Words of AM 173 c 4to:

A philological analysis.

Ritgerð til MA-prófs í Viking & Medieval Norse Studies

Benjamin Crowe
Kt.: 290790-3369

Leiðbeinandi: Guðvarður Már Gunnlaugsson

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Abstract

The manuscript fragment AM 173 c 4to, containing 9 leaves of the Kristinna laga þátr Grágásar and 1 leaf of Kristinréttur Árna Biskups was dated by Kr. Kålund in 1886 to the mid 14th century (1330-1370). Kålund also identified the hand in AM 173 c 4to as main hand in Möðruvallabók, which is likewise dated to 1330-1370. The dearth of any scientific linguistic analysis of AM 173 c 4to presents an opportunity to examine Kålund's dating by way of an independent analysis. In this thesis, I will perform such an analysis in the interest of vindicating, narrowing, or contesting the date 1330-1370.

To reach this goal, I have transcribed a original XML facsimile and diplomatic transcriptions of the first 7 leaves (1r-7v) of AM 174 c 4to. This transcription is used in conjunction with a digital edition with various functions for the compiling of philological data. This data is subsequently used in statistics-based analyses of both orthographic and phonological features. Furthermore, statistics found in Andrea de Leeuw van Weenen’s A Grammar of Möðruvallabók are compared with the certain results to contribute evidence to the claim that they are written in the same hand. I do not, however, make any assertions on this matter.

Based on the above analyses, I argue that there is legitimate evidence to conservatively narrow the date from 1330-1370, to 1330-1360. While the majority of evidence points to a dating prior to the second half of the 14th century, there are a sufficient amount of features characteristic of post-1350 scribal practice to maintain the possibility that the fragment may have been written soon after 1350.
Ágrip


Ég hef umskráð fyrstu 7 blöð (1r-7v) AM 174 c 4to með XML umskráningu af bæði facsimile og diplomatic útgáfum textanns. Þessi umskráning er notuð ásamt stafrænni útgafu sem hefur ýmis föll til að safna textafráðilegum gögnum. Þessi gögn voru notuð við tölfræðilega greiningu á bæði réttirnunar og hljóðkerfisfráðilegum þáttum bútsins. Enn fremur er tölfræði út A Grammar of Möðruvallabók eftir Andrea de Leeuw van Weenen borin saman við mínar niðurstöður til að færa frekari rök fyrir því að hvort tveggja sé skrifað í sömu rithönd. Ég mun þó ekki staðhæfa neitt varðandi þetta.

Á þessum gögnum dreg ég þá álygton að það sé hægt að þrengja aldursbilið úr 1330-1370 í 1330-1360. Þrátt fyrir að meirihluti gagnana benda til að búturinn sé skrifaður fyrir seinni hluta 14. aldar, eru nægir visar sem benda á rithefðir eftir 1350 til að ekki sé hægt að útiloka að búturinn sé skrifaður skömmu eftir 1350.
1 Introduction

Icelandic law codes:\n
The oldest set of Icelandic laws are the Grágás. These law codes were implemented around the year 930, and remained in use until 1271. In the years 1271-73, Járnsviða was introduced in the place of some portions of the Grágás. Járnsviða is very short, pointing to the probability that some portions of the Grágás continued to retain their validity alongside Járnsviða during this transitional period. Jónsbók was thereafter implemented and remained as the secular law of Iceland from 1281-1687. In regard to medieval Icelandic ecclesiastical law, the Kristinna laga þáttir was used from 1123-1275 in the Skálholt bishopric, while remaining in use up until the 1340s in the Hólar bishopric. The Kristinn réttir Árna Þorlákssonar was implemented in lieu of the Kristinna laga þáttir in 1275/1340s in Skálholt and Hólar, respectively, and remained in use as the ecclesiastical law until the reformation.

The “kristinna laga” or, “ecclesiastical law” is the portion of the law code concerning ecclesiastical practice and law. The content of the ecclesiastical law includes topics such as burial and funeral rights (there are many variations of this), baptism, the procedure for certain church activities depending on extenuating circumstances (5r19-...sua at hon er ónytt... “so that she (the church) is unusable”), the priest’s role in certain procedures, or the procedure for administration blessings when there is no priest available... the list goes on. Considering the fact that the church was an integral institution of the government in Medieval Iceland, the ecclesiastical laws are a valuable aspect of the study of Icelandic legal history.

AM 173 c 4to

The manuscript fragment AM 173 c 4to contains 9 leaves of the Kristinna laga þáttir Grágásar and 1 leaf of Kristinnréttur Árna Biskups. AM 173 c 4to was dated

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1 Guðvarðar Már Gunnlaugsson interview.
2 See 2.2.
by Kr. Kålund to the years 1330-1370. There is very little reference to the MS fragment in literature other than the basic information concerning its acquisition and provenance. The writing on the fragment itself simply indicates that it was rebound on May 11th, 1886, and that there are 10 “blōð” or leaves in the fragment itself. Due to this dearth of any real discussion surrounding this fragment, a consorted effort has been made in this thesis to provide a thorough analysis of the AM 173 c 4to in terms of its physical description, orthography, and a selection of linguistic features. The analysis has been conducted with the intent of confirming, narrowing, or challenging the given time span of writing (1330-1370). The particular phonological and orthographic changes in their respective chapters have been selected for analysis bearing this intention in mind.

The nature of the text is typical of that of a medieval law code. Chapter headlines or “rubrics” are typically written in red are coupled with a colored initial which begins the new section at the start of the line. These sections act similarly in nature to chapters in other types of text. The headline might be inserted at the end of the first line of the chapter, or somewhere in the line preceding depending on space. The rubric itself generally includes a few words which summarize the nature of that chapter (this amount varies). For example, at 3v11 in AM 173 c 4to “vm gaungu manna lik” is written, which translates to “of/concerning a vagrant’s corpse”. This rubric thus acts as a descriptive title for the chapter.

The project:
The primary instrument for analysis in this project is a digital edition which includes images of each page alongside corresponding facsimile and diplomatic XML transcriptions (produced manually for the purpose of this thesis). While information from leaves 8-10 is included in scant, unique cases, the vast majority

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3 Stefán Karlsson, Early Icelandic Manuscripts in Facsimile Volume VII: Sagas of Icelandic Bishops (Copenhagen: Roskilde and Bagger, 1967, 27)
4 See 2.1.
5 A full description of the MS fragment can be found in Chapter 2.
6 See Appendix 2 for transcriptions.
of information is extrapolated from leaves 1-7 of AM 173 c 4to. The edition is based on code provided by Alex Speed Kjeldsen for the purpose of the “Digital Diplomatics” course taken during my 3rd semester abroad in Copenhagen, as a part of my 2 year VMN MA thesis at the University of Iceland. This digital edition includes a search function which yields lists of hard data concerning the frequency and individual locations of word forms, characters, abbreviations, and other information required for the purpose of such an analysis. The program also includes a KWIC concordance, which searches for particular word forms within an adjustable "context", meaning the number of words on either side of the word as seen in the transcription. The KWIC concordance is especially useful in regard to identifying the meaning and use of ambiguous word forms which require a context to accurately deduce. On account of the ambiguity of medieval orthography, manual examination of this data on individual bases was required in order to conduct proper orthographic and linguistic analyses.

In the interest of conveying this data into a presentable format, a number of manuscript analyses were consulted to determine the best method of approach. After examining the various forms of languages analyses, it was decided that Andrea de Leeuw Van Weenen’s “A Grammar of Möðruvellabók” published in 2002, would serve as the primary model. The copious amount of information involved in her thorough analysis needed to be scaled down for the purpose of this study. Chapters 2 (MS analysis) and 3 (Orthography analysis) have been modeled after her own chapters on the corresponding subjects7. Chapter 4 (Linguistic and Dating Analysis) is based on a combination of the data compiled in Chapter 3 and other relevant data from the digital edition. The selections are based on the phonological and orthographic changes criteria from Haraldur Bernarðsson’s *Icelandic: an Historical Linguistic Companion*, 20148.

It must be noted that this project does not claim to assert any conclusions on the language of the time period. Linguistic studies of the time period indicate that language during the middle ages saw great variation and instability, especially in regard to script. There was no normalized standard of orthography

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7 de Leeuw van Weenen, 2000. Chapters 2 and 3.
or grammar. Scribal skills were learned and produced based on older exemplar (especially in the context of law codes), along with interpretations based on the scribe’s own language. As a result there is intrinsic ambiguity in regard to the degree by which a scribe’s writing might reflect his own language. Each individual scribe observed his own adherence to more conservative or innovative script. This degree of innovation can only be determined by comparison of different hands, within or between different manuscripts. For the purpose of this study, such an analysis was not conducted.

The significance of this manuscript lies in the established dating: 1330-1370. This is the same dating as Möðruvallabók, which led to the use of *A Grammar of Möðruvallabók* as a standard by which to conduct this independent analysis. In addition to the similar nature of de Leeuw Van Weenen’s analysis of Möðruvallabók, Stefán Karlsson writes: "the hand of AM 173c 4to, containing fragments of the two law codes relating to Christianity in Iceland, has been correctly identified by Kr. Kålund as that of the scribe of Möðruvallabók. The writing is about the same size as in MvB. and it shows the same variations from 220 I etc. in orthographic habits: <ck> is written for /kk/, <ie> is written for é..."9. This assertion has prompted comparisons to be drawn with de Leeuw van Weenen’s study in the present enterprise. These comparisons are primarily drawn in terms of the orthographic practice of the scribe10 in relation to the changes discussed in chapter 4. An independent examination and dating analysis of AM 173 c 4to is of interest as such an endeavor has not been performed before. 11.

This study may thus indirectly contribute hard evidence as to the premise that AM 173 c 4to and Möðruvallabók are indeed written in the same hand. It must be noted that this endeavor is secondary to the primary manuscript and dating analyses; no definitive claims concerning the authorship of either the manuscript or fragment are made. The comparisons offered in Chapters 3 and 4 have been drawn with the understanding of the vast disparity between the

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10 de Leeuw van Weenen, Andrea, Chapter 3.
11 The "hand" of Möðruvallabók refers here to the main hand, as there are "at least four hands" total (de Leeuw van Weenen, Andrea, 22).
respective lengths of Möruvallabók and AM 173 c 4to. These comparisons are not intended to be conclusive, but informative as to the connection between the two artifacts.

**Content and dating:**
The body chapters and their respective purposes are discussed in the present section, withholding the introduction and conclusion.

Chapter 2 is written to provide a study of the physical characteristics of the fragment, with an in-depth analysis of the dimensions, annotation, rubrics, etc for each page, including those which were not transcribed.

Chapter 3 seeks to provide a thorough and comprehensive analysis of the orthography of AM 173 c 4to. The analysis is conducted for the purpose of establishing a context for linguistic analysis in chapter 4, with the added purpose of providing information for statistical comparison with analyses of manuscripts such as Andrea de Leeuw's *A Grammar of Möðruvallabók* 2000. The chapter seeks to analyse the 7 leaves as thoroughly as possible, including data concerning the use of abbreviations, vowels, consonants, numerals, among others, which can be compared with the aforementioned analyses to contribute to the final verdict.

Chapter 4 is written with the use of data collected in Chapter 3 along with appropriate additional evidence extrapolated from the digital edition.

The changes to be examined to this end include:

1. 4.1 /ʊ/ + /o/ > /ø/ merger.
2. 4.2 /æ/ + /ø>/ /æ/ merger.
3. 4.3 /i/ + /y/ > /i/, /i/ + /ý/ > /i/, and /ei/ + /ey/ > /ei/ mergers.
4. 4.4 Fricativisation of word-final /-k/.
5. 4.5 Fricativisation of word-final /-t/.
6. 4.6 u- epenthesis.
7. 4.7 Diphthongization of the long non-high monophthongs,
8. 4.8 Denotation of the dental fricative.
9. 4.9 Denotation of the middle voice.
10. 4.10 The orthographic change “vá” > “vo”.
11. 4.11 Diphthongization before /-ng/ and /-nk/.
This study will provide evidence for the dating of hands of this intermediary time period. This idea is brought to the forefront of the motivation behind this thesis based on the fact that features associated with manuscript dating generally deal in half or full centuries (14th century, second half of the 15th century, for example). To establish such a date which covers the 40 years around 1350 would require a sort of hybridity in regard to relevant linguistic and orthographic features. To reach such a conclusion, sufficient evidence of a mix of features from the first and second halves of the century is needed. Given this context, a confirmation of the pre-established dating of 1330-1370 would provide information as to mid-14th century dating; a century rife with language change in regard to orthographic and linguistic features.

This thesis thus seeks to contribute information to manuscript dating of this linguistically and orthographically tumultuous period. The 14th century was a definitive century in regard to the history of the Icelandic language, and the contribution of additional criteria for dating manuscripts to the 14th century period will hopefully benefit further studies of similar nature. Based on analyses conducted in this thesis, I believe that the established date (1330-1370) can be narrowed to 1330-1360.

1.1 Notation system

A system for notation of certain character types, be they of orthographic or linguistic nature have been established and employed in this thesis. The system was contrived from a combination of notation styles observed in a combination of works used as references for this project. Methods concerning the notation of certain features have been extrapolated from a combination of Haraldur Bernarðsson’s *Icelandic: A Historical Linguistic companion* 2014, and Andrea de Leeuw Van Weenen’s system employed in her own manuscript analyses. The system produced employs aspects of each of these systems which were deemed appropriate for this particular analysis, as this thesis includes a combination of both transcriptional and linguistic practice.
The following list outlines each style of mark up, term, or other features employed for the denotation of certain transcriptional, orthographic or linguistic criteria in this thesis, along with their particular uses.

**phonemes** are denoted within /// for example /a/ in "æ".

The term **group** refers to a combination of two or more phonemes, depicted within //, for example /au/ in "kaupa".

Characters used to represent certain phonemes or groups are denoted by the use of the brackets <>. For example <a> represents the phoneme /á/ in the preposition á.

**facsimile transcription**- Word forms are listed without any special notation and are taken directly from the digital edition.

**diplomatic transcription**- Word forms taken from the diplomatic transcription are listed within " ", with expanded letters written in *italics* for example "segír".

**Reference numbers** from the manuscript images are denoted as, for example: 1r01. This reference number can be broken down into: "1" - leaf 1, "r" - recto ("v" - verso), and "01" for the line number.

**Word forms** used in examples are normally listed in the following order: facsimile transcription, diplomatic transcription, reference number.

*italics* are used to denote expansions of abbreviations.

Word forms which do not b

[] are used in certain contexts to describe changes in quality of phonemes.

**Chapter 2 The fragment**¹²

This analysis will be conducted, first in regard to the general characteristics of the fragment as a whole, and then on a leaf-by-leaf basis. Due to the relatively small number of leaves, attention will be paid to the characteristics of each leaf.

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¹² Information concerning contents and provenance is taken from the description on handrit.is.
2.1 Physical description:
One hand appears in the fragment. The pages seem to have been trimmed prior to their compiling into the quire. The text blocks are slanted in various directions sporadically throughout the fragment. There is also a portion of the top right corner of page 6 missing (due to cutting or other damage), along with consistently missing corners on the bottom right likely acquired over time. The inside cover has the shelf mark and “Kristin retta Fragment”, along with “9 bláðúr Kristin. Part + (unclear writing)” and “1 bláð úr kristinréttir + (unclear writing)” . Below this: “10 blaðr, 5/11 ‘86”. The writing indicates that the fragment was rebound on May 11th, 1886. There are initials of various colors (gray and red are predominant), and chapter headings are written in red ink.

2.2 Contents:
The text is written in Icelandic. The first section consisting of 9 leaves (1r-9v) is categorized as Kristinna laga þáttur Grágás “Ecclesiastical law of the Grágás”, while the last two pages (10r-10v) are Kristinréttur Árna Biskups "Ecclesiastical laws of the blessed bishop”.

2.3 Quires:
The fragment consists of one quire with 8 leaves (1-8), followed by 2 additional pages (9, 10) at the end.

2.4 Material:
The fragment is made of parchment. The leaves are brown, and ink is black with hints of brown. The cover is made of paper, and was added “5/11/1886” as noted inside the front cover.

There is numeration in a younger hand on the recto side of each leaf. This numeration appears above the headline of the end of the last word of the first line. The only exception is 3r, where the number appears up and to the right of the final word of line 1. On 1r, the number 1 has a dot above it, resembling a large lower-case i.
2.5 Measurements:

Measurements were taken by hand. The physical measurements of each leaf are given. with the top, bottom, and height listed for each individual leaf. The average measurements of the borders the 10 leaves are: Top edge: 10.78 cm, Bottom edge: 11.6 cm, Side edge: 14.4 cm. (The text body measurements on average are: Top headline 9.12 cm, Bottom baseline 9.2 cm, Right border 11.2 cm, Left border 11.1 cm.

2.6 Pricking/Ruling:

The constraints of the single, vertical column are adhered to rather consistently; there is some fluctuation, but nothing particularly of note. There is pricking on every page of the quire, with only one hole through each of the two additional leaves just above the half-way mark of the page on the outer edge of the leaf. There appears to be ruling on pages 1v-8v. The final 4 pages (9r-10v), which do not have prick-marks, do not have ruling either. Although the first 8 leaves have prick marks, the ruling was either added seperately, or incorrectly, as the imprints (there are no extant markings, simply white imprints) of the ruling are not typically congruent with the prick-marks.

2.7 Marginalia:

2v- There is writing in the top margin which copies the first line in a younger hand, and is quite unclear. This writing is a replication of the first line of 2r- þ[a] skal buandi færa lik ti/kirkku[r] [f]a er vift veita enum anda[da].

3r- In the top margin there is a sentence written in the same hand as in the top margin of 2v, which is very unclear.

3v- There are two drawings of what appear to be horses at in the top left and right of the page. There is a “z” in the left margin just below line 2, and a “e(r)” (e with supercript r) in the left margin next to line 8, with a faint line which seems to indicate that it is meant to be inserted following “fie” in the line.

4r- There are black, vertical lines lines in the top margin, as well as a faded large “S” in the middle of the top margin.
4v- Some faint, indecipherable writing in the top margin which seem sporadic. There is a word of similar nature in the left margin, between lines 6 and 7.

5v—There are markings/ words which, similarly to preceding pages, have faded or smudged over time, leaving them indecipherable, all over the top and first half of the left margin, with one example of such in the bottom margin.

6r- In the top margin, in the same hand as in previous pages, there is writing which is unclear, but appears to read “e[r] m(n) vilia be— bara oc P ld . Due to the damage to the page, some of the words appear to be missing.

6v- In the bottom margin, there is very unclear writing which appears to be in a different hand than the cursive looking hand in the top margins of previous leaves. The letters are of strange shape and indiscernible.

7r- Writing from annotation hand 1 (the same as in all the top margins is very faint but can be seen in the top margin. Writing from annotation hand 2 (same as 6v), can be seen faintly in the bottom margin below line 19.

8r- In the center-bottom margin there are a series of 6 thin <a>s written in different styles which span a large portion of the margin itself.

9r- There is smeared and unclear writing from annotation hand 1 in the top margin. In the bottom margin, annotation hand 2 can be seen, although it is very faint and unclear, as usual.

10r- “Kristinr. Árna bps (byskops). c. 2-3 is written in the top right margin.

2.8 Initials and headings:
2r- There is a large red <L> in "Lik" at the start of line 15. The corresponding headline reads “vm lika færflu” (of/ about the conveyance of a body in church).

3r- There is a large, red initial “L” at the beginning of line 11. At the end of the line there is a headline which reads “vm legkaup” (of/about burial fee), and is separated from the previous line/chapter by a vertical red line.

3v- There is a large gray initial “E” which begins the next chaper (part of the word “Ef”) at the start of line 12. In line 11 there is a rhubric reading “v(m) gaangu m(anna) lik” written in red ink which appears in the middle of the line. The pricking and ruling all appear relatively congruent.
4r- There is a red rhubric in the middle of line 2 which reads “vm eýiar manna lik”. With a large red E (from “Ef”) beginning line 3.

5r- There is a large gray “K” at the beginning of line 14, and a rhubric which reads “vm kirkur.” At the end of line 13.

7r- There is a large red initial “E” (from Ef) at the beginning of line 9, but no rubric to go along with the initial this time.

7v- Large initial in silver/gray- “Þ”, from þat, in line 16 preceded by a red rubric in the middle of line 15 which reads “vm.kirkiu.presta”.

8r - In line 15 there is a red rhubric reading “vm þ(unclear) þa riett”, followed by a large red “B” beginning the word “Býlkuþa”.

10r- A large, red “H” begins line 11 “Hæft”, with a red rhubric “vm firming” is seen near the end of the line.

2.9 Provenance:
The fragment was acquired by the Arne Magnean Institute in Reykjavík on April 21st, 1981. Kristian Peter Erasmus Kålund catalogued the fragment in November 1886.

Chapter 3: Orthography analysis

3.1 Introduction:
The following analysis is based on a combination of the facsimile and diplomatic transcriptions of pages 1r-7v of AM 173 c 4to produced for this thesis. The bulk of labor behind the results presented in the present chapter concerns the interpretation of the statistical data of the various phonemes: long, short, and unstressed vowels, consonants, various forms of abbreviations and their expansions. By virtue of these criteria, this section discusses some of the same orthographic features repeatedly. This repetition is brought to light in reference to certain abbreviation marks which represent multiple phonemes or groups, and thus must be discussed in relation to these individual features.

The purpose of this analysis is to provide as thorough an analysis of the text as possible in the interest of establishing the context for an accurate analysis of the orthographic and phonetic trends in AM 173 c 4to. Furthermore,
the information in this section is used for the purpose of analyzing certain changes in section 4. A consorted effort has been made to provide as accurate a representation of the exact frequencies as possible, however, some difficulties arose. Due to the copious amount of instances to keep track of, possible scribal errors, and other inconsistencies, a few of the statistics provided may have a slight margin of error as this analysis had to be done manually.

Despite this margin of error, the data holds value in terms of conveying the proportions of the use of graphemes in relation to their respective phonemes or groups in AM 173 c 4to. The primary research conducted in the interest of establishing a frame work for conducting such an analysis centers around Andrea De Leeuw Van Weenen’s analyses of Möðruvellabók, Alexander’s saga, and the Icelandic Homily Book, along with consultation of other manuscript analyses of similar nature. Andrea de Leeuw’s style and approach has been used most extensively as a model due to the hard numbers provided by the digital edition. The fact that the edition consists of 7 leaves allows for an analysis of this nature to be conducted within the allotted time frame for this 30 credit thesis.

The criteria used for determining the phonemic representations of graphemes have been extrapolated from a combination of sources. These include Andrea de Leeuw Van Weenen’s analyses referenced above, Haraldur Bernarðsson’s Icelandic, a Historical Linguistic Companion, and Michael Shulte’s "Phonological developments from Old Nordic to Early Modern Nordic I: West Scandinavian". The phonological and orthographic changes used for the purpose of discerning a date for this manuscript will be discussed in detail in Chapter 4. The present section strictly provides a general analysis of the orthography of AM 173 c 4to.

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13 References which have been consulted but not cited directly are listed in the bibliography.

3.1.1 The 14th century Icelandic Phoneme system. (Old Nordic 101 phonological systems)

Due to the fact that AM 173 c 4to is dated to the mid 14th century, the phonemic system of the time period must be presented for this orthography analysis.

Table 1 Short Vowels

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Front</th>
<th>Back</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>unround</td>
<td>round</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>/i/</td>
<td>/y/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid</td>
<td>/e/</td>
<td>/ö/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2 Long Vowels

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>unround</th>
<th>round</th>
<th>unround</th>
<th>round</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>/i/</td>
<td>/ý/</td>
<td>/ú/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid</td>
<td>/é [ie]/</td>
<td>/ó[ou]/</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>/æ [ai]/</td>
<td>/á[au]/</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There were also three diphthongs: /au/, /eí/, /ey/. 
### Table 3 Consonants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Labial</th>
<th>Dental</th>
<th>Velar</th>
<th>Glottal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stop</td>
<td>/p/</td>
<td>/t/</td>
<td>/k/</td>
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<td></td>
<td>/b/</td>
<td>/d/</td>
<td>/g/</td>
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<td>Fricative</td>
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<td>/β/</td>
<td>/h/</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>/v/</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nasal</td>
<td>/m/</td>
<td>/n/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sibilant</td>
<td>/s/</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trill</td>
<td>/r/</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laterial</td>
<td>/l/</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semivowels</td>
<td>/j/</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 3.1.2 The abbreviation system in AM 173 c 4to\(^{15}\).

In order to properly present this Orthographic analysis, the abbreviation system in AM 173 c 4to and the categorizations implemented in this section must be explained.

Abbreviations are very common in Medieval script. There is a wide variety of signs which can be categorized in a number of ways. Hreinn Benediktsson proposes a 4 category system including suspensions (stýfingu), contractions (samdrátt), superscript letters (hástæða bókstafi), and special signs (styttingarmerki). Andrino Capelli proposes 6 categories more specific categories in regard to Latin script\(^{16}\). For the purpose of the present section, the more simplistic 4-category system of classification argued by Hreinn Benediktsson will be utilized, along with additional terminology defined in Table 4.

In leaves 1-7 of AM 173 c 4to, 17 unique abbreviation marks have been found and analyzed in the present section. There are 8 "special signs" including, The tironian et ⟨ε⟩, the tittle ⟨‘⟩, the macron ⟨˘⟩, ⟨’,⟩, ⟨ϕ⟩, ⟨“⟩, ⟨“⟩, ⟨;⟩, ⟨‘⟩. There are

---


\(^{16}\) See article for more information.
8 superscripts letters found including: Superscript- "a" \( \text{ª} \), "e" \( \text{ţ} \), "i" \( \text{š} \), "n" \( \text{ž} \), "o" \( \text{˝} \), "r" \( \text{ř} \), "R" \( \text{ř} \), "z" \( \text{ž} \). Suspensions are typically noted by use of a period \( . \), and in some cases the macron \( ¯ \). Contractions consist of a combination of letters which omit certain letters in the abbreviated word, and are often signified by use of the crossbar.

A great number of abbreviation marks invariably represent a group including a vowel +/r/ or the inverse: /r/ or /v/ + vowel, as can be seen in the Table 4\(^{17} \).

### Table 4 The graphic functions of abbreviations in AM 173 c

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>( V+r )</th>
<th>( r+V )</th>
<th>( r+V ) or ( v+V )</th>
<th>( v+V )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/a/</td>
<td>( \text{ª} ) ( \text{ř} )</td>
<td>( \text{ţ} )</td>
<td>( \text{š} )</td>
<td>( \text{ž} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/e/ (i)</td>
<td>( \text{ţ} )</td>
<td>( \text{š} )</td>
<td>( \text{ž} )</td>
<td>( \text{ž} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/i/</td>
<td>( \text{š} )</td>
<td>( \text{ž} )</td>
<td>( \text{ž} )</td>
<td>( \text{ž} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/o/</td>
<td>( \text{ţ} )</td>
<td>( \text{š} )</td>
<td>( \text{ž} )</td>
<td>( \text{ž} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/u/y/</td>
<td>( \text{ţ} ) ( \text{š} )</td>
<td>( \text{ž} )</td>
<td>( \text{ž} )</td>
<td>( \text{ž} )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 5 lists the abbreviation marks as found in leaves 1-7 of AM 173 c 4to based on 4 criteria which are used in conjunction with Hreinn Benedikstson’s 4 categories listed above. 1- "Graphic function" indicates the phoneme(s) which the abbreviation can represent. 2- "Inflectional abbreviation" indicates the use of the marking to indicate the final letter of the abbreviated word, for example: \( m \) written with base \( <m> \) and superscript \( \text{ţ} \) indicates that the inflectional ending of the word is -r, leading to the expansion of the nom-sing form- "maðr". 3- "Fixed abbreviation" refers to an abbreviation which has an arbitrary expansion.

\(^{17}\) Guðvarður Már Gunnlaugsson 2014, 71. This table represents typical uses of abbreviation markings, and do not necessarily reflect their representations in AM 173 c 4to.
For example,  öld, h expands to "hon". There may be some coherence between the particular abbreviation mark and the expansion, but it does not indicate the meaning outside of the arbitrarily assigned abbreviation.

4- Suspension- This category uses a certain marks such as  ., or  . along with a single letter to abbreviate a word. For example b. expands to bua, with the  . abbreviating /ua/. There is extensive use of the cross bar in contractions such as "hann", "þat", to indicate an abbreviation.

Table 5 Abbreviation marks in AM 173 c 4to

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Graphic function</th>
<th>Inflectional abbreviation</th>
<th>Fixed abbreviation</th>
<th>Suspension</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>〈a〉</td>
<td>/va/</td>
<td>manna, sva, fara</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>〈e〉</td>
<td></td>
<td>fie</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>〈i〉</td>
<td>/ir/,/vi/, /ri/, /in/</td>
<td>eigi, manni</td>
<td>zil, fyrir, við,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>〈n〉</td>
<td></td>
<td>menn</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>〈o〉</td>
<td>/ro/, /on/,</td>
<td>voro, messo,</td>
<td>hon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>〈t〉</td>
<td>/-t/</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>〈r〉, 〈r〉</td>
<td>/ar/, /er/</td>
<td>maðr</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>〈z〉</td>
<td>/az/, /s/</td>
<td>manz</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>〈z〉</td>
<td>/ra/</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>〈w〉</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ok</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>〈v〉</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>varðar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>〈r〉</td>
<td>/-er/, /-ir/, /-r/</td>
<td></td>
<td>er</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In the following sections, abbreviations are listed as follows:

**Example 1:**

**Special signs**: Short /a/ is abbreviated by special sign 20 times.

\[
\begin{align*}
\langle\circ\rangle & \quad /\text{us}/ \\
\langle\wedge\rangle & \quad /\text{ur}/ \\
\langle\rangle & \quad /\text{m}./, /\text{n}./, /\text{re}./, /\text{um}./, /\text{en}/ \\
\langle.\rangle & \quad /\text{r}\text{a}/ 14 \text{ times. for example } \text{gfin } "\text{grafin}" \ 5v12 \\
\langle\downarrow\rangle & \quad /\text{ar}\text{\darr}/ \ "\text{var}\text{\darr}" \ 6 \text{ times.}
\end{align*}
\]

As can be seen in the Example 1, the frequency of abbreviation (20) of the particular phoneme categorized under one of the 4 major categories (Special signs) discussed above is listed, followed by the various abbreviation marks \(\langle\rangle\) followed by the abbreviated group or phoneme (/ra/), an expansion of the abbreviation "grafin", followed by the reference number (5v12). When the abbreviation is unique in the context of the particular section, the character or word (\(\langle\downarrow\rangle\)) followed by the abbreviated group (/ar\text{\darr}/), expansion ("var\text{\darr}") and frequency or reference (6 times) are listed. Lists of relevant forms which
are not listed in Chapter 3 for the sake of clarity, can be found in their corresponding sections in the Appendix 1.

3.2 Capitalization:
Including initials, there are 38 full sized capitals in the transcription. Initials are used to begin new chapters, in many times coupled with a corresponding headline stating the subject of said chapter\(^\text{18}\). The capital letters: <A>, <C>, <E>, <G> <K>, <L>, and <S>, and are used to begin new sentences or phrases (the medieval punctuation inconsistently differentiates between the two). In a number of cases, capitals serve as abbreviations for other words, such as G, used for Garð 6 times, and N for "naʃn. Small capitals are used to represent geminate consonants, both internally and finally, small capital <g> appears twice in this manner, while ř appears 10 times.

3.3 Vowels:
The scribe does not show a propensity to mark vowel length by use of acute accent marks. There are sporadic and inconsistent instances of hairline strokes above vowels, which appear to reflect a habit copied from older exemplar. There are numerous examples of the same long vowels denoted both with and without acute accents. A few examples include <aðr> 1v18 and <áðr> 5r10, the pre-fix /út/ spelled <vt> in <vtlægr> (no accent) 2v14 and <vtlægd> (with accent) 4v14\(^\text{19}\). <i> appears with hair lines above them which resemble accents sporadically as well, whether short, long, or in a diphthong environment such as <ſier> 1v3, or <einſ> 1v5. These appear to be a matter of paleographic interest, rather than orthographic. For the purpose of this orthographic analysis, these markings have been ignored.

The digital edition has been employed to determine vowel length based on manual analysis of each particular word. The following analysis consists of the observed phonemes and their corresponding orthographic representations, both in terms of characters and abbreviations. Each sub-section includes an

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\(^{18}\) See Chapter 2 for manuscript description.

\(^{19}\) Acute accent marks for the purpose of indicating vowel length were declining in use during the 14th century (Karlssson, Stefán, 2002)
analysis of each phoneme and the frequency of its corresponding character or characters, followed by abbreviations which stand for that particular phoneme. Where applicable, other features of interest are listed and discussed.

3.3.1 /A/: Short /a/- is normally written <a> 442 times or A (once).

Special signs: Short /a/ is abbreviated by special sign 20 times.

- /ra/ 11 times. For example ġfin "grafin" 5v12,
- /varðar/ 6 times.

Superscripts: /a/ is abbreviated 188 times by superscript letters.

- /ar/ is abbreviated 48 times.

The following inflectional abbreviations were found including /a/:

- /m/ "maðr" 52 times and once in KiSk "karlmaðr 1v03".
- /m/ "manni" twice.
- /sz/ in manz 9 times.
- /sz/ "fara" 7 times. /an/ "manna" 7 times

Contractions: /a/ is abbreviated 260 by contractions.

- /ka/ "skal" 84 times.
- /land" 17 times.
- /landi" 4 times.
- /ann/ "hann" 97 times.
- /at/ "hat" 45 times,
- /an/ "hans" 13 times.

Suspensions: /a/ is abbreviated 16 times in suspensions.

d. abbreviates "dag" 8 times,

m. /anni/ "manni" twice.

G. /arð/ "garð" 6 times.

b. /arn/ in "barn" once 2r08.
Long /á/- is written <a> 333 times.

Special signs: 〈⟩ - is used in ē "frá" 7 times.

Superscripts: 〈³⁰⁰〉 abbreviates /vá/ twice in ˊ "svá".

Unstressed /A/ is written <a> 406 times.

Superscripts: Unstressed /A/ is abbreviated 27 times by superscripts.

〈³⁰⁰〉- abbreviates unstressed /A/ 14 times m /anna/ "manna" 7 times, ē for "fara" 7 times.

〈³⁰⁰〉- /ar/ 10 times. For example, loē /ar/ "lofar" 2v11.

〈⁷⁰⁰〉 - ūalldn /ar/ "sialldnr" 7r13.

〈⁷⁰⁰〉 - eigñ /az/ "eignaz" twice. 4v01 (both instances).

Special signs 〈∼⟩ - /ra/ in veē "vetra" twice, ļ grafa" 5r09 (found twice) and fieuænlīg "fieuænligra" 7r02.

Suspensions: Unstressed /A/ is abbreviated by suspension 64 times.

e. /ða/ "eða" 49 times,
h. /eiman/ "heiman" 4v11 once,
q. /ueðja/"queðja" 7 times.
b. /ua/ "lua" 6 times. and /uar/ "buar" 6v18.

3.3.2 /E/:

Short /e/ is written with <e> 318 times.

Special signs: short /e/ is abbreviated by special signs 90 times.

〈⟩ /er/ 68 times, for example laugðgi "laugbergi" 6v06.

〈⟩ ūft/re/ "prestr" (variations) 14 times, ū /restr/ (variations) 5 times.

〈⟩ /eð/ "með" 8 times.

Contractions: ū /ess/ "pess" 11 times.
Long /é/\(^{21}\)

**Superscript:** \(\text{\textsuperscript{\textdegree} ŏ/ie/ "fie" twice.}\)

3.3.3 /i/:

**Short /i/** The phoneme /i/ is written <i> 127 times.

**Special sign:** \(\text{\textsuperscript{\textdegree} /ril/ "primsing" 1v19. hæg "hægr" 1r06}\)

**Superscript:** Short /i/ is abbreviated by superscript 185 times.

\(\text{\textsuperscript{\textdegree} \varepsilon /il/ "vid" 96 times.}\)

\(\text{\textsuperscript{\textdegree} ĭ /igi/ "eigi" 52 times.}\)

\(\text{\textsuperscript{\textdegree} ĭ /id/ "vid" 14 times.}\)

\(\text{\textsuperscript{\textdegree} kkuu /ir/ "kirkiu" (variations) 18 times.}\)

\(\text{\textsuperscript{\textdegree} qoř /vi/ "qudr" twice, qō "qviō" once 7r08.}\)

\(\text{\textsuperscript{\textdegree} āřgi /in/ "a þingi" 2v.15.}\)

\(\text{\textsuperscript{\textdegree} ĭkpř /ri/ "skriptar" 5r05.}\)

**Suspension:** k. /irkıu/ "kirkiu" 79 times.

**Long /i/** is written <i> 118 times,

**Superscript:** \(\text{\textsuperscript{\textdegree} ĭ - \textsuperscript{\textdegree} ŏ /vi/ "pvı" 7 times.}\)

**Suspension:** l. /ik/ "lik" 21 times

**Unstressed /i/ is written <i> 240 times, and <e> 23 times**

**Special signs:** \(\text{\textsuperscript{\textdegree} /ir/ 46 times, þük "þikir" 1v11.}\)

**Superscript:** Unstressed /i/ is abbreviated by superscript 77 times.

\(\text{\textsuperscript{\textdegree} ĭ /igi/ "eigi" 55 times.}\)

\(\text{\textsuperscript{\textdegree} ĭ /yrir/ "fyrir" 16 times.}\)

\(\text{\textsuperscript{\textdegree} m /anni/ "manni" twice.}\)

\(/ri/ 5 times. For example, þumalř /ri/ "þumalfrı" 1r08.}\)

---

\(^{21}\) Long /é/ appears to have diphthongized by this point, see 4.7 for discussion of the change.
Suspensions: Unstressed /I/ is abbreviated by suspension 7 times.
  h. /eimilis/ "heimilis" 3 times, totaling 6 instances.
  .q. abbreviates "qviðr" 6v16 once.

3.3.4 O:
Short /o/ is written <o> 46 times.
Special signs: The tironian et - <ε> abbreviates "ok" 118 times.
Superscript: Short /o/ is abbreviated 17 times by superscript.
  ʰ/o/ /ro/ 10 times, for example ʰr "brot" 6v19.
  ʰh/on/ "hon" 3 times
  ʰm /esso/ "messo" appears twice.
  ʰv/oro/ "voro" (3rd person pl. pret. ind. act "vera") twice.
Contractions: Short /o/ is abbreviated by contraction 24 times.
  bp /ysko/ "byskop" 16 times.
  ʰhm /onu/ "honum" – 8 times.

Long /ó/ is written <o> 51 times. No abbreviations were found.

3.3.5 U:
short u- is written <u> 47 times, and <v> 25 times.
Suspension: b for bua 6 times and once for "buar" 6v18.

long /ú/- is written <u> 26 times, <v> 11 times, <o> 3 times./úr/ is written
<or> once in οξfpdr “orgiorðum” 7r06.
Special signs: /ús/ ʰ 4 times. ḥkkla "huskarla" (variants) 3 times, and ḥh
  "husi" 1r.03 once.
Unstressed /U/ is written <u> 129 times.
Special signs: Unstressed /U/ is abbreviated by special signs 11 times.
  ʰm /orkum/ "morkom" 9 times.

22 The diplomatic transcription on Bækur.is used here lists the /-um/ ending as <om>.
\(\text{\textdollar}^{\circ}\) \(/\text{ur/} \) twice, kon “konur” 7v11 vi\(\text{\textdollar}^{\circ}\) “vikur” 6r17.

\textbf{Superscript:} \(\text{\textdollar}^{\circ}\) \(\text{\textdollar}^{\circ}\) /oru/ “voro” twice.

\textbf{Suspensions:} k. /irkiu/ kirkiu 79 times.

\textbf{3.3.6 Y:}

\textbf{Short /y/} is written <\(\text{\upsilon}\)> 45 times.\(^{23}\) <i> 12 times.\(^{24}\)

\textbf{Superscript:} \(\text{\textdollar}^{\gamma}\) /yrir/ “fyri” 16 times

\textbf{Contractions:} f\(\text{\textdollar}u\) /ku/ “skulu” 9 times.\(^{25}\)

\textbf{Long /\(\text{\upsilon}\)/} is written <\(\text{\upsilon}\)> 15 times. No abbreviations are found.

\textbf{3.3.7 Æ:}

\textbf{Long /æ/-} is written <æ> 108 times.

\textbf{Special signs:} \(\text{\textdollar}^{\ast}\) : /æ/ in \(\text{\upsilon}\) “væri” 5 times

\textbf{Suspensions:} f. “færi” 2v06 once.

\textbf{Contractions:} <mlt> /æ/ “mælt” 5v16

\textbf{3.3.8 /Ö/}

\textbf{Short /ö/} is written <au> 61 times, as <o> 10 times.

\textbf{Special signs:} \(\text{\textdollar}^{\ast}\) m /orkum/ “morkom” 9 times.

\textbf{Suspension:} f. /iorbaugs/ “fiorbaugs” 6 times.

\textbf{3.3.9 /au/}

\textbf{The diphthong /au/} is written <au> 32 times.

\textbf{Suspension:} f. /iorbaugs/ “fiorbaugs” 6 times.

\textbf{3.3.10 /ei/}

\(^{23}\) A diacritic dot normally appears above this character, it bears no apparent orthographic significance.

\(^{24}\) See 4.3 for information concerning this spelling.

\(^{25}\) The word final <u> is listed as /y/ in de Leeuw van Weenen, Andrea, 2000 74.
The diphthong /ei/ is written <ei> 98 times.

Contractions: The diphthong /ei/ is abbreviated 34 times by contractions.

\[ \text{Þz}ar "\text{þeirrar}" 6 times, \[ \text{Þz} "\text{þeir}" 17 times, and \[ \text{Þa} "\text{þeirra}"

11 times

Superscripts: \[^{i} ]e /igi/ "eigi" 54 times.

Suspensions: The diphthong /ei/ is abbreviated 3 times by suspensions.

\[ \text{h eiman} / "\text{heiman},(4v11), "\text{heimilis}" \text{ twice (1r01) (4v11)} \]

3.3.11

The diphthong /ey/ is written <ey> 10 times.

3.4 Consonants:

The present section deals with the consonants in AM 173 c 4to and their orthographic denotations. This section follows the same structure as section 3.3. The phoneme, its representations, and groups of interest such as geminate forms or other unique groups are included. Generally only spellings which deviate from the expected representation (<b> for /b/, <k> for /k/) are elaborated on or referenced directly to their position in the manuscript.

3.4.1 /b/:

/b/ is written <b> 142 times.

Suspensions: f. /iorbaugs/ "fiorbaugs" 6 times.

3.4.2 /d/:

/d/ is written <d> 188 times. There are no abbreviations found.

3.4.3 /þ/:

The phoneme has two allographs: <þ> for the voiceless dental fricative, which appears exclusively word-initially 211 times. The voiced fricative /ð/ is
written <ð> 153 times, and <ð> 32 times, and <d> 3 times.\textsuperscript{26}

**Special signs:** \textsuperscript{<v.>} /arðar/ "varðar" 6 times.

**Superscripts:** qviðr 6v16 once, quð 4v.13 once

**Suspensions:** /p/ is abbrevaited by suspension

G. /arð/ "garð" 6 times.

q. /veðja/ "queðja" 7 times.

\textbf{3.4.4 \(/f\):}

\(/f/ is written <f> 405 times, and <p> 14 times.

The group /fn/ is seen 13 times as \(\text{<fn>}, this has been included in the total count of representations of \(\text{<f>}.

**Suspensions:** N. for "nafn" 3 times.

\textbf{3.4.5 \(/g\):}

\(/g/ is written <g> 288 times.

Geminated /gg/ is written <g> in legr 6v.01 and ligr 6v.07 once each.

**Suspensions:** f. /iorbaugs/ "fiorbaugs" 6 times.

\textbf{3.4.6 \(/h/\textsuperscript{27}:}

\(/h/ is written <h> 146 times.

The group /hr/ the group appears 4 times.

The group /hl/ appears twice.

\textbf{3.4.7 \(j:\)

\(/j/ is written <i> 79 times, once initially in ioladag 2v.09.

**Suspensions:** \(/j/ is abbreviated by suspension 13 times.

f. - fiorbaugs 6 times

q. - queðja 7 times.

\textsuperscript{26} For more information on the use of dental fricative, see 4.8.

\textsuperscript{27} No instances of the Norwegianisms: /hl/ written as <l> or /hr/ written as <r> were found (Haraldur Bernarðsson, 2014, 435).
3.4.8 /k/
/k/ is written <k> 356 times and <q> 13 times. <K> appears initially once in Kirkia 5r.14.

/kk/ is represented by the group <ck> and is seen 9 times. For example nockura 5r07.

/ks/ is represented by <x>- from latin influence in lex "sex" 3r14.

Special signs: The tironian et e represents ok 118 times.

Contractions: /k/ is abbreviated by contraction 109 times.

• bp "byskop" 16 times, /ysko/.
• ft "skal" 84 times, /ka/.
• fhu "skulu" 9 times. /ku/.

Suspensions: /k/ is abbreviated by suspension 30 times.

• l. /ik/ "lik" 21 times,
• m. /orkum/ "morkom" 9 times.

3.4.9 /l/:
/l/ is written <l> 276 times, <L> 2 times <ll> 95 times.

Superscript: \(\hat{\imath}\), \(\dot{\imath}\) /il/ "til" 96 times.

3.4.10 /m/:
/m/ is written <m> 188 times.

Special signs: /m/ is abbreviated by special sign 98 times.

\(\checkmark\) represents /m/ 89 times. For example dæa "dæma" 6v15.

\(\checkmark\) \(\hat{\imath}\) /orkum/ "morkum" 9 times.

3.3.11 /n/:
/n/ is written <n> 484 times, and once in word initial position in Nu 3v.09.

Special signs: \(\checkmark\) /n/ 63 times. For example eĩn "einn" 7r16.

Superscripts: /n/ is abbreviated by superscript 33 times.

\(\checkmark\) \(\hat{\imath}\) /enn/ "menn" 17 times.

\(\checkmark\) \(\hat{\imath}\) /annz/ "mannz" 9 times.
The text contains information on the use of contractions, suspension, special signs, and superscripts in a particular language. Here is a breakdown of the key points:

**Contractions:**
- /n/ is abbreviated by abbreviation 139 times.
- /an/ 21 times - ḥd "land" 17 times, and ḥḍi "landi" 4 times.
- ḥ /ann/ "hann" 97 times,
- ḥi /ans/ "hans" 13 times,
- ḥm /onu/ "honum" 8 times.

**Suspension:**
- /n/ is abbreviated by suspension 5 times.
- m. /onnum/ "monnum" 5r06, 6v14.
- N. /afn/ "Nafr".

**3.4.12 p:**
- /p/ is written <p> 68 times. /pp/ is written <pp> 10 times.
- No abbreviations are found in the transcription.

**3.4.13 r:**
- /r/ is written <r> 378 times, <r> 148 times.
- Geminate /rr/ is represented by <r> 10 times.

**Special signs:**
- /r/ is abbreviated by special sign 341 times.
- ❧ abbreviates variants of /r/ 289 times.
- /r/ 162 times, the most common is the fixed abbreviation è "er" which appears 152 times.
- /er/ 66 times, for example ḅe "bert" 2v17.
- /ir/ 46 times, for example, ḍe "segir" 5r05.
- ṃ /aer/ "væri" 5 times.
- /ri/ twice ṓmſign "primsingt" 1v19, hæg "hægri" 1r06
- ṃ /orkum/ "morkom" 9 times.
- ❧ abbreviates /ra/ 26 times, for example ḡiţ "grait" 3r16
- ❧ /re/ 14 times, for example āţta "spretta" 4v06.
- ṃ /restr/ "prestr" 5 times.
- ṃ /arţar/ "varţar" 6 times.

**Superscripts:**
- /r/ is abbreviated by superscript 165 times.
\(\text{x: /a\text{dr}r/ 52 times in m' "ma\text{dr}"}

/\text{ar}/ in 65 instances. For example Ŋ\text{ldyr}u "\text{karldyr}um" 6r17.

\(\text{x: /nialld\text{a}r/ "nialld\text{a}r" 7r13}^{28}\).

\(\text{v/ir/ 20 times. For example Ŋ\text{kkiu} "\text{kirkiu}" 2r16.}

\(\text{v/ri/ 8 times For example. f\text{l}f "f\text{l}fri" 6r19.}

\(\text{v/ro/ 10 times, for example Ŋ\text{ka} "\text{krosa}" 1r08.}

\(\text{v/oru/ "\text{vor}o" twice.}

\(\text{v/fara/ "fara" 7 times.

Suspensions: <f}/orbaugs/ "fiorbaugs" 6 times.

3.4.14 /s/: The phoneme /s/ is written <f> 360 times, <s> 13 times, <S> 7 times in word initial position. <z> in and f\text{io}az "si\text{dast}" 3v11.

The group /ts/ is spelled <tz> in f\text{kooz} "skottz" 5r12.

Superscripts: /s/ is abbreviated 12 times by superscripts.

\(\text{v/as/ eign "eignaz"4v01 (both instances)}

.\text{p}. /s/ prests 1r02.

\(\text{m/anns/ "mannz" 9 times.

Suspensions: /s/ is abbreviated 8 times by suspensions.

f. /orbaugs/ "fiorbaugs" 6 times,

h. /eimilis/ "heimilis" twice.

Contractions: /s/ is abbreviated 24 times by contractions.

\(\text{h/ans/ "hans" 13 times.

\(\text{f/ess/ "\text{ess}" 11 times.

3.4.15 /t/: the phoneme /t/ is written <z> 548 times.

/tt/ is written <tt> 60 times.

Special signs: \(\text{p/restr/ "prestr" 5 times.}

---

\(^{28}\) As the use of small capitals was declining during the 14th century, this lone usage may reflect copying from older exemplar.
Superscripts:  ❍ abbreviates /t/ twice: grauf “grauft” 5v08 and koſtna “kostna” 7v07.

3.4.16 /v/: the phoneme /v/ is written <v> 153 times and <u> 89 times. The use of <u> or <v> depends on its position in the word. Word initially <v> is almost always used, word internally <u> is typically used.

Special signs:  ﾃ/.arðar/ "varpar" 6 times

3.5 Character summary:

The present section lists each character as seen in the manuscript, and the phonemes and groups they represent. There is inherently a great deal of overlap between the present section and sections 3.3 and 3.4. To conduct a complete analysis of the use of each character, much of the information found in the previous section would need to be repeated. For the sake of practicality, the present section is written as a complement to 3.3 and 3.4. Only the uses of each character are given, along with some unique combinations. Information concerning character frequencies and abbreviations can be found in the previous two sections.

3.5.1 <a>  <a> is used regularly for. /a/, /á/ and unstressed /A/
<au> is found for /ö/, and /au/,
<A> is used for /a/ once.

3.5.2 <b>  <b> is used regularly for /b/

3.5.3 <c>  <c> is used in conjunction with <k> as <ck> to represent /kk/ regularly.
<C> represents /k/ once in word initial position in Credo 2r.14.=

3.5.4 <d>  <d> is regularly used to represent /d/ and /ð/ in sporadic cases.

3.5.5 <ð>  <ð> is used to represent the voiced allophone of /ð/ word-internally and finally.

---

29 de Leeuw comments on the same tendency in her analysis of Móðruvallabók. on p. 102.
3.5.6 <e> represents /e/ The character is seen representing unstressed /i/ in a number of cases, alternating with <i> in some spellings.

3.5.7 <f> regularly represents /f/.

3.5.8 <g> regularly represents /g/. <G> represents G initially, and <g> is used for the geminate /gg/ twice.

3.5.9 <h> is used to represent /h/.

3.5.10 <i> is used for /i/, /í/, unstressed /I/, /j/, it is used in Roman numerals.

<i> represents diphthongized /é/ regularly.

The character debatedly represents /y/ in in some cases.\(^{30}\)

3.5.11 <j> is seen as /j/ and /i/ once each. It is used regularly at the end of roman numerals.

3.5.12 <k> regularly represents /k/, and /kk/ <K> is seen once in word initial position representing /k/.

3.5.13 <l> and <L> regularly represents /l/.

<ll> regularly represents /ll/.

<L> is used in word initial position.

3.5.14 <m> represents /m/, and /mn/ by macron (see macron expansions of iā, which could be interpreted as /m/ or /mn/ in jafn).

3.5.15 <n> regularly represents /n/, /nn/.

<N> is used initially for /n/, as well as in abbreviations

<ṅ> represents geminate /nn/.

3.5.16 <o> is used regularly for /o/, /ö/, /ā/.

3.5.17 <p> is used regularly for /p/ and /f/.

<pp> is used for /pp/.

3.5.18 <q> represents /k/ on its own in conjunction with <u> to represent /kv/. It is only seen outside of this environment in suspensions or in conjunction with superscript i.

3.5.19 <r> regularly represents /r/.

\(^{30}\) See section 4.3 for more information concerning derounding of y, ÿ, and ey.
<ڑ> represents /r/. The character has been listed under <ṛ> as it is of paleographic rather than phonetic significance.

3.5.20 <s>
High <ſ> is the predominant spelling of /s/, it is utilized initially, internally, and finally. 
<ſſ> is used once for /ss/.
Round <ſ> is used in a minority of instances to represent /s/, and <S> is used 7 times in word initial position to represent /s/. <ſ> is used in conjunction with superscript a twice. High <ſ> is never used in conjunction with superscripts.

3.5.21 <t>
<ἢ> is used regularly to represent /t/.
<ตำแ> represents the geminate/tt/.

3.4.22 <u>
<u> is used to represent /u/, /ú/, and /v/, and unstressed /U/.
<u> is generally used to represent /v/ internally, and only once initially.

3.5.23 <v>
<v> regularly represents /v/, /u/, /ú/, and is used in roman numerals.

3.5.24 <x>
<x> represents the group /ks/ on one occasion. It is also used in roman numerals.

3.5.25 <y>
<y> regularly represents: /y/ and /ý/.

3.5.26 <z>
<z> is used to represent /s/, and predominantly in word final position to represent the middle voice.

3.4.27 <þ>
<þ> is used regularly for the unvoiced allophone <þ> used exclusively in word initial position. <Ð> is used word internally and finally.

3.5.28 <æ>
<æ> is used regularly for /æ/.

3.6 Abbreviations:
This analysis has been conducted by cross referencing the transcription with 2 diplomatic transcriptions. For the most part, a pattern can be deduced

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in relation to the scribe’s intention when using certain abbreviations. Exceptions to the norm are however ubiquitous throughout the 7 leaves which have been transcribed.

The present analysis of abbreviations is performed in regard to the parameters discussed in section 3.1.2. Abbreviations have been categorized under the 4 broad categories defined by Hreinn Benediktson, taking into account the graphic functions of certain abbreviations (outlined in Table 5). References numbers are at times provided where there are deviations from the typical use of a particular abbreviation.

3.6.1 Abbreviations by special sign

**The tironian “et”** <τ> represents "ok" 118 times.

<τ> /arðar/ “varðar” 6 times, written as a suspension “v.”

**Semicolon** – <;> m: /eð/ "með" 8 times.

**The ra mark** 〈’〉 is used 26 times

**The ur mark** 〈”〉 /ur/ 2 instances. vik “vikur” 6r17, and kon "konur" 7v11.

**The us mark** 〈 ’〉 represents /úṣ/ 4 times

**The tittle** 〈’〉 is found 311 times, representing a variety of phonemes and groups.

**Macron-** 〈’〉 The macron is found 274 times in the transcription.

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3.6.2 Abbreviations by superscript:

Superscript characters pose some difficulty in terms of orthographic analysis. There is consistent variation as to the use of superscript letters which is completely dependent on the word and context. The categories of abbreviations discussed in table 5: inflectional abbreviations, fixed abbreviations, and suspensions require close investigation to accurately deduce in many cases. A combination of contextual evidence, along with the
Cross referencing with alternative transcriptions of related law texts was used in the interest of producing as accurate transcription.

The scribe tends to abbreviate words by the use of superscript differently depending on space available within the particular line, among other possible motivations. The scribe uses superscript characters interchangeably with their expansions depending on the particular word. Graphs have been added where applicable so as to most accurately convey distributions of abbreviations which have more than one graphic function.

**Superscript a** \( {^{a}} \) - is found 16 times in the transcription.

**Chart 3 Superscript \( {^{a}} \) in AM 173 c 4to**

**Superscript \( {^{a}} \) distribution**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ŝ &quot;svá&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ŧ &quot;fara&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(maðr, acc. sing)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Superscript e** \( {^{e}} \) is used twice to represent /ie/ in ŧ which expands as "fie".

**Superscript i** \( {^{i}} \) Is used 221 times, and represents a variety of phonemes.
Chart 4 Superscript \( ^{i} \) in AM 173 c 4to

**Superscript \( ^{i} \) distribution**

Superscript \( ^{n} \) \( n \) /enn/ "menn" 14 times.

Superscript \( ^{o} \) \( o \) is used a total of 17 times.

Chart 5 Superscript \( ^{o} \) in AM 173 c 4to

**Superscript \( ^{o} \) distribution**

Superscript \( ^{s} \) \( s \) appears once /slldn/ "sialldnar" representing /ar/ in this instance.

Superscript \( ^{r} \) \( r \) is used 114 times,
3.6.3 Abbreviations by suspension.

Suspensions are abbreviations which consist of (as defined for the purpose of this study) a single letter coupled with a \( {^r} \) which abbreviates a word beginning with the original letter. There are numerous instances of a letter used in multiple suspensions to abbreviate different words which happen
to begin with that letter. These instances are represented in the "Expansion(s)" center column in the Table 6. The expansions are listed in descending order, corresponding to the numbers in the "Frequency" column on the right. For example, if three words appears in the "Expansions" column "a, b, c" the corresponding numbers "1, 2, 3" represent the respective frequencies of each word, based on their position in the sequence.

**Table 6 Suspensions in AM 173 c 4to**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suspension</th>
<th>Expansion(s)</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;b&gt;,</td>
<td>bua, barn, buar</td>
<td>6, 1, 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;d&gt;</td>
<td>dag</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;e&gt;</td>
<td>eða</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;f&gt;</td>
<td>fiorbaugs, færir</td>
<td>6, 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;G&gt;</td>
<td>gard,</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;h&gt;</td>
<td>heimilis, heiman</td>
<td>3, 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;k&gt;</td>
<td>kirkiu</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;l&gt;</td>
<td>lík</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;m&gt;</td>
<td>monnum</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;q&gt;</td>
<td>quedja, quíð, qviðr</td>
<td>7, 1, 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;N&gt;</td>
<td>Nafn</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;v&gt;</td>
<td>varðar</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**3.6.4 Abbreviations by contraction.**

Contractions can be defined for the purpose of this study as a combination of letters or signs which omit certain letters. In all of the cases listed in the Table 7, the "cross-bar" has been used to denote the contraction. As can be seen, there are cases of a combination of letters including the a cross-bar which contract several letters of a word, while in other cases the scribe uses only the initial letter along with a cross-bar.
Table 7 Contractions in AM 173 c 4to

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contraction</th>
<th>Expansion</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ṃp</td>
<td>&quot;byskop&quot;</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ḷ</td>
<td>&quot;ḥann&quot;</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ḣm</td>
<td>&quot;ḥonum&quot;</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>āi</td>
<td>&quot;ḥans&quot;</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ḳt</td>
<td>&quot;skal&quot;</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ḳtu</td>
<td>&quot;skulu&quot;</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ḷd</td>
<td>&quot;land&quot;</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ḷdi</td>
<td>&quot;landi&quot;</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mlt (no crossbar)</td>
<td>&quot;mælt&quot;</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ḷb</td>
<td>&quot;ḥælt&quot;</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ḷb</td>
<td>&quot;ḥess&quot;</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ḷz</td>
<td>&quot;ḥeir&quot;</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ḷza</td>
<td>&quot;ḥeirra&quot;</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ḷzi</td>
<td>&quot;ḥeirri&quot;</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ḷzar</td>
<td>&quot;ḥeirrar&quot;</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.7 Conclusion:

The analysis seeks to establish a system by which this manuscript can be accurately deciphered. The main areas of variation in regard to the scribe’s orthography lie in his use of abbreviations which require a heavy dependence on context and patterns to accurately decipher. The scribe uses special signs and superscript letters in particular contexts which required a fair degree of cross-referencing, but for the most part were quite discernable. The bulk of difficulty lay in identifying the orthographic representation of vowel length, due to the fact that length is not consistently identified in the manuscript itself, and had to be discerned manually for each individual word. Despite the massive disparity in the data available in AM 173 c 4to as compared to
Möðruvallabók, their respective orthographies show resemblance to one another\textsuperscript{33}.

The orthographic analysis in this section is modeled heavily after the references consulted. These analyses were used as a standard by which to emulate a general structure and selection of relevant features to be analyzed. The analysis itself was conducted with a combination of data provided by a digital edition based on the facsimile and diplomatic transcriptions of leaves 1-7 of AM 173 c 4to, and serves the added purpose of providing a context for Chapter 4.

\textsuperscript{33} de Leeuw van Weenen, Andrea, Möðruvallabók Chapter 3.
4. Linguistic Analysis and Dating:

The present chapter consists of a series of linguistic and phonological analyses. Each section deals with a different change typically utilized for the dating for Medieval Icelandic manuscripts, chosen from Haraldur Bernarðsson’s *Icelandic: An Historical Linguistic Companion*. These sections each contain a discussion of the changes themselves, followed by the change’s realization, or lack there of, in AM 173 c 4to based on data extrapolated from the transcriptions of 1r-7v in Chapter 3.

Each subsection includes a discussion of: 1) The change itself. 2) The data concerning the change in AM 173 c 4to along with necessary visual representation. 3) Data concerning the change in Möðruvallbók, based on de Leeuw’s *A Grammar of Möðruvallabók* (2000) to allow for direct comparison with the change in AM 173 c 4to.34 4) A conclusion based on the data to contribute evidence to the final goal of establishing a final dating of the manuscript35.

AM 173 4to has been dated within the years 1330-1370. The objective of this study is to confirm, narrow, or challenge this dating through a thorough linguistic analysis. Based on this preliminary goal, linguistic features including language characteristics of the 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries have been selected so as to provide a broader context for dating of the manuscript fragment. This approach will ideally provide a comprehensive analysis of the language so as to establish an independent date for AM 173 c 4to. The evidence in this section will prove that the established date can be narrowed to 1330-1360, as the dating reflects the first half of the 14th century much more the second half, but there is still evidence allowing for the possibility of a date just after 1350.

34 Möðruvallabók will be referred to as MvB in this chapter.

35 The structure for the subsections was inspired by The Scribes of Flateyjarbók, GKS 1005 fol. A Study in Scribal Practice in 14th-Century Iceland, Roberto Pagini 2015.
4.0.1 First Impressions.
Based on the orthographic analysis in chapter 3, AM 173 c 4to appears to possess features typical of the 14th century\textsuperscript{36}. The absence of acute accent marks to denote vowel length, the use of \textless q\textgreater, which was common in /kv/ sequences in the 13th century but gradually shifted to /k/ in the 14th century, is prevalent. Small capitals such as \textless r\textgreater are used to denote geminate consonants, but appear to be declining.

4.1 The /œ/ + /ø/ > /ö/ merger\textsuperscript{37}.

4.1.1 The change:
To establish the etymological context for this change: the front, mid round /œ/ arose out of i-umlaut of /o/, or u-umlaut of /e/. The back, low, round /ø/ arose due to u-umlaut of /a/.

A number of conjectures have been made as to the time-frame of this merger, however, Hreinn Benediktson posits that the distinction was preserved down to the late 12th-early 13th century. This is a very short time period for such a change to have taken place. The evidence, however attests that the distinction existed prior to and during this half century, followed by an abrupt end to its presence in manuscripts following the first quarter of the 13th century. This comparison indicates that the merger took place during this relatively short time period.

The orthographic representation of /ø/ particularly was rife with variation. The Icelandic vernacular was adopted into Latin script in the late 11th to early 12th centuries. It is believed that the symbol \textless ø\textgreater was created out of a combination of the letters, or a ligature of \textless ao\textgreater. Even after the merger was completed in the early 13th century, a variety of symbols were used to denote /ö/. While there were 10 in common use, the most common were \textless o\textgreater, \textless ø\textgreater, \textless au\textgreater, \textless au\textgreater/\textless av\textgreater, and \textless ø\textgreater.

\textsuperscript{36} Karlsson, Stefán The developement of Latin script II: Iceland. 2002.
**4.1.2 /ø/ + /ʊ/ > /ö/ in AM 173 c 4to:**

Both <ʊ̇> and <ø̇> are never seen written in the transcription, which gives the immediate impression that the merger had occurred by the time AM 173 c 4to was written. The data yielded by the digital edition was analyzed in terms of identifying the etymological phonemes of the words with short /ö/; the numbers of which can be found in section 3.3.8. This was done manually in comparison with Zoëga’s *A Concise Dictionary of Old Icelandic.*

Etymological /ø/ is not found in the transcription. Etymological /ʊ̇/ is represented by <au> 60 times, and by <ȯ> 10 times, and <añ̇> once dagl̓aug 7r12.

**Chart 8 /ø/ + /ʊ/ > /ö/ in AM 173 c 4to and MvB**

![Chart 8](image)

There were no instances of etymological /ø/ found in the transcription. Due to the fact that the phoneme was uncommonly represented to begin with, this is not surprising. However, the orthographic representations of etymological /ʊ̇/- <au> in 84.6% of cases, <ȯ> in 15% of cases, and <añ̇> (one instance), are characteristic of scribal practice after the merger had occurred.
4.1.3 The change in Möðruvallabók\textsuperscript{38}: Short /ø/ is represented as: \(<o>\) appearing 6260 times, \(<ó>\) 16 times, \(<au>\) 1421 times, \(<av>\) 22 times, and \(<at>\) 43 cases. This leads to the conclusion that the change had occurred in Möðruvallabók\textsuperscript{39}.

4.1.4 Conclusion:
Based on the evidence of the orthographic representation in instances of etymological /ø/, it can be safely assumed that the merger of /ø/ + /ø/ → /ø/ had occurred by the time AM 173 c to was written. Despite the fact that etymological /ø/ is not attested in the transcription, the indirect evidence presented by the orthographic representation of /ø/indicates that the phoneme had changed to /ø/ at this point in time. The merger thus points to the manuscript having been written after the first quarter of the 13\textsuperscript{th} century.

4.2 /æ/ + /ø/ > /æ/.

4.2.1 The change:
The signs of the merger /æ/ + /ø/ → /æ/ are first seen in manuscript evidence beginning around the middle of the 13\textsuperscript{th} century. The distinction persisted for some time, but was fully neutralized by the early 14\textsuperscript{th} century.

The two phonemes were of different origin. The phoneme /æ/ arose by i-umlaut of /á/, while /ø/ arose by i-umlaut of /ó/. There are a number of cognates with the verbs that they arose from. Examples of which include hár (adj. “high, tall”) vs hæð (f. height), or bót (f. bettering, improvement, compensation) vs bóta (v. to better, improve, compensate). These cognates provide an insight as to the etymological nature of numerous words in the Icelandic language.

The merger arose out of a derounding of the front rounded /ø/. Following this de-rounding and assumed lowering\textsuperscript{40}, the vowel merged with the front unrounded /æ/. The diphthongization of long non-high vowels, as discussed in

\textsuperscript{38} de Leeuw van Weenen, Andrea, 2000, 75.

\textsuperscript{40} Rounded vowels are not classified as mid or low, simply non-high.
sections 4.7 (diphthongization of long non-high monophthongs) and 4.10 (vá>vo change) and, is generally believed to have occurred in the 14th century, consequently soon after the merger took place, leading to the now merged long vowel /ǽ/ [æ:] diphthongizing to /æ/ [ai:].

4.2.2 /ǽ/ + /ǿ/ > /æ/ in AM 174c 4to. Forms containing <æ> in AM 173 c 4to have been compared with their older forms to establish their etymological phonemes (/ǿ/ or /ǽ/) prior to the merger. For example, the acc. sing. form of bær: “bæ” (m. town) would have been pronounced /bǿ/ while the verb, “at mæla” (to speak) was pronounced “mæla” prior to the merger.

The frequency of words spelled with <æ> are listed under their etymological phoneme prior to the merger. Some examples and their frequencies include:

- Etymological /ǽ/- mæla “mæla” 3, fæng “sæng” 2,
- Etymological /ǿ/- færa “føra” 23, bæ “bǿ” 4.

4.2.3 The change in Möðruvallabók: Long /æ/ is spelled <æ> 5926 times, <ǽ> 119 times, <e> + an accented version 23 times, <é> 8 times. There is no mention of /ǿ/ in the orthography analysis, indicating that the merger had taken place by the time of writing. There is thus no way of extrapolating the statistics needed for a visual representation of this merger from Andrea de Leeuw’s study.

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41 Zoëga’s A Concise Dictionary of Old Icelandic and onp.ku.dk and were used to conduct this analysis.

43 de Leeuw van Weenen, Andrea, 2000, 75.
44 de Leeuw van Weenen, Andrea, 2000, Chapter 3.
The analysis shows that the scribe uses $<æ>$ to represent both etymological $\emptyset$ and etymological $\acute{æ}$. There are no other characters used to represent the phonemes.

**4.2.4 Conclusion:**
As conveyed in the analysis in 4.2.2, 100% of instances of both etymological $\emptyset$ and $\acute{æ}$ are written with $<æ>$. The fragment thus contains evidence that the $\acute{æ}$/$\emptyset$ merger has in fact occurred, as there is no distinction made between the two phonemes by the scribe. This evidence indicates that the manuscript was written after the merger took place in the early 14th century.

**4.3 Derounding: /i/ + /y/ > /i/, /i/ + /ý/ > /i/, and /ei/ + /ey/ > /ei/ mergers**

**4.3.1 The Change:**
This section is centered around the mergers which ended the distinction between the unrounded vowels /i/, /i/, and /ei/ and the rounded vowels /y/, /ý/, and /ey/. While distinction between the two sets of vowels is seen up until

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45 Haraldur Bernarðsson 2014 159-163.
the 16th century, this change took a few centuries to fully manifest. There is limited evidence of the de-rounding of /y/, /ý/, and /ey/ seen in the 13th century, both seen in the orthographic and metric evidence (rhyming). The earliest evidence which conveys this change is the de-rounding of the /y/ in /pykkja/ > /bikkja/ (along with variant forms), preposition forms such as /fyr/, /fyrí/, /fyrir/, and /yfir/, the subj /skyldi/ of /skulu/, and /myndi/ of /munu/. Although these forms arose in several hands in the 13th and 14th centuries, the derounded forms of prepositions and /skyldi/ saw a decline in the 15th century.

As stated above, the general derounding of /y/, /ý/, and /ey/ appears to have begun in the late 15th century to early 16th century. There is some limited evidence, however, for sporadic derounding which is reflected in some forms of Icelandic in 13th and 14th century orthography. Due to the fact that the manuscripts (AM 291 4to 1275-1300, and AM 623 4to 1325) where de-rounding is attested have not been localized, it cannot be known for certain whether the 2 manuscripts convey a particular dialect46. These manuscripts serve to suggest that despite the fact that general derounding largely occurred in the 16th century, this change did not happen quickly. The evidence points to substantial variation from the 13th century onwards in regard to this sound change.

4.3.2 /i/ + /y/ > /í/, /í/ + /ý/ > /í/, and /ei/ + /ey/ > /ei/ in AM 173 c 4to.

Data from the Chapter 3 has been used for this analysis. The frequencies of each the representations of each phoneme can be found in the Chart 11.

46 This possibility is considered unlikely due to the fact that early de-rounding is not found anywhere else in the Icelandic corpus (Haraldur Bernarðsson 2014, 161-162)
The spellings of <i> representing etymological /y/ are in forms of "þykkja" 3 times: þík "þíkir" 1v11, 1v15, and þíkar 7r01. It is also seen in the if "ífir" 8 times. Þíldi "skilldi" 1r16 is found once. The significance of these spellings is discussed in 4.3.1.

Based on the evidence, there appear to be no signs of general derounding.

**4.3.3 The change in Möðruvallabók**47: de Leeuw draws a distinction between the two phonemes, indicating that general derounding had not occurred yet. <i> is, however, found 805 times for /y/: 30 times for fyrir (all instances), 222 times in /yfir/, 524 times in forms of /þykkja/, 27 times in forms of /skulu/ (skyldi), along with other unique examples. The vast majority of these uses of <i> for /y/ coincide with the evidence of sporadic derounding found in AM 173 c 4to.

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47 de Leeuw van Weenen, Andrea 2000 74.
4.3.4 Conclusion: The lack of general derounding, and spellings of <i> for /y/ in certain contexts points to a dating within the 14th century.

4.4 Fricativisation of word-final k

4.4.1 The Change:

The fricativization of /-k/ > /-g/ in unstressed word final position is found in function words (conjunctions, prepositions, adverbs, pronouns, and the infinite marker) that receive little stress. This change is found to have occurred in the 13th and 14th centuries, and is found in words such as /ok/ and /ek/, where fricativization led to /og/ and /eg/, respectively. Lexicon content words, however, remained unaffected. Orthographically, this is reflected directly as graphemes representing /-k/ in word-final position, namely <k> and <c>, were
replaced by <g> (or <gh> on occasion.) While the change is observed taking root in the 13th century, it does not gain ground until the 14th century, thereafter seen frequently in the second half of the century. Unfricativized spellings: <k> and <t> persist into the 16th century.

There are no reverse spellings for the change, as there are in the fricativization of word-final unstressed /-t/ (section 4.5), due to the fact that word forms ending in /-g/, such as /dag/ (m. acc- "day") and /lög/ (m. acc- "law") did not contrast with words with word final /-k/. This makes the identification of fricativization in this context a much simpler task than that of /-t/

The orthographic evidence for this change is lexically conditioned to a certain extent. The fricativization is first seen in the encliticized form of the 1st person pronoun "ek" /-k/, in which the term is attached to a verb such as gera. The two words combined as such /gerða/ + /ek/ > /gerðak/. After fricativization, the product was gerðag. Beyond this initial surfacing of the change, the forms /ok/, /ek/, /mik/, /þik/, /sik/, and /mjök/, all became /og, /eg/, /mig/, /þig/, /sig/, and /mjög/, respectively. It is not known for certain to what degree this change in orthography reflects the scribe’s pronunciation, although the encliticized form of ek seems to be a plausible starting point for speculation.

4.4.2 Fricativisation of word-final /k/ in AM 173 c 4to.

The following table conveys the data concerning the fricativization of word-final unstressed -k, based on the relevant word forms.

4.4.3 The change in Möðruvallabók49:

Fricativization appears sporadically in Möðruvallabók, the highest frequency is seen in relation to the adverb mjök, followed by the pronoun þig. The other pronouns show sporadic examples of the change depending on the particular word-form, with a wide disparity between the different lexical forms.

49 de Leeuw van Weenen, Andrea, 2000 78-79, 81-82, 195.
Chart 13 The fricativization of unstressed word-final /-k/ in AM 173 c 4to

The table conveys that the fricativization of word-final unstressed $k$ is fricativized in 2 cases, which comes out to a 22% rate of the change occurring.

Chart 14 The fricativization of unstressed word-final /-k/ in MvB.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>ok</th>
<th>ek</th>
<th>mik</th>
<th>þik</th>
<th>sik</th>
<th>mjök</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Series 2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Series 1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.4.4 Conclusion

As seen in the two instances of /þik/ spelled <þig>, some fricativization appears to have begun despite the fact that the change is not found elsewhere in the transcription. The point of interest of this analysis lies, not in relation to the fact that <þig> appears as the only representation of /þik/, but in the fact that the
fricativized ending appears in the same sentence as /ek/ in both instances. The proximity and repetition of this combination in the first phrase: 1r05 “fua mæla ek vigi þig vatni i nafni...” and the second: 1r10 “mæla sua ek fkriri þig .N. ε...”, highlight a the order in which the change began to occur. Following the fricativization of encliticized "ek", the change seems to have spread to the other pronouns before affecting the word-final /-k/ in /ek/. This pattern is reflected in Andrea de Leeuw van Weenan’s analysis of Möðruvallabók, where ek does not show fricativization, while the other forms - "mik", "þik", "sik", and "mjök" all show signs of the sound change.

4.5 Fricativisation of word-final t in unstressed word-final position.

4.5.1 The change: In the 13th and 14th centuries, word-final /-t/ was fricativized when immediately following a vowel in unstressed syllables, and in function words (conjunctions, prepositions, adverbs, pronouns, and the infinite marker) that received little stress. Lexical content words which typically receive more stress, along with at as the first member of a compound (ie atferli “action”) remained unchanged. This change was primarily seen in the ending of the nom.-acc. sing. neuter, -t, although it is found in other environments as well. Words forms such as the conjunction /at/, pronoun /þat/, substantive (with definite article/ suffix) /barnit/, strong verb /farit/, and preterite participle /grafit/ were all affected. The changed produced the new forms: /að/, /það/, /barnið/, /farið/, and /grafíð/.

As the change only affected word-final t when immediately following a vowel, forms possessing word-final /-t/ such as the strong declension neut nom. acc. of "langr": "langt" along with other adjectives of this classification were unaffected. Due to pre-existing word final /−ð/ seen in certain forms, minimal pairs of word final /−t/ and


51 Monosyllabic neuter substantives ie vit "consciousness", adjectives ie "löt" (fem. sing acc, lazy), or monosyllabic verb forms ie gat “be able” pret. ind. act. geta.
such as /við/ vs /vit/, /grafið/ vs /grafit/, and /talið/ vs /talit/ all became homophonous as a result of this change.

Identifying this change can prove troublesome due to conservative orthographic practice. Direct evidence of the sound change\(^{52}\) is not very common in older manuscripts. The indirect evidence of reverse spellings or hyper-corrections are used to identify the change where direct evidence is lacking.

The orthographic practice of using \(<\ t\ >\) for etymological word final /-t/ persisted for some time after the distinction between the stop and fricative had been neutralized. The orthographic conservatism very likely persisted due to the ubiquitous use of \(<\t>\) for etymological /-t/ in place of the contemporary pronunciation of /-ð/ in older manuscripts which scribes used as exemplar. As scribes came across this representation, they understandably interpreted the use of \(<\ t\ >\) as standard orthographic doctrine. The result of this was a tendency to generalize \(<\t>\) in the place of their own pronunciation in words with etymological -ð. For instance, /herað/ has been found written \(<\herat>\), and /farið/ written \(<\farit>\).

Orthographic evidence for this change (direct and indirect) of the fricativization of word-final /-t/ in unstressed position begin to appear in the 13th century, followed by more frequent use in the 14th century as the change became more established. Reverse spellings are seen up until the second half of the 16th century.

4.5.2 The Fricativization of unstressed word-final /-t/ in AM 173 c 4to.

There are 35 instances of unstressed word-final /-t/ spelled \(<\t>\). Etymological /t/ is most often spelled \(<\t>\).

There is no direct evidence of the fricativization of unstressed word-final /-t/.

There are, however reverse spellings. laðað, the reverse spelling of “látit” 3r.09. kolnað 3r.04 is seen on the same line as kolnað 3r.04.

The following table conveys the propensity for spellings of unstressed word-final

\(^{52}\) Direct evidence entails the replacement of older orthographic \(<t>\) by the newer orthographic \(<p>, <d>,\) or \(<d>\) (sometimes \(<dh>\) or \(<th>\)), for example- at > að.
The relevant word forms\textsuperscript{53} have been selected to represent any potential propensity for the change.

**Chart 15 The fricativization of unstressed word-final \/-t/ in AM 173 c 4to.**

\begin{center}
\textbf{The Fricativization of unstressed word-final \/-t/}
\end{center}

\begin{center}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline
 & at & hvat & þat & adj & pp & suffix art & pron acc neut & Total \\
\hline
D & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\
T & 132 & 2 & 2 & 3 & 16 & 3 & 9 & 167 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\end{center}

The examination of the evidence of instances of etymological \/-t/ have yielded the results in Chart 15. While the scribe has a very conservative style of script, there are some clues as to the scribe’s language based on the reverse spellings. This evidence points to the change having occurred in the scribe’s language.

**4.5.3 The change in Móðruvellabók\textsuperscript{54}:** There are a number of reverse spellings present in Móðruvellabók. de Leeuw states "/ð/ is spelled \(<t>/ often finally in unstressed position. In this position original /t/ was developing to /ð/, and the spellings with \(<t>/ for /ð/ are inverse writings.". There is every indication in her analysis that fricativizaiton of unstressed word-final /t/ is present in the scribe’s hand.

\textsuperscript{53} The chosen word forms are based on information concerning the identification of the change found in Haradur Bernarðsson’s *Icelandic: an historical linguistic companion* 2014, and Andrea de Leeuw van Weenen’s *A Grammar of Móðruvellabók* 2000.

\textsuperscript{54} de Leeuw van Weenen, 2000. See 88 for her comments on the change.
The data taken for the Chart 16 includes information on the identified word forms\textsuperscript{55}, which were in some cases only listed as "always" rather than given any hard data. The acc. sg. neut. adjectives and participles were recorded for the "adjectives" and "pp" sections, respectively, along with information concerning the acc. neut. endings for the indefinite pronoun "hinn" (204). Andrea de Leeuw comments on reverse spellings in Möðruvallabók, which were not taken into account for this analysis.

Chart 16 The fricativization of unstressed word-final /-t/ in MvB.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Fricativization of unstressed word-final /-t/ MvB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hvat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>þat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suffix art</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pron acc neut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9397</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.5.4 Conclusion:
The analysis in 4.5.2 was conducted based upon the evidence extrapolated from the transcription, and compared with the established criteria for identifying the fricativization of word-final unstressed /-t/. Due to the presence of the form laðið (from látit), and the reverse spelling kolnæ, the change had likely begun to occur, but was not yet especially advanced. These instances are considered to be typical of the early stages of the sound change\textsuperscript{56}, pointing to the 14th century.

\textsuperscript{55} de Leeuw van Weenen, Andrea 2000, 79.

\textsuperscript{56} Haraldur Bernarðsson 2014, 186.
4.6 \textit{u}-epenthesis\footnote{Haraldur Bernarðsson 2014 190-196.}

4.6.1 The change:

\textit{u}-epenthesis describes the phenomenon of the epenthetic vowel /\textit{u}/ being inserted before /\textit{r}/ in a number of environments. It has been observed through orthographic evidence that \textit{u}-epenthesis began to appear sporadically as early as 1300, became common in the 14\textsuperscript{th} century, and saw full realization by the 16\textsuperscript{th} century.

The change involved the insertion of an epenthetic vowel /\textit{u}/ preceding a post-consonantal /-\textit{r}/ in word-final position, or when followed by another consonant. Examples of substantives include /\textit{madr}/, /\textit{stadr}/ and /\textit{völlr}/, which became /\textit{maður}/, /\textit{staður}/, and /\textit{völur}/. The verbs /\textit{skilr}/ and /\textit{tekr}/ (in the 2nd and 3rd person sing pres. ind. act.) became /\textit{skilur}/ and /\textit{tekur}/. Stem final /-\textit{r}/ was also affected as can be seen in /\textit{hreiðr}/ > /\textit{hreiður}/, /\textit{fingur}/ > /\textit{fingr}/. However, \textit{u}-insertion only took place before /-\textit{r}/ that was word-final or followed by a consonant. Forms with inflectional endings containing a vowel following /\textit{r}/ such as /\textit{hreiðri}/ + /\textit{hreiðrar}/ and /\textit{fingri}/ + /\textit{fingrar}/ remained unchanged.

Disyllabic stems arose from monosyllabic stems through \textit{u}-epenthesis when there was a zero ending or ending beginning with a consonant. The nature of disyllabic stems in many cases is to syncopate the second syllable of the stem, such as in /\textit{gamal}/ > /\textit{gaml}/, which also holds true in instances of \textit{u}-epenthesis such as the n. sing. dat /\textit{fingri}/. It can thus be argued that \textit{u}-insertion originally occurred prior to /\textit{r}/ followed by a vowel, giving rise to forms such as */\textit{finguri}/*, but was thereafter syncopated by the same process.

The paradigms of disyllabic adjectives were forever changed by \textit{u}-epenthesis. Prior to the change there existed an alternation between disyllabic stems with a zero ending or an ending starting with a consonant, and monosyllabic stems which were typically followed by an ending starting with a vowel as in /\textit{gamall}/ “old”, or /\textit{gofugr}/ “noble”. Following \textit{u}-epenthesis, this pattern of alternation was analogically extended to adjectives with stem-final /\textit{r}/ at some point during the 15\textsuperscript{th} century. Formerly, monosyllabic adjectives with stem-final /\textit{r}/, such as /\textit{bitr}/, /\textit{dapr}/, and /\textit{fagr}/ became /\textit{bitur}/, /\textit{dapur}/, and
While the typical behavior of disyllabic stems would dictate a paradigm similar to that of /fingur/ (explained above), forms with the endings /-ri/, /-ra/, /-rar/ had previously undergone shortening immediately following a consonant (Crr- > Cr), and were thus unaffected by u-insertion. As fate would have it, these forms later adopted the /u/ by analogy: /bitri/, /bitrar/, /bitra/, would become /bituri/, /biturar/, and /bitura/.

The orthographic evidence for u-insertion includes two main criteria. The first is direct evidence of <ur>, <vr> or <or> found for etymological /r/, as in /maðr/ being spelled <maður>. The second criterion is indirect evidence by nature of reverse spellings, where etymological /ur/ is spelled <r>. While the change was still gaining prominence in the 14th century, u-insertion is more commonly identified through reverse spellings than by direct evidence. In inflectional endings, etymological /-r/ affected by u-epenthesis was very likely more common than etymological /-ur/. As the distinction between the two was lost over time, a tendency of scribes to use <r> for instances of etymological /-ur/ is observed. Scribes very likely applied this hypercorrection out of conservatism in copying from older exemplar. These older manuscripts obviously show a vast majority of /-r/ endings, leading to the application of this tendency to /-ur/ endings as well. Reverse spellings of this nature affected /-ur/ endings in forms such as /konur/ or /móður/, written <konr> or <móðr>, and were particularly common in pronouns such as /okkur/ (1st person dual, poss) and /ykkur/ (2nd person dual, poss) written <okkr> and <ykkr>. These spellings thus convey the merger of etymological /-r/ + /-ur/ > /-ur/.

4.6.2 u-epenthesis in AM 174 c 4to.

Based on the description of the change in 4.6.1, this section seeks to discuss the change in the context of the evidence extrapolated from the transcription of 173 c 4to.

Word forms containing etymological /-ur/ orthographically appear 7 times. auñur, "aunmur" (2nd, 3rd person of /unna/), foður and faður (acc. -dat. -gen. sing of r-stem "faðir") are two examples.
Word forms with stem-final (both inflectional and etymological) /-r/ appear 38 times. The most common example of etymological /-r/ is flýllðr “skylldr” which appears 8 times, and fekr/ Sekr “sekr” which appears 4 times.

The results of the analysis are compiled in Chart 17 to convey the rate of spellings of etymological /r/ and /ur/. In Chart 13 the etymological spellings are compared with their orthographic representations.

Chart 17 u-epenthesis in AM 173 c 4to.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>U-epenthesis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70%</td>
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<tr>
<td>60%</td>
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<tr>
<td>50%</td>
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<tr>
<td>40%</td>
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<tr>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>&lt;r&gt;</th>
<th>&lt;ur&gt;</th>
<th>Reverse Spellings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As reflected in the table, there are no instances of reverse spellings or evidence of the u-insertion having taken place in AM 173 4to. The etymological spellings match up 100% of the time with their representations in the text.

4.6.3 The change in Móðruvallabók: de Leeuw van Weenen does not address u-epenthesis in her analysis of Móðruvallabók. The lack of information concerning the change makes any discussion of the change in this section impossible.

4.6.4 Conclusion: The analysis conducted concerning possible instances of reverse spellings in the cases of etymological /-ur/ rendered 0 results. There are also no instances of u-epenthesis before the inflectional ending /-r/ or in the
case of stem final /-r/. As a result it must be concluded that the scribe had not incorporated this sound change into his own language, at least on the written level. Although the possibility remains that he was simply adept at concealing this development, which can only be left to speculation.

4.7 Diphthongization of the long non-high monophthongs:\ /é/

4.7.1 The change: In the Old Icelandic vowel system, vowel length was phonetically contrastive, meaning that the vowels were qualitatively identical in every manner other than the length of the vowel. For example, /é/ and /e/ sounded the same aside from the fact that the first vowel /é [eː]/ was long, and the second /e [e]/, was short. During the 14th century, the vowel quality of the non-high long vowels: /é/, /æː/, /ó/, /á/ changed as the vowels were diphthongized. The high vowels: /í/, /ý/, and /ú/, were thus left unchanged. The long non-high vowels, however, underwent the following changes: /é [eː]/ > [ie], /æ [æː]/ > /ai/, /ó [oː]/ > /ou/, and /á [ɔː]/ > /au/. While there is no clear orthographic manifestation of the diphthongized /óː/ [ou] or /æː/ [ai], there is indirect evidence of [au] from the /vá/ > /vo/ orthographic change (see section 4.10). Only the diphthongization of long /é/ is observed directly in the orthography in the shift from <e>, <é>, <ee>, or <ée> in the 12th and 13th centuries, to <ie> representing the final diphthongized form /je/. This change began to appear in the 13th century, albeit signified by scant evidence, and gained ground into the 14th century, becoming equally as prevalent by the end of the 1300s as the older spellings. Only long /é/ will be examined for this linguistic analysis.

4.7.2 Diphthongization of /é/ AM 173 c 4to.

In AM 173 c 4to, long /é/ appears as <ie> 58 times (100%) as seen most commonly in fie "fie" 23 times, and rieɛɛ"riett"14 times. There are no instances of etymological long /é/ written <e> in the transcription.

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4.7.3 The change in Möðruvallabók: The tendency of the change differs in Möðruvallabók, as <e> (2937 instances) and its variations far outweigh the diphthong <ie> (333 including variants). The minority of uses of <ie> indicates that the change had begun to surface in the scribe’s idiolect. The dominance of <e> for /é/ or diphthongized /ie/ was likely a habit or perceived standard copied from older exemplar.

A point of interest which bolsters this claim is found when de Leeuw van Weenen notes a much higher frequency of the diphthongized representation <ie> in the Laxdœla saga portion of the manuscript. There are 432 instances of <e>/ <é> for long /é/, and 286 instances of <ie>/<ie>. She notes that "up to 171va13 we have 349 <e>/<é> forms against 10 <ie>/<ie> forms. From 171va14 onwards we have only 83 <e>/<é> forms against 276 <ie>/<ie> forms." This selective surfacing of the diphthong reflects two possibilities: 1) The presence of the diphthongized /ie/ in the scribe’s idiolect is revealed here by a reversion to his own language at that particular point of transcription. 2) The varied exemplar (likely from different scribes) involved in the compilation of the 11 sagas in Möðruvallabók may have included a version of Laxdœla saga which contained diphthongized versions of /é/. The truth behind these two possibilities can only be left up to speculation.

4.7.4 Conclusion: The statistics concerning the diphthongization of /é/ in the context of AM 173 c 4to have shown that the vowel had diphthongized in the scribe’s language. Such overwhelming evidence of this sound change points to a mid-late 14th century (while the sound change was gaining ground) or 15th century date for this manuscript, as the change would have been equally as prevalent in the late 14th century as monophthongal spellings, depending on the particular scribe, while dominant in the 15th century.

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60 de Leeuw van Weenen, Andrea, 2000, 68.
61 de Leeuw van Weenen, Andrea, 2000, 69.
4.8 Denotation of the dental fricative

4.8.1 The change:

The denotation of the two allophones of the dental fricative /β/ and /ð/ is commonly used as a criterion for establishing the date of a scribe’s hand. The different forms of the denotation are: <β>, which was used in the earliest manuscripts (generally regarded as c 1150-1225) standing for both the voiced, and unvoiced allophones /β/ and /ð/ respectively. At this point in time, <ð> had not been introduced into the Old Icelandic writing system (it would later be introduced through Norwegian influence). Following the introduction of <ð> (roughly 1225), the character stood for the voiced allophone word internally or finally, while <β> was used only in word-initial position. Over the course of the 14th century, however, a rounded <d> began to take precedence over <ð> as the crossbar was increasingly omitted. Around 1350 <d> is observed to have become dominant, leading to the general disappearance of <ð> by 1400. The final “late period” of roughly 1375/1400 onward sees <d> used exclusively for

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the allophone word internally and finally, while <þ> continued to be used exclusively in word initial position.

4.8.2 The Denotation of the dental fricatives in AM 173 c 4to.

The scribe tends to use a diacritic dot above the character which appears as <ð> to distinguish the dental fricative from the stop <ð> while using a proper <ð> in other cases. The characters can be observed in a side-by-side comparison: <vð> 1r04 is seen on the same page as <vð> 1r19, <vð> 3r17 and <vð> 2v16 both appear, <rða> 1r19 and <rða> 1v02, <haf> 6v05 and <haf> 6v03 proves that they are used to represent the voiced allophone /ð/. For the purpose of this analysis, the two characters <ð> and <ð> are thus both listed under <ð> as their distinction is purely paleographic. The scribe makes an obvious distinction between <ð>/<ð> for /ð/ and <d> for /d/.

<þ> is seen exclusively in word-initial position 211 times. /ð/ is represented by <ð> 151 times, and <ð> 32 times, in both word internal and final positions. <d> is used to denote the dental fricative three times, in fýlgdu 1v10, fullźide 2r19, and hafði 3v14.

4.8.3 The change in Mōðruvallabók

<þ> appears as the exclusive representation of the dental fricative in word initial position 33,908 times. <ð> appears 26,369 times, representing /ð/, while <d> is written 2497 times. This propensity seems relatively similar to the use of the characters in AM 173 c 4to.

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63 de Leeuw van Weenen, 2000, 87-88.
Chart 19 The Denotation of the dental fricative in AM 173 c 4to and MvB.

The Dental Fricative in AM 173 c 4to and MvB

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>AM 173 c 4to</th>
<th>MvB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;d&gt;</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2497.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;ð&gt;</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>26369.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;þ&gt;</td>
<td>211.00</td>
<td>33908.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.8.4 Conclusion:
The orthographic evidence conveyed in Chart 19 indicates a propensity of the scribe to use <þ> to represent the dental fricative exclusively in word-initial position. The dental fricative is denoted word-externally and finally by the two variations of <ð> in 46.4% of total instances of the phoneme, and <d> only appears three times representing /ð/ (0.75%). The criteria for dating the denotation of the dental fricative thus points to a pre-1350 dating, although the presence of the <d> spellings of /ð/ indicates a dating closer to 1350 than 1300.

4.9 Denotation of the middle voice64.

4.9.1 The change:
The Denotation of the middle voice is commonly used as a criterion for the dating of Icelandic script, along with the denotation of the dental fricative. In the earliest old Icelandic writing, the middle voice ending /-sk/ was denoted as <fc>,

64 Haraldur Bernardsson, 2014, 454.
which lasted up until the 13th century, at which point the group is observed to have changed to
/-st/ by assimilation. In the early 13th century, the ending <-z>, used to denote the ending /-st/, arose and by 1250 became dominant. By 1300, <-z> was the exclusive ending in which lasted until 1350. The ending <zt> was introduced in 1350, followed by <zt> in 1375, while <-z> remained dominant until 1400. The <-z> ending was superceded by <zt> from 1425-1450, at which point it was also superseded by the ending <ft>, and went out of use by 1500. <zt> remained the most commonly used until 1525, and from 1550-1600, <ft> was dominant, seeing <zt> falling out of use altogether by the end of the 16th century.

The denotation of the predominant orthographic representations of the middle voice based on time period can be observed in the following table.\textsuperscript{65}

\begin{center}
\textbf{Table 7 The Middle Voice timeline}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline
Group & Orthograhphy & years \\
\hline
/-sk/ & <-fc> & 1175-1225 \\
\hline
/-st/ & <-z> & 1250-1400 \\
\hline
/-st/ & <-zt> & 1425-1525 \\
\hline
/-st/ & <-ft> & 1550-1600 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\end{center}

4.9.2 Denotation of the middle voice in 173 4to.
The middle voice is attested as <-z> 31 times (100%). The other denotations do not appear at all in the transcription.

4.9.3 The feature in Möðruvallabók\textsuperscript{66}:
There seems to be a similar trend as to the use of the ending <-z> in Möðruvallabók. De Leeuw refers to the middle voice as the "medio-passive".
While there are exceptions such as <ft> following /l/ and /r/ which take precedence after /r/ (<ft> :34, <-z> 6), the vast majority (2949 instances) of "medio-passive endings" are denoted by the use of <-z>. Alternative endings - <zt>, <ft>, and <f> are mentioned in passing but are regarded as of little

\textsuperscript{65} Haraldur Bernarðsson, 2014, 454-455.

\textsuperscript{66} de Leeuw van Weenen, Andrea, 2000, 109, 256.
significance. The total frequency of each ending in MvB comes out to \(<z> 2949, <zt> 23, <ft> 34, <f> 2.\)

Andrea de Leeuw asserts that based on the orthographic representation of the middle voice, that "it seems likely that the medial ending at the time of writing was /st/."

**Chart 20 Denotation of the middle voice in MvB**

![Chart showing the middle voice in MvB](image)

**4.9.4 Conclusion**

Based on the data in 4.9.2 and 4.9.3, along with the timetable concerning the dating of the denotation middle-voice, the orthography suggests that the script could be placed any time from 1250-1500, due to the use of the ending \(<z>\). However, due to the 100% rate of use, it is more likely that the fragment was written during the 14th century, based on the exclusive use of \(<z>\) up through 1350, and dominance until 1400. The fact that the text is a law code, however, allows for the possibility that the scribe may have been copying from an older manuscript, which would point to a mid-late 14th century dating, although this a purely circumstantial conjecture.
4.10 The orthographic change “vá” > “vo”\textsuperscript{67}.

4.10.1 The change:

This chapter provides an explanation of the phonological change which affected the long low back vowel [ɔ:] and its orthographic representation. The change itself is defined as a “relational sound change”. This term describes a situation within a sound system, where a phonological change occurs without a corresponding orthographic change. In other words, there is a change in the quality of the phoneme, which is not reflected in its spelling. The sound change is thus expressed elsewhere in the writing system.

The relational sound change concerning "vá" > "vo" stems from the diphthongization of long non-high monophthongs, as discussed in section 4.7. Over the course of the 13\textsuperscript{th}-14\textsuperscript{th} centuries, monophthong [ɔ:] was diphthongized to [au]. In scribal practice prior to the manifestation of this change, the vowel is spelled in normalized orthography as <á>, and in medieval orthography: <a>, <á>, <aa>, <a>, <á> and <ã>, along with other variants. Despite diphthongization, the orthography remained unchanged due to the fact that the majority of cases of /á/ diphthongized. The old characters continued to be used to represent the new diphthong [au] instead of [ɔ:]. There is thus no direct manifestation of this change in the orthography.

This diphthongization however, did not occur when long /á/ immediately followed /v/. Due to the preservation of the old low back vowel [ɔ:] immediately following /v/, a transition in the spelling of “va” > “vo” is seen over the course of the 14\textsuperscript{th} century. Since <á> and its medieval variants now represented the diphthong [au] in the majority of cases, it could no longer be used to accurately represent the older low back vowel [ɔ]. The spelling of the vowel was thus changed to <o>, which was chosen as the best representation of [ɔ], due to the

\textsuperscript{67} Hreinn Benediktsson \textit{Relational Sound Change: vá > vo} 1979, 227, shows extensive examination of this change. Information from Haraldur Bernarðsson, 2014, 153-157 has been used for this discussion as well.
fact that the grapheme already represented the old mid short /o/, which was in the process of being lowered to [ɔ].

Examples of /vá/ (including the variations of characters listed above) prior to the change include <svá> "so", <hvárgi> "neither", and <vápn> "weapon". These spellings changed to <svo>, <hvorgi>, and <vopn> following the shift in orthography induced by relative sound change. There are many other examples of <vo> representing etymological /vá/, and the orthographic change is thus regarded as indirect evidence for the diphthongization of /á/.

There are a number of complications in regard to using <vo> as evidence for the relative sound change "vá" > “vo” which make certain instances of <vo> unusable. These instances include words whose paradigms contain morphophonological alternation such as "ván/vón" (f. hope, expectation)⁶⁸. /vón/ in the older paradigm shifted to /vón/, followed by /ván/ (through the /á/ + /ó/ > /á/ merger)⁶⁹, which conveys a very different developmental process than the change at hand.

The third person preterite plural of vera- “to be”: /váru/, also had an alternate paradigm which yielded the form /vóru/. The alternate paradigm was a product of the raising of /vó/ > /vó/ before an unstressed syllable containing /u/. The /v/ is seen lost before /ó/, giving rise to the form /óru/. The word-initial /v/ is thought to have been re-introduced later on, either by the paradigmatic leveling of other forms of the verb vera, or analogically under the influence of 4th and 5th class strong verbs⁷⁰ which resulted in the lowering of /ó/to /ó/, later merging with /á/.

In the 14th century, scribes began to abandon practice of using accents to denote vowel length in favor of double consonants or other means.⁷¹ <o> and <ó> were used ambiguously, effectively rendering spellings such as /voro/, or /uoru/ useless as evidence for the change. They could represent either /váru/, or /vóru/, and as a result are of no use in identifying the sound change by the

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⁶⁸ See Haraldur Bernarðsson 2014, 148 for the full explanation.
⁶⁹ Hreinn Benediktson 2002, 238.
⁷⁰ Benediktson, 239-40.
orthography. Having established these exceptions, the following section will encorporate data based on the applicable criteria described in this description.

4.10.2 "va" > "vo" in AM 174 c 4to:

As described in section 3.4.16, the scribe uses the grapheme <v> 153 times, and <u> 89 times to represent the phoneme /v/. The characters are typically found to depend on their position in the word: <v> used word-initially and <u> internally. As a result, their respective uses in conjunction with long /á/ are completely dependent on the particular word, and bear no other significance.

/vá/ is seen represented most commonly by <ua> 44 times.

Examples include <fua> "svá" written 30 times, along with the variation <sua> attested twice by use of the round <s>, once lower case, and once as a capital <S>. <va> represents /vá/ 3 times. The representation is seen in vapna “vápna” 4v16, vað “váð” 6r18, and vaðmal "vaðmal" 2v04.

/vá/ is never found represented by <vo> or <uo>.

4.10.3 The change in Möðruvellabók:

The only mention in de Leeuw's analysis of the <vo> spelling is seen "twice in ván against 115 times <va> or <vá>, and 38 times in the past tense plural of the verb vera "voro" against only twice <va>." However, as explained in 4.10.1, both of these substantives cannot be used evidence to identify the orthographic change (de Leeuw van Weenen comments on this in a footnote on page 64). There is no other mention of the spelling or change, which indicates that the change is not found in the orthography of Möðruvellabók.

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72 de Leeuw van Weenen, 2000, 66
4.10.4 Conclusion: Based on the data presented in section 4.10.1, the scribe does not appear to have adopted the orthographic change into his repertoire. There are, however three possible reverse spellings seen in forms of “vatn”, although these instances alone are not evidence of diphthongization of /á/. Considering that <va> is seen as representing /vá/, in 100% of the instances in the fragment, there is strong evidence that the change had not occurred in the scribe’s dialect yet. According to Stefán Karlsson⁷³, the change is not seen consistently in charters before 1380, with the vast majority of charters only possessing the <vá> spelling. Although law codes are obviously not charters, the practice of copying from exemplar existed in the production of both types of documents. This dating gives insight as to the scribal practice of the time, indicating that AM 173 c 4to was likely written prior to 1380.

4.11 Diphthongization before /-ng/and /-nk/⁷⁴

4.11.1 The change:
This discussion is focused on the diphthongization of short /a/, short /e/, and short /ö/, to /au/, /ei/ and /ðei/ when immediately followed by /-ng/, or /-nk/.
The change is seen as early as 1300, with forms beginning to appear in the

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⁷³ Stefán Karlsson, 1982, 55
⁷⁴ Haraldur Bernarðsson, 2014, 189
orthography. There is evidence of etymological short /e/ diphthongized to /ei/ in forms such as /lengi/ lengthened to /leingi/. There is no widespread orthographic representation of the diphthongization of /a/ and /ö/.

4.11.2 Diphthongization before /-ng/ and /-nk/ in AM 173 c 4to.

The diphthongization of /e/, /a/, and /ö/ preceding /-ng/, and /-nk/ is discussed in this section in relation to each individual letter. Only the group /-ng/ is found in the fragment, /-nk/ is never seen. /e/ appears before /-ng/ as [ei] on 3 occasions in the transcription. In each of these instances the macron is used to denote /n/. geig “geingt” 2v19, eig “eing” 5r12, sāleigd “iamleingd” 6r08, along with leigi “leingi” 8v10. No instances of undiphthonized /e/ found before /-ng/.

/á/ appears 11 times before /-ng/, while /ö/ appears as <au> 10 times in this context.

Chart 22 Diphthongization before -ng and -nk in AM 173 c 4to and MvB

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Diphthongization of /-ng/ and /-nk/</th>
<th>AM 173 c 4to</th>
<th>MvB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;e&gt;</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;ei&gt;</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1414</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.11.3 The change in Möðruvallbók75:

The evidence presented indicates that there is a higher propensity to spell etymological /eng/ with <e> (1414 cases), than <ei> (172 cases) 76. The

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75 de Leeuw Möðruvallabók, Andrea 63-64.
instances of <ei> indicating that the change had made its way into the scribe’s idiolect.

4.11.4 Conclusion: The data in 4.11.2 reflects that the sound change had made its way into the scribe’s language by the time AM 173 c 4to was written. Only the diphthongization of e before /-ng/ and /-nk/ can be used as evidence for the sound change, and 100% of instances of the group were found to reflect the change in the orthography.

4.12.1 Linguistic Analysis Conclusion.
This chapter has sought to provide a thorough analysis of the linguistic and orthographic information yielded from the orthographic analysis in Chapter 3, and the data taken from the digital edition. The statistics were compared against the criteria which signify the various linguistic/orthographic changes with the intention of identifying their relevance in relation to AM 173 c 4to. After conducting this analysis, a number of conclusions can be made. The results and their relevance have been collected in the present sub-section. Based on the comparisons with Möðruvallabók, there seems to be a great degree of similarity concerning the idiolect of the hands in the manuscript and AM 173 c 4to. Although there are some differences between them, there is nothing which contradicts Kålund’s claim that they are written in the same hand.

76 de Leeuw, Möðruvallabók, Andrea 67.
The following table conveys the results of the linguistic analysis:

**Table 8: Chapter 4 Results.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sound Change</th>
<th>Relevance</th>
<th>Probable Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/ø/ + /o/ &gt; /ò/</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>1225 +</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/æ/ + /ø/ &gt; /æ/</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>1325+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/i/ + /y/ &gt; /i/, /i/ + /ý/ &gt; /i/, /ei/ + /ey/ &gt; /ei/</td>
<td>sporadic derounding, no general derounding</td>
<td>14th century.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fricativisation of word-final /-k/</td>
<td>sporadic examples</td>
<td>14th century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fricativisation of word-final /-t/</td>
<td>early stages</td>
<td>1250+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u- epenthesis</td>
<td>no evidence</td>
<td>pre 1350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diphthongization of the long non-high monophthongs</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>1350-1400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denotation of the dental fricative</td>
<td>&lt;d&gt; 0.75%, &lt;ð&gt; 46.4%, &lt;þ&gt; 53%</td>
<td>1300-1350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denotation of the middle voice</td>
<td>&lt;z&gt;</td>
<td>1250-1400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The orthographic change “vá” &gt; “vo”</td>
<td>no evidence</td>
<td>pre 1350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diphthongization before -/ng/ and -/nk/</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>1350-1400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**4.12.2 Final Dating:** After examining the results in Table 8, it is clear that the manuscript was written in the 14th century (4.3, 4.4, 4.9). There are aspects of the scribe’s hand which indicate that it was written in the first half of the 14th century (4.6, 4.7, 4.9 4.10,) and aspects which indicate that it was written in the second half of the 14th century (4.8, 4.11). This proportion of evidence (4:2) indicates that a more narrow dating of 1330-1360 coincides closely with the evidence presented in this chapter.
5. Conclusion:

This project has sought to confirm, narrow, or contest the date 1330-1370 for AM 173 4to. In the interest of completing this task, thorough orthographic and linguistic analyses of leaves 1-7 of AM 173 c 4to have been conducted. An XML transcription on both the facsimile and diplomatic levels was first created in the interest of producing a database for this study. The transcription was then inserted into a program with capabilities such as character and word form counts, a search function for particular groups of letters, and a KWIC concordance. This program facilitated the comprehensive analysis of the orthography and language of AM 173 c 4to.

These analyses have yielded a plethora of results and insight into the orthography and language of AM 173 4to. The orthographic analysis in Chapter 3 was performed based on Andrea De Leeuw Van Weenen's *A Grammar of Möðruvallabók*, along with analyses of similar nature. These analyses are based on data extrapolated from a database and thus serve as perfect models for this project. This was followed by the examination of 11 phonological changes chosen from Haraldur Bernardsson’s *Icelandic: A Historical Linguistic Companion* based on orthographic evidence found in Chapter 3, and other evidence extrapolated from the transcription.

Data concerning the sound changes discussed in chapter 4 has been compared with that of Möðruvallabók in the interest of providing evidence as to the claim that Möðruvallabók and AM 173 c 4to are written in the same hand. Due to the vast difference in the size of the respective artifacts, and as a result of the amount of information available to perform linguistic analyses, no definitive claims can be made. However, the evidence yielded in this study shows a great deal of resemblance to that of Möðruvallabók in terms of the linguistic and orthographic tendencies of each hand.

These results have led to the conclusion that the originally established dating can be narrowed. This comes out of a combination of a general propensity of the orthography to reflect that of 14th century as a whole, along with and the features examined in Chapter 4 which reflect a certain hybridity of features. I argue that based on the analyses in this thesis, that the dating for AM 173 c 4to
can be narrowed to 1330-1360. This conclusion has been settled upon due to the much higher frequency of features which were common before 1350. There are two features however: The Diphthongization before /-ng/ and /-nk/, and the diphthongization of the long non-high monophthongs both support a possible post-1350 dating.

The significance of this finding lies in the fact that the 14th century was a transitionary century in terms of language as shown in chapter 4. AM 173 c 4to possesses a rich language from a linguistically turbulent century. Thus it is worthy of attention within the context of Icelandic Manuscript studies.
6. Bibliography


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Appendix 1: Abbreviations

1.1 Special characters:

The tironian “et” ε118 "ok", ok 1r11.

.setTo - “varþar” 6 instances

Semicolon – (;) m; "med".

The ra mark 〈⟩ 25 times -

/rα/  ɡfa "graфа" 10 times, ʕ "frá" 7, in veξ for "vetra" twice, ɡ. "graфа" twice, ʕm "framм" twice, ɡɦɛ "grafit" 3r16, fieɯæŋɩ "fieɯænliga" 7r02. ɡɦin "grafin" 5v12 once.

The tittle 〈 › 311 instances.

/r/ 165 instances-

è "er" 152. èu – "eru" 7 times, èɦiɡi 2r19, èɦiŋi 2v02, èɦiŋiа 3v06.

/er/-  77 instances

ɡa 15 times, ʋəz "verðr" 11 times, ʰa "bera" 6 times, ʰr/βz "berr" 4 times, hůr "huerr" 4 times, hů "huer" 4 times hůu "huerium" 5 times, ɑʃli "atferli" 3 times, ɡɛ "gert" three times, ɡ "gerr" twice, hůi "heraði" twice, ʰaði "heraðs" twice, ʋoa"verða" twice, ʋəz "verðr" twice, and once each in ɑʃfla "atferla" 1v10, bɛ 2v17 "bert", ɪo "ferð" 7r06, dagyði "dagverði" 1r12, ɪr "ferr" 6r12, ɡoi "gerði", ʰaði, "heraði" 4v05, ʰdɪ "heraðs" 4v07, ʰɛ "huert" 2r07, hůar "huerar" 6r15, hůu "hueriu" 7v01, hůri "huerr" 6r08, hůn "huern" 7r12, hůr "huerr" 7r17, hůz "huert" 2r16, kalljói "keralldi" 1r03, ɾtj "kerti" 7r05, laugbgi "laugbergi" 6v06, ɱki 4v04 "merki",
"nattverði" nattvði 7r14, ṣa "vera" 3r11, ṣe "vert" 6v19 and the latin: pač "pater" 2r13.

/ir/ 46 instances.

hef "hefir" 9 times, if "ifir" 8 times, ep "eptir" 3 times, vðuei "varðueitir" 3 times, fjyğ "fylgir" twice, fær "færir" twice, nœf "næstir" twice, þik "þikir" twice, and once each in buñ "bunir" 2r17, fað "faðir" 1v06, fær "farnir" 4r09, fjyğ "fylgir" 2v13, kku "kirku" 2r16, hialf "sialfir" 7r08, laugfœf "laugfastir" 2v03, nà "nair" 1r02, nœf "næstir" 2v03, quadd "quaddir" 5v17, fæk "sakir" 6r07, fæg "segir" 5r06, hialf "sialfir" 7r08, fikr "skirir" 1v06, tald "taldir" 7r06, vðuei "varðueitir" 6v13, vðuei "varðueitir 6v03.

/aer/ ṭi - "væri" 5 times.

/ri/ 2 instances: þmflgn "primsingt" 1v19 and hæg "hægri" 1r06, fœpr "skriptar" 5r05.

/orkum/- m "morkum" 8 times.-

The ur mark <^> twice

/ur/ - vik "vikur" 6r17, and kon "konur" 7v11.

The us mark <^> 4 times

/ús/ - lkarla "huskarla" 3 times 4v.06, 4v. 06, and 5v.02, and in the form

hñi "husi" 1r.03 once.

The Macron <^> 274 instances

/re/ - þf for "prest" 8 times, þfr "prestr" 3 times, þfí "presti twice, þe "preste" 1v11, þfta "presta" 7v15, fípta "sprettta" 4v.06.

/restr/ the suspension þ "prestr" (variant cases) 4 times.

/m/ - 166

fě "sem" 32 times, v "um" 25, þe "Þeim" 14 times, aurû "aurum" 5 times,
enû "enum" 4 times, hûiû "hueriuim" 5 times, bænû "bænum" 3 times,
fornū/fo:nū "fornum" twice, kēr "kemr" twice, lauﬁ "lausum" twice,
heīra "heimta" twice, iā "iam" twice, klokhū "klockum" twice, laundū
"laundum" twice, manuðū "manaðum" three times, noτtu "nottum" twice,
naeftū "næstum" twice, ﬁnu "sinum" twice, ﬂtauðū "stauðum" twice 3v15,
5r12, fūri "sumri" twice, ū "um" twice, and once each in alueñingū
"aliuenningum" 4v08, aλnū "alnum" 3r12, budū "buðum" 4r13, daulū
"daulum" 5r16, dōf "doms" 4r19, dā "dæm" 6v16, dāa "dæma" 6v15, dō:
"domr" 4v14, enū 2v01, eỳiu "eyium" 4r03, ﬁrā "fimta" 3r16, ﬁm "fimm"
2v12, ﬁollū "fiollum" 4v04, ﬁfﬁskalū "fiskiskalum" 4r05, fellū "felldum"
6r18, fraenđū "frændum" 4v03, gāler "gamler" 7v11, haundū "haundum"
6r16, halﬁ "halfum" 7v03, hīnū "hinum" 6v11, hondū "hondum" 1r19,
huarū "huarum" 7r02, huı̅ndaugū "huitadaugum" 2r03, iālēigō iamleingđī
6r08, iāmarga "iammarga" 6v18, karldyru "karldyrum" 3r17, kōa "koma"
5v07, kōi "komi" 7v02, kldyrū "karldyrum" 6r17, laugfardaugū
"laug[fr]ardaugum" 3v17, laugū "laugum" 4v10, likū "likum" 4r17, malū
6r18 "malum", motū "motum" 4r07, olaerōū "olaerðum" 5r06, oﬁo:ūlgi
"orfiordumgi" 7v06, paﬂkū "paskum" 2r03, riężū "riettum" 4v08, rū
"rum" 1r14, ﬂkū "skirdum" 5r14. ﬁnainū "snaenum" 1v01, lokū "sokum"
5v18, ftraundū "straundum" 5r16, fūf "sums" 3v09, vo牝ū "votnum" 4v05,
vþŷfū "vthysum" 4v02, þingū "þingum" 4r07.

/n/ 77 instances.

ei 12 times, ṭaŋ in 9 instances, hīn "hinum" 7 times, ūn 5 times, aŋ
"annat" 3 times, iŋa "inner" 3 times, kirkviŋi "kirkviungi" three times, aŋ
"anunar" twice, kaŋ "kanın" twice, kuŋa "kunna" twice, maŋ "mann" twice,
mān "mami" twice, þiŋi "þingi" twice, þiguelli "þinguellī" twice, and once
each in alþiŋi "alþingi 4r12, bœarf "brenmr" 5v19, dagni "daginñ" 7r15,
eigandi "eigandi" 4r19, eiŋ "einm" 7r16, efﬁgi "erﬁgi" 3v07, fauþtudagni
"faustudagim" 2v10, grafina "grafinn" 3r07, hin "hinn" 3v06, hriga "hringia" 7r05, ialeid "iamleingd" 6r08, ini "inni" 3v12, kuna "kunna" 2r09, mani "manni" 7r01, finar "sinnar" 7v16, fini "sinni" 1r06, varpi "varpindi" 6v07, pan "pann" 4v13, pig "ping" 4v19, pigf "pings" 3r10, and mni "mimm" 2v07.

/en/ mnn mnn twice.

Latin words - twice fir "noster" 2r.14, idm "indominum" 2r.14.

1.2 Superscript letters:

Superscript a (^a^) 16 instances - /ara/ in ũ for "fara" 7 times, /anna/ ñ for "manna" (maðr, acc. sing) 7 times, and /va/ in s for "sva" twice.

Superscript e (^e^): ũ "fie" twice (4r16, 4v01).

Superscript i (^i^) 221 times

Fixed abbreviations: /il/ ^i^ "cil" 95 times.

/igi/ ò "eigi" 53 times

/yirir/ ũ "fyrir" 16 times.

/ið/ ¹ "við" -14 times.

/vi/ ^i^ "pvî" -7 times.

/anni/ ñ "manni" twice 2r09, 7v16.

/ir/ appears 22 times- ñkku "kirkuu" 17 times, ñkiulægt "kirkiulægt" twice, ñkiulin "kirkiumni" twice. ñkdiu "skirðum" 5r14.

/ri/ appears 11 times. yng "yngr̆" 3 and times, ñðia "þriðía" twice (1r08, 1r12) þumalfing ^i^ "þumalfingri" 1r08. ñði "þridi" 5r03, ñflf "filfr̆" 6r19, ñgp"grip" 6v14, ñkþf ^i^ "skripta" 5r05.

/vi/ õðx "quiðr" twice, ñð "quið" 7r08 once.

/in/ afgi for the compound "afingi" (a þingi) 2v.15 once.

/anni/ ñ twice for "manni" 2r09, 7v.16.
**Superscript o**: 17 instances

ro/ ᵰᵪ "brøtt" 4 times, ᵰᵪ "brot" 6v19 once, ᶻᵪ "kros" 3 times, and ᶷᵪ "krosa" twice.

/on/ is seen in ᴰᵪ "hon" 3 times.

/essō/ ſᵪ represents the Latin “messo” twice (6r12, 7r15),

/oru/ ſᵪ represents the 3rd person plural of vera."voro" twice (5v15, 7v04)

**Superscript r**: 114 instances.

Fixed abbreviation: ſᵪ "maᵪr" 52 instances.

/ar/ - 73 instances.

₃ᵪ "þar" 29 times, ᶻᵪ "var" 8 times, ᶻᵪ "varðeita" three times, ᵷᵪ "fara" 2v10 twice, 7r09, ᶵᵪ "karlmaᵪr" twice, lof "lofar" three times, vifᵪ "vistar" twice (2v13, 2v14), ᶻᵪ "alnᵪ" 3r14, ᶻᵪ "buᵪunauᵪ" "buᵪunautar" 4r04, ᶸᵪ "drattar" 5v03, e½ "enar" 5v01, faf "farar" 4r06, faᵪunauᵪ "faᵪunutar" 4r15, ᶸᵪ "kikuᵪgᵪd" "kikᵪi利物ᵪ" 2r01, ᶸᵪ "garᵪi" 3r12, ᶸᵪ "huskaᵪa" 4r10, kafᵪ "kastar" 4r16, ᶸᵪ "karᵪ" 2r09 ñlᵪrᵪᵣᵪ "karᵪdyᵪrum" 6r17, leidveli "leiᵪᵪᵪuᵪëlᵪi" 4r08, loɡ "loɡar" 6v13, oᵪᵪekᵪ "orᵪᵪktar" 2r11, reᵪ "renar" 7r19, ᶸᵪ "skogar" 5r02, ᶸᵪ "skᵪᵪᵪᵪtᵪar" 5r05, ᶸᵪ "sonar" 1r07, ᶸᵪ "tungarᵪᵪ" 5r11, and ᶸᵪ "₃ᵪar" 6r01.

/er/ ſᵪ "huert" twice.

₃ᵪ 4r.05 is written following ſᵪ to make _varnaᵪ_ but appears as a separate word in the manuscript.
Superscript z $^{z}$ - 12 instances.

mī "mannz" (madḥr, gen. sing.) 9 times,

/az/ twice in eigāḥ "eignaz" 4v.01 (both cases)

/s/ in ṭīḥ. "prests" 1r.02 once.
Appendix 2: Transcriptions

The notation in the following transcriptions diplomatic transcription differs from the system outlined in the introduction. The system is as follows77:

() are used when a word requires additional letters to be added.

[ ] are used to denote scribal errors.

*italics* are used to denote expanded letters of abbreviations.

<> denote scribal errors corrected by the scribe.

\ denote words or characters inserted from margins, supralinearly, or otherwise by the scribe.

\textsuperscript{\textdagger}\textdagger denotes a deletion by the scribe.

\textbf{2.1 Facsimile Transcription:}

1r

\begin{verbatim}

man .e .q. l h b. ix a þingi þ þottr ò. ef barn ò fua 
fiukt at v bana fie hætt t nà e\š/ p. fundi. þa òt olæðr 
þ ískira. Ef þ ò at buanda hí þa òt taka vatn í koll 
di. ef þò vð2 a fornú vegi. þa òt òt þ òt vatn ò naer .e. òíó 
ef è è vatn ò t h fua mæla ek vigi þig vatn ínaf 
ní fáudur þ ga òks íf vattníu m; hæg hendi fíñi 
þ fónar þ ga ánan òks avátníu þ anda enø helga þ 
gá enþ òðía òks. en m; þumálsting òt h òga òksa òt òt 
gefa nafn barnínu fe h vil hétt lata þ mæla ñ 
ek fíkiri þig .N. þ nefna barnít ínafni fóður þ dze 
pa barnínu í vatnís. þ fón þ dzeþa nan ánaf sín òk 
anda enø helga. þ dzeþa 1 et þðía sín. fua at þ vðí 
aluatå. þa er riett at v fíñ fíe ídzeþr. e héllt a vat 
ní .e. auþir if ef vðð rað rú òt auþu. ñu ma è 
vatn ía .e. fíó þ fær fíñæ. h òt fua òg òksa a fíñæ 
nú þ quéða fílk òzd íf fí h fíklíð íf vattníu 
h òt dzeþa barnínu 1 fíñæ fí lata fylgía. en fáum 
òzd aull ífe h dzeþí þ í vatn. òt bæða fíñæ með 
hondu fíñú þ ríða a fua at þ vðí aluatår. òt 
\end{verbatim}

1v
fua dzepa i ñænih barnenu at þ fâki kuldi fua at þ sie v bana hætt. hellzâ ft h i rîda ñæ a barni m; hendisier. ðlîn a ñkîrn at veita barnenu. en ef h kañ e ozð t .e. aæflî þa e aet kona keñi h þ at einf ft faðer barnî veita ñkîrn barnî ef e å en nañ m t. ef fað ñkîrn barnî ñtta þa åt h ñkûla fæng v konuna. ef h ñkûlî e fæng v konuna .y. f. G. suä ft f v kuanfaung ft ñe bp lofar. ft m e barn hef ñkîrât ft ñ e fundar v ñst t queäda oزð þau å h se h hafei ibarn ñkîrn. segia t aæfla hû fylgdu. ef þe þik rieët ñkîrn t andaz barn æ ft grafa at kirkwu y fûngia likfaung if. en ef barn lif nar æt ñt ñpîr veita þ alla rejeðu. þa er upp e åt þ e i vatn v dzepit barninu. åt ñkûra i anar ñûn ef fyr v rieet at farit. ef ñstt þîk e rieet at fa rît. huart se ñkostz ožð .e. aûner aæflî t andaz barn. þa åt ñe ñfa þ at ãkku. en ef barn lifnar þa åt .p. veita þ fulla ñkîrn fua ñe aæz t fei ecki if fungit. ef barn andaz ñmûignet t hef e

2r
meiñ ñkîrn þa ñt þ ñfa v ñkkuðgð vt. þ e mæ riz vigð molld æ ouigð æ fûngia e likfaung if. ef barn elz naæk pañkû .e. huætadagû æ vill m freñta ñkîrn æ lauðdagf ñ pañka .e. huætada ga. þa vðz hûm þ rieet ef barn ê e fûkt. ñkû/ ra ft ñegar lata e fûkt er. Ef m vill ñuaûdagf biða æ ñt h ñ e fundar v ñst t lata h râda hte h vill ñkûra .b. fyr .e. vill h biða ñuaûdagf at kl m hûu fullæða ñe vif hef æ e fûklyt az kú na ožð þau at ñkûra barn. æ aæflî þau ñ ñ fyl gia. En ef h kañ ñ æ oæækî fakar. ÿ hûm þ ñ.G. þ a bp at râda ñ sauk þzî. ñûni hûuñ e vif he æt karlî æ konu er fûklyt az kûna rieet paæ ñr. æ Credo ñdm. Ef h vill e kuña. æ hafi h vif æ. ñ.G. æ a bp ñ sauk at râda. ñ kaka færflu Lk hût ñt færa æ ñkku. þ æ æt ñkku a lægt fua ñe m ñûda buñ fyrst. Ef ærťauku m er hia enf andaða þa a h æt færa lik æ ñkku. æ fa m æ h biðz æ. ef e æ æñgi hia .e. æ h æ fulltide

2v
Tha ft buand fera lik ƚ kiku fa e vift veirti enu andada. Ef huargi e ḫa hia bondi nie efini ḫa flu ḫ2 laugfaft m fera . ƚ . k . e ḫ eu naeft. ḫa taka af fie ḫ at en andahe hafdi att hieret . e. vaðmal at bua v lik. Ef fa atti e fie ḫ. ḫa e huin ƙylldz ḫ at bua v lik ḫ af fa e fara m; ḫ grafa nema. ƚ . d. a. xij. manuđi. paskadag en f yrifa ḫ ioladag en yrifa ḫ faustudag en langa m; a at ḫ faustudagin. en ḫ e a ḫ 102δ at opna. ḫ ḫ at gfa lik. ḫ ḫzar kiku ft lik fera e ḫp lof gauff at. bondi e ƙylldz at ala ḫa m fim faman e . l. fera ḫ kiku ḫ hroś . e. eyk ḫ e ḫei fylg. ef h fynar ḫeii vif ḫ. ṭδž h vlaegz ḫ ḫ m. ƚ. ḫ. a fa fauk e viftar e ḫyn ƚat. ḫ e ƙtefnulaug ḫ . q. ḫ bua v. aþgi. Sa ḫ m ḫ kirku vœüert a gauff at lata uppi ḫ ft ḫ gfa fe h rædž. ḫ ḫstr fa ḫ ḫ ḫ. hik ft ḫ e bera ikirk r'yu ḫc ne bldungr. ḫ ft ḫ m lik ikkuu ba er ḫ boðoz haf di at ḫ ati kku geigt meðan h lisdi. Ef ḫ m ḫ2 ḫ m

3r
lik ƚ kiku ḫ e ḫ skilt. ḫa ft ḫ bæta laufuñ kkuñi . xij. aurū. en ef h vili ḫ giallda ḫa ḫvðž h vlaegz . ƚ. m ḫ a ḫo at iña . k. fie siti. lik ft ecki ḫga aðž kolnar ḫ. ef ḫ m gefer lik aðž kolnað e. ḫa vðž h fe kr. ƚ. m ḫ a fa fauk e vili ef ḫ m hrapa fua gref ti at ḫqdz ḫ2 ḫ at aund vii ƚ b2iɔʃti mãi. ḫa ḫ h ḫ vioð grafin. ḫvðž ḫ at moziñi ḫa. At ek ƙtefnū . ƚ. ḫ ḫ at h hafi lik ḫ m . N. . bozi ƚ kkuu . e. ba laaci ḫ e ḫ atci ƚ kkiulaegzt. tek el h vlaegn ƚ ḫ . ƚ. m ḫ bæti . k. lauft. xij. aurū ƙtefnū ek ḫ ƙiglatex.

Leg aull flu fa iia dyr huart ƚe eeu ƚ v leg kaup naëk . k. e. f[y^h]k ƚ . k. ƙdi. xij. alnu ḫt kaupa leg ƚ der mãñ nema barn ƙetan lauf ḫ ft kaupa halfu odýka. sex alh. ḫt ḫp hafa ḫ likfaung. Sa ḫ giallda likfaungi kaup. ƚ legkauperi. fær ḫ k. ḫ at par giallda a kkuu bænū. ḫeii er . l. ḫ ḫit. Een fîca . d. viku ḫa e ƚij. vikur eru af sûrí ƚ tuni ƚ karldyrū. Sa m ḫ k. vœüert ḫ ƚ p ahuar ḫ2i at nefna vatta at ḫ vît fie

3v
ef e ker fim m ḫ e riıt ḫ at stefna ḫ væ telia huin fekiñ
v. nj m v halldi. hin. f. riettu fik ef h bauð þeir at handfala þie þa ð h fæði líc t .k. ef þr aukt g talldaga faman r eindaga þ. r flú þr taka hand faul. Sa e lik fæði t .k. a at hafa fína aúr að fe ef andadá e. heita at eftingia ef hin aetti eckl ð. ef huargi atti t eñ andadí nie erfiði r taka þ þeir eðr þr veita legkaup r líc faung Nu vínz f sumf eñ fúl þa at fýft hafa þ þie að búa v líc en þa að kaupa líkaung. legkaup þt fudazt reïda. v gaungu m líc. færa lík þi Ef gaungumandaz mí að manz r bondi t .k. ef fá m hafði fíe a fíer eñ. andadí r þt þar taka að þ þurfr hím. ef h hafði þ þeir .e. aðr h í auðu .Í stuður. þa a bondi að taka þ þie þa eðr hím veïtt við þa eðr hí andadíz nema hír ví te kín við að laugfardaugu fú eðr hí vel vært l r gangí h að fínu raði a þet. en eðr fíenda þa a bondi þ þie að taka þ fá m hafði þangar haft.

4r
þ þ andadíz r eðr meira. þ eigu frændz fí eðr h ætti í auðu .Í stuður. v eýrar m líc fýlgia. l. ó. k. eða me Ef m andaz í ve eýri þa eru þr m fklílder að gin tí ætti að færa e. búðunaþ. ef h andadíz í fískiskalú. fa a fksíþ að lað eða e. ef m v þ fskíþ e. fár fa eðr þeir eðr þ. vós h vtlæg v þ. uj. m. Ef m andaz a þingú e. leið motú flú búðuna þar fí. f. l. fí t .k. Ef m andaz a þíguelli e. leið velli eðr eðr mó é m ú eðr bóttu fáð. þa a fá m l. fí að fýlgia t .k. eðr næstr býr þrzi m eðr. íj. húsklæ hef. ef m andaz a þíguelli þa eðr mó eru fár ner af alþígi þt bvað fí færa l. fí. t. k. eðr þar býr aðlínguelli. ef m andaz ðar m búað flú búðunaþar l. fí færa t .k. Ef m andaz a foðnú eðr gi flú fáraunauþ fí færa l. t. k. Ef fóogr e. vatn kað l. a þl fí þl eðgandi færa l. þau t .k. Ef þ rekr a lild m; likú þt þ þata að þ þurfr þeir. ef meira fíe kér a þl. en þ þf fí. þa fí þl eðgandi hallda þíðl dós. ef finz l. gaungu m í haga vtí. fí þl eðgandi .f l. fí t. k.

78 Inserted from the left margin.
4v

ζ eign ṯ held hef a fier. fændz eign ṯ è v fm er ef .l. finz řdi .m. .e. 1 vthylu fl td eignandi færa ṯ cīl .k. ṯ vūeira fie ef h haði a fier ṯ ṯ haanda fændū ef .l. hittiz a fiollu þei er vān faulkdeila mk ṯa fl fa m færa ṯ .k. er näft býr votnû þei i haði è näft ūptta vpp liknu a fiallnu ū h. lj. hkarla . þangat fl lk ṯ hðð færa fæ votnfalla. ef .l. hittiz taffirctu .e. a liueningu. a fa lik at færa ṯ .k. en näftfr býr. þ2i m è hañ. lj hkarla. ef m fær ṯ .l. ṯ .k. er h è ñkyldz ṯ at laugû vðð h vtlæg. iuj. .m. fa a fauk è vill. fl stefna .h. .q. ṯ .h. b. v. aþi gi ṯ m è fottr ṯ. ef m è fottr v ṯ a h færði ṯ .l. ṯ .k. vart h mal et h getr þañ .q. iataría at fa maddz at tî è kirkuluiægt ṯ fellr ṯa vtlægð niðz ṯ h. en dóz að aama a hendz ðm at hafa ṯ fært. a xiùi. nottu enu næstū epē vnapa tak. ef m færir þuk ṯ .k. è è k kulkanægt. y ṯ f. G. nema h ge tt þañ .q. at h hugði. þ at fa maddz ætti .k. lægt ṯ fl fra hafa fært. xiùi. nottu epē þig lanîner

5r

ζ bæta lauftri .k. xuj .auru. þ2i u eru lik þau è è fl at .k. ñfa. eitt þ è m deyr ofkirðz. aånar fkoð m lik nema bplof. fa é en þði ef m vînr a fier fua at h vîn f hafa ṯ deyti h af nema h fai ñðzan sîðan ð gangi ṯ ikpt ñ vpt. þa fl h at .k. ñ, ṯ þo at h nái è vpt fundi ef h seg olærðû .m. è at h ñðaz þ þo at h bendi at einsi a nockuara leid ef h ma è mała fua aþ meði skila at ñðaz. þa fl h at .k. ñ, ecki .l. fl. ñ. at .k. þ è bp hef ṯ boðet at ñfa. at .k. en h fl fægt hafa til þ aðz fua at .m. vîrti þ .l. è è a at .k. lægt fl è ñfa nær zuñðdi m en 1 aur sðkorz helgi þ è huarki è akra me eir e è falli votn af ð bollstaða ð leyngia è likfaung f. vm kirkur. Kirkia hū fl fanda þar æ vigoð er ef þ ma ð ñk ñðu .e. vannagangi .e. ofûðiz .e. hût eyði 02 af daulû .e. vtr fraundû. þ è riett at færa .k. er þz at bûrðer vð. þ è þ riett at færa. è bp lo ð. Ef .k. è upp tekin manåði ð vetr .e. lefz h fua at h è onýtt ð flu lik þ bein færd a btr þadan
ill vill va vaxı ı vaxı ı vær ı afıgalda ı va vàr ı und in ı gåalda ı va undı fva ı veı ı(0,7),(992,996)

6v vill ı vaxı ı.viđı ı.e. ı.ıozu. ı ımı legr fiev ı.k. huart ıe
a laundu .e. lausu auru .e. bufie .e. è h tund af his boltaudu è haüs ñ ma þangan. þa åt fa m .e .k. vð ueri lafa ãa þan malda gu allan a ik a huar h he f fia û gefi .e. ador haüs ñ. ï þzar .k. malda gu þan è hm tekt at lýa at lauggbi .e. i laugziertu .e. a varþigi huar fiaur h ù þzar .k. h åt lafa ika. f ëy fà þan malda heima at kkiuñ ë sìñ a. xij. ma nuðu húñ þa è ñm hafa þida sgok þangan flefter ef m tekr þ fia è ë .k. è lagt. ë gielldz a bç .e. gefr .e. fslr ù fua hûñ er kaup visiutandz ë a fa fauk è .k. vðueit ef fa vil. en hù è vël ef h vël è fækia Ef m lóg fie ë .k. fà è .k. vardueit .e. fà è ë hef g fity f. G. þ þei ñe auð ñm. ë q. ë .k. x ñh .b. abigi þ mí è fekr è ë a fa fauk ï þa è vël ë a þan at dæa ef q. br a h er fie tok ë kirkuñi en ëp en ët dæ aapr ë ë .k. þan ë ë bç ë yekinè ef è è logat. en ef logat è þa åt dæma uæmarga aur a apr ë ë .k. þè. b virða at þ ë vüt è a bç ë y logat. þei þo åt stefna

7r
	ù giallda ñ .k. fëre è selldi .e. keýrti è mani þikir siuænælg. en .f. G. ù. huaru tsuegga. bondy fa er a .k. bænû byr åt ba elld ë .k. e. hringia klockû .e. fà m è h krefr ë. þtí ë ë riët at ba elld ë ë .k. .e. kueyka kfti ë hringia .e. þei è h kueð ë ë. ef .k. vðð geigz af elldi af med ñf þza m è nu eu ë ë tald eda lefriz klocka. þa è è þzi abýrgð a ef þz geta þan ñð ë aþ þz fari fua m; fè þa at þz ævzi sfall ë vildi vel Ef m hleýpr ë obeðir at ba elld ë ë .k. eda m; fa hringia klockû. þa abýrgiz fà kkiu ë klocku.
Sa è a .k. bæ byr er fkyllldz æ fæda þt ëj. mufa rti ef h å þ laugheimi. ë fýngz ë h ë hún daglaug helgan. nauðþyna laust. ef þ. fýngz ë fialldñ þa er h fkyllldz at ala þt at dagûði ë hatt nattvði þa è h fýngz þar m ñ. dagîn. ë man .e. hros ef hm fylg. ef fœrri bua a kkiu bolî ein þa åt þei hlut hûr þzi a ala þt ñe þz hafa at fdi mikr hç fè þz ë eu leglendingar .e. fdl eigindz vel. ë fà è fýnjar ef leigî endingz þy à kkiu bæ ë reën .k. fua at è ma

7v
tiðr 1 veirta 1 hûnu veðzi. þa åt h ëa osð landeiganda at h kói ë at k fdl eigandi a fua ë at fára er
2.2 Diplomatic transcription

1r

1man *ok quedja til heimilis bua* ix a þingi þess er sotto er. ef barn er sua 12siukt at við bana sie hætt *ok nair eigi prestz fundi*. þa skal olærðr 3maðr skíra. Ef þat er at buanda *husi* þa skal taka vatni i keralli4di. ef þat verðr a fornum vegi. þa skal tirar þar er vatni naer eða sio 5ef eigi er vatni til hann sua mæla ek vigi þig vatni i nafni6mi faður *or gera kros ifir vatninu með hægrí hendi sinni* 7ok sonar ok gera annan kros a vatninu ok anda ens helga ok 8gera enn þröðia kros. en með þumalfingri skal hann gera krosa hann skal 9gefa nafn barninu sem hann vill heita lata ok mæla sua 10ok skiri þig nafn ok nefna barnit i nafni foður ok drej11pa barnenu i vatnit. ok sonar ok drepa ii annat sinn ok 12anda ens helga. ok drepa i et þröðia sinn. sua at þat verði 13alvatt. þa er riett a vm sinn sie i drepit. eða hellt a vat14ni eða ausit ifir ef verðr rað rum a auðrum. nu ma eigi 15vatn fa eða sio ok fær snæ. hann skal sau gera krosa a snæ16um ok quedja slik orð or ífur sem hann skildli ifir vatninu 17hann skal drepa barnenu i snæ ok lata fylgja. en saumi 18orð aull sem hann drepi þvi i vatn. hann skal braða snæ með 19hondum sinum ok riða a suat at þat verðr aluatt. eigi skal

1v

1sua drepa i snæinn barnenu at þat saki kuldia sua at 2þvi síe við bana hætt. helldr skal hann riða snæ a barnit með 3hendisier. karlmaðr a skír at veita barnenu, en ef hann 4kann eigi orð til eða atferli þa er riett a kona kenni honum þ5at eins skal faðer barns veita skírn barni ef eigi er an6narr maðr til. ef faðir skírir barn sitt þa skal hann skilia sæng 7við konuna. ef hann skír eigi sæng við konuna varðar fiorbaugs garðu sua 8skal fara vm kuanfaung hans sem byskop
lofar. sa maðr er barn hefir |3skirt skal fara til fundar við prest ok queða orð þau fyrir honum sem |10hann hafði í barn skírn. ok segía til atferða huer fylgðu. |11ef preste þíkir riett skírn ok andaz barn ok skal gráfa |12at Kirkju ok syngía lausaða iffr. en ef barn líf |13nar þa skal prestri veita því alla rejðu. þa er upp er fra |14því er í vatn var dreipt barninu. eigi skal skírura í annat sinn |15ef fyrir var riett at farit. ef presti þíkir eigi riett til |16rit. huart sem skorta orð eða aunnur atferli ok andaz |17barn. þa skal eigi gráfa þat at Kirkju. en ef barn lífnar |18þa skal prest vieta því fulla skírn sua sem aðr nei eckí |19furr sungit. ef barn andaz primsigt ok hefir eigi

2r

|1meiri skírn þa skal þat gráfa við Kirkju garð vt. þar er mæ |2tíz vigð molld ok ovið ok syngía eigi lík saunaða iffr. |3ef barn elz nærr passum eða huitadaugum ok vill |4maðr fresta skírn til laugardags fyrir paska eða huitada |5ga. þa verður honum þat riett ef barn er eigi siukt. skíra |6skal þegar lata er siukt er. Ef maðr vill þuattdags |7bíða ok skal hann fara til fundar við prest ok lata hann raða hvert |8hann vill skírura barn fyrr eða vill hann bíða þuattdags at |9karlmanni huerium fulltíða er vit hefir til er skylt at kun |10na orð þau at skírura barn. ok atferli þau er þar fyll |11gia. En ef hann kann eigi fyrir oræktar sakar. varðar honum þat fiorbaugs garð |12ok a byskop at raða fyrir sauk þeirri. manni huerium er vit hel |13fir til karli ok konu er skylt at kunna riett pater |14noster. ok Credo indominum. Ef hann vill skírura þa konu. ok hafi hann vit |15til. varðar þat fiorbaugs garð ok a byskop fyrir sauk at raða. vm líka færslu |16Lik huart skal færa til Kirkju. þat er at Kirkju a lægt |17sua sem maðr verða bunir fyrst. Ef arftauku maðr er |18þa ens andaða þa a hann at færa lík til Kirkju. ok |19sa maðr er hann biðr til. ef eigi er erfinngi hia eða er hann eigi fulltiðe

2v

|1þa skal buandi færa lík til Kirkju sa er vist veitti enum |2andaða. ef huargi er þeirra hia bondi nie erfinngi |3þa skulu þeir laugfastir menn færa lík til Kirkju er þar eru næstir. ok taka |4af fie því at enn andaðe hafði att lierept eða vaðmal |5at bua vm lík. Ef atti eigi fie til. þa er hinn skyldir til |6at bua vm lík ok fa til er til Kirkju færir laughelga daga alla |7er minn riett at bua vm lík ok gera kistu at ok færa með ok |8gráfa nema iii dag a xj manuðum. paskadag enn f |9yrsta ok ioladag enn fyrsta ok faustadag enn langa |10með a at færa faustadaginn. enn eigi a þa í orð at opna. til |11þess at gráfa lík. til þeirrar Kirkju skal lík færa er byskop lofar grauft |12at. bondi er skyllldr at ala þa menn fimm saman er lík færa til |13Kirkju ok hross eða eyk er þeim fylgir. ef hann syniar þeim vis |14tar. verðr hann vtlaegr vm þat iii. morkom ok a sa sauð er vistar er syn |15iat. þat er stefnu sauð ok queðja til bua v. aþingi. sa maðr er |16Kirkju varðveitir a grauft at lata upp ok skal þar gráfa |17seum hann raðr. ok prestir sa er þar er. lið skal eigi bera í Kirkju bert |18nie bloðungt. eigi skal þess mannz lið í Kirkju bera er þat bodór haf |19öi at eigi atík Kirkju geintg meðan hann lífði. Ef maðr berr þess mannz

3r

1lik í Kirkju er frá er skillt. þa skal hann bæta laustinn Kirkjunní |2xj. aurum en ef hann vill eigi gialldla þat þa verðr hann vtlaegr |3i jii morkom ok a þo at inna Kirkju fie sitt. lið skal ecki gráfa aðr |4kólnat er. ef maðr grefr lík áðr kolnað er.
pa verdr hann sel|kr iij morkom ok a sa sauk er vill ef menn hrupa sua gref|ti at quod berr þat at aund væri i briosti manni . þa er hann var |nær grafinn . ok verdr þat at morði þa . At ek stefni |af vm þat at hann hafi lik þess mannz afs borit i kirku eða bera |latið er hann átti eigi kirkulægt . tel ek hann vtlegan vm þat |10 iij morkom ok bæti kirku laust xíj aurum stefni ek til þings . |Leg aull skulu vera iam dyr huart sem eru vm leg kaup |12 nær kirkiu eða fy<ar<i> i kirkiu garði xíj alnum skal kaupa leg vn|13 der mann nema barn sietann laust þar skal kaupa |14 halfru odyrra . sex alnar . skal prest hafa fyrir liksaug . |15 Sa skal giallda liksaugs kaup . ok legkauperi . |15 færir til kirkiu hann skal þar giallda a kirkiu bænum . þeim er |16 lik var grafit . Enn fímta dag viku þa er iij vikur eru |17 af sumri i tuni fyrir karldyrum . Sa mór er eigi kirkiu varðueitir |19 ok prest a huar þeirra at nefna vatta at vm sitt fie

3v

1ef eigi kemr framm ok er riet þar at stefna vm ok telia hinn sekian |2vm iij morkom vm halldit . hinn s/varar] riettu fyrir sik ef hann bauð þeim |3at handsala þat fie þa er hann færði lik til kirkiu ef þeir attu g|1jallda saman ok eindaga þar ok skulu þeir taka hand |1saul . Sa er lik færði til kirkiu a at hafa sina aura af |6fie ens andaða eða heimta at erfingia ef hinn atti |7Áeki til ef huargi atti til enn andaði nie erfingi hans ok |9takat þar fie (er) eigi er til þa skal veita legkaup ok liksaug |9Nu vínz til sums en eigi sums . þa skal fyst hafa til þess fie at |10 bua vm lik en þa at kaupa liksaug . legkaup |11 skal síaðzt reiða . vm gaungu manna lik . færli liks augu maðr andaz inni at manzk ok skal bondi |13 til kirkiu ef sa maðr hafði fie a sier enn . andaði ok skal |14 þar taka af til þurftar honum . ef hann hafði þar meira eða |15 atti hann i auðrum stauðum . þa a bondi at taka þat fie sa |16 er honum veitti vist þa er hann andaðið nema honum væri te|17 kin vist at laug[farðaugum su er honum væri vel vært] |19 ok gangi hann at sinu ráði a brot . en eigi frænda þa a |19 bondi þat fie at taka er sa maðr hafði þangat хаft . ]

4r

1er þar andaðið ok eigi meira . þat eigu frændr hans er hann atti |2i auðrum stauðum . vm eyiar manna lik | fjölgia. lik til kirkiu er a me | Ef maðr andaz i vt eyium þa eru þeir menn skylder at |4ginn landi ætti at færli eða bðunautar . ef hann anda|1diz i fiskiskalum . sa a skips at lia er a . ef maðr var nær |6 skips eða farar sa er beðin er til . verdr hann vtlegr vm þat iij morkom . |7Ef maðr andaz a þingum eða leið motum skulu bðuna|8tars hans færli liks hans til kirkiu . Ef maðr andaz a þinguelli eða leiðar|9velli eptir er menn eru i brottu farnir . þa a sa maðr lík |10 hans at fjölgia til kirkiu er næstr byr þeirri manna er íj huskara |11 hefir . ef maðr andaz a þinguelli þa er menn eru far|12 ner at aðþindi skal bænda sa færli liks hans til kirkiu er þar |13 byr a þinguelli . ef maðr andaz i far manna bðunum skulu |14 bðunautar liks hans færli til kirkiu Ef maðr andaz a fornun vel|15 gi skulu faurunautar hans færli liks til kirkiu . Ef siorr eða vatn |16 kastar liks a land skal land eigandi færli liks þau til kirkiu . Ef fie rekr |17 a landi með liksam skal þar taka af til þurftar þeim . ef meira |18 fie kemr a land . en þar þarf til . þa skal land eigandi hallda því |19 til doms . ef finnz liks gaungu mannz í haga vti . skal land eigandi |20 færli liks hans til kirkiu |
4v

1ok eignaz fie þat er hinn hefir a sier. frændr eignaz þat er vm fram er |2ef lik finz i landi mannz eða i vthysum skal land eigandi færa þat til |3kirkju ok varðueita fie ef hann hafði a sier til handheld fræendum |4ef lik hittiz a fiollum þeim er vatn fauldeila merki þa |5skal sa maðr færa lik þat til kirkju er næst byr votunum þeim i heraði |6ær næst spreta vpp likinu a fiallinu ok eigi hann ij huskarla |7. þangat skal lik til heraðs færa sem votnfalla. ef lik hittiz |8i afriettum eða i alieuening . a sa lik at færa til kirkju en |9nærst byr . þeirri manna er hafi ij huskarla . ef maðr færir eigi |10lik þat til kirkju er hann er skylldr til at laugum verð hann vtlæg iij |11morkom . sa a sau er vill . skal stefina heiman ok queðja til . heimilis bua v a þingi |12þess mannz er sotr er . ef maðr er sotr vm þat at hann farði eigi lik til kirkju |13ok verst hann mali ef hann getr þann quið at at sa maðr at|14tí eigi kirkjuleg ok fellr þa vtlæg niðr við hann . en domr |15at dama a hendr honum at hafa til fært a xi²i |16nottum enum næstum eptir vapna tak . ef maðr færir |17Þat lik til kirkju er eigi a kirkjuleg . varðar þat fiorbægs garð nema hann ge |18rt þann queðja at hann hugði . þat at sa maðr ætti kirkju lægt |19ok skal fra hafa fært xi³i nottum eptir þing lansner |

5r

1ok bæta laustinn kirkju xiií aurum þriu er lið þau er eigi skal |2at kirkju grafa eitt þat er maðr deyr oskírðr . annat skogar mannz |3lik nema byskop lofí . sa er enn þriði ef maðr vimr a sier sua |4at hann vill vmit hafa ok deyi hann af nema hann fai íðran |5síðan ok gangi til skriptar við prest . þa skal hann at kirkju grafa ok þo at |6hann nai eigi prest fundi ef hann segir olærðum monnum til at hann íðræz |7Þat þo at hann bendi at eins a nokaurs leioð ef hann ma |8eigi mæla sua at þat megi skilia at íðraz . þa skal hann |9at kirkju grafa ecki lik skal grafa . at kirkju þat er byskop hefir fyrir boðet at grafa . |10at kirkju en hann skal sagt hafa til þess áðr su at . menn viti |11þat lið er eigi a at kirkju lægt skal eigi grafa nærr tungaði mannz en i aur |12skotz helgi þar er huarki er akr me eing ok eigi falli votn |13af til bolstæða ok syngia eigi liksaung ifir . vm kirkiru . |14kirkia huer skal standa þar sem vigoð er ef þat ma fyrir sklr |15óm eða vatnagangi eða ofuðri eða huert eyði or |16af daulum eða ut straundum . þar er riett at færa kirkju |17er þeir at burðer verða . þar er ok ríett at færa . er byskop lo |18far . Ef kirkju er upp tekin manði fyrir vetr eða lestiz hon |19þau at hon er onytt ok skulu lik ok bein fæð a brott þaðan |

5v

1fyrir vetr nætr enar næstu til þeirrar kirkju skal færa er byskop lofar groft at |2þar er . menn vilia bein færa . ok skal land eigandi queðja til bua ix ok hus |3karla þeirra sua sem til skipdrattar at færa bein . þeir skulu hafa |4þala ok rekur . hann skal sialfr fæ huðer til at bera beini |5ok eyki til at færa . þa bua skal queðia er næstir eru stað |6þeim er bein skal upp grafa . hann skal quatt hafa . vij . nottum |7fyrir en til skala koma ok skulu koma allir menn nema smala |8maðr ok takta til i miðjan morgin ok hefia upp graufit |9ok leita sua beina sem þeir mundu fíar ef þar væri van |10prestr er skylldr at færa til at vigia vatn ok syngia iﬁr sa er |11beðinn er . þara skal huart sem vll eina grauf at eða flei |12re . þar er niðr eru grafin beininn . þau auð æfi aull |13er kirkju þeirri hafa a fylgt er upp er tekin .
huart sem eru |laundum eða lausum aurum eða kirkiu bunaðe. ok sua kirkiu |salf þat skal fara til þeirrar kirkiu allt er þein voro færð til. ef land ei|gandi lætr eigi til færa þeim þeim sem mælt er eða fara menn eigi til |þeir er quaddir eru. verðr huerr þeirra sekr iðj morkom ok a land eig|andi sauk við þa en sa við hann er vill. stefna skal sokum þeim |ok queðja v búa a þingi. Ef kirkiu brennr upp eða lestiz hon sua |

6r

1at aðra þarf at gera. þa skal þar kirkiu gera er byskop will sua |ðmikla sem hann vill ok þar kirkiu kalla er byskop vill. land eigandi er |skylldr at lata kirkiu gera a bæ sinum. huerr sem fyrr liet |gera. hann skal sua hefia upp smið at gerr sie a. xij. manuð |um. enum næstum. þadaðn fra er kirkiu lestiz sua at tíðer me|eit veita land eigandi a til leggja fie til kirkiu sua at byskop |vili vigia fyrir þess sakir. ok byskop þa vigia kirkiu buandi er sk|yldr at hallda kirkiu dag þann at iamleingð huerri vm sinn a xij |manaðum huerium. ok hiu hans ok gester þeir er þar eru vm notti |na fyrir ok þeir menn aller er tiund leggja þangat sua at byskop |vill til at þar halldi kirkiu dag en þat skal huerr hallda kirkiu dag er byskop |vill. Sua skal kirkiu dag hallda sem paska dag en hann ferr sem messo dag |þangat skal huerri leggja laughtí til þeirrar kirkia sem byskop |queðr at ok skal byskop skipta heraði til þess af huerium bæ til |huerar kirkia skal giallda tuindena huerri sem a landi byr sa |er tiund innna af haundum. hann skal gialda í tuni fyrir |karðyrum a kirkia þænum en v dag víku þann er iðj víkur |er af sumri. þat fie skal giallda í vað malum eða varar f|ellðum eða gulli eða brendu sîlfr. ok giallda halft hann |

6v

1vill í vaxi eða í viði eða tioru. þar er maðr leggr fie til kirkia huart sem |þat er í laundum eða lausum aurum eða bufie eða er þat tiund af þeim |bolstaðum er heraðs menn inna þangat. þa skal sa maðr er kirkia varð |ueitir lata gera þann malðaga allan a skra huet hann he|fir fiar gefit eða aðrir heraðs menn. til þeirrar kirkia malðaga þann |er honum riett at lysa at laugbergi eða í laugriettu eða a |varðingi huet fiar liggr til þeirrar kirkia huan skal lata skra. ok lý|sa þann malðaga heima at kirkiaunni vm sinn a xij. ma|nuðum huerium þa er menn hafa tíða sokn þangat flester |ef maðr tek þat fie er til kirkia er lagt. ok giellður a brott eða gefr |eða selr ok sua hinum er kaup visiutandr ok a sauk |er kirkia varðueitir ef sa vill. en huer er will ef hann vill eigi sækia |ef maðr logar fie fræ kirkia sa er kirkia varðueitir eða sa er til hefðir ge|fit varðar fiorbaugs garð þeim sem auðrum monnum ok queðja til íx heimilis bua a þingi |ðess mannf er sekr er ok a sauk við þa er will ok a þann at dæma |ef viðr bær a hann er fie tok fra kirkiaunni en grip enn skal dæma |aptr til kirkia þann er brott var tekinn ef eigi er logat. en ef |logat er þa skal dæma íamnarga auraptr til kirkia sem b(uar) |virða at þat var vert er a brott var logat. þeim þeirra skal stefna |

7r

1til giallda vm kirkia fre er selldi eða keypti er manní þikir |fieuænligra. en fiorbaugs garð varðar . huarum tueggja. bondi sa |er a kirkia þænum byr skal bera ellí til kirkia eða hrungia klockum |eða sa maðr er hann krefí til . presti er ok riett at bera ellí til kirkia |eða kueykia kerti ok hrungia eða þeim er hann
kveðr til ef kirkju verðr |⁶geingr af elldi af með ferð þeirra manna er nu eru til taldir eða |⁷lestiz klocka . þa er eigi þeirri a byrgð a ef þeir geta þann |⁸quið at þeir færi sua með sem þa at þeir ætti sialfir ok vildi vel |⁹Ef maðr hleypr til obeðit at bera elld til kirkju eða með fara |⁹⁰hringia klockum . þa a byrgð sa kirkju ok klocku. |ï¹Sa er a kirkju bæ byr er skylldr at fæða prest ið . missal|¹²ri ef hann a þar laugheimli. ok syngr hann þar huern daglag |¹³helgan . nauðsynia laust . ef prestr syngr þar sialldnar |¹⁴þa er hann skylldr at ala prest at daguerði ok hatt nattverði |¹⁵þa er hann syngr þar messo vm daginn . ok mann eða hros ef |¹⁶honum fylgir . ef fleiri búa a kirkju boli einn þa skal at |¹⁷þeim hlut huerr þeirri a ala prest sem þeir hafa af landi mikit hvert |¹⁸sem þeir eru leiglendingar eða land eigindr vel . er sa eigi syniar |¹⁹ef leigi endingr byr a kirkju bæ ok renar kirkju sua at eigi ma |

⁷v

¹tiðer i veita i hueriu veðri . þa skal hann gera orð land eiganda |²at hann komi til at kirkju land eigandi a sua til at fara er |³at sig gert at kirkju halfum manaði enum næsta þaðan |⁴fra er honum voro orð gerr sua at veita megi tiðer i . Sekr er hann |⁵. iij . morkom . ef eigi er sua at gert . ef leiglendingr naer eigi |⁶fundi land eiganda . er hann farinn af landi eða orfiorðum|⁷gi þa er hann skylldr at gera at kirkju ok heimta til kostnat |⁸at land eiganda . en ef þat hERR quiðr at þo muni tiðer |⁹veita mega ikirkjum eigi væri at gert . þa er land eigandi eigi |¹⁰skylldr at giallda fie þar fryr ef yngri menn eigu kirkju bol|¹¹það en . xvi . vetra gamler karlar eða konur yngri en |¹². xx . þa a sa maðr at hallda kirkju vpp at aullu sua |¹³sem hann eigi er laugradaði er fiar enn a vngu mana . |¹⁴hann skal taka iam mikit af fie þeirra sem búa virða at hann ha|¹⁵fi lagt til kirkju þurfta . vm kirkju presta skal gera maldaga við |¹⁶Þat er manni riett at lata læra prest til kirkju sinnar . hann |¹⁷hann sialfan ef hann er . xvi . vetra . en við laugradaða |¹⁸hans ef hann er yngri ok a sa maldagi at halldaz allr er |¹⁹þeir gera með sier . nu gera þeir eigi annan faldaga en maðr