.“ Flosi ka[0...0] skikkjunní ok k00 at[0...0] fang henni Flosi mælir: „Þú ert hit mesta [000]at[00] vildir, at vér tækim þat upp, er óllum [0...0]us ok eru köld [0...0] í andliti stundum sem blóð [0...0]ndum f[0]r sem nár, stundum blár sem hel. Þeir Flosi riðu þá í brott. Hann riðr til Holtavaðs ok biðr þar Sigfússona ok annarra [000] Ingjaldr bjó at Keldum, bróðir Hróðnýjar, móður Höskulds. Dau váru born Höskulds ins hvíta, Ingjalðssonar ins sterka, Geirfinnssonar ins rauða, Sölansonar, Þorsteinssonar berserkjabana. Ingjaldr átti Þraslaugu, dóttur Egils, Þórðarsonar Freysgoða; móðir Egils var Þraslaug, dóttir Þorsteins tittlings; móðir Þraslaugar var Unnr, dóttir Eyvindar karfa. Flosi sendi orð Ingjaldi frá Keldum, at hann kæmi til móts við hann. Ingjaldr fór þegar við inn fimmtánda mann. Ingjaldr var mikill maðr ok sterkr; fálátr ok inn traustasti maðr ok fédrengr góðr við vini sína. Flosi fagnar honum vel ok mælti: „Mikill vandi er komin at hendi oss, ok er nú vant ór at ráða. Biðr ek þik þess, mágr, at þú skilisk eigi við mik fyr r en lýkr yfir vandráði þessi.“ Ingjaldr mælti: „Við vant er ek um kominn fyrir tengða sakir við Ñjál ok sonu hans ok annarra stórhluta, er hér stendr á milli.“ Flosi mælti: „Þat ætlða ek, þá er gipta þér bróðurdóttur mína, at þú héttir mér því at fylgia mér at hverju málí.“ „Þat er ok líkast,” sagði Ingjaldr, „at ek geri svá, en þó vil vil fyrst heim ráða ok þaðan til þings.“

<107. kapitúlí>

Sigfússynir spyrðu, at Flosi var við Holtavað, ok riðu þá til móts við hann, ok var þar Ketill ór Mórk ok Lambi, bróðir hans, Þorkell Móðr ok Sigmundr, bróðir þeira. Þar var ok Lambi Sigurðarson ok Gunnarr Lambason ok Grani Gunnarsson, Vébrandr Hámundarson. Flosi stóð upp at móti þeim ok fagnaði þeim óllum blíðliga. Þeir gengu fram at ánni. Flosi hafði af þeim sannar sögur, ok skír þá hvergi á ok Runólf í Dal. Flosi mælti til Ketils ór Mórk: „Þik kveðr ek at þessu:
hversu harðsnúinn eft þú á þetta mál eðr Sigfússynir?“ Ketill mælti: „Þat vilda ek, at sættir yrði meðr oss. En þó hefir ek svarit eða at skiljask [0…0]

<119. kapítuli>

[0…0]ud honum at sitja. Ásgrímr mælti: „ins vilda ek biðja þik, at þú veittir mér lið ok mágum mínun.“ Hafr svarar skjót ok kvezk ekki mundu taka undir vandráði þeira, „en þó vil ek spyrja þik þess hvern sá er inn fólleiti, er fjórir menn [00] fyrr ok er svá illiligr sem genginn sé út þóð sjáfarbjör g[0]nn. Skarpheðinn mælti: „Hirð ekki þat, mjólk þínn, hverr ek em, því at ek mun þora þar fram ganga, er þú sitr fyrir, ok munda ek allóhræddr, þó at sveinar sæti á götu minni fyrir mér sem þú eft. Er þat ok skyldra at sökja Svanlaugu, sistur þína, er Eyðís járnsaxa ok þau Steðjaklír tóku ór hibýlum þínum ok þorðir þú ekki at at hafa.“ Ásgrímr mælti: „Göngum út; ekki er hér ván til til nokkur liðveizlu.“ Ok göngu þeir þá til Móðrvingabúðar ok spurrðu, hvárt Guðmundr inn ríki var þar. Þeim var sagt, at hann var þar. Ásgrímr gekk inn í búðina. Hásæti var í miðri búðinni, ok sat þar Guðmundr. Ásgrímr gekk fyrir hann ok kvaddi vel.

Guðmundr tók honum vel ok bauð hann sitja. Ásgrímr mælti: „Eigi vil ek sitja, en biðja vil ek þík liðveizlu, því at þú eft kappsmar ok mikill hófðingi.“ „Ekki skal vera á móti þér,“ sagði Guðmundr, „en ef mér sýnisk at veita þér lið, þá megu vit vel tala um þat síðar,“ ok tók hann òllu vel. Ásgrímr þakkaði honum od orð sín. Guðmundr mælti: „Maðr sá er einn í liði þínu, er ek hef horft á um stund, ok lízk mér ógörligir flestum mánnum, þeim er ek hefir aðr sét.“ „Hverr er sá maðr?“ sagði Ásgrímr. „Fjórir menn ganga [0000]r [0] jarpr á hárslit ok fjöllitaðr, mikill vexti ok ernligr ok svá skjótligir til karlmennsku, at heldr vil ek hann til liðs en tíu æðra. Ok er þó maðrinn [0…0] loðkinna, Ketilssonar [0…0] kelli hafði farit utan [0…0] di drepit spellvirkja [0…0] austr í Svíþjóð ok fór [0…0] herjduð þaðan í austr v [0…0] síðu átti Þorkell at sökja [0…0] møtti hann finngálkni e [0…0] meðr þeim at hann drap [0…0] í Aðalsýslu þar vann þann at [0…0] til Svíþjóðar ok þaðan til nö [0…0] gera þrekrvíki þessi yfir [0…0] ti sínu. hann barðisk á Ljósv [0…0] ríka meðr braðrum si [0…0] du þeir þá illmæli [0…0] Þorkell hákr þor [0…0] at hann mundi eigi [0…0] var hann því kallaðr [0…0] ki í orðum né [0…0].
Ásgrímur [0…0] til fela [0…0] pi mikill ok [0…0] hans. Skulu vör hér til [0…0] skapvandr [0…0] láttir ekki til taka [0…0] at hann var íblám [0…0] fa svarta skúó. [0…0] [0…0] málit ok man svá v [0…0] unnn. Ok veit ek hvat þér [0…0] it at þú ætlaðir, at ek [0…0] ðmundr ok munda vilja [0…0] aði þá ok þótti þungt [0…0] ilki ok inn feiknligi er [0…0] karpleitr ógæfusamligr ok [0…0] karp ok er þér skuldaust at [0…0] manni hefr mik alðri þat [0…0] mín ok barízk við hann sem þú [0…0] it riðit til alþingis ok [0…0] þér kringra at gera ljósa [0…0] Er þér ok skyldara at [0…0] merarinnar er þú ázt [0…0] þín ok undraðisk [0…0] rl. spratt upp af [0…0] illi reiði ok mælti: [0…0] hín mesta ka [0…0]dr. Ok þegar ek þér [0…0] allt þú hafr [0…0] reidda öxinn [0…0] a ek í hendi [0…0] vá ek Þráín S [0…0] fékk engin [0…0] eitt vápn at [0…0] æðrum sínun frá sér [0…0] var. Njáll mælti: „Má vera at dragi til þess, er vera vill.“ Guðmundr inn ríki sp[00] hversu farit haf[0000] þeim Þorkatli [0000] hann mælti svá: „Kunnigt hv v farit meðr oss Ljósvetningum, ok hefr ek all[0…0] mikla skamm eðr svivirðing fyrir þeim sem nú [0…0] fyrir Skarphœðinn, ok er þetta alvel orðit.“ Síðan mælti [0…0] Einar Þveræing, bróður sín: „Þú skalt fara meðr Ólafi liði mínu ok veita Njálssonum, þá er dómar út fara, en ef þeir þurfa liðs meðr annat sumar, skal ek sjálfr veita þat lið.“ Einarr játaði þessu ok lét segja Ásgrími. Hann mælti: „Ólíkr er Guðmundr flestum hофðingjum.“ Ásgrímur sagði Nýjái þetta.

<121. kapítuli>

Annan dag eptir fundusk þeir Ásgrímr ok Gizurr hvíti, Hjalte Skeggjason ok Einarr Þveræingr. Þar var þá ok Mørðr Valgarðsson; hann hafði þá af hóndum sóknina ok selt í hendr Sigfússonum. Ásgrímur mælti: „Þó kveðr ek fyrstán at þessu, Gizurr inn hvíti, ok Hjalta ok Einarr Þveræing, at ek vil segja ýor í hvernefnin komit, er málinum ýor er nú kunnigt, at Mørðr hefr álir sótt målit, en svá er [00] við vaxit, at Mørðr hefr álir verit at vígi Höskulds ok sært hann því sári, er engin var til nefndr, ok sýnisk mér sem þat mál muni önytt fyrir laga sakir.“ „Þá viljam vér 0a þat fram,“ sagði Hjalti. Þorhallr Ásgrímsson mælti ok kvað þat ekki ráð, at eigi færí þat leynt álir dómar færi
v[0...0] þat," sagði sagði Hjalti. Þorhallr mælti: „Ef þeir vita nú þegar, at rangt hefir verit til búit, þá mega þeir svá bjarga sökinni at senda þegar mann af þ[0...0].