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PREFACE


*Skáldskaparmál* contains a lot of poetry that was composed mainly in Norway and Iceland in the ninth to twelfth centuries. Though much of it is quoted in short extracts, it constitutes an anthology of verse of various kinds, including mythological, historical, lyrical and other types of verse, selected and commented on by one of the major authors of thirteenth-century Iceland. This edition provides these examples of Old Norse verse with extensive explanatory notes and, in volume 2, a full glossary and index. It is hoped that it will be useful to students as an introduction to a wide variety of early Scandinavian poetry, presented in an authentic context and reflecting the taste and interests of an educated Icelander of the great age of saga-writing, himself a practised poet.

I am grateful for the comments and corrections of Peter Foote, Richard Perkins and Mats Malm on the final draft of this book.

A. F.
INTRODUCTION

Title

Skáldskaparmál (‘the language of poetry’) is the second major part of Snorri Sturluson’s Edda (‘Treatise on poetry’; sometimes called the Prose Edda), coming in those manuscripts that include more than one part of the work between Gylfaginning and Háttatal. The name is not found as the heading of this part of the text in any early manuscript (R and W have large ornamental initials at 1/2, though neither they nor T have any heading at 1/1; see textual note), but is used in the rubric at the head of the whole text in the Uppsala manuscript (U): ‘Er fyrst frá Ásum ok Ymi, þar næst Skáldskaparmál ok heiti margra hluta.’ At 3/10 this manuscript also includes the words ‘hér hefr [or hefír] mjökk setning skáldskapar’ and in the version of the beginning of ch. 3 that it has before before ch. 2 (SnE 1848–87, II 302) ‘Hér hefr Skáldskaparmál ok heiti margra hluta’.

In fact the editors of the Arnamagnæan edition (SnE 1848–87) took the first narrative sections of Skáldskaparmál as a continuation of Gylfaginning, and numbered the first chapters 55–8 accordingly, entitling this section Brautaræður (‘speeches of Bragi’), labelling 5/25–6/29 the Eptirmáli (‘Epilogue’; placed at 5/8) and beginning Skáldskaparmál itself at 5/9 (this arrangement of the text follows that of Rask (SnE 1818), where Skáldskaparmál is often called ‘Skálda’).

Their chapters 55–8, however, do not continue the dialogue of Gylfaginning; they open a new narrative frame, a conversation between the god Bragi and Ægir, a personification of the sea, which seems to continue through much of Skáldskaparmál. Though the indications of the speakers peter out in the course of this section as they do in Háttatal, and there is little sign of dialogue from ch. 43 onwards, several later chapters are introduced by a question, and the whole of the rest of Skáldskaparmál, to the end of ch. 74, can be taken as the words of Bragi. Apart from the opening chapter, only in 5/25–6/29 is the voice clearly authorial, and though ch. 33 does not really fit into the scheme (see below), chapters 55–58 seem designed as an introduction to Skáldskaparmál even if they were perhaps written after the bulk of the rest of the section. The word skáldskaparmál appears also at 5/15 and in the passage in A which introduces a list of kennings which is placed immediately before the extracts from Skáldskaparmál in that manuscript (see p. xlvii below; note also TGT 104).
Synopsis

Chapter G55: (The chapter numbers are those of SnE 1848–87, and the first four are a continuation of the chapter numbers of Gylfaginning):

Óðinn and the Æsir entertain Ægir to a feast.

Chapter G56: Bragi tells Ægir the story of the giant Þjazi’s theft of Íðunn and her golden apples, their recovery by Loki and how the Æsir killed Þjazi and compensated his daughter Skaði; and how Þjazi and his brothers had taken their father’s inheritance.

Chapter G57: The origin of the mead of poetry in the blood of Kvasir.

Chapter G58: How Óðinn brought the mead of poetry to the Æsir.

Chapter 1: The categories of poetry.


Chapter 5: Kennings for Baldr.


Chapter 7: Kennings for Freyr. Verses 60–63.

Chapter 8: Kennings for Heimdallr.

Chapter 9: Kennings for Týr.

Chapter 10: Kennings for Bragi.

Chapter 11: Kennings for Viðarr.

Chapter 12: Kennings for Váli.

Chapter 13: Kennings for Þór.

Chapter 14: Kennings for Ullr.

Chapter 15: Kennings for Hoenir.

Chapter 16: Kennings for Loki. Verse 64.


Chapter 19: Kennings for Frigg.

Chapter 20: Kennings for Freyja.

Chapter 21: Kennings for Sif.


Chapter 23: Kennings for the sky. Verses 105–16.


Chapter 26: Kennings for the sun. Verses 135–6.
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Chapter 27: Kennings for the wind. Verse 137.
Chapter 28: Kennings for fire.
Chapter 30: Kennings for summer. Verse 140.
Chapter 31: Kennings for man and woman.
Chapter 32: Kennings for gold.
Chapter 33: Gold = Ægir’s fire; Ægir’s feast for the gods. Verse 141.
Chapter 34: Gold = Glasir’s foliage. Verse 142.
Chapter 35: Gold = Sif’s hair. The dwarfs make treasures for the gods.
Chapter 36: Gold = Fulla’s head-band. Verse 143.
Chapter 37: Gold = Freyja’s tears; her daughter Hnoss. Verses 144–9.
Chapter 38: Gold = giants’ words. Verse 150.
Chapter 39: Gold = otter-payment. The origin of this kenning.
Chapter 41: Sigurðr and Brynhildr; his marriage to Guðrún and death.
Chapter 46: Gold = fire of the hand, etc. Verses 191–5.
Chapter 47: Kennings for man and woman as givers of gold and as trees. Verses 196–218.
Chapter 49: Kennings for weapons and armour. Verses 226–49.
Chapter 54: Ókend heiti. Terms for poetry. Verses 300a–b, 301–3.
Chapter 56: Terms for the heavens, sun and moon.
Chapter 58: Terms for wolves, bears, stags, horses, oxen, snakes, cattle, sheep, swine. Verses 318–31 (including *Porgrímsbula* and *Kálfsvísa* or *Alsvinnsmál*).
Chapter 59: Terms for the sky and weather. Verse 332 (from *Alvíssmál*).
Chapter 60: Terms for raven and eagle. Verses 333–43.
Chapter 62: Terms for fire. Verses 370–79.
Chapter 63: Terms for times and seasons. Verse 380 (from *Alvíssmál*).
Chapter 65: Terms for men.
Chapter 66: *Pula* of terms for men.
Chapter 67: Terms for men: *vidkenningar, sannkenningar* and *fornfnn*.
Chapter 68: Terms for women: *vid(r)kenningar*.
Chapter 69: Terms for the head, eyes, ears, mouth, teeth, tongue, hair.
Chapter 70: Terms for heart, mind and emotions.
Chapter 71: Terms for arms and legs, hands and feet.
Chapter 72: Terms for speech (and kennings for battle).
Chapter 73: Terms for wisdom and other mental qualities.
Chapter 74: Homonyms, *ofljóst*.
Chapter 75: *Pulur* of names and synonyms for sea-kings, giants, troll-wives, gods and goddesses, women, men, battle, various weapons and armour, sea, rivers, fish, whales, ships, land, various animals, domestic and wild, the heavens and the sun. Verses 412–517.

The composition of the work

*Háttatal*, which is a poem illustrating the use of various verse-forms with a commentary that is mostly concerned with explaining the metrical and other formal devices used in their construction, and was probably written before *Skáldskaparmál*, also includes some passages concerned with poetical language (e. g. *Háttatal* 1/55–6/21; i. e. verses 2–6 and commentary), and it seems likely that the author did not at first envisage compiling a separate section on the language of poetry. When he did start doing that, he listed various poetical terms under their designations, and the fact that in the second half of *Skáldskaparmál* kennings and *heiti* (simplex poetical
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terms) are not consistently separated (cf. note to 87/8–9) suggests that at first he did not plan to separate these two categories in his treatment of them (there is even more mixing of the two categories in the version of Skáldskaparmál in the Uppsala manuscript), and that when he did decide to have separate sections dealing with kennings and heiti he did not take all the kennings out of the heiti lists; this may imply that the work was still in the process of revision at the author’s death. This second half of Skáldskaparmál also makes less consistent use of the dialogue form, and as in Háttatal the speakers are here not generally named, and it is likely that the dialogue in the form it now has evolved gradually, only perhaps being provided with a narrative introduction after the bulk of the material had been compiled. In various parts of Skáldskaparmál narratives are also included to account for the origins of some of the kennings by recounting the myths and legends that were thought to have given rise to them. These are added in a somewhat unsystematic way (and are not all present in all of the manuscripts), and some (particularly the account of Otrgjörd and the Gjúkungar) have by some been thought to be interpolations. Whether they were added by the original author or by a later reviser, it is likely that these were not in the original plan of the work, and the introductory chapters (1/1–5/8), which among other things recount the myth of the origin of poetry, may have been the last to be compiled. Then, as with the discussions of poetical language in Háttatal, it may be that the writer felt that there were too many such narratives to incorporate into Skáldskaparmál, and it is likely that Gylfaginning and its prologue were made into a separate introduction to the whole work to provide the mythical and legendary background to the whole of skaldic verse.

Date and authorship

Háttatal must have been written soon after Snorri Sturluson’s first visit to Norway in 1218–20; Skáldskaparmál may have been begun shortly afterwards and is likely to have been in process of compilation for some time. Its lack of organisation (compared with both Gylfaginning and Háttatal, as well as with Heimskringla) suggests that it was unfinished at the time of Snorri’s death in 1241. Though various interpolations may have been made by a later hand, the attribution of the main part of Skáldskaparmál to Snorri is generally
accepted, and is implied by the rubric at the beginning of the Uppsala
manuscript (SnE 1848–87, II 250: ‘Bók þessi heitir Edda. Hana
hefir saman setta Snorri Sturlusonr eptir þeim hætti sem hér er
skipat. Ýr fyrst frá Ásum ok Ymi, þar næst Skáldskapar mál ok heiti
marga hluta’) and the reference in the fragmentary manuscript AM
748 I b 4to (SnE 1848–87, II 427–8: ‘Hér er lykt þeim hlut bókar er
Ólafr Þórðarson hefir samansett ok upphefr Skáldskaparmál ok
kenningar eptir því sem fyrirfundit var í kvæðum hófuðskálta ok
Snorri hefir síðan samanføra látit’), even though this is here followed
by a passage not thought to be part of Skáldskaparmál, extracts from
which begin some three manuscript pages later (Ólafr Þórðarson was a
nephew of Snorri and the author of The Third Grammatical Treatise).
Skáldskaparmál was, however, the part of Snorri’s Edda that both in
the Middle Ages and later most attracted modifications and additions
by various hands. Already Codex Wormianus (W) has (the remains
of) a substantially revised version of the second part (the ókend heiti
section, beginning at 83/13) and two fragmentary manuscripts (AM
748 I b 4to (A) and AM 757 a 4to (B)) contain extensively revised
versions of various parts of Skáldskaparmál where the order has
been much changed and additions have been made. The Utrecht
manuscript (T) and AM 748 II 4to (C) have texts that do not differ
much from that in the Codex Regius (R), which is taken to represent
Snorri’s work most accurately, though it is likely that scribal or
editorial changes of various kinds have been made in all these
versions. In particular it is uncertain whether Snorri intended the
þulur (verses 412–517) to be included in Skáldskaparmál. The ver-
sion in the Uppsala manuscript differs from the others in all parts of
the Edda, but particularly in Skáldskaparmál, where various pas-
sages and verses are absent, the material is very differently ordered
and the whole structure of the work is different. It is difficult to
know whether these differences are due to a later redactor of Snorri’s
work or whether they derive from another version, perhaps a draft
of the work, made by Snorri himself. It is unlikely, however, that the
arrangement in the Uppsala manuscript gives a better idea of how
Snorri intended the work to be than the Codex Regius does.

Even after the end of the Middle Ages, Skáldskaparmál continued
to be the part of the Edda that attracted the most attention; it was
influential on the language of rímur poets and others, and various
revisions and adaptations of the work were made in the seventeenth
century and later (see Faulkes 1977–9).
The verse quotations

The major part of Skáldskaparmál consists of lists of kennings and heiti provided for the use of ‘young poets’ (this purpose of the work is clearly stated at 5/25–30) illustrated from the work of more than 70 earlier poets (see the table below, pp. lv–lix, and cf. SnE 1931 xlvi–xlviii; Hallberg 1975, 5–6) with narratives (some in prose, some in verse) to explain the origin of some kennings. Unlike Háttatal, Skáldskaparmál contains no verse by Snorri himself. Some of the lists are derived from earlier versified lists such as are included in some manuscripts (but not in W or U) at the end of Skáldskaparmál (verses 412–517; more of these are included in A and B than in R, T and C); some versified lists are included in the body of the work (verses 325–31) and a rhythmical list is included at 106/23–107/11. These are likely to have been part of the learned activity of twelfth-century Icelandic compilers (Einarr Skúlason’s poetry and eddic poems like Alvíssmál provide further evidence of this sort of activity), though of course it is possible that some of the flulur are actually compiled from Snorri’s prose lists. Some lists of names are derived from eddic poems (e.g. 88/8, 90/1, 10–12 use Grímnismál 33, 37, 34) and Alvíssmál 20 and 30 are quoted as verses 332 and 380; Rígsþula seems to be used in the names for different kinds of men and women in chs 65–8. Rígsþula itself is included in Codex Wormianus, and only there, where it is presumably an interpolation. Three stanzas from Bjarkamál are quoted for their lists of terms for gold (verses 188–90; only fragments are known of this poem, one of them in Heimskringla, Hkr II 361–2; two more are attributed to it in Edda Magnúsa Ólafssonar 265, 272; see Skj A I 180–81, B I 170–71). Many mythological names in Skáldskaparmál and the flulur also occur in Hyndluljó›, and in some cases nowhere else, though it is uncertain whether this poem is later than Snorri’s Edda and makes use of it or the reverse. GrottasÞngr is quoted entire in R and T (and only there) in connection with the story of Fróði Friðleifsson which gives the origin of the kenning ‘Fróði’s meal’ for gold (ch. 43). Like Rígsþula in W, this may be an interpolation. Many of the lists of kennings and heiti are of course simply compiled from their occurrences in the skaldic verses which are quoted; sometimes such verses are not quoted, however, and some of the kennings for sky and the sun in chs 23 and 26, for instance, are parts of kennings for God in Christian poems that are
not always quoted there either; cf. 85/13–16 (see ch. 52 and Meissner 1921, 378–82). The little treatise on poetic language known as *Den lille Skálda* (in A and B; *SnE* 1848–87, II 428–31, 511–15), if older than Snorri’s work, might have been a source, and there may have been other such compilations. Finnur Jónsson evidently assumed that *Den lille Skálda* was compiled from Snorri’s work, and he printed at the foot of the pages of his edition references to the passages in *Skáldskaparmál* that may have been used in it, see *SnE* 1931, 255–9; cf. Finnur Jónsson 1920–24, II 926. *Schedae* by Sæmundr fróði have been suggested as a further source, see de Vries 1964–7, II 226 (see also 230 n. 130). But the majority of Snorri’s sources must have been oral, and most others non-learned (no Latin sources can be demonstrated for any part of *Skáldskaparmál* except for the so-called *Eptirmáli*, 5/36–6/29; but some narratives are derived from vernacular sagas, see below).

Most of the illustrative quotations consist of half-stanzas attributed to named skaldic poets, though a few are anonymous. Some of these appear in other Icelandic books, especially *Heimskringla* and other versions of the Kings’ Sagas (where usually whole stanzas are quoted) but the variations from the texts that appear in other sources imply that in *Skáldskaparmál* Snorri has quoted from memory or used oral variants; and it is likely that most of the other verses quoted that are not found elsewhere (and there are many of these) are similarly quoted from memory. Especially where the quotations are part of extensive poems, however, there is a possibility that Snorri or another had previously copied them into manuscripts, though no anthologies of skaldic verse and few complete poems have been preserved. Finnur Jónsson has pointed out (*SnE* 1931, xlvi) that a number of the poets quoted appear only in one section of the work, though there are also many that appear in both sections (i.e. the section on kennings and the one on Ókend heiti). There does not seem to be any conclusion to be drawn from this.

Verses are seldom assigned to named poems in *Skáldskaparmál*, though many are believed to belong to long poems, flokkar or drápur. For instance, ten quotations in *Skáldskaparmál* are believed to be from Pjööólf Arnórsson’s *Sextefja*, but the poem itself is not named. It is therefore often difficult to be certain which poems verses belong to, and whether or not they are independent lausavisur (i.e. stanzas that are complete poems in themselves; many of the
attributions in Skj are based on guesswork). Moreover when there is more than one poet of the same name, the patronymic or nickname is not always given, and some verses that are, for instance, attributed to ‘Einarr’ could be either by Einarr skálaglamm or Einarr Skúlason. In a few cases there are quotations without any attribution which may belong to the work of known poets and be parts of known poems.

There are some so-called ‘mythological skaldic poems’ quoted in Skáldskaparmál, mainly in connection with the lists of kennings for Pórr (also Iðunn): there are extensive extracts from Pórsdrápa, Hústrápa, Haustlfest and Ragnarsdrápa (the last two of these are Norwegian ‘shield’ poems, describing pictures on shields given the poets by patrons; Hústrápa describes decorations in a hall in Iceland). Some verses from these poems are quoted elsewhere in the Prose Edda, but there are no quotations from these poems outside the work (except for quotations of single stanzas from Ragnarsdrápa in The Fourth Grammatical Treatise and Heimskringla as well as in Gylfaginning; there is also a quotation from Hústrápa among the additions to Skáldskaparmál in W). It is uncertain whether Snorri himself intended these extended quotations to be included in Skáldskaparmál (they are not in all manuscripts), but obviously he knew the poems since he quotes individual verses from the poems as well and uses material from them in prose paraphrase in both Gylfaginning and Skáldskaparmál. They were probably composed in heathen times or in the period of transition to Christianity and were presumably known to Snorri from oral tradition, though their poor preservation and the abnormal spellings in the extant manuscripts suggest that they may have been copied from earlier poorly copied manuscripts.

The flulur

There are 106 stanzas containing flulur at the end of Skáldskaparmál in R, T and C and more in A and B. Some of these seem to have been sources for prose lists of kennings and heiti in Skáldskaparmál that are not all just compiled from examples in skaldic verse, but are evidently from earlier lists; cf. 85/13–15 (but note that A has Himins heiti þessi er hér eru ritin instead of þessi nafn himins eru rituð, en). The lists of names for the sky and sun that follow (85/17–20) are clearly partly based on the flulur in verses 516–17 (cf. also the additional flula of Himins heiti in A and B, Skj A I 683, and
Alvíssmál 12, 16; few of the names are found in other extant poems, those that are being anyway in verse later than Snorri’s Edda; see note to 85/13. Other prose lists in Skáldskaparmál that seem to be derived from *pulur* are those of names for bears (88/6–7, cf. verses 510–11); stags (88/8, cf. verse 512; also Grímnismál 33, see Gylfaginning ch. 16); the moon (85/21–2, cf. verse 11 in Skj A I 682–3 (Tungls heiti, in AB); the lists of words in chs 70–71 seem to be related to the *pulur* of Hugar heiti ok hjarta and Heiti á hendi in A, Skj A I 688–9; and there are other examples of the probable use of verse *pulur*. It is clear that it is not just the *pulur* in R that were used by the compiler of Skáldskaparmál, and not even those in the same form as they have in R (the order is often different, there are both additional words and omissions as well as variant forms); and those that are in R are not used exhaustively in Skáldskaparmál. On the other hand, Finnur Jónsson (SnE 1931, xlviii–xlix) assumed not only that Snorri did not use the *pulur* that are in R, but that the additional ones in A and B were later than his time anyway. Some of the *pulur* seem to be compiled from earlier extant sources. For instance, since the list of names of earth (85/23–87/7) is derived from the verse examples that accompany it, the *pula* in verses 501–2 may be derived partly from these too, though words are also included there that are not in other extant verse. The *pula* of river-names in verses 479–84 is partly based on Grímismál 27–29, or it may be the other way round. Only some of the river-names in the *pulur* are of mythical rivers mentioned in Gylfaginning and Grímismál; others are geographical (cf. note to verses 479–84) and may be derived from actual geographical knowledge, and several are also among the names of Ægir’s daughters, see 95/7–9 and note, and 36/25–6. The horses of the sun (90/1) and some of the serpent-names (90/11) are from Grímismál 37, 34 (cf. also Grímismál 30, Vafthrúðnismál 12, 14), and some of these names (and Grímismál 34) have also appeared already in Gylfaginning chs 10–11, 16. The names for men (chs. 65–8) are partly from Rígsþula, which also includes some of the names in verses 438–48. Weapon-names and ship-names seem in many cases to be derived from sagas, particularly fornaldarsögur. The list of sea-kings (i.e. kings whose territory was the sea; vikings who took the title of king, verses 412–16) contains names that appear elsewhere as names of semi-historical characters in poetry or prose narratives (e.g. Atli, Gjúki, Gylfi,
Hagbarðr, Hjálmarr, Randvér) and this suggests that this list is no more than a list of legendary names. The coincidence of names of sea-kings, giants, dwarves and gods on the one hand, and of names of goddesses, giantesses, valkyries, norns and heroines of fornaldarsögur on the other, is probably due partly to the vagueness of these categories in Norse mythology generally, and partly to the random way in which lists of these kinds of beings were compiled.

Some of the *pulur* contain foreign words (Latin, French, Greek); this confirms their learned character and implies that they were mostly compiled in the twelfth century or later. They have their closest literary parallels in the work of Einarr Skúlason; cf. especially his lists of kennings for sea using names of islands, *Skj* A I 484–5, verses 11–14. Two of these are in A and all four are attributed to Einarr in *Edda Magnúsar Ólafssonar* 266–8. Magnús Ólafsson possibly found them in W, but more likely in some other medieval manuscript. There are further *dróttkvætt* verses of a similar kind containing terms for woman in U and A (*SnE* II 363, together with a verse of *mansðongr*, and *SnE* II 490–91) and *Málsháttakvæði* is a collection of versified proverbs of a similar nature (*Skj* A II 130–36; in R after Háttatal). S. Bugge (1875, 237–42) suggested that both the *pulur* and *Málsháttakvæði* were the work of Bjarni Kolbeinsson, along with *Jómsvíkinga drápa* (*Skj* A II 1–10; also in R after Háttatal). This is not demonstrable, though it is true that these writings are all in a similar spirit. Also comparable are Haukr Valdísarson’s *Íslendingadrápa* (*Skj* A I 556–60; in A) and *Háttalykill* (attributed to Earl Rǫgnvaldr of Orkney and the Icelander Hallr Þórarinnsson), and this group of writings may testify to the development of a particular kind of learned activity in Orkney. The *pulur* contain many words not actually found in poetry (and often not in prose either), so that their purpose as collections of names for use by poets is not always certain. Among their sources are skaldic verses as well as eddic poems, but also written prose sources and perhaps personal knowledge and travellers’ accounts for the foreign geographical names; cf. Aðardón in verse 481. This is included as a river-name, but though it contains a river-name, it is actually derived from the name of the town of Aberdeen, ‘At the mouth of the River Don’, and it is likely that it is based on garbled personal knowledge of the place. Some of the verse *pulur* are, however, older than the twelfth century, e.g. presumably the lists of dwarfs in *Völuspá* and those of rivers and
other items in Grímnismál; there are some similar lists in poems in Heiðreks saga and in Anglo-Saxon poems such as Widsip; the date of Alvíssmál must be regarded as uncertain. Many of the whale-names (some are obviously fabulous) in verses 489–90 are found in the chapter on whales in Konungs skuggsjá, though it is difficult to know how old such traditions are.

It seems clear that whether or not they were intended to be included as part of Skáldskaparmál, the þulur appended to the work in RTABC were not compiled by Snorri himself, and may have been added by another hand.

The dialogue frame

The scene is set in the first chapter, which parallels the second chapter of Gylfaginning, and it is probably based on the situation in Lokasenna (sometimes called Ægisdrekka, ‘Ægir’s feast’). This poem was certainly known to Snorri, for there are quotations from it in Gylfaginning, though in Skáldskaparmál it is mainly the prose introduction to the poem that is paralleled. The scene in both is a feast where the gods and Ægir are in the same hall (in Ásgarðr in Skáldskaparmál, in Ægir’s hall in Lokasenna), and Snorri himself draws attention to the similarity in his prose account based on (the prose introduction to) Lokasenna in ch. 33 (41/1–2), where the feast does take place in Ægir’s hall. There is hardly any mention of the speakers from ch. 2 onwards, however, and as in Háttatal the speakers’ names are generally not given and the dialogue is not kept up to the end of the section. This part of Skáldskaparmál is in conception rather like Alvíssmál: both works are concerned with esoteric names and kennings for various concepts, and the narrative framework in both is definitely subsidiary, though the didactic content in both is presented with considerable artistry. Grímnismál too has similarities, though there the content seems to be purely informational (i.e. has no practical purpose).

The conversation between Bragi and Ægir in Skáldskaparmál is more artistic than that in Háttatal, like that in Gylfaginning, where the speakers are also given names and embryonic characters, though unlike Gylfaginning it is not rounded off with a conclusion. (There are verbal similarities with the introduction to the dialogue in Gylfaginning, compare 1/2–5 and Gylfaginning 7/20–27.) Ægir makes
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some comments on Bragi’s narration that are comparable to those of Gylfi on the narrations of Hár, Jafnhár and Þríði (e.g. 3/9, 4/6, 24/17–18). Unlike that in Gylfaginning, where the dialogue is a contest, the content of the conversation in Skáldskaparmál has no real connection with the frame other than that Bragi, as god of poetry, is a suitable person to talk about the language of poetry and its origin (even though Óðinn is more often actually mentioned by poets and is the god who obtained the mead of poetry for the use of men); on the other hand it is not quite clear why Ægir should have been chosen for the role of questioner, except that the tradition of Ægir’s feast for the gods in Lokasenna provides an ideal setting for the conversation; and being an outsider among the gods (he is usually regarded as one of the giants, a personification of one of the chaotic forces of nature) Ægir would be a suitable person to be instructed in the esoteric, sophisticated and civilised art of poetry.

After the opening and the beginning of ch. 1, the references to Bragi and Ægir as speakers are mostly in the stories of fiórr’s adventures, which may originally have been a separate section of Skáldskaparmál (as they are in U). If they were only later linked with the rest of Skáldskaparmál (which may like Háttatal originally have had unnamed speakers), this would explain why in the later part of Skáldskaparmál there are references to both in the third person.

As in Gylfaginning (14/2 and perhaps elsewhere) and Háttatal (e.g. 16/13–17) there are some places where the voice of the author seems to break into the conversation. For instance, there are references to the text as a written one at 73/31, 85/13–15 (see Glossary under ríta and cf. Háttatal 11/9, 23/11, etc.). There are three phases to the conversation in Skáldskaparmál. After the scene-setting of 1/2–15, Bragi tells Ægir a story purportedly chosen at random about one of the exploits of the gods against the giants, at the end of which Bragi incidentally mentions that it gave rise to some kennings in poetry (3/5–8). This leads to Ægir’s first question about poetry: he asks about its origin (3/10–11), and Bragi tells the myth of the origin of the mead of inspiration (3/12–5/8). Ægir then asks specifically about the language of poetry (5/9–10), and then begins the second phase: the analysis of poetic diction in the form of questions and answers, enumerating categories and sub-categories (5/9–24), in the same style as the beginning of Háttatal. The dialogue is then interrupted by a passage in the author’s voice giving the purpose of the work,
emphasising the mythological background to many of the kennings, and suggesting an allegorical origin for some myths in the story of the Trojan War (5/25–6/29). Then the conversation is apparently resumed (but to begin with, in chs. 2 and 3, with no mention of the speakers; only in B is ch. 3 said to be part of Bragi’s speeches, though 6/30 seems to follow on from 5/24, see note to 6/32), and in this second phase kennings are enumerated according to their significations, beginning with those for Óðinn, and illustrated by numerous quotations from skaldic verse. The conversation from now on becomes perfunctory; the next actual question is at 14/25, from which point the dialogue is handled very much in the same way as in Háttatal, and various sections are introduced thus, without the speakers being identified (e. g. at the beginnings of chs 5–16). The speakers’ names are only reintroduced again at the beginning and end of ch. 17, where further extended narrations (Pórr’s exploits) interrupt the enumeration of kennings. Chs 17–18, which have rather little to do with the origins of kennings, are in U placed immediately after the first group of narratives and the interruption at 5/25–35; it may be that they were afterthoughts (cf. 20/18 n.), but in any case the desire to include more such narratives perhaps for their own sake (there are others later in Skáldskaparmál that are not all mythological ones) may have been one of the reasons that Snorri went on to compile Gylfaginning. When the dialogue is maintained after ch. 18, it is quite perfunctory, as it is in Háttatal, and the narrative frame seems to be forgotten. Both speakers are from time to time referred to in the dialogue in the third person (in chs 10, 22, 25, 27, 28, 32, 61), and one episode is related, in which both appear, which must have taken place after the conversation in which it is narrated (ch. 33; cf. note to 2/2–4). This suggests that phase two was not originally intended to be included in the frame of phase one, and that when they were joined together, the author neglected to make the changes that would have been necessary to avoid these absurdities. It is conceivable, but by no means certain, that the absurdities were deliberately intended as a joke or included for ironical purposes, to emphasise the fictional nature of the frame story. Phase three is the ókend heiti section (from 83/13), where the dialogue, when there is any trace of it at all, is entirely perfunctory, as in Háttatal, and towards the end is abandoned completely; there is no narrative conclusion. The last question is at 99/21. The pulur are
clearly not intended to be part of the conversation. There are several more extended narratives in phases 2 (chs 33–5, Ægir’s feast, the making of the gods’ treasures; chs 39–42, Otrjold and the Gjúkungar; chs 43–4, Fróði’s mill, Hrólfkr kraki; ch. 50, Hjaðningavíg) and 3 (ch. 64, the descendants of Hálfdan gamli); towards the end of phase 3 there are rather few verse illustrations (chs 65–74).

Skáldskaparmál is thus more varied in content and structure than either Gylfaginning or Háttatal; the organisation is not entirely coherent and this adds to the impression that the work was not completed by the author. In SkáldskaparmáI some sections are organised with an introductory list of kennings for a particular concept, followed by a series of illustrations from earlier poets exemplifying these kennings in the same order as in the introductory list. But this is not always by any means carried out with regularity; there are many inconsistencies and much randomness, and it is not possible to dismiss all these as the result of the activity of interpolators or scribal interference (cf. SnE 1931, xlv–xlvii). Similarly, there are some verses adduced as examples of kennings that in fact contain none (see SnE 1931, xlv): verses 10 and 12 contain only ökend heiti for Óðinn; verse 20 contains no names or kennings except the name Óðinn itself; verse 14 has only the kenning sigrunnr, which is a generalised one for warrior, not a specific name for Óðinn; in verse 23 farmagnuðr only refers to Óðinn in the particular situation of flying to escape Þjazi. The fact that some of these verses are not in all manuscripts is no argument for their being interpolations; it is more likely that some scribes omitted them when they realised that they did not contain the expected kennings. There are similar inconsistencies in the ökend heiti section of Skáldskaparmál, where kennings are sometimes listed alongside heiti (see notes to 87/8–9, 90/16–17, 26–9, 95/1, 108/6–9, 109/8–9); there is no reason there either to explain the inconsistencies as due to scribes rather than to the author’s incomplete working out of his scheme (cf. 95/7–9 n.).

The Uppsala manuscript has a less consistent division of Skáldskaparmál into kennings and heiti than some other manuscripts, and for instance has chs 50, 34–6, 39–40, 43–5 after the section on ökend heiti (SnE II 339–355), though many of the other chapters dealing with kennings come before (see pp. xl–xlv below). If U represents an earlier stage in the evolution of Skáldskaparmál than other manuscripts, this perhaps indicates that the division into ken-
nings and heiti only occurred to the author after he had assembled most of his material; though the material was then arranged roughly into two sections, many remnants of the undifferentiated treatment survived at various points in the compilation, particularly in the ókend heiti section. Of course it is also possible that the last chapters in Skáldskaparmál in U, which also contain some extended narratives, represent material that came to hand later, when the bulk of the compilation was complete.

The prose narratives

There is very little to be added to Finnur Jónsson’s summary of the sources of these in SnE 1931, liv–lvi. Like the stories in Gylfaginning, those in Skáldskaparmál are in many cases derived from eddic poems, though in some cases they are taken from or influenced by skaldic mythological poems such as Pórsdrápa, Ragnarsdrápa, Hús-drápa, Haustlǫng (or references to mythology in kennings in skaldic verse); in some cases parts of these verse sources are quoted. (Genealogical poems such as Ynglingatal, Háleygjatal and Nóregskonungatal seem not to be used in Skáldskaparmál.) Other stories are from learned prose writings of the twelfth or early thirteenth centuries such as the mainly lost Skjóldunga saga (which may also have been used in the first chapter of Gylfaginning as well as in its Prologue). As with Gylfaginning, it is difficult to gauge the extent to which Snorri may have been dependent in Skáldskaparmál on oral prose stories, either instead of verse sources or to supplement them. Where supposed Celtic motifs come into his narratives (for instance Sigurðr gaining knowledge from sucking his finger, or the everlasting battle motif in the Hjāðningavíg; cf. Saxo Grammaticus 1979–80, II 75, 84–5) it is likely that his knowledge came from (via) written sources such as versions of Völunga saga and Skjóldunga saga rather than oral ones.

The opening frame story that introduces the speakers through whose words the following narratives are presented is probably based mainly on the situation described in Lokasenna (see p. xviii above); the preparation for the feast of the gods is described in Hymiskviða. 1/16–2/37 tells the story of how the Æsir slew Þjazi, which is the subject of part of Haustlǫng (with the text of which the prose account has some striking verbal correspondences). This is quoted in verses
92–104, though it seems likely that Snorri would have had other sources for the story too. Hárbarðsljóð 19 has a rather different version of the conclusion of this affair. The story of how Þjazi and his brothers shared their inheritance (3/1–5) is not told elsewhere, though kennings based on it are widespread (cf. verse 150; see Meissner 1921, 227–8).

A version of the story of the origin of the mead of poetry (3/10–5/8) appears also in Hávamál 104–10. Though this cannot have been Snorri’s only source, conceivably some of the differences in his account may be the result of his own rationalisation and expansion of the Hávamál account. The story is alluded to in many skaldic kennings, though it is not certain that they all originate in heathen times (see Frank 1981).

The account of the Trojan war (5/36–6/29) could be derived from Trójumanna saga, and thus ultimately based on Latin versions of Homer (see Faulkes 1978–9, 119 n. 127), though it differs considerably from the saga in details. In fact the name Volkröntem at 6/3 seems to connect this account particularly with the version of the saga in Hauksbók (though this book was of course compiled later than Skáldskaparmál; see Faulkes 1978–9, 122).

The story of Þórr and Hrungrnir (20/17–22/19) appears also in Haustlög (quoted in verses 65–71), but it seems likely that Snorri knew other versions too. The beginning of the story and 22/20–32 seem to have no parallel in extant sources.

The story of Þórr and Geirrœðr (24/19–25/34) seems to be based mainly on Þórrsdrápa (quoted in verses 73–91, as well as in verses 44 and 53), though the quotation of a fragment of a poem in ljóðaháttr (verse 72; another in U, 25/27 n.) implies that there was an eddic poem that related this story too, and Snorri’s account does not follow Þórrsdrápa closely. The story has reflexes in Saxo Grammaticus Book VIII (1979–80, II 142, 144–5) and there may have been many versions current in Scandinavia (cf. McKinnell 1994, 57–86).

The story of Ægir entertaining the Æsir (40/32–41/10) may have been suggested by Hymiskviða, though it is mainly based on the scene of Lokasenna, which may thus have been the model for this as well as for the frame of Skáldskaparmál. The peculiarity is that this event is said to be a return visit by the Æsir three months after the conversation of which the narration of ch. 33 still seems to be part. This may be another indication that the idea of the frame to Skáldskaparmál was only developed after much of the work had been compiled, and the compiler forgot that he had included an
account of events that could not have been part of Bragi’s original narrative; but in that case, it is still odd that at 40/32–3 there is a reference to the frame story at the beginning of Skáldskaparmál.

The note in 41/22–4 is clearly based on verse 142, another verse in ljóðaháttr that is probably derived from an otherwise lost eddic poem.

The account of Loki’s cutting off of Sif’s hair and the creation of the gods’ treasures that result (41/29–43/10) has no parallel in extant sources, and it is difficult to know whether it was derived from lost poems or from oral prose stories. The account of the origin of Draupnir’s magic properties conflicts with that in Gylfaginning 47.

The story of Otrgjöld and the Gjúkungar (45/3–50/21) has parallels in Völsunga saga and the Poetic Edda; it seems likely that the compiler knew not only the poems of the latter (he quoted two verses of Fáfnismál (32–3) in verses 151–2), but also some version of the prose links (or the stories part in prose and part in verse) that appear in the Codex Regius (cf. especially PE 173). It is also probable that he knew (an earlier version of) Völsunga saga as well, though the Sigurðar saga he refers to in Háttatal 35/13 need not have been a written saga, and the fact that the story of Otrgjöld and the Gjúkungar is not in all manuscripts of Skáldskaparmál has been taken to strengthen the possibility that it is a later interpolation, which need not have been written earlier than the extant Völsunga saga. But the details of the Skáldskaparmál account indicate that no one extant source has been used exclusively. Ragnarsdrápa is quoted in verses 153–8, but not many details in the prose account seem to be derived from that. The version of the story of Jórmunrekkr’s proxy wooing of Svanhildr and the role of his son Randvér (which seems to show the influence of the Tristram story) link the Skáldskaparmál account particularly with Völsunga saga.

The story of the mill Grotti is clearly based mainly on Grottasongr, quoted in R and T (verses 159–82) and not found elsewhere, so that the poem itself may be an interpolation, though Snorri must have known it. The introductory prose however probably also contains information from Skjöldunga saga, and it may have been there that Snorri found the text of the poem, too.

The Hrólfr kraki stories (58/4–59/32) must also be derived from Skjöldunga saga (cf. Skjöldunga saga 42, Hkr I 57; much of the story—but with important differences—also appears in the later Hrólfs saga kraka). The Bjarkamál verses (188–90) could also be from Skjöldunga saga (on which see ÍF XXXV, xix–lxx).
The account of Hólgj (60/10–13) may come from a lost *Hladajarla saga* (cf. *ÍF* XXVI, xvi and Finnur Jónsson 1920–24, II 633).

The Hjáningar story (72/1–31) may be derived from *Skjöldunga saga*; the account in *Ragnarsdrápa*, quoted in verses 250–54, can scarcely be the only source of Snorri’s knowledge of the story. There is another account in *Sórla þáttr* in *Flateyjarbók* (I 304–13) which differs greatly from these two and is probably a later development of the legend.

The account of Hálfdan gamli and his descendants (101/10–24 and 103/1–17, see notes; many of the names appear in the *pula* of names for king in *SnE* 1848–87, II 469) is related to the genealogical passages in *Flateyjarbók* I 22–30 (*Hversu Noregr byggðist*, which prefaces *Óláfs saga Tryggvasonar* and these are related to *Fundinn Noregr*, *Flb* I 241–3; the latter is the introduction to *Orkneyinga saga*, *ÍF* XXXIV 2–7. All three may be derived from a common earlier (twelfth-century?) source, which was perhaps a saga like *Skjöldunga saga* (see Faulkes 1993, 61). The account is comparable to the last part of *Heiðreks saga* (59–63) and *Af Uplendinga konungum* in *Hauksbók* 1892–6, 456–7. Many of the names and some narrative details appear in *Hyndluljóð* 14–16, but it does not look as though this was a direct source, though its existence suggests the possibility that there could have been other poems like it that may have contained some of the information Snorri gives about the descendants of Hálfdan. Cf. Clunies Ross 1983, 60, where it is claimed that *Hversu Noregr byggðist* is ‘almost certainly’ later than both *Fundinn Noregr* and Snorri’s *Edda*; and *ÍF* XXXIV, ix–xvi, where Finnbogi Guðmundsson suggests that the introductory chapters to *Orkneyinga saga* were compiled by Snorri Sturluson himself.

**The analysis of poetic diction**

The major part of *Skáldskaparmál* is devoted to the exemplification of kennings and *heiti* (arranged roughly into these two categories) for various concepts. Relatively little space is devoted to theoretical analysis of poetic diction or to comment. It is only in two passages, the first at the beginning of *Skáldskaparmál* (ch. 1, 5/9–24), the second at the very end (chs 67–68, 107/12–108/5) that Snorri actually discusses his categories. And as far as the language of poetry goes, his categories are actually rather few: they are *kenning*, *heiti*, and the parallel phrases *kent heiti* and *ókent heiti*; *við(r)kenning*, *við(r)heiti*.
sannkenning, and fornafn; ofljóst (ch. 74, 109/11–22) and nýgervingar (41/11–17); nykrat he only mentions in Háttatal in opposition to nýgervingar. (The most important earlier analyses of Snorri’s categories are Brodeur 1952 and Halldór Halldórsson 1975; cf. also Clunies Ross 1987; Faulkes 1994.)

Of these nine main terms that Snorri uses to describe poetical language, við(r)kenning is least problematical. He uses it only in one passage, in chs 67–68 of Skáldskaparmál, and both his definition (107/13–14) and the examples he gives make it clear that he uses it to mean kennings referring to people (men and women) by their possessions or relationships (including those of friendship and enmity). But it is also clear that nearly all kennings for people which are designed to specify an individual person are in this category. Other kinds of kenning like ‘tree of weapons’ cannot usually designate a particular person, only a member of the class of warriors. (Incidentally it should be noted that even when Snorri lists kennings as expressions for ‘man’ or ‘woman’, most of them as they are actually used in verse refer to individuals, whether they mention individual characteristics or not; they rarely in fact replace common nouns.) The term við(r)kenning presumably relates to Snorri’s phrase at kenna einhvern við eitthvert, ‘to refer to someone in terms of something’, when that something is generally a relative or a possession or other attribute. (The term við(r)kenning as Snorri uses it cannot have anything to do with the same term as used by religious writers to mean ‘confession (of faith)’. Cf. Glossary under kenning.)

Sannkenning is more difficult because Snorri uses the term both in Skáldskaparmál ch. 67 and in Háttatal, and apart from the question of whether the commentary to Háttatal is by the same author as Skáldskaparmál, it is not entirely certain whether one can assume that Snorri was absolutely consistent in his use of such terms over all his writings. In Skáldskaparmál he gives as examples of sannkenningar references to people as having certain qualities of character (107/26–8; the terms used here are nearly all compound nouns) while in Háttatal he uses the term to refer to the use of attributives (whether with nouns for persons or inanimate objects) and also to the use of adverbials (Háttatal 3/9–5/11).

In spite of the etymology of the term sannkenningar (= ‘true kennings’), it does not seem that Snorri is contrasting literalness with the use of metaphor; some of his examples of sannkenningar
would probably be analysed by modern readers as metaphorical, and moreover it is not in connection with sannkenningar that Snorri discusses metaphor. The element sann- in the term as it is used in Skáldskaparmál seems to be related to the idea of the essential nature of the persons referred to (i. e. what they are truly like), in the term as used in Háttatal to the verb sanna in the sense of ‘affirm’ (since the examples are mostly of affirmatory or intensive attributives and adverbs; they refer to what can truly be said to be the case). In distinguishing við(r)kenningar and sannkenningar Snorri is attempting to distinguish descriptions based on accidents and those based on essences in the Aristotelian sense (compare the terms viðrnefni ‘surname, soubriquet’ and sannnefni ‘accurate, appropriate name’); all his examples of við(r)kenningar seem to describe people in terms of their ‘accidental’ attributes (possessions, relationships) while his examples of sannkenningar both in Skáldskaparmál and Háttatal are of descriptions in terms of inherent or innate qualities. In Skáldskaparmál all the examples are descriptions of people, but in Háttatal some of them are of things or actions. In both parts of the work, most of the examples of sannkenningar are not kennings at all in the modern sense of the word since they are not constructed with the use of base-words and determinants. In The Third Grammatical Treatise, sannkenning is said to be the Norse name for epitheton, and some of the examples there relate to essential characteristics, but some to accidents; most are attributive adjectives, often compound ones: see TGT 100, 103 (here it is an error for mannkenningar) and 107–8.

Very many of Snorri’s examples of kennings do not contain metaphor. He does, however, on a few occasions draw attention to metaphorical expressions, his term for which seems to be nýgervíŋgar (nýggjórvíŋgar). This term has also caused some confusion because of its etymology. It appears in four passages in Skáldskaparmál (see Glossary) and in one passage in Háttatal (5/12–6/16), and again seems to be used slightly differently in the two parts of the work. In neither does it refer to neologisms, rather it seems to mean either the making of new meanings for words (i. e. metaphors) or the construction of new (metaphorical) kennings. In the examples in Háttatal this is done mainly by varying the base-word in kennings, in Skáldskaparmál by varying the determinant (or both). At Skáldskaparmál 41/7–17 there is the most detailed definition, and there nýgervíŋg is said to be the substitution of synonyms or near-synonyms for the
determinant, so that gold can be called fire of Ægir, and then by substitution fire of the sea, lakes, rivers or brooks. ‘Pví er þat kallat nýgervíngar alt er út er sett heiti lengra en fyrr finsk’ (‘For this reason it is all called nýgervíngar when the term is extended further than there are earlier examples of’). Here Snorri is describing how by substitution of words of related meaning, the correspondence between the literal meaning of the kenning and what it actually refers to becomes remoter, so that the meaning of words is so to speak extended; but it is interesting that he is imagining that this happens chiefly through word-substitution rather than through the use of metaphor or allegory in the usual senses of those terms. The other examples in Skáldskaparmál are slightly different: at 74/5–6 kennings for weapons are developed from land of weapons = shield to hail or rain of the land of weapons. (Extending the kenning with several determinants is called rekit here as in Háttatal.) At 108/14, 16, 37 the examples are of the creation of new kennings for parts of the body by analogy (ears = mouth or eyes of the hearing; mouth = ship of words, the lips the gunwale of the ship, the tongue the oar or rudder; arm = shoulder’s leg). The example in Háttatal is similar to these last ones, in that an example is given (the only actual verse exemplification in the Edda—from Snorri’s own poem—of nýgervíngar) of how the metaphors may be developed though a stanza: the sword conceived as a snake, the scabbard as its path, the fittings its slough, the blood its drink (a river that it seeks), the victim’s breast its route; the verbs are also chosen to fit these concepts. Thus the metaphors here are extended or continued throughout the stanza (so that he is almost producing allegory), and Snorri contrasts the coherence of his example with what he calls nykrat, where conflicting metaphors for the same concept are used in the same stanza. He does not give examples of this, though they can be found particularly in poems in kvíðuháttir (and in Egill Skallagrímsson’s Hófuðlausn; see Háttatal pp. 50 and 84). But the emphasis in Skáldskaparmál is on the creation of new kennings, or perhaps on metaphorical kennings in general, rather than on extended metaphor. (On nýgervíngar and nykrat in Old Norse verse see Marold 1993.) Snorri says that nykrat is thought to be a blemish (Háttatal 6/16), and in Skáldskaparmál 41/17 he emphasises that nýgervíngar are thought to be all right when they are in accordance with verisimilitude and nature—one of his few evaluatory comments on kennings which suggests accord
with the classical idea of restraint and conformity to nature found, for example, at the beginning of Horace’s *Ars Poetica* where monstrosities (i.e. representations contrary to nature) are condemned. In *TGT* 80 *nykrat* or *finngálknat* is said to be one kind of cacemphaton found especially in *nýgervingar* (cf. also *FoGT* 131).

It is the term *fornafn* that has provoked the most discussion. The word is used (in the plural) in *Háttatal* in its ordinary grammatical sense of ‘pronoun’ in the prose after stanza 1. In *Skáldskaparmál* the term appears twice, without explanation in ch. 1, and in ch. 67. It is clear that there the term is used for references to people which replace their proper names (as opposed to terms that can refer to any person, i.e. replacements for common nouns); these replacements for proper names are what classical rhetoricians, whether Snorri knew it or not, sometimes called not pronouns but *pronominatio* (a description *pro nomine*, though commoner was the Greek term *antonomasia*). It is also clear that *sannkenningar* can be one kind of *fornafn*, and *vöð(r)kenningar* seem to be another. These are therefore not exclusive or contrastive terms, but overlapping ones. Some (though not all) *sannkenningar* and *vöð(r)kenningar* are varieties of *fornafn*, and there are presumably others. Note that in the Uppsala manuscript (*SnE* II 346) the section on *fornafn* corresponding to *Skáldskaparmál* ch. 67 begins not as in the Codex Regius ‘enn eru þau heiti er menn láta ganga fyrir nöfn manna’ (107/12), but ‘enn eru þar kenningar er menn láta ganga fyrir nöfn manna; þat kollum vör fornöfn manna’; nevertheless it seems clear from the examples in both manuscripts that some *fornafn* are kennings and some are *ókend heiti*—though it is true that there are no unequivocal examples of *ókend heiti* among them. The equivalent term to *fornafn* in modern Icelandic is *sérkenning*, but Snorri does not use that term.

It is significant that these three terms, *sannkenningar*, *vöð(r)kenningar* and *fornafn*, occur in connection with kennings for man and woman, after a section listing common nouns that can be used for the class of human beings in general, i.e. terms that are not specific in application, and that they come under the general heading of ‘terms that are put in place of men’s names’ (‘þau heiti er menn láta ganga fyrir nöfn manna’, 107/12). Again it seems that Snorri’s principal interest is in terms that can be used to refer to particular people in skaldic poetry. The explanation for this must be that Snorri saw skaldic poetry primarily as praise poetry (the sentence at 67/28–9...
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seems to imply this, and most of his own verse seems to have been of this kind). So Snorri’s emphasis on kennings and heiti for persons is probably due to his seeing skaldic poetry as mainly concerned with the praise of persons (human and divine), and kennings and heiti principally as means of referring to the subjects of the poems. This is in fact the commonest use he himself makes of kennings in Háttatal, where the majority of his kennings refer to King Hákon and Earl Skúli. (Háttatal contains roughly 120 kennings for ruler, referring to King Hákon and Earl Skúli, and 25 referring to men more generally; there are 5 for gods, 29 for parts of the body, 61 for weapons, 29 for ships, 30 for gold, 32 for battle, 23 for parts of the natural world (earth, sea etc.), 5 for animals, and about 23 others.)

This could also be the reason why he does not give examples of kennings or heiti for giants, though there are lists of giant-names in the pullur at the end of Skáldskaparmál and many kennings for giants in some of the poems quoted, e.g. in Pórsdrápa, see note to verses 73–91. As Snorri says in ch. 31 of Skáldskaparmál (40/15), when names of giants are used in kennings for men, this is mostly as satire or criticism (though he quotes no examples of this; see sómmi›jungr in Glossary). Since he is mainly concerned with praise poetry, he has little use for references to giants. It is important to remember that Snorri’s Edda is not a treatise on earlier Norse poetry; it is a book of instruction for young poets of his day illustrated from the work of earlier poets. It was no part of the requirement of young poets in the thirteenth century to be able to compose about giants (or indeed to write satire): their function was to learn to praise kings. It is this that determines the content of the Prose Edda, which not surprisingly does not well represent or cover the whole range of skaldic verse, and generally concentrates on the kinds of kennings that would be most useful for praising kings.

This is also probably the reason why Snorri shows so little interest in metaphor and figures of speech. He sees poetical language largely in terms of substitutions of one name for another, rather than in terms of transference of meaning. The latter he describes as nýgervingar and exemplifies in a number of places in both Skáldskaparmál and Háttatal, but always with the implication that it is somewhat exceptional. Even kennings which seem to us obviously metaphorical, such as when gold is called fire of the sea or poetry the ship of the dwarfs as well as ale of dwarfs, are explained by Snorri in terms
of substitutions, and the fundamental kenning type as arising from the events of a particular story. That is, a word for sea may be substituted for the name Ægir as a variation on the kenning-type ‘fire of Ægir’, based according to Snorri on the story of how Ægir used gold as a source of light when he entertained the Æsir to a feast (Skáldskaparmál ch. 33); and li›/lí› was a word for ale and for vessel, so that other words for ship could be used as a variation of the kenning-type ‘mead of the dwarfs’ which arose from an episode in the story of the origin of poetry (Skáldskaparmál ch. 3, 14/18–20). In his account of the origin of the mead of poetry at the beginning of Skáldskaparmál, however, Snorri seems to favour a metaphorical interpretation of the latter: ‘kollum vér skáldskap . . . farskost dvarga, fyrir því at sá mjöðr flutti þeim fjórlausn ór skerín’. 4/1–4.

Indeed Snorri’s interest in word-play, which he calls offjóst, both as a device in itself and as a generator of kennings, does not seem to be justified by its frequency in recorded verse (see in particular Skáldskaparmál ch. 74 and Háttatal stanzas 17–23), while he gives rather little space to metaphor (Háttatal stanza 6 and the commentary on it, 41/10–17, 74/5–6, 108/14–17, 37–8).

It also seems somewhat odd that Snorri consistently ‘explains’ kennings, and heiti too, as having their origin in stories or events, and scarcely seems to acknowledge other sources of poetical language (such as e.g. picture language or symbolism, metaphor or metonymy, or archaisms or loan-words from other languages). His concept of causation is still largely mythological. Indeed he seems to dismiss ‘imagination’ as a source of poetical language by his insistence that it must be in accordance with líkindum ok edli, ‘verisimilitude and nature’ (41/17; cf. his criticism of mixed metaphors as nykrat ‘monstrous’, Háttatal 6/16).

There seems to be no difference in Snorri’s usage between the terms nafn and heiti. They are apparently interchangeable both in his usage and that of his scribes, who have sometimes substituted one for the other, e.g. 83/14 (heiti R, nafn TAU), 85/13–14 (cf. SnE 1848–87, II 460), 99/21–2 (cf. SnE 1848–87, II 604), as indeed does Finnur Jónsson in his 1931 edition, who tries by emendation rather unsuccessfully to impose consistency on his text, e.g. in the first few sentences of chs 54 and 64 of Skáldskaparmál. But at the beginning of ch. 55 all manuscripts introduce the list of ókend heiti for gods as nafn; the section on names for the heavens (ch. 56) is
introduced ‘Pessi nöfn himins eru rituð, en eigi höfum vör fundit í kvæðum þó þessi heiti; en þessi skáldskaparheiti . . . ’—and the following list includes both kend and ókend nöfn. One might have expected that Snorri would reserve one of these labels (nöfn or heiti) for the normal or natural name for things, and the other for specifically poetical terms or secondary names, and thus contrast for instance the name Óðinn with his alternative names such as Hár or Grímnir and the term hestr ‘horse’ with fákr ‘steed’, but he does not use separate terms for these different kinds of names. Nor does he make a terminological distinction between what we call proper names (names of people) and common nouns (names of things) although he spends more time on the former, and seems to use the terms við(r)kenning and fornafn only for references to people; and he does use the term einkarnafn of proper names of possessions such as ships (107/25). There is one place in Skáldskaparmál where Snorri does discuss the problem of kennings that can only indicate a class of persons, not an individual, i.e. those that are substitutions for common nouns rather than proper nouns; this is in ch. 53, in the account of kennings for kings: ‘Fir koma saman kenningar, ok verðr sá at skilja af stoð, er ræðr skáldskapinn, um hvárn hvít er konunginn, þvíat rétt er at kalla Miklagarðs keisara Grikkja konung, ok svá þann konung er ræðr Jórsalalandi, at kalla Jórsala konung, svá ok at kalla Róms konung Rómborgar keisara eða Engla konung þann er Englandi ræðr. En sú kenning er aðr var ritat, at kalla Krist konung manna, þá kenning má eiga hvír konungr. Konunga alla er rétt at kenna svá at kalla þá landráðindr.’ But Snorri does not use special terms to distinguish kennings for common nouns from those for proper nouns, though við(r)kenning and fornafn usually refer to the latter. In ch. 64 he lists common nouns for ruler that are derived from proper nouns (according to his explanation of their origin—a sort of reverse substitution, the opposite of pronominatio), such as Ængill, Gramr, Skilfingr, Ynglingr, but even here he does not use a term to distinguish common nouns from proper nouns. Indeed in Skáldskaparmál it is often difficult to tell which is which, for instance with items such as Jord/jord and many of the names in the þulur. The distinction between common and proper nouns is not dealt with at all clearly by Margaret Clunies Ross (1987, 33, 66, 95–6, 102–7), who assumes too readily that Snorri was trying to make the distinction, and both she and Halldór Halldórsson assume
that his terminology somehow reflects that of Latin grammarians. The latter (1975, 15; cf. 17 and 21) takes ókend heiti to mean the same as verbum proprio as used by Quintilian.

It is apparent from the examples Snorri gives not only that most kennings for people are við(r)kenningar, but also that most kennings for individuals are fornfán: expressions where the name of the person referred to is not used. Við(r)kenningar and fornfán are overlapping sub-categories of kennings and are usually kend heiti; all kennings and ókend heiti are sub-categories of the general class of heiti or nafn. Only the pair kend heiti and ókend heiti are exclusive categories. After his initial description of the kenning in ch. 1, Snorri returns three times in Skáldskaparmál to the description of kennings for persons in terms of substitutions for their names by means of references to their activities or attributes, in ch. 20: ‘Svá má kenna allar Ásynjur at nefna annarrar nafni ok kenna við eign eða verk sín eða ættir’; in ch. 22: ‘Ásu er svá rétt at kenna at kalla einn hvorn annars nafni ok kenna við verk sín eða eign eða ættir’; and ch. 31: ‘[mann] skal kenna við verk sín, þat er hann veitir eða þiggr eða gerir . . . til eignar sinnar þeirar er hann á ok svá ef hann gaf, svá ok við ættir þær er hann kom af, svá þær er frá honum kömu . . . Konu er ok svá rétt at kenna við alla athöfn sína eða við eign sína eða ætt’ (cf. also 107/25). It is clear that Snorri is particularly interested in this kind of kenning, and that he in a sense thinks of it as the normal kind of kenning.

The term heiti moreover does not mean the same as ‘at nefna hvorn hlut sem heitir’ (5/17) which seems to refer to the use of simplex terms whether poetical or not, while both heiti and nafn often refer to compound descriptions like kennings. So, at the beginning of the ókend heiti section of Skáldskaparmál (83/13–14), ókend setning skáldskapar, ‘the rule for poetry without periphrasis’, is defined as ‘at nefna hvorn hlut sem heitir’, and paraphrased by the term ókend heiti. (Incidentally when Halldór Halldórsson (1975, 14) takes setning at 83/13 as a synonym for heiti he must be mistaken; the word means ‘rule’ there as elsewhere.) When introducing various kinds of kennings in Skáldskaparmál, Snorri frequently describes them as heiti (4/7, 6/31, 11/26, 60/18). Ch. 2 begins: ‘Enn skal láta heyra dœmin hvernig hvornig hofuðskálðin hafa látit sér sóma at yrka eptir þessum heitum ok kenningum.’ Ch. 3 begins ‘Hér skal heyra hvé skáldin hafa kent skáldskapinn eptir þessum heitum er áðr eru rituð, svá sem er at kalla Kvasís dreyra’ (there follow examples
of kennings). The verses from Bjarkamál in ch. 45 illustrating kennings for gold are introduced ‘Í Bjarkamálum inum fornum eru töði morg gulls heiti.’ Moreover there is not an absolute separation of the categories of kenning and òkend heiti in Skáldskaparmál; in many chapters in the section on kennings, verses are included that contain only òkend heiti (e. g. verse 20 in ch. 2) and simplex names are listed (e. g. in ch. 53), and conversely in the section on òkend heiti that begins in ch. 54, kennings are frequently listed and exemplified (ch. 56, names for the heavens; ch. 58, names for wolf; ch. 69, names for parts of the body). One explanation may be that Snorri left his work in Skáldskaparmál unfinished and disordered, and intended to separate the lists of kennings and òkend heiti more consistently, or it may be that in his classification other distinctions were more important than the simple one between kennings and òkend heiti; but it seems inescapable that in Snorri’s usage the term heiti (and nafn) is an inclusive one, meaning any appellative term whether simple or compound, literal or metaphorical, referring to an individual or a class, normal or poetical.

Snorri uses the term kenning to refer to a structural device, whereby a person or object is indicated by a periphrastic description containing two or more terms (which can be a noun with one or more dependent genitives or a compound noun or a combination of these two structures). This is clearest in his definition of the term in Háttatal in the commentary to verse 2, where he unequivocally describes the kenning as containing a base-word and one or more determinants (though he does not have separate terms for these latter concepts; cf. kenna við, kenna til in Glossary). His terminology in describing extended kennings (rekð) also makes this clear: ‘At reka til hinnar fimtu kenningar’ (Háttatal 8/29) means to extend a kenning to the fifth determinant (in this phrase kenning seems to mean the determinant itself). The verb kenna means ‘to use a kenning’ (Háttatal 1/53), ‘to use a determinant’ (at kenna rétt, 6/9), or ‘to denote or express by means of a kenning’ (kenna [manns] nafn, 8/38–9; see kenna, kenning in Glossaries to Háttatal and Skáldskaparmál). In Háttatal, however, sannkenna and sannkenning refer not to the use of base-words and determinants, but to the use of attributives and adverbials with nouns, adjectives and verbs.

The analysis of the kinds of poetical expression in Skáldskaparmál ch. 1 is found in only four of the independent manuscripts of Snorri’s
Edda besides the Codex Regius. The Utrecht manuscript and Codex Wormianus, as usual, have texts almost identical to that of the Codex Regius, and it is only in these that the well-known three-fold division into kennings, heiti and fornofn is found. In the Uppsala manuscript (SnE 1848–87, II 296) the only categories are kent and ökent, of which only the first is defined and exemplified at this point. In AM 757 a 4to (SnE 1848–87, II 532) the passage is garbled and the category of kenning is omitted. No one has succeeded in explaining adequately the relationships between the various manuscripts of the Prose Edda, and there is no single stemma that can reflect all the evidence. The Codex Regius is assumed to be the best text mainly because it is the most complete, and has fewest passages that are obvious interpolations. The text of the Uppsala manuscript is often unclear and muddled, but it is far from certain that all the muddle is due to scribal interference with Snorri’s text. It is also much shorter. The best explanation of it is probably that it is derived from an unfinished draft of the work, maybe on loose sheets of parchment, which someone has tried to order without great success. Alternatively it may be that the text of the Uppsala manuscript was in many places derived from Snorri’s notes for lectures on poetry, or even from notes on his lectures made by one of his audience. In particular the arrangement of Háttatal in the Uppsala manuscript which begins with a list of the names of the various metres accompanied by (generally) the first line only of the verses exemplifying them looks like an aide-mémoire to recital. The Codex Regius may be derived from a more complete version of the Prose Edda, but has very likely also been tidied up by a later hand. It may be therefore that the Uppsala text’s twofold division of poetical language was Snorri’s first try at analysis, and that the category of fornofn was added later. This could explain why the fornofn is not exemplified until the very end of Skáldskaparmál, and then not very clearly, and why it does not feature except in its grammatical sense in Háttatal. Snorri’s categories show signs of being an emerging system, not fully worked out, rather than a completely formulated one. If this is so, it follows that it cannot have been the usual way of referring to the categories of poetical language before Snorri’s day.

Investigation of what Snorri meant by his terms must be based on his usage and exemplification; one must not be led astray by the supposed etymology of these terms. For this reason I doubt the
relevance of *kenning* in the meaning ‘teaching’ to the understanding of the term as Snorri uses it as the name of a grammatical device. If any of the non-technical meanings of the verb *kenna* are relevant to the understanding of the noun *kenning* it is the meaning ‘attribute’, since kennings are generally nouns with attributives accompanying them in some form (cf. the term *kenningarnafn* ‘nickname, surname’). Similarly the meaning of *heiti* in Modern Icelandic is not necessarily the key to its meaning in Snorri’s *Edda*; the key is the context in which Snorri uses the term. The category of *heiti* is inclusive of all Snorri’s other categories (grammatically it concerns only the noun phrase), and these other categories overlap each other; they are not discrete or exclusive. Thus the kenning is a type of *heiti*, and some kennings are either *sannkenningar* or *viðkenningar*; many *heiti* in each of these categories are *fornafn*, and some involve *ofljóst*. The kenning is characterised by its structure, while the other categories relate to types of content or meaning, the way in which they relate to their referents. Snorri’s categories seem pragmatic and *ad hoc*; he appears not to be concerned to give an exhaustive classification of the kinds of poetical language, either of poetical terms or of types of kenning. They reflect his very particular interests rather than any desire to give a full account of the art of poetry.

There is very little evidence that Snorri was influenced by classical rhetorical theory in *Skáldskaparmál*, except in his adoption of the term *fornafn* for *pronominatio*. His description of the kenning finds its closest parallel in a passage in Aristotle’s *Poetics*, but it is highly unlikely that he could have known that work either directly or indirectly (see Faulkes 1993a, 63–4). He has a small range of rhetorical devices that he exemplifies and shows little interest in the usual classical figures of speech, even metaphor and metonymy.

Although Snorri includes the story of Óðinn’s winning of the mead of poetry from the giants and giving it to the Æsir and to poets and scholars (4/6–5/8), there is little other indication that he regarded poetry as an inspirational activity. Even the mead of poetry is perhaps best regarded as bestowing a skill or accomplishment (*ífrótt* 3/10, verse 16/1) rather than inspiration. It is anyway what the poet produces, not that from which the poetry proceeds (see Faulkes 1997, 5–6). Both in *Skáldskaparmál* and *Háttatal* the emphasis seems to be on the craftsmanship of verse-making and the ability to embellish utterances. The phrase *fölgit í rúnnum* (3/9; cf. 3/6–7)
suggests an idea that poetical language is intended to conceal meaning rather than to reveal it; that the language is superimposed on the meaning to wrap it up so that it then requires interpretation (as do runes). The analogy with runes as a secret writing appears more than once (3/6–7, cf. note; 3/9; cf. 5/27, 109/15; cf. also Háttatal 1/43). Both runes and the art of poetry were given to men by Óðinn (and Bragi was another god who was a patron of poetry), but only as a skill or technology, not as religious inspiration. Such evaluative comments as Snorri includes suggest that he adhered to the classical idea of moderation in the use of figures of speech (cf. his references to *nykrat*, Háttatal 6/15–16 and *nýgervingar*, Skáldskapamál 41/16–17).

If the space devoted to analysis of diction in *Skáldskaparmál* is relatively small, the comments on the content or subject matter of poetry are even more sparse. There are, for instance, a number of interesting verses quoted which use sexual imagery to describe rulers gaining control over territory (see note to verse 10), but Snorri makes no remark about this or any other aspect of the imagery of skaldic verse except that on the use of names of giants and elves as base-words (40/15–16).

The intellectual background to *Skáldskaparmál* thus seems to be the same as that for the Grammatical Treatises; it is a scholarly and didactic milieu, concerned with the techniques of poetical expression. Both the author and the audience must have been fully literate, and there is little reason to connect the work with oral tradition of any kind.

**Purpose**

Most Icelandic prose writings have no statement of the purpose or origin of the work. Some *fornaldarsögur* and Romance sagas have a preface or epilogue where the author (or translator) says something about his intention, and learned writings like *Íslendingabók* and the Grammatical Treatises have prefaces. Snorri’s *Edda* has a prologue, but this is mainly a narrative introduction to *Gylfaginning* and says nothing about the author’s purpose. He discusses his historical methods in the Prologues to *Heimskringla* and *Óláfs saga helga*. But the purpose of *Skáldskaparmál* is, unusually, stated clearly at 5/25–35 between the first few narratives and the exemplification of the use of kennings in skaldic verse. It interrupts the dialogue in which both narratives and analysis are otherwise contained, and appears to be in
an authorial voice. This purpose is clearly didactic, that is, the work was intended for use in training young poets, whether or not there was any formal organisation of that training in Iceland in the thirteenth century. It seems likely that there was not, and there is little indication that the work was actually intended for practical teaching purposes (i.e. as a basis for lectures). But though there is not much evidence for formal training of poets in vernacular verse, the teaching of (presumably) Latin verse composition is said to have taken place at the cathedral school at Hólar (Jóns saga helga ch. 8, ÍF XV: 217 and note 2). It was taught orally as part of the normal curriculum in schools throughout Europe in the Middle Ages after the elementary study of Latin, and there may have been places in Iceland where study of vernacular verse composition was introduced on the same plan, perhaps with the intention of replacing Latin as a didactic medium. The arrangement of Háttatal in Ú seems adapted for such use, as notes for an oral presentation, and may be modelled on the procedures for teaching Latin verse in schools; but in general it seems likely that Skáldskaparmál would be used for private study rather than for formal teaching, and one may speculate that it was in fact more and more used as an aid to the understanding of the poetry of the past rather than as a guide for actual composition, though fourteenth-century references (see Foote 1982, 114–15; 1984b, 257; Faulkes 1977, 34) suggest that (literate) poets did use it as a textbook. (On the purpose of Snorri’s Edda and the Grammatical Treatises, especially that of the individual manuscript compilations that contain them, see Sverrir Tómasson 1993, where it is argued that the compiler of W, in particular, was a clerical educator concerned to preserve traditional kinds of native learning.)

Icelandic writers do not distinguish the genres of skaldic and eddic verse as modern scholars do. Snorri includes the metres characteristic of eddic verse alongside skaldic metres in Háttatal without distinguishing the two, and quotes both eddic and skaldic verse in Skáldskaparmál (though predominantly the latter). He does not quote skaldic verse within the dialogue of Gylfaginning, probably because he was aware that the setting of his dialogue was in a time long before the earliest known skaldic poets, so he probably did make a distinction between anonymous poetry believed to be from prehistoric times and poetry attributed to named poets who lived in the Viking Age or later. Skáldskaparmál is chiefly concerned with the complex
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diction we now associate most with skaldic verse, with a high proportion of kennings and heiti (poetical words), though these are not confined to what is now classed as skaldic verse; but some of the comments indicate that Snorri was most concerned with praise poetry (see particularly 67/28–9), and if he really was trying to revive the art of skaldic poetry, it seems to have been mostly as a vehicle for praise of kings and earls (whether alive or recently dead) that he valued it, and most of the poetry he himself is known for is of that kind. He acknowledges the existence of other kinds of verse—such as satirical verse, verse in praise of women, God (and heathen gods) and saints, mythological and devotional poems and occasional verse of various sorts—but most of his discussion centres on court poetry.

The kennings and heiti that are listed in Skáldskaparmál, and the narratives that explain their origins, apart from those that concern poetry itself, mostly relate to ways of referring to people; mostly men, but also women and including gods and goddesses, Christ and other kings. There are also terms listed for parts of the human body and emotions and other mental attributes, and the long section on gold seems to be there because gold appears so often in kennings for men, particularly kings (as givers of gold; cf. note to 74/3–6). Many of the other items included, such as ships, the sea, land, weapons and armour, battle, wolves and carrion birds, are most often found as parts of kennings for men, or else in statements about men. Many kennings for the sky are parts of kennings for God in Christian poems. There are a few other miscellaneous items, such as times and seasons and weather, and domestic animals, but the list of contents can hardly be said to cover all the concepts that a poet might wish to describe or refer to. The flulur have a somewhat wider range, and include, for instance, giants and troll-wives, rivers, fish and other animals. It seems reasonable to conclude that in Skáldskaparmál Snorri was mainly concerned with the appropriate poetical language to use in poems of praise about people, particularly kings and noblemen.

Manuscripts

As in other parts of the Edda, in Skáldskaparmál R and T have very similar texts and contain virtually the same material in the same order (each has only minor and apparently accidental omissions). C, which is fragmentary, contains the parts corresponding to 48/14 to
70/20 (50/17–21 is inserted at 48/31 and 50/22–9 is omitted; 60/18–61/10 is inserted at 60/9) and after a lacuna of three leaves 83/21 to the end of the pullur (p. 133; Vafþrúðnismál 47/4–6 is added as an example of regin = gods at 85/2, cf. Gylfaginning 54). The text is very similar to that in R (there is no sign that it ever included Háttatal, or indeed Gylfaginning, though there is no reason to think that Skáldskaparmál was not once complete). It lacks verses 183–4 and the text of Grottasongr in ch. 43, which is probably an interpolation in R and T, so that here C may have a more original text than either of those two (it quotes the first verse only at 52/14). W has a text similar to these three as far as the end of the section on kennings (83/12), except that some narrative passages are missing (45/3–58/3; this manuscript thus also does not include Grottasongr). Then, instead of the second half of Skáldskaparmál (but after Háttatal as the volume is now bound), there are the remains of what was evidently an extensively revised and interpolated version of the section on ókend heiti (chs 54–74); fragments survive of the parts concerned with names for man, corresponding to chs 65–7 (in ch. 65 there are rather a lot of agreements between W and U), and parts of the body (ch. 69); a short passage is included reminiscent of Háttatal 4/21–6/21 and some material is repeated from the earlier part of Skáldskaparmál (ch. 31). The poem Rígsþula, probably one of Snorri’s sources, which is found on a separate leaf in W, may have been included in connection with the terms for men and women (although the word edda appears as a term for great-grandmother both in the prose lists and in the poem, no connection is indicated with the name of the book), but there is no sign that the pullur (ch. 75) were ever included. There is, however, an additional half-verse attributed to Úlfr Uggason (from Háðræpa; SnE 1848–87, II 499; SnE 1924, 112). Seventeenth-century versions of Skáldskaparmál contain what seem to be further parts of this redaction, but neither these nor what survives in W are close enough to R to provide much help in reconstructing Snorri’s original (see Faulkes 1977–9, especially I 158–9; on the dates of the manuscripts with independent textual value see Faulkes 2005, xxviii–xxx).

In U, A and B Skáldskaparmál appears in versions that differ considerably from RTCW both in content and in the order of material. In U the opening frame story and the first set of narratives (1/2–5/8) appear in very abbreviated form. Corresponding to 5/9–35
Introduction

U has the first account of the rhetorical categories of poetry not only in a shorter form than RTW, but also different in that the third category of fornðfn (5/18) is lacking and the exemplification of kennings is also quite different (though the examples given are of kennings for Óðinn, the first sentence describing the kenning is reminiscent of ch. 31). 5/32–6/29 (which includes all the references to the Trojan War and the allegorical explanation of mythology associated with it) is entirely lacking. There follow instead more of the narratives that in the other manuscripts come after the treatment of kennings for names of Æsir (chs 17–18), but omitting the extended quotations of Haustlóng and Þórsdrápa (though the names and authorship of these two poems are quoted, see p. xlii below); and another fragment of ljóðaháttr that is absent in RTW is included in connection with Þórr’s visit to Geirrðargardar (25/27 n.). At this point U includes four folios with some material that is clearly not part of Skáldskaparmál: Skáldatal, a genealogy of the Sturlunga family and a list of lawspeakers ending with Snorri Sturluson’s name. On the last of these pages, originally blank, has been added the illustration of the frame of Gylfaginning (reproduced in Faulkes 1987, 6). Then, after the heading Hér hefr Skáldskapar mál ok heiti margra hluta, comes a passage similar to 11/25–9, the beginning of ch. 3, but shorter and different in wording, and unaccompanied by any verse quotations (the passage is in fact compiled from 4/1–5 and 5/7–8, already included in shortened form at the end of chs c57 and c58), then ch. 2, and ch. 3 again, this time corresponding more closely to the content of this chapter in RTW. Then follow chs 4–16 (with various rewordings and omissions, including that of the final verse quotation of ch. 16), 19–20 (21 is omitted), 22 (omitting the extended quotation from Haustlóng), 23–32 (ch. 33 is omitted), ch. 36, then chs 37–8. In place of chs 39–44 at this point there is a just a brief list of the kennings derived from the stories narrated in these chapters (compiled from [45/3,] 46/6, 47/21, 48/30, 49/5, 59/32) and the verses quoted in chs 44 (verses 185, 186/5–8) and 45. Then come chs 46–49 (omitting verses 248–9), part of the first sentence of ch. 50 and 73/31–74/6 (i.e. omitting at this point both the story of Hjáðningavíg and the verses from Ragnarsdrápa, verses 250–54), chs 51–56, omitting here 85/19–22, but including here the beginning of ch. 23 (33/24–7) again, this time in a shortened and altered form. Ch. 57 is entirely missing, and ch. 63 follows (omitting the
second half, 99/15–20) before the end of ch. 56 (85/21–2, 19–20, in that order) with the first two lines of ch. 26 added again. After a half page originally left blank, though now filled with a drawing, there comes next the second part of ch. 64, from 101/10 (the first part of this chapter is not included, and nor is verse 411), then chs 65–74 (ending at 109/15). U does not include ch. 75, the ðular, though two verses containing terms for woman are included at the end of Skáldskaparmál (SnE 1848–87, II 363; see below). After ch. 74 come various chapters omitted earlier: ch. 58 (omitting 90/1–3, 13–15 and with 88/6–8 after 88/18; ch. 59 is omitted); ch. 60 (ch. 61 is omitted); ch. 62; ch. 50 (the story of Hjaðningavíg omitting the verses from Ragnarsdrápa and repeating 72/1–2, but omitting 73/31–74/6, which was included earlier); chs 34–6 (ch. 36 is thus included twice in this manuscript, but the second time with a fuller introduction); ch. 39 (the beginning of the story of Otrgjóð, omitting the first 10 words (see above)); the story breaks off soon after the beginning of ch. 40 (46/20) with a brief summary of the first paragraph; the remainder of the chapter and chs 41–42 are omitted (so that the quotations from Ragnarsdrápa at the end of ch. 42 are also absent from U); ch. 44 (repeating the verses at the end of the chapter, this time without the omission of verse 186/1–4, though the four lines are written as a separate verse from 186/5–8); a summary of ch. 43 (omitting Grottasongr as well as verses 183–4); ch. 45 (without verses 187 and 188–90, the stanzas from Bjarkamál, which were included earlier, in their proper place just before ch. 46). This manuscript then concludes Skáldskaparmál with three stanzas (terms for woman, Skj A I 652, verses 2a and b; a mansongsvísa, Skj A I 601, verse 36) which were perhaps written over an erasure (see the facsimile edition of U, II 168; SnE 1848–87, II 363 n. 2). The first two of these verses are also in A among the ðular (they are similar to some of Einarr Skúlason’s verses). After this U has a version of The Second Grammatical Treatise and parts of Háttatal.

In many of these chapters verses are missing and in ch. 62 some are quoted by their first line only. This suggests that in the redactor’s exemplar they may have been complete; compare the treatment of Háttatal in this manuscript (see Faulkes 1999, xxv): quoting just the first lines of verses suggests that the manuscript was used as an aide-mémoire for a reciter or lecturer. But the most significant omissions are the extended quotations from Haustlǫng, Pórsdrápa,
Ragnarsdrápa and the pulur. This has been taken to strengthen the case for these poems being interpolations into Snorri’s text, though the fact that even in U the first two of these, and the names of their authors, are referred to, and lists of names that seem to be derived from pulur are included (e.g. those of stags, SnE 1848–87, II 350, though the name eikflyrnir (see verse 512) seems to have been added here by a later hand) shows that the text in U is not independent of these sources. Similarly, though nearly all of chs 40–42 are omitted from U, the kennings derived from the story were listed earlier (after ch. 38), so it is clear that the redactor knew these chapters. The treatment of ch. 3 in U is the best evidence that U is in fact a shortening and adaptation of Skáldskaparmál in a form more like the other manuscripts, since though the beginning of the chapter first appears in abbreviated and altered form, like many other chapters in this manuscript, the scribe copied the chapter out again in a form closer to that of the other manuscripts and clearly did not lack a complete text in his exemplar; cf. his treatment of the last sentences of chs a57–8. The inclusion of the beginning of ch. 23 twice, the second time in shortened and altered form, again implies that the variations and shortening in U are not always due to a faulty exemplar. Otherwise the interesting thing about the different order of material in U is the tendency for narratives to be separated from the enumeration of the kennings they exemplify and the several cases of kennings and heiti being listed together instead of separated as they more often are in RTC (though even in these manuscripts there is not complete consistency in this). It cannot be said that the arrangement in U is either more logical or more consistent, but it is possible that in some respects U retains an earlier ordering of material than the other manuscripts, though this does not have to be because the order in the other manuscripts has been altered by a hand later than Snorri’s. There is a good deal that points to U having been derived from a draft of Snorri’s work in which the material was arranged in random order, perhaps on loose pieces of parchment, and the other manuscripts may derive from a revision made by Snorri himself (cf. pp. xi–xii above). But since some of the passages in U that have been shortened appear elsewhere in the manuscript in fuller and more accurate form, not all the omissions can have been in the redactor’s exemplar, and the repetitions of material in U, where one version of a passage is fuller and more accurate than another, imply
that the redactor was neither working from a rough draft nor from a
damaged exemplar, but that he included material in shortened form
(whether he did the shortening himself or found it in Snorri’s draft)
as well as in its completer form, because of a change in plan either
by himself or by Snorri. In many respects even the texts of R and T
seem illogically ordered and it is likely, as said before, that Snorri
had not finished working on the material at the time of his death,
and he may have left more than one draft of it. U is however
inaccurately copied as well, and in many cases the shortening of
passages has left them incoherent, and the verses too are poorly
copied. This shows that many of the characteristic readings of this
manuscript are the result of careless work by a copyist or redactor.

A is a fragmentary manuscript, though the part containing extracts
from Skáldskaparmál does not actually have any pages missing. The
extracts begin with ch. 45 (with only the heading Frá Hólgaz konungi)
and continue to the end of ch. 49 (verse 198 is placed after verse
199) but include only the first part of the first sentence and the last
few lines of ch. 50 (73/31–74/6, thus omitting the quotation from
Ragnarsdrápa; this is similar to the corresponding part of U). Then
follow chs 51–52 and the beginning of ch. 53, as far as verse 278,
of which only the first word is written, followed by leita capitula
fyrr í bókinni (probably a reference to verse 5 in ch. 2, showing that
the scribe or redactor had access to the earlier part of Skáldskaparmál),
and the beginning (line 1 only) of verse 292 with its introduction
(82/1–2) from later in the chapter. Then follow chs 54 (the first in
the ókend heiti section of Skáldskaparmál; verse 300a is omitted)
and 55 (ch. 56 is lacking), ch. 57, then chs 61 (verse 350 comes after
verse 351; verse 357 is complete with 8 lines) and 62, ch. 58 as far
as 88/18, but omitting 88/6–8, then ch. 60, then the remaining parts
of ch. 58: 90/10–12 (with a list of additional names), 90/13–15,
88/19–90/2 (88/6–8 and 90/3–9 still omitted; two extra lines in
verse 330). Then come chs 59, 56, 63. Of ch. 64, there is included
only the second sentence (followed by leita fyrr í bókinni alt til þess
er Stúfr kvað) and 102/16–105/16. Instead of verse 398 a different
verse attributed to Markús is included, Skj A I 452, no. 2 (see note
to verse 270), and there are two additional lines in verse 400 and
two omitted in verse 403. After the first line of verse 411 is written
ok fyrri er ritat, which is a reference to verse 386, not included
earlier in this manuscript. Then there are chs 65–75, concluding
with a greatly extended series of *þulur* (cf. note to verses 412–517). These include some verses in *dröttkvætt* with names for women and islands, an example of a word for heart in a verse of Illugi Bryndœlaskáld (*Skj* A I 384), and four lines from Hallfrœ›r’s *Óláfsdrápa* (*erfödrápa*) (*Skj* A I 160), a prose list of names associated with Hel (cf. *Gylf.* 27/18–21) and a glossary of poetical words and two lines in Latin about *euphonia* (see *SnE* III lxii). The manuscript concludes with the incomplete (but only extant) text of Haukr Valdísarson’s *Íslendingadrápa* (*Skj* A I 556–60).

Though there are some similarities between this manuscript and U, both in the arrangement of material and in some of the readings, the two manuscripts do not seem to be very closely related and cannot be said to contain the same redaction. The explanation of this text may be the same as that proposed for U, however, that it is derived from a draft of the work on loose sheets, since the order of material in general seems rather random. Though much is omitted, the references to earlier parts of the work that are not included show that the redactor was working from a version much more complete than that which he wrote out. There is variation in the order of some of the verse quotations within chapters, and some verses are more complete. The verses are in general better copied than in U, and contain some interesting additions to those quoted in R. It is difficult to say how much of the additional material and reorganisation dates from after Snorri’s time.

B has an arrangement of parts of *Skáldskaparmál* that is similar in various ways to that in A, and these two manuscripts are clearly closely related, though B includes between chs 46 and 47 some of the earlier parts of *Skáldskaparmál* that are not in A. As in A, the text of *Skáldskaparmál* in B begins with chs 45–6 of *Skáldskaparmál* (with the heading *Kenningar gulls*), and then it has chs 2 (omitting some verse quotations), 3, 4–16 (omitting all the verse quotations); chs 19–22 (omitting 30/21–2 and the extended quotation from *Haustløng*; 30/15–16 placed after 33/23); chs 23–31; then a version of ch. 1 (introduced with the words *Svá segir í bók þeirri sem Edda heitir at sá maðr sem Ægir hét spurði Bragi skáld meðal annarra hluta . . . ;* cf. Bragi (1) in Index), which like that in U omits all reference to Troy and the allegorical explanation of myths as based on the Troy story (5/33–6/29), though it adds a reference to *fyrsta capitula greindrar bókar þar sem segir af skipan himins ok jarðar ok
alltra hluta er þeim fylgja etc., which seems to refer to the Prologue to Gylfaginning. Then follow chs 32 and 47 (where verse 198 is replaced by verse 192 from ch. 46, already included earlier). There is a lacuna of probably one leaf beginning at the point corresponding to 62/29, and the next extant leaf begins in ch. 61 (95/1; verse 357 is here complete as in A) and the text continues to the end of ch. 62. The text of the missing leaf may have included some of the same parts of the text as A has between chs 47 and 61, though this section of the text covers 6 pages in A. The pages of B contain almost twice as much text as those of A, but still it is doubtful whether there would have been enough room on one leaf for all the text that is missing. Then come chs 58 (as far as 88/18 and omitting 88/6–8 and the first five words of 88/9), 64 (from 101/10; the same substitution for verse 398 as A, and like A having two additional lines in verse 400 and two omitted in verse 403, but omitting verse 411 entirely; verse 486 is included later with the first half of this chapter), 60, 64 (omitting the first five words; cf. A) as far as 101/9; and finally chs 65–75; the flulur appear in a similar extended redaction to that in A, though the last part is lost where one or more further leaves are missing.

As with A and U, there seems to be no clear reason for the differences in the ordering of the material in B; there is the same tendency to omit extended narratives and quotations from the mythological skaldic poems in the chapters it includes where R has them. Though it is difficult to read because of deterioration of the parchment, the text, like that in A, often contains readings (for instance in the verses) that are better than those in R, and has a number of additional lines of verse. The redaction is not just a series of extracts; it represents a collection of material which is sometimes fuller than that in RTW. The best explanation of it is that like A and perhaps U it was based on a draft of material on loose sheets of parchment copied out without much conscious attempt at ordering it, though one might argue that some of the rearrangement of items has resulted in a more logical ordering of material, especially in chs 54–63; see table below.

All these manuscripts contain items that were probably not intended to be part of Snorri’s Edda. Besides the additional items at the end of A that are not in R (which may also have been on the second lost leaf of B), there are some that are related to Snorri’s Edda in various ways earlier in the manuscript. Before the text of Skáldskaparmál both A and B have parts of The Third Grammatical
Treatise which is by Snorri’s nephew Óláfr hvítaskáld (A has before this a fragment of a fifth treatise that is not found elsewhere) and then a collection of kennings for various concepts without much apparent organisation (printed in SnE 1931, 255–9). In A this is prefaced (in red) by ‘Hér er lykt þeim hlut bókar er Óláfr þórðarson hefir samansett ok upphefr Skáldskaparmál ok kennningar eptir því sem fyrirfundit var í kvæðum hófuðskálda ok Snorri hefir síðan samanfjera látit’ (in B by ‘Hér byrjask kennningar skáldskapar’). It is unlikely that this collection is actually part of Snorri’s work, though it could be part of the material he had collected for Skáldskaparmál or it could be a draft; the material in it does not, however, seem to be used in Skáldskaparmál, at any rate not systematically, and it may be just a collection made by someone else to supplement Snorri’s work (cf. p. xiv above). Two verses from Grímnismál (40–41) are quoted near the end of the passage, and it is followed in both A and B by a short passage about the wolf Fenrir which is related to Gylfaginning ch. 34 but includes some verse lines describing the fetter Gleipnir that are not in Gylfaginning (cf. the names associated with Hel towards the end of A, which are related to the same chapter of Gylfaginning). Both A and B include some poems: A has a fragment of a collection of eddic poems similar to that in the Codex Regius, though the six leaves (fols 1–6) that contain them need not have been part of the same book as the rest of A originally; they have now been separated and remain in Copenhagen as AM 748 I a 4to, while the rest has been transferred to Reykjavík as AM 748 I b 4to. At the end A has a glossary of poetical words and Haukr Valdísarson’s Íslendingadrápa, and B a collection of Christian religious poems, some of them probably composed in the fourteenth century. C has at the end (in a different hand) a genealogy of Snorri’s family, the Sturlungs, from Adam down to about the end of the fourteenth century. U has (in the middle of the text of Skáldskaparmál, after ch. 18) Skáldatal, a genealogy of the Sturlung family and a list of lawspeakers (as well as the well-known drawing of Gangleri and the three kings that illustrates the frame of Gylfaginning), and between Skáldskaparmál and Háttatal a version of The Second Grammatical Treatise. R and T contain Grottasongr, R also has Jómsvíkingadrápa and Málsháttakvæði (at the end). W contains Rígsþula with a revised version of the second part of Skáldskaparmál as well as the four Grammatical Treatises.
Since the Prose Edda is a treatise on poetry, it is not surprising that manuscripts of it should also contain poems of various kinds, whether or not these were poems collected by Snorri either in connection with the compilation of his Edda or for other reasons. Snorri’s Edda may well have been a stimulus to the collection and copying of poems both eddic and other in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. Skáldskaparmál clearly also belongs in the series of treatises about language and rhetoric with the so-called Grammatical Treatises (it may be noted that just as Ari’s Íslendingabók sets the pattern for the later sagas by including a piece of skaldic verse in the narrative, so The First Grammatical Treatise provides a model for Skáldskaparmál by quoting Icelandic poetry to illustrate a linguistic point (FGT 1972, 226, cf. 84). The other items (genealogies, lists of poets and lawspeakers) associate various redactions of Skáldskaparmál particularly with Snorri Sturluson and his family. It is clear that the Prose Edda, and Skáldskaparmál in particular, was in a continual process of revision and expansion, and it is likely that this process began with Snorri himself, so that some redactions, such as that in U and maybe those in A and B, could be based on drafts he made himself (or had someone make). Some of the additional material in these manuscripts dates from after Snorri’s death (some of the poems appended to B, The Third and The Fourth Grammatical Treatise) and W (in its redaction of the second part of Skáldskaparmál, SnE 1924, 112) contains verse probably composed in the fourteenth century, that ascribed to ‘bróðir Árni (Jónsson?)’, c.1370 (Skj A II 430; cf. Finnur Jónsson 1920–24, III 14–15). Thus the process of expansion clearly went on after Snorri’s death. It continued after the Renaissance with adaptations like Magnús Ólafsson’s Edda (the so-called Laufás Edda) on into the eighteenth century (Hraundals Edda etc.; see Faulkes 1977–9).

The compilers of the extant manuscripts that contain Snorri’s Edda were clearly interested in material that concerned poetical technique, particularly rhetoric, and the contents of the manuscripts illustrate this, though attitudes to the material may differ from one compiler to another. It may well be, for instance, that the compiler of W was principally interested in traditional vernacular poetry as a medium for religious teaching (cf. Sverrir Tómasson 1993), while the compiler of U may have been more interested in the prose narratives (he seems not to have understood much of the verses).

The following table shows the arrangement of the lists of kennings and heiti in U, A and B.
Introduction

The categories of poetry.

The Old Lay of the Poets.

Bragaræur.

The categories of poetry.

Eptirmáli.

fiórr's duel with Hrungnir.

fiórr's journey to Geirrø›argar›ar.

Skáldatal.

Sturlung genealogy.

Lawspeakers.

Kennings for poetry.

Kennings for Ó›inn.

Kennings for other gods.

Kennings for goddesses.

Kennings for the sky.

Kennings for the earth.

Kennings for the sea.

Kennings for the sun.

Kennings for the wind.

Kennings for fire.

Kennings for winter.

Kennings for summer.

Kennings for man and woman.

Kennings for gold.

Gold = Fulla's head-band.

Gold = Freyja's tears; her daughter Hnoss.

Gold = giants' words.

Kennings for gold.

Gold = fire of the hand, etc.

Kennings for man and woman as givers of gold and as trees.

Kennings for battle.

Kennings for weapons and armour.

Kennings for battle.

Further kennings for weapons.

Kennings for ship.

Kennings for Christ.

Kennings for kings.

Terms for kings and noblemen.

Ókend heiti.

Terms for poetry.

Terms for pagan gods.

Terms for the earth.

Terms for the sea.

Terms for fire.

Terms for wolves.

Hálfdan the Old and his sons; other terms for kings.

Terms for birds of battle.

Terms for men; terms for men.

Terms for women.

Terms for the head, eyes, ears, mouth, teeth, tongue, hair.

Terms for heart, mind and emotions.

Terms for the month.

Terms for the year.

Terms for the moon.

Terms for the sun.

Terms for the skies.

Terms for times and seasons.

Terms for the sea.

Terms for the earth.

Terms for the sky.

Terms for times and seasons.

Terms for the sun and moon.

Terms for the sea.

Terms for the earth.

Terms for the sky.

Terms for times and seasons.
<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Terms for arms and legs, hands and feet. Terms for speech (and battle). Terms for wisdom etc. Homonyms. Offjóst. Pulur (extended series) [lacuna]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This edition

Parts at least of *Skáldskaparmál* appear in all seven of the manuscripts of the Prose Edda that have independent textual value. On the dates and relationships of these manuscripts see Faulkes 2005, xxviii–xxxi. It is assumed that R, which has the fullest text of any of the medieval manuscripts, represents the contents and arrangement of the Prose Edda in the form nearest to that in which Snorri left it; the second part of *Skáldskaparmál* in W is clearly a later redaction of the material, and U is verbally shortened and carelessly copied to the point of incomprehensibility in many places. So even though additions and other changes may have been made to Snorri’s text in R too, it has usually been the manuscript on which the text of editions of the work have been based. Where there are gaps in the text, and where it is clearly corrupt and incomprehensible, it is filled out, mainly from T and W. Emended words in the text are marked with an asterisk; where a word that is in R is omitted from the text or the order of words is changed, † is printed. Words or letters accidentally omitted by the scribe are included in angle brackets ‹ ›, illegible words or letters are supplied in square brackets [ ] (some words are now illegible in R or have disappeared which are visible either in the facsimile edition or in the photographs that were made before the most recent restoration of the manuscript, and brackets are not normally used for these; sometimes, too, words seem to have been visible to Finnur Jónsson that are now unclear or illegible, and these are often accepted as certain). The textual notes list all the places where the readings of R have been departed from, giving the original readings and the source of the emendation in the same normalised form as the rest of the text (where it is necessary to give the spelling of the manuscript, it is put in inverted commas; readings from manuscripts other than R are quoted either from the facsimile editions or from photographs, though where they are unclear, readings from *SnE* 1848–87 and 1924 have sometimes been accepted). A few of the more interesting and significant variants in other manuscripts, in particular some of the additional lines of verse, are included in the General Notes.

The glossary attempts to explain all words in the verses and all those words in the prose that are likely to cause difficulty or are not adequately glossed in the edition of *Gylfaginning* (Faulkes 1982). Inflected forms are added to the headword in brackets where they may cause problems. The translations of many of the names in the
flulur, especially those of animal species, are little more than guesses, but explanations of a lot of the names are given in ÁBM, and the information there is not normally repeated here (on names in the flulur see also Bugge 1875; there is a useful guide to modern Icelandic animal and plant-names in Óskar Ingimarsson 1989). In the explanations of the verses in the Glossary and notes, the attempt has been made as far as possible to avoid emendation of the text of R, i.e. to interpret the text in this version rather than to attempt to restore supposed archetypal readings even when the texts of verses are preserved in other works. The most likely meanings of words and their syntax are given in the Glossary, where explanations are also given of all the kennings; some other possible interpretations are indicated in the notes, using some of K. Reichardt’s suggestions (1928, 1948, 1969) and occasionally those of D. Davidson (DD) and others. It was not thought necessary also to give the verses in ‘prose word order’. The basis is the interpretations of Finnur Jónsson in Skj B and LP, but particular attention is paid to those of Magnús Finnbogason (SnE 1952). Frequent use has also been made of the comments of E. A. Kock (in NN), who has often tried to simplify Finnur Jónsson’s syntactical interpretations, which can be unnecessarily complicated. But since poets sometimes did use complex structures (e.g. tmesis) it is not clear that one should always be looking for the simplest interpretation. There are good discussions of the problem in Reichardt 1928 (especially pp. 1–17) and 1969, where the author studies 24 supposed examples of tmesis in single dróttkvætt lines and finds that only 9 of them are clear examples, 12 of them being easily got rid of by making the first element genitive by adding -s. Kock also proposes that a number of words should be taken as descriptive genitives instead of as determinants of kennings, and these too are difficult to be certain of. Another problematical kind of interpretation requires words to be taken as adverbial dative singular when they do not have a distinctive ending, e.g. hjarta v49/2, hóð v252/4; kind in v297/3 is apparently dat. of advantage; there is no grammatical reason why this should not be so, but it seems best avoided if possible. It is the same with prepositions separated from their object. There are some fairly clear examples (v65/3, v79/7, v85/7–8 (see note), v134/1, v146/1, v260/3, v315/1, v363/1 (cf. NN 785), v401/2) but others are less certain (v85/1, 250/2, 290/3; see notes) and it is difficult to imagine oral poets
using such a confusing procedure unnecessarily. The same may be said of the phenomenon of the transference of determinants or interchange of elements in kennings, often involving a kind of tmesis, though again there are some clear examples: v39/4, v89/6, v90/3–4, v91/5–6, v95/5, v103/6, v133/6 (?—see note), v140/4, v149/3 (?), v150/2, v192/2 (?), v246/1, v322/3, v333/8; v73/6 according to DD; see Glossary under þing, herbruma, myrkaurriði, myrkrdreki. Snorri himself uses this feature in Háttatal 28/1, while the commentary to verse 255 of Skáldskaparmál suggests such an interpretation when it is clearly unnecessary. When there are two possible interpretations of the same words which both give acceptable meanings, it seems natural to take the simpler one, except that it is not certain that simplicity was what most poets were aiming at; but it is hard to believe that their original audience would not have understood their verse in the most obvious way (cf. Faulkes 1997).

The normalisation follows the same pattern as in Gylfaginning and Háttatal, both in the prose and verse passages, where the language of the thirteenth century is largely what is being represented. The spelling only has been normalised; variant word-forms (such as 3rd pers. sg. vil at 1/36, for instance) are retained where they occur. Accents are not used in most foreign names, nor in other words where the original quantity of the vowel is uncertain (e. g. in the name Viðarr, even though in some occurrences in verse the long vowel is required). The following spellings may be noted.

In R, vér and vél are frequently spelt var, vel. Often ey seems to be written for ø or æ, e. g. in ægir v48/3, hæli- v71/4, æra–v100/2, köpt v340/3, lægis v364/3; cf. Öðreyrir in Index; conversely Ø in Eymðið v376/1; thus ‘leyra’ 106/12 may be for læra or lóra. Sometimes ø is found used for æ, as in æri v303/1 (cf. v93/8 t. n.; perhaps here for á (or ø), see below), though more often for æ, as in Hœnir 45/4, grannar v315/3; but o is used in hleðir v267/1, api v332/4, cf. note (see also v20/10 t. n.; v15/1 and Glossary under blöta), while a is used in sköl- v514/10 (cf. SnE 1848–87, III xvi–xvii). The spellings a and av (a) alternate in ‘bavlfagr garv’ v157/6. The scribe uses o for á (or ø) in ‘kôpvt’ v249/1, cf. t. n., ‘kôpv’ v94/3 t. n. and ‘kvomv’ 48/2, as well as in ‘tropvz’ v86/3 and ‘tîpv’ 49/33, where it is unlikely that the modern form trúðu for the past tense pl. of troða is intended; cf. also v480/5 t. n. and lóg, lág at 40/19 and
20, 63/16 and 17. The spelling *ei* sometimes to be used for *e, é* (or *æ*) in *letr* v128/3, *Helju* v332/6, *brigðræði* 109/11, *héttu* 49/17 (cf. 3/21 t. n. and 49/31 n.); and conversely *e* for *ei* in *tveimr* v217/4, *Meila* v95/2, *steini* v127/3, *steinsins* 45/1, *heilagt* v274/4, *restu* v353/3, *reiði* 108/32; also *e* for *ey* in *hleytamenn* 107/20, *è* for *ey* in *hleytamaðr* v447/1. There is alternation of *u* (v) and *y* in *skatyrnir*, where *-yr-* is written with the abbreviation for *-ur-* 85/18 (see Hreinn Benediktsson 1965, 91), and *Yggs* v300b/5 which is written with *v*. See v141/4 n. and t. n. and v28/4 t. n. Thus ‘mysen’ 85/20, ‘mynen’ 85/21 could both be for either *mýlin(n)* or *málín(n)*; at v480/3 ‘dyna’ could be for *Dúna* (same symbol as in *-bul* v483/8) and at v480/7 *Mun* is written with *y* in A. Then *v* is written in *sóm-* v223/2, *ðr* v241/4 (only; cf. v501/1 t. n.). On unmutated forms like *varn* for *vørn* (confirmed by the hending v148/4), *vøgna* (*‘váguna’*) for *vagna* v67/7, see Hreinn Benediktsson 1963.

Among the departures from normal spelling that may be phonological rather than orthographical is the frequent disappearance of *d* between consonants (before or after *n*), e. g. in *munnaug* v110/4; *annvanar* v156/4; *ranngríð* v449/6; *vinnbjart* v454/4; *munngjallr* v458/1 (cf. Glossary and note v130/1 t. n.). Conversely, ‘*Stnyrti-*’ is written for *Snyrti*-106/18; and ‘*fyrst-*’ is written for *fjóst-* v74/3, ‘*hvr-*’ for *für-* v444/4.

The manuscript is inconsistent in the distribution of *ð/d/þ*: *lìð* is spelled ‘lit’ v171/8; *muntu* is spelled ‘møndv’ v263/1; *rita* spelled ‘ritað’ 78/22 (if it is not *rituð* that is intended; cf. note).

Some consonants are doubled without reason, and in some cases they are written single where doubling would be normal: the manuscript has ‘*hattar*’ v83/2; ‘*varar*’ v131/2; ‘*prutinn*’ v145/3; ‘*ætti*’ v151/8; ‘*halr*’ v168/4; ‘*skaptre*’ v181/5; ‘*Røkkr*’ v213/1 (cf. Noreen 1923, § 279.2); ‘*ífravøll*’ 85/20; ‘*næsi*’ (rhyming with *mæringr*) v388/4; ‘*skatvnr*’ v516/19. Some contracted forms of words are used where the metre presupposes uncontracted forms, e. g. *brá* for *bráa*; see note to verse 143 and *á* (2) in Glossary.

Abbreviations are sometimes inconsistently used: ‘kall’ with abbreviation mark for *kollodu* 5/38, ‘*ml*’ with abbreviation sign (i. e. *mælir*) for what surely should be *mælti* 52/9 (usually this scribe writes ‘*mål*’ with a curl on the *l* for *mælir* (2/28, 38, 3/9, 10), ‘*møli*’ with a curl for *mølti* (48/19, 59/14); apparently ‘*møli*’ at 1/24); ‘*svan*’ with sign for *-us* for *søvans* v147/6; *-* with abbreviation for *-ir* 9/28 (see t. n.) and
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v316/4 (similarly in the heading in U, SnE 1848–87, II 295, where hefr seems to be written ‘hefir’; see 1/1–2 t. n. and Hreinn Benediktsson 1965, 92); also unusual are ‘svþú’ for súþum v367/1 (perhaps an alteration) and ‘síin’ for sínun v250/2, ‘sofn’ for sonum v280/2.

Punctuation is editorial (including round brackets), but note is taken of the capitalisation of the manuscript in the arrangement of paragraphs. Verses have been arranged in lines and divided in accordance with what seem the scribe’s intentions. Stanza divisions in the pulur are marked only by capital letters in R and are in some cases unclear, while divisions between pulur are generally indicated by larger ornamental capitals (they are marked in this edition by horizontal lines at the end of each pulu).

In the margins the chapter numbers of SnE 1848–87 I are given (as in SnE 1931 in brackets in the text); the first four (‘Bragaræ›ur’) are there numbered 55–8 (here G55 etc.) in continuation from Gylfaginning, and in that edition Skáldskaparmál was taken to begin at 5/9.

Table of verse quotations and their preservation

+ before a source means that further verses or lines from the same poem (or in the case of lausavísur, further verses by the same poet) appear in the source indicated. Without this sign the source indicated includes one or more of the verses of the poem quoted in Skáldskaparmál. When the sign follows the source, it indicates that one or more of the verses and also further verses (or lines) from the same poem appear there. KS = Kings’ Sagas (i. e. two or more of Fagrskinna, Morkinskinna, Hulda–Hrokkskinna, Heimskringla, ÓTM, ÖH etc.). EMÓ = Edda Magnúsar Ólafssonar. More specific references to sources of the verse quotations are to be found in the General Notes.

* means that the verse is only found in Snorri’s Edda. Square brackets indicate a second quotation of the same verse. A question mark before a verse number means that it is doubtful whether the verse belongs in the poem in it is attributed to.

Anon, Eiríksmál: 20; Fagrskinna+
—, ?A love poem: *41
—, A love poem: *208
—, ?Poem about Magnús góði: *370
—, ?Poem about St Knútr: *381
—, ?: *209
—, ?: *215
—, ?: *224, *225
—, ?: *235
—, ?: *240
—, ?: *317
—, ?: *342
—, ?: *349, 356, *364; TGT (356)
—, ?: *372
—, Fáfnismál: 151, 152; PE+; +Gylf., +Sverris saga
—, Grímnismál: 62; PE+; +Gylf.
—, An eddic poem: *72; ?+U (25/27 n.)
—, An eddic poem: *142
—, Grottasǫngr: *159–82
—, Bjarkamál: *188, *189, *190; +Hkr and ÓH, +EMÓ
—, Alvíssmál: 332, 380; PE+
—, Pula (sea kings): *412–416; (+TGT)
—, Pula (troll-women): *423–427
—, Pula (Börr): *428
—, Pula (Áxir): *429, *432
—, Pula (Áxynjur etc.): *433–437; (+A, valkyries)
—, Pula (women): *438; (+A and U; +A)
—, Pula (men): *439–448
—, Pula (battle): *449–450
—, Pula (swords): *451–462
—, Pula (axes): *463
—, Pula (spears): *464
—, Pula (arrows): *465–6
—, Pula (bows): *467
—, Pula (weapons): *468
—, Pula (shields): *469–71
—, Pula (helmets): *472–3
—, Pula (mail-coats): *474
—, Pula (sea): *475–478; (+A, waves; fiords)
—, Pula (rivers): *479–484
—, Pula (fish): *485–488
—, Pula (whales): *489–90; cf. Konungs skuggsjá
—, Pula (ships): *491–500
—, Pula (earth): *501–2
—, Pula (oxen, cows): *503–506; (cf. Pógrímþýsku)
—, Pula (rams): *507
—, Pula (goats): *508–9
—, Pula (beasts): *510–511
—, Pula (stags): *512
—, Pula (boars): *513
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—, Pula (wolves): *514–15
—, Pula (heavens): *516; (+AB)
—, Pula (sun): *517
—, Magnúsdrápa: *105, 213, 218, 352; KS+
—, Poem on Hermundr Illugason: *51
—, Poem on Óláfr kyrri: *374
—, Rœgnvaldsdrápa: *114, *296; +ÓH and Orkneyinga saga
—, ?: *116
—, ‘Blásgagladrápa: *404
—, Memorial poem on Haraldr harðræði: *275, *321, *376; +TGT, +KS
—, Poem about King Sverrir: *139
—, Poem about Óláfr kyrri: *374
—, Poem about a Danish king: *192, *299
—, ?: *222
—, Poem about a ruler: *136 (or part of Øxarflokkr?)
—, Elfurvisur: 320; Ølsen 1884, 159, Hkr +, Hulda–Hrokkinskinna+
—, Haraldssonakvæði II: *399; +KS

Bersi (Hölmungu-), Lausavísa: 221; Kormaks saga+
—, Poem about Óláfr kyrri: *52
—, ?: *141
—, Lausavísur: *300–b
Brennu-Njáll, Lausavísa: 355; KS(+)
Boðvar balti, Sigurðardrápa: *107; +Morkinskinna
Boðverkr, Poem on Haraldr harðræði: 353; KS+
Egill, Sonatorrek: 15, 16; Egils saga+
—, Hjóðlausn: 31, 184, 319, 350; Egils saga+
—, Arinbjarnarkvida: 60; Egils saga+; +W, +TGT
—, Lausavísur: 140, 392; Egils saga+
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—, A Christian poem: *268
Einarr kúlnasveinn, A poem about Christ?: *271, *272, *273, *276; +FoGT
—, Poem about a Danish king: *192, *299
Einarr (skálaglamm or Skúlason?), ?: *222
Einarr (skálaglamm or Skúlason?), Lausavísur: *262
—, Poem about a ruler: *136 (or part of Øxarflokkr?)
—, Elfurvisur: 320; Ølsen 1884, 159, Hkr +, Hulda–Hrokkinskinna+
—, Haraldssonakvæði II: *399; +KS
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—, Runhenda: *367, *377, 403; KS+
—, Geisli: 277; Flb+, Bergsbók+, +KS, +W, +TGT
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EYSTEINN VALDASON, Poem about fioírr: *45, *46, *47
Eyvindr skáldaspillir, Háleygjatal: 5 [278], *23, *33 [40], *61, *220, *307; TGT, KS+
—, Hákonarmál: 7, 11, 393; Hkr+, Fagrskinna+
—, Lausavísur: 117, 143, 185, 249; KS+, TGT
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—, A praise poem: *401
Gizurr, Poem about a King Óláfr: *382; (+KS)
Glúmr Geirason, Gráföldardrápa: *6, *32, 243, *279 [394]; +FGT
—, Landnámabók, +KS
Gunnlaugr ormstunga, Lausavísur: 202; +KS+
Hallr, Poem on Magnús Erlingsson: *323; ?+Sverris saga
Haraldr harðrái, Lausavísur: 261, 284; KS+ (cf. Brennu-Njáll above)
Hávarþ halti, Lausavísa: *2; +Hávarðar saga
Illugi, Poem on Haraldr harðrái: *322; +A, +KS
Ilorin, Sendibítr: *402; +Hkr, +ÓH, +ÓTM
Kolli see Blóðarr
Máni, Lausavísa: 263; TGT, Sverris saga, +Sturlunga saga
MARKÍS, Eiríksdrápa: *111 (stef?); *391, *398, *409; +Knýtlinga saga
—, Poem about St Knútr: *270; +TGT, +AB
—, Lausavísur: 260, *369; TGT
ÓLMAR BARREYJARSKÁLD, Poem about a woman: *29, *38, 205, *207, *360; TGT, +Flb, +EMÖ+
—, Poem about Porstein: *30, *216, *264; +Háttatal
—, Poem about Porstein: *214; (?+EMÖ)
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—, ?Poem to a ruler: *234, *246
Sighvatr, Bersðgislísvisur: *386 [411]; +KS, +TGT
—, ?Religious poem: *274
—, ?: *285
—, Nesavisur: *286; Hkr+, ÖH+, +KS, +TGT
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Steinarr, Poem about a woman: *206
Steinn Herðisarson, Óláfsdrápa: *112; +KS
Steinþór, ?: *13
Stúfr, Stúfsdrápa: *396; +KS
Styrkárr Oddason, ?: *266
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Voðu-Steinn, Poem about his son Ógmundr: *37, *315
—, Runhent poem on Haraldr harðráði: *293, *294, *295; +KS
—, Lausavísa: 405; KS+, Hemings þátr+, +FGT, +TGT, +Sneðru-Halla þátr
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—, ?A Christian poem: *267
Póðbjorn hornklófi, Haraldskvæði: *9; +Gyfl., +KS
—, Glymadrápa: 219, 256, 345; KS+
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—, ?: *59
—, ?Lausavísa: *259; +W, +EMÓ
Porkell hamarskáld, ?Poem about Óláfr kyrri: *407
Porseikr fagi, Flokkr on Sveinn Úlfsson: *191, *198, *361; +Knýtinga saga+, +KS
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*Órvar-Odds saga*: *Fas* II 199–363.

**MANUSCRIPT SIGLA**

R = GkS 2367 4to (Stofnun Árna Magnússonar, Reykjavík); ed. *SnE* 1931; facsimile in Wessén 1940.


W = AM 242 fol. (Det Arnamagnæanske Institut, Copenhagen); ed. *SnE* 1924; facsimile in *Codex Wormianus*, Copenhagen 1931. (CCIMA II)

A = AM 748 I b 4to (Stofnun Árna Magnússonar, Reykjavík); ed. *SnE* 1848–87, II 397–494; facsimile in Wessén 1945.

B = AM 757 a 4to (Stofnun Árna Magnússonar, Reykjavík); ed. *SnE* 1848–87, II 501–72.

C = AM 748 II 4to (Stofnun Árna Magnússonar, Reykjavík); ed. *SnE* 1848–87, II 573–627, where it is referred to as AM I e β fol.; facsimile in Wessén 1945.
GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

adalhending: the chief hending in a couplet, full (internal) rhyme, where two syllables have the same vowel and following consonant or consonant group.
drápa (pl. drápur): a formally constructed poem (expected to have a stef or refrains).
dróttkvætt: a verse-form with stanzas of 8 six-syllable lines with regular alliteration and hendings (Hátatal verses 1–6).
erfídrápa: a memorial poem, a drápa in praise of a dead person.
flokkr: a poem consisting of a series of stanzas without refrain (stef).
forn minni: ancient tradition, inherited statement, proverb.
fornaldarsaga: saga of ancient times, Heroic saga.
fornyrþislag: a verse-form common in eddic poems as well as in skaldic verse, and similar to that of West Germanic poetry, having two-stress lines linked in pairs by alliteration.
heiti: name, appellation, designation, term (usually, though not always, of a name which is not the usual one by which a person or thing is called; see Glossary).
hending: rhyme, assonance (usually internal rhyme, but also used of end-rhyme).
hrynhent: a verse-form similar to dróttkvætt but with lines of eight syllables (Hátatal 62–4).
kenning: description, designation (usually a periphrastic one).
klofastef: a refrain in the form of two or more continuous lines of verse separated from each other and distributed individually among two or more stanzas (usually appearing as the last lines of these stanzas, and unrelated syntactically to the rest of them); see Hátatal, note to 70/12–16.
kvíðuháttir: a verse-form with alternating lines of three and four syllables (Hátatal 102).
lausavísa (pl. -vísur), laus vísa: a separate strophe not part of a sequence or long poem.
líðhent, líðhendar: a verse-form with rhyme and alliteration falling on the same syllables, and/or with assonance between the first (rhyming) syllable of the even line and the hendings of the preceding odd line (Hátatal 41 and 53).
ljóðaháttir: ‘song-form’, a verse form in which two alliterating short lines are followed by one longer line with independent internal alliteration.
málaháttr: a verse-form with lines having an extra syllable compared with fornyrðislag (Háttatal 95).
mansøngr: a love poem, or a passage of love poetry in a narrative poem. Mansøngsvísa is a verse from such a passage, or a verse similar to those in a mansøngr.
oflíóst: punning, word-play; often by substituting homonyms when one is a proper name, i.e. using a proper name or a kenning for it for the common noun equivalent.
ókend heiti: names, appellations, designations, terms without periphrasis, without qualifiers or attributives (determinants).
rúnhent: end-rhymed; see runhenda in Glossary to Háttatal.
skothending: (internal) half-rhyme, assonance (where two syllables end with the same consonant or consonant group but contain a different vowel).
stef: refrain, a stanza or line or series of lines that are repeated at intervals in (part of) a drápa; see Glossary to Háttatal.
tmesis: the separation of a word into two parts with another word or words between.
þula: a (versified) list of names or synonyms (heiti).
Snorri Sturluson

Edda

PART II
[SKÁLDSKAPARMÁL]


Hann hóf þar þráðogn at þeir Æsir förðu heiman, Öðinn ok Loki ok Hœnir, ok förðu um fjöll ok eyðimerkr ok var ítt til mator. En er þeir koma ofan í dal nakkvarn, sjá þeir öxna flokk ok taka einauxann ok snúa til seyðis. En er þeir hyggja at soðit mun vera, raufa þeir seyðinn ok var ekki soðit. Ok í annat sinn er þeir raufa seyðinn, þá er stund var líðin, ok var ekki soðit. Mæla þeir þá sin á milli hverju þetta mun gegna. Pá heyra þeir mál í eikina upp yfir srik at sát er þar sat kvazk ræða því er eigi soðnáði á seyðinum. Þeir litu til ok sat þar þrn ok eigi líttill. Pá mælti þrinnin:

"’Vilið þér gefa mér fylli mína af oxanum, þá mun soðna á seyðinum.’"

‘Þeir játta því. Pá lætr hann sígask ór trénu ok sezk á seyðinn ok leggr upp þegar it fjyrsta lær oxans tvau ok hæða bógana. Pá varð Loki reiðr ok greip upp mikla stöng ok reiðir af öllu afli ok rekr á kroppinn erninn. Örninn bregzk við hyggit ok flýgr upp. Pá var fóst stöngin við kropp armarins ok hendr Loka við annan enda. Örninn flýgr hátt svá at fætt taka niðr grjótit ok urðir ok viðu, [en] hendr hans hyggir hann at slitna munu ór óxllum. Hann kallar ok biðr allfarfliga ørinn fríðar, en hann segir at Loki skal aldri lauss verða nema hann veiti honum svardaga at koma Íðunni út of Ásgarð með epli sin, en Loki vil þat. Verðr hann þá lauss ok ferr til lagsmanna sinna ok er eigi at sinni sögð fleiri tíðindi um þeira ferð áðr þeir
Snorra Edda

Koma heim. En at ákveðinni stundu teygir Loki Íðunn í skóð nokkvorn ok segir at hann hefur fundit epli þau er henni munu gripir í þykkja. Ok bað at hon skal hafa með sér sín epli ok bera saman ok hin. Þá kemr þar þjazi þjótnn í arnarham ok tek þjóðinni ok flýgr braut með ok í Frynheim til þús síns.

‘En Æsir urðu illa við hvarf Íðunnar ok gerðusk þeir brátt hárir ok gamlir. Pá áttu þeir Æsir þing ok [spyr hverr annan] hvat sídaðar vissi til Íðunnar, en þat var sét sídaðar at hon gekk ór Ásgarð með Loka. Pá var Loki tekinn ok fæðr á þingit ok var honum heitit bana eða píslum. En er hann varð hraðdr þá kvazk hann mundu sökja eða eptir Íðunn í Jötunheima ef Freyja vill ljá honum valshams er hon á. Ok er hann fær valshaminn flýgr hann norðr í Jötunheimna ok kemr einn dag til þjaza þjóts. Var hann róinn á sæ, en Íðunn var ein heima. Brá Loki henni í hnotar líki ok haði * í klóm sér ok flýgr sem mest. [E]n er þjazi kom heim ok saknar Íðunnar, tek hann arnarhaminn ok flýgr eptir Loka ok dröð arnsúg í flugnum. En er Æsinirir sér er valrinn flaug með hnotina ok hvart þrinnflaug, þá gengu þeir út undir Ásgarð ok báru þannig byrðar af lokarspánum, ok þá er valrinn flaug inn of borgina, lý hann fallsk núð við borgarvegginn. Pá sögur Æsinirir eldi í lokarspán en þrinnflaut eigi stóðva er hann misti valdsins. Laust þá eldnum í fóðri armáins ok tökk þá af fluginn. Pá vàru Æsinirir nær ok drápú þjaza þjótn fyrir innan Ásgrindr ok er þat vig allafrægt.

‘En Skáði, döttir þjaza þjóts, tök þjálm ok brynju ok óll hervápn ok fæv til Ásgarðs at hefna fóður síns. En Æsir þuðu henni sætt ok yfirbætr, ok hit fyrra at hon skal kjósa sér mann af Æs um ok kjósa at fóðum ok sjá ekki fleira af. Þá sá hon eins manns fætr forkunnar fagra ok mælir: „‘Penna kýs ek, fátt mun ljótt á Baldri.’

‘En þat var Njörðr öf Nótúnum. Pat haði hon ok í sáttargjörd sinni at Æsir skyludu þat gera er hon hugði at þeir skyldu eigi mega, at hlægja hana. Pá gerði Loki þat at hann bätt um skegg getir nokkvorrar ok þrúumenda um hreðjar sér ok léttu þau ymsi eptir ok skrækti hvártvegga við hátt. Pá létt Loki fallsk í kné Skáða ok þá hló hon. Var þá gjör sett af Ásanna hendi við hana.

‘Svá er sagt at Óðinn gerði þat til yfirbótta við hana at hann tók augu þjóða ok kastaði upp á hínin ok gerði af stjórnur tvær.’

Pá mælir Ægir: ‘Mikill þykki mér þjazi fyrir sér hafa verit, eða hvers kyns var hann?’
Bragi svarar: 'Qílvaldi hét fáðir hans, ok merki munu þér at þykkja ef ek segi þér frá honum. Hann var mjók gullauður, en er hann dó ok synir hans skyldu skipa arfi, þá höfðu þeir meðling at gullinu er þeir skipu at hverr skyldi taka munnfylli sína ok allir jafn margar. Einn þeira var Þjazi, annarr Íói, þríði Gangr. En þat hófum vér orðtak nú með oss at kalla gullit munntal þessa jótna, en vér felum í rúnum eða í skáldskap svá at vér köllum þat mál eða orðtaka, tal þessa jótna.'

Pá mælí Ægir: 'Þat þykkj mér vera vel fólgu í rúnum.'

Ok enn mælí Ægir: 'Hvaðan af heﬁr hafízk sú íþrott er þer kallið skáldskap?'

Bragi svarar: 'Þat váru upphöf til þess at guðin höfðu osætt við þat fólk er Vanir heita, en þeir lýgdu með sér friðstefnu ok settu gríð á þá lund at þeir gengu hvárírvægju til eins kers ok spýttu í hraða *sínnum. En at skilnaði þá töku guðin ok vildu eigi láta týnask þat gríðamark ok skopuðu þar ór man. Sá heitir Kvasir. Hann er svá vítr at engi sprýr hann þeirra hluta er eigi kann hann orlausn. Hann fór víða um heim at kenna mýnum froði, ok þá er hann kom at heimboði til dverga nokkvorra, Fjalars ok Galars, þá kölluðu þeir hann með sér á einmali ok drápú hann, leit renna blóð hans í tvau ker ok einn ketil, ok heitir sá Óðreyr, en kerin *heita Són ok Boðn. Þeir blenda hunangi við blóðit ok varð þar af mjóðr sá er hvætt er af drekk verði skáld eða friðamáðr. Dvergarnir sogðu Ásum at Kvasir hefði kaftat í mannviti fyrir því at engi var þar svá fróðr at spyrja kynni hann fröðleiks.'

Pá buðu þessir dvergar til sín jótni þeim er Gillingr heitir ok konu hans. Pá buðu dvergarnir Gillingi at róa á sér með sér. En er þeirr fóru fyrir land fram, röru dvergarnir á boða ok hvellóði skipunu. Gillingr var ósprýr ok týndisk hann, en dvergarnir réttu skip sitt ok röru til lands. Þeir sogðu konu hans þenna athurð, en hon kunni illa ok grét hátt. Þá spurði Fjalarr hana eða henni mundi huglétta eða hon sæi út á sæinn þar er hann hafði týnzk, en hon vildi þat. Pá meðli hann við Galar bróður sínn at hann skal fara upp yrfr dyrnar er hon gengi út ok láta kvernstin falla í höfuð henni, ok talði sér leiðask op hennar, ok svá gerði hann. Þá er þetta spurði Suttungr bróðurson Gillings, ferr hann til ok tók dvergana ok flytr á sæ út ok setr þá í fleðarsker. Þeir bídja Suttung sér lifsgriða ok bjóða honum til sættar í þogurjóld miðönn dýra, ok þat verðr at sætt með þeim. Flytr Suttungr miðönn heim ok hirðir þar sem heita Hnitrjörg, setr
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arnarham ok flaug eptir honum. En er Æsir sá hvar Óðinn flaug þá settu *þeir út í garðinn ker sín, en er Óðinn kom inn of Ásgarð þá spýtti hann upp miðinnum í kerin, en honum var þá svá nær komit at Suttunga mundi ná honum at hann sendi aprt suman mjöðinn, ok var þess ekki gætt. Hafði þat hverr er vildi, ok köllum vár þat skáldfífla *hlut. En Suttunga mjöð gaf Óðinn Ásnum ok þeim mónnum er yrkja kunnu. Því köllum v[ér] skáldskapinn feng Óðins ok fund ok drykk hans ok gjoð hans ok drykk Ásanna.’

Pá mælir Ægir: ‘Hversu á marga lund brytið þer orðökum skáldskapar, eða hversu morg eru kyn skáldskaparins?’

Pá mælir Bragi: ‘Tvenn eru kyn þau er grein skáldskap allan.’

Ægir spyrð: ‘Hver tvenn?’
Bragi segið: ‘Mál ok hættir.’

‘Hvert máltak er haft til skáldskapar?’
‘Þrënn *er grein skáldskaparmáls.’

‘Hver?’

‘Svá: at nefna hvern hlut sem heitir; ònnur grein er sú er heitir fornófin; í þrëda málsrein er köllum er kenning, ok *er* sú grein svá sett at vêr köllum Óðin eða þor eða Ty eða einhvern af Ásum eða álfrum, at hverr þeira er ek nefni til, þá tek ek með heiti af eign annars Assins eða get ek hans verka nokkvorra. Pá eignask hann nafnit en eigi hinn er nefndr var, svá sem vêr köllum Sigtý eða Hangatý eða Farmatý, þat er þá Óðins heiti, ok köllum vêr þat kent heiti. Svá ok at kalla Reiðartý.’

En þetta er nú at segja ungum skáldum þeim er gîrnask at nema mál skáldskapar ok heyja sér orðfjölda með fornum heitum eða gîrnask þeir at kunna skilja þat er hulit er kveðit: þá skili hann þessa bók til fröðleiks ok skaemunar. En ekki er at gleyma eða ósanna svá þessar sogur at taka or skáldskapinum for[nar ke]jningar þær er þóluðskald hafa sér líka látit. En eigi skulu kristnir menn trúu á heitiði goð ok eigi á sannyndi þessar sagnar annan veg en svá sem hér finnis í upphafî bókar er sagt er frá aburðum þeim er mannfólkt viltsk frá rétti trú, ok þá nest frá Tyrkjem, hvernig Æsinn þeir er Æsir eru kallaðir fjölsuðu frásaginir þær frá þeim tîðinum er gerðsk í Troju til þess at landfölkt skyldi trúu þá göð vera.

Priamus konungur í Troju var hoððingi mikill yfir þollum her Tyrkja ok hans synir várú tignastir af þollum her hans. Sá salr hinn ágæti er Æsir köllumu Brimir sal eða bjórsal, þat var hoðl Priamus konungs. En þat er þeir gera langa frásogn of ragnarokr, þat er Trojumanna
Snorra Edda

orrost. Þat er frá sagt at Ökuþórr engdi oxahöfði ok dró at bordi Miðgarðsorm, en ormrinn helt svá lífinu at hann söktisk í hafit. Eptir þeim deumum er þetta sagt er Ektor drap Volükrontem ágetan kappa at ás-jánda inum mikla Akilli ok teygði hann svá at sér með hofði hins dreypa þess er þeir þojnuðu til oxans þess er Ökuþórr hafði þofuð af. En er Akilline var dreginn í þetta öfveri með sínu kappi þá var honum sú ein lifshjálpin at flýja undan banvenligu hóggvi Hektoris ok þó sárr. Svá er ok sagt at Ektor sótti svá ákafliga orrostuna ok svá miklir væru ofrhugir hans er hann sá Akillus at engi hlutr var svá sterkr at standask máttu fyrir honum, ok er hann misti Akillus ok hann var flýiðr þá sefaði hann svá reiði sína at hann drap þann kappar er Roddrus hét. Svá sögðu- Æsir at þá er Ökuþórr misti ormsins þá drap hann Ymi þotunn, en við ragnarokr kom Miðgarðsormr váveifligta at Þór ok blés á hann eitri ok hjó hann til bana, en eigi nentu Æsir at segja svá at Ökuþórr hefði þi látzík at einn stígi yfir hann dauðan þótt svá hefði verit, en meir hroþuðu þeir frásoñinni en satt var en þeir sögðu at Miðgarðsormr fengi þar bana. En þat færðu þeir til, þótt Akillus bar banaord af Ektori þá lá hann dauðr á sama velli at þeim sökum. Pat gerðu þeir Elenus ok Alexander. Þann Elenus kalla Æsir Ála. Pat segja þeir at hann hefði broður síns ok hann lífði þá er òlð goðin væru dauð ok sloknaðr var eldrinn sá er brendr var Ásgarðr ok allar eignir goðanna. En Pirrus, honum þojnuðu þeir til Fenrisúlfís, hann drap Óðin, en Pirrus mätti vargr heita at þeira trú þvíat eigi þyrði hann gríðastaðunum er hann drap konunginn í hofinu fyrir stalla Þórs. Pat kalla þeir Surta-loga er Troja brann. En Móði ok Magni synir Ökuþórs kvámu at krefja landa Ála eða Viðar. Hann er Eneas, hann kom braut af Troju ok vann síðan stór verk. Svá er ok sagt at synir Ektoris kómu til Frigialands ok settsusk sjálfr í þat ríki, en ráku í braut Elenum.

Enn skal láta heyra deimin hvernig hofuðskáldinn hafa látit sér söma at yrka eptir þessum heitum ok kenni-n-gum, svá sem segir Arnór jarlaskáld at hann heiti Alfhóðr:

(1) Nú hykk slíðrthugad-s segja
—sið láttir mér striða;
þýtr Alfhóðr—ýtum
jarls kostu—brim hrosta.

Hér kallar hann ok skáldskapinn hrostabrim Alfhóður. Hávarðr halti kvað svá:
(2) Nú er jódraugum ægis
arnar flaug—ok bauga,
hygg ek at heimboð þiggi
Hangagoðs—of vangi.

Svá kvað Víga-Glúmr:

(3) Lattisk herr með þöttu
Hangatýs at ganga—
þóttit þeim at hætta
þekkiligt—fyrir brekku.

Svá kvað Refr:

(4) Opt kom—jarðar leiptra
er Baldr hniðinn skaldi—
hollr at helgu fulli
*hrafn-Ásar mér—stafna.

Svá kvað Eyvindr skáldaspillir:

(5) Ok Sigurðr
hinn er svinnum veitti
*hróka bjór
Haddingja vals
Farvatýs—
fjørvi næmðu
*jarðráðendr
á Qglói.

Svá kvað Glúmr Geirason:

(6) Par var þrafna byjar,
þeim er styðu «goð», Beima
sjálfr í sækjalfr
Sigtýr Atals dýra.

Svá kvað Eyvindr enn:
Gondul ok Skógul
sendi Gautatýr
at kjósa of konunga
hverr Yngva ættar
skylti með Óðni fara
ok í Valhöllu vera.

Svá kvað Úlfr Uggason:
Ríðr at vilgi *víðu
víðfrægr (en mér líða)
Hroptatýr (of hvapta
hröðrmál) sonar báli.

Svá kvað Þjóðólfr inn hvíntverski:
Valr lá þar á sandi
vit·inn· inum eineygja
Friggjar faðmbyggvi.
Fögnuðum dáð slíkri.

Pat kvað Hallfröðr:
Sannyrðum spenr sverða
*snarr þiggjandi viggjar
*barrhaddaða byrjar
*biðkván *und sik Þriðja.

Hér er þess dæmi at þorð er kolluð kona Óðins í skáldskap. Svá er
hér sagt at Eyvindr kvað:

Hermóðr ok Bragi
(kvað Hroptatýr)
gangið í gógn grami
þvíat konungr ferr
sá er kappi þykkir
til hallar hinig.

Svá kvað Kormákr:
(12) Eykr með ennidúki
*jarðhljótr díaφj-arðar
breyti hún sá er beinan
bindr. Seið Yggr til Rindar.

Svá sagði Steinþórr:

(13) Forngervan á ek fírnum
farms Gunnlaðar arma
horna fors at hrósa
hlítstyggs ok þó *lítinn.

Svá kvað Úlfr Uggason:

(14) Par hykk sigrunni svinnum
sylgs valkyrjur fylgja
heilags tafns ok hrafna.
Hlaut innan svá minnum.

Svá kvað Egill Skallagrímsson:

(15) Blót ek eigi af því
bróður Vílis
guð jarðar
at ek gjarna sjá.
Þó hefir Míms vinr
mér of fengit
bólvá bótr
er it betra telk.

(16) Gáfumk íþrótt
úlfþ ok régi
vígi *vanr
vammi fírða.

Hér er hann kallaðr guðjaðarr ok Míms vinr ok úlfþ bági. Svá kvað Refr:

(17) Për eigu vér veigar
Valgautr salar brautar
Fals hrannvalar fannar
framr valdi tamr gjalda.

Svá kvað Einarr skálaglamm:

(18) Hljóta mun ek (ne hlítir)
Hertys (of þat frýju)
5 fyrir ðrøysi at ausa
austr víngnoðar flausta.

Svá sem Úlfr kvað Uggason:

(19) Kostigr riðr at kesti
kynfrøðs þeim er god hlóðu
hrafnfreistaðar hesti
10 Heimdallr at mog fallinn.

Svá er sagt í Eiríksmálum:

(20) ‘Hvat er þat drauma?’ <kvað> Óðinn.
‘Ek hugðumk fyrir dag rísa
Valþoll ryðja
15 fyrir vegnu fóliki,
vekða ek einherja,
bæða ek upp rísa
bekki at strá,
björker leyðra,
valkyjur vín bera
sem vísi komi.’

Þat kvað Kormakr:

(21) Algildan bið ek aldar
allvald of mér halda
ýs bifvangi Yngva
ungr. Fór Hropr með Guþ-gni.

Þat kvað Pórólf:
(22) Sagði hitt er hugði
Hliðskjálfar gramr sjálfum
hlífar stygrgar þar er ðognir
Háreks liðar váru.

Svá kvað Eyvindr:

(23) Hinn er Surts
óð sokkðolum
farmagnuðr
fljúgandi bar.

Svá kvað Bragi:

(24) Pat erumk sent at snemma
sonr Aldafœðs vildi
afls við úri þafðan
jardar reist of freista.

Svá kvað Einarr:

(25) Pviát fjölkostigr flestu
flestr ræðr við son Bestlu
—tekit* hefi ek mörðs til mæðar—
mæringr en þú færa.

Svá kvað Þorvaldr blønduskáld:

(26) Nú hefi ek mart
i miði greipat
burar Bors
Búra arfa.

Hér skal heyra hvé skáldin hafa kent skáldskapinn eptir þessum
heitum er áðr eru rituð, svá sem er at kalla Kvasis dreyra ok dverga
skip, dverga mjöð, jotna mjöð, Suttunga mjöð, Óðins mjöð, Ása
mjöð, þoðurgjöld jotna, logr Óðarís ok Boðnar ok Sónar ok fyllr,
logr Hnitbjarga, fengr ok fundr ok farmr ok gjöf Óðins, svá sem hér
er kveðit er ortí Einarr skálaglamm:
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(27) Hugstóran bið ek heyra
—heyr, jarl, Kvasis dreyra—
foldar vörð á fyrða
fjarðleggjar brim dreggjar.

Ok sem kvað Einarr enn skálaglamm:

(28) Ullar gengr of alla
asksögur þess er hvót magnar
byrgis bótvar sorgar
bergs geymilá dverga.

Svá sem kvað Ormr Steinþórsson:

(29) At væri borit bjórs
bríkar ok mitt lík
—rekkar nemi dauðs drykk
Dvalins—í einn sal.

Ok sem Refr kvað:

(30) Grjótaldar *ték gildi
geðreinar Þorsteini.
Berg-Mœra glymr bára,
bið ek lýða† kyn lýða.

Svá sem kvað Egill:

(31) Buðumk hilmir lóð,
*þar á ek hróðs of kvóð.
Bar ek Óðins mjóð
á Engla bjóð.

Ok sem kvað Glúmr Geirason:

(32) Hlíði, hapta beðis
hefk mildinga gildi.
Því *biðjum vér þognar
þegna tjón *at fregnum.
Skáldskaparmál

Ok sem kvað Eyvindr:

(33) Vilja ek hljó-ð  
    at *Hárs liði  
    meðan Gillings  
    gjöldum yppik,  
    meðan hans ætt  
    í hverlegi  
    gálga farms  
    til goða teljum.

Svá sem Einarr kvað skálaglamm:

(34) Eisar *vágr fyrir vísa,  
    verk Rognis mér *hagna,  
    þýtr Óðreris alda  
    aldr hafs við fles galdra.

Ok enn sem hann kvað:

(35) Nú er þats Boðnar bára,  
    berg-Saxa, tér vaxa,  
    gørví í höll ok hlýði  
    hljóð fley jofurs þjóðir.

Ok sem kvað Eilífr Guðrúnarson:

(36) *Verði *þér, alls orða  
    oss grær of kon *mæran  
    á sefreinu Sónar  
    sáð, vingjofum ráða.

Svá sem kvað Vølu-Steinn:

(37) Heyr Míms vinar *mína  
    —mér er fundr gefinn Þundar—  
    við göma sker glymja  
    glaumbergs, *Egill, strauma.

Svá kvað Ormr Steinþórsson:
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(38) Seggir þurftu *ala ugg—
engu *sny ek í Víðurs feng
háði, kunnum hróðsmið
haga—of minn brag.

5 Svá kvað Úlfr Úggason:

(39) Hoddmíldum *ték hildar
hugreifum Óleifi—
hann vil ek at gjøf Grímnis—
geð-Njarðar lá—kveðja.

10 Skáldskapr er kallaðr sjár eða lógr dverganna, fyrir því at Kvasið
blóð var lógr í Öðreri àðr mjödrinn væri gjörr, ok þar gerðisk hann
í katlinum, ok er hann kallaðr fyrir því hverlógr Óðins svá sem kvað
Eyvindr ok fyr var ritat:

(40) Meðan hans ætt
í hverlegi
gálga farms
til göða teljum.

15 Enn er kallaðr skáldskaprinr far eða lið dverganna; lið heitir ðl ok
lið heitir skip. Svá er tekit til dœma at skáldskapré nú kallaðr fyrir
því skip dverga, svá sem hér segir:

(41) *Bæði á ek til brúðar
bergjarls ok skip dverga
sollinn vind at senda
seinfyrnd gotu eina.

20 Hvernig skal kenna Þórr? Svá at kalla hann son Óðins ok Jarðar,
faðir Magna ok Móða ok Þrudar, verr Sífar, stjúpaðir Ullar, stýrandi
ok eigandi Mjöllnis ok megingjarða, Bilskirkis, verjandi Ásgarðs,
Míðgarðs, dólgr ok bani jötna ok tröllkvinna, vegandi Hrungnis,
Geirrðar, Þrávalda, dötrinn Þjalfa ok Rósku, dólgr Míðgarðsorms,
fóstri Vingnis ok *Hlóru. Svá kvað Bragi skáld:

(42) Vaðr lá Víðris arfa
vilgi slakr er rakðisk,
á Eynæfís òndri,
Jòrmungandr at sandi.

Svá kvað Ólvis hnúfa:

(43) Æstisk allra landa
umgjörð ok sonr Jarðar.

Svá kvað Eilífr:

(44) Reiðr stóð Rósku bróðir;
vá gagn faðir Magna.
Skelfra Þórs né Þjalfa
þróttar steinn við ötta.

Ok sem kvað Eysteinn Valdason:

(45) Leit á bratt-ðar *brautar
baug hvasslígu augum,
æstisk áðr at flausti
öggss búð, faðir Prúðar.

Enn kvað Eysteinn:

(46) Sín bjó Sífjar rúni
snarla fram með karli
—hornstraum getum Hrímnis
hróra—veiðarferi.

Ok enn kvað hann:

(47) Svá brá viðr at sýjur
seiðr rendi fram breiðar
jarðar; út at bordi
Ulls mág[s] hnefar skullu.

Svá kvað Bragi:

(48) Hamri fürsk í høegri
hønd þar er allra landa
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øgir Öflugbarða
*endiseiðs *of kendi.

Svá kvað Gamli:

(49) Meðan gramr hinn er svik samði-t
snart Bilskirnis hjarta
grundar fisk með grandi
gljúfrskeljungs nam rjúfa.

Svá kvað Þorbjörn disarskáld:

(50) Þórr hefir Yggs með árum
Ásgarð af þrek varðan.

Svá kvað Bragi:

(51) Ok *borðróins barða
brautar hringr inn ljóti
<a haussprengi Hrungnis
hardgeðr neðan starði.

Enn kvað Bragi:

(52) Vel hafið yðrum eykjum
aptr, *þrívalda, haldit
símbli sumbuls of mærum
sundrkljúfr nið hauða.

Svá kvað Eilífr:

(53) Þróngvir gein við þungum
þangs rauðbita tangar
kveldrinninna kvína
kunnleggs alinmunni.

Svá kvað Bragi:

(54) Þjokkvøxnum kvað þykkja
þikling *firinmikla
hafra njóts at ‘høfgum’
hætting megindrætti.

Svá kvað Úlfr:

(55) Fullþoflugr lét fellir
 fjall-Gauts hnefa skjalla
 —ramt mein var ‘fat’—reyni
 *reýrar leggs við eyra.

Enn kvað Úlfr:

(56) Viðgymnir laust Vimrar
 vaðs af fránum naðri
 hlusta grunn við hrönnnum.
 Hlaut innan svá minnum.

Hér er hann kallaðr jötunn Vimrar vaðs. Á heitir Vimur, er þórr óðr
 þá er hann sötti til Geirrøðargardá. Ok svá kvað Vetrliði:

(57) Leggi brauðt þú Leiknar,
 *lamðir Právalda,
 steyptir *Starkeði,
 stóttu of Gjálp dauða.

Ok svá kvað Porbjörn dísarskáld:

(58) Ball í Keilu kolli,
 Kjallandi brauðt þú alla,
 áðr dрапtu Lút ok Leiða,
 léztu dreyra Búseyru,
 *heptir þú Hengjankjóptu,
 Hyrrokkin dó fyrrri,
 þó var snemr hin sáma
 Sívívør numín *lífi.

Hvernig skal kenna Baldr? Svá at kalla hann son Óðins ok Friggjar,
 ver Nǫnnu, faðir Forseta, eigandi Hringhorna ok Draupnis, dóldr
 Haðar, Heljar sinni, gráta guð. Úlfr Uggason hefir kveðit eptir sögu
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Balders langt skeið í Húsdrápu, ok ritat er áður dømi til þess er Baldr er svá kendr.

5 Hvernig skal kenna Njörð? Svá at kalla hann vagna guð eða Vana nið eða Van ok foður Freys ok Freyju, *gefanda guð. Svá segir Pórðr Sjáreksson:

(59) Varð sjálf sonar—
nama snotr una—
Kjalarr of tamði—
kváðut Hamði—
—Goðrún bani
—goðbrúðr Vani
—heldr vel mara
—hörleik spara.

Hér er þess getit er Skaði gekk frá Nirði sem fyrr er ritat.

10 Hvernig skal kenna Frey? Svá at kalla hann son Njarðar, bróður Freyju ok enn Vana guð ok Vana nið ok Vanr ok árguð ok fégjafa. Svá kvað Egill Skallagrímsson:

(60) þvát Grjótbjörn
of gøddan hefr
Freyr ok Njörðr
at fjáraflí.

Freyr er kallaðr Belja dólgr, svá sem kvað Eyvindr skálaspillir:

(61) þá er útrost
jarla bági
Belja dólgs
byggja vildi.

Hann ær eigandi Skóðblaðnis ok galtar þess er Gullinbusti heitir, svá sem hér segir:

(62) Ívalda synir
gengu í árdaga
Skóðblaðni at skipa,
skipa bazt,
skírum Frey,
nýtum Njarðar bur.

Svá segir Úlfur Uggason:

(63)  Ríðr á *borg til borgar
boðfröðr sonar Óðins
Freyr ok fólkum stýrir
fyrst ok gulli byrstum.

Hann heitir ok Slíðrugtanni.
Hvernig skal Heimdall kenna? Svá at kalla hann son núu móðra,
vøð guða, svá sem fyr r er ritat, eða hvíta Ás, Loka döl g, mensækir
Freyju. Heimdalar høfuð heitur sverð; svá er sagt at hann var lostinn
mans høði í gógnum. Um hann er kveðit í Heimdalargaldri, ok er
síðan kallat høfuð mjótuður Heimdalar; sverð heitur mans mjótuðr.
Heimdalr er eigandi Gulltopps. Hann er ok tilsækir Vágaskers ok
Singasteins; þá deildi hann við Loka um Brísingamen. Hann heitur
ok Vinndlër. Úlfur Uggason kvað í Húsdrápu langa stund eptir þeirri
frásgu; er þess þar getit er þeirri vàru í sela líkjum; ok sonr Óðins.
Hvernig skal kenna Týr? Svá at kalla hann einhenda Ás ok úlfss
fóstra, víga guð, son Óðins.
Hvernig skal kenna Braga? Svá at kalla hann lóunna-ver, frumsmið
bragar ok hinn síðskeggja Ás; af hans nafni er sá kallaðr skeggbraggi
er mikit skegg hefur; ok sonr Óðins.
Hvernig skal kenna Viðar? Hann má kalla hinn þögla Ás, eiganda
járnskóð, döl g ok bana Fenrisúlf, hefní-Ás góðanna, byggvi-Ás
fðurtopta ok son Óðins, bróður Ásanna.
Hvernig skal kenna Vála? Svá at kalla hann son Óðins ok Rindar,
stjúp Friggjar, bróður Ásanna, hefní-Ás Baldr-ss, döl g Háðar ok
bana hans, byggvanda fðurtopta.
Hvernig skal kenna Þóð? Svá at kalla hann blinda Ás, Baldrs
bana, skjótanda mistilteins, *son Óðins, Heljar sinna, Vála döl g.
Hvernig skal kenna Ulf? Svá at kalla hann son Sifjar, stjúp Þórs,
þondur-Ás, boga Ás, veiði-Ás, skjalda Ás.
Hvernig skal kenna Heini? Svá at kalla hann sessa eða sinna eða
mála Óðins ok hinn skjóta Ás ok hinn langa fót ok aurkonung.
Hvernig skal kenna Loka? Svá at kalla son Fárbauta ok Lauf-
eyjar, Nálar, bróður Býleists ok Helbinda, fður Vánargands (þat
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er Fenrisúlf) ok Jórmungands (þat er Miðgarðsormr) ok Heljar ok Nara, ok Ála frænda ok Þóðurbroður, sinna ok sessa Óðins ok Ása, heimsœki ok kistuskúð Geirrøðar, þjófr þjotna, hafns ok Brisingamens ok Íðunnar epla, Sleipnis frænda, verra Sigynjar, góða dólgri, hárskæði Síþjar, þjóðvæl smiðr, hinn sleugi Áss, regljanda ok vélandi göðanna, ráðbani Baldrs, hinn bunni, þróðuglir Heimdala–r) ok Skaða. Svá sem hér segir Úlfr Uggason:

(64) Ráðgegninn bregðr ragnar
     rein- at Singasteini
     frægr við fírna *sleigjan
     Fárhauta *mög -vári.
     Möðflugr ræðr møðra
     mögr hafnýra fógru
     —kynni ek—áðr *ok einnar
     átta—mæðra þáttum.

Hér er þess getit a Heimdalir er son niú móðra.

Nú skal enn segja dæmi af hverju þær kenni-mgar eru er nú váru ritaðar, er áðr váru eigi dæmi til sógði, svá sem Bragi sagði Ægi at Þórr var farinn í Austrevega at berja tróf, en Óðinn reið Sleipni í Jóðunheima ok kom til þess jötns er Hrungrir hét. Þá spyrr Hru-n-gnir hvat manna sá er með gullhjálminn er riðr lopt ok log ok segir at hann á furðu góðan hest. Óðinn sagði at þar vill hann veðja fyrir hófði sínu at engi hestr skal vera jafngóðr í Jóðunheimum. Hrungrir sjaðgjá at sá er góðr hestr, en hafa lézk hann mundu myklu stórféðra hest; þá heitir Gullfaxi. Hru-n-gnir varð reiðr ok hleypr upp á hest sinn ok hleypir eptir honum ok hyggr at launa honum ofræti. Óðinn hleypti svá mikit at hann var á Óðru leiti fyrir, en Hrungrir var í svá miklum jötnumhóð að hann fann eigi fyrir en hann sötti inn af Ásgarð. Ók er hann kom at hallardurum, buðu Æsir honum til drykkju. Hann gekk í höllina ok bað fá sér drykkju. Váru þá tekna þær skálir er Þórr var vann að drekka ór, ok snerti Hru-n-gnir ór hverri. En er hann gerðisk drukkinn þá skorri eigi stór orð. Hann lézk skyldu taka upp Valhöll ok forra í Jóðunheima, en soppka Ásgardí en drepa guð óll, nema Freyju ok Sif vill hann heim forra með sér. En Freyja fór þá a skenka honum, ok drekka lézk hann mun-d-u alt Ása ól. En er Ásum leiðdisk ofræfi hans þá nefna þeir Pórr. Því næst kom Þórr í hólлина ok hafði uppi a lopti hamarrin ok
var allreið ok spyrð hverr því ræðr er þotnar hundvísir skulu þar
drekka, eða hverr seldi Hrungrni grið þá at vera í Valhöll eða því Freyja
skal skenka honum sem at gildi Ása. Þá svarar Hrungrnir ok sér ekki
vinaraugum til Þórs, sagði at Öðinn bað honum til drykkju ok hann
var á hans griðum. Pá melir Þórr at þess boðs skal Hrungrni íðrask
áðr hann komi út. Hrungrnir segir at Ásaþór er þat lítilt frami at
drepa hann vàpnlausun; hitt er meiri hugraun ef hann þorir berjask
við hann at landamaðr á Grjótúnagöðum.

‘‘Ok hefir þat verit mikit fólskuverk,’’ sagði hann, ”er ek lét eptir
heima skjöld minn ok hein. En ef ek hefða hér vàpn mín þá skyldu
vit nú reyna hólmmygguna. En at görum kosti legg ek þér við nötingsskap
ef þá vill drepa mik vàpnlausun.”

‘Þórr vill fyrir öngan mun bila at koma til einvígis er honum var
hólmar skorað, þvát engi hefur honum þat fyrr veitt. Fór þá Hrungrnir
braut leið sínna ok líleypt ákafliga þar til er hann kom í Jötunheimna,
ok var þor hans allfræg með þotnum ok þat at stefnulag var komit á
með þeim Þórr. Þóttusku þotnar hafa mikit í ábyrgð, hvárr sig fengi;
þeim var ils ván at Þórr ef Hrungrnir létisk fyrir því at hann var þeira
stærkastr. Þá gerðu þotnar mann á Grjótúnagöðum af leiri ok var
hann nú rasta hár en þríggja breiðr undir hónd, en ekki fengu þeir
hjarta svá mikit at honum sóns fyrir en þeir tóku *ór *meri *nokkrorri,
ok varð honum þat eigi stóðugt þá er Þórr kom. Hrungrnir átti hjárta
þat er frægt er, af höndum steini ok tindótt með þrim hornum svá
sem sýnan er gert var ristubragð þat er Hrungnis hjárta heitir. Af
steini var ok hofuð hans. Skjöldr þéns var ok steinn, víðr ok
þjokkr, ok hafði hann skjöldinn fyrir sér er hann stöð á Grjótúnagöðum
ok beið Þórs, en hein hafði hann fyrir vápn ok reiddi of þæli
ok var ekki daelligr. Á aðra hlið honum stöð leirþotunninn, er nefndr
er Mjókkurkálfi, ok var hann allhraðdr. Svá er sagt at hann meig er
hann sá Þórr. Þórr fóri til hölmsstefnu ok með honum Þjalfr. Pá rann
Þjálfr fram at þar er Hrungrnir stöð ok mælti til hans:

‘‘Pá standr övarliga, þotunn, hefur skjöð-dínn fyrir þér, en Þórr
hefur sét þik ok þer hann it neðra í jörðu ok mun hann koma neðan
at þér.’’

‘Pá skaut Hrungrnir skildinum undir færtr sér ok stöð á, en tvíhendi
heinina. Því nest sá hann eldingar ok heyrði þrumur stórar. Sá hann
þá Þórr í ásmöði, fór hann ákafliga ok reiddi hamarrin ok kastaði um
langa leið at Hrungrn. Hrungrnir þorir upp heinina báðum höndum,
kastar í mött. Metur hon hamrinnum á flugi, heininn, ok brotnar sundr
heinin; fellr annarr hlutr á jórð ok eru þar af orðin öll heinberg. Annarr hlutr brast í þofði Póð svá at hann fell fram á jórð. En hamarrinn Mjöllnir kom í mitt hófuð Hrudgní ok lamði hausinn í smán mola ok fell hann fram yfir Póð svá at fótr hans lá of háls Póð.

En Þjálfi vá at Mókkurkálfa, ok fell hann við lítinn orðstír. Pá gekk Þjálfi til Póðs ok skyldi taka fót Hrungnis af honum ok gat hvergi valdit. Pá gengu til Æsir allir er þeir spurðu at Póðr var fallinn ok skyldu taka fótinn af honum ok fengu hvergi komit. Pá kom til Magný, sonr Póðs ok Úransþu. Hann var þá þrívetr. Hann kastaði foetí Hrungnis af Póðr ok mælir:

‘‘Sé þar ljótan harm, faðir, er ek kom svá síð. Ek hygg at þotun þenna mundak hafa lostit í Hel með hnefa mér ef ek hefða fundit hann.’’

‘Pá stóð Póðr upp ok fagnaði vel syni sínum ok sagði hann mundu verða mikinn fyrir sér.

‘‘Ok vil ek,’’ sagði hann, ‘‘gefa þér hestinn Gulfaaxa, er Hrungnir hafði átt.’’

‘Pá mælir Óðinn ok sagði at Póðr gerði rangt er hann gaf þann hinn gódð hest gyggjarsyni en eigi þóður sínum.

‘*Póðr fór heim til Frúðvanga ok stóð heinin í þofði honum. Pá kom til volva sú er Gróa hét, kona Aurvandiðs hins frekna. Hon gól galdrargina sín fyrir Póðr til þess er heinin losnaði. En er Póðr fann þat ok þótt þá ván at braut mundi ná heininini, þá víldi hann lækkningina ok gera hana fegna, sagði hann þau tíðindi at hann hafði valði norðan yfir Úlivága ok hafði borit í með á baki sér Aurvandil norðan ór Þotunheimum, ok þat til jartegna at ein tá hans hafði staðið or meissum ok var sú frerin svá at Póðr braut af ok kastaði upp á himin ok gerði af stjórnu þá er heitir Aurvandilstá. Póðr sagði at eigi mundi langt til at Aurvandil mundi heim, en Gróa varð svá fegin at hon munði óngra galdrar, ok varð heinin eigi lausari ok stendr enn í þofði Póðr; ok er þat bodít til varanar at kasta hein of gölf þvert, því at hraðrisk heinin í hófuð Póð.’’

Eptir þessi sogni hefir ort Þjóðólfr hvinverski í Haustlóng. Svá segir þar:

Eðr of sér er jótina
ótti lét of *sóttan
hellis *þrór á hyrjar
haug Grjóttúna baugi;
ók at ísarnleiki
Jarð-an sunr, en dunði
—móðr svall Meila bróður—
mána vegr und hánun.

(66)  Knáttu ðll, en Ullar
endilág fyrir mági
grund var grápi hundin,
*ginnunga vé *brinja
þá er hofregin *hafrar
hógreiðar fram drógu
—seðr gekk Svölnis ekkja
sundr—æt Hrungnis fundi.

(67)  Þyrmðit Baldr of barmi
—berg—sólgnun þar dólgri
—hríštus, bjorg ok brustu,
brann upphiminn—manna;
mjök frá ek móti hrókkva
*myrkbeins *Haka reinar,
þá er vílgigan, vögna
*vátt, sinn bana *þátti.

(68)  Brátt fló bjarga gæti
—bænd ollu því—randa
ímunfølr *und iljar
íss; vildu svá disir.
Varðat höggis frá hörðum
*hraundrengr þaðan lengi
trjónu tröls of rúna
*tíðs fjöllama at bíða.

(69)  Fjörspillir lét falla
fjálfrs óláfra gjálfra
bölverðungar Belja
bólmi á randar hölmi.
Þar hné grundar gilja
gram fyrir skörpum hamri
en berg-Dana bagði
brjótr við jörmun-þrjóti.
Ok harðbrotin herju
heimþinguðar Vingnis
hvein í *hjarna meini
hein at grundar sveini,
þar svá eðr í Öðins
ólaus burar hausi
stála *vikr of stokkin
stöð Eindriða blöði,

áðr ör hneigihlíðum
hárs qlí-Gefjun sára
reiðitýrs it rauða
ryðs hóliból geli.  
Görla lít ek á Geitis
gardí *þær of farðir.
Baugs þá ek *bifum fáða
bífkleif at Porleifi.

Pá mælir Ægir: ‘Mikill þótti mér Hrungryr fyrir sér. Vann Þórr
meira þrekvirki nokkvot þá er hann átti við tròll?’
Pá svarar Bragi: ‘Mikillar frásagnar er þat vert er þórr fór til
Geirðargarða. Þa hafði hann eigi hamarinn Mjöllni eða megingjarðar
eða járnreirpr, ok olli því Loki. Hann fór með honum, þvíat Loka
hafði þat hent þá er hann flaug einu sinni at skemta sér með valsham
Friggjar at hann flaug fyrir forvitní sakar í Geirðargarða ok sá þar
holl mikla, settisk ok sá inn of glugg. En Geirðr leit í móti honum
ok mælir at taka skyldi fuglinn ok fóra honum. En sendimaðr
koms nauðuliga á hallar vegginn, svá var hann hár. Þat þótti Loka
gott er hann sötti erfiðliga til hans ok ætladí sér stund at fjúga eigi
upp fyrir en hann hafði farit alt torleïðit. En er maðrinn sötti at
honum þá beinir hann fluginn ok spynir við fast ok eru þá feðtin
fastir. Var Loki tekinn þar hondum ok fjærð Geirðrjó þotni. En er
hann sá augu hans þá grunnaði hann at maðr mundi vera ok bað hann
svara, en Loki þagði. Þá lasiti Geirðr Loka í kistu ok svelti hann
þar þrjá mánuðr. En þá er Geirðr tók hann upp ok beiddi hann
ordið, ok sagði Loki hverrar hann var, ok til *fjórðausnarn vann hann
Geirðri þess eða at hann skyldi koma Þór í Geirðargarða svá at
hann hefiði hvárki hamarinn né megingjarðar. Þórr kom til gistingar
til gýggjar þeirar er Griðr er kölluð. Hon var móðir Viðars hins þogla.
Hon sagði Þórir satt frá Geirróði at hann var jótunn hundviss ok illr viðreginar. Hon léði honum megingjarða ok járngeripr er hon átti ok staf sinn er heitir Gríðarvöl. Þá för Þórir til ár þeirar er Vimur heitir, allra á mest. Þá spenti hann sík megingjörðum ok studdi forstreymis Gríðarvöl, en Loki helt undir megingjarðar. Ok þá er Þórir kom á miðja ána þá óx svá mjök áin at uppi braut á þxl honum. Þá kvað Þórir þetta:

(72) "Vaxattu nú, Vimur, alls mik þik vanda tiðir jótna garða í; veiztu ef þú vex at þá vex mér ásmegin jafnhátt upp sem himinn."

‘Þá sér Þórir uppi í gljúfrum nokkvorum at Gjálp, döttir Geirróðar, stóð þar tveim megin árinnar ok gerði hon árvöxtinn. Þá tökk Þórir upp ór ánni stein mikinn ok kastaði at henni ok mælti svá: ‘‘At ósi skal á stemma.’

‘Eigí misti hann þar er hann kastaði til. Ok í því bili þar hann at landi ok fekk tekít reynirunn nokkvorn ok steig svá ór ánni. Því er þat orðtak haft at reynir er björg Þórs.

‘En er Þórir kom til Geirróðar þá var þeim félögum visat fyrst í geitahús til herbergis, ok var þar einn stöll til sætis ok sat þar Þórir. Þá varð hann þess vart at stöllinn fór undir honum upp at reífr. Hann stakk Gríðarveli upp í raptana ok lét sígask fast á stöllinn. Varð þá brestr mikill ok fylgði skrekr mikill. Þar höfðu verit undir stöllum duetr Geirróðar Gjálp ok Greip, ok hafði hann brotit hrygginn í báðum.

‘Þá lét Geirróð kalla Þórir í höllina til leika. Þar váru eldar stórir eptir endilangri höllinni. En er Þórir kom í höllina gagnvart Geirróð þá tökk Geirróð með þong járnþúi glóandi ok kastar at Þórir, en Þórir tökk í móti með járngerippum ok færir á loft siðna, en Geirróð hljóp undir járnþúlu at forða sér. Þórir kastaði síunni ok laust gögnnum síluna ok gögnnum Geirróð ok gögnnum veggninn ok svá fyrir útan þróþóðina.’

Eptir þessi sögð hefur ort Eilífr Guðrúnarson í Þórsdrápú:

(73) Flugstalla réð *felli *fjórnets goða at *hvetja
Snorra Edda

—drjúgr var Lóptr at ljúga—
logseims faðir heiman.
Geðreynir kvað *grœnar
Gauts herþrumu brautir

vilgi tryggr til veggjar
viggs Geirrøðar liggja.

(74) Geðstrangrar lét göngu
gammleið Þórr skómmu
—fústusk þeir at þrysta
*Þórs niðjum—sík þiðja,
þá er *garðvenjuðr gǫðisk
Gandvíkr Skóturn ríkri
endr til Ymsa kindar
loja setrs frá Þriðja.

(75) Goðr varð í fór fyrri
*farmr meinsvárans arma
sóknar hapts með svipti
sagna galdrs en *Ragnar.
þýl ek *granstrauma Grímnis.
Gall- mantælir halla
-opnis ilja gaupnum
Endils á mó *spendi.

(76) Ok *gangs vanir gengu
gunnvargs; himintørgu
Friðar vers til fljóða
frumseyris kom dreymra,
þá er þykrveiði þríðja
bragðmildr Loka vildi
braði vændr á brúði
bág sef-Grímnis mága.

(77) Ok vegþverrir *varra
vann fetrunnar Nømnu
hjalts af *hagli oltmar
hlaupár um ver gaupu.
Mjök leið ór stað stókkvir
stikleiðar veg breiðan
urðar þrjóts þar er eitri 
óestr þjóðár fræstu.

(78) Par í mórk fyrir markar 
málihvettan byr settu 
(ne hvélvölur hálar) 
háf- skotnárða (sváf). 
Knátti hreggi höggvin 
hlymþél við mól glymja 
en fellihryn fjalla 
Fjóðu þaut með steðjá.

(79) Harðvaxnar sér herðir 
hallaðs of sik falla 
(*gatat maðr) njór (hin neytri) 
njarð- (ráð fyrir sér) -gjarðar. 
Þverrir leitr nema þyrri 
Po-rns *barna sér Mornar 
snerriblóð til svíra 
sálþaks megin vaxa.

(80) Óðu fast (en) *fríðir 
(flaút) eiðsvara Gauta 
setrs vikingar snotrir 
(*svarðrunnit fen) gunnar. 
Þurði hrönn at herði 
hauðs runykva nauðar 
jarðar skafis af afli 
áss hretvíðri blásin,

(81) unz með ýta sinni 
(afhraun var þat) skaunar 
ás seab (himinsjóla) 
sjálflopta kom þjálfi. 
*Þáðu stáli stríðan 
straum Hrekkmímis ekkjur. 
Stophnísu] fór stey[pir 
stríðlandr með völ Gríðar.
Snorra Edda

(82) Ne djúp- akorn drápu
dólg vamms firum gl[amma
ströðkiðjun]um stoðvar
stall við rastar *-falli.

(83) Ögndjarfan hlaut *Atli
*eir[jarðan hug] meira.
Skalfa Þórs né Þjalfa
þróttar steinn við ótta.

(84) Dreif með dróttar kneyfi
(dólg- Svíjóðar *kólgu,
sótti -ferð á flótta)
flesdrótt í vá nesja,
þá er funhristis fasta
(stóð Danir) stöðu
(knáttu) Jólnis ættir
(útvés fyrir lúta).

(85) *Þars í þróttar hersa<rr
*Pornrann hugum bornir,
hlymr varð *hellis Kumra
hrín-g-bálkar, fram gingu.

(86) Ok (hám) loga himni
háll- (fylvingum) -vallar
(tráðusk þar) við trúði
tungls brá *salar þrungu.
Húfðstjóri braut hváru
hreggs váfreiða tveggja
hlátrelliða hellis
*hundforan kjöl *sprundi.

(87) Fátíða nam freði
(fjarðeplis) kon Jarðar
(Mærar legs ne mýgðu
menn ólætiti) kenna.
Álmtaugar laust ægir
angrþjóf *sega *tangar
*Óðins afli soðnum
átruðr í gin Suðra.

(88) Svá at hræðskyndir handa
hrapmunnum svalg gunnar
*lyptisylg á lopti
þlangvinr sú *þrøngvar,
þá er *þróprasis *eisa
*ós Hrímnis fló drósar
til þrámóðnis Þrúðar
þjóst af greipar brjósti.

(89) Bifòisk holl þá er höfði
Heiðreks of kon breiðu
und flétjharnar *foran
fótlegg Þurnis veggjar.
Ír gulli laust Ulla
jótrs vegtaugar þróti
meina niðr í miðjan
mest bigýrðil nestu.

(90) Glaums niðjum för gorva
gramr með dreyrgum hamri;
of salvanís-Synjar
sigr hlaut *arínbaúti.
Komat tvíviðar tývi
tollur karms sá er harmi
brautarliðs of beitti
bekk- fall jötuns -rekka.
(91) *Herblótinn vá hneitir
hógbrotningi skógar
undirfjálfrs af *afli
álfheims bliku kálfa.

5 Ne liðfóstum Lista
lítrval-Rygjar máttu
aldrminkanda *aldar
Ellu steins of bella.

19 Hvernig skal kenna Frigg? Svá at kalla hana dóttur Fjörgyns, konu
Öðins, móður Baldrs, elju Jarðar ok Rindar ok Gunnaðar ok Gerðar,
sværa Nónnu, drottning Ása ok Ásynja, Fullu ok valshams ok *Fensala.

20 Hvernig skal Freyju kenna? Svá at kalla dóttur Njarðar, systur
Freys, konu *Óðs, móður Hnossar, eigandi valfalks ok Sessrúmnis
ok fressa, Brisingamens, Vana goð, Vana dis, ít grátfagra goð. Svá
má kenna allar Ásynjir at nefna annarrar nafni ok kenna við eign
eða verk sín eða ættir.

21 Hvernig skal kenna Sif? Svá at kalla hana konu Þórs, móður Ullar,
it hárfagra goð, elja Járnsóxu, móðir Prúðar.

22 Hvernig skal kenna Íðunní? Kalla hana konu Braga ok getandi
eplanna, en eplin ellýlf Ásanna; hon er ok ránfengr Þjazas jötuns,
svá sem fyrir er sagt at hann tók hana braut frá Ásum. Eptir þeirri
þógu orti Þjóðólfr hinn hvinverski í Haustlóng:

(92) Hvé skal ek gott gjoldum
gunnveggjar brú leggja

25 raddkleif[ar] at Poj[rleif].
Týframra sé ek tíva
trygglaust *of *far [briggja
á hreiðgjóru hlýri
hild[ar] *fats ok Þjaza.

(93) Segjumondum flói sagna
snjótar úlfr at mjóti
í gemlis ha[m] gömulum
glamma *ó- fyr -skómmu.

30 Settisk þró þar er Ás[ir]
ár *Gefnar mat báru
(vara byrgitýr bjarga
bleyði *vændr) á se-yði.

(94) *Tormiðlaðr var tívum
tálhreinn meðal beina.
Hvat *kvað hupta snytrir
hjálmfaldinn því valda.
Margspakr of nam mæla
már vallakastar báru
—vara Hœnis *vinr hánun
hollr—af fornum þolli.

(95) Fjallegylðir bað *fyllar
fet-Me-i-la 〈sér deila〉
—hl-a-ut—af helgu-m skutli
—hrafn-Ásar vin blása.
Ving-Rǫgnir lét 〈vagna〉
vígfrekr ofan sigask
þar er vélsparir váru
varnendr goða farnir.

(96) Fljótt bað ðoldar dróttinn
Fárbauta mog 〈Várar
þekkiligr með þegnum
þrymseilrar hval deila.
En af breiðu bjóði
bragðviss at þat lagði
ósvifrandi Ása
upp þjórhil-ut-i fjóra.

(97) Ok slíðrliga síðan
svangr—var þat fyrir þôngu—
át af eikirót[um]
okbjørn fáðir Mørna-r
áðr djúphugaðr drepi
dólg ballastan vallar
hirð[í]ýr meðal herða
herfangs þofan þôngu.
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(98) Pá varð fastr við fóstra
farmr *Sigynjar arma
sá er ǫll regin eygja
aðurguðs í bónum.
Loddi rá við ramman
reimud Jötunheimama
en holls vinar Hœnis
hendr við stangar enda.

(99) Fló með fröðgum tívi
fangsæll of veg langan
sveita nágr svá at slitna
sundr ǫlfs faðir mundi.
Pá varð þórs of rúni
—*þungr var Loptr of sprunginn—
*máluaut hvats mátti
*Miðjungs friðar biðja.

(100) Sér bað sagna hröri
sorgæra-mey föra
þá er ellilyf Ása,
áttrunnr Hymis, kunni.
Brunnakrs of kom *bekkjar
Brísings goða disi
girðþjófr í garða
grjót-Niãodar síðan.

(101) Urðut bjartra borða
byggvendr at þat hryggvir
þá var Ið- með jótnum
-uðr nýkomin sunnan.
Göðusk allar áttir
Ingi-Freys at þíngi
—váru heldr—ok hárar
—hamljót regin—gamlar,
unz hrynsævar hræva
*hund øl-Gefnar fundu
leiðþir ok læv[a]
lund øl-Gefnar bundu.
'Þú skalt véltr nema vélum,' reiðr mêlir svá, 'læiðr munstœrandi mêra mey apt, Loki, 'hapta-.'

(103) *Heyrðak svá þat söðan sveik *apt Ása *leiku hugreynandi Hœnis *haums flugbjálfa aukinn, ok lómhyaðr lagði leikblaðs reginn fjáðrar ern at ãglis barni arnsúg fâðir Mœrnar.

(104) Höfu skjött (en skófu) skópt (ginnregin) brunna en son *biðils <sviðnar> —sveipr varð í fyr—Greipar. Þats of fátt á fjalla Finns ilja brú minni. Baugs <þa ek> bifum fâða bifkleif at Porleifi.

Ásu er svá rétt at kenna at kalla einhvern annars nafni ok kenna við verk sín eða eign eða ættir.

Hverning skal kenna himin? Svá at kalla hann Ymis haus ok þar af jótuns haus ok erfiði eða byrði dverganna eða hjálm Vestra ok Austra, Suðra, Norðra, land sólar ok tungls ok himintungla, vagna ok veðra, hjálmr eða hús lopts ok jarðar ok sólar. Svá kvað Arnórr jarlaskáld:

(105) Ungr skjöldungr stígr aldri jafnmíldr á við skjaldr —þess var grams—und gömlum— gnóg raun—Ymis hausi.

Ok enn sem hann kvað:

(106) Björt verðr sól at svartari, sökkr fold í mar dökkan,
brestr erfiði Austra,
allr glymr sjár á fjöllum.

Ok enn sem kvað Kolli:

(107) Alls engi verðr Inga
undir sólar grundu
boðvar hvatr né betri
broðr landreki æðri.

Ok sem kvað Þjóðólfr inn hvíverski:

(108) Ók at isarnleiki
Jarðar sunr ok dunði
—móðr svall Meila blóða—
mána vegr und hánum.

Svá sem kvað Ormr Barreyjaskáld:

(109) Hvégi er, Draupnis drógar
dís, ramman spyr ek vísa,
sá ræðr—valdr—fyrir veldi—
vagnbrautar mér fagnar.

Svá sem kvað Bragi skáld:

(110) Hinn er varp á víða
vinda þundurðisar
yfir manna sjót margra
munlaug fóður augum.

Ok sem Markús kvað:

(111) Fjarri hefir at fæðisk dýrrí
flotna vørðr á élkers botni
—háva leyfir hvern maðr ævi
hringvarpaðar—gjálfrí kringðum.

Svá sem kvað Steinn Herðísarson:
Hás kveð ek helgan ræsi
heimtjalds at brag þeima—mærð ræzk fram—en fyrða
fyrð þvíat hann er dýrri.

Ok sem kvað ArnÓrr jarlaskáld:
Hjálp þú dýrr konungr dýrum
dags grundar Hermundi.

Ok enn sem kvað ArnÓrr:
Saðr stillir hjálp þú snjöllum sóltjalda Rognvaldí.

Ok sem kvað Hallvarðr:
Knútr verr jórð *sem ítran
alls *dróttinn sal fjalla.

Sem ArnÓrr kvað:
Míkall vegr þat er misgert þíkkir
mannvits fröðr ok alt ít góða,
tiggi skiptir síðan seggum
sólar hjálmis á demistóli.

Hvernig skal jórð kenna? Kalla Ymis hold ok móður Þórs, dóttrur
Ónars, brúði Óðins, elju Friggjar ok Rindar ok Gunnlaðar, sværu
Sifjar, *gólf ok botn veðra hallar, sjá dýranna, dóttr Naðtar, systir
Auðs ok Dags. Svá sem kvað Eyvindr skáldaspillir:
Nú er álfræðull elfar
jótna dólgs of fólginn
—ráð eru ramrar þjóðar
rík—í móður líki.

Sem kvað Hallfróðr vandráðaskáld:
Ráð lukusk at sá síðan
snjall-ráðr konungs spjalli
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átti eingadóttur
Ónars viði gróna.

Ok enn sagði hann:

(119) Breiðleita gat brúði
      Bálleys at sér teygja
      stefnir stóðvar hrafna
      stála ríkismálum.

Svá sem fyrr er ritat, ‘Fjarri hefir at fæðisk dýrrri . . .’ Svá sem kvað
Þjóðólfr:

(120) Útan bindr við enda
      elgvers glóðuðr hersa
      hreins við húfi rónum
      hafs botni *far gotna.

Sem Hallfrœðr kvað:

(121) Því hygg fleygjanda frægjan
       —ferr þórð und menþverri—
       ítra ína láta
       Auðs <systur> mjók trauðan.

Svá kvað Þjóðólfr:

(122) Dógljóss hefir dási
       darrlitr staðit fjarri
       endr þá er elju Rindar
       *ómynda tók skyndir.

Hvernig skal sé kenn? Svá at kalla hann Ymis blóð, heimsekr
 guðanna, verr *Þó-ránar, faðir Ægis döttra þeira er svá heita: Himinglæva,
 Dúfa, Blodughadda, Hefring, Údr, Hróðn, Bylgja, Bára, Kólg; land
 Ránar ok Ægis döttra ok skipa ok sæskips heita, kjalar, stála, súða,
 sýja, fiska, ísa, sækonunga leið ok brautir, eigi sóðr hringr eyjanna,
 hús sanda ok þangs ok skerja, dorgar land og sæfogla, byrjar. Svá
 sem kvað Ormr *Barreyjaraskáld:
Útan gnýr á eyri
Ymis blóð fara góðra.

Svá kvað Refr:

Vágrýsta berr vestan
—vætti ek lands fyrir brandi,
*hvalmøni skefr—húna
hógdýr of log bógu.

Svá sem kvað Sveinn:

Pá er élre-i-far ófu
Ægis dætr ok teygðu
*fjóls við frost of alnar
fjallgarðs rokur harðar.

Ok sem kvað Refr:

Færir bjørn, þar er bára
brestr, undinna festa
opt í Ægis kjöpta
*úrsvöl Gymis völva.

Hér er sagt at alt er eitt, Ægir ok Hlér ok Gymir. Ok enn kvað hann:

En sjágnípu Sleipnir
slítr úrdrifinn hvítrar
Ránar rauðum ste-i-ni
runnit brjóst ór munni.

Sem kvað Einarr Skúlason:

Harðr hefir qrt frá jórðu
élvindr—svana strindar
blakk-s* laetr í sog søkkva
s-nærgrund—skipi hrundit.

Ok enn sem hann kvað:
(129) Margr ríss en drífr dorgar
dynströnd í svig lónum—
spend verða *stóg stundum—
stirð* *keipr—fíra greipum.

5 Ok enn kvað hann:

(130) *Grams bera gollna spánu
—göfug ferð er sú jófri:
skýtr hóð-mfjóturr Heita
hrafní—snekkju stafna-r.

10 Enn sem hann kvað:

(131) Haustkold skotar héldum
hólmrönd varrar òndri.

Ok enn svá:

(132) Sundr springr svalra landa
sverrigjörð fyrr birðum.

Sem Snæbjörn kvað:

(133) Hvatt kveða hröra Grotta
hergrimmastan skerja
út fyrr jarða-r skauti
eylúðrs niú brúðir,
þær er—lungs—fyrrí lónu
liómeldr—skipa hliðar
baugskerðir ristr barði
ból—Amlóða mólu.

20 Hér er kallat hafit *Amlóða kvern. Enn sem kvað Einarr Skúlason:

(134) Viknar rám í (Rakna)
reksaumr flugastaumi
—dúks hrindr bol—þar bleikir
bifgrund—*á stag rifjum.
Hvernig skal kenna sól? Svá at kalla hana döttur Mundilföra, systur Mán, kona Glens, eldr himins ok lopts. Svá sem kvað Skúli Porsteinsson:

(135) Glens beðja veðr gyðju
   guðblíð í vé, síðan
   ljós kemr gott með geislum
   gránserks ofan mána.

Svá kvað Einarr Skúlasön:

(136) Hvargi er Beita borgar
   *bálgrimmustum skála
   hár *of hnossvin várum
   heims vafrlogi sveimar.

Hvernig skal kenna vind? Svá at kalla hann son Fornjóts, bróður Ægis ok elds, brjót viðar, skáði ok bani eða hundr eða vargr viðar eða segls eða seglreiða. Svá sagði Sveinn í Norðrsetudrápu:

(137) Tóku fyrst til fjúka
   Fornjóts synir ljótir.

Hvernig skal kenna eld? Svá at kalla hann bróður vinds og Ægis, bana ok grand viðar ok húsa, Hálfs bani, sól húsanna.

Hvernig skal kenna vetr? Svá at kalla hann son Vindsvals ok bana orma, *ríðmál. Svá kvað Ormr Steinflórsson:

(138) Ræð ek þenna mög manni
   Vindsvals unað blindum.

Svá kvað Ásgrím:

(139) Sigrgæðir var síðan
   seimór í *Prándheimi
   —þjóð veit þínar iðir—
   þann orms trega—sannar.

Hvernig skal kenna sumar? Svá at kalla son Svásaðar ok líkn þor-manna, gróðr manna. Svá sem kvað Egill Skallagrímsson:

(139)
(140) Upp skulum órum sverðum, 
úlfstannlituðr, glitra; 
eigum dāð at drýgja 
fá dalmiskunn fiska.

Hvernig skal kenna mann? Hann skal kenna við verk sín, þat er hann veitir eða þiggri eða gerir. Hann má ok kenna til eignar sinnar þeirar er hann á ok svá ef hann gaf, svá ok við ættir þær er hann kom af, svá þær er frá honum kómu. Hvernig skal hann kenna við þessa hluti? Svá at kalla hann vinnanda eða fremjanda eða þil fara sinna eða athafnar, viða eða safara eða veitða eða vápna eða skipa. Ok fyrir því at hann er reynir vápnanna ok við víganna—alt eitt ok vinnandi; viðr heitir ok trú, reynir heitir trú—af þessum heitum hafa skáldin kallat menn ask eða hlyn, lund eða óðrum viðar heitum karlkendum ok kent til víga eða skipa eða fjár. Mann er ok rétt at kenna til allra Ása heita. Kent er ok við jöfnna heiti, ok er þat flest háð eða lastmæli. Vel þykkir kent til álfa. Konu skal kenna til alls kvenbúnaðar, gulls ok gimsteina, òls eða vàns annars drykkjar þess er hon selr eða gefr, svá ok til ogagna ok til allra þeira hluta er henni samir at vinna eða veita. Rétt er at kenna hana svá at kalla hana selju eða lög þess er hon miðlar, en selja eða lág, þat eru trú. Fyrir því er kona kolluð til kenningar óllum kvenkendum viðar heitum. En fyrir því er kona í kent til gimsteina eða glersteina, þat var í fornaskjú kvinnen búnaðr er kallat var steinasorvi er þær höfðu á hálsi sér. Nú er svá férr til kenningar at konan er nú kent við stein eða við òll steins heiti. Kona er ok kent við allar Ásynjur eða nornir eða disir. Konu er ok rétt at kenna við alla athöfn sina eða við eign sina eða ætt.

Hvernig skal kenna gull? Sva at kalla þat eld Ægis ok barr Glasis, haddr Sifjar, hófuðband Fullu, grár Freyju, munntal ok róð ok orð jótna, dropa Draupnis ok regn eða skúr Draupnis eða augna Freyju, otorgjöld, słögjald Ásanna, *sáð Fyrisvalla, haugþak Hölgla, eldr allra vatna ok handar, grjótt ok sker eða bík handar.

Fyrir hví er gull kallat eld Ægis? Þessi saga er til þess, er fyrir er getit, at Ægir sötti heimboð til Ásgarðs, en er hann var búinn til heimferðar þá bauð hann til sín Óðni ok óllum Ásnum á þriggja mánadra fresti. Til þeirnar ferðar varð fyrst Óðinn ok Njordr, Freyr, Týr, Bragi, Viðarr, Loki; svá ok Ásynjur, Frigg, Freyja, Gefjun, Skaði, lóðunn, Sif. Þórr var eigi þar. Hann var farinn í Austrveg at drepa tróll. En er godin höfðu sezk í sæti þá lét Ægir bera inn á hallargólf lýsigull þat er birti ok lísti höflina sem eldr -ok þat var
þar haft fyrir ljós at hans v[eiz]lu svá· sem í Valhøllu várú sverðin fyrir eld. Þá senti Loki þar við öll göð ok drap þræl ægis þann er Fimafengr hét. Annarr þræll hans er nefndr Eldir. Rán er nefnd kona Ægis, en nú doetr þeira, svá sem fyrir er ritat. At þeiri veizлу vannsk alt sjálft, baði vist ok þ òl ok öll reiða er til veiszlunnar þurfti. Þá urðu æsir þess varir at Rán átti net þat er hon veiddi í menn alla þá er á sæ kómu. Nú er þessi saga til þess hvaðan af þat er, gull er kallat eldr eða ljós eða birti ægis, Ránar eða ægis deutra. Ok af þeim kenninum er nu svá sett at gull er kallat eld sævar ok allra hans heita, svá sem ægir eða Rán eigú heiti við sæinn. Ok þaðan af er nú gull kallat eldr vatna eða á ok allra árheita. En þessi heiti hafa svá farit sem þunnur ok kenningar, at hín yngri skáld hafa ort eptir dønum hinna gömul skálda, svá sem stóð í þeira kværðum, en sett síðan út í hálfur þær er þeim þóttu líkar við þat er fyrir var ort, svá sem vatnit er sænum en áin vatninu en lekr ánni. Þvi er þat kallat nýgervings at er út er sett heiti lengra en fyrir finsk, ok þykkir þat vel alt er með líkindum fær ok elfi. Svá kvað Bragi skáld:

(141) Eld of þák af þofri  
ðöna bekks við drykkju  
—þat gaf—Fjölnis fjalla—  
með fulli mér stillir.

Hví er gull kallat barr eða lauf Glasis? Í Ásgarði fyrir durum Valhallar stendr lundr så er Glasir er kallaðr, en lauf hans alt er gull rautt, svá sem hér er kveðit at

(142) Glasir stendr  
með gullnu laufi  
fyrir Sigtýs sólum.

Sá er viðr *fegrstr með göðum ok mönnnum.  
Hví er gull kallat haddr Sifjar? Loki Laufeyjarson hafði þat gert til lævísí at klippa hár alt af Sif. En er þórr varð þess *varr, tók hann Loka ok mundi lemja hvert bein í honum aðr hann svarði þess at hann skal fá af svartálfum at þeir skulu gera af gulli Sifju hadd þann er svá skal vaxa sem annat hár. Eptir þat für Loki til þeira dverga er heita Ívalda synir, ok gerðu þeir haddinn ok Skóðblaðni ok geirinn er Óðinn átti er Gungnír heitir. Þá *veðjaði Loki hófði sínu við þann dverg er »Brokkr« heitir, hvárt bróðir hans »Eitri« mundi gera jafngóða
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gripi þrá þessir váru. En er þeir kömu til smiðju, þá lagði 

"Eitr" svísinkn í aflinn ok bað blása "Brokk" ok léttta eigi fyrr en 
at tæki þat ór aflinum er hann lagði í. En þegar er hann gekk ór 

smiðjumni en hinn blés, þá settisk fluga ein á þönd honum ok kroppaði, 
en hann blés sem aðr þar til er smiðrinn tök ór aflinum, ok var þat 
göldr ok var bur-sætin ór gulli. Því næst lagði hann í aflinn gull ok 

bað hann blása ok hetta eigi fyrr blæstrinum en hann kvæmi aptr. 

Gekk á braut. En þá kom flugan ok settisk á háls honum ok kroppaði 
nú hálfru fastara, en hann blés þar til er smiðrinn tök ór aflinum 
gullhring þann er Draupnir heitir. Pá lagði hann járn í aflinn ok bað 
hann blása og sagði at óþytt mundi verða ef blástrinn felli. Pá settisk 
flugann milli augna honum ok kroppaði hvaðama, en er blóiðit fell í 

augun svá at hann sá ekki, þá greip hann til hendinni sem skjótast 
medan belgrinn lagðisk niðr ok sveipti af sér flugunni. Ok þá kom 
þar smiðrinn at, sagði at nú lagði nær at aít mundi óýntask er í 

aflinum var. Pá tók hann ór aflinum "hamar". Fekk hann þá alla 
gripina í hendi þráður sínum "Brokk" ok bað hann fara með til 
Ásgarðs ok leysa veðjuni-nda. En er þeir Lokis báru fram gripina, þá 

settisk Æsirnir á dómstóla ok skyldi þat atkvæði standask sem segði 

Óðinn, Þórr, Freyr. Pá gaf Lokis Óðni geirinn Gungnir, en þó haddinn 
er Sif skyldi hafa, en Frey Skóðblaðni, ok sagði skyn á þlýnum gripum, 
at *geiririnn nam aldrí staðar í lagi, en haddinn var holdgróaðinn 
þegar er hann kom á þofuð Sif, en Skóðblaðnar hafði byr þegar er 
segli kom á lopt, hvert er fara skyldi, en máttí vefja saman sem dük 
ok hafa í pun sérf ef þat vildi. Pá ber fram "Brokkr" sína gripi. Hann 
gaf Óðni hringinn ok sagði at ína niðtu hverja nót mundi drjupa 
af honum átta hringar jafnhöfgir sem hann. En Frey gaf hann goltinn 
ok sagði at hann mátti renna lopt ok log nót ok dag meira en hverr 
hestr, ok aldrí varð svá myrkj af nót eða í myrkheimum at eigi væri 
erlit lýst þar er hann fór, svá lýsti af burstinni. Þá gaf hann þór 
hamarrinn ok sagði at hann mundi mega lýsta svá stót sem hann 
vildi, hvat sem fyrir væri, ok eigi mundi hamarrinn bíla, ok ef hann 
vypri honum til þa mundi hann aldrí missa, ok aldrí fljúgja svá langt 
at eigi mundi hann sokja heim þönd. Ok ef hann vildi, þá var hann 
svá lítil at hafa mátti í serk sér. En þat var lýti á at forskeptit var 
heldr skamt. Þat var dömr þeira at hamarrinn var beztr af þlýnum 
gripum ok mest vörn í fyrir hrimþursum, ok dömdu þeir at overgrinn 
eitri veðféit. Þá baðu Lokis at leysa hofuð sitt. Overgrinn svarar, 
sagði at þess var engi ván.
‘Taktu mik þá,’ kvað Loki.

En hann vildi taka hann; þá var hann viðs fjárri. Loki átti skúa er hann rann á lopt ok log. Pá báð dvergrinn þör at hann skyldi taka hann, en hann gerði svá. Pá vildi dvergrinn høggva af Loka høfuð, en Loki sagði at hann átti høfuð en eigi hálssinn. Þá tók dvergrinn þveng ok kníf ok vill stinga rauf á vörrum Loka ok vill rifa saman muninn, en knífrainn beít ekki. Pá mælti hann at betri væri þar Allr bróðir hans, en jafnskjótt sem hann nefndi hann, þá var þar alrinn ok beít hann varrarnar. *Rifaði hann saman varrarnar ok reif ór æsunum. Sá þvengr er muðrin Loka var saman rifaðr heittir Vartari.

Hér heyrir at gull er kent til høfuðbands Fullu, er orti Eyvindr skáldaspillir:

(143) Fullu skein á fjöllum
fallsló brá vallar
Ullar kjóls of allan
aldr Háknar skaldum.

Gull er kallat grátr Freyju sem fyrr er sagt. Svá kvað Skúli Þorsteinsson:

(144) Margr of hlaut of morgin
mordelds þar er vörfeldumsk
Freyju tår at fleiri
fárþjóðr. At þar várum.

Ok sem kvað Einarr Skúlason:

(145) Þar er Mardallar milli
meginhurðar liggur skurða
Gauts berum galla þrútinn
grátr dalreyðar látra.

Ok hér hefir Einarr enn kent svá Freyju at kalla hana móður Hnossar eða konu Óðs; svá segir hér:

(146) Eigi þvurr fyrir augna
Óðs beðvinu Róða
reifs—eignisk svá—regni
*ramsvegg—konungr ell.

Ok enn svá:
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(147) Hröðrbarni kná ek Hórnar
—hlutum dyran grip—stýra,
brandr þýrmyr gjálfr· á grandi
gullvíðu *hlífar;
-sáðs—berr sinnar móður—
svans unni mér gunnar
fóstr- geðandi Fróða—
Freyrs nipt brá driptir.

Hér getr ok þess at Freyju má svá kenna at kalla hana systur Freys.

Ok enn svá:

(148) Nýt buðunk—Njarðar dótur
(*nálægt var þat skála)
vel of hrósa ek því—vísa
varn (sjávar) ǫll—barni.

Hér er hon kölluð dótur Njarðar. Ok enn svá:

(149) Gaf sá er erring ofrar
ógnprúðr Vanabrúðar
þing- Váfadar -þróngvir
þróttfól-þa mér dótur.

Ríkr leiddi mey mækis
mótvatdr á *beð *skaldi
Gefnar glóðum drifna
Gautreks svana brautar.

Hér er hon kölluð Gefn ok Vana brúðr. Til allra heita Freyju er rétt
at kenna grátinn ok kalla svá gullit, ok á marga lund er þessum
kenningum breytt, kallat hagl eða regn eða él eða dropar eða skürir
eða forsar augna hennar eða kinna eða hlýra eða brá eða hvaarma.

Hér má þat heyra at kallat er orð eða roðd jótna gullit, svá sem
fyr r er sagt. Svá kvað Bragi skáld:

(150) Pann átta ek vin verstan
*vazt- *roðd en mér baztan
Ála -undirkúlu
*óniðraðan þríðja.
Hann kallaði stein vazta undirkúlu—steinninn—en jötun *Ála steiðinsins, en gull roðd jótuns.
Sú er súk til þess at gull er kallat ortrgjöld: svá er sagt at þá er Æsir fóru at kanna heim allan, Öðinn ok Loki ok Hæmir, þeir kómur at á nokkvorri ok gengu með ánni til fors nokkivors, ok við forsinn var otr einn ok hafði tekít lax ór forsinum ok át blundandi. Tók Loki upp stein ok kastaði at otrínum ok laust í hófuð honum. Pá hrósaði Loki veiði sinni, at hann hefði veitt í eínu hóggvi otr ok lax. Tóku þeir þá laxinn ok otrínn ok báru með sér, kómur þá at be nokkvorrum ok gengu inn. En sá þúandi er nefndr Hreiðmarr er þar bjó. Hann var mikill fyrir sér ok mjók fjáulkunnigr. Beiddusk Æsir at hafa þar náttstað ok kváðusk hafa með sér vist örna ok sýndu búaðanum veiði sína. En er Hreiðmarr sá otrinn, þá kallaði hann honu sína, Fáfni ok Regin, ok segir at Otri, bróðir þeira, var dreppinn ok svá hverir þat hófuðu gert. Nú ganga þeir féðgar at Ásunum ok taka þá hóndum ok binda ok segja þá um otrínn at hann var somr Hreiðmars. Æsir bjóða fyrir sik fjörlausn svá mikit fé sem Hreiðmarr sjálfir vill á kveða, ok varð þat at sætt með þeim ok bundit svardgum. Pá var otrínn flegríði. Tók Hreiðmarr otrbelginn ok mælir við þá at þeir skulu fylla belginn af rauðu gulli ok svá hylja hann allan ok svá skal þat vera at sætt þeira. Pá sendi Öðinn Loka í Svartálfaheim ok kom hann til dvergs þess er heitir *Andvari. Hann var fiskr í vatni, ok tók Loki hann hóndum ok lagði á hann fjörlausn alt gull þat er hann átti í steini sínum. Ok er þeir koma í steininn, þá bar dvergrinn fram alt gull þat er hann átti, ok var þat allmikit fé. Pá svipti dvergrinn undir hónd sér einum litum gullbaug. Pá sá Loki ok bað hann fram láta bauginn. Dvergrinn bað hann taka eigi bauginn af sér ok lézk mega æxla sér fé af bauginum ef hann heldi. Loki kvað hinn eigi sklyðu hafa eínu penning eptir ok tók bauginn af honum ok gekk út, en dvergrinn mælti at sá baugr sklyði vera hverjum hófuðsbani er átti. Loki segir at honum þótti þat vel ok sagði at þat sklyði haldask mega fyrir því, sá formáli, at hann sklyði flytja þeim til eyrna er þá teki við. Fórr hann í braut til Hreiðmars ok sýndi Öðini gullit. En er hann sá bauginn þá sýndisk honum fagr ok tók hann af fénu, en greiddi Hreiðmari gullit. Pá fylði hann otrbelginn sem mest mátti hann ok setti upp er fullr var. Gekk þá Öðinn til ok sklyði hylja belginn með gullinu, ok þá mælir hann við Hreiðmar at hann skal sjá hvárt belgrinn er þá allr hulðr. En Hreiðmarr leit til ok hugði at vandliga ok sá eitt granahár ok bað þat hylja, en at ððrum kosti væri
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løkit sætt þeira. Pá dró Óðinn fram bauginn ok hulði granahárit ok sagaði at þá varu þeir lausir frá otrgjöldunum. En er Óðinn hafiði tekit geir sinn en Loki skúa sínna ok þurftu þá ekki at öttask, þá mælti Loki at þat skyldi haldask er Andvari hafiði mælt, at sá baugr ok þat gull skyldi verða þess bani er átti, ok þat helzk síðan. Nú er þat sagt af hverju gull er otrgjöld kallat eða nauðgiald Ásanna eða rógmálir.

Hvat er þeira at segja frá gullinu? Hreiðmarr tók þá gullit at sonargjöldum, en Fáfnir ok Reginn beiddusk af nokkvors í broðurgjöld. Hreiðmarr unni þeim enskis pennings af gullinu. Þat varð óráð þeira bræðra at þeir drápú fóður sinn til gullins. Pá beiddisk Reginn at Fáfnir skyldi skipta gullinu í helminga með þeim. Fáfnir svarar svá at lítil ván var at hann muni míðla gullit við bróður sinn er hann drap fóður sinn til gullins ok þat Regin fara braut, en at þórum kosti muni hann fara sem Hreiðmarr. Fáfnir hafiði þá tekit hjálmi en Hreiðmarr hafiði átt ok setti á hofuð sér er kallaðr var egishjálmur er òl kvikvendi hræðask er sjá, ok sverð þat er Hrotti heitir. Reginn hafiði þat sverð er Refill er kallaðr. Flyði hann þá braut, en Fáfnir voor upp á Gnitaheiði ok gerði sér þar bók ok brásk í orms liki ok lagðisk á gullit.

Reginn fór þá til Hjálpreks konungs á Pjóði ok gerðisk þar smiðr hans. Pá tók hann þar til fóstrs Sigurð, son Sigmundar, sonar Völsungs, ok son Hjórðisar, döttur Eylisha. Sigurðr var ágetasta allra herkonunga af æt þok afli ok hug. Reginn sagaði honum til hvar Fáfnir lá á gullinu ok eggjaði hann at sökja gullit. Pá gerði Reginn sverð þat er Gramr þeitir at svá hvast var at Sigurðr brá niðr í rennanda vatn ok tók í sundr ullarlagð er rak fyrir strauminum at sverðs eginhinn. Pvi næst klauf Sigurðr steðja Regins ofan í stokkinn með sverðinu. Eptir þat förur þeir Sigurðr ok Reginn á Gnitaheiði. Pá gróf Sigurðr grof á veg Fáfnis ok settisk þar í. En er Fáfnir skreið til vatns ok hann kom yfir grofna, þá lagði Sigurðr sverðinu í gögnum hann ok var þat hans bani. Kom þá Reginn at ok sagaði at hann hefði drepit broður hans ok bauð honum þat at sætt at hann skyldi taka hjarta Fáfnis ok steikja við eild. En Reginn lagðisk niðr ok drakk blóð Fáfnis ok lagðisk at sofá. En er Sigurðr steikta hjartat ok hann hugði at fullsteikt mundi ok tók á fingrinyin hvé hart var, en er frauðit rann ör hjartanu á fingrinn þa brann hann ok drap fingrinyin í munn sér. En er hjartabliðið kom á tunguna þá kunni hann fugls roðd ok skilði hvat ígðurnar sogðu er sátu í viðnum. Pá mælti ein:
(151) Par sitr Sigurðr
sweita stokkinn,
Fáfnis hjarta
við funa steikir.
Spakr þeitt mér
spillir bauga
ef fjörðega
fránan æti.

(152) Par liggr Reginn (kvað önnur),
reðr um við sík,
vill tæla mög
þann er trúir hánnum,
berr af reiði
róng orð saman,
vill þylvasmiðr
bróður hefna.

Pá gekk Sigurðr til Regins ok drap hann, en síðan til hests síns er
Grani heitir, ok reið til þess er hann kom til þóls Fáfnis, tók þá upp
gullit ok bætt í klyfjar ok lagði upp á bak Grana ok steig upp sjálfr
ok reið þá leið sína. Nú er þat sagt hver saga til er þess, gullit er
callat bóð eða byggð Fáfnis eða málm Gnitaðiðar eða byrðr Grana.

Pá reið Sigurðr til þess er hann fann á fjallinu hús. Þar svaf inni
ein kona ok hafði sú hjálm ok brynju. Hann brá sverðinu ok reist
brynjuna af henni. Pá vaknaði hon ok nefndisk Hildr. Hon er kolluð
Brynhildr ok var valkyrja. Sigurðr reið þáðan ok kom til þess konungs
er Gjúki hét. Kona hans er nefnd Grimhildr. Þórn þeira vár Þau
Gunnarr, Högni, Guðrún, Guðný, Gothormr var stjúpsonr Gjúka.
Par dvaldisk Sigurðr langa hrið. Pá fekk hann Guðrúnar Gjúkadóttur,
en Gunnarr ok Högni sörusk í bræðralag við Sigurð. Því næst fóru
þeir Sigurðr ok Gjúkasynir at þiðja Gunnari konu til Atla Buðasonar,
Brynhildar, systur hans. Hon sat á Hindafjalli ok var um sal hennar
vafrolgi, en hon hafði þess heit strengt at eiga þann einn man er
þorði at riða vafrolgann. Pá riðu þeir Sigurðr ok Gjúkungar (þeir eru
ok kallaðir Niðlungar) upp á fjallit ok skyldi þá Gunnarr riða vafrolgan.
Hann átti hest þann er Goti heitir, en sá hestr þorði eigi at hlaþu þa
i eldinn. Pá skiptu þeir litum Sigurðr ok Gunnarr ok svá nófnunum.
þvíat Grani vildi undir öngum manni ganga nema Sigurði. Pá hljóp
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Sigurðr á Grana ok reiðr vafrolgann. Pat kveld gakk hann at brúðlaupi með Brynhildi. En er þau kvámu í sæing þá dró hann sverðit Gram ór slóðum ok lagði í miðli þeira. En at morni þá er hann stóð upp ok klæddi sík, þá gaf hann Brynhildi at línfé guldbauginn þann er Loki hafði tekít af Andvara, en tók af henni annan baug til minja. Sigurðr hljópar þá á hest sínn ok reið til félaga sína. Skipta þeir Gunnarr þá aprí litum ok fóru aprí til Gjúka með Brynhildi. Sigurðr átti tvau börn með Guðrúnu, Sigmund ok Svanhildi.

Pat var eitt sinn at Brynhildr ok Guðrún gengu til vatns at bleikja hadda sína. Þá er þær kómur til árinnar þá óðr Brynhildr út á ánna frá landi ok mælit at hon vildi eigi bera í hofsó sér þat vatn er rynní ór hárí Guðrúnu, þvát hon átti búanda hugaðan betr. Þá gekk Guðrún á ánna eptí henni ok sagði at hon mátti fyrir því því ofar sinn hadd í ánni at hon átti þann mann er eigi Gunnarr ok engi annarr í verðluvar jafnfrökn, þvíat hann vá Fáfnis ok Regin ok tók aprí eptí báða þá. Þá svarar Brynhildr:

‘Meira var þat vert er Gunnarr reiðr vafrolgann, en Sigurðr þorði eigt.’

Þá hló Guðrún ok mælti: ‘Ætrlar þú at Gunnarr riði vafrolgann? Sá ætla ek at gengi í rekkju hjá þér er mér gaf guldbaug þenna, en sá guldbaugr er þú hefir á hendi ok þú þátt at línfé, hann er kallaðr Andvaranautr, ok ætlað at eigi sötti Gunnarr hann á Gnitaheiði.’

Þá þagnaði Brynhildr ok gekk heim. Eptí þat eggjaði hon Gunnar ok Hógrna at drepa Sigurð, en fyrir því at þeir váru eittvar Sigurðar þá eggjuda þeir til Gothorm, bróður sínn, at drepa Sigurð. Hann lagði Sigurð sverði í gögnnum sofanda, en er hann fekk sárit þá kastaði hann sverðinu Gram eptí honum svá at sundr sneið í miðju mannninn. Par fell Sigurðr ok sonr hans þrévetr ‘er’ Sigmundr hét er þeir dráp. Eptí þat lagði Brynhildr sík sverði ok var hon brennd með Sigurði, en Gunnarr ok Hógrna tóku þá Fáfnis arf ok Andvaranaut ok réðu þá lóndum.

Atli konungr Buðlason, bróðir Brynhildar, fekk þá Guðrúnar er Sigurðr hafði átta, ok áttu þau börn. Atli konungr bauð til sín Gunnari ok Hógrna, eng þeir fóru at himboðinu. En áðr þeir fóru heiman þá fálú þeir gullit Fáfnis arf í Rín, ok hefir þat gull aldri stíða fundzik. En Atli konungr hafði þar líð fyrir ok bardisk við Gunnar ok Hógrna ok urðu þeir handteknir. Lét Atli konungr skera hjarta ór Hógrna kykvum. Var þat hans bani. Gunnari lét hann kasta í ormgarð, en honum var fengin leyniliga harpa ok sló hann með
Nú þvát hendr hans várú bundnar, svá at allir ormarinnir sofnuðu nema sú naðra er rendi at honum ok hjó svá fyrir flagbrjóskat at hon steypti hófninu inn í holit ok hangði hon á lífrinni þar til er hann dó. Gunnarr ok Þógni eru kallaðir Niflungar ok Gjúkungrar. Fyrir því er gull kallat Niflunga skatr eða arfr. Litlu síðar drap Guðrún tvá sonu sína ok léð gera með gulli ok silfri borðker af hausum þeira, ok þá var gert erfi Niflunga. At þeiri veizlu lét Guðrún skenkjá Atlakonungi með þeim borðkerum mjöð ok var blandit við blöði sveinanna, en hjörtu þeira lét hon steikja ok fá konungi at eta. En er þat var þá sagði hon honum sjálfum með mjörgum ðörgum orðum. Eigi skorti þar afanginn mjöð svá at flest fólk sofnuði þar sem sat. Æ þeiri nót gekk hon til konungs er hann svaf ok með henni sonr Högna ok vágu at honum. Þat var hans bani. Pá skutu þau eldi á höllina ok brann þat fólk er þar var inni. Eptir þat fór hon til sjóvar ok hljóp á sæinn ok vildi týna sér, en hana rak yfir fjórdinn, kom þá á þat land er átt Jónakr konungr. En er hann sá hana tók hann hana til sín ok fekk hannar. Áttu þau þrájú sonu er svá hétu: Sórlí, Hamðir, Erpr. Þeir váru allir svartir sem hrafni á hárslist sem Gunnarr ok Högni ok aðrir Niflungar. Þar feðdiss upp Svanhildr, döttir Sigurðar sveins. Hon var allra kvinna fegrst. Þat spurði Jörmunrekkr konungur hinn ríki. Hann sendi son sínn Randvér at biðja hennar sér til handa. En er hann kom til Jónakrs þá var Svanhildr seld honum í hendr. Skyldi hann feðra hana Jörmunrekk. Pá sagði Bikki at þat var betr fallit at Randvér ætti Svanhildi, er hann var ungr ok bæði þau en Jörmunrekkr var gamall. Petta ráð líkaði þeim vel inum ungum mǫnnum. Því næst sagði Bikki þetta konungi. Pá léð Jörmunrekkr konungr taka son sínn ok leiða til gálg. Þá tók Randvér hauk sinn ok plokkaði af fjáðrarnar ok bað senda feðr sínum. Þá var hann hengðr. En er Jörmunrekkr konungur sá haukinn þá kom honum í hug at svá sem haukrinn var ofleygr ok fjáðrara, ok svá var ríki hans ofört er hann var gamall ok sonlauss. Pá lét Jörmunrekk konungr, er hann reiði ðor skögi frá veiðum með hirð sína, en Svanhildr drottning sat at haddblíki, þá riðu þeir á hana ok trúðu hana undir hesta fötum til bana. En er þetta spurði Guðrún þá eggjaði hon sonu sína til hefnandar eptir Svanhildi. En er þeir bjóggusk til ferðar þá fekk hon þeim brynjur ok hjálma svá sterka at eigi mundi járn á festa. Hon lagði ráð fyrir þá at þá er þeir kvæmi til Jörmunrekkss konungs, at þeir skyldu ganga of nót at honum sofanda. Skyldi Sórlí ok Hamðir hógga af honum hendr ok fœtr en Erpr hófuðit. En er þeir kómu á
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leð þá spuruð þeir Erp hver liðsendi þeim mundi at honum ef þeir hitti Þormunrekki konung. Hann svarar at hann mundi veita þeim þykillt sem hónd fæti. Þeir segja at þat var alls ekki at fötr styddisk við hónd. Þeir váru svá reiður móður sinni er hon hafði leitti þá út með heiptyrðum, ok þeir vildu gera þat er henni þætti verst ok drápu Erp, þvíat hon unni honum mest. Litlu síðar er Sölvi gekk skrikðandáði hann öðrum fæti, studdi sik með hendinni. Þá máêir hann:

‘Veitti nú þöndin fætunum. Betr væri nú at Erpr liðði.’

En er þeir kömu til Þormunrekks konungs of nótt flar sem hann svaf, ok hjoggu af honum hendr ok fætr, svá vaknaði hann ok kallaði á menn sín, bað þá vaka. Þá máêir Hamðir:

‘Af mundi nú hofuðit ef Erpr liðði.’

Þá stóðu upp híðmenninir ok sötti þá ok fengu eigi sött þá með vapnum. Pá kallaði Þormunrekkur at þá skal berja grjóti. Var svá gert.

Þar fellu þeir Sölvi ok Hamðir. Þá var ok dauð óll ætt ok afkvæmi Gjúka.

Eptir Sigurð svein liðði döttir er Áslaug hét er fædd var at Heiniss í Hlymðóllum, ok eru þaðan ættir komnar stórar. Svá er sagt at Sigmundr Volsungssson var svá máttur at hann drakk eitr ok sakaði ekki, en Simfjöll, sonr hans, ok Sigurðr váru svá hardir á húðna at þá sakaði ekki eitr at útan kvæmi á þá bera. Því hefir Bragi skáld svá kvæðit:

(153) Þá er forns Litar flotna
á fangboða ǫngli
hrökviðall of hrokkinn
hekk Völsunga drekku.

Eptir þessum sögum hafa flest skáld ort ok tekit ymsa þáttu. Bragi hinn gamli orti um fall Sölva ok Hamðis í drápu þeiri er hann orti um Ragnar Íoðbrók:

(154) Knátti eðr við illan
Þormunrekkur at vakna
með dreyrfár dróttir
draum í sverða flaumi.
Rósta varð í ranni
Randvés hofuðniðja
þá er hrafnbláir hefsdu
hárma Erps of barmar.
(155) Flaut of set við sveita
sóknar *álfs á gölfí
hræva døgg *þars höggnar
hendr sem fœtr of kendu.
Fell í blóðí *blandinn
brunn òlskakki runna
—þat er á Leifa landa
laufi fátt—at hauði.

(156) Þar svá at gerðu gyðjan
gólfohlkvis sá *fylkis
segls naglfara siglur
saums annnanar standa.
Urðu snemst ok þorli
samráða þeir Hamðir
höðum herðimýllum
Hergauts vinu barðir.

(157) Mjók lét stála støkkvir
styðja Gjúka niðja
flaums þá er fjörvi *næma
Foglhlíðar mun vildu,
ok *bláserkjar birkis
*ballfögr gátu allir
ennihögg ok eggjar
Jónakrs sonum launa.

(158) Pat segik fall á foðrum
flotna randar botni.
Ræs gáfumk reiðar mána
Ragnarr ok fjöld sagna.

Hví er gull kallat mjöfl Fróða? Til þess er saga sjá at Skjöldr hét
sonr Óðins er Skjöldungar eru frá komnír. Hann hafði atsetu ok réð
løndum þar sem nú er kolluð Danmørk en þá var kallat Gotland.
Skjöldr átti þann son er Friðleifr hét er løndum réð eptir hann. Sonr
Friðleifís hét Fróði. Hann tók konungdóm eptir föður sinn í þann tíð
er Augustus keisari lagði frið of heim allan. Þá var Kristr borinn. En
fyrir því at Fróði var allra konunga ríkastr á Norðrloðum þá var

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honum kendr friðrinn um alla Danska tungu, ok kalla Norðmenn þat Fróða frið. Engi maðr grandaði öðrum þótt hann hitti fyrir sér fôðurbana eða broðurbana lausan eða bundinn. Þá var ok engi þjófr eða ránsmaðr, svá at gullhringr einn lát á Jalandrsheiði lengi. Fróði konungr sötti himboð í Svíþjóð til þess konungs er Fjólnir er nefndr. Þá keypti hann ambáttir tvær er hétu Fenja ok Menja. Þær váru miklar ok sterkar. Í þann tíma fannsk í Danmork kvernsteinar tveir svá miklar at engi var svá sterkr at dregit geti. En sú náttúra fylgði kvernnum at þat móís á kverninni sem sá mælir fyrir er móð. Sú kvern hét Grotti. Hengikjoþpr er sá nefndr er Fróða konungi gaf kvernina. Fróði konungur lét leîða ambáttirnar til kvernarinnar ok bað þær mala gull ok frið ok sælu Fróða. Þá gaf hann þeim eigi lengri hvíld eða svefn en gaukrinn þagði eða hljóð mátti kveða. Þá er sagt at þær kvæði ljóð þau er kallat er Grottasongr. Ók áðr létti kvæðinu mólu þær her at Fróða svá at á þeiri nótt kom þar sá sækonungur er Mýsingr hét ok drap Fróða, tók þar herfang mikit. Þá lagðisk Fróða friðr. Mýsingr hafði með sér Grotta ok svá Fænju ok Menju ok bað þær mala salt. Ók at miðri nótt spurið þær ef eigi leiddisk Mýsingi salt. Hann bað þær *mala lengr. Þær mólu litla hrðð áðr niðr sukkku skipin ok var þar eptir svelgr í hafinu er særinn fellr í kvernaraugat. Þá varð sær saltr.

(159) ‘Nú erum komnar til konungs húsa framvísar tvær Fenja ok Menja.’

(160) Þær ró at Fróða Friðleifssonar máttkar meyjar at mani haððar.

Hét hann hvárigri hvíld né yndi aðr hann heyrði hljóm ambáttar.
Skáldskaparmál

(161) Þær þyt þulu
þognhorfinnar.
‘Leggjum lúðra,
léttum steinum.’
Bað hann enn meyjar
at þær mala skyldu.

(162) Sungu ok slungu
snúðgasteini
svá at Fróða man
flest sofnaði.
Þá kvað þat Menj›a›
(var til meldr›s, komín):

(163) ‘Auð mólum Fróða,
mólum alsælan,
<mólum> fjóði fjár
á feginslúðri.
Siti hann á audí,
sofi hann á dünü,
vaki hann at vilja,
þá er vel malit.

(164) ‘Hér skyli engi
ðórum granda,
til þóls búu
né til bana orka,
né höggva því
hvóssu sverði
þó at bana bróður
bundinn finni.’

(165) En hann kvað ekki
ord it fyrra:
‘Sofið eigi þit
né of sal gaukar
eða lengr en svá
ljóð eitt kveðak.’
(166) ‘Varattu, Fróði,
fullspakr of þik,
málvir manna,
er þú man keyptir.
Kauss þú at afl
ok at álitum,
en at ætterni
ekki spurðir.

(167) ‘Harðr var Hrungrir
ok hans faðir,
þó var Þjazi
þeim oflægari,
óði ok Aurnir,
okkrir niðjar,
bræðr bergrísa:
þeim erum bornar.

(168) ‘Kæma Grotti
ór grá fjalli
né sá hinn harði
hallr ór þórðu
né með svá
mær bergrísa
ef vissi vit
vætr til hennar.

(169) ‘Vér vetr nú
várum leikur,
þoflgar, alnar
fyrir þórð neðan.
Stóðu meyjar
at meginnverkum,
þæðum sjálfrar
setberg ór stað.

(170) ‘Veltum grjóti
of garð risa
svá at fold fyrir
för skjalfrandi.
Svá slöngðum vit
snúðgasteini
höfgahalli,
at halir tóku.

(171) 'En vit síðan
á Svífljóðu
framvisar tvær
í fólk stigum.
Beiddum bjornu
en brutum skjöldu,
gengum í gegnum
gráserkjet lið.

(172) 'Steyptum stilli,
studdum annan,
veittum góðum
Gothorni lið.
Vara kyrrseta
áðr Knúi felli.

(173) 'Fram heldum því
þau misseri
at vit at köppum
kendar váru-m.Þar skorðu vit
skörpum geirum
blóð ór benjum
ok brand ruðum.

(174) 'Nú erum komnar
til konungs húsa
miskunnausar
ok at mani háfðar.
Aurr etr iljar
en ofan kulði,
þrógum dólgs sjóþul.
Daprt er at Fróða.
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(175) ‘Hendr skulu hvílask, 
hállr standa mun, 
malit hefi ek fyrr í mik, 
mitt of létti.

Nú muna høndum 
hvíld vel gefa 
áðr fullmalit 
Fróða þyikki.

(176) ‘Hendr skulu hølða 
harðar trjónur, 
vápn valdreyrug. 
Vaki þú Fróði! 
Vaki þú Fróði 
ef þú hlýða vill 
söngum okkrum 
ok sögum fornun.

(177) ‘Eld sé ek brenna 
fyrr í austan borg 
—vígspjöll vaka— 
þat mun víti kallaðr. 
Mun herr koma 
hinig af bragði 
ok brenna þe 
fyrr í buðungi.

(178) ‘Munat þú halda 
Hleiðrar stóli, 
raðum hringum 
né regingrjóti. 
Þokum á mæðli, 
mær, skarpara, 
eruma valmar í valdreyra.

(179) ‘Mól mĩns föður 
mær ramliga 
þvíat hon feigð fira 
fjölmargra sá.
Stukku stórar
steðr frá lúðri,
*járni *varðar.
Mǫlum enn framar!

(180)  'Mǫlum enn framar!
Mun Yrsu sonr
við Hálfdana
hefna Fróða.
Sá mun hennar
heitinn verða
burr ok bróðir.
Vitum báðar *þat.’

(181)  Mólu meyjar,
megins kostuðu.
Váru ungar
í jötunmóði.
Skulfu skapttré,
skauzk lúðr ofan,
hraut hinn hoðgi
hailr sundrá í tvau.

(182)  En bergrisa
brúðr orð um kvað:
‘Malit hóflum, Fróði,
sem munum hætta.
Hafa fullstaðit
fljóð at meldri.’

Einarr Skúlason kvað svá:

(183)  Frá ek at Fróða meyjar
fullgóliga mólu
—lætr stillir grið gulli—
Grafvitnis beð—slítna.
Mjúks—bera minnar óxar
meldr þann við hlyn *feldrar—
konungs dýrkar fé—Fenju
fógr hlýr—bragar stýri.
Snorra Edda

Svá kvað Egill:

(184) Glaðar flotna fjöldi
við Fróða mjöll.

Konungr einn í Danmørk er nefndr Hrólfr kraki. Hann er ágætast
foronunga fyrst af mildi ok freknelieok lítillæti. Þat er eitt mark
um lítillæti hans er mjök er før í frásagnir at einn lítill sveinn ok
fátsökr er nefndr Vöggr. Hann kom í hóll Hrólfs konungs. Þá var
konungrinn ungr at aldri ok grannligr á vóxt. Þá gekk Vöggr fyrir
hann ok sá upp á hann. Þá mælir konungrinn:
‘Hvat viltu mæla, sveinn, er þú sér á mik?’
Vöggr segir: ‘Þá er ek var heima, heyrðak sagt at Hrólfr konungr
at Hleiðru var mestr mæðr á Nordrlöndum, en nú sitt hér í hásæti
kraki einn lítill ok kallið þér hann konung sinn.’
Þá svarar konungrinn: ‘Pú, sveinn, hefir gefit mér nafn, at ek skal
heita Hrólfr kraki, en þat er titt at gjöf skal fylgja nafnfesti. Nú sé
ek þik enga gjöf hafa til at gefa mér at nafnfesti þá er mér sé
þægilig. Nú skal sé gefa þórum er til hefur,’ tók gullhring af hendi
sér ok gaf honum. Þá mælir Vöggr:
‘Gef þú allra konunga heilastr, ok þess strengi ek heit at verða
þess manns bani er þinn banamaðr verðr.’
Þá mælir konungr ok hló við: ‘Litlu verðr Vöggr seginn.’
Annat mark var þat sagt frá Hrólf kraka um freknelieok hans at sá
konungr röð fyrir Uppsóulum er Aðils hét. Hann átti Yrsu, móður
Hrólf’s kraka. Hann hafti ósætt við þann konung er röð fyrir Nóregi
er Áli hét. Þeir stefndu orrostu milli sín á ísí vatns þess er Véni
heitr. Aðils konungr sendi boð Hrólfí kraka, mági sínum, at hann
kvæmi til lóðveiðu við hann ok hét mála þllum her hans meðan þeir
vari í ferðinni, en konungr sjálfur skyldi eignask þrjá kostgripi þá er
hann kaus ór Svífljóð. Hrólfí konungr mátí eigi fara fyrir Ófriði
þeim er hann átti við Saxa, en þó sendi hann Aðilsí berserkí sína
tölf. Þar var einn Boðvar bjarki ok Hjalti hugprúði, Hvítserkr hvuti,
Vótr, *Véseti, þeir brœðr Svipdagr ok Beiguðr. Í þeirri orrostu fell
Áli konungr ok mikill hluti líðs hans. Þá tók Aðilsí konungr af
honum dauðum hjálminn Hildisvin ok hest hans Hrafn. Þá beiddusk
þeir berserkí Hrólfí kraka at taka mála sinn, þrjú pund gulls hvorr
þeira, ok um fram beiddusk þeir at flytja Hrólfí kraka kostgripi þá
er þeir kuru til handa honum. Pat var hjálmrinn Hildigóltre ok brynjan
Finnsleif er hvergi festi vápn á ok gullhringr sá er kallaðr var Svíagríss er átt hófdu langfæðgar Aðils. En konungr varnaði allra grippanna ok eigi heldr galt hann málann. Fóru berserkirnir braut ok unðu illa sínum hlut, sögðu svá búit Hrólf kraka ok jafnskjött byrjaði hann ferð sína til Uppsala. Ok er hann kom skipum sínum í ána Fýri þá reið hann til Uppsala ok með honum tólf berserkir hans, allir griðalausir. Yrsa, möðir hans, fagnaði honum ok fylgði honum til herbergis ok eigi til konungs hallar. Váru þá gervir eldar stórir fyrir þeim ok gefit þó at drekka. Þá kömú menn Aðils konungs inn ok báru skíðin á eldinn ok gerðu svá mikinn at klaði brunnu af þeim Hrólf ok mæltu:

‘Er þat satt at Hrólf kraki ok berserkir hans flýja hvárki eld né járn?’

Pá hljóp *Hrólf kraki upp ok allir þeir. Pá mølti hann:

‘Aukum enn elda at Aðils húsum!’—tók skjöld sinn ok kastaði á eldinn ok hljóp yfir eldinn meðan skjöldirinn brann ok mølti enn:

‘Flyra sá elda er yfir hleypr.’

Svá för hverr at ödnum hans manna, tóku þá er eldinn hófdu aukit ok þostiðu þeim á eldinn. Pá kom Yrsa ok fekk Hrólf kraka dýrshorn fult af gulli ok þar með hringinn Svíagríss ok bað þá braut riða til líðsins. Þeir hljópu á hesta sína ok riða ofan á Fýrisvöllu. Pá sá þeir at Aðils konungr reið eptir þeim með her sinn alvápaðan ok vill drepa þá. Tók Hrólf kraki hægrí hendi gullit ofan í hornit ok sori alt um gotuna. En er Svívár sjá þat, hlaupa þeir ör söðlunum ok tók hverr slíkt er fekk, en Aðils konungr bað þá riða ok reið sjálfr ákafliga. Stu:n gnir hét hestr hans, allra hesta skjotastr. Pá sá Hrólf kraki at Aðils konungr reið nær honum, tók þá hringinn Svíagríss ok kastaði til hans ok bað hann þiggja at gjof. Aðils konungr reið at hringinum ok tók til með spjótsoddinum ok rendi upp á falinn. Pá veyk Hró-l-fr kraki aþtr ok sá er hann laut niðr. Pá møltir hann:

‘Svínbeygt hefi ek nú þánn er ríkastr er með Svíum.
Svá skildusk þeir. Af þessi sök er gull kallat sáð Kraka eða Fýrisvalla. Svá kvað Eyvindr skáldaspillir:

(185) Bárum, Ullr, of *alla,
ímunlauks, á hauka
fjóllum Fýrisvalla
fræ Hákonar ævi.'
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Svá sem Þjóðólfr kvaði:

(186) Órð sær Yrsu burðar
inndrótt jöfurr sinni
bjartplógaðan bauga
brattakr völuspakra.

Eyss landreki ljósu
lastvárr Kraka barri
á hlémildar holdi
hauks kálfur mér sjálfum.

(187) Pá er ræfrvita Reifnis
rauð ek fyrir Svöð til auðar,
*herfylgins* *bar ek Hólgag
haugþók sama-n> baugum.

Í Bjarkamálum inum fornorum eru tó-í-ð mórg gulls heiti. Svá segir þar:

(188) Gramr hinn gjoflasti
göddi hirð sín
Fenju forverki,
Fáfnis miðgarði,
Glasís glóbarri,
Grana fagbrýði,
Draupnis dýrsveita,
dúni Grafvitnis.

(189) *Ýtti þr hilmir,
aldir við tôku,
S-í-fjar svarðfestum,
svelli *dalnaudar,
tregum Otrs gjöldum,
tárum Mardallar,
eldi Órunar, 
Iðja glysmálum.

(190) Glædi gunveiti-re 
gengum fargbúnir— 
Þjóðir hermargar 
Rínar rauðmálmi, 
rógi Niflunga, 
vísi hinn vígdjarfi. 
Varði hann Baldr þögli.

Gull er kallat í kenningum eldr handar eða liðs eða leggjar þvíat þat er rautt, en silfr snær eða svell eða héra þvíat þat er hvítt. Með sama hætti skal ok kenna gull eða silfr til sjöðs eða diguls eða lauðar. En hvárt-eggja silfr ok gull má vera grjót handar eða hálsgjörð nokkvors þess manns er tít var at hafa men, ok hringar eru þæði silfr ok gull ef eigi er annan veg greint, sem kvað Þorle-í-þrar fagri:

(191) Kastar gramr á glæstar 
gegn valstðvar þegnum 
—ungr vísið gefr eisu 
armleggs—digulfarmi.

Ok sem kvað Einarr skálaglamm:

(192) Liðbróndum kná Lundar 
landfrækn jofurr granda. 
Hykka ek ræsis rekka 
Rínar grjót of þrjóti.

Svá kvað Einarr Skúlason:

(193) Blóðeisu liggr þæði 
bjargs tveim megin geima 
þjóðs—á ek sökkva striði— 
snær ok eldr—at mæra.

Ok enn sem hann kvað:
(194) Dœgr þrymr hvert—[en hjarta
hlyrskildir rœðr mildu
Heita blakks—as hvítum
hafleygr digulskafli.
Aldri má fyrir eldi
áls hrynbrautar skála
—öll viðr fólka [felli
framræði—snefl braða.

Hér er gull kallat snær skálanna. Svá kvað Þórðr mauraskáld:

10 (195) [Sér á sei]ma rýri
sigðis láhrs ok átti
hrauns glaðsendir handa
Hermóðr frður göðan.

47 Maðr er kallándr brjór gullsins, svá sem kvað Óttarr svarti:

15 (196) Góðmennis þarf ek gunnar
gulls brjótanda at njóta.
Hér er alenninin inni
inndrótt með gram svinnum.

Eða gullsendir, sem kvað Einarr skálagnamm:

20 (197) Gullsendir lætr grundar—
glaðar þengill herdrengi,
hans mæti kná ek hljóta—
 hljót Ýggs mjaðar njóta.

Gullvörpuðr, sem kvað Þorleikr:

25 (198) Hirð viðr grams með gerðum
gullvörpuðr sér holla.

Gullstríðir, sem kvað Þorvaldr blönduskáld:

(199) Gullstríðir verpr glóðum—
gefr auð konungr rauðan;
ópjóðar bregðar eyðir—
armlægs—Grana farmi.

Gullskati, sem hér er:

(200)  Gat ek gullskata.
       Gær er leygs of bör
       götu gunnvita
       gráps *tögdrapa.

Kona er kend til gulls, kölluð selja gulls, sem kvað Hallar-Steinn:

(201)  Svalteigur mun selju
       salts Viðblinda galtar
       rafkastandi rastar
       reyrþvengs muna lengi.

Hér er kallat hvalir Viðblinda geltir. Hann var jötunn ok dró hvali í hafi út sem fiska. Teigr hvala er sær, røf sævar er gull. Kona er selja gulls þess er hon gefr ok samheiti við selju er tré, sem fyrr er ritat at kona er kend við alls konar trjáheiti kvenkend. Hon er ok lög kölluð þess er hon gefr. Lág heitir ok tré þat er fellr í skógi. Svá kvað Gunnlaugr ormstunga:

(202)  Alin var rýgr at rógi—
       runnr olli því gunnar,
       *lág var ek auðs at eiga
       óðgjarn—fira börnum.

Kona kallask mörk. Svá kvað Hallar-Steinn:

(203)  Ek hefi óðar lokri
       ølstafna *Bil skafna,
       *væn mörk skála, verki
       vandr, stefknarrar branda.

Tróða, enn sem kvað Steinn:

(204)  Pú munt fúrs sem fleiri
       flóðs hirði-Síf *tróður
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grönn við gefu þinni
grjóts Hjaðninga brjótask.

Skorða; svá kvað Ormr Steinþórsson:

(205) Skorða var í fot færð
5 fjárðbëns afar hrein.
Nýri s-ljóng nadd-Freyr
nisting of mjóðar Hrist.

Stoð, sem Steinarr kvað:

(206) Mens hafa mildrar Synjar
mjúkstalls *logit allir
—sjá hófunk *veltistoð stíltan
straumtungls—at mér draumar.

Björk, enn sem Ormr kvað:

(207) Þvíat hols hrynbáls
15 hramma þats ek berk fram
Billings á burar full
bjarkar hefi ek lagit mark.

Eik, svá sem hér er:

(208) Aura stendr fyrir órum
20 eik fagrðún leiki.

Lind, svá sem hér er:

(209) Ögnarrkr skalat okkur
álmir dynskúrar málma
—svá bauð lind—i landi
25 —lín—hugrekki dvína.

Maðr er kendr til viða sem fyr er ritað, kallaðr reynir vápna eða
víga, ferða ok athafnar, skipa ok alls þess er hann [ræðr ok reynir. 
Svá] kvað Úlfur Uggason:
(210) En stirðpinull starði
storðar leggs [fyrir borði
frjóns á fólka reyni
fráneitr ok blés eitri.

Viðr ok meiðr, sem [kvað Korma]kr:

(211) Meiðr er mǫrgum æðri
*morðteins í dyn fleina.
Hjǫrr far *hildibrœrum
hjarl Sigurði jarli.

Lundr; svá *kvið Hallfrœðr vandræðaskáld:

(212) Askflollum stendr Ullar
austr at miklu trausti
rœkilundr hinn ríki
randfárs brumaðr hári.

Hér er ok þollr nefndr. Búss; svá kvað Arnórr:

(213) Røkr ǫndurt bað randir
reggbúss saman leggja
—rögskýja helt—Rygja—
*regni haustnótt gegnum.

Askr, sem Refr kvað:

(214) Gekk í gulli stokkna
gjöfrfr—Hárs drifu
askr viðr ørinn þroska—
*as-Freyr sæing meyjar.

Hlynr:

(215) Heill kom þú, handar svella
hlynr! Kvaddi svá brynja.

Bǫrr, sem Refr kvað:
(216) Alls *boðgæði* *bjoða*
      —boð ræðr til þess hjarva—
      ógnstøðvar hefi ek ægi
      einráðit Þorsteini.

5 Stafr, sem Óttarr kvað:

(217) Heltu þar er hraf-øn ne svalta
      —hvatráðr ertu—láði
      øgnar stafr fyr þjofrum
      þgr tveiðr—við kyn beima.

10 Þorn, sem Arnórr kvað:

(218) Hlóð—en hála têðu
      hirðmenn arngrenni—
      þorn fyrir þrnu
      ungr vakarsta þunga.

15 Hvernig skal kenna orrostu? Svá at kalla veðr vápna eða hlífa eða
      Óðins eða valkyrju eða herkonunga eða gný eða glym. Svá kvað
      Hornklofi:

(219) Háði gramr, þar er gnúðu,
      geira hregg við seggi,
      —rauð lnýstu ben blóði—
      benggla at dyn Skoglar.

Svá kvað Eyvindr:

(220) Ok sá halr
      at Hárs veðri
      hósvan serk
      hrísgrísnis bar.

25 Svá kvað Bersi:

(221) Þótt ek þá er øeri
      ár—sagt er þat—várum
      hefr at Hlakkar drífu
      hyrrunum vel Gunnar.
Svá kvað Einarr:

(222) Glymvindi lætr Gòndla-r
—gnest-r hjòrr—taka mestum
Hildar segl þar er hagli,
hraustr þengill, drifr st-r engjar. 5

Sem kvað Einarr skálaglamm:

(223) Ne sigbjarka serkir
sómmiðjungum rómu
Hárs við Hògna skúrir
hléðut fast of séðir. 10

Svá sem hér:

(224) Odda gnýs við òesi
oddne-r s þinul setja.

Ok enn þetta:

(225) Hnigu fjándr at glym Gòndlar
grams und arnar hramma. 15

Vápn ok herklæði skal kenna til orrostu ok til Òðins ok valmeyja
ok herkonunga, kalla hjálm hjálm, hótt eða fald, en brynju serk eða
skyrtu, en skjóld tjald, ok skjaldborgin er kölluð höll ok ræfr, veggr
ok gólfr. Skildir eru kallaðir—ok kendir við herskip—sól eða tungl
eða lauf eða blík eða garðr skipins. Skjóldr er ok kallaðr skip Ullar
eða kent til fóta Hrungnis er hann stóð á skildi. Á fornum skjóldum
var tít at skrifa rönd þá er baugur var kallaðr, ok er við þann baug
skildir kendir. Höggvápn, óxar eða sverð, er kallat eldar blóðs eða
benja. Sverð heita Òðins eldar en óxar kalla menn tröllkvinna heitum
ok kenna við blóð eða benjar eða skóð eða við. Lagvápn eru vel
kend til orma eða fiska. Skotvápn eru miðk kend til hagls eða drífu
eða rotu. Óllum þessum kenningum er marga lund breytt því at þat
er flest ort í lofkvæðum er þessar kenni-n-gar þarf við. 20

(226) Lattisk herr með hóttu
Hangatýs at ganga 30
—*þóttir þeim at hætta þekkiligt—fyrir brekku.

Svá kvað Einarr skálaglamm:

(227) Hjálm-faldinnu bauð hildi hjaldrörr ok Sigvaldi, hinn er för í gný Gunnar, gunndjarfr Búi, sunnan.

Róða serkr, sem Tindr kvað:

(228) Pá er hringfám Hanga hrynserk—viðum brynju hruðusk riðmarar Róða rastar—varð at kasta.

Hamðís skyrtum, sem Hallfrödr kvað:

(229) Ólitit brestr úti unndýrs sumum runnum hart á Hamðís skyrtum hryngráp Egils vápna.

Sórla fót, enn sem hann kvað:

(230) Paðan verða fót fyrða —fregn ek gerla þat—Sórla rjóðask *björt í blöði *benfur méilskúrum.

Sem Grettir kvað:

(231) Heldu Hlakkar tjalda hefjendr saman nefjum Hildar veggs ok hjöggusk hregg-Nirðir til skeggjum.

Róða ræfr, sem Einarr kvað:
(232) Eigi þverr fyrir augna
Óðs beðvinu Róða
refr-s—eignisk sá—regni
*ramsvell—konungr elli.

Hildar veggr, sem kvað Grettir ok áðr er ritat. Skipsól, sem Einarr kvað:

(233) Leyg rýðr ætt á ægi
Óláfs skipa sólar.

Hlýrtunl, sem Refr kvað:

(234) Dagr var friðr sá er foðru
fleygjendr alinleygjar
í hangferil hringa
hlýrtungli mér þrungu.

Garðr skips, sem hér er:

(235) Svá skaut gegn í gögnum
garð steinfarinn barða
—sá var gnýstærir geira
gunnar æfr—sem næfrar.

Askr Ullar, sem hér er:

(236) Ganga él of yng<a>
Ullar skips með fullu
þar er samnagla siglur
síðröðkadar ríða.

Ilja blað Hrungnis, sem Bragi kvað:

(237) Vilið, Hrafnketill, heyra
hvé hreingróit steini
Þrúðar skal ek ok þengil
þjófs ilja blað leyfa?

Bragi skáld kvað þetta um bauginn á skildinum:
Nema svá at góð ins gjalla
*baugnaðs vildi
meyjar hjóls inn mæri
mög Sigurðar Högn.

Hann kallaði skjóldinn Hildar hjól, en bauginn nöf hjólsins. Baugjörð, sem Hallvarðr kvað:

Rauðljósa sér ræsir
—ríð brestr sundr hin hvíta—
*baugjörð brodda ferðar
—bjúgrend—í tvau fljúga.

Svá er enn kveðit:

Baugr er á beru sömstr
en á boga þar.

Sverð er Óðins eldr, sem Kormar kvað:

Svall þá er gekk með gíllan
Gauts eld hinn er styr beldi
*glæðfeðandi Gríðar
gunnr. Komsk Urðr ór brunni.

Hjálms eldr, sem kvað Úlfr Uggason:

Fullfðlug lét fjalla
fram haf-Sleipni þramma
Hildr, en Hropts of gíldar
*þjálmdla mar feldu.

Brynju eldr, sem kvað Glúmr Geirason:

Heinþyntan lét hvína
hrynheld at þat brynju
*foldar vorðr só er fyrðum
fjórnharðan sík varði.

Randar íss ok grand hlífar, sem Einarr kvað:
(244) Ráðvöndum þá ek ra-ú-ðra
randa ís at vísa
—grand berum hjálms í hendi—
hvarmþey drifinn Freyju.

Øx heitir trollkona hlífja, sem Einarr kvað:

(245) Sjá megu rétt hvé Ræfils
riðendr við brá Gríðar
fjörnis fagrt of skornir
foldviggs drekar liggja.

Spjót er ormr kallat, sem Refr kvað:

(246) Kná myrkdreki marka
minn þar er ýtar finnask
ær á aldar lófum
eikinn *borðs at leika.

Ǫrvar eru kallaðar hagl boga eða strengjar eða hlífja eða orrostu, sem Einarr kvað skálaglamm:

(247) Brak-Rǫgnir *skók bogna
—barg öþyrmir varga—
*hagl ór Hlakkar seglum
hjör—rakkliga fjörvi.

Ok Hallfrøðr:

(248) Ok geirrotu götvar
galgs við strengjar hagli
hungreyðundum Hanga
*hléðut þarni séðar.

Ok Eyvindr skáldaspillir:

(249) Lítt *kváðu *þik láta
landvoðr er brast Hǫða
brynju hail í benjum
—bugusk álmar—geð fálma.
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Orrosta er kólluð Hjaðninga veðr eða él ok vápn Hjaðninga eldar eða vendir, en saga er til þess. Konungur sá er Hógni er nefndur átti döttur er Hildr hét. Hana tók at herfangi konungur sá er Heðinn hét Hjarrandason. Þá var Hógni konungur farinn í konunga stefnu. En er hann spurði at herjat var í ríki hans ok döttir hans var í braut tekin þá fór hann með sínu liði at leita Heðins ok spurði til hans at Heðinn hafði siglt norðr með landi. Þá er Hógni konungur kom í Nóreg spurði hann at Heðinn hafði siglt vestr of haf. Þá siglir Hógni eptir honum alt til Orkneyja, ok er hann kom þar sem heitir Háey þá var þar fyrir Heðinn með lið sitt. Þá fór Hildr á fund þður síns ok bað honum men at það er henni Heðins, en í þóru orði sagði hon at Heðinn væri búnnt at berjast ok að þeir Hógni af honum ongrar vægðar ván. Hógni svarar stirt döttur sinni, en er hon hitti Heðin sagði hon honum at Hógni vildi öngra sætt ok bað hann búask til orrostu. Ok svá gera þeir hváritveggju, ganga upp á eyna ok fylkja liðinu. Þá kallar Heðinn á Hógni mág sinn ok bað honum sætt ok mikít gull at bótum. Þá svarar Hógni:

‘Of síð bauðtu þetta ef þú vill sættask, þvíat nú hefi ek dregit Dáinsleif er dvergarnir gerðu, er manns bani skal verða hvert sinn er bert er ok aldri bílar í hóggvi ok ekki sár grör ef þar skeinisk af.’

Þá segir Heðinn: ‘Sverði heilir þú þar en eigi sigri. Pat kalla ek gott hvert er dróttinholt er.’

Þá hófu þeir orrostu þar er Hjaðningavíg er kallat ok þóðusk þann dag allan ok at kveldi fóru konungar til skipa. En Hildr gekk of nótina til valsins ok vakði upp með fjólkynghi alla þá er dauðir váru. Ók annan dag gengu konungarnir á vígvöllinn ok þóðusk ok ók svá allir þeir er fellu hinn fyrra daginn. Fór svá sú orrostu hvern dag eptir annan at allir þeir er fellu ok þl vápn þau er lágu á vígvelli ok svá hlífar úrðu at grjóti. En er dagði stóðu upp allir dauðir menn ok þóðusk ok þl vápn váru þa þýt. Svá er sagt í kvæðum at Hjaðningar skulu svá hóða ragnarókr. Eptir þessi sögu orti Bragi skáld í Ragna-þs drápu loðbrókar:

(250)  Ok *ofþerris *æða  
ósk-Rán at þat sínum  
til fárhuga færi  
fæðr veðr *boga hugði,  
þá er hristi-Sif hringa  
háls *in bôls of fylda
bar til byjar drósla
baug öðlygis draugi.

(251) Bauða söu til bleyði
bæti-þrúðr at móti
málmamætum hilm-í-
men dreɣ-yrugar-þra benja.
Svá lét ey þótt etti
sem *orrostu letti
jófrum úlfss at sinna
með algífrís lifru.

(252) Letrat lýða stillir
landa vanr á sandi
—þá svall heipt í Höguna—
hóð glamma *mun stóðva,
er þrymregin þremja
þróttig *Heðin s[óttu]
heldr en Hildar *svíra
hringa þeir of fingu.

(253) Pá má sökn á Svölnis
salpenningi kenna.
Ræs gáfumk reiðar mána
Ragnarr ok fjóld sagna.

(254) Ok fyrir hose í hölmi
Hveðru brynju Viðris
fengeyðandi fljóða
fordæða nam ræða.
Allr gekk herr und hurðir
Hjarranda fram kyrrar
reiðr *af Reitnís skeiði
*radálfs *af mar bráðum.

Orrosta er veðr Óðins sem fyrr er ritat. Svá kvað Víga-Glúmr:

(255) Rudda ek sem jarlar
—orð *lék á því—forðum
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með veðrstöfum Viðris
vandar mér til *landa.

Viðris veðr er hér kallat *orrost a vøndr vígs sverðit en menn stafir sverðsins. Hér er bæði orrost ok vápn haft til kenningar
mannsins. Pat er rekit kallat er «svá er» ort. Skjóldr er land vápnanna en vápn er hagi eða regn þess lands ef nýgjörvingum er ort.

Hvernig skal kenna skip? Svá at kalla hest eða dýr eða skíð sækonunga eða sævar eða skipreiða eða veðr. Báru fákr, sem Hornklofi kvað:

Hrjóðr lét hæztrar tíðar
harðráðr skipa þorðum
báru fáks ins bleika
barnungr á lag þrungit.

Geitis marr (hest-r); svá kvað Erringar-Steinn:

Enn þótt *ófríð sunnan
óll þjóð segir þskaldi
—hlöðum Geitis mar grjóti—
glaðir nennum vér þenna.

Sveiða hreinar:

Súðlongum komt *Sveiða
—sunds liðu dýr frá grundu—
sigraðkr Sölsa bekkjar
Sveins mögr á fróð hreinum.

Svá kvað Hallvarðr. Hér er ok kölluð sunds dýr ok særrinn Sölsa bekkr. Svá kvað Þórðr *Sjáreksson:

Sveggja lét fyrir Siggu
sólborðs goti no-rðan.
Gustr skaut Gylfa rastar
Glaumi suðr fyrir Aumar.

En slóðgoti síðan
sædings fyrir skut bæði
Skáldskaparmál

—hestr óð lauks fyrir Lista—
lagði Þórmt ok Agðir.

Hér er skip kallat sólborðs hestr ok sær Gylfa land, sæðings slóð særinn ok hestr skipit ok enn lauks hestr (laukr heitir siglutré). Ok enn sem Markús kvað:

(260) Fjarðlinna óð fannir
fast vetrliði rastar;
hljóp of *húna -gnípur
hvals *rann- íugtanni.
Björn gekk fram á fornar
flóðs hafskíða slóðir;
skúrðigr braut skorðu
skers glymsjötur bersi.

Hér er skip kallat björn rasta. Björn heitir vetrliði ok íugtanni ok bersi ok björn skorðu er hér kallat skip; er ok kallat hreinn (svá kvað Hallvarðr sem áðr er ritat) ok hjört, sem kvað Haraldr konungr Sigurðarson:

(261) Sneið fyrir Sikiley víða
súð; várum þá próðir;
brýnt skreið vel til varnar
vengis hjörtur um drengjum.

Ok elgr, sem Einarr kvað:

(262) Baugs getr með þér þeygi
þýðr drengr vera lengi
—elg búum flóðs—nema fylgi
fríðstokkvir því nakkvaf.

Sem Máni kvað:

(263) Hvat muntu hafs á [ot]ri
hengiligr með drengum
karl, þvíat krapt þinn forlask,
kinngrár mega vinna?
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Vargr, sem kvað Refr:

(264) En hoddvögnuðr hlýðdi—
hlunnvitnis em ek runni
hollr til hermðarspjalla
heinvandið—Porsteini.

Ok oxi. Skip er ok kallat skíð eða vagn eða reið. Svá kvað Eyjólfr
dáðaskáld:

(265) Meita var at móti
mjók síð um dag skíði
ungr með jofnu gengi
úters frónum hersi.

Svá kvað Styrkárr Oddason:

(266) Ok ept ítrum stókkvi
ók Hógrna lið vognum
hlunns á Heiða fannir
hýrjar flóðs af móði.

Ok sem Þorbjörn kvað:

(267) Hafreiðar var hlæðir
hlunns í skírnar brunni
Hvíta-Krists sá er hæsta
hoddsviptir fekk giptu.

Hvernig skal Krist kenna? Svá at kalla hann skapara himins ok
jarðar«, engla ok sólar, styrranda heimsins ok himinríks ok engla,
konung himna ok sólar ok engla ok Jórsala ok Jóðárnar ok Gríklands,
ráðandi postola ok heilagra manna. Forn skáld hafa kent hann við
Urðar brunn ok Róm, sem kvað Eliifr Guðrúnarson:

(268) Setbergs—kveða sitja
suðr at Urðar brunni—
svá hefir ramr konungr remðan
Róms banda sik lýndum.
Svá kvað Skapti Óroddsson:

(269) Máttr er munka dróttins mestr; aflar guð flestu.
Krístr skóp ríkr ok reisti
Rúms höll verðold alla.

Himna konungr, sem Markús kvað:

(270) Gramr skóp grund ok himna glyggranns sem her dyggjan.
Einn stillir má òllu
aldr Kristr of valda.

Svá kvað Eilífr kúlnasveinn:

(271) Hróts lýtr helgum krúzi
heims ferð ok lið beima,
sson er en òll dýrð ònnur
einn *sólkonungr *hreinni.

Máriu sonr, enn sem Eilífr kvað:

(272) Hirð lýtr himna dýrðar
hrein Máriú sveini,
mátt við milding-r dróttar
—maðr er hann ok guð—ok sannan.

Engla konungr, enn sem Eilífr kvað:

(273) Máttr er en menn of hyggi
mætr guðs sonar betri.
Þó er engla gramr òllu
ór helgari ok dýrri.

Jórdánar konungr; svá kvað Sighvatr:

(274) Endr réð engla senda
Jórdánar gram-r fjóra
—fors þó han-æ á hersi
heð-lagt skopt—ór lopti.

Grikkja konungr, sem Arnór kvað:

(275) Bœnir hefi ek fyrrir beini
bra gnafalls við snjallan
Grikja vorð ok Garða;
gjøf *launak svá jófri.

Svá kvað Eilífr kúlnasveinn:

(276) Himins dyrð lofar hölða
—hann er alls konungr—stilli.

Hér kallaði hann fyrst Krist konung manna ok annat sinn alls konung.

Enn kvað Einarr Skúlason:

(277) Lét sá er landfólks gætir
líkbjartr himinríki
umgeypnandi opna
alls heims fyrrir gram snjollum.

Par koma saman kenningar, ok þverð sá at skilja af stoð, er ræðr skaldskapinn, um hvárn keðit er konunginn, þvíat rétt er at kalla Miklagarðs keisara Grikkja konung, ok svá þann konung er ræðr Jórsalalandi, at kalla Jórsala konung, svá ok at kalla Róms konung Rómaborgar keisara eða Engla konung þann er Englandi ræðr. En sú kenning er aðr var ritat, at kalla Krist konung manna, þá kenning má eiga hverr konungr. Konunga alla er rétt at kenna svá at kalla þá landráðendr eða lands vorðu eða lands seki eða hirðstjóra eða vorð landfólks. Svá kvað Eyvindr skaldaspillir:

(278) Farmatýs
fjörvi nœmdu
*jarðráðendr
á Óglói.

Ok sem Glúmr kvað Geirason:
(279) Hilmir rauð und hjálmi
heina laut *á Gautum.
Þar varð í gný geira
grundar vörðr of fundinn.

Sem Þjóðólfr kvað:

(280) Hár skyli *hirðar stjóri
hugreifr sonum leifa
arf ok óðalorfu
—ósk mín er þat—sína.

Sem Einarr kvað:

(281) Snáks berr fald of *frœknu
foldvörðr—konungs Hröða
frama telr greipr fyrir gumnum—
geðsnjállr skarar fjalli.

Rétt er ok um þann konung er undir honum eru skattkonungar at
kalla hann konung konunga. Keisari er öætr konunga, en þar næst er
konungr sá er ræðr fyrir þjóðandi jafn í kenningum öllum hvern við
annan í skáldskap. Þar næst eru þeir menn er jarlar heita eða
skattkonungar, ok eru þeir jafnir í kenningum við konung nema eigi
má þá kalla þjóðkonunga er skattkonungar eru. Ok svá kvað Arnórr
jarlaskáld of Þorfinn jarl:

(282) Nemi drótt hvé sjá sótti
snarlyndr konungr jarla.
Eigi þraut við ægi
ofvægjan gram bægja.

Þar næst eru í kenningum í skáldskap þeir menn er hersar heita.
Kenna má þá sem konung eða jarl svá at kalla þá gullbrjóta ok
auðmildinga ok merkismenn ok fólks stjóra eða kalla hann oddvita
liðsins eða orrostu, fyrir því at þjóðkonungur hvern sá er ræðr morgum
lóndum þá setr hann til landstjórnar með sér skattkonungu ok jarla
at dæma lands log ok verja land fyrir Ófriði í þeim lóndum er
konungi liggja fjárri, ok skulu þeir dómar ok refsingar vera þar
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jafnréttir sem sjálfs konungs. Ok í einu landi eru mörk heruð ok er þat hátt konunga at setja þar röttara yfir svá mörk heruð sem hann gefr vald yfir ok heita þeir hersar eða lendir menn í Danskri tungu, en greifar í Saxlandi en barúnar í Englandi. Þeir skulu ok vera röttar dómarar ok röttir landvarnarmenn yfir því ríki er þeim er fengi til stjórnar. Ef eigi er konungr nær, þá skal fyrir þeim merki bera í orrostum ok eru þeir þá jafnréttir herstjórar sem konungar eða jarlar.

Par næst eru þeir menn er holdar heita. Þat eru búaendr þeir er gildir eru *at ættum ok réttir fullum. Þá má svá kenna at kalla þá veitanda fjár ok getanda ok sætti manna. Þessar kenningar megu ok eiga hófðingjar. Konunger ok jarlar hafa til fylgðar með sér þá þeir er hirðmenn heita ok húskarlar, en lendir menn hafa ok sér handgengna menn þá er í Danmorku ok í Svíþjóð eru hirðmenn *kallaðir, en í Nóregi húskarlar, ok sverja þeir þó eða svá sem hirðmenn konungum. Húskarlar konunga váru mjök hirðmenn kallaðir í forneskjú. Svá kvað Þorvaldr blönduskáld:

(283) Konungr heill ok svá snjall-i-r
sóknørr—við lof gjørvan
óð hafa menn í munni
minn—húskarlar þínir.

Þetta orti Haraldr konungr Sigurðarson:

(284) Fullaflí beið fyllar
—finn ek *opt at drífr minna—
hilmis stól—á hæla
húskarla lið jarli.

Hirðmenn ok húskarla hófðingja má svá kenna at kalla þá inndrótt eða verðung eða *heimbenn. Svá kvað Sighvatr:

(285) Þat frá ek víg á vatni
verðung jofurs gerðu,
nadda él at, nýla,
næst tel engin smæstu.

Ok enn þetta:
(286) Pági var sem þessum
þengils á jó strengjar
mjóð fyrir málma kveðju
mær heiðfegum bæri.

Heiðfé heitir máli ok gjöf er hofðingjar gefa. Svá kvað Óttarr svarti: 5

(287) Góðmennis þarf ek gunnar
glóðbrjótaða at njóta;
hör er almennin inni
innrött með gram svinnum.

Jarlar ok hersar ok hirðmenn er víu svá kendir at kallaðir konungs
rúnar eða málar eða sessar. Svá kvað Hallfrøðr:

(288) Grams rúni lætr glymja
gunnrið hinn er hvót líkar
Hógrna hamri slegnar
heiptbráðr of sik váðir. 15

Sem Snæbjörn kvað:

(289) Stjórviðjar lætr styðja
stálís buðlunga máli
hlemmisverð við hardri
húflangan *skæ dúfu. 20

Svá kvað Arnórr:

(290) Bera *sýn *of mik mínir
morðkends taka enda
þess of þengils sessa
þung mein synir ungir. 25

Konungs spjalli, sem Hallfrøðr kvað:

(291) Ráð lukusk at sá síðan
snjallmælt<e> konungs spjalli
átti eingadóttur
Ónars *viði gróna. 30
Snorra Edda

Svá skal menn kenna við ætt, sem Kormakr kvað:

(292) Heyri sonr á (Sýrar)
sannreynis (fentanna
ýrr greppa *lætk uppi
jast-Rín) Haralds (mína).

Hann kallaði jarlinn sannreyni konungsins, en Hákin jarl son Sigurðar
jarls. En Þjóðólfr kvað svá um Harald:

(293) Vex Óláfs feðr
Járnsaxa veðr
harðræðit hvert
svá at hróðrs er vert.

Ok enn svá:

(294) Jarizleifr of sá
hvert joðri brá,
hófsk hlýri frams
ins helga grams.

Ok enn kvað hann:

(295) Andaðr er sá
er of alla brá
haukstalla konr
Haralds bróðursonr.

Enn kvað svá Arnórr í Rögnvaldsdrápú:

(296) Réð Heita konr *hleyti
herþarf við mik gjórva.
Styrk lét oss of orkat
jarls mægð af því frægðar.

Ok enn sem hann kvað of Porfinn jarl:

(297) Bitu sverð—en þar *þurðu—
þunngjör fyrir Món sunnan
Rögnvalds kind—und randir
ramlig fólki—ins gamla.

Ok enn kvað hann:

(298) Ættboeti *firr ítran
allríks—en ek bið líkna
trúra tiggja dyrum—
Torf-Einars, guð, meinum.

Ok enn kvað Einarr skálaglamm:

(299) Ne ættstúðill ættar
ögnherðir mun verða
—skyldr em ek hróðri at halda—
Hilditanns in mildri.

Hvernig er ókend setni-n-g skáldskapar? Svá at nefna hvern hlut
sem heitir. Hver eru ókend heiti skáldskaparins? Hann heitir bragr
ok hróðr, óðr, *mær, lof. Þetta kvað Bragi hinn gamli þá er hann
ók um skóg *nokkvorn síð um kveld, þá stefjáði tróllkona á hann ok
spurði hvern þar fór:

(300a) ‘Tróll kalla mik
tungl sjöt-Rungnis,
audiug jotuns,
élsólar ból,
vilsvinn voðu,
vöð náfjarðar,
hvélsveg himins.
Hvat er tróll nema þat?’

Hann svarar svá:

(300b) ‘Skáld kalla mik
*skapsmið Viðurs,
Gauts gjafrotuð,
grep óhneppan,
Ýggs ólbera,
óðs skap-Móða,
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*hagsmið bragar. 
Hvat er skáld nema þat?’

Ok sem Kormakr kvað:

(301) Hróðr geri ek of mög mæran 
meir Sigróðar fleira; 
haptsenis galt ek hánum 
heið. Sitr Þórr í reiðum.

Ok sem kvað Þóðr Kolbeinsson:

(302) Mjökk lét margar snekkjur 
—mærðar þorr—sem knórru 
—*óðrir vex skálds—*ok skeiða<
skjoldhlynr á brim dynja.

Mærð, sem Úlfur Uggason kvað:

(303) Þar kóm á, en æri 
endr bar ek mærð af hendi 
—ofra ek svá—til sævar, 
sverðregns—lofi þegna.

Hér er ok lof kallat skálðskapr.

Hvernig eru nöfn goðanna? Pau heita ok þönd, sem kvað *Eyjólfr 
dáðaskáld:

(304) Dregr land at mun banda 
Eiríkr und sik geira 
veðrmildr ok semr hildi.

Ok hópt, sem kvað Þjóðólfr inn hvíverski:

(305) *Tormiðlaðr var tíví 
tálhreinn meðal beina. 
Hvat *kvað hapta *snytrir 
hjálmfaldinn því valda.

Rógn, sem Einarr kvað skálaglamm:
(306) Rammaukin kveð ek ríki
rögn Hákunar magna.

Jólantar sem Eyvindr kvað:

(307) Jólna sumbl
enn vér gátum 5
stillis lof
sem steina brú.

Díar, sem Kormakr kvað:

(308) Eykr með ennídúki
*jarðhljótr diafarðar
breyti, *hún sá er *beinan
bindr. Seið Yggr til Rindrar.

Pessi nofn himins eru rituð, en eigi hófum vör fundit í kvæðum öll
pessi heiti. En pessi skáldskaparheiti sem ònnum þykki mér óskylt at
hafa í skáldskap nema áðr finni hann í verka hófuðskálí þvífik
heiti:

Himinn, hlýrnir, heiðþornir, hregg-Mímir, Andlangr, ljósfari,
drífandi, skatrynir, víðfeðmir, vet-Mímir, leiptr, hrrjóðr, víðbláinn.

Sól: sunna, roðull, eyglóa, alskír, sýni, fagrahvél, líknskin, Dvalins
leika, álfrøðull, ífrøðull, *mýlin.

Tungl: máni, ný, nið, ártali, múlinn, fengari, glámr, skyndir, skjálgr,
sk-rvám., 20

Jyrð, sem Pjöðólfr kvað:

(309) J-arl-lætr odda skúrar
opt herðir gjor verða
hrings áðr hann of þryngvi
höð el und sik jórðu.

Fold, sem Óttarr kvað:

(310) Fold verr fólk-Baldr,
fár má konungr svá;
þrun reifir Ölífr,
er framr Svíu gramr.
Grund, sem Haraldr kvað:

(311) Grund liggr und þor bundin 
breið hölmfjörðurs leiðar 
—*heinlands hoddum grandar

Hön—*eitrsvöllum *naðri.

Hauðr, sem Einarr kvað:

(312) Verja hauðr með hjörvi 
hart döglinga bjartir 
—hjálmr springr opt fyrir ólmri 
eggðr—framir seggir.

Land, sem Þórir Kolbeinsson kvað:

(313) En ept víg *frá Veigu 
—vant er orð at styr—norðan 
land eða lengra stundu 
lagðisk suðr til Agða.

Láð, sem Óttarr kvað:

(314) Helztu þar er hrafn ne svalta 
—hvatræðr ertu—láði 
ógnar stafr fyrir þjófrum 
ýgr tveimr—við kyn beima.

Hlóðyn, sem kvað Völu-Steinn:

(315) Man ek þat er jörð við orða 
endr myrk Danar *sendi 
grennar grófnnum munni 
gein Hlóðynjar beina.

Frón, sem Úlfur kvað Uggason:

(316) En stirðpinull starði 
storðar leggs fyrir borði
fróns á fólka reyni
fránleitr ok blés eitri.

Fjörðyn:

(317) "Orgildi var ek (Eldis)
áls Fjörðynjar (mála)
dygr; sé heiðr ok hreggi
(hrynbeðs) ár steðja.

Vargr heitir dýr. Pat er rétt at kenna við blóð eða hræ svá at kalla verð hans eða drykk. Eigi er rétt at kenna svá við fleiri dýr. Vargr heitir ok úlfir, sem Þjóðólfir kvað:

(318) Gera var gisting 'byrjuð-
gnóg en úlfir ór skógi—
snor á sár at spenja
Sigurðar—kom norðan.

Hér er hann ok Geri kallaðr. Freki, sem Egill kvað:

(319) Pá er oddbreki
—sleit und Freki—
gnúði hrafni
á hofuðstafni.

Vitnir, sem Einarr kvað:

(320) Elfr varð unda gjálfri
eitrkóld roðin heitu.
Vitnis fell með vatni
var-mot öldr í men Kármtar.

Ylgr, sem Arnór kvað:

(321) Svalg áttbogi ylgjar
ógöðr—en var blóði
groðir greinn at rauðum—
grandauknum ná—blandinn.
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Vargr, sem Illugi kvað:

(322)  Vargs var munr þat er margan
—menskerðir stakk sverði
myrkaurríða markar—
minn dróttinn rak flötta.

Bjørn: fetvídniðir, hún, vetrliði, bersi, fress, þugtanni, ifjungr, glúmr,
jölfuðr, viðkarpr, bera, þórekr, ríti, frekr, blómr, ysjungr.
Hjörfr: *móтроðniðir, dalarr, dalr, Dáinn, Dvalinn, Duneýrr, Duraþrórir.
Þetta er enn vargs heiti sem Hallr kvað:

(323)  Heiðingja sleit hungri,
hárr *gylðir naut sára,
granar rauð gramr á Fenri,
gekk úlf í *ben drekka.

Ok enn sem þóðr kvað:

(324)  Óð—en ørnu náði
íms sveit Freka hveiti,
Gera *óðra naut gylðir—
Gjálpar stóð í blóði.

Pessi eru heiti hesta talið: þessi eru hesta heiti í Þorgímþulu:

(325)  Hrafn ok Sleipnir,
hestar ágætur
Valr ok Léttfeti
var þar Tjalðari,
Gulltoppr ok Goti,
getit heyðrak Sóta,
Mór ok Lungr með Mari.

(326)  Vigg ok Stúfr
var með Skævaði,
Þegn knátti Blakkr bera,
Sífrtoppr ok *Sinir,
svá heyðrak Fáks of getit,
Gullfaxi ok Jór með goðum.
(327) Blóðughófi hét hestr
ok bera kváðu
øflgan Atriða.
Gils ok *Falhófnir,
Glær ok Skeiðbrimir;
þar var ok *Gyllis of *getit.

Pessir ró enn talðir í Alsvinnsmálum:

(328) Dagi reið Dröslí
en Dvalinn Móðni,
<Hóð> Hjálmþér
en Haki Fáki;
reið bani Belja
Blóðughófa
en Skævaði
skati Haddingja.

(329) Vésteinn Vali
en Vifill Stúfi,
Meinþjófr Mói
en Morginn Vakri,
Áli Hrafni,
til Íss riðu
en annarr austr
und Aðils,
grár hvarfaði
gæiti undaðr.

(330) Björn reið Blakki
en Bjárr Kerti,
Atli Glaumi
en Aðils Slungni,
Hógni Hólkvi
en Haraldr Fölkvi,
Gunnarr Gota
en Grana Sigurðr.
Árvakr ok Alsviðr *draga sólina sem fyrr er ritat. Hrímfaxi eða Fjørsvaðinir draga nóttina. Skinfaxi eða Glaðr *fylgja deginum. Pessi óxna heiti eru í Þorgímsþulu:

(331)

Gamalla yxna nafn
hefi ek *gerla <fregit>
þeira Rauðs ok Höfis;
Rekinn ok Kýrr,
*Himinterjór ok Apli,
Arfr ok Arfuni.

Pessi eru orma heiti: dreki, Fáfnir, Jórmungandr, naðr, Nóðhöggr, linnr, naðra, Góinn, Móinn, Grafvitnir, Grábakr, Ófnir, Sváfnir, grímr.
Naut: kýr, kálf, yxin, kvíga, vetrungr, gríðungr, boli.
Sauðr: hrútr, bekri, ær, lamb, vedr.
Svín: sýr, gylda, runi, gólfr, gríss.

Hver eru heiti lópts ok veðranna? Lópt heiti ginnungagap ok meðalheirmr, foglheimr, *veðrheimr. Veðr heiti hregg, byrr, glygg, hret, gjósta, vindr. Svá segir í Alsvinnsmálum:

(332)

Vindr heitir með monnum
en *vonsuðr með göðum,
kalla gneggjuð ginngregin,
epi kalla jöttnar
en álfr gnýfara;
heitir í Helju hllummuðr.

Veðr heitir ok gustr.
Tveir eru fuglar þeir er eigi þarf at kenna annan veg en kalla blóð eða hræ drykk þeira eða verð, þat er hrafn ok órn. Álla aðra fugla karlkenda má kenna við blóð eða hræ ok er þat þá nafn órn eða hrafn, sem Þjóðólfr kvaði:

(333)

Blóðorra lætr barri
bragningar ara fagna,
Gauts berr sigð á sveita
svans órð konungr Hróða.
Geirrs oddum lætr greddir
grunn hvert stika sunnar
hirð þat er hann skal varða
hrægamms ara sævar.

Pessi eru nöfn hrafns: krákr, Huginn, Muninn, borginmóði, árflognír, ártali, holdboði. Svá kvað Einarr skálaglamm:

(334) Fjallvöðum gaf fylli
—fullr varð—(en spjór gullu)
herstefandi hrœfnum—
hrafn á ylgjar tafni.

Svá kvað Einarr Skúlason:

(335) Dólgskára kná dýrum
dýrr magna·n·di stýra
—Hugins fermu bregðr harmi
harmr—bliksólar garmi.

Ok enn sem hann kvað:

(336) En við hjaldr þar er hofða·r·
hugrútit svellr, lúta
—Muninn drekkur blóð ór benjum
blásvartr—konungs hjarta.

Sem kvað Víga-Glúmr:

(337) Pá er *dynfúsir *dísar
dreyra mens á e·y·r·i
—bráð fekk borginmóði
blóð·s·—skjaldaðir stóðum.

Sem Skúli kvað Þorsteinsson:

(338) Mundit efst þar er undir
árflogni gaf ek sárar
Hlókk í hundraðs flokki
hvítina mik líta.
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Orn heitir svá: ari, gemlir, hreggskornir, egðir, ginnarr, undskornir, gallópnir. Sem Einarr kvað:

(339) Sámleitum rauð sveita
—sleit orn Gera beitu,
fekksk arnar matr járnnum—
Járnsóxu grón *faxa.

Sem Öttarr kvað:

(340) Orn drekkur undarn,
ylgr fer at hræm sylg,
opt ryðr úlfr köpt,
ari getr verð þar.

Sem Þjóðólfr kvað:

(341) Segjundum fló sagna
snótar *úlf at móti
í gemlis ham gómlum
glamma ő- fyr -skómmu.

Ok sem hér er:

(342) Hreggskornis vil ek handa
háleitan mjöð *vanda.

Ok enn sem Skúli kvað:

(343) Vaki ek (þar er vel leiuk) ekka
(víðis) áðr ok síðan;
greppr hlýðir þa góðu
(gallópnis *val) spjalli.

Hver ró sævar heiti? Hann heitir marr, ægir, gymir, hlér, haf, leið,
ver, salt, þologr-, greðir, sem Arnórr kvað ok fyrr var ritat:

(344) Nemi drótt ʰhvẹ sæ *sótti
snarlyndr konungr jarla.
Eigi þræut við ægi
óvæginn fram bægja.

Hér er nefndr sær ok svá ægir. Marr, sem Hornklofi kvað:

(345) Pá er út á mar *mœtir
mannskœðr *lagar tanna
ræsinaðr til rausnar
rak vébra-u-tar Nökka.

Lögr er ok hér nefndr. Svá kvað Einarr:

(346) Lögr þvær flaust en fagrir
—flóðs vaskar brim *stóðum—
þar er sær á hið hvára
hlýmr, veðrvítar glymja.

Hér er flóð kallat. Svá kvað Refr, sem fyrr var ritat:

(347) *Fœrir bjœrn, þar er bára
brestr, undinna festa
opt í Ægis kjapta
*úrsvøl Gymis vølva.

Haf, sem Hallvarðr kvað:

(348) Vestr léztu í haf, *hristir,
harðviggs, *sikulgjarðar,
umbands allra landa,
iss, framtstafni vísat.

Leið, sem hér er:

(349) Erum á leið frá láði
*liðnir Finnum skriðnu.
Austr sé ek fjöll af flausta
ferli geisla merluð.

Sem Egill kvað, ver:
(350) Vestr fer ek of ver
en ek Viðris ber
munstrandar mar.
Svá er mitt of far.

5 Marr, sem Einarr kvað:

(351) Kaldr þvær marr und mildum
mart dœgr viðu svarta
—grefr élsmún—joðri—
álmsorg Manar þjálma.

10 Salt, sem Arnórr kvað:

(352) Salt skar háfi héltum
hraustr þjóðkonungr austan.
Báu brimlogs rýri
brún veðr at Sigtúnum.

15 Grœðir, sem Bölverkr kvað:

(353) Leiðangr bjóttu af láði
—logr gekk of skip—fogru.
Gjálfrstóðum reiðstu grœði
gláustum ár it næsta.

20 Hér er ok gjálfr kallat særinn. Viðir, sem kvað Refr:

(354) Barðristinn nemr brjóstí
*bórðheim drasill skordu
—nauð þolir viðr—en viði
verpr inn of þróm stinnan.

25 Húmr, sem Brennu-Njáll kvað:

(355) Senn jósu vér, svanni,
sextán en brim vexti
—dreif á hafskips húfa
húm—í fjórum rúmum.
fiessi eru enn sævar heiti svá at rétt er at kenna til skips eða gulls: Rán, er sagt er at var kona Ægis, svá sem hér er:

(356) Hrauð í himin upp glöðum
hafs; gekk sær af afli;
þorð hygg ek at ský *skerðu;
skaut Ránar vegr mána.

Døtr þeira Ægis ok Ránar eru nú ok eru nafn þeira fyrir ritud: Himinglæva, Dúfa, Blóðughadda, Hefring, Úðr, Hrönn, Bylgja, Drofn, Kólga. Einarr Skúlason talði í þessi viðu er fyrill var ritat—

(357) Æsir hvast at hraustum
Himinglæva þyt sævar—

sex nafn þeira: Himinglæva, Úðr, Dúfa, Blóðughadda, Kólga, Hefring. Hrönn, sem Valgarðr kvað:

(358) Lauðr var lagt í bœðiæ
lék sollit haf golli,
en herskipum hrannir
þofðu ógurlig þógu.

Bylgja, sem Óttarr svarti kvað:

(359) Skáruð skófnu stýri
—skaut—sylghár bylgjur
—lék við hún á hræini
hlunn *þat er drósir spunnu.

Drofn, sem Ormr kvað:

(360) Hrosta drýgir hvern kost
hauk lúðrs gæi-Prúðr
en drafnar loga Lófn
löstu rækir vinþost.

Bára, sem þorleifr fagri kvað:
(361) Sjár þýtr en berr bára
bjart laudr of við rauðan
*grann þar er gulli búnun
gínn hlunnvisundr munni.

5 Lá, sem Einarr kvað:

(362) Ne framlyndir fundu
fyr—hykkat lá kyrðu—
þar er sjár á við *varra—
viní óra—fell stórum.

10 Fyllr, sem Refr kvað:

(363) Hrynja fjöll á fyllar
—fram ðesisk nú Glamma
skeið vetrlíði skíða—
skautbjörn Gusis nauta.

15 Boði, sem hér er:

(364) Boði fell á mik brálla;
bauð heim með sér geimi;
þá *ek eigi lóð lægis.

Breki, sem Óttarr kvað:

(365) Braut—en breki þaut—
borð—óx viðar morð,
<meðr fengu mikit vedr—
mjó fyrir ofan sjó.>

Vágr, sem Bragi kvað:

(366) Vildit röngum ofra
vágs byrseindir egi
hinn er mjótygíl máva
Meirar skar fyrir Póri.

25 Sund, sem Einarr kvað:
Skáldskaparmál

(367) Skar ek súðum sund
fyrir sunnan Hrund;
mín prýddisk mund
við mildings fund.

Fjórðr, sem Einarr kvað:

(368) Í fjór, sem Einarr kvað:

Næst sé ek orm á jastar
ítserki vel merktan
—nemi bjóðr hvé ek fer—fjaðar
—fjardbáls of hlyn máli.

Sægr, sem Markús kvað:

(369) Í Sægr, sem Markús kvað:

Sægs mun ek síðr en eigi
—sá er illr er brag spillir—
sólar sverri málan
—sliðrals reginn—nída.

Hver ró elds heiti? Svá sem hér er:

(370) Hver ró elds heiti? Svá sem hér er:

Eldr brennat sá sjaldan—
svíðr dyggr jofurr byggðir,
blása rónn fyr ræsi
reyk—er Magnús kveykvir.

Logi, sem Valgarðr kvað:

(371) Í Logi, sem Valgarðr kvað:

Snarla skaut ör sóti—
sve-yk of hús ok reykir
stóðu stopðir síðan—
steinóðr logi glóðum.

Bál, sem hér er:

(372) Í Bál, sem hér er:

Haki var brendr á báli
þar er brísmóðir óðu . . .

Glaðr, sem Grani kvað:
(373)  Glæðr hygg ek Glamma slóðar
       —gramr eldi svá—feldu . . .

Eisa, sem Atli kvað:

(374)  Óx rýðsk—eisur vaxa,
      allmorg—loga hallir—
      hús brenna, gim geisar,
      góðmennit fellr—blóði.

Hér er ok gim kallat eldrin. Eimr, sem hér er:

(375)  Brunnu allvalds inni—
      eldr hygg ek at sal feldi,
      eimr skaut á her hrími—
      hálfgjör við Nið sjálfa.

Hyr, sem Arnórr kvað:

(376)  Eymðit ráð við Rauma
      reiðr Eý-Dana meiðir.
      Heit dvínuðu *Heina.
      Hyrð gerði þá kyrra.

Viti. Funi, sem Einarr kvað:

(377)  Funi kyndisk [flj]ótt
       en flýði skjótt
       Hísingar herr
       sá er hafði verr.

Brím, sem Valgarðr kvað:

(378)  Bjart-r sveimaði brími
       —brutu vínkargar fíkjum—
       vísa styrks *of virki
       —varp [sorg á mey—borgar.

Leygr, sem Halldórr *skvaldri kvað:
(379) Þar þeirra
—þú vart aldrigi (skjaldar
*leygr þaut of sjót) sigri
sviptr—görsimum skipta.

Pessi eru nöfn stundanna: öld, forðum, ald, fyrir löngu, är, misseri, vetr, sumar, vár, haust, mánuðr, vika, dagr, nótt, morginn, aptann, kveld, árla, snemma, síðla, í sinn, fyrra dag, í næst, í gær, á morgun, stund, mél. Pessi eru enn heiti nætrinnar í Alsvinnsmáulum:

(380) Nótt heitir með mönnun
en njóla í Helju,
kölluð er gríma] með goðum,
önsorg kalla jötnar.
álfar svefngaman,
dvergar draum-Njǫrðun.

Frá jafndœgri er haust til þess er sól sezk í eyktarstað. Þá er vetr til jafndœgris, þá er vár til fardaga, þá er sumar til jafndœgris. Haustmánuðr heitir inn næsti fyrir vetr, fyrstr í vetri heitir gormánuðr, þá er frermánuðr, þá er hútmánuðr, þá er þorri, þá göi, þá einmánuðr, þá gaukmánuðr ok sáðtið, þá eggðið ok stekkðið, þá er sólmánuðr ok selmánuðr, þá eru heyannir, þá er kornskurðarmánuðr.

Hver eru manna nöfn ökend? Maðr er hvern fyrir sér. It fyrsta ok þit æzta heiti manns er kallat maðr keisari, því næst konungr, þar næst jarl. Pessir þrör menn eigu saman þessi heiti Ól. Allvaldr, svá sem hér er kveðit:

(381) Allvalda kann ek alla
austr ok suðr of flausta
—Sveins er sonr at reyna—
setr—hverjum gram betri.

Hér er ok gramr kallaðr. Því heitir hann allvaldr at hann er einvaldi alls ríkis sín. Fylkir, sem Gizurr kvað:

(382) Fylkir gleðr í fólki
flægs ðað bлаk ok svan Hlakkar.
Óláfr of viðr elum
Yggs gögl fegn Skogðar.
Fyrir því er fylkir kallaðr konungr at hann skipar í fylkingar herliði sínu. Vísí, sem kvað Óttarr svarti:

(383) Vísí tekr—víg-Freys—
    víst austr munlaust
    —aldar hefir allvaldr—
    Ósk–a víf—gott líf.

Harri eða herra, sem kvað Arnórð:

(384) Harri fekk í hverri
    Hjaltlands þrumu branda
    —greppr vill grams dýrð yppa—
    gagn, sá er *hæstr er bragna.

Hertogi heitir jarl ok er konungr svá kallaðr ok fyrir því er hann leiðir her til orrostu. Svá kvað Þjóðólfr:

(385) Ok hertoga hneykir
    herfengnum lét stínga
    —leyfð ber ek hans—ór haufði
    haugs skundaði augu.

Sinnjór eða senjór, sem Sighvatr kvað:

(386) Lát auman nú njóta,
    Nóregs, ok gef stórum
    —mál haltî—svá sem sælan,
    sinnjór, laga þína.

Mildingr, sem Markús kvað:

(387) Mildingr fór of óþjóð eldî,
    auðit varð þá flotnum dauða;
    hæstan kynduð, hlenna þrýstir,
    hyrjar ljóma suðr at Jómi.

Mæringr, sem Hallvarðr kvað:
Erat und jarðar hōslu
—orðbrjótr Ænum forðar
moldreks—munka valdi
mæringr en þū nærrí.

Landreki, sem Þjóðólfr kvaði:

Eyss landreki ljósu
lastvarr Kraka barri,

sem fyrr var ritat. Því heitir hann svá at hann rekr her um land
annara konunga eða rekr her ór sínu landi.

[Konungr er nefndr Hálfdan gamli er allra konunga var ágætastur.
Hann gjörd blót mikit at miðjum vetri ok blótaði til þess at hann
skyldi lífa í konungdómi sínum þrú hundruð vetra. En hann fekk
þau andsvör at hann myndi lífa ekki meir en einn mikinn mannsaldr,
en þat mundi þó vera þrú hundruð vetra er engi mundi vera í ætt
hans kona eða ótiginn maðr. Hann var hermaðr mikill ok forn víða
um Austreygum. Par drap hann í einvíg þann konung er Sigtryggr
hét. Pá fekk hann þeirar konu er kólluð er Alvig in spaka, döttr
*Emundar konungs ór] Hölmgarði in sóga. Þau áttu son-um áttján
ok víru núu senn bornir. Peir hétu svá: einn var Þengill er kallaðr var
Manna-Þengill, annarr Ræsir, þríði Gramr, fjördi Gylfi, fimm Hilmir,
sétti Jófrurr, sjaundi Tiggi, átti Skyli eða Skúli, niðundi Harri eða
Herra. Pessir núu bræðr urðu svá ágættir í hernaði at í ðillum freðum
síðan eru nöfn þeirra haldin fyrir tignarnöfn svá sem konungs nafn
eða nafn jarls. Peir áttu engi börn ok fellu allir í orrostum. Svá sagði
Óttarr svarti:

Þengill var þegar ungr
þreks gjörð vígðr.
Haldask bið ek hans aldr,
hann tel ek yfirmann.

Svá kvaði Markús:

Ræsir lét af roðnum hausi
Rínar sól á marfjöll skína.

Svá kvaði Egill:
Snorra Edda

(392) Gramr hefir gerðihómrurn
grundar upp of hrundit . . .

Svá kvað Eyvindr:

(393) Lék við ljóðmöggu,
5 skylđi land verð-j-a,
gylfi inn glaðværi
stöð und gullhjálmi.

Svá kvað Glúmr:

(394) Hilmir rauð und hjálmi
heina laut ágætum.

Svá kvað Óttarr svarti:

(395) Þjófurr heyri upphaf
—ofrask mun konungs lof,
hátu nemi hann rétt
hröðr-s míns—bragar síns.

Sem Stúfr kvað:

(396) Tíreggjaðr hjó tiggi
tveim hóndum lið beima;
reif-r gekk herr und hilfar
20 hizig suðr fyrir Nizi.

Svá kvað Hallfröðr:

(397) Skiliðr em ek við skylja,
skálmöld hefir því valdit;
vætti ek virða dróttnis;
25 vil er mest ok dul flestum.

Svá kvað Markús:

(398) Harra kveð ek at hröðrgjörð dýrri
hauklundaðan Dana grundar.
Enn áttu þau Hálfdan aðra niú sonu er svá heita: Hildir, er Hildingar eru frá komnir; annarr Nefir, er Niflungar eru frá komnir; þríði Auði, er Öþlín-gar eru frá komnir; fjórði Þögni, er Þinglingar eru frá komnir; fimti Dagr, er Daglingar eru frá komnir; setti Bragi, er Bragningar eru frá komnir (þat er að tatt Hálfdanar ins milda); sjaundu Buðli—af Buðunga ætt kom Atli ok Brynhildr; átti er Lofði, hann var herkonungur mikill, honum fylgði þat líð er Lofðar váru kallaðir, hans ættmenn eru kallaðir Lofðingar, þaðan er kominn Eylimi, móðurfaðir Sigurðar Fáfnisbana; núndi Sigarr, þaðan er komnir Siklingar, þat er aðt Siggeirs er var mágr Völungs ok ætt Sigars er hengði Hagbard. Af Hildinga ætt var kominn Haraldur inn granaði, móðurfaðir Hálfdanar svarta. Af Niflunga ætt var Gjúki. Af Öðlinga ætt var Kjárr. Af Ylfinga ætt var Eiríkr inn málspaki. Pessar eru ok konunga ættir ágætar: frá Ynvari er Ynglingar eru frá komnir, frá Skildi í Danmark er Skjóldungar eru frá komnir, frá Völungsí á Fraklandi (þeir heita Völungsangar). Skelfir hét einn herkonungur ok er hans ætt kölluð Skilfinga ætt. Sú kynslóð er í Austrvegum. Pessar ættir er nú eru nefndar hafa menn sett svá í skálaskap at halda òll þessi fyrir tignarnófn. Svá semEinarr kvað:

(399) Frá ek við hölm at heyja
   hildingar fram gingu
   —lind varð grøn—in grána
   *geirþing—í tvau springa.

Sem Grani kvað:

(400) Þöglinger fekk at drekka
danskt blóð ara jöði.

Sem Gamli kvað Gnævaðarskáld:

(401) Öðlingr drap sér ungum
       ungr naglfara á tungu
       innan bordis ok orða
       *aflgjörð meðalkafla.

Sem Jórunn kvað:
Bragningr réð í blóði
—beið herr konungs reiði,
hús lutu opt fyrir eisum—
*óþjóðar slóg rjóða.

5 Svá kvað Einarr:

Beit buðlungs hjörr,
blóð fell á dór.
Raufsk Hildar ský
við Hvítabý.

Sví kvað Arnórr:

Siklinga venr snekkjur
sjálútar konr úti.
Hann litar herskip innan
—hrafns góð er þat—blóði.

10 Sem Þjóðólfr kvað:

Svá lauk siklings ævi
snjalls at vérom allir
—lofðungr beið inn leyfði
lífs grand—í stað vandum.

Loðða konungi fylgði þat lið er Lofðar heita. Sem Arnórr kvað:

Skjöldungr mun þér annarr aldri
oðri, gramr, und sólu fœðask.

Völsungr, sem kvað Þorkell hamarskáld:

Mér réð senda
of svalan ægi
Völsunga niðr
vápn gullbúin.

Ynglingr, sem kvað Óttarr svarti:
Skáldskaparmál

(408) Engi varð á jǫrðu
ógnbráðr, áðr þér náði,
austr, sá er eyjum vestan,
ynglingr, *und *sik þryngvi.

Yngvi; þát er ok konungs heiti, sem Markús kvað:

(409) Eiríks lof verð öld at heyra,
engi maðr veit fremra þengil
—yngvi helt við orðsír langan
jǫfra sess—í verðld þessi.

Skilfíngr, sem Valgjarðr kvað:

(410) Skilfíngr, helztu þar er skulfu
skeiðr fyrir lǫnd hin breiðu—
að varð suðr um súðir
Sikiley—liði miklu.

Sinnjór, sem Sighvatr kvað:

(411) Lát auman nú njóta,
Nóregs, ok g[ef stórum].

Skáld heita greppar ok rétt er í skáldskap at kenna svá hvern mann ef vill. Rekkar váru kallaðir þeir menn er fylgðu Hálfi konungi ok af þeira nafni eru rekkar kallaðir hermenn ok er rétt at kenna svá alla menn. Lofðar heita ok menn í skáldskap sem fyrr er ritat. Skatnar váru þeir menn kallaðir er fylgðu þeim konungi er Skati mildr var kallaðr. Af hans nafni er skati kallaðr hverr er mildr er. Bragnar heita þeir er fylgðu Braga konungi inum gamla. Virðar heita þeir menn er meta mál manna. Fyrðar ok firar ok verar heita landvarnar-menn. Víkingar ok flotnar, þat er skipa herr. Beimar: svá hétu þeir er fylgðu Beimuna konungi. Gumnar eða gumar heita flokkstjórar, svá sem gumi er kallaðr í brúðfor. Gotnar eru kallaðir af heiti konungs þess er Goti er nefndr er Gotland er við kent. Hann var kallaðr af nafni Óðins ok dregit af Gauts nafni, þvíat Gautland eða Gotland var kallat af nafni Óðins, en Svífljóð af nafni Svíðurs—þat er ok heiti Óðins. Í þann tíma var kallat alt megínland þat er hann átti Reiðgota-
land, en eyjar allar Eygotaland. Pat er nú kallat Danaveldi ok Svía-
veldi. Drengir heita ungrir menn bulausir meðan þeir afla sér fjær eða
orðstir, þeir fardrengir er milli landa fara, þeir konungs drengir er
höfðingjum þjóna, þeir ok drengir er þjóna ríkum þeimnum eða
bændum. Drengir heita vaskir menn ok batnandi.

Seggir eru kallaðir ok kníar ok liðar, þat eru fylgðarmenn. Þegnar
ok hölðar (ok hölða), svá eru bútandr kallaðir. Ljómar heita þeir
menn er ganga um sættir manna. Þeir menn eru er svá eru kallaðir:
kappar, kenpur, garpar, *snillingar, hreystimenn, hardmenni, afer-
menni, heðjur.

Pessi heiti standa hér í mótt at kalla mann blauðan, veykan, þjarfan, 10
þirfing, blotamann, skauð, skreyju, *skrjáð, vák, vám, leyra, sleyma,
teyða, dugga, dási, dirokkir, dusilmenni, olmusa, auvirk, vílmöggr.

Or maðr heitir mildingr, mæringr, skati, þjóðskati, gullskati,
mannbaldr, sælingr, sælkeri, auðkýfingr, ríkmenni, höfdingi. Hér í
mótt er svá kallat: hnøggvingr, gløggvingr, mælingr, vesalingr, fénízingr,
gjóflati. Heitir spekingr rávaldr, heitir ok óvitr maðr fífl, afglapi,
gassi, ginningr, gaurr, glópr, snápr, fóli, ærr, õðr, galinn. Snyrtimaðr:
oflátir, drengr, glesimaðr, stertimaðr, prýðimaðr. Heitir hraumi, skrápr,
skrokr, skleiðklofi, flangi, slinni, fjósnir, slápr, droþtr.

Lýðr heitir landfólk eða ljóðr. Heitir ok þráll kefsir, þjónn,
þonnungr, þírr.

Maðr heitir einn hvern, 25
tá ef tveir ró,
þorp ef þríf ró,
fjórir ró foruneyti,
flokkr eru fimmi menn,
sveit ef sex eru,
þaju fylla soðn,
átta bera ámælisskor, 30
nautar eru nú,
dúnn ef tíu eru,
ærir eru ellifu,
togløð er ef tólf fara,
þyss eru þrettán,
ferð er fjórtán,
fundr er þá er fimtán hittask,
seta eru sextán,
sókn eru sjautján,
eroir þykja óvinir þeim er átján mætir,
neyti hefr så er nítján menn hefrir,
drøtt er tuttugu menn,
þjóð eru þrí tigir,
fólk eru fjórir tigir,
fylki eru fimm tigir,
sammú-r of eru sex tigir,
sørvær eru sjau tigir,
ýld eru átta tigir,
herr er hundrað.

Enn eru þau heiti er menn láta ganga fyrir nafn manna. Þat köllum vör viðkennings eða sannkennings eða fornofn. Pat eru viðkennings at nefna annan hlut réttu nafni ok kalla þann er hann vill nefna eiganda eða svá at kalla hann þess er hann nefndi foður eða afa; aí er hinn þríði. Heitir ok sonr ok arfí, arfuni, barn, jóð ok mörgr, erfingi. Heitir ok bróðir blöði, barmi, hlyrí, lifri.

Heitir ok niðr nefi, áttungur, konr, kundr, frendi, kynstafr, niðjungr, ættstuðill, ættbarnr, kykvísl, ættbogi, afkvæmi, afspringr, høfuðbaðmr, ófokipt. Heita ok mágar sifjungur, hle-ga-tamenn. Heitir ok viðn ok ráðunautr, ráðgjafi, mali, rúni, spjalli, aldatøpti, einkili, sessi, sessunautr. Þoøti er *hálfrýmis félagi. Heitir ok *óvinr dólgr, andskoti, fjándi, sökkvi, skáðamaðr, banamaðr, þröngvir, sökkvir, ósvifruðr. Þessi heiti köllum vör viðkennings ok svá þótt maðr sé kendr við bœ þinn eða skip sitt þat er nafn á eða eign sína þá er einkarnafn er gefi. Þetta köllum vör sannkennings at kalla mann spekimann, *ætluarmann, orðspeking, ráðsnilling, auðsmilding, óslokkinn, gæimann, glæsimann. Þetta eru fornofn.

Þessi eru kvína heiti ökend í skáldskap: Víð ok brúðr ok fljóð heita þær konur er manni eru gefnar. Sprund ok svanni heita þær konur er mjök fara með dramb ok skart. Snóðir heita þær er orðnefarer eru. Dróðir heita þær er kyniþlár eru. Svarri ok svarkr, þær eru mikillþlár. Rístill er kölluð sú kona er skýruglynd er. Rygr heitir sú kona er ríkust er. Feima er sú kölluð er ófrom er svá sem ungur meyjar, eða þær konur er óðjarfar eru. Sæta heitir sú kona er búaði hennar er af landi farinn, hæll er sú kona kölluð er búaði hennar er veginn. Ekkja heitir sú er búaði hennar varð sóttduðr. Mær heitir fyrst hver, en kerli-n-gar eru gamlar eru. Eru enn þau kvína heiti er
Snorra Edda

Höfuð heitir á mann. Þat skal svá kenna at kalla erfiði háls eða byrði, land hjálms ok hattar ok heila, hárs ok brúna, svarðar, eyrna, augna, munns; Heimdalar sverð, ok er rétt at nefna hvert sverðs heiti er vill ok kenna við eitt hvert nafn Heimdalar. Höfuð heitir ókent hauss, hjarni, kjanir, kollir. Augu heita sjón ok lit eða viðlít, ørmjót. Pau má svá kenna at kalla sól eða tungs, skjöldu ok æir eða gimsteina eða stein brá eða brúna, livarma eða ennis. Eyru heita hlustir ok heyrn. Pau skal svá kenna at kalla land eða jarðar heitum nokkvorum, eða munn eða rás eða sjon eða augu heyrnarinnar ef nyggjörvingar eru. Munn skal svá kenna at kalla land eða háus tungu eða tanna, orða eða gómá, varra eða þvílt, ok ef nyggjörvingar eru þá kalla menn munninn skip en varrar norð, tunga reðit eða stýrit. Tennar eru stundum kallaðar grjót eða sker orða, munns eða tungs. Tunga er opt kólud sverð mál eða munnis. Skegg heitir barð, grön eða kánpar er stendið vorum. Hár heitir hár. Hár er svá kent at kalla skóg eða viðar heiti nokkvorum, kenna til hauss eða hjarna eða höfuðs, eða skegg kenna við þokk eða kinnr eða kverkr. Hjarta heitir nekk. Þat skal svá kenna, kalla korn eða stein eða epli eða hnot eða mýl eða líkt ok kenna við þríjest eða hug. Kalla má ok háus eða jörð eða berg hugarins. Brjóst skal svá kenni at kalla háus eða garð eða skip hjarta, anda eða lifrar, eljnar land, hugar ok minnis. Hugur heitir sif ok *sjafni, ást, elskugi, vili, munr. Huginn skal svá kenna at kalla vind tröllkvinna ok rétt at nefna til hverja eða bit þeirra eða kenna þá til konu eða móður eða döttur þess. Pessi nótt eru sér. Húgr heitir ok geð, þokki, eljun, þrekr, nenning, mimni, vit, skap, lund, tryggð. Heitir ok hugr reiði, fjándskap, fár, grimm, bol, harmr, tregi, óskap, grellskap, lausung, ótryggð, geðleysi, punngeði, gessni, hraðgeði, òpveri. Hönd má kalla mund, arm, lám, hramm. A hendi heitir *aðnogi, armleggr, úlfliðr, lím, fingr, greip, hreifi, nagl, gómr, jaðarr, kvikva. Hönd má kalla jörð vápna eða hilfa, við axlar ok ermar, lófa ok hreifa, gullhringa jörð ok vals ok haus ok allra hans heita, ok í nyggjörvingum fót axlar, bognauð. Þeitr má kalla tré ílíja, rista, leista eða þvílt, renniein brautar eða göngu, fets. Má kalla fóttinn tré eða stoð þessa. Við skíð
ok s-kúa ok brekr eru fætr kendir. †Á fæti heitir lær, kné, kálfi, bein, leggr, rist, jarki, -l-, tá. Við þetta alt má fótinn kenna ok kalla hann fré ok kallat er sigla ok rátótrinn ok ken-t við þessa hluti. Mál heitir ok orð ok orðtak ok orðsníll, tala, saga, senna, þráta, þongr, galdr, kveðandi, skjal, bifa, hjáldr-, hjal, skval, glaumr, þjarka, gyss, þrápt, skál, hól, skraf, dœlska, ljóðæska, hégómi, afgelja. Heitir ok rødd hljóm, rómr, ómun, þytr, goll, gnýr, glymr, þyrmr, rymr, brak, svipr, svipun, gangr. Svá skal orrostu kenna við sverð eða þonnur vápn eða hlífar. Vit heitir speki, ráð, skilning, minni, ætlun, hyggjandi, þölvisi, langsæi, bragvísi, orðspeki, skórningskapr. Heitir undirhyggja véfræi, fláræi, *brigðraeði. Læti er tvent. Læti heitir rødd, læti heitir æði, ok æði er ok ólend. Reiði er ok tvíkent. Reiði heitir þat er maðr er í illum hug, reiði heitir ok fargervi skips eða hross. Far er ok tvíkent. Fár er reiði, far er skip. Þvílik orðtök hafa menn mjók til þess at yrka fó-l-git ok er þat kallat mjók ofljóst. Lið kalla menn þat á manni er leggri mötask, lið heitir skip, lið heitir mannfrík. Lið er ok þat kallat er maðr veitir þorfum *liðsinni. Lið heitir ðl. Þlóð heitir á garði ok hlíð kalla menn oxa, en hlíð er brekkja. Þessar greimir má setja svá í skáldskap at gera ofljóst at vart er at skíjja ef aðra skal hafa greinina en aðr þykki til horfa in fyrri vísuorð. Slíkt sama eru ok þonnur morg nøfn þau er saman eigu heitin margir hlutir.

(411)  Atli Fróði
  Áli Glammi
  Be-ti Áti
  ok Beimuni
  Auðmundr Guðmundr
  Atall ok Gestill
  Geitir Gauti
  Gylfi Sveiði.

(413)  Geir Eynefr
  Gaupi ok Endill
  Skekill Ekkill
  Skefill ok Sólvi
  Hálfur ok Hemlir
  Hárekr ok Gorr
  Hagbarðr Haki
  Hraðn[ir Meiti.]
Snorra Edda

(414)  Hjörólfr ok Hrauðungr
Hoðgni Mýsingr
Hundingr Hvítingr
Heiti [M]ævill
Hjálmarr Móir
Hæmir Mævi
Róði Rakni
Rerr ok Leifi.

(415)  Randvér Rǫkni Rǫknir
Reifnir Leifnir
Næfill Ræfill
Nóri Lyngvi
Byrvill Kilmundr
Beimi Jórekr
Þjósmundr Púsinnill
Yngvi Teiti.

(416)  Virfill Vinnill
Vandill Sólsí
Gaut-o-rekr ok Húnn
Gjúki Buðli
Hómarr Hnefi
Hyrvi Syrvi.
Sékkat ek fleiri sækonunga.

(417)  Ek mun jótna
inna heiti:
Ymir Gangr ok Mímir
Iði ok Pjázi
Hrungnir Hrímnir
Hrauðnir Grímnr
Hveðrungr Haflí
Hripstoðr Gymir.

(418)  Harðverkr Hrókkvir
ok Hástigi
Skáldskaparmál

Hræsvelgr Herkir
ok Hrímgrímnir
Hymir ok Hríðvurs
Hvalr Prigeitir
Prýmr Prúðgelmir
Pistilbarði.

(419) Geirrø›r Fyrnir
Galarr *Prívaldi
Fjólfverkr Geitir
Fleggr Blaphprvari
Fornjótr Sprettingr
Fjalarr Stígandi
Sómr ok Svásuðr
Svárangr Skráti.

(420) Surtr ok Stórverkr
Sækarlsmúli
Skorir Skrýmir
Skerkir Salfangr
Oskruðr ok Svartr
Anduðr Stúmi
Álsvartr Aurnir
Ámr ok Skalli.

(421) Kútr Oṣgrúi
ok Alfarinn
Vindsvalr Víparr
ok Vafhrúðnir
Eldr ok Aurgelmir
Ægir Rangbeinn
Vindr Viðblindi
Vingnir Leifi.

(422) Beiniðr Bjørgólfr
ok Brandingi
Dumbor Bergelmir
Dofri ok Miðjungr
Nati Sekmímir.
Nú er upp talid
amattliga
jotna heiti.

(423) Skal ek trollkvinn

telja heiti:
Griðr ok Gnissa
Gryla Brýja
Glumra Geitla
Gríma ok Bakrauf
Guma Gestilja
Grottintanna.

(424) Gjálp Hyrrokkin
Hengikepta
Gneip ok Gnepja
Geysa Hála
Horn ok Hrúga
Harðgrep Forað
Hrygða Hveðra
ok Hólgabrúðr.

(425) Hrímgert Hæra
Herkja Fála
Imð Járnsaxa
Íma Fjölvör
*Mørn Íviðja
Ámgerðr Simul
Sívör Skríkja
Sveipinfaldja.

(426) Óflugbarða
ok Járnglumra
*Ímgerðr Áma
ok Járniðja
Margertðr Atla
Eisurfála
Leika Munnharpa
ok Munnriða.
(427) Leirvör Ljóta
ok Loðinfingra
Kráka Varðrún
ok Kjallandi
Vígglóð Purþórð.
Viljum nefna
Rýgi síðarst
ok Rifingóflu.

(428) Þórr heitir Atli
ok Ásabragr,
sá er Ennilangr
ok Eindríði
Björn Hlíðriði
ok Harðvéorr
Vingþórr Sónnungr
Véðr ok Rymr.

Ása *heiti:

(429) Burir eru Óðins
Baldr ok Meili
Viðarr ok Nepr
Váli Áli
Þórr ok Hildólfr
Hermóðr Sígi
Skjöldr Yngvi-Freyr
ok Ítreksjóð
Heimdallr Sæmingr.

(430) Enn eru eptir
jötna heiti:
Eimgeitir Verr
Ímr Hringvölnir
Viddi Vingrípr
Vandill Gyllir
Grímnir Glaumarr
Glámr Sámendill.
Vǫrnir Harðgreipr
ok Vagnþofði
Kyrmir Suttunggr
ok Kallgrani
Jǫtunn Öglaðnir
ok Aurgrímnir
Grimlingr Gusir
Ófóti Hlöi Ganglati
ok Helreginn
Hrossþjófr Durnir
Hundallr Baugi
Hraðungr Fenrir
Hróarr ok Miði.

Enn skal telja
Ása heiti:
þar er Yggr ok Þórr
ok Yngvi-Freyr
Viðarr ok Baldr
Váli ok Heimdallr.
þar er Týr ok Njörðr.
Tel ek næst Braga
Hǫðr Forseti.
Hér er efstr Loki.

Nú skal Ásynj[ur]
allar nefna:
Frigg ok Freyja
Fulla ok Snorra
Gerðr ok Gefjun
Gná Lófrn Skadi
Jǫrd ok Íðunn
Ilmr Bil Njǫrun.

Hlífn ok Nanna
Hnoss Rindr ok Sjófn
Sól ok Sága
Sigyn ok Vǫr.
Dá er Vár, ok Syn
verðr at nefna
en Prúðr ok Rán
þeim næst talið.

(435) Grét ok at Óði
gulli Freyja.
Heiti eru hennar
[Hjörn Þrungra
Sýr Skjálf Gefn
ok ít sama Mardøll.
Dœtr eru hennar]
Hnoss ok Gersimi.

(436) Enn eru aðrar
Óðins meyjar:
Hildr ok Góndul
Hlökk Mist Skogul.
Pá er Hrund ok Mist
Hrist Skuld talið.

(437) Nornir heita
þær er nauð skapa.
Nipt ok disi
nú mun ek telja.

(438) Snót brúðr svanni
svarri sprakki
fljóð sprund kona
féima ekkja
rýgr víf ok drós
ristill sæta
man svarkr ok hæll
mær ok kerling.

(439) Mál er at segja
manna heiti:
greppar ok gumnar
gumar ok drengir
gotnar rekkar
garpar seggir
sveit snillingar
ok sælkerar.

(440) Bragnar þegnar
beimar hǫlfar
firar ok flotnar
fyrðar hǫlfar
þoruneyti drótt
flokkr hæðmenni
kníar ok kappar
kenpur nautar.

(441) Óld ok ærir
ok afarmenni
liðar ok lofðar
líðr ok sagnir
ljóðr *oflátar
ljónar ok ferðir
mildingr mæringr
mannbaldr spekingr.

(442) Þá er glæsimaðr
ok gullskati,
þá eru snyrtimenn
ok auðkýfringar
ok oflátar
herr ok helmingr
ok hofðingjar.

(443) Fólk ok fylki
fundr almenning,
nú er þróng ok þyss
þorp auðskatar
drótt ok syrvar
dúnn prýðimenn
sögn ok samnaðr
seta stertimenn
fjörr ok brjónar.

(444) Enn eru eptir
aldar heiti:
hirð ok gestir
ok húskarlar
innrøtt ok hjón.
Ef ek alt segi:
rúni ok þopti
ok ráðgjafi.

(445) Innhýsingar
aldaþoptar
sessi ok máli
serlar ok fylgðir.
Þá er félagar
ok frændr saman
vinr einkili
verðung halir.

(446) Ái ok áttungr
afi sonr faðir
bróðir barni
blóði ok lifri
jöð burr nefi
ok arfuni.
Þá eru hlýrar
ok hófuðbaðmar.

(447) Niðr hleþy-tamaðr
níðjungur ok barn
konr ok kynkvísl
kundr ættbogi
mógr málunautr
mágr ok spjalli
ættbaðmr ættbaðmr
ofskópt ok sveinn.
(448) Sessunautar
ok sifjungar,
afspringr er þá
ok aëttstuðill,
þá er ráðunautr,
þjónar þælar
þír þönnungar
verkmenn kefsar.

(449) Þau eru heiti:
hjaldr ok rimma
gúll geirahóð
ok geirþriful
róg ok róma
ranngríð ok stord
svípur ok snerra
sig fólk jara.

(450) Sóta morð ok víg
sókn ok þó
dólg ögn tara
drima ok ímun.
Þá er orrosti
ok ørlygi
hrið ok etja
herþogn þrima.

(451) Ek mun segja
sverða heiti:
hjörð ok Hrotti
hóguðr Dragvandill
Gróa Gramr gellir
gjallr ok nöðskarðr
sigðr ok snyrir
sómi skjómi.

(452) Skálkr skerkir stúfr
Skrýmir Laufl
Skáldskaparmál

(453) Lotti hrønduðr
loggðir mækir
mønduðr mundriði
ok Mistilteinn
málmr þrór ok marr
ok miðáinn
Fetbreiðr *grindlogi
ok fjörsoðnir.

(454) Vægir veigarr
vallangr ok brandr
verúlfur valnír
vinnbjartr ok kvøl
askr Angraðill
eggjumskarpi
svipuðr ok svipaljótr
salgarðr hnefi.

(455) Hvati høfluðhvíessingr
*haušamølvír
hræva-Gautr herbrái
ok hold-Mímir
bensøgr brigðir
Brim[ir] huglognir
skygðir skreiðir
skarðr grindlogi.

(456) Mímungr ok fellir
ok málvitnir
taurar hrævarðr
traní vindþvari
liðnir kvernbiti
ljómi herðir

óltirr langbarðr
ok ormþvari
Leggbiði ok kyrr
ok Leifnis grand
herberi H-n-eitir
ok hafrákan.
Snorra Edda

vitnir yfir
veggjalestir.

(457) Skelkvingr fylvingr
flæmingr skerðingr
skotningr skillingr
Skófnungr rifjungr
brotni- gr hvítningr
Bæsingr Tyrfingr
høkingr ok hringr.
Hittask mun nættiringr.

(458) Logi ok munngjallr
langhvass ok eldr
ørn ok eygir
ok naglifarí
brigðir mórrí
blær ok skerðí
hyrr ok helsíngr
hríðír attí.

(459) Fellir fjölvir
Fáfñir raufñir
ínnir eimnír
afspringr þinurð
sigðir snýrtir
svelgr skarr ok nár
Góinn gest-Móinn ok gárr
þrímarð níðhöggr.

(460) Oddr blöðvarta
ok benknúar
blöðrefill blöðvarp
ok blöðiða
blöðvaka lúgfengr
ok blöðhnefi
iðhvarf ok brandr
eggteinar fólk.
(461)
Emjar þremjar
ok Ólǫðarnautr
merki véttrim
ok missifengr
ónn ok skæfningar
undirregni-n-gr
vargr ok Kaldhamarnautr
valbœst ok herðr.

(462)
Sverð ok gælingr
ok samnagli
hugrón sigrlnoð
hjalt ok tangi
mundriðr höggfáðr
ok meðalkafla.

(463)
Öx ok jarðsparða
hymna
skjáfa ok skeggja
skráma ok genja
reginspòn Gneipja
gýgr ok Fála
snaga ok búlda
bárða ok vîgglið
þveita ok þenja.
Þá er arghyrnna,
hon er özt talið
ðóxar heita.

(464)
Darr spjót ok nót
døf len-z- ok vigr
snata sleinn ok sváf
sviða hramæki
geirr spjør nata
gefja kesja
gaflak Frakka
Gungnir Peita.
(465) Þr er ok akka
odd hvítmölingr
fenja ok drífa
flug dynfara
þøsl þøl þilda
broðdr ok Hremsa
gognflaug ok þrös
gögn ok skaptsnør.

(466) Flugglöð flugsvinn
Fífa ok sketúi;
geta skal fenna
ok Gusis smiðis.
Jöl-f-s smiði er
en öfst þura.

(467) Álmar dalr bogi
ýr ok tvíviðr
sveigr gler ok þrymr
sómr skalgelmir.

(468) Enn kvæð ek heita
öll vápn saman
járnr þr ok slög
ísarn ok spjör.

(469) Skjöldr þrunginsalr
skaunn salbendingr
bognir hlébarðr
ok buklari
vétlimi targa
veðrfglaðr ok hlíf
viðbleikin rít
vígglaðr ok lind

(470) Gjallr doggskafi
ok gimskýlar
*þóðljós grýta
ok þóðskylír
svalinn ok randi
saurnir þorði
skútingr þarði
skírr tvíbyrgingr.

(471) Yrlygr ok sværmr
cílfnir heiðr
baugr fæhrbláinn
bera miðflj–jörnir.

(472) Hropts hattar skal ek
segra heiti:
hjálmur gjullfáinn
hraun hvarr þvalrínur
hallaflrínur *skólkr
ok hlídandi
fjørnir þokki
ok fík-Móinn.

(473) Hildigölfr kelli
herkumbl ok velgr
gríma ægir
glævir stefnir.

(474) Brynja kund hjálmgoll
hrauð ok nati
kóld Finnsleif
þóð–feðra þýð sýn
ok blöðleika.

(475) Sær sölægja
salt ægir haf
lögr sumr legrir
lögr stop ok vágr
gjallr gnapp geimi
gnarr svífr ok marr
súgr sog sami
svelgr röst ok fjórðr.

(476) Sund ogr [velf]ærr
[þjimi] ok viðir
hríð ver breki
húm flóð ok brim
greðir glýjuðr
gymir ok væg[ir]
gniðr ok órór
gjáfr fen snapi.

(477) Gnat vorr vika
vozt hóp ok mið
vatn djúp ok kaf
vík tjörn ok sík
stormr díki hylr
straurm leiðr ok bekkur
áll bruðr kelda
iða fors ok kíll.

(478) Hefring alda
hvítíngr ok lá
Hrønn Rán kelda
ok Himinglæva
Dröfn Uðr ok sólmr
Dúfa Bylgja
boði ok Bára
Blóðughadda.

(479) Gjöll Glit Gera
Glóð ok Valskjálfr
Ván Við Vimur
Ving ok Ýsa
Síð Suðr Freka
Sækinn Einstika
Elfr Ró Ekla
Ekin Rennandi.

(480) Pyn Rún ok Nið
Þöll Rimr Ysja
Dun Ógn Dýna
Dyn Höllfara
Órun ok Bró
Auðskjalæ Lodda
Mun Merkriða
Mein ok Saxelfr.

(481) Tífr Durn Vína
Tem Þönd ok Strönd
*Mórn Móða Þrym
Morn ok Gautelfr
Alin Úðr Alkoga
ok Eufrates
Ógn Eiðrønnir
ok Apardjón.

(482) Rögn Hrðinn ok Raun
Raumelfr Hnipul
Hopul Hjálmunlái
Hyrtra Vína
Vil Vin Vella
Valin Semð Salin
Nepr Drøfn Strauma
Nis Mynt Gnapa.

(483) Gilling ok Nil
Ganges Tvedda
Luma Vervaða
Leira ok Gunnþró
Viðsvøl Vegsvinn
Yn Pjóðnuma
Fjórm Strönd ok Spé
ok Fimbulþul.
(484) Nyt Hrönn ok Nauð
  Nót Sliðr ok Hríð
  Körsnt Leiþtr ok Órmt
  Kerlaugar tvær
  Gómul Sýlgr ok Yn
  ok Geirvimul
  Ylgr Vóð ok Fold.
  Jórdán er á lesti.

(485) Lax ok langa
  lýsa brosma
  birtingr hoeingr
  bust ok hrygna
  humarr hrognkelsi
  hveðnir floki
  ðlunn aurriði
  ok Andvari.

(486) Síld seiðr skata
  söl reyðr ok ògr
  skreiðungr ok sikr
  skálgi flyðra
  fyldingr styrja
  ok fuðryskill
  hámerr steinhítr
  ok háskerðingr.

(487) Fjörursnur þrómmungr
  ok marþvara
  sílfur skelfingr
  sverðfiskr ok lýr
  hamarr sandhverfa
  ok horngæla
  marknútr glömmuþn-gr
  ok fengrani.

(488) Pyrslingr ufði
  þorskr vartari
grunnungr gedda
gjólnir keila
áll ok karfi
krábbi geirsíl
hár ok goðlax
hornsíl ígull.

(489) Hafrhvalr geirhvalr
ok hafgufa
hnísa havstrambr
ok hñýðingar
reyðr reyðarkálfðr
ok rauðkembingr
bunung röstungr
blæjuhvalr.

(490) Norðhvalr kýrhvalr
náhvalr ok le-þtr
skeljungr fiskreki
ok skútlhvalr
sléttibaka skjalhvalr
ok sandlægja
hrosshvalr andhvalr
hrafnreyðr ok vöggn.

(491) Nú mun ek skýra
of skipa heiti:
þrk árakló
askr Sessrúmnir
skeið skúta skip
ok Skóðblaðnir
óð Naglfari
nökki snekkja.

(492) Byrdingr búza
Barðskálðr ok Hreinn
bakki hómlungr
Hélugbarði
Snorra Edda

rost bátr ok regg
röð Hringhornir
lung kjóll langskip
Leifnir karfi.

(493) Hringr Gnoð freki
hrauð Móðrói
hemlír barði
ok hylbauti
ugla leðja
ok Askvitull
kæna ketla
kati reið ok Skálpr.

(494) Knorr kuggr knúi
keipull eikja
dreki Elliði
drómundr ok prámr
fura vigg galeið
ferja skalda
fley flaust ok þekkr
fartíðr ok lið.

(495) Segl skør sigla
sviðvís stýri
sýjur saumfór
súð ok skautreip
stag stafn stjórnv[íð
studill sikul][gjörð
snobra ok sólborð
sess skutr ok strengr.

(496) Sóx stöðinga[r]
svipting-r ok skaut
spíkr siglutré
saumr lekstopar
laukr siglutoppr
lína eyru
flaug flaugarskegg
ok farnagli.

Húnn húnbora
ok hjálmunvölr
húfr hlýr hremni
ok hálsstemni
hefill háls hanki
ok hófuðbendur
háir hæll hamarr
hjálpreip ok lík.

Ró rakki rif
rengr ok hómlur
vindáss vengi
vöndr langnefjur
völt beitiass
varta brandar
bitar bóglina
búlkastokkar.

Barð kné bygði
belti ok kinnungr
kjólbóð keili
ok kjólsýja
kraptar kerling
klær ok þoptur
kalreip þrimir
klofar ok þiljur.

Drengir dragreip
dála árar
aktaumar rer
arinn ok nálar
aurborð kjalarhæll
ok akkeri
*hnakkmiði ausker
ok húnspænir.
(501) Jǫrð fjörn rufa
eskja ok Hlöðyn
gyma Síf Fjörgyn
grund hauðr ok rönd
fold vangr ok *Fif
frón hjarl ok *barmr
land bjǫð
þruma ok merski.

(502) Holt háls ok fjøll
hlíð ok leiti
hóll heiðr ok hvilpt
hváll ok brekka
hró dalr ok völlr
hvammr ok tunga
mold flag rimi
mör laut ok sandr.

(503) Enn skal segja
óxna heiti:
Árvakr drjóni
ok Jörmunrekr
simi Freyr Reginn
smiðr eypvari
Rauðr ok rekningar
ok røkkviðliðr
viggi *bautuðr
Vingnis stjóri.

(504) Himinhrjótr simir
ok harðfari
*Heifir digni
hjölluðr simull
Hliðr Stúfr ok Litr
Hriðr forsimi
*Arfr Jörmuni
ok eikismiðr.
(505) Gneisti Apli
ok gollinhorni
auðr kvígr óldunar
ok Arfuni
griðungr ólgur gellir
glymr ok hreþiði
tíðungr bolí
tarfr aurgefinn.

(506) Kýr heitir skirja
kvíga ok frena
ok Auðhumbla:
hon er óæzt kúa.

(507) Hrútr ofrhyrningar
hornumskváli
gumarr hornglóinn
ok gjaldhróinn
hveðurr Hallinskiði
berr hornhróinn
ok Heimdali
bekri miðjungur
blær Mórdr ok veðr.

(508) Hafr heitir Grímnir
ok Geirþólnir
Tanngnjóstr kjappi
ok Tanngrisnir
skimuðr ok brúsi;
bokkr Grímr *taliðr.

(509) Heitir ok Heiðrún
haðna ok kiðlingr.
Ér *kollmúla
ok kið saman.
Björn bersi blómr
bera elgiðnir
blájaxl ísólfr
ok breiðvegi
bestingr bassi
balti hlébarðr
úfr frekr vilnir
jórekri mósní.

Fetviðnir húnn
fress vetrliði
fúgtanni jálfuðr
ífjungr vilskarpr.

*Hejótrr Duraþróðr
hliðr Eikþyrrnir
Duneyrr Dáinn
Dvalarr *mótroðnir.

Göltr valglitnir
gríss ok *Hrímnir
svintarr runi
Sæhrímnir *börgr
tarr valbassi
"röðr" dritroði
þrörg vigrið skunpr
Prándr vaningi.

Vargr úlfr Geri
vitnir ok hninnir ok gráðýri
H[ati] Hróðvitnir
ok heiðingi
Freki ok víðnir
Fenrir hlébarðr
Goti gildr glammi
gylðir ímarr
ímr egðir
ok skólkinni.
(515) Enn heitir svá ylgr: vargynja borkn ok íma svimul.

(516) Níu [eru himnar] á hæð talit.
Veit ek hinn nezta, sá er Vindbláinn
sá er Heiðrýrnir ok H[regg]-Mímir.
Annarr heitir Andlangr himinn
—þat máttu skilja—
þriði Viðbláinn;
Viðfeðmi kveð ek vera hinn fjórða,
Hróðr, ok Hlýrni hygg inn sétta,
10 Gimir, Vet-Mímir.
Get ek nú vera átta himna
upp um talða.
Skatynir stendr
20 skýjum efri.
Hann er útan alla heima.

(517) Sól ok sunna
sýn fagrhvél leiðr hrjóðr leika
líknsvin þröðull leiðr ífróðull
ok ljósfari
drífandi álfróðull
ok Dvalins leika.
TEXTUAL NOTES

The spelling of manuscript readings is normalised in the same way as the text, except that when necessary the spelling of the manuscript is quoted in inverted commas and italics are used for the expansion of abbreviations.

P. 1/1–2 No heading in RTW, but both R and W have a large ornamental capital E; T has a line space. U has the heading Frá heimboði Ása með Ægi. The name Skáldskapar mál appears in U in its heading to its first version of ch. 3 (SnE 1848–87, II 302) and the words Hér hefr (or hefir) mjök setning skáldskapar in its heading to ch. c57 (SnE 1848–87, II 295). Many words in the first few lines in R are unclear due to damage to the page. 9 ‘THor’ R. 13 fiar in margin R. 18 dal] perhaps dalinn (with -inn abbreviated by a horizontal stroke) R.

P. 2/7 spurði hverr annan W, spyrr hverr þeira annan T. 8 út is supplied after gekk in SnE 1848–87, I 212 and 1931, 80, but although there is a tear in the parchment and a space in the text, it is not certain that anything is missing. The word is not in the other MSS. 14 í (2) TW: ‘o’ R. 34 í so apparently R; though it might be read á.

P. 3/2 ef repeated and the second time deleted R. 10 Hvaðan large capital in R, W (ornamented in these two) and T, which also has the heading Frá Kvasi. 15 sínum TWU; sína R. 21 heita WU, heitu R (perhaps for héti, see Introduction p. liv; abbreviated h. in T).


P. 5/2 þeir (abbreviated) TW, þú R. 6 ’lut’ (i. e. hlut) TW, lit R. 11 Large capital ð in R, and space (2 lines) for one in W. 15 er TWB, eru R. 18 er TWB. 38 kölluðu] abbreviated kall with a stroke through -ll R.

Verse 10/2 snarr TUB, þvarr R, svarr W. 3 barrhaddaða WB, barr hár haddaða T, barr hodduðu U; bjarr haddaða R. 4 biðkván und U, bifkván und TWB; bifkván of R.
Verse 11/6 hinig altered from hniginn R.
Verse 12/2 jarhlutr RTWU; jarhljótr Konráð Gíslason (see Skj A I 79).
Verse 13/4 líttin T, litlum RWUB.
Verse 16/3 vanr TWUB, vamr R.
Verse 20/10 perhaps kömi R (o written for ò; W also has ‘komí’); kömi UB, abbreviated in T. Cf. Introduction p. liii.
Verse 25/3 tekit hefi TWU; tekit hefir B; væri R.
Verse 28/4 ‘gœmilá’ R, i. e. geymilá? (Konráð Gíslason 1889, 302–3; u or v interchange with y in the orthography of R, see Introduction p. liv); grymilá TU, grimm lá W, grynni lá B.
Verse 30/1 ’þér’ R, þér TB, þer (i. e. þér?) W, tel ek U (cf. verse 39/1).
4 lýða þá R (over line division: ‘lyða þa’).
Verse 31/2 þat R (abbreviated), þar B (abbreviated), nú U; W omits; T has þar er, but omits á ek.
Verse 32/3 biðjum WUB, biðju T, bjóðum R. 4 at TWUB, af R.
Verse 33/2 Hárs TWUB, hans R (abbreviated).
Verse 34/1 vágr TW, vargr RUB. 2 hagn[a] emendation; hogna RTWUB.
Verse 36/1 Verði þér WUB. Verðit ér T, Verði eþ R. 2 mæran U; mærar RWB; ‘morar’ T, i. e. mørar, cf. ÁBM 651.
Verse 37/1 mína TWB, mínar U; míma R. 4 Egill WUB, Egils RT.
Verse 38/1 þurfut ala WU, þurfu at ala T, þurfu at ala B; þurfu at Ása R. 2 sný WUB, snýr RT (snýr is a late form of the 1st pers. sg., see Noreen 1923, § 531.1).
Verse 39/1 Hoddmildum tór RTWB (all four omit ek), Hjaldreggnis tel ek U; tæk SnE 1848–87, III 14; perhaps telk? (cf. verse 30/1) 4 geð-Njarðar R, geðjarðar TWUB.
Verse 41/1 Bæði WUB, Téði R. T reads ‘bedia ec’.
P. 14/30 Hlóru TWB, Lóru U; Hjóru R.
Verse 45/1 brattrar brautar W, brattar brautir RU. T omits this verse.
Verse 48/4 endiseiðs of TW, endiseiðs um U, endiskeiðs af R.
Verse 49/1 samði RTW, samðit U.
Verse 51/1 borðoins TWU, borðoins R. 3 So T; á haus þ-prengi Hrung-n-is W, á haus prengju Hrungnis U.

Verse 52/2 Prívalda TW, Prívaldra R.
Verse 54/2 farin mikla W, firing mikla R, fyrr miklum U. 3 höfðum W (blank space in R). T omits this verse.
Verse 55/3 þat TWU. 4 reyrar TWU, ‘reyrœz’ R.
Verse 57/2 lamþir TWU, limðir R. 3 Starkeði W, Starkaði TU, Stálkeði R.
Verse 58/5 heptir þu W, hepp ok þu RT, heptuð U. 8 lífi TWU, lifa R. P. 18/3 vagna] vanga W. Vana altered from vápna R. 4 gefjanda R; fégaþa TWUB. 15 hann] + vagna guð deleted R.
Verse 63/1 ‘borg’ W, ‘baurg’ TU, ‘baegr’ R.
Verse 64/3 slœgjan TW, slœgjum R. 4 mœg W, mögr RT. 7 ok, at W, en R.
Verse 67/6 myrkbeins Haka W, meinþorns Haka T, myrk hreins baka R. 8 vátç ... þattí TW, ‘varr ... þarrí’ R (or ‘vatr ... þatri’; r and t have very similar shapes).
Verse 69/8 þørðu TW. 6 hraundrengr TW, hraundrens R. 8 tîðr RTW.
Verse 70/1 R appears to have harðr brotinn. 3 hina (perhaps with abbreviation for -ær- obliterated, i. e. hjarna) W, hínka RT. 7 víkru TW, virtr R.
Verse 71/6 þeir (abbreviated) RW, ‘þeyr’ T. 7 bifum T, bifð R (and baugs written twice), bifa W.
P. 24/34 fjórðurnar TWU, fjórður lærar R.
Verse 73/1 feðir RTW. 2 fjørjóts RT, fjórmjóts over line break W. hvetjá TW, hverja R. 5 greinar TW, greinar R.
Verse 74/3 written ‘fyrþvz’ R. 4 þoms RT, þóins W. 5 gjarð-RTW.
Verse 75/2 farmr TW, farms R. 3 hapts written ‘hafsz’ R. 4
Verse 76/1 gangs TW, gagns R.

Verse 77/1 vorru RTW. 3 hagli altered from ‘hiallti’, but first i not deleted; hagli TW.

Verse 79/3 gatav TW, gatar R. 4 gjarðar altered from fjardar ?R. 6 Pons larina R; Pons barna T, Pórs barna W.

Verse 80/1 fríðar RTW. 4 sverðrunnar R, sverð runnit TW. 5 spelled ‘hraun’ R, ‘hraun’ T, ‘hroñ’ W.

Verse 81/3–8 Top of page damaged in R; gaps supplied from TW.

Verse 82/1 akarn RTW. 2–3, 6 R damaged, gaps supplied from TW. 3 st[. . .]. W. 4 falli W, palli RT. 5 arfi RTW. 6 eiðs[. . .] R, eðsfjarðar hug TW.

Verse 83/4 barði RTW. 5 heði RTW. 8 skal eik RT; skáleik W.

Verse 84/2 kölgu TW, kölg R.

Verse 85/1 Æirs RTW. hersa T, bersa W. 2 Æmanna RTW. 3 hellis W (the ending abbreviated and unclear), hellir RT (perhaps bellir T?). 4 hrin RW, hrim- T. 5 Listi RTW (TW also lack var). 6 heíni RTW. 8 res (i. e. res?) RTW.

Verse 86/4 sólar R, -sólar TW. 6 -reyða RTW. 8 hundfornan kjöl sprundi W, horn fornan kjöl sprunni T, hornfornan kjöl sporna R.

Verse 87/6 segu tónu R, segi tónu W, sega tungu T. 7 Óðnis RTW.

Verse 88/3 lypti- TW, sypti- R. 4 langvinr sú Þrongvar TW, sú langvinr Þrongvar R. 5 ‘avþþ epis eisv’ R, aurþrasir eisu W, aurþrasir eisu T. 6 os T, ás RW.

Verse 89/3 fornan TW, fornar R.

Verse 90/4 arinbauti TW, arinbauti R. 7 ‘beiti’ RTW.

Verse 91/1 Hel blótin R, Helblótinn W, Hilblótinn T. 4 afli T, alfi RW. 6 Rygir TW. 7 aldar W, eldar R, elda T.

P. 30/11 Fensala TB, Fun- R, W illegible. 13 Óðs WTB, Óðins R, altered from Óðins U.

Verses 92–104 and p. 33/22–3 in a different (contemporary) hand from the rest of the text in R.

Verse 92/1–4 Largely illegible in R, where line 3 has completely disappeared. Gaps in lines 2 and 4 supplied from TW. Line 3 is
omitted in both T and W (space is left in W). 1 at in TW before gjoldum (gjöldu T); at may have been written in R too. 2 gunneigar T. 4 nadd- T, first letter illegible in W. 5 framma T. 6 ok far W, ok fjár T, ok fía[. . . ] R. Gap in lines 6–7 is supplied from TW (of is emendation). 7 hlein- T. 8 hildar TW; fats emendation; vets RTW (‘vez’ or ‘uez’ in all three).

Verse 93/2–3 Gaps supplied from TW. Cf. verse 341. 4 á RW, 6 T. 6 ár Gefnar T, árgefnar W, ár gnefar R; mat] mar T; perhaps mar R; ma with perhaps an erased letter W. 8 vňdr R (perhaps intended as vándr a. ‘wicked’), ‘vendr’ TW; cf. Introduction p. liii.

Verse 94/1 Tormiðlaðr TW, Tormiðlaðar R. 3 ‘káþo’ R, kvåðu W, kvédu T; cf. verse 305/3 and i. n. 7 vinr W, vior R; [.]ínr T.

Verse 95 omitted in T. 1 fyllar W, fullan R. 2–3 fet-Meila sér deila hlaut af helgu W. 5 vagna W. 6 Perhaps sigað R.

Verse 96/2 váru R (‘voør’), ‘uara’ W, [.]ra T. 8 þjórir hluti fjóra T, þjór hlifi óra R, Þór hluti fjóra W.

Verse 97/3 -rótum T, -rótu W. 4 ‘niorna’ T, ‘morna’ W. 7 hirði-TW. 8 herfangs ofan T, herfang ofan W, herfangs ofangs ofan R. stóðu altered to (or from) stóðu ?R.

Verse 98/2 Sigynjar TW, Signýjar R.

Verse 99/4 úlfs faðir TW; álfs foður R (foðr could be a possible nom. form, see note to 6/37). 5 rúni TW, runni R. 6 þungs R, þungs TW. 7 málunautr R and T (with -r altered to -z) and W. 8 Miðjungs TW, mildings R.

Verse 100/2 ‘sorg eyra’ RTW. 5 bekkjar TW, kekkjar R.

Verse 102/2 hund TW, hrund R. 3 læva TW. The a is invisible in R and was perhaps never written. 6 leiðar RT. From this line to the end of the poem was omitted in W, with space left vacant. 8 hapta lacking in both R and T.

Verse 103/1 heyða ek T, heyrðat R. 2 ept RT. leiðu T, leiкуm R. 4 hauks T, hauðs R (= Hóðs?)

Verse 104/3 ‘bipiss’ R, bídils sviðnar T. 7 þá er T; cf. verse 71. P. 33/21–2 partly illegible R. 21 Ásu TB, Ása U, [A]sa W. 22 ættir B, ætt TWU. 23 Large ornamental initial in R and space for one in B.

Verse 112/3 með TWUB; með ?R.

Verse 115/1 sem TWUB, með R. 2 dróttinn TWUB, drótni R.

P. 35/20 elju written ‘eleiv’ R. 21 gólf TWU, gefl R, gólflok B.
Verse 118/2 snjallráðr TWUB, snjalláðr R.
Verse 120/4 far TBW, fjár R.
Verse 121/3 itran TWUB, ítra R. einn at TB, ein at W, eina at U, ein a (perhaps altered from ein at) R. 4 systur U; ‘persa’ B, lacking RTW (space left in W).
Verse 122/4 ‘mynda’ RTW, illegible B; ömilda U.
P. 36/30 Bareyjarskáld TW (but Barr- (‘Bar-’) at 34/13 in W), Barreyja- UB (also at 34/13), Darreyjarskáld R.
Verse 124/3 hvalmœni TBW, hvalmæris U; hvalmuni (or perhaps ‘hvalmoni’, i.e. hvalmœni; see Introduction, p. liii) R.
Verse 125/3 fœls emendation (Konráð Gíslason 1889, 361, 609–10); fals RTW (cf. Hreinn Benediktsson 1963).
Verse 126/4 úr svœl U; útsvœl RTWB (written as two words in RTW).
Verse 128/3 blakkr lætr WUB, ‘bla er letr’?T, blakkleitr R. 4 sne-
TWB.
Verse 129/3 støg TWUB, støng R. 4 stîrð TWB; stirð R. keipr TBW, kipr U; skeipr R.
Verse 130/1 Grams U, ‘Grans’ (i.e. Gráns or Grans?) RTW, ‘gráš’ B. gollna] spelled golna R (this may be a genuine form; cf. Noreen 1923, § 275); gullna TBW, gyllta U. 3 hól- WB; hjól- T, ‘hvm’ or ‘hom’ R, ‘hlomn-’ U. 4 stafna RTWB.
Verse 131/2 ‘varar’ RTB (this verse omitted in WU; W also omits verse 132).
P. 38/25 Amlôða TWU, Amlona R.
Verse 134/4 bifgrund á TWU, bifgrunda B, bifgrundar R.
Verse 136/2 bálgrimmastan RTWB, bar grimmustum U. 3 of TB, um W, vin U, af R.
P. 39/21 hríðmál TWUB, hríðdal ?R.
Verse 139/2 Prándheimi TUB, P[rå]ndheimi W, Pramheimi R.
P. 40/9 eða til W, eða RB, verka sinna eða U; T omits. farther B.
19. 20 lág and lág both written ‘log’ in RTW (ò W in line 19; see note on p. 184) and lág, lag in U, lág in B. 21–2 er kona kend TUB; R adds er after kona; W has at kona er kend. 30 sáð Fyrísvallar U; ok Fyrísvalla RTB, fre Fyrísvalla, sáð Kraka W. 39–41/1 Missing text supplied from W; T lacks þar (and sem, 41/1).
P. 41/3 Eldir T, El[d]ir W, Reseldr R.
Verse 141/4 fulli WT; written fylli R (where u/v alternates with y in the scribe’s orthography, see Introduction p. liv).
P. 41/28 fegrstr TW, fegrst er R, frægr U. 30 varr TWU, varð R. 35 veðjaði TWU, ‘veðjaði’ R. 36 The name Brokkr in W; left blank and filled in later R; also blank in T. Unnamed in U. Similarly on the later occurrences, where T simply omits the name or uses a pronoun: 42/2 (Brokk bróður sinn here in W), 42/17, 25; at the last occurrence the name before fram in W. Eitri W; left blank in R and filled in later as Sindri; not named in TU. Similarly at 42/2.

P. 42/16 hamar TWU; added in lower margin in a later hand with indicative sign R. 22 geirrinn TWU, greirrinn R.

P. 43/9 rifjaði TWU (W omits beit hann varrárnar), rifjaði (with stop before) R.

Verse 146/4 ‘ramsvel’ U, ramselli RW, ramsvells T (altered from -snells).

Verse 147/3 gjálfers T, gjálf W. 4 hlífar T, hlíðar RW. 6 svans] s above line (or the abbreviation for -us or -ix?) R.

Verse 148/2 nálægt WU, ‘ne legt’ R, ‘nelegt’ T.

Verse 149/6 beð skaldi TU, beið skjaldi R, beið skaldi W.

Verse 150/1 verstan first written visarstan or vistrstan R (?—cf. Skj A I 5). 2 '[v]atzt rodd’ U, ‘vazraud’ T, ‘uaz rodd’ W; ‘vatrzvðla’ R (all these spellings probably imply a first element vatns-). 4 óniðjoðan TW, óniðjoðan R, ‘o[...][þ]jaðan’ U.

P. 45/1–2 Ála steinsins TW, Ála steins U, ‘asa stensins’ R. 3 Chapters 39–43 omitted in W. 22 Andvari T, Andvarri U, Andþvari R. 27 taka repeated after bauginn af sér, which is written af sér bauginn with transposing signs R; bauginn af sér T, af sér bauginn U.

Verse 155/2 álf T, afls R. 3 þars of RT, þar er C. 5 ‘blandin’ C; bruninn RT.

Verse 156/2 fylkis C, fylkir RT.

Verse 157/3 náma C, náma RT. 5 bláserkjar C, bláserkjan R, bláserkja T. 6 ‘baullfagr gátu’ RT, ballfagr gauta C.

Verse 162/2 snúðga altered from ‘stivðga-’ ?R.

Verse 163/3 mölum T.

Verse 179/7 jární varðar T, járnar fjardar R.

Verse 180/8 þat T, þar R.
Verse 183/6 feldrar T, feldrar R.
P. 58/32 Véseti TW, Viðseti R.
P. 59/14 Hrölf TWC, Hlófr R; abbreviated in C.
Verse 185/1 alla TWU, allan RC. 2 -laucks written ‘-lecs’ (or ‘-lets’) with ‘aw’ written above (if this is not the sign for -ur-, giving ‘letvs’) R; leiks C, -laucks TWU.
Verse 187/3 -ins TWAB, -nis RUC. bar TWUBC, bað R, haug C.
Verse 189/1 †tti TWUBC, †ti A, Veitti R (the emendation is required for the alliteration, and veitti would require the acc. in lines 3–8). 3 Sifjar WUA, Sif[...] C, ‘sviar’ R, ‘suuar’ T, sjáfar B.
Verse 190/1 gunnuveitar UABC, gunnuveiti RTW.
Verse 194/1–4, 7–8 Words in brackets supplied from TWCAB. A line has gone from the top of the page in R. 2 -skildis TWU, réu T.
mildi C. 3 of CU.
Verse 195/1 Gap supplied from TWUABC.
Verse 198/2 holla apparently altered from þolla R.
Verse 202/3 lág CUA, þá R; space left open in W, T omits.
Verse 203/2 Býl A, þer RTWUC. 3 væn TWUAC, ‘vetz’ R.
Verse 204/2 tróðar A, tróðar R, tróða TWC, ‘tro[.]’ U.
Verse 205/3 slöng A, søng RTWUC.
Verse 206/2 logit TWC, abbreviated in A, ‘logvi’ R. 3 velti(-) TWAC, vilti R.
P. 64/27–8 Gap supplied from TWC; ræðr eða reynir UA.
Verse 210/2–3 Gap supplied from TW(U)AC (fyrir abbreviated in TWUA; frá C).
P. 65/5 Gap supplied from TW; Kormakr kvað AC.
Verse 211/2 morðreins RTWUAC. 3 hildibörrum WA, hildum børrum R, hildibarrum ?T (altered to -börrum), hildar ðorrum C, [. . .]börrum U.
Verse 213/4 regni A, r[...]ni U, regn C, rógni W, rógni or regni T, regin R.
Verse 216/1 bjóðgæði bjóða TWUA, ‘baud auglis galla’ C, bjóðgæði gjóða R.
Verse 217/1 hrafne TWUA, hraf of C, hrafne R. 3 ógnar staf
UAC (C lacks the rest of the verse); lacking RT, open space filled in a later hand W. Cf. verse 314.
Verse 220/4 hríðgríðis RT, hríðnis W, hríðgríðnis A, hergríðnis C, Hrungnis U.
Verse 222/2 gnast C, gnestir TWUA.
Verse 223/2 sómi- written ‘svm’ R.
Verse 226/3 þóttir TWUA, þóttir R; abbreviated þ C.
Verse 227/1 -faldinn UA, RT omit; -eldum C. W also omits -faldinn and has Ólmum after hildi. 2 ok TWUA; með C. Sigvalda WC.
Verse 230/3 bjórt TWUA, bjórk RC. 4 benfúr T, ‘ben fur’ WU, ben fyrir R; benfúr fyrir C; ben fyrir við A.
Verse 232/3 ræfrs TW (altered from ræfs in T?), ræfr RCUA. 4 -svell TWUA, -svells RC.
Verse 236/1 yngva TAC (-va abbreviated in A), yng[…] U, unga W, ‘vnga’ R (this would normally be read unga; v and y alternate, however, in the scribe’s orthography, see Introduction p. liv) and W.
Verse 238/2 baugnaðís TA, baugnafar W, baugnaðrs (altered to -nafrs) U, ‘gaugn nafads’ C, baugnaðgörs R.
Verse 241/4 Úr›r W, úr RTA, ru›r U; C illegible.
Verse 242/4 hjálmeldum RW, hjálmeldar A, hjálmeld C lacks this line.
Verse 243/3 foldar WUA, fyldar R, fylda T.
Verse 247/1 skók TA, skaut R, skóg WU. 3 hagl TWU, hagl þat A, hagls R.
Verse 248/4 hló›ut RT, ‘hlúut’ W, hlæður A.
Verse 249/1 kvá›u flik TWA, ‘q oflvt flit’ R.
P. 72/2 Konungr has a large ornamental capital in R and space for one in W. 11 mensætt R, sætt TWU.
Verse 250/1 um þeris áða R (though the last a may belong to the next word, which may then be ‘avsc-’ rather than ‘osc-’, giving the phrase at øsk- rather than áða øsk-), um þeris æða W, um þeris áðan T. 2 sínum abbreviated ‘sin’ with superior stroke R.
4 boga altered from boða W, boða RT. 6 ‘en’ TW, of R.
Verse 251/3 hilmi TW. 4 dreyrugra T (ending abbreviated), dreyrugra W. 6 orrostu TW, orrosta R.
Verse 252/4 glammr or glamms R, glamma TW. mun W, man RT.

6 Heðins RTW. sóttu TW; R is illegible, but may have read sóttu.

7 svíra W, svika R; T omits.

Verse 253/4 Line supplied from verse 158; R has e(tc.), WT omits.

Verse 254/7 at RTW. 8 raðálfr of R, raðálfr af TW.

Verse 255/2 lék TWUA, lér R. T omits.

Verse 256/3 orrosta TWUA, orrostu R. 5 svá er TWUA.

P. 74/14 hestr T, hest R, WUA omit.

Verse 257/2 nor›an WUA, nor›ra T.

Verse 258/1 Svei›a TWA, sveita R.


Verse 259/2 norðan WUA, norðra T.

Verse 260/3 húna W, hrútar (or hvítar?) T, hvíta RA. 4 rann] emendation (SnE 1848–87, I 442–3); þann R; T omits; W has hranna after íugtanni, A has hvallands íugtanna (apparently altered to -tanni). U omits the first half of this verse.


Verse 263/1 muntu W, montu T, ‘mîtv’ U, mantu A, written mundu R. otri TWA; akri U.

Verse 264/4 -vandil RWTUA.

Verse 266/1 stókkvi WUA, strókkvi T.

Verse 267/1 hlæðir WU, hlæði A; written ‘hlæþir’ R, ‘hlodir’ T.

P. 76/23 ‘heiðs’ R.

Verse 271/4 sölkonungr heiminni UA; Máríu sveini (cf. verse 272/2) RTW.

Verse 272/3 mildinge UA, milding RWT.

Verse 274/2 gramr WTUA. 3 hans UA, hann RTW (abbreviated in all five manuscripts). 4 heilagt TUA (W illegible).

Verse 275/4 launat R (or perhaps ‘launac’) and T, ‘launag’ W, launa ek UA.

P. 78/17 ok] R adds var.

Verse 278/3 jarðráðendr TWU, jarðafærandr R (cf. verse 5/7).

Verse 279/2 á TWU, und R.

Verse 280/1 hírðar TWU, híldar R.

Verse 281/1 froknu U, froknum RTW.

P. 79/20 Ok T, WU omit; perhaps written in margin in R; it is not visible in photographs.
P. 80/9 at TWU, af R. 13 kallaðir TWU, kalla þeir R.
Verse 283/1 snjallir TWU.
Verse 284/2 opt TWU, optr R.
P. 80/27 heiðmenn TW, hirðmenn R, heið[en]g U.
Verse 285/3 at R, en W, enn T, it U.
Verse 289/4 skæ TU, sér R, sæ W.
Verse 290/1 sýn um Û, sín en RTW.
Verse 291/2 -mælir TW, -ræðr U. 4 viði TW, vini (for víni?) R.
gröna W; græna T, perhaps ‘givna’ R (U omits lines 3–4).
Verse 292/3 lætir RT, lætk W, ‘[l]et ek’ U.
Verse 296/1 hleyti U, hljóti R, hlæti T (written with ð), hlæti W. 2
herjarfr TWU.
Verse 297/1 þurðu TW, þurðir R, þurði U.
Verse 298/1 fír Û, fíðr RTW.
Verse 299/4 mildi RW, mildri Û, ‘mildi’ T.
P. 83/13 Most of the rest of Skáldskaparmál is lacking in W; the
fragments that remain are not close enough to the text of R to be
usable for emendation. 15 mæð TU, mæð ok A, mæðr R. 16
nokkurn TU, nokkýnr R.
Verse 300b/2 skapsmið TU, skipsmið C, skapskið R. 7 hagsmið
TUAC, hagskið R.
Verse 302/3 óðr TU, áðr RC. ok TU, at RC. skeiðar U, skeiða
RTCA.
P. 84/19 Eyjólfr TU, Eyvindr R, ‘eyuind’ C. C gives the nick-
name as skáldaspillir (abbreviated).
Verse 305/1 Tormíðlaðr TUAC, Tormíldar R. 3 kváð þá UC,
kveðu RTA (i. e. imperative sg. with suffixed pron.)—but R is
abbreviated unclearly and may have kváðu, which might be inter-
rogative pl.; cf. verse 94/3 t. n.). snyrir T (altered from snyrtir)
and UAC, snyrrir R.
Verse 308/2 jarðhlutr R (abbreviated -hlr with superscript curl) and
TA, jarðhlut C (abbreviated), ‘iarðr lvtr’ U. 3 hún A, ‘hvi’ Û,
húns RTC. beinan TUC, beínir A, beíðan R.
P. 85/20 mylin TA, mýsin RC.
P. 86/1 Haraldr] abbreviated Har with superscript stroke RC, Hallvarðr
T, Hallvarðr A.
Verse 311/3 heinlands CA, leinlands RT. 4 eitrsvalnum naðr C,
eitrsvalnum nauðrí (with u subpuncted) R, eitrsvalum naðrí T, eitir
(ending abbreviated) svñlum naðrí A.
Verse 313/1 frá CA, fram RT.
Verse 315/2 sendi] emendation (Konráð Gíslason 1874, 458–61 (26–9); 1879, 189; 1892, 115); sendu RA, senda TC.
Verse 316/4 fránleit] with abbreviation for -ir R.
Verse 317/1 ðyrildis RTAC (spelled with ‘Au-’ or ‘Av-’ in all four; ending unclear in T). Eldi RTA, aldri C.
Verse 318/1 byju] with abbreviation for -ir R.
Verse 319/1 byju] with abbreviation for -ir R.
Verse 320/2 ro] in TUA, ‘rofl’ with abbreviation sign R; drifinn C.
Verse 322/3 sendu RA, senda TC.
Verse 323/4 sendi emendation (Konráð Gíslason 1874, 458–61 (26–9); 1879, 189; 1892, 115); sendu RA, senda TC.
Verse 324/3 ðyrildir RTA, ðyrildir C, ‘aldra’ T, yldir U.
Verse 326/4 Sinir T, synir RC; Simr U, sînar (‘sînaik’). Eldi RTA, aldri C.
Verse 327/1 ðyrildir RTAC (spelled with ‘Au-’ or ‘Av-’ in all four; ending unclear in T). Eldi RTA, aldri C.
Verse 328/1 Dagi R and T, Dagr UAC (verse not in B). Hôd U, Há T, lacking in R; the line reads ‘haulda huatra’ in C, ‘hialmr hâfæta’ (i. e. -feta) in A.
Verse 331/2 gyl]ar R (almost certainly). 4 fen RTAB, ben CU.
Verse 332/1 ðyrildar R (almost certainly). 4 fen RTAB, ben CU.
Verse 333/2 magnandi TUAB, magnði RC. 3 bregðr written with abbreviation for -ir or -er R; berr C.
Verse 334/2 val written ‘vel’ RTUBC, ‘vål’ A. Cf. the common Norwegian form val for vel (Noreen 1923, § 168).
Textual notes

P. 92/26 R adds sem Arna after salt.
Verse 344/1 hvé TAC. sótti TA; sveiti R, s. C.
Verse 345/1 mætur A, Meita RTC. 2 lágar TA, laðar R (written ‘læð’ with superior curl) and C.
Verse 346/1 þvar TA, er RC. 2 glöðum RTAC (written with o in all MSS, i. e. perhaps for glóðum).
Verse 347/1 Fœrisk RTAC; cf. verse 126. 4 úrsvöl TA, útsvöl RC; cf. verse 126.
Verse 348/1 hristir TA, hristum RC. 2 sikul- TA, s. C.
Verse 349/2 liðnir TA, liðnum RC.
Verse 354/2 borðheim[ ] emendation (SnE 1848–87, I 498); borðheimer RTAC.
Verse 356/3 skerðu C, skerðu or skorðu T, skorði AB, skorda (or skorði or skorðu) R.
Verse 358/1 ‘bæði’ R, ‘þéði’ TB, ‘þæði’ C; the usual normalisation of these forms would be þæði or þæði; the latter word would be the normal acc. pl. of þæð but in this position in the line a long syllable is required. A has þæð; þæðja is an emendation (Konráð Gíslason 1879, 194).
Verse 359/4 þat A (abbreviated), þar RTC and B (abbreviated).
P. 95/23: Verse 360 attributed to Kormakr, altered to Ormr R; Ormr TAC; B illegible. 28 Þorleifr RC, Þorleikr TAB (cf. 62/24, where T has Þorleif but RWAC Þorleikr).
Verse 361/2 lauðr TA, lauð RC; B illegible. 3 gránn[ ] emendation; gránst RTCA; [. . .]s B.
Verse 362/3 varra[ ] emendation (Konráð Gíslason, cf. Skj A I 482); váru RA and B (abbreviated), vara C, fóru T.
Verse 364/3 ek T, er RA; BC omit line 3. A has space for a fourth line.
Verse 365/3–4 Supplied from TA(B) (T lacks miðit veðr; B only partly legible: mér þar (or þér) lengu miðir (or mikil) veð[. . .] fyrir ofan sjó); lacking RC.
Verse 366/3 written ‘tygill’ R, ‘-tygil’ TABC.
Verse 367/1 súðum BC, ‘súpo’ with nasal stroke (?) R; súð um TA.
Verse 371/2 sveit C, su eik T; lacking in UA, illegible in B.
Verse 373/1 slóðar C; altered from flóðir R(?); flóðu T, flæðar AB.
Verse 376/1 Eymðit UA; spelled with Q in R, Ó in T; Eimði C, B illegible. 3 Heina UAB, hveina RT, húna C.
Verse 377/1 fljótt TUAB, skjótt C (the beginning of the word is erased in R; ótt is a possible word, see óðr (2) in Glossary).
Verse 378/1 Bjartr UC, Bjart RT, Bratt or Brátt AB (A has an accent). 3 of A, of RTC, of B (U lacks lines 2–4).

P. 98/27 Part of a leaf of R has been removed (it must have been separate from what remains of the leaf, which does not have a line of writing above the top one extant), leaving a gap in the text to 99/11 which is supplied from T(U)AC (B does not include ch. 63).

28 skvaldri ABC, Skúlason T; U omits.


P. 99/5–7 C has the words in this list in a different order (ár – aptan after line 7). 5 Þessi – stundanna] Stunda heiti A. [ár] U omits. 6 vár, haust transposed U. mánuðr lacking in C. vikur C. 7 í morgin AC; U omits. 8 enn] U omits. náttarinnar C (after next two words). Alvissmálum AC, Ólvismálum U.

Verse 380/2 en] lacking in UA. mola ?T. í Helju] so U, but the í added above line in a later hand; með goðum AC. 3 kólluð er] knaða AC. gríma með goðum] grímu ginnregin AC. 6 Njörur TAC; the r is perhaps written in the margin of R; U omits.

P. 99/21 Large ornamental capital H in R and space for one in B (which omits the first sentence) and C; B has the heading Hóðingja heiti. Capitulum. 22 kallat] + er C.

Verse 382/2 flagðs blakk emendation (Konrad Gíslason 1889, 305–8); flakk RTB, fleinblakk C.

Verse 383/4 ósk víf RT, óskvíf C; [. . .]fr B.

Verse 384/4 hæstr C, næstr RT.

Verse 385/1 hneykir T; n altered from a or e ?R; hnykkir B, hnekkir C.

Verse 386/3 halt ek RTB (the a unclear in T and B), helt ek C.

P. 101/10–18 Text lacking in R due to part of page being missing (see t. n. to 98/27); supplied from T. 18 Emundar UC, Eymundar B, Eyvindar T. hins ríka, in ríka R, lacking in TUB.

Verse 395/4 hróðr RTC, hröðs U.

P. 103/5 Ólungs- spelled with ‘au’- or ‘av’- in RTABC here (o in U) and at p. 103/12 in RTC (o with inferior or superior hook AB; U omits) and in verse 401 in RUBCT (‘N’- R, ‘Av’- U, ‘Q’- A, ‘Au’- BCT). 8 eru] so TUA; váru B, clause omitted in C; altered from (or to?) váru R. 10 Völungsna TC and ?R, Völungsna U; omitted in AB. 13 large ornamental capital Þ R.
Textual notes

Verse 399/4 geirþing TUAB, geirþings RC.
Verse 401/2 á TUA, lacking RC (B illegible). 4 aflgjœð T, aflgerð UAB, aflgjœð RC (I added later in R, i.e. the word is altered from aflgjœð).
Verse 402/4 ófljó› TUA, ífljó› R (i.e. the word is altered from ífljó›).
Verse 408/4 und sik TUABC, við þik R.
Verse 410/3 au›so TABC (‘aud’); apparently altered from auð (i.e. auð = eyðd is intended? Cf. SnE 1848–87, III xxvi; it might also be read auðu); auðit U.
Verse 411/2 Remainder of line cut off in margin R.
The verse is omitted entirely in U; in B it is omitted here, but included at verse 386.

P. 105/26 þeir A; repeated over line division R; þeir menn TUBC.

P. 106/9 snillingar TUABC, silllingar R. 12 skrjáð TA, skjádr RC, skrjöð B; U omits. 18 Snyrti- TUABC, ‘Snyrti’ R.

P. 107/3 hefr T, hefir BC; RAU omit. 8 samnaðr eru TC, samnaðr UA, sœfnœð B, samnœf eru R (‘sœhr of’; of may be a mistake for ef). 22 hælfœðmis UCA, hælfœðnis (hælfœðnis?) R, hælfœðmis T. óvinir TB, óvin A, óvitr R, óvitr maðr C; U omits. 27 ætlœðmarmann T, ætlœðmarmann UABC (written as two words in UAC), ætlœðmarmaðr R (written -m with t above; cf. note to p. 106/11–18, p. 224 below).

P. 108/3 Heitir ok móðir TAB (mostly illegible in B), RC omit. 5 rûna UC, rûn RT, A omits. 27 sjáfní TAB, sjálf¾ RC; lacking in U. 34 alnbogi A, ‘aulnbogi’ C, ‘Avlbogi’ U, albogi B, álmbogi RT. 37 hauks apparently altered from ‘havþps’ R.

P. 109/1 skúa TUAB (C omits). ál[...] written twice, small with a point after, then large, i.e. kendr á. À fœti RT. 2 il TUAB; lacking RC. 3 fœtirn ok kent T, fœtirn ok kent R; (kalla hann tré . . .) ok kenna U. (kallaðr . . .) fœtirn ok kenna C, (kalla . . .) ok kenna hann B, (kall[with curl for ending] . . .) fœtirn ok kenna A. 4 ok orðœðnilli ok orð written above line R; but TUAB omit these two syllables; C has orðœðnilli but omits ok. 5 hjáldr TABC. 11 brigðœði UABC, brigð, reiði RT. 17 veitir] so TAB; altered from heitir R; heitir C. liðœðinni TAB, liði sinu R, liðœðinni sinu C.

Verse 412 Heading: Hér eru rituð heiti sækonunga A, S[. . .]eiti B.
Verse 413/8 Gap supplied from TABC.
Verse 416/3 Gautrekur C, Gaurekr RT; Gavér AB.
Verses 417–18 Þjótnar written in margin R (probably in a later hand). TAB have the heading Þjótna heiti (added in margin in C).
Verse 419/2 Prívaldi T, Prívaldi R; Prívaldi AC.
Verse 423 has the heading Trøllkvenna heiti in TAB.
Verse 433 Heading: Heiti Ásynja A, Ásynju heiti B.
Verse 435/4–7 Written in margin with indicative sign in R, but now cut away; supplied from TCAB. 4 Hörrn ok Pungra ABC. 5 ok Gefn AB, ok Gjöf C. 6 hit ABC. 8 Gersimi A, Gørsimi T, ‘Gessemí’ C; B illegible.
Verse 438 Heading: Kvenna heiti okend A, Kvenna heiti B. 7 man svarkr C, mansvarkr RT; the line reads svarkr drós ok man in A, illegible in B.
Verse 439 Heading: Manna heiti AB.
Verse 441/5 oflátar TAC, ofla[..] B, aflátar R.
Verse 449 Heading: Orrostu heiti AB. 8 fólk jara C, fólkjara RTA; fjölkara B.
Verse 451 Heading: Sverða heiti AB.
Verse 452/7 Hneitir TAB, heitur R and C, where it is placed before herberi.
Verse 453/7 grindlogi TAB, grindlagi R; garinn lagi C.
Verse 456/8 written ‘vegía læstir’ R, ‘végia lestir’ T, ‘vegíalæstir’ A (with dot above g for gg?), ‘[.]leggja læ[.]ir’ B, ‘vegía (or vegía) lestir’ C.
Verse 460 Heading: Heiti á sverði AB.
Verse 463 **Heading**: Øxa heiti A, Øxar heiti B.
Verse 464 **Heading**: Spjóts heiti AB. 2 dœf len R (with accent over e; perhaps as one word) and T ('doftlen'), dœf lenz AB, 'daufleinn' C.
Verse 465 **Heading**: Øxar heiti AB.
Verse 466/5 Jólfs A, Júlfs B, Jóls RT, 'i auls' C.
Verse 467 **Heading**: Boga heiti AB.
Verse 469 **Heading**: Skjaldar heiti AB.
Verse 470/3 ba›ljós RT; ba›ljós AB, ba›ljóz C.
Verse 471/4 '-fornir' RCA, perhaps for -fornir, '-fœrnir' T; -fœrnir B.
Verse 472 **Heading**: Hjálms heiti AB.
Verse 474 **Heading**: Brynju heiti AB. 4 'bøfara' T, bøðfara A ('-th'), blöðfara B, 'bøfæda' C. ðyð sýn T (with a stop between) and C, ðyðsýn R; 'býn syn' AB (though B may have ðyð).
Verse 475 **Heading**: Sjóar heiti A, Sjófar (or Sjáfar?) heiti B. 7 sog sami AC, sogsamí RT, sogsa[...].i B.
Verse 476/1–2 **Gaps supplied from T**. velfœrr sóm (or 'søni') A, [...].l ferr (or feurr?) saman B, 'vel forsími' C. 6 vægir TABC.
Verse 478/3 Ránkelda R; Rán Kólga AB, Rán. Kelda TC.
Verse 479 **Heading**: Á heiti A (V written and deleted before Á), Vatna heiti B.
Verse 480/5 'bro' RTA, 'bra' B, 'bø' or 'bra' C. See Introduction, pp. liii–liv.
Verse 481/3 written 'mavras' RC; Mørn T ('Maurn'), A ('mørn') and B ('mørn').
Verse 485 **Heading**: Fiska heiti AB.
Verse 486/3 síkr TA, síkr or sítir R; litr C (?), likr B.
Verse 488/1 Pyrsklingr TA, Pysklingr C, P[...].klingr B.
Verse 489 **Heading**: Hvala heiti AB.
Verse 491 **Heading**: Skipa heiti AB.
Verse 492 **Heading**: Heiti á skipi AB. 5–6 **Gap supplied from TABC; top of page damaged in R.** stjörnvið TAB, stjörnviðr C (ABC also add ok after stuðill).
Verse 496/1–2 **Letters supplied from TC**. ok stœðingr AB.
Verse 497/1 Húnn TAB, lacking in RC.
Verse 500/5 kjalar- TABC, 'kialar-' R (with i above line). 7 hnokkmiði R, hnokkmiði TAB. ausker RT, austker AB, austsker C.
Verse 501 **Heading**: Jarðar heiti AB. 1 'rvfa' RTB, rofa AC. 5 Fif
AB, Sif R, lacking TC. 6 barmr TAB, bármr R (perhaps for bámr (so C); cf. ættbarmr, ættbaðmr in Glossary).

Verse 503 Heading: Óxna heiti AB (perhaps Yxnæ in A as in line 2).

9 bautaðr A, bautuðr B, bauruðr RT, bauruðr C.

Verse 504/3 Hefir C, Bœfir R (‘bevir’), ‘begir’ T, Kœfir (or Kæfir) AB. 6 Hríðr AB, Hrîð RT, Her- C. 7 Arfr AB; Arnir RT, Arn C.

Verse 505/6 hreið C, hreþi RTAB (see Introduction p. liv).

Verse 506/2 ‘kvígia’ with second i subpuncted R.

Verse 507 Heading: Hrúts heiti A, Hrúta heiti B.

Verse 508 Heading: Hafra heiti A, Hafra heiti B. 6 taliðr TA; talaliðr RC (B illegible).

Verse 509 Heading: Geitar heiti A, Geita heiti B. 3 kolmúla TAC; kolmúsa R, ‘kolm[...].a’ B.

Verse 510 Heading: Bjarnar heiti AB. 3 written ‘isflfr’ R, ‘isolfr’ TABC.

Verse 512 Heading: Hjartar heiti AB. This verse follows on from the previous list without a break in RTC, and the names in it thus seem to be taken as names for a bear. 1 Hjört r AB (with the space for the initial H left blank in B), jört r T, jörir RC. 4 mótroðnir AB, mjóðroðnir C; metróðnir RT.


Verse 514 Heading: Vargs heiti AB. 3 Hati TABC. 10 ‘skavlkini’ RTC, ‘skolkline’ A, ‘skollkine’ B.

Verse 516 has the heading Himins heiti in T, Heima heiti in AB. 1 Gap supplied from T; eru heimar ABC; top of page damaged in R. 5 Heiðýrnir over line division R; Heiðþýrnir TC, Heiððornir AB. 6 Hregg TABC. 19 Skatyrnir TA, ‘scattvnir’ R (y perhaps for y, see Introduction p. liv), ‘skaturnir’ C, ‘skathynir’ B.

Verse 517 has the heading Sólár heiti in AB. 8 Háttatal follows in RT, without any heading in R, though it there begins with a large ornamented capital. In T there is the heading Úpphaf Háttatal and a large capital H in Hvât.
GENERAL NOTES

P. 1/2 In SnE 1848–87, I, ch. 1 of Skáldskaparmál begins at 5/9; 5/25–6/29 is placed immediately before, and entitled ‘Eptirmáli’ (Epilogue); and 1/2–5/8, entitled ‘Bragaræður’ ('the speeches of Bragi'), is made into a continuation of Gylfaginning (which is what it appears to be in U, which begins at 1/2 ‘Pessir Æsir’; cf. 20/18 n.), and given ch. nos 55–8 (here α55–8).

P. 1/8 dómendr: it is not clear what they are going to be judges of in this episode, but the use of the word suggests that the conversation might have at some stage been conceived as a contest like that in Gylfaginning; cf. 42/19–20.

P. 1/9–11 Baldr and Hœðr are absent (though no reason is given), but Nanna is present, so this must be before the death of Baldr (cf. Gylf. 46/33), and thus before the events of Gylfaginning. Compare the list of Æsir in Gylf. 21–6 (which also includes Óðinn and twelve other Æsir including Baldr and Hœðr, but omits Hœnor).

P. 1/31 This whole story corresponds closely with the account in Haustlœng (verses 92–104 below), and there is verbal correspondence here with verse 98/8.

P. 1/32 fœtr: i. e. Loka (so TWU).

P. 1/37 at sinni probably refers to the Æsir’s journey home rather than to the conversation between Ægir and Bragi (i. e. it goes with ferð rather than sogn).

P. 2/2–4 The narrator assumes knowledge of the account of Ìðunn and her apples in Gylf. 25/23–8; it is odd that though the narrator here is her husband Bragi, there is no hint of the fact in his narration. It looks as though it was first compiled for a different speaker.

P. 2/33 Though the description is not absolutely clear, it looks as though the author is implying that Loki was having oral intercourse with the goat. Bestiality would then be added to Loki’s other sexual perversions.


P. 3/35 bróðurson: probably an error for son (WU; W has Suttungr jotunn son Gillings).

P. 5/9–24 The analysis of poetic diction in U (SnE 1848–87, II 296) is quite different, and contains some details similar to parts of ch. 31 below.
P. 5/13 No question is asked here about hættir, and no explanation is given. Verse-forms are discussed in Háttatal, and the topic is clearly being reserved for there.

P. 5/18 Second er redundant, though there are other examples of ok being used to introduce a main clause after a subordinate one; see Glossary under ok.

P. 5/24 Since Snorri is discussing kennings which substitute the name of one god for the name of another it is clear that in this passage the element -týr is to be understood as the name of the god Týr (i.e. the Týr of victory = Óðinn; the Týr of the chariot = Þórr). Nevertheless it is likely that in early poetry the element would have been understood to be the common noun týr = god. See Glossary s. v. týr and Index s. v. Týr.

P. 5/25 It is difficult to say precisely what petta refers to. It may refer to what went before rather than to what follows (cf. Wessén 1940, 13).

P. 5/32–5 Cf. the rather longer reference to the Prologue to Snorra Edda in B (SnE 1848–87, II 533; quoted in the Introduction, p. xlv above); von See 1988, 28–9, argues that í upphafi bókar could refer to the beginning of Gylfaginning rather than to the Prologue. But U omits the reference to the beginning of the book, B only mentions the contents of the Prologue, and RWT all continue ‘er sagt er frá atburðum þeim er mannfólkit viltist frá rétti trú’, which must refer to the Prologue. And anyway the reference of the rest of the sentence is more specifically to the last chapter of Gylfaginning.

P. 5/36–6/29 Some details in this account correspond to Trójumanna saga (compare 6/23–7 with Trójumanna saga 1963, 209, 229, 236–8), but others are rather different (e.g. compare 6/3–12, 28–9 with Trójumanna saga 1963, 179–80, 237).

P. 6/5–18: see Gylf. ch. 48 (cf. note to Gylf. 45/10).


P. 6/28 stór verk: perhaps a reference to the Aeneid and other accounts of Aeneas as founder of the Roman nation (e.g. those in Breta sögur, Hauksbók 1892–6, 231–302, especially p. 233).


Verse 1 Skj A I 344, B I 316; verse 4 of Porfinnsdrápa, composed in honour of Earl Porfinnr of Orkney, probably soon after his
death in 1064. Only in SnE. Other quotations from this poem are verses 290, 282 [= 344], 297, 384, 106, 298. See Fidjestol 1982, 131–2, who points out that some of the verses Finnur Jónsson assigns to this poem could in fact be from Rǫgnvaldsdrápa (see note to verse 114), especially verses 1, 290 and 384. Cf. also note to verse 105. There are also verses from Porfinnsdrápa quoted in Orkneyinga saga, Morkinskinna, Fagrskinna, Hulda–Hrokkinskinna, Hkr and ÖH.

P. 6/37 föður is the regular gen. form of faðir both as a simplex and as a second element in a compound (spelled -r in R at 6/37). In compounds, however the nom. can be -föðr (6/37) and the gen. -föðrs or -föðr. See Noreen 1923, § 420 n. 2. The first element is spelled All- each time in R.

Verse 2 Skj A I 191, B I 182; cf. NN 2256. Only in SnE; probably from a lausavísa, of which 13 others attributed to the same poet are quoted in Hávarðar saga Ísfirðings (cf. IF VI xcii).

Verse 3 Skj A I 119–20, B I 114; also quoted as verse 226. The second half of the verse is quoted as verse 337. The whole verse appears as one of 11 lausavisur attributed to Víga-Glúmr in Víga-Glúms saga (IF IX 95) and is also in Landnámabók (Þórarbók, see Skarðsárboð 1958, 114 n.); half of one of the others appears in Skáldskaparmál as verse 255; one (half-)stanza is also quoted in Reykdaela saga, IF X 234. For the narrative contexts of the two verses quoted in Skáldskaparmál see IF IX 95, 89.

Verse 4 Skj A I 319, B I 295. On this poem see Frank 1978, 97–8. Thought to be from a poem in memory of Gizurr Gullbrá(r)skáld), who fell at the battle of Stiklarstaðir in 1030; only in Snorra Edda.

Verse 17 (also only in SnE) is taken to be from the same poem, and a third quotation is found in Hkr II 382 and ÖH 572. Quotations from at least four other poems by Refr are found as verses 30, 124, 126, 127, 214, 216, 234, 246, 264, 347, 354, 363, and in Háttatal after verse 8. A further couplet is attributed to him in Edda Magnússar Ólafssonar (294 and 377). In Hkr II 358 and ÖH 543 Gizurr gullbrá is described as this poet’s ‘fóstri’, which may mean that Refr was Gizurr’s pupil (cf. verse 4/3–4: see Glossary under koma). Cf. Gizurr in Index. See also Landnámabók (IF I 100–01, 104–5), Eyrbyggja saga, Njáls saga. In line 2 alliteration falls on er, see NN 2070 D, 2338; Kuhn 1983, 116–20, 164–5, 173–4; and the a in skáldi has to be short to provide adalhending (see Glossary under skáld).
Verse 5 Skj A I 69–70, B I 61; verse 11 of Háleygjatal. The reference is to Earl Sigurðr Hákonarson, who died in 962. Also in Hkr I 207, Fagrskinna 101, Flb I 67 (where the poem is called Háleygjadrápa); lines 5–8 also quoted as verse 278 and in TGT 27 and 103 (in W). Other verses of this poem are quoted as verses 33, 40, 23, 61, 220, 307. Further quotations appear in Hkr, Fagrskinna and Flb. The poem is largely a list of rulers, and clearly an imitation of Ynglingatal (hence perhaps Eyvindr’s nickname), though less of it is preserved than of that poem; both use the metre kvíðuháttr, cf. Hátatal 102. Háleygjatal was composed about 985 for Earl Hákon Sigurðarson and traced his ancestry back to Sæmingr son of Yngvi-Freyr, according to Snorri’s Prologue to Hkr (I 4; ÖH 4; according to these sources Yngvi-Freyr (Ingunar-Freyr ÖH) was son of Njörðr, like Freyr in the Prose Edda); but Sæmingr was son of Óðinn according to the Prologue to Gylf., p. 6, and also Hkr I 21, where his mother is said to be Skaði. WTBU have the acc. in line 1, but the nom. is perhaps explicable as anacoluthon (‘It was S. whom . . .’). It is the obj. of næmðu. Cf. Hkr I 206–7.

Verse 6 Skj A I 178, B I 68; taken to belong to Glúmr’s Gráfeldardrápa in memory of Haraldr gráfeldr of Norway who fell at Limfjorden in 970 (in spite of the appearance of Óðinn to aid a Christian king; see Fidjestøl 1982, 91, who thinks it somewhat doubtful whether this verse belongs in the poem). The striking idea that Óðinn was ‘in’ the king in battle is also commented on by Finnur Jónsson (1920–24, I 526). There are other quotations from Gráfeldardrápa in verses 32, 279 (uncertain according to Fidjestøl 1982, 91), 394 (= 279/1–2), 243 and in Hkr, ÖTM, Fagrskinna, TGT and Landnámabók. See Fidjestøl 1982, 230–33 for an appreciation of this poem. Glúmr Geirason appears in Landnámabók and a number of sagas of Icelanders, including Laxdœla saga and Reykdœla saga.

Verse 7 Skj A I 64, B I 57; verse 1 of Hákonarmál, probably composed shortly after Hákon góði’s death c. 961 (or perhaps a few years later, see Fidjestøl 1991, 124). Like the anonymous Eiríksmál (quoted in verse 20 below), of which it is evidently an imitation (cf. note to verse 5), it is one of the skaldic poems composed in eddic style and/or using mythological and legendary motifs that seem to have been in vogue in Norway in the tenth century (cf. also notes to verses 9 and 407, and see Fidjestøl 1982, 179–80; 1991; de Vries 1964–7, I 136–46; Hátatal pp. 83–4); the
metre is a mixture of málaháttr and ljóðaháttr (Háttatal 95, 100). Further verses from the poem are quoted in verses 11 and 393, but most of the surviving poem, including this verse, appears in Hkr I 186–97 and Fagrskinna 86–95. Hákon was a Christian, but did not succeed in making his country Christian, and this poem celebrates him as one of Óðinn’s heroes (cf. Gylf. 21, 32).

Verse 8 Skj A I 137, B I 129; from Ísdrápa, of which 11 verses are quoted in Skáldskaparmál: verses 39, 64, 54 (this verse is attributed to Bragi except in U), 210 (repeated as verse 316), 55 and 56, 63, 8, 14, 19, 242, 303; one further quotation (verse 4) is only in the redaction of the second part of Skáldskaparmál in W, SnE 1924, 112. The poem is not known from elsewhere, though its composition in honour of Óláfr pái is described in Laxdæla saga ch. 29 (ÍF V 80), where it is said that the descriptions in it were of scenes depicted on the panelling of Óláfr’s house at Hjarðarholt in western Iceland (c. 985). The subjects in the poem are all mythological, and that quoted here is one of several devoted to the funeral of Baldr (Gylf. ch. 49); the other topics treated in the surviving verses are Heimdallr’s conflict with Loki (see note to verse 64 below) and Þór’s fishing for the Midgard serpent (see Gylf. ch. 48). Cf. Turville-Petre 1976, 67–8. Lines 1–2 have the same aðalhending in each line, cf. Háttatal 24 and 47. There is a lausavísa attributed to Úlfur in Njáls saga (ÍF XII, 263), ÓTM II 158 and Kristni saga (1905, 23–4) in which he refuses to side with the heathens against the missionary Þangbrandr.

Verse 9 Probably by Þorbjörn hornklofi, and from his poem Haraldskvæði or Hrafnsmál (verse 12; the poem contains a dialogue between a valkyrie and a raven) rather than Þjóðólfr (several verses thought to be from this poem are ascribed to Þjóðólfr in manuscripts, see Jón Helgason 1962, 10–14); Skj A I 26, B I 24; lacking in B and T (which attributes verse 10 to Þjóðólfr instead), open space in U (though U has 8/12). There is another quotation from Haraldskvæði in Gylf. 7 (there also attributed to Þjóðólfr), but the majority of the surviving verses are found in Fagrskinna and some in Hkr, ÓTM and Haralds þáttir in Flb II 53–63. The poem is mostly in málaháttr (Háttatal 95) and much of it is about Haraldr hárfagri’s most important victory, that at Hafrsfjörð c. 885, but the poem as a whole may have been composed much later in Haraldr’s reign. Cf. note to verse 7 and Fidjestøl 1982, 55–6.
Verse 10 *Skj* A I 155, B I 147. The number of scribal errors perhaps indicates that scribes had difficulty with the language of this verse; in line 4 *bifkván* ‘trembling wife’ is a possibility, but might be more applicable to Iceland (a volcanic country) than Norway, and it would not provide the expected hending. It is thought to be from *Hákonardrápa*, composed in honour of Earl Hákon Sigurðarson c. 990 (cf. *Hallfreðar saga* 151); on this poem see Fidjestøl 1982, 102–6 and Frank 1978, 85–6 (it could as well be about some other earl). All the surviving verses are found as quotations in *Skáldskaparmál* and nowhere else (verses 212, 248, 10, 121, 118 [= 291], 119, 288, 229, 230). The poem is marked by a series of images of the earl gaining the land of Norway as a husband gains or subdues a wife (Óðinn’s wife Jörð); such sexual imagery is found in verses 10, 118–19, 121 too, and also in verses 122, 214, 304, 309, 311, 408 (cf. also verse 149). Another poem by Hallfróðr is quoted in verse 397.

Verse 11 *Skj* A I 66–7, B I 59; verse 14 of *Hákonarmál*, also in *Hkr* I 195; see note to verse 7.

Verse 12 *Skj* A I 79, B I 69; also quoted as verse 308. Taken to be from Kormákr’s *Sigurðardrápa*, composed c. 960 in honour of Earl Sigurðr Hákonarson, like the other quotations attributed to Kormákr in *Skáldskaparmál* (except for verse 360, see note): verses 292, 211, 241, 301, 21. Some of these verses may, however, be from a poem about his son Hákon (see notes to verses 292 and 301), and Fidjestøl (1982, 92–4) and Frank (1978, 117) question whether all the quotations are from the same poem; moreover Kormákr is said in *Skáldatal* (*SnE* III 274, 280) to have composed also for Haraldr gráfeldr. Apart from the quotations in *Skáldskaparmál*, the only other verse preserved from *Sigurðardrápa* is in *Hkr* I 168, which is the only source to give the name of the poem. The poem is distinguished by the *forn minni* (references to ancient myths or legends) inserted at the end of most quatrains (*Háttatal* 13, *hjástælt*). Kock (*NN* 2511; cf. 261) tries to take *beitihún* as ‘baited bear’, but the interpretation is forced and requires further emendation.

Verse 13 *Skj* A I 417, B I 387. This is all that survives of the poetry of Steinþórr, about whom nothing further is known. The lines seem to be the beginning of a poem, since they have the conventional reference to the poet’s talent. Line 1: perhaps emend to
forngervum?—hrósa usually takes the dative case and most manuscripts have litlum in line 4.

Verse 14 Skj A I 138, B I 129; verse 9 of Húsférða, see note to verse 8. This verse is again about Baldr’s funeral. Line 4 appears to be part of a stef (klofastef); the other part would have provided the subject of hlaut, presumably Oláfr pái’s hall, and an object; see Glossary under hljóta.

Verses 15–16 Skj A I 43, B I 37, ÍF II 255–6; verse 23–24/4 of Sonatorrek, Egill’s poem about the loss of his sons. The whole poem is found in one independent manuscript only of Egils saga and may not have been in the original (see ÍF II 245). The 12 lines quoted here constitute the only quotation from the poem outside the saga. The comment after verse 16 indicates that the text of verse 15/3 ought to read guðjaðar; manuscripts of Egils saga mostly have goðs (or góðs) jaðar.

Verse 17 Skj A I 319, B I 295. See note to verse 4. The verse-form is alhent (Háttatal 44) The poet seems to be expressing his gratitude to Óðinn for the gift of poetry. See Frank 1978, 97–8; Kuhn 1983, 305–6.

Verse 18 Skj A I 123, B I 117. See Foote and Wilson 1970, 366. Verse 3 of Vellekla (the title is given in Hkr I and Egils saga). Other quotations in verses 27, 28, 25, 34, 35, 247, 306, 197, 227, 223, 334; many other verses are quoted in Hkr, Fagrskinna, ÓTM; one couplet in TGT. Verse 222 (attributed to ‘Einarr’) may also be from this poem. The poem was addressed to Earl Hákon Sigurðarson and composed c. 986. The title (‘lack of gold’) is probably an ironic hint that the poet expects reward.

Verse 19 Skj A I 138, B I 129; verse 10 of Húsférða (see note to verse 8), again about Baldr’s funeral.

Verse 20 Skj A I 174, B I 164; verse 1 of the anonymous Eiríksmál on the death of Eiríkr blóról (died in England 954). Otherwise the poem survives only in Fagrskinna 77–9, where it states that it was commissioned by Eiríkr’s queen Gunnhildr. Cf. note to verse 7. It is not clear why this verse should be included in this chapter, as the only reference to Óðinn is by his proper name, and there are no kennings of any kind. Line 10: perhaps read kæmi (as U and B; cf. blóta in Glossary and Introduction p. liii).

Verse 21 Skj A I 80, B I 70; Frank 1978, 117–18; see note to verse 12. Allvaldr Yngva aldar ‘he who has complete power over
the people of Norway’ is the kind of language more usually applied to a king, and is rather a flattering title for a jarl, even one as powerful as Sigurðr Hlaðajarl or Earl Hákon. See Yngvi in Index.

Verse 22 Skj A I 418, B I 388. Only known from here, and nothing further is known of the poet, whose name is given as Þóraðr in WB, as Porvaldr in U. His date is uncertain, and the context of the verse is obscure.

Verse 23 Skj A I 68, B I 60. This quotation, which is thought likely to be from Eyvindr’s Háleygjatal (see note to verse 5), does not include a complete sentence, only a relative clause; the antecedent is probably (a kenning for) the mead of poetry, and the subject of the clause must be Óðinn (farmagnuðr), who, in the form of an eagle, bore the mead back to the gods from where it had been kept under a mountain by the giant Suttungr (pp. 4–5). The name Surtr must be a giant-name used as a common noun to refer to Suttungr, and may be part of a kenning for the mead of poetry rather than dependent on søkkdólum.

Verse 24 Skj A I 3, B I 3; from Bragi’s Ragnarsdrápa, according to Snorri addressed to Ragnarr loðbrók, and evidently an expression of gratitude for the gift of a splendid shield, depictions of myths and legends on which are described in the poem. This poem, except for verse 13, which is quoted both in Gylf. ch. 1 and Hkr I 15, and verse 3, which is also in FoGT (see note to verse 154 below), is only preserved in SnE. Other quotations are found as verses 237, 238, 154–8, 250–54, 48, 42, 51, 153, 366, 110. See also notes to verses 54 and 150. The topics of the extant verses are the fall of Hambrír and Þórli (cf. Hamðismál), Hjörningavíg (cf. ch. 50 on p. 72 above), Þórr fishing for the Midgard serpent (see Gylf. ch. 48), the death of the giant Pjazi and Gefjun’s winning land from the Æsir (cf. Gylf. ch. 1). See Turville-Petre 1976, 1, and cf. Úlfurr Uggason’s Háskrápa, see note to verse 8. This verse is about Þórr’s fight with the Midgard serpent.

Verse 25 Skj A I 123, B I 117; from Einarr skálaglamm’s Vellekla, see note to verse 18.

Verse 26 Skj A I 492, B I 464. Not known from elsewhere, but evidently from the end of a poem. Cf. note to verse 199.

P. 11/26: presumably a reference back to 3/10–5/8. In U another list (somewhat different from the one here) of kennings for poetry precedes ch. 2 (SnE 1848–87, II 302) which is compiled from
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4/1–5 and 5/7–8, see Introduction p. xli. The list of names here (11/26–9) mixes accusatives and nominatives, though they are all objects of *kalla*; cf. note to 14/25–30.


Verse 29 *Skj* A I 415, B I 385. Several verses are quoted in *Skáldskaparmál* from a poem attributed to Ormr Steinþórsson that seems to be in praise of a certain woman (the others are verses 38, 205, 207, 360). Apart from verse 205, the first couplet of which is also in *TGT*, this poem is not known from elsewhere, though there may be another verse in *Edda Magnúsar Ólafssonar* 397, see below. But it has been plausibly argued by Ólafur Halldórsson (1969) that the verses belong with the fragment said in *Flb* II 70 to be from Haraldr hárfagri’s *Snæfríðardrápa* or *Snjófríðardrápa* (*Skj* A I 5) and that together they are part of a *drápa* by Ormr Steinþórsson addressed to an unknown woman. Verses 38, 207 and 360, as well as the verse in *Flb*, are probably from a *mánssongr*, though verse 360 may be a *stef*. Nothing further is known about the poet, but he was probably composing in the latter part of the twelfth century (or maybe earlier, c. 1130, see below) and based his poem on a fairy-tale in which Haraldr hárfagri may have been a principal character. The story of Haraldr’s love for Snæfríðr in *Flb* II 69–70 may be based on Ormr’s *drápa* and give a better idea of its original content than the parallel version of the legend in *Ágrip* (*ÍF* XXIX 5–6; Driscoll 1995, 4–7). Two other fragments are attributed to Ormr, verse 138 and a half-stanza quoted in U at 84/18 (see notes to verses 138 and 303); a third is perhaps to be found in an anonymous verse in *Edda Magnúsar Ólafssonar* 397 (see Jón Helgason 1966, 177; Ólafur Halldórsson 1990, 230–32; Poole 1982, 126–32). If this verse also belongs to *Snjófríðardrápa*, it may give a hint as to the recipient (cf. Poole 1982, 128), and perhaps indicates a date of c. 1130, see Ólafur Halldórsson 1990, 231. The sentence quoted in verse 29 is incomplete; the whole of the half-verse (except the parenthesis) is an at-clause. The remainder of the sentence is not extant. It is perhaps more likely that the sentiment applies to the character in the story rather than to the poet (see Ólafur Halldórsson 1969, 155).

Verse 30 *Skj* A I 320, B I 296. One of four half-verses in *SnE* (and nowhere else) that seem to be from a poem by Refr about a certain
Porsteinn, perhaps the son of Snorri goði mentioned in Landnámbók and Eyrbyggja saga; the other verses are Skáldskaparmál verses 216, 264 and Háttatal 8/34–7. Cf. note to verse 4 above.

Verse 31 Skj A I 35–6, B I 31. Part of verse 2 of Egill’s Hófuðlausn, in praise of Eiríkr blóðox; see Egils saga ch. 60. The poem is found in the Wolfenbüttel manuscript of Egils saga and in the fragment ε but is not in Móðruvallabók and so is unlikely to have been included in the original version of the saga (texts of the poem also appear in Worm 1636, 227–41, and in a transcript by Árni Magnússon). There are further quotations from the poem as verses 350, 319, 184.

Verse 32 Skj A I 75, B I 66. The opening stanza of Gráfeldardrápa, see note to verse 6 above; only found here. It confirms that the poem is a memorial poem, and to judge from the pl. mildinga in line 2 seems to be addressed to an assembly of rulers (or at least to more than one of the dead king’s brothers; cf. verse 11 of the poem, Hkr I 243, and see Fidjestøl 1982, 230).

Verse 33 Skj A I 68, B I 60; verse 1 of Háleygjatal, see note to verse 5 above. The second half of the verse is also quoted as verse 40.

Verse 34 Skj A I 123, B I 117; verse 5 of Vellekla, see note to verse 18 above. The syntax of this verse is uncertain: vágr is clearly the base-word in a kenning for poetry, and is the subject of eisar; Kock (NN 2916) takes aldrhafs as the determinant, rather than Rögnis, which he takes with verk, though the kenning vágr aldrhafs would be unparalleled. It would surely require another determinant (Óðinn’s) to be an acceptable kenning for poetry. If the determinant is taken to be Rögnis this leaves aldrhafs (if taken as a single word) unattached; in NN 391 Kock takes the kenning alda Óðreris aldrhafs as the subject of þýr, leaving vágr unattached as subject of eisar. Verk Rögnis aldrhafs might also be an acceptable kenning for poetry. Alternatively, aldr could be adverbial (‘always’), and hafs has been taken as part of the kenning alda hafs Óðreris (so Reichardt 1928, 199, where verk is taken as absolute and Rögnis with vágr), though it is unnecessary, since alda Óðreris is a complete kenning for poetry in itself (subject of þýr við fles galdra; so NN 2916). It seems natural to take vísa with fyrir, Rögnis with verk (subj. of hagna) and méð with hagna, but if Rögnis is required as the determinant in the kenning vágr Rögnis, fyrir must go with méð and vísa with verk, and hagna must be absolute.
Verse 35 Skj A I 123, B I 117; verse 6 of Vellekla, see note to verse 18. Fley, if dat. as is to be expected after hlýði, ought to be fleyi, but possibly the -i is elided before j- (cf. Noreen 1923, § 369 n.). Konráð Gíslason (1872, 13–14 (295–6)) suggests emending hlýði in line 3 to heyrí, which takes the acc.

Verse 36 Skj A I 148, B I 139; taken to be from an otherwise unknown poem about Earl Hákon Sigurðarson, since there appears to be a pun on his name (of kon mæran: ofljóst, cf. mær in Glossary; compare the verse attributed to Queen Gunnhildr in Fagrskinna 75 and see NN 249). It may have been composed c. 990. Cf. Skáldatal (SnE 1848–87, III 280). Kock (NN 441) reads orða sáð oss grœr á sefreinu Sónar (cf. Frank 1978, 96–7).

Verse 37 Skj A I 98, B I 93. Together with verse 315, this is all that survives of the poetry of Vǫlu-Steinn, which is only found in Snorra Edda. The verses seem to be fragments of a poem about his dead son Ógmundr addressed to his other son Egill (see Landnamabók, ÍF 1 159–60, 184, 186; Finnur Jónsson 1920–24, I 510–11). On the attribution see Frank 1978, 95: Landnamabók 184 could be taken to mean that this verse was actually composed for Vǫlu-Steinn by Gestr Oddleifsson (on whom see Gísla saga, Hávarðar saga, Laxdœla saga, Njáls saga).

Verse 38 Skj A I 415, B I 385; see note to verse 29 above.

Verse 39 Skj A I 136, B I 128; verse 1 of Háðróló, see note to verse 8 above. In SnE 1848–87, III 14, this verse is interpreted without emendation. Most commentators use the text of U (see t. n.), and in line 1 telk might be preferable to ték.

P. 14/13: see verse 33/5–8.

Verse 40 is lacking in TW. It has already been quoted in verse 33/5–8, see note to this verse.

P. 14/18–20 A different explanation (and one this time involving word-play between líð (1) and líð, cf. p. 109/16–18) from the metaphorical one at 4/3–5, where the mead of poetry was the means by which the dwarfs obtained a passage to the shore; here the mead of poetry is simply the possession of the dwarfs, and is called ship because of the similarity of the words for vessel and strong drink.

P. 14/19 líð heitir skip: cf. 109/16.

Verse 41 Skj A I 183, B I 173. Anonymous; perhaps from a love-poem. According to 108/28, tröllkvinnan vindr can mean thought, and maybe giant’s wind can too. See Glossary under bergræl; ÍF 11 251.
P. 14/25–30 Note that in the lists of names here and elsewhere the nom. is sometimes used when grammatically the acc. would normally be required; some manuscripts (U and, in part, T) regularise the cases. Cf. also 11/26–9, 17/28–30, 18/15–16, 19/35–20/7, 39/1–2, 13–15, 40/27–31, 106/11–13. The variation in case perhaps implies that some lists were added to after being first written.

P. 14/30 Verse 42 seems to be part of Bragi’s instruction of Ægir, and thus he seems to be either quoting his own verse or that of his namesake the human poet. The distinction is perhaps implied by the use of the word skáld after Bragi’s name (see Bragi (1) and (2) in Index).

Verse 42 Skj A I 4, B I 4. Another verse from Ragnarsdrápa about Pórr’s fight with the Midgard serpent; see note to verse 24. Kock, NN 219, takes at sandi with lá slakr and line 3 with rakósk; cf. Turville-Petre 1976, 5.

Verse 43 Skj A I 6, B I 6. This also seems to be from a poem about Pórr’s fight with the Midgard serpent (Gylf. ch. 48). The only other verse surviving from Ólafur hnuða is a lausavísa in Skáldasaga in Hauksbók (1892–6, 447). Sonr Jarðar may be subj. of aðstök (parallel to umgjörð) or the sentence may have continued in the following (lost) lines.

Verse 44 Skj A I 152, B I 144. From Eilífr’s Pórsdrápa, only known from SnE, and quoted in extenso as verses 73–91, see note to these verses. Another half-verse appears in verse 53. This one is placed by Finnur Jónsson at the end of the extant poem (Skj A I 152). Lines 1–2: the alliteration requires the archaic forms Vreiðr, Vrósku. Cf. verse 82: the last two lines of these two verses presumably form a stef. Cf. verses 36 and 268 and notes.

Verses 45–7 Skj A I 140, B I 131. Also from a poem about Pórr’s fight with the Midgard serpent (Gylf. ch. 48), and only preserved here. Nothing else by Eysteinn has been preserved, and he is not referred to elsewhere. Verse 45 is lacking in T.

Verse 47 Finnur Jónsson’s arrangement of the syntax (Skj B I 131) is very tortuous, and rendi must be emended to rendu if sjúrar is the subj., cf. NN 421. It might be more natural to take brá viðr as impers. (‘it came about’) and seíðr jarðar as subj. of rendi fram (though actually seíðr could be the subj. of both verbs), and although renna usually has a dat. obj., it can take an acc. obj. with the sense of ‘cause (something) to flow’, though generally this
will then refer to pouring a liquid (see Fritzner 1886–96 under renna (nd) 3, 8; there are no unequivocal examples of the acc. under 8).
Verse 48 Skj A I 3, B I 3. Another verse from Ragnarsdrápa about Pórr’s fight with the Midgard serpent; see note to verse 24.
Verse 49 Skj A I 140, B I 132. Also from a poem about Pórr’s fight with the Midgard serpent (Gylf. ch. 48), and only preserved here.
Part of another poem by Gamli is found as verse 401.
Verse 50 Skj A I 144, B I 135. Together with verse 58, this seems to be part of a poem celebrating Pórr’s victories over giants and giantesses. Verse 267, however, if it is by the same poet, must have been composed after his conversion to Christianity (cf. Eilífr Guðrúnarson). The poet is not referred to elsewhere.
Verse 51 Skj A I 4, B I 4. Another verse from Ragnarsdrápa about Pórr’s fight with the Midgard serpent; see note to verse 24.
Verse 52 Skj A I 4, B I 4. Not found elsewhere. Since this verse seems to be addressed to Pórr, it may be from a separate poem about him, rather than from Ragnarsdrápa. Mœrum simbls is taken to be a kenning for a giant, and the dat. to mean that Pórr is returning from an encounter with him (or of could be emended to of). A word simbill or simblir is unknown (symblir would be more plausible; ‘the feaster of the feast’?); the word sumbl suggests a connection with the mead of poetry, though Pórr is not usually associated with that. On the interpretation given in the Glossary s. v. simblir see SnE 1952, 345.
Verse 53 Skj A I 151, B I 143; Frank 1978, 112–13. Liðhent (Háttatal 41, cf. notes to verses 88/4 and 334 below). See notes to verses 44 and 73–91. This quatrain seems to belong in the poem between verses 87 and 88 below.
Verse 54 Skj A I 137, B I 128. In spite of the attribution to Bragi, this is thought to be more likely part of Úlfr Uggason’s Húsdrápa, see note to verse 8 (it is attributed to Úlfr Uggason here in U; both verse and attribution are lacking in T). It relates to the story told in Gylf. ch. 48, like several verses of Ragnarsdrápa, so the attribution in R and W is an understandable error.
Verses 55–6 Skj A I 137, B I 129, there taken to be two halves of the same verse from Húsdrápa about Pórr’s fight with the Midgard serpent (they are not separated in U, though the capital V is out in the margin at 17/9, as well as a v = visa); see note to verse 8 and Frank 1978, 110–12. In verse 56 (and the prose comment at 17/13)
Pórr is referred to in terms of his opponents, the giants (cf. the Anglo-Saxon poem *Beowulf*, where both the hero and the monster Grendel are referred to as *aglæca*, and where the hero, like his opponent, fights without weapons; see *Beowulf and the Fight at Finnsburg* 1950, 298 under *aglæca* and lines 435–40 and note); cf. ch. 31 (40/15) where Snorri says it is inappropriate to refer to people in terms of giants unless one wants to be satirical. On the other hand terms for giant or troll (though more commonly those for giantesses) can simply mean enemy or opponent or destroyer (e. g. 71/5 and verse 245; cf. Hveðra in Index and note to verse 68; *Egils saga Skáló-Grimssonar* verse 32, *ÍF* II 172; see also *SnE* 1931, 256/5–7, 257/7–10; Meissner 1921, 147–8; note to verses 451–62). Pórr can be seen as the opponent of the river Vimur (cf. 25/6–13, 15–18).

Verse 57 Skj A I 135, B I 127. A rare example of a verse addressed to Pórr (cf. verse 52): all the verbs are 2nd pers. sg. In verse 58, too, four of the verbs are 2nd pers. sg. Nothing more of Vetrliði’s work is preserved, but see *Njáls saga* (*ÍF* XII 260–61) and *Hkr* I 320, where he appears as a determined opponent of Christianity; also *Kristni saga, Landnámabók* (*ÍF* I 348) and *Egils saga Skáló-Grimssonar* (*ÍF* II 59); and Finnur Jónsson 1920–24, I 471.

Verse 58 Skj A I 144, B I 135. See note to verse 50.

P. 18/1 dœmi: a story giving the reason for something; a reference to *Gylf.* ch. 49.

P. 18/3 On Njórðr’s association with wagons see Turville-Petre 1964, 170–73; Wyatt and Cook 1993, xviii–xix.

Verse 59 Skj A I 330, B I 303–4; ‘vers rapportés’. Lines 1 and 5, 2 and 6, 3 and 7, 4 and 8 make up respectively four different independent sentences about mythology or legend. If *sonar* is emended to *sona* in line 1 (as in WT), there is not only a more perfect rhyme, but it accords better with other sources about Guðrún, who is said in e. g. *Hamðismál* 8 to have killed two of her sons (cf. p. 49 below). The verse is only known from here, and its context is unknown. It is in runhent (*Háttatal* 80–94). Cf. notes to verses 259 and 375.

P. 18/14: a reference to *Gylf.* ch. 23.


Verse 60 Skj A I 46, B I 40; lacking in T and U as well as in B. Part of verse 17 of *Arinbjarnarkviða* (Arinbjörn’s name is included in
a pun, *Grjótbjörn*), which is preserved (incompletely legible) in *Móðruvallabók*, where it is written at the end of the text of *Egils saga* (in a different hand from the main text). The poem was probably not included in the saga originally. Four lines of verse 8 are also quoted in the redaction of the second half of *Skáldskaparmál* in *W* (*SnE* 1924, 112), and verses 15, 24 and 25 in *TGT*. The poem was composed in honour of the Norwegian nobleman Arinbjörn, celebrating Egill’s friendship with him. See *Egils saga Skálaks-Gímssonar* ch. 78.

Verse 61 *Skj A* I 68, *B* I 60; the quotation consists only of a subordinate clause (‘when . . .’). The context (and so the identity of the earls’ enemy and the locality of útröst) is unknown, though the lines are probably part of *Háleygjatal*, see note to verse 5. Fínnur Jónsson (*Skj B* 60) suggests that the subject may be *bági Belja dólgs* (Surtr—see *Gylf.* 50/30) and that *jarla* goes with *útröst*.

Verse 62 = *Grímnismál* 43. The only quotation in *Skáldskaparmál* from a mythological poem in the Codex Regius of the eddic poems except for the two quotations from *Alvíssmál*.

Verse 63 *Skj A* I 137, *B* I 129. From *Húsdrápa*, about Baldr’s funeral; see note to verse 8.

P. 19/10 *fyrr*: cf. *Gylf.* ch. 27, where a verse from the poem mentioned at 19/12 is quoted. *Mensaekir Freyju*: cf. 19/15, 20/3–4 and note and verse 64 n. On the theft of Brísingamen see *Sórla þáttr* (*Flb I* 304–5).

P. 19/11 *sverð* is subj. Cf. 108/8–9 and note on p. 225.

P. 19/18–19: cf. *Gylf.* ch. 34.

P. 19/20–21 The title *frumsmiðr bragar* might be expected to apply to Bragi gamli the human poet (the earliest known in Scandinavia) rather than to the god; Öðinn is elsewhere credited with being the divine originator of poetry (3/10–5/8). Cf. *Hávamál* 105–7; *Ynglinga saga* ch. 6 (*Hkr I* 17); *Sonatorrek* 24 (*ÍF II* 256). If the god Bragi is still the speaker, as at the beginning of *Skáldskaparmál*, the statement is even odder (cf. notes to 2/2–4 and 14/30).

P. 19/32 See *Gylf.* ch. 31. On Ullr’s shield cf. 67/21 and note. ‘Ullr’s ship’ is a kenning for shield (cf. Ullr in Index and see Meissner 1921, 166), but it is possible that Skjöldr was the name of his ship, rather than that Ullr used a shield as a ship, since there is no story known to provide the origin for this idea. Cf. Turville-Petre 1964, 182, and Tolley 1996, 22–3 and 44 n. 53,
where it is suggested that the reference is to the use of a shield as a means of transport (i.e. as a ski or skate, cf. *öndur-Áss* and *Saxo Grammaticus* 1979–80, I 79, II 58).

P. 19/35–20/7 Note alternation between nom. and acc. in lists after *kalla*; cf. 11/26–9, 14/25–30 n. above.

P. 20/1: cf. *Gylf.* ch. 34.

P. 20/2 Áli is elsewhere in *SnE* said to be son of Öðinn (*Gylf.* 26; *Skáldskaparmál* verse 429; cf. *Skáldskaparmál* 6/20, 27), though he is not mentioned as a god in *PE*. In *Gylf.* 26 he is said to be the same as Váli. There appears to be a Váli son of Öðinn as well as a Váli son of Loki (*Gylf.* 49 and 53; *Vafþrúðnismál* 51, *Voluspá* 34), though the texts are not entirely certain (see *Gylf.* 177–8), and maybe Snorri took the names Váli and Áli to be alternatives for both persons, though they are listed separately in verse 429 (see *Gylf.* Index, Áli, Váli). The present passage can be punctuated to give various meanings: Loki may be called *fjóur . . . Ála frænda* ok *fjóurbróður*; *Ála frænda* ok *fjóur, bróður, sinna* ok *sessa Öðins*; to call him either *fjóurbróður Ála* or *Öðins*, or *bróður Öðins* is however problematical, though in *Lokasenna* 9 he claims to be Öðinn’s sworn brother. The reading quoted in *SnE* 1848–87, I 268, giving Váli here instead of Áli in W, is wrong.

P. 20/2–4 *sinna ok sessa Öðins*: cf. *Lokasenna* (note also *rægjanda goðanna* and other titles below); *heimsæki ok kistuskrúð Geirrøðar*: cf. ch. 18; *þjófr jötma*: i.e. one who steals from giants, e.g. in his stealing back of Iðunn, see below and cf. his theft of Sleipnir, *Gylf.* ch. 42; or maybe one who steals on behalf of giants, as in the theft of Iðunn’s apples; *þjófr hafrs*: cf. *Hymiskvida* 37; *þjófr Brisingamens*: see note to 19/10 above and verse 64 below (*Húsdrápa* 2) and note; *þjófr Iðunnar epla*: see p. 2 above and verses 100–103 below (*Hauströng*, verses 9–11); *Sleipnis frænda*: see *Gylf.* ch. 42. As can be seen, several of these descriptions of Loki correspond to parts of *Hauströng* and *Húsdrápa*.

P. 20/5 *hárskoði Síðfar*: cf. ch. 35.


Verse 64 *Skj A I* 136–7, B I 128. From *Húsdrápa*, about the conflict
between Loki and Heimdallr (cf. 19/10–11, 14–15; Turville-Petre 1964, 128–9). There is no more detailed version of this story extant; see 19/10 n. and verse 100. See note to verse 8.

P. 20/18 Though it could be a reference to Gyrf., and thus be intended as a supplement to it, it is perhaps more likely that this is just a continuation of (and a reference to) the narratives of the first four chapters of Skáldskaparmál. In either case it seems to mark the following passages as afterthoughts. In fact these stories in chs 17–18 have little to do with the origins of kennings and have not given rise to many of them (except for shield = Hruningnir’s pedestal, see Meissner 1921, 166), and they contain few references to poetic diction. The references to Bragi and Ægir in them link them with those at the beginning of Skáldskaparmál, however, which is where they also appear in U (before ch. 2; in U Skáldskaparmál is marked as beginning after ch. 18), and this may have been the original arrangement. The frame may have been imposed on Skáldskaparmál later, though ch. 4 and many later chapters also begin with questions and answers, and Skáldskaparmál seems to have been conceived from the start as a dialogue. Cf. Introduction pp. xviii–xx.

P. 20/31 Þórr’s exploits as a drinker are referred to in Gyrf. ch. 46.

P. 21/24 rístubragð: a sign for cutting or carving (cf. rísta). Hrungnis (or Hrungrers) hjarta is mentioned by Gísli Brynjúlfsson (1823, 141; see Blöndal 1920–24, 361), but it is doubtful whether his information is derived from a medieval source (other than Snorra Edda), since there is no other early mention of this sign.

P. 22/32 One would expect hǫfði; but cf. 22/2–3. Either the cases are being used inconsistently (cf. Fritzner 1886–96, II 194b, under í (1) þ; Cleasby and Vigfusson 1957, 316–17) or hǫfuð is a rare example of an endingless dative (otherwise known for certain only in the word góz, see Noreen 1923, § 361 n. 2).

Verses 65–71 Skj A I 19–20, B I 17–18, Haustlǫng verses 14–20. Haustlǫng is a shield-poem (sér á baugi verse 65/1, 3–4, i.e. on the shield or shield-boss or its surround, cf. 67/22–4), cf. note to verse 24. It describes a shield given the poet by a certain Porleifr (thought to be inn spaki, son of Hǫrða-Kári) c. 900 (or somewhat later if it was the same Porleifr who was involved in the setting up of the Alþingi in Iceland in 930; cf. Hkr 190–91, 126–7, 163, 304; ÍF I 7 (cf. n. 5), 313; Ágrip and Fagrskinna); see verses 71/7–8,
92/4, 104/8. The poem is only preserved in SnE; there are further quotations as verses 92–104 and parts of these two passages are repeated in verses 341, 305, 108. The topics of the extant verses are the theft of Íðunn and the death of Pýazi (cf. 1/16–2/23 above), and Þórr’s encounter with Hrungrir. See Turville-Petre 1976, 8–9.

Verse 65/3 hellis hyrjar bœrr is presumably a kenning for (generous) man, and probably vocative, since the rest of the sentence seems complete in sense; MS ‘biair’ clearly needs emending, and the tree-name bœrr is perhaps the most plausible (W has ‘baur a’ (Skj A I 19) or ‘bora’ (SnE 1924, 64; this looks the more likely reading), T ‘maur a’, but hellis hyyr is not a known kenning for gold, and the separation of á from baugi is unsatisfactory. Kock, NN 139, takes hellis bœr = giant (acc.), á hyrjar baugi = on the shield (hyrr is a sword-name in verse 458/7; see NN 2722); ‘also on the sword’s circle can be seen how the terror of giants visited the cave-tree, the mound of Grjóttún.’

Verse 66/1–4 Kock (NN 140) takes (en) Ullar fyrir mági with line 3 rather than with lines 1 and 4 (or with both, cf. NN 1812!). Reichardt (1928, 161) and Finnur Jónsson (1924, 324) take en endilág with line 3 and knáttu òll Ullar fyrir mági with line 4 (cf. Skj B I 17).

Verse 67/2–3 Finnur Jónsson (Skj B I 17) reads bjarg hristusk ok berg brustu rather than berg hristusk ok bjarg brustu (cf. Reichardt 1928, 116); this perhaps links the nouns with more suitable predicates as well as being stylistically preferable in spite of making the word-order slightly more tortuous. Kock NN 141 reads line 3 as a complete sentence, in line 2 bjargsólgnum ‘greedy for food’ (or bergfólgnum ‘rock-sheltered’ NN 2506; bergs with dölgi, ‘enemy in the mountain’ NN 2409); in line 4 upphiminn with manna. Thus he makes lines 1–2, 3 and 4 three separate statements with bjargssólgnum dölgi the obj. of hyrmótt and upphiminn manna the subj. of brann.

Verse 67/5–8 It is clear that the three words in line 6 together with vögna and vátt must be a kenning (or perhaps two kennings, see NN 226) for giant, acc. with frá ek, though the elements can be taken in various orders. Reichardt 1928, 102 reads myrkeins Haka reinar vagna (or vagnar) vátr, watcher of whale(s) of dark bone of land of Haki (whales of cliffs = giants) as subj. of þátti. See vátr in Glossary.

Verse 68/5–8 Keeping hraundrengs as gen. dependent on trölls
(varðat would then be impers., ‘there was not long to wait’) would give the kenning hraunrengs runa trúll (rock-gentleman’s friend’s enemy = Mjöllnir) dependent on trjónu; hóðum would need to be emended to harðri (with trjónu) as suggested by Meissner 1921, 427. Although this gives a full rhyme in the odd line, it does make the meaning easier.

Verse 71/1 áhr links with stóð eðr ólaus in verse 70, a rare example of a sentence continuing over the stanza-division. Cf. verses 81/1, 102/1; Háttatal 15. Line 3: though some whetstones are reddish in colour, it is likely that it raða refers to blood.

P. 24/17–19 The motivation for including these stories seems to be similar to that in Gylf.: they have little to do with poetic diction. Cf. 20/18 n. This is the last reference to Ægir and Bragi as speakers in Skáldskaparmál.

P. 25/2 ljá can take either a gen. or acc. obj.; here the first of the three objects is gen. pl., the other two are acc. (in W and U the first two are gen.). Cf. 106/2–3 and afla in Glossary.

Verse 72: evidently a quotation from an otherwise unknown eddic poem (PE 317).

P. 25/27 Here U adds a further otherwise unknown verse, perhaps from the same poem (PE 318):

Þá kváð þórr:

Einu ‘sinni
neytta ek alls me[g]ins
jótna góðum í
þá er Gjálp ok Gneip
detr Geirrœðar
vildu hafja mik til himins.

Verses 73–91 Skj A I 148–151, B I 139–44. The only record of Pórsdrápa (apart from further quotations probably also from this poem in verses 44 and 53). It is the most detailed skaldic account of any of Pórr’s exploits (all the extant verses are about his journey to and encounter with Geirrœðr), though the series of strange kennings, especially those for giants, suggests it is only partly serious. This use of kennings for giant that use words referring to human beings (cf. giant-kennings that use names of gods as base-words), which is one of the main effects in this poem, is an extension of the frequent use of self-contradictory images in kennings (cf. Háttatal 6/15–16 n.), but the result is
rather comic. There may have been a stef (verse 44/3–4, verse 82/7–8), see note to verse 44. Eilífr also composed Christian verse (see verse 268 and cf. note to verse 50) as well as a poem about Earl Hákon (verse 36), but all that survives of his work is preserved in SnE only. See Finnur Jónsson 1900; Reichardt 1948. Verse 73/1–2 DD interprets fellir fjørnet flagstalla goda as ‘tightener of the lifenet of the gods of precipitous altars’, taking fjørnet as a device for killing giants.

Verse 74/1 DD takes geðstrangrar with gongu, ‘a journey strenuous to the spirit’; Finnur Jónsson (SnB I 139) emends to geðstrangr, adjective with Pórr. Kock, NN 2502A, 2756D, reads geðstrangra as gen. pl. with gongu, ‘of the determined ones’.

Verse 75/2 farmr meinsvárans arma looks like a kenning for Loki (meinsvárans with arma, referring to one of Loki’s mates; or meins várans (vári ‘defender’), whether or not sóknar hapts is part of it. Kock’s meinsvárrans (harmful woman, i. e. Angrboða, NN 2106) is quite attractive. DD reads mein-Svárrans as a term for a giant, the burden of whose arms is a giantess; farms gen. with for sóknar (‘a journey of attack against’), and Hapt = Pjálfi (offjóst, pjálfi m. = fetter) as the subject (though it is n.). Galdr Ragnir = Óðinn (NN 445) does not, however, fit well into the story, and DD takes it as a kenning for Loki. Kock also suggests (NN 2106) that sóknar hapts (i. e. Gunnarr (cf. Atlakviða) = gunnar ‘battle’, gen. sg.) goes with svipti sagna, meaning leader of the battle-crew, i. e. Pórr. Line 8 Endils á mó is taken by Kock (NN 1080) to mean ‘on the sea, in the water (river)’, and the subject of spendi (spendu) as gallópnis halla manntælir (-endr), ‘the destroyer(s) of the men of the eagle’s halls’ (of the giants, i. e. Pórr and his companion).

Verse 76 Kock (NN 446) takes gunnvargs himintǫrgu as a kenning for giant, genitive of destination; and frumseyrir dreyra = Pórr as subject of kom til vers fríðrar fljóða. DD takes Gangr as the name of a giant, his vánir as hunting-grounds (acc. of route travelled with gongu, the subject of which would then be unexpressed), til vers gunnvargs fríðrar himintǫrgu as the destination (‘to the fishing-haunt of the war-wolf of heaven’s fair targe’ (i. e. of the sun, the wolf of which means giant); and fljóða frumseyris kom dreyra as a separate statement, ‘the women’s first rank spill of blood came’.

Verse 78 Kock (NN 447) interprets ‘there on the bottom before the meeting-keen son (bur) of Jórr (markar = earth) they set shoot-
ing-snakes’ net; the smooth round stones did not rest’. DD also
takes í mörk to mean ‘into the ground’, byr háf-markar ‘storm of
the fish-snare land’.
Verse 79/1–4 Reichardt 1928, 8–9, 208 reads mar (for maðr) as obj.
of leit, which is substituted for sér in line 1, as in Skj B I 141 (W
and T have lét, see Introduction p. lv), and punctuates (gatat)
mar njótr in neytri njard- (ráð fyrir sér) -gjarðar, thus taking in
neytri with njótr. Cf. in in Glossary.
Verse 79/5–8 Kock’s interpretation (NN 450) simplifies the syntax:
‘The diminisher of Pórr’s children (Pórr) said (lét instead of lætr)
that unless the surge of Mórn’s blood diminished for him, his
might would grow to the height of heaven (til svíra salpaks)’.
Verse 80/1–4 Kock’s suggestion that svarðrunnit fen is the object of
óðu is attractive, but the rest of his interpretation is unconvincing
(NN 451). Gunnar setr might, however, be a kenning for shield
(see LP under setr). Kock adduces Völuspá 36, Á fellr . . . sçxum
ok sverðum, as a parallel to sverðrunnit fen (NN 2250). DD takes
sverðrunnit (‘knife-streaming’) fen Fríðar (‘liquid of the woman’
= river) as the subject of flaut.
Verse 80/5–8 Possibly ‘Against the causer of trouble for the earth’s
swift runners (giants) surged a wave mightily blown by the storm
of the áss of the earth’s snowdrift (giant; see Áss in Index)’, see
NN 452. DD reads runkykva ‘enliveners of the running stream’,
i. e. the giantesses causing the river to swell (cf. Reichardt 1948,
357: jarðar skafts hauðrs runkykva, ‘enliveners of the flow of the
land of the world of snow-drift’). Finnur Jónsson (Skj B I 141)
emends to rúmbyggyva (with áss hauðrs as a kenning for giants).
Verse 81/1–4 Kock (NN 453) takes skaunar ýta sinni as governed by
með, á seilhimin sjóla as ‘on the lord’s shield’. Reichardt 1928, 53
reads á skaunar seilhimin (‘on the shield’) and takes sjóla with
afhraun (i. e. a test of strength for Pórr). Á seil skaunar himin-
sjóla might be better.
Verse 81/7–8 för stríðlundr með: stríðlundr is probably used as a
virtual adverb, and fara með may have the sense of ‘use s–thing
(in a certain way)’. See með and stríðlundr in Glossary.
Verse 82/1–4 Kock (NN 454) takes glamma stóðvar dolgyamms
firum as a kenning for giants, dat. with stríðkviðjundum; and
djúpakarn as a word for heart. The last at any rate is better than
Finnur Jónsson’s tmesis (Skj B I 141; see djúp in Glossary).
Verse 82/5–6 arfi in RTW looks like the base-word of a kenning (for Pörr); if so, eiðs fjárðar ought to represent a description of Öðinn in the gen.; eiðs of fjárðs ‘of one remote from, i.e. lacking regard for, his oath’ (cf. Hávamál 110)? But this fails to rhyme. Possibly a kenning for Þór (cf. NN 2502B)? Kock’s suggestion that it is a kenning for Loki is improbable (NN 455). Lines 7–8 seem to be a stef; cf. verse 44 and note.

Verse 83/1–4 Kock (NN 456) takes sverðs sífunu (sword’s continual flame, i.e. blade) with liðhatar; hlífar bords Hröðar as a kenning for warriors (i.e. in this context giants) and dyn hardgélpnis barda (noise of the hard fetter of the ship, i.e. of shields) as the kenning for battle. DD reads hlíðar for hlífar (which is probably unnecessary to the battle-kenning, which she takes as dyn barda hard-Gléipnis, din of the wolf of the shield, i.e. of the sword) as part of the kenning for giants (Hröðar hlíðar bords ‘Hröðalanders of the slope of the river-bank’ (this is not one of the usual meanings of bord)). RTW have -hattar in line 2, but this is probably just a spelling for -hatar, see Introduction p. liv. In lines 6–8 there seem to be two kennings for giants, one dependent on hrjóðendr, the other on við; if hrjóðendr governs fjóðar skytju (those who lay waste the refuge of the beach-people), skyld-Breta might be taken as also governing fjóðar (the Briton who is kin to the beach-people; cf. verse 78, where haf- seems to belong with both mork and markar). Kock (NN 457) reads hylríða fjóðu (wolf’s beach = desert) hjóðar as meaning ‘of the giants’ (gen. with hrjóðendr), and skjald-Breta skytju as meaning ‘female defenders of shield-Britons’, i.e. giantesses.

Verse 84/1–4 There seem to be three phrases that mean giants here. Kock changes með to fyr governing kneyfí dróttar dólg-Svífljóðar kólgu and takes line 3 as a parenthesis, flesdrótt as the subj. of dreif í vá nesja: ‘Because of the crusher of the troops of the wave of hostile Sweden (the giants)—the company took to flight—the rock-troop fled to the safety of the nesses’ (NN 458). Reichardt (1928, 210) explains: Flesdrótt dreif fyr kneyi Svífljóðar dólgkólgu dróttar (‘before the crusher of the band of the dangerous stream, i.e. of the giants’); ferð nesja sótti a flóttu í vá. DD: ‘At the approach of the oppressor of the hosts of the hostile Sweden of the icy wave, the rock-company fled; the troop of the headlands took to flight in danger.’ It is better to take flesdrótt as subject of dreif
í vá; Svífljóðar kólgu with dróttar kneyfi; and the parenthesis as dógferð nesja sótti á flóttta; or flesdrótt as subject of dreif í vá, nesja with dróttar, and the parenthesis as dógferð Svífljóðar kólgu sótti á flóttta.

Verse 84/5–8 In this half-verse there is a kenning for Pórr and one or perhaps two for giants. Kock (NN 459) takes fasta as a noun: ‘When the flood-rib-Danes stood (facing, up to) the flame-shaker’s (Pórr’s) flame (fasti), the family of the Jólnir of the outlying sanctuary (the giants) had to give way’. DD takes fyrir funhristis fasta ‘before the lightning of the fire-brandisher’ with knáttu láta.

Verse 85 Kock’s readings provide simpler syntax (see NN 460–61): ‘Where among (í) the mighty (fróttar) lords (hersa) of the giant’s dwelling (Pórnranns) the ones gifted with courage went forward—there was noise among the Cymri of the cave’s round wall—the feller of peak-Lister reindeer (Pórr) was put into a fix—there was lack of peace there—on the dangerous grey (evil) hat of the wife of giants.’ Greypan and grán (grár a. grey) ought to go with ḥott if possible. DD takes hugumbornir as the subject of the first sentence, and [við] hersa ífróttar Pórnranns (‘against the chiefs of the sport of Pórn’s cave’) as (apparently) an accusative phrase indicating the destination after gingu. It might be preferable to read ífróttar with ḥugum and take Pórnann as acc. of the route. It is awkward to have í separated from Pórnann; cf. note to verse 65/3.

Verse 86/1–4 Fylvingr as a sword-name in the flula (verse 457/1) may well be a deduction from this verse, cf. Falk 1914, 50, and thus cannot confirm that that was the original meaning. Fylvingar, he points out, means ‘nuts’ according to SnE 1848–87, II 430, 514, and here may be part of a kenning for ‘heads’. Kock takes hám loga himni ‘the high heaven of the fire, i.e. the roof’ as dat. after prungu, and halfyfingum vallar ‘the field’s leaning brown ones (rods)’, i.e. walking-sticks, as instrumental. Lines 3–4: ‘the spheres of the brow-sun (tungl brásólar, i.e. heads) pushed themselves there against the roof’ (according to NN 462; cf. NN 2107: hámlofa ‘dark flame’, tungls brásalir ‘halls of the eyelash-moon’). DD reads par in line 3, and brásalir as one word in line 4, so that the parenthetical statement becomes tungls brásalir trúðusk þar við trúði (‘the halls of the eyelashes’ moon’, i.e. the giantesses’ heads, ‘were trodden down there under the roof’, and the object of þrungu is hám himni loga (‘the ceiling’), the instrumental phrase
hallvallar fylvingum ‘with the swords of the stone-plain’, i. e. walking-sticks.
Verse 86/5–8 húfstjóri hreggs vafr-eiða ‘controller of the hull of the stormy shifting necks of land, i. e. of the clouds’ according to NN 463.
Verse 87/1–4 Possibly ‘The son of Earth began to learn the hateful one of the fjord-apple’s (giant’s) game—the men of Møre’s bone (giants; reading legs for legs) did not repress their merriment’ (cf. NN 464, 1833). Kenna fræði does not, however, mean ‘to learn a game’.
Verse 88/4 síu langvinr R, langvinr síu WT; the latter order has the alliterating sound at the beginning of the line, where it should be. Lines 5–6: liðhent (but not quite like Háttatal 41: linked rhymes over the two lines, but not with alliteration falling on the same syllables as the rhymes; cf. notes to verses 53 and 334). See Frank 1978, 112–13.
Verse 89/4 Kock (NN 2253) reads prasir (cf. Purnir in Index) vegjar (‘wedge-stormer’) as a kenning for Þórr (subject of kom); if this is what is meant, it may refer to the function of a hammer as a tool, though some words for thunderbolt also mean wedge. Cf. Motz 1997, 337–8.
Verse 90/1–2 The expected hending is lacking in line 1. Emending görva to gumna (or grinja) as gen. with gramr would provide one (see NN 466, 3056).
Verse 90/3–4 salvanið-Synjar arinbauti = salvaniðbauti arin-Synjar, assumed to be a kenning for Þórr and the subject of the clause. This may be interpreted as double tmesis, or perhaps rather as interchange of the elements of the kenning. Cf. note to verse 255. But of would be better as a preposition with acc. than as the pleonastic adv., and the following words perhaps contain a kenning for giant or giantess; then the subj. must be understood from the preceding clause. In NN 467 it is suggested that Arinbauti may be a name for a giant, so that reading Arinbauta as gen. with salvaniðs would make a kenning for giant in general, whose Synjar (goddesses) are giantesses, acc. with of. Verse 90/5–8 Kock (NN 468) takes tvívðar tívi and tollar karms as parallel kennings for Þórr (dat. with komat) and brautarliðs bekkfall as subject. In line 6 sà ought to be dat. too (Nygaard 1905, §§ 260, 264a); if er were omitted it could be a subj. pron. introducing an independent statement.
Verse 91/5–6 Kock (NN 2254) points out that látrval-Rygir (látrs val-Rygir = val[s] látrs Rygir) would be a complete kenning for giants, and lista could be gen. pl. of list f. ‘art’ with lidjostum, ‘mighty in skills’.

P. 30/10 elja (‘rival’) here perhaps implies that only Frigg was Óðinn’s ‘proper’ wife; the others were illicit unions, and the four were probably all taken to be with giantesses (cf. 30/18; but such an implication is clearly not present at 35/20 or verse 122/3; cf. 108/2). Gerðr is elsewhere mentioned only as having a union with Freyr, so that the name here may be an error for Gríðr mother of Viðarr (in Ú the name looks as though it has been altered from Rindar to Gríðar (actually ‘geiðar’, see facsimile II 56, 138), but Gerðar is written in the margin).

P. 30/13–14 eigandi valfalls . . . ok fressa: see Gylf. ch. 24 and p. 47/3.

P. 30/20 Understand kalla before eplin.

P. 30/21 Another reference to Gylf. (25/29)? Or to the narrative at the beginning of Skáldskaparmál (2/1–23)?

Verses 92–104 Skj A I 16–19, B I 14–17. Haustlög verses 1–13, see note to verses 65–71. They may be an interpolation: they are only in R, W (which, however, omits verse 102/6–104) and T (which omits verse 95), and though the poem was clearly known to Snorri, it may be that he did not intend to include the whole text in Skáldskaparmál. He may, however, have kept a written text of it with his work on Skáldskaparmál, and that may be how a scribe came to include it. The vocabulary of his prose account (1/16 ff.) corresponds to that of the verses, showing that Snorri knew the whole poem; e. g. the phrases leggja upp (1/28, verse 96/6–8); sigask (1/27, verse 95/6); cf. note to verse 98/8. Verse 93/1–4 is also quoted as verse 341, verse 94/1–4 as verse 305.

Verse 92/1 add at after gott? Finnur Jónsson (SnE 1931, 111; Skj A I 16) thought at was maybe written in R, as in W (which has góðs) and T. But it is perhaps not necessary: leggja Gott gjöldum guin-veggjar brú = provide something good as repayment for the shield? Kock (NN 157) points out that if the first two lines are made complete in sense (he suggests by emending brú to brag or orb; or hróðr NN 2985 D), lines 3–4 could be filled out with the stef from verses 71/7–8 and 104/7–8. Line 8: perhaps nets, as suggested by Kock (NN 1809), which also can be the base-word in a kenning for shield, see LP.
Verse 93/1–4 = verse 341. Line 6: Kock (NN 135) suggests taking Gefnar (or är-Gefnar) with mat, meaning the ox (cf. Prymskvida 24), leaving byrgitýr bjarga (‘god of the rock-refuge’) as a kenning for the giant. See also NN 2004 (reading ärgnæfa mar ‘steed of giants’ = ox). Reichardt (1928, 163–4) takes ärgefmar marr as a kenning for ox (år-Gef = Gefjun (år ‘fruitfulness’); cf. Gylf. ch. 1), comparing prymsseilar Várar hvalr (Skaði’s whale = ox, see verse 96). Ingegerd Fries (1994), pointing out that the reading of R may in fact be mar rather than mat, suggests that är gnæfa mar is Orion’s horse = Taurus, i.e. ox.

Verse 94/1–4 = verse 305. Kock, NN 1015, interprets lines 1–4: ‘The ox (tólhreinn) was difficult to carve among the bones for the gods; Óðinn said there was something that caused it.’

Verse 96/4 Kock (NN 137) points out that according to Edda Magnúsar Ólafssonar 266, prymsseilar hvalr is a kenning for ox (whale of the mighty tackle?) and that Vár should therefore be taken separately, with pekkiligr (‘dear to Vár’).

Verse 97/5 One might have expected the present subjunctive drepi (so R and T; ‘drópí’ W), but the metre demands a long vowel.

Verse 98/8 has unusually close correspondence in wording with Snorri’s prose account at 1/31.

Verse 99/4 álf, the apparent reading of R, would scarcely make sense; but foðr is perhaps a possible nom. form, see t. n. and cf. 6/37. Line 6: Kock (NN 3038) suggests þa nam to provide (a sort of) assonance with rúni.

Verse 99/8 R’s mildings might perhaps be a word referring to Óðinn, though málunautr mildings would then be an unusual way to refer to Pjaz; but there is perhaps a reference implied to ch. 556.

Verse 100/1 sagna hrœrir has been interpreted as ‘starter of stories’, i.e. Loki—an attractive but improbable idea (cf. Turville-Petre 1976, 10).

Verse 101/5 Mattusk would give a hending.

Verse 102/4 The repetition of ol-Gefnar looks like corruption. Cf. Kock’s suggestion in NN 2721 (lund-allgegnir ‘straightforward in character’ of the gods; leiva descriptive gen. with leiðhýr).

Verse 102/6 The older form vreiðr would provide normal alliteration.

Verse 102/7 The spelling ‘mora’ in R (and ‘mōra’ in T) perhaps indicates the form meara (cf. LP under mear and mær; ÁBM under mær (3)). Lines 1 and 5 also have aðalhending.
Verse 104/1 Kock (NN 1811) emends skjótt to skóf (‘shavings’) as subject of höfu brinna, with skopt as object of skófu. This also provides a skothending in line 1 (but in addition to the adaðlending). In NN 225 he had suggested taking skópt as subj. of höfu skjótt brinna and at the same time as obj. of en skófu ginnregin.

Verse 104/7–8 = verse 71/7–8 (stef). Cf. note to 92/1.

Verse 105 Skj A I 343, B I 315. Taken to be from Arnórr’s Magnúsdrápa, composed about Magnús góði, and if this is correct the poem must have been composed after his death in 1046 or 1047; the verse may have been the last in the poem. The poem is also quoted in verses 213, 218, 352. Further substantial quotations from it are found in various versions of Kings’ Sagas, particularly Hkr, ÓH, Hulda–Hrokkinskinna, Flb and Fagrskinna. Fidjestøl (1982, 130; see also 132) thought it uncertain that verse 105 really belonged to this poem; it has been taken to belong to Þorfinnsdrápa (cf. note to verse 1). Kock (NN 806, 825) understands und gømulum Ymis hausi with fless var grams gnóg rausn.

Verse 106 Skj A I 348, B I 321. From Arnórr’s Þorfinnsdrápa, see note to verse 1. The lines also appear (twice) in Flb III 21 and 41 (Orkneyinga saga 83, 122) as the first half of a full stanza which goes on to say that these events will happen (i.e. the world will end) before a ruler finer than Þorfinnr will be born in Orkney. The four lines here quoted are reminiscent of Völsuspá 57.

Verse 107 Skj A I 505, B I 478. These lines are taken to be in fact from Bóðvarr baltí’s Sigurðardrápa; they are attributed to Bóðvarr baltí in U, but to Arnórr in T and W (anonymous in both according to Fidjestøl 1982, 159, but T has ok enn sem hann [i.e. Arnórr] kvað, and though there is no explicit attribution in W, it looks as though there too they are taken to be by the same poet as the preceding verse); they are attributed to Kolli only in R and B. Sigurðardrápa was composed c. 1150 about King Sigurðr munnr Haraldsson, d. 1155. Other verses from the poem are found only in Morkinskinna. Bóðvarr baltí is listed as having composed about Sigurðr munnr in Skáldatal (SnE 1846–87, III 277).

Verse 108 Skj A I 19, B I 17. See verse 65/5–8 and note to verses 65–71. Note the variant in line 3.

Verse 109 Skj A I 143, B I 135. Only this quatrains and the couplet in verse 123 (perhaps from the same poem) are found of this poet’s work; the contexts are unknown, though verse 109 may be.
about Óðinn (and perhaps refers to the poet’s reception in Valhöll or heaven). A saga Orms Barreyarskálds with many verses is mentioned in Porgils saga ok Haflíða (Sturl. I 27) as having been recited at a wedding at Reykjahlólar in 1119. Kock (NN 427) suggests that rammam spyr ek vís a and sá valdr rœdr fyrir veldi vagnbrautar should be taken as two independent (parenthetical) statements and that the subject of hvégi mér fagnar should be understood.

Verse 110 Skj A I 4, B I 4. The quatrain consists only of a relative clause; the half-verse that contained the main clause is not extant. The antecedent should be Óðinn: the fragment is taken to be part of Ragnarsdrápa (see note to verse 24) and is evidently about the killing of Þjazi and Óðinn making his eyes into stars; cf. 2/36–7.

Verse 111 Skj A I 445, B I 414. Taken to be from Eiríksdrápa, in memory of King Eiríkr inn góði Sveinsson of Denmark (d. 1103), like verses 398, 409, 391; cf. also 36/8. This verse may be a stef, see Fidjestøl 1982, 152–3. Most of the surviving poem, which is in the hrynhent metre (see Háttatal 62–4, cf. pp. 82–3), is preserved in Knýtlinga saga. Cf. notes to verses 270, 387 and 398.

Verse 112 Skj A I 409, B I 379. Taken to be verse 1 of Steinn’s Ólafsdrápa about King Óláf rýri, composed about 1070 (cf. Fidjestøl 1982, 147). More of the poem is found in Morkinskinna, Hulda–Hrokkinskinna and Flb; there are also some quotations in Hkr and Fagrskinna.

Verse 113 Skj A I 343, B I 316. Assumed to be from a poem (otherwise unknown) about Gunnlaugr ormsstunga’s brother Hermundr Illugason, who died c. 1055 (see SnE 1848–87, III 568).

Verse 114 Skj A I 332, B I 306. From Røgnvaldsdrápa, on Earl Røgnvaldr of Orkney after his death c. 1045. Verse 296 is also from this poem, and there is also a quotation in ÖH and in Orkneyinga saga (ÍF XXVII 440, XXXIV 54). See Fidjestøl 1982, 131–2 and note to verse 1.

Verse 115 Skj A I 318, B I 294. The stef from Hallvarðr’s Knútsdrápa (on Knútr inn riki), only found here, from which there are further quotations (only found in Snorra Edda) in verses 258, 348, 311, 239, 388, and others in Knýtlinga saga and Hkr (and ÖH). This is the only work of his of which anything has survived. It is mainly about Knútr’s expedition to England and his becoming king there in 1015–16.
Verse 116 Skj A I 353, B I 326. The poem of which this is a fragment is otherwise unknown, though it might be from Hrynhenda (see note to verse 387). See Fidjestøl 1982, 128.
Verse 117 Skj A I 73, B I 64. The second half of a lausavísa composed c. 965 (or somewhat later), after the fall of Hákon góði and the coming to power of the sons of Eiríkr blóðóx and Gunnhildr. The first half appears as verse 143, which is given twice in U, see SnE 1848–87, II 315, 319, 358. The whole stanza is also quoted in Hkr I 201, Fagrskinna 99–100 and ÓTM I 49. Nú: i. e. since Hákon’s death wealth has been withheld. The parenthesis in lines 3–4 probably means ‘the rulers’ policies are having a great effect’. Cf. verses 185 and 249.
Verses 118–19 Skj A I 155–6, B I 148. Verse 118 is also quoted as verse 291 with variants. Part of Hákonardrápa, see note to verse 10 (and Frank 1978, 85–6.) On bird-names used in kennings for ships (verse 119/3) see ‘Den lille Skálde’, SnE 1931, 255/4, and cf. Hrafn in Index and Glossary.
P. 36/8 The first line of a verse is here used to refer to a quatrain (verse 111), as in modern usage. Cf. verse 357 n.
Verse 120 Skj A I 376, B I 346. Taken to be part of Þjóðólfr Arnórrson’s Sextefja, composed in honour of Haraldr harðraði c. 1065, like verses 122, 385, 186, 389, 309, 318, 333, 236, 280. There are two further quotations in TGT, but the major part of the extant poem is preserved in Hkr (and ÓH), Fagrskinna, Morkinskinna, Hulda–Hrokkinskinna. It is an ambitious poem (the title implies it had six stef) covering many of Haraldr’s exploits, including his part in the battle of Stiklarstaðir and his campaigns in the Mediterranean, as well as the major battles of his own reign. Fidjestøl (1982, 136) is however doubtful whether any of the verses that are only in Skáldskaparmál or TGT (i. e. verses 25 and 27–35 in Finnur Jónsson’s arrangement of the poem in Skj; these include all the verses that are in Skáldskaparmál except verse 122, which is also in Fagrskinna and is less doubtful) are necessarily from Sextefja, even though several of them are clearly about Haraldr harðraði, but he provisionally includes verses 25 and 35 (= verses 385 and 280 in Skáldskaparmál); cf. Fidjestøl 1982, 172. Some of these verses in Skáldskaparmál and TGT, however, share similarities which suggest that they form a group (Fidjestøl 1982, 142, 172).
Verse 121 Skj A I 155, B I 147. See note to verse 10. Fleygjanda is incomplete as a kenning for ruler; Finnur Jónsson (Skj B I 147) emends frægjan to frakna (‘of spears’; so also Frank 1978, 86).

Verse 122 Skj A I 369, B I 339. The whole stanza is in Fagrskinna 231 and Hulda–Hrokkinskinna (Fms VI 140). See note to verse 120. The second half of the verse places it among Haraldr har›rá›i’s campaigns in Africa, and the darrlatr dási is the king of Africa. Cf. Fidjestøl 1982, 40–41.

P. 36/25–6 Note the different list of Ægir’s daughters at 95/8–9 (Drǫfn instead of Bára; cf. also verse 357 and note). Both Drǫfn and Bára appear in verse 478, though there they are mixed with common nouns and it is difficult to be certain whether they are all ten to be taken as names. There is a further list (the same as at 95/8–9) in a verse in A, SnE 1848–87, II 493.

P. 36/28 hríngr eyjanna: cf. the verses of Einarr Skúlason and the pula of island-names in A, SnE 1848–87, II 491–2 (and Edda Magnúsar Ólafssonar 267–8).

Verse 123 Skj A I 143, B I 135. See note to verse 109.

Verse 124 Skj A I 320, B I 296. One of 5 fragments (the others as verses 126 and 347, 127, 354, 363) that seem to be from a travel poem, only known from Skáldskaparmál.

Verse 125 Skj A I 418, B I 387. From a poem known as Nordrsetu-drâpa (39/15), apparently about an expedition to somewhere to the northwest in Greenland. Other fragments in verse 137 and TGT 30, 113 (compare this with Húsdrápa 12, verse 303 below), 114. Nothing else is known of this poet.

Verses 126–7 Skj A I 320, B I 296. Verse 126 is also quoted as verse 347. See note to verse 124.

Verses 128–32, 134 Skj A I 481–2, B I 453. Fragments from an unknown poem or poems about a sea journey. Verses 346, 351, 357, 362 may also belong; perhaps also verse 339. Cf. Fidjestøl 1982, 207–8. If verse 128/4 is correctly emended to snægrund (so WTUB) and this means Iceland, it is difficult to see all these verses as belonging to an account of Sigurðr Jórsalafari’s journey to Jerusalem; but some of them may. See Fidjestøl 1982, 156.

Verse 133 Skj A I 211, B I 201. Only this verse and verse 289 are known of this poet’s work. See Finnur Jónsson 1920–24, I 520 and Snæbjörn in Index. On the interpretation cf. Tolley 1995, 69–71. Kock (NN 572) interprets Grotti skerja as ‘breakers’; Tolley
1995, 69 suggests ‘whirlpool’, and for brúðir eylúðrs ‘brides of the island quern-frame’, i.e. the waves, though brúðir eylúðrs skerja might be the kenning for waves and Grotta might on its own be a metaphor for the churning sea. In the second half of the verse Kock (NN 573) takes skipa hlíðar (the waves’) lyngs as a description of the foam on the surface of the sea, gen. with líðmeldr. Skipa hlíðar bol ‘the dwelling of the ships’ sides’ would make a good kenning for sea (see Tolley 1995, 72 n.), but hlíðar is required by the metre; on hending between vowels of different quantity see Háttatal p. 54). Cf. Saxo Grammaticus 1979–80, I 85 (and II 59 and 60), where it is implied that Amlóða meldr could mean sand.


Verse 136 Skj A I 479, B I 451. A fragment of unknown context, evidently about a ruler, but the sentence is incomplete: the main clause must have been in the other half of the stanza. Cf. notes to verses 128–32, 145–9 and 233.

P. 39/13–15 (ch. 27) and 18–19 (ch. 28): cf. 14/25–30 n. On Fornjótr see Holtsmark 1967, 73–4; Clunies Ross 1983. In Flb I 22 and Orkneyinga saga ch. 1 (IF XXXIV 3) the three sons of Fornjótr are Hléðr (= Ægir, the sea), Logi (= fire) and Kári (a name for the wind; cf. ÁBM and the pula of veðra heiti in A, SnE 1848–87, II 486). See Fornjótr, Eldr, Logi and Vindr in Index. There is also a Kári in Hyndluljóð 19.

Verse 137 Skj A I 418, B I 388. See note to verse 125.

P. 39/18–19 With ch. 28 compare the pula of elds heiti in A and B, SnE 1848–87, II 486, 569–70.

Verse 138 Skj A I 416, B I 386. A fragment of an unknown poem, to which the verse quoted in U only at 84/18 (see note to verse 303) may also belong. The lack of alliteration here implies that the two lines do not belong to the same couplet.

Verse 139 Skj A I 540, B I 521. The only known fragment by this poet (taken to be the Ásgrímr Ketilsson of Sturl. I 166, 168, 203 and Skáldatal, cf. SnE 1848–87, III 646–8), which may be from a poem about King Sverrir composed c. 1200. See Fidjestøl 1982, 160.

Verse 140 Skj A I 50, B I 43; Frank 1978, 147–9; Turville-Petre 1976, 19. From a lausavísa quoted in full in Egils saga ch. 47 (IF II 119). Cf. verse 392. The second half of this verse locates the event referred to at Lund, and according to the saga this would
have been before the Battle of Vínheiðr, i.e. in the mid 930s, but
the verse is one of those thought by some not to be genuine. Cf. 
Hátatal 11: each couplet forms a separate sentence. Glitra can
perhaps be taken as intrans., as it ought to be: ‘we shall shine with
our swords aloft.’
P. 40/9 kalla . . . eða til: presumably to be understood kalla . . . eða
-kenna- til (cf. t. n.). Alternatively omit eða til, but some of the
genitives in the list are unsuitable as dependent on vinnanda eða
fremjanda.
P. 40/12 Like many of the suggestions in Snorra Edda about kennings
originating in word-play, this explanation is unlikely to be correct
(cf. p. 63/15–17 n.). Tree-names are used widely in kennings for
both men and women and probably originally related to compar-
ison of the shape of a tree with that of a human being. Cf. the pula
of tree-names in A and B, SnE 1848–87, II 482–3, 566.
P. 40/15 Cf. SnE 1931, 257/23–5; 1924, 105/35; and see Miðjungr in
Index and LP; and Glossary under sömmiðjungr.
P. 40/20 lág spelled ‘log’ in R (like lóg at 40/19; other manuscripts
have log (lóg) or lag (lág) in both cases). See 63/15–17 and note
and log in Glossary.
P. 40/21 Cf. the pula of tree-names in A and B, SnE 1848–87, II
482–3, 566.
P. 40/28 Cf. Gylf. 29/22.
P. 40/32 fyrr: see the beginning of Skáldskaparmál. If the whole of
Skáldskaparmál is supposed to be part of the dialogue beginning
there, we have the illogicality of its including narratives of events that
took place after the feast at which the dialogue took place had ended.
P. 41/4 Understand várú after niú or eru nefndar after þeira? Fyrr: see
36/25–6 and note.
P. 41/9 In the kenning-type fire of the sea = gold, ægir was probably
originally used as a common noun for sea, so that the story is
unlikely to be the origin of the kenning, which most likely began
with beliefs about gold being able to be found under water. Cf.
Meissner 1921, 225; Faulkes 1994, 171.
P. 41/15 Understand lík after er (1) and er lík after áin and er líkr
after lekr?
Verse 141 Skj A I 4, B I 4–5. Only here: a fragment of unknown
context, except that this also seems to be in response to a gift from
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a king. Line 4 fulli could be read fylli (fyllr f. ‘a cupful’); see Introduction p. liv and NN 221.

Verse 142: from an otherwise unknown eddic poem in ljóðaháttr (PE 318).

P. 41/34 Cf. Gylf. ch. 43 and verse 62 above.

P. 42/2–6 Cf. Hyndluljóð 7, where Freyja says that the dwarfs Dáinn and Næbi made her a boar called Hildisvíni. While her boar is not mentioned elsewhere, however, Freyr’s appears also in Húsdrápa (verse 63 above) and at 18/27, and in Gylf. ch. 49.

P. 42/3 Either understand hann before vœki or the verb is impers.

P. 42/10 Cf. Gylf. ch. 49; cf. note there to 47/4. There is another ring that can reproduce itself at 45/27–8 below.

P. 42/15 Finnur Jónsson (SnE 1931, 123) emends at (1) to ok (so TWU), but as it stands it could either be an adverb with kom þar or a relative.

P. 42/18 ve›junina is written ve›i|na over the line division. The emendation may be unnecessary, since the first vowel of the article could perhaps sometimes be omitted in such forms (see Noreen 1923, § 472).

P. 42/35 í serk sér: i.e. on a cord around his neck? If so, this remark may be related to the finds of small medieval representations of hammers designed to hang round the neck as amulets, e.g. those illustrated in Turville-Petre 1964, pl. 16–17. The shortness of the forskepti in the next sentence (q.v. in Glossary) is perhaps an allusion to Þórr’s hammer having been perceived as similar to a Christian cross with a short top. This might well have been regarded as a lýti (flaw).

Verse 143 Skj A I 73, B I 64. Quoted twice in U (see SnE 1848–87, II 319, 358). From a lausavísa also quoted in Hkr I 201, Fagrskinna 99–100, ÖTM I 49. The second half is quoted as verse 117, see note to that verse. In line 2, the uncontracted form bráa would give a sixth syllable, cf. Háttatal 7 and note. Similarly verses 77/8, 86/4, 147/8, 154/3, 228/1, 317/4, 359/2; perhaps also verse 77/4, though this line already has six syllables, and verse 214/2. See under á (2) in Glossary and Introduction p. liv; Noreen 1923, § 130.

P. 43/17 fyrr: cf. Gylf. ch. 35, as well as p. 40/28 above and verse 435 below.

Verse 144 Skj A I 306, B I 284. Taken to be from a poem on the poet’s various exploits, including the Battle of Svólð (AD 999 or
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1000), probably composed many years later (cf. Hkr I 358, verse 157/3 and note 2), perhaps c. 1020. Other quotations as verses 343, 338, 187; otherwise there survives only the one stanza in Hkr I 358, Fagrskinna 154 and other versions of the saga of Óláfr Tryggvason (including that of Oddr Snorrason); see OTM II 264 and Fidjestøl 1982, 166. There is another quotation from a poem by Skúli as verse 135. At þar várum is taken by Kock (NN 770) to be correlative with at fleiri (‘the more, in that we were there’; perhaps an ironical reference to those who were not). 

Verses 145–9 Skj A I 477–8, B I 449–50. These verses seem to be part of a poem thanking a king for the gift of an inlaid weapon (perhaps an axe; cf. Hnoss, Gersimi in Index); thus the wish for long life for the king in verse 146. Verse 146 is repeated as verse 232. Other verses probably from the same poem are verses 183, 193, 194, 244, 245 and possibly the anonymous verse in TGT 19, 80. On this poem see NN 2057. See Fidjestøl 1982, 156, who suggests that the poem may have been about a series of gifts and that verses 136 and 368 may have belonged to the same poem. 

Verse 147/8: cf. note to verse 143. 

Verse 148/4 varn: unmutated form in R, as frequently in verse, for vorn. Rhyme of a and ð is not uncommon (see Hreinn Benediktsson 1963). Since this verse also seems to be about the gift of a weapon, it is tempting to follow Finnur Jónsson (Skj B I 450) and emend ðoll (spelled ‘ávl’ in R, ‘avl’ in W, ‘aul’ in U, ‘aul’ in T) to ðol as subject of buðumk (with nýr) and vísu varn as the object (‘a useful axe afforded me certain or secure protection’). Otherwise buðumk must be taken as 3rd sg. pass. 


Verse 150 Skj A I 5, B I 5. A fragment of an otherwise unknown poem, though since it seems to be praising a ruler for generosity it could be part of Ragnarsdrápa, see note to verse 24. 

P. 45/1–2 The text seems to imply some hesitation (the redundant word steininn is in RWT (‘steininn’ W), though not in U); vazt- (which belongs with undirkúlu) could perhaps be read vatns in the verse (cf. textual note) in spite of the prose. 

Chs 39–43 are lacking in U here (SnE 1848–87, II 321), but the summary in U of kennings for gold derived from the stories in these chapters implies that the narratives were known to the compiler of the U redaction (so Boer 1924, 165–6, 192), unless the
narratives are an expansion based on the list of kennings in U. The beginning (only) of the story of otrgjöld and the Gjúkungar comes in U much later (SnE 1848–87, II 359–60).

P. 45/32 fyrir því: with at; i.e. Loki would repeat the curse to whoever next took possession of the ring; maybe implying that he would take malicious pleasure in passing on the curse.

Verses 151–2 = Fáfnismál 32–3.

P. 49/31 lét has no complement in R, leaving the construction incomplete (anacoluthon); þá riðu þeir in line 33 could be regarded as the virtual complement, or read leit instead of lét (there are other examples of e instead of ei in R, see Introduction, p. liv), and either regard en Svanhildr drottning sat as the implied object (leit abs.), or read hvor Svanhildr drottning sat. T has þá leit Jörmunrekr konungr Svanhildi . . . hvor hon sat. The whole sentence is rephrased in C.

Verse 153 Skj A I 4, B I 4. Taken to be from Ragnarsdrápa, about Pórr’s fishing for the Midgard serpent (see note to verse 24).

Verses 154–8 Skj A I 1–2, B I 1–2. See note to verse 24; this is evidently the section of the poem that corresponds in content to Hamðismál. See von See 1981, 233–6. Verse 154 is also in FoGT 129; on verses 154–7 see Turville-Petre 1976, 1–4.

Verse 155 Cf. Dronke 1969, 205–6. Ólskakki runna is perhaps the equivalent of skakki öðrunna: ‘generous giver (one who pours out) to ale-trees’ (which then includes a complete kenning for men, cf. runnr in Glossary). Line 8: the form haufi (Noreen 1923, § 98.1) provides aðalhending, though rhymes are not regular in this poem anyway; cf. Gylf. 7/19, Hkr I 15.

Verse 156/3–4: explained as naglfara siglur (masts of the sword = warriors) standa andvanar saums segls (without sails of the rivets = shields) in NN 2720. Edith Marold (1994, 575) suggests naglfara means ship or ship’s planking (see Index), and that the kenning is ‘masts of the sails of the ship’s planking (i.e. of shields), which do not have nails’, i.e. warriors (cf. note to verse 401). Cf. von See 1981, 233–4.


Verse 158/4 Hendiadys: ‘shield and (i.e. with) with many stories’; cf. 157/7 (‘forehead- and edge-blows’) and NN 2002.

Verses 159–82 Grottasöngr, an eddic-type poem, but only found here (in R and T; verse 1 only in C, in the middle of the preceding
prose (52/14), introduced by the words *ok er þetta upphaf at;* C and U also omit verses 183–4). Apparently a literary reworking of what may originally have been an actual work-song.

Verse 161/3–4 The proposal may be to stop grinding rather than to start.

Verse 165/3–4: Kock suggests reading *Sofið eigi síðar en . . . eda lengr en svá . . .* (NN 71).

Verse 167/8 late alliteration; change word-order to *bornar erum þeim?* See also verse 176/6, where T reads *vill hýða.*

Verse 183 Skj A I 478, B I 450. See note to verses 145–9. Line 7: Kock (NN 958) takes *fé Fenju* as the subject of *dýrkar,* leaving *pann meldr* as an expression for gold on its own as the object of *bera.*

Verse 184 Skj A I 39, B I 33. Hfðlausn 17/7–8, see note to verse 31.

P. 58/11 *heyrðak:* archaic suffixation of first person pronoun, perhaps to indicate provincial speech?—though such a form may not yet have seemed archaic at the time Snorri was writing.

P. 58/12 *mestr:* deliberate play on the two meanings of the word (*tallest, largest in build* and *greatest in reputation or achievement*).

P. 59/15 and 17: perhaps these two speeches are lines of verse.

P. 59/32 Cf. the *þula* of *sáðs heiti* in A, SnE 1848–87, II 493.

Verse 185 Skj A I 73, B I 64. Appears twice in U, SnE 1848–87, II 321, 362. Part of a *lausavísa* the whole of which appears in Hkr I 201 (see note there on p. 200) alongside verses 117 and 143 above (which are given in Hkr as the two halves of a single stanza; see note to verse 117 above). Also in Fagerskinna 19, ÓTM I 49, and lines 1–2 in TGT 16, 71. (See Frank 1978, 82–3, and Ullr in Index.)

Verse 186 Skj A I 375, B I 345. Lines 5–6 also quoted as verse 389. See note to verse 120. Fidjestøl (1982, 137–9) suggests *brattakr vala* (so WTU) *spakra* should be taken as ‘(on) the steep field of the quietly resting falcons (i. e. arm(s))’, with *bauga* emended to *bjúgri* (a. with *fr›*).

Verse 187 Skj A I 306, B I 284. See note to verse 144.

Verses 188–90 Skj A I 181, B I 170–71. Only fragments survive of the eddic poem *Bjarkamál in fornu,* one of the few such poems known that had Danish content. Besides these three verses, there are two quoted from the beginning of the poem in Hkr II 361–2 and ÓH 547 (cf. Fóstbræðra saga, ÍF VI 261–3), and two fragments of four and two lines respectively in Edda Magnússar Ólafssonar 265, 272. But Saxo Grammaticus includes a Latin version
of the poem in Book 2 (1979–80, I 56–63, cf. II 57). The original poem is thought to have been from the tenth century, though all the lines attributed to it may not be original. Bǫðvarr bjarki was one of the principal speakers in the poem (hence its name), and the subject of the verses quoted here was presumably Hrólfr kraki. The poem relates to the king’s last battle.

Verse 190/8: Baldr þogli is not known and Baldr may be part of a kenning for warrior; vakði (vakti) . . . þeygi (WTAU) suggest that the line has something to do with the episode of the apparently inactive Bǫðvarr in the last battle of Hrólfr kraki (Hrólfs saga kraka 1960, 118; Saxo Grammaticus 1979–80, I 59–60).

P. 61/11–12 It seems natural to assume that snow and ice in kennings would refer only to silver (cf. verse 193 and note to 62/9), but cf. ‘Den lille Skálda’, SnE 1931, 256/22.

P. 61/16 eru: i.e. can be (referred to as, taken as); but it is not clear which is the subj. and which the complement, cf. 61/14 and Glossary under vera).

Verse 191 Skj A I 399, B I 368. Taken to be from Þorleikr fagri’s flokkr on King Sveinn Úlfsson, composed c. 1051 (see Hkr III 113, Knýtlinga saga 130, Fagrskinna 253, Morkinskinna 161), like the fragment in verse 198 and verse 361, where the poet’s name is again given as Þorleifr in RC, but Þorleikr in TAB (U omits the chapter). Here TCU give the name as Þorleifr, though it is Þorleikr in WAB; at verse 198 only T has Þorleifr (U has Þorleikr there); see Index. There are further quotations from the poem in Knýtlinga saga and Hkr, Fagrskinna, Morkinskinna, Hulda–Hrokkinskinna.

Verse 192 Skj A I 122, B I 116. Together with verse 299 thought to be all that remains of a poem about a king who must have been Danish (in view of the mention of Lundr here and his being said to be of the kin of Haraldr hildiþonn in verse 299); it was possibly Haraldr bláþonn, and the poem may have been composed c. 985. See Fidjestøl 1982, 96.

Verses 193–4 Skj A I 478–9, B I 450–51. See note to verses 145–9. With the word-order of verse 193 (sjöðs goes with sneir and geima with eldr; both phrases are the subject of liggr) compare Háttatal 98. Sneir ok eldr in line 4 constitute refhvarfa bróðir (Háttatal 23), as well as paradox.

P. 62/9 The sentence is fuller in AB: Hér er gull kallat eldr áls (B omits) hrynbrautar, en silfr sneir skálanna (SnE 1848–87,
Verse 195 *Skj* A I 419, B I 388. Part of an otherwise unknown poem by an otherwise unknown poet, probably in praise of some ruler. There seem to be two nominatives in apposition as the subj. of átti, both referring to the same person as seima ræri; glaðsendir, however, could be the subject of sér (though it would seem unlikely to refer to the poet; cf. verse 197 n.), or perhaps, if sér is impers., vocative (see *Skj* B I 388). Some manuscripts have at for ok in line 2, see under ok in Glossary.

Verse 196 *Skj* A I 290, B I 268. Quoted again as verse 287, with differences. Taken to be from Ótturr’s head-ransom poem addressed to King Óláfr Haraldsson of Norway (c. 1022), see *Hkr* II 5 n. (the context of the poem is given by Styrmir fróði, *Flb* IV 6–7). Further quotations as verses 359 and 408 and in *FGT*, but most of the surviving poem is found in *Hkr* and *ÓH* (some brief quotations also in *Fagrskinna*, *Orkneyinga saga*, *Knútinga saga*, *Legendary saga*, etc.). Whether reading gull- (WTUB), gulls (RC) or glóð-(with A and verse 287), the kenning gunnar gull(s) (glóð-brjóstanda) can only mean ‘sword-breaker’; if the lines are not wrongly copied, the commentator must have overlooked the fact that there is not here a kenning of the type gold-breaker = generous man (62/14; cf. verse 228 n.).

Verse 197 *Skj* A I 130, B I 123. From *Vellekla*, see note to verse 18. Kock’s interpretation (NN 410) avoids giving the poet the inappropriate kenning gullsendir (see Faulkes 1993b, 17–18; cf. verse 195 n.), but makes him the receiver of land as a gift (improbable though not impossible) and describes him as receiver (i.e. of the mead of poetry) rather than maker of poetry (cf. Gauts gjafrotuðr in verse 300b).

Verse 198 *Skj* A I 399, B I 368. See note to verse 191.

Verse 199 *Skj* A I 492, B I 464. Together with verse 283, this is all that remains of a poem presumed, because of the mention in *Skáldatal* (*SnE* 1848–87, III 276) of the poet having composed about him, to have been about Sigurðr Jórsalafari (d. 1130). These and verse 26 are all that remains of this poet’s work. Finnur Jónsson (1920–24, II 72) suggests the possibility that the nickname is derived from his having composed a poem (from which verse 26 may come) about someone with the nickname blandu (perhaps the Norwegian...
Brynjólfur blanda, d. c. 1180; see Sverris saga 51). See Fidjestøl 1982, 158.

Verse 200 Skj A I 324, B I 299. Thought to be the last verse of Pórarinn loftunga’s Tøgdrápa (the poet is named in A), composed for Knútr inn ríki c. 1028, otherwise known only from quotations in Knútinga saga, Fagrskinna, Hkr, ÓH, Legendary saga and other versions of Óláfs saga helga. See ÍF XXXV 125–6. The word tøgdrápa may be used as a common noun here (for the first time?), but subsequently it has come to be taken as the name of Pórarinn’s poem. This may have been the first major poem to use this metre (tøgdrápu lag is given as the name of the metre in Háttatal 68–9; tøgdrápuháttr in Háttatal 70), but it is uncertain whether the name relates to the metre or to the subject of the poem (Knútr’s journeys or expeditions to Norway). Cf. tøgdrápa in Glossary.

Verse 201 Skj A I 552, B I 534. From a poem about an unknown woman which is also quoted in verses 203 and 204 and TGT 21, 85. Besides the poem quoted here Hallar-Steinn composed Rekstefja (preserved in Bergsbók (see note to verse 277) and ÓTM) about Ölaf Tryggvason and there survive fragments of a poem thought to be perhaps about Skáld-Helgi in Edda Magnúsar Ólafssonar 307, 398 (see Finnur Jónsson 1920–24, II 106–7).

P. 63/13 kallat: written thus without abbreviation in RWT; such lack of concord is not unusual when the participle precedes the subject (Nygard 1905, § 66 n. 3; § 67 n. 2, 3). U and C have kalla›ir. Cf. 67/23. P. 63/15–17 samheiti: homonym; i. e. selja can be a word for a tree (a kind of willow) as well as a word meaning dealer, server, giver. Fyrir: i. e. ch. 31. Lóg is written ‘lág’ a 63/16 and lág is written ‘log’ at 63/17 (in R; the other manuscripts generally have a (or ḥ) in both words, though T has o; at 40/19–20 R and T have log, W has log (the first time with ḥ), U and B lag or lág). The play is on the two words lág and lág (lág) which would have been distinct in pronunciation but could both be written log or lóg (see lág and lóg in Glossary). Cf. 40/19–20 and note. The explanation Snorri gives is improbable, cf. note to 40/12. On lág in kennings for woman cf. skorða, tróða; all three are likely to be variations of kennings with names of trees as base-words.

P. 63/16 Cf. 40/21 and note.

Verse 202 Skj A I 197, B I 188. From a lausavísa in Gunnlaugs saga
ch. 11 (ÍF III 96), about Helga in fagra after her marriage to Hrafn (c. 1006), though it is doubtful whether it is genuine. The man referred to in line 2 is Helga’s father, Þorstein Egilsson. Verses 203–4 Skj A I 552–3, B I 534. See note to verse 201. Verse 205 Skj A I 415, B I 385. See note to verse 29. Lines 1–2 are quoted in TGT (in W) 28, 104. This verse seems to refer to what was done with Snæfríðr’s dead body. Verse 206 Skj A I 417, B I 386. Apparently a fragment of a poem about an unknown woman; nothing further is known of this poet (called Steinn in A and T). Alliteration on the second half of a compound as in line 3 is unusual (cf. Kuhn 1983, 34, 49, 108), but although stóð straumtungls would be a sufficient kenning, velti (vélti?) will not fit in as a verb without hófu- being omitted (cf. NN 2314: mik villti stóð stilltan). The line is anyway rather heavy. Verse 207 Skj A I 416, B I 385. See note to verse 29. Ek hefi lagit mark (konunnar) á (kvæði) may mean simply ‘I have dedicated the poem to the woman’ rather than ‘I have fixed the image of the woman in the poem’. Verse 208 Skj A I 185, B I 175. Anonymous fragment of an otherwise unknown love poem. It is doubtful whether Finnur Jónsson is right to class it as tenth century in Skj A I 185 (see Finnur Jónsson 1920–24, I 522). Verse 209 Skj A I 184, B I 174. Anonymous fragment of an otherwise unknown poem. Cf. verses 224–5, 235, 317 and Fidjestøl 1982, 167.

P. 64/26 reynir: play on reynir ‘trier’ (cf. reyna ‘try, test’) and reynir ‘rowan’; cf. ch. 31. It is more likely that in fact tree-names were used in kennings because of the similarity in appearance between a man and a tree. Cf. selja (2) and (3), and lág, ág in Glossary, and notes to 40/12 and 63/15–17. Verse 210 Skj A I 137, B I 129. Another verse about Pórr fishing for the Midgard serpent (see note to verse 8), also quoted as verse 316. Verse 211 Skj A I 79, B I 69. From Sigurðardrápa, see note to verse 12. Verse 212 Skj A I 155, B I 147. From Hákonardrápa, see note to verse 10. Verse 213 Skj A I 341, B I 314. Second half of verse 12 of Magnúsdrápa, see note to verse 105. The complete stanza is quoted in Hkr III 56–7, Fagrskinna 224, Hulda–Hrokkinskinna (Fms VI 83), the first half in Flb IV 53. Verse 214 Skj A I 321, B I 297. A fragment of unknown context, see
note to verse 4. Finnur Jónsson 1920–24, I 600, suggests that it relates to Vagn Ákason, cf. Jómsvíkinga saga 1962, 29, 42–3. In line 4, R appears to have es-Freyr, though it perhaps could be read él-Freyr, which would be synonymous with as-Freyr. The phrase gekk í meyjar sæing may be metaphorical if the woman concerned is symbolic (e. g. of death (= Hel) or battle (= Hildr (1) in Index), cf. Háttatal 49 and note). Kock (NN 1128) takes Hárs drífu askr as subject of gekk (parallel to él-Freyr) and við as a preposition with ærin froska (rather than present tense of vinna), though við would not normally be used with this meaning; cf. NN 2988H.

Verse 215 Skj A I 601, B I 601. Anonymous and of unknown context. If brynja is the subject of kvaddi, handar svella hlynr is vocative; it is sometimes emended to brynju, making hlyn the subject. (Kock NN 3132 points out that then heill ought to be feminine.) The remainder of the verse is not extant, and brynja may belong in sense to something in the following lines.

Verse 216 Skj A I 320, B I 296. See note to verse 30. Lines 1 and 3–4 do not comprise a complete sentence, and the main clause must have been in the other half of the stanza.

Verse 217 Skj A I 298, B I 275. From Knútsdrápa, addressed to Knútr inn ríki c. 1027; also quoted as verse 314; the whole stanza of which this is the second half appears in Hkr II 280–1, ÖH 438 and the Legendary saga; the first half only in Fagrskinna 186. It is about the battle at Áin helga which Knútr fought against King Þundr Óláfsson of Sweden and King Óláfr Haraldsson of Norway (the tveir jöfrar) in 1027. Ten other stanzas from the poem are quoted in Knýtlinga saga which mostly relate to Knútr’s campaigns in England around 1015–16.

Verse 218 Skj A I 343, B I 315. The second half of verse 17 of Arnór’s Magnúsdrápa, see note to verse 105. The complete stanza appears in Hkr III 62, Hulda–Hrokkinskinna (Fms VI 89), the first half only in Fagrskinna 225 and Flb IV 53. P. 66/15–16 I. e. at kalla hana veðr vápna . . . eða gný eða glym þeira.

Verse 219 Skj A I 23, B I 21. From Glymdrápa, the first half of verse 5. The whole stanza is found in Hkr I 105–6 (cf. 101 n. 2), Fagrskinna 70, and in Flb II 59 (Haralds þátr hárfagra), where the lines of verse 219 appear as the second half of what is verse 9 of the poem in Skj. There are further quotations as verses 345, 256, and several verses appear in Hkr, Fagrskinna, ÖTM, Haralds þátr
hárfastra (Flb II 58–9). The poem is mainly about Haraldr hárfagri’s battles by which he became ruler of all Norway. It may have been composed c. 890–900.

Verse 220 Skj A I 69, B I 61. See note to verse 5. It is unclear whom this verse is about.

Verse 221 Skj A I 93, B I 87. The first half of a lausavísa preserved like all Hólmgungu-Bersi’s verse in Kormaks saga (see IF VIII 251). For the context see Kormaks saga ch. 12

Verse 222 Skj A I 480, B I 452. From an unidentified praise-poem. Cf. note to verse 136. Perhaps by Einarr Skálaglamm (Vellekla?); see note to verse 18 and Fidjestøl 1982, 99–100, where other ambiguous attributions are examined (e. g. verse 281).

Verse 223 Skj A I 131, B I 123. Taken to be from Vellekla, see note to verse 18. It is difficult to see how the words rómu Hárs fit into the sentence; since the other three kennings (sigbjarka serkir, sómmiœjungr, Hógna skúrir) seem complete without any further genitives, it is perhaps best to take rómu Hárs as an adverbial phrase, ‘in battle’. See sómmiœjungr and róma in Glossary.

Verses 224–5 Skj A I 184, B I 173. Anonymous and of unknown context. See note to verse 209. Verse 224 is not a complete sentence and a main verb must have been included in an unquoted line. Cf. Fidjestøl 1982, 167.

P. 67/18 If hjálm is not an error, it is the first heiti in the list of names for helmet, though it would be unusual to use it as the base word in a kenning for helmet. R, W and T all include both hjálm (as first object of kalla) and hjálm (T has hjálmma eða hjálmhöft). P. 67/21 It seems that Ullr had a ship called Skjöldr, though this is not mentioned elsewhere (cf. 19/32 and note); but kennings based on it (calling shields Ullr’s ship) are common. See Glossary under askr, ask- and Ullr in Index.

P. 67/23 er (2); lack of concord when verb precedes subject (T and U have eru, C reads skjöldrinn kendr). Cf. 63/13 n. But there is also similar lack of concord in the next sentence where the subject comes first (and the complement is also plural). But it is possible that there hóggvápn is to be taken as sg. and öxar eða sverð as a parenthesis. U, however, has eru köllum in line 24.

P. 67/28–9 Apparently ‘because it is mostly in what is composed as eulogy [i. e. of warrior kings] that these kennings are required’. Since most poems are eulogies which require many terms for warfare
and its attributes, there are many variations of such terms. Snorri’s particular concern is to encourage the writing of traditional eulogies, and to encourage the use of the traditional diction associated with them.

P. 67/29 *Svá kvað Víga-Glúmr* add AC.

Verse 226 See verse 3 and note. The attribution in AC is lacking here in RTWU, probably omitted by a scribe (or scribes).

Verse 227 Skj A I 130, B I 123. Taken to be from *Vellekla*, see note to verse 18. Reichardt 1928, 138 reads med Sigvalda with fór.

Verse 228 Skj A I 145, B I 136. From a drápa about Earl Hákon Sigurðarson composed c. 987 (cf. *Fagrskinna* 131). The whole stanza of which this is the second half is preserved in *Hkr* I 281, *ÓTM* I 189–90 and *Jómsvíkinga saga* 1879, 81–2, and these sources preserve several further verses from the poem. The verse contrasts the hardships of battle with the luxury of sleeping with a beautiful woman (cf. verse 286 and *Krákumál* 20 (Skj A I 646–7)). Though *Róða serkr* could well be a kenning for coat of mail, it does not seem to be recorded as such in any extant verse, and in this verse it is difficult to see how *Róða* can belong with any other word than *rastar*. The heading to the quotation must be due to the writer’s inattention. Cf. verse 196 n.

Verse 229–30 Skj A I 156, B I 148. From *Hákonardrápa*, see verse 10 n.

Verse 230 If *benfúr* is n., it might be the (pl.) subject of *rjóðask* (indicative rather than inf.) and *björt* might go with it; then it is necessary to read *fyrir* before *méilskúrum* (as in C; A has *við*, and R has *fyrir* instead of *fúr*; cf. t. n.) to provide a complement for *verða*. Cf. Reichardt 1928, 61–3: *Paðan verða Sǫrla fót fyrða [fyrir] méilskúrum; björt benfúr rjóðask í blóði.*

Verse 231 Skj A I 313, B I 290. First half of a lausavísa preserved in *Grettis saga* ch. 72 (*ÍF* VII 234–5), supposed to have been composed during his visit to Hegranessþing, depicting the farmers’ reaction to the discovery that Grettir is their unknown guest.

Verse 232 = verse 146, see note to verses 145–9.

Verse 233 Skj A I 480, B I 452. Two more lines are quoted in U:

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úgr brunar hvatt ins helga
hrægjorn í spor þrunum.
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From an unidentified poem by Einarr Skúlason, cf. notes to verses 136, 222 and see note to verse 312. Parts of the description seem to imply a land battle, other parts a sea battle.
Verse 234 Skj A I 318, B I 295. From a poem addressed to a ruler or chieftain thanking for a gift; perhaps from the same poem as verse 246.
Verse 236 Skj A I 376, B I 346. Thought to be from Pjóðólfr Arnórrsson’s Sexstefja (it is attributed to Pjóðólfr in A and U), see note to verse 120.
Verse 237–8 Skj A I 1, B I 1. Verses 1–2 of Ragnarsdrápa, see note to verse 24. Verse 237/3: see Pruðr in Index.
Verse 239 Skj A I 317, B I 294. Another verse from Knútsdrápa, see note to verse 115. Are there two shields (of different colours) or just one? Is it the king’s own?
Verse 243 Skj A I 77, B I 67. From Gráfeldardrápa, see note to verse 6; also quoted in Fagrskinna 108. Fidjestøl (1982, 91–2) suggests that this half-stanza belongs with stanza 10 of the poem in Skj (which in Fagrskinna is the first half of another stanza).

P. 70/29 grand hlífar: the kenning in verse 244/3 is grand hjálms. Hlif ‘protection’ can refer to either shield or helmet, or indeed to any protective armour; cf. verse 472/6. Cf. also note to verse 245/3.
Verse 245/3 In view of the commentary, fjornir perhaps here means shield rather than helmet (cf. verse 471/4); the axe as enemy of the shield is also a more usual image. Kock NN 959 takes riðendr as vocative, megu as indefinite (‘one can’).
Verse 246 Skj A I 319, B I 295. See note to verse 234. Kock (NN 783) keeps the reading bezt (adv. ‘best’) in line 4, though borðs seems necessary to complete the spear-kenning: myrkdreki marka might mean spear on its own if ofljóst is being used (myrkdreki marka = orm = spear; or eikinn could be taken as ‘oaken’ and thus qualifying the meaning of myrkdreki. This seems unlikely, as the only example in LP of orm as a heiti for spear is in Krákumál
12 (Skj A I 644). Several serpent-names are, however, also names for swords (see Fáfnir, Göinn, Móinn in Index; langbarðr, niðhoggr in Glossary; naðr in LP)

Verse 247 Skj A I 124, B I 118. Second half of verse 8 of Vellekla, see note to verse 18. The whole stanza appears in Hkr I 209 and ÖTM I 55–6.

Verse 248 Skj A I 155, B I 147. From Hákonárdrápa, see note to verse 10.

Verse 249 Skj A I 72–3, B I 63–4. From a lausavísa about Haraldr gráfeldr (composed c. 962; cf. verse 117); the complete stanza appears in Hkr I 200, Fagrskinna 58, ÖTM I 48.

P. 72/11 It is possible that the scribe of R intended mensætt ‘a settlement in the form of a neck-ring’.

P. 72/16 mág sinn: presumably ironical, since Heðinn did not actually marry Hǫgni’s daughter.


Verse 250 Kock NN 1505 takes farí as a noun, object of hugði (‘thought there was opportunity (to experience)’), til fárhuga veðrboða ‘(for) the storm-offerer’s (i. e. Heðinn’s?) hostile intent’. There are various possibilities with at: at þat ‘in this, after this’; at sínum feðr; at farí þat veðr boga.

Verse 251/5–8 Kock, NN 1853 I (cf. 1946–9, I 2), apparently reads Svá lét ey, bót etti, sem orrostu letti jǫfrum, with úlfs . . . lifru parallel to orrostu. But letja takes an accusative object of the person, and jǫfrum must go with etti. Note the end-rhyme.

Verse 252/1–4 glamma mun is the object of stóðva; stopping the wolf’s desire, i. e. hunger, means fighting a battle and providing carrion. If glamma mun means wolf’s pleasure, i. e. carnage, Letrat must be read as Lætrat ‘does not cause’). Hǫð is either in apposition to mun (‘battle, the wolf’s pleasure’) or dat., ‘in battle’ (or instr., ‘by battle’); or possibly the first element of the compound hǫðglamma (‘battle-wolf’; this might be a kenning for sword).

See hǫð in Glossary.

Verse 253/3–4 Cf. verse 158 (stef). The stanza is perhaps complete, since a stef does not necessarily have to come in a full 8-line stanza. Verse 254/7–8 It is uncertain whether these two lines contain one prepositional phrase or two. In any case at in line 7 is hard to reconcile with the context (at = close by, i. e. along the shore, is proposed by Kock, NN 217) and af Reifnis skeiði ‘from the sea’ would make better sense. In line 8 raðálfar af mar would presum-
ably mean ‘from the ship’. Finnur Jonsson in Skj B I 3 takes skeiði with bráðum, swift in sailing (with Reifnis mar[i]; and bráðum at skeiði might also be possible, though bráðum could also be adverbial, ‘swiftly’), and reads raðarálfs (with herr), omitting the preposition in line 8. If one reads of (of (3) in Glossary) in line 8 (or omits the word), it is possible to interpret the phrase af raðarálfs Reifnis mar bráðum skeiði, ‘from the sea-king’s swift-running Reifnir’s horse (i.e. ship)’.

P. 73/31 See the beginning of ch. 48 (66/15–16 and verse 220).
Verse 255 Skj A I 119, B I 113–4. Part of a lausavísa quoted in Víg-Glúms saga ch. 26 (ÍF IX 89–90). Cf. verse 3 and note. In spite of the interpretation in the commentary, it seems more natural to take the kenning to be ‘staves of the weather of Viðrir’s rod’ (and the rod to be a spear, since this is Óðinn’s weapon, rather than a sword) rather than ‘staves of the rod of Viðrir’s weather’. Though there are parallels for the attachment of the first half of a compound to another element of the kenning (e.g. dal-miskunn fiska verses 140/4), this would not be expected unless there was no more straightforward alternative (see Introduction pp. liii). See ÍF IX 89 n. It is not clear also whether the kenning belongs in the main statement or in the parenthesis. There is poor manuscript support for landa in the last line; mér til handa (‘for my own benefit’ however leaves rudda ek without a complement. Forðum can be taken with jarlar (‘earls of old’; or the equivalent of sem jarlar gerðu forðum) or rudda or lék, but since the adverb is probably contrasted with nú . . . um síðir in the second half of the verse (ÍF IX 90), it is perhaps best to take it with rudda.

P. 74/3–6 The author is here still basically concerned with kennings for man, even if they are made up of kennings for weapons or battle. Cf. Muller 1941, 124–5. In line 3 the subjects are orrosta, sverðit, men. Verse 256 Skj A I 22, B I 20. From Glymdrápa, see note to verse 219. Also quoted in Fagrskinna 69 and Flb II 58 (Haralds þátr hárjafgra); in both of these it appears as the first half of a stanza with what in Skj is Glymdrápa verse 4/1–4 as the second half, cf. Hkr I 103 and see Fidjestøl 1982, 87.
Verse 257 Skj A I 414, B I 384. This is all that survives of this poet’s work, and he is not mentioned elsewhere. The context is unknown. Pat cannot be fitted into the sentence, since ófrið þenna is the object of segir. (But þenna could go with mar (NN 897); Kock
also takes line 3 (with *penna*) as the main clause and the first three words of line 4 as a parenthesis.) Keeping the manuscript readings, one might perhaps understand the verb *to be* in line 1 and take line 2 as a parenthesis. This would make each line a separate statement ("áttmælt, Háttatal 10"). On the rhyming of syllables with *φ* and *a* (line 2) see Hreinn Benediktsson 1963.

Verse 258: Skj A I 317, B I 293. From Knútsdrápa, see note to verse 115. In spite of the commentary, lines 3–4 á Sólfa bekkjar *tróð* must mean ‘on the path of Sólfa’s bench’, i.e. ‘the path of the ship’, though in itself *Sólfa bekkra* could be a kenning for the sea (‘Sólfa’s resting place or land’, 74/24–5). It would also be possible to take *Sólfa bekkjar* with *hreinum* (‘reindeer of Sólfa’s resting place’, i.e. ships) and *Sveiða* with *tróð* (‘Sveiði’s path’, i.e. sea).

Cf. notes to verses 196 and 228 for other cases of apparent discrepancy between verses and commentary.

Verse 259: Skj A I 329, B I 303. Perhaps a *lausavísa*, but the context is unknown. Finnur Jónsson 1920–24, I 604, suggests it may relate to Óláfr helgi’s expedition to Denmark in 1026 which culminated in the battle at Áin helga (Helga), and that it may be part of Róðadrápa (on which see Hkr II 281). There are other fragments that may be from this poem in the version of the second half of Skáldskaparmál in W (SnE 1924, 105) and in some manuscripts of Edda Magnúsar Ólafssonar (see Jón Helgason 1966, 176; Faulkes 1977–9, I 106, 152; Skj A I 329–30). Cf. verses 59 and 375 and see Fidjestøl 1982, 127.

Verse 260: Skj A I 452, B I 421. Probably a *lausavísa*; cf. verse 369. The verse-form is fjördunga-lokal, see Háttatal 11 (and t. n. there).

Lines 5–6 are also quoted in TGT 27, 104 (in W). Lines 3–4 of *hvítar gnípur hvals ranníugtanni* ‘over the white peaks the bear of the whale’s house’ would be closer to the manuscript (T may have *hvítar*), though it would be unusual to use *gnípur* on its own of the waves. (Cf. Frank 1978, 75–6.)

P. 75/15 In SnE 1931, 157 and SnE 1848–87, I 442 punctuated ‘bjørn skorðu er hér kallat. Skip er ok kallat hreinn’. See *kalla* in Glossary.

P. 75/16 áðr: verse 258.

Verse 261: Skj A I 357, B I 329. The first half of a *lausavísa* quoted in Hkr III 89, Fagrskinna 237, Morkinskinna 85, Hulda–Hrókkinsskinna (Fms VI 169). In Morkinskinna 86 and Hulda (Fms VI 170) the
second half of this verse is also quoted as the second half of the verse attributed to Brennu-Njáll in *Skáldskaparmál* verse 355, and the whole is then attributed to King Haraldr. Cf. verses 284, 355 and notes.

Verse 262 *Skj* A I 483, B I 455. Probably part of a *lausavísa* by Einarr Skúlason. The king referred to is likely to be King Sveinn Eiríksson (d. 1157) and the verse may have been composed c. 1153. Cf. *ÍF* XXXV 275, where another verse by Einarr Skúlason complaining about his treatment by the king is preserved. Fidjestøl (1982, 100) discusses the possibility that this verse is by Einarr Skálaglamm.

Verse 263 *Skj* A I 539, B I 520. Probably part of a *lausavísa*. Also quoted in *TGT* 26, 100. The satirical tone is found in two other *lausavísur* by Máni, which are quoted in *Sværis saga* (1920, 91; nos 2 and 3 in *Skj* A I 539, B I 520; no. 4, quoted in *Sturl.* I 269, mentions gifts sent to Snorri Sturluson by Earl Hákon galinn). Line 2 *drengum*: see Noreen 1923, § 389 n. 4: this may be a genuine alternative form to *drengjum* (*WTAU*).

Verse 264 *Skj* A I 320, B I 296. See note to verse 30.

Verse 265 *Skj* A I 200, B I 190. The first half of a stanza also quoted in *Hkr* I 249 and *Fagrskinna* 138 from *Bandadrápa*, the *stef* of which is quoted as verse 304. Otherwise the only parts of the poem preserved are in *Hkr*, *Fagrskinna* and *ÓTM*. The poem, which is all that survives of Eyjólfr dá›askáld’s work, is about Earl Eiríkr Hákonarson, and composed c. 1010. See *Hkr* I 249 n., *ÍF* XXIX 165. The name of the poem probably relates to the occurrence of the word *banda* in the *stef*, the poet’s nickname to the fact that he composed about the earl’s dá›ir.

Verse 266 *Skj* A I 417, B I 387. Context unknown, though the lines may be about the story of Hildr Hœgnadóttir, ch. 50. Nothing further is known of the poet though he could be the lawspeaker who died in 1181 (*Sturl.* I 124, 130, 160).

Verse 267 *Skj* A I 144, B I 135. Apparently from a Christian poem, but it is not known who the person being baptised is (it could be the poet). If this is by the same poet as verses 50 and 58, he is evidently another example of a heathen poet who became Christian (cf. note to verse 50), and the lines must be from the early eleventh century.

P. 76/22. It is possible that the placing of the chapter on kennings for
Christ was determined by the words of verse 267, and that the beginning of ch. 53 was suggested by the words of verse 276. Verse 268 Skj A I 152, B I 144. Like the previous verse, evidently part of a Christian poem by a poet known otherwise for his heathen verse. See note to verses 73–91. The context is unknown; the poem may have been addressed to Christ. Eilífr’s verse is only known from SnE. In line 2, the form sunnr would give a better hending. Frank (1978, 118–19; see references there) takes setbergs as adverbial gen. ‘on a table-mountain’ with sitiða; banda lýndum then becomes ‘over (with) lands where the (heathen) gods are worshipped’. It is difficult to be sure what the poet had in mind by his reference to suðr at Urðar brunnr. It may mean at Rome, or at the centre of the world (i.e. Jerusalem?). If this extract really is from a Christian poem, the phrase presumably implies that Christ has taken over the responsibility for fate (or providence) from the heathen norns. Cf. Gylf. chs 15–16, esp. p. 17/30–31: ‘. . . Urðar brunnr. Par eigu guðin dómtað sinn.’

Verse 269 Skj A I 314, B I 291. Probably part of a poem about Christ; Finnur Jónsson (1920–24, I 543) suggests it was composed in connection with the dedication of a church built by Skapti (cf. ÍF XIII 326 and n.). This is all that survives of verse by him, though he is said to have composed various poems (see Skáldatal, SnE III 274, 280, 548–52; Ólknora þáttr, ÍF XI 91). He appears in several of the Sagas of Icelanders and in Hkr II and ÓH, see Index. Verse 270 Skj A I 452, B I 420. Probably from a poem about Christ; another fragment may be preserved in TGT 28 and 105 (in W). But Fidjestøl (1982, 153) suggests that both of these, together with a half-stanza (perhaps a stef) that replaces verse 398 in AB (SnE 1848–87, II 461, 540; see note to verse 398 below) may be parts of a poem about St Knútr Sveinsson, probably composed after his death in 1086 (Markús is named as one of his poets in Skáldatal, SnE 1848–87, III 283). Cf. note to verse 111. Line 2 dyggjan has the ða written like v and a run together, and perhaps dyggvan was intended. Cf. Noreen 1923, § 430 n. 4.

Verses 271–3 Skj A I 572, B I 565–6. The four verses attributed to Eilífr kúlnasveinn in Skálóskaparmál are thought to be from a poem about Christ—besides these verses, verse 276; a verse quoted in FoGT 131–2 (in W) may also belong. Otherwise all that survives of this poet’s work seems to be part of a lausavísa in TGT...
(14, 65); this is, however, attributed to Eilífr Guðrúnarson in all three manuscripts, pace Finnur Jónsson 1920–24, II 116–17.

Verse 272/4 Editors omit the second ok.

Verse 273/2 sonar is emended to vinar (following TWA) in SnE 1931, 159, which would then refer to some saint; see SnE 1848–87, 448–9 n.

Verse 274 Skj A I 265, B I 245. Thought by Finnur Jónsson (1920–24, I 595) to be from Sighvatr’s memorial poem about St Óláfr, composed c. 1040, perhaps a stef that emphasised the king’s sanctity (according to ÖH 553 the poem was stælt eptir uppreistarsòggu, i. e. had interpolated sections referring to uppreistarsaga; uppreist here may mean the Ascension or Resurrection, or conceivably Creation). Other verses from this poem are to be found in Hkr and ÖH (one of these also in the fragments of the second half of Skáldskaparmál in W, SnE 1924, 105); one fragment perhaps in TGT. Fidjestøl (1982, 121) points out that verse 274 seems to be about the baptism of Christ and that there is little reason to assign it to a poem about St Óláfr (whatever uppreistarsaga means, it is unlikely to have referred to Christ’s baptism). Cf. SnE 1848–87, III 345–6, where the verse is more plausibly assigned to an otherwise unknown religious poem about some saint.

Verse 275 Skj A I 353, B I 326. Thought to be from (the final verse of) Arnór’s memorial poem about Haraldr harðráði (composed c. 1067). Further quotations as verses 321, 376 and in TGT 14 and 65. The other extant verses from this poem are in Hkr, Hulda–Hrókkinskinna, Morkinskina, Fagrskinna, ÖH. Fidjestøl (1982, 131, 132) is doubtful about whether any of the quotations in SnE and TGT except verse 376 really belong to this poem. In line 3 R has only one k in Gríkja, though it has two at 78/3 (written ‘ck’) and 19, but it is not certain that the writer wished to distinguish the two forms of the name (W has Girkja on the first two occurrences, T and A on all three). ‘Guardian of Greeks and Russia’ is an unusual title, but Gardar can hardly mean anything other than the Scandinavian towns in Russia.

Verse 276 Skj A I 572, B I 566. See note to verses 271–3.

Verse 277 Skj A I 462, B I 431. The only quotation from Einarr Skúlason’s Geisli in Skáldskaparmál (though there are others in the version of Skáldskaparmál in W (SnE 1924, 112), TGT and Hulda–Hrókkinskinna, Hkr, ÖH). The poem as a whole is preserved at the beginning of Fíl and in Bergsbók (i.e. Royal Library
Stockholm Perg. fol. nr 1). It was composed c. 1153 in honour of St Óláfr and commissioned by King Eysteinn. See Hallberg 1975, 169.

P. 78/17 koma saman: overlap, i.e. they are ambiguous. Most kennings for man or warrior or king are unspecific (i.e. they are fornofn, pronominatio or antonomasia), even though generally it is an individual that is referred to (they are not usually the equivalent of common nouns). Only the context (stod) can decide who is meant, particularly in kennings for king/God (cf. 76/22 n.). Such kennings are sannkenningar or vidkenningar, but not serkenningar (proper-noun kennings) in the sense of unambiguously indicating one particular person, even though they may mean an individual. Skaldic poets go to great lengths to avoid naming the persons who are the topics of their verse. See Introduction pp. xxix–xxxiii.

P. 78/21 Engla konung: presumably in addition to the general ambiguity about kennings for king which in some contexts may refer to God there is the further ambiguity in the word Engla, which can be gen. pl. of engill ‘angel’.

P. 78/22 ritat: agrees with a generalised notion of what was written (ord), hence n., rather than with the actual word kenning; though the f. form ritud may be intended (the scribe of R wrote rua; ritat WA, ritud T and U; cf. 95/9); adr: 78/11 (cf. holda stillir in verse 276).

Verse 278 = verse 5/5–8, see note.
Verse 279 Skj A I 76, B I 66. Assumed by Finnur Jónsson (in Skj) to be from Gráfeldardrápa, see note to verse 6, though Fidjestøl (1982, 91) points out that the content is too vague for it to be certain whether it belongs to that poem. The first two lines are also quoted as verse 394.
Verse 280 Skj A I 377, B I 346. Thought to be from Sexstefjla (cf. Fidjestøl 1982, 136), see note to verse 120. In line 1 hildar is a possible reading, but conflicts with the list at 78/24.
Verse 281 Skj A I 480, B I 452. A fragment of unknown context, evidently about a king of Norway. Cf. note to verses 136 and 128–32. On the attribution, see Fidjestøl 1982, 100 and see also note to verse 312.
Verse 282 Skj A I 346, B I 318. From Dorfinnsdrápa, see note to verse 1. Quoted again as verse 344 (note variants), but not elsewhere.

P. 79/32–80/1 ‘Those judgments and punishments shall be there as valid as those of the king himself.’
P. 80/10 veitanda, getanda, sætti are all, surprisingly, acc. sg. (though cf. Noreen 1923, § 422 n. 3).

P. 80/15 forneskju: it is perhaps not necessary to add the j; forneskju may be a genuine form, see Noreen 1923, § 263 n. 2; cf. verse 263/2 n.

Verse 283 Skj A I 492, B I 464. From a poem about Sigurðr Jórsalafari, see note to verse 199.

Verse 284 Skj A I 359, B I 330. The second half of a lausavísa about the Norwegian chieftain Einarr ðambarskelfir, subsequently killed by the king c. 1056. The whole stanza appears in Hkr III 124, Fagrskinna 263, Hulda–Hrokkinskinna (Fms VI 270).

Verse 285 Skj A I 275, B I 254. From an unknown poem, context uncertain; though it is likely to be from a poem about St Óláfr. There is insufficient evidence to connect this fragment with any other known poem by Sighvatr, though if it did not seem to be other than an eyewitness report it might be taken to belong to the same poem as verse 286 (see Fidjestøl 1982, 123, where it is suggested that it may belong in Tryggvaflokkr). Kock (NN 683) takes the last line as a separate statement, ‘in future I shall not tell about any minor engagements’. He also takes nadda él as parallel to víg and at is emended to enn (as WT; U has it): ‘again recently’? The form engin would not be expected in verse earlier than the fourteenth century. In LP 110b it is suggested that the correct reading should be engi en (i.e. in)

Verse 286 Skj A I 229, B I 218. The second half of a stanza from Nesjavísur, about King Óláfr Haraldsson’s battle with Earl Sveinn Hákonarson at Nesjar in Oslofjord in 1015. This is the only quotation from this poem in Skáldskaparmál; there are others in TGT, Fagrskinna, the Legendary saga, Hkr, ÓH. The whole stanza appears in Hkr II 63 and ÓH 93, the first half only in Fagrskinna 175. The picture painted is unusual (mead being served on board ship by a woman before the battle); but if fyrr means ‘instead of’ we have the conventional contrasting of battle with peaceful activities. It also depends on how the adverbial phrases are ordered; possibly ‘It was not then on the ship like when a maid served mead... instead of (or in return for?) battle.’ Cf. verse 228 and note.

Verse 287 = verse 196, see note.

P. 81/10 kallaðir, i.e. kallaðir eru.

Verse 288 Skj A I 156, B I 148. From Hákonardrápa, see note to verse 10.
Verse 289 Skj A I 1211, B I 201. Context unknown, see note to verse 133. Kock, NN 574, suggests taking stjór(n)vi›jar with hlemmisver› and stáls with buðlunga máli; thus leaving hüflangan skæ on its own as a term for ship.

Verse 290 Skj A I 344, B I 316. From Porfinnsdrápa, see note to verse 1. Kock, NN 827, takes the first two lines and the last two words as one statement (sýn = sight, glance) and mein as obj. of taka. At NN 2521 it is suggested that rather than of governing enda, enda may be an adverb and sessa acc. with of. Arnórr’s sons do not seem to be mentioned elsewhere, any more than his marriage in verse 296.

Verse 291 = verse 118, see note.

Verse 292 Skj A I 79, B I 69. Assumed to be from Sigurðardrápa, perhaps the first verse; see note to verse 12. It is not certain to whom the poem is addressed. At 82/6 verse 292 is taken to be addressed to Hákon Sigurðarson, but the verse in Hkr I 168, which is thought to be from the same poem, is ascribed to Sigurðardrápa; Finnur Jónsson (1920–24, I 529) takes the recipient to be Earl Sigurðr. See Haraldr (1) in Index and note to verse 12; and cf. Frank 1978, 117. Órr is perhaps more likely to go with sonr than with ek; but emending greppa to greppr would make it possible to keep the MS lætr (‘the generous poet proclaims’; cf. Kock’s oggreppa, NN 2510), though the kenning ‘ale of the giantess’ = poetry would be unusual. Sýrar could be spared from the kenning but would be difficult to fit in elsewhere. Kock (NN 2510) suggests Sýrar (Freyja’s) sanreynr = Órrr, cf. Gylf. ch. 35, Óðr (acc. with á after heyri), i.e. poetry (ofljóst), and takes fentanna oggreppa jastrín mína as the object of lætk uppi. This course would make it impossible for the addressee to be either Sigurðr or Hákon (it would have to be the son of some Haraldr), and conflicts with the commentary. Fentanna jast-Rín might be a parallel to Hnithjarga logr.

Verses 293–5 Skj A I 368, B I 338–9. From a runhent poem on Haraldr harðråði (c. 1055). There is another stanza from this poem preserved in Hkr III 70, Fagrskinna 228 (lines 1–4 only), Hulda–Hrokkinskinna (Fms VI 132), Flb IV 59. Verse 294 relates to his time in Russia after 1030 (Hkr III 69–70). The king lamented in verse 295 is Magnús gðði (d. 1047).

Verse 293: it is not clear whether harðråði or veðr is the subject,
and whether vex is trans. or intrans. (see vaxa in Glossary). Kock (NN 3229) takes svá at as rel. with harðræðit.

Verse 294 hlíri: Haraldr harðraði (Sigurðarson) and St Óláfr (Haraldsson) were actually only half-brothers; their mother was Ásta Guðbrandsdóttir.

Verse 296 Skj A I 332, B I 306. From Rǫgnvaldsdrápa, see note to verse 114. This verse seems to be the only source for Arnór’s marriage with a member of the Earl’s family.

Verse 297–8 Skj A I 346, 348, B I 319, 321. From Porfinnsdrápa, see note to verse 1. Verse 297 is the second half of a stanza found in Orkneyinga saga, ÍF XXXIV 61; verse 298 is only found here.

Bitu verse 297/1 is absolute; kind in line 3 dat. of advantage.

Verse 299 Skj A I 122, B I 117. See note to verse 192.

Verse 300a–b Skj A I 5, 182, B I 5, 172. The kennings in these verses are very obscure and even the literal meanings are in many cases far from certain. They are reminiscent of Irish retoiric. If either is genuine, both are likely to be by Bragi. They are not known from elsewhere. The first is only in R and (in part) C; the second is also in TUA. In both verses the first word may be the first of the list of complements rather than the subject, ‘They call me troll/poet’ rather than ‘Trolls/poets call me . . .’

Verse 301 Skj A I 79, B I 69; Sigurðr in line 2 is probably Earl Sigurðr (1); his mógr is Earl Hákon, and this stanza at least seems to be from a poem about him, though A has Hákonar, and Finnur Jónsson (Skj A I 79; 1920–24, I 529) ascribes the stanza to Sigurðar-drápa. See notes to verses 12 and 292 and cf. Haraldr (1) in Index. The words meir and fleira imply that the verse is the beginning of a second or subsequent section of the poem, though conceivably they mean just that this is a new poem. Fidjestøl (1982, 93) suggests the possibility that the poem was about both Earl Sigurðr and his son Hákon.

Verse 302 Skj A I 213, B I 203. From Eiríksdrápa, thought to have been composed after the death of Earl Eiríkr Hákonarson (probably c. 1023, though neither the date of the earl’s death nor that of the poem is certain; see Hkr II 32 n. and Fidjestøl 1982, 116). The complete stanza appears in Hkr I 276, Fagrskinna 129, ÓTM I 181–2 and Jómsvikinga saga 1879, 69–70; these sources, together with ÖH and Knýtlinga saga, altogether preserve 13 stanzas of the poem (cf. Hkr I 275 n.). Another half-stanza is quoted (probably) in
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Skáldskaparmál as verse 324, and half of stanza 6 appears as
verse 313. Fidjestøl (1982, 116) took the verses assigned by Finnur
Jónsson to Belgskakadrápa (Skj A I 212; in Fagrskinna, Hkr,
ÓTM, TGT) as part of the same poem, which he thought was not
necessarily a memorial poem. Kock (NN 580) takes mæðar ǫrr
(‘eager for glory’) with skjöldhlynr; this is possible, since ǫðr is
the word for poetry that is being exemplified in this verse.
Verse 303 Skj A I 138, B I 130; see note to verse 8. U here (after
84/18) adds a verse (perhaps the last verse of a poem) attributed
to Ormr Steinþórsson (Skj A I 1416, B I 386; SnE 1848–87, II 340),
see notes to verses 29 and 138:

Svá kvað Ormr Steinþórsson:
Ek hefi orðgnótt *miklu
(o[pt] fimnum þat) minni
(fram tel ek leyð fyrir lofða
ljóso-os) en ek munda kjósa.

In line 1 U has mikla, which could be taken with orðgnótt, though
that would be uncomfortable with minni following: ljósa in line 4
could go with either orðgnótt or leyð, though more likely with
the latter, and the omission of -a in the manuscript may simply
indicate that the vowel would be elided before en.
Verse 304 Skj A I 202, B I 192; see note to verse 265. There is no
alliteration; the three lines are part of a klofastef, and each line
appears in other stanzas (lines 2 and 3 twice) as the second part of
various couplets in the poem (quoted in Hkr I 250, 337, 339–40
and in two cases in ÓTM II 242), though they belong together as
a continuous statement (there are also two more lines constituting
probably part of a second stef that are not quoted here). See Skj B
I 191–2; Fidjestøl 1982, 114. Cf. also note to verse 10.
Verse 305 = verse 94/1–4.
Verse 306 Skj A I 130, B I 123; see note to verse 18. The complete
stanza is preserved in Hkr I 262 and the first half of it in Fagr-
Verse 307 Skj A I 71, B I 62; see note to verse 5. The first line may
belong to words in the unquoted first half of the verse (NN 2305).
The next word would then be a conjunction (en).
Verse 308 = verse 12.
P. 85/13 It is not clear where these names are supposed to be
recorded; perhaps the author has access to written lists that he is
using in this part of Skáldskaparmál. A adds hér (er hér eru ritin), but this may be a scribal rationalisation. Cf. SnE 1931, 258/31; verses 516–17 below; the pula of himins heiti in A and B, SnE 1848–87, II 485–6, 569. Cf. also 108/1 and note below. It is not clear whether i kveðum would include pullur. Of the names for sky or the heavens at 85/17–18, hlymun, andlangr and leiptr (= lightning) appear in various (often rather late) poems (cf. LP), hlymun also in Alvísmál 12 and the pula in verse 516; ljósfarí and drifandi are found only in the pula of names for the sun in verse 517. The rest (or variants of them) all come in verse 516.

P. 85/19–20 Cf. Alvísmál 14, 16; as well as the pula in verse 517. Álfrœðull also appears in other eddic and skaldic poetry (also rœðull in the latter; see LP). See Álfrœðull in Index and Glossary.

P. 85/21–2 Cf. the pula of tungls heiti in A and B, SnE 1848–87, II 485, 569; and Alvísmál 14.

Verse 309 Skj A I 375, B I 345. The Jarl is unidentified; the verse is usually taken to be part of Sexstefja addressed to Haraldr harðráði (see note to verse 120), and only C has the word Jarl in full; RAT have what may be the abreviation for it, I or J; editors have emended to Qrr (a. ‘liberal’; with herðir) (or Ar, i. e. är (3) in Glossary, Kock NN 3085) and assumed that the person referred to is the king. In line 2 NN 2032 suggests optherðir (‘frequent promoter’).

Verse 310 Skj A I 290, B I 267. From Óláfsdrápa sanska, addressed to King Óláfr of Sweden in about 1018. The metre is hálfhnept (Háttatal 77, cf. p. 85 there). The only remnants of this poem are the quotations in Skáldskaparmál; besides this verse, verses 395, 383, 390, 340, 365. Cf. Hkr II 91–2; ÓH 688; Finnur Jónsson 1920–24, I 574.

Verse 311 Skj A I 317, B I 294. It is assumed that Haraldr (in R and C; written ‘Har’ with abbreviation sign in both) at 86/1 is a mistake for Hallvarðr (so T; written ‘Hallv’ with superscript r in A), and that this verse belongs to his Knútsdrápa, see note to verse 115.

Verse 312 Skj A I 458, B I 426. Thought to be possibly from a poem about the four sons of Haraldr gilli of Norway (note dœglínga, line 2), composed after 1142 (see Finnur Jónsson 1920–24, II 65) but before the death of Magnús Haraldsson; this cannot be dated precisely, but was probably not long after 1142 (see Hkr III 321).

There is a stanza in Hkr III 321–2 and Hulda–Hrokkinskinna
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(Fms VII 229) that is also taken to be from this poem. Fidjestøl (1982, 155) argues that the verse in Hkr III 331 (also in Hulda–Hrokkinskinna, Fms VII 238–9) assigned by Finnur Jónsson (in Skj A I 458) to Sigurðardrápa, the first verse Finnur Jónsson (in Skj A I 475) assigns to Eysteinsdrápa (in Hkr III 327, Morkinskinna 443, Hulda/Hrokkinskinna, Fms VII 235), and also verses 281, 233, 336 and possibly 335 in Skáldskaparmál all belong to this poem. Cf. note to verse 399.

Verse 313 Skj A I 215, B I 204. The second half of verse 6 of Eiríksdrápa, see note to verse 302. The whole stanza is found in Hkr I 371, Fagrskinna 166, 163 (here the two halves separated and the lines in verse 313 attached to a different half-verse), and ÓTM II 300.

Verse 314 = verse 217.

Verse 315 Skj A I 99, B I 93. See note to verse 37; about Ógmundr’s burial.

Verse 316 = verse 210.

Verse 317 Skj A I 184, B I 174. Anonymous fragment, perhaps tenth century. See note to verse 209. It would be possible to take hrynbe›s Fjørgynjar áls with hreggi and ár ste›ja Eldis mála with Írgildi. Cf. Glossary under mál and hrynbe³r.

P. 87/8–9 The compiler is now discussing kennings, although this part of Skáldskaparmál is mainly about heiti. See also 90/16–17, 26–9, and chs 69–72. Við may be adverbial in line 8: ‘It is right to refer to blood or carrion in terms of it (i.e. the wolf) so as to refer to them as its food or drink’ rather than ‘It is right to refer to it in terms of blood or carrion so as to call them its food or drink.’ The next sentence is then more likely to mean ‘It is not right to refer to other animals’ than ‘It is not right to refer to other animals in these terms’. Cf. note to 90/26–9.

Verse 318 Skj A I 376, B I 345; see note to verse 120. Finnur Jónsson (Skj B I 345, following Konráð Gíslason (1889, 75)) emends úlf to úlf, object of spenja, and takes á sár as a prepositional phrase: sonr Sigurdar kom norðan at spenja álf ór skógi á sár.

Verse 319 Skj A I 37, B I 32; see note to verse 31. The text of the first two lines agrees fairly closely with the text in Worm 1636, 233 (and less closely with the fragment e) against Wolfenbüttelbók, which has Sveit sárs freka svalg und dreka. The kennings imply
the hyperbole of blood described as a wave (breki) washing over the raven’s beak described in terms of a ship’s stem.

Verse 320 Skj A I 477, B I 449. Half of one of the two stanzas surviving fromElfárvisur, composed c. 1160 about the chieftain Grégoríus Dagsson and his battle on the Göta river in 1159. Both stanzas appear complete in Hkr III 358–9 and Hulda–Hrokkinskinna (Fms VI 266–7). This half-verse is also quoted in the fragment of the Fifth Grammatical Treatise in A, SnE 1848–87, II 397; Ølsen 1884, 159.

Verse 321 Skj A I 350, B I 323; see note to verse 275.

Verse 322 Skj A I 384, B I 354. Thought to be from a poem about Haraldr hardráði (cf. Skáldatal, SnE 1848–87, III 275, 596–7). There is another half-stanza in A, with the þulur (SnE 1848–87, II 493) and two more in Hulda–Hrokkinskinna (Fms VI 133, 139), one of which is also in Hkr III 75–6 and Fagrskinna 230, the other in Flb IV 59. Lines 2–3 of each half-verse constitute forn minni, in each case referring to part of the story of Sigurðr Fafnirson and the Gjókungar, chs 40–42 above. Cf. Háttatal 13, though the verse-form is like that of Háttatal 12.

P. 88/9–18 In U verses 323–4 come immediately after verse 322, before names for bear. A and B also keep the verses illustrating kennings for wolf together, but T and C have the same order as R.

Verse 323 Skj A I 535, B I 516. Thought to be possibly the only surviving fragment of a poem about King Magnús Erlingsson of Norway (1161–84; cf. Skáldatal, SnE 1848–87, III 277, 643). Otherwise only two verses (probably lausavísur) in Sverris saga 1920, 72 survive of this poet’s work. See Fidjestøl 1982, 160. Each line means that the king fought brave battles, thus providing carrion for wolves (áttmælt, cf. Háttatal 10). Verse 324 is similar.

Verse 324 Skj A I 217, B I 206; not recorded elsewhere, see note to verse 302. This presumably belongs with Eiríksdrápa, though there is nothing in particular to support this (Fidjestøl 1982, 117); Póðr’s patronymic (Kolbeinsson) is not given here (in U the verse is attributed to Pjóðólfur).

Verses 325–7 Skj A I 649–50, B I 656; a further verse from Pógrímsþula as verse 331. Cf. the þula of horse-names in A and B (Skj A I 685–6; SnE 1848–87, II 487, 571). These þulur are assumed to be from the twelfth century, but nothing further is known of their origin or authorship.
Verses 328–30 Skj A I 650–51, B I 656–7. Though the genre of the two poems is related, the name Alsvinnsmál in RTC, lacking in U, seems to have nothing to do with the eddic poem Alvíssmál, also called Alsvinnsmál in SnE, see Index, and is given as Kálfsvísa in A. Cf. note to verses 325–7. In verse 329 reið needs to be supplied in lines 1–5, unless the five nominatives and five datives are all to be taken with til íss riðu, in which case 329/1–4 perhaps belongs with the same incident as that described in 329/7–10 (all taking part in the same battle?). It may however be pointed out that although annarr in verse 329/7 probably means annarr [hestr] (or annarr [Hrafn], cf. Hkr I 57), this horse may have been named Annarr (cf. Gylf., Index), even though Aðils’s horse is said to have been called Slungnir or Sløngvir (see Slungnir in Index); and lines 9–10 could be read Grár [reið] Hvarfaðr, Geirr Undaðr, with Hvarfaðr and Geirr being the names of two more horses and Grár and Undaðr the names of their riders. The incident referred to in verse 329/5–10 does not seem to appear in any other source, though the battle between Aðils and Áli on the ice of Lake Vänern appears on p. 58 above. Cf. Hkr I 57–9, ÍF XXXV 29, 42. See Gering and Sijmons 1927–31, I 436. Verse 330 has two extra lines in A: Ullr þymissum | en Óðinn Sleipnir.

P. 90/1–2 The plural verbs draga and fylgja perhaps indicate that the pairs of names are not alternative names for the same horses but pairs of horses that drag alternate nights and days. Whichever is meant, it is likely that the explanation is that the writer had two traditions about the names of the horses of night and day (or even four in the case of the latter) and wanted to reconcile them. Cf. Gylf., chs 10 and 11; sem fyrr er ritat presumably refers to ch. 11. Verse 331 See note to verses 325–7. Line 1 vxna written ‘vxna’ in R; cf. Hreinn Benediktsson 1986, 76.

P. 90/10–12 Compare the pula of orma heiti in A and B, SnE 1848–87, II 486–7, 570.

P. 90/16 leipt = sphere (in which a planet moves) in GkS 1812, 4to 2v, Alfræði II 246: Siðr eru kollut leipt i bokum, þau er himin tungl hverfi um. Ok er tungl i nöðsta leipti.

P. 90/16–17 Again the list includes kennings. Cf. 87/8–9 n. With ch. 59 compare the pula of vedræ heiti in A and B, SnE 1848–87, II 486, 569.

Verse 332 Alvíssmál (this form of the name is found in A and C)
verse 20. Cf. also verse 380. Line 4 ópi (see t. n.) is perhaps a genuine form (and if so must here be n. or f.); cf. Skírnismál 29; ÁBM, s. v.
P. 90/26 With ch. 60 compare the pulur of hauks heiti, hrafns heiti, hana heiti, ara heiti and fugla heiti in A and B, SnE 1848–87, II 487–9, 571–2.
P. 90/26–9 ‘There are two birds that there is no need to refer to in any other way than by calling blood or carrion their drink or food, that is the raven and the eagle [i. e. any bird referred to as drinker of blood or eater of carrion means raven or eagle]. All other masculine birds can be referred to in terms of blood or carrion and then it means eagle or raven.’ The object of kenna can be either the base word or the referent; the object of kenna við is normally the determinant, sometimes the base word. See kenna in Glossary. Again kennings are discussed in this section mainly about heiti (see 87/8–9 n.).

Verse 333 Skj A I 376, B I 346; see note to verse 120. Fidjestøl (1982, 139) argues that the two halves do not belong together (they are made into two separate quotations in A and C—the first adds after line 4 Svá kvøð hann enn, in the second ok enn is added above the line) and following Björn Magnússon Ólsen takes verse 333/1–4 as belonging with the four lines in TGT 106 (verse 32 in Skj). Cf. his interpretations on pp. 140–1.

Verse 334 Skj A I 131, B I 123–4; see note to verse 18. But the description of battle in this verse is very general and it cannot certainly be said to be about Earl Hákon (see Fidjestøl 1982, 97). It uses two of the features of liðhendr hátr (cf. Háttatal 41 and 53), i. e. there is assonance (skothending) between each pair of lines (odd and even) and the first hending in the even lines falls on the first syllable. Cf. note to verse 88/4.

Verse 335–6 Skj A I 480, B I 452; fragments of an unknown poem or poems, perhaps about some ruler’s successful warfare, like verse 339. See note to verse 312; cf. also notes to verses 128–32 and 136. In verse 335/4 bliksólar garmr must be a kenning for sword or other weapon (dat. with styra) but ‘dog of the sun’ would not normally mean that. There has probably been some scribal confusion with Mánagarmr (see Gylf. ch. 12). Bord- or barðsólar garmr would make an acceptable kenning for sword (dog, i. e. damager of gunwale- or prow-sun, i. e. shield; barð could mean ship by synecdoche). Verse 335 is dunhenda (Háttatal 24). On the
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metrical of verse 336, cf. Háttatal 8 and note there on pp. 50–51; line 1 has seven syllables, but par er may originally have been pars (bragarmál, Háttatal 8/20). Line 3 may have resolution in Muninn. The rhythm and placing of the hending and alliterative staves have some similarity to Háttatal 28 and 35 (skjalfhenda). Verse 337 is the second half of verse 3, see note to that verse (Víga-Glúms saga, ÍF IX 95; note the extensive textual variants from the Möruvallabók text of the saga).

Verse 338 Skj A I 306, B I 283. See note to verse 144.

Verse 339 Skj A I 481, B I 452–3. See note to verses 335–6 (and cf. note to verses 128–32) and Fidjestøl 1982, 156.

Verse 340 Skj A I 289, B I 267. See note to verse 310. The metre is again hálfrnept.

Verse 341 First half of verse 93. At line 2 the emendation is perhaps not necessary, though it would be unusual to refer to a giant by using a feminine base-word, so ylgr is presumably a mistake (all other manuscripts have úlfr). In verse 93 the text has úlfr in TW (R is there illegible).

Verse 342 Skj A I 184, B I 173. Only recorded here, and the authorship and context as well as the identity of the person addressed are unknown. In Edda Magnússar Ólafssonar 262, 338 it is attributed to Þjóðólfr (i.e. the texts there have idem/hinn sami instead of Ok sem hér er). Kock (NN 844E) maintains that hreggskorniðs handa mjóð is a kenning for poetry (‘mead of, i.e. in the hands of, Óðinn in eagle shape’) and that the two lines are complete in sense.

Verse 343 Skj A I 305, B I 283. See note to verse 144. Like verse 338, this is only preserved here, so the context is uncertain, as is also the text. It seems that the poet was anxious because a battle was going to take place (it looked good to the raven), but that then he heard good news. Fidjestøl 1982, 166, takes the verse to be an introductory one, in which case the good news is perhaps the poem itself and the greppr is the audience. Kock (NN 768) among other things takes víðis greppr to be a kenning for seafarer, and the object of hlýði vel to be góðu gallópnis sjállit. He also makes ekk a base-word of a kenning for battle.

Verse 344 = verse 282.

Verse 345 Skj A I 22, B I 20; also in Hkr I 102 as the second half of verse 34 there. See note to verse 219. Snorri (in Hkr I 103)
clearly took Nøkkvi as the name of a king against whom Haraldr hárfagri fought; if he was wrong (cf. Ágrip (ÍF XXIX 4), where skeiðar brandr, part of a ship, is taken to be the name of a king), and it is the common noun meaning ‘boat’, it must be acc. pl., object of rak parallel to ræsinaðr. Then the subj. would have to be matir lagar tanna vébrautar, ‘meeter of the sea’. See Fidjestøl 1982, 78. Reichardt 1928, 20–24, suggests vé- is the word that means standard or flag, vébraut then meaning flag-road, ship-road (since flags are characteristically carried on ships; cf. vébraut in Glossary and LP under vé n. (2)). The subject of the sentence is then taken as matir lagar tanna vébrautar, opponent or antagonist of the stones of the sea or river, i. e. spender of gold (= gullbrjótr; the king). The object is taken to be ræsinaðr ok rausnar, i. e. raesi-ok rausnarnadhr, with Nøkkva as possessive.

Verse 346 Skj A I 482, B I 453. See note to verses 128–32. Fidjestøl 1982, 208, argues for keeping the reading of R (and all other manuscripts) in line 2, taking flóðs glóðir (cf. Glossary s. v. glóðir), a kenning for gold, as referring to the ornament on the ship’s stem. Cf. verse 356/1. If an -ó- were not required by the rhyme, glóðum would be a possible reading, see Glaðr in Index.

Verse 347 = verse 126.

Verse 348 Skj A I 317, B I 293. See note to verse 115.


Verse 350 Skj A I 35, B I 30. Verse 1 of Egill’s Hofudlausn, see note to verse 31.

Verse 351 Skj A I 482, B I 454. See note to verses 128–32. In line 3 R has ‘elsnuv’, i. e. elsnúinn, which could be m. acc. with hjálma.

Verse 352 Skj A I 338, B I 311. The lines appear as the second half of verse 2 in Hkr III 4; also in ÓH 614, Hrokkinskinna (Fms VI 22), Flb IV 28. See note to verse 105.

Verse 353 Skj A I 386–7, B I 356; the first half of verse 102 in Hkr III 109–10 (and Fagrskinna 251, Morkinskinna 156, Hulda–Hrokkinskinna, Fms VI 252). Taken to be from a drápa about Haraldr harðráði (composed after 1048) quoted in several places in Hkr, Fagrskinna, ÓH, Morkinskinna, Hulda–Hrokkinskinna. The words it næsta perhaps mean that the poem listed a succession of expeditions.

Verse 354 Skj A I 321, B I 297. See note to verses 124 and 4.
Verse 355 Skj A I 139, B I 130. In Morkinskinna 86 and Hulda (Fms VI 170) these lines form the first half of a verse attributed to Haraldr har›rá›i (cf. Skj A I 357). In Hkr III 89 (and Fagrskinna 237, Morkinskinna 85 and Hulda–Hrokkinskinna (Fms VI 169)) verse 261 appears as the first half instead (see Finnur Jónsson 1920–24, I 463). No other poetry is attributed to Njáll.

P. 95/1 skips eða gulls: but the following names for the sea are mostly not used in kennings either for ships or for gold, at any rate in the verses quoted here, though there are examples of the second in verses 360, 368 and 369. The verses illustrating them on the whole do not contain kennings (the words for wave in verses 358, 359, 361, 362, 364, 365, at any rate, seem to be used literally as ordinary common nouns). Nevertheless the reading of A, skip eða gull, is preferable, since the meaning must be 'to refer to ships and gold in terms of them'.

Verse 356 Skj A I 184, B I 174. Also quoted in TGT 29 and 110 (in W and A), but the authorship and context are unknown. Cf. verses 349 and 364.

P. 95/7–9 See the beginning of ch. 25 (36/24–6; cf. note to 36/25–6). Einarr Skúlason’s verse, however, has not been quoted before in any version of the text; both references are in RC, but neither is in AB; the first only is in T. A fairly clear indication either that the arrangement of the author’s original has been altered, or that the work was under revision and never completed by the author. See Introduction, pp. x–xi and xx–xxi.

P. 95/9 ritat: cf. note to 78/22.

Verse 357 Skj A I 482, B I 454. See note to verses 128–32 and cf. the verse in A, SnE 1848–87, II 493; also verse 478 below. A verse referred to by its opening lines (though not in T, which omits the quotation), cf. 36/8. The verse in AB (where it is placed after fleira in line 12 instead of the second list of names) continues:

    glymr Unnar vex—grenni
    Gøndlar skufs ok Dúfa;
    brædd strýkr Blóðughadda
    —brimsolgin fellr Kólga—
    hlyr—jar er Hefring steirir
    haflaudr um við rauðan.

    B has skíðr for par er in line 7, and of for um in line 8.

Verse 358 Skj A I 393, B I 362–3. The first half of a verse in
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Morkinskinna 92 (and Flb IV 80 and Hulda–Hrokkkinskinna, Fms VI 180; only the second half is in Fagrskinna 242) from a poem about Haraldr har›rá›i also quoted in verses 371, 378, 410 (these three are not found elsewhere); further verses in Fagrskinna, Morkinskinna, Hulda–Hrokkkinskinna, Hkr (see Finnur Jónsson 1920–24, I 623; Fidjestøl 1982, 144). In line 1 R and C have beði, but although ae can be for e in medieval manuscripts, and A has beð, this cannot be for beði (so T and B), because a long root syllable is required for the metre. See textual note and Noreen 1923, § 368.

Verse 359 Skj A I 296, B I 272. See note to verse 196. In line 2 the form sylgháar would make up the usual six syllables (cf. Háttatal 7).

Verse 360 Skj A I 416, B I 385. See note to verse 29. In R first attributed to Kormakr, but then altered to Ormr. The description appears to be of the unknown recipient of the poem rather than of Snæfrí›r. Cf. Ólafur Halldórsson 1990, 226 and 230.

Verse 361 Skj A I 399, B I 368. See note to verse 191.

Verse 362 Skj A I 482, B I 454. See note to verses 128–32.

Verse 363 Skj A I 321, B I 297. See note to verses 124 and 4. The verse-form here, as in verse 371, is stælt ( Háttatal 12). Kock (NN 785) takes fyllar skautbjørn as a kenning for ship (with fjöll hrynja á), and vetrlíði skíða Gusis nauta (‘bear of the skis of arrows’, i.e. of shields) as another (subject of fram œsisk). As Finnur Jónsson (LP 503) points out, skautbjørn would be an adequate kenning for ship on its own, and moreover fjöll needs to be qualified (i.e. by fyllar) if it is to mean waves. Gusis nauta remains difficult to fit in, but since skíða vetrlíði does not seem to make an adequate kenning for ship on its own, perhaps these four words do belong together (‘bear of skis of flags’?). Cf. Glossary under nautr (2).


Verse 365 Skj A I 289–90, B I 267. See note to verse 310. Lines 3–4 are only in TAB.

Verse 366 Skj A I 4, B I 4. See note to verse 24. This verse is again about Pórr’s fight with the Midgard serpent (cf. Gylf. ch. 48).

Verse 367 Skj A I 475, B I 447. From Einarr Skúlason’s Runhenda (composed after 1152), about King Eyþeinn Haraldsson of Norway. There are further quotations from this poem as verses 377 and
403, and in Morkskinna, Hulda–Hrokkinskinna, Hkr. It is mostly about the events of c. 1150–52, see Hkr III 326–30.

Verse 368 Skj A I 480, B I 452. It is evidently from a poem by Einarr Skúlason thanking a patron for the gift of a horn. Cf. notes to verses 128–32 and 136, and note to verses 145–9.

Verse 369 Skj A I 453, B I 421. Probably part of a lausavísa; see note to verse 260. It is not clear whether sá slóðarls reginn refers to the poet or his opponent, and whether the ‘spoiling’ of poetry means composing slander or just making bad verse. The words síðr en eigi are presumably ironical: even the poet’s harsh criticism does not amount to slander, since it is justified. Cf. the verse of Hjalti Skeggjason in Íslendingabók, ÍF I 15.

Verse 370 Skj A I 424, B I 390. Anonymous; probably from a poem about Magnús góði (Fidjestøl 1982, 168, 204). It may be about his burning of Jómsborg, described in Hkr III 38–40; cf. verse 387.

Verse 371 Skj A I 390, B I 360; see notes to verses 358 and 363.

Verse 372 Skj A I 182, B I 171; anonymous fragment (and probably an incomplete sentence, see under vaða in Glossary) of unknown context, though it seems to be about the sea burial of Haki, cf. Hkr I 45.

Verse 373 Skj A I 387, B I 357. Taken to be from a poem about Haraldr harðræði composed after 1048 (cf. Hkr III 111). Two further stanzas are found, one in Hkr III 111, Fagrskinna 252, Morkskinna 158, Hulda–Hrokkinskinna (Fms VI 254), the other in Morkskinna 158–9 and Hulda–Hrokkinskinna (Fms VI 254–5); part of the second appears also in verse 400 below. Nothing further is known of the poet, though he is mentioned as having composed about Haraldr harðræði in Skáldatal (SnE 1848–87, III 275). The quotation here is an incomplete sentence, and the objects of feldu and eldi, and the word on which slóðar depends (presumably the name of an animal, giving a kenning for ship, which might have been the obj. of feldu) would have been in the unquoted lines. Kock (NN 874), however, takes Glamma slóðar with gramar and eldi and feldu as absolute.

Verse 374 Skj A I 413, B I 383. A fragment probably of a poem about Óláfr kyrri composed c. 1070. The poet is presumably the Atli litli mentioned in Skáldatal (SnE 1848–87, III 275) as one of
Óláfr kyrri’s poets, but he is otherwise unknown. See Fidjestøl 1982, 149.

Verse 375 Skj A I 327, B I 302. Also in Hkr II 57 (and ÓH 87, Fagrskinna 173), where it is said to come from a flokkr about the otherwise unknown Klœngr Brúsason (Brúna- or Bjarnason in some manuscripts of ÓH; some also make him the author). The name of the poet, Pórðr Sjáreksson, is given only in Fagrskinna; in Hkr and ÓH the verse is anonymous as here. The event referred to is Earl Sveinn’s burning of Niðaróss in 1014.

Verse 376 Skj A I 350–51, B I 323; see note to verse 275.

Verse 377 Skj A I 473, B I 446; see note to verse 367.

Verse 378 Skj A I 391, B I 360; see note to verse 358. The context of the verse is unknown, but it may be surmised that the verse refers to one of Haraldr har›rá›i’s exploits in the Mediterranean or Russia and that he and his men (referred to as vikings) are burning an enemy town. Kock (NN 1143) takes the first line as a separate sentence and virki borgar styrks vísa as the object of brutu af ‘broke down’ (af is the reading of R and TC; A has of; B ór). If the vísi is Haraldr har›rá›i this is unlikely. Perhaps the genitive goes with vikinger (‘the strong leader’s vikings rapaciously broke down the city’s fortification’).

Verse 379 Skj A I 1488, B I 460. Taken to be from Halldórr’s Úifaradrápa, c. 1120, about King Sigurðr Magnússon’s expedition to Jerusalem in 1109. This verse is only found here, but others are quoted in Hkr, Morkinskinna, Hulda–Hrokkinskinna, Fagrskinna, and one in TGT (which may be a stef). Fidjestøl 1982, 157, points out that there is actually little in verse 379 to connect it with Úifaradrápa, and it may belong to another poem. Note the alternation of sg. þá and pl. ér: the latter perhaps refers to the king and his men. There is similar alternation in verses 3 and 8 of the poem (Skj B I 458–9), though generally the king and his men are referred to in the 3rd pers.

P. 99/5 With ch. 63 compare the pula of daegra heiti in A and B, SnE 1848–87, II 485, 569. Lines 5–7 appear in a passage in AM 281 4to supposed to have been part of Hauksbók (1892–6, 502), with the heading ‘Nøfn stundanna’. The text there is more similar to that in Ú than to any of the other manuscripts that contain the passage (it omits ár and has haust before vár), though it contains the additional word lif. Cf. Hauksbók 1892–6, cxxxiv.
Verse 380 Alvíssmál (thus A and C; called Qlvismál in U) 30. Cf. verse 332.

P. 99/21 Maðr er hverr fyrir sér: possibly ‘each man has a separate name’ rather than ‘each one in himself is simply “man”’ or ‘each man is an individual’. Cf. 108/30 and note. With the terms for king in ch. 64 compare the þula of names for kings in A and B, SnE 1848–87, II 469, 551.

P. 99/22 C adds er after kallat (written ‘kalladr’): ‘[It is] the first and highest term for man when a man is called emperor’; but the first phrase of the sentence can be taken as adverbial: ‘with the first and highest term for man a man is called emperor.’

Verse 381 Skj A I 424, B I 394. An anonymous fragment perhaps about Sveinn Úlfsson’s son Knútr (the saint); or possibly Knútr inn rfi. See Fidjestøl 1982, 168.

Verse 382 Skj A I 316, B I 292. From an otherwise unknown poem about a King Óláfr, maybe the Swedish king Óláfr Eiríksson (died c. 1022), or St Óláfr Haraldsson of Norway (died 1030). See Fidjestøl 1982, 124–5. The poet is given the nickname svarti in B (cf. Hkr II 91–2, 95, 100). Otherwise only one lausavísa survives of Gizurr’s work (if it is the same person; cf. Index) in Hkr II 358–9, ÖH 544 (where one manuscript gives the poet the nickname gullbrá) and the Legendary saga (where it is ascribed to Pormór Kolbrúnarskáld). Cf. note to verse 4 and Gizurr in Index.

Verse 383 Skj A I 289, B I 267; see note to verse 310. Kock’s interpretation (1946–49, 1137; cf. 1933, 292–3), takes víg-Freys (i.e. Óðinn’s) munlaust (joyless?) óskvíf as the object of tektr, and thus a kenning similar to Priðja biókván, verse 10/4; but in NN 717, Víg-Freys seems to be taken as in apposition to Óska. Falk (1922, 61–2) reads mundlaust, cf. verse 122 and ómyndr in Glossary. The verse seems to be inciting the Swedish king to invade Norway; cf. Fagrskinna 178.

Verse 384 Skj A I 347, B I 320; see note to verse 1.

Verse 385 Skj A I 375, B I 345; see note to verse 120. This verse perhaps relates to the same episode as verse 6 of Sextefja (Skj A I 370), see Hkr III 86–7, Fagrskinna 235, Morkinskinna 83–4 and Fidjestøl 1982, 136, in which case haugs skundadr refers to Constantine Monomachos; though actually it was Michael Kalafates who was blinded, see Hkr III 87–8 n.

Verse 386 Skj A I 256, B I 238; lines 1–2 also quoted as verse 411;
from Bersglisvísur, addressed to Magnús góði c. 1038, warning him to be careful how he ruled Norway. There are further quotations from this poem in Hulda–Hrokkinskinna, Hkr, ÓH, Fagrskinna, Ágríp, TGT and in other manuscripts of Kings’ Sagas.

Verse 387 Skj A I 335–6, B I 309. The first half of a stanza that appears in Hkr III 39–40 (with the first word there Skjöldungr) attributed, undoubtedly correctly, to Arnór jarlaskáld, and taken to be from his Hrynhenda addressed to Magnús góði in 1046. Another verse is quoted as verse 406 (also attributed to Markús in A), and there are more quotations in Morkinskinna, Hulda–Hrokkinskinna, Hkr, ÓH, Knýtlinga saga, TGT, FoGT, and in the version of Skáldskaparmál in W (SnE 1924, 105; cf. also note to verse 116). Hrynhenda is the first major court poem in the hrynhent metre that survives. The error in attribution is presumably due to Markús Skeggjason’s Eiríksdrápa being in the same metre (cf. verse 111 n.). On the incident referred to here, cf. verse 370 and n.

Verse 388 Skj A I 318, B I 294; see note to verse 115.

Verse 389 = verse 186/5–6; see note to verse 120. The explanation of landreki (101/8–9) is improbable. The second element is likely to be related to Old English gerec ‘rule’ and Old Norse rekja ‘straighten out’ rather than to reka ‘drive’. See ÁBM under -reki (2).

P. 101/10–24 Cf. the Ættartölur following Hversu Noregr byggðist in Flb I 25–7. Parts of Hyndluljóð (e. g. verses 11–16) seem to be based on a similar tradition; see also SnE II 469. Cf. 103/1–17 and note and see Introduction p. xxv.

Verse 390 Skj A I 289, B I 267; see note to verse 310.

Verse 391 Skj A I 445, B I 415; see note to verse 111. See Fidjestøl 1982, 153.

Verse 392 Skj A I 51, B I 45; lines 5–6 of a lausavísa from Egils saga (ÍF II 145). The sentence and the kenning are incomplete: the words of augum mér gríma come in lines 7–8. For the context see Egils saga ch. 55.

Verse 393 Skj A I 65, B I 57; the second half of verse 4 of Hákonarmál; the whole stanza is quoted in Hkr I 186–7 and Fagrskinna 88 (both have gramr instead of gylfi in line 3); see note to verse 7.

Verse 394 = verse 279/1–2 (note the variant reading in the second line); see note to verse 6.

Verse 395 Skj A I 289, B I 267; see note to verse 310. This was evidently the first stanza of the poem. Exchanging mins and sins
(as in C) and taking *bragar mínns* with *háttu* and *hróðrs síns* with *upphaf* would perhaps make better sense.

Verse 396 *Skj* A I 405, B I 374; taken to be part of *Stúfsdrápa*, the only poem of Stúfr inn blindi of which anything survives (cf. *Stúfs pátr*, *ÍF* V 290 and note). Other fragments are found in *Hkr*, *Morkinskinna*, *Hulda–Hrokkinskinna*, *Fagrskinna*. The poem was composed c. 1067 in memory of Haraldr harðráði. Haraldr’s battle against Sveinn Úlfsson of Denmark by the Niz took place in 1062. See *Hkr* III 148–51.

Verse 397 *Skj* A I 165, B I 156; the second half of stanza 27 of Hallfreðr’s *Óláfsdrápa* (*erfidrápa*) composed in memory of Óláfr Tryggvason c. 1001; see note to verse 10. The complete stanza is quoted in *ÓTM* II 294, and other stanzas are quoted in *ÓTM, Hkr*, Oddr Snorrasón 1932, *Fagrskinna*, *Hallfreðar saga*; and a half-stanza each in A (*SnE* 1848–87, II 493) and *Pídreks saga* 4. On this poem see Fidjestøl 1982, 109–11, 234–5.

Verse 398 *Skj* A I 444, B I 414; verse 1 (and probably the original opening) of *Eiríksdrápa*, see note to verse 111. A and B replace this verse by:

> Ríkr er harra hneykir,
> heldr guð jðfurs veldi
> sanndyggs, vitut seggir
> Sveins breðr konung eðra.

(*Skj* A I 452, B I 420; in line 3 B has *sennir* for *seggir*). This seems to be from a poem about St Knútr Sveinsson, also by Markús Skeggjason. See note to verse 270 above. Knútr apparently had two brothers called Sveinn (one a half-brother; see *ÍF* XXXV 135, 366).

P. 103/1–17 is again related to the *Ættartölur* in *Flb* I 25–7, see note to 101/10–24. Compare the *pula* of *konunga heiti* in A and B (*Skj* A I 671).

Verse 399 *Skj* A I 476, B I 448; Finnur Jónsson in *Skj* makes this verse 1 of *Ingadrápa*, composed about King Íngi Haraldsson of Norway after 1155 (the battle at Holmengrà took place in 1139, cf. *Hkr* III 316; other verses in the poem refer to the death of King Sigurðr in 1155, *Hkr* III 340–41). There are three further stanzas quoted in *Morkinskinna* and *Fagrskinna*. Fidjestøl (1982, 155) assigns these four stanzas, together with another half-stanza in *Hkr* III 346, *Fagrskinna* 341 and *Hulda–Hrokkinskinna* (*Fms* VII...
251), assigned by Finnur Jónsson (Skj A I 475) to an Eysteinsdrápa (this verse apparently refers to events of 1157), to a poem about the sons of Haraldr gilli different from, and later than, the poem that verse 312 belongs to.

Verse 400 Skj A I 387, B I 357. See note to verse 373. A and B have two further lines:

hirð hygg ek hilmi styrðu
Hugins jól við nes Þjólar.

In line 1 B has hykk for hygg ek; in line 2 þjóðar for Þjólar. The complete stanza is found in Morkinskinna 158 and Hulda–Hrokkinskinna (Fms VI 254–5). It is possible to take both hirð and hilmi as either acc. or dat., i.e. it is difficult to see whether it is the men who provided slain for the king or vice versa. In the texts in Morkinskinna and Fms where the verb is gerðu it perhaps seems more likely to be the latter. Cf. stýra in Glossary and SnE 1848–87, I 524.

Verse 401 Skj A I 140, B I 132; apparently all that survives of a poem in praise of an unidentifiable king (or hero). Cf verse 49. These two fragments are all that survives of Gamli’s verse; because of the subject of verse 49 he is assumed to have lived in the tenth century. See Fidjestøl 1982, 165. Kock (NN 422) takes innan bórðs as an adverbial phrase (‘on a ship’) and the phrase á aflgjarð orða tungu naglfa ra ok meðalkafla as ‘into the mighty activity of the speech of sword’s blade and hilt’, i.e. of battle. Edith Marold (1994, 575) takes naglfa to mean ‘ship’ (cf. Index and note to verse 156), innanbórs naglfa as ‘on board ship’, meðalkafla gen. with tungu ok orða and this phrase gen. with á aflgerð (‘Krafttat der Sprache und der Worte des Schwertes’). Lines 1–2 have dunhenda (Háttatal 24). Lines 3–4 both have adahending (cf. Háttatal 42).

Verse 402 Skj A I 60, B I 53. The only verse attributed to a woman in Skáldskaparmál. Taken to be from Sendibítr, apparently about Haraldr hárfagri, though it may have been addressed to Haraldr’s son Hálfdan svarti; see Hkr I 142. There are four further half-stanzas in ÓH 12, one of them also in Hkr I 142 and ÖTM I 13 (the other three only in one manuscript of ÓH). Nothing further is known about the poetess, though she must have been Norwegian and a contemporary of Guthormr sindri (early tenth century; see Hkr I 141 and Finnur Jónsson 1920–24, I 445–6).

Verse 403 Skj A I 474, B I 446, where the first two lines are lines
1–2 of verse 6 and the second two are lines 3–4 of verse 7 of the poem, which is the arrangement in Hkr III 328–9, Morkinskinna 444 and Hulda–Hrokkkinna (Fms VII 235–6); see note to verse 367.

Verse 404 Skj A I 354, B I 326; a fragment, not found elsewhere, of an otherwise unknown poem (or perhaps belonging to the lost Bláaglagdrápa), possibly about Haraldr hárfraði. See Fidjestøl 1982, 132; Finnur Jónsson 1920–24, I 609, 611.

Verse 405 Skj A I 383, B I 353; second half of a lausavísa quoted in Hkr III 190 and in Fagrskinna 288, Morkinskinna 279, Hulda–Hrokkkinna (Fms VI 420) and in Hemings þátttr 1962, 53 (Hauksbók 1892–6, 344–5); for the context see Haralds saga Sigurðarsonar in Hkr III, ch. 92. Besides the lausavísur attributed to Þjóðólfr Arnórsson in the Kings’ Sagas (two lines of one of which are quoted in FGT), there is a half-verse quoted in TGT and some further quotations in Sneglu-Halla þátttr (ÍF IX 267–8, 273, 293).

Verse 406 Skj A I 338, B I 311; see note to verse 387. Perhaps a stef, unless it is the conclusion of the poem (see Fidjestøl 1982, 191).

Verse 407 Skj A I 439, B I 409. Perhaps from a poem about Óláfr kyrri (d. 1093). Porkell is named as one of his poets in one manuscript of Skáldatal (in U, perhaps as a result of ditography), though he also composed about Magnús berfættr (d. 1103), see SnE 1848–87, III 275–6; and this verse was apparently composed in Iceland (cf. of svalan ægi) about a gift he had received. Kings of Norway did claim descent from Sigurðr Fáfnisbani (cf. Flb I 26), but Snorri seems to be taking Volsunga niðr to mean just descendant of kings, i. e. king. Fidjestøl (1982, 152) points out that the metre (fornyðrislag) and the reference to eddic material make the fragment an interesting anticipation of the later twelfth-century skaldic poems influenced by eddic poetry, e. g. his no. 78 (Ívarr Ingimundarson, Skj A I 495–502) and 100c (Anonymous, Skj A I 597–9); cf. Gísl Illugason, who also composed in fornyðrislag about Magnús berfættr c. 1104 (Skj A I 440–44; B I 409–13) and see note to verse 7 above. Vápn is probably sg. (the details of the gift are not known); in line 4 the manuscript spelling ‘-bvis’ implies gullbúin, which might be a mistake either for gullbúinn (C has a single n) or for gullbútt (which is what TUAB have). Emendation to -bútt would give a sense closer to what one might expect, but the text as it stands is neither ungrammatical nor
meaningless (\textit{gullbúinn} with \textit{niðr}), though it may be unusual. Pl. \textit{gullbúin} would also of course be possible if \textit{vápn} is taken as pl. There also survive parts of a poem by \textit{Porkell} about \textit{Magnús berfœtttr} (composed \textit{c.} 1104; in \textit{Hkr}, \textit{Fagrskinna}, \textit{Morkskinna}, \textit{Hulda–Hrokkinskinna}) and one \textit{lausavísa} (see \textit{Hkr} III 217, \textit{Morkskinna} 305, \textit{Fagurskinna} 306).

Verse 408 \textit{Skj A} I 296, B I 272. The second half of verse 82 in \textit{Hkr} II 172–3 (also in \textit{ÖH} 254 and the Legendary saga 106, \textit{Fagrskinna} 181, \textit{Orkneyinga saga} 41); see note to verse 196. The reference of \textit{pér} is to \textit{Óláfr} Haraldsson of Norway. \textit{Ögnbráðr ynglingr} might be vocative, or it could be taken with \textit{engi} as part of the subject of \textit{varð}. The rel. clause presumably is to be taken with \textit{engi} or as the complement, and \textit{á jöðru} as an adv. phrase meaning ‘ever’.

Verse 409 \textit{Skj A} I 444, B I 414; see note to verse 111. This may be a \textit{stef}, see Fidjestøl 1982, 152–3.

Verse 410 \textit{Skj A} I 390, B I 360; see note to verse 358.

Verse 411 See textual note and verse 386 and note.

P. 105/21 Cf. 103/6–8.

P. 105/23 Here begins the fragment of the redaction of the second part of \textit{Skáldskaparmál} in \textit{W} (\textit{SnE} 1924, 103).

P. 105/24 \textit{Bragi} (presumably the same person) also appears at 103/4.

P. 105/29–32 These seem to be euhemeristic explanations of the origins of names of countries, presumably based on the assumption that they were founded by a king called \textit{Óðinn}. The \textit{hann} in line 32 presumably refers to \textit{Óðinn} too. Cf. \textit{Gylf}. Prologue 5–6.

P. 106/7 \textit{ok hólda} is not in \textit{T}, \textit{U} or \textit{C} (or in the version of this section of \textit{Skáldskaparmál} in \textit{W}, \textit{SnE} 1924, 103), but \textit{A} has ‘hålldar ok hóldar’ (B seems to have had the same, but is only partly legible here), and \textit{R} has the spellings ‘havlflar ok havlda’ (the ending of the third word in \textit{R} here is anomalous). \textit{U} has ‘haulpfa’ (and omits \textit{ok hóldar ok}). \textit{Hóldr} and \textit{hóldr} are two forms of the same word, of which the first is the older (the later form first appears in fourteenth-century manuscripts in Iceland; see Noreen 1923, § 238 b); some scribes seem to have interpreted them as different words. It is possible that one of them represents the Norwegian form \textit{hauld}- corresponding to Icelandic \textit{holð}- . Cf. verse 440 and note to verses 439–442.

P. 106/11–18 Some of the words in these lists are adjectives. They would be what are identified as \textit{sannkenningar} in \textit{Háttatal} p. 6,
though in Skáldskaparmál ch. 67 all the examples of sannkenningar are (compound) nouns except for óslœkinn. There is a similar alternation between nom. and acc. in 106/11–13 as in some earlier lists (cf. note to 14/25–30), resulting in some ambiguity as to whether the weak nouns ending in -a are acc. masculine or nom. feminine.

P. 106/30 ámelísskor: possibly a piece of wood with a charge or accusation (ámelí) indicated on it by a cut (skor; English score). This perhaps needs a number of people to deliver, to prevent the person charged rejecting it with violence or to provide witnesses. The second element may, however, be skor ‘decision, verdict’; cf. Ordbog over det norrøne prosasprog I (1995), 412.

P. 107/8 of is perhaps an error for ef. Cf. t. n.

P. 107/23 ösvífruðr perhaps should have a long i, though before a consonant group vowels were often shortened (Noreen 1923, § 127).

Cf. ösvífrandi in Glossary and ÁBM 1001.


P. 108/1 eigi ritat, i. e. hér? The comment is unlikely to relate to unwritten poems, though it could relate to gaps in the writer’s source; cf. 85/13 and note. Or it may be that the author is squeamish about including insulting words for woman; or that he intended to add to his list later. Cf. SnE 1931, 258/4–8 (‘Den lille Skálda’); and 40/15 above.

P. 108/6–9 More kennings (see 87/8–9 n.). Note ökent line 9; the writer is deliberately listing both kennings and heiti. There are many other examples of kennings being included in the lists in the rest of the chapter and in chs 70–72.

P. 108/8–9 On kennings linking sword and head in relation to Heimdallr see also 19/11–13, Háttatal 7 (and Vindhlér in Index there) and Gylf. 26/1 (see note ad loc.). The reference is clearly to a lost myth.

P. 108/10 ørmjöt: ør- intensive or = qr ‘arrow’? The second element is maybe related to meta ‘measure, evaluate’; or it should perhaps be read mjótt, n. of mjór a. ‘slender’.

P. 108/22 The syntax is rather compressed; presumably (má) kenna (pat) til hauss eða hjarna eða høfuðs, eða skegg (má) kenna við høku . . . U has ok kent for the first kenna and en skegg kenna menn við høku; ABC omit eða (3) and continue Skegg skal kenna við høku. T has the same as R except for en skegg instead of eða skegg.


P. 108/30 eru sér: are on their own, i.e. form a separate group. (C has eru enn sér, T and U omit the sentence.) But it is not clear whether this refers to the preceding or the following names, though in R the next word has a slightly enlarged capital. Cf. 99/21 and note.

P. 108/33–8 Cf. the flula of heiti á hendi in A, SnE 1848–87, II 490.

P. 109/6 ljóðæska: the second element is probably related to ætt, the first to ljóðr, ljóðr ‘people’; the meaning ‘childishness’ is probably a later development due to the influence of æska ‘youth’.

P. 109/8–9 The sudden introduction of comments on kennings for battle is probably because some of the words for voice in lines 7–8 (e.g. gnýr, glymr, gangr) can be used as base-words in kennings for battle with weapons as determinants (see Meissner 1921, 187, 192). Cf. SGT 26, 27.

P. 109/10 bragvísi is perhaps for bragðvísi rather than having bragr as the first element.

P. 109/11–22 In ch. 74 word-play is recognised between words with vowels of different lengths (jar and fár; lið and lóð; hlið and hlíð) as well (apparently) as between words beginning with l- and hl-, though the hl- words could be regarded as a different group. (From the references to ofljóst in TGT 66 and 89, it looks as though the author of that treatise saw ofljóst as consisting principally of play with words distinguished only by length of a vowel; cf. Háttatal p. 54.) The writer also disregards the -r ending in the nominatives of liðr (109/16) and the ox-name hlíðr (109/18); his awareness of this is marked by the care he takes to make sure the masculine words appear in the accusative. It seems likely that his readiness to accept imprecise equivalences arose from the fact that he was influenced by the written forms of words, where vowel length would not usually have been marked.

Verses 412–517 Skj A I 653–79, B I 658–71. These þulur are all anonymous, though assumed to be from the twelfth century; cf.
verses 325–31. The verse divisions are not always apparent in R, though they are usually marked by a point and/or a capital letter. The beginning of each list (where horizontal lines are printed in SnE 1931 and this edition) is generally marked by a large capital, usually but not always in the margin. A and B have the following additional fula: konunga heiti (after verse 416 in A, before verse 412 in B), dverga heiti (after konunga heiti in A, after verse 416 in B), Öðins nöfn (heiti) (after verse 427), viða(r) heiti (after verse 502), and the rest after verse 517: tungs heiti, dagra heiti, himins heiti (a different list from that in verse 516), vœira heiti, elds heiti, orma heiti, hesta heiti, hauks heiti, hrafnus heiti, hana (hœsna) heiti, ara (arnar) heiti, fugla heiti (the extant text of B ends in the first verse of this fula), kvenna heiti õkend (a different list from that in verse 438), hugar heiti ok hjarta, grýlu heiti, heiti á hendi, heiti valkyrja, kvenna heiti õkend (a third list), eyja heiti, fjarda heiti, sâds heiti, nöfn Ægis dëtra.

Verses 412–16 That these are names of sea-kings is not revealed until the end of the list in R, C and T which (generally) have no headings for the fula, though A and B do (see textual notes). (If R originally had headings in red, they have now disappeared. Headings have been added in the margins later than the main text in T, and in some cases also in C.) Cf. the list in TGT 25, 99 (in W and A) and the fula of konunga heiti in A and B (SnE 1848–87, II 469, 551).

Verse 416/3 For Gautrekr A has ‘Gavær’ and B has ‘Gaver’, perhaps the source of the name Gavir/Gavér in Gylf. Prologue 5. Cf. also Gevarus in Saxo Grammaticus (1979–80, II 51).

Verses 423–7 Cf. Vilhjálm saga sjós 66–8; Einar Ól. Sveinsson 1942, 140–43.

Verses 436 Cf. Grímnismáf 36 (Gylf, ch. 36) and the fula of heiti valkyrja in A (SnE 1848–87, II 490).

Verse 438 There is the heading kvenna heiti (õkend) in A and B. Cf. the fula in A and U, SnE 1848–87, II 363, 489–91, and Rigspula 25.

Verses 439–448 Some of the words in these stanzas are given as proper names earlier in Skáldskaparmáf (chs 64–5), but here seem unequivocally to be taken as common nouns. Cf. the fula of konunga heiti in A and B (SnE 1848–87, II 469, 551) and Rigspula 12, 24, 41.

Verses 440–42 The repetitions presumably imply corruption. Kock,
NN 2160, suggests *aldir* for one of the occurrences of *holdar* in verse 440 (cf. note to 106/7).

Verse 442/3 There is an additional line here in T and B (*ok selkerar*) and A (*ok sælingar*) which would make the stanza of regular length.

Verses 449–50 contain names for battle (headed *orrostu heiti* in A and B). Some (or variants of them) are found as proper names elsewhere (for example among the valkyrie-names in *Grímnismál* 36, and in the *pula* of *heití valkyrja* in A, *SnE* 1848–87, II 490).

Verses 451–62 In the sword-names, some are kennings, some half-kennings or base-words for kennings (e.g. *eldr, logi* in verse 458, if these are not metaphors; ‘fire of battle’ is a well known kenning-type, see Meissner 1921, 150–51); some are *nomina agentis* apparently used in a passive sense (e.g. *snyrtir, herðir, skerðir*, verses 451, 456, 458); some are found as names of swords in sagas or poems. Some seem to be names for persons (i.e. they are personified, sometimes using giant-names). Some words under ‘parts of sword’ (verses 460–62) seem to be sword-names. Rather surprisingly, most sword-names seem to be masculine (they may be based on *mækir* rather than *sverð*). Many words of all these types may be artificially created and so not in accordance with natural word-formation.

Verse 455/5 *bensœgr*: perhaps *sœgr* m. ‘strip’ (cf. *blóðrefill*), but the vowel is uncertain. R uses ø, T ð, A has æ and B has o. The second element may be related to *sax* n. ‘short sword’.

Verse 460–62 The heading is *heití á sverði* in A and B (cf. note to verse 495). Some of the terms clearly are for parts of a sword, others seem to be names for the whole sword. Cf. note to verses 451–62.

Verse 466/7–8 ‘Jólfr’s artefact (made by him or owned, given by him?) is the best whizzer’ or perhaps ‘Þora is the best work of Jólfr’. But since *øfst* is strong, *en* must be an adverb or conjunction (*enn?*) rather than a pronoun or article, and the meaning might be ‘there is Jólfr’s artefact, but the best is Þora’.

Verse 472/1–2 I. e. names for helmet. See t. n.

Verses 475–8 Cf. the *flulur* for names of waves (‘nœfn Ægis dœtra’) and fiords (‘fjarða heiti’) in A (*SnE* 1848–87, II 493). With verse 478 compare verse 357 and note, and see note to 36/25–6. It is difficult to know how many of the words for wave in verse 478 are to be taken as the names of Ægir’s daughters.
Verse 479–84 contain names for rivers (the heading in A is Á heiti, in B Vatna heiti). Many of the river-names are mythical, some geographical, in some cases beyond the travels of vikings (e. g. Ganges, for Old Norse occurrences of which see Index), and probably derived from books. Cf. the identifications in Cleasby and Vigfusson 1957, 780. Euphrates and several of the other rivers here are mentioned in Heimslýsing in Haukbók (1892–6, 150); see Index.

Verse 485 contains names for kinds of fish. See t. n.

Verse 487 In SnE 1931, 207 and SnE 1848–87, I 579, the lines are reordered to make the alliteration regular (lines 2 and 8 exchanged); they also have lines 3–4 as the final couplet, as in TAB (but not in C).

Verses 489–90 contain names for kinds of whales (see t. n.), some of which can only tentatively be identified with modern terms, and some of which are fabulous (see Glossary). There are 22 varieties of whale described in KSk 15–17 (cf. also 29), of which 19 correspond more or less to items in Snorri’s list of 26 (cf. hrafnreyðr and vogn in Glossary). 21 of the varieties in the þula correspond more or less to items in JG 5–13 and 28 (cf. geirhvalr, reyðarkálf, kyrhvalr, vogn in Glossary). Three of the varieties in the þula have no equivalent either in Konungs skuggsjá or in Jón Guðmundsson: bunungr, probably a mistake for v. 1. (in T) búrungr, which is perhaps the same as bárhvalr ‘sperm whale’, in Konungs skuggsjá and Jón Guðmundsson; blæjuhvalr, according to Blöndal 1920–24 the same as stökull (this term is used to mean both a fabulous whale and a dolphin, see JG 35–36); and skútuhvalr, which perhaps, like skútufiskur, means one caught from a skúta.

See also Þórunn Valdimarsdóttir 1989, 313–18.

Verses 495–500 Heading in A and B: heiti á skipi, i. e. names for parts of a ship, or in some cases for things on a ship. Cf. note to verse 460.

Verses 501–502 Cf. the þula of fjórða heiti in A (SnE 1848–87, II 493).

Verses 503–14 With the þulur of animal names, it is particularly uncertain how many are proper names, how many common nouns for particular kinds of animals, and how many familiar terms for them. Verse 503/10 Perhaps emend to Vingnir (as in A and B), as another name for an ox; see Index.
Verse 509/3 Kolmúla (‘coal-muzzle’) is perhaps a name.
Verse 512/1 The first word in RTC (where this list appears as if a continuation of verse 511, see t. n.) could perhaps be read as a name Jórir. A and B have Hjörtr; A has a large (red) capital H, but in B there is space left for it, as elsewhere in this manuscript. The list is of names for stags (heading Hjartar heiti in A and B, see t. n.).
Verse 516 The names for the heavens are here treated as proper names; in ch. 56 they seem mostly to be common nouns (heiti) for the sky. Cf. the additional þula of Himins heiti in A and B (SnE 1848–87, II 485–6, 569).
Verse 517 On the additional þulur after this verse in A and B, see note to verses 412–517.
Snorri Sturluson

Edda

Skáldskaparmál 2
Snorri Sturluson

Edda

Skáldskaparmál

2. Glossary and Index of Names

Edited by

ANTHONY FAULKES

VIKING SOCIETY FOR NORTHERN RESEARCH
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
1998
## Contents of Volume 1

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GLOSSARY

The glossary is full but not complete: some ordinary words are omitted, and references are selective for words of frequent occurrence, but all technical words and all kennings in the verses are included with virtually complete references. References to the text are by page and line number except when preceded by 'v', when they are to verse and line number. In references, 'n.' refers to a word in the General Notes, 't. n.' to a word in the Textual Notes. The following abbreviations are also used:

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<td>ábyrgða f. liability; hafa mikit í á. have a great deal at stake 21/17</td>
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áðan adv. a little while ago v250/1
áðr adv. before v64/7 (with ræðr, ‘was the first to’), 42/5, 109/20;
previously, already v58/3, 85/15; above (in a book) 11/26, 18/1,
20/18, 69/5, 75/16, 78/22; áðr ok síðan early and late v343/2;
as conj. before 21/6, v83/5, v309/3, until v45/3 (or adv., previously?),
v71/1 (links with eðr ólaus in preceding stanza), v97/5, 41/31,
v160/7, v172/6, v175/7, v408/2
afar adv. extremely v205/2
afarmenni n. mighty man, overbearing person 106/9, v441/2
áfenginn a. strong (of drink) 1/13, 49/11
afgelja f. blather 109/6
afglapi m. simpleton (someone who can be completely taken in) 106/17
afi m. grandfather 107/15, v446/2
afkvæmi n. offspring, progeny 50/15, 107/19
afli (1) n. strength 46/23, v166/5; gen. obj. of freista v24/3 (i.e.
his strength); af afli with force, powerfully v80/7 (with purði), v91/3
(with vá), v356/2; af allu afli with all his strength 1/29
afli (2) m. forge v87/7 (dat. with sodnum, in a forge), 42/2, 3, 5
aflla (að) wv. with dat. be able to do v269/2; with gen. a. sér build
up for o–self, increase for o–self, earn, acquire 106/2 (the second
obj. is acc., though T and C have gen.; cf. ljá and 25/2 n.)
aflíti m. inactive person, one who gives up v441/5
afligrö (-gerö) f. powerful activity, in kenning for battle, orða a.
nausfara borda ok tungu medalkafla mighty word-activity (parliament,
meeting) of shield and sword v401/4 (acc. with drap sér á, cf.
note)
afrænum f. test of strength, difficult achievement, great feat of strength
v81/2
afspræng m. offspring, progeny, descendant 107/19, v448/3; sword-
name, ‘which springs back, rebounder’? v459/4
ágætr a. magnificent, splendid, famous 5/37, 6/3, v325/2, 101/22,
v394/2 (with hjálmi, but cf. v279), 103/14; sup. 46/22, 101/10;
ágætatr af most notable for 58/4
ái m. forefather, great-grandfather 107/15, v446/1
aka (ók) sv. drive, travel in a vehicle (at to) v65/5, v108/1, 83/16;
with the vehicle in dat. (of sailing ships conceived as waggons) v266/2
ákafíliga adv. furiously, violently 6/8, 21/15, 37, 59/25
ákafír a. furious, violent; sup. n. as adv. sem ákafast as hard as he
could 4/39
akarn n. acorn; in kenning for heart, dólgs a. v82/1 (pl., subj. of
drápu; see note)
akka f. arrow (of bone or with a bone point) v465/1
akkeri n. anchor v500/6 (Falk 1912, 78)
akr (rs) m. ploughed field, cornfield v263/1 t. n.
aktuamar m. pl. ropes attached to a bar across the rudder to steer a
ship (LK 179; not used in medieval times, see Falk 1912, 76);
ropes attached to the ends of the yard (or to the clews of the sail,
see Foote and Wilson 1970, 246) to adjust the angle of the sail
(Falk 1912, 65; LK 208) v500/3
ákveðinn a. (pp.) agreed, appointed 2/1
ala (ól) sv. nurse; metaphorically, have in one’s mind, brood over
v38/1 (inf. with þurþat); pp. bred v169/3; alnar við bred on v125/3
(of Ægir’s daughters or the winds); alin var at was born for (i. e.
in order to bring about) v202/1
alda f. wave v478/1 (most of the other words in this list are proper
names); in kenning for (the mead of) poetry, Øðreris (hafs) a.
v34/3 (see note)
aldaþopti m. old rowing-bench mate 107/21, v445/2
aldr m. life v143/4, v390/3 (acc. with þið ek); (long) period of time,
lifetime 99/5; at aldri in age 58/8; acc. as adv. always v34/4?
aldrhaf n. eternal, ancient sea? sea of life? in kenning, vágr aldrhafs
v34/4, see note
aldrði(gi) adv. never v105/1 (‘never will any young ruler . . .’), v194/5,
v379/2 (v. l. aldðegji, aldregin (U, ‘alldreginn’)), v406/1
aldrminkandi m. (pres. p.) who diminishes the life (e–s of s–one),
life-curtailer; in kenning for Þórr, killer of giants, a. Ellu steins
aldar v91/7 (dat. with of bella)
álfheimr m. the world of elves, where elves dwell v91/4 (gen. with
þiðiu). See Index
álfir m. elf 5/20, 40/16, v332/5 (understand kalla, call it), similarly
v380/5; in kenning for war-leader, sóknar á. (Jórnmunrekkr) v155/2
(gen. with sveita or døgg)
álfroðull m. ‘elf-wheel’, a name for the sun 85/20, v517/7 (Gylf.,
Vafþrúðnismál, Skírnismál 4; cf. Index); in kenning for gold, á.
elfar v117/1
algífrí n. complete monster v251/8 (descriptive gen., ‘completely
monstrous’, with úlfis; that complete monster of a wolf (i. e. Fenrir);
or úlfis algífríslífa ‘the wolf’s most monstrous sister’, see NN 193)
alglídr a. completely worthy, excellent v21/1 (with allvald)
alínleygr m. (fore)arm-flame, gold ring v234/2 (gen. with fleygiendr)
alínmunnr m. ‘(fore)arm’s mouth’, hand, fist; dat. (instr.) with the
mouth of his arm v53/4 (with gein)
alinn see ala
álit n. appearance (pl.) v166/6
áll m. (1) trench (in the sea) v477/7; cf. hrafnáll
áll m. (2) eel v488/5; in kenning for sea, áls hrynbraut v194/6, for snake, áll Fjorgynjar (i.e. of the earth) v317/2 (gen. with hrynbe›s)

allfrægr a. very renowned 2/23, much spoken of 21/16

allfræðdr a. very frightened, quite terrified 21/29

allmargar a. very many v374/2 (with his or ox?)

allmikill a. a very great deal of 45/25

allir a. all v66/1 (with vé), v98/3, v101/5, 72/24, v257/2, v271/3, v348/3, v381/1, v405/2; the whole v28/1 (with ask›gn), v106/4 (with sjår), v143/5, 50/15, v185/1 (with e›v), v254/5, v269/4, v277/4; the whole of, completely v58/2 (with Kjallandi); complete v148/4 (with varn, i.e. vorn); (my) entire 25/27 n.; every, all kinds of v194/7 (with framræði); allir everyone (else) v295/2, they all (sc. Jörmunrekkr’s warriors) v157/6; öllu everything v270/3 (obj. of of valda), with comp. than everything v273/3; n. as adv. alt all the way 72/9; gen. sg. as adv. alls ékki in no way at all 50/3; alls engi never any v107/1; as subst. of everything, of all v115/2 (with dróttinn), v276/2, 78/11; as conj. since v36/1, v72/2, v216/1

allreiðr a. very angry 21/1

allríkr a. very powerful, all-powerful v298/2 (with Torf-Einars)

allvaldr m. very powerful, all-powerful one 99/23, 29; one who has complete power, earl (Sigurðr or Hákon, see note to verse 12) v21/2 (acc. with bi›ði), King (Óláfr Haraldsson) v375/1; aldar a. i.e. King Oláfr of Sweden v383/3; pl. rulers v381/1 (with alla)

allþarfögliga adv. most earnestly 1/34

álmbogi m. ‘elm-bow’ (cf. álmr, bogi) 108/34 t. n.

almenning f. the general public v443/2

álmr m. elm; in kenning for (unidentified) warrior, a. dynskúrar málma v209/2 (vocative); bow (made of elm) v249/4 (subj. of bugusk), v467/1

álmsorg f. ‘elm’s sorrow, trouble(r)’, the wind v351/4 (subj. of grefr)

álmtaug f. bow-string; in kenning for warrior, the giant Geirróðr, álmtaugar ægir v87/5

álmbogi m. elbow 108/34 (v. l. álmbogi)

almenninn a. totally well-motivated, very eager to act, energetic v196/3

alt m.awl 43/8 (cf. Index)

alskír f. all-bright, name for the sun 85/19

alsæll a. perfectly blessed v163/2 (understand as obj. auði or Fróða, grind him happy, i.e. so that he becomes perfectly happy?—or adv. acc.? Or understand meldr, what brings blessedness; see NN 70)

alvápnær a. (pp.) fully armed 59/22

ámáttlgir a. very powerful-looking v422/7
ambátt f. female slave 52/6, 11, v160/8 (gen. with hljóm)
amma f. grandmother 108/3
ámeilisskor f. ‘accusation-tally’? 106/30 (see note)
andaðr a. (pp.) dead v295/1
andhvalr m. bottle-nose(d whale) v490/7 (KSk 15, 16; JG 7, 35; = andarnefja; beaked whale LML 120, 123)
andi m. breath, spirit 108/26
andskoti m. opponent 107/22
andsvar n. reply, response 101/13 (pl.)
angrþjófr m. ‘grief-, sorrow-stealer’, comforter, helper; in kenning for Þórr, Óðins a. v87/6 (dat. of respect with gin)
annarr a. other v271/3, 90/27; next 72/26; another (i.e. stilli) v172/2, v406/1 (with skjoldungr); another (person) v164/2 (obj. of granda, also with búa and orka, for another), 109/17; another (nine) 103/1; some other 107/14; another (horse) v329/7 (subj. of hvarfaði); the other, a second one (i.e. ígða) v152/1; different 109/20 (aðra greinina the other type of meaning); the second v516/7 (with himinn); annat sinn secondly 78/11; annarr . . . annarr one . . . the other 21/1–2
annvanr (i. e. and-) a. lacking (e–s s–thing); saums a. which do not have nails, of men conceived as masts (siglur) v156/4 (see note)
apli m. ‘dapple’, ox-name v505/1; see Index
apt adv. back v103/2
aptann m. evening (the latter part of the day, from mid-afternoon onwards) 99/6
aptr adv. back v102/8 (with leiðir)
ár (1) n. year v353/4 (acc. of time), 99/5
ár (2) f. oar v500/2
ár (3) adv. once v221/2 (perhaps with sagt er? NN 329); long ago v93/6 (with settisk or with báru; but see note)
árakló f. probably a kind of rowlock (cf. Falk 1912, 24, 69, 70) v491/3 (as name of ship? perhaps arakló, ‘eagle-claw’?); cf. kló
árðagar m. pl. days of yore; í árdaga long ago v62/2
arfí m. heir 107/16; son v26/4, v42/1 (gen. with vaðr), v82/5 t. n.
árflognir m. early flier, name for a raven (or other carrion bird?) 91/3, v338/2 (dat. with gaf ek)
arfr m. inheritance 3/3, 48/15, v280/3 (obj. of leifa); e–s a. s–one’s legacy 48/30, 35, 49/5; ox-name v504/7, see Index
arfuni m. heir, inheritor 107/16, v446/6; ox-name v505/4, see Index
argþyrna f. ‘cowardly, useless point’, (ironic?) name for an axe with long but weak points on the blade v463/10
árguð n. god of plenty, harvest god 18/16
árheiti n. river-name 41/11 (gen. pl.)
ari m. eagle 92/1, v340/4, v400/2 (gen. with jöði); in kenning for carrion, ara barr v333/2 (or acc. with lætr, subj. of fagna, if blöðorra is taken as the gen.), for blood, ara hræsar v333/8 (see hrægammr)
arinn m. hearth; (hearth-)stone, in kenning for giantess, arín-Syn, stone-Syn (separated by tmesis, see note) v90/4; a stage or bridge on a ship for the commander? (Falk 1912, 115) v500/4
árla adv. early (in the day) 99/7
armleggr m. (upper) arm 108/34; in kennings for gold, eisa armlegs v191/4, glöðir armlegs v199/4
armr m. arm 108/34; farmr e–s arma = s–one’s husband or lover v13/2, v75/2, v98/2
arnarhamr m. eagle-shape, -form 2/4, 15, 4/38, 5/1
arngrennir m. eagle-feeder, one who provides corpses for birds of prey, war-leader (Magnús góði) v218/2 (obj. of tíðu)
arnsígr m. ‘eagle-sucking’ or ‘eagle-noise’: the wind (or its sound) caused by an eagle’s wings 2/16, the pressure of the wind from the eagle’s wings v103/8 (obj. of lagði; lit. directed it against Loki, i. e. perhaps ‘pursued L. with powerful wing-beats’; or instr. with lagði at, ‘made after Loki with powerful wing-beats’) (cf. Gylf. 20/29–38)
árr m. messenger; pl. ærir embassy? 106/33, v441/1; in kenning for Æsir (perhaps a calque on angelus?), ærir Yggs v50/1; for warrior, man, árr sver›regns deliverer of sword-rain v303/1 (Óláfr pái; dat. with meðr, for)
ártali m. year-counter (a name for the moon) 85/21; (a name for a raven) 91/4
árvöxt m. swelling of a river 25/15
as-Freyr m. tumult-Freyr, battle-Freyr, kenning for warrior (qs f. “tumult”) v214/4. Cf. él-Freyr
ásjándi pres. p. (cf. sjá á) looking on: at ásjánda Akille while A. was looking on 6/4
askr m. ash(-tree) 40/13, 65/20; in kenning for warrior, Hárs drífu a. v214/3; ship (made of ash) 69/19 (cf. Ullr in Index and note to 67/21), Viking ship v491/4 (Falk 1912, 87); sword-name v454/5 (name for a horse SnE 1848–87, II 487)
asksogn f. (ash-)ship’s crew; Ullar a. are the shield-crew, warriors with shields v28/2 (pess er: of him who, who follow him who)
askþoltr m. ‘(ash-)ship-tree’, in kenning for warriors, Ullar askþollar, the trees of Ullr’s ship (i. e. of the shield) v212/1 (dat. of advantage (for) with stendr)
ásmegin f. Áss-strength, divine strength v72/5
ásmóðr m. Áss-rage, divine fury 21/37
áss m. (mountain-) ridge; in kenning for mountains, áss (gen. sg.) hauðr v80/8 (cf. note)
áf f. love 108/27
-at neg. suffix v68/5, v72/1, v79/3, v90/5, v166/1, v178/1, v209/1, v252/1, v362/2, v388/1, v416/7
at (1) conj. that; so that, in such a way that v173/3 (því . . . at thus that, so such an extent that?), 109/19 (2; or as rel.?); þat . . . at such that v285/3; as rel. 42/15 (1)? (see note), hér . . . at here what 8/23
at (2) prep. with dat. to v65/5; as 48/21, 59/28; elliptically with gen. at the home of 50/17, v159/5, v174/8; with acc. at þat after that, thereupon v96/6, v101/2, v243/2; in v250/2 at seems to be the conj. after hugði and þat veðr hoga the obj. of fœri (see note); as adv. there 42/15 (1) (see note); at þar várum we were there, present v144/4 (or at fleiri . . . at þar várum, the more because we were there, at (3) and (1), see NN 770)
at (3) adv. with comp. at fleiri the more (because of the killing) v144/3 (with þár; cf. at (2))
abjurðr m. event, what had happened 3/30, 5/32 (pl.)
aðhófn f. activity 40/10, 26, 64/27
á þján num. eighteen 101/18
atkvæði n. decision 42/19
atseta f. residence 51/30
átt(-) see eiga
átt f. family line, tribe; kin(sfolk); allar áttir Ingi-Freys i. e. all the gods v101/5 (subj. of góðusk)
átt num. eight (with mæðra) v64/8
áttbogi m. branch of family line; lineage; descendants, relatives; á. ylgr = wolves v321/1 (subj. of svalr)
aði m. sword-name, ‘attacker’ or ‘inciter’ v458/8
áttvördr (-runnr) m. member of a family line (ætt); á. e–s s–one’s relative, kinsman; á. Hymis = Þjazi v100/4 (subj. of bad sér fœra), á. Suðr = Geirrœðr (see Suðr in Index) v87/8 (in apposition to ðægir, subj. of laust)
áttungr m. relative 107/18, v446/1
auði pp. granted (by fate; with gen.); auði varð (impers.) e–m e–s s–thing was fated for s–one v387/2
auðkjöfingr m. an amasser, heaper up of wealth 106/15, v442/4
auðmildingr m. one generous with wealth, munificent person 79/28, 107/27
auðr (1) m. wealth v163/1 (obj. of molum), v163/5; precious gifts, gold v199/2; til auðrar in order to gain wealth (i. e. plunder) v187/2; ox-name v505/3 (cf. Index); in kenning for woman, lág auðs v202/3, for man, auðar þorn v218/3
auðr (2) a. empty, waste, devastated v410/3 (complement of Síkiley varð)
aúðskati m. wealthy (and generous) man (prince) v443/4
auðsúgr m. ‘wealth-sucker, -wind’? in kenning for troll-wife, a.
ʃǫtuns v300a/3 (NN 1095C proposes auðsúð, a kenning for woman
(‘plank of wealth’), which provides a hending)
auga n. eye 2/37, 24/31, v110/4 (obj. of varp), 40/29, 42/12, 44/27,
v385/4 (obj. of stinga), 108/8, 10, 14; dat. pl. (instr.) v45/2; af
augum mér from my eyes v392 n.; in kenning for gold, regn
augna Óðs bevínna v146/1 (gen. with regni)
auka (jók) sv. increase, add to 59/15, 18; a. e–n með e–u honour
s–one with s–thing v12/1; pp. aukinn e–u strengthened by, with
the help of s–thing v103/4 (with hugreyndandi Hænis)
aumr a. (the) poor v386/1 (as subst., acc. with láð)
aur- see eyrir
aurborð n. the second plank or strake from the keel (Falk 1912, 52;
cf. LK 154, where it is the third), sand-strake? v500/5
aurgefinn m. ox-name, ‘dirt-given, inclined to become dirty’ v505/8
aurkonungur m. ‘mud-king’? (or or-, swift or liberal? arrow? possibly
an error for ár- harvest, prosperity?) 19/34
aurr m. mud v174/5 (subj. of étr)
aurriði m. trout v485/7 (urriði JG 28)
ausa (eyss, jós) sv. pour, bail (water from a ship) v355/1; of producing
(the mead of) poetry v18/3; of gold conceived as grain, pour (with
dat.) v186/5
aus(t)ker (austsker in C) n. a vessel for bailing, bailer, scoop
v500/7 (Falk 1912, 6)
austan adv. from the east, westwards (across the Baltic from Russia)
v352/2; fyrir a. as prep. with acc. to the east of v177/2
austr (1) (austrs) m. liquid pumped or poured (or abstract, the
pumping?—cognate acc.); in kenning for poetry, bilge-water v18/4
(obj. of ausa)
austr (2) adv. east; in the east v349/3, v381/2; i. e. in Norway
v212/2, in Sweden? v383/2; á jördu a. i. e. in Norway v408/3;
estowards v329/7 (with hvarfaði; i. e. back to Uppsala)
auvirð n. contemptible person 106/13
báðir pron. both; f. báðar we both v180/8
baðmr = barmr v501/6 t. n. (cf. de Vries 1977, 22 and 27; ÁBM 35, 42)
baga (ð) sv. cause trouble, injury to (við) v69/7
bági m. opponent, enemy; álfsh b. = Öðinn v16/2 (subj. of gásumk),
9/28; jarla b. v61/2 (subj. of vildi, see note)
bágr m. hostility; þróta bág á e–m open hostilities with s–one v76/8
bak n. back 22/25, 47/19
bakki m. a small transport vessel v492/3 (Falk 1912, 87)
bál n. bonfire, pyre 97/25; funeral pyre v8/4 (that of Óðinn’s son Baldr), v372/1
bálgrimr a. ‘hostile to fire’; Beita borgar b. hostile to the fire of the sea, i. e. to gold, because he gives it away; generous; sup. v136/2 (with knóssvin)
balfragr a. ‘boldly fair’, harshly shining v157/6 (with enníhögg; perhaps bólfagr, ‘evilly fair’; MS has ‘bavll-’)
bálfr a. bold, tough; sup. most bold v97/6 (with dólg)
hálta m. bear, ‘plodder’ v510/6
banamaðr m. slayer 58/20, 107/23
banaorð n. news of s–one’s death; bera b. af e–m i. e. kill s–one, gain victory over s–one 6/18
band n. bond; í bándum in his bonds v98/4 (with eygja; on the binding of Loki cf. Gylf. ch. 50); cf. bánd
bani m. death 2/9, 6/15, 18, 49/34, v164/4; cause of death, slayer 14/28, v59/5 (complement of varð, cf. note), 19/24, 28, 30, 39/14, 19, v164/7 (obj. of finn), 58/20; sinn bani his slayer, the one who was about to slay him v67/8 (obj. of þátti); cause of (s–one’s) death 46/5, 31, 48/38, 49/13, 72/19; b. Belja = Freyr (see Gylf. ch. 37) v328/5; Fáfnisbani slayer of Fáfnir 103/9
banvenílgr a. likely to bring death, deadly 6/7
bára f. wave, bore (also the name of one of Ægir’s daughters, see Index) v126/1, 74/8, 95/28, v361/1, (v478/7); berg-Mæra b., Boðnar b. (the mead of) poetry v30/3, v35/1 (subj. of tér); in kenning for ship, báru fákr v256/3, for blood, valkastar b. v94/6 (gen. with már)
barð n. (1) front stem of ship, prow v133/7 (instr. with rístr), v256/2 (obj. of prúngi), v356/3 (subj. of skerðu), v499/1 (= framsteini LK 90; cf. barði); the part of the front stem extending above the water-line, the middle of three pieces comprising the staði(stefni) (Falk 1912, 36); fyrir þórðum before the prows v132/2. (2) slope, rise, bank, edge (of a hill); in kenning for giants, Hroðar barða v83/4. (3) beard 108/19
barða f. ‘bearded axe’, axe with a long lower point on the blade v463/8
barði m. a kind of ship, ‘beaked’ (cf. barð; barði perhaps means one with strengthening or a projection on the stem for ramming, cf. járnbardí Falk 1912, 37–8) v51/1 (gen. with brautar), v493/3; in kenning for shield(-wall), garðr barða v235/2 (or barð n.); shield (perhaps a shield with a long lower point) v470/7
barðrístinn a. ‘prow-cut’, cut by the prow v354/1 (with þórðheim)
barðsöl see bliksöl
bargrimmr a. ‘barley-fierce’? v136/2 t. n. (sup.)
barmi m. poetical word for brother (fed at the same breast) v154/8
(Erps barmar = Hamðir and Sørli, subj. of hefndu; though according to Hamðismál 13 they were only half-brothers to Erpr and had different mothers), 107/17, v446/3; Baldr b. = Þorr (again of half-brothers) v67/1 (subj. of pyrmðit)
barmr m. edge, shore, cliff v501/6 (written barðmr in R, perhaps for baðmr m. (so C) ‘bosom, surface’?—cf. ættbarmr, -baðmr)
barn n. child 47/26, 48/8, 33, v148/4 (with því, dat. obj. of hrósa; the child of Þjóðólfr’s daughter is Hnoss (or Gersimi), the precious gift), 107/16, 108/4, v447/2; fira børn sons of men v202/4 (dat. of respect with rógi, for, among men); oglis b. = Loki in falcon form v103/7; in kenning for giants, h. Mórnar v79/6 (gen. with þverrir)
barnungr a. ‘child-young’. (still) a child in age (of Haraldr hárfagri) v256/4 (with hefjóðr)
barr n. (1) foliage 40/27, 41/22; cf. v10/3 t. n.
barr n. (2) barley: in kenning for gold, Kraka b. v186/6 and v389/2 (dat. with eyss); for carrion, ara (or blóðorra) b. v333/1 (dat. with fagna); cf. v10/3 t. n.
barrhaddaðr pp. foliage-haired, with hair made of pine needles (or barley, Frank 1978, 186); of Norway perceived as female v10/3 (with biókván). Cf. Gylf. 3/23–26, 12/32 (Grímnismál 40)
barún m. baron 80/4
bassi m. bear v510/5
batna (að) wv. improve, get better; pres. p. batnandi perhaps means ambitious, referring to those who want to improve their abilities or reputation (upwardly mobile?) 106/5
báttr m. boat (ship’s boat?) v492/5
batt see binda
baugjörð j. ‘ring-land’, that on which the shield-boss stands, kenning for shield 70/5, v239/3 (acc. with sér)
baugnaðaðr a. ‘circle-hubbed’, (of a shield conceived as a wheel) having a disk (i. e. the shield-boss) as its hub v238/2 (with hjóls)
baugr m. ring v2/2 (acc. pl. obj. of piggi parallel to heimboð; i. e. plunder), 45/27, 30, 48/5, v186/3 (gen. pl. with brattakr), v187/4 (dat. pl. in, consisting of, rings; with or in, i. e. using, shields NN 2264, see below); hálsl(−)baugr neck-ring v250/8 (obj. of bar); boss of a shield (or its surround) v65/4 (dat. with á), 67/23, 69/29, 70/5, v240/1 (Falk 1914, 140); in kenning for shield, baugs bifkleif v71/7; by synecdoche for shield v471/3; i. e. encircler, in kenning for Midgard serpent, brattrar brautar b. v45/2 (dependent on leið á); in kenning for generous man, spillir baug v151/6, baugs fríðstokkvir (vocative; unidentified, see note) v262/1
baugskeðr m. ‘ring-damager. -diminisher’, he who gives away rings, generous ruler (unidentified) v133/7
bauti m. beater, striker, killer; in kenning for Pórr, arin-Synjar salvanið-bauti (separated by tmesis, see note), striker of the ones accustomed to visit the dwelling of the giantess (i.e. of cave-dwellers) v90/4 (subj. of hlaut sígr)
bautuðr m. striker, stabber, ox-name v503/9 (v. l. bauruðr). A horse, SnE 1848–87, II 487
báztr a. sup. best (with gen. pl.) v62/4 (apposition to Skíðblaðnir); b. e–m very kind towards s–one v150/2. Cf. betr
béðja f. bedfellow 108/5; i.e. wife: Óðins b. = the sun v135/1
béðr m. bed; pile, heap v358/1 (acc. pl. béðja); á béð e–m to s–one’s bed (Hnoss (or Gersimi) is led to the poet’s bed, i.e. the precious weapon is presented to him like a bride) v149/6; Grafvitnis b. = gold (snakes were supposed to sleep on gold) v183/4 (obj. of mólú)
béðvina f. bedfellow; Óðins b. = Freyja v146/2 (gen. with augna)
béðða (dd) vv. with gen. ask (for s–thing); b. e–n e–s ask s–one for s–thing, try to get s–thing from s–one 24/33; demand, force (e–s e–t s–thing from s–thing) v160/4; challenge (to battle) v171/5 (or constrain, tame, subdue, see NN 73); md. beiddusk e–n e–s ask s–one for s–thing for o–self 4/23; beiddusk af nokkvors demanded something of it for themselves 46/8; beiddusk at hafa (taka) demand, request (to have) 45/11, 58/34; beiddusk at flytja asked if they might convey 58/36.
béðir m. demander, ruler; hapta b. Óðins v32/1 (gen. with gildi)
béimar m. pl. warriors, men v217/4 (gen. with kyn), v271/2 (gen. with līð), similarly v396/2, 105/26, v440/2. See Index
bein n. bone 41/31, v94/2 and v305/2? (cf. beini); lower leg, shank 109/2; in kenning for rocks, Hlóðynjar b. v315/4 (gen. with Danar; the Dane of rocks is a giant)
beina (d) vv. set in motion; b. fluginn exert o–self to fly, start to take off 24/29
beini m. service, hospitality, i.e. provision of food v94/2 and v305/2 (gen. with tormðlaðr; the word could also be gen. pl. of bein here)
beinir m. supporter, promoter, causer, in kenning for war-leader (Haraldr harðráði), b. bragna falls v275/1
beinn a. straight (with hún; predicative: ‘so that it is straight’); or of character, honourable (with breyti; cf. NN 261) v12/3
beita (1) f. bait, food; Gera b. = dead bodies v339/2 (obj. of sleit)
beita (2) (tt) vv. use (e–u s–thing) on (e–n s–one); b. e–u e–n inflict s–thing on s–one v90/7 (after só er)
beitiáss m. tacking boom, a pole attached to the lower corner of a sail and to some part of the hull to hold the sail out straight when tacking v498/5 (Falk 1912, 61; LK 208–9)
beikkr (1) (gen. bekks or bekkjar) m. bench, platform, plank 74/25;
the benches in the hall v20/7, v90/8 (as first half of compound bekrekkr m. pl. bench-fellows; acc. with of beitti); resting place, land, or seat, dwelling-place: ölna b. = sea v141/2 (gen. with eld; the preceding prose suggests that the word is bekkr (2) here); Sölsa b. v258/3 (gen. with rūð) must be a kenning for ship, although the commentary (74/25) claims it means ‘sea’; seat: Brunnaks b. v100/5 is either gen. with disi, forming a kenning for Íðunn, or is the name of a place in giantland (gen. of direction, to, with of kom) bekkr (2) m. brook v477/6. Cf. bekkr (1) bekkrekkar m. bench-champion, bench-fellow; in kenning for giants, bekkrekkar jotuns (separated by tmesis; acc. with of beitti) v90/8 bekri m. ram, tup (‘bleater’) 90/14, v507/8 belgr m. (1) bellows 42/14. (2) (animal) skin 45/37 bella (1) (ball) sv. strike with a ringing noise, clang; impers. there was a clang v58/1 bella (2) (ld) wv. with dat. bring about (s–thing violent), put into (violent) action, wage (war) (act violently with s–thing, cf. NN 2218B) v241/2 (the clause hin er styr beldi belongs with glaðræðandi); stand up to, do harm to (e–m) (act violently against, cf. NN 2218C) v91/8 (of bella inf. after ne máttu; = bella (1)?) belti n. belt 4/10; a rope passed round the underside of a ship to strengthen it? (Falk 1912, 14) v499/2 ben f. (n. pl. v219/3) wound v173/7, 67/25, v249/3, v251/4 (gen. pl. with beti-Prúðr), v336/3; n. pl. v219/3 (subj. of fnýstu); i ben i. e. from wounds v323/4 benfárr m. ‘wound-fire’, i. e. sword v230/4 (instr. with rjóðask, though the last line of this quatrain may be part of the stef, and thus of a different statement; if the word is benfárr n. it might be the subj. of rjóðask and hjört might belong with it; cf. Reichardt 1928, 61–3) bengagi n. ‘wound-gosling, -bird’, i. e. arrow v219/4 (pl., subj. of gnúðu) benknúar m. pl. ‘wound-knuckles’, part of a sword-hilt v460/2 bensegr (or -sægr; but written with ‘ø’ in R) m. sword-name, ‘wound-strip’ v455/5 (see note) bera (1) f. she-bear 88/7, v510/2; shield-name (‘that which is carried?’) v240/1, v471/4. Cf. Berudrápa, Egils saga Skállo-Skálmssonar 275 bera (2) (bar) sv. bear, carry v23/4, v29/1, 22/25, v124/1, 40/38, 80/6, v326/3, v327/2 (inf. with kvádu), v350/2, v352/3, v361/1; b. e–m take for s–one v250/7; suffer v290/1 (inf. with taka); berum i. e. i (the poet) carry v145/3, v244/3; pres. bera i. e. have on them, are adorned with v130/1, v183/5; wear v185/1, v220/4,
v281/1; bear, i. e. be covered with v147/5; deliver 106/30; bring forward, perform, utter v385/3; serve v20/9, v286/4 (subjunc. after þági var sem); put v93/6, 59/10; pour 48/11; b. á bring to, i. e. use on v333/3; b. af hendi hand over, deliver v303/2; b. fram bring out, produce 42/18, 25, 45/24, perform, deliver v207/2 (with suffixed pron., ‘which I am performing’; clause goes with full, so that the verb means more literally ‘serve’); b. saman collect, amass v187/3, ponder, compose, plan, make, compile v152/5 (i. e. comes to wrong conclusions?); b. saman ok hin compare (them) with the others 2/3; pp. born born 51/34, 101/19; e–u endowed with, imbued with (carried forward by?) v85/2 (with hersar); impers. e–u berr one is carried, brought (to a place), one gets 25/18

berg n. rock, crag v67/2 (pl., subj. of hristusk), 108/25; in kenning for mead of poetry, bersaks geymilá v28/4

berg-Danir m. pl. rock-Danes, giants v69/7 (gen. with brjótr)

bergjarl m. ‘mountain-earl’, giant, whose bride is a troll-wife v41/2 (if bergjarls vindr can mean ‘thought’ on its own without þróðar, the latter word could be gen. after til; cf. NN 1098)

berg-Merir m. pl. Merir (inhabitants of Mørr, Møre in Norway) = people; rock-people = giants; berg-Mæra bára = (the mead of) poetry v30/3

bergrisi m. rock giant, mountain giant v167/7 (gen. pl. with bráðr), v168/6 (with mer), v182/1 (with þróðar)

berg-Saxar m. pl. ‘rock-Saxons’ = dwarfs; berg-Saxa fley = (the mead of) poetry v35/2

berja (barði) ww. thrash 20/19; b. grjóti pelt with stones, stone (impers. for pass.) 50/14, pp. bæðir e–u pelted with s–thing v156/8; md. fight 72/12, 23, 26; berjask vid e–n fight s–one 21/7, 48/36

berr (1) a. bare; uncovered, unsheathed 72/20; útan á flá beran on their bare flesh 50/21

berr (2) m. ram-name (‘beater’?) v507/6

berserkr m. berserk, a warrior who fights in a frenzy 58/30, 35, 59/3

bersi m. ‘(little) bear’, hypocoristic or diminutive of bjørn (cf. bjarki) 75/15, 88/6, v510/1; in kenning for ship, skorðu b. v260/8 (subj. of braut)

bestingr m. bear-name, ‘haltered’ (bast: a rope of bast) v510/5

betr adv. better 48/12 (see hugaðr); b. væri at it would have been better if 50/8; sup. best v246/4 t. n.; cf. baztr

betri a. comp. better v107/3 (complement of verðr after né), more perfect v273/2 (en than); er b. at reyna is better to make trial of, to deal with v381/4; betri væri would be better 43/7; it betra the better, better than (most) others (or adv., ‘if I consider better’?) v15/8
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béða (beið) sv. with gen. wait for 21/27, v68/8 (at b. inf. with varðat lengt), 72/31; pres. perfect beið has been waiting for v284/1; with acc. suffer v402/2, v405/3

béöll m. suitor, wooer, in kenning for giant, b. Greipar, whose son = Þjazi v104/3

béðja (bað, báðu) sv. ask, beg, pray (e–n e–s e–m s–one for s–thing for s–one) 1/33, 3/37, v32/3, v99/8, v298/2; látu e–n b. sik göngu let s–one urge one to go v74/4; with acc. and inf. v21/1, v27/1, v30/4, v95/1, v96/1, v390/3; order, tell (s–one to do s–thing) 4/31, v20/6 (heða subjunc. after hugðumk), 20/30, 24/31, v100/1, 42/2, 52/12, v213/1; b. e–n with at-clause v161/5; b. e–m konu e–rar to ask for s–one as wife for s–one 47/30 (til goes with fóru); béðja e–rar e–m til handa ask for s–one’s hand on s–one’s behalf 49/21

béökván f. waiting, i. e. abandoned, wife; b. Príðja (Óinn’s) is Jórð, i. e. jórð, the land of Norway v10/4; the reference is to Óinn having apparently abandoned the goddess Jórð (on whom he begot Þorr) for Frigg; cf. munlauss. Frank (1978, 187) suggests ‘courted woman’ (béðja ‘woo’); cf. NN 1911B, 1955.

bífa f. shivering, quavering; narrative? 109/5; image, picture, story (which gives rise to terror?) v71/7 (dat. pl. with fáða; perhaps bíf m. or bíf (bíf?) n.)

bífang (fó) wv. shake, tremble v89/1

bífang f. shaking, undulating ground; Rakna b. = the sea v134/4 (subj. of bleikir)

bífkleif f. quivering, moving rock-face or cliff; in kenning for shield, baugs b. v71/8 (obj. of þá ek)

bífkván f. trembling wife v10/4 t. n.

bífvangr m. quivering land (resting-place); ýs b. hand v21/3 (dat. obj. of halda)

bígyröll m. belt v89/8 (acc. with niðr í miðjan)

bíl n. moment 25/18

bíla (að) wv. fail 21/13, 42/32, 72/20

bílda f. arrow with a broad flat point v465/5 (Falk 1914, 97)

bínda (batt) sv. bind, tie (up) v102/4 (linked by ok with fundu, after unz; subj. is the gods), 45/16, 47/19; fasten v12/4 (the clause goes with jarðhljóðr); confirm (with dat., by or with s–thing) 45/18; b. við of ships, tie up to (along the coast, i. e. he lines the coast with them (if far is collective)) v120/1; b. um tie (a cord) round 2/32; with cord in the dat. 2/33; pp. bound 52/3, v164/8 (with þana, ‘find [him] bound’); bundinn e–u i. e. surrounded by, wrapped round by s–thing v311/1 (with grundu); pp. as subst. hinn bundni the bound one 20/6

birki n. birch-trees (collective), birch-wood, in kenning for warriors
Glossary

(Hamðir and Sǫrlí), bláserkjar b. v157/5 (gen. with ennihög ok eggjar, i. e. caused by)

bíta (r̩) w̩v. illuminate 40/39

bíti n. brightness 41/8

bítingr m. sea-trout v485/3

bita (beilt) sv. bite, cut, pierce 43/9; abs. 4/11, 29, 43/7, v297/1, v403/1

bítri m. cross-beam, transom (Falk 1912, 47–8); in later times behind the aft-most thwart or rowing bench; this bench itself (LK 156–63); v498/7 (pl.)

bjarg n. crag, rock 4/28, v67/3 (pl., subj. of brustu); in kenning for giant (Hrungrnir), hjarga getir v68/1; in kenning for giantess or troll-wife, hjarga Gefn v93/7 (gen. with byrgit‡r, cf. note); blóðeisu b. axe-head v193/2 (gen. with tveim megin)

bjarga (barg) sv. with dat. save, protect v247/2

bjarki m. ‘little bear’, a nickname 58/31 (cf. bersí)

bjartplógaðr a. (pp.) brightly ploughed, i. e. ploughed so as to look bright, or ploughed with a shining plough; or the rings on the arms look like shining furrows in a field v186/3 (with brattakr)

bjartr a. bright, shining 1/6, v101/1 (with borda), v106/1 (with sölt), v230/3 (with fot or benfúr, q. v.), v361/2, v378/1, splendid, resplendent v312/2 (with seggir; perhaps refers to armour; but cf. Háttatal 4/8, where the word is glossed as ‘glaðr’ (4/17))

bjóða n. table, food-board v96/5 (af from off)

bjóðuð (bauð) sv. invite (ere–m at s–one to) 3/27, v32/3 t. n.; offer (at to) 4/18, 42/38; offer (ere–m e–t s–one s–thing) 3/37, v227/1, 72/10, 16, with suffixed pron. 72/18; with suffixed neg. bauða did not offer v251/1; bauð heim með sér invited [me] to his home, issued an invitation to his home v364/2; buðumk offered me (Noreen 1923, § 465.3) v31/1, was offered (given) to me v148/1; b. e–m e–t present s–one with s–thing v216/1 (inf. with hefi ek einráðiti); instruct, command v209/3 (‘this is what . . . commanded’); b. at setti say one is willing to accept in atonement 46/32; b. e–m til e–s invite s–one to s–thing 20/29, 21/4; b. e–m til sín invite s–one to visit one 3/26, 40/34, 48/33, give notice: boðít til varnavar taboo 22/31

bjöðr m. offerer, giver (i. e. of the horn being described) v368/3 (subj. of nemi)

björker n. beer-cup v20/8 (pl.)

björr m. beer; hróka h. = blood (see hrókr), to give which to ravens is to engage in battle v5/3; in kenning for woman, bjórs brík v29/1 (here björr could be the word which means a piece of cloth, a gore or gusset in clothing, see NN 2925)
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bjórsalr m. beer-hall 5/38
bjúgask (bugusk) sv. md. bend, be bent v249/4
bjúgrendr a. (cf. rœnd) curved-edged v239/4 (with rít)
bjóð n. pl. (tract of) land v31/4, v501/7
bj örg f. help, deliverance, salvation 25/20
bjork f. birch 64/13, v230/3 t. n.; in kenning for woman, hramma
bjón n. pl. (tract of) land v31/4, v501/7
bjorg f. help, deliverance, salvation 25/20
bjórk f. birch 64/13, v230/3 t. n.; in kenning for woman, hramma
björn m. bear 75/14, 15 (complement), 88/6, v510/1 and t. n.; in
kennings for ship, b. undinna festa v126/1 (obj. of faerir), b. flóðs
v260/5; in v171/5 (acc. pl. björnu) the word perhaps means ‘bear-
like warrior’ (cf. Old English beorn)
blað n. blade, leaf; referring to the shield on which Hrungnir stood
69/24, v237/4 (= the shield given the poet by Ragnar; obj. of
leyfa). The word is here used with -gróit, so the poet is extending
his metaphor
blájaxl m. ‘dark-tooth’ (jaxl: molar), name for a bear v510/3
blákkleitr a. black- or pale-looking 128/3 t. n.
blákk m. (black or pale-coloured) horse (see Index); in kennings
for ship, svana strindar b. v128/3, Heita b. v194/3 (gen. with
hlýrskildir); for wolf, flagðs b. v382/2 (cf. Gylf. ch. 49)
blanda (blett, blendu) sv. mix (e–u við e–t) 3/22; impers. e–u er
blandit við s–thing is mixed in it 49/8; pp. blandinn (having been)
mixed (e–u with s–thing) v155/5 (with brunn), v321/4 (with graðir)
blása (blés) sv. blow 4/30, v95/4 (inf. with hlaut; i. e. blow the fire
(to make it burn hotter), or perhaps ‘puff with rage’, NN 1016),
42/2, 4, 5, 9; with dat. 6/14, v210/4; blow out, belch forth v370/3;
pp. blásinn e–u blown by s–thing v80/8 (with hrönn, i. e. the
river)
bláserkr m. ‘dark shirt’, coat of mail, in kenning for warriors,
bláserkjar birki v157/5
blástr (dat. blaestrí) m. blowing 42/7, 11
blásvart a. blue-black (of a raven) v336/4 (with Muninn)
blauður a. weak, cowardly, effeminate 106/11
bleikja (kt) vv. bleach, wash 48/9; become white (of the sea, i. e.
with foam) v134/3 (þar may be for þar er, where)
bleik a. pale, light in colour v256/3 (with fáks)
bleyði f. cowardice v93/8 (dat. with vœndr); til b. as an excuse for
cowardice v251/1
bljôr a. pleasant, cheerful v8/1 t. n.
blik n. gleam 40/31, 67/21
blika f. gleam (in the sky), (bank of) gleaming cloud (or of (buried)
gold?); álheims bliku undirfjöldr = cave v91/4
bliksöl f. gleaming sun, in kenning for sword, bliksólar garmr v335/4
(perhaps an error for bardšólar or bordšólar, sun of prow or gunwale, i.e. shield). Bliksól (‘sun of shining metal’) could perhaps also be a kenning for shield (NN 3102). See note and cf. íss

blindr a. blind 19/29, v138/2 (with manni)

blóð n. blood 3/20, 22, 4/2, 14/11, v70/8 (dat. with stokkin), 42/12, 49/8, v155/5 (dat. with blandinn), v173/7 (obj. of skorðu vit), v219/3 (obj. of fnýstu), 67/24, v230/3, 87/8, v321/2 (dat. with blandinn), v324/4, 90/26, 28, v336/3, v337/4 (gen. with bráð), v374/4 (instr. with rýðsk or dat. with jellr, ‘in blood’, NN 896), v400/2 (obj. of fēkk), v402/1, v403/2, v404/4 (instr. with lītar);

Ymis b. = sea (see Gylf. ch. 8 and Grímnismál 40) 36/24, v123/2

blóðeisa f. blood-ember, i.e. (gold-adorned) axe v193/1 (gen. with bjargs)

blóðhnefi m. ‘blood-fist’, name for (part of) sword-hilt v460/6

blóði m. poetical word for brother (‘blood-brother’) 107/17, v446/4;
Meila b. = Þórr (dat. of respect or gen. with móðr) v108/3

blóðiða f. ‘blood-eddy’, patterning on sword-blade v460/4

blóðleika f. ‘blood-player’, ‘that which is splashed in blood’, coat of mail v474/5

blóðorrí m. ‘blood-grouse’, kenning for raven or eagle v333/1 (acc. with lætr, subj. of fagna; or gen. with barri, making a kenning for carrion, if ara is acc.)

blóðrefill m. ‘blood-stick’, sword-point v460/3 (cf. Refill in Index; Hines 1995, 94–5)

blóðvaka f. ‘blood-wakener’, name for the point of a sword v460/5

blóðvarga n. ‘blood-warp’, patterning (pattern-welding, as if woven?) on a sword-blade v460/3

blóðvarta f. ‘blood-strip’, a strip of patterning on the sword-blade v460/1 (cf. ÁBM under varta (2))

blómr m. bear-name, ‘snorer’ or ‘mighty one’ 88/7, v510/1. Cf. bólmr

blót n. (heathen ritual) sacrifice, sacrificial feast 101/11

blóta (hiét or aó) sv., vv. worship, sacrifice to 60/11; b. til offer a sacrifice to obtain, in order to be granted 101/11; 1st sg. pres. blót v15/1 (weak form blóta UB)—or read blét (cf. Noreen 1923, § 530 n. 1; Introduction p. lii)

blotamáðr m. weak, soft person 106/12

blótfé n. money, wealth offered in sacrifice 60/12

blunda (aó) vv. doze; pres. p. with eyes (half-) closed 45/6

blæjuhvalr m. a kind of whale, perhaps right whale or nordcaper v489/8 (or maybe the same as blökuhvalur, see JG 36, = stökkull, a dolphin or a fabulous whale according to Blondal 1920–24; see note to verses 489–90)

blaer m. sword-name, ‘bright’ or ‘bleater’ v458/6; ram-name v507/9
blæstri see blástr
blönduskáld n. (nickname) ‘poet of “blanda”’ (perhaps a name or nickname of s–one about whom Porvaldr composed; see Finnur Jónsson 1920–24, II 72) 11/20, 62/27, 80/16
boð n. invitation 21/5; request 58/26
boði m. (1) submerged rock, shoal 3/28; breaker, sea breaking over rocks 96/15, v364/1, v478/7
boði m. (2) messenger, herald v250/4 t. n. (veðriböði storm- (i. e. of battle) messenger, i. e. warrior (‘offerer of battle’), Heðinn, see note
bogi m. bow 19/32, v240/2, 71/15, v467/1 and t. n.; in kenning for arrows, bogna hagl v247/1, for battle, þat veðr boga v250/4 (cf. note)
bóglina (bog-?) f. ‘bowline’, a rope from the middle of the forward edge of the sail to the bow or prow of the ship to hold the edge of the sail steady when sailing across or into the wind (perhaps the ‘bow’ is the curved part of the sail rather than the bow of the ship) LK 209, 211, Falk 1912, 65–6; v498/7
bognauð(r) f. ‘bow-compeller’, kenning for arm 108/38
bognir m. shield-name (‘bowed’) v469/3
bógr m. shoulder 1/28; pl. of a ship, bows v124/4 (obj. of berr)
bók f. book 5/28, 32
bokkr m. billy-goat, buck v508/6
ból n. lair 46/18, 47/18, 21; dwelling; skipa hlíðar b. dwelling of the wave, i. e. the sea v133/8 (obj. of rístr). Kock, NN 573, takes Amlóða b. = sea and skipa hlíðar lýngs with líðmeldr
boli m. bull 90/13, v505/7
bólmr m. ‘sleepier, snorer’ or ‘fierce one, mighty one’, name for a bear (cf. blóm); in kenning for giant (Hrungnir) fjálfrs gjálfra b., bear of the mountain refuge v69/4 (obj. of lét falla)
bóndi (pl. bændr) m. farmer, householder, freeholder 106/5 (cf. búandi)
bora (að) wv. bore (a hole in) 4/28
borði n. (1) gunwale (of a boat), ship’s side 6/1, 108/17 (Falk 1912, 54); út at borði out to (onto) the side of the boat v47/3; fyrir borði over the gunwale v210/2; pl. of the ship’s boards in general (or the gunwales? cf. fyrir ofan sjö) v365/2 (obj. of braut). (2) shield v246/4 (in kenning for spear, snake of the shield; gen. with myrk dreki); in kenning for giants, bjarttra borða byggvendr, dwellers on bright shields (cf. Hrungr in ch. 17) v101/1. (3) board, in kenning for shield, nágjara b. v401/3 (gen. with orða aflgjórð, see note), hlífar harðgleipnis b. v83/3 (gen. with dyn)
borðheimr m. ‘board-, plank-, gunwale-world’, land of ships, the sea v354/2 (obj. of nemr)
borði m. ‘boarded’, shield-name v470/6
borðker n. goblet 49/6, 8
borðróinn adj. ‘side-rowed’, with oars at the side v51/1 (with barða) (cf. Perkins 1984–5, 210–11)

bordsól see blíksól

borg n. 1. fortification 2/19; funeral pyre v63/1; stronghold (or funeral pyre?): Beita b. = the sea v136/1 (gen. with bál-); city v177/2, v378/4 (gen. with virki, see note)

bórgmutr see blískmutr

borgavöggur m. wall of fortification 2/19

boriginmúði m. ‘one secure in mood’, haughty, self-confident one, name for a raven 91/3, v337/3 (subj. of fekk, collective)

borrka (or borkn) f. she-wolf (‘barker’) v515/3

bót n. 1. improvement; pl. bœtr alleviation, consolation v15/7; amends, compensation; at bótum to make amends 72/17

botn m. bottom, base 35/21; élkers b. the earth v111/2; end (of a bay), við hafs botni on the inside of a bay v120/4; in kenning for shield, randar b. v158/2 (after á, (which is depicted) on)

brá f. eyelash; gen. pl. brá (cf. note to verse 143) in kennings for gold, Freyja’s brá driptir v147/8, 44/27, for eye(s), tungl brá v86/4, 108/12, for forehead, brá vollr v143/2 (could be a compound but the metre requires bráa, see note; vallar is gen. with fallsól); of an axe, the curved edge (‘)?; við b. fjórnis Gríðar by the brow of the axe-head v245/2 (with liggja)

bráð f. meat, food; b. blóðs food (consisting) of blood, a portion of blood v337/3 (obj. of fekk)

bráðr a. quick, fast (e–u or at e–u in s–thing; cf. note) v254/8 (with mar); n. as adv. brátt soon 2/6, swiftly v68/1, v378/1 t. n.

bragð n. sudden movement; af bragði all of a sudden, soon v177/6

bragómsildr a. liberal with activity, prone to swift action v76/6 (with þolkveitir, i. e. Pór)

bragóviss a. clever at tricks, cunning v96/6 (with ósvifrandi)

bragnar m. pl. (of a common noun þbragi, cf. Bragi and Bragnar in Index) men 105/23, v440/1; bragna fall i. e. battle v275/2; chieftains v384/4 (gen. with hæstr) (cf. bragr m. chief and skeggbragi; note Ásabragr in Index)

bragningr m. ruler (lit. descendant of a chieftain?) (Haraldr harbráði) v333/2, (Haraldr hárfagrí) v402/1

bragr m. poetry, poem v38/4 (phrase belongs with ugg), 19/21, 83/14, v369/2; b. sinn a poem about himself v395/4 (gen. with upphaf—or with hátta; sins must refer to jofurr); at brag þeina in this poem v112/2 (cf. kveðja): in kenning for poet, hagsmiðr bragrar v300h7; bragar styrir i. e. the poet (the recipient of the axe) v183/8 (obj. of dýrkarr) (cf. Bragi (1) and (2) and Ásabragr in Index; de Vries 1964–67, I 32)

bragvisi f. cunning, subtlety 109/10 (see note and cf. bragóviss)
brak n. crash, crack 109/8
brak-Rǫgnir m. ‘crash-Rǫgnir’, in kenning for warrior (Earl Hákon), hjǫrs b., R. of the sword-crash, i. e. of battle v247/1 (see Rǫgnir in Index)
brálla (i. e. bráðla) adv. quickly v364/1
brandr (1) m. one of a pair of carved ornamental strips of wood along the sides of a ship’s prow (or stern?) (Falk 1912, 44; Shetelig and Falk 1937, 359) v498/6; fyrir brandi in front of, over the prow, i. e. ahead v124/2; stefknarrar brandar the (ornamented) prow of the refrain-ship, i. e. the beginning of the poem v203/4 (obj. of hefi skafna)
brandr (2) m. blade, sword v173/8 (collective), v454/2, v460/7; in kenning for battle, þruma branda v384/2
brandr (3) m. firebrand; in kenning for gold, b. gjálfrs v147/3
brattakr m. steep field; in kenning for men’s arms, the resting-places of rings, b. bauga v186/4 (acc. with sær)
bratfr a. steep (with brautar) v45/1; cf. v378/1 t. n.
braut f. road, way v73/6 (acc. with kvao liggja), 108/39; in kennings for sea: wave’s road v17/2 (gen. with salar), barða b. v51/2 (gen. with hringr, constituting a kenning for the Midgard serpent), 36/28, Gautreks svana b. v149/8 (gen. with glöðum); in kenning for Midgard serpent, brattrar brautar (i. e. of the cliffs, shore? or of the heaving sea?) baagr v45/1; braut, á b., í b. as adv. away 2/5, 6/29, 42/8, 45/33, 46/13, 18; koma b. escape 6/27
brautarlið n. ‘help on the way’, support v90/7 (gen. with fall). Reichardt (1969, 215) takes fall brautarliðs to mean ‘death of a supporter, companion (sc. Pjálti)’
bregða (brá) sv. with dat. move; bring (so as to touch) 4/14; put 46/25; change 2/14, i. e. put an end to v335/3 (the raven puts an end to its trouble by finding food); move, scatter, destroy, i. e. distribute v199/3; draw (a sword) 47/23; b. við(r) respond, react in response to s–thing, flinch v47/1 (or imper., ‘come about’; see note), act against, compete with (see ráøegogninn and cf. NN 420) v64/1; imper. hveri jofri brá in what direction the prince developed or whom the prince took after v294/2, er of alla brá who surpassed everyone v295/2; md. change o–self, turn 4/33, 46/18; bregðask við jerk away in response to 1/30
breiðleitr a. broad-faced, i. e. extensive of surface v119/1 (with bráði; sc. the land of Norway)
breiðr a. broad (with distance in gen.) 21/20, v77/6 (with veg, i. e. the river), v96/5; extensive v311/2 (with grund), v410/2 (fyrir hin breiðu lónd; with helztu); of planks of a boat v47/2 (with sýjur); of a giant’s head, huge v89/2 (with højði)
briðvegi m. bear-name, ‘broad-fighter, -killer’ v510/4
breki m. breaker, surf, wave breaking over rocks 96/19, v365/1, v476/3
brekka f. slope v3/4 (phrase goes with ganga), 109/19, v502/4
brenna (1) (nd) wv. burn (trans.) v177/7 (with herr mun, parallel with koma); cremate 48/29, v372/1; så er brendr var with which was consumed 6/22
brenna (2), brinna (brann) sv. burn (intrans.), be burned 6/26, v66/4 (inf. with knátu), v104/2 (inf. with höfa), 46/36, 49/14, v155/5 t. n., v177/1 (inf. with sé ek), 59/10, 16, v374/3, v375/1; with suffixed neg. brennat v370/1
 bresta (brast) sv. crash 22/2, v229/1 (á onto), v249/2 (i into; after er, when); burst apart v67/3, v106/3; break, of waves v126/2; b. sundr be shattered v239/2
brestr m. crack (sound) 25/25
breyta wv. vary, change 5/9; impers. pass. 44/26, 67/28
breytr m. provider v12/3 (obj. of eyr; b. diafjarðar (of poetry) is the poet, Kormakr)
brigð f. change(ableness) 109/11 t. n.
brigðir m. sword-name, ‘wielder, drawer’ or ‘breaker of trust, betrayer, deceiver, failer’ v455/5, v458/5
brigðraði n. fickleness, betrayal 109/11
brik f. plank; in kenning for woman, equivalent to a tree-name: bijórs b. v29/2 (gen. with lík; parallel to mitt)
brim n. surf, breakers v302/4, v346/2 (subj. of vaskar), v355/2 (obj. of vexiti), v476/4; in kenning for poetry, Alfhódur hrosta brim v1/4 (subject of þýr), v27/4 (obj. of heyra á)
brimi m. poetical word for fire 98/23, v378/1
brimlog n. ‘surf-, sea-flame’, gold v352/3 (gen. with rýrí)
brimslöð f. ‘surf-track’, route across surf; pl. i. e. the sea v372/2 (obj. of ódu; see under vaoa)
brimsólginn a. ‘surf-greedy’, eager to make surf, rough v357 n. (with Kölga)
brinna see brenna
brjónar m. pl. men v443/9
brjóst n. breast 108/24, 25; i. e. the front of a ship v127/4 (obj. of slítr), v354/1 (instr.); greipar b. i. e. the palm of the hand v88/8
brjóta (braut) sv. break (af off) v57/1, v58/2, 22/27, 25/26, v86/5, v171/6, v260/7 (the sea conceived as a fetter); b. bág á open hostilities against v76/5 (inf. with vildi); abs. cause destruction v378/2; impers. braut e–t s–thing was broken v365/1; b. uppi á wash up against 25/6; pres. p. in kenning for warrior (St Óláfr), brjótaði Gunnar gulls v196/2 (see note; gen. with godmennis); md. brjótask við strive against, fight against v204/4 (inf. with munt)
brjótr m. breaker 39/14, 62/14; destroyer, in kenning for Þórr, berg-Dana b. v69/8 (subj. of bagði)
brøðr m. point; arrow v465/6; arrow or spear, in kenning for battle, brodda ferð v239/3
bróðir (pl. bræðr) m. brother v15/2, v44/1, v152/8 (obj. of hefna; his, i. e. Reginn’s, brother), v164/7 (gen. with bana), v167/7 (understand váru), v180/7 (hennar són or (hennar) bróðir complement of heitinn verða), v446/3; dat. (sg.) of comparison bræðr (after adri né betri) v107/4 (brother of Ingi = Sigurðr munnr), (with adra) v398 n. (Sveinn’s brother = St Knútr); Meila b. = Þórr (dat. of respect or gen. with móðr) v65/7
bróðurbani m. one’s brother’s killer 52/3
bróðurgiðld n. pl. payment in requital for death of a brother 46/8
bróðursion(r) m. nephew 3/35, v295/4
brosma f. cusk, torsk v485/2 (= keila)
brótna (að) wv. break (intrans.; sundr: apart, in two) 21/39
brotningr m. sword-name, ‘broken’ or (?) ‘breaker’ v457/5
brú f. bridge v307/4 (comparison of the poem with a bridge; linking the earl with his ancestors?); gunnvegjar brú ‘shield-wall bridge’, shield?—perhaps the one that is the subject of the poem v92/2 (perhaps dat. with at gjöldum, as payment for the shield? cf. note); in kenning for shield (cf. 21/35), á fjalla Finns ilja brú minni on my shield (the gift being described in the poem) v104/6
brúðfor f. bridal party, the journey to fetch the bride home 105/28
brúðlaup n. wedding, marriage 48/1
brúðr (brunnr) m. spring, well v241/4, v477/7; pool, font v267/2; pool (of spilt drink?) v155/6 (acc. after í)
brúðr f. bride, consort 35/20, 44/24 (cf. Vanabrúðr in Index), 107/29, v438/1; in kennings for troll-wife, bergjarl b. v41/1 (gen. with vind; Kock, NN 1098, takes it straighforwardly with til, ‘to a (the) woman’, after senda; see under bergjarl), sef-Grímnis mága b. v76/7 (dat. sg. with brjóta bág a. i. e. Gjálp); for Jörð, i. e. the land of Norway (cf. 35/20), b. Bálcygs v119/1; nú skerja brúðir = Ægir’s daughters, the waves v133/4, see note (acc. with kvöða, subj. of hræra); bergvisa b. giantess (either Fenja or Menja) v182/2
brúmaðr a. (pp.) budded, having buds (with ræki/lundr, ‘grove’), in kenning for war-leader); b. hári budded with hair, i. e. having hair for buds or foliage v212/4
brún f. (eye-)brow v108/7, 12
brúna (að) wv. rush forward v233 n.
brún- see brúðr
brúnn a. sharp, keen (of weather or wind) v352/4
brúþí m. goat-name, ‘tufted’ v508/5
brýna (d) wv. sharpen, hone 4/9, 10
brýnja f. mail-coat 2/24, 47/23, 49/36, 58/37, 67/18, v215/2 (subj. of kvæddi, or obj. if emended to brýnju as in ACUT), v474/1 and t. n.; in kennings for warriors, vidir brýnju v228/2, for sword, brýnju eldr 70/24, hryndr brýnju v243/2, for arrows, brýnju hagl v249/3, for axe, Hvæðra brýnju v254/2
brýnn a. sharp, keen; n. as adv. swiftly v261/3
bræða (dd) wv. (1) (paint with) tar v357 n. (pp. with hlær). (2) impers. with acc. melt v194/8 (inf. with má: the silver (snow) can never be melted before the fire of gold (which is not hot))
bræði f. hastiness, wrath v76/7 (dat. with vændr)
bræðralag n. (sworn) brotherhood 47/29
brækr f. pl. breeches 109/1
bú n. dwelling 2/5
búa (bjó, bjoggu) sv. (1) prepare; búaum let us get ready or we are (I am) getting ready v262/3; with suffixed 2nd pers. pron. bjóttu, you fitted out, set out with v353/1; b. fram bring out v46/1; b. til plot v164/3; báinn til heimferðar about to return home 40/33; md. get ready (til for) 49/35, 72/14; pp. báinn ready 72/12; svá búit how matters stood, how it had turned out 59/4; adorned, ornamented (e–u with s–thing) v361/3 (with munn). (2) live, dwell 45/10
búandi m. householder, farmer 45/10, 12, 80/8, 106/7; husband 48/12, 107/35, 108/5 (cf. bóndi)
búð f. dwelling; in kenning for sea, oggs b. v45/4 (subj. of æstisk)
búlungr m. prince, king v177/8 (Fróði), v403/1 (King Eysteinn); búlungra máli = ‘speech-friend of kings’, royal counsellor, king’s officer or earl (unidentified, unless it means the poet) v289/2 (subj. of léttr)
bugusk see bjúgask
buקlari m. buckler (a small round shield) v469/4
búlauss a. without an establishment, not being a householder, not settled down 106/2
búlda f. ‘bulger’; chubby-faced woman; axe v463/7
búlkastokkr m. the part of the rib that lies in the bottom of the boat; bulk-head (bunkastokkur LK 142, 145); beam across the bottom of the ship to provide support for the cargo and to partition it off (Falk 1912, 30); v498/8
búnaðr m. adornment 40/22
bunungur m. a kind of whale (v. l. (T) býrungur m., perhaps = býrvalr m. sperm whale; see note to verses 489–90) v489/7
burðr m. birth; the one born; offspring, son: Órsu b. = Hrólfr kraki, in kenning for gold v186/1 (gen. with qrð)
býrvalr m. see kýrvalr and bunungur
burr m. son v429/1, v446/5; Óðins b. = Þórr v70/6 (gen. with hausi);
b. Bors = Óðinn v26/3 (gen. with miði); Njarðar b. = Freyr v62/6
(in apposition with Frey); Billings b. = a dwarf or giant, in kenning
for poetry v207/3; hennar burr ok bróðir her son and her brother
(i. e. Yrsa’s) v180/7 (complement of heitin veraða; sá = Yrsu sour)
burst f. bristle(s) 42/6, 30
búss m. box (tree) 65/15
bust f. a kind of fish, perhaps a perch v485/4
búza f. a large ship, usually a merchantman (Falk 1912, 110–11) v492/1
bygg(g)ð f. abode 47/21, dwelling v370/2
bygði n. part of a ship (‘frame’?) v499/1 (v. l. (AC) byróði n. planking,
ship’s sides)
byggja, byggva (gð) wv. inhabit, live on v61/4 (inf. with vildi);
pres. p. byggvandi inhabiter 19/28; byggvendi bjartra borga, inhabitants
of (those who dwell on, stand on) bright shields, giants (cf. Hrungrir
in ch. 17) v101/2 (subj. of urður) (cf. next)
byggvi-Áss m. inhabiting Áss, Áss who inhabits (with gen.) 19/24
bylga f. billow, wave 95/18, v359/2 (obj. of skáruð). Cf. Index
byrðingr m. coaster, ship for transporting heavy cargo (especially
driftwood; with high sides, cf. Foote and Wilson 1970, 236; Falk
1912, 111–12; LK 91) v492/1
byrðr f. load 2/18, burden 33/24, 47/21, 108/7 (parallel to erfðið)
byrgi n. fortification; ðødvar b. = shield v28/3 (gen. with sorgar)
byrgittyr m. ‘refuge-god’, in kenning for giant (Þjazi), bjarga [Gefnar]
b. god of the refuge of the rock-Gefn (giantess; see note and cf.
Gefn in Index), cave(-dwelling) god v93/7 (subj. of vara vendar)
byrja (að) wv. begin; b. ferð sina set out 59/5; bring forward,
provide (e–m for s–one) v318/1
byrr m. (fair) wind, sailing wind 36/29 (gen. with land), 42/23,
90/17; in kennings for ships v6/1, v10/3 (with viggjar), byjar
droslar v250/7; hámarkar b. = current of the river v78/2 (with fyrir)
byrsendir m. ‘wind-sender’, giant (cf. Gylf. ch. 18) v366/2 (here
Hymir; subj. of vildit)
byrstr a. bristled; gulli b. with bristles of gold v63/4 (ok gulli
byrstum clearly refers to horg: ‘which also had gold bristles’?
U has enum gulli bysta, ‘the gold-bristled’)
baði conj. both v41/1 (links vind and skip, objects of á ek), v193/1
(links sner and eldr, subjects of liggr), v259/6 (links Kormt and
Ágðir)
hagia (gð) wv. strive against, oppose; b. (fram) vid ægi i. e. sail
boldly (forward) v282/4 (inf. with hraut), v344/4
bœn f. prayer (fyrir e–m vid e–n for s–one to s–one) v275/1
bœr m. dwelling, farm 45/9, 107/25; town v177/7 (obj. of brenda)
**Glossary**

**bœti-Prúðr** f. ‘curing Prúðr’, in kenning for Hildr (2), sú b. dreyrugra benja, this Prúðr who is a curer of bloody wounds v251/2 (subj. of hauba; cf. 72/25). Cf. Ósk-Rán

**bœtr** see **bót**

**bóð** n. battle v107/3 (gen. with hvatr); in kenning for shield, bóðvar byrgi v28/3

**bóðfróðr** a. experienced in battle, battle-skilled v63/2 (with Freyr)

**bóðfara** f. ‘battle-bringer’, coat of mail v474/4 (v. l. bóðfara f. that which moves in battle, blóðfara f. ‘blood-goer’)

**bóðgeðir** m. battle-enhancer, -promoter, i.e. Öðinn, in kenning for (the mead of) poetry, bóðgarðs ógustðóvar ægir v216/1

**bóðljós** n. ‘battle-light’, shield-name v470/3

**bóðskýlir** m. ‘battle-protection’, shield-name v470/4

**bóðsegja (gö)** vv. ‘battle-terrify’ v216/1 t. n.

**ból** n. evil, trouble, mischief, (source of) grief v15/7, 20/5, v164/3; dáiks b. sail’s troubler, i.e. the wind v134/3 (subj. of hrindr); malice v250/6 (gen. with fylda), 108/32; arrow-name v465/5; in kenning for troll-wife, élsólar b. v300a/4

**bólkevíðr** m. ‘trouble-overcomer’, in kenning for Þórr, b. Loka, Loki’s supporter v76/5

**bólvasmiðr** m. forger, maker of mischiefs v152/7 (i.e. Reginn)

**bólverðung** f. evil(-causing) troop, following, in kenning for giants, b. Belja v69/3 (gen. with fjörspillir)

**bónd** n. pl. bonds, a term for the heathen gods v68/2, 84/19, v304/1 (gen. with mun); in kenning for giants, b. setbergs v268/4 (gen. with londum; i.e. heathen lands); cf. band

**bógr** m. (castrated) boar, barrow v63/1, v513/4

**bórkn** see **borkn**

**bórr** m. confer 65/28; in kennings for warrior, sword-tree, gunnvita götu gráps leygs b. v200/2 (acc. after of), b. hjörva v216/2 (i.e. Porsteinn? or the poet? or some other person?—see ráða); for man, b. hölmfjoturs leiðar (Knútr inn ríki) v311/1, hellis hyrjar b. v65/3 (vocative, i.e. Porleifr?—see notes to verses 65–71 and 65/3)

**bósl** f. arrow-name, ‘twig’? v465/5

**dáð** f. deed, achievement v9/4; valour, valorous action, s—thing daring v140/3 (obj. of drýgja)

**dáðaskáld** n. ‘poet of deeds (exploits)’ (he composed about the deeds of Earl Eiríkr) 76/7, 84/20

**daga** (að) vv. impers. it dawns, day comes 72/29

**dagr** m. day, dawn v20/2, v113/2 (gen. with grundar); d. . . . sá er that day when v234/1, 90/2; síð um dag late in the day v265/2.

Cf. Index
**dalarr** m. ‘with curved antlers’, ‘having (antlers with) many curves’, name for a stag 88/8

**dalmiskunn** f. in kenning for summer, *d. fiska*, i. e. *miskunn dalfiska*, mercy or grace of valley-fish, i. e. of snakes; the warm weather makes them happy v140/4

**dalnað(r)** f. bow’s necessity, bow-forcer, i. e. arm; in kenning for silver (or gold?), *svell dalnaðar* v189/4

**dálr** m. (1) valley 1/18, v502/5. (2) name for a stag (‘curved’ (of horns)) 88/8. (3) bow v467/1

**dalreyðr** m. ‘valley-trout or -whale’, i. e. snake; in kenning for gold, *dalreyðar látr* v145/4

**danskri** a. Danish v400/2; = Scandinavian 52/1, 80/3 (see Dønsk tunga in Index)

**dapr** (n. *daptr*) a. sad, dull v174/8

**darr** n. (throwing-) spear v403/2, v464/1

**darrlatr** a. spear-reluctant, spear-shy, unwarlike v122/2 (with *dási*)

**dási** m. lazy, useless person, wretch v122/1 (subj. of *hefir*; king of Africa), 106/13

**dauði** m. death v387/2 (gen. with *auði*)

**dauðr** a. dead 6/19, 50/15, 72/25; as he lay dead 58/34; *stiga yfir, standa of e–n dauðan* i. e. cause s–one’s death 6/16, v57/4; *dauðs adv. gen. (of the noun dauðr?)* when dead or gen. with the noun implicit in *mitt* v29/3 (Kock, *NN* 898, takes it with *drykk Dvalins* as ‘poem of (i. e. for) the dead person’; Olafur Halldórsson (1969, 154–5) takes the word as *ofljóst* for Dáins, dwarf’s, with *drykkr* = poetry, *Dvalins* with *salr*, see Dvalinn in Index)

**degi** dat. of *dagr* m. 90/2

**deila** (d) wv. deal out, share out (*sér* to him) v95/2 (inf. with *báð*), (*med among*) v96/4 (inf. with *báð*); *d. við e–n dispute, contend with s–one* 19/15

**deyja** (dó) sv. die 3/2, v58/6, 49/3

**dialfjörðr** m. ‘fiord of the gods’, (the mead of) poetry v12/2 (gen. with *breyti*), v308/2

**díar** m. pl. gods (loan-word from Old Irish) 85/8

**digni** m. ox-name, ‘stout’ v504/3

**digulfarmr** m. crucible-cargo, i. e. gold (obj. of *kastar*; i. e. he puts rings on their arms) v191/4

**digull** m. crucible 61/13

**digul skaft** m. crucible-snowdrift, i. e. silver; *of hvítum digul skafti* upon the white silver (after *frymr*), i. e. gold is piled upon silver (‘fire on snow’) by the king’s generosity v194/4

**díki** n. ditch v477/5

**dírokkr** m. worthless person 106/13
Glossary

dísf. lady (usually supernatural, a female deity) 30/14; pl. dísir the
norns or valkyries v68/4, 40/25; as a poetical word for sister
108/4; for woman, or the name of a norn?—it is not clear whether
this line belongs with the previous one or with what follows v437/3
(acc. sg.); in kenning for woman, Draupnis drógar d. (vocative)
v109/2, for valkyrie, d. dreya mens v337/1 (gen. with dynfúsir);
for Íðunn, goda d. or Brunakars bekkjar d. v100/6 (obj. of of kom)
disarskáld n. ‘lady’s poet’, though dís usually refers to a super-
natural female figure; possibly Porbjørn composed about Freyja
(cf. 30/14) 16/8, 17/19
djúp n. deep v477/3; as first half of compound djúpfall n. deep-fall,
that which falls (flows) deeply (in the mountains), river-gorge
(river-torrent?) v82/1 (dat. with vid, at, in opposition to, facing;
Kock, NN 454, takes the compound as djúpakarn, see note)
djúphuga›r a. deep-minded (who keeps his thoughts hidden?) v97/5
(with hiröitýr)
dólg n. hostility v450/3; in kenning for the mill Grotti, dólgs sjóttull
that which quietsens warfare, creator of peace (cf. 52/12 and v163–4)
v174/7; for the heart, dólgs akarn v82/2; as first part of compound
separated by tmesis, dólgfer› hostile troop v84/2 (subj. of dreif;
 cf. note)
dólgljös n. hostility-light, light of battle, kenning for sword v122/1
(gen. with skyndír)
dólgor m. enemy 14/28, 29, 17/29, 19/10, 24, 27, 30, 20/4, 107/22; in
kennings for Freyr, Belja d. 18/22, v61/3 (gen. with útrost, cf.
ote), for Þórr, jotna d. v117/2 (gen. with móður), for Hrungrír, d.
manna v67/2 (obj. of pyrmóit), for Þjazi, d. vallar v97/6 (obj. of
dreipi)
dólgskári m. ‘hostility-, battle-gull’ (skári = a young seagull), i. e.
eagle or raven v335/1 (gen. with magnandi)
dómandi (pl. -endr) m. judge 1/8 (though it is not clear what they
are judges of here; see note and cf. 42/19–20)
dómarí m. judge 80/5
dómar m. judgment, decision 42/36, 79/32
dómsóstíl m. judgment seat 42/19
dorg f. fishing-tackle 36/29; in kenning for sea, dorgar dynstrónl
v129/1
dóttir (pl. dœtr) f. daughter 25/26, 25/27 n. (line 5 of verse), 108/4,
30, v435/7; in kenning for waves, Ægis dœtr (obj. or subj.? NN
2989H) of ofa ok teyg›u v125/2; Njar›ar d. = Freyja v148/1
(gen. with hví barni, i. e. Hnoss (or Gersimi), the precious gift); d.
Vanahríðvar = Hnoss, the precious weapon v149/4 (obj. of gaf mér)
draga (dró) sv. draw 6/1, 6, (a sword) 48/2, 72/18; pull v66/6 (fram
at forward to), 90/1, 2; fish up 63/13; drag, move (or perhaps ‘turn’, cf. v174/7) 52/8; drag (round) v174/7; make, cause (by pulling) 2/16 (impers.2); dregit af (it was) derived from 105/30; d. fram get out, take out 4/27, 46/1; d. und sik extend one’s power over v304/1

dragreip n. halyard, rope to raise the yard and sail to the top of the mast v500/1 (Falk 1912, 62; LK 207–8)
dramb n. pomp, haughtiness, arrogance 107/31
drappa f. a formally constructed poem (usually with a stef or refrains) 50/28, 72/32

drasíll (pl. droslar) m. horse, in kennings for ship(s), d. skordu v354/2 (subj. of nemr), byrjar droslar v250/7 (gen. with bar til) (cf. Drósull in Index)
draugr m. trunk (of a tree), in kenning for warrior (Hógni), ørlygis d. v250/8 (dat. with bar, to or for; perhaps with til byrjar drosla, to Hógni on his ships, to H.’s ships; cf. NN 2205D)
draum-Njörðun f. ‘dream-Njörðun’, goddess of dreams, kenning for night v380/6

draumr m. dream v20/1 (gen. pl. with hvat: ‘what sort of dream . . . ’), v154/4 (with við illan), v206/4 (e–s of, about s–one; allir draumar subj. of hafa logit at mér)
dregg f. yeast; dreggjar brim = mead; mead of dwarfs (or giants) = the mead of poetry v27/4
dreki m. dragon 90/10; dragon ship, large warship with dragon head on the prow (and also, sometimes, the stern) v494/3 (Falk 1912, 39–42, 105–7); engraved image of a dragon v245/4 (subj. of liggja)
drekka (1) (drakk) sv. drink 4/36, 20/31, 35, v323/4, v336/3, v340/1, v400/1; er drekka skylði when drinking was about to take place 1/5; ok mjók drukkit and a great deal (was) drunk 1/13; hvert er af drekkir whoever drinks from which 3/23; pp. druðkinn drunk 20/32
drekka (2) f. drink 4/2; in kenning for poison, Vølsunga d. v153/4 (gen. with hrekkvidi, i. e. the Midgard serpent)
drengr m. (1) a young man 106/2 (complement); servant 106/3, 4; manly man 106/5, v439/4; fine fellow 106/19; man, warrior, comrade (refers to the poet (Haraldr harðráði) and his men) v261/4 (dat. pl. dregjum), v262/2 (subj. of getr), v263/2. (2) a rope band (perhaps to attach the beitiáss to the lower corner of the sail, Falk 1912, 61; or possibly a guy-rope? or a post?) v500/1
drepa (drap) sv. strike v97/5; kill 2/22, 3/20, 6/3, v58/3 (with suffixed pron.-tu, 41/2, 45/14; d. e–n til e–s kill s–one for s–thing 46/10, 13; with dat. put s–thing, insert 46/36; d. sér á launch o–self into v401/1; d. e–m stall quail, fail in s–one (of the heart) v82/1; md. kill one another 4/17; pp. as subst. the slain one 6/5
dreyra (ð) vv. impers. bleed (of a wound); láta d. e–m cause bleeding in s–one, cause s–one to bleed v58/4
dreyrfár a. blood-stained, bloody v154/3 (acc. pl. (= -får, see note to verse 143) with dróttir)
dreyri m. blood, gore; in kenning for (mead of) poetry, Kvasi d. 11/26, v27/2 (obj. of heyr); in kenning for sword, dreyra men v337/2 (gen. with disar); for water, i. e. the river Vímur, d. himingur vers; blood of the sky (Frido frumseyris fjóða of, i. e. flowing from, the two giantesses) v76/4 (gen. with kom til)
dreyrugr a. bloody v90/2, v251/4 (with benja)
drífa (1) f. snowfall, driving snow 67/27; in kennings for battle, Hárs d. v214/2 (gen. with askr), Hlakkar d. v221/3; arrow-name v465/3
drífa (2) (dreif) sv. drive (intrans.); be driven, surge v84/1, v129/1, v355/3 (impers.?); d. á hæla e–m i. e. be in s–one’s (eager) following v284/2; impers. with dat. s–thing is driven, drives, flies v222/4 (after þar er); pres. p. as name for the sky, ‘sprinkler, drifter’ 85/18; for the sun, driver, fast-goer v517/7; pp. drifinn e–u soaked in, covered with (decked, clothed with) s–thing v149/7 (with mey), v244/4 (with ís); cf. v320/2 t. n.
drima f. battle v450/4
dript f. snow, rain; i. e. tears, in kenning for gold: Hnoss’s mother’s brá driptir v147/8 (obj. of berr)
dritroði m. name for a boar (= v. l. (AB) drittroði, ‘dirt-treader’?) v513/6
drjóni m. boor, churl; name for an ox v503/3
drjúgr a. persistent, unmitigated, proficient, effective, industrious (with at and inf. in doing s–thing) v73/3 (complement)
drjúpa (draup) sv. drip 42/26
dróg f. strip, band; or from dragu, that which is drawn from s–thing (e–s); Draupnis d. = gold (see Gyf. ch. 49), in kenning for woman v109/1 (NN 1895: dróg ‘that on which s–thing is drawn’, Draupnis d. = arm)
drómundr m. a very large war-ship used on the Mediterranean (Greek δρόμων; Falk 1912, 87–8) v494/4
drópi m. drop 4/25, 44/26; collective, dripping, that which drips 40/29
dróð f. lady, poetical word for woman v359/4, 107/32, v438/5; in kenning for giantess(es), Hrímnis d. v88/6 (gen. with þrýðar; collective)
drótt f. household, following of a ruler (a group of men led by a dróttin) v154/3 (pl., troops), 107/4, v440/5, v443/5; court v282/1 (subj. of nem); = mankind or the host of angels, mildingr dróttar
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= Christ v272/3; in kenning for giants, nesja d. v84/1 (gen. with kneyf, cf. note)
dröttinholr a. true to its lord, beneficial to its owner 72/22
dröttinn m. lord 14/29, v322/4 (Haraldr harðræði); alls d., munka d.
= God v115/2, v269/1 (gen. with mátr); vírða d. (i. e. Óláf Tryggvason) v397/3 (gen. after vett ek, ‘I expect the return of’); foldar d., lord of the earth (i. e. of Þórr?), Óðinn v96/1 (subj. of bad)
drottning f. queen 30/11; as title 49/32

drygja (gó) wv. carry out, achieve v140/3; cultivate v360/1

drykkja f. drinking 1/7, 14, 20/30, 21/4; drink 20/30; in kenning for (mead of) poetry, d. Fjölnis fjalla v141/2 (vid; in exchange for)
drykkur m. drink, draught 4/19, 36, 5/8, 40/17, 87/9, 90/27; in kenning for the mead of poetry, Dvalins (or dauds, see dauðr) d. v29/3 (obj. of nemi)
drofn f. wave 95/23; in kenning for gold, drafnar logi v360/3 (cf. Drofn in Index)
drošl- see drasill
droštr m. slow, lazy person; sluggard 106/20
dúfa f. wave v289/4 (dat. after vid; cf. Dúfa in Index)
dugga f. coward, worthless person 106/13
dúkr m. (piece of) cloth 42/24; i. e. sail, in kenning for wind, dúks bol v134/3
duí f. delusion v397/4 (with er mest, parallel to við)
dúnn m. (1) down v163/6; bed: d. Grafvitnis = gold (because snakes sleep on gold) v188/8
dúnn m. (2) crowd 106/32, v443/6
durum see dyrr
dusilmenni n. wretch 106/13
dveljask (dvalóisk) wv. md. stop, stay 47/28
dvergr m. dwarf 3/19, 23, 33/24, 41/33, 36, 42/37, 72/19, v380/6; in kennings for poetry, dverga skip 11/26, 14/20, v41/2, dverga miðr 11/27, sjár, logr dverganna 14/10, bergs geymild dverga v28/4
dvîna (að) wv. lessen, diminish, disappear v209/4 (inf. with skalat), v376/3
dyggdr a. virtuous, fine, good v270/2, v370/2; faithful, loyal, true (e–m to s–one) v317/3 (complement of var ek)
dynfara f. ‘noisy-traveller’, arrow-name v465/4
dynfuss a. ‘noise-eager’, with dreyra mens disar, i. e. eager for the din of the lady of the gore-jewel, i. e. valkyrie, whose noise is battle v337/1 (with the implied subj. of stóðum, we)
dynja (duðöl) wv. resound, thunder v108/2, v302/4 (inf. with lét; i. e. made them sail on the rough sea)
dynr m. noise; in kennings for battle, klifar harðgleipnis borda d.
noise of the shield v83/4 (obj. of gerðu). d. fleina v211/2, d. Skoglar v219/4 (at in); cf. dynfúss
dynskúr f. resounding shower, in kenning for battle, d. málma v209/2 (gen. with dîmr)
dynstrond f. resounding shore, land; in kenning for sea, dorgar d. v129/2 (subj. of drífr)
dýr n. animal 35/21, 87/8 (subj.), 87/9; in kennings for ships, Atals d. (in kenning for Viking) v6/4 (gen. with sækidífi), 74/7, sunds d. v258/2 (subj. of tíðu), 74/24
dýrð f. glory, splendour v271/3 (with en, than), v272/1 (gen. with mátt, i. e. glorious; or with sveini NN 1214, or hirð NN 2112B), v276/1 (subj. of lofar), v384/3 (obj. of yppa)
dýrka (að) wt. make splendid, adorn v183/7
dýrr f. pl. doorway 3/33, 41/22
dýrrr a. precious 3/38, v117/2, v335/1 (with garmi), worthy, noble v298/3 (with tiggja), v335/2 (with magnandi), dear v113/1 (with konungr and Hermundi); ornate, finely-wrought v398/1; comp. dýrðri nobler, more splendid (with vœðr) v111/1, more worthy v112/4 (refers to helgen ræsi heimtjalds), more glorious v273/4
dýrshorn n. animal’s horn 59/19
dýrsvéiti m. precious sweat; Draupnis d. that which drips from D., gold (cf. Gylf. ch. 49) v188/7
daðla f. gutter or channel to take the water out of a ship, dale (cf. OED dale³; Falk 1912, 6) v500/2
daðligr a. pleasant-looking 21/28
dœgr n. day (period of twelve hours); acc. of time, d. hvert every day, continually v194/1, mart d. many a day v351/2. The þula in SnE 1848–87, II 485, 569 (see v412–517 n.) includes words for day-time and night-time
delska f. impertinence, silliness 109/6
dœma (ð) wt. adjudge, decree 42/37; execute, administer (laws) 79/31
dœmi n. example 6/30, 8/22; eptir dœmum e–s in imitation of s–one 41/13; a story which accounts for the origin of s–thing 6/3 (eptir þeim dœnum er þetta sagt er this story is based on the ones about how; dœnum refers to the following account, þetta to the preceding), 20/17 (af hverju . . . eru from which are derived); d. til e–s a story giving the origin or explanation of s–thing 18/1. 20/18; svá er tekít til dœma at this is the origin of the expression that 14/19 (Sverrir Tómasson 1983, 154: = exemplum rather than fabula)
dœmistóll m. judgment seat v116/4
dof f. spear-name (‘club?’) v464/2 (v. l. døflen, døfs-leinn)
døgg f. dew; in kenning for blood, hræva d. v155/3 (subj. of flaut)
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dögskafi m. ‘dew-scraper’, name of a long shield v470/1
döglingr m. ruler, king (cf. Daglingar in Index); gen. pl. v312/2
  (i. e. the sons of Haraldr gilli, see note; with hauðr or seggir);
  (i. e. Haraldr harðrás) v400/1
dókkur a. dark (of the sea) v106/2

edda f. great-grandmother 108/3
eðli n. nature, what is natural, the nature of things 41/17
cör conj. = enn. moreover, furthermore, and then v65/1, v154/1;
  still v70/5 (with ólaus)
efri a. comp. higher (with dat., than) v516/20
efstr a. sup. last v432/10; n. as adv. v338/1 (with líta mik; (have)
  seen me (to be) last, found me in the rear or regarded me as least
  worthy)
egóir m. ‘edged one’ (i. e. with sharp claws or beak) or ‘frightening
  one’, name for an eagle 92/1; for a wolf v514/9
egg f. edge 46/26, v157/7 (gen. with (enni)hög, i. e. caused by
  the sword(-edge); Kock (NN 2002) suggests it is acc. pl. hendiadys,
  head-blows and swords, i. e. head-blows from the sword, rather
  than zeugma, head- and sword-blows)
eggerhið f. ‘edge-storm’, storm of weapons, battle v312/4
eggja (jað) wv. urge, incite 46/24, 48/23; e. til urge to (do) s–thing
  48/25, 49/34
eggjumskarpi m. sword-name, ‘sharp-edged’ v454/6
eggteinar m. pl. edge-strips, steel edges welded on to a sword-blade
  v460/8
eggþö f. egg-time (May–June) 99/19
eguna (d) wv. with dat. use as bait 6/1 (spelled engþi)
eiða f. poetical word for mother 108/3 (complement)
eiðr m. oath 24/35 (pess, at about this, that), 80/14
eiðsfjóðr m. ?kenning for Jið v82/6 t. n. Cf. eirfjarðr
eiðsværi (1) m. one under oath (e–s to s–one), bound by oaths (to
  s–one) 48/24
eiðsværi (2) a. bound together by oaths v80/2 (with víkingar)
eiga (á, áta) pret.-pres. vb. have (in one’s possession) 2/12; own,
  possess 22/17, 40/7; er e–r átti owned by s–one 41/35; have (a
  name) 107/25; i. e. have applied to one 78/23, 80/11; rule (over)
  49/16, 105/32; hold (an assembly) 2/7; have (children or other
  relations, friends) v150/1, 48/7, 33, 49/17, v195/2 (‘ . . . that he
  also had’: other MSS (TWUAB, but not C) have at for ók),
  101/18; possess (a woman) v202/3 (inf. with ógjarn at); marry
  47/32, 49/24, be married to 48/33, 58/23, 108/2 (cohabit with?);
  gain possession of (i. e. of Norway, becoming ruler expressed
as marrying the land) v118/3; have a right to 43/5; be concerned in, be involved in 1/15 (Fritzner 1886–96, eiga 5: ‘which related to the Æsir’), 58/30; provide v318/3; with at and inf., have s–thing to do, intend to do s–thing v140/3, must do s–thing v193/3; e. (at) with inf. have reason to v13/1, v17/1 (ought to); e. saman share, have in common 99/23, 109/21; e. e–t til at have s–thing ready to v41/1 (but see under brú›r; perhaps e. e–t at); e. vi› have to do with, have dealings with 24/18; md. eigask vi› exchange, share, have (s–thing) together 1/14

eigandi m. (pres. p.) owner, possessor 14/27, 17/29, 18/27, 19/14, 23, 30/13, 107/15 (‘its possessor’)
eign f. possession 6/22; one of one’s possessions 40/6, 26, 107/25; characteristic, attribute 5/20, 30/15, 33/22
eignask (að) wv. md. gain possession of, become possessor of, get 58/28; e. hann nafnit he becomes the one referred to 5/21; subjunc. (optative) eignisk svá elli may he thus (i. e. with such actions, behaving in this way) gain (reach) old age v146/3
eik f. oak 1/22, 64/18; in kenning for woman, aura e. v208/2 (subj. of stendr)
eikinn a. furious v246/4 (with myrkdreki, but equivalent to an adv.; or it could perhaps mean ‘oaken’) eikirót f. root of an oak; af eikiróttum from (where it lay at) the roots of the oak-tree v97/3 eikismiðr m. ox-name, ‘oaken-smith, mighty smith’ v504/8 eikja f. a small row-boat or ferry (originally made of a dug-out oak-trunk; Falk 1912, 92) v494/2 eilífnir m. ‘giver of eternal life’ or for eihlífnir, ‘for ever protecting’, shield-name v471/2 eimnir m. sword-name, ‘fiery, sooty’, or ‘fire-hardened’ v459/3 (also name of a sea-king, TGT 99 (in A)) eimr m. vapour, steam, smoke 98/8, v375/3 (original meaning perhaps ‘fire’)
eineygr a. one-eyed (epithet of Ó›inn) v9/2 eingadóttir f. only daughter; e. Ónars = Jƒr›, i. e. the land of Norway v118/3 (obj. of ðitt)
einhendr a. one-handed 19/18 einherjar m. pl. Ó›inn’s warriors in Valhƒll (cf. Gylf. ch. 20) v20/5 einkarnafn n. proper name 107/25 einkili m. shipmate (one who shares the same keel? See SnE 1952, 318) 107/21, v445/7 einnmanðr m. ‘single-month’, mid-March to mid-April 99/18 einnmæli n. private discussion 3/20 einn a. alone 2/13, 4/20 (for himself), v121/3 (with systur, predicative
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after láta); alone (on his own) or sole v270/3, 271/4; only 6/7, 47/32; a single person 6/16; the same 40/11 (ok as); alt er eitt they are all the same 37/18; einn hvr each one, each individual 106/23 (subj.); num. one 25/27 n., v165/6; dita ok einnar i. e. nine (with meðra) v64/7

einnhvr pron. any one 33/21, some one or other 5/19, 108/9

einræði pp. absolutely determined v216/4 (with inf. hjöðu)

einvaldi m. sole ruler 99/29

einvigi n. single combat 21/13, 101/16

eirfjarðr a. (pp.) made remote from pity, pitiless, relentless v82/6 (with hug). DD reads Eirfjarður with arfí (thus R), meaning ‘heir of the goddess-fiord’, i. e. son of Jóðr (= Þórr; cf. Eir in Index), but this interpretation is problematical (the compound cannot really mean ‘fiord-goddess’)

eista (1) f. glowing ash 98/3; cinder, of the lump of molten metal v88/5 (subj. of fló); pl. i. e. fires v374/1, v402/3; in kenning for gold, e. armlegs v191/3. Cf. blóðeista

eista (2) (að) wv. rush, (be) pour(ed) (of the mead of poetry) v34/1

eitri n. poison 6/14, v77/7 (obj. of fnœstu), 50/19, 21, v210/4 (obj. of bléðs)

eitrkaldr a. deadly cold, bitterly cold v320/2 (with Elfí)

eitrsvalr a. deadly cold, bitterly cold v311/4 (with naðri)

ekki (1) m. sobbing, sorrow; dat. with, in sorrow v343/1

ekki (2) n. of engi pron. a. no, nothing (see enskis); as adv. not v166/8

ekknja f. widow 107/37, v438/4; i. e. abandoned wife (Jóðr) v66/7 (subj. of gekk); woman, in kenning for giantesses, Hrekkmínís ekkjur (i. e. Gjálp and Greip) v81/6 (subj. of háðu; cf. Áegís ekkjur = Áegir’s daughters in Heiðreks saga 41)

él n. (short) storm (usually of hail or snow) 44/26, 72/1; pl., in kennings for battle, él Ullar skips, storms of the shield v236/1, nadda él v285/3 (pl., obj. of tel), hringa él v309/4 (acc. pl. with letr gjor verða), él Skoglar v382/3 (instr.)

elda (ld) wv. kindle, set fire to v373/2

elding f. lightning; pl. 21/36

eldr m. fire 2/20, 6/22, 25/28, v91/7 t. n., 39/2, 14, 18, 40/27, 30, 32, 39, 41/8, 47/36, v177/1 (acc. with sé ek); 67/24. 70/14. 72/1. 97/15, v370/1 (with sá), 98/8 (subj.), v375/2 (subj. of fjalli), v387/1 (instr. with fór); við eld by, on a fire 46/33; sword-name v458/2; in kennings for gold, e. olma bekks v141/1 (obj. of þák), e. Örúnar (a river) v189/7, geima e. v193/4 (subj. of liggr), e. álís hrynbaurlaug v194/5; for sword, Gáuts e. v241/2 (with með). See Eldr in Index

elfr f. river; álfróðull elfar = gold v117/1 (cf. ch. 33). Cf. Index
élfreyr m. storm- (of battle) Freyr, kenning for warrior v214/4 t. n. (subj. of gekk; as-Freyr (cf. qš f. 'tumult') means the same)
elgr m. elk 75/22; in kenning for ship, e. flóðs v262/3
elver n. 'elk-sea', i.e. land; elgvers endi = shore v120/2
elgviðnir m. bear-name, 'frequenter of the elk-forest'? v510/2
elja f. rival 30/10, 18, 35/2; e. Rindar = Jótr= the land (of Africa; offjóst) v122/3 (obj. of tok); concubine 108/2
eljun f. energy 108/26, 31
elker n. 'storm-vat', the sky, in kenning for earth v111/2
elli f. old age v146/4 (obj. of eignisk)
ellilyf f. medicine, cure of old age; e. Ásanna the cure for the Æsir's old age, i.e. Íðunn's apples, which prevented the Æsir getting old 30/20, v100/3 (obj. of kunni)
elreifr a. storm-happy, who is happy when it is stormy v125/1 (with detr)
elskugi m. love, loving thought 108/27
elssúinn a. (pp.) storm-twisted v351/3 (with álmsorg, cf. note)
elsól f. 'storm-sun', in kenning for troll-wife, Ólsólar ból v300a/4.
NN 1095D suggests Ólsalr 'storm-hall' = the heavens
elvindr m. storm-wind, wind accompanied by rain or snow, squall v128/2 (subj. of hefir hrundit)
emjar f. pl. part of a sword; perhaps rather a sword-name, emjarr m. 'crier' v461/1
en conj. but, and v66/1 (with line 3?—cf. note); and also (understand loddu) v98/7; than (after minni) v303 n.
enda adv. moreover; see under endi and sessi
endi m. end 1/31, 2/33; (loddu) við stangar enda v98/8; við elgvers enda i.e. to the shore v120/1; death v290/2 (of enda þess þengils sessa because of this earl's death; or, if enda is taken as adv. or conj. 'and so, moreover', sessa is acc. with of; cf. NN 2521)
endilagr a. low from end to end, over its whole low surface v66/2 (with grund)
endilangr a. lengthwise; eptir endilangri höllinni along the (whole) length of the hall, all the way along the hall 25/29
endiseiðr m. 'boundary-coalfish' (or 'boundary rope', NN 1412F; see seiðr), in kenning for the Midgard serpent, allra landa e. the fish that bounds (surrounds) all lands v48/4 (obj. of kendí)
endr adv. once, once upon a time v74/7, v122/3, v274/1, v315/2 (with gein); again, further v303/2
engöi see egna
engi pron. a. no v38/2 (with háði), 101/14 (with kona eða ötíginn maðr), v408/1 (with ynglingr), v409/2; alls engi never any v107/1 (with landreki); n. ekki orð no word v165/1; n. pl. engin v285/4
(with él; see note); as pron. no one v164/1 (subj. of skyli). Cf. enskís, ekki (2)
engill m. angel 76/23, 24, 77/21, v273/3, v274/1 (obj. of senda); word play with Engla ‘of the English’ 78/21?
enn adv. in addition, further, again 7/29, 18/16, v161/5 (= again, with bað or mala), v432/1, v436/1, v444/1; enn sem kvað . . . as . . . also said 33/32, 34/3; still v257/1 (with sunnan or with þött, ‘even though’); again v307/2; with comp. still, yet v179/8, v180/1
enni n. forehead 108/12
ennidúkr head-band v12/1, v308/1
ennihög n. pl. blows on the forehead; ennhög ok eggjar i.e. ennhög og eggjar hág v157/7 (acc. with launa; cf. note)
enskís gen. of ekki pron. n. nothing 4/20 (genitive with ráð; e. af midinum over no part of the mead; cf. Fritzner 1886–96, ráð 6)
epli n. apple 1/36, 20/4, 30/20, 108/24
ept prep. with dat. after, in pursuit of v266/1; with acc., of time, after v313/1
eptir prep. with dat. after 72/8; in accordance with, using (in imitation of?) 6/31, 11/25; based on, following (a story) 17/30, 19/16, 25/35, 30/21, 72/31; as adv. vera e. be left, remain 52/20, v430/1, v444/1
erfí n. funeral feast 49/7
erföll n. toil; burden 33/24, 108/6; e. Austra = the sky v106/3 (subj. of brestr; see Gylf. ch. 8)
erfölliga adv. with trouble, difficulty, hard work 24/27
erfingi m. heir, inheritor 107/17
ermr f. sleeve 108/36
ern a. energetic v103/7 (with reginn; perhaps equivalent of adverb with lagði, ‘energetically’; cf. NN 138C)
er-n- see òrn
erring f. valour, doughtiness v149/1 (obj. of ofrar)
eruma (see vera) we are not v178/7
erumk = er mérr v24/1
eskja f. ‘ash(tree)-covered’, name for land v501/2
es-Freyr m. ‘horse-Freyr’? kenning for warrior v214/4 t. n.
etta (án) sv. eat v97/3 (was eating, went on eating), 45/6, v151/8 (subjunc.), 49/9; eat away, eat at v174/5
etja (1) f. incitement, fighting, battle v450/7
etja (2) (atti) wv. incite (e–m at s–one to); þött etti although (really) she was inciting v251/5
ey (1) f. island 1/2, 36/28, 72/15, 106/1; eyjar vestan i.e. Orkney and Shetland v408/3 (obj. ofþryngvi)
ey (2) adv. always, continually v251/5
eyða (pp. eyddr) wv. lay waste v410/3 t. n.
eyðimærk (pl. -merkr) f. wilderness 4/17
eyðir m. one who lays waste, destroyer; in kenning for (righteous) ruler, óþjóðar e. v199/3 (subj. of bregðr)
eygir m. sword-name, ‘eyer’; or for ögir, ‘terrifier’ v458/3
eygja (gô) wv. eye, watch, see (obj. is só er, whom, referring to Loki) v98/3
eyglóa f. ‘ever-shiner’ 85/19
eykr m. beast of burden or draught-animal; referring to Pórr’s goats v52/1 (obj. of haldit)
eyktarstaðr m. the position of the sun in the middle of the afternoon (none, ninth hour), 3 or 3.30 pm., south-west, the direction of the setting sun at the beginning of winter in (parts of) Iceland (mid-October) 99/15
eylúðr m. island-(mill-)box, box or encloser of islands, i.e. the sea; eylúðra Grotti = the mill of the sea, the churning sea v133/4 (obj. of hrœra) (or gen. with brúðir, i.e. the daughters of Ægir NN 572; see note). See lúðr
eyma (ð) wv. weaken, soften, let become less harsh, make pusillanimous v376/1 (with suffixed neg.)
eyra n. ear v55/4 (with dat. of the one it belongs to), 108/7, 12; þeim til eyrna er to the ears of those who 45/32; upper part of ship’s rib (LK 143); a triangular piece of wood holding in position a wedge across the inside of a ship’s bows (LK 146; at the top of these ‘ears’ there would have been a hole for ropes to be attached, see Falk 1912, 47, 80, where he refers to various holes or pieces of wood with holes in them for cables) v496/6
eyrir m. a coin; pl. = gold, wealth in kenning for woman, aura eik v208/1
eyrr f. sand-bank v123/1, v337/2 (phrase goes with stóðum)
eyss see ausa
eyþvari m. ‘continually prodding’ or ‘island-borer’, ox-name v503/6
fá (1) (fekk, fengu or fingu) sv. (1) get (possession of) 2/12, 4/22; find 21/20; gain 21/17, v384/1; fá af e–m at obtain from s–one that 41/32; receive 48/26, v267/4, v337/3, 101/12; helðr en þeir of fingu rather than (that they should) accept, instead of accepting v252/8; suffer, experience v365/3; subjunc. fengu received, suffered 6/17; fá e–m e–t provide s–one with s–thing, give s–one s–thing v15/6, 20/30, 49/35, 59/19, win s–thing for s–one v211/3, grant, delegate s–thing to s–one 80/5; e–m var fengu e–t s–one was provided with s–thing 48/39; fá e–t at e–u get s–thing from s–thing v2340/2; fá e–t í hendr e–m hand s–thing over to s–one
42/16; fá e–t e–m at eta give s–thing to s–one to eat 49/9, at drekka v400/1; with pp. be able to (do s–thing) 22/8, 50/13, manage (to do s–thing) 25/19; md. for passive, fekksk was provided (with instr.) v339/3. (2) with gen. marry 47/28, 48/32, 49/17, 101/17

fá (2) (ð; pp. fátt) wv. paint, depict; pats of (pat er) fátt this is depicted v104/5, v155/8; fáðr e–u painted, decorated with s–thing v71/7 and v104/7 (with bifikleif)

faðir m. father v167/2, v179/1 (mins foour gen. with mer), v195/4 (obj. of datti), v250/4 (dat. feðr sínun against her father, with fárhugre or fære), v446/2; dat. of respect, Óláfs feðr in Ó.’s father v293/1; in kennings for Pórr v44/2, v45/4 (subj. of leit), for Þjazi v110/4 (gen. or dat. of respect?) with augum), Þ. Mórnar v97/4 (subj. of ðit), v103/8 (in apposition to reginn, subj. of lagði); for Loki, léigseims f. v73/4 (subj. of réð at hvetja), v99/4

faðmyggvir m. one who dwells in s–one’s (e–rar) embrace, husband; Friggjar f. = Ólínn v9/3

fagna (að) wv. with dat. welcome 1/4 (impers. pass.), 22/14, v109/4 (refers to future time), 59/7; rejoice in v9/4, i. e. have plenty of v333/2 (inf. with leitr)

fag(r) a. beautiful, fine 1/12, 2/28, v64/6 (with hafnýra), 45/34, v158/1 (with botnî), v183/8 (with hilyr), v234/1 (with hýrtungli), v346/1 (with vêrivitar), lovely v352/3 (with lâði); weak fagr as nickname 61/17, 95/28; n. as adv. beautifully v245/3 (with of skornir); sup. fegrstr 41/28, 49/20

fagrahvél n. fair wheel, name for the sun 85/19, v517/2

fagrbúinn m. ‘fair-dark’, shield-name v471/3

fagrbúinn a. (pp.) beautifully adorned (i. e. with gold) v190/2 (i. e. we, implied subj. of engum), v208/2 (with eik)

fagbyrorð f. fair (shining) burden; f. Grana = gold v188/6

fákr m. horse (poetical; implies a fine, lively horse); in kenning for ship, bárú f. 74/8, v256/3 (gen. with hrjóðr). Cf. Index

falafell m. ‘fair-dark’, shield-name v471/3

falfaí gjálfr, helmet of terror v281/1 (obj. of berr; i. e. he rules firmly)

falsaí n. fall, death in battle 50/28; pat fall flotna this fall of men, this defeat v158/1 (obj. of segik); bragna fall i. e. battle v275/2 (gen. with heini); as second half of compound separated by tmesis, djúpfall (see djúp) v82/4 (dat. with við); failure, lack (e–s of s–thing) v90/8 (subj. of komat; Reichardt 1969, 215 takes it to mean death here too—Djálfi’s)

falla (fell) sv. fall 3/34, v155/5, 63/17; fall in battle 22/5, v69/1 (inf.
with lé), 48/28, 50/15, v172/6, 72/27, v374/4; flow down 52/21, v320/3, flow over (of) v79/2 (inf. with sé), (um) v357 n., flow onto (d) v403/2, crash down (á on) v362/4, v364/1; fail, pause, stop 42/11; pp. fallen, dead (with mog) v19/4; betr fallit more fitting, more suitable 49/24; md. lát fallask let o–self drop 2/19, 34

fall sól f. falling, setting sun (the sun that can fall, i.e. is not in the sky?); in kenning for gold, f. Fálull vallur brá the falling sun of Fulla’s forehead v143/2 (referring to Fulla’s golden head-band)

fálma wv. fumble, waver, hesitate v249/4 (inf. with láta)

fálr m. socket of spear-head 59/29

falsa wv. falsify, distort, alter so as to deceive 5/34

fangboði m. fight-offerer, challenger; Litar flotna f. = Pórr v153/2 (gen. with onglí)

fangsæll a. happy in (with) its booty (successful with its catch?) v99/2 (with sveita nagr)

far n. (1) vessel, ship, boat v120/4 (obj. of bindr; sg., presumably collective?), v123/2 (gen. pl., perhaps with eyrí, but possibly with some word in the unquoted rest of the verse; and perhaps from fór f. journey), 109/14; in kenning for poetry, f. dverganna 14/18

far n. (2) way, manner of behaviour; svá er mitt of far that is my way (of going on), that is my practice v350/4; situation (behaviour, dealings?) v92/6 (obj. of sé ek)

fár (1) a. few; not many, i.e. no v310/2 (with konungr); n. as subst. little (i.e. nothing) 2/29

fár (2) n. hatred 108/32; fury 109/14

fara (fór) sv. go 21/30, v227/3 (clause probably goes with Búi), 83/17, move 25/23; with predicative a. (equivalent of adv.) v81/7 (cf. with pres. p. below); travel 42/30, v350/1, 101/15, 106/3; come v11/4; continue 72/27; e–t hefir farit it has happened with s–thing 41/12; f. it neðra travel by the lower route, underneath (i jórðu underground) 21/33; f. at e–u comply with s–thing (?) 48/34; f. með e–t take s–thing v21/4, 42/17, behave with s–thing 107/31 (cf. v81/8 n. and með); f. með e–u be in accordance with s–thing 41/17; with dat., use: f. of e–n maldi treat of s–one in speech v368/3; f. of e–n eldi subject s–one to burning v387/1; f. e–m destroy s–one v90/1; f. sem suffer the same fate as 46/14; f. til go there 3/36; f. und become subject to, submit to v121/2; with at and inf. go and 20/35; with pres. p., go, begin v170/4; pp. vidr farin were come (to), were situated v96/8. Md. with dat., behave with s–thing, wield s–thing v48/1

fárþjóðr m. ‘hostility-, danger-offerer’, in kenning for warrior, f. mordelds one who offers damage, attempts hostility to or with swords (mordelds fár = battle) v144/4 (subj. of hlaut)
fardagar m. pl. ‘moving days’, four days (Thursday to Sunday) in spring (at the end of May) when annual work and tenancy contracts came to an end 99/16

farðir f. pl. events, doings; per of f. these happenings (á depicted on) v71/6 (pp. of ferja ‘carry’)—but if per refers to segur the form should be farðar; or pl. of *fjóð?)

fardrengr m. seafarer, merchant 106/3
fargervi n. tackle, gear 109/13
fárhugir m. pl. evil thoughts, hostile intentions; til fárhuga with hostile intentions, for a hostile purpose (to arouse hostility?) v250/3
farmr m. cargo; in kenning for poetry, f. Óðins 11/29 (cf. 4/37–9); in kenning for Óðinn (part of kenning for poetry) f. Gunnlaðar arma v13/2 (gen. with fors), gálga f. v33/7 (cf. Hávamál 138); for Loki, f. Siýnjar arma v98/2 (subj. of varð fastr), f. arma galdrs hapts v75/2 (subj. of varð gorð; Kock, NN 2106, takes the kenning as farmr meinsvarrans (cf. sværi) arma, husband of Angrboða; see note); for gold, Grana f. (obj. of brégðr) v199/4
farmagnuð m. enhancer of the speed of travel, of Óðinn in the form of an eagle v23/3
farnaglir m. a long nail to pass through a wide bracket into the piece it supported in a ship (LK 122, 149); ? plug (in bilge; Falk 1912, 7) v496/8
farskostr m. means of transportation, conveyance 4/3
fartíðir m. ‘frequent traveller, travelling delight’, name for a ship v494/8
festa adv. firm(ly) v84/5 (with stôðu)
fasti m. a fix v85/5 (farðr í fásta)
fastr a. (stuck) fast (víð to) 1/31, 24/30, v98/1; n. as adv. hard 24/29, 25/24, v80/1; firmly (with of sêðir) v223/4; strongly, fast v260/2; comp. 42/9
fat n. (cf. fótt) article of clothing, garment; vessel, vat; in kenning for shield, hildar fat v92/8 (gen. with hlýtri)
fátjöðr a. uncommon, unusual v87/1 (with fréði)
fátökkr a. poor 58/7
faxi m. ‘maned one’, horse; in kenning for wolf, Járnsaxu f. v339/4 (dat. of respect or advantage with gron)
fé (gen. fjár) n. wealth 40/14, 45/17, 25, v163/3 (gen. with fjóðð), 106/2; (heap of) treasure 45/34, v183/7 (subj. of dýrkar); money 80/10
fæðgar m. pl. father and sons 45/15
feginn a. happy, pleased 22/29, 58/21 (e–u at, with s–thing); gera e–n feginn give s–one pleasure 22/24; viðr e–n feginn makes s–one happy v382/4 (by providing carrion for them)
feginslúdr m. happy mill-box (i.e. the container of a hand-mill, in which the meal is collected), mill-box of happiness v163/4
fégjafa a. indecl. wealth-giving 18/4 t. n.
fégjafi m. wealth-giver 18/16
fegrstr see fagar
feigð f. closeness to death, being about to die, approaching death v179/3 (obj. of sá)
feima f. poetical word for woman 107/34, v438/4
fela (fæl, fólgin) sv. hide, conceal 3/6 (R has fellum ‘place, fit’; cf.
fella (2) and Introduction, p. liv), 3/9, 48/35; i.e. bury v117/2; yrkja fólgit compose with concealed meaning 109/15
félagi m. companion 25/21, 48/6, 107/22, v445/5
fella (ld) wv. (1) fell v242/4; cause to fall v375/2; i.e. kill in battle; p. inf. after hygg ek v373/2; md. reciprocal, fell one another v144/2. (2) fit, fasten; pp. feldr joined, fitted, fastened (við to; with øxar) v183/6
fellihryn f. ‘felling roar’, crashing that knocks down; f. fjalla i.e. violent river v78/7 (subj. of flaut)
fellir m. feller, killer, in kennings for Pórr, flagstalla goda fjørnets f. destroyer of the life of giants v73/1 (obj. of hvetja heiman; see note), fjall-Gauts f. v55/1; as sword-name, ‘feller’ v456/1, v459/1; in kenning for war-leader, fóka f. v194/7
fen n. fen, lying water v323/4 t. n., v476/8; of a river, svarðrunnit f. v80/4 (subj. of en flaute; see note)
fengari m. ‘shiner’, name for the moon 85/21
fengeyandi pres. p. ‘who vitiates achievement or success, prevents victory’ i.e. prevents the conclusion of the battle, of Hildr Hógnadóttir v254/3 (with fordæða; or ‘destroyer of booty’, referring to 72/28–9?)
fengr m. booty; in kennings for poetry, f. Óðins, f. Viðurs 5/7, 11/29, v38/2
fengrani m. a kind of fish v487/8
féníþingr m. one who is mean or niggardly with money 106/16
fenja f. (feathered) arrow v465/3 (cf. Index)
fenna f. arrow-name (gen. is required after geta; v. l. (A) fennu would have nom. sg. fenna; or fenna could be gen. pl.) v466/3 (cf. Index)
fentønn f. ‘fen-tooth’, kenning for rock (i.e. = sea-tooth), in kenning for giantess, Sýr fentanna v292/2 (cf. note)
ferð f. (1) journey 1/3, 49/35, 64/27; verða til ferðar undertake a journey 40/35; expedition v130/2; i ferðinni on the expedition 58/28; flight (of arrows; or perhaps group (of arrows) flying, cf. (2), in kenning for war-leader, brodda ferðar ræsir v239/3. (2) a group of men travelling, a troop 106/36, v441/6; host (i.e. of
angels), heims hróts f. v271/2 (subj. of lýtr); as second part of compound separated by tmesis, dölgerð hostile troop v84/3 (subj. of dref—or sötti? Cf. note)

ferill m. track; flausta f. = sea v349/4 (with af, from)
ferja f. ferry v494/6 (Falk 1912, 92–3, 112–3; LK 89)
ferma f. provisions, food; Huginn f. = carrion v335/3 (gen. with harmr)
festa (st) vv. f. á fasten on to, fix on to, bite, penetrate 49/36, 59/1
festr f. rope; in kenning for ship, bjǫrn undinna festa v126/2

fet n. tread, step 108/39

fet-Meili m. ‘step-Meili’, apparently a kenning for Hœnir (cf. ch. 15) v95/2 (acc. with bad; sometimes emended to bað feðr Meila ‘invited the father of M., i. e. Óðinn’)

fetranninn pp. crossed by stepping, crossed by foot; vinna hlaupár fetrunnar cause the swollen rivers to be crossed by foot, i. e. wade through them v77/2

fetviðnir m. ‘forest-walker’, name for a bear 88/6, v511/1
fiðr = finnr ?v298/1 t. n.
fiðri n. feathers (collective) 2/21
fífa f. cotton-grass; arrow-name v466/2 (see Index)
fíll m. fool 106/17
fík-Móinn m. ‘greedy serpent’, helmet-name v472/8 (or móinn ‘brown’). Cf. gest-Móinn and Móinn in Index
fíkr a. greedy; dat. pl. as adv. rapaciously v378/2
fíngr m. finger 46/35 (instr.), 36, 108/35

finna (fann, fundinn) sv. find, come across 47/22, 85/13; discover, catch v102/2 (linked by unz to preceding stanza; subj. is áttir Ingi-Freys, the gods); finnum we notice, feel v303 n.; finn ek opt at I have often seen, noticed, that v284/2; má þau f. they can be found 108/1;finni hann one (i. e. the poet in question) finds 85/15 (subjunct. after nema); meet, go to meet 22/12 ; with acc. and pp. v164/8 (‘find [him] bound’); realize 4/31; feel 22/22; e–r finnr eigi fyrð en the first thing one knows is 20/28; ne fundu fyrð did not notice before, were taken unawares v362/1; varð of fundinn was to be found v279/4; md. be found, (re)discovered 48/36, 52/7; be found, appear, be presented 5/32, be examples of 41/16; meet one another (i. e. in battle) v246/2

firar m. pl. men 105/25, v82/2 (dat. with drápu stall, in the men; refers to the Æsir), v129/4 (gen. pl. with greipum), v179/3 (gen. with feigr), v202/4 (gen. with bornum), v440/3

firinmikill a. mightily, amazingly, enormously great, tremendous v54/2 (with hætting)

fírna adv. extremely v64/3

firnum adv. mightily v13/1 (with forngervan or hrósa?)
firra (řo) wv. separate from, deprive of; f. e–n e–u keep s–one from s–thing v298/1 (imp.); pp. fiṛr e–u lacking s–thing, void of s–thing v16/4 (with ífrótt)

fiskr m. fish 36/28, 45/22, 63/14, 67/27, v485 t. n.; in kenning for Midgard serpent, grunðar f. (‘earth-fish’ or ‘sea-bed fish’) v49/3; in kenning for snakes (valley-fish): í dallmiskunna fiska i. e. í miskunndalfiska, in the mercy for valley-fish, i. e. in the summer v140/4 (tmesis)

fiskreki m. fin whale, common rorqual, or minke whale, lesser rorqual v490/3 (KSÍ 15, 162; see JG 11, 37; translated ‘fish driver’ LML 120, where the note quotes the suggestion that it may be the nor(d)caper or fin-fish, i. e. fin whale)

fjaltrauss a. without feathers 49/30

fjälfr n. hiding-place, refuge; in kenning for mountains, gjáltra f. v69/2 (gen. with bólm)

fjall n. mountain v78/7 (gen. with fellhýrn), v106/4, 47/22, 34, v168/2, v349/3, v502/1; salr fjall = sky v115/2; in kenning for men’s arms, fjöll Ullar kjos, the resting-places of Ullir’s boat (i. e. a shield) v143/1, hauka fjöll (dat. with á; i. e. on our arms) v185/3; in kenning for head, of skarar fjalli above, on his head v281/4; in kenning for giantess, fjalla Hildr v242/1; for giant, fjalla Finnr v104/5, fjalla Fjollir (in a kenning for poetry, gen. with drýkkja) v141/3; for waves, fjöll fyllar v363/1

fjallgarðr m. mountain range v125/4 (gen. with rokur, coming from the mountain range)

fjall-Gautr m. ‘mountain-Gaut’, kenning for giant, in kenning for Pór, fjall-Gauts fellir v55/2

fjallglyðr m. wolf of the mountains, kenning for giant (Pjazi) v95/1

fjallvaníðr a. ‘mountain-accustomed’, mountain-haunting v334/1 (with hrófsnum)

fjándi m. enemy v225/1, 107/23

fjándskapr m. hostility, enmity 108/32

fjara f. beach; fjóra þjóð = giants v83/6

fjarafni n. power of possessions, (the power arising from) wealth, store of wealth v60/4

fjarðbál n. ‘fiord-fire’, fire of the sea, gold, in kenning for generous man, fjarðbálís hlyrn v368/4

fjarðbein n. ‘fiord-bone’, stone; = jewel in kenning for woman, skorða fjarðbeins v205/2 (cf. ch. 31)

fjarðepli n. ‘fiord-apple’, kenning for stone or rock; fjardeplis Mærr, land of rock = mountains v87/2 (gen. with legs)

fjarðleggr m. ‘fiord-leg, -bone’, rock; in kenning for dwarfs (or giants), fjardleggjar fyrðar v27/4 (part of kenning for poetry)
fjarðamál n. fiord-serpent, i.e. ship (or fish? Frank 1978, 190)
fjarða e. n. economic affairs 4/16
fjarði adv. far off, out of the way v122/2; f. e–m far off from s–one
v79/32; fjarr hefir it is far from likely v111/1
fjóri num. four v96/8, v274/2 (with engla), v355/4
fjósinir m. cow-shed worker (or fjósinir m. ‘shaggy one’) 106/20
fjók n. gust of snow, blizzard v137/1
fjóka (fauk, fuku) sv. fly, be blown 4/33
fjóór f. feather v103/6 (gen. with leikblaðs, part of kenning for
Pjazi), 49/28
fjól f. multitude, large number (with gen.) v158/4 (obj. of gáfumk, parallel to móna: ‘and a multitude of stories with it, i.e. on it’), v184/1 (obj. of gláðar); a large amount v163/3
fjólkara f. battle v449/8 t. n.
fjólkostigr a. very splendid, having many fine qualities v25/1 (with maeringr)
fjólkunnigr a. skilled in magic 1/3, 45/11
fjólkynghi f. magic 72/25
fjóllami weak a. or fjóllama indecl. a. ‘much battering’, which
batters many v68/8 (with trúlls, i.e. Pórr’s hammer; or with rúa?)
fjómargr a. very many, a great multitude of v179/4 (with fira)
fjor n. life; dat. fjórví v5/6, v157/3 (with nema), v247/4 (obj. of barg, i.e. his life)
fjóór m. fiord 49/15, 97/5, v475/8
fjórlausn f. deliverance (from death) 4/4; ransom 45/17, 23; til
fjórlausnar to redeem his life 24/34
fjorn f. ‘life-containing’, name for land v501/1
fjörn n. ‘life-net’, soul, in kenning for Pórr, fellir flugstalla goða
fjörnets v73/2. Kock, NN 2249 suggests fjörnet, land-net = sea, gen. with flugstalla = cliffs. DD takes fjörnet as a device to kill giants, fellir as ‘tightener’
fjörnarðr a. mighty strong, amazingly strong; acc. sg. m. as adv., fjórnarðan mighty strongly v243/4 (or parallel to heinþyntan, with hryneld; or with sik? cf. NN 1062)
fjörnir m. ‘life-giver, -protector’, helmet-name v472/7; fjörnis Gríðr
= axe v245/3
fjornjótr m. ‘life-benefitter’ v73/2 t. n.
fjør m. man v443/9 (name of a tree; perhaps a half-kenning)
fjórgesi m. ‘life-morsel, -steak’, heart v151/7
fjorðuður m. sword-name, ‘life-quencher’? v453/8 (v. l. (C) -sváfnir
queller, destroyer, see Njáls saga ch. 130, IF XII 334: Kári’s sword)
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fjörspíllir m. life-destroyer, in kenning for Þórr, f. Belja bólverðunar v69/1 (subj. of lét falla)
fjörðungr m. weeverfish v487/1
flá (fló, fleginn) sv. skin 45/19
flag n. turfless ground v502/7
flagó n. giantess, troll-wife; in kenning for wolfr, flagósk blákk v382/2
flagðbrigðiska n. the cartilage of the breast-bone 49/2
flakk n. wandering v382/2 t. n.
flangi m. wanton person, clown, joker, one who behaves madly 106/20
fláraði n. deceit, falseness 109/11
flaug f. (1) flight: arnar f. i. e. (prospect of) battle (flight of eagles as sign of approaching carnage) v2/2
flaug f. (2) flag (Falk 1912, 59; or perhaps a (metal) weather-vane); arm or fluke of an anchor (LK 194); v496/7 (cf. flug and Gusir in Index)
flaugarskegg n. ‘flag-beard’, flaps or frayed ends at the end of a flag? (Falk 1912, 59) v496/7
flauðir m. torrent; in kenning for battle (or flood of blood), sverða f. v154/4, stála f. v157/3 (gen. with stökkvir)
flaust n. a word for ship (general term, cf. fljóta; Falk 1912, 86) v346/1 (pl.), v494/7; at flausti into, onto the boat v45/3; in kenning for seamen v18/4 (gen. with ørpeysí); in kenning for sea, flausta feril v349/3, flausta setr v381/2
fleiblakkr m. ‘shaft-horse’ v382/2 t. n.
fleinn m. shaft; light spear v464/3; dynr fleina = battle v211/2
fleiri a. comp. mór v301/2 (with hróðr: more, i. e. another poem or a new section of a poem?); v416/7; other 87/9; sem f. like other v204/1 (with trúður); sjá ekki fleira af see nothing more of (them) 2/27; hvat fleira what else 46/7; at f. the more v144/3 (with þár)
flies f. flat rock (in or by the sea); in kenning for teeth v34/4
fliesdrott f. slab-, rock-troop, i. e. giants v84/4 (subj. of sótti á flóttu or of dreif)
fliesstr a. most, nearly every v25/2 (with merkri): nearly all, mostly 40/15, 49/11, v162/4 (with man, collective): dat. as subst. v25/1 (‘in most things’), v269/2 (most things, i. e. everything; obj. of aflar); flestrum for most people v397/4
fleþbjǫrn m. ‘platform-, bench-bear’, kenning for house v89/3 (gen. with veggiar or fótlegg)
fleyn n. wherry, ferry; also used of warships and merchantmen (Falk 1912, 93, 98–9, 111; cf. Sverris saga ch. 86, p. 92) v494/7; in kenning for poetry (see pp. 3–4 and 11/27), berg-Saxa f. v35/4 (obj. of lýði; see note)
fleygjandi pres. p. one who flings, causes (s–thing) to fly, distributor; i. e. ruler or warrior (Earl Hákon; one would expect a gen. pl., of
rings or weapons) v121/1 (see note); pl. fleygjendr alinleygjar
i. e. generous men v234/2

fljóð n. (poetical word for) woman v182/6 (pl. = Fenja and Menja),
v254/3 (gen. pl. with forðedæ), 107/29, v438/3; Fríðar frumseyris
f. (pl.) = giantesses (sc. Gjálp and Greip) v76/3 (gen. with himinþorgu
vers dreýra; see note)

fljót (flaut) sv. stream, flow v80/2 (after en, and, while); flow (of
over) v155/1

fljótr a. quick; n. as adv. v96/1 (with deila), v377/1

fljúga, fljúgja (flaug or fló) sv. fly 1/30, 4/39, v68/1, 24/22, v88/6
(til towards), v99/1 (med carrying), 42/33, v239/4 (inf. with sér),
v341/1; pres. p. v23/4

fló f. layer 60/12, 13

floð n. flood 93/13, v476/4; in kennings for gold, fúrr flóðs v204/2,
hyr flóðs v266/4, for ship(s), bjorn flóðs v260/6, elgr flóðs v262/3,
flóðs stóð v346/2

floðrífn. ‘flood-rib’, bone of the sea, i. e. rock v84/6 (gen. with útvés)

floki m. a flat fish, fluke, a kind of flounder v485/6

flokkr m. herd 1/18; party, body of men 106/27, v440/6; í hundraðs
flokk in a company of a hundred men v338/3 (with efst)

flokkstjöri m. leader of a troop 105/27 (subj.)

flotnar m. pl. sailors 105/26, v440/3; men, subjects, followers v184/1
(gen. with fjöld); men, warriors v158/2 (gen. with fall), v387/2
(dat. with auðit); in kenning for king, flotnar vorðr v111/2; for
giants, Litar f. v153/1 (gen. with fangboda)

flotti m. flight; sekja á flóttta take to flight v84/3; rout, group of men
in flight; rak morgan flóttta often put his enemies to flight v322/4

flug n. flight; arrow-name v465/4 (cf. flugr; A and B have flaug,
i. e. flaug (2), see under Gusir and Flaug in Index)

fluga f. fly 42/4, 8

flugastraumr m. rushing current v134/2 (dat. after í)

flughjálfí f. ‘flight-skin’, flying shape; hauks f. the shape of a
flying hawk v103/4 (dat. with aukinn)

flugglóð f. ‘flight-glåd’, arrow-name v466/1

flugr m. flight, flying 2/16, 21, 4/39, 21/39, 24/29 (cf. flug)

flugstallr m. ‘flight-ledge’, mountain top, in kenning for giants,
flugstalla god v73/1 (gen. with fjornets). Since the base-word
means ‘gods’, the word stalli meaning ‘altar’ may be intended (DD)

flugsvinn f. ‘flight-strong or -swift’, arrow-name v466/1

flýðra f. flounder v486/4

flýja (flýjó) wv. flee (undan from) 6/7, 46/17, take to flight v377/2;
fl. e–t 59/12; with suffixed neg. flýra does not flee 59/17; pp.
flýðr 6/11
flytja (flutti) wv. carry, transport 3/36, 39; bring 45/32; convey (e–m e–t s–thing to s–one) 58/36; f. e–m e–t bring s–one s–thing 4/4
flæmingr m. sword-name, ‘router’ or ‘Flemish sword’ v457/2 (cf. Ynglingatal 17, Hkr 1 53)
flæðarsker n. skerry, a rock submerged at high tide 3/37
flæð f. flood, in kenning for ale, jastar f. v368/3 (gen. with ítrserki)
fýnsa (t) wv. with dat. spew out v219/3
fólsa (t) wv. with dat. spew out v77/8
foglheimr m. bird-world, name for the sky 90/17
fold f. field, designation for the earth or land v501/5; ground v170/3 (subj. of fór); land v106/2, 85/28, v310/1 (obj. of verr); in kenning for ruler, foldar vorðr (cf. foldvorðr) v27/3 (Earl Hákon; acc. with híð), v243/3 (Haraldr gráfeldr; subj. of lét); foldar dróttinn, lord of the earth, Óðinn v96/1 (subj. of bað)
foldvíggr n. ‘land-horse’, in kenning for ship, Ræfils foldvíggr, part of kenning for seafarers, men, riðendr Ræfils foldväiggrs, riders of the horse of Ræfill’s land v245/4 (subj. of megu sjá)
foldvorðr m. land-defender, ruler v281/2 (subj. of berr)—to judge from the commentary at 78/24–5 it probably ought to be fólkvörðr (defender of the people, nation) as in WTU; cf. fold
fólgninn see fela
fóli m. fool, rogue 106/18
fólk n. people 3/13, 49/11, 14; host, army v20/4, v63/3 (obj. of stýrir), 79/28, v297/4 (pl., subj. of þurðu), 107/6, v443/1; battle v171/4, v382/1, v449/8; sword v460/8 (perhaps a misunderstanding of Merlinúsþá 66 (Skj B II 37), see Háttatal, note to 60/8); in kenning for war-leader, fólka fellir v194/7, for giants, fróns leggs f. v210/3 (gen. with reyni)
fólk-Baldr m. kenning for war-leader (King Óláfr of Sweden) v310/1; see Baldr in Index
fólkjar f. great battle v449/8 t. n.
fólskaverk n. act of foolishness, a foolish thing to do 21/9
forðeða f. evil-doer, wicked creature, witch; f. fljóða evil creature among women v254/4 (subj. of nam ráða)
forða (að) wv. with dat. save v388/2; at f. sér for protection 25/32
forðum adv. formerly 99/5; of former times, of ancient times v255/2 (with jarlar or rudda ek; cf. note)
forkunnar adv. exceptionally 2/27
formál m. pronunciation 45/32
forn a. ancient, of olden times 5/26, 29, v89/3 (with fóttlegg), v153/1 (with fanghóða, i. e. Pórr, or Litar), v176/8, 60/18, 67/22, 76/25; ancient, of a tree v94/8, of the sea v260/5 (with slóðir)
fornafn n. pronoun Háttatal 1/23; substitution (of a name or descrip-
tion for the normal one), replacement (of a proper name), ‘pronominatio’ 5/18, 107/13, 28
forneskja f. antiquity, ancient times 40/22, 80/15
forngerr a. made in ancient times (of the mead of poetry) v13/1 (with fors)
fornkonungr m. ancient king, king of ancient times 58/5
fors m. waterfall, cascade 44/27, 45/5 (við forsinn by the waterfall), v477/8; of the water of baptism v274/3 (subj. of þó); in kenning for mead (of poetry, Óðinn’s mead), horna f. v13/3 (obj. of krósa)
forsiði m. ox-name (‘front-simi’, leading ox?, see simi (2)) v504/6
forskepti n. end of the handle, or perhaps the part of the shaft that goes through the head of the weapon (see note) 42/35
forstreymis adv. downstream, on the side away from the current 25/4
forverk n. labour (done for another), slave-labour; Fenju f. = gold v188/3
forvitni f. curiosity 24/23 (gen.)
fóstr n. fostering; til fósturs into fostering 46/21; i. e. members of a household, servants: Fróða fóstr = Fenja and Menja; their sáð is what they grind, i. e. gold (see ch. 43) v147/7. Fóstr is taken as the first half of the compound fóstrsáð, separated by tmesis; gen. obj. of unni. Kock, NN 956, reads fóstrgaðandi ‘feeding-improver’, ‘food-provider’, and takes Fróða sáð as the kenning for gold; see under sáð
fóstri m. (1) foster-son 14/30; fosterer, i. e. father: f. qundarguðs = Pjazi v98/1. (2) feeder 19/19 (see Gylf. ch. 34)
fótleggr m. leg; f. veggjar i. e. pillar (in a house conceived as an animal, flétbjorn) v89/4 (acc. with und)
fótr (pl. feðr) m. foot, leg v2/27, 19/34, 21/35, 22/4, v155/4, 108/37, 38, 39, 109/3 (subj.); hoof 49/33
frá see freguna
frakka f. a (Frankish) spear v464/7
fram adv. forward, v66/6, 85/4, 254/6 (with gekk), v344/4, v363/2, v399/2; i. e. into the sea v242/2; fyrr fram along 3/28; um fram further, in addition 58/36; halda e–u f. carry on s–thing v173/1; telja fram perform v303 n.; comp. framar further, longer, more v179/8, v180/1
frami m. benefit, advancement, (source of) honour, glory; e–m er þat litill frami that is no honour to s–one 21/6; glory, glorious deeds v281/3 (obj. of telr)
framlyndr a. ambitious, confident, bold v362/1 (used as subst., subj. of fundu)
framr a. outstanding, bold v17/4 (with valdi or Valgaotr), v265/4 (with hersi), v294/3 (with grams, or as subst. (‘the outstanding one’, NN 1154) in apposition to grams), v310/4, v312/4
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**framræði** n. pl. bold, glorious exploits, undertakings v194/8 (with Ǫill; obj. of viðr)

**franstafn** m. fore-stem, prow v348/4 (obj. of viðsät)

**franviss** a. having knowledge of the future, fore-knowing v159/3 (with implied subj. we, Fenja and Menja), v171/3 (with við)

**fránleitr** a. with piercing look, with glittering eyes v210/4 (with stirðpinull)

**frán** a. shining, glittering (perhaps particularly of the eyes) v56/2, v151/8 (with fjörgseg)

**frá** a. shining, glittering (perhaps particularly of the eyes) v56/2, v151/8 (with fjörgseg)

**frásaga** f. story, narrative 19/17

**frásagn** f. story, narrative, account 1/16, 5/34, 39, 6/17; mikillar frásagnar vert worth detailed treatment 24/19; fær í frásagnir celebrated in stories 58/6

**fránuð** n. juice, froth 46/35

**fregna (frá)** sv. hear of, learn of v32/4 (the clause is introduced by því at; the meaning may be pres. perfect, we (= 1) have heard), pp. fregit v331/2; fregn ek þat I learn (have learned) of this v230/2; frá ek at I have heard that v183/1, v399/1; with acc. and inf. v67/5, v285/1

**freista (st)** wv. try, test (with gen.); f. afls við try one’s strength against v24/4; have a try (ef to see whether) 4/21; f. véla ef try tricks to see whether 4/26

**freki** m. ‘bold one, greedy one’, name of a ship v493/1 (cf. Index)

**frekr** m. ‘bold one, greedy one’, name for a bear 88/7, v510/7

**fremja (framði)** wv. promote, perform; pres. p. fremjandi performer, achiever, worker 40/9

**fremri** a. comp. more outstanding v409/2 (with í verðld þessi)

**frenja** f. ‘roarer’ or ‘skittish one’, name for a cow v506/2

**freirin** see frjósa

**fremánúðr** m. ‘frost-month’, mid-November to mid-December 99/18

**fress** m. tom-cat 30/14; name for a bear 88/6, v511/2 (‘hisser, snarler?’)

**frest** n. delay; þrígja mánaða fresti after an interval of three months 40/35

**friðr** m. peace 51/34, 52/1, 12, 17; quarter, truce 1/34, v99/8 (gen. with varð bídja)

**friðr** a. fair, beautiful v80/1 (with vîkingar), v234/1

**friðsein** f. peace-delay, i.e. disturbance of peace, warfare (litotes) v85/6 (þar var f. there was warfare there)

**friðstefna** f. peace-conference 3/13 (með sér between each other)

**friðstókkr** m. one who drives away or scatters peace, in kenning for generous man (unidentified; perhaps King Sveinn Eiríksson), baugs f. (i.e. he does not leave the ring in peace, he gives it away) v262/4 (vocative)
**frjósa** (freri, frerinn) sv. freeze 22/27

**frööleikr** m. knowledge, learning, information 3/25; scholarship, scholarly inquiry 5/28

**fróðr** a. well-informed, learned 3/24; f. e–s wise in s–thing v116/2

**fróðugr** a. full of wisdom v99/1

**frón** n. (poetical word for) land, country 86/26, v501/6; in kenning for rock, leggr fróns v210/3 (cf. Gylf. Prologue ch. 1)

**frost** n. frost v125/3

**frumseyrir** m. first defiler, in kenning for giant, Fríðar f. v76/4 (gen. with fljóð; cf. note: f. dreyra 'first drier up or spiller of blood', = bör, NN 446)

**frumsmiðr** m. first maker, inventor, originator 19/20

**fryja** f. reproach for failure to do s–thing; incitement (of hat for that) v18/2 (obj. of ne hlítir)

**fræ** n. seed; in kenning for gold, f. Fýrisvalla 40/30 t. n., v185/4 (obj. of bárum; i. e. gold arm-rings)

**fræggó** f. fame, glory v296/4 (gen. obj. of orkat)

**frega** a. renowned v64/3 (with vári), 21/23, v121/1 (with fleygjanda), 41/28 t. n.

**frændi** m. kinsman, relative 20/2, 4, 107/18, v445/6

**freðamaðr** m. man of learning, scholar 3/23

**freði** n. or f. knowledge 3/18; skill v87/1 (obj. of nam kenna); pl. records, historical accounts, sources 101/22

**frekkn** a. bold 22/21, v281/1 (with fjallí)

**freknkleikr** m. valour 58/5, 58/22

**fuóryskill** m. sea-scorpion, sculpin v486/6

**fugl** m. bird 24/25, 46/37, 90/26, 27

**fuku** see fjúka

**full** n. (full) cup, drink; med fulli with (as well as, at the same time as) a full cup, with a toast v141/4 (cf. fyllr); in kennings for the mead of poetry v4/3 (to bring s–one to this is to instruct him in (or inspire him to?) poetry), á Billings burar f. in the poetry, in the poem v207/3

**fullafli** a. having complete power v284/1 (refers to Einarr þambarskelfir, the implied subj. of beïð)

**fullgöliga** adv. very splendidly, with great energy v183/2

**fullmalit** pp. fully ground, plenty (has been) ground v175/7 (with pykki). Cf. mala

**fullr** a. full 45/36, 59/20, v334/2 (complement of varð); i. e. complete, absolute 80/9; n. as subst. med fullu completely, totally, with great force v236/2

**fullspakr** a. completely wise, altogether wise (um þik about yourself, about your own interests) v166/2
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fullstaðit pp. ‘fully stood’ (at e–u in a certain work), worked fully at, done a full stint of v182/5 (cf. standa)

fulsteiktr a. (pp.) fully roasted, done 46/34 (cf. steikja)

fullþoflur a. most mighty v55/1 (with fellir), v242/1 (with Hildr)

fund- see finna

fundr m. (1) find; in kennings for poetry, f. Óðins 5/7, 11/29, f. Pundar v37/2. (2) meeting, encounter (e–s with s–one) v66/8; assembly 106/37, v443/2; á fund e–s to meet s–one, to see s–one 72/10; við e–s fund from, as a result of meeting with s–one v367/4

funhristir m. ‘flame-shaker’, in kenning for warrior, Jólnis f. shaker of Óðinn’s flame, i. e. sword-wielder v84/5 (gen. with ættir).
Kock takes funhristir as a term for þórð, see note

funi m. flame, blaze, fire v151/4, 98/18, v377/1

fura f. poetical word for ship (made of fir or pine, metonymy; see
Falk 1912, 31, 87; cf. eikja) v494/5

furðu adv. amazingly 20/22

fúrr m. fire; in kenning for gold, f. flóðs v204/1 (gen. with híði-Sif)

fyldingr m. a kind of (flat?) fish v486/5

fylgð f. accompaniment, following, attendance, support; til fylgðar með sér in their service 80/11; pl. followers, attendants v445/4; gen. sg. fyldar ?v243/3 t. n. (cf. Noreen 1923, § 291.5, § 238.1 b)

fyldarmacðr m. follower, member of s–one’s following 106/6

fylgja (lgð) wv. with dat. accompany v14/2 (inf. with hykk), 25/25 (i. e. it occurred at the same time), 90/2; conduct 59/7; follow 103/7, 104/20, 105/19, 24 (þeir er fyldðu ‘the following of’); belong to 52/9; be an essential part of 58/15; nema nakkvat fygli því unless something comes (is given) in exchange for it v262/3

fylki n. battalion 107/7, v443/1

fylking f. troop, division, battle array, battle line 100/1

fylkir m. ruler of a fylki, a district, or of a fólk; one who marshals troops (cf. fylkja) 99/30, 100/1; i. e. Jórnunrekkr v156/2 (gen. with gólðhiðkvís sá), King Óláfr (of Sweden or Norway) v382/1

fylkja (lkt) wv. (with dat.) marshal, draw up, muster 72/15

fylla (ld) wv. fill (e–af e–u s–th with s–thing) 45/20, 35; complete, constitute 106/29; pp. fyldr e–s full of s–thing; in bols of fyllda the malice-filled v250/6 (with hristi-Sif)

fyllr f. fill (one’s fill of food or drink) 1/25, 4/2, v95/1 (pl., obj. of deila sér), v334/1; a cupful, see note to v141/4 and t. n.; contents, in kennings for mead of poetry, f. Óðris, Boðnar, Sónar 11/28; that which fills, name for the sea 96/10, in kenning for waves, fjoll fyllar v363/1; filling; f. e–s (for) s–thing to be filled (that is, by himself) v284/1 (beid fyllar i. e. he has been waiting to occupy)
fylvingr m. sword-name, ‘pale-maker’, one who makes men go pale? v86/2 (instr. with þer tróðusk, see note), v457/1

fyr prep. with dat. = fyrir, before, in the face of, against v217/3; of time, ago v93/4, v341/4; because of, as a result of s–one’s actions v370/3

fyrðar m. pl. men, warriors v230/1 (gen. with blóði or with fór), v243/3 (dat. with varði), 105/25, v440/4; fyrr en fyrða rather than men or rather than one (i. e. a ruler) of men v112/3 (obj. of kvéd, parallel to helgan æsti; or parallel to heimtjalds); in kenning for dwarfs (or giants?), fjardleggjar f. v27/3 (part of kenning for poetry)

fyrir prep. (1) with dat. before, in front of v142/3, v281/3, 80/6, in the face of v312/3, v314/3; suðr f. south of v396/4; at v194/5; against 79/31; because of, as a result of v66/2 (see note), v69/6, v146/1 (with regní), 58/29, v402/3; for (the benefit of) v79/4, v277/4; for (i. e. belonging to, to the detriment of, equivalent of dat. of disadvantage) v177/8, v366/4; f. því ( . . . at) for this reason (that), to this extent (that), inasmuch as 45/32 (see note); f. því er because 100/12; of time, ago v97/2. (2) with acc. before, in front of v303 n.; against (with byr) v78/1; off, near v187/2; over v3/4, over, past v259/6; past v259/7, v261/1, v410/2 (with helztu; suðr f. ?); f. land fram along the coast 3/28; suðr f. southwards past v259/4; f. sunnan (to the) south of v297/2, v367/2; nordan f. southwards past or to the north of v259/1; f. austan to the east of v177/2; f. neðan beneath v169/4; f. ofan above v365/4; instead of 41/2; f. hund e–s on behalf of, instead of s–one v254/1; for (the benefit of) v218/3; f. mik for my part, as much as I intend, my turn v175/3; of time, before v20/2, v286/3 (or instead of? in return for?). (3) as adv. in front; already there, waiting for him 72/10; to meet (them) 48/36; hvat sem f. væri whatever the target, whatever he was up against 42/32; because of it v170/3; before them, because of them v84/8. Cf. fyr

fyrr adv. comp. before 21/14, v362/2 (see finna); previously, earlier 41/14, 16; above (in a book) 14/13, 18/14, 19/10, 30/21, 36/8, 40/32, 41/4, 43/17, 44/29, 63/15, 64/26, 73/31, 90/1, 92/26, 93/13, 95/7, 9, 101/8, v411/2 t. n., 105/21; f. en as conj. until 21/21, 42/7, rather than v112/4; f. en at before 42/2

fyrra dag the day before yesterday 99/7; ekki orði þý fyrra no word before (this one), he said nothing else (but this) v165/2. In v58/6, although an a. with Hyrrokkin, the word is the equivalent of an adv., previously (‘H. was the earlier one to die’); cf. v75/1

fyrst adv. sup. first; to begin with 25/21, v137/1; at the front v63/4; primarily 58/5
Glossary

fyrstr a. sup. first 99/17 (predicative, ‘the first’), 99/21; (h)it fyrsta as adv. to begin with 1/28, 2/26
fýsask (st) wv. md. be eager (with at and inf.) v74/3
færi a. comp. fewer; dat. n. as subst. (obj. of rædr) less (fewer things) v25/4
fæða (dd) wv. feed; md. be born v111/1, v406/2 (inf. with mun); fæðask upp be brought up 49/19; pp. brought up 50/17
færa (ð) wv. bring 2/9, 24/25, v100/2 (sér to him; inf. with háð), v126/1, 49/23, v250/3 (at færi that she would bring, after hugði, cf. note); var færðr was brought, found himself v85/5; take, remove 20/33, 34, v169/7; put v205/1; f. til adduce 6/18, make into 40/23; f. upp lift up 21/38; f. á loft raise up 25/31
fær n. opportunity v250/3? See note and cf. færa
fðurbani m. one’s father’s killer 52/3
fðurbôðir m. (paternal) uncle 20/2
fðurgjðl n. pl. compensation for one’s father’s death 3/38; in kenning for poetry, f. jotna 11/28
fðurtþpir f. pl. father’s homestead, the place where one’s father had dwelt 19/25, 28
fólir a. pale, white; i. e. snow-covered v125/3 (with fjallgðr; spelled fals in R; cf. Hreinn Benediktsson 1963)
fjólvir m. sword-name, ‘pale one’ (referring to gold hilts?) v459/1
fónn f. snowdrift; hrannvalar f. wave v17/3 (gen. with braut); fjord-linna fannir = the sea v260/1 (acc. with dó); Heiða fannir the waves v266/3 (á on, over)
fðr f. journey, expedition 21/16, v123/2? (see far (1)), 40/9; travel, movement: i. f. on his way (medð with; in company with?) v75/1; i. e. in his travel, course v104/4
fðrlask (að) wv. md. fail, diminish, fade v263/3
fðruneyti n. company 106/26, v440/5
fðt n. pl. (cf. fat) clothes, clothing v205/1; in kenning for coats of mail, f. Sðrla 68/18, v230/1
gaflak n. a small throwing spear v464/7
gaðl n. gosling; in kennings for raven or eagle, Hanga g. v248/2 (gen. with hungreyðundam), Yggs g. v382/4 (acc. pl. after víðr)
gagn n. victory v44/2, v384/4 (obj. of fekk)
gagnvart adv. (prep.) with dat. opposite (to) 25/29
gala (gól) sv. chant 22/21; g. e-t or e-u get, enchant s–thing out of s–thing by chanting v71/4 (p. subjunct. ‘would try (begin) to enchant’)
galdur (dhrs) m. chant, incantation, spell 22/22, 30, 109/5; in kenning for teeth. fles galdra v34/4; galdurs hap = Sigyn v75/4 (cf. note and NN 2106)
galeið f. galley, a type of ship used in the Mediterranean (Falk 1912, 88) v49/4

gålgi m. gallows 49/27; in kenning for Óðinn, gálga farmr v33/7 (cf. Hávamál 138)

galinn a. (pp.) crazy, frantic, bewitched 106/18

gall v75/6 see gallópnir

galli m. defect, damage, cause of damage, in kenning for axe, damager of shields: Gauts meginhurðar g. v145/3 (obj. of berum; par er belongs with this word, i. e. in which)

gallópnir m. ‘shril-crier’, name for an eagle 92/2; in kenning for blood, gallópnis vírir v343/4; for mountains, divided by tmesis gall-ópnis hallir v75/6 (gen. with Endils)

gamall a. old 2/7, v101/8 (complement of gǫðusk with ok hárar), 49/25, 107/38; ancient, of olden times 41/13, v331/1 (with uxna); primeval v105/3 (with hausi); it is difficult to see which meaning is implied at v341/3; as nickname (‘of old’?) 50/28, v297/4 (with Rǫgnvalds: ‘the former’?), 83/15, 101/10, 105/24

gammleið f. ‘vulture-way’, sky, air = lopt, i. e. acc. of Loptr, Loki (offjóst; note inappropriate gender) v74/2 (acc. with léit)

ganga (1) (gekk, gingu or gengu) sv. go 2/8, v3/2 (fyrir over, down), v76/1 (went on); imp. v11/3; walk 50/6; move 47/37, v356/2; advance v171/7, v190/2, v241/1 (med carrying), v396/3 (g. reifr advance cheerfully); flow, wash (of over) v28/1 (of the head of poetry; when it flows or washes over men, like the sea (lá) over a crew (sög), they hear it), v353/2; rage (of around) v236/1; with (at and) inf. go and, set to work to v62/2, v323/4; fram gingu heyla advanced to fight v399/2; g. at e–u begin, institute 1/8, enter into 48/1; g. at e–m attack s–one 49/38; g. frá leave, separate from 18/14; g. fram advance v254/5, walk forward, of a ship conceived as a bear v260/5; g. fram i (Pornrann) enter v85/4 (see note); g. fyrir go before, into s–one’s presence 58/8; láta g. fyrir substitute for, use instead of 107/12; g. med go along (the side of) 45/5; g. sundr split open, apart (sedr practically) v66/7; g. til approach, go up 22/7, 45/36; g. um concern o–self with, undertake, negotiate 106/8

ganga (2) f. walking, going v74/1 (gen. with biója, i. e. to go), 108/39

gangr m. movement, activity v160/4 (gen. with heiddu; sound of movement, clatter 109/8; g. gunnargs = battle v76/1 (gen. with vanir)
gardr m. courtyard 5/2; fence, wall, enclosure 67/21, 108/26, 109/18; g. risa perhaps = mountain (or mígardr?) v170/2; in kennings for shield(-wall) 69/14, g. barða v235/2 (probably collective, i. e. shields; næfrar is pl.), Geitis g. v71/6; pl. courts, dwelling: jǫtña gardum (garda) í (postposition) v72/3, 25/27 n., í garda grjót-Níðaðar into the giant’s home (i. e. Giantland?) v100/7
garţvenjuţr m. 'enclosure-frequenter', in kenning for Þórr, g. Ûja frequenter of Úði's dwelling-place, i.e. of Jötnheimar v74/5. Cf. gjarţvenjuţr. -venjuţr may be derived from venja f. 'custom' rather than the vb.
garmr m. dog; damager, enemy, in kenning for a weapon, sword: blik-sólár (or borð-, bard-, see note) g. v335/4 (dat. with stýra). Cf. Garmr in Völsunga 44, 49, 58; Grímnismál 44 (Gyfl. 34, 50) and Fenrir in Index
garpr m. fine fellow, brave man 106/9, v439/6
gárr m. sword-name, referring to incised pattern on blade? or 'tearer'? 'scorn'? v459/7
gassi m. frenzied, crazy person 106/18
gata f. road 59/24; gotu eina the same way v41/4 (adv. phrase with senda); in kenning for shield, path of sword: gunnvita g. v200/3 (gen. with gráps)
gaukmanúr m. 'cuckoo-month', mid-April to mid-May 99/19
gaukri m. cuckoo 52/13; né of sal gaúkar more than the cuckoos above the hall (if the text is not corrupt) v165/4
gaupa f. lynx; ver gaupu = mountains v77/4
gaupn f. palm; ilja g. sole of the foot v75/7 (instr. with spendi)
gauur m. boor 106/18
gedda f. pike (fish) v488/3
geů n. mind, disposition 108/30; heart, spirits, i.e. courage v249/4 (acc. with látá, subj. of fálma)
geôfjórðr m. 'mind-fiord', kenning for breast, part of kenning for poetry v39/4 t. n. (gen. with lá)
geôleysi n. capriciousness, inconstancy, instability of mind; or possibly lack of spirit, pusillanimity 108/33
geô-Njórr m. in kenning for Óðinn, part of kenning for poetry, ged-Njarðar hildar lá liquid of battle-Njórr's mind (i.e. breast) v39/4
gêðrein f. 'mind-ground', i.e. breast or mind? (see rein), in kenning for strong drink, part of a kenning for poetry, gedreinar gildi v30/2
gêðreynir m. 'mind-tester', mind-knower, confidant, friend; in kenning for Loki, Þórr's friend herþrume Gauts g. v73/5 (subj. of kvad)
geôsnjallr a. brave in disposition, character v281/4 (with foldveðrar)
geôstrangr a. 'mind-tough', determined v74/1 (with Þórr, if emended to geôstrangr; see note)
gefa (gaf) sv. give 22/16, 40/7, v141/3, v149/1, v191/3, v199/2, v334/1, v338/2 (after þar er); imp. v386/2; impers. mensa vel gefa will not be freely given, granted v175/6; delegate 80/3; g. við give in exchange 4/12; pres. p. 18/4; pass. p. (or impers.) 59/9, given in marriage 107/30, of the mead of poetry v37/2; þá er gefi to which is given 107/26; gáfunk gave me v16/1, v158/3
gêfja f. spear; perhaps an error for glefja v464/6
genn a. effective, reliable, ready to serve, helpful v191/2 (with gramr), v235/1 (with gnýstærir; or with the implied subject of skaut if sá gnýstærir is taken as subject of var; or it could be adv., 'straight'; cf. gøgn (1) and (2))
genna (d) wv. with dat. mean, signify, be a consequence (of); hverju þetta mun genna what could be the reason 1/22
gegnum adv. (prep.) throughout, all through v213/4; í gegnum as prep. with acc. through v171/7. Cf. gegnum
gemi m. 'extensive one', name for the sea v475/5; personified v364/2 (subj. of bað); in kenning for gold, geima eldr v193/2
gearahóð f. spear-war v449/3 (name of a valkyrie in Gylf. 30; cf. Grímnismál 36)
geirhvalr m. minke whale (KSk 15); or perhaps the same as geirreyðr m. sei whale (Balaenoptera borealis; see JG 11, 37) v489/1 ('spear whale' LML 120)
geirr m. spear 41/34, 42/20, 22, 46/3, v173/6 (instr. with skordu vit), v329/10 (instr. with undaðr), v333/5, v339/2 t. n., v464/5; in kennings for battle, geira hregg v219/2, gnýr geira v279/3, geira veðr v304/3; for warrior, gnýstærir geira v235/3
gearrota f. 'spear-storm, -shower', i. e. battle v248/1 (gen. with götvar)
geirssil n. garfish or stickleback? v488/6
geirþing n. 'spear-parliament', battle v399/4 (obj. of heýja). Cf. þing
geirþrifull f. 'spear-grasper', name for a valkyrie (?—cf. Geirdriful, SnE 1848–87, II 490 (A)); a word for battle v449/4
dgeisa (að) wv. surge, rage v374/3
gesiði m. ray, beam (of light) v135/3 (med geislum with brightness, shining; perhaps goes with veðr rather than kemr); sunbeam v349/4 (instr. with merluð)
geit f. (she-)goat 2/32, v509 t. n.
geitahús n. goat-house, goat-shed 25/22
gellir m. yeller, ringer (sword-name) v451/5; ‘bellower’, ox-name v505/5
gelmingr m. sword-name, 'clanger' v462/1
gellir see gölt

gemilir m. 'old one', (year-old) hawk 92/1, v341/3
geni n. following, troop v265/3
genja f. large frightening creature; axe ('that which towers, towering') v463/4
gera, gjørva (gerði, gorði, pp. gerr, gorr, gjorr) wv. do 2/31, 40/6, 43/4; make 1/3, v35/3 (subjunc. pl. gørfi, let them make), 41/34, v200/2 (pp. with tagdrápa: of about), 72/19, v301/1; réð gjørva hleyti decided to arrange a marriage connexion v296/2; hold 49/7,
101/11; wage (battle) v83/2; create 109/19; build 59/8; cause 25/15; g. e–t e–m make s–thing for s–one 41/32, 46/18; g. af make out of them, it 2/37, 22/28; with acc. and a., make s–one s–thing v376/4; with acc. and pp. gerðu gyrdan caused (s–thing) to be encircled v156/1; md. be made 14/11, become 2/6, 20/32, v101/5 (or gerask at e–u set about s–thing), 46/20; take place 5/35; set off (til to) v74/5; p. inf. (with frá) v285/2 (g. víg: fight a battle); pp. vera (verða) gjör(r) be made 14/11, v309/2 (with él); see gjorr, gjorr gerð f. activity, deed (‘with a prince’s deeds’? or with clothing, armour, gear, i. e. by giving them gifts—but the phrase may belong with the lines not quoted in the text) v198/1

gerðiðamrar m. pl. ‘cliffs that enclose or fence’, in kenning for brows, g. grímu grundar (of the mask’s ground, of the face: the word grímu is in the next (unquoted) lines, see ÍF II 145) v392/1 (obj. of hefir of hrundit)

ergi m. see Geri in Index

gerla, gorla, gjorla adv. fully, completely; precisely, accurately, in detail v230/2, v331/2 and t. n.; clearly v71/5

gessni f. insolence, presumption 108/33 (cf. ÁBM under gessa)

gest-Móinn m. sword-name, ‘guest-Móinn’ (‘guest-serpent’) v459/7

gestr m. guest; title for one belonging to a certain (lower) class of retainers at the Norwegian court v444/3

geta (gat) sv. (1) with acc. get, gain v200/1; receive v340/4; achieve, produce, provide: vér gáttum i. e. I have provided v307/2; with suffixed neg. gát maðr a man could not have found v79/3; beget v327/6 t. n. (2) with gen. mention, make mention of 5/21, v327/6, v466/3 (fenna ought to be gen., see Index); make reference to 18/14, 19/17 (þess . . . er how), 20/16, 40/33; heyra getit e–s hear s–thing mentioned, hear tell of s–thing v325/6, v326/5; impers. getr þess it is mentioned, it is implied 44/9; with acc. and inf. guess, suppose v516/16. (3) with pp. be able 22/6, 52/8; with inf., be able, can v46/3, v262/1; manage to, succeed in v119/1, v157/6

geymilá f. ‘kept sea’; bergs g. liquid which is kept in a mountain (of the mead of poetry, cf. pp. 3–4) v28/4 (subj. of gengr). Kock, NN 390, suggests grymmilá, surging, rushing, thundering sea, but the word is doubtful (see ÁBM 284 s. v. grym(m)a)

gil n. gully, cleft, gorge; in kenning for mountains, gilja grund v69/5

gildi n. feast, banquet 1/8, 21/3; in kennings for (the mead of) poetry, gjótaldir geðreinar g. v30/1, hapta beðdis g. v32/2 (obj. of hefk)

gildir m. one who gives power to s–thing (e–s); in kenning for warriors, berserks: hjálmedla g. v242/3 (subj. of feldu)

gildr (1) a. valid, of full worth; having full status (at as regards) 80/9

gildr (2) m. worthy, stout, strong one, name for a wolf v514/7
gim n. poetical word for fire, glowing vapour v374/3, 98/8 (complement)
gimskýlir m. shield-name, ‘fire-protection, protection from fire (of battle?)’ v470/2 (v. l. gunnskýlir AB)
gimsteinn m. jewel 40/17, 22, 108/11
gin (the open) mouth; i gin e–m at s–one’s mouth v87/8
ginna (gein) sv. yawn (e–u við e–u with s–thing over s–thing), open (e–u s–thing) wide so as to enclose (við e–u s–thing) v53/1, v315/4; gape (used of a ship, probably with a figurehead in mind, conceived as a bison) v361/4
ginnarr m. deceiver, name for an eagle 92/1
ginningr m. dupe 106/18
ginnregin n. pl. the mighty powers, the gods v104/2 (subj. of skófu), v332/3 (subj. of kalla, ‘call it’)
ginnungagap n. mighty, yawning (or magic, deceptive) abyss, the primeval emptiness 90/16 (Gylf.)
ginnungr m. name for a hawk (cf. ginnarr); ginnunga vé = the sky v66/4 (subj. of knáttu brinna)
gipta f. grace v267/4 (obj. of fekk)
girðipjófr m. ‘girdle-thief’, in kenning for Loki, Brísings g. or Brísings goda g., thief of Brisingr’s girdle or of the girdle of Brisingr’s gods, the Brisingamen v100/7 (subj. of of kom)
girnask (d) wv. md. desire 5/25, 27
gisting f. being a guest; koma til gistingar til go and lodge for the night with 24/36; hospitality, food v318/1 (for the wolf, i. e. men were killed in battle)
gjafrotuður m. gift-finder, -getter, in kenning for poet, Gaurs g. the getter of Óðinn’s gift v300b/3
gjaldal (galt) sv. pay 59/3; g. e–m e–t repay s–one for s–thing; eiga g. e–m e–t owe s–thing to s–one v17/4 (i. e. we owe you gratitude for); g. e–m hapisænis heid pay s–one the stipend of Óðinn, make poetry about s–one v301/3 (galt ek I have been paying)
gjaldrhóinn m. ram-name, ‘tall noisy one’? v507/4
gjálf n. splash, gurgle, surge, a name for the sea v111/4 (instr. with kringðum), 94/20, v476/8; in kenning for gold, brandr gjálfrs v147/3, for blood, anda g. v320/1 (instr. with roðin); storm (?), in kenning for mountains, gjálfr fjálfr v69/2 (or perhaps the kenning means ‘bear of the seas of the mountain refuge’, i. e. of the mountains)
gjálfstóð n. ‘surge-horses’, (a fleet of) ships v353/3 (instr.)
gjáll (gall, gullu) sv. resound, ring (of spears in battle) v334/2
gjallr (1) m. noisy one. ringer, clanger (sword-name) v451/6; shield-name v470/1; name for the sea v475/5
gjallr (2) a. ringing, resounding; of a shield v238/1 (with hjól), of a sword v241/1
Glossary

**gjarðvenjuðr** a. pp. ‘belt-accustomed’, of Þórr, who wears the megingjarðar v74/5 t. n. (thus R, and adopted by DD; gjarðvariðr ‘belt-girded’ would be more plausible, but Kock, NN 444, suggests gjarðvanðr; cf. venja). With one of these readings Íðja can be taken with setrs

**gjarna** adv. with eagerness; used with vb. to be, eager v15/4

**gjósta** f. gust, squall 90/18

**gjof** f. gift 58/15, v275/4 (obj. of launak; probably collective); dole 81/5 (subj.); at g. as a gift 59/28; in kennings for poetry, g. Óðins, Grímnis 5/8, 11/29, v39/3 (at in. with)

**gjóflati** m. gift-grudger, one who is slow to give 106/17

**gjófrífr** a. gift-liberal v214/2 (with as-Freyr)

**gjófull** a. generous, munificent; sup. hinn gjófulli v188/1

**gjöld** n. pl. payment, compensation (e–s for s–one); Gillings g. = (the mead of) poetry v33/4 (cf. p. 3); Otrs g. = gold v189/5 (cf. otrgjöld; see ch. 39); repayment, recompense (e–s for s–thing) v92/1 (cf. t. n.: [at] gjöldum as recompense (i. e. for the gift of the shield; or gunnveggjari may depend on gjöldum), v238/2 (obj. of vildi)

**gjölnir** m. ‘gilled’ (?), name for a fish v488/4

**gjórið** f. girdle, belt; second half of compound separated by tmesis, njardgjörð v79/4

**gjórla** v331/2 t. n. = gerla

**gjórr** a. complete 2/35; g. e–s imbued with s–thing v390/2 (attributive with pengill; or predicative, parallel to vígírr); g. víð fitted out with, filled with v283/2 (with óð); as pp. of gera, q. v., cf. gor

**gjörv** see gera

**gláða (að)** vv. gladden, cheer (i. e. with gifts) v184/1 (víð at, because of; subj. is unexpressed; it is the king (Eiríkr), or possibly the vb. is impers.: ‘a multitude of men becomes glad’), v197/2. Cf. gleðja

**glæfoæandi** pres. p. mount-feeder, in kenning for war-leader (Earl Sigurðr), g. Gríðar, feeder of Gríðr’s mount (the wolf, i. e. one who provides wolves with carrion; see Glæðr in Index) v241/3 (subj. of gekk)

**glæðr** a. happy v257/4 (with vér; i. e. happily)

**glæsandi** m. glad sender or distributor, in kenning for generous man, g. hraunshanda v195/3 (vocative, or perhaps subj. of sér; or nom., parallel to Hermóðr, subj. of átti, NN 904)

**glævaðr** a. cheerful (of disposition) v393/3

**glamm** n. noise; gen. pl. used adverbially v341/4

**glammi** m. noisy person; wolf-name (‘howler’) v514/7; glamma munr wolf’s hunger (stopping which means to fight a battle to
provide carrion) v252/4 (cf. hǫð and see note); in kenning for mountains, glamma síðr v82/2
glámr m. gleam, gloam 85/21
glaumberg n. joy-mountain, merriment-mountain, breast; in kenning for poetry v37/4 (gen. with strauma)
glaumer m. noisy merriment 109/5
gleðja (glæddi) ww. gladden, cheer, make happy (e–n e–u s–one with s–thing) v190/1, v382/1 (gladdening the birds and beasts of prey is to fight successful battles and so provide them with carrion)
gler n. glass 108/11
glerstein n. (glass) bead 40/22
gleyma (ð) ww. with dat. forget; ekki er at g. one must not consign to oblivion 5/28
glitra (að) ww. with dat. cause to shine (upp aloft; that is the swords, i. e. by drawing them or lifting them up in the sunshine; see note) v140/2
glífur n. cleft; pl. gorge, gully, ravine 25/14
glífurblóstrar m. ‘gorge-whale’, giant; in kenning for Þórr’s hammer, glóðarblóstrar v49/4
glöði, gleðr f. pl. glowing material, red-hot embers v346/2 n. and t. n., v371/4 (obj. of skaut), 97/28; i. e. fire v373/1 (acc. with hygg ek); in kennings for (articles of) gold, g. Gautreks svana brautar v149/7 (dat. with drifna), g. armlegs v199/1; hafs g. = surf v356/1 (obj. of hraud; cf. guí and Glóð in Index)
glöpr m. simpleton 106/18
gluggr m. window 24/24
glúmr m. dark one, one who gives dark looks 88/6 (cf. Index)
glygg n. wind, breeze 90/17
glygrann n. the house, hall of the winds, the sky, heaven v270/2 (gen. with grann)
glyjauðr m. ‘bright, transparent one’ or ‘glad one’, name for the sea v476/5
glymfiþoturr m. noisy fetter, in kenning for the sea, skers g. (that which binds or surrounds the rocks) v260/8 (obj. of braut: it is broken by the bear representing the ship)
glymja (glumóli) ww. resound; bang (við on. against) v78/6 (inf. with knutti); crash, beat, of the sea v106/4; of a wave or streams (i. e. the mead of poetry) v30/3, v37/3 (inf. with heyr); of armour,
jangle v288/1 (inf. with lettr; of sik on himself, i. e. as he puts it on); rattle v346/4
glymr m. resounding noise, roaring, din 66/16, v357 n., 109/7; in kenning for battle, g. Gondlar v225/1; ox-name v505/6
glyvindr m. noisy wind, in kenning for storm of battle, g. Gondlar v222/1 (i. e. missiles flying like rain; dat. with taka)
glysml n. pl. shining speeches, in kenning for gold, Æsja g. v189/8 (see p. 3)
gläer m. ‘the bright’, name for a bow v467/3
glasimaðr m. a person of splendid appearance, dandy 106/19, 107/28, v442/1
glästr a. splendidly ornamented v191/1 (with valstødvar; predicative, so that they look splendid?), v353/4 (with gjálfrstóðum)
gleðir m. ‘shining one’, helmet-name v473/4
glœ›r f. pl. see gló›ir
glœ›dur m. gladdener; g. e–s one who gladdens s–one (with gifts); g. hersa one who is generous to lords, king (Haraldr harðræði) v120/2
glømmungr m. a kind of fish, perhaps a gurnard v487/7
gloggvingr m. a mean, close person 106/16 (gløggr a. ‘careful’)
gnap n. ‘overhanging one, towering one’, name for the sea v475/5
gnarr m. ‘noisy one, murmurer’, name for the sea v475/6
gnat n. ‘crashing’, name for the sea v477/1
gneggjuðr m. name for the wind, ‘neigher’ v332/3
gnæstí m. spark; ox-name v505/1
gnesta (gnast) sv. clash, crash v222/2
gnìr m. ‘murmur’, the sea v476/7
gnipa f. mountain-top, peak; in kenning for waves, of hvals rann-gnipur over the peaks of the whale’s house v260/3; in kenning for giants, hreinar gnípu Lista, reindeer of peak-Lister, of the mountains v85/7
gnöggr a. enough, ample v318/2 (with gisting); i. e. very great v105/4 (predicative with rausn)
gnýfari m. ‘noisy traveller’, name for the wind v332/5
gnýja (gnúði) vv. roar, of the sea v123/1; fly noisily, of missiles v219/1; g. a knock or rub against, wash over v319/3
gnỳr m. clash, din 66/16, 109/7; in kennings for battle, odda g. v224/1 (gen. with æsi), g. Gunnar (i. e. the Battle of Hjǫrungavágr) v227/3 (clause probably goes with Bái), þar í gný geira in that battle v279/3; cf. next
gnýstærir m. ‘clash-increaser’, in kenning for warrior, war-leader; g. geira, increaser of the clash of spears, of battle v235/3 (subj. of skaut, or perhaps sá gnýstærir is the subj. of var; it could be part of the syntax of both clauses)
gnæfa (aô) wv. project high in the air or gnæfr a. towering: cf. v93/6 t. n.

goð, guð n. god 3/12, 5/31, 35, v6/2 (pl., subj. of stýru), v15/3 (= Óðinn, in apposition to bróður), v19/2 (subj. of hliðu), 17/30, v95/8 (gen. with varnendar), 36/25, 40/38, 41/2, 28, 84/19; goddess 30/14; til goða back to the gods v33/8, með goðum i. e. belonging to the gods v326/6, cf. 41/28 (cf. Álvismál v332 and v380), Hávamál 143), among, i.e. by the gods v332/2, v380/2 t. n., v380/3; in kenning for Óðinn, goða dís v100/6 (or with Brísings girdljófr, thief of the girdle of Brísingr’s gods; if B. were a dwarf or a dwarf’s dwelling, these would be the dwarfs, one-time possessors or makers of the Brísingamen); in kenning for giants, flagstalla g. v73/2 (gen. with fjornets); cf. guð (1)

góð n. what is good, benefit v404/4 (e–s for s–thing)

goðbrúður f. god’s bride (i.e. Skaði) v59/6 (subj. of nama)

goðlax m. moonfish, opah v488/7

goðmenni n. fine, noble band of men (e–s belonging to s–one) v196/1 and v287/1 (gen. obj. of njóta), 374/4

göðr (n. gött) a. good v92/1 (the noun it qualifies is illegible; W has göðs, with gunnveggjar), v135/3 (with ljós), v172/3, v195/4, v238/1 (with gjöld), 72/22, v343/3 (with spjalli), v383/4; e–t pykkir e–m gött s–one is pleased at s–thing 24/27; allt it göða all the good, obj. of vegr (parallel to þat er missert pykkir) v116/2


gól see gala

gollinn v130/1 t. n. = gollinn

golf n. (floor of) room 22/31, 35/21, v155/2; room? 67/20

gólfhólkvir m. ‘floor-horse’ (cf. Holkvir in Index), kenning for house, part of kenning for bed, gólfhólkvis sár v156/2. Kock, NN 1916, takes hólkvir to mean ship.

goll see gull

gollinhorni m. ‘golden-horn’, ox-name v505/2

gollinn a. golden, gilded v130/1. Cf. gullinn

gómr m. gum (in the mouth) 108/16; tip of the finger 108/35; in kenning for teeth, góma sker v37/3

gormánuðr m. ‘slaughter-month’ (?) (mid-October to mid-November) 99/17

goti m. horse (the name of Gunnarr’s horse; originally perhaps ‘Gothic horse’, cf. Index); in kenning for ship, sölbords g. v259/2 (subj. of lét sveggja).

gotnar m. pl. poetical word for men v120/4 (gen. with far), 105/28, v439/5. Cf. Index (sg. goti is generally only found as a proper name)
gráðýrí n. ‘grey-beast’, wolf v514/2
grafa (gróf) sv. dig 46/28; dig into, cut through, make furrows in v351/3; pp. grafinn dug open v315/3 (with munni = grave)
gramr (1) a. angry v90/2 (referring to Þórr, the implied subj. of þór)
gramr (2) m. ruler (lit. ‘hostile, fierce one’; used of kings, earls and gods; cf. Index) v130/1 (gen. with snekkju), v225/2 (gen. with fjándr), v381/4 (hverjum gram dat. of comparison with betri, ‘better than any other’), 99/29; earl (Þorfinnr) v282/4 (acc. with þraut), v384/3; king, i.e. Eiríkr blóðóx v11/3; i.e. Magnús góði v105/3 (þess grams gen. with rausn), v406/2 (vocative); i.e. Hróðr kraki v188/1; (Sveinn Úlfsson) v191/1, v198/1 (gen. with gerðum; or with hirð); (Haraldr hárfagri) v219/1; (St Óláf r) v196/4, v277/4; (Magnús Erlingsson) v323/3; (Haraldr harðráði) v373/2; (King Áðalsteinn) v392/1; grams rúni = Earl Hákon (the gramr may not be any specific ruler here) v288/1; inn helgi gramr = St Óláf v294/4; Svía g. (Óláf Eiríksson) v310/4; Hlíðkjálfer g. = Óðinn v22/2; Bilskirnis g. = Þórr v49/3; in kenning for axe (or sword), g. hlífar v147/3, g. hjálms v244/3
granda (a) wv. with dat. harm 52/2, v164/2 (inf. with skyli); harming gold or hoards means to give it away, be generous v192/2, v311/3
grandaúkinn a. (pp.) damage-, wound-swollen or greatly harmed (which has had its harms increased), much-wounded v321/4 (with ná); Kock, NN 2522, suggests ‘sand-filled’
gránn a. grey (cf. grár) v361/3 (with sjár, or hlunnvísundr?), v399/3 (inn grána with hölm, q. v.); metaphorically = grim, evil, dangerous, dire v85/8 (with fríðséin). Cf. v130/1 t. n.
grannlígr a. slender-looking 58/8
granr a. slender, slim v204/3 (with hirði-Sif). Cf. v130/1 t. n.
granraður a. red-whiskered; as nickname 103/11 (granr refers to facial hair, particularly on the lips, the moustache, but also sometimes the beard)
gránsarkr a. ‘grey-shirted’, grey-clad. of the moon v135/4
granstraumar m. pl. ‘lip-streams’, in kenning for (the mead of) poetry, g. Grímnis v75/5 (obj. of ek pyl)
grap n. hail-storm v66/3 (dat. with hrunðin); in kenning for battle, hail-storm of the shield: gunnvitla gótu g. v200/4 (gen. with leys)
Skáldskaparmál

grár a. grey (cf. gránn) v329/9 (with annarr, sc. hestr)
gráerkjaðr a. (pp.) ‘grey-shirted’, mail-coated v171/8
gráta (grét) sv. weep 3/31; g. e–u at e–m weep (tears of) s–thing for s–one v435/1
gráttagr a. tear-fair, who has beautiful tears (they were made of gold, see v435/1–2; Gylf. 29/27) 30/14
grátr m. weeping, lamentation; tears 40/28 (ungrammatically nom.), 43/17; in kenning for gold, Mardallar g. v145/4 (subj. of liggr); pl. 17/30
greddir m. feeder, in kenning for war-leader (Haraldr har›rá›i), g. hrægamms ara sævar v333/5 (subj. of lætr)
greîða (dd) ww. pay 45/35
greífi m. count (German Graf) 80/4
grein f. division (into categories) 5/15; category, class 5/17; distinction (between homonyms) 109/19; distinction of meaning 109/20; branch v73/5 t. n.
greina (d) ww. divide, distinguish 5/11; make a distinction: ef eigi er annan veg greint if no other details are given 61/16
greip f. grip, grasp, the space between thumb and fingers v88/8 (gen. with brjósti), v129/4 (instr. with ver›a spend), 108/35
greipa (a›) ww. grip, grasp; ?comprehend: g. mart in the mead of poetry means to make a long poem, or to include much material in a poem v26/2
grellskap n. anger, passion 108/32
grennir m. feeder, in kenning for warrior, g. Gøndlar skúfs v357 n. (dat. after at)
greppr m. poetical name for a poet v300b/4, 105/18; the poet, I v281/3 (subj. of telr), v343/3, v384/3; or for man in general v439/3; in kenning for giants, Sýrar sentanna g. v292/3 (gen. pl. with jast-Rín)
greyprr a. grim, harsh, dangerous v85/7 (with fasta)
gríð n. pl. truce 3/13; safety, safe-conduct 21/2; á e–s gríðum under s–one’s protection 21/5; lætr g. gulli slitna i. e. makes war on gold, gives it away, is generous v183/3 (acc. with lætr)
gríðalauss a. without truce, without promise of free passage, without guarantee of security, i. e. without permission to enter 59/7
gríðamark n. symbol of truce 3/16
gríðastaðr m. place of sanctuary 6/24
griðaungr m. bull 90/13, v505/5
gríma f. (mask-)helmet v392 n., v473/3; a name for night v380/3. Cf. Index
grimð f. cruelty, ferocity 108/32
grimr m. ‘masked one’, name for a snake 90/12. Cf. Index
Glossary

**Grendlogi** m. sword-name, ‘shield-flame’ v453/7, 455/8 (in Víg-Glúmr’s verse in ÍF IX 70 part of a kenning, g. *Gøndlar*)

**Gripa** (greip) sv. grasp 1/29; e–u til snatch at it with s–thing 42/13

**Grípr** m. precious object 42/1, 17, 21, 25, v147/2, 59/3; precious possession: er e–m munu gripir í þykka which one will think worth having 2/3

**Gríss** m. pig, young swine 90/15, v513/2

**Grjá** n. machine, mill v160/3 (acc. with beiða, i. e. they demanded movement from it), v168/2 (gen. with fjalli), the word is doubtful, and may be a form of the word grár a. grey (with grjóts, which would then be gen. with gangs, and with fjalli), or of a noun meaning ‘greyness’. Kock, NN 68, suggests that grjóts grjá means ‘grey ones of stone’, i. e. the millstones, and that grjá fjall means ‘mountain of the grey one’, ‘wolf-mountain’

**Grjót** n. rock, stones (collective) 1/32, 40/14, 50/14, v160/3 (millstones; gen. with grjá or with gangs), v170/1, 60/13, 61/14, 72/29, v257/3 (dat. with hlóðum; rocks would be used as missiles in a sea-battle), 108/18; in kennings for gold, Rínar g. v192/4, g. *Hjaðninga* v204/4 (gen. with trúður; see Index under *Hjaðningar*)

**Grjót-Níuður** m. kenning for giant (*Pjazi*), rock-N. v100/8 (gen. with gardr)

**Grjótfold** f. rock-people, giants or dwarfs, in kenning for the mead of poetry v30/1 (gen. with gildi or geðreinar)

**Gróra** (greri) sv. grow; heal 72/20; grow, i. e. be expressed (of poetry, conceived as seed; *oss*: for me, in me, dat. of respect with sefreinu) v36/2; pp. við gróinn tree-grown, forest covered (with eingadóttur, i. e. of the land of Norway) v118/4

**Gróðr** m. growth 39/30

**Gruna (aði)** vv. impers., e–n grunar one suspects, has a feeling 24/31

**Grund** f. (grassy) ground 86/1, v501/4; territory (personified?) v311/1; land, shore v258/2; the earth v66/3, v270/1; = jórð, i. e. the goddess Jórð, mother of Þórr (offjóst) v70/4; sea-bed or earth, in kenning for Midgard serpent, *grundar fiskr* v49/3; sólar g., dags g. sky v107/2, v113/2 (gen. with konungr); *grímu* g. = face v392/2 (gen. with gerðihómrnum); land, in kennings for rulers: *grundar hljótr* ground-, land-getter, i. e. successful ruler (Hákon Sigurðarson) v197/1 (or *grundar* might be the obj. of njóta, see note), *grundar vörðr* (Haraldr gráfeldr) v279/4; *Dana* g. = Denmark v398/2 (gen. with harra); *gílja* g. = mountains v69/5 (gen. with grár)

**Gunn** n. shallow (in the sea), i. e. coast-line v333/6 (obj. of stíka)

**Gunnr** m. foundation, ground: *hlústa* g. = head v56/3 (obj. of laust)

**Gunnungr** m. (small) cod. ‘haunter of the shallows’ v488/3

**Gyðla** f. fox (vixen) v412–517 n. (see Index)
gryna wv. become shallow; grynni n. shallow: cf. v28/4 t. n.
gryta f. pot; shield-name v470/3
gruður m. healer, enricher, growth-increaser, name for the sea v321/3, 92/26, 94/15, v353/3 (obj. of reistu), v476/5
grunn a. green v73/5 (with brautir, i. e. a direct, easy route), v315/3 (with Höðynjar = earth), v321/3, v399/3 (attributive with lind)
gröf f. pit, trench 46/28, 30
gryn f. (usually pl.) lips (of a wolf), obj. of rauð v323/3, v339/4; moustache, hair round the mouth 108/19

guð (1) m. God v269/2, v272/4, v273/2, v298/4 (vocative), v398 n.

(2) n. see god

guðblór a. ‘god-blithe’, with the joy of a god, i. e. divinely happy v135/1 (with beðja)

guðjaðarr m. god-defence, kenning for Óðinn 9/28

Gull, goll n. gold 3/3, v63/4 (instr., i. e. of the material, with byrstum), 40/16, 27, 32, 41/7, 9, 22, 32, 42/6, 43/11, 44/25, 28 (subj.), 45/20, 47/20, v183/3 (dat. of respect with stína), 61/11, 61/14 (complement?), v214/1 (instr. with stókka), 95/1, v361/3 (dat. with bánum), v435/2 (instr., tears of gold); of glittering water v358/2 (the sea was as if tossing pieces of gold about; cf. glóir v356/1); in kenning for sword, Gunnar g. v196/2 (gen. with brjótaða)

gullauðir a. rich in gold 3/2

gullbaugr m. gold ring 45/26, 48/4, 20

gullbrjótr m. ‘gold-breaker’, i. e. distributor of gold, generous man 79/27

gullbuinn a. (pp.) decorated with gold, gold-adorned (see note) v407/4

gullfáinn m. ‘gold-coloured or -decorated’, shining with gold (cf. ABM under fáinn), helmet-name v472/3

gullhjálmr m. golden helmet 20/21, v393/4

gullhorngr m. gold (arm-)ring 42/10, 52/4, 58/17, 59/1, 108/36

gulli m. stepfather (lit. treasure?); g. Úlar = Pórr (cf. 19/31) v89/5 (subj. of laust)

Gullin (= gollin) a. golden v142/2

gullsendir m. gold-sender, gold-distributor, i. e. generous man 62/19, v197/1 (the poet; according to Kock, NN 410, however, it refers to the earl, see note)

gullskati m. gold-prince, one generous with gold 63/3, v200/1 (i. e. as a friend; Kock, NN 787, compares Old English goldwine), 106/14, v442/2

gullstríðr m. gold-afflicter, enemy of gold, generous man 62/27, v199/1 (Sigrurðr Þóralafari)

Gulu see gjalla

Gullvisor a. gold-wrapped v147/4 (with hróðrbari, i. e. the precious weapon; or with grand?)
gullvǫpruðr m. gold-thrower (distributor), generous man 62/24, v198/2 (subj. of víðr)
gumarr m. ram-name, ‘gamboller’ v507/3
gumi (pl. gumar, gunnar) m. man v281/3, 105/27, v439/3, 4; = brúðgumi ‘bridegroom’ 105/28
gunnbjarf r. battle-bold v227/4
gunn f. battle v80/4 (gen. with snætrir, in battle), v235/4 (gen. with æfr), v241/4 (subj. of svall); in kenning for raven, gunnar svanr v147/6 (gen. with geðandí); for sword, gunnar gull v196/1; for man (warrior), runnr gunnar v202/2, gunnar glódhrjótaði (i.e. sword-breaker) v287/1; for Þor, hráðskyndir gunnar v88/2; cf. v80/1–4 n., v221/4. See Index
gunnríkr a. battle-powerful, powerful in battle v288/2 (with rúni)
gunnvargr m. ‘battle-wolf’, sword; gunnvargs gangr = battle v76/2
gunnvéggr m. ‘battle-wall’, shield(-wall) v92/2 (gen. with gjöldum)
gunnveitir m. battle-giver, warrior, war-leader (Hrólfr kraki) v190/1
gunnviti m. battle-beacon, -flame, i.e. sword v200/3 (gen. with gótu)
gustr m. squall, gust, draught 90/25; a strong wind v259/3 (subj. of skaut)
gyðja f. goddess; gen. with vé, i.e. divine v135/1 (refers to Sól)
gyggjarsonr m. giantess’s son (i.e. Magni, son of Járnsaxa; cf. 22/9) 22/19
gygr f. giantess 24/37; axe v463/6
gyldir m. ‘howler’, wolf v323/2, v324/3 (subj. of naut), v514/8
gylfi m. ruler (Hákon góði) v393/3 (see Index; cf. Helgakviða Hundingsbana I 49, II 27)
gylltir a. (pp.) golden, gilded v130/1 t. n.
gylta f. sow 90/15
gyma f. earth v501/3
gymir m. ‘the wide, yawning one’, name for the sea (cf. Gymir in Index) 92/25, v476/6
gyrða (ró) wv. encircle v156/1 (pp. with gerðu, caused to be encircled, made a circle round)
gyss m. mockery 109/6
gæfa f. (good) fortune v204/3
gæimaðr m. heedful person 107/27
gæi-bruðr f. ‘goddess who cares for, looks after s–thing (e–s)’, in kenning for woman (unidentified), hrosta lúðrs g. keeper of the malt-box (mash-tub) or ale-vessel v360/2
gær adv., i gær yesterday 99/7
geta (tt) wv. with gen. look after, take care of, pay regard, attention
to 5/5; guard, keep watch over v277/1; pres. p. as subst. keeper, guardian 30/19, 80/10 (with fjár, of money)
gætur m. guardian, in kenning for giant (Hrungnir), bjarga g. i. e. inhabitant of the mountains or of rocks v68/1 (dat. of respect with and iljar)
gæzla f. keeping, guardianship; par til gæzlu in charge of it 4/1
gæða (dd) wv. endow (at e–u with s–thing) v60/2; benefit, enrich, equip (e–n e–u) v188/2; pres. p. benefitter, strengthen, in kenning for warrior, gerdandi gunnar svans feeder of the raven (by providing it with dead bodies) v147/7 (subj. of unni)
geli see gala
gáfugl a. magnificent, noble in appearance 1/12
gáfugr a. splendid, glorious, bringing honour v130/2
gogn (1) i. g. prep. with dat. towards, to meet v11/3
gogn (2) f. ‘(that which flies) through or direct’. arrow-name v465/8
gognflaug f. ‘direct flier’ or ‘through-flier’, arrow-name v465/7. Cf. Gusir in Index
gognum adv. and prep. with acc. through 4/29, 32, 25/32, 33; í gognum 46/30, v235/1; e–n . . . í gognum through s–one 48/26; lostinn í gognum struck through 19/12. Cf. gegnum
goll f. noise, din, tumult 109/7; battle v449/3 (name of a valkyrie in Gylf. (Grímnismál 36) and SnE 1848–87, II 490 (A))
geltir (pl. geltir) m. boar 18/27, 42/6, 90/15, v513/1 and t. n.; in kenning for whale, Viðblinda g. v201/2 (gen. with svalteigar), 63/13
gör(−), gör-, gjör- see ger-; gorla see gerla
gorr a. complete; g. e–s full of, prone to s–thing v75/1 (with farmr, i.e. Loki; gorr i for perhaps ‘ready to go, ready for a journey’ or ‘ready on his way’ (NN 445). Cf. gjorr and gera
gorva adv. completely v90/1 (with for or with gramr, extremely)
gotvar f. pl. gear, clothing; geirrotu g. = armour, coats of mail v248/1 (subj. of hlódat). Cf. Egils saga 2003, 85 (v. 24)
gorsimi f. treasure v379/4 (with þeira, obj. of skipta). See Gersimi in Index

haddaðr pp. with hair (of a certain kind) v10/3 t. n.
haddblík n. bleaching, washing one’s hair 49/33
haddr m. (a woman’s) hair, head of hair, coiffure(?) 40/28 (nom., see note to 40/27–31), 41/29, 32, 34, 42/20, 48/10, 108/20
háð n. satire 40/15; scorn, spite v38/3 (obj. of sný)
haðna f. young nanny-goat v509/2 (subj. of heittir?)
háðu see hejja (1)
haf n. sea 6/2, 38/25 (subj.), 52/20, 63/13, 72/8, 92/25, 93/18, v348/1, v356/2, v358/2, v475/2; við hafs botni in or round a bay
of the sea v120/4; in kenning for (the mead of) poetry, Óðreris
hafs alda? v34/4, see note; in kenning for ship, hafs otr v263/1

**hafa** (ð) wv. have 21/10, v283/3; i.e. offer v275/1 (but perhaps it
should be hef ek; I raise, cf. hefja; A has hefik); possess v303 n.;
lead (a life) v383/3; use 1/7, 3/3, 25/20, 109/15; take, make use of
109/20; include 85/15; wear 40/23, 61/15; hold 2/14, 21/26, 32;
pull, keep 42/25, 35; get 2/30; h. e–t of e–u take s–thing from
s–thing 6/6; h. at e–u use as, keep as s–thing v159/8, v174/4; h.
eptir have left, keep 45/29; h. e–t fyrir meet (s–one) with s–thing
48/36; h. fyrir e–t have as s–thing, use as s–thing 21/27, 41/1; h.
med sér take away with one 52/17; h. til use for 5/14, 74/4, have
ready, have available, have to give 58/16, 17; h. uppi brandish
20/37; h. verr behave worse (or get the worst of it?) v377/4.

Impers. fjarr hefir it is far from likely v111/1. With pp. hefir
vördan (cf. verja) v50/1, of gæddan hefr (with two subjects)
v60/2, hefir staðit v122/1, hefr hrundit v128/1, malit hefi ek (‘I
have finished grinding’) v175/3, malit hofum v182/3, hafa fullstaðit
v182/5, hafa logit v206/1, hefi ek logit v207/4; hefi ek einróaðit
v216/3; hefir remðan sik v268/3; hefi ek fregit v331/2; hefr of
hrundit v392/1; hefir valdit v397/2; hofumk = hefir mik v206/3
(with stíltan)

**hafgufa** f. a kind of fabulous sea-monster v489/2 (‘sea-fumer’;
‘kraken’ LML 125; see KSk 17; JG 8, 36; Orvar Odds saga, Fas
II 289; Fritzer 1886–96, I 686)

**haflauðr** n. sea-foam v357 n. (obj. of staðir)

**hafleygr** m. sea-flame, i.e. gold v194/4 (subj. of þrymr)

**hafnýra** n. ‘sea-kidney’, jewel = Brisingamen v64/6 (obj. of raðr áðr)

**hafrr** m. goat 20/3, v66/5 (subj. of drógu), v508/1 and t. n.; in
kenning for Þórri, hafra njötr v54/3

**háfr** m. fishing net (in the form of a bag on a pole); as first part of
compound inKennings for river, háfsmörk (separated by tmesis;
 Háfr- seems to belong with both mórk and markar in line 1) v78/4

**hafrákan** (probably n.) sword-name, ‘sea-borne’? v452/8

**hafreið** f. lifting carriage, carriage that moves up and down (see
hefja; or sea-carriage = ship, cf. haf), in kenning for ship, h.
hlauns (gen. with hlaðir) v267/1 (Kock, NN 428, suggests hæreið)

**hafhrvalr** m. dolphin v489/1 (= höfrungur, Delphinus delphis ABM;
perhaps could be used of any male whale, cf. JG 6, 34; not in KSk)

**hafskió** n. ‘sea-ski’, ship v260/6 (gen. pl. with slóðir)

**hafski** m. ocean-(going) ship v355/3

**haf-Sleipnir** m. sea-Sleipnir, kenning for ship v242/2 (acc. with lét,
subj. of þramma)

**hafstrambr** m. a kind of sea monster v489/3 (KSk 27, where it is
described with some features of the hooded seal (see KSk 163); cf. Blöndal 1920–24; not in JG)
haga (að) sv. with dat. arrange, order, construct v38/4
hagl n. hail v77/3, 44/26, 67/27, 71/15, 74/6; in kennings for arrows, h. stregjar v222/3 (dat. with drífr), v248/2, boga h. v247/3 (obj. of skök), brynja h. v249/3 (subj. of brast)
hagna (að) wv. with dat. benefit v34/2 (it is unclear whether the obj. is mér, vísa or unexpressed; see note)
hagsmiðr m. skilled maker v300b/7 (v. l. hagskið ‘skill-ski’) gives no sense; cf. skapsmiðr)
haka f. chin 108/22
hála adv. greatly v218/1
halda (heilt) sv. with dat. hold (of e–m over s–one) v21/2; keep (possession of) v178/1 (inf. with munat); heltu, helztu you held, defended successfully v217/1 and v314/1 (fyrir) e–m against s–one), you took, led v410/1; keep, preserve 6/2, 45/28; support, maintain v398 n.; h. hröðri uphold his praise, pursue, continue his praise, make poetry in praise of him v299/3; abs. hold on 25/5; impers., e–u heldr s–thing continues, lasts v213/3; h. aprt hold back, restrain or drive back (home) v52/2; h. e–u fram go on with, carry on, continue with s–thing v173/1 (cf. at (1)); h. saman put together v231/1; with acc. possess, occupy v409/3; imp. halt keep v386/3; h. fyrir treat as, use as 101/23, 103/18; md. remain valid, be fulfilled 45/31, 46/4, 5, continue, last v390/3 (inf. with bið ek: that his life may last)
hálfgjör a. (pp.) half-built v375/4 (with inni)
hálleitr a. noble, splendid in appearance v342/2 (of a poem)
hálfa f. region, area 41/14
hálfr a. half; dat. sg. n. hálfu as adv. with comp. 42/9
hálfrými n. half a rowing bench, the rowing position on one side of the ship; hálfrýmis félagi the man who sits on the same side of the rowing bench 107/22 (cf. rúm ‘rowing position’; v. l. -rýnis)
háll a. slippery v78/3
hallardyr r. pl. entrance to the hall 20/29
hallargöf n. hall-floor, the middle of the hall 40/39
hallhrímnir m. ‘hall-crier’, helmet-name v472/5
hallland n. ‘(whet)stone-land’, that on which the whetstone travels, sword; in kenning for warrior (Pórr), halllands herðir v79/2
hallr m. stone (millstone) v175/2, v181/8; sá hinn hardi h. that hard stone, i. e. mill-stone v168/4; hall as first part of compound separated by tmesis, hallvölkr plain of stones, mountain v86/2 (gen. with salar)
hallvölkr see hallr
halr m. man, hero v220/1 (unidentified), v445/8; human being v170/8
háls m. (1) neck (usually with dat. of person) 4/14, 22/4, 40/23,
42/8, 43/5, v250/6 (gen. with baug, or the first half of a compound separated by tmesis, i.e. neck-ring; Kock, NN 1505, links it with hringa), 108/6. (2) front lower corner of a sail (Falk 1912, 64); fore-part of ship, front rowing position (Falk 1912, 84); the ends of the planks where they curve up to the stem (Falk 1912, 51–2; LK 134, 160; cf. English hawse); v497/5. (3) ridge (of hills) v502/1

háls gjörd f. neck-ring, necklace 61/15
hálsstemni n. háls = fore-part of ship, front rowing position; the joints between the planks and the stem; stemni or stefni = stem (collective for the three parts of the stem Falk 1912, 35); hálsstemni is perhaps the inner part of the stem of a ship; or perhaps = ‘grooved stem’, where the planks were grooved into each other or into the stem, see LK 134–5; the front stem? v497/4

haltr a. halt, lame; weak form halti as nickname 6/37
hamarr m. (1) hammer v48/1 (dat. instr. with fórsk), 20/37, 21/37, v69/6, v90/2, 42/16, 31, v288/3 (instr. with slegnar), v497/7 (Falk 1912, 13)
hamarskálð n. nickname 104/23 (perhaps from hamarr ‘crag’, relating to a place of origin?)
hamarr f. porbeagle (cf. hámerr) v487/5
hamarshúl n. nickname 104/23 (perhaps from hamarr ‘crag’, relating to a place of origin?)
hámerr f. porbeagle, mackerel-shark (modern Icelandic hámeri) v486/7
hamla f. rowlock (a thong to hold the oar in position), grummet, thole-strap v498/2 (Falk 1912, 71; LK 167–8; also a thong holding the top of the steering oar to the side of the ship (Falk 1912, 76); cf. hemlir, hómlungr
hamljótr a. ugly in form v101/8 (complement of regin váru)
hamr m. skin, form, shape (e–s of s–thing) v341/3
handgenginn a. (pp.) having entered s–one’s (e–m) service, owing allegiance, liege 80/12
handtekinn a. (pp.) captured 48/37
hanga (1) (ô) wv. hang 49/3; hanga (2) (hekk) sv. hang v153/4
hangferill m. ‘hanging way’, in kenning for arm, í hangferil hringa mér onto my arm v234/3
hangi m. hanged man; see Index
hani m. cock v412–517 n.
hanki m. a loop or band on the side of the ship to attach a rope to (Falk 1912, 69) v497/5
hapt n. shackle, fetter; pl. a name for the heathen gods 84/24; in kennings for Óðinn, hapta beitir v32/1, hapta snyrir v94/3 and v305/3, for Óðinn, munstérandi hapta v102/8, for Sigyn, incantation-godess, galdrs h. v75/3 (gen. with arma; or possibly a name for Þjóðfi, see v75/2 n.)
haptsœnir m. a name for Óðinn (‘gods’ atoner, reconciler’, ‘fetter-
looser’ or ‘captives’ sacrifice’?), in kenning for poetry, haptænis heîdr v301/3 (cf. NN 262)

hár (1) a. high 21/20 (with distance in gen.), 24/26 (hann = vegginn), v112/1 (with heimtjalds); long v86/1 (with fylvingum; see note); high (up in the sky; of above) v136/3 (with vafriðgí); elevated, noble v111/3 (acc. with aví), v280/1 (with stjóri); n. as adv. loudly 2/34, 3/31; hátt svá at such a height that 1/32

hár (2) n. hair v71/2 (gen. with hneighlí›um), 41/30, 33, 48/1, v212/4 (instr. with bruma›r), 108/7, 21

hár (3) m. rowlock, thole, thole-pin v497/7 (Falk 1912, 70)

hár (4) m. a kind of small shark (= modern Icelandic háfur, spurdog, piked dogfish) v488/7

harøbrotninn a. (pp.) hard-fragmented, broken into hard fragments v70/1 (with hein)

harøfari m. ‘hard-goer’, ox-name v504/2

harøgeþor a. harsh-minded, spiteful, defiant (not necessarily pejorative; the word is used of kings in praise poetry, where it perhaps means ‘stern-minded’ or ‘resolute’) v51/4 (with hrjó›r, i. e. the serpent)

harøgleipnir m. ‘hard-fetter’ (cf. Gleipnir in Gylf.), i. e. strap; or ‘harsh swallower, destroyer’, in kenning for sword (or ‘harsh gaper’ = axe?), hlífar h. v83/4 (gen. with bor›s; board of the shield-strap or of the sword (axe) = shield)

harømenni n. tough person (people) 106/9, v440/6

harør a. hard 21/23, v125/4, v156/7, v168/3, v229/3 (with hryngráp); tough v68/5 (with rúna), 46/35, 50/20, v167/1, v309/4; strong v128/1 (with elvindr), v289/3 (with dáfú); unbending v176/2; n. as adv. strongly v312/2

harøráðor a. harsh-ruling, firm in decisions, determined (of Haraldr hárfragri) v256/2 (with hrjó›r)

harøráðorí n. difficult undertaking, trial of one’s determination v293/3 (subj. of vex; though since this verb is usually intrans., perhaps harøráðþit hvert is adv., ‘with every difficulty’)

harøvaxinn a. (pp.) mightily grown, swollen; f. pl. as subst. (i. e. rivers, waters) v79/1 (acc. with sér)

harøvigg n. ‘tough horse’, in kenning for ship, h. umbands allra landa, tough horse of the ocean v348/2 (gen. with framstafni)

hárfagri a. ‘hair-fair’, having beautiful hair (it was made of gold, see ch. 35) 30/18

harmr m. grief, sorrow, pity 22/11, 108/32; trouble, i. e. (its) hunger v335/3 (obj. of bregdr); injury v90/6 (dat. with beitti), v154/8 (pl., obj. of hefdu, for injuries done to them, i. e. the death of their sister); in kenning for eagle or raven, h. Hugins fermu that which causes trouble to carrion, i. e. eats it v335/4 (subj. of bregdr)
harpa f. harp 48/39
hárr a. hoary, grey 2/6, v101/7 (ok links this word with gamlar; both adjectives form the complement of allar áttir gorðus), v323/2
harri m. lord (Old English hearra; cf. sinnjór) 100/7; h. Hjaltlands (Earl Porrinnur) v384/1; h. Dana grundar (King Eirík of Denmark) v398/1 (obj. of kvæð ek); harra hneykir = ruler (St Knútr Sveinsson) v398 n. Cf. Index; Hallfredar saga 157, verse 9
hárskáði m. hair-harmer 20/5
hársklit m. the colour of the hair 49/18
hásker›ingr m. Greenland shark v486/8
hasla f. a pole (of hazel); in kenning for the ash Yggdrasill, und jarðar hósnu under the pole of the earth, under Yggdrasill, i.e. on earth v388/1
hásæti n. throne 1/8, 58/12
hatt- see hátt
háttr (dat. hätti) m. manner, way 61/13; verse-form 5/13, v395/3 (pl., obj. of nemí; = style?); custom 80/2
hauð n. surface, (poetical word for) land 86/6, v312/1, v501/4; in kenning for giants or giantesses, h. áss = mountains v80/6 (gen. with runkykva)
haufu› see haufu
haukfæ see hauker
haukr (1) m. hawk v103/4 (gen. with flugbjálf), 49/27, 29, 30, 108/37; in kennings for arms, resting places of hawks, hauka fjöll v185/2, hauks kálfur v186/8
haukr (2) a. spirited, bold v360/2 (with gei-Prúdr)
haukstallr m. nobleman, warrior, king; haukstalla konr (= Magnús góði) v295/3 (gen. pl. with konr); probably a variant of haukstaldr, see SnE 1848–87, II 469; cf. Old English hagosteald
hauldr m. Norwegian form of hlúdr, 106/7 n.
hausamfælvir m. sword-name, 'skull-crusher, -shatterer' v455/2 (-mælnir or -molnir (cf. mlauna wv. 'crumble') m. grinder? see t. n.)
haus m. skull 22/3, v70/6 (dat. with eðr ólaus þar í), 33/23, 49/6, 108/10, 22; figurehead (on a ship) v391/1; Ymis h. = sky v105/4 (with und gómum; phrase goes with stígaldri; see Gylf. ch. 8)
haußprengir m. ‘skull-burster, -splitter, -shatterer’, in kenning for Pórr, h. Hrungnis (see p. 22) v51/3
haust n. autumn 99/6, 15
haustkaldr a. ‘autumn-cold’ v131/1 (with hólmrœnd)
haustmánuðr m. ‘autumn-, harvest-month’, September–October 99/16
haustnótt f. autumn night v213/4 (acc. of time with helt; strengthened by gegnum)
háv- see hár (1)
hefja (hóf, hafinn) sv. lift 25/27 n.; raise, pres. p. hefjendr Hlakkar tjalda raisers of shields, warriors, men v231/2; begin (trans.) 1/16, v32/2 (with suffixed pron.; cf. NN 2745), 72/23; with inf. begin (to do s–thing) v104/1; md. begin (intrans.) 3/10; reflexive, raise o–self, advance o–self, become renowned v294/3. In t. n. to 1/1–2 the form hefir may be used to mean ‘begins’ (the scribe of U used the abbreviation for -ir, see Introduction pp. liv–lv); cf. v275/1, and see hafa
hefna (d) ww. with gen. avenge 2/25, 6/20, v152/8, v154/7; h. e–s við e–n avenge s–one on s–one v180/4
hefnd f. vengeance (eptir e–n for s–one) 49/35
hefni-Áss m. avenging Áss, god who avenges (e–s for s–one) 19/24, 27
hégómi m. rubbish, nonsense, fabrication 109/6
heiðinn a. heathen, pagan 5/31
heiðinn pl. paid men (heið- ‘reward for honourable service’), see heiðr (4)), stipendiaries 80/27
heiðr (1) m. ‘bright one’, shield-name v471/2
heiðr (2) f. heath v502/3; cf. v83/5 t. n.
heiðr (3) m. honour (e–m to s–one) v317/3 (h. sé ok and honour be)
heiðr (4) m. (or heið f. or n.) reward, salary, gift (perhaps the same as heiðr (3)); in kenning for poetry, haptsœnis h. v301/4 (obj. of galt)
heiðrøggi m. salary-receiver, paid man, stipendiary v286/4 (pessum heitþegum to or for these paid men, dat. with narr mjóð)
heiðþornir m. ‘bright-clouded’, a name for the heavens 85/17; cf. v516/5 t. n. and Heidþýrnir in Index
heiðar (inflected helg-) a. holy v4/3 (of the mead of poetry), v112/1 (of God), of Óláfr Haraldsson v233 n.; belonging to the gods (of a table) v95/3; of Christ’s hair v274/4; of Baldr’s body (tajns) v14/3; of the Cross v271/1; h. maðr saint 76/25; inn helgi gramr = St Óláfr v294/4; comp. helgar holier v273/4
heili m. brain 108/7
heill a. whole, unharmed; heill (kom þú) welcome, hello, hail, greetings
v215/1, v283/1; sup. with imp. gef þá allra konunga heilastr may
you be blessed above all kings in your giving 58/19
heim adv. home; h. med sér back home, to his home 20/34, v364/2;
back (to where it belongs) 42/34
heima adv. at home 21/10, 58/11; in the dwelling 2/14
heiman adv. from home 48/35; out (into the world) 1/16, 4/8; hvetja
h. urge to leave home, urge to set off (on an expedition) v73/4
heimboð n. invitation to stay 40/33, 48/34, 52/5; at heimboði as a
guest 3/19; h. Hangagoðs Óðinn’s hospitality (in Valhalla, i. e.
they will die) v2/3; h. e–s med e–m s–one’s visit to s–one 1/1–2 t. n.
heimferð f. journey home 40/34
heimr m. world 3/18, 45/4, 51/34, 76/23, v277/4 (gen. with
umgęp-nandi); pl. v516 t. n., v516/1 t. n., v516/22; in kenning for sky,
heims skáli v136/4, for heaven, heims hrótt v271/2
heimsekríður m. visitor (e–s to the home of s–one), guest 20/3 (Loki),
36/24 (Ægir, cf. p. 1 and ch. 61)
heimtjald n. ‘world-tent’, sky v112/2 (gen. with ræsi)
heimlingur m. one who meets or visits s–one (e–s) in their home;
visitor, friend, lover; in kenning for giant (Hrungnir), h. herju
Vingnís v70/2 (gen. with hein, i. e. belonging to)
hein f. whetstone 4/10, 21/10, 21/27, 36, 38, 22/1, v70/4 (subj. of
hvein); in kenning for sword, heina laut v279/2
heinberg n. whetstone rock, hone-stone 22/1
heinland n. land of the whetstone, that which the whetstone travels
over, sword; in kenning for warrior (Knútr inn ríki), heinlands
Hrör v311/3
heinvandill m. ‘whetstone-rod’ (cf. vondr) or ‘whetstone-land’ (where
the whetstone travels; cf. the place-name Vendill in Jutland); or
‘-giant’ (see Vandill in Index), i. e. -destroyer, a kenning for sword;
hermodspjöll heinvandils = battle v264/4 (cf. the sword-name
Dragvandill in Index)
heinþyntur a. (pp.) ‘whetstone-thinned’, sharpened with a whetstone
v243/1 (with hryneild)
heipt f. hatred, wrath, fury v252/3 (subj. of svall)
heiptbráður a. quick in wrath, in fierceness, i. e. in fighting v288/4
(with ráni)
heiptyrði u. pl. spiteful words (talk, speech) 50/5
heit n. vow 47/32, 58/19; threat; pl. defiance v376/3
heit (hétt) sv. (1) (pres. heitr) threaten (e–m e–u); impers. pass. 2/9;
promise (e–m e–u) v160/5 (i. e. grant), 109/17 t. n.
heit (hétt) sv. (2) (pres. heitir) be called 5/17 (2), 6/24, 32; heitinn
verða come to be called v180/6 (sá = Yrsu sonr); be known as 104/20, 105/18, v428/1, v468/1; þeir hétu svá their names were as follows 101/19; er svá heita whose names are (were) 36/25, 103/1; be a word for, be the name of 104/20, 105/18, v428/1, v468/1; fleir hétu svá their names were as follows 101/19; er svá heita whose names are (were) 36/25, 103/1; be a word for, be the name of 104/20, 105/18, v428/1, v468/1; nornir h. they are called norns v437/1; abs. heitir there is a term 106/19 (cf.hraunni); hófuð heitir there is what is called a head 108/6; it is called v332/1, 6, v380/1; á hendi heitir on the hand there is what is called 108/34 (similarly 109/1, 109/18 (2)); sem heitir by its (normal) name, by a name which properly belongs to it 5/17 (1), 83/14 (1); þar sem heitir to the place called 72/9; heitir ok niðr nefi a relation can also be called nefi, nefi is also a term for a relation 107/18
heiti n. name, appellation, designation, term (e–s for s–thing) (usually, though not always, of a name which is not the normal one by which a person or thing is called (cf. nöfn 107/12); thus to use a heiti is not the same as at nefna hvern hlut sem heitir, ‘to call each thing by its (normal) name’ 5/17, and heiti can refer to kennings (5/23, 41/11, 107/24)) 4/7, 40/24, 41/10 (hans its), 44/24, 60/18, 67/25, 83/14, 85/14, 16, 88/9, 19, 90/3, 10, 16, 92/25, 95/1, 97/15, 99/8, 22, 23, 105/5, 28, 106/11, 107/12, 29, 108/8, 13 (instr.), 37, 109/21, v439/2, v444/2, v449/1, v451/2, v463/12, v472/2, v491/2, v503/2, in headings for various pulur, see textual notes to v412, v417, v423, v428, v432, v433, v438, v439, v449, v451 etc. (when heiti is the first word in the phrase, it often means ‘names (of, for)’; when it is last, it usually means ‘terms (for)’); h. á e–u v460 t. n., v495 t. n. seems to mean names for parts of s–thing, for things on s–thing (cf. 108/34, 109/1, 18); e–s h. an expression for s–one; h. Óðins a name for Óinn 5/23, 105/31, similarly v435/3; jötna h. names of giants v417/2, v422/8, v430/2, similarly v423/2, 113/17, v432/2; viðar h. tree-name 40/13, 21, 108/21; term 5/20, 24, 26, 6/31, 11/26, 40/12, 41/11, 16 107/24; term or proper name (?) 36/27, 40/15; eiga h. við share designations with, be also terms for, be synonyms for 41/10 (cf. 109/21)
heittir a. hot v320/2 (with gjálfri, i. e. blood)
héla f. (hoar) frost 61/12
heldr adv. comp. rather (en than), instead (of) v252/7; quite, i. e. very v59/7, v101/7 (with hamljót; perhaps making it the equivalent of a comparative, = more); eigi h. no more, neither 59/5
héldr, héitr pp. covered with frost v131/1 (with ondri), v352/1 (with háfr)
helgr- see heilagr
hellir m. cave v85/3 (gen. with hringbálkar); in kenning for gold, hellis hyrr v65/3; for giantess, hellis sprund v86/7
helmingr m. half; í helminga equally 46/11; band (of warriors) v442/6 (perhaps originally ‘helmeted troop’)

helsingr m. sword-name, derived from a tribal name (cf. skilfingr) or ‘fitted, used with a baldric’ v458/7

hemlír m. ‘having rowlocks’, a ship v493/3 (see hamla)
hend- see hound

henda (nd) vv: catch in the hand 4/14; e–t hendir e–n s–thing befalls, happens to s–one 24/22

hengiligr a. slouching v263/2 (with karl)
hengja (ngô) vv: hang 49/29, 103/11

hepta (pt) vv: shackle, (cause to) halt, i. e. kill v58/5

her- intensive prefix, see hergrimr, hermargr, herjarfr; cf. bpóð-herad n. district 80/1, 2

herberi m. sword-name, ‘host-striker’ v452/7

herblótinn a. (pp.) worshipped (sacrificed to) by hosts (of men; of Þórr) v91/1 (with hnettit)

herbrái m. sword-name, ‘host-shining’ v455/3

herðimôyll m. ‘shoulder-lump’ or ‘hardness-lump’, in kenning for stones, herðimôlar Hergauts vinu, lumps of the shoulders (i.e. mountains; or hard lumps) of Óðinn’s mistress, i. e. of Þórð, earth v156/7 (instr. with bardir)

herðir m. that which (one who) hardens, increases, promotes (cf. Háttatal 37); fire; sword-name (‘hardened, tempered’?) v456/6; in kenning for war-leader, battle-promoter, odda skúrar h. v309/2 (subj. of leitr, in apposition to jarl); for Þórr, halllands h., sword-impeller v79/1 (subj. of xér), h. nauðar nauðrs áss runkykva, he who increases the trouble of giants (or perhaps giantesses) v80/5 (with at; see note)

herðr f. shoulder (i. e. top) of sword-blade v461/8; pl. herðar shoulders v97/8

herdrengr m. host-man, warrior v197/2 (obj. of gleðar (v. l. (C) her drengja, a host of men))

herfang m. plunder, loot 52/16; at herfangi as booty, as a prize in a plundering raid 72/3; in kenning for Loki, hirðiðýr herfangs the god who refuses to hand over booty (referring to the cooked, and stolen, ox) v97/8

herfanginn a. (pp.) captured in battle v385/2 (with skundaði; the form -fing- would give a better rhyme; cf. fá (1))

herfylginn a. ‘host-accompanying’, assiduous in warfare v187/3 (with Helga)

hergrimmr a. fierce towards men (hosts) or very fierce (her- intensive); sup. v133/2 (with Grotta)
hergrimnir m. host-masked, war-masked one, the one who wears a mask in battle? v220/4 t. n.
herja (1) (jað) wv. raid; impers. pass. herjat var a raid had been made 72/5
herja (2) f. (female) member of a herr, one of a host or clan; in kenning for troll-wife, h. Vingnis v70/1 (gen. with heiðinguðar)
herklæði n. pl. armour 67/17
herkonungr m. war-king (i. e. dux rather than rex) 46/22 (Sigurðr Fálnisbani), 66/16, 67/18, 103/7 (Loiði Hálfdanarson), 16 (Skelfir)
herkumbli n. ‘host-crest’, helmet v473/2
herlið n. troop, army 100/1
hermaðr m. warrior 101/15, 105/20 (subj.)
hermargr a. extremely numerous v190/4
hermðarspjoll n. pl. angry talk (conference, meeting), in kenning for battle, h. heinvandils v264/3 (gen. with til, with regard to)
hermaðr m. warfare 101/22
herr m. host 5/36, v3/1, v375/3, v377/3 (subj. of flögði), v396/3, 107/11, v442/6; host (of angels or mankind?) v270/2 (obj. of sköp); people v402/2; (invading) army 52/15, v177/5, 58/27, 59/22, v254/5, 100/13, 101/8, 9; skipa h. naval force 105/26
herra m. lord 100/7 (Old Saxon herro; cf. Index)
hersir m. lord (originally of a herra or of a herr?), a man of high rank in early Norway (though probably only a historical term by Snorri’s time) v120/2 (gen. with glögðr), v265/4 (Skopti Skagason; see Hkr I 249; dat. with at móti (in battle against) or with með jofnu gengi (the same size as Skopti’s)), 79/26, 80/3, 81/10; of Pörr and Pjölf v85/1 (subj. of fram gingu); hans (so UA, abbreviated in both) á hersi to (of) its or his lord v274/3 seems to refer to Christ (i. e. it was his hair), and hans may refer to lopt or to some word in the other half of the stanza, which is not recorded; Finnur Jónsson emends to heims (Skyr I 245)
herskip n. warship 67/20, v358/3 (dat. of respect with hofað), v404/3 (pl.)
herstefnandi m. (pres. p.) host-musterer, -director, war-leader (Earl Hákon) v334/3 (subj. of gaf)
herstjóri m. battle-commander, army commander 80/7
hertogi m. war-leader, army-leader, general; earl or duke? 100/12 (complement), v385/1 (gen. (pl.?) with hneykir)
hervápn n. pl. weapons of war 2/24
herþarf r. a. useful, beneficial to the people (or very beneficial, see her-) v296/2
herþruma f. war-thunder, in kenning for Pörr, herþrumu Gautr v73/6 (gen. with geðreyrir) (taken as equivalent to her-Gautu fruru DD)
herþogn f. ‘host-receiver’, probably a name for a valkyrie (cf. Þöggn, SnE 1848–87, II 490 (A)); as a word for battle v450/8
hestr m. horse v19/3 (dat. with ríðr), 20/22, 22/16, 42/29 (hverr h. any horse), 47/35, 74/7, 14, 75/3, 88/19, v325/2, v327/1; in kenning for ship, h. lauks v259/7 (among proper names in SnE 1848–87, II 487)

hetja f. brave warrior, hero 106/10, 113/17 t. n.

hey n. hay 4/9

heyannir f. pl. hay-making time (July–August) 99/20

heyja (háði) wv. set up, put into effect; bring about, make v81/5 (NN 1507 suggests æddu, ‘made furious’); conduct, hold (battle) (við e–n against s–one) v83/5, v219/1, v399/1 (inf. with gingu); h. sér e–t furnish o–self with s–thing, increase one’s stock of s–thing 5/26. Cf. Foote 1984a, 83, n. 15

heyrða (ð) wv. hear, listen v27/1 (á to), 21/36, v160/7, v237/1 (inf. with vilið), v409/1; imp. v27/2, v37/1 (with acc. (mína strauma) and inf. (glymja)); subjunc. (optative) heyri may he hear v395/1, heyri á (adv.) let him hear, may he listen v292/1; with suffixed pron. heyrðak sagt I heard it said 58/11; heyra (of) getit e–s hear s–thing mentioned, hear tell of s–thing v325/6, v326/5 (both with suffixed pron.); heyrðak svá pat (= at) I heard this, that v103/1; inf. be heard 44/28, be presented 11/25; láta h. present 6/30; impers. it can be heard 43/11

heyrn f. hearing 108/13, 14

hildibarr a. battle-ready, -keen v211/3 (with Sigurði jarlir)

hildigoltr m. ‘battle-boar’, helmet-name v473/1 (see Index)

hildingr m. ruler (lit. probably warrior; cf. Helgakviða Hundingsbana I, II, Helgakviða Hjörvarðssonar, Hávamál 153, SnE 1848–87, II 469, 551; dwarf-name in SnE 1848–87, II 470; cf. Hildingar in Index); pl. (Ingi and Sigurðr, sons of Haraldr gilli; see note) v399/2 (subj. of gingu)

hildr f. battle v227/1 (obj. of bauð), v304/3; in kenning for shield, hildar fat v92/8; for war-leader (Haraldr harðrāði), hildar stjóri v280/1 t. n. (see note); for Óðinn, hildar Njörðr v39/1. Cf. Hildr (1) and (2) in Index

hilmir m. poetical word for king (originally helmet-, protection-provider? Common in eddic poems) v31/1 (Eiríkr blóðöx), v189/1 (Hrólf kraki), v251/3 (Hogni; dat. with bauða), v279/1 (Haraldr gráfeldr), v284/3 (Haraldr harðrāði, speaking of himself), v400 n. (dat. of advantage, for the king (Haraldr harðrāði)). Cf. Index

himinn m. sky 2/37, 22/28, v72/6, 25/27 n., 33/23, 39/2, 85/17, v356/1, the heavens v276/1 (gen. with dýrð), 85/13; heaven 76/22, v516 t. n., v516/8; pl. v516/1, 17; in kenning for troll-wife v300a/7; in kenning for head, himinn brá tungs loga, sky of the eyelashes’ moon’s flame, of the light of the eye v86/1 (dat. obj. of þrungr);
pl. the heavens, the sky 76/24, 77/6, v270/1; *hirð himna* = the host of angels v272/1 (or *hirð himna dýðræ*, see NN 2990K, 2112B)

**himinir** *n.* the heavenly kingdom, the kingdom of heaven 76/23, v277/2 (acc. with *lét opna*)

**himinsjóli** *m.* king of heaven (or of the sky), i.e. Þórr v81/3 (gen. or dat. with *pat var aflraun*, i.e. for him)

**himintarga** *f.* shield of heaven (or of the sky), i.e. the sun v76/2 (gen. with *vers*)

**himintungl** *n. pl.* heavenly bodies 33/25

**hinig** *adv.* hither v11/6, v177/6

**hinn** *pron.*; *hinn er* who or whose v49/1 (see under *hjarta*); the one who 5/22, he who v110/1, v227/3 (with *Búi?*); *hitt er* that which, what v22/1; *hinn* the other one 42/4. Cf. *neytri* and *in*

**hirð** *f.* retinue, following 49/32, v188/2, v198/1 (obj. of *vîðr*), v333/7 (acc. with *lætr*, subj. of *stíka*), v444/3; band of warriors, army v400 n. (acc. with *hygg ek*); court; *hirð himna (dýðræ) =* the host of angels v272/1; in kenning for king (Haraldr harðráði), *hirðar stjóri* v280/1

**hirða** (ó) *ww.* keep, put for safe keeping 3/39

**hirði-Sif** *f.* ‘keeping-Sif’, Sif who keeps, in kenning for woman, possessor of gold, *flóðs fárs* h. v204/2 (vocative)

**hirðítýr** *m.* ‘keeping god’, god who keeps, in kenning for Loki, *h. herfangs*, the god who refuses to hand over booty v97/7

**hirðmenn** *m. pl.* the king’s men 50/13, v218/2 (subj. of téðu); men in a ruler’s service, followers, courtiers, retainers 80/12, 13, 14, 15 (subj.), 26, 81/10

**hirðstjóri** *m.* ruler, commander, director of the court or the king’s retinue 78/24 (*Egils saga, IFS* II 134)

**hitta** (tt) *ww.* encounter 50/2; get back to 72/13; *h. fyrir sér* come upon 52/2; md. meet together 106/37; for pass. v457/8

**hizig** *adv.* thither, there v396/4 (with *gekk?*—or line 4 can be taken with lines 1–2)

**hjal** *n.* chatter 109/5

**hjaldr** *m.* or *n.* noise; talk, conversation 109/5; battle v449/2; *vîð h. in* (response to) battle v336/1

**hjaldrgegnir** *m.* ‘noise-meeter or -benefitter’, in kenning for Óðinn, *Híldr h., meeter (benefitter, cultivator; performer?)* of the noise of Híldr (i.e. battle) v39/1 t. n. (gen. with *geðjarðar*)

**hjaldrgrárr** *a.* battle-swift, -keen v227/2 (with *Sigvaldó* or *Búi?*)

**hjálmeldr** *m.* ‘helmet-fire’, sword v227/1 t. n. (i.e. with swords); in kenning for warriors, berserks, *hjálmelda gildar* v242/4

**hjálmfaldinn** *a.* (*pp.*) helmet-capped, with his head covered with a helmet v227/1 (with *Búi*), v305/4 (of Óðinn)
Glossary

hjálmgull f. ‘helmet noise’ i.e. that which clangs against the helmet, a coat of mail v474/1. Kock (NN 2565C) points out that this word ought to mean ‘sword’, and suggests that it ought to be jálmgoll, ‘uproar noise’

hjálmur m. helmet 2/24, 33/24, 26, 46/15, 47/23, 49/36, 58/34, 37, 67/18, 70/19, v312/3, 108/7, v472/3 and t. n.; und hjálm wearing a helmet, helmeted v279/1; sólar h. = sky (gen. with tigg, i.e. God) v116/4; in kenning for axe (or sword), grand hjálms v244/3

hjálmunvöldr m. tiller, bar through the rudder to control its direction (Falk 1912, 75–6; by attached ropes LK 179; cf. ÍF VIII 294) v497/2

hjálmsgold f. helmet-people v242/2 t. n.

hjálpa (hald) sv. with dat. help, save; imp. v113/1, v114/1

hjálpreip n. ‘help-rope’ v497/8; a rope attached to the bottom of the steering oar to raise it (Falk 1912, 77; cf. ÍF VIII, facing p. 294); hjálparöl was a thong to tie the rudder to the rear stem (LK 179, 272); the hjálp was also a plate between thole-pins on which the oar rested (LK 170)

hjalt n. hilt; crossbar of hilt v462/4; pommel on the end of the hilt, in kenning for stone, varra h. v77/3 (gen. with Nólnu)

hjarl n. (tract of) land v211/4 (obj. of vær), v501/6

hjarni m. brain; skull 108/10, 22; in kenning for (the top of the) head, hjarna manir v70/3

hjarta n. heart 21/21, 22, 46/32, 35, v151/3 (obj. of steikir), 48/38, 49/9, v336/4 (i.e. valour; subj. of sveitr), 108/23, 26; instr. with or dat. obj. of rædr, hjarta mildu (rules) with generous heart or (rules) over (i.e. possesses) a generous heart v194/1; adv. dat. in (his) heart v49/2 (with samót; or ‘did not reconcile treachery to his heart’?—or nom., ‘whose heart never planned treachery’, NN 1893)

hjartablóð n. blood of the heart 46/36

hjog- see hóggva

hjól n. wheel 70/5; in kenning for shield, Hógnan meyjar h. v238/3 (gen. with gjöld)

hjón n. pl. household v444/5

hjólluðr m. ox-name, ‘roarer, bellower’ v504/4

hjórr m. sword (in sg. often collective) v211/3, v222/2, v312/1, v403/1 (subj. of beit), v451/3; in kennings for warrior, bœrr hjórra v216/2, hjórs brak-Rǫgnir v247/4

hjortr m. hart, stag 75/16, 88/8, v512/1 and t. n.; in kenning for ship, vegis h. (subj. of skreið) v261/4

hlaða (hlóð) sv. heap up v19/2 (clause goes with kest), v218/1; klóum let us load (e–t e–u s–thing with s–thing) v257/3

hlaðrelliði m. ‘laughter-ship’ (see Ellíði in Index), breast or trunk (of the body); hlárelliða kjól = backbone v86/7
hlaupe (hljóp) sv. run, jump, leap 20/25, 25/31, 47/37, 48/6, 49/15; gallop 47/35; of a ship conceived as an animal v260/3

hlauþa f. swollen river, river in spate v77/4 (pl. (-ár = -dar, see note to verse 143), obj. of vann fetrunnar)

hlébarðr m. shield-name (‘shelter-brim’; or possibly = leopard, from the use of the animal as decoration on shields) v469/3; = bear v510/6; = wolf v514/6; name for a giant in Hárbárðsljóð 20

hléð- see hlýja

hlémdr a. shelter-generous, providing shelter (e–u for s–thing) v186/7 (of arms, providing a place for flesh (holdi) to sit; with kálfur); some read -míldar (so U, SnE 1848–87, II 362; but -míldra at SnE 1848–87, II 321), ‘covered over with (warm) earth’. h. holdi: ‘warmly earth-covered with flesh’, i. e. warmly covered with flesh (like land with earth; see Fidjestøl 1982, 139; Turville-Petre 1976, 99–100)

hlémisverð n. pl. ‘noisy, resounding swords’, in kenning for (ornaments on) prow (ofljóst, synonym of brandr (2), but here meaning the same as brandr (1)), as they crash into the waves: stáls h. v289/3 (obj. of styðja)

hlenni m. robber, thief v387/3 (gen. with þrýstir)

hlér m. ‘calm one’ or ‘pure one’ or ‘foaming one’, name for the sea (cf. Hlér in Index) 92/25

hléypa (t) wv. with dat. make (a horse) gallop 20/26, 27, 21/15 (in each case understand honum, the horse)

hléyta (m) wv. tolerate; impers. Íf h. e–u there is no need for s–thing, s–thing shall not be submitted to, I shall not want s–thing (it is no good, it will not do) v18/1 (cf. NN 1923)
hlístyggir a. mediocrity-avoiding (‘shy of what will just do’); with farms (i. e. Öðinn) v13/4
hjóð n. (1) tune, song (cf. ljóð) 52/13. (2) silence (at for) v33/1, v35/4 (obj. of görví)
hjómr m. sound 109/7; i. e. the sound of them working (or singing?) v160/8
hjóta (hlaut) sv. get, receive, gain v82/5, v90/4, v144/1, v147/2 (1st pers. pl. of the poet), v197/3, cf. v296/1 t. n.; come to be decorated (with) v14/4, v56/4 (probably only half the refrain, which would then have been a klofastef; the rest of the sentence, including the obj., would have appeared in the last line of another (lost) stanza); with inf. have to, get the job of v95/3; with at and inf. get to do s–thing, succeed in doing s–thing v18/1
hjótr m. receiver, getter (e–s), in kenning for ruler (Earl Hákon), grundar h. (or for the poet, h. Yggs mjadar, NN 410) v197/4 (acc. with lætr)
hlummuðr (or hlómmuðr) m. resounder, roarer, boomer, name for the wind v332/6 (see t. n.)
hlunnvisundr m. ‘slipway-bison’, kenning for ship v361/4 (subj. of gímn)
hlunnvitnir m. slipway-wolf, i. e. ship, in kenning for seafarer, man, hlunnvitnis runnr v264/2 (dat. with hollr)
hlunnr m. plank (for supporting a ship or for standing it on); a piece of wood forming part of a slipway (for launching ships); in kennings for ships, vagnar hlunns v266/3, hafreið hlunns v267/2, hreinn hlunns v359/4
hlust f. earhole 108/12; ear, in kenning for head, hlusta grunnr v56/3
hluti m. part 58/33
hlutr m. thing 1/5 (understand váru, were), 3/17, 5/17, 40/9, 18, 83/13, 109/3, 22; annarr h. something else 107/14; share 5/6; part 22/1–2 (annarr . . . annarr one . . . the other); lot, treatment 59/4
hlýða (hýldi) wv. listen v30/4; imp. (subjunc.?) listen! or let them listen! v176/6, v343/3 (flá after that, now), subjunc. pl. let them listen (to), hear v35/3 (see note); obey v264/1
hlýja (hléði) wv. protect (e–m víð e–t or víð e–u s–one from s–thing); with suffixed neg. hléðut did not protect v248/4, with suffixed reinforcing neg. ne hléðut v223/4
hlýmja (hlumði) wv. thud, bang v346/4
hlýmr m. noise, uproar (with gen. among, caused by) v85/3 (subj. of varð)
hlynþélf f. ‘banging file’, point of iron-shod pole v78/6 (subj. of knátt glymja)
hlynr m. maple 40/13, 65/25, v183/6 (i. e. the handle of the axe); in
kenning for man (warrior?), *handa svella h.* v215/2 (vocative, or subj. of *kvaddi* if *brynju* is read), for generous man, *fjarðbáls h.* v368/4

*hlyr* n. cheek, side of face 44/27; side or face of a shield v92/7; pl., of an axe v183/8 (subj. of *bera*); bow, curve of the ship’s side towards the prow (Falk 1912, 52) v357 n. (pl., obj. of *strýkr*), v497/3 (cf. *stýrishljýr*, a plate on the side of a rudder to hold the tiller; *hlyr* is also the name for the end of the *hýlmanvölr* ‘tiller’, see LK 179)

*hlyr* m. cheek; poetical word for brother (of St Óláfr, i. e. Haraldr harðráði, though actually they were only half-brothers, sons of Ásta Guðbrandsdóttir) v294/3 (subj. of *hófsk*), 107/17, v446/7

*hlyrnir* m. ‘double-faced’, ‘twin-faced’, a name for the heavens, containing the two faces of sun and moon 85/17 (see Index)

*hlyrskíðir* m. he who decks the bows (of Heiti’s horse) with shields, in kenning for sea-captain, war-leader, *h. Heita blakks* v194/2

*hlyrtungl* n. ‘bow moon’, kenning for shield (as hung on the side of a ship) 69/9, v234/4

*hlaeja* (hló) sv. laugh 2/35, 48/19; *h. við* laugh in response (to s–thing) 58/21

*hlecðir* m. loader, in kenning for seafarer, man (i. e. the poet?), *h. hlunns hafreiðar* v267/1

*hlegja* (gð) ww. make (s–one) laugh 2/32

*hleti, hleti* v296/1 t. n. spellings for *hleyti?* Cf. SnE 1848–87, III xxvi; Hreinn Benediktsson 1965, 64–5, 68 (ey used for ø) and 70–71; Introduction pp. lii, liv

*hłhör* m. one who heaps, fells, kills; in kenning for Þórr, *h. hreína gnípu Lista*, killer of giants v85/7 (subj. of *var færðr í fasta*)

*hłommuðr* see hlummuðr

*hłakkmíði* m. a rope tied to a buoy and attached to the bottom end of an anchor to raise it when it got stuck on the bottom; apparently sometimes used for the buoy itself (Falk 1912, 79; LK 195; IF VIII 153) v500/7 (*hnokk*- v. l.; cf. de Vries 1977, s. v. *hnokkan*)

*hnefi* m. fist v47/4, v55/2 (acc. with *lét*), 22/12; sword-name, ‘grip’? v454/8

*hneigílíjar* f. pl. inclined, tilting slopes, of the curve of the skull, *hárs h.* v71/1

*hneír* m. striker, one who troubles, overcomes, a defeater (e–s; cf. Index); in kenning for Þórr, defeater of giants, *h. álfheims bliku undirfjálfrs káfla* v91/1 (subj. of vá)

*hnekkir* m. one who halts, routs, checks v385/1 t. n.

*hneykír* m. one who suppresses, humiliates, puts down; in kennings for ruler, *hertoga h.* (King Haraldr harðráði) v385/1, *harra h.* (St Knútr Sveinsson) v398 n.
hníga (hné or hneig) sv. sink down v225/1; fall, die (e–m so as to
leave s–one; at s–one’s hand according to Kock, NN 2463E) v4/2,
v69/5 (fyrir before, because of); pp. v11/6 t. n.
hinnir m. name for a wolf v514/2 (omitted in Skj B I 670 and Kock
1946–9, I 335)
hnisa f. porpoise (Phocaena phocaena) v489/3 (KSk 15, JG 5, 6)
hnossvinr m. precious friend (friend who gives jewels?—cf. Hnoss
in Index) v136/3 (dat. after of, above; várum: i. e. my)
hnot f. nut 2/14, 108/24
hnúfa f. a nickname, 'stub-nose'? 15/3
hn‡›ingr m. blackfish, a kind of small whale, or porpoise; white-
beaked dolphin v489/4 (KSk 15, JG 7; blubber-cutter LML 119)
hnykkir m. snatcher, puller v385/1 t. n.
hnøggvingr m. a stingy person 106/16
hodd n. hoard, wealth, gold; to harm it is to give it away, be
generous v311/3
hoddmildr a. ‘hoard-kind’, generous with gold v39/1 (with Óleifi)
hoddsviptir m. hoard-rober, one who snatches, takes, from hoards,
generous man (the poet?) v267/4 (in apposition to hlœ›ir, with sá
er)
hoddvœnuðr a. hoard-diminisher, generous man (the poet?) v264/1
hof n. temple 6/25
hóf n. moderation, what is reasonable 4/12 (obj. of gefa; to take hóf
with the preposition við, ‘in accordance with what is reasonable’,
and gefa as abs., seems less satisfactory)
hofregin n. (or hofreginn m.) temple-power; h. hógrei›ar = Þórr
v66/5 (obj. of drógu)
hógbrotningr m. s–thing easily broken, thin piece (or ‘handy fragment’);
h. skógar = Grí›arvœl v91/2 (instr. with vá)
hógdyr n. gentle, tame (or pliant?) beast, in kenning for ship, hána
h. v124/4 (subj. of berr)
hógreið f. gentle, comfortable or well-controlled chariot v66/6 (gen.
with hofregin; or with hafrar, NN 2985D; or adv., ‘on the gentle
chariot’)
hol n. cavity, hole 49/3
hóli n. praise, flattery 109/6
hold n. flesh 35/19, v186/7 (dat. with hlémidar)
holdboði m. ‘flesh-indicator, -announcer, -messenger’, name for a
raven (which being a carrion bird indicates by its presence that
there is carrion about) 91/4
holdgróinn a. rooted in the flesh 42/22
hold-Mímir m. sword-name, ‘flesh-Mímir’, i. e. giant, destroyer, of
flesh? v455/4
hóll m. a small hill, knoll v502/3
hollr a. well-disposed, kind, devoted v4/3, v94/8 (e–m to s–one), v98/7; loyal (e–m to s–one) v198/2 (complement of viðr, ‘makes his men loyal to him’); vera e–m h. stand by s–one v264/3 (til for the purpose of, in)
hólmfjǫturr m. ‘island-fetter’, that which surrounds islands, sea v130/3 (subj. of skýr); the Midgard serpent, in kenning for gold, hólmfjǫturs leið v311/1 (gen. with þór; Kock, NN 1126, suggests hólmfjǫturr here too means sea, hólmfjǫturs leiðar þór = tree of sea’s path, seafarer)
hólmganga f. duel 21/11
hólmr m. island v254/1 (i hólm i.e. on Háey, q. v. in Index); (site for a) duel 21/14; h. inn gráni = Holmengrá, an island off Norway (in Oslofjord; see Hólmr in Index) v399/1 (phrase belongs inside at-clause); á randar hólmi on the shield-island (the shield on which Hrungnir stood) v69/4 (randar h. could be a kenning for shield, but it is still more likely to refer to Hrungnir’s shield than to the shield on which the story was depicted)
hólmrönd f. island-circle, -rim, that which encircles islands, the sea v131/2 (subj. of skotar)
hólmtsteina f. appointment for a duel, meeting for a duel 21/30
holr a. hollow; of a ring (i.e. with a hole in the centre rather than made of a hollow tube) v207/1 (with hrynbáls)
holt n. a low hill v502/1
hóp n. lagoon, a lake formed at the estuary of a river v477/2
horfa (þ) wv., h. til point to, indicate 109/20
horn n. point, corner 21/23; horn 59/23; in kenning for mead (of poetry), horna fors v13/3; cf. v86/8 t. n.
hornglöinn m. ‘horn-glowing, shining-horn’, ram-name v507/3
horngeela f. garfish, hornfish (or stickleback?) v487/6
hornhröinn m. ram-name, ’high-horned’? v507/6
hornsil n. stickleback v488/8
hornstraumr m. ’horn-stream’, mead, in kenning for poetry, h. Hrímnis v46/3 (obj. of hraera)
hornumsvlí m. ’clamourer with horns’, ram-name v507/2
hraidgöði n. impetuousness, hastiness of temper 108/33
hraðskyndir m. ’speedy hastener’, in kenning for Pórr, h. gunnar v88/1 (subj. of svalr)
hrafn m. raven 49/18, v217/1, v319/3 (dat. of respect with hofudstafni; the raven’s head-prow is its beak), 90/27, 29, 91/3, v334/3 (dat. with gaf; feeding the ravens is to wage war), v334/4 (subj. of vaf), v404/4 (gen. with gerð); acc. pl. parallel to valkyrjur v14/3; in kenning for ship (hrafn may mean horse in these, see Hrafn (1)
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hrafánlír m. raven-sea or raven-seed (-sprout), i.e. the mead of poetry (though neither is a usual type of kenning for this concept, and the gen. of both áll ‘channel in the sea’ (cf. áll (1)) and áll ‘sprout’ (cf. SnE 1848–87, II 493) would normally be álís) v4/4 t. n.

hrafn-Ass m. raven-god, i.e. Óðinn (Gylf. ch. 38), whose drink is the mead of poetry v4/4 (cf. t. n.), v95/4 (gen. with vin: his friend is Loki—or Heimr?)

hrafnblær a. raven-black (of hair) v154/7 (with hrarmr; cf. 49/18)

hrafnfreisturír m. ‘raven-tester, -trier, -user’, i.e. Óðinn v19/3 (gen. with mog; Óðinn’s son is Baldr)

hrafnreyri f. minke whale or lesser rorqual v490/8 (JG 10, 37; cf. hrafnhvalr sei whale KSk 15, 165 and reydr, KSk 17)

hrauki m. spittle 3/14 (dat. with spáttu), v5/3 t. n.

hraumnr (also hrammi?) m. paw 108/34; foot, claws (of a bird) v225/2 (to sink under the eagle’s feet is to die in battle and become prey to birds); hand, arm, in kenning for gold ring, hramma hrynbál v207/2

hrannvalr a. wave-horse (or -falcon, cf. hrafn), i.e. ship (see Valr in Index); in kenning for wave, hrannvalar fonn v17/3 (gen. sg. is usually vals, and Finnur Jónsson in Skj B I 295 emends to -vala as in WT)

hrapmunnr m. ‘quick mouth’; hrapmunnar handa the quick (biting) mouths of his hands, i.e. his (fingers’) swift grasp v88/2 (instr. with svalg)

hrauð f. (1) ‘covering’; coat of mail v474/2. (2) a ship v493/2 (‘plunderer’? or hrǫð, ‘swift’?)

hraumi m. braggart or wretch 106/19 (subj.?)

hraun n. heap of rocks, rocky ground; rock (collective), in kenning for gold, h. handa v195/3 (gen. with glaðsendir)

hraundrengar m. ‘rock-gentleman’, giant (Hrungr) v68/6 (subj. of varðat)

hraun (or hrōnn) m. helmet-name v472/4

hraustr f. pl. scrotum, testicles 2/33

hraegg n. (rain-, snow- or sleet-)storm v78/5 (instr. with hoggevin), 90/17; hreggs váfreið = Þórr’s chariot v86/6; geira h. = battle v219/2 (obj. of háði); in kenning for generous lord, h. ár stóðja Eldís míla, destroyer, enemy of gold v317/3 (dat. with heilbr sé ok)

hraegg-Mímir m. storm-Mimir, a name for the sky 85/17, v516/6, see Index

hraegg-Njóðr m. pl. storm-Njóðr’s, in kenning for men (warriors),
Hildar veggs h., Njörðrs, gods, of the storm of the shield, of battle, v231/4 (subj. of hjoggusk til)

hreggskornir m. ‘storm-cleaver’, name for an eagle 92/1, v342/1 (gen. with a word meaning ‘feeder’ (i. e. warrior, man) in the unquoted part of the verse, where it would have been dependent on handa; see note)

hreíði m. ox-name (‘stormer’? ‘horned’? ‘bellower’?) v505/6

hreífi m. wrist, palm (of hand) 108/35, 36

hreingróinn a. (pp.) clearly, brightly (or beautifully?) grown (grown beautiful, Marold 1993, 298–9); h. steini i.e. with bright colours (or precious stones?) growing on it, covering it (of the shield conceived as a leaf) v237/2 (with blað)

hreingqrr a. brightly made, brightly finished, made bright, i. e. polished v92/7 (with blytri)

hreinn (1) a. pure, bright v120/3 (with hafs), v272 (with hird); clean (i. e. white?) v205/2 (with for); comp. hreinni en brighter than v271/4

hreinn (2) m. reindeer 75/15; as name for ship v492/2 (Falk 1912, 87; Morkinskinna 1932, 428, Hkr III 313, Sverris saga 1920, 92; cf. Index); also in kennings for ships, Sveĩa h. 74/19, v258/4 (dat. with komt), h. hlunns v359/3; in kenning for giants, hreinar Lista gnípu v85/6 (gen. pl. with hlòðr)

hremni n. = hrefní, strake on a ship’s side, usually fifth or sixth from the keel (Falk 1912, 53; LK 153–5) v497/3

hremsa f. arrow-name v465/6 (‘clawed’? ‘snatcher’?) (see Hremsa and Gusir in Index)

hret n. cold wind (with snow), tempest, snowstorm 90/18

hretviðri n. stormy weather v80/8 (instr. with blassesin)

hreystimaðr m. tough, strong, valiant, brave man 106/9

hriðj f. (period of) time 47/28, 52/20; storm; attack, (onset of) battle v450/7; name for the sea v476/3

hriðjir m. sword-name, ‘stormer’ v458/8

hriðmál n. (snow-)storm-season 39/21

hriðr m. ox-name (‘stormer’?) v504/6 (cf. Index)

hrímnir n. rime; soot v375/3 (obj. of skaut)

hrímtalr m. frost-valley 39/21 t. n.

hrímrir m. boar, ‘dark, sooty, rimy’ or ‘screamer’ v513/2 (cf. Index)

hrímrurs m. frost-giant 42/37 (cf. Index and Gylf.)

hrínda (hratt) s. with dat. push, drive v128/4 (pp. with hefir), v134/3 (á against); h. upp raise, cause to lift (and stop frowning) v392/2; pp. var hreundin e–u was battered by s–thing v66/3

hringhálkar m. circular partition, circular wall or enclosure; in kenning for giants, Kumrar hellis hringbálkar, Cumbrians of the cave’s circular wall, i. e. of the rock or of the mountain range v85/4
**hringfár** a. having few rings, short of rings, of a mail-shirt, i.e. damaged (or possibly ‘ring-shining’, shining with rings) v228/1 (-fám: the form -fáum would give better metre; see note to verse 143)

**hringr** m. (1) ring, that which encircles 36/28; in kenning Midgard serpent, barða brautar hringr, i.e. sea’s encircler v51/2. (2) gold ring v178/3 (obj. of hálta); arm-ring 42/26, 59/20, 61/15 (complement or subj.); svíra h. neck-ring v252/8 (pl., obj. of fingu); in kenning for arm, hangerill hringa v234/3. (3) name for a ship v493/1 (Falk 1912, 38: with a curled or spiral stem; cf. LK 130: hringlot = having a curved or bowed stem; cf. Hringr and Hringhorni(r) in Index). (4) sword-name (a sword with a ring on the hilt, metonymy) v457/7; in kenning for battle, sword’s storm, hringa él v309/3; in kenning for Hildr Hógnadóttir, hristi-Sif hringa, sword-wielding Sif v250/5 (cf. hristi-Sif)

**hringvþrpuðr** m. ring-thrower, generous ruler v111/4 (i.e. Eiríkr gódí; gen. with ævi)

**hrísgrísnir** m. wolf (‘bush-grinner’, ‘bush-thinner’ or ‘bush-scraper’, ‘bush-terrifier’; v. l. Hrímgrímnir, a giant-name, see Index) v220/4; hrísgrísnis serkr is the wolf-shape assumed by shape-changing warriors. Cf. Tangrísnir in Index; Kock (NN 2744) suggests that -grísnir means ‘grey one’, but it is perhaps more likely to mean ‘gnasher’ (see ÁBM under -grísnir) and hrísgrísnir ‘one who gnashes his teeth in the bushes’.

**hrista** (st) wv. shake; md. be shaken v67/3

**hristir** m. shaker; in kenning for warrior (Knútr inn ríki), h. sikulgjar›ar íss, shaker, wielder of the sword v348/1 (vocative)

**hristi-Sif** f. ‘Sif who shakes’, in kenning for Hildr daughter of Hógni, h. hringa, the Sif who shakes ring-swords, sword-wielding Sif v250/5 (subj. of bar). Kock, NN 1505, takes h. hálshringa as the kenning, the Sif who shakes (brings, offers) neck-rings.

**hrjó›a (hrau›, hru›u)** sv. strip, clear (e–t e–u s–thing of s–thing); md. be cleared (e–u of s–thing) v228/3; impers. hrau›e–u s–thing was driven, tossed v356/1; drive away, get rid of (with dat.) Háttatal 37/6; pres. p. hrjó›andi fjƒru fljó›ar, destroyer of giants v83/6 (pl., in apposition with hylri›ar)

**hrjó›r** m. (1) one who strips, clears, disables, i.e. in battle, attacker, destroyer; in kenning for Viking (Haraldr hárfagri), h. báru fáks v256/1

**hrjó›r** m. (2) ‘coverer’ or ‘streamer’, ‘strewer’, a name for the sky 85/18 (see Index); for the sun v517/3 (cf. leiptr (1))

**hrjóta** (hraut) sv. fly, be flung 4/30, burst v181/7

**hró** f. a low hill v502/5

**hróð** (rs) m. fame, glory, praise v293/4 (gen. with vert; i.e. worthy of a poem of praise?—perhaps referring to vedr rather than to
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harðræðit hvert?), v299/3 (dat. obj. of halda), 83/15; i. e. praise-poetry v31/2, a poem of praise v301/1 (of about), v395/4 (gen. with háttu, or with upphaf; see note)

hróðarbarn n. glorious, famous child; h. Hǫrnar = Hnoss or Gersimi, i. e. treasure (a decorated weapon; ofljóst) v147/1 (obj. of stýra)

hróðgjöf f. (construction of a) work of praise, eulogy v398/1

hróðmál n. pl. speeches of praise (poetry) (subject of líða) v8/4

hróðsmið f. the making of praise (poetry), works of praise v38/3 (obj. of haga)

hrógnkelsi n. lumpsucker v485/5

hrókr m. shag (bird) (or raven?—cf. English rook); in kenning for blood, hróka bjórr (hrókr meaning raven), or perhaps bjórr hróka Haddingja vals (beer of the shag of the Haddings’ carnage) is the complete kenning v5/3. Cf. Index under Haddingjar

hrósa (ð) wv. with dat. boast about, be triumphant at 45/7; be proud of v13/3, v148/3 (object is því barni)

hross n. horse 109/14 (gen.)

hrossvalr m. a fabulous whale (JG 8, 35; KSk 16), though the etymology suggests ‘walrus’ (rostungyr) v490/7 (‘horse whale’ LML 123)

hrostaðrim n. malt-surf; h. Alfoður kenning for mead of poetry 6/37; as two words v1/4

hrosti n. malt, mash, wort v1/4 (see hrostaðrim), v360/1 (gen. with lúðrs; perhaps metonymy for ale)

hröt n. roof; heims h. = heaven v271/1 (gen. with ferð)

hrútmánuðr m. ‘ram-month’ (mid-December to mid-January) 99/18

hrútr m. ram 90/14, v507/1 and t. n.; cf. v260/3 t. n.

hryggr (1) m. back, spine 25/26

hryggr (2) a. sad, unhappy v101/2 (complement of urðut; litotes, i. e. they became very happy)

hrygna f. female (spawning) fish, especially trout or salmon v485/4

hrynbál n. ringing, clanging fire, in kenning for gold ring, hramma h. v207/1 (gen. with bjarkar)

hrynbeðr m. ‘ringing bed’, in kenning for gold, snake’s bed, h. Fjorgynjar áls h. v317/4 (gen. with orgildi)

hrynbraut f. flowing or falling (or possibly crashing) road, in kenning for sea, áls h. v194/6 (gen. with eldî)

hryneldr m. ringing, clanging fire, in kenning for sword, h. brynju v243/2 (acc. with lét)

hryngráp n. ringing, crashing hail, in kenning for the rain of missiles v229/4 (subj. of brestr)

hrynja (hrunþi) wv. fall with a crash, crash down (á on) v363/1

hrynserkr m. ‘ringing shirt’, in kenning for coat of mail, Hanga h. v228/2 (dat. with kasta)
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**hrynsær** m. ‘flowing, streaming sea’, in kenning for blood, *h. hræva* v102/1 (gen. with *hund*)

**hræ** n. corpse, carrion 87/8, 90/27, 28, v340/2 (dat. pl. *hræm*); in kennings for blood, *hrynsær hræva* v102/1, *hræva dógg* v155/3

**hræddr** a. afraid, filled with terror 2/10

**hræðask** (dd) wv. md. with acc. be afraid of 46/16

**hrægammr** m. ‘corpse-vulture’, in kenning for raven or eagle, *h. ara sævar*, i.e. *gammr ara hræsævar*, vulture of the eagle’s corpse-sea, of blood v333/8 (gen. with *greddir*). This kenning has redundant determinants: either *hrægammr* or *gammr ara sævar* would in themselves be sufficient as a kenning for a carrion bird; Kock, *NN* 864, reads *greddir ara sævar hrægamms* ‘feeder of the vulture of the corpse of the eagle’s sea’, i.e. of the bird which eats bloody corpses

**hrægjarn** a. ‘corpse-eager’, greedy for carrion v233 n. (with *ylgr*)

**hræmaæki** n. ‘corpse-sword’, spear-name v464/4

**hræva-Gautr** m. sword-name, ‘corpse-Gautr’ (perhaps ‘a Gautish sword’, or personification (Gautr is one of Óðinn’s names, see Index)) v455/3

**hrævar›r** m. sword-name, ‘corpse-wrapped’ v456/3

**hræra** (Ø) wv. move (trans.); stir, of producing (the mead of) poetry v46/4 (inf. with *getum*); turn v133/1; md. be moved 22/32

**hrerir** m. mover, i.e. leader; *sagna h.* leader of the three Æsir, Loki v100/1 (acc. with *bað*)

**hrفقدnu›r** m. sword-name, ‘shover’ v453/1

**hrفقدn** f. wave v4/4 t. n., v260/4 t. n., 95/13, v358/3 (subj. of *þógu*); *við hrفقدnum* by the waves, near the surface of the sea v56/3; of a river, *jarðar skafts h.* v80/5 (subj. of *þurði*). Cf. Index and *hraunn*

**hraðkva** (hraðkk) sv. curl up; pp. coiled up v153/3; move, react violently v67/5 (inf. with *fræ ek*)

**hraðkkviáll** m. coiling eel, in kenning for Midgard serpent, *h. Volsunga drekkv* v153/3

**húð** f. hide, skin 50/20

**húflangr** a. having a long side, long-sided v289/4 (with *ske*)

**húfr** m. the side of a ship, the middle planks between bow and stern (Falk 1912, 51, 53: perhaps one particular strake?) v355/3, v497/3; instr. v352/1, *háfí ráinn* ‘hull-rowed’, rowed by hulls, frequented by ships, of a bay v120/3

**húfþjóri** m. ‘hull-controller, -driver’, in kenning for Þorr, *hreiggs vafþeidoar h.* controller of the hull of the storm’s (storm-causing?) swaying (or floating, hovering) chariot v86/5

**hugår** a. (pp.) endured with courage (betr: more, greater, to a higher degree) 48/12

**huglét** a. n. as adv. with dat. light of heart; comp. *henni mundi hug-***
létta she would feel happier, she would be consoled, it would be a comfort to her 3/31

huglognir m. sword-name, ‘unreliable pommel’ (or ‘courage-betrayer’?) v455/6. Cf. hugró

hugprúr a. gallant, brave; as nickname 58/31

hugr m. thought 108/25, 27, 28, 30, 32; mood 109/13; courage 46/23; kemr e–m í hug it occurs to s–one 49/29; mind, purpose v82/6 (obj. of hlaut); próttar h. valorous thought, determination v85/2 (dat. pl. with bornir)

hugraun f. test, proof of valour 21/7

hugreifr a. heart-cheerful, heart-gladi, glad of mind v39/2, v280/2

hugrekki f. heart’s courage 209/4 (subj. of skalat; with okkur)

hugreynandi m. (pres. p.) ‘thought-trier’, friend, in kenning for Loki, h. Hœnis v103/3 (subj. of sveik apt)

hugró f. upper hilt, pommel of a sword 462/3. Hugróin f. is the name of a ship in Hákonar saga Hákonarsonar 1887, 191, and Sverris saga ch. 159, pp. 167–8. Cf. ró (1)

hugstrórr a. magnanimous v27/1 (with vórð)

hugþrutinn a. swollen with courage, bulging with courage v336/2 (with konungs hjarta)

húm n. ‘the dark, dim one’, name for the sea v355/4 (subj. of dreif; if dreif is impers., húm must be dat. of húmr), v476/4

humarr m. lobster v485/5

húmr m. ‘the dark, dim one’, name for the sea 94/25; perhaps húm n. in v355/4; cf. v130/3 t. n.

hunang n. honey 3/22

húnbora f. mast-head hole, hole at the top of a mast for a rope (the halyard) to pass through v497/1 (Falk 1912, 59; LK 198)

hundforn a. very ancient, age-old v86/8 (with kjöl)

hundr m. dog (i.e. attacker, savager) 39/14; in kenning for wolf (dog of blood), i.e. ravager, thief, hrynsævar hræva h. v102/2 (obj. of fundu; thief of Iðunn = Loki; v. l. Hrund, see Index)

hundráð n. hundred 101/12; a hundred men v338/3, 107/11

hundviss a. very wise, cunning 21/1, 25/1 (hund- intensive; perhaps also associated with hundr ‘dog’)

hungr m. hunger v323/1 (obj. of sleit)

hunghreyðandi m. (pres. p.) ‘hunger-abolisher’, ‘he who abolishes the hunger (e–s of s–one)’, in kenning for warriors, those who assuage the hunger of the raven (by providing dead bodies) v248/3 (dat. pl. with hléðut)

húnn m. (1) (bear-)cub 88/6, v511/1

húnn m. (2) ‘hound’, mast-top, a four-sided structure fixed to the top of a mast, crow’s-nest (Falk 1912, 59; cf. OED hound2) v12/3
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(°bj. of bindr; the rel. clause presumably belongs with jarðhljótr; see note), v359/3, v497/1; in kennings for ship, húna hógdýr v124/3, húna leugtanni v260/3

húnspænir (or -spænir) m. pl. the flat pieces of wood forming the húnn (Falk 1912, 59) v500/8

hurð f. door, hurdle; in kenning for shields, hurðir Hjarranda v254/5


húskarl m. housecarl, member of the king’s (or earl’s) bodyguard or following 80/12, 14, 15 (complement), v283/4 (vocative), 284/4 (gen. with líð), 80/26, v444/4

hváðan adv. whence; h. af from where, from what origin 3/10

hváll m. small hill, knoll v502/4

hvalland n. whale-land, kenning for sea v260/4 t. n.

hvalmeneir m. whales’ roof-ridge, surface of the sea: obj. of skefr v124/3

hvalr m. whale 63/13, v489 t. n.; in kenning for the sea, hvalls rann v260/4 (rann to be taken as first half of the compound rannnþipar); in kenning for ox, Skaði’s whale (presumably because whales were seen as Njörðr’s oxen?), þrymskeilar Válar h. v96/4 (obj. of deila, cf. note)

hvamnr m. depression in a hillside, a small valley, dell, coomb v502/6

hvaptar m. pl. cheeks, jaws, mouth (of = over, past; mér i. e. my) v8/3

hvarf n. disappearance 2/6

hvarfa (að) ww. wander, go aimlessly v329/9

hvargi er adv. (conj.) wherever v136/1

hvárigr pron. neither v160/5 (dat. with héð; he promised neither of them, i. e. he promised, declared neither would get)

hvarmr m. eyelid 42/12, 44/27, 108/12

hvarmþeyr m. ‘eyelid-thaw’, i. e. tears, in kenning for gold, h. Freyju v244/4 (instr. with drifinn, of the axe conceived as ice)

hvárr pron. which (of two) 78/18 (with konunginn, i. e. whether it is Christ or an earthly king); each v346/3; each (of two, tveggja, i. e. both, see next) v86/5 (with sprundi)

hvartveggja pron. each of the two, both; n. hvártveggja 2/34, 61/14

hvass a. sharp 46/25, v164/6; n. as adv. sharply, violently v357/1

hvassligr a. keen(-looking), piercing (of eyes) v45/2

hvat pron. = eithvat, something v305/3 (acc. with kvað)

hvati m. sword-name, ‘sharp(ened)’, ‘the keen one’ v455/1

hvatr a. bold, active, swift, keen v107/3 (e–s in s–thing; with landrei), cf. v328/3 t. n.; as nickname 58/31; n. as adv. fast v133/1 (with hræra), vigorously, quickly, with speed v233 n. (with rýðr; or with brunar, NN 2539)
hvatráðr a. quick to act (við against), unhesitant, effective v217/2
hvat = hvat er; h. mátti as much, as hard as he could v99/7
hvé adv. how v92/1, v237/2 (noun clause after heyrja, ‘how shall . . . ’ rather than a separate question, ‘How shall I . . . ’), v245/1 (after sjá), v282/1 (after nemí), v368/3 (after nemí)
hvöðir m. a kind of fish, perhaps milter v485/6
hvöðurr m. ram-name, ‘roarer’ v507/5
hvégí er adv. (conj.) however, no matter how v109/1 (with ramman)
hvein f. marshy land v376/3 t. n.
hveiti n. wheat; meal; Freka h. = carrion v324/2 (obj. of náði)
hvelfa (lfó) wv. impers. with dat. overturn, capsize 3/28
hvélsvelgr m. ‘wheel-swaller’, in kenning for troll-wife, h. himins, swallow of the sky-wheel, i.e. of the sun, = the wolf that swallows the sun v300a/7 (cf. Gylf. ch. 12)
hvélnala f. ‘wheel knob’, round stones in the bed of the river v78/3 (subj. of ne sváfa)
hvergi adv. nowhere; not at all 22/6, 8
hverlögur m. pot-liquid; in kenning for (mead of) poetry, h. Óðins 14/12, h. gálga farms v33/6
hverr pron. (1) who, which, what v7/4 (after kjósa); af hverju from which 20/17, why 46/6. (2) each 59/24, 72/19; every v111/3, v333/6 (with grunn), v360/1, v384/1 (with prunut); (than) every other v381/4 (dat. of comparison); any 105/18; h. er anyone who, whoever 3/22, 105/23; hvert er whatever or whichever (i.e. sword) 72/22; h. at qörum one after another, each in turn 59/18; hverr . . . sína i.e. each in turn 3/4; hvern dag eptir annan day after day 72/27; jafn hverr við annan each one equivalent to any other, indistinguishable from any other 79/17; hvér fyrir sér each one in himself (each one separately?—each (kind of) man has his appropriate designation?) 99/21; einn hverr each one, each individual 106/23 (subj.) (cf. einn, einnhverr)
hvetja (hvatti) wv. urge; h. heiman urge to leave home, urge to set off v73/2 (inf. with réð at)
hvíður m. name for wind v332/6 t. n.
hvíla (d) wv. rest; h. hjá sleep with 4/55 t. n.; md. stop moving, be still v175/1
hvíld f. rest 52/13, v160/6, v175/6 (obj. of gefa)
hvílpt f. (grassy) hollow v502/3
hvina (hvein) sv. whistle (through the air), fly with a whistling sound v70/3 (at against, at), swish v243/1
hvinskr a. from Hvinir (Kvin in Agder/Kvinesdal in the south of Norway) 8/12, 22/33, 30/22, 34/8, 84/24
hvitingr m. name for a sword, ‘white(ned), shining’, see Index;
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name for the sea or a wave v478/2; for drinking horns (cf. Porsteins þättir hejarmagns; Saxo Grammaticus 1979–80, II 145), in kenning for woman, hvítinga Hlókk v338/4 (also a personal name, see Index)

hvitmylingr m. arrow-name, ‘white-pointed, shining-nosed’ v465/2

hvitr a. white 19/10 (i. e. white-haired? or bright?), v127/2 (with Ránar, white with foam); hin hvita, of a shield v239/2 (with rit); of silver 61/12, v194/3

hvøt f. eagerness, boldness, brave deeds v288/2 (subj. of ìkar); in kenning for battle, sword’s eagerness (incitement?) v28/2

hyggja (hugði) wv. think; (1) followed by subjunc., with suffixed pron. and neg. hykka I do not think (that) v192/3. (2) followed by at-clause, think 1/19, 2/31, v356/3; by at and subjunc., expect, guess v2/3, v375/2; hugði at feri planned that she would bring, intended to bring v250/4 (cf. note). (3) abs., think v22/1 (‘what he thought’), en menn of hyggi than people think, can imagine v273/1. (4) with prep. h. at examine 45/38. (5) with inf. intend, with suffixed pron. hykk v1/1; with at and inf. intend 20/26; (6) with acc. and inf. v14/1 (hykk, ‘I perceive, I think I can see’); with acc. and p. inf., hygg ek I believe v373/1, v400 n. (with suffixed pron. hykk v. l.); with suffixed pron. and neg. hykkat I do not believe v362/2. (7) with acc. and a. that s–one is s–thing v121/1 (1st pers.; perhaps read hyggk or hykk), hygg (1) think, believe (to be) v516/14. (8) md. with inf. think (dream) that one is doing s–thing v20/2

hyggjandi f. intellect 109/10

hylbauti m. ‘depth-striker’, name for a ship v493/4

hylja (hulða) wv. conceal, cover so as to hide 45/20, 36, 38, 39; pp. n. as adv. hulit obscurely 5/27 (or predicative a. ‘so as to be obscure’)
haestr a. sup. highest v267/3 (with giptu), v384/4 (antecedent of clause is harri); very high v387/3 (with ljóma). Cf. hættr
haetta (tt) vv. (1) with dat. stop, cease from 42/7; sem munum hætta so far that we shall (now) stop, we must stop v182/4
haetta (tt) vv. (2) venture, take a risk (abs.) v3/3
hætting f. risk, danger (at in) v54/4 (acc. with kvað þykka; understand vera)
haett a. dangerous; sup. hæstrar tíðar at the most dangerous time (adv. gen., Heusler 1950, § 376; cf. Noreen 1923, § 439) v256/1 (WTUA and Fagrskinna 69 read hæstr, highest, i.e. most appropriate, auspicious)
hefir m. ox-name, ‘hoofed’? ‘rider’? ‘hitter’? v504/3; see Index
hefr a. suited (at e–u to s–thing), effective (in), good (at) v221/3 (complement of þóta)
hegri a. comp. right (as opposed to left) v48/1, 59/23
heingr m. miler salmon v485/3 (cf. modern Icelandic ñægur, a male fish of any species)
hœkingr m. sword-name, ‘hooked’ (of the hilt) v457/7
hula (d) vv. with dat. boast about, glory in 72/21
hœlibfólf n. ‘boasting-bale, -destruction’, in kenning for the whetstone lodged in Pór’s head, it rauða ryðs hœlibfólf, that red thing which can boast that it destroys rust (boasting, i.e. noisy, self-advertising destroyer of rust) v71/4 (obj. of gœli)
hœsn n. pl. chickens v412–517 n.
hœfu, haufu (-au- is sometimes presupposed by the rhyme, cf. Gylf. 7/19 and note to verse 155) n. head 6/5, v52/4 (gen. with sundrkljúfr), 19/11 (complement), 19/13 (subj.), v89/1 (dat. with of kom), 41/35, v385/3, 108/6, 22; instr. 19/12; at haufóði onto his head, head-first v155/8 (with fell); í hœfuð (hœfði) e–m onto (in) s–one’s head 3/34, 22/2; figurehead v358/4 (pl., obj. of þógu)
hœfuðahómr m. principal member of a clan, kinsman on the male side, agnate 107/19, v446/8
hœfuðband n. head-band, snood 40/28, 43/11
hœfuðbenda f. back-stay, shroud, one of the ropes from the top of
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the mast to the side of the ship (Falk 1912, 59; LK 199) v497/6

höfðuvessingr m. sword-name, ‘mighty sharp(ened one)’ v455/1

höfðuníðjar m. pl. chief kinsmen; Randvérs h. = the royal house of the Gothic kings v154/6 (gen. with ranni)

höfðusbani m. complete destruction, deadly destruction 45/30

höfðuskáld n. major poet, ‘classical’ poet 5/30, 6/30, 85/15

höfðustafn m. ‘head-stem’; the stem of the raven’s head is its beak v319/4

höfugr a. heavy v54/3 (with megindrætti), v181/7

högg n. blow, stroke 1/30, 6/8, v68/5 (obj. of biða lengi), 45/8, 72/20

höggfáðr m. ‘blow-coloured or -polished’, sword-name (or a name for the blade?) v462/5 (A and B read höggstaðr, ‘blow-place’, the part of the blade that strikes, though this word would normally mean ‘a place to strike a blow’)

höggva (hjó, hjoggu, högg(v)inn) sv. strike 6/14, 43/4, 49/2, v164/5 (e–u with s–thing; því [not even] for this reason), cut 49/39, 50/10; hew, cut down (with a sword) v396/1; pp. cut down v22/3 (a. with lóðar; or passive); höggvin beaten (e–u by s–thing) v78/5 (with fellihryn or with hlymflél; cf. NN 448); severed v155/3 (with hendr); md. höggvask e–u til strike at each other with s–thing, jab at each other with s–thing v231/3

höggvápn n. cutting weapon (axes and swords as opposed to spears) 67/24

höguör m. name for a sword, perhaps ‘striker’ or ‘serviceable’ v451/4

höldr m. always pl., yeomen, free farmers, freeholders 80/8, v328/3 t. n., 106/7, v440/2, 4; warriors, heroes v176/1 (gen. with hendr), v336/1 (subj. of lúta); men, mankind v276/1 (gen. with stilli). Cf. hauðr

höll f. (feasting-)hall 1/6, 5/38, v35/3, 24/24, 35/21, 40/39, 58/7, 67/19, v374/2 (subj. of loga); of a giant’s cave, h. Purnis (or Heiðrek’s) v89/1 (subj. of bifóðsk); i. e. Valhöll v11/6, 20/30, 37; Rúms höll = the city of Rome (the Vatican?) v269/4 (obj. of reisti); gallópnis hallir = mountains v75/6 (gen. with Endils; cf. 35/21)

hömlungr m. ‘oar-strapped’, name for a ship v492/3 (or ‘having rowlocks’; cf. hamla)

hönd (dat. hendi, pl. hendr) f. hand, arm 1/33, v48/2, 21/20 (under his arms, i. e. round his chest), v88/1 (gen. with hrappmunnum), v98/8 (understand loddu), 40/31, 42/4, 13 (instr.), 45/26, v155/4 (obj. of kendu), v175/1, v175/5 (i. e. to my hands; dat. with geðu), v176/1, 59/23 (instr.), v244/3, 108/33, 34; heiti á hendi names for (parts of) the arm v412–517 n. (cf. 108/34); tvæm höndum with both hands, v396/2; af e–s hendi on s–one’s part 2/35, on s–one’s behalf 72/11; bera af hendi hand over, deliver v303/2; fyrr h. e–s
on behalf of s–one, instead of s–one v254/1; e–m í hendr into s–one’s charge 49/22; e–m til handa for s–one, on s–one’s behalf 49/21, 58/37, v255/4 i. n.; taka hónum see taka; in kenning for gold, hraun handa v195/3; for sword (or silver), handar svell v215/1; gen. pl. as prep. with dat., for, on behalf of v342/1 (the dat. word would have been in the unquoted part of the verse, cf. note)

horleikr m. bowstring-play, warfare with bows v59/8 (obj. of spara; WT have hjorleik, ‘sword-play’)

hoss a. grey v220/3

hötttr m. hat, hood 67/18, 108/7; Hangatýs h., Hropts h. = helmet v3/1, v472/1; i. e. head v85/8 (á hött onto the head, but possibly dat. (cf. Noreen 1923, § 395.3), on the head; giantess’s hat is perhaps a kenning for the stool pressing down on her head?—cf. 25/25)

iō f. activity, action v450/2; doing, achievement (labour?) v139/3 (þinar perhaps refers to King Sverrir)

iða f. eddy v477/8

iðharvaf n. ‘repeated-turn’, patterning on sword-blade v460/7 (v. l. (ABC) íðarp, ‘repeated warp’; cf. blóðvarp)

iðrask (að) wv. md. with gen. regret 21/5

iðjungur m. ‘hooded one’? ‘haltered one’? ‘doubtful one’, i. e. unreliable?—name for a bear 88/6, v511/4

iðróull m. ‘doubt-wheel’, a name for the sun 85/20, v517/5

igða f. a kind of bird; in modern Icelandic a nuthatch 46/37

igull m. sea-urchin v488/8

il f. sole of the foot v68/3, v75/7 (gen. with gaupnum), v174/5 (obj. of eðr), 108/38, 109/2; in kennings for shield, Hrungnir’s ilja bláð 69/24, v237/4, giant’s ilja brú v104/6 (dat. with á)

illa adv. badly; verða i. við be badly affected by 2/6; kunna i. see kunna

illr a. evil, bad 109/13; unpleasant, cruel v154/1 (with draum); wicked v369/2; poor, unsuccessful 4/16; er ilt til e–s s–thing is difficult to obtain 1/17; with gen. i. viðreignar awkward to deal with 25/1; n. as subst. evil (treatment) 21/18

ima f. she-wolf (‘dusky’) v515/3

imarr m. ‘dusky’, wolf-name v514/8

imne m. ‘battler’, sword-name v459/3

imr m. ‘dusky’, wolf-name v514/9; lms sveit = wolves v324/2

imun f. battle v450/4

imunfotr a. ‘battle-pale’, i. e. having lost its colour by use?—or ‘shining in battle?—of a shield v68/3 (with Íss; Finnur Jónsson,
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LP 323, takes ímun as first part of the compound ímundísir ‘valkyries’, separated by tmesis; cf. NN 142

ímunlaukr m. ‘battle-leek’, sword, in kenning for warrior, man: Ullr ímunlauks v185/2 (vocative)

ímynda (að) vv. imagine, cf. v122/4 t. n.
in adv. pleonastic with comp. a. v299/4. Cf. neytri

ína (t) vv. tell, enumerate v417/2

ínnan adv. inside (i.e. on the interior walls of the hall, see note to verse 8) v14/4; on the inside: herskip ínnan i.e. the insides of warships v404/3; out (with drap sér; i.e. abroad? or away from home?) v401/3 (cf. note)

índrótt f. domestic troop v186/2 (i. sinni dat. of advantage or respect with brattakr, i.e. their arms), v196/4, 80/26, v444/5

innhýsingar m. pl. members of a household v445/1

inni (1) adv. inside; hér inni in this household v196/3; þar í. in it 47/22

inni (2) n. pl. lodgings, dwelling v375/1 (subj. of brunnu)

íärn n. iron; weapon made of iron v468/4

ísarnleikr m. ‘iron-game’, battle v65/5, v108/1

ísófr (or ísolfr: spelled with ð in R) m. ‘ice-wolf’, name for a bear v510/3 (see Index)

íss m. ice 36/28 (pl., i.e. ice-floes?), 58/25; i.e. an ice-covered lake v329/6; in kenning for axe (or sword), randa(r) íss 70/29, v244/2 (obj. of þá ek); for sword, íss sikulgjarðar v348/4 (gen. with hristir); for shield, randa íss v68/4 (subj. of fló; contrast v244/2; presumably refers to the iron fittings on the shield, or to its shiny surface, cf. Meissner 1921, 168; Bjarni Einarsson 1987, 159–60)

ítr a. splendid v89/5 (with gulli), v115/1 (with sal), v121/3 (with Auds systur, although strong in declension; Finnur Jónsson in SnE 1931, 115 emends to ítran, with menþverri), v266/1, v298/1 (with ættbœti)

ítrserkr m. splendid shirt, i.e. decorated container, in kenning for ale-horn, í. jastar flæðar v368/2 (dat. after á)

íugtanni m. ‘greedy-tooth(ed)’, name for a bear 75/14, 88/6, v511/3; in kenning for ship, húna í. v260/4 (subj. of hlaup)

íþrótt f. craft, art 3/10, v16/1; skill, sport v85 n.

jaðarr m. side or edge (of hand) 108/35

jafn a. equal, equivalent, indistinguishable (við to, from) 79/17, 19; of equal size, of the same size (?with dat., i.e. as his opponent, see under hersir) v265/3

jafna (að) vv. with dat. compare (til with), make equivalent (to), see as corresponding (to) 6/5, 23

jafndegra n. equinox (in September and March) 99/15, 16

jafnfrækn a. equally brave, as brave (as) 48/15
jafngóðr a. equally good, as good 20/23, 41/36
jafnhár a. equally high; n. as adv. as high (sem as) v72/6
jafnhofugr a. as heavy (sem as) v511/3
jafnmargr a. equally many, the same number 3/4
jafnmildr a. as generous (i.e. as Magnús góði) v105/2
jafnréttr a. equally valid (sem to), just as valid (as those of) 80/1; just as legitimate (sem as) 80/7
jafnþjótt n. a. as adv. immediately 59/4; j. sem immediately that, as soon as 43/8,
jálfuðr (or, if a compound, jalfuðr) m. = jölfuðr v449/8
jara f. battle v1/4 (referring to Dorfinnr), v61/2 (gen. with bági), 79/18, 27, 30, 80/7, 11, v284/4 (indefinite; dat. of respect with heila), 81/10, 82/6 (Sigrúðr Hákonarson), v309/1 (unidentified; subj. of letr, in apposition to heróðr), 99/23, 100/12 (subj.); as title v211/4, 79/21, 82/6, 7; vocative v27/2 (Hákon Sigrúðarson); nafnjarls the title of earl 101/24; high-born man, noble warrior: sem jarljar forðum like free (noble) men of old v255/1 (see note); konungr jarla outstanding one among earls (Earl Dorfinnr) v282/2; styrk jarls meðgó strong (i.e. close) relationship by marriage to the earl (Rognvaldr (1)), strong links with the earl v296/4
jarlaskáld n. earls’ poet (nickname: reference is to the earls of Orkney) 6/32, 33/27, 35/5, 79/21
járn n. iron 42/10, 49/36 (i.e. a weapon), v179/7 (instr.), 59/13, v248/4 (dat. with séðar); pl. weapons v339/3 (instr., by means of weapons); name for a weapon of any kind v468/3
járngreipr f. pl.’iron-grips’ = járnglófar, Pórr’s iron gloves 24/21, 25/2 (here the word ought to be gen., like megingjarða (as in WU), but ljá can take an acc. obj., see note). 31. Cf. Gylf. ch. 21
járnþia f. lump of molten (red-hot) iron 25/30
járnskóð m. iron shoe 19/24 (cf. Gylf. ch. 51
járnsúla f. iron pillar 25/32 (cf. verse 89)
djartegn f. sign, proof (pl.) 22/26
jast-Rín f. ‘yeast-Rhine’, i.e. ale, in kenning for (the mead of) poetry, i.e. a poem, giants’ ale, Sýrar fentanna greppa j. v292/4 (with mína; obj. of læt uppi)
játa (tt) wv. with dat. agree (to s–thing) 1/27, 4/10
jóð n. newborn child, offspring 107/16, 108/4, v446/5 (cf. Ítreksjóð in Index); ara j. i. e. eagles v400/2 (dat. sg. (collective) with fekk)
jóðís f. ‘child-lady’, poetical word for sister; probably the same as jódís (horse-lady?) 108/4
jódraugr m., ægis j. sea’s horse-trunk, ship-tree, kenning for man v2/1 (dat. pl., ‘for men’)
jól n. pl. feast; in kenning for carrion (to provide which is to fight a successful battle), Huginj. v400 n. (obj. of stýrðu). Cf. Index and Fagrskinna 61 (Haraldskvæði)
jólnar m. pl. the yule-gods, a name for the heathen gods (usually taken to be jöln n. pl.; Jólnir m. is also a name for Óðinn, see Index; cf. jöln = goð, SnE 1848–87, II 494) 85/3, v307/1
jór m. horse; in kenning for ship, á jó strengjar v286/2 (with bá(gi) rather than with bæri, see note); also a proper name, see Index
jórekr m. personal name used as name for bear (‘horse-powerful’) 88/7, v510/8. See Index
jórir m. name for a hart v512/1 t. n.
jósu see ausa
jótr (trs) m. tooth (grinder); in kenning for rock, vegtaugar j. = taugar veg-j., tooth of the (fishing-)line’s way, of the sea v89/6 (gen. with bjóti, i. e. who lives in the rock or in rocky places)
jófurr m. prince (king or earl) v35/4 (Hákon Sigurðarson; gen. with bjódir), v130/2 (dat. of respect, for the prince; perhaps Sigurðr Jórsalafari), v141/1 (unidentified), v186/2 (subj. of sær; i. e. Haraldr harðráði), v192/2 (Haraldr blátønn?), v217/3 (fyr jófrum tveim i. e. against Óláfr of Norway and Ónundr of Sweden), v251/7 (Heðinn og Hogni; dat. pl. with etti), v275/4 (Haraldr harðráði; dat. with launak), v285/2 (perhaps St Óláfr), v294/2 (Haraldr harðráði; dat. with brá), v351/3 (dat. after und; unidentified), v370/2 (Magnús góði), v398 n. (St Knútr Sveinsson), v395/1 (Óláfr of Sweden), v409/4 (gen. pl. with sess). Cf. Jófurr in Index
jólfuðr m. ‘roarer’ or ‘yellow-bum’, name for a bear 88/7; cf. jálfuðr
jórð f. land 8/22 (cf. Jórð in Index), v115/1, v121/2 (i. e. Norway), v128/1 (i. e. from shore), v133/3, v309/4 (i. e. Norway; obj. of bryngvi und sík), v501/1; á jórðu austr i. e. in Norway v408/1; ground 22/1, 25/34, v168/4, v169/4 (with fyrir nedan); (the) earth v15/3 (gen. with guð), 33/26, 35/19 (cf. Jórð in Index), 76/23, 85/23, v315/1 (subj. of gein; Jórð?), v388/1 (gen. with hoslú); jardarr heiti names (terms) for (the) earth (land) 108/13, v501 t. n. (cf. Jórð in Index); í jórðu in the ground, underground 21/33; i. e. resting place, in kennings (that on which s–thing rests, or over which it travels) 108/25, 36, 37; in kenning for sea (part of kenning
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for gold). j. stafna v4/1 (gen. with leiptra); in kennings for Midgard serpent, jarðar reistr v24/4, jarðar seïdr v47/3; i. e. Jorð (see Index), whose son is Þórr (subj. of æstisk, parallel to alltra landa umgjórð) v43/2, cf. 35/19; in kenning for mountain, jarðar skafl v80/7 (gen. with hrôn)
jòrmun m. ox-name, ‘mighty one’ v504/7 (cf. Index)
jòrnunjótr m. mighty opponent, obstinate one (Hrungnir) v69/8 (obj. of bagð við)
jostr m. yeast; in kenning for ale, jastar flœ›r v368/1
jòtunnmô›r m. giant fury 20/28, v181/4
jòtunn m. giant (cf. Index) 3/6, 4/15, 14/28, 25/1, 25/27 n., v90/8
(gen. with bekk-rekka), 40/15, 29, 44/28, 63/13, v300a/3, v332/4,
v380/4, 108/29, v417/1 and t. n., v422/8, v430/2; med jòtunum (to
dwell) among the giants v101/3; as title 2/4, 6/13, 30/20; in kenning
for Þórr (i. e. enemy of the river?—see note to verse 56) 17/13,
jòtna ótti v65/1, jòtna dólgr v117/2 (gen. with módur)
kaf n. dive, depth v477/3
kafna (a›) wv. become choked, suffocate 3/24
kaldr a. cold v351/1
kálf f. strip of land; in kenning for arms, hauks k. v186/8 (acc. with á)
kálfí m. calf (of leg) 109/1
kálfri m. calf (animal) 90/13; in kenning for giants, kálfar álheimst
blíku undirfjálfrs, cave-calves v91/4 (gen. with hneitir)
kalla (að) wv. call; with two acc., call s–one (or s-thing) s–thing 5/5,
23, 38, 30/9, 39/18, 67/18–19, v300a/1 and v300b/1 (or kalla mik
they call me, see note), 107/14, 26; vera kallaðr be known as 5/18,
47/24, 48/21, 49/4, 52/14, 101/19, 103/7, 105/20, 106/1, 109/15;
er kollud er who is known as 101/17; often with ellipsis of subj.,
kallat, er ok kallat, kollud er it is (also) called 44/26, 75/15,
v380/3; at kallaðr by calling them 81/10; er kallat with pl. subj.,
are described as 63/13; n. pp. with m. subst. 52/14 (also with a pl.
subj.), 109/3 (cf. t. n.); k. (they) call it v332/3, 4, v380/4; gumi er
kallaðr there is one called gumi 105/28; kallaðr af called after
105/29, 31; gotnar eru kallaðr af the term gotnar comes from
105/28; þær menn eru er svá eru kallaðir there are men who are
known by the following designations 106/8; mun kallaðr must be
what is called v177/4; er svá kallaðr there are the following designations
106/16; with acc. and a. declare (s–thing to be s–thing) 4/16,
72/21; with only one acc., speak of, name (use a term), refer to
(call s–one?) 5/19, 22, 24, 11/26 (refer to as), 74/24, 75/15 n.,
93/13, 99/29; often with ellipsis of obj., (svá at) kalla by calling
(it, him, her, them) 19/35, 30/12, 39/29, 66/15, 74/7, 80/9, 87/8,
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90/26, 108/13, 21; k. hann it may be called 109/2, see t. n.; with dat. (instr.) call (s–one or s–thing) by (a name) 40/20, 67/25; k. med refer to by 4/6; k. til 40/9, see note; k. á call out to 50/11; md. for pass. 63/23

kalreip n. a rope fixed to the centre of the yard and held down in front of the sail to control its shape (kalreipi LK 208) v499/7 (apparently behind the sail according to Blöndal 1920–24, who states its purpose is to stop the sail blowing out the wrong way; so Falk 1912, 66–7); cf. sikuljgoró

kanna (að) wv. explore, get to know 45/4

kanpr m. moustache, beard; pl. whiskers 108/19

kapp n. spirit of rivalry, impetuosity 6/7; pl. at köppum for heroic deeds? v173/3 (cf. next)

kappi m. hero 6/4 (in apposition to Volukrontem), 12, v11/5, v173/3 (as heroes?), 106/9, v440/7

karfi m. (1) carvel, a kind of ship (between a small rowing boat and a large sailing ship (Falk 1912, 93–5, 98–9); larger than 10 smålestir (i. e. tons; LK 102); cf. Foote and Wilson 1970, 236, 249, 254; Foote 1984b, 225: probably not for ocean journeys) v492/8

karfi m. (2) carp or redfish v488/5

karl m. (old) man, fellow v46/2 (refers to the giant Hymir, Gylf. ch. 48), v263/3 (vocative; unidentified)

karlkendr a. masculine (in gender) 40/13, 90/28

karmr m. frame, container; body (of a chariot), in kenning for Pórr, karms týr v90/6

kasta (að) wv. with dat. throw 2/37, 4/13, 21/37, 22/9, 48/27, v191/1; discard v228/4; dig, throw up, raise (a mound) 60/12 (pass.); k. til aim at 25/18

kati m. a kind of small boat (English cat; Falk 1912, 88; cf. ketla) v493/8

katli see ketill

kaup n. bargain, agreement 4/24; (agreed) payment, reward 4/19

kaupa (keypti) wv. buy 4/12, 52/6, v166/4

kefsir m. slave (male partner of a slave-girl) 106/21, v448/8

keila f. torsk v488/4 (= brosma)

keili n. wedge, mast-wedge (Falk 1912, 57); or a wedge-shaped piece of wood to strengthen and protect the bottom of the ends of the keel (LK 131–2) v499/3

keipr m. rowlock v129/4 (subj. of réss)

keipull m. coracle, kayak (Welsh ceubal, English coble; Falk 1912, 86; or diminutive of keipr m. ‘boat’, ABM 453) v494/2

keisari m. emperor 78/19, 21 (Róms konung is the complement), 79/16, 99/22; as title 51/34
kelda f. spring v477/7, v478/3 (v. l. (A and B) Kölga; combined with Rán as ‘rankellda’ in R)
kellir m. helmet-name (‘cooler’ or ‘top’?) v473/1
kenpa (= kempa) f. champion 106/9, v440/8
kenna (nd) wv. teach (e–m e–t) 3/18; display (learn NN 1833) v87/4 (inf. with nam); attribute 52/1; refer to (svá ‘thus, by this name’) 105/18, 20; recognise, see v155/4 (‘they, i. e. people, could see’), v253/2 (má k. one can see); describe, designate, refer to (using a kenning) 11/25, 14/25, 17/28, 18/2, 3, 30/9, 33/21, 40/19, 43/27, 66/15, 74/7, 76/22, 78/23, 79/27, 80/9, 26, 81/10, 90/26, 108/6, 11, 13, 15, 21; má svá kenna at kalla hana may be designated by calling her 44/9; k. við refer to in terms of, by (of both base-words and determinants, cf. 40/15, 63/16) 30/15, 33/21, 40/5, 15 (kent er við reference is made in terms of), 24, 63/16, 67/20, 24, 26, 76/25, 82/1, 87/8 (við adv.?—see note), 90/28, 107/24, 108/9, 22 (understand má or skal), 24, 109/1, 2, 3 (see t. n.), 109/8; = k. til (of both base-words and determinants) 40/6, 40/9 n., 40/14, 16, 22 (cf. 40/21 t. n.), 43/11, 61/13, 63/8, 64/26, 67/17, 22, 27, 95/1 (i. e. to refer to ships and gold in terms of them; cf. A: skip eda gull, see note), 108/22, 29; k. við name after 105/29; k. svá við use such kennings with 87/9 (see note); k. til qualify by, make into a kenning by adding 44/25; with gen. feel, perceive v48/4; pp. kent heiti descriptive term, periphrastic term, one using an attributive, involving a kenning, ‘a heiti which designates’ 5/23; kendr at renowned as (or for) v173/4. Cf. ókendr, tvikendr
kenning f. description, designation 5/18, 29, 6/31, 20/17, 41/9, 12, 44/26, 61/11, 67/28, 29, 78/17, 22, 79/17, 19, 26, 80/10; til kenningar as, for the purposes of periphrastic description 40/21; er fær til kenningar it is made into a kenning 40/24; haft til kenningar used as a designation 74/4. In Skáldskaparmál the word is apparently always used of a periphrasis; cf. von See 1988, 50–52: kenning is a verbal noun, abstract to kenna = kennzeichnen, benennen. Cf. also kenningarnafn, Grettis saga (ÍF VII 224; = nickname), Elucidarius 1989, 29 (translates agnomina; af aíburð = ab accidenti, cf. Gylf. 22/21–2). Note also TGT 103 (in W); þessifigúra er optast svá sett í norrœnum skaldskap, at þeir hlutir er framfærast eru kendir við nokkur tilfelli sín
ker n. vat 3/14, 21, 5/2
kerling (1) f. block of wood in the bottom of a ship in which the mast was fixed, mast-step (= kelson; Falk 1912, 56; LK 164) v499/5
kerling (2) f. old woman 107/38, v438/8
kesja f. a broad-bladed spear, halberd v464/6
kesti see kóstr
ketill (dat. katli) m. pot 3/21, 14/12
ketla f. a kind of small boat (diminutive of kati) v493/7
kið n. kid, young of a goat v509/4
kiðlingr m. young kid (of a goat) v509/2
kíll m. creek v477/8
kind f. offspring; k. Rögnvalds ins gamla = Earl Þorfinnr v297/3
(dat. of advantage with bitu sver›, for him, on his behalf); kin:
Ymsa k. = giants v74/7 (gen. with setrs; or with til til setrs is gen.
of direction)
kinn (pl. kinnr) f. cheek 44/27, 108/23
kinngrár a. grey-cheeked (i.e. pale-cheeked or grey-bearded?) v263/4
(with karl)
kinnungr m. the curved side of a ship towards the prow, bow (Falk
1912, 52) v499/2 (cf. hlýr)
kista f. box 24/32
kistuskrú› n. box-ornament 20/3
kjalarhæll m. rear end of keel (cf. hæll (1)) v500/5 (Falk 1912, 34)
kjannr m. jawbone, cheekbone 108/10
kjappi m. goat v508/3
kjaptr see kjóptr
kjóll m. a kind of large ship (cf. Old English ceol, see Falk 1912,
88–9; Hofmann 1955, 125) v492/7; in kenning for shield, Ullar k.
v143/3 (gen. with fjólum)
kjósa (kaus, kuru) sv. choose 2/26 (sér for o–self), 58/29, 37, v303
n.; k. of choose (from) among v7/3; k. at choose by, for, taking
account of 2/26, v166/5 (2nd pers. sg. p. kauss)
kjólbóð n. the plank next to the keel v499/3 (= kjalbóð, kjalsýgja
LK 155; cf. Falk 1912, 52)
kjólr m. keel 36/27; hlátrelliða k. = backbone v86/8 (obj. of braut)
kjólsýgja (spelled ‘-sygia’ in R) f. the plank next to the keel, garboard
(Falk 1912, 52) v499/4 (= kjalsýgja LK 130, 155); cf. kjólbóð
kjóptr, kjaptr m. jaw; í Ægis kjópta into the jaws of the sea, i.e.
under the waves v126/3, í Ægis kjapta v347/3
klippa (t) wv. clip, cut (off) 41/30
kljúfa (klauf) sv. cleave, split 46/27
kið (pl. kleri) f. claw 2/14; arm or fluke of an anchor (LK 194);
upper corner of a sail (LK 212); an arm (or arm of a bollard)
extending above the side of a ship to tie a mooring-rope to (Falk
1912, 24); a loop for attaching a rope to the side of a sail (Falk
1912, 69; LK 210); v499/6. Cf. árakló
klofi m. clamp (to fix a tent on board ship?); cloven end to the lower
part of a mast to hinge the upper end on to (LK 197–9); the fixing
for the mast at the level of the transoms (Falk 1912, 57); the area
around the mast (Falk 1912, 84); pl. klofar a hinged pair of slats for the end of a tent on board ship (Falk 1912, 11) v499/8

klyf f. pack (for a horse to carry on one side) 47/19

klaeða (dd) wv. dress 48/4

eklaeði n. pl. clothing 59/10

kná (knátti, knáttu) pret.-pres. vb. with inf., be able to (i.e., be fortunate enough to be able to) v147/1, v197/3; have to (learn to), be forced to v84/7; know how to, with at and inf. v246/1; as meaningless aux. does (though sometimes the meaning ‘know how to’ may be present) v66/1, v78/5, v192/1, v326/3, v335/1, with at and inf. v154/1 (be forced to?); ér knáttuð you (honourific pl. of the king?—cf. note) were able to, did v379/1

kné n. knee 109/1; pl. lap 2/34; bracket; = knélisti, a triangular bracket or crooked piece of wood fastening the end of a thwart to the side of the ship (Falk 1912, 47; LK 148–9) v499/1

kneyfir m. one who crushes, crusher; in kenning for Pórr, k. nesja dróttar (or k. Svíþjóðar kólgu dróttar) v84/1 (with mēð, because of; cf. note)

kníar m. pl. men 106/6, v440/7

knífr m. knife 43/6, 7

knúi m. knuckle; name for a ship (‘thruster’?) v494/1

knörr m. a large high-sided ocean-going ship usually used for transport and trade rather than warfare (Falk 1912, 107–10; LK 87) v494/1; sem knörru as well as merchant ships v302/2 (acc. with létt, parallel to snekkjur)

kólga f. coldness; in kenning for giants, dólgerð (or drótt) Svíþjóðar kólgu (hostile) troop of (from) Scythia v84/2 (see Svíþjóð and Kólga in Index)

kollr m. crown of the head v58/1 (i on), 108/10

kolmúla f. ‘coal-muzzle’, name for a goat (proper name?—cf. Index; v. l. -músa) v509/3

koma (kom, kömu, kvámu) sv. come 42/7, v177/5, v318/4; erum komnar we are come v159/1, v174/1; þadan kominn descended from that person (that line) 50/18, 103/8; subjunc. sem vísi komi (or kemí, see note and cf. bióta) as for the arrival of a prince v20/10; with suffixed neg. komat e–m did not come to, did not befall s–one v90/5, kemía would not have come v168/1; with a. as complement v81/4; imp. v215/1; with dat. make come 1/35 (með bringing), 24/35, take, cause to go v100/5, move 22/8, bring v4/1 (with mér; unless this word goes with hollr, and it is the other who makes poetry?); impers. with dat., was brought v89/2, honum var svá uer komit it was such a close thing for him, it so nearly happened for him 5/3; sail (with dat. of ships) 59/5, v258/1
Glossary

(2nd pers. sg.); with at (in order to) and inf. 6/26; k. á come about 21/16 (dat. stefnulagi would be expected if komit á meant brought about, arranged; see stefnulag), touch 46/37; k. á leið start off, get started 49/39; k. á sé go to sea 41/7; k. af be descended from 40/7; k. at come up, arrive 42/15, 46/31, with dat. get hold of 4/7; k. frá be descended from 40/8, 51/30, 103/2; k. f. enter 58/7; k. ofan i. e. shine down v135/3; k. saman coincide, have the same form (but different meaning), become ambiguous 78/17; k. til approach, come up, arrive 22/8, 21, reach v303/1 (subj. is á, see á (2)), kom til e–s (impers.) s–thing was reached v76/4; k. út get out 21/6; md. bring o–self, manage to get (somewhere) 24/26, v241/4


konar m. gen. sg. in phrases nakkvars k. some kind of (i. e. some term for) 4/2, alls k. all kinds of 63/16

kon(r) m. kinsman, descendant, son v295/3 (Haraldr harðráði), v404/2 (with síklinga; Haraldr harðráði?), 107/18, v447/3; spiritual descendant or relation, successor v296/1 (Rognvaldr Brússon; see Heiti in Index and cf. ætt); in pun on name Hákon (Sigurðarson) v36/2; kon Jarðar = bórr v87/2 (subj. of nam kenna)

konungdómr m. kingdom, kingship 51/33, 101/12

konung m. king v7/3 (of: among), v11/4 (Hákon góði), v146/4 (subj. of eignisk), v159/2 (Fróði Fríðleifsson), v174/2 (Fróði Fríðleifsson), v183/7 (gen. with fé), 58/4, v199/2 (Sigurðr Jórsalafari), v283/1 (Sigurðr Jórsalafari; vocative), v310/2 (ind definite, fár k. = no king), v336/4 (unidentified), 99/22, v395/2 (King Oláfr of Sweden), v398 n. (ind definite, obj. of vitut = any king), v402/2 (Haraldr hárfagri); as title 5/36, 49/20, 58/7, 11, 75/16; k. dags grundar i. e. God v113/1 (vocative); k. Róms (i. e. Christ) v268/3, alls k. (i. e. Christ) v276/2; konungs spjalli i. e. earl ( Hákon) v118/2; k. Hröða i. e. king of Norway v281/2 (gen. with frama), v333/4 (Haraldr harðráði); outstanding one among, k. jarla v282/2 (of Earl Porfinnr; subj. of sötti)

korn n. corn 108/23

kornskurðarmánuðr m. corn-harvest-month (August–September) 99/20

kosta (að) wv. with gen. exert (to the utmost) v181/2

kostigr a. having good qualities, splendid v19/1 (with Heimdalr)

kostgrípr m. treasure, precious possession 58/28, 36

kosmr m. (1) choice: at oðrum kosti otherwise 45/39, 46/14, alternatively, since that cannot be the case, as a second best 21/11. (2) (good) quality, virtue v1/4 (obj. of segja), v360/1
krabbi m. crab v488/6
kraki m. pole 58/13; as nickname 58/15, 58/24
krák r m. crow 91/3
kraþti m. bollard, a post (with two arms?) or hooked extension to a rib on the side of a ship to tie a mooring-rope to (Falk 1912, 24) v499/5
kraþtr m. strength v263/3
krefja (krafþi) wv. demand, claim (e–s e–n s–thing from s–one) 6/27
kringþr a. (pp. of kringja) encircled; gjúfrí k. sea-girt, ocean-bounded v111/4 (with botni)
kristinn a. Christian 5/30
kroppa (að) wv. nibble 42/4, 8, 12
kroppr m. body 1/30
krúz m. cross v271/1 (dat. with lýr)
kuggr m. cog, a broad-beamed ship with high rounded prow and stern used for trade in the later Middle Ages (Falk 1912, 89) v494/1
kulþi m. cold(ness) v174/6 (subj. of etr parallel with aurr)
kúlnasveinn m. a nickname 77/11, 78/8 (kúla ‘knob, lump, swelling’; perhaps refers to swellings or growths on the face or body, cf. Lind 1920–21, col. 225)
kund f. a coat of mail (‘well-known’, ‘familiar’ or ‘inheritance’) v474/1
kundr m. son, descendant, kinsman 107/18, v447/4
kunna (kann, kunní) pret.-pres. vb. know 3/17, 46/37, v381/1; þá er kunni who knew v100/4 (with mey, i. e. lúnn); with inf. know (how to), be able (have the knowledge to) 3/25, 5/7, v38/3; feel (about s–thing), respond (in a certain way); k. illa be distressed 3/30
kunneleggr m. family line, kinfolk; k. kveldrunninna kvinna = trolls v53/4 (gen. with þróngvir)
kván f. wife 108/2; risa kván = giantess (Gjálp or Greip) v85/8 (gen. with á hött)
kveða (kvað) sv. say, speak, express (especially in verse) 5/27, 6/38, v11/2, 44/29, v16/5, v165/1, v182/2; with suffixed pron., ljóð eitt kveðak (the time it takes me to) recite one song v165/6; relate (in verse) 19/12, 41/24; recite, sing 52/13, 14; with acc. and inf., declare v73/5, v305/3, v306/1, v468/1, v516/1, kveða they say that v133/1, kváðu they said that v249/1, v327/2 (‘he was said to have’), with suffixed neg. (which belongs with the inf.), kváðut they say that . . . not ( . . . is said not to have) v59/4; k. sitja they say that (he) has his seat, (he) is said to have his seat v268/1; impers. with acc. and inf. it is said that v54/1; md. with inf. say that one is doing s–thing 1/23, 45/12; with p. inf. kvezk (kvazk) mundu says (said) he would 2/10, 4/21; kváðusk vilja said they wanted to 4/12; k. á decide, determine 45/18; k. eptir compose poetry based on 17/30, 19/16; k. um refer to, mean 78/18
kveðandi f. recitation 109/5

kveðja (1) (kvaddi) wv. greet, address v215/2; k. at e–u greet, address with or in s–thing (or 'summon to (listen to) s–thing?') v39/4 (inf. with vil ek; obj. is hann), v112/1, v398/1

kveðja (2) f. greeting; in kenning for battle, fyrir málma kveðju before (or instead of, NN 3066) the battle v286/3 (with bær; or with var, see note)

kveðl n. evening, nightfall 1/5, 48/1, 72/24, 83/16, 99/7

kvenbúnaðr m. female adornment or equipment 40/16

kveldrunninn a. evening-travelling, of trollwives (with kvinna) v53/3

kvenkendr a. feminine (in gender) 40/21, 63/16

kvenna see kona

kverkr f. pl. throat 108/23

kvern f. (hand-) mill 38/25, 52/9; pl. (of the two stones) 52/9

kvernarauga n. mill-eye, the hole in a millstone 52/21

kvernbiti m. sword-name (proper name?), ‘millstone-biter’ v456/5 (-bítr in A and B; cf. Kvernbítr in Hkr I 146, but -biti in Ágrip; both forms in Fagrskinna)

kvernsteinn m. millstone 3/34, 52/7

kveykva wv. kindle v370/4 (the clause goes with sá eldr)

kviga f. heifer 90/13, v506/2

kvigr m. bull-calf, bullock v505/3

kvikva f. the quick (the flesh under the nails of the hand) 108/35

kvikvendi n. living creature 46/16

kvinnna see kona

kveði n. poem 41/13, 52/15, 72/30, 85/13, 108/1

kvetð f. obligation, duty, requirement (e–s to provide s–thing) v31/2

kvol f. sword-name, ‘torment’ v454/4

kykr a. alive; while (still) alive 48/38

kyn n. family, origin 2/39; category 5/10; kin: láþa kyn mankind v30/4, við kyn beima i. e. against men v217/4 (with hvatráðr). Cf. v6/2 t. n.

kynda (nd) wv. kindle v387/3 (2nd pers. pl. in address to the king); md. be kindled v377/1

kynfróðr a. amazingly, strangely (very) wise v19/2 (with hrafjofristaðar)

kynviksi f. (branch of) family line, offshoot 107/19, v447/3

kyguna (d) wv. make known, announce v64/7 (obj. unexpressed, ‘it’); Kock, NN 1890, emends áðr to óð, ‘poetry’; see óðr (1), to provide an object)

kynslóð f. family, group of descendants, clan 103/17

kynstaf m. member of a clan, scion 107/18

kýr f. cow 90/13, v506/1, 4

kýrvalr m. ‘cow-whale’, a kind of whale v490/1. Cf. nauthvalr, an alternative name for býrvalr m. sperm whale in JG 28; A and B
actually have bůrhvalr here (spelled ‘býr-’ in B; R has ‘kvr-’, T has ‘kur’). For bůrhvalr see JG 8, 35 and KSk 15/36 t. n., 162, where it is said to be the humpback

kyrr (1) m. sword-name, ‘quiet’ v452/5 (or perhaps kyrr, q. v. in Index)
kyrr (2) a. quiet, submissive v376/4 (predicative with pâ); unwavering, held firm v254/6 (with hurðrîr)

kyrra (ðò) wv. pacify, make peaceful, give peace to v362/2 (p. inf. with hykkar)

kyrrlátír a. quiet, gentle in behaviour 107/32

kyrrseta f. sitting still; vara k. there was no peaceful existence, there was a violent battle v172/5

kôna f. a boat for a single oarsman (LK 304–6; Falk 1912, 89) v493/7

kôld f. ‘the cold one’, coat of mail v474/3

kôstr m. (dat. kêsî) pile; funeral pyre v19/1

kôptr m. mouth, jaws v340/3 (written keypt). Cf. kjîôptr

lá (1) f. wave at the shore, sea near the shore, offing v362/2 (acc. with lykkat), 96/5, v478/2; liquid, of the mead of poetry, Óðinn’s breast-liquid hildar geð-Njardar l. (or Óðinn’s geðfjarðar l., see t. n.) v39/4 (obj. of têk); pl. lár v4/4 t. n.?

lá (2) f. poetical word for hair 108/20 (but not recorded in extant poetry; perhaps metaphorical use of lá (1))

láð n. land, territory, inherited land v217/2 (i. e. Denmark?—the battle was on what was at the time regarded as Danish territory, see note; obj. of heltu), 86/16, v314/2, v353/1 (i. e. Norway); frá láð Finnur skriðnu i. e. from Finnmark or Lapland v349/1

láða (að) wv. invite v345/2 t. n. (or gen. of lóð)

lag n. thrust 42/22

lág f. log (the word-play depends on the medieval spelling ‘lög’ or ‘log’ (thus R; spelled with o or a (á) in other manuscripts)) 40/20, 63/17 (cf. lög); = tree in kenning for woman, l. auðs v202/3 (obj. of eiga; refers to Helga in fagra)

lagsmaðr m. companion, fellow 1/36

lagvëpn n. thrusting weapon (e. g. spear) 67/26

lamb n. lamb 90/14

lámr m. fist, paw, large and clumsy hand 108/34

land n. land v43/1 (gen. with umgjorð), v48/2 (gen. with endiseiðs), 33/25, 36/26, v124/2 (obj. of vatti), v129/2 (dat. of respect, lôndum), v132/1, v252/2 (gen. with vaðr), 75/3, 86/11, v348/3 (gen. pl. with umband), v410/2, v501/7; country 78/24, 80/1, v313/3 (i. e. Norway; subject of lagðisk), v393/2 (i. e. Norway), 106/3, 107/36; í ländi in this country v209/3 (Kock, NN 1836, takes this phrase to mean ‘back home’ with bauð lind); lônd setbergs banda, giants’
lands, i.e. heathen lands v268/4 (dat. with remðan sik, with or over heathen lands); territory 48/31, 51/31, 79/31, v304/1, 101/8, 9; mér til landa to win myself lands v255/4; shore, bank (of a river) 25/19, 48/11; fyrir l. fram along the coast 3/28; med landi along the coast 72/7; in kenning, i.e. resting place, dwelling place 74/5–6, 108/7, 13, 15, 27; in kenning for sea, Leifa lond v155/7 (gen. with lauði)

landamæri n. frontier, borderland 21/8

landfólk n. people of the country 5/35 (Sweden, cf. Gylf. Prologue), 78/25, 106/21 (subj.); people of earth, mankind, gen. obj. of gætir v277/1

landfrækn m. land-bold; Lundar l. jöfurr i.e. Lundar frækn landjöfurr, the valiant prince of Lund’s land; or the land-bold, i.e. valiant in defending his land, prince of Lund; emended to Lundar lands frækn jöfurr in Skj B I 116 (Konráð Gíslason 1892, 100); the king of Denmark (Haraldr blátænn?) v192/2

landráðandi m. (pres. p.) ruler of a country 78/24

landreki m. land-director, -ruler v107/4 (subj. of verðr), v186/5 and v389/1 (i.e. Haraldr harðráði), 101/5 (not related to reka sv., see note to verse 389),

landstjórn f. governance of the land (til for) 79/30

landvartarmaðr m. defender of the land 80/5, 105/25 (subj.)

landvöðr m. defender of the land, in kenning for ruler of Norway (Haraldr gráfeldr), l. Hröðr v249/2 (vocative)

langa f. ling (fish) v485/1

langbarð m. sword-name, ‘long-beard’ v452/3 (perhaps means a Lombardic sword, see Hkr I 194, Fagrskinna 89; cf. Guðrúnarkviða II 19, Volsunga saga, Skj I A 370, v. 5; name of Óðinn and of a serpent in SnE 1848–87, II 473, 487)

langfeðgar m. pl. ancestors 59/2

langhvass m. sword-name, ‘long-keen’ v458/2

langnefja f. thole pin (Falk 1912, 71; presumably the longer if there were two, and then the front one; cf. LK 169) v498/4

langr a. long 19/34, v99/2; long-lasting v409/3 (with orðstir); fyrir longu long ago v97/2, v133/4 (with móti), 99/5; n. as adv. of time langt til at long until, before 22/29; as adv. of place, far 42/33; comp. longer (of time) 52/13; comp. n. as adv. lengra further, eða lengra or further (i.e. than from Veiga to Ágðir) v313/3; further (in meaning) 41/16

langsskip n. longship, a Viking warship (Falk 1912, 97–102) v492/7 (probably not a distinctive type, but a general term)

langsæi f. far-sightedness 109/10

langvinr m. friend for a long time, old friend, in kenning for Pórr, l. Prængvar v88/4 (in apposition to hraðskyndir handa, subj. of svalg)
lastmæli n. criticism, pejorative or disparaging comment 40/15; *til lastmælis* for criticism or disparagement, in dispraise 108/1

lastvarr a. fault-wary, fault-shunning, fault-avoiding, sin-free 186/6
(with *landreki*)

látta (létt) sv. (1) leave, with acc. and a. (*l. eina*: leave alone or desert, as Öðinn did?)—see Fritzen 1886–96, I 308b, inf. after *trauðan* v121/3; with inf. let 6/30 (pp.), cause (*e–m* in, from *s–one; dat. of respect*) v58/4: let itself, behave. make its way doing s–thing v259/1; with acc. and inf. cause, let, make *s–one or s–thing* (to) do *s–thing* 3/15 (allow), v55/1, v69/1, v74/1, v128/3, v183/3, v197/1, v222/1, v242/1, v243/1, v249/1 (inf. with *kváðu*), v288/1, v289/1, v302/1, v309/1, v333/1, s, v391/1, allow *s–one* to do *s–thing* v386/1 (imp.); cf. 49/31 n.; with inf., often in pass. sense, cause *s–thing* to be done, have *s–thing* done 6/30 (inf.), 40/38, 48/37, s, v157/1, 52/11, v277/1, v385/2, *l. kalla* have (*s–one*) called, summon 25/28; with pp. of impers. vb. v256/1, v296/3, v348/1 (*lét* you caused to be); with acc. and pp. *l. e–n* of *sóttan* cause a place to be visited, pay a call on a place v65/2; with md. inf. *látt sigask, fallask* let o–self drop 1/27, 2/34, v95/5, *létt sigask* (= *létt sik siga*) made himself sink, pressed himself downwards 25/24; *l. eptir* leave behind 21/9, give way, draw back 2/33; *l. fram* hand over 45/26; *svá l. sem* behave as though, pretend that v251/5; *l. uppi* let be heard, recite v292/3 (with suffixed pron –*k*).
(2) with acc. and inf. give as one’s opinion, say, threaten v79/5. Md. (1) with inf. say that one 4/20 t. n., 20/24, 33, 35, 45/27. (2) die 6/15, 21/18

látt n. lair, where *s–thing* lies; in kenning for gold (on which snakes lie), *dalreyðar l.*, (gen. pl. with *þrútni*) v145/4; for shield, *sigðís l.* v195/2 (gen. with *Hermódr*)

látrval-Rygjar m. pl. in kenning for giants, *Lista látrval-Rygja* = *val-látr-Lista Rygjar* (cf. Introduction p. lii), Rogalanders of falcon-lair-Lister, i. e. of the mountains (*val-látr* = falcon-lair) v91/6 (subj. of *ne máttu of bella*)

lauð f. melting pot or wire-drawing plate (a plate with holes for drawing metal into wires) 61/14

lauðr n. froth v358/1, v361/2

laufl n. leaf (usually collective), foliage 41/22, 23, v142/2, 67/21; in kenning for shield (the shield on which the scene was depicted), *Leifa landa l.* v155/8 (dat. after *á*; the shield perceived as if a leaf on a tree when fixed to the side of a ship)

lauk see *lúka*

laukr m. leek; mast of a ship 75/4, v496/5 (Falk 1912, 56); in kenning for ship, *hestr lauks* v259/7
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launa (aðð) wv. reward, pay back (e–m e–t s–one for s–thing) 20/26, 22/23, v157/8 (inf. with gátu), requite v275/4 (with suffixed pron.)

lauss a. free 1/34, 52/3; l. frá quit of 46/2; comp. looser 22/30

lausung f. untrustworthiness, unreliability, falsehood 108/33

laut f. depression, hollow v502/8; = land, that over which s–thing travels (see under land), in kenning for sword, heina l. v279/2 (obj. of rauð)

lax m. salmon 45/6, 8, v485/1

leóði see ljá

leóðja f. variant of Ellíði, see Index (from Old Slavonic word for a barge, lighter, wherry; Falk 1912, 88) v493/5

leg n. lair; fjardeplís Marar l., mountain-lair, i. e. cave, in kenning for giants v87/3 (gen. with menn; cf. note)

leggja (lagði) wv. lay, place 42/1, 3, 6, 48/3; provide? establish? v92/2 (inf. with hvé skal ek; obj. perhaps gott or brú, but maybe in the illegible line, see note); pile v358/1; with dat. thrust 46/30; stab (e–n e–u) 48/26, 29; l. fjørlausn impose as a ransom 45/23; appoint 3/13; establish 51/34; set up (or lay down?) v161/3 (1st pers. pl., let us); l. at direct against, or make after, make for v103/5; l. fyri skut put astern, i. e. sail past v259/8; l. saman bring into collision together v213/2 (inf. with bad); l. upp put away, swallow 1/28, v96/6; l. e–t e–m við place s–thing upon s–one, declare s–one subject to (guilty of), declare that s–one shall incur s–thing 21/11; impers. lagði nær at it had come close to (s–thing happening) 42/15; md. lie down 46/19; come to an end 52/17; be subjected v313/4; leggjask níðr lie down 46/33, be going down 42/14; pp. lagit placed, fixed (á in, sc. the poem) v207/4

leggr m. leg, arm, limb 61/11; lower leg, shank 109/2; bone v57/1 (obj. of brautz), 109/16; in kennings for rock (cf. Gylf. ch. 8), reyrar l. v55/4 (gen. with reyni), fróns l. v210/2 (gen. with fólka). See also v87/1–4 n.

leið f. way, path 47/20; fara braut l. sínna go on one’s way 21/15; um langa leið over a long distance 21/38; referring to the sea 36/28, 92/25, 93/23, á l. on the route, away v349/1; in kenning for gold, hölmfoðurs l. (serpents lie on gold), part of kenning for man, borr hölmfoðurs leiðar v311/2

leîða (dd) wv. lead 100/13; take, bring v149/5, 49/27, 52/11, v160/2; l. aþr bring back v102/6 (after nema); l. út send on one’s way 50/4

leiðangr (rs) m. naval force, fleet, expedition v353/1

leiðask (dd) wv. md. impers. e–m leiðisk e–t s–one gets sick of s–thing, gets to hate s–thing 3/34, one gets tired of s–thing 20/36, 52/19

leiðilþírr m. ‘leading-slave’, thief, kidnapper, in kenning for Loki, l.
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qöl-Gefnar, thief of Iðunn v102/3 (obj. of hundu or of fundu, parallel with hund or lund?)

leifa (ð) wv. leave (e–m to s–one, i. e. after one’s death), bequeath v280/2

leiga f. hire, wages 4/23

leika (1) n. and f. toy (or playmate?) 85/20, v517/3, 8; playfellow v169/2 (NB vér is pl., not dual); in kenning for Iðunn, playmate, girl-friend of the gods, Ása l. v103/2 (obj. of sveik apt)

leika (2) (lék) sv. play (i. e. fight; á aldar lófum i. e. be tossed from hand to hand, used by both hands?) v246/4 (inf. with kná), i. e. be current v255/2; move up and down, i. e. flap v359/3 (við against); l. e–u toss s–thing from side to side v358/2; l. við e–n be merry with s–one v393/1

leikblað n. ‘play-blade’, in kenning for Pjazi, leikblaðs fjöðrar reginna = fjöðrar blads leikreginn, god (or dwarf?), i. e. causer, of the play (motion) of feather-blade, of the beating of wings (or god of the feather’s playing (flapping) blade, NN 138) v103/6

leikr m. game, competition 25/28; pleasure, happiness: stendr fyrir órum leiki stands in the way of my happiness (presumably she will not grant him her love) v208/2

leiptr (1) n. flash, lightning; brightness, a word for the sky 85/18; name for the sun (‘flasher’?) v517/3 (perhaps leipthrjóðr m. ‘lightning-sender’), 5; in kenning for gold, part of kenning for man, l. jarðar stafna (flash of land of stems) v4/1 (gen. with Baldr). Cf. Index

leiptr (2) m. pilot whale or white-sided dolphin v490/2 (KSk 15; not in JG; caaing whale LML 119)

leir n. clay 21/19

leirjótunn m. clay giant 21/28

leistr m. foot of stocking 108/38

leita (að) wv. with gen. look for, (try to) find 72/6

leiti n. rise in the ground (forming part of horizon) v502/2; á viðra l. fyrir ahead on the next rise in the ground 20/27

lekstopar m. pl. ‘leak-steps’, something to stop leaks? bilge-boards?—perhaps for lokstólpar (so A (‘løk-’) and B), supports for the raised deck at the prow, forecastle-supports v496/4

lemja (lamía) wv. hit, batter 22/3; beat up v57/2; break 41/31

lén n. scythe-blade v464/2 t. n.

lendr a. ‘landed’; lendir meun, like Scottish and Anglo-Saxon thanes, were those who held land in fief from the king (next in rank to jarlar in Norway) 80/3, 12

lengi adv. for a long time v201/4, long v68/6 (with híða); þeygí l. nevertheless . . . not very long v262/2
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lengr  adv. longer, for a longer time 52/19; l. en svá longer than so that, longer than the time that (it takes me to) v165/5
lengra  adv., lengri a. comp. see langr
lenz f. lance v464/2
lesti, á adv. phrase, last, in the rear v484/8
letja (latti)  vv. be against, hold back from, resist; with suffixed neg., letrat v252/1 (with inf.; Kock, NN 156, reads letrat, does not cause, see munr); l. e–t dissuade from s–thing, be against s–thing v251/6; md. (reflexive) with at and inf. hold back from doing s–thing v3/1
léttta (tt)  vv. stop, leave off 42/2; of létti has finished or let it finish v175/4 (mitt my turn, spell; T ‘leiti’ = hleyti has been taken to mean ‘share, spell’, obj. of malit hefi ek); lift up (with dat.) v161/4 (1st pl., let us); impers. with dat. come to an end, be finished 52/14; impers. with dat. of person and gen. of thing v1/2 (mér for me; ‘it is relieved, there is relief from it’)
leyðra (að)  vv. wash, clean v20/8
leyfa (›)  vv. praise v111/3, v237/4 (inf. with skal); pp. inn leyfði the lauded, celebrated v405/3 (with lofðungr)
leyfði f. praise, poem of praise v303 n. (obj. of tel), v385/3
leygr  m. brightness, flame, fire 98/28; in kennings for sword, flame of battle, gunnvita gƒtu gráps l. v200/2 (gen. with bƒr), flame of shield, l. skipa sólar v233/1 (obj. of r‡›r), skjaldar l. v379/3 (collective)
leyniliga  adv. secretly 48/39
leyra  or lora f. or lori m. degenerate person 106/12 (possibly acc.; -leri in compounds, see ABM)
leysa (t)  vv. redeem 42/38; discharge, fulfil (?) 42/18
lið n. (1) vessel, ship 14/19 (complement), 109/16, v494/8; in kenning for poetry, l. ðerganna 14/18 (cf. liða; Old English lid ‘ship’; Falk 1912, 86)
lið n. (2) troop, force of men 48/36, v171/8, 58/33, 59/21, 72/6, 10, 15, v266/2 (subj. of ók), v396/2 (obj. of hjó), 103/7, 104/20, v410/4 (obj. of helstu), 109/17; army 79/29; l. beima = mankind v271/2 (subj. of lýr parallel with ferð); minna háskarla l. v284/4 (subj. of driftr)
lið n. (3) help v172/4 (obj. of veittum), 109/17 and t. n.
lið n. strong drink 14/18 (complement), 109/18 (complement); Hárs l. = (the mead of) poetry, a poem v33/2
liða (leið, liðinn) sv. pass, flow v8/2; (of time) 1/21; of ships, pass, float, i. e. sail v258/2; travel, sail: erum liðnir we have passed, sailed v349/2; with acc., pass over or through v77/5 (l. nijk ór stað traverse so as to disturb, travel with violent movement through)
liðbrandar *m*. *pl*. joint-brands, limb-brands, *i.e.* gold ornaments (for the arms) v192/1 (obj. of *granda*)

liðfastr *a*. firm in support, reliable (of *Þórr*; reliable to his followers?) v91/5 (with *aldrminkanda*)

liðhati *m*. ‘help-hater’, in description of *Þórr* and *Þjálfi*, *sverð* liðhatar (spelled ‘-hattar’ in RTW, see note), those who despise the help of swords, those who (were) fight(ing) without weapons v83/2 (subj. of *geri*)

liði *m.* follower, member of a troop (lið (2)) v22/4, 106/6, v441/3

liðmeldr *m*. ‘ship-meal’ (or, if it is read líðmeldr as the rhyme would suggest (see Háttatal p. 54), ‘drink-meal’); perhaps for meldrlið, *i.e.* meal-ship = mill (cf. *LP: liðmeldr*); *Amlóða l.* = the sea v133/6 (obj. of *mólu*). If *Amlóða líð* is the sea, his liðmeldr might be the sand. Kock, NN 573, reads skipa hlíðar lyngs (lyng n. ‘heather’) liðmeldr which he takes to mean the foaming sea. Snorri, however, states that *Amlóða kvern* is the sea. See note and cf. Tolley 1995, 69–71

liðnir *m.* sword-name, ‘limbed’, *i.e.* angled, of the hilt v456/5

liðr *m.* limb 61/11; joint 108/35, 109/16

liðsemó *f*. help, support 50/1 (*at e–m from s–one*)

liðsinni *n.* help, support, assistance 109/17

liðveízla *f*. assistance, support (*við e–n of or for s–one*) 58/27

líf *n.* life 6/2, v58/8 (dat. with *numin*), v405/4 (gen. with *grand*); *gott víg-Freys l.* a good warrior life v383/4 (obj. of *hefir*)

lif *f*. live 50/8, 12, 101/12; *l. eptir* survive 50/17

lifra *f.* poetical word for sister (cf. *lifir* and *lífr*); *algífris úlfs l.* = Hel (see ch. 16 and *Gyf.* ch. 34) v251/8 (with *at sinna með*: to join Hel’s company is to die)

lífr *m.* poetical word for brother (cf. *lífr* and *lífrá*) 107/17, v446/4

lífsgríð *n. pl.* quarter, sparing of one’s life 3/37

lífshjálp *f.* deliverance, hope of rescue, a way to save one’s life 6/7

lígjá (lá, lágu) *sv.* lie (*hjá e–m with s–one*) 4/35, v9/1, v42/1, 22/4, 46/23, v152/1, 52/4, 72/28; lead (*til to a place*) v73/8 (acc. with *kvað*); be situated 79/32; *i.e.* be inlaid v145/2 (subj. is *grítr*, *i.e.* gold), v193/1; be placed: *l. skorinn* be engraved v245/4 (after *hve*); *l. und i. e.* be subject to v311/1

lík *n.* (1) leech, a hem, border or band along the edge (side) of a sail v497/8 (Falk 1912, 64: sometimes a rope would be stitched along it; LK 211, 213)

lík *n.* (2) body; (*dead*) body, corpse v29/2; earth’s (*Jóðr’s*) lík is the ground (cf. *Gyf.* Prologue ch. 1) v117/4

líka *að* *wv.* with dat. please 49/25; *hafa sér líka látit* have been
pleased to use 5/30; hinn er hvót líkar whom boldness pleases, who is pleased by boldness v288/2

líkhjártr a. bright in body v277/2 (with umgeypnandi)

líki n. shape, appearance, form 2/14, 4/33, 19/17, 46/19

líkinði n. pl. likeness, (genuine) similarity, verisimilitude 41/17

líkn f. relief, comfort, solace 39/29; mercy, grace v298/3 (gen. pl. with bið)

líkskin n. 'grace-shine', name for the sun 85/19, v517/4

líkr a. like, similar (við to; but with dat. in the subsequent phrases, where líkt, lík, líkr are to be understood) 41/14 (with hálfur); n. suchlike 108/24

lín n. linen; in kenning for woman, lind líns v209/4

lina f. anchor cable (Falk 1912, 80; LK 193) v496/6

línd f. linden, lime (tree) 64/21; shield (of lime-wood) v399/3 (collective), v469/8; in kenning for woman, l. líns v209/3 (subj. of bauð)

línfé n. morning gift (after the wedding night, = morgingjof; elsewhere the word seems to be used of a gift on the day of the wedding (= bekkjargjof), see Fritzner 1886–96, II 532; at as) 48/4, 48/21

línnr m. snake 90/11

lit n. look 108/10

lítill a. small 42/35, 45/26; litotes, no 21/6, 22/5, 46/12; ok fló lítinn though it be meagre (i.e. fors, his poetry, or his poetical talent) v13/4; dat. sg. n. as adv. a little 49/5; as subst. (with) a small thing 58/21

lítillæti n. humility 58/5, 6

litr m. colour, appearance, form 47/36, 48/7 (cf. 5/6 t. n.); ox-name ('coloured'? v504/5. Cf. Index

litt adv. little, i.e. not at all v249/1 (with fálma)

ljá (léi) wv. lend (e–m e–s) 2/11, 25/2 (acc. used for second and third objects, see note and cf. afla)

ljár m. scythe 4/9 (probably pl.), 4/11

ljóð n. song (or perhaps 'stanza' here) v165/6 (obj. of kvedak); poem 52/14 (pl.: = kvedi 52/15). Cf. hljóð

ljóðmegir m. pl. sons of the people, men, subjects v393/1

ljóðr m. people 106/21 (parallel to lýðr), v441/5
ljóðeska f. accent, dialectal speech, idiom, or childishness 109/6; see note
ljómi m. brightness v387/4 (obj. of kynduð); sword-name, ‘brightness’ v456/6
ljónar m. pl. people 106/7 (perhaps = *ljóðnar, members of a ljóð?), v441/6
ljós n. light, lamp 1/7, v135/3, 41/1 (pl.), 41/8
ljósfinari m. ‘light-traveller’, ‘light-bringer’, a name for the sky 85/17; for the sun v517/6
ljóss a. light, bright 42/30, v186/5 (with barri); (metaphorically) shining v303 n. (with leyð or with orðgnátt)
ljósta (laust, lostinn) sv. strike (with dat. of instrument) 25/32 (probably imper.); 42/31; l. e–u í e–t e–m strike (with) s–thing at s–one’s s–thing v87/5, v89/5; l. af strike off v56/1; l. í hit 45/7 (perhaps imper.); l. í Hel i. e. kill 22/12; pp. (with dat. of instrument) 19/11; impers. laust Eldinum í e–t s–thing caught fire 2/21
ljótr a. ugly 2/29, v51/2 (with hringr, i. e. the serpent); terrible, horrible 22/11, v137/2
ljúga (laug, loginn) sv. lie v73/3 (inf. with drjúgr); l. at e–m tell lies to s–one, deceive s–one v206/2 (pp. after hafa)
ljúgfengr m. ‘lying striker’, unreliable striker, sword-name v460/5
loða (dd) wv. stick, adhere, cling, hang on (við to) v98/5 (loddu to be supplied in line 8)
loðbrók f. ‘shaggy-breeches’, nickname of the Viking Ragnarr 50/29, 72/32
lof n. praise, eulogy v283/2, 83/15, v303/4 (obj. of ofra), 84/18 (complement), v307/3 (apposition to sumbl, i. e. consisting of), v395/2 (subj. of ofrask), v409/1 (obj. of heyra)
lofa (að) wv. (1) permit (e–m at gera e–t s–one to do s–thing) 4/36
lofa (að) wv. (2) praise v276/1
lofðar m. pl. (poetical word for) men, warriors, chieftains v303 n., 104/20, 105/21, v441/3 (related to lofa ‘praise’). Lofði (see Index) is probably an invented singular name derived from the plural (cf. LP: sg. otherwise only found in Ynglingatal (Hkr I 74), though even there it may be pl.). Cf. Lofðar in Index
lofðungr m. ruler, king (lit. leader of lofðar; cf. Lofðungar in Index) v405/3 (Haraldr hardráði)
lofti m. palm (of hand) v246/3, 108/36
lofkvæði n. praise-poem, encomium 67/29
lóg n. dispenser, consumer (usually abstract, ‘consumption’) 40/19 (spelled ‘log’ in R, with ð in W, o or ó in other manuscripts), 63/16 (spelled ‘lág’ in R, with o or a (or ð) in other manuscripts). The word at 40/19 could be acc. of lógr m. ‘user, dispenser’ to
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lóga, cf. brjótr to brjóta, though at 63/16 it is nom.; cf. lág, which may originally have been spelled ‘loq’; q and o can represent both a and ò in thirteenth-century manuscripts, cf. Hreinn Benediktsson 1965, 61–2; SnE 1848–87, III xvi–xvii; Noreen 1923, § 107
loga (að) vv. flame v374/2
logi m. flame 97/20, v371/4 (subj. of skaut); sword-name v458/1; in kenning for gold, part of kenning for woman, drafnar l. v360/3 (gen. with Loft); in kenning for head, himinn brá tungls loga, sky of the eyelashes’ moon’s flame, of the light of the eye v86/1. See Index
lokarspánn m. wood-shaving (from a plane) 2/18
lokarr m. plane (tool); metaphorically, of refining verse as with a plane, óðar l. v203/1 (instr. with skafna) (perhaps a kenning for tongue? in which case skafna would mean ‘fashioned’)
lómhugaðr a. (pp.) deceitfully-minded, with treacherous intention v103/5 (with reginn)
lopt n. sky, the air 33/26, 39/2, 90/16 (see note); ò ok log across sky and sea 20/21, 42/28, 43/3; á lopt aloft 25/31, koma á lopt be hoisted 42/24; á lopti raised, in the air 20/37, in the air, as it flew, in flight v88/3; í lopt upp up into the air 4/13; ór lopti from the sky, from heaven v274/4
losna (að) vv. loosen, become loose 22/22
lotti m. sword-name v453/1
lúðr (rs) m. box; hrosta l. is perhaps a kenning for drinking horn or ale-vessel v360/2 (gen. with gæi-Prúðr); mill-box (the box containing the mill-stones) v160/1, v179/6, v181/6; pl. v161/3. Cf. eylúðr and Tolley 1995, 70
lúka (lauk, lokinn) sv. with dat. finish; impers. e–u lýkr s–thing comes to an end v405/1; impers. pass. væri lokit e–u s–thing would be finished, it would be the end of s–thing 46/1; md. of a marriage, be closed, consummated (or arranged, concluded?) v118/1
lund f. manner 3/14; (á) marga l. in many ways 44/25, 67/28; hversu á marga l. in how many ways 5/9; disposition 108/31
lundr m. grove; tree 40/13, 41/23, 65/10; in kenning for Loki, læva l. (in apposition to leiddiðr Ǫl-Gefnar, obj. of bundu) v102/4
lung n. longship (Old Irish long, Latin navis longa; Falk 1912, 89) v133/5 (gen. with bard, cf. note), v492/7
lúta (laut, lutu) sv. bow down, stoop 59/30; sink down, i. e. fall in battle v84/8 (inf. with knáttu; fyrir before them, because of them), v336/2; collapse v402/3; l. e–u (e–m) bow down to, before s–thing (s–one) v271/1, v272/1
lyðr m. people 106/21 (complement), v441/4; lyða kyn men, mankind (acc. with bið) v30/4; lyða stillir ruler of men, king v252/1 (subj. of letrat)
lyptisyglyr m. raised drink (of the piece of molten metal) v88/3 (obj. of svalg; síu of (consisting of) molten metal)
lýr m. pollack v487/4
lýsa (1) (t) wv. make light, light up 40/39; impers. lýsti it shine, light was emitted 1/7, 42/30
lýsa (2) f. whitefish v485/2
lýsigull n. glowing gold, gold that shines in the dark 40/39
lytí n. flaw, defect 42/35 (á in it)
læ n. injury, deceit; in kenning for Loki, læva lundr v102/3
lækning f. healing, treatment 22/24
lær n. thigh, ham 1/28, 109/1
læsa (t) wv. lock (up) 24/32
læti n. (1) noise 109/11 (second time complement). (2) behaviour 109/12 (complement)
lævisi f. mischievousness, destructiveness; til l. for love of mischief 41/30
legir m. sea (‘that which lies (quiet)’, a euphemism) v364/3 (gen. with lœg), v475/3
læk m. stream 41/15, v477/6
lóð f. hospitality v31/1, v364/3 (obj. of þá). Cf. laða
lög n. pl. laws(s) v386/4 (obj. of njóta); lands lög the laws of the land 79/31
lögðir m. sword-name, ‘thruster, stabber’ v453/2 (cf. Saxo Grammaticus 1979–81, II 124)
lógr m. (1) sea (cf. loft) 20/21, v124/4, 42/28, 43/3, v256/4, 92/26, 93/8, v346/1, v353/2, v379/3 t. n., v475/3, 4; lagar tennr = stones, gen. with rasinaðr, i. e. it is steindr, painted; or with vèbraut, making a kenning for the sea v345/2 (see note). (2) liquid 14/11; in kennings for poetry, l. Óðheri, Bodnari, Sónar, Hnitbjarga 4/2, 5, 11/28–29; l. dverganna 14/10
lögseimr m. ‘sea-thread’, the Midgard serpent; his father is Loki v73/4 (subj. of réð)
lóstr m. vice v360/4 (obj. of rakir)
maðr (pl. menn or meðr) m. person (as opposed to animal) 24/31, v138/1 (dat. with rað, for), 49/26, v166/3 (gen. pl. with máðir), 106/23 (complement), 109/16; man 2/27, 40/5, 74/3, v272/4 (i. e. human), 99/21, 105/18, v439/2 and t. n., male 101/15; husband 2/26, 48/14, 107/30; pl. man(kind) 41/28; humans 39/30, v332/1, 380/1; manna sjot i. e. earth v110/3; manna dölgr (i. e. Hrungnir) v67/4; as indefinite subj. a man, one v79/3 (subj. of gataut), 109/13, 17; pl. people v273/1, v283/3, v365/3, i. e. one, equivalent to passive 107/12, 109/15, 16, 18; hverr m. everyone v111/3; engi m. no one v409/2; in kenning for giants, menn legs fjarðeplis Marar men of the mountain lair, of the cave v87/4 (subj. of ne mýgdu)
magna (að) wv. strengthen, increase, imbue with power v306/2 (inf. with kved); to increase battle is to be a good war-leader v28/2; pres. p. in kenning for war-leader, dölsgíra mægnandi feeder of ravens v335/2 (subj. of kná stýra)

mágr m. kinsman by marriage 72/16 (father-in-law), 103/10 (son-in-law), 107/20, v447/6; stepson 58/26 (or brother-in-law: Yrsa was Hrólfr’s mother and sister); in kenning for Pórr, Úlls (Úllar) m. (stepfather) v47/4 (gen. with hnefar), v66/2 (see 19/31 and Gylf. ch. 31); sef-Gímnis mágar = giants v76/8 (gen. with brúi)

máli n. (1) speech 1/22, 3/7, 108/19, 109/3; word (i. e. promises) v386/3; words: fara máli of e–n treat of s–one in words v368/4; in kenning for gold, speech of giants (cf. p. 3): ár steðja Eldis m. v317/2 (gen. pl. with hreggi); language 5/13, 26; affair, business, case 105/25

mál n. (2) time (with inf., to do s–thing) v439/1

mála f. female friend, confidante, one with whom one talks 108/5

mála (móu) sv. grind 52/10, 19, v161/6, v175/3 (malit hefi ek fyrir mik I have ground my share), v179/1, v181/1, v182/3; mólum let us grind v179/8, v180/1; subjunc. máli would have been grinding v168/5; grind out (e–t e–m s–thing for s–one) v133/8 (subj. is þær er, i. e. the waves, depicted as grinding the sea (or the sand) like a mill), 52/12, 15 (at against), 52/18, v163/1, 2 (1st pers. pl. let us grind), v183/2; m. lengr go on grinding 52/19; þá er vel malit then the grinding will have been well done v163/8; md. for pass. be ground out 52/9

málhvettr a. ‘speech-urged’, rushing forward with chatter, noisy (of the river) v78/2 (with byr)

máli m. (1) confidant, friend (one with whom one converses) 19/34, 81/11, 107/21, v445/3; buðlunga m. see buðlungr v289/2 (subj. of leitr)

máli m. (2) (a soldier’s) pay 58/27, 35, 59/3, 81/5 (subj.?)

máli a. talkative, garrulous, who talks too much v369/3 (with sverri)

málmr m. metal 47/21; sword-name v453/5; pl. = weapons, in kennings for battle, dynskúr málma v209/2, málma möt v251/3, málma kveðja v286/3

málsgrein f. category of language, class of expression 5/18

málspakr a. wise, sober of speech, sagacious, eloquent; as nickname 103/13

máltak n. choice of language 5/14

málunautr m. speech-companion, friend v447/5; in kenning for giant (ðjazi), m. Móðjungs v99/7 (acc. with biðja)

málvinr m. ‘speech-friend’; m. manna one who speaks in a friendly way to people v166/3 (in apposition to Fróði)
málvitnir m. sword-name, ‘decoration-wolf’ (wolf = destroyer), ‘decorated destroyer’? (mál- perhaps refers to the pattern-welding in the blade of some swords) v456/2

man (1) see munu

man (2) n. slave-girl, maid, girl v438/7; collective v166/4 (obj. of keyptir); at mani as slave(s), in slavery v159/8, v174/4; i.e. household (of servants) v162/3

mánaðr, mánuðr m. month 24/33, 40/35, 99/6

máni m. moon v135/4 (gen. with ljós), 85/21, v356/4 (obj. of skaut); mána vegr = sky v65/8, v108/4; in kenning for shield, Ræs reiðar máni (the shield on the side of a ship looks like a moon) v158/3 and v253/3 (obj. of gáfunk). Cf. Index

mannbaldr m. prince of men, great prince (or if an a. (cf. ballr), very bold) 106/15, v441/8

mannfolk n. mankind 5/32 (-it); people 109/17

mannsaldr m. human life-span) 101/13

mannskœðr a. harmful to men, dangerous v345/2 (with meör; of the king, Haraldr hárfagri)

mannswerk n. the labour performed by a single man 4/22

mannvit n. intelligence 3/24; mannvits fróðr full of wisdom v116/2

mansvarkr m. arrogant maid v438/7 t. n.

mantaëlir m. ‘girl-entrapper, -destroyer’, in kenning for Pórr, destroyer of giantesses, gallópnis halla Endils mantaëlir entrapper of the maids of the Endil of the eagle’s halls v75/6 (subj. of spendi; Kock, NN 1080, reads gallópnis halla manntælir, destroyer of the man of the mountains, and takes Endils with mó; see mör and cf. note)

mánœðr see mánœðr

már m. (sea-)gull, in kenning for sea, máva Mœrr v366/3, for eagle (Pjazi), blood-gull, valkastar báru m. v94/6 (subj. of nam meða; cf. p. 1)

marfjoll n. pl. ‘sea-mountains’, i.e. waves (á onto, over) v391/2

margr a. many v110/3 (with manna, gen. with sjót, i.e. of mankind), v302/1; in sg., many a v129/1 (with keipr), v144/1 (with fárðjóðr), v322/1 (with flótta), v351/2; dat. of comparison, than many (other men, i.e. is on his own superior to a large number of others together) v211/1 (with æðri); n. as subst. much, a great deal v26/1

markspakr a. wise about many things, deeply wise v94/5 (with már, i.e. Pjazi)

mark n. sign, illustration (um of) 58/5, 58/22; image, likeness, characteristics v207/4 (obj. of hefi laþit; cf. note)

markknútr m. sculpin, sea-scorpion v487/7

marr m. (1) horse v59/7 (obj. of tamði), v93/6 t. n. (see note to verse 93), 74/14, mount v242/4 (here a wolf, the giantess’s mount, cf.

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Gylf. ch. 49; obj. of feldu); in kennings for ship, Reifnis (or raðálfs) m. v254/8 (dat. after af, see note), Geitis m. v257/3 (obj. of hlǫðum); cf. Index

marr m. (2) sea v106/2, 92/25, 93/3, v345/1, 94/5, v351/1, v475/6; liquid, in kenning for poetry or a poem, Viðris munstrandi marr v350/3 (obj. of ek ber)
marr m. (3) sword-name, ‘bruiser’? v453/5

mæðvaræ f. a kind of herring v487/2
mætr m. food 1/17, v93/6 (obj. of báru), v339/3 (subj. of fækkssk)
mættr m. might, power v269/1, v273/1; m. dýrðar glorious works of might v272/3 (obj. of viðr; cf. dýró)
máttugr a. mighty, tough 50/19; f. pl. máttkar v159/7
mauraskáld n. nickname, ‘ant-poet’; perhaps originally Mœraskáld, poet of the Mœrir, inhabitants of Mœrr in Norway (see Mœrr in Index), or from maurar m. pl. ‘possessions’, referring to the hoarding of money? 62/9 (cf. maur(r) v65/3 t. n.)

máv- see már

með prep. with dat. together with v46/2, 79/30; together with or mixed with 320/3; between 3/38; með heim Póðr between him and Póðr 21/17; with the help of or among (if the phrase is taken with orð læk á því) v255/3; by means of, because of v84/1 (with acc.?); with (instrument) v90/2; among, i. e. by v332/1, 2, 380/1, 3, i. e. to dwell among v101/3; i. e. to join? v81/1 (with acc.?); with acc. carrying, wielding (fara með take) v81/8 (or with striólundr, ‘behaved wrathfully with?’—see striólundr and cf. note), v241/1; among, surrounded by (or as well as?) v154/3

meðal adv. middlingly, not very, as first half of compound (tmesis) meðaltálheimr v94/2, v305/2; as prep. with gen. between v97/7

meðalheimr m. middle-world (i. e. sky; between earth and heaven?) 90/17

meðalkaffi m. ‘middle-piece’, the part of the sword-handle between the hilt-plates or cross-pieces v462/6; in kenning for sword (-blade), meðalkaffa tunga v401/4 (see note)

meðan conj. while v33/3, 5, v49/1

meðr = menn, see maðr v365/3

megal (má, mátti) pret.-pres. vb. can v194/5 (impers. with inf. breða, equivalent to the passive), v245/1, v270/3; má one can v253/1; be able 2/31, v263/4 (inf. with munna); ne mátti were not able (strong enough) v91/6; má svá has such ability, such power v310/2; hvats mátti as hard as he could v99/7

megin (1) m. indecl. (dat.) tveim megin on both sides (e–s of s–thing) v193/7; standa tveim m. stand astride (e–s of s–thing), straddle 25/15

megin (2) n. power, strength 25/27 n., v79/8 (acc. with létr vaxa), v181/2 (gen. with kostuðu)
megindráttr m. (dat. -drætti) mighty haul v54/4 (dependent on at; refers to Þórr’s hauling up the Midgard serpent to the side of the boat, Gylf. ch. 48)
megingjarðar f. pl. girdle of might 14/27, 24/20, 36, 25/2, 4. Cf. gjarþvenjuðr
meginhurð f. mighty door or gate, in kenning for shield, m. Gauts v145/2 (gen. with galla)
meginland n. mainland 105/32
meginverk n. mighty work, mighty action v169/6
meiðr m. injurer, destroyer, enemy; m. Ey-Dana i. e. King Haraldr harðræði v376/2 (subj. of eymœiti)
meiðr m. tree, pole, post 65/5; cf. v112/3 t. n.; in kenning for warrior (Earl Sigurðr Hákonarson), m. nördöins v211/1
mélskúr f. missile-shower, hail of weapons, battle v230/4 (dat. pl., in battle; see note)
mein n. injury v55/3, v89/7 (gen. with nestu; i. e. which causes); pl. hurt, pain, anxiety v290/4 (obj. of bera), harm, trouble v298/4 (dat. with fœrr)
meinsvœran n. perjury, swearing falsely v75/2 (gen. with gœrr; cf. note)
meinþorn m. harmful thorn? v67/6 t. n.
meir adv. comp. more; longer 101/13; further, again (I shall continue to . . .) v301/2 (perhaps the beginning of a new section in the poem)
meira, meiri comp. of mikill
meiss m. basket, creel 22/25
mél n. interval of time 99/8
meldr (ldrds) m. (the action of) grinding; til meldrs to the grinding v162/6; at meldri at the grinding v182/6; what is ground, meal; pann meldr Fenju i. e. gold v183/6 (obj. of bera)
men n. neck-ring, gold collar, necklace 61/15, 72/11 (see note), v251/4 (obj. of baða); mens mjúkstallr = neck v206/1 (gen. with Synjar); in kenning for sea, island-ring, -encircler, m. Karmtar v320/4; jewel, in kenning for sword, dreyra men v337/2 (gen. with disar)
menskerðir m. neck-ring diminisher, damager, distributor, generous man (Sigurðr Fafnirsöni) v322/2
mensætt f. settlement to be brought about by (the gift of) a neck-ring 72/11 n. and t. n.
mensekkr m. necklace-seeker (-fetcher) 19/10 (see note; m. Freyja the fetcher of Freyja’s necklace, cf. 20/3-4 (þjófr . . . Brisingamens) and verse 64 and note)
menþverrir m. neck-ring-diminisher, giver of neck-rings, generous ruler v121/2 (Earl Hákon)
merki n. significance, something remarkable (at in s–thing) 3/1 (pl.); standard 80/6; mark on a sword-blade (decoration or an identification sign (insignia), or inscription) v461/3
merkismaðr m. ‘standard-man’, person who has a standard borne before him 79/28 (or ‘man of mark’?)
merkja (kt) wv. mark, engrave, inscribe, depict v368/2 (pp. with orm)
merla (að) wv. illuminate, shine on v349/4 (with fjöll)
merr f. mare 21/21
merski n. marsh, land subject to flooding v501/8
mestr a. sup. (of mikill) greatest (with gen.) 25/4, v269/2; er mest it is the greatest, a very (great) . . . v397/4; most (of) or a very great v222/2 (with glymvindi); n. as adv. mest most 50/6; with very great force, most forcefully v89/8 (with laust); sem m. as hard (fast) as he could 2/15, sem m. mætti hann as much (full, tightly) as he could 45/35
meta (mat) sv. value, put a price on (s–thing) 4/11; assess 105/25
mey(-) see mær
mið n. fishing-bank v477/2
miðfáinn m. sword-name, ‘decorated in the middle’ v453/6
miðfjörnir m. ‘which preserves life in the middle’? (v. l. miðfornir, ‘old in the middle’, with an old boss? see Falk 1914, 152, n. 3), shield-name v471/4
miðgarðr m. ‘middle enclosure’, world, land; Fáfnis m. = gold (because F. lay on gold) v188/4. See Miðgarðr in Index and Gylf. Index
miði see mjöðr
miðja f. middle 48/27 (or dat. sg. n. of miðr?)
miðjungr m. ‘middler’, ram-name v507/8. Cf. Index
miðla (að) wv. share out, hand out 40/20; m. við share with 46/12
miðr a. middle (of), mid 22/3, 25/6, v89/7 (with bígyrðil), 52/18, 101/11
míga (meig) sv. urinate, wet o–self 21/29
mikill a. big 52/7; great 5/36, 21/9 (a very), v212/2, 101/11, v410/4; long 101/13; a great deal of 52/16; strong, harsh v365/3; svá mikl big enough 21/21; svá miklir at such a high pitch 6/9; m. fyrir sér mighty, of great importance or power, a great person 2/38, 22/15, 24/17, 45/11; n. as adv. hard, fast 20/27; dat. sg. as adv. mklu much, by far 4/11, 20/24, miklu v303 n. (with minni; or read mikla with orðgnát); comp. meira greater 24/18; comp. n. as adv. meira more v82/6 (with ógnjjarfan and eftjjarðan; or a. with hug, stronger, greater?), faster 42/28. See mestr
mikillátr a. proud (in behaviour), arrogant 107/33
mildi f. generosity 58/5
mildingr m. kind, merciful, generous man, prince v367/4 (King Eysteinn), 100/23, v387/1 (Magnús gői), 106/14, v441/7; = Óðinn?
v99/8 n. and t. n.; gen. pl. for princes v32/2 (see note); m. dróttar lord of hosts, i. e. Christ v272/3
mildr a. generous v194/2 (with hjarta), v351/1 (with jofri), 105/23;
kind, gentle v206/1 (with Synjar); as nickname 103/5, 105/22;
comp. in mildri v299/4 (with ögnherðir, complement of ne mun verða)
milli prep. with gen. between v145/1 (with skurða), 106/3; sín á milli amongst themselves 1/21
minjar f. pl. keepsake 48/5
minni (1) n. memory 108/27, 31, 109/9; image, motif, picture intended
to call s–thing to mind v14/4 and v56/4 (instr.)
minni (2) a. comp. smaller v284/2 (with ljót), v303 n. (with orðnótt)
misgert pp. misdone, done wrong(ly) v116/1
miskunnlauss a. without mercy, treated mercilessly, shown no mercy
v174/3 (with implied subj. vit)
missa (st) ww. (with gen.) miss, fail to catch 2/21; fail to hit 4/34,
6/11, 13 (cf. Gylf. ch. 48), 25/18, 42/33
misseri n. season, period of six months 99/5; acc. of time,
for those (probably two) seasons, i. e. for a year v173/2 (see
Fritzner 1886–96, II 714b)
missifengr m. sword-name, ‘failing to get’, ‘mark-misser’ v461/4
mistilteinn m. mistletoe 19/30 (see Gylf. ch. 49)
mjór a. thin v365/4 (with bord)
mjótygill m. thin string, in kenning for fishing line, m. máva Mœrar
v366/3 (obj. of skar)
mjúkr a. gentle, kind, gracious, condescending v183/5 (with konungs;
or with bragar, = smooth, flowing?)
mjúkstallr m. soft stand(ing place); mens m. = neck (or arm, NN
902), in kenning for woman, mens mjúkstalls Syn v206/2
mjöðr m. (dat. miði) meas 1/13, 3/22, 38, 4/7, 19, 5/6, 14/11, 49/8,
v286/3 (obj. of bær); in kennings for poetry, Suttunga m. 4/4,
11/27, dverga m., jotna m., Öðins m., Asa m. 11/27–8, m. burar
Bors v26/2, Öðins m. v31/3, Yggs m. v197/4 (gen. with mjöð;
or with hljót as a kenning for poet, NN 410; see note); in v342/2 the
rest of the kenning (the obj. of vil ek vanda) was in the unquoted
part of the verse (but see note); in kenning for woman (Snafríðr),
mjóðar Hrist v205/4 (a characteristic role of women was as server,
and perhaps brewer, of mead)
mjök adv. very v121/4, v265/2, v302/1 (with margar; or = frequently);
very much, hard v67/5 (with hrøkkva), v157/1 (with styðja); powerfully
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v77/5 (with leid, or = very much, with ór stað); frequently 67/27, 80/15, 107/31 (a great deal), 109/15; generally 109/15; more or less (?) 1/1–2 t. n.
mjöl n. meal (what is produced from a mill) 51/29; Fróða m. = gold v184/2
mjóttuðr m. doom 19/13 (complement)
móðir (pl. meðr) f.: mother 19/9, v64/5 (gen. pl. with mœgr), 20/16, v147/5 (gen. with brá; the mother of Hnoss (and Gersimi) is Freyja), 108/3, 30; jœrn dölgs m. = Jœrn; her body is the ground (offljóst; cf. Jœrn in Index and Gylf. Prologue ch. 1) v117/4
móðr m. mood, anger, rage v108/3; af móði in fury v266/4
móðurfaðir m. maternal grandfather 103/9
móðoflugr a. mighty of mood, bold v64/5 (with mœgr)
mold f. soil, earth 60/13, v502/7
moldrekr m. ‘soil-ruler’ (i. e. soil-dweller), giant, in kenning for gold, moldreks ord (part of kenning for generous ruler) v388/3
moli m. fragment 22/4
móðr n. moor, heathland v75/8 (Kock, NN 1080, takes Endils with mó as a kenning for water, i. e. the river, see note), v502/8
morð n. murder v450/1; killing, battle (gen. with meðr) v25/3; causer of death, destroyer, in kenning for wind or storm: viðar m. v365/2 (subj. of óx)
mørðeldr m. ‘killing-flame, battle-flame’, i. e. sword v144/2 (gen. with fárðjóðr)
mørðendr a. renowned for battle v290/2 (with sessa—or with pengils?)
morðerein f. killing-ground; cf. v211/2 t. n., though -s is a m. ending; for -hreins?
morðteinn m. ‘killing-twig, battle-twig, -rod’, i. e. sword, in kenning for warrior, meðr morðteins v211/2
morginn, morgunn m. morning v144/1, 99/6; dat. morni 48/3; á morgun tomorrow 99/7. Cf. Index
móti n. meeting; at móti e–m to meet s–one v93/2 and v341/2, against s–one (i. e. in battle; WTUA and Hkr, Fagrskinna have fór for var) v265/1 (though the dat. could belong with med jœfnu gengi); í móti as adv., in return, in retaliation 21/39; (standa) hér í móti (are) contrary (in meaning) to these 106/11, 16; í móti as prep. with dat., towards 24/24, as adv. taka í móti receive 25/31; móti as adv. in opposition, in response, against him v67/5; in kenning for battle, at málma móti in the assembly of weapons v251/2
móþronír m. heath-treater, i. e. hart (cf. v. l. móþroðnír (second element spelled with -av-) ‘mood-reddener’?) 88/8, v512/4
móþvaldr m. ‘meeting-controller’, in kenning for warrior or war
leader, mækis m. controller of the meeting of the sword, i.e. of battle v149/6 (subj. of leiddi)

muör (munn-) m. mouth 43/7, 10, 46/36, v315/3 (instr. with gein, of the earth), v361/4 (instr. with glinn; referring to a figurehead), 108/8, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19; hafr i munn i.e. repeat v283/3; òr munn Ránar i.e. from the grip of the sea, from being engulfed or swallowed by the sea v127/4

múlann or mylann m. ‘horned’ (?), name for the moon 85/21 (see Introduction p. liv)

muna (man, munði) pret.-pres. vb. remember 22/30, v201/4 (inf. with mun), v315/1 (hat er how)

mund f. hand v367/3 (with mín, subj. of prýddisk), 108/34

mundriði m. sword-name, ‘hand-rider, that which swings in the hand’ (or ‘fitted with a handle (mundriðr)’) v453/3

mundriðr m. handle (of a sword; the part between the crossbars or plates) v462/5

munkr m. monk; in kennings for God (or Christ), munka dróttinn v269/1 (gen. with mátr), munka valdr v388/3

munlauss a. lacking joy, loveless; of a country (Norway?) conceived as a woman (Óska víf) lacking a ruler (or referring to Þór’s abandonment by Óðinn? cf. biðkván) v383/2 (Falk 1922, 61–2 and Kock, NN 3396N, read mundlaust, ‘without a wedding-gift’; cf. ómyndr)

munn- see muör

munnfyllr f. mouthful 3/4 (hverr . . . sín i.e. in turn)

munngjallr m. sword-name, ‘hand-ringer’ (if the first element is mund; ‘edge-ringer’ if it is muör) v458/1

munntal n. ‘mouth-count’, ‘mouth-tale’ 3/6, 40/28

munr m. (1) difference; fyrr óngan mun by no means, certainly not 21/13

munr m. (2) desire 108/28; glamma m. wolf’s hunger v252/4 (obj. of stóðar; Kock, NN 156, reads högglamma mun, ‘wolf’s pleasure’, i.e. battle, and lætrat in line 1); pleasure: pat var m. várðar er that was a pleasure for the wolf when v322/1; at mun e–s in accordance with the will of, to the pleasure of, to the delight of s–one v304/1; joy, love, loved one, i.e. husband v157/4 (with Foglhildar, i.e. Þórmunrekkr; acc. with nema)

munstrønd f. ‘desire-strand’, the seat of feeling or thought, breast; in kenning for poetry, Viðris munstrødar mar, the sea (liquid) of Óðinn’s breast v350/3

munsterandi pres. p. who increases the joy (e–s of s–one), who brings joy to (s–one); in kenning for Þórun, m. hapta v102/7 (in
apposition to mey, obj. of leðir aptr; she brings them joy by keeping them young)

**munu (mun, mundi)** pret.-pres. vb. will, shall v175/2, v177/5, v180/2, 5, v182/4 (must), v201/1, v252/4 t. n. (man = mun?—see Noreen 1923, § 524.2), v299/2, v369/1 (intend to), v395/2, v406/1; must (probability) 24/31, v177/4 ('must be what is called', or 'will in future be known as'); munda would v303 n.; mundi (it) would be 3/31, 22/29 (twice), was about to, was on the point of v99/4 (after svá at), 41/31; þein mundi they might expect 50/1; af mundi would be off 50/1; with suffixed neg. muna gefa there will not be given v175/5, munat þú you will not v178/1, mundit would not v338/1; with suffixed pron., mundak I would have 22/12, muntu will you (interrog.) v263/1 (v. l. muntu, montu, mantu); p. inf. mundu would 2/10, 4/21, 22/14

**mýga (gô)** wv. with dat. suppress; put aside, cease v87/3

**myktu** see mikill

**mylin** f. ruddy(?), 'pointed one' (originally of the moon?), a name for the sun 85/20 (v. l. myrslín)

**myll** m. lump, ball 108/24

**myrkaurriði** m. dark trout; in kenning for serpent (Fáfnir), m. markar v322/3 (dark trout of the forest or trout of the dark forest?—cf. Introduction p. liii; obj. of stakk)

**myrkbein** n. 'dark bone' in kenning for rock, bone of the sea, Haka vogna reinar m. v67/6 (gen. with vátt)

**myrkdreki** m. dark dragon, in kenning for snake, minn m. marka, part of kenning for spear (dragon of the dark forest? cf. myrkaurriði and see borð (2)) v246/1 (subj. of kná)

**myrheimar** m. pl. worlds of darkness 42/29. Cf. Index

**myrk** a. dark, obscure 4/6 (n. as adv.), 42/29 (af nöt from, because of night), v315/2 (with jór; Kock, NN 342, takes the word as the first half of the compound myrk-Danr)

**mæg†** f. relationship by marriage, marriage-connexion v296/4 (subj. of lét)

**mækir** m. sword v453/2; in kenning for warrior, meksis móitaldr v149/5

**mæla (t)** wv. speak v94/5, v102/6; say, order 24/25; pronounce 46/4; m. fyrr prescrive 52/9; m. við e–n announce to s–one 45/19; m. sér e–t til e–s stipulate s–thing as s–thing for o–self 4/19

**mæling** f. measuring (at e–u of s–thing) 3/3

**mælingr** m. tight-fisted person 106/16 (mæla wv. 'measure')

**maer** (gen. sg., nom. pl. meyjar) f. girl, maiden v100/2 (i. e. Íðunn; the þa er clause goes with this word; obj. of færa sér), v102/8 (i. e. Íðunn; obj. of leðir aptr), v159/7 (þær meyjar, i. e. Fenja and Menja), v161/5, v169/5, v178/6 (vocative), v181/1, v214/4 (gen.
with sæing), v378/4 (probably collective), 107/35, 37, v438/8; maid: Óðins meyjar i. e. valkyries v436/2; female servant v286/4 (subj. of bæri); Fróða meyjar = Fenja and Menja v183/1; daughter: m. bergrisa (Fenja or Menja or both) v168/6 (subj. of mæli); mins fððr m. i. e. I myself or my sister Fenja? v179/2 (subj. of möl); m. Gefnar = Hnoss (or Gersimi), the precious weapon v149/5 (obj. of leiddi), m. Hǫgna = Hildr (2), i. e. battle, in kenning for shield, Hǫgna meyjar hjól v238/3 (in both these kennings ofljóst is used) mæra (ð) wv. praise v193/4 (inf. after á ek at)
mæðr f. glory, praise (-poetry), encomium v64/8 (gen. with þáttum), v112/3, 83/15, 84/13; poem of praise v303/2; praise v302/2 (gen. with orn; if this word belongs with skjoldhlynr, mæðr would have to mean (deeds of) glory here: the quotation is exemplifying the use of óðr as a word for poetry, not mæðr); m. morðs a poem about (in praise of) battle v25/3 mæringr m. famous, glorious man, prince v25/4 (subj. of reðr), 100/28, 106/14, v388/4 (complement of erat, there is not), v441/7 mærr a. famous, glorious, noble v52/3 (with simbli; or with Prívalda if this is dat.; see NN 220, where it is taken with sumbls to mean ‘renowned for his drinking’), v102/7 (with mey; Kock, NN 2005, reads mæra with hapta), v238/4 (of King Ragnarr; with mǫgr), v301/1; = hár (1), of kon mæran = of háan kon, of Hákon (ofljóst) v36/2 mæti n. pl. precious things, valuables (i. e. gifts); or respect? v197/3 (obj. of hljóta; i. e. I was valued by him) mætr a. splendid, glorious v273/2 (with mátr), worthy v251/3 (with hilmi) menir m. ridge (of a roof), in kenning for (the top of the) head, hjarna m. v70/3 merr f. see Index metta (tt) wv. with dat. meet 21/39; þeim er átján mætir to one who meets eighteen 107/2; md. meet each other 109/16 metir m. meeter, one who meets (e–s e–s one, i. e. in battle); m. Nǫkkva = Haraldr hárfagri v345/1 (see note) mǫgr m. (poetical word for) son v301/1, 107/16, v447/5; m. Sigurðar = King Ragnarr v238/4 (subj. of vildi); at mǫg for the son (Óðinn’s son is Baldr) v19/4, Fárbauta m. = Loki v64/4 (dependent on véd), v96/2 (acc. with bað); átta ok einnar mœðra m., i. e. son of nine mothers = Heim dallr (see Gylf. ch. 27) v64/6; Sveins m. = Knútr inn ríki v258/4 (vocative); in kenning for winter, þenna mǫg Vind-svals this winter v138/1 (acc. of time); boy (Sigurðr Fáfnishani; cf. sveinn) v152/3 mol f. stones, gravel v78/6 móduðr m. sword-name, ‘aimed, aimer’ v453/3
mönðull m. handle v178/5
mórðr m. ram-name v507/9 (see Index)
mǫrk f. forest. (1) in kennings for snake, myrkðeiki marka v246/1, myrkaurriði markar = Fáfnir v322/3. (2) in kennings for river, háfmǫrk (separated by tmesis) v78/1 (háf- belongs both with mǫrk and markar, gen. with byr; though DD takes mǫrk in line 1 to mean simply 'ground'). (3) = tree in kennings for woman 63/23; m. skála v203/3 (vocative)
mǫrnir (mörnir?) m. sword-name, ‘bruiser’? v458/5
mǫsni m. bear-name, ‘slumberer’? v510/8
ná (náði) wv. with dat. get hold of 4/27; catch 5/4; receive v324/1; impers. mundi ná e–u braut s–thing would be got out 22/23; dór þór náði until you were got, until you appeared v408/2
nadd-Freyr m. spike-, spear-Freyr, kenning for man (warrior) (Haraldr hárfagri ?—or Svási, see Flb II 70; cf. Ólafur Halldórsson 1969, 159) v205/3
naddr m. spike, spear; in kenning for battle, nadda él v285/3
naðr m. adder 90/10; serpent, of the Midgard serpent v56/2, v311/4 (dat. with bundin, see binda); cf. v238/2 t. n.
naðra f. adder 49/2, 90/11
nafarr m. auger, tool for boring 4/28
náðjǫrðr m. ‘corpse-fiord’, in kenning for troll-wife, vǫrðr náðjarðar v300a/6 (or nafjǫrd f. ‘hub-land’; Kock, NN 2458, suggests nafjǫrd ‘brink-’, cliff-land’, cf. nǫf f. ‘brink, cliff-edge’)
nafn n. name 5/22, 19/21, 47/36, 58/14, v331/1, 95/7, 12 (obj. of talði 95/9), 107/25; Gáuts n. the name Gautr 105/30, similarly 105/31 (n. Svíðurs); n. Óðins one of Óðinn’s names 105/30, 31 (similarly 108/9); nǫfn e–s names for s–thing(s) or some persons 84/19, 85/13, 91/3, 99/5, 21; instr. 30/15, 33/21; designation (i. e. kenning) 108/30; þat nafn er this name means, is a designation of, reference to 90/28; svá sem konungs nafn equivalent to the name (title) of king 101/23; nǫfn manna proper names, personal names 107/12; rétt nafn proper (i. e. normal) name 107/14 (instr.); þannur mǫrg nǫfn many other words 109/21 (þau er where, such that)
nafnfestr f. attaching of a name, confirmation of a naming 58/15; at nafnfesti as a confirmation of (my) name, as a naming-gift 58/16
nagl m. nail (of finger) 108/35
naglfari m. sword-name, ‘rivetted, decorated with nails or studs’ v458/4; in kennings for shield, naglfara bord v401/2 (cf. note), naglfara segl v156/3 (cf. note). See Index
nagr m. a kind of bird; in kenning for eagle (Pjazì), sveita n. v99/3 (subj. of fló)
náhvalr **m.** narwhal v490/2 (KSk 16, LML 122; JG 8)
nakkvat **pron. n.** (cf. nokkvorr) something v262/4 (subj. of fylgi því; i. e. a gift)
nál **f.** needle (for sewing the sail on a ship; or possibly a peg with a hole in for fastening ropes, see Falk 1912, 13 and n. 1) v500/4
nálægr **a.** (situated) close (e–u to s–thing) v148/2 (var þat i. e. the gift took place?)
nár **m.** corpse v321/4 (obj. of svalg); sword-name v459/6 (or perhaps narr for gnarr, ‘noisy one’; written ‘nak’ in R)
nata **f.** nettle; spear v464/5. Cf. not
nati **m.** a giant name (see Index); coat of mail v474/2
náttstaðr **m.** lodging for the night 45/12; til náttstaðar for a night’s lodging 4/15
náttúra **f.** quality, property 52/8
nauð(r)**f.** necessity (i. e. fate) v437/2; compulsion, pressure v354/3 (obj. of þölir); trouble, distress, in kenning for Þórr, giants’ nauðar herðir, increaser of giants’ distress v80/6
nauðgjald **n.** forced payment 46/6
nauðuliga **adv.** with difficulty 24/26
naut **n.** ox (cow or bull) 90/13
nautr (1) **m.** companion 106/31, v440/8
nautr (2) **m.** gift, something given (e–s by s–one), something which had belonged to s–one v461/2, 7; Gusis n. = flaug, flag (ofljóst) v363/4 (gen. with skaðbjørn; skaút Gusis nauta = sail; see Gusir in Index; Kock (NN 785) takes Gusis nauta = arrows with skíða as a kenning for shields)
né **neg. adv.** not v78/3, v82/1, v87/3, v91/5, v299/1, v362/1; reinforced by suffixed neg. -t or -a with vb. v217/1, v223/1, v314/1
né **conj.** nor v44/3, v82/7, v107/3 (links æðri and betri), v160/6, v164/4, 5, v168/3 (understand kaðia), v168/5, v178/4; more than (?) v165/4
néðan **adv.** from below v51/4, 21/33; fyrrir **n.** (with acc.) beneath v169/4
néðanskarðr **a.** (pp.) notched at the end (sword-name) v451/6
néðri **a.** comp. lower 21/33 (see fara); sup. neðir v516/3
nef **n.** nose v231/2 (obj. of heldu, i. e. their noses)
nefi **m.** kinsman, nephew or grandson 107/18, v446/5
nefna (**fnd**) **wv.** name; invoke the name of 20/36, speak the name of 43/8, v433/2, v434/6; mention, use (a name) 65/15, 93/3, 8, 103/18, 108/8; refer to 107/14, 108/29 (use the name of); call by a certain name 5/17, 83/13; nefna nafni call by the name 30/15: n. rétta nafni call by its normal name 107/14; einnhvurr er nefndr s–one’s name was 41/3, 45/10, 47/26; er nefndr er whose name was 21/28,
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52/6, 72/2, 105/29; hinn er nefndr var the one whose name it was
5/22; konungr er nefndr there was a king called 58/4, 101/10; er
sá nefndr was his name 52/10; þess er hann nefndi þóðar the
father of the one named 107/15; n. til mention 5/20, name for this
purpose 108/29; n. við name after 60/11; md. say one’s name is,
give one’s name as (fyrir e–m to s–one) 4/17, 47/24
negg n. poetical word for heart 108/23
nema (1) (nam) sv. acquire, learn 5/25; receive, pay attention to
(subjunc., ‘let men . . . ’; the obj. is the (mead of) poetry, to be
received as a drink) v29/3, similarly v282/1 (‘let the court hear . . . ’),
v368/3; note, appreciate v395/3 (again subjunc.); (reach out
so as to) touch v354/1; take: n. e–n e–u deprive s–one of s–thing
v58/8; n. stadar stop, come to rest 42/22; aux. with inf. begin to
v87/1 (nam kenna), v94/5; nam rjúfa did break apart v49/4, nam
ráðu had her way v254/4; with suffixed negative, did not come to,
could not v59/2
nema (2) conj. except (that) 20/34; except, besides, other than
v300a/8, v300b/8; unless v79/5, v102/5 (with leiðir), v262/3, 85/15;
nema svá at unless it be that v238/1
nenna (nt) wv. want, like, care (to do s–thing); usually with neg., not
to be disposed (to do s–thing) 6/15 (cf. nenning); abs. desire to go,
undertake (a journey), travel v257/4 (nennum vér: we = the poet)
nenning f. eagerness, resolution, will 108/31
nes n. ness, headland v400 n.; in kenning for giants, nesja drótt
v84/4 (gen. with kneyfir; or with vá or (dólg)ferð, see note)
nesta f. pin, brooch; meina n. pin of (which causes) injuries = the
glowing lump of iron v89/8 (dat. with laust)
net n. net 41/6
neyta (tt) wv. with gen. use 25/27 n.
neyti n. companionship 107/3
neytrí a. comp. more useful, beneficial, better; hin n. any better
v79/3 (with ráð (pl.); DD, following in part Reichardt’s suggestion
(1928, 8–9, 208: mar njótr in neytrí), reads hinn neytrí ‘the very
useful’ with njótr; W and T have ‘en’, cf. in). Cf. note
nexta see neðri
nið n. new moon (before it is visible); waning moon 85/21
niða (dd) wv. slander, compose insulting verse about v369/4 (inf.
with mun ek)
niðhöggr m. sword-name, ‘mean-striker’ (cf. the serpent-name, see
Index) v459/8
niðängskapr m. baseness, villainy 21/12
niðjungr m. relative, descendant 107/18, v447/2
niðr (1) m. descendant, relative 18/4, 16, v167/6 (or forefathers?),
nið (2) adv. down; n. í down into v89/7

niðr (2) f. sister, niec; Freys n. = Hnoss (or Gersimi), daughter of Freyja, i. e. the treasure, the decorated weapon (ofljóst) v147/8 (subj. of berr); lady, poetical word for woman; perhaps the name of a norm v437/3, see Index

niðing f. sewing, s–thing sewn, clothing v205/4 (obj. of slöng; it is presumably Svásanaur, the magic covering (blæja) provided by Svási in the story in Flb II 70, see Olafur Halldórsson 1969, 159)

niða num. nine (with höfða) v52/4, (with brúðir) v133/4, v169/1

njárðgjörð f. mighty girdle = megingjarðar, girdle of might, Pórr’s magic belt v79/4 (separated by tmesis; gen. with njótr)

njóla f. darkness, obscurity, a name for night v380/2

njóta (naut) sv. with gen. enjoy, i. e. hear, receive v197/4 (inf. with leið; the obj. may however be grundar rather than mjóðar, see note and NN 410); enjoy the favour of v196/2; benefit from v386/1 (inf. with lát); benefit from, receive, feed on v323/2, v324/3

njótr m. benefitter (e–s from s–thing), user (of), possessor (of); in kennings for Pórr, n. hafra v54/3 (gen. with meginþrætt), n. njárðgjóðar v79/3 (in apposition to herðir halllands)

nokkvorr pron. a. (n. nokkvot, cf. nakkvat) any 24/18

nór m. boat (only in poetry and the name Nóatún; cf. Latin navis; originally a hollowed tree-trunk, Falk 1912, 85) v491/7

nordan adv. from the north v318/4; in the north v313/2 (with frá Veigu); n. fyrir southwards past or to the north of v259/2

norðhvalr m. Greenland right whale v490/1 (KSk 16, JG 10, 37; = slétibaka LML 123, sljettbakur Blöndal 1920–24)

norm f. norm 40/25, v437/1 (cf. Gylf. ch. 15)

nótt (gen. nátri) f. night 99/8, v380/1. Cf. Index

nú adv. now v159/1, on the spot 21/11; in a moment v1/1, v2/1, 20/17 (1); from now on v175/5; just now 20/17 (2), 103/18; now, i. e. in future v386/1

ný n. new moon 85/21

nýgervingar (-gjörv-)- f. pl. extension of meaning, metaphor 41/16; extended metaphor, allegory 74/6 (instr., using), 108/14, 16 (eru is being used), 108/37 (cf. Háttatal 1/54, 5/12, 6/9–20 (sg. in Háttatal 6/12); TGT 80)

nýkominn a. (pp.) newly arrived v101/4 (with lóðr)

nýla adv. recently v285/3 (with gerðu)
nýr a. new v205/3 (with nisting)
nýtr a. usable 72/30; beneficial, kind, bountiful v62/6 (with bur); helpful v148/1 (with varn)
naef f. (birch-) bark; svá sem næfrar as if (through) pieces of bark v235/4 (parallel to gárð)
næma (ð) vv. deprive (e–n e–u s–one of s–thing) v5/6, v157/3 (inf. with vildu)
nær adv. close by 2/22; present, in the area 80/6; prep. with dat. close to 5/3
nærri a. comp. closer (e–m to s–one) v388/4 (predicative with mæringr, 'who is closer than you are')
næst adv. next v368/1, v432/8; after that 5/33; par n. after him 79/16, after that 79/18, 26, 80/8, 99/23; því næst next 21/36, after that 99/22; þeim n. after them v434/8; í næst next (or last, previously?—see Fritzen 1886–96, II 851–2) 99/7
næstr a. sup. closest v384/4 t. n.; next 1/13, 99/17; ár í næsta the next year (or last?—see Fritzen 1886–96, II 853a, næstr 2, 3) v353/4; closest, second in importance: at tel engin smæstu n. such that I consider none of the smallest (battles) second (to it) (i. e. comparable to it) v285/4 (predicative after tel; or next I recount none of the smallest, the next ones I recount will be none of the smallest either?)
nætting m. sword-name, ‘night-bringer’? or ‘made by night’ v457/8
nøf f. nave, hub 70/5
nøkkvi m. boat (originally a hollowed tree-trunk; Falk 1912, 85) v491/8; cf. v345/4, see note and Index
nøtf f. nettle; spear-name v464/1 (cf. nata; Not and Nati in Index)
ó- neg. prefix separated from an adjective v93/4 and v341/4 (with skommur; see skammr)
oddbreki m. ‘point-breaker, -wave’, wave of pointed weapons, i. e. blood v319/1 (subj. of gnúði)
oddnet n. point-net, spear-net or arrow-net, that which catches missiles, i. e. shield v224/2 (gen. with þinul)
oddr m. point (of spears) v333/5 (instr. with stika), (of a sword) v460/1, i. e. arrow v465/2; in kennings for battle, odda gnýr v224/1 (gen. with así, odda skúr v309/1
oddviti m. leader 79/28
óðjarfr a. not bold, timid, shy 107/35
óð(-) see váða
óðaltorfa f. native ground (estate), land; inherited land v280/3 (obj. of leifa, with sína)
óðgjarn a. madly (frantically) eager (with at and inf.) v202/4
óðr (1) m. mind; fury, frenzy; (inspired) poem, poetry
v203/1 (gen. with loki), v283/3 (with minn; obj. of hafa), 83/15, v302/3; in kenning for poet, óðs skap-Móðr v300b/6

óðr (2) a. mad, frantic, possessed 106/18; n. ótt as adv. furiously, very fast v377/1 t. n.

of (1) prep. with acc. over 2/19, 5/2, v28/1, v57/4, 22/4, v79/2, v99/2, v124/4, v155/1, v170/2, v205/4, v260/3 (with gnípur), v350/1, v353/2, v354/4, v361/2, v371/2, v378/3, v387/1, v407/2; i.e. past v8/3; across v381/2 (with setr); above v165/4; above, beyond v295/2; around v236/1 (above? with dat.?): on (of clothing) v288/4; about 5/39, v18/2, v36/2, v38/4 (dependent on ugg), v200/2, v301/1, v368/4, v491/2 (?); of mik on my behalf v290/1; among v7/3; because of, as a result of v290/3 (with enda); through 20/29, 24/24, v379/3; during v144/1, 72/24; throughout v143/3, v185/1 (with alla ævi); út of outside (over) 1/35; with dat. over v2/4, v21/2, above v136/3, i.e. on v281/1 (with fjalli); upon v194/3 (with digulksafi; after ðrymr)

of (2) adv. too 72/18

of (3) pleonastic particle (= um (2)) v15/6, v24/4, v31/2, v48/4, v52/3 (or emend to af?), v59/3, v60/2, v65/1, 2, v67/1, v68/7, v70/7, v71/6, v89/2, v90/3 (with hlaut), v90/7, v91/8, v92/6, v94/5, v99/5, 6, v100/5, v104/5, v117/2, v125/3, v141/1, v144/1, v148/3, v153/3, v154/8, v155/4, v160/4, v175/4, v192/4, v223/4, v242/3, v245/3, v250/6, v252/8, v254/8 t. n. (of (1)?—see note), v270/4, v273/1, v279/4, v294/1, v296/3, v309/3, v326/5, v327/6, v350/4, v382/3, v392/2, 107/8 (perhaps a mistake for ef, conj. ‘if’), v491/2 (of (1)?)

ófagr a. ugly, unpleasant, unsavoury 49/10

ófan adv. down 1/18, v95/6, v97/8 (i.e. from above, with drepi and módel herða), v135/4, 46/27, v181/6, 59/21; the upper part (of our bodies) v174/6 (understand etr): ofan í from down in 59/23; fyrrir o. above v365/4 (Kock, NW 720, takes the phrase with móðr, ‘men on the sea’, rather than with braut or hlaup; it perhaps goes loosely with all three, i.e. with the whole of the preceding three lines, though it is particularly the upper strakes of the ship (those above the surface) that might be broken by the waves)

ófar adv. higher up (in the river) 48/13

ófláti m. show-off 106/19, v441/5, v442/5

ófleygr a. unable to fly 49/30

ófjöss a. ‘excessively clear’, punning, using word-play (i.e. substituting homonyms, or synonyms of homonyms, especially when one is a proper name) 109/16; n. as subst. a pun, word-play 109/19. Cf. Háttatal 17/26, 18/13, 20/9; TGT 66, 89, 171–2
ofra (að) vv. with dat. raise up, perform, achieve v149/1, make known, increase v303/3; lift (out of the sea), fish up v366/1 (inf. with vildit); md. be extolled, performed v395/2
óframr a. not forward, not bold, retiring 107/34
órefli n. bullying 20/36 (v. l. ofryr›i n. pl. (WU) 'boasting')
ofrhugir m. pl. recklessness, impetuosity, extreme courage, valour 6/9
ófryrningar m. 'mighty-horned', name for a ram v507/1
ófræðið m. hostility, war 58/29 (fyrr because of), v257/1 (belongs with pensæ; obj. of segir), 79/31 (fyrr against)
ofræmi n. 'excessive speech'; extreme language, exaggeration, boasting 20/26
ófökkpt f. family line, lineage 107/20, v447/8 (not found elsewhere)
ofu 3rd pers. pl. p. of vefa
ófvægr a. extremely powerful, irresistible v282/4 (with gram, or with ægi?—cf. verse 344)
ofþerrir m. too great drying (æða of veins), in kenning for Hildr (2) v250/1 (gen. with ósk)
oféir n. peril, dangerous situation 6/6
ófíerr a. univisible, unable to function, unable to last, or unmanageable? 49/31
ógn f. threat, attack, battle v450/3; in kenning for war-leader, Ógnar stafr v217/3 and v314/3
ógnbráðr a. battle-swift, -ardent, warlike v408/2 (with ynglingr)
oðgrýjarfr a. battle-bold v82/5 (with hug)
oðgherðir m. battle-increaser, -promoter, war-leader; of a Danish ruler, perhaps Haraldr blátæk v299/2 (complement of mun verða with in Mildri, 'a more generous war-leader'; v. l. Ógnherði (U), dat. of comparison, more generous than the war-leader)
oðgrýprúðr a. battle-gallant, gallant in battle v149/2 (with þrongvir)
oðgrýkkr a. fierce in attack v209/1 (with álmar)
oðgsfróð f. seat of fear, the breast; in kenning for (mead of) poetry, Óðinn's Ógsfróða ægir v216/3
óðgröðr a. evil v321/2 (with áttbogi)
oðgrulgr a. frightening, terrifying v358/4 (with hafud)
oðneppr a. not scanty, not lacking (i. e. in art?) v300b/4
ok conj. and v67/3 (links berg hristusk and bjǫrg brustu, but see note), v92/8 (links priggja tiva and Pjaza), v101/7 (links gamlar and hárar), v102/3 (links fundu and bundu), v156/5 (links þeir Hamðir and Sørlō), v227/2 (links Búi and Sigvaldi), v371/2 (links lines 2–3 to lines 1 and 4), v401/3 (links naglfara borð and tungi meðalkafla, both gen. with orða afljógar, see note); introducing a main clause after a subordinate clause 1/21, 5/18 (?—see note), 24/34 (first time), 49/30, 50/10(?); almost the equivalent of a
relative pronoun v63/3, 4 (‘which is also’; cf. Turville-Petre 1976, 68); alt eitt ok just the same as 40/11; adv. also v16/2, v195/2 (TWUAB, but not C, have at), 100/12 (second time), 107/16, 17, 18, 108/4, 5, 109/4, 12, 21, v465/1

ók see aka

ókbjörn m. ‘yoke-bear’, kenning for ox v97/4 (obj. of át)

ókendr a. (pp.) without periphrasis, without a qualifier or attributive (determinant) 83/13, 14, 99/21, 107/29, 108/9, v438 t. n. Cf. kenna

ólagr a. not low, noisy (litotes) v69/2 (with gjálfra; since gjáflr usually means (the surge of the) sea, ólag gjáflr perhaps means storms (or seas) that are not low down, but high in the mountains)

ólauss a. not free, stuck v70/6 (with vikr)

ógr m. ‘furious’, ox-name v505/5

ólitit adv. not a little, with no small force v229/1 (or a. with hryngráp?)

ólli see valda

ólmr a. furious v227/1 t. n., v312/3

óllinn pp. of velta (2)

ólund f. bad temper 109/12

ómun f. resonance 109/7

ómyndr a. without bride-price, i. e. by violence v122/4 (with elju; i. e. he raped Africa)

óniðr a. blameless (not subject to shame or degradation) v150/4 (with vin: ‘who was . . .’)

ónn m. patterning on sword-blade v461/5

ónytask (t) wv. md. be made useless, be ruined 42/15

ónytr a. useless, no good 42/11

ópin n. crying, howling 3/35

opna (að) wv. open v277/3 (inf. with lét)

ópinr v75/7 (gen.) separated from gall- by tmesis, see gallópinr

opt adv. often, frequently v4/1, v126/3, v284/2, v303 n.; repeatedly v309/2 (Kock, NN 2032, takes it as part of a compound optherðir ‘frequent promoter’), v312/3, v340/3; as intensive, i. e. many of them, in large numbers, copiously v402/3 (see Reichardt 1928, 171–2)

ór prep. with dat. from, out of v71/1, v168/4, v173/7, v241/4, v247/3 (off), v336/3, v371/1, v385/3; as adv. 43/9 (?—see rífa); par ór out of it 3/16

óra see órir

órað n. evil plan, terrible course of action; verðr e–s ó. s–one undertakes the terrible course of action 46/10

órð n. word 49/10, v165/2, 108/15, 18, 109/4; i. e. report, fame (á e–u about s–thing) v255/2; collective, i. e. my words, report (at about) v313/2; stór órð big words 20/32; í óðru orði in the next
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word, in the next breath 72/11; pl. speech 24/34, v182/2 (obj. of kvad); speeches, statements, allegations v152/6; in kenning for tongue or breast, á sefreinu orða v36/1 (cf. note); in kennings for gold, giant’s words (cf. p. 3/1–8) 40/28, 44/28, orð Danar Hljóðynjar beina v315/1 (gen. with sendi); in kenning for battle, naglfara borðs ok tungu meðalkafla orða aflgróðr, the mighty word-activity (parliament, meeting) of shield and sword v401/3 (cf. geirþing, ‘spear parliament’: see note)
orðaskipti n. pl. conversation 1/14
orðbrjótr m. ‘speech-breaker’, in kenning for generous ruler (Knútr inn ríki), o. moldreks, breaker of the speech of soil-ruler (giant’s speech = gold, see p. 3/1–8), distributor of gold v388/2
orðfjóló m. multitude of words, wide vocabulary 5/26
orðgnótt f. supply of words, abundance of words v303 n.
orðnaefr a. sharp, clever of speech (or bold, harsh of speech?) 107/31
orðsnílli f. cleverness of speech, eloquence 109/4
orðspeki f. skill in speaking, eloquence 109/10
orðspekingr m. rhetorician, skilful speaker 107/27
orðstír m. glory 22/5, fame, reputation v409/3, 106/3
orðtak n. saying, expression 3/6, 25/20; words, language 3/7, 109/4; pl. vocabulary 5/9, choice of words 109/14
órir poss. a. pl. our (= várir) v362/4 (with vini); dat. pl. v140/1, v208/1 (probably = my, the poet’s; with leiki)
orka (a›) wv. bring about (e–s e–m s–thing for s–one) v296/3 (pp. with lét; af hví as a result of that; oss for me, i. e. the poet); o. til e–s work (for) s–thing, be the cause of s–thing v164/4 (inf. with skylli)
órlausn f. solution, answer 3/17
ormgarðr m. snake-pit 48/39
ormr m. snake, serpent 4/33, 6/2, 13, 39/21, 30, 46/19, 49/1, 67/27, 71/10, 90/10, v368/1; in kenning for winter, þann orms trega that winter v139/4 (acc. of time, with var)
ormstunga f. serpent-tongue (nickname) 63/18
ormþvari m. sword-name, ‘worm-spike’ v452/4
órór m. ‘the unpeaceful’, the sea v476/7
orróst f. battle 6/1 (Trojan War), 9, 58/25, 32, 66/15, 67/17, 71/15, 72/1, 14, 23, 27, v251/6 (obj. of letti), 73/31, 74/3 (subj.), 79/29, 80/7, 100/13, 101/24, 109/8, v449 t. n., v450/5
ort, orti see yrkja
órum dat. of örir
ósanna (a›) wv. demonstrate to be false, refute 5/28
ósk f. wish; ó. mín er þat that is my wish, desire, hope v280/4
óskammr a. split by tmesis v93/4 and v341/4, see skammr
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óskap n. bad temper 108/32
ósk-Rán f. ‘wish-Rán’, in kenning for Hildr daughter of Högni, offherris xða ó., the Rán who wishes for too great drying of veins, for too much wounding, i. e. for slaughter to take place v250/2 (subj. of hagð). Kock (NN 2205B) takes the kenning to refer to Hildr as curer (‘she who desires very great drying of veins, i. e. stopping of bleeding’; see Falk 1889, 270), cf. bæti-þrúðr
óskvíf n. beloved wife (Óðinn’s, i. e. Jǫrð = jǫrð, land (ofljóst)) v383/4 t. n.
óskyldr a. not obliged; n. óskylt unnecessary, uncalled for, improper 85/14
óslækinn a. unsluggish, unfeeble, not lazy 107/27
óssorg f. ‘un-sorrow’, sorrow-free, carefree, a name for night v380/4
óss (1) m. outlet 25/17 (not here the mouth into the sea, but where the river issues from the cleft)
óss (2) a. sparkling v88/6 (with eisa) ósvifrandi m. (pres. p.) unyielding, ruthless opponent v96/7 (sc. Pjazi; subj. of lagði upp). The i in this and the next word may originally have been long (see note to 107/23)
ósvifruðr m. unyielding, relentless opponent 107/23 (see note) ósyndr a. unable to swim 3/29
ósett f. disagreement, dispute; hafa ó. við be at war with 3/12, 58/24
ótiginn a. non-noble, of low birth 101/15
otr m. otter 45/6, 8 (see Index); in kenning for ship, hafs o. v263/1
otrbelgr m. otter-skin 45/19, 35
otrjöld n. pl. otter-payment, compensation for the death of Otter (Otr; an otter, see Index) 40/30, 45/3, 46/2, 6
ótryggð f. faithlessness, unreliability, falseness 108/33
ótt see óðr (2)
óttask (að) vv. md. be afraid 46/3
ótti m. fear; við ótta for fear v44/4, v82/8; in kenning for Þórr, jotna ó., terror of giants v65/2 (subj. of léð)
óvarliga adv. unwarily, un guardedly 21/32
óvín r. enemy 107/2, 22 (subj.)
óvitr a. lacking wisdom, foolish 106/17; as subst. a foolish person 107/22 t. n.
óvæginn a. unyielding v344/4 (with ægi, or with the implied personal obj. of þráut, i. e. the unyielding one, the earl, þórfinnr); cf. v282 óx see vaxa
oxahöfuð n. ox-head 6/1
oxi = uxi
óþjóó f. wicked people (i. e. Vikings?) v199/3 (gen. with eyðir), v387/1, v402/4 (gen. with blöði)
óþveri m. perhaps related to the modern word óþverri dirtiness, earlier óþveri scabbiness, itching, fidgeting, and may here mean restlessness; or, if the first element is óþ 'haste, impetuosity', it may be for óþþveri n. impetuousness 108/33 (or 'avoidance of impetuousness', steadiness?—cf. grandþveri f. avoidance of harm, where -þveri is an abstract suffix formed on varr a. 'wary'). The context leads one to expect óþ- (óþþver(r)i does not seem to be a quality of mind), but -þveri is not well supported in the sense of 'the quality of being s–thing', though it might be from verr m. 'man'; -þveri, perhaps related to vera, is also a possibility (cf. óþveri 'restlessness', the reading of A and C); or óþþveri 'contrariness of mind', cf. modern Icelandic þverinn, a. R has'óþþveri’, U ‘óþþveri’, B ‘óþþuere’, T apparently ‘óþnder’

óþþymir m. one who does not spare (e–s s–one), ó. varga i. e. just ruler (Earl Hákon) v247/2 (subj. of barg)

peita f. Poitou spear v464/8 (see Index)
penningr m. penny 45/29, 46/9
pisl f. torture 2/10
plokk(að) wv. pluck 49/28
postoli m. apostle 76/25
práþmr m. pram, a small flat-bottomed boat used as a ferry (Falk 1912, 89–90; cf. modern Icelandic prammi) v494/4
þrúðr a. splendid, in fine array v261/2
þþþýðask (dd) wv. be made splendid, be adorned (i. e. with (a) gold ring(s)) v367/3
þþþýþimaðr m. splendid man 106/19, v443/6
pund n. pound (weight) 58/35
þþþungr m. purse, pocket 42/25

rá f. yard (of ship) 109/3 (complement); pole v98/5 (subj. of loddi). Cf. ró (1)

ráð n. rule; r. e–s control over, say in the disposal of s–thing 4/20; proposition, (proposed) course of action v79/4 (pl., obj. of gatat; fyrir sér for o–self, himself), 49/25; leggja r. fyrir e–n lay down a course of action for s–one, prescribe a procedure for s–one 49/37; resolve, determined action, treatment (við of, against) v376/1 (obj. of eygðið); undertaking, enterprise v117/3 (pl.); counsel, advice 109/9; pl. match, marriage arrangement v118/1, v291/1

ráða (réð) sv. (1) with dat. be the cause of s–thing, be responsible for s–thing 1/23, 21/1; have in one’s power, under one’s control 64/27; ráðr aðr is the first to gain control of, wins, gets hold of v64/5; rule over 48/31, 51/30, 78/19, 21, 79/29; r. e–u rule over,
i.e. possess or rule with, s-thing v194/2; decide about, determine v36/4 (inf. with verði); with acc. devise, bring about (e–m for s—one) v138/1 (probably refers to future time); r. fera achieve less v25/2; abs. have one’s way v254/4; r. fyrir rule over v109/3, 58/23, 79/17; raðr til þess determines upon, proposes this, urges this, demands this (perhaps: ‘his qualities demand this’?)—or undertakes this v216/2; r. um við e–n discuss, deliberate, consult with s—one v152/2; pres. p. ruler, master, lord 76/25; md. ráðask fram be advanced, produced, brought forth v112/3. (2) with acc. interpret, read 78/17 (clause goes with sá). (3) as aux. réð senda did send v274/1, v407/1; réð njóra decided or undertook to make, arranged v296/1; réð tjóða decided to redden, reddened v402/1; r. at hvetja set about urging v73/1
raðálfur m. ship-elf (cf. rqð), seafarer, sea-king (Hogni?) v254/8 (gen. with herr; or with mar, making a kenning for ship, see note)
raððani m. contriver of (s—one’s) death (causer of death by one’s advice) 20/6
raddkleif f. ‘voice-cliff’, part of a kenning for shield? (the rest of the kenning, which would have comprised the gen. of a word for a weapon, the voice of which would be battle, and the verb of which the kenning is the object, perhaps ‘I received’, must have been in the illegible line) v92/4
raðøgegninn a. helpful in counsel, skilled in counsel; with an advantageous course of action, with a successful plan v64/1 (with vári; functions as adverb with bregðr: it is the way in which Heimdallr acts)
ráðgjafi m. counsellor 107/21, v444/8
ráðsnillingr m. wise counsellor, mentor 107/27
raððonnaútur m. ‘counsel-sharer’, adviser, confidant 107/21, v448/5
raðvaldr m. wielder of authority, decision-maker 106/17
raðvandr a. careful in one’s undertakings, righteous, upright v244/1 (with visa)
rafkastandi m. ‘amber-thrower’, in kenning for (generous) man, i.e. the poet: Viðblinda galtar svalteigar r., thrower (giver) of the amber of the sea, i.e. of gold v201/3 (subj. of mun) (raf n. ‘amber’ (or raf f.), as a shining substance, is used in kennings for gold as an equivalent of fire or light)
ragna see regin
ragnarókr n. twilight of the powers, the end of the gods 5/39, 6/13, 72/31 (see Gylf.; ragnarókr in Lokasenna, elsewhere in PE it is ragna rök ‘doom of the powers’; cf. regin, ragna)
rakki m. fastening of yard to mast, parrel v498/1 (LK 207–8; Falk 1912, 61)
rakkliga adv. bravely v247/4 (with barg)
ramliga  adv. powerfully, mightily v179/2
ramligr  a. powerful-looking, well armed v297/4
rammaukinn  a. (pp.) mightily empowered, strengthened, very powerful v306/1 (with rfgn)
ramr, rammr  a. powerful, mighty v55/3, v98/5, v109/2 (with visa: ‘however mighty I find the ruler (to be)’), v117/3, v268/3; strong, firm v134/1 (with rekau; functions adverbially with rek-; ‘firmly driven’)
ramsvell  n. strong ice, in kenning for axe (or sword), ice of shield: r. Rôa ræf(r)s v146/4 and v232/4 (subj. of jverr; the kenning is taken to mean silver in NN 2793 and jverr to mean ‘melts’; see jverra)
randfár  n. (cause of) shield-peril or -damage, spoiler of shields, i.e. sword, in kenning for war-leader, randfârs rakiltundr v212/4
randi  m. ‘rimmed’, shield v470/5
ránfengr  m. booty (what is taken by plunder or pillage) 30/20
rangr  a. wrong; crooked, deceitful, false (unjust?) v152/6; twisted, coiled v366/1 (with ægi); n. as subst. 22/18
ránkelda  f. wave (‘plunder-spring’, i.e. source of destruction?) v478/3 t. n. (cf. Rán and Ránkelda in Index)
raann  n. house, hall v154/5, v370/3; in kenning for the sea, hvals raann v260/4 (raann to be taken as first half of the compound ranngnípur: the peaks of the whale’s house are the waves)
ranngríðr  (i.e. rand-Grið) f. ‘shield-Grið’, name of a valkyrie (Gyf., Grímnismál 36; Randgrið SnE 1848–87, II 490; -Grið is a variant of -Gríðr (see Noreen 1923, § 384 n. 2), which one would expect to be the name of a troll-wife, while rand-Griðr (thus C here) should be a kenning for axe (see Gríðr in Index); perhaps here ‘shield-eagerness’); a word for battle v449/6
ránsmaðr  m. plunderer, robber 52/4
raptr  or rapti  m. rafter 25/24
rarr  see terr
rás  f. running; channel 108/14
raubóti  m. red (i.e. glowing with heat) lump v53/2 (dependent on við)
rauðkembringr  m. a kind of legendary whale (‘red-crest’) v489/6 (KSk 16; JG 8; ‘red comb’ LML 123; it is suggested that it is a kind of sea-lion in KSk 165: = faxi, JG 35, cf. faxi above)
rauðljóss  a. red-bright (i.e. golden?) v239/1 (with baugjórð)
rauðmálmr  m. red metal; in kenning for gold, Rínar r. v190/5 (instr. with gladdi)
rauðr  a. red (of gold) 41/24, 45/20, v178/3, 61/12, v199/2; (of paint) v127/3; of a ship’s timbers, painted red v357 n., v361/2; of the
whetstone, perhaps referring to blood on it v71/3 (with hæliböl); (i.e. bloody) v219/3 (with ben); var at rauðum turned to (a) red (one) v321/3; of shields (referring to paint, gold or blood?), in kenning for sword or axe v244/1
rauf f. hole (e–s made by s–thing) 4/30, 43/6
raufa (að) wv. break open, uncover 1/19
raunfir m. sword-name, ‘piercer, tearer’ v459/2
rausn f. magnificence, splendour, liberality v105/4 (subj. of var); til rauðnar magnificently, so as to achieve splendour v345/3
refsing f. punishment, sentence of punishment 79/32
reng n. a kind of ship (Falk 1912, 90) v492/5
reggbüss m. ‘ship-(box-)tree’, seafarer, man v213/2 (refers to Magnús góði)
regin n. pl. powers, gods v64/1 (gen. with rein), v98/3 (subj. of eygja), v101/8 (subj. of váru); cf. v213/4 t. n. Cf. rogn
regingrjót n. mighty stone (i.e. millstone(s); taken to mean jewels NN 211) v178/4 (obj. of halda)
reginn n. base-word in kenning for man; either the dwarf-name (see Index) or a name for a god (cf. regin), or a word meaning wielder, one who has power over s–thing (e–s): slíðrali s r. (unidentified) v369/4 (with sá, subj. of ey illr); in kenning for þjazi, leikblaðs fjáðrar r., the one who sets in motion the beating of wings v103/6 (subj. of lagði)
reginsfónn f. ‘mighty span’, name for an axe v463/5
regn n. rain (in kennings for weapons) 74/6; in kenning for battle, rógskýja r. v213/4 (dat. with helti); i.e. tears, droplets, in kennings for gold, 40/29, 44/26, r. augna beðvinu Öðs v146/3 (dat. with fjyrir, because of, as a result of); cf. v435 and Gylf. ch. 35
reið f. carriage, chariot 76/6, v301/4 (pl. in R (‘-ú’) and C, í reiðu TUA; ‘normally travels in chariots’?); in poetry, ship (basic sense ‘vehicle’, Falk 1912, 86) v493/8; in kenning for ship, Ræs reið v158/3 and v253/3 (gen. with mána)
reiða (1) f. utensils 41/5
reiða (2) (dd) sv. swing 1/29, 21/37; r. of qxl carry on, let ride on one’s shoulder 21/27
reiði (1) f. wrath, anger 6/11, v402/2 (obj. of beiði), 108/32, 109/11 t. n., 109/13, 14; af r. in anger, because of his fury v152/5
reiði (2) n. (or m.) tackle, gear 109/13
reiðítýr m. god who hands out, in kenning for Þorr. síra r. god who hands out wounds, wound-giving god v71/3 (gen. with hárs hneigðlídum). Kock, NV 1918, reads reiðar-Týs (see Reiðartýr in Index) and takes síra as attributive gen. ‘wounded, bloody’ with hneigðlídum (= head)
reiðr a. angry 1/29, v44/1, 20/25, 50/4 (e–m with s–one), v254/7 (with herr, or predicative with gekk fram, ‘advanced in anger’), v376/2; as subst., the angry one (Óðinn?) v102/6 (subj. of mælir svá)

reifa (ð) wv. make (s–one) glad (by giving them s–thing); r. ñornu gladden eagles (by fighting battles and providing corpses for them) v310/3

reifr a. cheerful, happy v396/3 (equivalent of adv. with gekk; or with tiggi?)

reik f. parting (in the hair), top of the head; in kenning for battle, skálleikr Heðins reikar, game of the bowl of Heðinn’s head, i. e. of the helmet v83/8

reimuðr m. haunter, one who roams; or possibly ‘one who rises high, giant’ (see Kock, NN 158); r. jotunheima = giant (Þjazi) v98/6

rein f. a strip of ground; ragna (gen. pl. of regin) rein = Bifrost; ragna reinvári (compound split by tmesis) = trusty one, reliable defence or defender, of Bifrost, Heimdallr (see Gylf. chs 15, 27) v64/2; in kenning for sea, land of ships, Haka vögna rein v67/6 (gen. with myrkheims)

reisa (st) wv. raise, build v269/3 (ok reisti parallel to skóp)

reist see rísta

reistr m. serpent (perhaps literally ‘s–thing twisted’; or ‘curved’, ‘circular’, cf. reista wv. bend, curve, see Marold 1993, 301); jarðar r. = Midgard serpent v24/4 (after vóð; with þafðan)

reka (rak) sv. drive 1/29, 6/29, v322/4, v345/4, 101/8, 9; impers. with acc., s–thing drifts 46/26, 49/15; pp. rekit extended (of a kenning with more than two determinants) 74/5 (cf. Hátatal 1/53, 2/11, 13, 8/29, 30)

rekja (rakí) wv. unwind; md. stretch out, uncoil v42/2

rekkja f. bed 48/20

rekkr m. warrior, hero, champion, man (always pl.) v29/3, v192/3 (acc. with þrótt), 105/19 (complement), 20 (complement), v439/5; in kenning for giants, bekkrekkar jotuns v90/8 (separated by tmesis; acc. with of beitti). Cf. Rekkar in Index

rekningar m. name for an ox v503/7 (‘driven’; cf. reka)

rekšaumr m. driven (line of) nails (in a ship’s hull); ramr r. the firmly-driven nails v134/2 (subj. of viknar)

remma (móð) wv. strengthen, extend v268/3 (pp. remðan sik: extended his power or rule; e–u over s–thing)

reng r. pl. ribs (of a ship), frames v498/2 (Falk 1912, 46)

renna (1) (rann) sv. run 21/30 (fram at þar er ahead to where); with acc. of what is travelled over 43/3 (er hann rann á on which he ran over); gallop (meira faster) 42/28 (with acc., over); flow 46/25
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(pres. p.), 46/35, 48/11 (rynni would have run); látart r. pour 3/20; pp. runnit washed over, suffused, covered (e–u with s–thing) v127/4 (with brjóst). Cf. Rennandi in Index

renna (2) (nd) wv. glide 49/2; cause to slide (fram forward, towards the serpent?—i. e. so as to come apart?) v47/2 (subj. is seiðr, cf. note), 59/29 (understand honum, the ring)

rennifleinn m. running shaft (in kenning for foot) 108/38

rétt [ti wv. right, set upright 3/29
réttari m. administrator of justice 80/2
réttar (1) a. right, orthodox 5/33; proper, legitimate 80/4, 5; (pat) er rétt it is correct, normal, proper, (all) right 33/21, 40/14, 19, 25, 44/24, 78/18, 23, 79/15, 87/8, 9, 95/1, 105/18, 20, 108/8, 28 (er understood); réttu nafni with or by its normal name 107/14; n. as adv. right, just v245/1 (with við; or with sjá, clearly, precisely, truly); properly, correctly v395/3
réttir (2) m. (legal) right(s), status 80/9

reyðarkálfr m. young rorqual v489/5 (cf. JG 12)
reyðir f. (1) a kind of trout, Salmo alpinus, char or brook trout v486/2. (2) rorqual (whale) v489/5 (KSK 17, LML 124; JG 10)

reykr m. smoke v370/4 (obj. of blása); pl., of columns of smoke v371/2
reyña (d) wv. try, make trial of, put to the test, make use of 64/27; i. e. have dealings with v381/3 (inf. with at, after betri); hold (a contest), push to a decisive outcome, fight out 21/11

reynir m. (1) rowan 25/20, 40/12, 64/26 (cf. reynir (2))
reynir m. (2) trier, user (cf. reyna) 40/11, (64/26); tester, i. e. opponent, in kenning for Þórr, opponent of giants v210/3 (acc. with å); one who is acquainted with, frequenter, in kenning for giant, rock-dweller reyðar leggs r. v55/4 (dat. of respect with eyra)

reynirunnr m. rowan-bush 25/19

reyrr m. reed; reed-bed, in kenning for rock, reyðar leggr v55/4
reýrþvangr m. ‘reed(-bed)-thong’, serpent; in kenning for gold, nöst reýrþvangs v201/4

riða (reið) sv. ride v8/1, v63/1, v329/6 (pl.; the implied subj. is Áli and Aðils); (with dat. of mount) 20/19, v19/1, v328/1, 5, v330/1; with acc. of route, ride through or over 20/21, 47/20, 33, 48/1, 17; abs. move back and forth, wave about, be waved, be swung v236/4; pres. p. in kenning for seafarers, men: riðenda Réiffs foldvígs, riders of the horse of Réfill’s land v245/2 (subj. of megu sjá; Kock, NN 459, takes it as vocative, and megu as indefinite, ‘one can’) riðmarr m. quivering, swaying, rocking, tossing horse, in kenning for ships, r. Róða rastar v228/3 (subj. of hrudús) rif n. reef (in a sail), horizontal strip of sail which could be tied up
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to shorten the sail (Falk 1912, 68–9) v498/1; in pl., the sail as a whole (cf. Foote 1984b, 235) v134/4 (obj. of hrindr)

rifá (að) vv. stitch (saman up) 43/6, 9, 10
rifá (reið) sv. tear 43/9 (impers.; òr prep. or adv.?—‘it tore (the lips) away from the holes’? or ‘it tore out the holes’, dat. obj.)
 rifja (jað) vv. rake, spread out 43/9 t. n.
 rifjungr m. sword-name, ‘tearer’ or ‘rib-piercer’ v457/4
 ríki n. kingdom 6/29, 49/30, 72/5, 99/30; area of rule, realm 80/5; power, rule v306/1 (obj. of magna)
 ríkmál n. pl. power-talk, political talk; stála r. the power-talk of weapons, i. e. warfare v119/4 (instr. with teygja; the earl wooed Norway with battle as his conversation)
 ríkmenni n. powerful, magnificent or rich person 106/15
 ríkr a. powerful, magnificent v149/5 (with móðvaldr); i. e. irresistible, unalterable, unstoppable v117/4; mighty v398 n.; rich 106/4; as nickname hinn ríki the great 49/21, v212/3, 101/18; great v269/3 (with Kristr); comp. ríkri e–m mightier than s–one v74/6 (with garðvenjadr, i. e. Æorr); sup. greatest 51/35, 59/31, very rich or powerful 107/34
 ríti m. strip of land, low ridge v502/7
 rímma f. quarrel, conflict v449/2
 rísa (reis) sv. rise (from sleep) v20/2 (inf. with hugðumk), 6; lift (intrans.), be lifted v129/1
 rísi m. giant v85/8 (gen. with kvánar), v170/2 (gen. with garð)
 ríst f. instep 108/38, 109/2
 rístaf (reist) sv. cut v133/7, 47/23, v353/3 (with suffixed 2nd pers. pron.)
 rístill m. poetical word for a woman 107/33, v438/6 (cf. Rígsþula 25)
 rístubragó n. carved or incised sign, symbol for carving 21/24 (see note)
 rít f. shield (with an engraved decoration) v239/2, v469/7
 ríta (að) vv. write 11/26, 14/13, 18/1, 14, 19/10, 20/18, 36/8, 41/4, 63/16, 64/26, 69/5, 73/31, 75/16, 85/13 (‘written down’), 90/1, 92/26, 93/13, 95/7, 101/8, 105/21, 108/1 (‘written down’), v411/2 t. n., v412 t. n.; at 78/22 and 95/9 there is lack of concord of the pp. with the subj., unless the verb phrase is to be taken as imper. (at 95/9 ritat is emended to ritot (i. e. rituð) in SnE 1931, 175)
 ríti m. ‘scratcher’, name for a bear 88/7
 rjóða (ræða, røðinn) sv. redded (with blood; to redden the sword etc. is to fight battles) v173/8, v187/2, v233/1, v279/1 (ð on, in battle against), v320/2, v323/3, v339/1 (subj. unexpressed or in the unquoted earlier part of the verse), v340/3, v402/4 (inf. with reð); md. be reddened, stained red v230/3 (inf. with verða, see note), v374/1; pp. painted red v391/1
rjúfa (rauf) sv. break apart, break open, shatter, destroy (inf. with nam) v49/4; md. be broken, split, riven v403/3
ró (1) f. clinch-plate, a small metal plate through which a clinch-nail or rivet is passed and over or round which it is then hammered v498/1 (rák f. yard in AB); pl. rær v500/3 (Falk 1912, 50; LK 120)
ró (2) = eru v159/5, 89/7, 92/25, 97/15, 106/24, 25
roa (eri/eri, róinn) sv. row, go out in a boat v27/13, v30/1
v. n.; pp. húfi róinn rowed over by hulls v120/3 (with botni)
rofa see rufa (cf. Introduction p. liv)
ró n. strife v449/5; at rógi in order to (or so as to) bring about strife v202/1 (e–m for s–one); cause of strife, in kenning for gold, r. Niflunga v190/6 (see ch. 42)
rógmálmr m. strife-metal (metal which causes strife), kenning for gold 46/6
rógsk‡ n. ‘strife-cloud’, shield, in kenning for battle. rógskýja regn v213/3
roka f. gust of wind v125/4 (pl., subj. (obj. NN 2989H) of ófu ok teyg›u)
róma f. tumult, (clash of) battle v449/5; r. Hárs kenning for battle v223/2 (dat. in battle? or gen. with skárir or with serkir? Kock, NN 412, takes it with sömmi›jungum, q. v.; it is less likely to be Hárr rómu, kenning for warrior, gen. with skárir)
rómr m. the sound of the voice 109/7
rósta f. tumult, uproar, battle v154/5
rostungr m. walrus v489/7 (KSk 29, LML 140; JG 13). Cf. hrossvalr
rota f. rainstorm, heavy shower of rain 67/28
rufa (v. l. rofa) f. ‘broken, i. e. ploughed’, word for land v501/1
rún n. rowing-position, station (on a ship) v355/4 (phrase goes with vér sextán)
rúmbyggvir m. ‘space-dweller’, in kenning for giants, áss hauðrs r. dwellers in the spaces of the mountains, in caves v80/6 n. (gen. with nauðar)
rúm f. secret; pl. secret language, hidden lore (secret writing?) 3/7, 9
rúna f. confidante 108/5
runi m. boar 67/1, v513/3
rúni m. confidant, sharer of secrets 81/11, 107/21, v444/7; i. e. friend (grams r. = Earl Hákon; cf. spjalli) v288/1; i. e. husband v46/1 (Sílfur r. = Þórr; subj. of bjó); trjónu trólls of r., Mjóllnir’s friend, i. e. Þórr v68/7 (with frá hörðum); Þórs of r. = Loki v99/5
runkykvir m. pl. ones lively in running, swift runners, in kenning for the giantesses Gjálp and Greip (or perhaps for giants), hauðrís áss r. v80/6 (gen. with nauðar; see note); ‘enliveners of the running stream’ (DD)
runnr m. bush; = tree in kenning for man, runnr gunnar v202/2
(refers to Þorsteinn Egilsson, Helga the fair’s father), unndýrs r. v229/2 (dat. of respect with skyrtum, i. e. onto their mail-coats), hlunnvitnis r. (Þorsteinn ÞSnorrason) v264/2 (dat. with holﬁr); as half-kenning for men in kenning for ruler, ðlskakki runna ‘men’s ale-dispenser’ v155/6 (Kock, NN 1003, suggests runna at hóﬁl = at his warriors’ head)

ryð n. rust, in kenning for whetstone, ryðs hæliböl v71/4

ryðja (ruddi) vv: clear, clear up (inf. in order to, or parallel to rísa; fyrir in preparation to receive) v20/3; r. til win, fight to gain (e–m for s–one) v255/1

rýgr f. powerful woman, lady v202/1 (refers to Helga the fair), 107/33, v438/5. Cf. Index

rýmr m. (low) roaring noise 109/8

rýnni see renna (1)

rýrir m. diminisher, i. e. one who gives away, in kenning for generous man, seima r. (with á: in him or from his actions) v195/1, brimlogs r. (Magnús gðði) v352/3 (obj. of bárú)

ræf n. roof; in kenning for shield(-wall), Róða r. v146/3 (gen. with ramsvell; usually ræfr (so U and T; cf. verse 232), but cf. ráf n.)

ræfr n. roof 25/23, 67/19; in kenning for shield(-wall), Róða r. 68/28, v232/3 (cf. ræf)

ræfrviti m. ‘roof-beacon, -fire’, in kenning for sword, r. Reifnís, the flame of Reifnir’s roof (i. e. of the shield(-wall)) v187/1 (obj. of rauð)

rækja (kt) vv. drive away, reject v360/4

ræsinaðr (rs) m. splendid (rushing?) serpent, dragon-ship v345/3 (obj. of rak; perhaps with lagar tanna vébrautar, splendid serpent of the sacred road of the sea’s teeth, i. e. of the sea)

ræsir m. ruler v192/3 (Haraldr bláþonn?), v370/3 (Magnús gðði), v391/1 (King Eiríkr); r. hás heimtjalds i. e. God v112/1; one who sets in motion, impeller, in kenning for war-leader, r. brodda ferðar v239/1 (Knútr inn ríki; subj. of sér). See Index

rœði n. oar 108/17

rægjandi m. (pres. p.) accuser, calumniator 20/5

rækilundr m. ‘tending, cultivating grove or tree’, in kenning for war-leader, r. randfárs, one who cultivates, wields, the sword v212/3 (refers to Earl Hákon)

rðð f. a kind of ship v492/6

rððd f. voice 40/28, 44/28, 45/2, 109/7, 12; speech 46/37; in kenning for gold, r. Ála vaztundirkúlu v150/2 (dat. with verstán)

rððr, rððr see rððr

rððull m. wheel, disk, i. e. sun 85/19, v517/4; acc. or gen. pl. -rððla v150/2 t. n.
rof f. amber 63/14 (perhaps pl. of *raf* n., but the f. word is used in Háttatal 26 and 44)
rogn n. pl. ruling powers, a name for the heathen gods 84/29, v306/2 (acc. with *kved ek*). Cf. *regin*
rond f. rim, border (of a shield or of the boss of a shield; perhaps sometimes the boss itself, cf. 70/5 and *baugr*) 67/23 (Falk 1914, 140); by synecdoche for shield v213/1 (obj. of *leggja saman*), v297/3 (*und randir* = in battle); in kenning for axe (or sword), *randa(r) iss* 70/29, v244/2; in kennings for shield, *randa iss* v68/2 (subj. of *fló*), *randar botn* v158/2, *randar hölmar* (the shield on which Hrungir stood; perhaps descriptive genitive, the island formed by the shield) v69/4; a word for land v501/4
rost f. (1) an indefinite unit of distance roughly equivalent to a league 21/20; = land, i.e. dwelling-place, in kenning for gold, *reyrbynings r.* v201/3 (gen. with *selju*); in kennings for sea. *Róða r.* v228/4 (gen. with *ríómarar*), Gylfa r. v259/3 (gen. with *Glaumi*), for mountains, *r. glamma stóðvar* land of the wolf’s haunt v82/4 (gen. with *(djúp)falli*)
rost f. (2) current (in the sea), whirlpool v475/8; in kennings for ship, *vetrlíði rastar* v260/2, *hjorn rasta* 75/14
rost f. (3) a kind of ship v492/5
røð (or *røðr*, *røðr*; see ABM) m. boar v513/6
røkkvihliðr m. ox-name (‘dark-sided’; or two names, *røkkvi* m. ‘dark’, and *hliðr*, q. v.) v503/8. Cf. *Hliðr* in Index
røkr n. dusk v213/1 (*r. ondur* at the beginning of dusk, acc. of time)
sá (1) (*sóri*) sv. sow (as corn), strew 59/23, v186/1 (the seed in dat., field in acc.; i.e. cover, adorn s–thing with s–thing)
sá (2) pron. demonstrative 78/17 (*sá . . . er* the one who)
sáð n. seed, grain 40/30, 59/32; = ale, in kenning for (the mead of) poetry, *Sónar s.* v36/4 (subj. of *grær*; Frank, 1978, 96–7, suggests it may be *orda sáð*, ‘seed of words’); in kenning for gold (i.e. a gold object), *Fróða fóstr-sáð* (tmesis) v147/5 (gen. obj. of *unni*; Kock, NN 956, takes *Fróða sáð* as the kenning for gold and *fóstr* with *gebandi*, see *fóstr*)
saðr a. = *sannr*
sáðtið f. ‘sowing-time’, = *gaukmánuðr* 99/19
saga f. story (*til e–s* about s–thing, explaining (the origin of) s–thing) 4/8, 5/29, 17/30, 22/33, 25/35, 30/22, 40/32, 41/7, 47/20, 50/27, v158/4 (gen. pl. with *fjöldi*; i.e. the stories depicted on the shield), 51/29, v176/8, 72/2, 72/31, 109/4
saka (að) wv. harm 50/21; imper. *e–n sakar* one is harmed 50/19
sakna (að) wv. miss, find (*e–s* s–thing, s–one) gone 2/15
**Glossary**

**salbendingr** *m.* shield-name (perhaps ‘hall-binder’ or ‘-bound’, referring to the practice of hanging shields round the walls of a hall) v469/2

**salgarðr** *m.* sword-name, ‘hall-fence’ (either metaphorical, or referring to hanging the swords on the wall) v454/8

**salpenningr** *m.* ‘hall-penny’, in kenning for shield, *Svölnis s.*, penny (-like object) of (i.e. on) Öðinn’s hall (Valhöll was roofed with shields (Grýf. ch. 2) v253/2 (dat. with á))

**salr** *m.* hall 5/37, 47/31, v165/4, v375/2 (obj. of feldi); in kennings for sky, hall of the sea v17/2 (gen. with valdi), hall of the mountains v115/2 (obj. of verr, parallel to jörð); for a cave, dwelling of Geirröðr: *hallvallar s.* v86/4 (gen. with trúði); í einn sal into the same hall (resting-place? grave? — the poet may have been describing a dream; Ólafur Halldórsson (1969, 155) takes Dvalins s. to mean steinn, i.e. a cave) v29/4; pl. Sigtœs salir perhaps means Valhöll v142/3

**salt** *n.* salt 52/18, 19; metonymy for sea: 92/26, 94/10, v352/1 (obj. of skar), v475/2

**saltr** *a.* salty 52/21, v201/2 (with svalteigar)

**salvaniœr** *a.* hall-accustomed, hall-frequenting, -visiting; as subst. in kenning for giant, *s. arin-Synjar* who frequents a giantess’s dwelling (i.e. cave), cave-dweller v90/3 (as first half of compound separated by tmesis, salvaniœ-bauti; see note and cf. *garœvenjuœr*, though that word refers to þörr)

**salþak** *n.* ‘earth’s roof’, the sky v79/8 (gen. with vaxa til, up to; salr = earth, cf. *Voluspá* 4)

**sama** (ð) *wv.* imper. with dat. befit, be proper (for s–one) 40/18

**saman** *adv.* together v231/2; *bera s. amass* v187/4 (see *bera* (2)); leggja saman bring into collision together v213/2; as well, along with them v445/6, v509/4; *s. eigu heitit* have the same designation, share the same appellation, are homonyms 109/21; *öll saman all together, of every kind (or ‘the following list includes names for all kinds of weapons’? heita saman = have the same name(s)?) v468/2

**samheiti** *n.* homonym, a word having the same sound but different meaning 63/15

**sami** *m.* ‘the unchanging, peaceful one’, euphemism for the sea v475/7

**sámleitr** *a.* dark-looking, grey (of a wolf) v339/1 (with fasa)

**sammaðr** *m.* gathering, assembly 107/8, v443/7

**sannaðl** *m.* rivet, double stud (on a sword) v462/2; in kenning for swords, *sannaðla siglur* v236/3

**sannrof** *n.* gathered line? breaking up of a crowd (safn)? 107/8 t. n.

**samr** *a.* same 6/19; *n.* as adv. slíkt sama similarly 1/10, 109/21; *it sama* likewise, also v435/6
sámr a. dark (in skin), swarthy v58/7
samráða adv. by common accord (i.e. on the part of their opponents) v156/6
sandhverfa f. turbot v487/5
sandlægja f. a kind of whale; perhaps = sandeta, bottle-nosed whale, or the same as sandreyðr, sei whale (cf. JG 9, 36; not in KSk) v490/6
sandr m. sand v9/1, 36/29, v502/8; at sandi i.e. on the sea-bed v42/4; á sandi i.e. on the shore v252/2 (with hóð)
sanddyggur a. truly virtuous (with jögurs) v398 n.
sannkennning f. true description, a description (of a person) in terms of their qualities or essence 107/13, 26
sannr, saðr (n. satt) a. true 6/17, v114/1, v139/4 (with þóir), 59/12, v271/3 (with dýrð; Kock, NN 2546, reads sannr (with sólkonungr) which also provides a more regular rhyme), v272/2 (with mátt, i.e. truly glorious works; if the ok before sannan is not redundant, it links the second two lines with the first two); n. as subst. 25/1
sannreyvir m. ‘true trier’, i.e. friend (cf. reynir (2) and reyna; ‘one who has proved s–one true or has proved true to s–one’?), v292/2 (gen. with sonr, s. Haralds = Sigurðr Hákonarson or his father Hákon Grjótarðsson, see note), 82/6
sannyndi n. pl. truth, truthfulness 5/31
sannyríi n. pl. truth, in kenning for battle, s. sverða v10/1 (instr.)
sár (1) n. wound 48/26, 72/20, v318/3 (with á, see eiga), v323/2; in kenning for Þórr, sára reiðítýr god who is a giver of wounds v71/2 (see under reiðítýr)
sár (2) m. vessel, tub, vat; in kenning for bed, gólfhólkvis s. v156/2 (obj. of gerðu gyðan)
sárr a. wounded; ok þó s. in spite of being wounded, wounded though he was 6/8; sore, serious v338/2 (with undir)
sauðr m. sheep 90/14
saumfør f. line of nails in a ship’s planking v495/3 (Falk 1912, 50)
saumnur m. (ship’s) nails (collective) v156/4 (gen. with annvanar; see note), v496/4 (Falk 1912, 50)
saurnir m. ‘dirty one’, shield-name v470/6
séðir see séjja (2)
seðr adv. (= senn) straight away; gekk seðr sundr was on the point of splitting open v66/7
sefa (að) wv. slake, appease 6/11
sef-Grímnir m. ‘rush-Grímnir’, kenning for giant (perhaps a proper name (cf. Hávamál 96!); DD reads sef-Grísinis, ‘Sedge-Grinner’s’; cf. hrísgrísnir); sef-Grímnis mágar = giants v76/8
sefi m. mind; love 108/27
sefrein f. ‘rush-, sedge-land’, meadow; in kenning for tongue, s.
orda (or mind-land of words = breast) v36/3 (oss = our, my).
Frank 1978, 96–7, suggests it may be sefrein sónar ‘spiritual land
of reconciliation’ = heart or breast.
seggr m. man, warrior v219/2, v312/4 (subj. of verja), 106/6, v439/6;
pl. people as indefinite subj. v38/1, v398 n.; human beings v116/3
(obj. of skiptir)
segi m. piece, morsel, lump; s. tangar tongs-morsel, lump of iron
v87/6 (dat. with laust)
segja (sag›i) wv. say, tell v22/1, v439/1, v472/1; i. e. in verse 6/31,
v1/1, 101/24; with suffixed pron. segik I tell, relate v158/1; skal
s. shall be told 20/17, v503/1; impers. it says 22/34, 43/28, 60/19;
sagt er at var is said to have been 95/2; svá er sagt it is said, told
45/3; sagt er þat so it is said v221/2; pp. sagt i. e. written 8/23,
20/18; utter (a decision) 42/19; s. frá relate 6/1, tell about 46/7; s.
til tell, give information about 46/23; with inf. understood, s. e–m
e–t enn suðan tell s–one that there is still s–thing in the south
v257/2; pres. p. segjandi commander, director, leader v93/1, v341/1
(dat. pl. with at móti)
segl n. sail 39/15, 42/24, v495/1; in kennings for shield, Hildar s.
v222/3 (acc. with lætr, subj. of taka), Hlakkar s. v247/3, s. naglfara
v156/3 (gen. with siglur; cf. note)
segleiði n. or m. sail-rigging 39/15
seiðr m. (1) coalfish, saithe (= ufsi) v486/1; in kenning for Midgard
serpent, s. jar›ar v47/2 (subj. of brá vi›). Kock, NN 1412F, takes
seiðr in the kenning to be a word that means band or string, but
such a word is doubtful (ÁBM). Cf. endiseiðr
seiðr m. (2) sorcery, divination v93/8 t. n.
seil f. band, strap v81/3 (with á, on to)
seims m. gold (thread); in kenning for generous man, seima ráýr
v195/1
seimœirr a. liberal with gold (thread), generous with gifts v139/2
(with sigrgœðir)
seinfyrrdr a. (pp.) unforgettable, imperishable (‘slow to decay’)
v4/4 (with skip (pl.))
sekkat 1st pers. pres. of sjá (2) with suffixed pronoun and suffixed
neg., I cannot see v416/7
selja (1) (ld) wv. sell 4/13; give, guarantee (e–m e–t) 21/2; serve
40/17; s. e–m í hendr hand over to s–one 49/22
selja (2) f. dealer, server 40/19; giver 63/8, 15 (cf. selja (3)); in
kenning for woman, giver of gold (according to Snorri; though
originally probably understood as ‘willow of gold (ornaments)’
(selja (3); see notes to 40/12 and 63/15–17); s. reyrpvens rastar
v201/1 (obj. of mun muna)
selja (3) f. (goat) willow 40/20. See also under selja (2)
selmannuðr m. ‘shieling-month’, when cattle are kept at a shieling,
= sólmánuðr 99/20
selr m. seal (sea-animal) 19/17
sem conj. as, like v115/1, v255/1, v307/4; as well as v155/4, v270/2,
v302/2; so far that v182/4
semja (samdi) wv. put together, create, plan, with suffixed neg.
v49/1 (or ‘reconcile’, see hjarta); organise, bring about: s. hildi v304/3
senda (nd) wv. send v7/2, 45/21, 49/21, 28, v274/1, v407/1; inf. at
s. after á ek til v41/3; s. aptr expel backwards 5/4; pp. sent
conveyed (on the shield; U has s‡nt, shown) v24/1
sendimaðr m. person sent, envoy, messenger 24/25
sendir m. sender, one who sends, distributes; in kenning for generous
man, distributor of gold v315/2 (refers to the poet’s dead son
Ögmundr; dat. (or acc.?) after vi›)
senjór m. lord (cf. Latin senior ‘elder’; this form not found elsewhere;
see sinnjór) 100/18
senn adv. at once, (all, al-)together v355/1, 101/19
senna (1) (nt) wv. wrangle 41/2
senna (2) f. wrangle 109/4
sér pron. reflexive dat.; þessi nófn eru sér: these names form a
separate group 108/30
serkr m. vest, shirt 67/18, 68/8; coat, skin, form v220/3; í serk sér
inside one’s shirt 42/35; sigbjarka s. = coat of mail v223/1 (subj.
of hlé›ut)
serlar m. pl. warriors v445/4
sess n. seat; throne v409/4 (obj. of helt); rowing bench v495/8 (Falk
1912, 72: perhaps denoted a seat extending only part of the way
across the boat)
sessi m. table-companion (bench-mate; perhaps sometimes could
mean on board ship?) 19/33, 20/2, 81/11, 107/21, v445/3; pengils
s. = Earl Porfinnr v290/3 (gen. with enda; pess presumably goes
with sessa, unless of governs sessa and enda is adv.)
sessunaðr m. table-companion (bench-mate; cf. sessi) 107/21, v448/1
set n. bench, platform (for sitting on) v155/1
sét pp. of sjá (2)
seta f. occupation (by an army), garrison 106/38, v443/8
setberg n. flat-topped mountain (cf. Gylf. 43/4–5) v169/8; moor,
heath; in kenning for giants, setbergs bond v268/1 (Kock, NN
470, takes setbergs Su›ra (q. v. in Index) as a kenning for Christ
(‘Su›ri of the rock sepulchre’) and the object of kveda)
setja (tt) vv. set, put 3/36, 5/2; place, push (down; fyrir against) v78/2 (implied subj. is the Æsir); use, make use of 103/18, 109/19; establish 3/13; appoint 79/30, 80/2; construct, arrange 5/19; er nú svá setr the practice has now developed 41/9; s. upp stand (s–thing) up 45/36; s. át extend 41/13, 16; s. e–t við e–m oppose s–thing to s–one v224/2 (inf.; the main verb is in the unquoted lines); md. sit down, take one’s place 1/8, 40/38, 42/19, 46/29; alright 1/27, 24/24, v93/5; settle 42/4, 8; establish o–self 6/29; set (of the sun) 99/15

setning f. arrangement; rule 83/13 (‘the rule for poetry without periphrasis’); 1/1 t. n.; cf. Háttatal

setr n. seat, dwelling; Ymsa kindar s. = Íþunheimar v74/8 (gen. with góðis til; or lója setrs may be gen. of direction if til goes with Ymsa kindar); in kenning for sea, flausta s. v381/4 (acc. after of; ‘east and south across the sea’, i. e. to the east and south of the sea); Gauta setr = Ásgarðr v80/3 (gen. with vikingar)

sétti a. sixth v516/14

sextán num. sixteen; vér s. sixteen of us v355/2 (seinn altogether or all together)

seyðir m. cooking-pit, earth oven 1/19, 20 (a fire was lit in a pit and covered with earth or ashes, the meat put on top and the whole covered with earth), v93/8 (phrase goes with Æsir báru)

sía f. molten or glowing lump (of metal) 25/31, 32, v88/4 (gen. with lyptisylg, ‘consisting of’)

síð adv. late 22/11, 72/18, v265/2, 83/16; i. e. it takes a long time for v1/2 (i. e. it will never?); as subst. (f.) um síðir in the end, eventually v410/3

síða (seið) sv. use magic; s. til win (as a mistress) by using magic v12/4

síðan adv. then, afterwards 6/28, v83/1, v97/1, v100/8, v103/1, v116/3, v118/1 (with lukask or átti; cf. NN 318), v135/2 (perhaps with vedr rather than with kemr; cf. NN 771), v139/1, 47/17, v171/1, v259/5, v371/3; since then 19/13, 21/24, 41/14, 48/36, 101/23; ever after 46/5; dór ok s. early and late v343/2

síðarst adv. sup. last 2/7, 8, v427/7

síðla adv. late 99/7

síðr adv. less; eigi s. no less, and likewise 36/28; s. en eigi less than not, not at all, by no means v369/1

síðskeggr a. long-bearded 19/21

sífjungr m. relation by marriage, affinitive 107/20, v448/2

sífuni a. bound together by friendship v83/1 (with lidhatar, i. e. Bórr and Pálfír). DD emends to stríðvana ‘free from distress’

sig n. battle v449/8

siga (seig) sv. sink; látá sigask let o–self drop 1/27, v95/6, push o–self downwards 25/24
sigbjǫrk f. ‘battle-birch’, kenning for warrior v223/1 (gen. pl. with serkir; it is unusual to use a f. tree-name in a kenning for man, see 40/13; cf. birki)
sigðír m. sword-name, ‘scythe, sickle’ v459/5; in kenning for shield, sigðís látr v195/2
sigðor m. scythe v451/7; Gasts s. = sword v333/3 (obj. of berr)
sigla (1) (gld) wv. sail 72/7, 8
sigla (2) f. mast 109/3 (complement), v495/1; in kenning for swords, sammagla s. v236/3; for warriors (Jórmunrekk’s men), segls naglfara siglar v156/3 (subj. of standa; the men’s shields perceived as sails; cf. note)
siglútoppr m. top (section) of mast v496/5 (Falk 1912, 59; LK 199)
siglútré n. (the piece of wood forming the) mast (of a ship) 75/4 (subj.), v496/3 (Falk 1912, 55)
sigr m. victory 21/17, v90/4 (obj. of hlaut), 72/21, v379/3 (dat. with svipttr)
sigrakkr a. battle-bold v258/3 (with mœgr)
sigrgeðír m. victory-, battle-enhancer, -promoter, war-leader, ruler (King Sverrir?) v139/1
sigrhnoð n. ‘victory-rivet’, fastening at the top of a sword-hilt v462/3
sigrunnr m. victory-tree or battle-tree, Óðinn v14/1 (dat. with fylgja)
sík n. ditch, canal v477/4
síklingr m. ruler (lit. descendant of Sigi, Siggi or Sigarr; cf. Siklingar in Index) v405/1 (Haraldr harðráír); síklinga konr = descendant of kings, i. e. king (Haraldr harðráír?) v404/1. Cf. Ynglingatal 1, Hkr I 26
síkr m. houting (a kind of fish) v486/3
síkulgjörð f. perhaps a rope passed from the centre of the yard down the front of the sail and tied to the ship’s side to reduce the amount of sail affected by the wind (see Falk 1912, 66–7) v495/6 (cf. kalreip); sword-belt (or baldric?—see Falk 1914, 37), in kenning for sword, síkulgjar íss v348/2
síl n. young, newly hatched fish; or sand-eel v486/2
síld f. herring v486/1
sílfr n. silver 49/6, 60/12, 61/12, 14 (probably the complement; cf. 61/16)
sílungr m. trout v487/3
sílegja f. ‘ever lying (still)’, a name (euphemism) to flatter the sea v475/1
simblir m. drinker? in kenning for giant, s. sumbls v52/3 (= Prymr, which as a common noun means crash, here = thunder (ofljóst), dat. with or from thundering; see note). Kock (NN 220, reads simbla = simla adv. ‘always’ with mærum, see mær)
simi m. (1) (or simi) name for the sea (‘ship’s wake’?) v476/2
simi m. (2) an ox v503/5
Glossary

simir m. an ox v504/1
simull m. an ox v504/4
sinn n. time 48/9, 72/19; at sinni on this occasion, for the moment 1/37 (see note); annat s. a second time, 4/32, secondly, in the second place 78/11; einu sinni on one occasion 25/27 n.; í sinn at once, at this moment 99/7
sinna (1) (nt) vv. travel, go; s. med accompany, go to join the company of v251/7 (inf. with etti at; to join Hel’s company is to die)
sinna (2) gen. pl. of sinn, poss. a. 1/37
sinni m. companion 17/30, 19/30, 33, 20/2
sinnir m. friend, companion, helper, protector, in kenning for Þórr, yta s. v81/1
sinnjór m. lord (Latin senior ‘elder’, probably adopted via Old French seignor, senior, signor; SnE 1848–87, II 469; cf. senjór) 100/18, 105/15; s. Nóregs i. e. Magnús göði v386/4 (vocative)
sitja (sat, sátu, setit) sv. sit 25/22, v151/1, 49/11, v301/4; subjunc. siti hann let him sit v163/5; s. at e–u sit doing s–thing 49/33; reside 47/31; have one’s seat, throne v268/1; impers. pass. ‘while they were sitting’ 1/7
sjá (1) 1st pers. sg. subjunc. of vera v15/4
sjá (2) (sá, sét) sv. see 1/18, 21/30, v245/1, v294/1; foresee v179/4; sé ek I can see v92/5, v177/1 (with acc. and inf.), v349/3 (with acc. and pp.), v368/1 (with acc. and pp.); impers. sér one can see, it can be seen (that) v195/1 (cf. glaðsendir), of sér er one can see how v65/1; imp. sé 22/11; with suffixed 1st pers. pron. and neg. sákkat I cannot see v416/7; with acc. and inf. v79/1, 58/15, v239/1; look 3/32 (p. subjunc. set after ef), 24/24; s. e–u til e–s look with s–thing at s–one (eye s–one in a certain way) 21/3; s. upp á look up at 58/9; pp. sét seen 2/8, 21/33; md. at sjásk þar um to look around there 1/12
sjá (3) pron. demonstrative this 4/8, v206/3
sjafni m. mind, love 108/27
sjágnípa f. sea-crest, high wave; in kenning for ship, sjágnípu Sleipnir v127/1
sjaldan adv. seldom, infrequently v370/1 (litotes: i. e. he frequently kindles fires)
sjálflopta a. in the air of his own accord, i. e. flying v81/4 (with Pjálfí)
sjálfir pron. a. self; herself (with Godrún) v59/1; itself v375/4; sjálfun to himself or to the man (men) himself (themselves): the context of the verse is not known v22/2; mér sjálfun i. e. to (for) the poet v186/8 (dat. of advantage or respect with kálfur, i. e. onto his arms; parallel to inndrótt in the first half of the verse); sjálfar ourselves v169/7
sjálf­sást f. self-love 108/27 t. n.

sjál­útr a. sea-bowing, sea-dipping, tossing in the sea v404/2

sjár m. sea v106/4, v148/4 (gen. with skála; i. e. by the sea), v282/1 (obj. of sótti), v361/1, v362/3 (subj. of fell); in kenning for poetry, s. dverganna 14/10; for land, 35/21. See sær, sjó

sjó­ða (sauð, sóðit) sv. cook 1/19; pp. afli sóðinn heated (made red-hot, molten, melted) in a forge v87/7 (with sega)

sjó­ðr m. purse 61/13; in kenning for silver, sjó­ðs snær v193/3

sjón f. sight 108/10, 14. Cf. sá­nn

sjó­n­hverfingar f. pl. optical illusions, magical deceptions, false appearances 1/5 (understand váru, were)

sjó­r m. sea 49/14, v365/4, v475 t. n.; cf. sjár, sær

sjót n. pl. dwelling v379/3 (or sjót f. or n. ‘band of men’); manna s. i. e. earth v110/3

sjó­t­Rung­nir m. ‘dwelling-R.’, in kenning for troll-wife v300a/2 (unexplained; Kock, NN 1095B, reads tungs sjóthrungni, i. e. destroyer, of the moon’s dwelling)

sjó­tull m. that which settles, calmer, in kenning for the mill Grottí, dólgs s. creator of peace v174/7 (obj. of drogum)

ská­ða­má­ðr m. injurer, one who does harm to one 107/23

ská­ði m. damager 39/14

ská­fa (skóf, skafinn) sv. scrape, shave v104/1 (understand them, i. e. skópt, making shavings to start a fire); impers. skefr, of the sea (hvalmaþi, acc.), spray rises from v124/3; smooth, as with a plane v359/1 (pp. with styri), (of polishing verse) v203/2 (pp. with ek hefi)

ská­fi m. (snow)drift; jardar s. = mountain v80/7 (gen. with hrönn)

ská­fn­ingr m. ‘polished’, name for sword-blade (cf. Skófnungr in Index) v461/5

ská­ka (skók) sv. shake v247/1

skál f. cup, bowl 20/31; in kenning for woman, mórskál a v203/3; pl. scales (for weighing precious metals) in kenning for silver, ská­lat­nna snær v194/6, 62/9

ská­la­g­lamm n. ‘scales-tinkle’; as a nickname 10/3, 11/30, 12/5, 13/10, 61/22, 62/19, 67/6, 68/3, 71/16, 83/8, 84/29, 91/4 (see Jómsvíkinga saga 1962, 33–4; the reference may originally have been to the scales used to measure the amount of reward for a poem)

skáld, skald (in some verses, e. g. v4/2, v143/4, v149/6, v257/2, the vowel would probably have been short when the verses were spoken aloud; cf. Noreen § 127.1) n. poet 3/23, 5/25, v4/2 (the poet of this verse), 11/25, 40/12, 41/12, v143/4 (dat. of respect with fjöllum, i. e. on their arms, as arm-rings), v149/6 (dat. of advantage; refers to the maker of the verse), 50/27, v257/2 (i. e.
the speaker; dat. with segir), 76/25 (forn s., ancient poets), v300b/1 (perhaps the complement rather than the subj., NV 1005A), 300b/8, v302/3 (i. e. the speaker; gen. with öðr), 105/18; as nickname 14/30, 34/18, 41/17, 44/29, 50/21, 69/29, 72/31 skalda f. a kind of boat propelled by a pole (Falk 1912, 90) v494/6 skáldaspillir m. ‘destroyer of poets’ or ‘spoiler of poets’ (i. e. plagiarist?) 7/15, 18/22, 35/12, 43/12, 59/33, 71/26, 78/25, 84/19 t. n. skalfiffi n. poetaster 5/5 skáldskaparheiti n. poetical term 85/14 skáldskapr m. poetry, the making of poems 1/1 t. n., 3/7, 11, 4/6, 5/7, 9, 26, 29, 6/37, 8/22, 11/25, 14/19, 78/18, 79/18, 26, 83/13, 14, 84/18 (subj.), 85/15, 105/18, 105/18, 11, 107/29, 109/19 skalgelmir (or skálgelmir) m. bow-name (both elements relating to the noise made by the bow, ‘noise shouter’; or ‘that which makes a noise in the hall’) v467/4 skálgi m. roach v486/4 skáli m. hall; heims s. = sky v136/2 (gen. with vafrlogi); s. sjávar i. e. a building by the sea v148/2 (dat. with nálegi) skálkr m. sword-name; perhaps ‘servant’ or ‘strip’ v452/1 (cf. skólkr and skelkvingr) skáleikr m. ‘bowl-game’, in kenning for battle or fight, Heðins reikar s. game of the bowl of Heðinn’s (hair-)parting, helmet-game v83/8 (obj. of heði) skálmföld f. ‘time of swords’, warfare v397/2 (cf. Völuspá 45, Gylf. 49) skál n. noise, chatter 109/6 skammr a. short 42/36; n. as subst. skómmu for (only) a short time, not for long v74/2; fyr óskómmu (ó- separated by tmesis) no short time ago, long ago v93/4, v341/4 skap n. character 108/31 skapa (að or skóp; the strong form may originally have belonged to the inf. skeþja) wv. and sv. create, shape 3/16, v269/3, v270/1, v437/2 skapari m. creator 76/22 skap-Móði m. ‘creating-Móði’, in kenning for poet, óðs s. v300b/6 skapsmíðr m. in kenning for poet, s. Viðurs, Óðinn’s mind-maker, thought-smith, or Óðinn’s creating- (or creation-) maker v300b/2 (v. l. skapskið n. (‘creating-ski’) does not give any sense unless perhaps as a kenning, ‘plank that creates’?) skapt n. shaft, a long thin piece of wood (or ‘that which is shaved, shaving’? cf. skafa) v104/2 (pl., subj. of höfu brinna)
skaptnor f. ‘shaft-quick’, arrow-name v465/8
skaptrre n. shaft-wood, shaft-pole, part of the mill v181/5 (= mǫndull? axle?)
skaror m. sword-name, ‘notched’ v455/8
skarpr a. tough, hard v69/6; sharp v173/6; comp. n. as adv. more tightly v178/6
skart m. sword-name, ‘tumult’ v459/6
skart n. finery 107/31
skata f. skate (fish) v486/1
skati (pl. skatnar) m. (generous) man, prince 105/21, 23, 106/14 (see Index; Háttatal, Egils saga 190, 265, Hyndluljóð 9; pl. (meaning ‘men’) frequent in verse, see LP); s. Haddingja = Helgi (see Haddingjar in Index) v328/8 (skaði in PE 161). Cf. auðskati (pl. -skatar)
skattkonungur m. tributary king 79/15, 19, 20, 30
skattr m. treasure 49/5
skatyrnir m. ‘rich-wetter’ (?) a name for the sky 85/18. Cf. Index
skautreip n. sheet-rope (see skaut) v495/4 (Falk 1912, 64)
skefr pres. of skafa
skegg n. beard 2/32, 19/22, v231/4 (instr. pl. with hjoggusk til), 108/19, 22 (obj. of mæl kenna)
skeggbragi m. ‘beard-Bragi’, ‘beard-chieftain’? 19/21 (cf. bragnar m. pl. ‘men’ and Bragi, Bragnar in Index)
skeggja f. ‘bearded axe’, axe with a long lower point on the blade v463/3
skeið (1) n. stretch of ground; in kenning for sea, Glamma s. v363/3 (acc. with ezisk fram, i. e. over); passage (in a poem) 18/1 (obj. of hefir kvéít? or adv., ‘for a long time’); race, running: skeiði bráðr swift in running (of a ship conceived as a horse) v254/7 (with mar), or in kenning for sea, Reifnis s., see note
skeið (2) (pl. skeið(a)r) f. large longship (Falk 1912, 104–5; larger than a snekkja) v302/3 (acc. with lét, parallel to snekkjur), v491/5; pl. skeiðr v410/2 (subj. of skulfu)
skeiða (að) wv. sheathe; gallop v302/3 t. n.
skeiðklofi m. bow-legged, bandy-legged person 106/20 (see Blöndal 1920–24)
skeina (d) wv. scratch, cut; md. for pass. er þar skeinisk af which is
scratched by it 72/20
skelfingr m. for skeljungr (T) or skelfískr (AB) m. shellfish v487/3
skelfr pres. of skjalfa
skeljungr m. (1) humpback whale (KSk 16, LML 123; JG 9, 36)
v490/3. (2) shellfish v487/3 t. n. (T; see skelfingr)
skelkvingr m. sword-name, ‘terrifier’ v457/1 (cf. skákr and skólkr
and see LP skálfvingr; Orkneyinga saga 43)
skemta (mt) wv. with dat. entertain 24/22
skemtun f. entertainment 5/28
skenkja (nkt) wv. with dat. serve drink to, fill (s–one’s) cup 20/35,
21/3, 49/7 (with drink in acc., með in, using)
skepja (skóp) sv. create; see skapa
sker n. skerry, rock covered at high water, reef 4/4, 36/29, 40/31,
108/18; góma sker, kenning for teeth, against which the streams
of poetry crash like water on rocks v37/3; skerja brúðir = waves
v133/2 (Grottí skerja is taken by Kock, NN 572, to mean ‘breakers’);
in kenning for the sea, skers glymsjótur v260/8
skera (skar, skáru, skorinn) sv. cut 48/37, v366/4; i. e. cut through
the water v352/1, v359/1 (2nd pers. pl. in address to the king
(Óláfr Haraldsson), ‘you cut’), v367/1; pp. engraved v245/3 (with
drekar)
skerða (ð) wv. clip, cut (pieces out of), damage, make a hole in v356/3
skerðingr m. sword-name, ‘cutter’ or ‘notched’ v457/2
skerðir m. sword-name, ‘cutter, notcher (or notched)’ v458/6; Falk
(1914, 59) suggests a connection with the verse in Kormaks saga
ch. 11 (IF VIII 243) where the poet says he has brottit skarð í
skerðum fetils prafna (broken a gap in a sword), but skerðum here
is probably pp. of skerða
skerkrí m. sword-name, ‘clanger’ v452/1 (cf. Index)
sketytí n. something shot, an arrow v466/2
skío n. (long) piece of wood 59/10, ski 74/7, 76/6, 108/39; in
kennings for ship, Meita úters s. v265/2 (dat., on a ship, by ship;
the kenning is taken to be Meita s. in NN 550, see útver), vetrlíði
skíða v363/3 (it is unusual for skíð to be the determinant rather
than the base-word of a kenning for ship)
skilfingr m. poetical word for king (from the name of a Swedish
dynasty, see Index: Hkr III 21) 105/10, v410/1 (Haraldr harðráði;
vocative); sword-name (possession of a skilfingr?) v457/3 (Flb
III 1, IF XIII 454)
skilja (ló) wv. separate; understand 5/27, 46/37, 109/20, v516/9;
distinguish, deduce 78/17; subjunct. (optative) skíli hann let him understand, apprehend, take (in a certain sense; til as for) 5/27; md. part from one another 59/32; pp. skílibr parted v397/1 (við from)
skilnaðr m. parting 3/15
skilning f. reason, understanding 109/9
skimunðr m. goat-name, ‘one who keeps looking in different directions’ v508/5
skína (skein) sv. shine v143/1, v391/2 (inf. with láta)
skip n. ship 14/19 (subj.), v62/4, v128/4 (obj. of hrundit), v133/6 (gen. with hliðar), 40/10, 14, 64/27, 74/7, v256/2 (gen. with bóðum), 75/15 (subj.), v353/2 (probably pl.), 95/1, 107/25, 109/13, 14, 16, v491/2, 5 and t. n., v495 t. n.; in kennings for poetry, skip dverga 14/20, v41/2 (pl.), for sea 36/27, for mouth 108/17, for breast 108/26, for shield, skipa sól v233/2 (gen. with leyg), Ullar s. v236/2 (gen. with él)
skipa (að) wv. with dat. arrange, order 100/1; construct (or with acc.: man? provide? fit out?) v62/3 (inf. with gengu at; skapa in PE)
skipreiði n. or m. ship’s tackle 74/8
skip sól f. ‘ship-sun’, kenning for shield (as hung at side of ship) 69/5
skipa (pt) wv. with dat. share out 3/3, divide up v116/3, (i. e. between you) v379/4 (inf. with ér knáttu); s. med divide between 46/11; exchange 47/36, s. aptr change back 48/6; md. skipta við deal with one another 4/14
skirja f. young cow, heifer v506/1
skirn f. baptism v267/2 (gen. with brunní)
skírr (1) a. bright v62/5 (with Frey)
skírr (2) m. ‘bright one’, shield-name v470/8
skjaldr m. wretch 106/12 t. n.
skjalfa f. a kind of axe v463/3 (v. l. (C) skjarfa, ‘that which bites or gnaws, cutter’)
skjal n. chat, babble 109/5
skjaldarðr a. carrying a shield v337/4 (with the implied subj. of stóðum, we)
skjáldborg f. shield-wall 67/19
skjalðhvalr m. killer whale or grampus (cf. ðög) v490/5 (KSk 15, JG 6; ‘shield whale’ LML 120)
skjaldi m. one with a shield? (cf. ÁBM) v149/6 t. n. (cf. skjoldr)
skjálfa (skalf, skulftu) sv. tremble, shake, quiver v181/5, v410/1 (of ships sailing; clause goes with hin breiða lond); with suffixfed neg. v44/3, v82/7; pres. p. v170/4 (with för)
skjáldr m. squinter 85/21
skjalla (skall, skullu) sv. crash, bang v47/4, v55/2 (inf. with lét; við against, on)
Glossary

skjómi m. flickering, glint, glitter; sword-name (‘glitter, polished one’) v451/8

skjóta (skaut) sv. with dat. shoot v235/1 (abs.), v371/1, v375/3; push quickly, shove 21/35; push forward v130/3, v259/3; set (fire to s–thing) 49/13; with acc., strike against, hit v356/4; md. shoot, be flung v181/6; pres. p. skjótaði shooter 19/30

skjótr a. swift 19/34; n. as adv. fast, quickly, soon v104/1, v377/2; sup. 59/26; sup. n. as adv. sem skjótað as quickly as he could 42/13

skjótrðyntur m. ‘shield-maple’, kenning for warrior, war-leader (Earl Eiríkr) v302/4 (subj. of lét)

skjótrð (gen. skjótrðar, dat. skjótrði, pl. skjótrðir) m. shield 1/13, 19/32, 21/10, v171/6, 67/19, 22, 69/29, 74/5, 108/11, v469/1 and t. n.; in kenning for ship, vidr skjótrðar (generic sg.; shields fastened along the side of a ship looked like leaves on a tree) v105/2; in kenning for sword, skjótrð leygr v379/2. Dat. skjótrði v149/6 t. n. (see Noreen § 369 n. 1; cf. skjótrði). Cf. Skjótrð in Index

skjótrðungur m. prince, ruler (descendant of Skjótrð or shield-bearer?) (indefinite) v105/1, v406/1. See Skjótrðungar in Index

skógr m. wood, forest 2/2, v91/2 (gen. with hógbrotningi, from the forest), 49/32, 63/17, 67/26, 83/16, v318/2, 108/21

skólkinni m. wolf (‘dark-cheeked’? possibly skókl-, see t. n. and cf. ÍF III 198–9 and note and ÁBM. Or perhaps two names, Skoll or Skoll, see Gylf. 14, and Kinni; see Skoll and Kinni in Index) v514/10

skólkr m. helmet-name (probably a variant of skálkr; or perhaps ‘terrifier’) v472/5

skopt n. poetical word for hair v274/4 (obj. of þó; á e–m i. e. belonging to s–one), 108/20 (complement)

skór (pl. skúar) m. shoe 43/2 (er . . . á on which), 46/3, 109/1

skóra (ó or að) wv. score, cut out v173/5; cf. v356/3 t. n.; mark out; e–m er hólmar skóraðr a duelling-place is marked out for s–one, s–one is challenged to a duel 21/14

skórða (1) f. prop, post 64/3; = tree in kenning for woman, s. fjóarbeins v205/1; as used to support beached ships, shore (see LK 189; Falk 1912, 30–31; also when building the ship), in kennings for ship, skórðu bersi v260/7, bjórns skórðu 75/15, drasill skórðu v354/2

skórða (2) (að) wv. prop ?v356/3 t. n.

skorinn see skera

skorta (et) wv. imper. eigi skortir e–t s–thing is not lacking, there is no lack of s–thing 20/32, 49/11

skota (að) wv. with dat. impel, push forward v131/1

skotnaðr m. ‘shooting adder’, spear, pole v78/4 (pl., obj. of settu)

skotningr m. sword-name, ‘missile’? ‘decorated, inlaid’? v457/3
skotvápn n. weapon for shooting, missile (e. g. arrow or spear) 67/27
skraf n. chat 109/6
skráma f. axe-name, ‘wounder’ v463/4 (cf. Old Frankish *scramasax*; Skráma is a giant in *ÍF* XIII 154, *ÍF* XIV; Skráma a giantess in *ÍF* XIV 362; cf. 67/25; see Falk 1914, 115)
skrár m. glarer, dazzler (?); or ‘pale one’ 85/22
skrápr or skrapr m. ‘rough-skin’ or (if vowel short) babbler, blatherer 106/19
skrei›ungr m. cod-fish v486/3
skreifir m. (for skreyfir? written ‘skreivir’ in R, ‘skreuuir’ (= skreyvir) in T) sword-name, ‘heaper’ or ‘rattler’ v455/7
skreyja f. miserable person, wretch 106/12
skrí›a (skrei›) wv. crawl, glide along 4/33, 46/29; glide (through the water) v261/3; pp. travelled over on skis v349/2 (with lâði; the land skied over by Finns is Finnmork, i. e. Lapland)
skríña (a›) wv. slip 50/6
skrifa (a›) wv. engrave, decorate, adorn with pictures 67/23
skrjá›r m. coward, skulker 106/12 (with -ó- t. n.)
skrokkr m. hulk 106/20
skrækja (kt) wv. screech, squeal (vi› at it) 2/34
skrákr m. shriek, scream 25/25
skúar see skór
skúfur m. a kind of bird, perhaps a skua; in kenning for raven, *Gndlar s. v357 n. (gen. with grenni)*
skulu (skal, skyldi) pret.-pres. vb. shall; with inf. signifying intention v140/1, v175/1, v237/3; shall be(come) (like, as if) v176/1; with suffixed neg., skalat v209/1; skyldu were about to 3/3; should v161/6; skyldi was to (i. e. it was decided that he should) 3/4; hvert er fara skyldi wherever it was intended to go 42/24; er skyldu vera who were to be 1/9; skal need to v333/7, skyldi had to v393/2; subjunc. (expressing a wish, optative) skyli shall v164/1 (‘let no one’?), should v280/1 (‘may he bequeath’); impers. taka skyldi should be caught 24/25; with pp. flú skalt you shall be v102/5
skundu›r m. hastener; in kenning for warrior (unidentified; see note), haugs s. ‘burial-hastener’, killer v385/4 (dat. of respect with augi; with herfengnum). Kock, NN 488, reads hauks s., ‘hawk-flier’
skunpr m. boar v513/7
skúr f. shower 40/29, 44/26; Hagna skúr rain of weapons, storm of battle v223/3; odda s. v309/1 (gen. with herðir)
skurðr m. channel, groove v145/2 (milli skurða: in grooves cut in the axe; with liggja)
skúrgróigr a. standing up to showers or storms, shower-braving (of a ship conceived as a bear) v260/7
skúta f. a kind of ship (Foote and Wilson 1970, 236; Falk 1912, 95–7; LK 89–90: a light but fairly large ship, larger than a ferja, though sometimes the words seem to be interchangeable; not at all that common; perhaps generally = tólferingur; sometimes a sea-going vessel of large size) v491/5

skutil m. that from which food is served, small table or tray v95/3 (phrase goes with deila sér; Kock (NN 1016) takes it with hlaut blásu (q. v.), meaning ‘from where he stood at the holy table’)

skutr m. stern, the space at the rear end of a ship v495/8 (Falk 1912, 84; rear stem Falk 1912, 35); lagði fyrir skut put past the stern, put astern (i. e. went past them) v259/6

skuttingr m. ‘protection’, shield v470/7

skútuhvalr m. a kind of whale v490/4 (cf. skútufiskr, ‘a fish caught from a small decked boat’; see skúta and note to verses 489–90)

skval n. babble, clamour 109/5

skvaldri m. talkative one, babbler, a nickname (perhaps given because the poet was prolific or prolix or both) 98/28

ský n. cloud v356/3 (pl., obj. of skerðu); dat. of comparison v516/20; in kenning for shield (collective), Hildar s. v403/3 (subj. of raufsk)

skygðir m. sword-name, ‘highly polished’ v455/7

skyld-Breti m. ‘kin-Briton’, in kenning for giant (Geirrø›r; or perhaps pl.), s. skytju v83/7 (acc. with við; see note)

skyldra a. obliged, under an obligation (at to, with inf.); s. em ek I cannot help, it is my duty to v299/3

skyli m. ruler (Óláfr Tryggvason; lit. perhaps defender or protector; see SnE 1848–87, II 469; cf. Index) v397/1

skyn n. and f. features, details (á of) 42/21

skyndir m. hastener 85/21; dögljóss s. sword-impeller, warrior, king (Haraldr har›rá›i) v122/4 (subj. of tók)

skýra (ð) wv. make clear, expound v491/1

skyrtu f. shirt, tunic 67/19; in kenning for coat of mail, Hamðis s. 68/13, v229/3

skyťja f. hut, nook, grotto, cave; in kenning for giant, skyld-Breti skyťju v83/7

skær m. horse; in kenning for ship, stjórvidjar s. v289/4 (acc. with lætr). Cf. Index

skólkinni v514/10 t. n. see skólkinni

skôr f. overlap on the boards of a clinker-built ship v495/1 (Falk 1912, 49); (cut) hair; in kenning for head, skarar fjall v281/4 (with of)

sköruglyndr a. of independent, assertive character, having initiative, impressive in behaviour 107/33

skörungskapr m. nobility of character 109/10
slá (sló, sleginn) sv. strike; forge (e–u by, with s–thing) v288/3 (pp. with vándr); mow 4/9; pluck 48/39; s. eldi i set fire to 2/20
sla n. ‘striker’, name for any kind of weapon v402/4 (obj. of rjóða), v468/3 (pl.)
slakr a. slack v42/2 (with vaðr (predicative))
slápr m. ill-made, lazy person; boor 106/20
sléttibaka f. = sléttbaka, rorqual, fin-whale (Blöndal) or sléttbakr (JG 9, 36; cf. sléttiblaka JG 28), right whale v490/5 (KSk 15, nordcaper KSk 166; right whale (Balaena mysticetus), bowhead or Greenland whale LML 121)
sleyma f. (or sleymi m.?) coward, wretch 106/12
slóráll m. scabbard-eel, kenning for sword v369/4 (gen. with reginn)
slórdukaðr a. (pp.) ‘sheath-clothed’, with sheaths for sails (cf. dúkr), of swords described in terms of masts v236/4
slórhuagaðr a. fearsome-minded, hostile, warlike (with jarls) v1/1 (like harðgeðr, not necessarily pejorative; cf. gramr)
slörir f. pl. scabbard, sheath 48/3
slörliga adv. horribly v97/1
slikr a. such v9/4; slíkt er fekk whatever, as much as he could get 59/25; slíkt sama as adv. likewise 1/10, 109/21
slinni m. lazy, clumsy, ill-made person 106/20
slíta (sleit) sv. tear v319/2, v339/2; i.e. pull violently (e–t or e–u s–thing out of s–thing) v127/2; impers., e–u sleit s–thing was broken off, destroyed, ended, sated v323/1
slítna (að) wv. be torn 1/33, v99/3 (sundr apart; inf. with mundi); be broken v183/4 (of gríð, peace; inf. with leitr)
slóð f. track, path, in kennings for sea 75/3 (complement), Glamma s. v373/1 (see note), hafskíða slóðr v260/6 (acc. after dó)
slóðgoti m. ‘track-, pathway-horse’, in kenning for ship, s. sædings horse of the gull’s path v259/5 (subj. of lágði) (cf. goti and Goti (1) in Index)
slokna (að) wv. be extinguished 6/21
slyngja (-va) (slƒng, slungu) sv. with dat. fling, throw, cast, spread v205/3 (of over, onto); i.e. round v162/1
slege a. cunning, sly 20/5, v64/3
sloðgjald n. blows-payment, payment (to compensate) for violence 40/30
sloðgja (ngð) wv. with dat. throw, sling v170/5
smár a. small 22/4; sup. n. pl. smæstu very small, of the smallest kind v285/4 (with él)
smiðr m. work, something made (with gen. of maker or owner, see note) v466/4, 5
smiðja f. workshop, smithy 42/1, 4
smiðr m. maker, creator 20/5; smith, craftsman 42/5, 9, 15, (artificer) 46/20; name for an ox v503/6
Glossary

snaga f. an axe with sharply curved or hook-like points on a crescent-shaped or D-shaped blade v463/7 (cf. Falk 1914, 107–8 and 202)

snákr m. snake; snáks faldr = egishjálmr, helmet of terror (cf. ch. 40; the original one belonged to the dragon Fáfnir); if the king wears it he rules firmly, his subjects are in awe of him v281/1

snapi m. 'snatcher'; name for the sea v476/8

snápr m. dolt, rascal, impertinent person 106/18

snarla adv. quickly, smartly v46/2, v371/1

snarlyndr a. keen-spirited, brisk or brave in character v282/2

snarr a. keen, swift, brave v10/2; n. as adv. quickly, smartly v49/2 (with nam rjúfa)

snata f. spike; spear v464/3

snekkja f. a kind of large warship, generally with 20 rowing benches and a 90-man crew (Falk 1912, 102–4: smaller than a skei›; Old English snacc) v130/4 (gen. with stafnar), v302/1 (acc. with léi), v404/1, v491/8

snemma adv. early, soon 99/7; before long v24/1; comp. snemr earlier v58/7; sup. snemst very soon v156/5

snerra f. a quick, sharp battle v449/7

snerribló› n. mightily flowing blood, mighty (swirling stream of) blood, in kenning for water, Porns svíra s. v79/7 (subj. of þyrri; equivalent of Ymis bló›, ch. 25)

snerta (rt) wv. drain (at a single draught), drink off (ór e–u) 20/31

sní›a (snei›) sv. cut (sundr in two) 48/27; intrans., of a ship sailing (cutting through the waves?—cf. viðr) v261/1

snilli f. skill, prowess, eloquence 109/4, see t. n.

snillingr m. eloquent, clever or brave person 106/9, v439/7

snjalla›r pp. levelled v118/2 t. n.

snjallmæltr a. wise in speech, fine-spoken, eloquent v291/2 (on inflexion (so TW) cf. snjallrá›r; U has -rá›r here as in verse 118)

snjallr a. wise v275/2 (with vorð); brave v283/1 (with húskarlar þínir); wise, brave, good or clever v114/1 (with RŒgnvaldi), v277/4, v405/2 (with siklings)

snjallrá›r a. excellent in counsel, wise-ruling v118/2 (with spjalli, strong inflexion in spite of the def. art. sá; i. e. the earl who rules wisely?), v291/2 t. n. Cf. snjallmæltr

snót f. poetical word for woman 107/31, v438/1; i. e. Iðunn 93/2 and v341/2

snotr a. wise, fine v59/2 (with goodrá›r); gunnar s. skilled in battle v80/3 (with víkingar (i. e. the Æsir))

snotra f. weather-vane (perhaps consisting of a carved female head; cf. Falk 1912, 42) v495/7. Cf. Index
**snúa (sneri)** sv. with dat. turn, direct (e–u til s–thing to); *s. e–u til seyðs* put s–thing on to cook 1/19; twist, weave, i. e. include, use v38/2

**snúðasteinn** m. (swiftly) turning stone v162/2 (obj. of *slungu*), v170/6

**snyrtímaðr** m. a polished, elegant person, gentleman 106/18, v442/3

**snyrtir** m. polished one (sword-name) v451/7, v459/5; used as a *heiti* for sword in *Húttalykill* 34a, 40a (pp. 30, 31; cf. pp. 88, 97; Skj B I 504, 507); but *Snyrtir* is the name of Bjarki’s sword in Saxo Grammaticus (1979–80, I 61, see II 49 and Falk 1914, 60); variant of *snytrir* v305/3 t. n.

**snytrir** m. one who makes wise, informs, educates; *hæpta s. = Óðinn* v94/3, v305/3

**snaðrung** f. ‘snow-ground’, i. e. Iceland v128/4 (acc. with *lætr*)

**sner** m. snow 61/12; in kennings for silver, *s. sjó›s* v193/4 (subj. of *liggr*), *skála s. v194/8* (obj. of *bræ›a*), 62/9

**snef** f. daughter-in-law 108/2

**so›na (a›)** wv. cook, become cooked 1/23 (impers.)

**sofa (svaf, sváfu)** sv. sleep 46/34, 47/22, 49/12; lie quiet, be at rest v78/4; imp. *sofði eigi flit* you shall not sleep v165/3; subjunc. *sofi* let him sleep v163/6; pres. p. while he slept 48/26, 49/38

**sofná** wv. fall asleep 49/1, 11, v162/4

**sog** n. ‘sucking’, name for the sea v475/7 (*sogsami* t. n.); *í s.* i.e. beneath the horizon v128/3

**sókn** f. (1) congregation 107/1. (2) attack v253/1 (þá s. this attack, battle; obj. of *kenna*), v450/2; in kennings for war-leader, *sóknar álfr* v155/2; for warrior, *sóknar Rögnir = Þjálf* v75/3 (see note)

**sóknjar** a. swift, liberal with attacks, battle-keen v283/2 (with *konung*)

**sól** f. (the) sun v106/1, 39/1, 19, 76/24, 85/19, 90/1, 99/15, v406/2, 108/11, v517/1; in kennings for the sky, *land sólar* 33/25, *sólars grund* v107/2, *sólar hjálmar* v116/4 (gen. with *tiggi*); in kennings for shield, *skipa* (skips) s. (from the way bright shields were hung along the sides of ships) 67/20, v233/2 (gen. with *leyg*); in kennings for gold, *sogs s. v369/3* (gen. with *sverri*), *Rínar s. v391/2* (acc. with *lét*). See Index

**sólbor›n** n. ‘sun-board’, the uppermost plank on a ship’s side, or an extra row of planks above the rail (perhaps used in measuring the elevation of the sun in navigation; see Falk 1912, 19, 54); or the strake just above the surface of an unladen ship, which is perhaps more likely, cf. LK 153; = black-strakes? In LK 153–4 *sólborð* is said to be the second, third or fourth plank from the top of a ship’s side; cf. *skólborð*; Fritzner (1886–96, III 476b) and Falk assume that *sólborð* is the same as *sólbyrði*; gunwale v495/7; in kennings for ship, *sólborðs goti* v259/2, *sólborðs hestr* 75/3

**sólginn** a. greedy, ravenous v67/2 (with *dólg*ī)
sólkonungr m. king of the sun = Christ v271/4 (subj. of er hreinni)
sollinn a. (pp. of svella) swollen v358/2; of thought, i. e. powerful or filled with grief or anger? v41/3
sólmánuðr m. sun-month, mid-June to mid-July 99/19
sólmr m. ‘sweller’, name for the sea v478/5
sóltjald n. ‘sun-tent’, sky v114/2 (gen. pl. with stillir)
sómi (›) wv. with dat. beseem, suit 21/21; láta sér sómi find it fitting 6/31
sómi›jungr m. bow-giant, kenning for warrior v223/2 (dat. with ne hlé›ut; Kock, NN 412 takes the kenning as s. rómu Hárs, ‘honour-giants of battle’). Cf. 40/15 and note and Mi›jungr in Index
sómr m. bow-name (‘honourable, seemly one’; cf. v240 and Atlakvi›a 7) v467/4 (cf. sómi and Sómr in Index)
sonargjœld n. pl. payment in requital for death of a son; at sonargjœldum as compensation. atonement for his son 46/8
sonlauss a. having no son 49/31
son(r) m. son v8/4 (Baldr), v24/2 (Þórr), v59/1 (gen. with bani; i. e. of her (Gu›rún’s) own son; cf. 49/5), v157/8 (Hamðir and SÞrli; dat. with launa), v180/2 (Hrólf), v280/2 (Ólafr kyrr and Magðíns; indirect obj. of leifa), v290/4 (mínir synir ungir subj. of taka bera), v318/3 (Haraldr harðrâði; subj. of á), v381/3 (St Knútr? see note). 107/16, 108/2, v446/2; in kenning for Þórr v43/2; in kenning for Baldr, s. Óðins v63/2 (gen. with borgar); in kenning for dwarfs, Ívalda synir v62/1; in kenning for winds, Fornjöts synir v137/2 (subj. of róka); guðs s., Christ v273/2 (gen. with mátré); s. sannreynis Haralds (hárfragr?) = Earl Hákon or Earl Sigurðr (see note) v292/1 (subj. of heyri á); son bíðils Greipar = Þjazi v104/3 (subj. of svíðnar). Pl. sönir v429 t. n. Cf. sunn
sorg f. sorrow, trouble v378/4 (obj. of varp; i. e. because of the death of their male relatives); in kenning for sword, shield’s trouble or damager, byrgis þóðvar s. (gen. with hvôl) v28/3
sorgerr a. crazy with pain v100/2 (with sagna hræri, i. e. Loki)
sót n. soot v371/1
sóta f. battle v450/1
sóttduþr a. dead from sickness; verða s. die of sickness 107/37
sótti see sekja
spakr a. wise; sensible v151/5 (complement of þætti mér); as nickname 101/17
spánn (pl. spænir or spæningar, see Noreen 1923, § 63 n. 4) m. bit, chip (left by auger) 4/30, 33; wooden ornaments on a ship (cf. húnsþæningar) v130/1 (obj. of bera)
spara (b) wv. spare, be niggardly with, hold back (from) v59/8 (inf. with kvâðut)
spéki f. wisdom 109/9
spéklømr m. person of wisdom, sage 107/26
spékingr m. wise person, sage 106/17, v441/8
spéna (spánþ) vv. draw, attract; and sik under o–self (of land perceived as female) v10/1; a sár at s. provides wounds to entice (it, the wolf) v318/3. Frank 1978, 86, suggests a connection with spéni 'teat'
spéna (nt or nd) vv. stretch round or over (a e–t), enclose (a e–t) in a grasp v75/8 (ilfa gaupnum with his soles' palms, i. e. stride quickly; a mó over the moor); clasp, gird on, fasten; s. sik e–u gird o–self with, buckle on s–thing 25/4; pp. with verða grasped, made tight v129/3
spíkr m. spike, perhaps a kind of nail v496/3 (Falk 1912, 50) (pl. of spík f.)
spíll (t) vv. spoil, misuse v369/2 (of poetry, i. e. by composing slander; after er (2), who)
spíllir m. damager, destroyer, in kenning for generous man, bauga s. (one who gives rings away freely, i. e. Sigurðr) v151/6
spínl (spann, spunnu) sv. spin v359/4 (the clause goes with skaut)
spjall n. news, tidings v343/4 (dat. with hlýðir; perhaps refers to the contents of the verse, see note; or contrasted with ekka)
spjalli m. someone one chats with, gossip, intimate 81/26, 107/21, v447/6; konungs s. i. e. Earl Hákon v118/2 (with sá snjallráðr; konungs may refer to the king of Denmark, Haraldr Gormsson, or it may be generic sg.; cf. rúni), v291/2
spjót n. spear 71/10, v464/1 and t. n.
spjótssoddr m. point of a spear 59/29
spjórr n. pl. spears v334/2, v464/5, v468/4 (in the last two the word may be spjórr m. (sg.; R has ‘spíok’ and ‘spíók’; cf. spórr m. ‘spear’; see ÁBM)
spór n. track, footsteps; í s. e–m in s–one’s tracks, immediately after s–one v233 n.
spórn (að) vv. kick, tread on v86/8 t. n.
sprákkí m. splendid, outstanding woman v438/2
sprínga (sprakk) sv. spring (apart), split v132/1, v399/4 (inf. with varð); shatter, be shattered v312/3; var of sprungi was (pretty well) split apart, had collapsed v99/6
sprún n. poetical word for woman 107/30, v438/3; hellis sprún = giantess (hváru tveggja sprundí dat. of respect with hlátrellóða kjól, i. e. in each giantess, Gjálp and Greip) v86/8
sprýja (sprúrdí) vv. ask (e–n e–s) 3/17 (i. e. can ask), 3/24 (with kynni), 21/1, 50/1, 83/17; s. at enquire about v166/8; hear, learn 22/7, 49/20, 34, 72/5; s. til e–s get news, information about s–one 72/6; with acc. and a., learn that s–one is s–thing, hear s–one to be s–thing v109/2
spyrna (d) wv. kick; s. við kick, push downwards with the feet

spýta (tt) wv. with dat. spit (i into s–thing) 3/14; s. upp throw up 5/3

stálr m. place; situation v405/4 (the phrase is the complement of vёrom allir); ör stað from its place v169/8; lіða mjок ör stað travel with violent movement over, traverse so as to disturb v77/5; nemа staðar stop 42/22

stafn m. stem (of a ship); or the position at the prow, forecastle (Falk 1912, 84)) v130/4 (subj. of herа), v495/5; pl. by synecdoche = ship(s), in kenning for sea (with jarðar) v4/4

stafr m. staff, stave 25/3, 66/5, 74/4; in kenning for war-leader, ògnar s. v217/3 and 314/3 (vocative; = Knútr inn riki)

stag n. rope from top of mast to prow, fore-stay v129/3, v134/4, v495/5 (Falk 1912, 59; Foote 1984b, 227–8; Foote and Wilson 1970, 234, 244)

stakk see stinga

stál n. (1) stem (of ship) 36/27, v289/2 (gen. with hlemmisverð) (see Falk 1912, 36: the top part of the three-part keel, on which the figure-head would be fixed)

stál n. (2) steel v81/5 (dat: against the steel (i.e. the end of ðorr’s pole); with hάðu or with strіðan); pl. = weapons, warfare v119/4 (gen. with rіkismálum); in kenning for battle or blood, stάla flaumr v157/1, for whetstone, stάla vіkr v70/7

stalli m. altar 6/25

stallr m. stall; platform; drepa stall (of the heart) v82/4 see drepa

standa (stőð) sv. stand v44/1, 21/26, v84/6, v156/4 (par svá at there so that), v337/4, v371/3, v393/4; stand still v175/2; stay, keep o–self v122/2; be situated v516/19; grow 41/23, v142/1, 108/20 (this clause presumably with grоn еdа kanpar, ‘when they stand?); be arranged (impers.) 41/13; stay, be stuck 22/20, 30, v70/8; s. at e–u be engaged in, work at, undertake s–thing v169/5; s. e–m at e–u provide s–one with s–thing, be s–thing for s–one v212/1; s. fyrir stand in the way of, prevent v208/1; s. í móti be contrary (in meaning) 106/11; s. of е–n dauðan stand over s–one’s dead, bring about s–one’s death v57/4 (with suffixed 2nd pers. pron.); s. òr stick out of 22/26; s. upp get up 48/3, 50/13, 72/29; md. hold, be final 42/19; standask fyrir stand up to, withstand 6/10

stara (ð) wv. glare (ð e–n at s–one) v51/4, v210/1

steðr m. anvil 46/27; in kenning for rock, anvil of river (on which the water hammers), är steðr v317/4 (gen. with Eldіr), Fеðju s. v78/8 (acc. pl. with með, along with, taking)

stefja (að) wv. s. а e–u throw a verse at s–one, address s–one in verse, accost s–one with a verse 83/16 (stef n. verse, line of verse)
stefknórr m. refrain-(cargo-)ship, i.e. drápa, poem v203/4 (gen. with branda)

stefna (1) (fnd) wv. arrange, make an appointment for 58/25

stefna (2) f. conference 72/4

stefnir m. (1) 'stemmed', helmet-name (perhaps of a pointed helmet, or one with a spike at the front, if such existed) v473/4. (2) director, guider, navigator v119/3 (the navigator of ships is here Earl Hákon, subj. of gat)

stefnulag n. appointment, engagement 21/16 (subj. of var komit á; dat. -lagi would be required if var komit was impers. pass., though conceivably stefnulag could be acc. with á ('an engagement had been reached'))

steikja (kt) wv. roast (við at, against) 46/32, v151/4, 49/9

steinasorvi m. 'stone-(neck-)chain', necklace of stones 40/23

steinbibtr m. catfish v486/7

steinfarinn a. (pp.) paint-covered v235/2

steinn m. stone, rock 21/23, 25/16, 40/24, 45/1; v161/4 (pl., mill-stones), v307/4 (gen. pl., made of), 108/12, 24; dwelling in rock, cave 45/24; in kenning for heart, próttar s. v44/4 (subj. of skelfra), v82/8 (subj. of skalfa); in kenning for giant, Ella steins v91/8; paint, colour(ing) v127/3 (instr. with runnit), v237/2 (instr. with hreingróit; there may be a play on the meanings of blá gróit steini, 'leaf grown amid stone' and 'shield covered with colour', see Kock 1946–9, I 1 n.; Marold 1993, 298, takes the word to mean precious stone(s))

steinóðr a. madly furious v371/4

stekktíð f. 'lamb-fold-time', the time when lambs are shut in the fold, = eggtíð 99/19

stemma (ð) wv. stem, stop up 25/17

sterkr a. strong 49/36, 52/7; sup. 21/19

stertiðmaðr m. haughty person, dandy, fop 106/19, v443/8

steypa (t) wv. with dat. plunge, bury 49/3; cast down, cause to collapse v57/3, i.e. depose v172/1

steypir m. one who casts down, feller, destroyer; in kenning for pórr, stopphnaða s. v81/7 (subj. of fór)

stiga (steig) sv. step v105/1 (á onto; referring to future time); march v171/4; climb 25/19, 47/19; s. yfir e–n daðan (predicative a.) overcome s–one in death, succeed in killing s–one 6/16

stika (að) wv. fence, i.e. stick poles in the ground to make a defence (of defensive stakes in shallow water) v333/6 (inf. with letr; cf. Háttatal 16/5)

stikleið f. the way that has a pole stuck in it (or in which one has to stick a pole in order to cross it), the river being crossed with the support of a pole v77/6 (gen. with veg)
stilla (t) wv. control, check; entrap v206/3 (pp. with hófumk = hefir mik)

stillir m. controller, ruler, king or earl v141/4 (subj. of gaf), v172/1, v183/3 (referring to the giver of the axe), v307/3 (Earl Hákon); in kennings for Christ, stillir aldar v270/3, hóla s. v276/2 (paraphrased konung manna 78/11; obj. of lofar); in kenning for God, s. sóltjelda v114/1 (vocative); for king, lýða stillir ruler of men, king (Hógni, father of Hildr) v252/1 (subj. of letrat)

stinga (stakk) sv. stab (e–u with s–thing) 4/34, v322/2; poke, push 25/24; put out v385/2; pierce 43/6

stinnr a. stiff, firm v354/4

stirr a. stiff; firm v129/4; n. as adv. stirt harshly, curtly 72/13

stirþpinull m. stiff (net-)rope, in kenning for Midgard serpent, s. stórðar v210/1

stjarna f. star 2/37, 22/28

stjóri m. commander, governor, ruler 79/28; leader, guide (in Vingnis s., name for an ox, cf. Old English stéor ‘steer’, Old Norse stjórr) v503/10; in kenning for king (Haraldr hárðræði), hirdar s. v280/1

stjórn f. government, governance (til for) 80/6

stjórnvið f. steering-tie, the band attaching the steering-oar to the side of a ship (Falk 1912, 75) v495/5

stjórvioð f. = stjórvioð; in kenning for ship, stjórvioðjar skær v289/1

stjúpfair m. stepfather 14/26

stjúpr m. stepson 14/26, 31

stjúpsnor m. stepson 47/27

stoð (pl. steðr) f. post, support 64/8; leg v179/6 (subj. of stúkk); pillar 108/39; surrounding words, context 78/17

stóð n. a (breeding) herd of horses, stud; in kenning for wolves, mounts of giantesses, Gjálpar s. v324/4 (subj. of dodd); for ships, flóðs s. v346/2 (or read glóðum, see n. and t. n.; obj. of vaskar)

stokkinn pp. of stokkva

stokkr m. stock, block, base (of anvil) 46/27

stóll m. seat 25/22; hilmis s. the throne v284/3 (gen. with fyllar);
Hleitrar s. v178/2 (obj. of halda)

stop n. unevenness, bumpiness, name for the sea v475/4

stopðr a. vertical, straight up v371/3 (with reykir)

stophniða f. unevenness-, i. e. mountain-porpoise’, kenning for giantess v81/7 (gen. with steypir; cf. hnísa)

storð f. (1) earth, land v210/2 (gen. with stírþpinull)

storð f. (2) tumult, battle v449/6

stórftaðr a. long-paced, swift; comp. 20/24

stormr m. storm v477/5

stórð a. great 20/32, 21/36, huge v179/5; important 50/18; n. as
adv. mightily, heavily 42/31; dat. pl. as adv. v362/4, generously, munificently v386/2
stöttir 2nd sg. p. of standa with suffixed pron. v57/4
strá (stráó) wv. strew (with straw, rushes or coverings) v20/7
straumr m. current v81/6 (obj. of hádu), 46/26, v477/6; in kenning for (the mead of) poetry, Míms vinar glaumbergs s. v37/4 (with mínæ; acc. with heyr)
straumtungl n. current- (sea-) moon or -sun, i. e. gold; in kenning for woman, veltstúoð straumtungl v206/4
strengja (ng›) wv. bind tight; s. heit make a solemn vow (pess to do this) 47/32, 58/19
strengr m. (bow-)string; hagl strengjar = arrows v222/4, 71/15, v248/2; cable (particularly to moor a ship; Falk 1912, 24) v495/8; in kenning for ship, þór strengjar v286/2
stríþ n. torment v1/2 (gen. pl. with létir)
stríþr m. tormentor, punisher, opponent; in kenning for ruler, sokkva s. (where sokkva can be gen. pl. of sokk (sokkva s. = ‘generous man’) or gen. pl. of sokkvi(r)) v193/3 (obj. of á at mæra)
stríþvöjandi pres. p. who bans (votes against) strictly; vamms s. who firmly opposes evil or disgrace v82/3 (with firum, i. e. the gods)
stríþlundr a. harsh in disposition, temper, full of wrath v81/8 (för s. i. e. advanced wrathfully)
stríþr a. harsh v81/5 (with straum; perhaps predicative, made the current harsh)
strind f. (bank of) land; in kenning for ship, svana strindar blakkr v128/2
strjúka (strauk) sv. stroke, rub, wash against v357 n.
stuðill m. support; perhaps for the (ridge-pole of the) tent on board ship (Falk 1912, 11–12) v495/6 (cf. OED studdle)
stufr m. sword-name, ‘stump’ v452/1; ox-name v504/5; see Index
stund f. time 2/1, 99/5; while, a period of time 1/21, 99/8; a delay 24/27; langa s. for a long while, a long passage 19/16; dat. sg. stundu as adv. with comp., considerably v313/3; dat. pl. as adv. sometimes 108/18, i. e. frequently v129/3
styðja (studdi) wv. support 50/7, v172/2; s. e–t (e–u?) press down with s–thing, lean on s–thing 25/4; s. e–i við e–u rest, lean, press s–thing against s–thing v289/1 (inf. with lettr); push against, prod v157/2 (inf. with lét; Kock, NN 214, suggests steðja flaums check (s–one’s) rush forward; flaums is not really necessary to the kenning stálæ støkkvir); md. support itself, be supported (við on, by) 50/3
stygr a. shunning, reluctant to use (e–s s–thing) v22/3
stýra (ð) wv. steer, guide (with dat., þeim sækiðlí or þeim Beima) v6/2; rule, govern, lead; ok fólkum stýrir v63/3 (i. e. with a huge following?); control (a child, i. e. the weapon), i. e. be the owner
of, possess v147/2 (inf. with kná); wield v335/2 (inf. with kná); p.
infr. with hygg ek caused, provided v400 n. (e–t e–m s–thing for
s–one, see note; v. l. (in Morkinskinna 158, Hulda-Hrøkkinskinna,
Fms VI 225) görðu, gerðu, gjörði, see gera)
stýrandi m. (pres. p.) controller, ruler, possessor 14/26, 76/23
stýri n. rudder, steering-oar v359/1 (instr.), 108/17, v495/2 (Falk
1912, 73–7)
stýrir m. steerer, controller; bragar s. poet v183/8 (obj. of dýrkar)
stýrkr a. strong v296/3 (with mæg›), v378/3
styr m. uproar; battle v241/2 (dat. with beldi); at styr about the
battle v313/2
stýrja f. sturgeon v486/5
stœ›ingar m. pl. braces; or perhaps rather ropes to help hold the
mast on the windward side of the ship (Falk 1912, 60) v496/1. Cf.
aktaumar
stura (ð) wv. increase, make greater v357 n.
støð f. place where s–one (e–s) stops, haunt; glamma s. = mountains
v82/3 (gen. with rastar); harbour, landing-place; in kenning for
ships, støðvar hrafnar v119/3
støðugr a. stable, steady 21/22
støðva (að) wv. stop (impers. with gørn as obj.? 2/20 (WTU add sik).
v252/4 (inf. with letrat; stopping the wolf’s hunger is to fight a
battle and provide carrion)
stöng f. pole 1/29, v97/8 (instr. with dræpi ofan), v98/8 (gen. with
enda), v129/3 t. n.
stokkva (støkk) sv. jump; spring away, fly off, snap off v179/5; pp.
(of) stokkinn sprinkled, spattered (e–u with s–thing) v70/7 (complement
of víkr stöð), v151/2; gulli s. gold-adorned v214/1 (with sæing)
stokkvir m. scatterer, one who puts to flight, drives away; in kenning
for generous man (Heðinn Hjarrandason), s. hyrjar flóð v266/1;
one who drives, causes to move fast, impeller, in kenning for war-
leader, s. stála flaums (Jórnumrekkr) v157/1 (see sty›ja); in kenning
for Pör, giant-scatterer, -router, s. ur›ar flrjóts v77/5 (subj. of leið)
súð f. planking 36/27, v495/4 (i. e. the joining of the edges of the
planks along a ship’s sides, whether clinker- or carvel-built, see
Falk 1912, 49; or ‘clincher work’ (Zoega 1942, 505), i. e. overlapping
of planks? (cf. LK 136–8); abstract to s‡ja (2); cf. sýja (1)); often
by metonymy = ship v261/2 (subj. of sneið), v367/1 (instr. pl.,
‘with a ship’)
súðlangr a. long-planked, long-sided v258/1 (with hreinum)
súðr adv. south; to the south v313/4; in the south v268/2, v381/2,
v387/4, v410/3 (perhaps with fyrir); s. fyrir (with acc.) southwards
past v259/4, (with dat.) south of (or off) v396/4
súgr m. ‘that which sucks’, the sea v475/7
súla f. pillar 25/33
sumar n. summer 4/22, 39/29, 99/6, 16. Cf. Index
sumbel n. feast, ale-drinking v52/3 (gen. with meðum according to NN 220, ‘famous for his drinking’, cf. note); in kenning for (the mead of) poetry, jölna s. v307/1 (obj. of gátum; see note)
sumr (1) a. some 5/4, v229/2 (i. e. many?)
sumr (2) m. sound (stretch of water between two pieces of land) v475/3
sund n. sound, strait 96/29, v367/1 (obj. of skar), 476/1; in kenning for ships, sunds dýr v258/2, 74/24
sundr adv. asunder, apart v66/8, v99/4, v132/1, v181/8, v239/2
sundrkljúfr m. cleaver-apart; in kenning for fiórr, s. níu hœfða
Prívalda v52/4 (vocative)
sunna f. sun 85/19, v517/1
sunnan adv. from the south (i. e. to giantland, in the north) v101/4;
(i. e. from the Baltic to Norway, to the battle of Hjörungavágr; Búi is said to have been from Borgundarhólmr (Bornholm)) v227/4
(with hinn er fór, which belongs with Búi); in the south v257/1
(with ófríðr or with hjóðr); fyrr s. (to the) south of v297/2, v367/2
sunnar adv. further south, in the south v333/6
sunnr m. = sonr v65/6 and v108/2 (subj. of ók; son of Jórð = Þór) svá adv. thus, in this way v102/6, (i. e. by being generous) v146/3, v168/5, (i. e. by praying for him after his death) v275/4, v303/3
(i. e. with this poem), v373/2; to such an extent, so far v268/3;
also v326/5; ok svá and also 72/29, v283/1; svá sem just like, as well as v386/3; svá at so that v99/3; svá . . . at thus . . . that, i. e. by (doing s–thing) 6/2, in such a way, under such circumstances . . . that v405/1; svá . . . at gera so as to make 109/19; svá . . . at kalla
in such as way as to call 44/9; þar svá at there so that v156/1 (with standa); þar svá so that there v70/5
sváf f. spear-name v464/3
sváfu see sofa
svallinn m. ‘cool one’, shield-name v470/5 (‘Svalin’ is the shield of the sun in Grímnismál 38, in A only)
svall r. a. cool v132/1 (with landa), v407/2
svalteigr m. cool (strip of) land, in kenning for sea, whale’s land,
Víðblinda galtar s. v201/1 (gen. with rafrastanda)
svangr a. hungry v97/2 (with faðir)
svanni m. poetical word for woman v355/1 (vocative; unidentified), 107/30, v438/1
svanr m. swan; Gautreks s. = ship v149/8 (gen. pl. with brautar);
svana strind = sea, in kenning for ship v128/2; in kenning for
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raven or eagle, s. Farmatýs v5/2 (see Gylf. ch. 38), gunnar (or Gunnar?) s. v147/6 (gen. with gaðandi), sveita s. v333/4 (gen. with org), s. Hlakkar v382/2
svar n. reply ?v10/2 t. n.
svara (aø) wv. answer, reply 24/32, 46/12, 50/2, 83/26
svardagi m. solemn promise, oath 1/35, 45/18
svarðefestar f. pl. scalp-strings, i. e. hair; Síjfar s. = gold (cf. ch. 35) v189/3
svårðrúnning a. flowing over sward or turf (of the swollen river) v80/4 (with fen)
svarkr m. proud, arrogant, bossy, loud woman 107/32, v438/7
svarmr m. noise, tumult; shield-name v471/1
svarri m. proud, arrogant, bossy, loud woman 107/32, v438/2
svartálfr m. black elf 41/32 (cf. Svartálfaheimr in Index and døkkálfar and Svartálfaheimr in Gylf.; svartálfr are not mentioned in sources older than Snorri and were possibly conceived as identical to dwarfs; see Holtsmark 1964, 37)
svartr a. black, dark v106/1 (‘into a black one’, of the sun); of ship’s timbers v351/2 (with viðu); of hair 49/18; weak svartr as nickname 62/14, 81/5, 95/18, v382 n., 100/2, 101/25, 102/11, 103/12, 104/28. Cf. Index
svefn m. sleep 52/13
svefgaman n. ‘sleep-joy, -delight’, a name for night v380/5
sveggja (gø) wv. rock, toss from side to side; lét sveggja made its way tossing v259/1
sveipa (t) wv. with dat. sweep 42/14
sveipr m. a sudden change of movement, swerve v104/4 (subj. of varð)
sveit f. company, group of people, following, troop 106/28, v439/7; ins s. = wolves v324/2 (subj. of náði)
sveiti m. blood v151/2 (instr.), v155/1, v339/1 (instr.); in kennings for raven or eagle, sveita nagr v99/3, sveita svar v333/3
svelga (svalg) sv. swallow (with dat.) v321/1; with acc. and dat. (instr.) swallow s–thing with (in) s–thing v88/2 (i. e. catch)
svelgr m. whirlpool 52/20, v475/8; sword-name, ‘glutton’ v459/6
svell n. (lump of) ice 61/12; s. dalnaðrar = silver v189/4 (cf. ch. 46); handar s. = sword (or silver?) v215/1 (gen. pl. with hlynr)
svella (svall) sv. swell, well up (of emotions) v108/3, v252/3, v336/2; increase, rage (of battle) v241/1. Cf. sollinn
svelta (1) (lt) vv. starve (trans.) 24/32
svelta (2) (svalt) sv. starve (intrans.); with suffixed neg., par er hrafn ne svalta where the raven did not go hungry, where there were plenty of dead bodies, i. e. there was fierce battle (litotes) v217/1
sverð n. sword 1/6 (pl.), 19/11 (subj.), v83/2 (gen. with liðhatar), v140/1 (obj. of glitra), 41/1, 46/16, v164/6 (instr.), 67/24, 70/14, 72/21, 74/3 (subj.), v297/1 (subj. of hitu), v322/2 (instr. with stakk), 108/8, 19, 109/8, v451/2 and t. n., v460 t. n. (heiti á sverði names for parts of a sword), v462/1; in kennings for battle v10/1, sverða flaumr v154/4 (perhaps means ‘blood’)
sverðfiskr m. swordfish v487/4
sverðregn n. ‘sword-rain’, battle; in kenning for warrior, man, sverð-regns árr v303/4
sverðrunning pp. ‘sword-run’, flowing with swords, of a river (fen) v80/4 t. n., see note
sverja (p. sór or svarði) sv. and vv. with gen. swear (to do s–thing) 41/31; swear, take an oath (e–m to s–one) 80/14; md. sverjask í broðralag við swear oaths of brotherhood with 47/29
sverrigjǫf f. roaring (swirling? cf. ÁBM under sverra) belt, girdle; in kenning for the sea, landa s. v132/2 (subj. of springr)
sverrir m. turbulent person, one who flings things about; in kenning for (generous) man, sœgs sólar s., one who treats gold badly (by giving it away), flings gold about v369/3 (obj. of níða)
sveikr a. insecure, tottering v371/2 (with hús)
svöða f. a long-bladed spear v464/4
svöða (svöð) sv. singe, burn v370/2
svöðna (ao) vv. be singed, scorched, burned v104/3
svöðvis f. or n. (or svöðviss m.) a clamp, holdfast; cf. svöði, a kind of clamp or fastening used in the construction of ships (LK 127; Falk 1912, 66–7, suggests a pole to hold back the centre of the sail, cf. kalreip, sikuflgjör) v495/2
svífr m. ‘rocker’, name for the sea v475/6
svig n. bend; pl. i. e. bays v129/2 (þondum in the land)
svik n. (often pl.) deceit, treachery v49/1 (obj. of samöit), v252/7 t. n. (gen. pl. with hrínga, ‘treacherous rings’”—but the metre requires a long vowel)
svikja (svéik) sv. betray, cheat 4/31; s. apt get back by deception, trick back v103/2
svikulgjör f. ‘treacherous, unreliable band’ (or ‘curved band’?) v348/2 t. n.
svimul f. she-wolf (‘roamer’) v515/4
svín n. swine, pig
svínbeygja (gð) wv. make bend like a pig, make grovel like a pig
svinnr a. wise (or bold? mighty?) v14/1 (with sigrunni), v196/4 (with gramm)
svinskinn n. pig’s hide
svintarr m. boar (cf. tarr) v513/3
svipaljótr m. sword-name, ‘ugly-flitting’ v454/7
svipr m. thud, noise of a sudden movement? 109/8 (cf. sipun, sipul)
svipta (pt) wv. with dat. move quickly, sweep, snatch, slip (trans.)
45/25: s. e–n e–u deprive s–one of s–thing v379/4
sviptir m. swift mover (e–s of s–thing); determined leader: sagna s. = Þórr v75/3
sviptingr m. a tie to join parts of the ship’s tent (Falk 1912, 10, 12); reef-point (Falk 1912, 13, 68); v496/2
svipuðr m. sword-name, ‘swift mover’ v454/7
svipul f. name of a valkyrie (SnE 1848–87, II 490; Darraðarljóð, ÍF XII 455; Svipall is a name for Öðinn in Grímnismál and SnE 1848–87, II 472); (a quick) battle v449/7
svipun f. smack, crack of a whip? 109/8 (cf. sipr)
svíri m. neck; svíra hringar neck-rings v252/7; in kenning for water, snerríblöð Þorns svíra (gen. sg.) v79/7
svróðr m. scalp
svěra f. mother-in-law 30/11, 35/20, 108/2
sýja f. rivetting, clinching 36/28, v495/3 (see Falk 1912, 51: strake, but this is surely wrong; cf. the verb discussed there on p. 49). 
Sýjar (breiðar) perhaps means planks at v47/1 (obj. of rendi fram, see note). Sýja is perhaps an individual line of clenches, súð collective and/or abstract. Cf. kjölsýja
sýja (2) (séði) sew, fasten, link v223/4 (pp. with serki); séðir e–u sewn, i. e. linked with s–thing v248/4 (with götvar)
sylghár a. high enough to swallow, engulf v359/2 (with bylgjur; ár = –áar, see v143 n.)
sylgr m. drink v340/2 (obj. of fær, or of drekkir?); gen. of direction or destination (with fylgr) v14/2 (the drink may mean the blood, i. e. the dead body; or the funeral feast or toast; Kock, NN 1891, suggests ‘consumption’, ‘consumer’, i. e. the funeral pyre)
sýn f. sight; sun v517/2; ‘pleasant sight’, coat of mail v474/4; or possibly dat. with þyð (if this is a. f., cf. þyð, þýðr), ‘pleasant to the sight’; or a. f. (cf. sýnn) ‘good-looking’
sýna (d) wv. show 45/12, 33; md. seem, look 45/34
syngja (song, sungu) sv. sing v162/1, v205/3 t. n.
sýni n. sight, that which is seen
sýnn a. obvious, evident v290/1 (with mein)
sýr f. sow 90/15
syrvar m. pl. warriors (variant form of sorvar; cf. Syrvi in Index) v443/5
systir f. sister 108/4; in kenning for Jorð, i. e. the land of Norway (ofjööst), Auds s. v121/4 (object of látta)
seðlingr m. seagull (common gull) 75/3; in kenning for ship, seðings slógoti v259/6
sæfogl m. sea-bird 36/29 (cf. fugl)
sæfgr f. sea-journey, voyage 40/10
sæing f. bed 48/2, v214/4 (with í gulli stokkna)
sakonungr m. sea-king (i. e. a king whose territory is the sea), leader of a band of Vikings 36/28, 52/16 (Mýsingr), 74/8, v412 t. n., v416/8
sæla f. prosperity 52/12
sælingr m. wealthy person 106/15, v442/3 n.
sælkeri m. wealthy person 106/15, v439/8, v442/3 n.
sæll a. rich v386/3 (as subst., ‘the rich’; acc. with lát, parallel to auman)
sær (1) m. sea 2/13, 3/27, 36/24, 41/7, 15, 49/15, 52/20, 63/14, 74/8, 24, 75/3, v303/3 (til sævar with á kómr), 92/25, v344/1 (obj. of sótti), 93/3, v346/3, 94/20, 95/1, v356/2, v357/2, v475/1; water of the sea 52/20; in kenning for blood, ara hræ-sær v333/8 (gen. with gamms; see under hrægammr). Cf. sjár, sjór
sær (2) pres. of sá (1)
sæskip n. sea-ship, ocean-going vessel 36/27
sæta f. grass widow 107/35, v438/6
sætti n. seat, place 40/38; til sætis as a seat, to sit on 25/22
sætt f. settlement 2/25, 2/35; agreement 46/1; reconciliation 72/14, 106/8 (pl.); til sættar as atonement 3/38; atonement, terms of settlement, payment in settlement (at s. as atonement) 46/32, 72/11 (see note), 72/16; varð þat (þat verðr, skal þat vera) at s. this became (this was to be) the basis of settlement, these terms were agreed 3/38, 45/18, 21
sættargjörð f. terms of settlement 2/30
sættask (tt) wv. md. reach a settlement, make atonement 72/18
sættir m. reconciler; bringer of concord; guarantor (pledge, surety) of peace or truce (with gen.: among, between) 80/10 (cf. mannasættir in Eyrbyggja saga ch. 15 (ÍF IV 27); sættir manna in Gylf. 25/19)
sægr m. swarm; drizzle; surge, tumult, roar; name for the sea 97/10; in kenning for gold, sægs söl v369/1
sækilir m. attack-, battle-elf, in kenning for warrior, Viking; s. Atals dýra (Haraldr gráfeldr) v6/3
sekir m. attacker, invader, conqueror 78/24
**sókja** (sótti) vv. seek, pursue; press (an attack) 6/8; s. á flótt take to flight v84/3; s. sjá (or see) = undertake (a) sea-journey(s) or expedition(s) v282/1 and v344/1; s. e–n attack s–one 50/13, v252/6; fá e–n sótt overcome s–one 50/13; try to get 46/24; go and get, win 48/22; s. at e–m come at s–one 24/28; s. eptir go in search of 2/10; s. inn rush in 20/28; s. til e–s reach, get to s–one 24/27, visit s–one, call on s–one (til e–s for s–thing) 4/15, pay a visit to (a place), be on one’s way to (a place) 17/14; s. heimbo til visit as a guest, respond to an invitation to 40/33, 52/5; s. e–t heim return to s–thing, find its way back to s–thing 42/34; pp. lét of sóttan paid a visit to v65/2

**sómstr** a. sup. most seemly, most proper v240/1

**sóull** m. saddle 59/24

**sófnuðr** m. congregation 107/8 t. n.

**sogn** f. (1) account 5/31

**sogn** f. (2) troop, crew v93/1 and v341/1 (i. e. the Æsir; gen. with segiðnum (segiðnum); the word is less likely to be the gen. pl. of saga), 106/29, v441/4, v443/7; sagnu hrærir = Loki, leader of the three Æsir v100/1 (acc. with bad), sagna sviptir = Þórr (leader of Loki and Þjalfr) v75/3

**sók** f. cause, reason (til e–s for s–thing) 45/3, 59/32; af fleim sókum as a result (of it) 6/19; fyrir e–s sakar because of, out of s–thing 24/23

**sóngr** m. song v176/7, 109/4

**sóx** n. pl. the rail where it curves up towards the bows of a ship v496/1 (cf. LK 149; Falk 1912, 54); also used of the position next behind the stafn (Falk 1912, 84)

**sókk** n. gold, treasure v193/3? Cf. sókkvi(r)

**sókkdalir** m. pl. deep (sunken) dales; Surts s. i. e. underneath the mountains v23/2 (Kock, NN 1783B, suggests sókk– = gold here (cf. under sókkvir); Surts could be part of a kenning for the mead of poetry, see note)

**sókkva** (1) (kt) vv. with dat. sink (trans.), cause to sink, bury 20/33; md. (let o–self) sink, slide back 6/2

**sókkva** (2) (sókk, sukku) sv. sink v106/2 (of future time), v128/3 (inf. with lætr), 52/20

**sókkvi(r)** m. ‘sinker’, destroyer, enemy 107/23; sókkva stríðir enemy-tortmentor, -punisher, -fighter, i. e. ruler v193/3; or sókkva could be gen. pl. of sókk n. ‘gold’; sókkva stríðir = generous man (cf. NN 1783C), Cf. Háttatal 43/1

**sóri** see sá (1)

**sórvæ** m. pl. warriors, army 107/9. Cf. syrvæ and Syrvi in Index
-t neg. suffix with verbs v3/3, v38/1, v49/1, v59/4, v67/1, v101/1, v223/4, v248/4, v338/1, v366/1, v398 n. Cf. -a, -at

tá f. (1) toe 22/26, 49/1, 109/2

tá f. (2) pair 106/24

tafn n. food, carrion; á ylgjar tafni on she-wolf’s food, i. e. on dead bodies v334/4 (phrase goes with varð fullr); offering, sacrifice (of Baldr’s corpse; or the funeral feast? cf. NN 1891) v143/4 (gen. with xylgs, for)
taka (tók) sv. take 2/36, 3/15 (i. e. kept [it]), 21/21 (understand one, i. e. a heart), 45/6; take hold of, grasp 25/19, 30; seize, abduct 72/3; i. e. rape, take possession of (a country conceived as female) v122/4, v383/1 (refers to future time); use 50/27; succeed to 48/15, 30, 51/33; get out 20/30, 43/5; receive v222/2 (with dat.; inf. with lætr); get (possession of) v170/8 (understand it, i. e. the millstone): catch 24/25 (inf. in passive sense: be caught). 43/1 (imp. with suffixed 2nd pers. pron.), 43/2; arrest 2/9, 49/27 (1); t. hondum capture, take captive 24/30, 45/15, 22; t. á take hold of v178/5 (tókum á let us grasp), touch (e–u with s–thing) 46/35; t. af take from 45/29, take off, away from, remove from 45/34; t. í braut carry off 72/5; t. í móti catch (s–thing as it comes towards one) 25/31; t. með add, mention as well 5/20; t. niðr reach down so as to strike against 1/32; t. til pick up 59/29, take up, begin (to make, send, use) v137/1; t. til mæðar e–s attempt poetry about, take up s–thing as a subject for poetry v25/3; t. til sín take in 49/16; t. upp pick up 25/15, 45/6, remove 20/33, take out 24/33, undertake, take over 4/18; t. við (e–u) receive, take possession of (s–thing) 45/33, v189/2; impers. tekra af e–í s–thing is put a stop to 2/21; imper. for pass. t. í sundr cut in two 46/25; with inf., begin to v290/2

tal n. talk, tale 3/7

tala f. speech 109/4

tálhreinn a. free of deceit, of treachery; with meðal, middlingly, i. e. not very free of treachery, very deceitful (litotes) v94/2 and v305/2 (of Pjazi; Kock, NN 1015 takes the word as tólhreinn, a kenning for ox, cf. hreinn (2), tól = farming implement?)
tamr a. practised (with valdi) v17/4 (valdi could be dat. of vald with tamr: accustomed to power over; then tamr would go with Valgautr)
tangi m. tang (of a sword) 462/4

tannlítör m. in kenning for warrior, álfs t., stainer of wolf’s teeth (i. e. with blood, by providing corpses for the wolf to eat) v140/2 (vocative, addressed to Egill’s brother Pórólfr)
tár n. tear; in kennings for gold (see Gylf. ch. 35), Freyju t. v144/3 (pl., obj. of hlaut), t. Mardallar v189/6
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tara f. battle, warfare v450/3

tarfr m. bull v505/8

targa f. targe, a kind of round shield v469/5

tarr (or rarr, see t. n.) m. boar (‘stabber, poker’?) v513/5

taurarr m. sword-name, ‘with gold ring attached’ or ‘decorated with gold thread’ v456/3

téa (ó) wv. show, provide, offer, present; with suffixed pron., I present v30/1, v39/1; assist, help, support (with dat.) v218/1; as aux., with inf., does (‘now it is that [poetry] does grow . . . ’) v55/2; cf. v41/1 t. n.

tegir m. a strip of (grassy) land 63/14

telja (talöi, tal(i)ðor) wv. (1) say, declare (with (acc. and) inf., that s–thing is so) 3/34; md. with inf. say that one 4/17. (2) enumerate, list 60/18 (tolö n. pl. pp.), 88/19, 89/7, v331/2 t. n., 95/9, v423/2, v432/1, 8, v436/6 (talöd f. sg. pp.), v437/4, v516/2 (eru talit n. sg. pp.: ‘there are reckoned to be’); recount, give an account of v281/3; announce v30/1 t. n., v39/1 t. n.; trace v33/8; reckon, consider (to be), count (with n. a., to be s–thing) v15/8 (with suffixed pron.-k), v285/4 (1st pers., perhaps after at, such that; with acc. and a.), v390/4 (with double acc.), v434/8 (talöd f. sg. pp.), v463/11, v508/6 (pp. with two nom.); t. fram perform v303 n.; upp (um) talöð (talöða) enumerated, listed v422/6, v516/18

temja (tamöi) wv. break, tame, train (of horses) v59/3

teyða f. worthless person 106/13

teygja (gô) wv. entice, lure 2/1, 6/4; to lure or draw Jôrð to o–self is to gain possession of the land of Norway, become its ruler v119/2 (inf. with gat); draw out, tease apart (contrasted with weaving together) v125/2

tiö f. time, period 51/33, v256/1 (adv. gen.)
tiöa (dd) wv. impers. e–n töðir with inf. one wants, desires to do s–thing v72/2

tiöindi n. pl. events 1/15, 5/34; tidings, news 22/24

tiör a. frequent; swift v68/8 (with höggs; perhaps collective, for a swift succession of blows); n. títi customary, usual 58/15, 67/23; er títi var whose custom it was 61/15

tiðungr m. young bull v505/7 (or mature bull, one that has reached its time (i. e. one year old?), see NN 2158C)
tiggi m. ruler v298/3 (Porfinnr; dat. with bið, for P.); t. sólar hjálmur = God v116/3. Cf. Index and see Háttatal

tiginn a. noble, of high rank; sup. tignastr 5/37

tignarnafn n. honorific title 101/23, 103/19

til adv. available, ready v41/1 (with ek å; or prep. with gen. brúðar, NN 1098); prep. with gen., to 47/30 (with fóru), for, in order to
gain v187/2, as 2/36, 3/37, 48/5, as for 5/28, for the purpose of or in regard to v264/3 (see hollr)
tilsekar m. visitor (e–s to a place), one who travels (to a place) 19/14
timi m. time; ː þann tíma at that time 52/7, 105/32 (i. e. when Goti was king?)
tindóttr a. spikey, with sharp points 21/23
tireggjaðr a. (pp.) spurred on by (desire for) glory v396/1 (with tiggi)
titt see tíð
tív- see tíð
tjald n. awning, curtain 67/19; in kenning for shields, Hlakkar tíjóld v231/1 (gen. with hefjendr)
tjalda (að) ww. cover, hang (med e–u with s–thing) 1/12
tjón n. loss (obj. of fregnum) v32/4
tjórn f. pool, small lake v477/4
toglóð f. train, line of baggage animals or walkers (?) 106/34
tollurr m. stave, post; in kenning for warrior (Ðórðr), tvívísðar t. v90/6 (dat. with komat, in apposition to tíví)
torleiði n. difficult route 24/28
tormiðlaðð a. difficult, slow deliverer (beina of service (or of bones?), i. e. food) v94/1 and v305/1 (of Þjazi)
trani m. sword-name, ‘snout; thin stick’ v456/4
trauður a. reluctant v121/4 (with fleygjanda, after hygg; that the earl is reluctant to leave Auð’s sister, the land of Norway, alone means that he loves her passionately, is determined to hold on to her)
traust n. s–thing to be relied on, support, protection, security v212/2
tré n. tree 40/12 (1 and 2: both subj.), 20, 63/15, 17, 108/38, 39, 109/3
tregi m. sorrow 108/32; in kenning for winter (when snakes are inactive and so unhappy), orms t. v139/4 (acc. of time with var)
tregr a. reluctant v189/5 (i. e. reluctantly paid, paid under pressure; cf. pp. 45–6)
trjáheiti n. tree-name 63/16
trjóna f. muzzle, snout (of an animal); face (of a hammer; or its peim?—see Motz 1997, 331 and n. 1) v68/7 (gen. with trólls); shaft, pole? v176/2 (‘warriors’ arms shall become (as if) inflexible shafts’, i. e. unyielding?)
tróð n. (collective) roof-battens (thin pieces of wood supporting the thatch), rafters v86/3 (dat. with (prungu) vid, towards, against)
tróða (trað, tráðu) sv: tread (trans.) 49/33; md. pret. pl. tráðusk þer they (the giantesses) were trodden down (i. e. stabbed; with instr. fylvingum) v86/3
tróða f. pole, plank 63/28; = tree in kenning for woman, t. Hjaðningar grjóts v204/2 (with sem fleiri, ‘like other women’, or ‘like other shield-maidens’, see Hjaðningar in Index)
trú f. faith 5/33; at þeira t. according to their religion or belief 6/24
trúa (trúól) wv. believe (á in) 5/30; with acc. and inf. 5/35; with

dat. trust v152/4
trúr a. true v298/3 (with líkna)
trygð f. fidelity, troth 108/31
tryggauss a. unreliable, insecure, dangerous (deceitful, false?) v92/6
(with far)
tryggr a. reliable, trustworthy v73/7 (with geðreynir, i. e. Loki)
tróð f. (trodden) path; in kenning for sea, Þólsa bekktar t. v258/4
tróll n. troll, monster 20/19, 24/18, 40/38, v300a/1 (perhaps the
complement rather than the subj.), 8; in kenning for Þórr’s hammer,
Mjólnir, trjónu t. v68/7 (gen. with rúna; cf. 67/25, 71/5 and
tróllkona)
tróllkona f. troll-wife 83/16; gen. pl. -kvína 14/28, 67/25, 108/28,
v423/1, -kvenna v423 t. n.; i. e. enemy, damager 71/5
tróugr f. unreliable, insecure, dangerous (deceitful, false?) v92/6
(tróu) v108/31
trungl n. (the) moon 33/25, 67/20, 85/21, 108/11; in kenning for troll-
wife, t. sjóþ-Rungnis v300a/2; for eye, t. brá v86/4 (gen. with loga)
tveir num. two v217/4 (with jofrum); f. tvær v159/3, v171/3; both
v396/2; tveim megin on both sides v193/2; i tvau in two (pieces)
v181/8, v239/4, v399/4; gen. pl. in hváru tveggja (cf. hvárr,
hvartveggja) both v86/6 (dat. with sprundi)
tvenn a. double, having two divisions; having two meanings, ambiguous,
equivocal 109/11; in pl. two (of categories, i. e. they are double,
in two classes) 5/11
tvíbyr³ingr m. ‘double-boarded’, shield-name (‘made of two layers
of wood’?) v470/8
tvíhenda (nd) wv. hold with both hands 21/35
tvíkendr a. (pp.) equivocal, having two significations, referring to
two things 109/12, 14 (cf. Háttatal 2/11–12: having two determinants;
see kenna)
tvívödr m. ‘double wood’, bow (perhaps meaning a bow made of
twow pieces of wood, a composite bow) v467/2; in kenning for
warrior (Þórr) tvivöðar tollurr v90/5
týframr a. very bold, god-bold, divinely bold (?) v92/5 (with tíva)
(cf. týhrausir in Gylf. 25/12)
týna (d) wv. with dat. lose; destroy 49/15; md. be lost, perish 3/15, 29
tré (tiv- or tý-) m. god v92/5 (gen. pl. tíva with far); fróðugr t. =
Loki v99/1; dat. of advantage, for the god(s) tívi (tíum) v94/1,
v305/1 (with tormiðlaðr or tálhreinn); in kenning for Þórr, karms
t. v90/5 (dat. tývi with komat, in apposition to tollur). Cf. reiðitýr; Hangatýr, Farmatýr, Hertýr, Sigþýr, etc., and Týr in Index: probably originally a common noun later understood in kennings as the name of the god Týr
tæla (d) wv. trick v152/3
tögdrápa f. journey-drápa, poem (with refrains) about a journey(?);
a poem in the tögdrápa form or metre; the name of a poem by Pórarinn loftunga v200/4 (subj. of gor er) (cf. Hátattál p. 150; perhaps originally tögdrápa, cf. toga 'pull', i. e. row)
tölvisi f. numeracy, calculation 109/10
tong f. (smith's) tongs 25/30; in kenning for iron, þang tangar v53/2; tangar segi a lump of iron v87/6
tönn (pl. tennr, tennar or tenn; see note to 108/17) f. tooth 108/15, 17; lager tennr, sea's teeth = stones v345/2 (gen. with rešina›r, i.e. steindr, painted (see steinn), or with věbrautar, making a kenning for the sea)
uðr f. wave v478/5 (or the name of one of Ægir's daughters, see 36/26 and note to 36/25–6; cf. Uðr (2) in Index)
uðr m. bear-name, 'rough (shaggy; fierce)' v510/7
ufsi m. coalfish (= seiðr (1)) v488/1
uggr m. fear, anxiety (obj. of ala) v38/1
ugla f. owl; fastening or batten on a ship; name for a ship v493/5
úflóir m. wrist 108/35 (cf. Gylf. ch. 25)
úfr m. wolf 87/10, v318/2 (subj. of kom), v323/4, v340/3, v514/1; harmer, snatcher, thief, abductor: snótar ú. i. e. Pjazi v93/2 and v341/2 (subj. of fló); in kennings, referring to Fenrir: for Óðinn, úlf bági v16/2, 9/28, for Loki, úlf faðir v99/4, for Hel, úlf leftra v251/7; in kenning for warrior, úlf tannlitu›r, he who stains the wolf’s teeth (i. e. with blood, by fighting battles and providing corpses) v140/2. Cf. verúlf
ullarlag›r m. tuft of wool 46/26
um (1) (= of (1)) prep. with dat. around v261/4 (i. e. with men in it; v. l. (TWUA) und); with acc. over 2/1, v77/4, v357 n. (after fellr)
um (2) pleonastic particle (= of (3)) v182/2; with pp. v516/18
umband n. encircling band, in kenning for ocean, umband allra landa v348/3 (gen. with hardvíiggs)
umgeypnandi m. (pres. p.) one who encloses in his palms or hands, embracer, in kenning for Christ, u. alls heims v277/3 (subj. of lét; sá er belongs with this word)
úmgjörð f. encircler, belt: allra landa u. the Midgard serpent v43/2 (subj. parallel to sön Jarðar, unless one of the phrases is the subj. of a vb. in a later unquoted line)
una (ð) vv. with dat. be content with; be happy with v59/2 (inf. with nama); una e–u illa be displeased with s–thing 59/4
unað n. pleasure, joy v138/2 (obj. of red)
und (1) prep. with acc. under (the power of) v10/4 (reference is to winning the land of Norway under his power as if she were a woman; cf. v121/2, v304/2, v309/4, v408/4; beneath v68/3, v225/2, underneath v89/3; i. e. carrying, und hurðir Hjarðranda v254/5, und hlífar v396/3 (or gekk und ‘raised’?), und randir i. e. in battle v297/3; with dat. beneath v105/3 (with hausi), v108/4, v279/2 t. n., v311/1 (i. e. subject to), v351/1; i. e. (while) wearing v279/1, v393/4; i. e. carrying v329/8; und sólu i. e. on earth v406/2, cf. und jarðar hǫslu v388/1
und (2) f. wound v319/2 (obj. of sleit; collective), v338/1 (obj. of gaf ek); in kenning for blood, unda gjálfr v320/1 undaðr pp. wounded (e–u with s–thing) v329/10 (with annarr i. e. hestr)
undarn n. a certain time in the morning, about 9 a.m.; the meal taken at that time v340/1 (obj. of drekkr, or of fær?)
undinn pp. of vinda
undirdregringr m. sword-name, ‘that which is drawn under(neath)’, i. e. into s–one’s possession? or under one’s cloak? v461/6
undirfjálfr n. refuge beneath; u. álheims bliku refuge beneath the elf-world’s gleam(ing cloud) (i. e. underground, in the darkness of mountains) = cave, in kenning for giants (deep hiding-place of gold, NN 469) v91/3 (gen. with kálfa)
undirhyggja f. dissembling 109/11
undirkúla f. ‘under-ball, -globe’; vazta u. = stone at the bottom of the sea 45/1, vástundirkúla v150/3 (separated by tmesis; gen. with Ála)
undskornir m. ‘wound-cleaver’, name for an eagle (as carrion bird) 92/1
ungr a. young v21/4 (with ek, ‘who am (still) young, while I am young’), v105/1, 49/24, 25, 58/8, v191/3, v218/4 (with porn: ‘when yet a young man’), v265/3 (with (unexpressed) subj. of var (v. l. in TWUA: fór), or as subst., ‘the young man’, i. e. Earl Eiríkr Hákonarson), v290/4, v401/1 (with sér, ‘while still a young man’), v401/2 (with flegar ungr already at an early age v308/1; ungar the young ones (girls) v181/3; of unga around, over the young (men) v236/1 t. n.
unna (ann, unni) pret.-pres. vb. (1) grant; u. e–m e–s let s–one have s–thing v147/6, 46/9. (2) with dat. love 50/6
unnýfr n. wave-beast, i. e. ship, in kenning for warriors, seafarers, unndýrs runnar v229/2
unz conj. until v81/1 (links kom with preceding stanza), v102/1 (links fundu ok bundu with preceding stanza; cf. áðr v71/1 and n.)
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upp adv. up v356/1, v392/2; aloft, in the air v140/1
upphaf n. beginning 5/32, v395/1 (obj. of heyr), v517/8 t. n.; pl. origin (til e–s of s–thing) 3/12
upphiminn m. the heaven above, high heaven v67/4 (subj. of brann).

Cf. Old English upheofon
uppi adv. up 20/37; látu u. let be heard, proclaim v292/3
úr n. moisture, water (instr. with þafþan) v24/3
urð f. heap of stones, gravel 1/32; urðar þrjótr = giant v77/7
úrdríffinn a. (pp.) spray-driven v127/2 (with Sleipnir)
urðu see vêða
úrsvalr a. spray-cold v126/4
út adv. out; i. e. out at sea, to the west: útfyrir out off, past, beyond v133/3
útli adv. outside; i. e. to be out at sea v404/2; útli á onto the outside of v229/1
útan adv. outside; on the outside, exterior 50/21; on the outside, i. e. out on the coast v120/1, v123/1; fyrir útan through to the outside 25/33; as prep. with acc. outside, beyond v516/21
útrost f. outlying land (coastal land? or out in the sea?—there may be word-play on some actual place-name) v61/1 (obj. of byggja)
útvé n. outlying sanctuary; in kenning for giants, Danir flóðríf, útvé Danes of the distant rock-sanctuaries, of the mountains, of giantland v84/8
útvær n. fishing place in an outlying place, on an island; = land in kenning for sea, Meita ú. v265/4 (gen. with sklóð). Kock, NN 550, takes útvérs hersi as ‘lord of the outlying island(s)’; Meita sklóð is adequate as a kenning for ship
uxi, oxi (pl. øxn) m. ox 1/18 (einn uxann one of the oxen), 6/5, 76/6, 90/3, v331/1 (gen. pl. yxna), 109/18, v503/2 and t. n.
vað n. ford v56/2 (gen. with Viðgymnir; the V. of the ford of Vimur is Þórr), 17/13
vaða (veðr, ðó) sv. wade 17/13, 22/25, v72/2, v80/1, 48/10, v324/1; of a ship (conceived as an animal) sailing v259/7, with acc., step over, across or through v260/1, v372/2 (obj. (brimslóðir; the subj. would probably have been in the part of the verse not quoted, though conceivably it was unexpressed); pres. veðr steps (of the sun) v135/1
váðir f. pl. clothes, clothing; in kenning for coat of mail, Högna v. v288/4 (acc. with letr, subj. of glymja)
vaðir m. (fishing-)line v42/1
váfreið f. swinging or hovering, floating (i. e. flying?) chariot; hreggs v. = Þórr’s chariot v86/6 (gen. with húfstjóri)
vafrlogi m. flickering flame 47/32, 33, 48/1, 17; moving, wandering flame: heims skála v. = the sun v136/4

vagn m. carriage, chariot, waggon 18/3, 18/15 t. n., 76/6; a constellation (English Wain, used of Ursa Major and Ursa Minor) 33/25; in kennings for ships, v. hlunns v266/2 (dat. with ók), Haka v. v67/7 (gen. pl. vognu (cf. Noreen 1923, § 81; or perhaps this is gen. pl. of vogn f. 'whale', see under váttr) with reinar)

vagnbraut f. road of the constellation Wain, i. e. the sky v109/4 (gen. with valdr)

vágr m. bay; wave 96/24, v495/4; v. Rognis (the mead of) poetry v34/1 (see note); in kenning for the Midgard serpent, vágs ægir ‘bay-menacer’ v366/2. Kock (NN 2205F) takes vágs byrsendir as a kenning for Hymir (‘sender of sea-storms’) and leaves ægir as a term for the serpent on its own (i.e. without a determinant, but with røngum, NN 2206D)

vágrfyrstr a. wave-pressed v124/1 (with bógu)

vaka (ó) vv. be awake, wake up 50/11; be aroused, kindled? v177/3; subjunc. vaki let him awake (at to) v163/7; imp. vaki þá v176/4, 5; stay awake v343/1

vakna (aó) vv. awake 47/24, 50/10, v154/2 (inf. after knátti at; v. við illan draum wake in response to an evil dream, ironically, meaning awake to something that seemed an evil dream, i.e. awake to cruel reality)

vákr m. weakling 106/12

val n. choice(st), flower (with gen. pl., of) v5/4—but see valr (2) and cf. Haddingjar in Index

valbassí m. boar (val- ‘slaughter’?—cf. valr (2)) v513/5 (cf. bassí)

valböst f. part of a sword-hilt v461/8

vald n. power 80/3; v17/4? cf. tamr

valda (ollí) irreg. v. with dat. rule (over); have power (over s–thing), manage, bring about (s–thing) 22/7; control v270/4 (inf. with má); cause, be responsible for v68/2 (obj. því, this), 24/21, be the cause of v202/2, v397/2 (því it, i.e. what was said in line 1); kvad hvat því v. said s–thing was behind it v305/4 (inf. with kvad)

valdí m. ruler (with gen. salar of the sky) v17/4 (in apposition to Valgautr); cf. vald

valdr m. ruler (with gen. over), controller v199/3 (subj. of fagnar; cf. note); munka v. = God (or Christ) v388/3 (dat. with nerrí)

valdreyri m. ‘slaughter-blood’, the blood of slaughter v178/8

valdreyrugr a. ‘slaughter-bloody’, bloody with slaughter v176/3 (understand skulu, shall become)

valfall n. the fall of the slain (those who fall slain), the fallen slain 30/13
valgiltinir m. name for a boar, ‘slaughter-shiner’ or ‘pleasant-shiner’ (cf. val and v343/4 t. n.) v513/1
valsprunir m. ‘slaughter-crier’, helmet-name v472/4
valkyrja f. valkyrie v14/2 (acc. with hykk, with inf. fylgja), 47/25, 66/16; acc. pl. with bæða, perhaps subj. of preceding infinitives as well as of the following one v20/9. Cf. Gylf. ch. 36 and 46/39
valkæstr m. pile of men slain in battle; pl., obj. of hlóð v218/4 (heaping up corpses is to fight fierce battles); in kenning for blood, valkastar bára v94/6 (gen. with mår)
vallangr m. sword-name, ‘corpse-pain’ (i.e. val-angr (ÁBM); it is written valangr in A and B) v454/2
valmar v178/7 is unexplained; it may be an a. f. pl. but if so the meaning is unknown; it may be intended for valmaer (vocative) or valmeyjar (complement of eruma). Of the suggested emendations, valnar (pp. of váða) is perhaps the most acceptable; or varmar (cf. varmr: ‘we are not yet warm’).
valmaer (pl. -meyjar) f. slaughter-, death-maiden, valkyrie 67/17
valnir m. sword-name, ‘chooser’, ‘choice’? v454/3
valr m. (1) falcon 2/17, 108/37; in kenning for raven, gallópnis víðis v. v343/4 (dat. with vel leizk: when things look good to the raven a battle is imminent). Cf. Index
valr m. (2) the slain in battle 72/25; slaughtered bodies, the fallen v5/4 (or from val n.; see Haddingjar in Index), v9/1
valshamr m. falcon shape 2/11, 24/22, 30/11
valstæð f. falcon-perch, arm v191/2 (acc. with di)
vamm n. blemish v16/4 (dat. with firða; ‘faultless’); evil, disgrace, shame, wickedness v82/2 (gen. with striðkvíðjundum)
vámr m. loathsome person 106/12
ván f. hope, expectation; þess var engi v. there was no chance of that 42/39; lítil ván var there was little likelihood 46/12; eigi vita sér ván e–s not know where to look for s–thing 4/17; e–m er e–s v. at e–m one can expect s–thing from s–one, one can look forward to s–thing from s–one 21/18; ettir af honum öngrar veggbar ván had no hope of his giving way 72/13; þótti ván at it seemed likely that 22/23; til vánar see vorn
vanda (að) wv. work carefully, shape with skill v342/2 (inf. with vil ek)
vandliga adv. carefully 45/39
vandr a. (n. vant) (1) difficult v405/4 (dat. vandum with stað; on the unmutated vowel see Hreinn Benediktsson 1963); n. as adv. (or a. n., at = which?) 109/19. (2) hard to please, painstaking, careful (e–u in, with s–thing) v203/4 (with ek); carefully chosen, polished (of words) v313/2
vándr a. bad, wicked v93/8 t. n.

vandráðaskáld n. troublesome poet (nickname; cf. Hkr I 331; ÍF VIII, 155) 35/27, 65/10

vangr m. plain, field v501/5; i. e. battle-field (or of vangi on the landscape, in sight?) v2/4 (phrase belongs with er arnar flaug)

vaningi m. boar (‘Van-born’, see Vanr in Index; or ‘castrated’, cf. vanr (2)) v513/8

vanr (1) a. accustomed (with at and inf.) 20/31; with dat. (of Óðinn) v16/3; with gen., vanir gangs gunnvargs, accustomed to battle, of the Æsir v76/1 (or vanr (2), wanting battle; as subst., subj. of gengu)

vanr (2) a. lacking (e–s); landa v. stillir ruler without lands, i. e. sea-king (Hogni father of Hildr) v252/2

vápn n. weapon 18/3 t. n., 21/10, 27, 40/10, 11, 50/14, v176/3 (understand skulu [verða]), 59/1, 64/26, 66/15, 67/17, 72/1 (subj., understand eru köllud), 72/28, 74/4, 5, v407/4, 108/36, 109/9, v468/2; Egils v. = bow and arrows v229/4 (gen. with hryngráp)

vápnlaus a. (when one is) unarmed 21/7, 12

vár n. spring 99/6, 16

várða (að) ww. defend, guard; pat er hann skal v. which he has to defend (with grunn hvert) v333/7

vargr m. wolf v34/1 t. n., 76/1, 87/8, 9, 88/1, v322/1 (gen. with munr), 88/9, v514/1 and t. n.; (i. e. savage, enemy) 39/14; criminal v247/2 (gen. with óflyrmir); = v. í véum, one who commits a crime in a holy place 6/24; sword-name v461/7

vargynja f. she-wolf v515/2

vári m. trusty one or defender; ragna rein-vári = Heimdallr (see rein) v64/4 (subj. of bregðr)

varmr a. warm v320/4

varn = vorn v148/4 (see Hreinn Benediktsson 1963)

varna (að) ww. refuse, withhold (e–s s–thing) 59/2; defend: pres. p. varnendr goda defenders of the gods (Óðinn, Loki, Hœnir) v95/8 (subj. of váru farnir)

varnan f. caution; taking care to avoid; bodít til varnanar made (declared) something to be avoided, taboo 22/31

varr a. aware; verða e–s varr realise s–thing 25/23, discover s–thing 41/6, 30

varta f. a band, = brandr (Falk 1912, 45), i. e. a carved decoration on the side of a ship’s prow (brandr (1)); or the block between the steering oar and the side of a ship (Shetelig and Falk 1937, 367) v498/6

vartari m. a kind of (ribbon-like?) fish v488/2 (cf. Index)

vaska (að) ww. with dat. wash v346/2

vaskr a. manly, bold 106/5
vatn n. water 46/25, 29, v285/1 (á vatni: at sea), v320/3 (i.e. with the river-water), v477/3 (= sea), v479 t.n. (= river); allra vatna of all kinds of waters (i.e. sea, rivers, lakes) 40/31; lake 41/11, 15, 45/22, 58/25

vatnsryðd f. ‘water-voice’, part of kenning for gold; rodd Ála vatnsundirkála voice of the Áli of the water’s depth-globe, Áli of stone = giant v150/2 t.n.; see vózt. Vást- is required by the rhyme

vátttr m. witness, watcher; frequenter, in kenning for giant (Hrungrnr), myrkbeins Haka vogna reinar v., frequenter of the rock, rock-dweller v67/8 (acc. with frá ek). Since this kenning has an unnecessary number of determinants, Kock (NN 226) assumes two kennings, reinar myrkbeins Haka, ‘Haki of the dark bone of earth, of stone, i.e. giant’ as obj. of frá, and vogna (vogna) vátttr (vogn = hvalr = Hvalr, a giant; ofljóst) as subj. of þátti

váveflíga adv. with frightening suddenness 6/14

vaxa (vex, óx) sv. grow 41/33; increase v357 n., v374/1; become stronger v365/2; (of a river) rise 25/6, v72/4, imp. with suffixed neg. and pron. vaxattu rise thou not v72/1; of Pórr’s might, swell v72/5 (e–m for or in s–one), vaxa sér til saltpaks would swell in him up to the sky v79/8 (inf. with lætr); of the mead of poetry conceived as a wave, swell, become audible v35/2, similarly v302/3 (i.e. it develops); causative, increase (trans.) v293/1 (or irreg. pres. of vexa? Cf. v. l. (U) eykr (see auka), which also adds alliteration; or harðræðit hvert is adv., at every trial)

vazt(-) see vózt

vé n. sanctuary, holy place; of the resting place of the sun at night, the sun’s bed v135/2; ðill ginnunga vé (pl.) = the whole sky v66/4 (subj. of knáttu brinna)

vébraut f. sacred road; = the sea? v345/4 (gen. with ræsinaðr, the rushing serpent of the sea, a kenning for a dragon-ship; or perhaps lagar tanna v. is a kenning for the sea). Kock, NN 228, 231, takes vébraut to mean ‘standard-path, warpath’; see note

veðfó e. stake (in a wager) 42/38

veðja (að) wv. wager (with dat. of the stake; par fyrr on it) 20/22; við e–n with s–one 41/35

veðjun f. wager 42/18

veðr (1) n. weather, esp. wind 33/26, 35/21, 66/15, 72/1, 73/31, 74/3 (complement), 74/8, 90/16, 17, 25, v352/4 (pl., subj.), v365/3; in kennings for battle, Hárs v. (at in) v220/2, þat v. boga v250/4 (obj. of færði, see note; Kock, NN 1505, takes veðrðða as ‘storm-offerer, warrior’, i.e. Heðinn, gen. with fárhuga); in kenning for thought, determination, courage (hugr, see 108/28), Járnsaxa v. v293/2 (subj. or obj. of vex)
veðr (2) m. ram, wether 90/14, v507/9 (a horse, SnE 1848–87, II 487)
veðr (3) see vaða
veðrglaðr m. ‘weather-glad’ (i.e. ‘rejoicing in battle’?), shieldname v469/6
veðrheimr m. weather- or wind-world 90/17
veðrميلdr a. ‘weather-liberal, wind-liberal’, with geir, liberal with the wind of spears, i.e. with battle, warlike v304/3 (of Earl Eiríkr)
veðrstafr m. ‘weather-stave’, in kenning for warriors, v. Viðris vándar, stave of the weather of Viðr’s rod (sword, or perhaps spear), i.e. of battle v255/3 (but cf. 74/2–4 and note to verse 255). The phrase could belong with ord lék rather than with rudda
veðrviti m. weather-vane (on a ship) v346/4
vefa (óf) sv. weave, bring (blow) together, cause to cross each other v125/1
vefgja (vafíi) wv. wrap; mátti v. (hann) saman it could be folded up 42/24
vegga (vá) sv. (1) strike; v. gagn strike a victorious blow, achieve victory v44/2; fight; v. at attack 22/5, 49/13; kill 48/15, 107/37; v. e–u wield, fight with s–thing v91/1; pp. as a. veginn slain v20/4
vegga (vá) sv. (2) weigh v116/1
vegandi m. (pres. p.) killer 14/28
veggjalestir (spelled ‘vægia-’ in R) m. sword-name, ‘wall-damager’ (referring to the wall of shields, or to veggr as base-word in kenning for shield) v456/8
veggr (gen. veggar or veggs) m. wall 24/26, 25/33, v89/4 (gen. with fótlegg), 67/19; in kenning for shield(-wall), Hildar v. v231/3 (gen. with hregg-Nir›ir), 69/5, for house, veggar vigg v73/7
vegghili n. wall-panel 1/12
veg gr m. way; distance v99/2; path 46/28; stikleíðar v. the path through the river v77/6 (acc. with leið or stað); mána v. = sky v65/8 and v108/4 (subj. of dunði); in kenning for sea, Ránar v. v356/4; annan veg in any other way 5/31, 61/16, 90/26
vettaug f. ‘way-thread’, in kenning for rock, vettaugar jótr = taugar veg-jótr, tooth of the (fishing-) line’s way, of the sea v89/6
vegþverrir m. ‘honour-diminisher’, in kenning for Pórr, v. varra hjálfs Njörun, giantess-defeater, -destroyer v77/1
veiða (dd) wv. hunt, catch 41/6 (fish for; þat er . . . í in which); pp. n. veitt caught, hit 45/8
veiðjarferi n. pl. fishing-gear v46/4 (obj. of bjó; sín belongs with it)
veiði-Áss m. hunter-Áss 19/32
veiðr f. hunting, fishing (expedition) 40/10, 49/32; catch 45/8, 13
veig f. (cup of) (strong) drink (the mead of poetry) v17/1 (pl.)
veigarr m. sword-name, ‘with gold thread round the hilt’ v454/1
veita (tt) vv. give, grant, provide (e–m for s–one) v5/2, 40/6, 19, v172/3, 109/17; do (e–t e–m s–thing to or for s–one) 21/14; help (with dat.) 50/2, 8; pres. p. giver, payer (of money) 80/10

veitt see also veîða

veiðla f. feast, banquet 41/1, 4, 5, 49/7

vekja (vakði) vv. wake (trans.) 72/25; subjunc. after hugðunk (‘that I . . .’) v20/5

vel adv. well v52/1 (i. e. it is a good thing that . . .), v59/7, v163/8, v343/1, 4 t. n.; properly 67/26, v175/6 (i. e. no proper rest, it will not be freely granted); finely v368/2; i. e. fast v261/3 (but see vœrn); very v221/4 (with hœfr); very much, highly v148/3; velvœkkir says that is a good idea, agrees 4/27; vel þykkið it is thought complimentary 40/16, it is considered acceptable 41/17

vél f. trick, cunning plan 4/26 (ef: to see whether); instr. pl. by stratagems v102/5 (with leiðir aprt; or (less likely) with véîtr)

véla (t) vv. entrap or deal with; þú skalt véîtr you shall be entrapped (dealt with? treated harshly? i. e. punished) v102/5

vélandi m. (pres. p.) tricker 20/5

veldi n. realm v109/3; rule v398 n. (dat. with heldr)

velfær m. ‘the easily crossable’, euphemism for the sea v476/1

velgr m. ‘warm one’, helmet-name v473/2

véîraðið n. deception 109/11

véîsparr a. sparing of trickery, guileless v95/7 (with vœnndr)

velta (1) (It) vv. with dat. (cause to) roll v170/1

velta (2) (valt, pp. oltinn) sv. roll; oltinn af hagli swirled over by hail v77/3 (with hlaupár)

veltistöð f. rocking, moving support; in kenning for woman, sjá v. straumtungls v206/3 (subj. of hœfumk stiltan; velti- may mean unreliable, or just that the stóð is living, not dead wood)

vendir see vœndr

vengi n. poop, a raised deck in the stern of a ship, perhaps forming the roof of a cabin (Falk 1912, 10 (vængi); LP vængi (3)) v498/3; in kenning for ship, vengis hjœrr v261/4

venja (vanði, vanðr) vv. accustom; v. úti accustom (ships) to be out. i. e. take them on frequent expeditions v404/1

ver n. (1) ‘wetness’ (?), name for the sea 92/26, 93/28, v350/1, v476/3; in kenning for mountains, ver gaupu v77/4 (perhaps belongs under ver (2), i. e. ‘lynx’s hunting-ground’

ver n. (2) fishing place, fishing station, i. e. land; himintörgu ver (= land sólar) the sky v76/3 (gen. with dreyra)

vera (var) (forms in -s, such as vesa, vas, are rarely presupposed by the rhymes (as in v286/1) and are never used in the MS) sv. be v261/2; váru i. e. were now v101/7; var þar there was there v85/6;
Glossary

with suffixed neg. \textit{erat} there is not \textit{v388/1}, \textit{eruma} we are not \textit{v178/7}, \textit{vara} was not \textit{v93/7} (with pp. forming pass.), \textit{v94/7}, there was no \textit{v172/5}, \textit{varattu} you were not \textit{v166/1}; \textit{věrom} = \textit{věr erum} we are \textit{v405/2} (Noreen § 158 n. 2); \textit{þá} er \textit{várun} i. e. when I (?) was \textit{v221/2}; subjunc. \textit{ek sjá v15/4}, \textit{þe} \textit{ok} and let there be \textit{v317/3}; \textit{stay v262/2} (inf. with getr); be present \textit{v144/4}; mean, signify \textit{61/14} (be signified by?), \textit{cf. note}, \textit{cf. v90/28}; \textit{af hverju} \textit{eru} from whence originate \textit{20/17}; \textit{ekki} er \textit{at} with inf. one must (not) = (it) must (not) be with pp. \textit{5/25, 28}; \textit{v. at turn to v321/2} (A and B have \textit{var› at}); with pp. to form pass. \textit{var fœr›r v85/5}, \textit{ró haf›ar} are kept \textit{v159/5}, \textit{leiddar váru v160/2}; \textit{flú} \textit{vart sviptr} you were deprived \textit{v379/2}; with pp. of intrans. vb. \textit{v95/7}, \textit{v99/6}, \textit{v159/1}; \textit{þá} \textit{var komin} when (now that) . . . was come \textit{v101/3}

\textbf{verða} (\textit{varð, urðu, orðinn}) sv. \textit{become} \textit{3/23, 25/23}, \textit{v98/1}, \textit{52/21}, \textit{v334/2}; get \textit{22/30}; \textit{be} \textit{22/29}, \textit{72/19}; \textit{come to be} \textit{v75/1}, \textit{v410/3}; \textit{heitinn} v. come to be called \textit{v180/6}; take place \textit{25/24}, \textit{v85/3}, \textit{v104/4}, \textit{v154/5}; originate \textit{22/1}; \textit{turn out to be} \textit{v59/1}, \textit{21/22} (\textit{e–m} for \textit{s–one}); \textit{varð} existed, came to be, appeared \textit{v408/1}; of future, will (\textit{turn out to}) be \textit{v107/1}; \textit{ne mun verða} i. e. there will never be one (\textit{atststu›ill}) who will be \textit{v299/2}; as aux. of pass. \textit{v129/3}, \textit{48/37}, \textit{urðu} \textit{barðir v156/5}, \textit{v279/3}, \textit{verða} \textit{gjör v309/2} (inf. with \textit{lætr}), \textit{varð roðin v320/1}; impers., \textit{varð auðitt v387/2}; \textit{e–t} \textit{varð þar of} it turned into \textit{s–thing} \textit{3/22}; \textit{v. at} \textit{come to be} (the instrument of), be the basis of \textit{3/38}, \textit{turn to} (\textit{being}) \textit{v106/1} (of future time), \textit{turn into} \textit{72/29}; \textit{verða til} undertake \textit{40/35}; \textit{with inf. must v36/1}, \textit{v230/1}, \textit{be forced to v99/5}, \textit{be made to v399/3}; \textit{v. at} \textit{with inf. have to, must} \textit{78/17}, \textit{v409/1}, \textit{v434/6}, \textit{be forced to v228/4} (subj. unexpressed, or impers., \textit{it was necessary to}); \textit{with suffixed neg.}, \textit{varðat} \textit{at did not have to v68/5}; \textit{urðut} with \textit{a.} did not become, were not \textit{v101/1}

\textbf{verðr} (1) (n. \textit{vert}) \textit{a.} worth, deserving of (with gen.) \textit{24/19}, \textit{v293/4} (with \textit{háræði} or \textit{veðr}; or more generally, the king’s achievements); \textit{meira} v. of greater value, a greater achievement \textit{48/17}

\textbf{verðr} (2) \textit{m.} food, meal \textit{87/9}, \textit{90/27}, \textit{v340/4}

\textbf{verðungr} f. mercenary troop (‘worthy troop’?—\textit{cf. heiðmenn}) \textit{80/27}, \textit{v285/2} (acc. with \textit{frá}, subj. of \textit{gerðu}), \textit{v445/8}

\textbf{verja} (\textit{varöi}) vv. defend \textit{v115/1}, \textit{v190/8}, \textit{v310/1}, \textit{v312/1}, \textit{v393/2}; (\textit{fyrir} against, from) \textit{79/31}; \textit{v. sik e–m} defend \textit{o–self from} \textit{s–one} \textit{v243/4}; pp. inflected acc. m. sg. \textit{varðan v50/2}; \textit{varð e–u} enclosed in \textit{s–thing, wrapped round} (fastened?) with \textit{s–thing} \textit{v179/7} (with \textit{streÞ}; perhaps a different verb, \textit{verja ‘clothe’})

\textbf{verjandi} \textit{m.} (\textit{pres. p.}) defender \textit{14/27}

\textbf{verk} \textit{n.} work \textit{4/18}, \textit{v203/3} (dat. with \textit{vandr}); \textit{cf. mannsverk}; deed \textit{5/21}, \textit{6/28}, \textit{30/16}, \textit{33/22}, \textit{40/5, 9 t. n.}; \textit{v. vísa} or \textit{v. Rognis}, i. e. poetry \textit{v34/2} (abs. according to Reichardt 1928, 199; see note)
verki m. (literary) work, poetry 85/15
verkmaðr m. workman, labourer 4/17, v448/8
véróm see vera
verpa (varp) sv. with dat. throw v110/1; i.e. give away v199/1;
p. subjunc. vyrið 42/33 (til at s–thing); impers. verpr e–u s–thing is thrown v354/4; varp sorg á mey (many a) maid was afflicted with sorrow v378/4
verr (1) m. husband 14/26, 17/29, 19/20, 20/4, 36/25, 108/3;
man 105/25; cf. verulfr and Verr in Index
verr (2) adv. comp. worse (see hafa) v377/4
verstr a. sup. worst; þat er henni þætti verst what would hurt her
most 50/5; v. e–u harshest to, very harsh towards s–thing (viz.
gold, i.e. he was always giving it away, he was very generous) v150/1
verulfr m. sword-name, ‘werewolf’, or ‘wolf, i.e. destroyer, of
men’ (or possibly two names, verr, ulfr, as in T, cf. A, ‘ver vifr’,
and B, ‘ver vigr’) v454/3
verold f. world 48/14, v409/4; verold alla the whole world v269/4
(obj. of skóp)
vesalingr m. wretched, mean person 106/16
vestan adv. from the west, eastwards v124/1; in the west: eyjar
vestan i.e. Orkney and Shetland v408/3
vestr adv. west(wards) v348/1, v350/1 (to England)
vétlimi (or -límí?) m. shield-name (‘battle-limb’ or ‘battle-bundle’) v469/5. The first element may be vétt- or vett-, see ÁBM under vett-.
vet-Mimir m. ‘winter-Mimir’ (vet- for vetr-; thus C at v516/15, see
Index; or ‘wetness-Mimir’?), a name for the sky 85/18
vetr m. winter 39/20, 99/6, 15, 17, 101/11; at vetri when winter
came 4/23; i.e. year v169/1 (acc. of time), 101/12
vetrlið m. ‘winter-passers’, ‘winter-survivors’, a name for a (one-
year-old?) bear (or refers to hibernation?) 75/14, 88/6, v511/2; in
kenning for ship, v. rastar v260/2 (subj. of óð), v. skiða v363/3
(subj. of äsis) v448/8
vetrungr m. yearling 90/13
vêtrtrim f. ‘battle-strip’, along the edge of a sword-blade or part of
the hilt v461/3
vexa (t) wv. cause to grow, cause to rise; impers. brim vexti the surf
increased, the sea rose v355/2. Cf. vaxa
veyr a. weak 106/11
við prep. with acc. by, at the side of 45/5, v375/4, near v399/1,
v400 n. (off), v403/4; rétt við just next to v245/2 (cf. rétr (1));
with (enjoying) v409/3; as a result of v44/4 and v82/8; of time, at
6/13; with dat. together with v155/1; in the face of v82/4 (with falli);
towards, against v86/3; against v83/3, 7; for, to take v315/1
viða adv. widely 3/18. Cf. viðir, viðr
viðbláinn m. ‘wide-blue’, a name for the sky (cf. dwarf/giant name Bláinn (Volspá 9; SnE 1848–87, II 469)) 85/18. See Index
viðbleiknir m. ‘far-shiner’, shield-name v469/7
viðféðmir m. wide-embracer, a name for the sky 85/18. See Index
viðfrægr a. far-famed (with Hroptat‡r) v8/2
viðheimr m. ‘wide world’ 90/17 t. n.
viðr m. ‘wide one’, name for the sea (cf. Viddi in Index) 94/20, v354/3 (obj. of verpr), v476/2; in kenning for blood, gallópnis v. v343/2 (gen. with val)
viðkenning, viðrkenning f. circumlocution, a description (of a person)
in terms of something else (i.e. in terms of an attribute or ‘accidental’; cf. kenna við) 107/13, 24, 108/5
viðnir m. ‘forest-haunter’, wolf v514/5
viðr (1) m. tree 1/32, v118/4 (instr. with gróna; collective, with trees, woods), 39/14, 19, 40/12, 13, 21, 41/28, 46/38, 64/26, 65/5, 67/26, 108/21, 36; wood (material, of a ship) v354/3, v357 n. (the phrase goes with fellr), v361/2; pl. timbers (of a ship) v351/2 (obj. of ëver); in kennings for ship, v. skjalde v105/2, v. varra v362/3; in kenning for warriors, v. brynju v228/2 (dat. with hrudusk); for wind, destroyer of trees, viðar morð v365/2
viðr (2) m. (= vinnr or vinnandi, cf. vinna) performer, achiever 40/11
viðr (3) pres. of vinna
viðr (4) adv. = við v47/1 (cf. við and see bregða)
viðr a. wide, broad v8/1 (with báli), 21/25, v110/1 (with munnlaug), v261/1 (with Síkiley; Kock, NN 2266, wishes to read við as obj. of sneið, see viðir; the word could also be viða adv.); gen. as adv. viðs fjarrri far away 43/2
viðreign f. dealings (with s–one), management 25/2
viðrkenning = viðkenning
viðrliit n. look (at s–thing), glance (towards), (the act of) facing 108/10
víf n. wife 107/29, v438/5; Óska v. = Jórð, i.e. jórð, land (ofljóst; i.e. Norway?) v383/4 (obj. of tek)
vig n. killing, slaying 2/23, 40/10, 11, 14, 64/27; slaughter, battle v16/3 (dat. with vanr), 19/19, 74/3, v285/1 (hat v. at such a battle as; obj. of gerðu), v313/1, v450/1
vígðjarfr a. battle-bold, bold in battle; hinn vígðjarfr v190/7
vig-frekr a. battle-bold, -greedy, rapacious in battle v95/6 (with ving-Rognir)
víg-Freyr m. ‘battle-Freyr’, kenning for warrior (indefinite) v383/1 (gen. with lif; Kock, NN 717, apparently takes it to mean Óðinn, in apposition to Óska (óskvíf Kock 1946–9, I 137))
vigg n. horse (cf. Index); poetical word for a ship (Falk 1912, 87;
perhaps originates in kennings or is a ‘half-kennin’; v494/5; in kenning for house, dwelling, vegjar v. ‘wall-horse’ v73/8 (gen. with til)
viggi m. ox-name (‘wedged’, referring to shape of horns?) v503/9
vigglöð m. ‘battle-glåd or -bright’, shield-name v469/8
vigglöð f. ‘battle-glåd or -bright’, name for an axe v463/8 (cf. Index and 71/5)
viggr m. horse; in kenning for ship, part of kenning for sea-warrior, viggr byjar v10/2 (gen. with þiggjandi)
viglir a. warlike v67/7 (with sinn bana)
vigr f. spear v464/2 (perhaps originally a flexible piece of wood; see Index)
vigrir m. boar-name (‘bearing spears’, i.e. tusks? or ‘warlike’) v513/7
vigspjöll n. pl. tidings of war, indicator of war v177/3
vigvolr (dat. -vellí) m. battlefield 72/26, 28
vigorr a. battle-keen, vigorous, or liberal with warfare, active in warfare v390/2 (complement of var)
vik f. bay v477/4
vika f. (1) week 99/6
vika f. (2) a measure of distance at sea, league v477/1
vikngr m. Viking v378/2 (apparently referring to the men of Haraldr harðraði’s army), 105/26; in kenning for Æsir, Gauta setrs víkingar v80/3 (subj. of óðu)
víkja (veyk) sv. turn 59/29
vikna (að) wv. give way, bend, flex v134/1
vikr f. pumice (stone); in kenning for whetstone, stála v. v70/7 (subj. of stóð)
vil f. desire, (pious or forlorn) hope v397/1 (complement, with er mest, it is the greatest hope)
vilgi adv. very (with víðu) v8/1; not at all (litotes) v8/1 t. n., v42/2, v73/7 (with tryggr)
vili m. wish, desire 108/27; joy v163/7
vilja (d) wv. (1) with acc., desire (to have) s–thing v33/1, v238/2; v. e–t agree to s–thing 3/32; Loki vil þat Loki agrees to this 1/36; impers. ef þat vilði if (one) so desired 42/25; hvert (hverja) . . . er vill any . . . one likes 108/9, 29; abs. vildu svá wished it (to happen) v68/4, ef vill if desired; if one desires 105/19. (2) with at-clause, want 4/9. (3) with inf. wish, be willing v24/2 (with of freista), v76/6 (with brjóta), 48/11, v176/6, 58/10, 107/14; try 25/27 n., 49/15, v157/4 (implied subj. is Hamðir and Solfli); intend v152/3, 7; vilðð þér if you are willing, if you agree 1/25; vilðð do you wish v237/1; with suffixed neg. vilðit did not want v366/1; desire v61/4, v384/3
villask (lt) wv. md. go astray 5/33
vílmøgr  m. miserable person, wretch; moaner 106/13
vilnir  m. name for a bear, ‘greedy one’? v510/7
vilsinnr  m. ‘pleasant company, journey’? ‘pleasant companion’? or
dangerous journey, adversity, in kenning for troll-wife, v300a/5
vilskarpr  m. ‘shrivelled-gut’, name for a bear (from its emptiness
after hibernation?) 88/7, v511/4
viltisto›  f. astray-making support? v206/3 t. n.
vin see vín
vín n. wine v20/9, 40/17, v291/4 t. n.
vina  f. female friend, mistress; Hergauts v. = Órð, i. e. the earth
(ofljóst), in kenning for stones, Hergauts vínu herðimýlar v156/8
vinaraugu  n. pl. friendly eyes 21/4 (instr.)
vinda (vatt, pp. undinn) sv. wind, twist; pp. with festa, twisted v126/2
vindáss  m. windlass v498/3 (Falk 1912, 81)
vindr  m. wind 39/13, 90/18, v332/1; in kennings for thought, v.
tröllkvíonna 108/28, bergjarls brúðar v. v41/3 (obj. of á; Kock (NN
1098) takes the kenning to be bergjarls v. and takes brúðar with
til); for sky, vindu munlaug v110/2
vindþvari  m. sword-name, ‘wind-spike’, ‘twisted, twisting spike’;
or ‘Wendish sword’? v456/4
vinfastr  a. firm in friendship v360/4 (with Lofn)
víngjof  f. gift of a friend, kindly gift (i. e. a reward for the poem;
dat. obj. of ráða) v36/4
vingnøðó  f. wine-ship (Gnoð is the name of a ship, see Index); Hertýs
(Oðinn’s) v. is one of the vats containing the mead of poetry,
bailing which is to produce verse v18/4 (gen. with austr)
víng-Rógnir  m. ‘land-Oðinn’, i. e. ‘land-lord’ in kenning for giant
(Pjazi), v. vagna (= Rógnir ving-vagna), chief of the land-whales,
of giants v95/5 (subj. of lét sigask). Cf. NN 136 and Vinghórr in
Index
vinna (pres. víðr, p. vann) sv. work, perform 4/22, 24/17, v272/3;
do 40/18, v263/4 (inf. with mego); achieve 6/28, v194/7, v214/3; v. e–m
þess einða at swear s–one oaths to this, that, promise s–one on oath
that, swear to s–one that 24/34; with acc. and a., make s–one
s–thing v198/1, v382/3; with acc. and pp. v. hlaupár fetrunnar
cause the swollen rivers to be crossed by foot v77/2; pres. p.
vinnandi achieve 40/9, 11; md. be worked, served (sjálfst by
itself, i. e. it did itself, served itself) 41/5
vinþjartr  m. sword-name, ‘wind-bright’ (i. e. vind–; thus C) v454/4
vin(r)  m. friend v150/1, v291/9 t. n., v362/4 (pl., obj. of kyrðu),
107/20, v445/7; in kennings for Oðinn, Míms v. v15/5, 9/28,
v37/1 (gen. with glaumbergs); for Loki, Hánis v. v94/7 (subj. of
vara), v98/7 (gen. with hendr), hrafn-Ásar v. v95/4 (subj. of hlaut blása)
virðar m. pl. men v397/3 (gen. with dróttins), 105/24
virki n. fortification v378/3
virtr m. unfermented beer, wort v70/7 t. n.
visa (1) (aô) vv. with dat. direct v348/4 (pp. (impers.) with léztu); impers. pass. be shown 25/21
visa (2) f. verse, stanza 95/9
visi m. leader, director, ruler, king v20/10, v34/1 (Earl Hákon; acc. or dat. with fyrr or gen. with verk, see note), v148/3 (gen. with varn; or dat., by the prince?), v190/7 (Hrólf kraki; subj. of gláddi, in apposition to gunneitir), v244/2 (unidentified), v378/3 (Haraldr harðraði; gen. with brími, caused by; or with vikingar or borgar?—see note), 100/2, v383/1 (King Óláfr of Sweden); lord (i. e. God, or Óinn?) v109/2. Cf. visir
visir m. later form of visi v191/3 (Sveinn Úlfsson)
viss a. certain; n. as adv. for certain, without doubt v383/2 (with tekr); sup. vísarstr v150/1 t. n.
vist f. food 41/5, 45/12
visuorø n. line (of verse) 109/21 (pl.)
vit n. intelligence, understanding 108/31, 109/9
vita (veit, vissi) pret.-pres. vb. know (of) 1/4, 4/17 (see ván), v139/3, v180/8, v409/2, v516/3; with suffixed neg. viat do not know (of) v398 n.; 2nd pers. sg. pres. (or imp.) with suffixed pron. veiztu v72/4; v. til e–s know about, of s–thing: subjunc. ef vissi vit til (cf. Noreen § 531.3) if we had known about v168/7 (hennar = jarðar? or kvernar, i. e. Grotti?—cf. NN 72: if her wisdom (vit) had known nothing, had not been concerned, had not known how to do it, had not shown the way (taking hennar with vit rather than with til, which is then adv.); impers. hvat vissi til what was known about 2/8
viti m. beacon v177/4 (pat could refer to æld or vigspjóll), 98/18
vitinn pp. destined (e–m for s–one; for Óinn i. e. for death) v9/2
vitnir m. ‘watcher’ or ‘aware one, observant, keen-scented one’, name for a wolf 87/20, v514/2; sword-name v456/7; in kenning for blood, vitnis ðlar v320/3
vitr a. wise 3/17
vyripi see verpa
vægð f. mercy, giving way, yielding 72/12
vægir m. sword-name, ‘with wavy patterning’? or ‘wielded’ v454/1; name for the sea (‘wavy one’ or ‘merciful one’?) v476/6
væna (d) vv. accuse, declare guilty of (e–u); vara vændr could not be charged with v93/8; bræði vændr guilty of hastiness, full of wrath v76/7 (with bökveitir, i. e. Pórr)
vænn a. handsome, beautiful v203/3
vætr pron. nothing v168/8 (obj. of vissi)
vætta (tt) wv. with gen. expect v124/2, v397/3 (i.e. the return of)
vofuðr (i.e. v-, vá-) m. name for the wind v332/2 t. n. (vafuðr in Alvismál 20); cf. Vafuðr in Index
vög r. killer whale v490/8 (presumably the same as voghnvalr (KSk 15), vaghnvalr (JG 6; also vognhvalr) = grampus or killer whale); ving-vög 'land-whale' = giant, in kenning for Pjazi, vagna ving-Ragnar v95/5. Vagna is probably not from vagn 'chariot' here. Cf. v67/7 and see under vátr
vóllr (dat. velli) m. field (of battle) 6/19; field, plain v502/5; in kenning for forehead, brá v. v143/2 (gen. with fallsól); earth, in kenning for Pjazi, dóldr vallar v97/6; as second part of compound separated by tmesis, hallvóllr 'plain of stone', mountain v86/2 (gen. with salar)
völr m. pole, staff v81/8
völsungr m. poetical word for king 104/23 (cf. v407/3 and see Völsungr, Völsungar in Index)
volf f. perhaps a kind of windlass (Falk 1912, 82) v498/5
völsparkr a. bone-, limb-sensible, -peaceful, lying quietly on (men's) arms v186/4 (with bauga)
völva f. prophetess, witch 22/21; spae-wife, prophesying wife; Gymis v. = Rán v126/4 (subj. of færir); in kenning for troll-wife, vilsinnr völu v300a/5
vöndr (pl. vendir) m. stick, thin rod; in kennings for spear or sword, Vöðris v. v255/4 (gen. with vedrostofum; see note), v. vigs 74/3; for weapons, Hjåðninga vendir 72/2; poetical word for mast (Falk 1912, 56; cf. vanda, one of the ribs of a boat, LK 143) v498/4
vönsðar m. a name for the wind ('wanderer?') v332/2
vöðr r. m. guardian 19/10, defender 78/24; in kenning for ruler, foldar v. v27/3 (Earl Hákon; acc. with bið), v243/3 (Haraldr gráflethr; subj. of léf), flotna v. v111/2 (subj. of fæðisk), grundar v. (Haraldr gráflethr) v279/4; v. Gríkja ok Garda = Christ v275/3 (with við); in kenning for troll-wife, v. náfjarðar v300a/6
vonr f. defence (i. in it, fyrir against) 42/37; til vánar to the defence v261/3 (v. l. (TWUA) til vánar, as was (to be) expected, with várur þá þráðr or with vel 'quite in accordance with expectation'; this gives a better rhyme); spell varn (q. v.) protection, something which protects v148/4 (subj. of buðum; probably refers to the gift of a weapon)
vör (1) f. lip 43/6, 9, 108/16, 17, 20
vör (2) m. wake (of a ship), or the marks on the surface of the water caused by oars v477/1 (see LP under vör (2)); in kennings for
ship, 

varrar oundurr v131/2, viðr varra v362/3; for stone, varra 
hjalt v77/1

vøxt m. growth, size, stature, build 58/8 (á vøxt in build)

voxt f. fishing ground v477/2, pl. voxtir fishing-ground, sea 45/1; at 
v150/2 voxt (see t. n.) can be taken as first half of the compound 
vøxtundirkaða (separated by tmesis), under fishing-ground globe, 
seabed-globe, i. e. rock, gen. with Alu (kenning for giant)

yfirbætt f. pl. compensation 2/26, 36

yfirmaðr m. superior man v390/4 (‘a true ruler’? ‘a superman’?)

yfrir m. sword-name, ‘that which is raised’ or ‘overcomer’ v456/7

ýgr a. fierce, fearsome v217/4 and v314/4 (with stafr)

ýlgr f. she-wolf v233 n., 87/25, v321/1, v334/4, v340/2, v341/2 t. n., v515/2

ýmiss a. various 50/27; various ones (dat. pl. with reid) v328–30 n.;

n. pl. pau ymsi they in turn 2/33

ynði n. contentment, pleasure v160/6

ynglingr m. poetical word for king (literally ‘descendant of Yngvi’, 
see Yngvi and Ynglingar in Index) 104/28, v408/4 (subj. of varð)

yngri a. comp. younger, i. e. later 41/12

yngvi m. poetical word for king v236/1 (Haraldr harðráði), 105/5,
v409/3 (Eiríkr góði) (cf. TGT 103, Hkr I 24, SnE 1848–87, 469;
Háttatal; and see Yngvi in Index)

yppa (ð) vv. with dat. raise, speak aloud (with suffixed pron.) 
v33/4; make known, extol v384/3 (inf. after vill)

ýr m. yew; bow (made of yew) v467/2; in kenning for hand, ýs 
 bifvangr v21/3

yrkja (orti) vv. compose (poetry) 5/7, 11/30, 41/14, 43/11, 67/29,
74/5, 80/21, 109/15; with instr., using 74/6; y. eptir compose using,
in accordance with 6/31, 22/33, 25/35, 30/22, 41/12, 50/27, 72/31
yrlygr m. ‘battler’, shield-name v471/1 (cf. orlygi)

ysjungr m. ‘bustler’ (?) name for a bear 88/7

ýta (tt) vv. with dat. push; i. e. away, give away, distribute v189/1

ýtar m. pl. men (indirect obj. of segja) v1/3, v81/1 (gen. with sinni),
v246/2

yxin n. ox 90/13 (see Hreinn Benediktsson 1986, 51–2)

yxna see uxi

ða (1) see þigga

ða (2) conj. when; þá var when (now that) . . . was v101/3

ða (3) adv. then l/6; þá er conj. when l/20

ðaðan adv. as a result v230/1; after that v68/6 (with lengi)

þaför pp. stirred; úri h. water-beaten (of the Midgard serpent) v24/3

þági adv. then not; þ. var sem it was not then like when v286/1
flagna (að) wv. become silent 48/23
flang n. sea-weed 36/29; in kenning for iron, þ. tangar v53/2 (gen. with raðbíta)
flannig adv. to that place 2/18
flaðnig adv. with raðbíta
flað or flaðnig adv. there v156/1 (with standa); þar af hence 33/23; þar með with it, as well 59/20; þar as conj. where v134/3 (see bleikja); þars as conj. where v155/3, as v85/1; þar er where v95/7, v144/2, in which v145/1 (with galla), since (i. e. because) v343/1, when v362/3
þat = at (1) v103/1 (or pron. in apposition to noun clause?)
þátt 2nd pers. sg. p. of þjággja 48/21
þátti see þjággja
þáttir m. strand (of poetry; or section of a poem?) v64/8 (dat. or instr., in or with); part, section, element (of a story) 50/27
þeggardar adv. immediately 1/28; already v390/1 (with ungr: 'already at an early age')
þeggja (þagði) wv. be, remain silent 24/32, 52/13
þeggja m. officer, s–one in s–one’s service, a free subject v32/4 (subjective gen. with þjón; the phrase probably means ‘men’s loss (of their king)’ rather than ‘loss of men’, see note and NN 254), v191/2 (dat. of respect or advantage (with valstøðvar, i. e. their arms), v303/4 (generic pl., i. e. honourable man; gen. with lofti; refers to Óláfr pái), 106/6, v440/1; með þeggnum among the fellows, people present (i. e. the three gods and the eagle (Þjazi); with deiða) v96/3. Cf. þegn in Index and see under þengill.
þeita f. ? v339/2 t. n.
þekkiligr a. pleasant v3/4, kindly, gracious v96/3 (with foldar dróttinn, that is Öðinn)
þekkjja (þátti) wv. recognise, see v67/8 (after þá er; implied subj. is the giant Hrungrir)
þekkr m. ‘pleasant, delightful’, name for a ship v494/7
þengill m. prince, ruler (Earl Hákon) v197/2, (unidentified) v222/4 (subj. of laetr), (King Ragnar) v237/3 (ok þengil obj. of leyja parallel to blad; zeugma), (Ólaf Haraldsson) v286/2 (with heildr þegnum or with jö?— Kock, NN 1859, reads þegnum for þessum in line 1 (AM 61 fol.) and takes it with þengils as parallel to heildr þegnum), (Ólaf of Sweden) v390/1, v409/2; þengils sessi = Earl Porfinn (þengill probably not a specific king here, though it could refer to St Óláfr or Magnús góði, with both of whom Porfinnr had relations; it is uncertain whether þess goes with þengils or with sessa) v290/3. Cf. TGT 103 and Pengill in Index
þenna f. ‘stretched’, an axe with a broad blade v463/9
þeggi adv. nevertheless . . . not, not at all v262/1 (with lengi . . . nema; see Hrafn’s saga Sveinbjarnarsonar 1987, lxxxii)
\( \textbf{þí} = \textbf{því} \text{ pron. dat. sg. n.; } \textbf{þí} \ldots \text{ at } \) in such a way that, under such circumstances that 6/15

\( \textbf{þiggja} (\textbf{þá}) sv. \text{ receive, get v2/3 (subjunc. 3rd pers. pl., refers to } \text{jóðrangum as implied subj.; reference is to future time), 40/6; } \text{ at } \) receive from v71/7, v244/1, receive as 48/21, 59/28; with suffixed pron. v141/1 (við in return for, in payment for); accept v364/3; pres. p. in kenning for sea-warrior (Earl Hákon), \textbf{þiggjandi} \text{ viggjar byjar v10/2 (receiver, taker; Frank (1978, 205) suggests also owner, possessor)}

\( \textbf{þikling} m. \text{ stumpy person, of a giant v54/2 (dat. with þýkkja)} \)

\( \textbf{þiljur} f. \text{ pl. decking, wooden planks forming a floor inside a boat v499/8 (Falk 1912, 48; LK 165–6)} \)

\( \textbf{þing} n. \text{ assembly, conference 2/7; at } \text{ píngi in their assembly, parliament v101/6 (cf. under } \text{ gera); in kenning for battle in v149/3 to be taken as first half of the compound } \text{ þingþrongvir (tmesis); urger of } \text{ Óðinn’s assembly, i. e. of battle = warrior, war leader (U has } \text{ píngs as a separate word, which obviates the need for tmesis; see NN 2008H). Cf. } \text{ geirþing and see Foote 1984a}} \)

\( \textbf{þingskil} n. \text{ pl. assembly business, assembly declarations; in kenning for gold, } \text{ Píaca } \text{ p. (see 3/1–8) v190/3 (instr. with gladdi)} \)

\( \textbf{þinull} \text{ m. rope along the top of a fishing net; oddnets } \text{ þ. = shield-edge v224/2 (obj. of } \text{ setja; setja oddnets } \text{ þinul við } \text{ e–m = reisa } \text{ rønd við e–m i. e. oppose in battle, resist, withstand s–one)} \)

\( \textbf{þinurr} m. \text{ sword-name, ‘fir’ v459/4 (referring to the wooden hilt?)} \)

\( \textbf{þirfring} m. \text{ a dull, low person 106/12} \)

\( \textbf{þirr} m. \text{ male slave 106/22, v448/7. Cf. leiðþirr} \)

\( \textbf{þjálm} m. \text{ noose; encircler, in kenning for sea, } \text{ Manar } \text{ þ. v351/4 (obj. of } \text{ grefr)} \)

\( \textbf{þjarfr} a. \text{ insipid, dull 106/11} \)

\( \textbf{þjarka} f. \text{ quarrelling 109/5} \)

\( \textbf{þjóð} f. \text{ people, nation v400 n. (v. 1.), 107/5; the people, the world, everyone v139/3; } \text{ òl } \text{ þ. everyone v257/2; } \text{ rømm } \text{ þ. powerful people, perhaps means kings or rulers v117/3 (gen. with } \text{ råd); } \text{ fjóru } \text{ þ. = giants v83/6 (gen. with } \text{ hrjóðendr); pl. troops, men v35/4 (with gen. of leader; subj. of } \text{ görví ok } \text{ hlýði)} \text{, v190/4 (obj. of } \text{ gladdi)} \)

\( \textbf{þjóða} f. \text{ mighty river v77/8 (subj. of } \text{næstu; pl., } \text{ òr } = \text{ –árr, see v143 n.)} \)

\( \textbf{þjóðkonungur} m. \text{ national king, king of a nation, high king, sovereign 79/20, 29, v352/2 (Magnús góði). } \text{ Þjóð-} \text{ can also be intensive, ‘mighty’, as in } \text{ þjóða, } \text{ þjóðskati; cf. } \text{ her- in } \text{ hermargr etc.} \)

\( \textbf{þjóðland} n. \text{ country, nation 79/17} \)

\( \textbf{þjóðskati} m. \text{ very generous man, great prince 106/14} \)

\( \textbf{þjófr} m. \text{ thief, robber 52/3; } \text{ þ. } \text{ e–s thief of s–thing, also one who} \)
steals from s–one (or for s–one? see note) 20/3–4 (Loki); Prúðar
p. = Hrungrír v237/4 (gen. with blæð or ilja?)

bjókkr a. thick 21/26

bjókaxinn a. thick (i. e. stockily) grown or built, thick-set, of a
giant v54/1 (with þikling)

bjóna (að) wv. with dat. serve 106/4

bjönn m. servant 106/21, v448/6

björhlutr m. one of the parts (quarters) of a bull or ox v96/8 (acc. pl.)
bjóstur m. fury; acc. with fljó, furiously v88/8. Since this usage is not
otherwise recorded, DD reads þjótti (dat. sg. ‘in fury’; the -i would
very likely have been elided in performance). But cf. Nygaard 1906, § 91

bjóta (þýtr, þaut, þutu) sv. (of water) make a (high pitched) sound,
resound v361/1, v365/1; cf. þulu; of (the mead of) poetry v1/3,
v34/3; of fast, noisy movement, rush, thunder along (medó taking
with it) v78/8, þ. of thunder through, whistle through v379/3

þó (1) adv. nevertheless; moreover; yet (with comp. a.) v167/3,
v273/3; né . . . því . . . þó at and not even for this reason, if v164/7

þó (2), þógu see þvá

þokki m. attitude, liking 108/31; ‘agreeable one’, helmet-name v472/7

þola (ð) wv. suffer, endure v354/3

þolr m. tree (not necessarily a fir or pine (which is þoll f.), cf.
ABM) v94/8 (phrase goes with of nam maða; in the prose (1/22)
and in v97/3 this tree is an oak), 65/15

þohta f. thwart, (rowing-)bench on a ship v499/6 (Falk 1912, 71–2;
cf. sess)

þohti m. (rowing-)bench-mate 107/22, v444/7

þora (ð) wv. dare (with inf.) 21/7, (with at and inf.) 47/33, 35, (abs.)
48/17

þorn m. thorn (tree) 66/10; in kenning for man, auðar þ. v218/3
(subj. of hlóð; Magnús gōði)

þornrann n. = giant-dwelling, Geirrðargarðar v85/2 (acc. with í).
See Þorn in Index

þorp n. group, crowd 106/25, v443/4

þorri m. ‘diminishing, lacking time’ or ‘dry time’, name of a month
(mid-January to mid-February) 99/18 (cf. Flb 1 22, Fl XXXIV 3
and 6; the name may refer to the time when food is short)

þorskr m. cod v488/2

þótt conj. if 107/24; although 6/18, v257/1; þ. etti although (really)
she was inciting v251/5

þræfini m. beam; þ. byjar ship v6/1 (gen. with Beima)

þramma (að) wv. move heavily, trundle, lumber v242/2 (inf. with léit)

þramoðanir m. who has longing in his mind or mood (möðr) for
s–one (e–s), who misses s–one (referring to the theft of Prúðr; cf.
Skáldskaparmál

v237/3–4 and see Prúðr in Index), in kenning for Pótr, þ. Prúðar
v88/7 (gen. with til)
þrándr (or þróndr) m. boar, ‘thriving’ v513/8 (see Index)
þrápt n. squabbling, chattering 109/6
þrek m. fortitude v390/2 (gen. with gjörr), 108/31; af þrek with
might v50/2
þrekvírki n. deed of strength, heroic achievement, mighty exploit 24/18
þremjar f. pl. sword-edges v461/1; in kenning for warriors, þrynregin
þremja v252/5
þrennr a. triple, having three parts or divisions 5/15
þrévetr (or þrévetr) a. aged three 48/28. Cf. þrivet
þríði ord. num. third; þann þríðja v150/4 (with vin)
þríms f. edge, rail of ship v499/8 (pl. þrímir; cf. þrómr)
þríma f. uproar, clash of battle v450/8
þrímar m. sword-name, ‘battler, noisy one’ v459/8
þrímir see þrómr, þrim
þrír num. (gen. þrigjja) v92/6 (with tíva)
þrivet a. three years old 22/9. Cf. þrévetr
þrívís (braut) sv. impers. e–n þrítr e–t one comes to lack s–thing
v192/4 (probably refers to future time: that they will ever lack
. . .); with inf. eigi þraut e–n þegja s–one did not cease to oppose
v282/3 (in v344/3 the acc. of the person is understood)
þrítr m. obstinate person, villain; in kennings for giant, urðar þ.
(who dwells among stones) v77/7 (gen. with stókkvir), þjörs veg-
taugar (rock-dwelling) þ. v89/6 (= Geirrðr; dat. of respect with
bígarði)
þrótr m. sword-name, ‘thrivel’ or ‘tempered’ v453/5; boar-name
(‘thriver’) v513/7
þróski m. manhood, manly achievement, manly deeds v214/3
þróttig a. enduring, having lasting strength, indefatigable v252/6
(with þrynregin; referring to the reviving of the dead warriors?)
þróttur m. power, endurance, valour v85/1 (gen. with hugum); þróttur
steinn kenning for heart (seat of courage) v44/4, v82/8 (subj. of skálf)
þróttflugr a. mighty in valour, or of lasting power v149/4 (with
dóttur, i. e. a treasure, a precious weapon)
þruða f. (1) thunder 21/36 (pl.); in kenning for battle, þ. þrunda
v384/2 (with í hervi)
þruða f. (2) name of two or more Norwegian islands (Flb I 23 etc.;
Landnámabók, Egils saga Skalla-Grimssonar, ÍF XIII 426, Porsteins
saga Vikingssonar, Gautreks saga); a piece of land v501/8
þrunginsalr m. shield-name, ‘pressed full, tightly filled hall’ or ‘op-
pressed hall’ (the shield-wall can be called Óðinn’s hall, see
Meissner 1921, 170–72; cf. Gylf. ch. 40) v469/1
**Glossary**

**flútinn** *a.* swollen, bulging (*e–s* with *s–thing*), i. e. heavily ornamented with v145/3 (with *galla*)

**flrymja** (*flruñói*) *wv.* (be at) rest v147/3; *p.* of *e–u* lie upon, adorn *s–thing* v194/1

**flrymr** *m.* noise, din 109/7; name for a bow (*‘noisy one’*) v467/3

**flrymregin** *n.* pl. *‘noise-powers, -gods’, in kenning for warriors*; *p.* *premja* gods of the noise of sword-edges (i. e. of battle) v252/5 (subj. of *sóttu*)

**flrymseil** f. bowstring; in kenning for Skañi, the huntress who lived in the mountains (cf. Gylf. 24/16–17), *flrymseilar Vár* v96/4 (gen. with *hval*; cf. note)

**flryngva** (*flríng, flrungu, flrungit*) *sv.* with dat. press, force v86/4; *fl.* [*í h˚n˚*] *e–m* press upon *s–one*, i. e. force *s–one* to accept v234/4; *p.* *und sik subject* v309/3, v408/4 (after *sá er*; antecedent is *engi ynglingr*); pp. *láta flrungit* *e–u* have *s–thing* pushed (*á* into, onto), or have *s–thing* impelled, propelled (*á* over) v256/4

**fl‡rsta** (*st*) *wv.* with dat. press, oppress, crush v74/3

**fl‡rstir** *m.* one who suppresses; *hlenna p.* suppressor of thieves v387/3 (of King Magnús göði; vocative)

**bræll** *m.* slave 4/9, 16, 41/2, 3, 106/21 (subj.), v448/6

**bræta** *f.* dispute 109/4

**brætudölgr** *m.* disputatious opponent, wrangler (*e–s* of, with *s–one*) 20/6

**bræmmungur** *m.* mailed sculpin (fish) v487/1

**bróm** *pl.* *brémir* *m.* edge, rail of a ship’s side v354/4, cf. v499/7 (pl. spelt *primir* for *brémir* (thus C), or pl. of *brim*; cf. modern Icelandic *prim, prem*, f.; see *brémar*)

**brong** *f.* crowd, throng v443/3

**brósf** ‘whistling, whizzer’, arrow-name v465/7

**brongvir** *m.* oppressor 107/23, enemy; in kenning for Pórr, *p.* *kunnelegs kveldruninna kvinn* v53/1; compeller, urger, one who pursues *s–thing* energetically: *Váfadar þingbrongvir* = warrior v149/3 (subj. of *gaf mér*)

**bulu** v161/1 p. tense pl. of a verb meaning ‘draw forth, cause to come forth’ or ‘utter, cause to be uttered’. Kock (NN 69) reads *butu* (see *bóta*)

**pungr** *a.* heavy v53/1 (with *rauðbita*), v99/6 (with *Loptr*), v218/4 (with *valkostu*, i. e. large); metaphorical v290/4 (with *mein*)

**punngöö** *n.* frivolity, irresponsibility, inconstancy 108/33

**punngjörr** *a.* (pp.) thinly made v297/2 (with *sverð*)

**þýra** *f.* that which flies fast, whizzer, arrow-name v466/6

**þurði** see *þyrja*

**þurfa** (*t*) *pret.–pres. vb.* need; with *at* and inf. 46/3, v196/1; with
suffixed neg. need not, there is no need for them to (with inf.) v38/1; impers. e–t |parf s–thing is necessary, needed (if e–s for s–thing) 41/5, eigi |parf there is no need (with at and inf.) 90/26, er e–t |parf vid for which s–thing is needed 67/29 (see note)

|vá (þó, þógu) sv. wash 48/13, v274/3 (á e–m is equivalent of dat. of respect with skopt), v346/1, 351/1, v358/4

|veita f. ‘chopper, hewer’, axe v463/9

|vengr m. thong 43/6, 10

|verl|iga adv. absolutely, flatly 4/25

|verr a. transverse, athwart; of gólf |vert across a room 22/31

|verra (þvarr) sv. diminish, grow less v10/2 t. n., v79/5 (subjunc. after nema); i. e. in value (or in size, because there is so much gold added to it) v146/1 and v232/1 (|yrir because of, as a result of (having); |verra might here mean ‘melt’, cf. v194/5–8 and see under ramsvell)

|verrir m. diminisher, destroyer, in kenning for Þórr, þ. barna Mornar, destroyer of giants v79/5 (subj. of lætr)

|viat conj. because 6/24, v11/4, v112/4, v179/3, v263/3

|vilíkr a. such, similar 85/15, 109/14; n. as adv. suchlike, something like that 108/16, 38; |vilíkt sem just as, in the same way as 50/3

|yð|f. ‘pleasant one, friendly one’, perhaps ‘soft, pliable one’, a coat of mail v474/4 (or perhaps a., f. of |yðr with dat. sín, ‘pleasant to the sight’ or |yð sín, pleasant sight; v. l. |yðsýn f. ‘pleasant sight’; cf. sín and see t. n.)

|yðr a. kind v262/2 (probably with fri|ðstókkvir)

|ykkja (þotti) wv. seem (e–m to s–one), with subst., v54/1 (understand vera, ‘that there was’), be considered v11/5; with a. 24/17 (þotti mér seems to me to have been), v221/1, 107/2, subjunc. would seem (‘I would think him’) v151/5, with suffixed neg. v3/3; impers. with nom. pl. and inf. 4/11, 109/20; with pp. v116/1, dór fullmalit ýkki until it seems fully ground, until enough seems to have been ground v175/8 (‘until Fróði thinks that . . . ’)

|ylja (þuló) wv. recite, chant v75/5

|yrja (þuró) wv. rush headlong (at against, at) v80/5, i. e. advance bravely into battle v297/1

|yrma (ð) wv. with dat. spare, pay respect to, show mercy to 6/24; with suffixed neg. |yrmóð v67/1

|yrri p. subjunc. of |verra

|yrsklingr (þyrsklingr in TA, þysklingr C; cf. þorskr) m. codling, a small cod v488/1

|ýss m. noisy crowd, mob 106/35, v443/3

|ýtr m. whistling, howling, roaring v357/2 (obj. of æsir), 109/7; whirring sound (of a mill) v161/1 (or the noise of the slave-girls’ song?)
Glossary

flægiligr a. acceptable 58/17
fløgn f. silence v32/3
fløgnhorfinn a. (pp.) having lost its silence, noisy v161/2 (understand kvernar, of the mill, gen. with byt; or ‘of a noisy woman’?). Kock (NN 69) suggests fløgn horfin var ‘silence was gone’.
fløgull a. silent 19/23; weak form as nickname fløgli 24/37, v190/8 (?)—or dat. of fløgli f. ‘in silence’?

æðr f. vein; ofþerrir æða ‘too great drying of veins’, i. e. bleeding, wounding that leads to death v250/1 (cf. Ósk-Rán)
aefr a. zealous, vehement, violent (e–s in or for s–thing) v235/4 (complement of sá var); fierce v246/3 (with myrkdreki; equivalent to adv.?)
ægir m. ocean v282/3, 92/25, v344/3, 93/3, v407/2, v475/2; á ægi at sea, i. e. in a sea battle v233/1; in kenning for ship, jór ægis, part of kenning for men v2/1; in kenning for the mead of poetry, Ó›inn’s ògnsþóðvar æ. i. e. a poem v216/3 (obj. of bjóða). Cf. Ægir in Index
aer f.ewe 90/14
ærei, ærir dat. and nom. pl. of árr
æs f. edge, border; pl. holes along an edge for stitching 43/9
ætla (a›) wv. intend, plan (sér for o–self) 24/27 (‘thought there would be, thought he would have’?); think, believe 48/19; with suffixed pron. 48/22
ætlun f. thought, opinion, intention 109/10
ætlunarmaðr m. thinker 107/27
ætt f. descent, parentage, relationship, family 30/16, 33/22, 40/26, 46/23, 82/1; family line v7/4, 40/7; i. e. descendants, line of descent 50/18, 101/14, 103/17; family 50/15; descendant v233/1 (subj. of rýðr); ancestral line 103/5, 10, 14; lineage, pedigree v33/5 (obj. of teljum), 80/9, v299/1 (gen. with ættstúðill); family name 103/18; pl. kinsmen, i. e. those who have kinship with s–one, share the qualities of s–one (e–s) v84/7 (subj. of stóða fasta; cf. Heita konr v296/1 and see Jólnir in Index)
ættbæðmr m. member of a family line v447/7
ættbarmr m. member of a family line; perhaps for ættbaðmr (so T and W (SnE 1924, 104; cf. LP s. v. hofbaðmr, ÅBM s. v. baðmur (2)) 107/19. Cf. barmi, barmr
ættbogi m. branch of family line, offshoot 107/19, v447/4
ættbætrir m. ‘improver of the family line’, the flower of the clan, outstanding member of the line; æ. Torf-Einars = Earl Fófinnr v298/1 (obj. of firr)
ættferði n. origin, descent v166/7
ættmaðr m. descendant 103/8
ættslóða f. family line, lineage v447/7
ættstuóllíl m. pillar of a family, (leading) member of a clan v299/1
(subj. of ne mun verða), 107/19, v448/4
ævi f. life v405/1 (dat. with lauk); of alla Hákonar ævi throughout
the life of H. v185/4; way of life v111/3 (obj. of leyfir)

œði n. (1) disposition 109/12
œði n. (2) rage, fury 109/12
œðri a. comp. nobler, more distinguished (complement of verðr;
with dat. of comparison, braðr than the brother) v107/4, similarly
v398 n.; morgum æ. better than many, better on his own than a
whole company of others v211/1. æ. þér (who is) nobler than you v406/2
œgir m. ‘terrifier’: in kenning for Pórr, æ. Ofugbarþa v48/3 (subj.
of fórk, as well as of of kend); for the Midgard serpent, vágð æ.
‘bay menacer’ v366/2 (obj. of ofa); for warrior (Geirróðr), æ.
álmtaugar terrifier of the bow-string (because the user makes the
bowstring quiver as if with fear) v87/5 (subj. of laust); helmet-
name v473/3. Cf. eygir

œgishjálmr m. terror-helmet, helmet inspiring terror (cf. œgir) 46/16.
Cf. v281/1 and see under snákr (ÍF I 239, XIII 172; Fáfnismál
16–17; Háttatal 15; see LP)
cepir m. name for the wind, ‘howler’ v332/4
eri a. comp. younger v221/1 (complement of várum: when we
were, i. e. I (?) was, younger)
erinn æ. enough, plenty 45/12, 107/2; plenty of, i. e. a great deal of
v214/3, v324/1 (with hveiti); n. as adv. sufficiently, enough 42/30
err a. mad, furious, raving 106/18
esa (t) wv. agitate, stir up (at against) v357/1; md. become violent
v43/1, v45/3 (in clause introduced by dór); aðask fram with acc.
rage, storm forward over v363/2; pp. aestr furious, in a fury v77/8
(with stókkvir, i. e. Pórr)
esir m. one who stirs up, inciter; æ. odda gnýs war-leader v224/1
(dat. with við)
exla (t) wv. increase, multiply 45/28
extr a. sup. highest 79/16, 99/22; noblest v463/11, v506/4

oðlingr m. ruler (lit. nobleman; common in eddic and skaldic verse,
see LP; cf. Atlakvióða 40 and Oðlingar in Index) v401/1 (unidentified)
ofugur a. mighty v169/3, v327/3; comp. þeim ofgari mightier than
they v167/4
oggr, qgr m. a kind of fish, perhaps a redfish v486/2; oggs búð.
kenning for sea (-water) v45/4 (apparently ‘ægurs’ in W here,
though the facsimile is unclear)
qglir m. falcon; qglis barn = Loki in falcon form v103/7
qgr (1) n. a small bay or inlet v476/1
qgr (2) see qgr
ql n. ale 14/18 (subj.), 20/36, 40/17, 41/5, 59/9, 109/18 (subj.)
qlberi m. ale-server, in kenning for poet, Yggs q., server of Ódinn’s ale, of (the mead of) poetry v300b/5. Kock (NN 1005C) suggests qlbrugga ‘ale-brewer’, which would provide a hending
qld f. age 99/5; generation, mankind, people 107/10, v441/1, v444/2; men v409/1 (subj. of ver›r), v410/3 t. n.; Yngva qld i. e. Norwegians v21/1 (gen. with allvaldy; aldar allvaldr ruler of men, king (Olåfr of Sweden) v383/3; stillir aldar = Christ v270/4; in kenning for (race of) giants, q. Ellu steins v91/7 (gen. with aldrminkanda); man: ã aldar lófum in the man’s, i. e. my, hands v246/3; pl. men v189/2 (i. e. his men)
qlôr n. ale; in kenning for blood, vitnis q. v320/4, Gera q. (pl.) v324/3 (obj. of naut)
qldungr m. ‘old one’, (an old) bull v505/3
q½l-Gefjuna. kenning for woman (Gróa), goddess of (who serves) ale v71/2 (subj. of gæli)
q½l-Gefn f. kenning for woman (Iúunn) v102/2 (gen. with hrynsævar hræva hund; thief of Iúunn = Loki), v102/4 (gen. with leiðipîr; kidnapper of Iúunn = Loki)
q½lgogn n. pl. ale-vessels, utensils 40/18
q½lmusa f. pauper, beggar 106/13
q½l(n)bogi m. elbow 108/34 t. n.
q½lskakki m. ‘ale-dispenser, -giver’, in kenning for ruler, q. runna one who provides ale for men (Þormunrekkr) v155/6 (subj. of fell)
q½lstafn m. ale-vessel, in kenning for woman, qlstafna Bil v203/2 (stafn = ship or vessel by synecdoche; see stafn)
q½lteiti f. ‘ale-cheer’, feasting v87/4 (obj. of ne m‡g›u; taken to be an ironic reference to the throwing of glowing metal as ale-entertainment, games, sport by Reichardt 1928, 54)
q½ltirr m. sword-name (q½l from runic alu ‘good luck’; -tirr related to the sword- or spear-name tjórr (see LP tjórr (2); ÁBM qlirr), pine-wood, probably the material of which the hilt of the sword was made) v452/3
q½lunn m. mackerel v485/7; in kenning for sea, part of kenning for gold v141/2
qndur-Áss m. ski-Áss 19/32
qndursdís f. ski-lady, -goddess, i. e. Skaði (cf. Gylf. ch. 23) v110/2 (gen. with fðdur; her father is Þjazi; cf. p. 2)
qndurôr a. the beginning of, the early part of; rôkr qndurt at the beginning of dusk v213/1 (acc. of time)
Skáldskaparmál

qondurguð n. ski god(dess), ski divinity, i. e. Skaði (cf. Gylf. ch. 23); fóstri qondurguðs = Þjazi (cf. p. 2) v98/4
qondurr m. ski, snow-shoe; Eynefis q. kenning for boat (phrase goes with lá, or perhaps with rakðisk) v42/3 (cf. Krákumál 11, Skj A 644; varrar q. = ship v131/2 (obj. of skotar)
qongull m. (fishing-) hook v153/2 (dat. after hekk á)
qonnungr m. labourer, slave 106/22, v448/7
q r f. arrow v240/2, 71/15, v465/1 and t. n., v468/3
qrö f. harvest, crop, corn; seed in kenning for gold: qrö Yrsu burden v186/1 (dat. with sær, see sá (1); cf. 59/23); in kenning for fallen warriors, sveita svans qrö v333/4 (with á)
qorgildir m. generous (swift) payer, giver; in kenning for generous lord v317/1 (dat. with dyggr)
qrk f. a kind of ship (Low German arche, Dutch ark(e), a kind of boat used on the Elbe in Saxony; see Falk 1912, 90; Kluge 1911, 32); or Noah’s ark? v491/3
qrn (acc. pl. qrunu) m. eagle 1/24, 4/39, v2/2 (gen. with flaug), v93/5 (subj. of settisk), v218/3, v225/2, v310/3 (reifa qrunu means to provide corpses by fighting battles), 90/27, 28, 92/1, v339/2 (subj. of sleit), v339/3, v340/1, v412–517 n.; dat. of respect erninum, ‘the eagle’s’ 1/30, qrunum v233 n.; sword-name v458/3
qrr a. generous, liberal v189/1, v273/4 (with gramr, i. e. Christ), v292/3 (with somr or with ek, perhaps with the sense quick, lively; Kock, NN 2510, reads oggreppa, lively men, referring to the giants), v302/2 (e–s with s–thing, i. e. full of; with ðdr—or with skjóldhlynr (cf. NN 580): ‘liberal with (eager for) glorious deeds’), v309/1 n., 106/14; n. as adv. fast v128/1
qríeyr m. one who sets s–thing in swift motion; in kenning for seaman, Viking leader (Earl Hákon), q. flausta v18/3 (fyrir in the presence of)
qríprásir m. persistent or urgent stormer, demander, desirer, in kenning for giant (Geirrór), passionate lover of giantess(es), q. Hrímnis drósar v88/5 (gen. with brjósti; or with eisa, sent by)
qxlf. shoulder 1/33, 21/27, 25/6, 108/36, 38
ofstr a. sup. highest, best v466/6. Cf. efstr and efri
orlygi n. battle v450/6; in kenning for warrior, orlygis draugr (Hógni, father of Hildr) v250/8
ormjót (f. sg. or) n. pl. aim(ers), measure(rs), evaluators 108/10 (see note)
ox f. axe v183/5 (gen. with hlýr), 67/24, 71/5, v374/1, v463/1 and t. n., v463/12
oxn- see uxi
INDEX OF NAMES

Nicknames and some other names that also appear as common nouns will be found in the Glossary

Aðalsteinn m. Æfelstan, king of England 924–939; Glossary under gramr (Egils saga Skallagrímssonar, Hkr I, Fagrskinna)

Aðils m. legendary king in Sweden 58/23, 26, 30, 33, 59/2, 9, 15, 22, 25, 27, 28, v329/8, v328–30 n., v330/4, Glossary under riða (Hrólf saga kraka; Skjöldunga saga; Hkr I 56–9; Flb I 27)

Africa v122 n., Glossary under dási, elja, ómyndr (Hauksbók 165; Fagrskinna; Gylf. Prologue)

Agðir f. pl. a district in southern Norway, Agder v259/8 (obj. of lagði), Glossary under heði, hvindverskr, langr; til Agða i. e. to the south of Norway v313/4

Áin helga f. Helgæ v217 n., v259 n. (Fagrskinna, Hkr II)

Akhilleus m. Achilles, Greek hero 6/6, 18, Glossary under ásjándi; acc. 6/9; gen. 6/11; dat. Akille 6/4 (Trójumanna saga)

Aldafðr m. father of mankind, Óðinn; his son is Þórr v24/2 (Vafþrúðnismál 4, 53)

Alexander m. Trojan hero (i. e. Paris son of Priam) 6/20 (Trójumanna saga)

Alfaðir, Alfoðr m. All-father, a name for Óðinn 6/32, v1/3 (gen. sg. in kenning for mead of poetry), 6/37, Glossary under brim, hrostabrim (Gylf.; Grímnisál 48, Helgakviða Hundingsbana I 38; in prose normally written all- in MSS)

Alfarinn m. a giant v421/2 (cf. Skjöldunga saga 62, Af Upplendinga konungum in Hauksbók 457)

Álfheimr m. the world of elves, see Glossary

Álfrógull m. 85/19–20 n.; see Glossary (Vafþrúðnismál 47, Skírnismál 4; Skj A II 414, v. 12)

Alfoðr see Alfaðir

Áli m. (1) son of Óðinn 6/20 (= Elenus), 27 (apparently = Viðarr), 20/2 (or son of Loki?—see note), v429/4 (= Váli in Gylf.); in kenning for giant, Á. vaxturdirkúlu, A. of rock v150/3 (gen. with ródd), 45/1, Glossary under vatnsrödd, vözt; (2) a king in Norway 58/25, 33, v328–30 n., v329/5, Glossary under riða (Skjöldunga saga; Hkr I 57; Hyndluljóð); (3) a sea-king v412/2 (there are several characters of this name in fornaldarsögur; see also ÍF XXXV)

Alin f. a river v481/5
Alkoga or Álkoga f. (v. l. (AB) Olga ‘swell’; = Volga?) a river v481/5 (Cf. Olkoga in Heimskringla, Haukshók 150)

Alr m. personification of an awl 43/7 (see Glossary). Cf. Rati

Alvig in spaka (in ríka 101/18 t. n.) f. 101/17 (cf. Almiweig in Hyndluljóð 15; Álfny in Flb I 25)

Alsvatr m. a giant v420/7; the name of a horse in SnE 1848–87, II 487

Alsviðr m. a horse of the sun 90/1 (Gylf.; Grímnismál 37, Sigrdrífumál 15 (quoted in Volsunga saga 38); SnE 1848–87, II 487)

Alsvinnsmál n. pl. (1) a poem listing names of horses and their riders 89/7 (v. l. (A) Kálfsvísa), v328–30 n. (2) an eddic poem (also known as Alvíssmál, see v332 n. and v380 n.) v62 n., 85/13 n., 19–20 n., 21–2 n., 90/18, 99/8 (v. l. (U) Olvísmál), v328–30 n. (Alvíss and Alsvinnr both mean ‘all-wise’, though Alsvinnr or Alsviðr could mean ‘all-swift’ (cf. Alsviðr, the name of a horse in Grímnismál and Sigrdrífumál; Alvíss is the name of a dwarf in Alvíssmál)

Alvíssmál see Alsvinnsmál (2)

Alþingi v65–71 n.

Áma f. a troll-wife v426/3

Ámgerðr f. a troll-wife v425/6

Amlóði m. legendary person; his mill is the sea v133 n., v133/8, 38/25 (or, if he is taken to be a sea-king, Amlóða bótr = sea; cf. NN 573; Amlóða löð could also be a kenning for the sea, see v133 n. and cf. Glossary under liðmær). Cf. Amleth in Saxo Grammaticus 1979–80, Books 3–4

Ámr m. a giant v420/8 (cf. Hyndluljóð 18 and Flb I 26)

Andlangr m. a name for the sky 85/17 (‘extended, very long’); a heaven v516/8 (Gylf.)

Anduðr m. a giant v420/6 (cf. Andaðr in Heiðreks saga 37 and note)

Andvaranautr m. the ring that had been Andvari’s 48/22, 30 (cf. nautr (2) in Glossary; PE 174, 223; Volsunga saga)

Andvari m. a dwarf 45/22, 46/4, 48/5; a fish (‘watcher’; pike (?), cf. PE 173) v485/8 (cf. 45/22, where there is the variant Andþvari (and Andvarri U); Volsunga saga; name of a dwarf in Gylf. (Völsungspá), Reginsmál)

Angrbroði m. v75/2 n., Glossary under farmr

Angrvaðill m. ‘grief-wader’, a sword v454/5 (Porseins saga Vikingsonar)

Annarr m. (a horse) v328–30 n. Cf. Ónarr and see Gylf. Index
Apardjón n. Aberdeen (= ‘mouth of Don’) v481/8 (Hkr III 328, Hauksbók 502; cf. Introduction p. xvii)
Apli m. an ox v331/5, v505/1 (‘variegated, dappled’; name of a horse in SnE 1848–87, II 487). See Glossary
Árakló f. name of a ship?—see Glossary
Arfr m. an ox v331/6, v504/7 (‘inheritance’; cf. NN 2158A, ÁBM; see Glossary).
Arfuni m. an ox v331/6, v505/4 (‘inheritor’; see Glossary)
Arinbauti m. v90/3–4 n.
Arinhjarnarkviða f. a poem by Egill Skalla-Grímsson v60 n. (Egils saga 257–67; Skj A 1 43–8)
Arinbjórn m. v60 n. (Egils saga Skalla-Grímss., Hkr I). See Grjótbjórn
Arnórr jarlaskáld (Pórdarson) m. Icelandic poet (d. c. 1075) 6/32, 33/26, v105 n., v106 n., v107 n., 35/5, 8, 14, 65/15, 66/10, v218 n., 78/3, v275 n., 79/20, 81/21, v290 n., 82/22, v296 n., 87/25, 92/26, 94/10, 98/13, 100/7, v387 n., 104/10, 20 (Hkr II–III, Orkneyinga saga, Laxdœla saga, Bjarnar saga Hítdœlakappa, Grettis saga; Morkinskinna 116–18 and Flb IV 95–6; see Fidjestøl 1997, 93–116)
Árvakr m. a horse of the sun 90/1 (Gylf., Grímnismál 37, Sigrdrífumál 15 (quoted in Volsunga saga 38); SnE 1848–87, II 487); an ox v503/3 Ás- see Ásir and Ás
Ásabrægr m. a name for Pórr (‘chief of the Ásir’)?—see bragnar, bragr in Glossary v428/2 (Skírnismál 33)
Ásaphórr m. ’Pórr of the Ásir’, a title of Pórr 21/6 (dat. of respect) (Gylf., Hárbarðsljóð 52, Gautreks saga; cf. Hálfdanar saga Eysteinssonar)
Ásgarðr m. the home of the Ásir 1/4, 35, 2/1, 8, 18, 25, 5/2, 6/22 (= Troy), 14/27, v50/2 (obj. of hefir varðan), 20/34, 40/33, 41/22, 42/18, Glossary under setr. In some places Ásgarðr seems to be conceived as a rampart or fortification, e. g. 1/35, 2/1 (cf. Miðgarðr; Gylf., Hymiskviða 7; Volsunga saga)
Ásgirmr m. (Ketilsson) Icelandic poet, 12th century 39/24, v139 n. Ásgrímr f. pl. the gates of (the home of) the Ásir 2/22, 20/29
Ásiamenn m. pl. people of Asia (Minor) 5/33 (Gylf., Skjoldunga saga, Heiðreks saga 66–7, Sturlaug saga starsama)
Askvitull m. a ship v493/6 (‘a bit of an askr’, q. v. in Glossary; cf. ÁBM under -vitull; perhaps a common noun)
Áslaug f. daughter of Sigurðr Fafnsbani (and Brynhildr, according to Volsunga saga; Flb I 26–7, 39) 50/17
Áss m. (pl. Áesir, q. v.) a god, one of the Áesir 5/21, 19/10, 18, 21, 23, 24, 27, 29, 32, 34, 20/5; in kenning for giant, v80/5–8 n. (Gylf., Grímnismál 6, Prymskviða 2, Rígsþula 1, Lokasenna 11, 33). Cf. ásmegin, ásmóðr, byggvi-Áss, hefni-Áss, hrafn-Áss, veiði-Áss, qndur-Áss in Glossary
Ásta Guðbrandsdóttir f. v294 n., Glossary under hlyri (Hkr)
Ásynja f. goddess, female Áss 1/10, 30/11, 15, 40/25, 36, v433/1 (and t. n.) (Gylf.)
Atall m. sea-king v412/6; in kenning for ship (part of kenning for Viking) v6/4
Átí m. a sea-king v412/3 (Hálfs saga)
Atla f. a troll-wife v426/5 (Hyndluljóð)
Atli (1) Buðlason m. i. e. Attila the Hun (d. AD 453) 47/30, 48/32, 33, 36, 37, 49/7, v330/3, 103/6 (PE, Völsunga saga, Flb I 26)
Atli m. (2) a name for Pórr v82/5 (subj. of hvaut), v428/1
Atli m. (3) a sea-king v412/1 (cf. Helgakviða Hundingsbana I, Helgakviða Hjörvarðssonar; Friðþjófs saga; the name of other Vikings in fornaldarsögur)
Atli m. (4) (litli), Icelandic poet, 11th century 98/3 (the nickname is given in Skáldatal; cf. v374 n.)
Atriði m. a name of Óðinn (cf. Atriðr in Gylf. and Grímnismál) or Freyr (cf. v328/5–6) v327/3 (obj. of bera)
Auðhumbla f. a primeval cow v506/3 (Auðhumla in Gylf.)
Auði m. son of Hálfdan gamli 103/3 (Flb I 25, 26)
Auðlingar see Óðlingar
Auðmundr m. a sea-king v412/5
Auðr m. son of night, half-brother of Jórð 35/22, v121/4, Glossary under traúðr (Gylf.; also an ox-name, cf. auðr (1) in Glossary)
Auðskjalgr f. a river v480/6
Augustus m. Roman emperor (63 BC–AD 14) 51/34 (Skjöldunga saga 6, 40)
Aumar f. pl. islands off Rogaland in Norway v259/4
Aurgelmir m. a giant v421/5 (in Gylf. = Ymir; cf. Vafsrúðnismál 29–30)
Aurgrimmir m. a giant v431/6
Aurnir m. a giant v167/5, v420/7 (Fagrskinna 277, Hkr III 177; IF XIII 448, 450)
Aurvandill hinn frekni m. 22/21, 25, 29 (or Órvandill?)
Aurvandilsta f. a star (or planet) 22/28 (cf. Horwendillus in Saxo Grammaticus 1979–80, II 58–9; Old English Earendel, thought to have been the name of the morning star)
Austri m. one of the four dwarfs holding up the sky ('easterly') 33/25, v106/3 (Gylf., Völuspá)
Austrvegr, -vegir m. (1) where giants live, Scythia 20/19 (pl.), 40/37. (2) lands east of the Baltic 101/16 (pl.), 103/17 (pl.) (Gylf., Hkr, Breiðs sögur (Hauksbók 290); appears frequently in fornaldar-sögur; = Near East, eastern Mediterranean lands in Alfræði I 53)

Bakrauf f. a troll-wife v423/6
Baldr m. a god 1/9–11 n., 2/29, v8 n., v14 n., v19 n., 17/28, 18/1, v63 n., 19/27, 29, 20/6 and note, 30/10, v242 n., v429/2, v432/5. Glossary under bál, barmi, fólk-Baldr, heilagr, hrafnbreiðstaur, leiptr (1), moegr, sonr, tafn; in kenning for man (B. of gold, i. e. Gizurr gullbráskáld) v4/2; Baldr þögli v190/8 (subj. of varði hann; cf. note) is unknown and perhaps the line is corrupt; in kenning for war-leader, fólk-B. v310/1 (King Óláfr of Sweden); for Pórr, Baldrþ barni (although they are said to have been born to different mothers, 14/25, 17/28) v67/1 (Gylf., Háttatal, PE)
Báleygr m. a name of Óðinn; his bride is Jörð, i. e. the land of Norway v119/2 (Gylf., Grímnismál 47)

Baltic: Glossary under austan, sunnan
Bandadrápa f. a poem by Eyjólfr dáskáld about Eiríkr Hákonarson v265 n. (Hkr I; Skj A I 200–02)
Bára f. daughter of Ægir, personification of a wave 36/26 and note, v478/7 (see Glossary and cf. Drófn, see note to 36/25–6)
Barðakald r m. 'prow-cold', name for a ship v492/2. Cf. Hélugbarði Barrey(jar) f. (pl.) Barra in the Hebrides 34/13 (v. l. Darrey-), 36/30, cf. t. n.; Hauksbók 502; see under Ormr (1) and cf. Barey in Gylf. and Barri in Skálmismál 39, 41
Baugi m. a giant 4/15, 16, 19, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, v431/11
Beigudr m. a berserk 58/32 (Beigaðr in Hrólfs saga kraka)
Beimar m. pl. followers of King Beimuni 105/26 (cf. Glossary and LP)
Beimr m. a sea-king v415/6 (TGT 99); in kenning for warrior (B. þrafna byrjar), i. e. Haraldr gráfeldr v6/2; with þeim if er is omitted (as in TBU), otherwise gen. with dýra (or with god?) or dat. of respect (or advantage; or possibly gen. with sækiðfi if this refers to someone else)
Beimuni m. legendary king 105/27; a sea-king v412/4 (perhaps the same person as at 105/27; TGT 99)
Beinviðr m. a giant v422/1
Beiti m. a sea-king v412/3; in kenning for sea, Beita borg v136/1 (cf. Atlamál 61; Flb I 23, Orkneyinga saga 6)

Bekk-Mímir m. ‘bench-Mímir’, name for a giant v81/6 t. n.

Belgskakadrápa f. a poem by Póðr Kolbeinsson about Eiríkr Hákonarson v302 n. (Skj A I 212; see IF III 119)

Beli m. a giant killed by Freyr (Gylf. ch. 37, Völuspá 53); Belja dóldr, Belja bani = Freyr 18/22, v61 n., v61/3, v328/5; hólvverðung Belja = giants v69/3 (cf. Skjoldunga saga, Þorsteins saga Vikingssonar, Fríðþjófs saga)

Beowulf, Anglo-Saxon poem v55–6 n.; see under Reiðgotaland

Bergelmir m. a giant v422/3 (Gylf., Vafþraðnismál 29, 35)

Bersi m. (Hölmgöngu-Bersi Véleifsson) Icelandic poet, 11th century 6/27, v221 n. (Kormaks saga)

Bersögvisur f. pl. a poem by Sighvatr Þórðarson addressed to Magnús göði v386 n. (Hkr III, ÓH, Skj A I 251–6)

Berudrápa f. a poem by Egill Skalla-Grímsson about a shield given him as a gift; see Glossary under bere (1) (Egils saga 275–6; Skj A I 48)

Bestla f. a giantess, mother of Óðinn v25/2: við son Bestla ‘against (over?) Óðinn’ apparently means ‘in warfare’ (Gylf., Hávamál 140)

Bífrost f. the bridge between heaven and earth (Gylf.): Glossary under rein

Bikki (jarl) m. counsellor of King Þormunrekkr 49/23, 26 (PE, Volsunga saga)

Bil f. counted as an Ásynja v433/8; in kenning for woman, ðlstafna B. v203/2 (dat. of advantage, for; or vocative) (cf. Gylf., Oddrúnargrátr)

Billingr m. a dwarf or giant; Billings burr means any dwarf or giant, in kenning for (the mead of) poetry or a poem v207/3 (Hávamál 97: a dwarf in Völuspá (in Hauksbók))

Bilskirkir m. Þórr’s hall 14/27; in kenning for Þórr, Bilskirkis gamr v49/2 (Gylf., Grímnismál)

Bjarkamál in forn n. pl. an eedic poem 60/18 (see note to verses 188–90 and cf. Þóðvarr bjarki; Hkr II, ÓH, Skj A I 180–81)

Bjarki m. see Þóðvarr bjarki

Bjarmaland n. (near the White Sea): see under Viña (Egils saga Skálta-Grímssonar, Hkr)

Bjárr (Biárr?) m. legendary person v330/2 (Gylf. Prologue, Flb I 28)

Bjorgöflr m. a giant v422/1

Björn m. legendary person v330/1 (it is the name of many characters
in fornaldarsögur, including Hrólfs saga kraka); a name for Dórr v428/5
Blágagladrápa f. (lost) poem by Arnórr jarlaskáld about Haraldr
harðráði v404 n. (Flb IV 96, Morkinskinna 118)
Bláinn m. a dwarf (SnE 1848–87, II 469; in Völsunga and Gylf; possibly a name for Ymir, see Tryggvi Gisason 1984), cf. Við-, Vindbláinn and víðbláinn in Glossary
Blakkr m. a horse v326/3, v330/1 (SnE 1848–87, II 487; cf. Glossary)
Blapþvari m. a giant v419/4
Blöðughadda f. daughter of Ægir, personification of a wave 36/26, 95/8, v357 n., 95/12, v478/8
Blöðughófi m. Freyr’s (or Öðinn’s) horse v327/1, v328/6 (cf. Blöðhófr, SnE 1848–87, II 487)
Boðn f. one of the vats containing the mead of poetry 3/21, 4/3, 37, 11/28; Boðnar bára is the mead itself v35/1
Borgundarhólmr m. Bornholm, island in the Baltic (Jömsvíkinga saga): Glossary under sunnan
Borr m. father of Öðinn v26/3 (Gylf., Flb I 28, Egils saga Skalla-Grímssonar 169; Burr Völsunga 4 (Borr in Hauksbók), Flb I 27, Hyndluljóð 30; cf. Rigspula 41 and burr in Glossary)
Brá see Bró
Bragi m. (1) god of poetry 1/2 n., 1/10, 14, 1/37 n., 2/2–4 n., 3/1, 12, 4/8, 5/11 (taken to be Bragi (2) in B, SnE 1848–87, II 521, 532), 13, 14/30 n., 19/20, 19/20–21 n., 20/18 and note, 24/17–19 n., 24/19, 30/19, 40/36, v432/8 (Gylf., Lokasenna, Völsunga saga (Sigrdrifumál 16); cf. Glossary under bragr, skegg-Bragi). See Bragi (2)
Bragi m. (2) the Old, Boddason, 9th century Norwegian poet 11/10, v24 n., 14/30 n., 15/26, 16/11, 16, 26, v54 n., 19/20–21 n., 69/24, v300 n., 96/24; (Bragi skáld) 14/30, 34/18, 41/17, 44/29, 50/21, 69/29, 72/31; (Bragi hinn gamli) 50/27, 83/15. See Gylf. 7 and Hkr I 15 (where a verse attributed to him is quoted); Egils saga Skalla-Grímssonar 182 and note, Heiðreks saga 61, Hálfs saga, Hátatal. It is uncertain whether it is Bragi (1) or (2) who is meant at v11/1 (cf. Hkr I 195–6, Fagrskinna 78, Grímnismál 44, Gylf. 34).
Cf. bragnar, bragr in Glossary
Bragi m. (3) hinn gamli, legendary king, son of Hálfdan gamli, ancestor of Bragningar 103/4, 105/24 and note (Flb I 25, 26). See bragningar in Glossary
Bragnar m. pl. followers of King Bragi 105/23; cf. Glossary under bragnar, skegg-Bragi
Bragningar m. pl. descendants of Bragi (3) 103/5 (Flb I 22, 26; cf. bragningr in Glossary)
Blandingi m. a giant v422/2
Brennu-Njáll m. (‘burning-Njáll’) Porgeirsson, d. 1010 (see Njáls saga) v261 n., 94/25, v355 n.
Breti m. Briton v83/1–4 n.; in kenning for giant (Geirroðr), skyld-
Breti skytju v83/7; cf. skyld-Breti in Glossary
Brimir m. (1) a giant? 5/38. Cf. Völsuspá 9 and 37; Gylf. 53 (where
Brimir is the name of a mythical hall); cf. Brimir (2)
Brimir m. (2) sword-name, ‘flickerer, flasher’ v455/6 (v. l. brumr,
brimarr; cf. Sigdrífumál 14, Grímnismál 44 (in A)). See Falk
1914, 48
Brísingamen n. ‘Brísings’ necklace’, a mythical ornament 19/10 n.,
19/15, 20/2–4 n., 20/3, 30/14, Glossary under girðiðjófr, goð,
hafnýra, mensekir (see Sǫrla þátr, Flb I 304–5; Gylf., Prymskiða,
Brosinga mene in Beowulf)
Brísinger m. in kenning for Loki, Brísings (goða) girðiðjófr (see
under goð in Glossary), thief of B.’s girdle (presumably the same
as Brísingamen) v100/6 (cf. Sǫrla þátr, Flb I 304–5)
Bró or Brá f. a river v480/5 (cf. t. n.)
Brokkr m. a dwarf 41/36, 42/2, 17, 25
Brunnakr m. a mythical place v100/5 (gen. with bekkjar; if the place
is in Jötunheimar, the phrase is gen. of direction, (in)to; if it is
Iðunn’s home, it is gen. with dísi)
Brýja f. a troll-wife v423/4
Brynholds f. a valkyrie 47/25; daughter of Buðli 47/31 (see bíðja in
Glossary), 48/2, 4, 7, 9, 10, 16, 23, 29, 32, 103/6 (PE; cf. Sigdrífó
there and Volsunga saga, especially p. xxiii, and Andersson 1980, 83)
Brynjólfr blanda m. twelfth-century Norwegian v199 n.
Buðli m. son of Hálfdan gamli (ancestor of Buðli father of Atli
(47/30, PE) according to Flb I 26) 103/6; a sea-king v416/4 (Flb I 126)
Buðlingsar m. pl. descendants of Buðli 103/6 (Atlakiða 42; Flb I
22, 27; cf. buðlingr in Glossary)
Búi m. (digri) hero from Bornholm in Jómsvíkinga saga and Hkr I
v227/4 (subj. of bað), Glossary under sunnan
Búri m. father of Burr v26/4 (Gylf.; cf. Burri Flb I 27, 28 and Burr
father of Óðinn in Völsuspá, Hyndluljóð (see Borr); name of a dwarf
in Völsuspá in Hauksbók)
Búseyra f. a giantess or troll-wife killed by Þórr v58/4 (dat. of respect)
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Býleistr m. a brother of Loki 19/36 (Gylf., Hyndluljóð 40; Býleiptr in Völuspá 51 (Codex Regius))
Bylgja f. daughter of Ægir, personification of a wave 36/26, 95/8, 18, v478/6 (cf. Glossary)
Byr vill m. a sea-king v415/5
Bæisingr m. a sword (Legendary saga, ÓH and Flb II 78, 82, 98; cf. Hneitir, said to be the same in ÓH 754, 755) v457/6
Boðir, Boðir m. an ox v504/3 v. l.
Bølfur, Bøgir m. an ox v415/5 (1) assumed name of Ó‰inn (‘mischief-causer’) 4/18, 21, 25, 26, 27, 30, 32, 33, 35 (Gylf., Hávamál, Grímnismál; the name of Vikings in Hálfs saga and Sǫrla saga sterka)
Bølfur m. (2) (Arnórsson), Icelandic poet, 11th century (brother of fýjó›ólfr, see Fagrskinna, Hkr III and Skáldatal) 94/15

Christ see Kristr
Constantine Monomachus m. Greek emperor 1042–55: Glossary under haugr; cf. v385/4 n. (Hkr III 85–6, 88 n., Fagrskinna 234, 236 n.)

Dagi m. a legendary king v328/1; cf. Dagr (2)
Daglingar m. pl. descendants of Dagr (2) 103/4 (Dóglingar Flb I 26, Ragnars sona þáttir (Hauksbók 466); cf. doglingr in Glossary)
Dagr m. (1) personification of day 35/22 (Gylf., Vafthrúndismál 25, Flb I 24; cf. Glossary)
Dagr m. (2) a legendary king v328/1 v. l. (cf. Dagi); son of Hálfdan gamli, ancestor of Daglingar 103/4 (Ragnars sona þáttir (Hauksbók 466); Flb I 25, 26; Hyndluljóð 18; the name of various kings and heroes in fornaldaðarþúgr)
Dáinn m. (1) a stag 88/8, v512/3 (Gylf., Grímnismál 33)
Dáinn m. (2) a dwarf 42/2–6 n.; see Glossary under dauðr (Gylf., Völuspá in Hauksbók, Hyndluljóð 7; an elf in Hávamál 143)
Dáinsleif f. ‘Dáinn’s legacy’, a sword made by a dwarf called Dáinn (q. v.) 72/19
Danaveldi n. the Danish realm 106/1 (Ragnars saga, Skjöldunga
saga, Af Uppplinga konungum in Hauksbók 456, Heiðreks saga)
Danmørk f. Denmark v111 n., 51/31, 52/7, 58/4, 80/13, v396 n.,
103/15, Glossary under grund, harri, láð, landfrækn, spjalli (Gylf).
Prologue, PE, Volsunga saga, Hrólfs saga kraka, Heiðreks saga)
Danr m. Dane v388/2 (pl., obj. of forðar); in kennings for giant(s),
Dan(s) of rocks, berg-Danir v69/7 (gen. with brjótr), flóðifs
útvé Danir v84/6 (subj. of knáttu fyrir láta; cf. note and Glossary
under útvé), Hlóðynjar beina D. v315/2 (gen. with orða; Kock,
NN 342, takes the base-word as myrk-Danr); harri Dana grundar
king of Denmark (Eiríkr) v398/2; cf. Ey-Danir and berg-Danir,
myrkr in Glossary
Dis f. a norn v437/3 (? if not a common noun, see dis and disarskáld
in Glossary; cf. Nipt and SnE 1848–87, II 490; Áns saga bogsveigis,
Porsteins saga Vikingssonar)
Dofri m. a giant v422/4 (Flb II 50–52; cf. Dofrafjall, Hkr I, Ragnars
sona bátir (Hauksbók 462))
Dragvandill m. a sword v451/4 (cf. Egils saga Skalla-Grímsssonar;
Dragvandill in Ketils saga hœngs; see Glossary under heinvandill
and Vandill in Index)
Draupnir m. a magic ring 17/29, 40/29, 42/10; Draupnis dróg =
gold, in kenning for woman v109/1; Draupnis dýrsveiti = gold
v188/7 (cf. Gylf. ch. 49; Skírnismál 21–2; name of a dwarf in
Voluspá)
Drofn f. daughter of Ægir, personification of a wave 95/8, 23 (cf.
v360/3), v478/5 (cf. Bára and note to 36/25–6; see drofn in
Glossary; SnE 1848–87, II 493); a river v482/7 (Drammen, Dramselva
in Norway; Hkr II 311 and note, ÓH 477, Hákonar saga)
Drosslur m. a horse v328/1 (cf. drássill in Glossary; SnE 1848–87,
II 487)
Duña f. one of Ægir’s daughters, a wave 36/26, 95/8, v357 n. (subj.
of æsir parallel to Himinglæva), 95/12, v478/6; as common noun
v289/4 (cf. Glossary)
Dunbr m. a giant v422/3 (Egils saga einhenda; cf. Dumbshaf, Flb I 23)
Dun or Dún f. the Don (river in Yorkshire or Aberdeenshire; cf.
Apardjón above) v480/3 (= Donau or Danube in Heimslœsing,
Hauksbók 150, which also has Duna; cf. Dyn, Dýna; Dùnheîr, Danube heath, in Heiðreks saga)
Duneyrr m. a stag 88/8, v512/3 (Gylf., Grímnismál 33)
Duraprór m. a stag 88/8, v512/1 (Gylf., Grímnismál 33)
Durn f. a river v481/1 (cf. Cleasby and Vigfusson 1957, 780)
Durnir m. a giant v431/10
Dvalarr m. a stag v512/4 (cf. Dvalinn (3))
Dvalinn m. (1) a dwarf; in kenning for the mead of poetry, Dvalins drykr (see pp. 3–4; Dvalinn is used as a common noun or substitution for the actual names of the dwarfs in the story) v29/4
(Ólafur Halldórsson (1969, 155) takes Dvalins salr = steinn, ‘cave’, i. e. grave (??); Dvalins leika a name for the sun (Alvíssmál 16) 85/19, v517/8 (Gylf., Völuspá, Hávamál 143, Fáfnismál 13, Völunga saga; Sórla þátrr, Heiðreks saga))
Dvalinn (2) m. a legendary person v328/2
Dvalinn (3) m. a stag 88/8 (Gylf., Grímnismái 33)
Dyn f. a river v480/4; cf. Dun
Dýna f. a river v480/3 (perhaps the Don, but probably the (Northern) Dvina (Düna) in Russia; cf. Gôngu-Hrófs saga 165, 238; cf. Vína and Dun; Duna in Hauksbók 150, Alfræði I 44)
Dønsk tunga f. the Danish tongue, the area where Norse was spoken, Scandinavia 52/1, 80/3 (see Glossary under danskr, tunga)

Egill (1) m. son of Völ-Steinn v37/4 (vocative; see note)
Egill (2) m. brother of Vólundr, legendary Bowman; his vápn = bow and arrows v229/4 (Völundarkviða, Pióreks saga)
Egill (3) m. Skalla-Grimsson, Icelandic poet, 10th century 9/15, v15–16 n., 12/20, v31 n., 18/17, v60 n., 39/30, 58/1, 87/15, 93/28, v350 n., 101/33, Glossary under tannlituðr (Egils saga Skalla-Grimssonar, Háttatal)
Eiðrønnir f. a river (‘isthmus-runner’) v481/7
Eikbyrnir m. a stag v512/2 (Gylf., Grímnismál 26)
Eiðlíf Guðrúnarson m. Icelandic poet (fl. c. 1000) 13/20, 15/6, v44 n., v50 n., 16/21, 25/35, v73–91 n., 76/26, v268 n., v271–3 n.
Eiðlíf kúlnasveinn m. Icelandic poet, 12th century 77/11, v271–3 n., 77/16, 21, 78/8
Eingeitir m. a giant v430/3
Einmnr m. a sea-king (TGT 99); see Glossary
Einarr (1) skálaglamm (‘scales-tinkle’, see Jómsvíkinga saga 1962, 33–4) m. (Helgason), Icelandic poet, 10th century 10/3, v18 n., 11/15, v25 n., 11/30, 12/5, 13/10, 61/22, 62/19, 67/1 (?), v222 n., 67/6, 68/3, 71/16, 75/22 (?), v262 n., 83/8, 84/29, 91/4 (Egils saga Skalla-Grimssonar, Hkr 1, Landnámabók)
Einarr (2) Skúlason m. Icelandic priest and poet, 12th century 36/28 n., 37/23, 38/25, 39/8, 43/22, 27, 57/27, 61/27, 67/1 (?—see note to v222), 68/28, 69/5, v233 n., 70/29, 71/5, 75/22, v262 n., 78/12, v277 n., 79/10, 86/6, 87/20, 91/9, 92/2, 93/8, 94/5, 95/7–9 n., 95/9, 96/5, 29, v367 n., 97/5, v368 n., 98/18, 103/19, 104/5 (Hkr III, Morkinskinna, Knýtlinga saga)

Einarr (3) þambarskelfir m. Norwegian chieftain, 11th century v284 n., Glossary under fullaflí (Hkr III, Fagrskinna)

Eindriði m. a name for Pórðr v70/8 (gen. with blóði), v428/4 (Cf. Flb I 28; Einriði in Gylf. Prologue, Vellekla 15 (in Hkr I 241, Fagrskinna 120, ÖTM I 98); Indriði is a later form of the name)

Einstika f. a river v479/6

Eiríkr m. Hákonarson, earl in Norway (d. c. 1023) v265 n., v302 n., v304/2, Glossary under dáðaskáld, skjaldblyrn, ungr, veðr mildr

Eiríkr m. (2) göði (Ejegod) Sveinsson, king of Denmark (d. 1103) v111 n., v409/1, Glossary under harri, hringvørpuðr, ræsir, yngvi

Eiríkr m. (3) inn málspaki (the Eloquent), legendary king 103/13 (Alreksson, Flb I 26; see Saxo Grammaticus I 115 (Ericus disertus); cf. Hkr I 139–40)

Eiríkr m. (4) blóðax (d. c. 954) v20 n., v31 n., v117 n., Glossary under gláa, gramr, hilmir (Hkr I, Egils saga Skálld-Grímssonar, Fagrskinna)

Eiríksdrápa f. (1) a poem by Pórðr Kolbeinsson about Eiríkr (1) v302 n., v313 n., v324 n. (ÖH; Skj A I 213–17)

Eiríksdrápa f. (2) a poem by Markús Skeggason about Eiríkr (2) v111 n., v387 n., v398 n. (Knýtlinga saga, Skj A I 444–52)

Eiríksmál n. pl. anonymous poem on the death of Eiríkr blóðax (died in England 954) 10/13, v20 n. (Skj A I 174–5)

Eisurfála f. a troll-wife v426/6

Eitri m. a dwarf 41/36, 42/2 (SnE II 470)

Ekin (or Eikin) f. a river v479/8 (Gylf., Grímnismál 27)

Ekkill m. a sea-king v413/3 (TGT 99, Ragnars saga, Flb I 23, Egils saga Skálld-Grímssonar 227; see LP)

Ekla f. a river v479/7

Ektor m. (also written Hektor); Trojan hero (Hector), associated with Pórðr; sometimes inflected as a Latin name 6/3, 8, 18, 28 (Gylf. 55)
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Elbe, river: see Saxelfr; Glossary under qrk

Eldir m. slave of Ægir 41/3, v317 n.; in kenning for giant, E. ár steðja v317/1 (gen. with mála) (Lokasenna)

Eldr m. a giant v421/5 (= fire, see Glossary; cf. 39/14, 18 and 39/13–15 n.; son of Fornjótr, q. v. = Logi in Flb I 22, IF XXXIV 3; see Ynglingatal 4 and 29, where fire is called sævar niðr (i. e. brother of Ægir) and sonr Fornjóts (Hkr I 31, 74); Ægis bróðir SnE 1848–87, II 486)

Elenus m. Helenus, Trojan hero, son of Priam (= Áli (1)) 6/19, 20, 29 Elfurvísur f. pl. a poem by Einarr Skúlason v320 n. (Hkr III; Skj A1477)

Elf f. a river in Sweden, the Göta älv v320 n., v320/1, v479/7 (Háttatal, ÓH, Hkr; cf. Gautelfr, Saxelfr, Raumelfr; see also elfr in Glossary)

Élivágar m. pl. mythical rivers (‘storm-waves’) 22/25 (cf. Gylf., Hymiskviða 5, Vafþrúðnishmál 31; Heidreks saga 67, Porsteins saga Vikingssonar)

Ella m. Ælle, king in Northumbria, killed AD 867; in kenning for giant, Ella steins v91/8 (gen. with aldar, i. e. race of giants) (Ragnars saga, Ragnars sona púttir (Hauksbók 462–4), Egils saga Skalla-Grímssonar 146, ÓH 45; Anglo-Saxon Chronicle)

Ellíði m. name for a ship (Ketilbjörn’s ship in IF I 384, cf. Flb I 306 (Skólta púttir), Porsteins saga Vikingssonar and Friðþjófs saga; as common noun in Kormaks saga ch. 25, IF VIII 294, verse 78, and for Gör’s ship in Flb I 23; see hitaþrellíði and leoðja in Glossary; Falk 1912, 88: ellíði is used for longships and therefore has not kept the same associations as the Slavonic words; cf. ÁBM) v494/3

Emundr inn ríki m. legendary king 101/18 (= Eymundr in Hynduljóð 15, Flb I 25; this form of the name is used in B, see t. n.)

Endill m. a sea-king v413/2; in kenning for giant, gallópnis halla E. v75/8 (gen. with mantelir; see note to v75/2)

Eneas m. Aeneas, Trojan hero identified with Viðarr 6/27 (cf. Enea in Gylf. and Hkr I 9)

England n. England 78/21, 80/4, v217 n., Glossary under vestr (Gylf. Prologue)

Englar m. pl. the English v31/4, 78/21 and note (cf. engill in Glossary)

Ennilangr m. a name for Pórr v428/3

Erpr m. son of Jónakr, brother of Hamðir and Sørli 49/18, 39, 50/1, 6, 8, 12, v154/8 (gen. with barmar), Glossary under barmi (Hamðísmál, Atlamál prose, Volsunga saga)
Erringar-Steinn m. Icelandic poet, 11th century 74/14
Eufrates f. the Euphrates v479–84 n., v481/6 (Heimslýsing, Haukbók 150–54, and Helgífræði, Haukbók 183)
Ey-Danir m. pl. ‘Island-Danes’, Danes of the Danish islands v376/2 (gen. with meðir) (Knýtlinga saga 227; Hákonarmál, Fagrskinna 87 and Hkr I 186)
Eygotaland n. a name for the islands of Scandinavia (i. e. in the Baltic? or the Danish Islands, cf. ÍF XXXV 52 n., 348) 106/1 (Ragnarsson sona þátr (Haukbók 459), Skjöldunga saga 52, Jómsvikinga saga in Flb I 105)
Eyjólfur dáðaskáld m. Icelandic poet, early 11th century 76/6, v265 n., 84/19
Eyjólmur m. legendary king, father of Ægir v367 n., Hkr I 40
Eyjólfur skáldaspillir m. Finnsson, ‘destroyer of poets’ or ‘plagiarist’, Norwegian poet, 10th century (d. c. 990) 7/15, v5 n., 7/29, 8/12, 8/13, 8/14, 12/22, 35/22, 36/22, 37/22, 71/26, 77/25, 84/19 n., 85/3, 102/3 (Hkr I, Egils saga Skalla-Grímssonar, Fagrskinna; his poem Háleygjatal is referred to in Gylf. Prologue 6, cf. ÖH 4, Hkr I 4)
Eyvindr m. legendary king 101/18 t. n. (T), see Emundr
Eyvindr skáldaspillir m. Finnsson, ‘destroyer of poets’ or ‘plagiarist’, Norwegian poet, 10th century (d. c. 990) 7/15, v5 n., 7/29, 8/23, 10/1, 13/1, 14/13, 18/22, 35/22, 43/11, 59/33, 66/22, 71/26, 78/25, 84/19 n., 85/3, 102/3 (Hkr I, Egils saga Skalla-Grímssonar, Fagrskinna; his poem Háleygjatal is referred to in Gylf. Prologue 6, cf. ÖH 4, Hkr I 4)
Eyvindr m. legendary king 101/18 t. n. (T), see Emundr

Fáfnir m. son of Hreiðmarr 45/14, 46/8, 11, 14; becomes the dragon killed by Sigurðr 46/18, 23, 29, 32, 33, v151/3, 47/18, 21, 48/15, 30, 35, 90/10, Glossy under myrkaurriði, mǫrk, snákr; Fáfnisbani (i. e. killer of Fáfnir) 103/9; in kenning for gold, Fáfnis miðgarðr v188/4 (PE, Völsunga saga); name of a sword v459/2
Fákr m. a horse v326/5, v328/4 (cf. Glossary; Hátatal; SnE 1848–87, II 487)
Fála f. a troll-wife v425/2 (Helgakviða Hjörvarðssonar 13, 16; ÍF XIV; cf. Eisurfála); an axe v463/6
Falhófnir m. one of the Æsir’s horses (Grímnismál 30, Gylf.; SnE 1848–87, II 487) v327/4 (v. l. -jafnir)
Falr m. a dwarf; in kenning for poetry, Fals veigar v173/3 (Gylf. (Voluspá), Sǫrla saga sterka)
Fárbauti m. a giant, father of Loki 19/35, v64/4, v96/2 (Gylf.; Sǫrla fláttr in Flb I 304)
Farmat‡r m. ‘god of cargoes’, a name for Óðinn 5/23; his swans are ravens (Gylf. ch. 38) v5/5, v278/1 (Gylf., Grímnismál; cf. týr in Glossary and Týr below)
Feðja f. a river in Norway, in kenning for rock, stedi Feðju v78/8 (see LP)
Fenja f. a giantess 52/6, 17, v159/4, v183 n., Glossary under brúðrar, fljóða, fostr, framviss, mær; in kennings for gold, pann Fenju meldr (or Fenju fé NN 958) v183/7 (obj. of bera), Fenju forverk v188/3 (Háttatal; cf. Glossary)
Fenna f. a troll-wife? used as name of an arrow (read Fennu?—so A) v466/3 (perhaps for Finna ‘finder’?—see Glossary)
Fenrir m. a mythical wolf v514/6, Glossary under algífri, garmr, úlfr (Gylf., Voluspá, Vafþrðnismál, Lokasenna, Hákonarmál in Hkr I 197, Háttatal; cf. Helgakviða Hundingsbana I 40); as a common noun v323/3 (á F.: for F.); called Fenrisúlfr ‘the wolf Fenrir’ 6/23, 19/24, 20/1; listed as a giant v431/12
Fensalir m. pl. Frigg’s dwelling (‘fen halls’) 30/11 (v. l. Fun-) (Gylf. (also Fensalr), Voluspá)
Fetbreiðr m. a sword v453/7 (Þórálfr Skólmsson’s sword (‘which leaves broad tracks’?), Fagrskinna 91, Hkr I 187; see Falk 1914, 49)
Fíf n. Fife (Scotland; Orkneyinga saga 51); as a common noun for land v501/5
Fífafärn m. slave of Ægir 41/3 (Lokasenna prose)
Fimbubulr f. a river v483/8 (Gylf., Grímnismál 27)
Finndœrk f. Lapland; Glossary under láð, skriða (Egils saga Skálkla-Grímssonar 36; Orkneyinga saga 4; in various fornaldrarsögur)
Finnr m. Finn (inhabitant of Finland or Lapland; Hkr) v349/2 (dat. pl. with skríðu, by Finns), Glossary under skriða; in kenning for giant (Hrungnir; with reference to 21/35), fjalla F. v104/6 (gen. with ilja brú) (dwarf-name in Voluspá, SnE 1848–87, II 470 (Fiðr); cf. Finnsleif)
Finnsleif m. a mail-coat (‘Finnr’s legacy, what was left by F.’; perhaps the name of a dwarf-craftsman, see under Finnr, but cf. Hkr II 345, 384: Þórir hundr obtained a magic garment impervious to weapons from Finns) 59/1, v474/3

Fjalarr m. a dwarf 3/19, 31; a giant v419/6 (Völuspá 16, Hárbarðsljóð 26; cf. Hávamál 14, Völuspá 42)

Fjoðir m. a name of Óðinn (Gylf., Grímnismál 47, Regísmál 18, Volsunga saga); fjalla F. = a giant (perhaps specifically Suttungr), whose drink is the mead of poetry v141/3; a legendary king in Sweden 52/5 (Ynglinga saga in Hkr I)

Fjólverkr m. a giant v419/3

Fjólvör f. a troll-wife v425/4 (cf. Fjólvarr in Hárbardsljóð)

Fjórgyn f. a name for Jórr, Þórr’s mother; = earth 87/3, land v501/3; in kenning for snake, áll Fjórgynjar v317/2 (see note to v317; Völuspá, Hárbarðsljóð)

Fjórgynn m. Frigg’s father 30/9 (Fjórgvinn in Gylf., see the Index there; Lokasenna 26)

Fjórinn m. a river v483/7 (Gylf., Grímnismál)

Fjórsvartrin m. a horse, alternative name for Hrímfaxi (?) 90/2 (see note; SnE 1848–87, II 487)

Flaug f. an arrow, see under Gusir and flaug (1) and (2) and nautr (2) in Glossary (Ketils saga hœngs)

Fleggr m. a giant v419/4

Foghlíðr f. ‘bird-Hildr’, i. e. Svanhildr, wife of Jórmunrekkur (cf. Hamðismál) v157/4 (gen. with mun; ofljóst); see Glossary under munr (2)

Fold f. a river v484/7 (‘land’; = Oslofjord in Hkr I (cf. Ostfold, Vestfold); v. l. (AB) flóð ‘flood’)

Forað n. a troll-wife v424/6 (Ketils saga hœngs; cf. forað n. in Gylf. 50/34, Fáfnismál 11, SnE 1848–87 II 494; see LP)

Fornjótr m. a giant v419/5, father of wind(s) 39/13, v137/2; father of fire, see Eldr. Vindr and Ægir (cf. 39/13–15 n.; Orkneyinga saga chs. 1–3 (IF XXXIV 3–7), Flb I 22–4)

Forseti m. a god 1/10, 17/29, v432/9 (Gylf., Grímnismál 15; a hawk, SnE 1848–87, II 488)

Frakka f. a Frankish spear v464/7

Frakland n. Francia 103/16 (Gylf, Prologue; PE prose; Volsunga saga)

Freka f. a river v479/5 (cf. Frekasteinn in PE, Volsunga saga; frekr in Glossary)
Freki m. a mythical wolf v514/5 (Gylf., Grímnismál 19); as common noun (Völuspá 44; cf. Glossary) 87/15, v319/2 (subj. of sleit); Freka hveiti = carrion v324/2

Freyja f. a goddess (= ‘lady’) 1/11, 2/11, 18/4, 16, 19/10 n., 19/11, 20/34, 35, 21/2, 30/12, 40/28, 29, 36, 42/2–6 n., 43/17, 27, 44/9, 24, v292 n., v433/3, v435/2, Glossary under beðvina, brá, disarskáld, döttir, móðir, nipt: in kennings for gold, Freyju tár v144/3 (obj. of hlaut), Freyju hvarmþeyr v244/4; see Vanabrúðr (Gylf., PE, Hkr I 24–25, Šórla þátr, Sturlaug saga, Hálfs saga, Bósá saga; = Venus/Aphrodite in Trójumanna saga)

Freyr m. a god 1/9, 18/4, 18/15, v60/3 (subj. of hefr), 18/22, v62/5 (dat. after skipa, for F.), v63/3 (subj. of ríðr), 30/10 n., 30/13, 40/35, 42/20, 21, 27, 44/9, Glossary under as-Freyr. hani (hani Belja, see Beli), burr. dólgr. él-Freyr. es-Freyr. nadd-Freyr. vig-Freyr: Freys nipt = Hnoss, i.e. the treasure, the decorated weapon v147/8; in kennings for men, nadd-Freyr v205/3 (Haraldr hárfragi), as-Freyr or él-Freyr, es-Freyr v214/4 and t. n. (see v214 n.), vig-Freyr v383/1 (see v383 n.; Gylf., PE, Hkr I, Flb I 27, ÍF XIII 342, Šórla þátr, Qvar-Odds saga, Gongs-Hrólfs saga (preface); cf. Yngvi, Ingi-Freyr, Ingunar-Freyr and Yngvi-Freyr); an ox v503/5

Friðleif m. legendary king of Denmark (son of Skjóldr) 51/32, 33, v159/6 (Gylf. Prologue, Flb I 28, Skjóldunga saga)

Friðr f. name of a goddess or giantess in kenning for giant, Friðar fruneseyr í v76/3 (cf. note), v80/1–4 n. (= ‘beautiful’, see Glossary; cf. SnE 1848–87, II 490, ÍF III 206, VIII 209 and LP)


Frígiand n. Phrygia 6/29 (see Frigia in Heimsþýsing (Hauksbók 155) and Alfræði I 38, III 72; Trójumanna saga (Frigia and Frigiland); cf. Frigida in Gylf. Prologue and Alfræði III 72 v. 1.; perhaps a name for Asia Minor)

Fröði m. (1) Friðleifsson, legendary king 51/33, 35, 52/2, 4, 10, 11, 12 (dat. of advantage), 15, 16, 17, v162/3 (gen. with man), v163/1 (dat. with mólum), v166/1 (vocative), v175/8 (dat. with þykkja), 176/4, 5 (vocative), v180/4 (gen. with hefnja), v182/3 (vocative), Glossary under alsæll, buólungr, konungur, þykkja; his fóstr are Fénja and Menja, their sáð is gold v147/7; Fróða meyjar = Fénja and Menja v183/1; Fróða mjöl = gold 51/29, v184/2; at Fróða
Skáldskaparmál

(Friðleifssonar) at Fróði (Friðleifsson)’s (house) v159/5, v174/8
(Háttatal, Helgakviða Hundingsbana I 13, Flb I 28, 29, Hkr I, Skjoldunga saga)

Fróði m. (2) a sea-king v412/1 (cf. Gylf. Prologue and Hyndluljóð; the name of several legendary kings in Flb I 26–9, Skjoldunga saga, Hauksbók 466, Hrófs saga kraka)

Fulla f. an Ásynja, Frigg’s servant (Gylf. chs. 35 and 49) 1/11, 30/11, 40/28, 43/11, v433/4, Glossary under fallsól; in kenning for gold, fallsól Fulla brá vallar v143/1 (Grímnismál prose)

Fýrî f. a river in Sweden (Fyrisä; it flows through Uppsala) 59/6 (Ynglinga saga in Hkr I)

Fýrisvellir m. pl. the plains of the (river) Fýrî 40/30, 59/21, 33; in kenning for gold, fræ Fýrisvalla v185/3 (cf. ch. 44; Hrófs saga kraka, Knýtlinga saga, Ynglinga saga in Hkr I; Flb II 148–9)

Fyrnir m. a giant v419/1
Fölkvir m. a horse v330/6

Galarr m. a dwarf 3/19, 33; a giant v419/2
Gamli m. Gnævaðarskáld, Icelandic poet, 10th century 16/3, v49 n., 103/27, v401 n. The nickname perhaps means that Gamli composed about a person with the nickname Gnævaðr (‘raised high’, ‘towering’, see gnaða in Glossary; Lind 1920–21, cols 113–14)
Gandvík f. Kandalakshskaya Guba, an inlet west in the White Sea, conceived as where giants live; Skotar Gandvíkr = giants v74/6 (dat. of comparison, ‘than giants’) (Háttatal, Orkneyinga saga 3, ÖH, Heiðreks saga; Flb II 66–7, IV 11, Alfræði I 11, 57)

Ganges f. the Ganges v479–84 n., v483/2 (Alfræði I 6 and 36; Brandr Jónsson 1925, 157)
Ganglati m. a giant v431/8 (Gylf., SnE 1848–87, II 494)
Gangr m. a giant 3/5, v76 n., v417/3 (Grettis saga 217)
Garðar m. pl. Russia v275/3 (gen. with vörð), v293–5 n., v378 n., Glossary under austan (= Garðariki in fornaldarsögur and Kings’ sagas; cf. ÍF XXVII 440)
Garmr m. a dog, see Glossary (Gylf., Völuspá, Grímnismál 44). Cf. Gramr (1)
Gau piè m. a sea-king v413/2
Gautar m. pl. inhabitants of Götaland in southern Sweden (Hkr, ÖH, Fagrskinna, Hrófs saga kraka); á Gautum i. e. in battle against Gautar v279/2
Gautatýr m. a name of Óðinn v7/2 (‘god of the Gautar’?)
Gautlfr f. the Göta älv (Sweden) v481/4 (= Elfr, Hkr, ÖH, Skjöldunga saga)
Gauti m. a name of Óðinn (son of Óðinn in Bósa saga; cf. Gauta gildi in Kormaks saga 280); in kenning for Ásgarðr, Gauta setr v80/2 (gen. with vikingar); a sea-king v412/7 (cf. Gautreks saga, Órvar-Odds saga, Hálfs saga)
Gautland n. i.e. Götaälven in southern Sweden in Kings’ Sagas; here perhaps Gotland (or Jutland?) 105/30. Cf. Af Upplendinga konungum in Hauksbók 456; Hkr I 64; Danakonunga sögur 325
Gautr m. a name of Óðinn 105/30; in kennings for giant, fjall-Gautr v55/2, for Þórr, herprum G. v73/6 (gen. with gedreyr); for shield, Gáuts meginhurðr v145/3, for sword, Gáuts eldr v241/2, Gáuts sigðr v333/3, cf. hræva-Gautr v455/3, where the sword may be personified as a ‘Gautish one’, see Glossary; for poet v197 n., v300b/3 (Gylf., Grímnismál 54, Baldurs draumar 2, 13, Háttatal, SnE 1848–87, II 472; see references under Gautland and ÁBM under Gauti (3), Gautur); cf. Valgautr, Hergautr, Glossary under fjall-Gautr, hræva-Gautr, nafn
Gautrekr m. a sea-king v416/3 (v. l. Gaurekr, Gavér; see note and t. n.); in kenning for ships, Gautreks svanir v149/8 (gen. with brautar) (cf. Gautreks saga, Hauksbók 456, Hkr I 64, Bósa saga, Hrólfss saga Gautrekssonar)
Gavér m. v416/3 n. and t. n. (cf. Gavir in Gylf.)
Gefjun f. an Ásynja 1/11, v24 n., v93/1–4 n., 40/36, v433/5; in kenning for woman (Gróa), qí-G. v71/2 (see Glossary under qí-Gefjun; Gylf. 7/4 and note and 166, Volsa þátr 57/8 and note, Hkr I 14–15, Lokasenna; SnE 1848–87, II 489; in Breta sögur (Hauksbók 241) the equivalent of Diana/Artemis and in Trójumannasaga 10 equivalent of Athene/Minerva)
Gefn f. a name for Freyja v93/1–4 n., v102/4 n., 44/24, v435/5; her daughter (mær, mey-) is Hnoss (or Gersimi), i.e. hnoss (gørsimi) f. a treasure, jewel, a precious weapon v149/7; in kennings for troll-wife, bjarga G. v93/6 (gen. with hyrgítýr; Kock (NN 135) suggests taking Gefnar matr as a kenning for an ox, with reference to Prymskvíða 24); for woman, qí-Gefn (lóunn) v102/2 (with hund), 4 (with leiðþír); see Glossary under hyrgítýr, qí-Gefn (Gylf.; cf. SnE 1848–87, II 489; not in PE)
Geirahóð f. a valkyrie; see Glossary
Geirdriful f. a valkyrie; see geirfriful in Glossary
Geirr m. a horse v328–30 n.
Geirröðargarðar m. pl. ‘Geirröðr’s courts’ 17/14, 24/20, 23, 35 (cf. Örvar-Odds saga, Porsteins þátr þeirarmagns; see Glossary under Dornrann)
Geirröðr m. a giant 14/29, 20/2–4 n., 20/3, 24/24, 30, 32, 33, 35, 25/1, 14, 21, 26, 27 n., 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, v73–91 n., v73/8 (gen. with veggjar viggs), v419/1, Glossary under álmtaug, átrunnr, salr, skylld-Breti, þrjótir, øgir, þrprásir (Gylf., ÍF IX 267–8; cf. Grímnismál, Örvar-Odds saga, Porsteins þátr þeirarmagns)
Geirvimul f. a river v484/6 (‘spear-swarming’; Gylf., Grímnismál 27)
Geirþlnir m. a goat v508/2 (a name of Óðinn, SnE 1848–87, II 472)
Geislí m. poem by Einarr Skúlason about Óláfr (1) v277 n. (Skj A I 459–73)
Geitir m. a sea-king v412/7 (Háttatal, Flb I 23, Porsteins saga Víkingssonar; cf. Gríþisspá); in kenning for ship, Geitis marr 74/14, v257/3; for shield, Geitis garðr v71/5; a giant v419/3
Geitla f. a troll-wife v423/5
Gera f. a river v479/1 (cf. Ger, a fiord, in Göngu-Hrófs saga, Fas III 165)
Gerðr f. an Ásynja 1/11, 30/10 (see note), v433/5 (Gylf., Skírnismál, Hyndluljóð, Hkr I 24, if these are all the same person; she seems to have been a giantess originally, cf. Rindr and Skaði)
Geri m. a mythical wolf v514/1; as common noun (see Glossary) v318/1 (dat. with byrjuð, for), 87/15; Gera glðr = blood v324/3; Gera beita = dead bodies v339/2 (Gylf., Grímnismál 19, Háttatal)
Gersimi f. daughter of Freyja (‘treasure’, see gorsimi in Glossary; cf. Hnoss) v435/8 (Gørsemi T), Glossary under dóttir (Hkr I 25)
Gestilja f. a troll-wife v423/7
Gestill m. a sea-king v412/6 (TGT 99)
Gestr Oddleifsson m. tenth- to eleventh-century Icelander v37 n.
Gevarus v416/3 n.
Geysa f. a troll-wife v424/4
Giantland see Jötunheimar
Gilling f. a river v483/1
Gillingr m. a giant 3/26, 27, 29, 35 n., 36; in kenning for (the mead of) poetry, Gillinga gjöld v33/3 (see p. 3; cf. Gautreks saga)
Gils m. one of the Æsir’s horses (Gylf.; Gisl in Grímnismál 30, SnE 1848–87, II 487) v327/4
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Gimir m. a heaven (the seventh) v516/15 (cf. Gímle in Völuspá 64 and Gylf.)

Gísl Illugason m. Icelandic poet (fl. c. 1100) v407 n. (see Gísls þáttir, ÍF III 331–42; Jóns saga helga (see ÍF III cxlvi–cli; ÍF XV2); de Vries 1964–7, I § 114). Cf. Gils

Gizurr m. (svarti and/or Gullbrá(rskáld); perhaps the same man, cf. Finnur Jónsson 1920–24, I 567–8; Fidjestøl 1980, 173–80, especially 176–7 (1997, 297–8); Hkr II 91; listed in Skáldatal in U, probably by mistake, as a poet of Óláf (5); in AM 761 4to as a poet of Óláfr (1)), Icelandic poet (d. 1030) 99/30, see note to verse 382. Cf. note to verse 4

Gjálp f. a giantess or troll-wife v424/1; daughter of Geirrø›r, killed by Pórr v57/4, 25/14, 26, 25/27 n., Glossary under brú›r, ekkja, fljóð, kván, runkykvir, sprund; Gjalpar stóð = wolves, which are the mounts of giantesses (cf. Gylf. ch. 49) v324/4 (subj. of Óðr) (cf. Hyndluljó› 37)

Gjúki m. father of Gu›rún, Gunnarr and Hƒgni (Völuspá saga, PE, Norna-Gests þáttir, Flb I 27) 47/26, 27, 48/7, 103/12; Gjúkasynir 47/30 (Norna-Gests þáttir); Gjúka ni›jar = Ham›ir and Sƒrli v157/2; a sea-king v416/4

Gjúkungar m. pl. descendants of Gjúki, chs 39–43 n., v322 n.; i. e. Gunnarr and H›gni 47/33, 49/4 (Norna-Gests þáttir, Völuspá saga, PE 212, 223)

Gjof f. a name for Freyja v435/5 t. n.

Gjoll f. a mythical river v479/1 (Gylf., Grímnismál 28, Háttatal)

Glaðr m. a mythical horse 90/2 (see note); as common noun for horse in kenning for wolf, g. Gríðar v241/3 (cf. glaðr and glaðfeöandi in Glossary; also Gylf., Grímnismál, Háttatal, SnE 1848–87, II 487)

Glammí m. a sea-king v412/2; in kenning for sea, Glamma skeið v363/2, Glamma slóð v373/1, see note (Flb I 23, TGT 99)

Glámr m. a giant v430/8 (cf. Grettis saga, Órvar-Odds saga); a name for the moon, see Glossary

Glásir m. a mythical tree (or grove?) 41/22, 23, v142/1; in kenning for gold 40/27, Glassis glóbarri (its foliage was gold) v188/5 (cf. Glassisvellir (Glassisvellir) in Norna-Gests þáttir, Flb I 399–401, Heiðreks saga (see pp. 84–6), Porsteins þáttir bejarmagns, Bósa saga)

Glaumarr m. a giant v430/7

Glaumr m. (1) Atlí Buðason’s horse v330/3 (Atlakviða); in kenning for ship, Gylfa rastar G. v259/4 (dat. obj. of skaut)
Glaumr m. (2) a giant (cf. Glossary); *Glaums niðjar* = giants v90/1
Gleipnir m. name of a fetter v83/1–4 n., Glossary under *harðgleipnir* (Gylf., SnE 1848–87, II 431–2, 515)

Glent m. husband of Sól (the sun) 39/2, v135/1 (Gylf.)
Glit f. a river v479/1
Glóð f. a river v479/2

Glúmr Geirason m. Icelandic poet, 10th century (see note to verse 6)
7/24, 12/25, 70/24, 78/30, 102/8 (Hkr I, Fagrskinna, Laxdœla saga, Landnámabók; cf. Glossary)

Glumra f. a troll-wife v423/5

Glymdrápa f. a poem by Porbjørn hornklofi about King Haraldr hárfragri v219 n., v256 n. (Hkr I 101, II 159, ÓH 230; Skj A I 22–4)

Glær m. one of the Æsir’s horses v327/5 (Gylf., Grímnismál 30, SnE 1848–87, II 487)

Gná f. an Ásynja v433/6 (Gylf.; common in kennings, see LP, e. g. *Ynglingatál* 7 (Hkr I 33), but not in PE)

Gnapa f. a river v482/8 (cf. *gnap* in Glossary)

Gneip f. a troll-wife 25/27 n., v424/3; cf. Greip

Gneipja f. a troll-wife v424/3 (cf. *Skjoldunga saga*); an axe v463/5

Gnissa f. a troll-wife v423/5

Gnitaheiðr f. a heath in Germany (?) 46/18, 28, 47/21, 48/22 (Háttatal, *PE, Volsunga saga* (cf. note 3 on p. 24 there), *Norna-Gests þáttir*)

Gnóð f. name for a ship (from the gurgling noise it makes when sailing, see ÁBM) v493/1 (IF XIII 166 and n., *Sórla þátr, Gríms saga Íðinkinna, Egils saga einhenda* (Fas I 371, II 195, III 365); its owner, Gnoskar-Ásmundr, appears in various fornaldarsögur; cf. Skj A I 591, II 132, v. 8, *Edda Magnúsa Ólafssonar* 372); cf. *vingnóð* in Glossary

Gnævaðr (or Gnæfaðr) m. see under Gamli

God 78/17 n., 21 n. (see dróttinn, gramr, guð, heilagr, hjálmr, konungr, munkr, ræsir, stillir, tiggí, valdr, vísi in Glossary and cf. *guð*)

Goðrún (= Guðrún, q. v.) f. daughter of Gjúki v59/5 (with sjálf, subj. of varð)

Göinn m. a serpent 90/11; a sword v459/7 (Gylf., Grímnismál, SnE 1848–87, II 487)

Gorr (or Görr?) m. a sea-king v413/6 (Flb I 22–3, *Orkneyinga saga* 3–7)

Gothormr m. (1) legendary person v172/4 (indirect obj. of veittum) (cf. Gutormr in *Ǫrvar-Odds saga, Sturlaug’s saga*)

Gothormr m. (2) stepson of Gjúki, half-brother of Gunnarr and
Goti m. (1) Gunnarr’s horse 47/35, v325/5, v330/7 (Volsunga saga; SnE 1848–87, II 487). See goti, slógoti in Glossary
Goti m. (2) a legendary king 105/29, Glossary under timi (cf. Orvar-Odds saga; = Goth? cf. gotnar in Glossary)
Goti m. (3) a wolf v514/7; cf. flagðs goti in Egils saga Skalla-Grímssonar 188
Gotland n. part of Denmark (Jutland?) 51/31; or Götlând or Gotland? 105/29, 30. Cf. Gautland, Reidgotaland, and Gylf. 5, 6; Hkr I 35 n., cf. II 109
Gotnar m. pl. followers of King Goti 105/28 (cf. goti, gotnar in Glossary)
Grábkkr m. a serpent 90/11 (Gylf., Grímnismál)
Gráfeldardrápa f. a poem by Glúmr Geirason about King Haraldr gráfeldr v6 n., v32 n., v243 n., v279 n. (Hkr I, Fagrskinna; Skj A I 75–8)
Grafvitnir m. a snake 90/11; in kenning for gold, Grafvitnis bëdr v183/4 (obj. of mölu), Grafvitnis dûnn v188/8 (Gylf., Grímnismál)
Gramr m. (1) a sword 46/24, 48/2, 27, v451/5 (PE, Volsunga saga, Norna-Gestr þáttur; name of a dog in Hrólfs saga kraka and Porsteins saga Vikingssonar; in Gylf. as variant to Garmr)
Gramr m. (2) son of Hálfðan gamli 101/20 (Flb I 25; cf. gramr (2) in Glossary)
Grani m. (1) Sigurðr Fáfnisbani’s horse 47/18, 19, 21, 37, 48/1, v330/8; its burden or cargo was gold v188/6, v199/4 (see ch. 40) (PE, Volsunga saga, Norna-Gestr þáttur, Háttatal; SnE 1848–87, II 487)
Grani m. (2) Icelandic poet, 11th century 97/28, 103/24 (the surname skáld in Skáldatal, SnE 1848–87, III 275)
Grár m. a rider v328–30 n.
Greenland v125 n.
Grégoríús Dagsson m. a twelfth-century Norwegian chieftain v320 n. (Hkr III, Fagrskinna)
Greip f. a giantess, daughter of Geirrøðr 25/26, 25/27 n. (here Gneip, q. v.), Glossary under ekkja, fljóð, kván, runkykvir, sprund; as a general term for giantess, in kenning for Pjazi, son bidils Greipar, son of a giant v104/4 (cf. Hyndluljóð 37, Hjálmpéss saga)
Grendel, a monster v55–6 n. (Beowulf)
Grettir Ásmundarson m. Icelandic hero, 11th century 68/23, v231 n., 69/5 (Grettis saga, Fóstbræðra saga)

Griðarvöl m. ‘Griðr’s pole’ 25/3, 5 (dat. -völ), 24, Glossary under hógbrotningr

Griðr f. a giantess or troll-wife v423/3; mother of Óðinn’s son Viðarr 24/37, v81/8 (cf. note to 30/10 and Gerðr); a giantess or troll-wife’s steed (Glaðr) is the wolf (cf. Glyf. ch. 49), in kenning for war-leader, gladbæandi Griðar v241/3; in kenning for axe, troll-wife or enemy of the helmet, Griðr fjörnís v245/2 (gen. with brá) (Illuga saga Gríðarfóstra; cf. gladbæandi and randgríð in Glossary)

Grikir, Grikkir m. pl. Greeks 78/3, v275 n., v275/3 (gen. with vorð), 78/19 (Hkr III, Orvar-Odds saga; Girkir in Fagrskinna)

Grikland n. Greece 76/24 (Hkr II, III, Orvar-Odds saga, Sørla saga sterka; Girkland in Heimslysing in Hauksbók 151, Fagrskinna)

Gríma f. a troll-wife v423/6 (the name is used for various female characters in fornaldarsögur; cf. Glossary)

Grímhildr f. wife of Gjúki 47/26 (PE, Völuspa saga)

Grimlingr m. a giant v431/7

Grimmir m. a name of Óðinn (Glyf., Grimnismál), in kennings for poetry, gjof Grímnis v39/3, granstraumar Grimnís v75/5; a giant (cf. Hrólfs saga Gautrekssonar; sef-Grimmir in Index and Glossary) v417/6, v430/7; a goat v508/1

Grímur m. a goat v508/6 (Droplaugaronsona saga, ÍF XI 177; a name for Óðinn and for a dwarf in pulur, SnE 1848–87, 469, 472; cf. Glossary)

Grímir m. see sef-Grimmir in Glossary

Gri jotbjorn m. pun on the name of Arinbjørn Þórisson, Norwegian chieftain (hersir), friend of Egill Skalla-Grimsson; grjótr n. ‘stones’ (collective); arinn m. ‘hearth’, made of stones v60/1 (obj. of hefr gøddan; cf. v60 n.)

Gri jotún n. pl. (i. e. Gri jot-tún, stones-dwelling; cf. ÁBM) v65/3 n.; Gri jotúna haugr v65/4 (mound = hill? or burial mound as dwelling of giants?)

Gri jotúngardar m. pl. ‘stones-dwellings courts’, where Hrungeir lives 21/8, 19, 26 (or-gardar may imply ‘enclosure’ or ‘frontier’).

Dwellings in stony places are traditionally the homes of giants

Gróa f. a witch 22/21, 23, 29, Glossary under q lí-Gefjun; name of a sword v451/5 (cf. Grógaldr; Gøngu-Hrólfs saga; Saxo Grammaticus 1979–80, II 27). Cf. groa in Glossary

Grottasongr m. an eddic-type poem, supposed to have been first
recited by Fenja and Menja while they worked the mill Grotti 52/14, v159–82 n.
Grotti m. a hand-mill 52/10, 17, v168/1; Glossary under dólg, sjóttull, vita; in kenning for the (churning) sea v133/1 (obj. of hræra; see note) (Háttatal)
Grottintanna f. a troll-wife v423/8
Grund f. personification of the earth, see Glossary
Gryla f. a troll-wife v423/4; name for a fox (vixen) v412–517 n. (SnE 1848–87, II 490; see Glossary)
Guð m. see God and guð (1) in Glossary
Guðmundr m. a sea-king v412/5 (cf. Helgakviða Hundingsbana I and II; Guðmundr, Goðmundr in Flb I 24, Qrvar-เยs saga, Heiðreks saga (see Appendix B), Norna-Gests þáttir etc.)
Guðrún Guðkáttir f. 47/27 (Flb I 27; not in PE or Völunga saga) Guðrún Guðkáttir f. v59 n. (see under Goðrún), 47/27, 28, 48/8, 9, 12, 19, 32, 49/5, 7, 34, Glossary under sonr (PE, Völunga saga, Norna-Gests þáttir, Flb I 27)
Gullinbusti m. a boar (‘golden bristle(d)’) 18/27 (Gullinbursti in Gylf.; cf. Hyndluljóð 7)
Gullinn, Gullir m. a horse v327/6 t. n.
Gulltoppr m. Heimdallr’s horse 19/14, v325/5 (Gylf., Grímnismál 30, SnE 1848–87, II 487)
Guma f. a troll-wife v423/7
Gungnir (often written Guðnir) m. Óðinn’s spear v21/4, 41/35, 42/20, v464/8 (Gylf., Sigdrífumál, Háttatal, TGT 86–7)
Gunnarr Gjúkason m. v75/2 n., 47/27, 29, 30, 34, 36, 48/6, 14, 17, 19, 22, 23, 30, 34, 37, 38, 49/4, 18, v330/7 (PE, Völunga saga, Norna-Gests þáttir, Flb I 27)
Gunnhildarsynir m. pl. the sons of Queen Gunnhildr and Eiríkr blóðrøx: Glossary under jarðrāðendr (Hkr I, Fagrskinna)
Gunnhildr f. wife of Eiríkr blóðrøx v20 n., v36 n., v117 n. (Hkr I, Fagrskinna, Egils saga Skalla-Grímssonar, Ñjáls saga)
Gunnaugr m. ormstunga (‘serpent-tongue’) Icelandic poet (d. c. 1009) v113 n., 63/18 (Gunnlaugs saga, Egils saga Skalla-Grímssonar, Landnámabók)
Gunnløð f. a giantess 4/1, 35, 30/10, 35/20; the kenning for Óðinn, farmr Gunnlaðar arma v13/2 refers to 4/35 ( Hávamál)
Gunnr f. a valkyrie; though in kennings it may be the common noun gunnr f. *battle*: **Gunnar hyrr** = sword, **Gunnar hyrrunar** = warriors v221/4 (dat. with þóta); **Gunnar gnýr** = battle v227/3; cf. v80/1–4 n., v147/6. See **gunnr, svanr** in Glossary and Guðr, Gunnr in Gylf., Helgakviða Hundingsbana II, Völuspá, SnE 1848–87, II 490

Gunnþró (or -þrá) f. a river v483/4 (Gylf. 9, 33, Grímnismál 27)

Gusir m. a legendary king of Lapps in Finnmœrk in Ketils saga hœngs and Qvar-Odds saga who had had some magic arrows; **Gusis smiði** an arrow v466/4; one was called Flaug ‘flight’, flaug also means ‘flag’ or ‘weather-vane’, see Glossary, flaug (1) and (2). **flug, nautr** (2), skautbjörn, so Gusis nautr v363/4 = flag (gen. pl. with skautbjörn; see note) (cf. Gríms saga lodínkinna, Qvar-Odds saga); Gusir’s other arrows were Hremsa and Fífa (qq. v.; cf. Jólfr); a giant v431/7


Gylfi m. (1) a sea-king 75/3, v412/8; **Gylfa rœst** = the sea v259/3 (cf. Gylf., Hkr I, Flb I 23; Gyllir in TGT 99)

Gylfi m. (2) son of Hálfdan gamli 101/20 (see Glossary; Flb I 25) Gyllir m. one of the Æsir’s horses v327/6 (v. l. Gullir, Gullinn) (Gylf., Grímnismál 30, Háttatal, SnE 1848–87, II 487); a giant v430/6

Gymir m. a giant, father of Gerðr v417/8 (Gylf., Skírnismál, Lokasenna 42, Hyndluljóð 30); a name for Ægir, whose wife is Rán, q. v. v126/4, 37/18 (Lokasenna prose). Cf. gymnir in Glossary

Geir m. a sea-king v413/1

Gomul f. a river v484/5 (‘old’) (Gylf., Grímnismál)

Gondul f. a valkyrie v7/1, v436/3; in kennings for battle, glymvindr Gøndlar (i. e. storm of missiles) v222/1, glymr Gøndlar v225/1; for raven, Gøndlar skáfr v357 n.; cf. Glossary under grindlogi (Háttatal, Völuspá, SnE 1848–87, II 490; cf. Sœrla þáttr)

Göta river see Elfr

Gørsemi see Gersimi

Haddingjar m. pl. legendary heroes v5/4; it is unclear whether they are part of the kenning for blood (beer of the shags of the corpses (or flower) of H.), or whether they are supposed to be the source of the blood shed by Sigurðr (beer of the shags, i. e. blood, of the flower of the H.); but perhaps the kenning for blood is ‘beer of the
corpse-shags’, and Haddingja is dependent on björ; skati Haddingja v328/8 is presumably the same as Helgi Haddingjaskaði (PE 161, cf. 228, 292; Gering and Sijmons 1927–31, I 385, II 134; Volsunga saga; Heiðreks saga, Óðr-Óðins saga, Flb I 24–5; Saxo Grammaticus 1979–80, I 12–13, 153, II 90)

 Háey f. Hoy (Orkney) 72/9, Glossary under hólmr (Sørla þáttr, Orkneyinga saga)

 Haféti m. a horse v328/3 t. n.

Hafli m. a giant v417/7 (Saxo Grammaticus 1979–80, I 21, II 29; Grettis saga)

Hafsfjörð m. a fiord in south-west Norway (Hafsfjord) v9 n. (Hkr I, Fagrskinna, Egils saga Skalla-Grímssonar)

Hafrsfjørð m. a fiord in south-west Norway (Hafsfjord) v9 n. (Hkr I, Fagrskinna, Egils saga Skalla-Grímssonar)

Hagbarðr m. legendary king, son of Hámundr 103/11 (Volsunga saga 45; Flb I 26, Hkr I 43; Saxo Grammaticus 1979–80, Book 7); a sea-king v413/7 (the same person? cf. Volsunga saga 15 (H. Hundingsson), TGT 99)

Haki m. a sea-king, brother of Hagbarðr v328/4, v372 n., v372/1, v413/7; in kenning for ship, Haka vagn v67/6, see note (cf. Saxo Grammaticus 1979–80, Book 7 (see II 113); Håttatal, Hkr I 43–5, 46 n., Hyndluljóð 32, Volsunga saga, Hálfs saga, TGT 99; the name is common in fornaldarsögur)

Hákon m. (1) (Hákon) inn góði, Aðalsteinsfóstri, king of Norway, (d. c. 961) v7 n., v117 n., v143/4 (gen. with aldr), v185/4, Glossary under gylfi, konungr (Hkr I, Fagrskinna, Egils saga Skalla-Grímssonar)

Hákon m. (2) (Hákon) Sigurdarson, inn ríki, earl who ruled in Norway c. 974–995. v5 n., v10 n., v12 n., v18 n., v21 n., v73–91 n., v228 n., v292 n. (see under Haraldr (1)), 82/6, v301 n. (see under Sigurðr), v306/2, v334 n.; cf. v36/2 and note and mærr in Glossary; Glossary under allvaldr, brak-Rǫgnir, fleýgjandi, fold, gramr, grund, herstefandi, hjótr, jarl, jǫfurr, konr, konungr, menþverrir, óþverrir, ráni, rekilundr, sonr, spjalli, stefnir, stillir, visi, vǫrðr, þengill, þígga, ǫþþeysir (Hkr I, Fagrskinna, Egils saga Skalla-Grímssonar, Jómsvíkinga saga)

Hákon m. (3) galinn (d. 1216) v263 n. (Sturl., Hákonar saga)

Hákon m. (4) Grjóþgarðsson, earl in Norway (9th century) v301 n. (v. l. in A); Glossary under sanneýnir, see under Haraldr (1) (Hkr I, Fagrskinna, Egils saga Skalla-Grímssonar)

Hákonardrápa f. a poem by Hallfróðr about Hákon (2) v10 n.,
v118–19 n., v212 n., v229–30 n., v248 n., v288 n. (Skj A I 155–6; cf. Hallfredar saga 151)

Hákonarmál n. pl. a poem by Eyvindr skáldaspillir about Hákon (1) v7 n., v11 n., v393 n. (Hkr I 186, 193; Skj A I 64–8)

Hákon see Hákon

 Hála f. a troll-wife v424/4 (cf. Helgakviða Hundingsbana I 54, Helgakviða Hjörvarðssonar 16, 18)

Háleygjatal n. a poem by Eyvindr skáldaspillir for Earl Hákon (2) v5 n., v23 n., v33 n., v61 n. (Gylf. Prologue, Hkr 14, ÖH 4, Ágríð, Fagrskinna; Skj A I 68–71; Háleygjadrápa in Flb)

Hálfdan m. (1) gamli, legendary king 101/10, 103/1 (Flb I 25, 27; cf. Helgakviða Hundingsbana II prose (PE 161), Hyndluljóð 14; Healfdene (sg.) in Beowulf)

Hálfdan m. (2) inn mildi (ok inn matariill), descendant of Bragi (3) 103/5 (cf. Ynglinga saga, Hkr I 78–9, Íslendingabók; Flb I 26–8)

Hálfdan m. (3) svarti (Guðrødarson), king in Norway, 9th century 103/12 (Hkr I 80, Fagrskinna, Flb 26, 28, Íslendingabók)

Hálfdan m. (4) svarti Haraldsson v402 n. (Hkr I, Fagrskinna)

Hálfdanar m. pl. Half-Danes v180/3 (acc. with hefna við; cf. Noreen 1923, § 386.2: the form could be acc. sg. of Hálfdani). Cf. Healfdene (pl.) in Beowulf

Hálfr m. legendary king 39/19, 105/19 (Hálfs saga ok Hálfsrekka (on his death see chs 12–13), Norna-Gests þátr, Flb I 23, Tóka þátr); a sea-king v413/5 (the same person?) (cf. Guðrúnarkviða II 13, Hyndluljóð 19 v. l., Völunga saga)

HALLAR-STEINN M. Icelandic poet, 12th century 63/8, 23. See also Steinn (1) and note to verse 201

Hallsdórr m. (1) ókristni, Icelandic poet, early 11th century; see Leggbiti below

Hallsdórr m. (2) skvaldri, Icelandic poet, 12th century 98/28 (v. l. Skúlason), v379 n.

Hallfrøðr m. Óttarsson vandregaskáld (`troublesome poet`), Icelandic poet (d. c. 1007) 8/17, v10 n., 35/27, 36/14, 65/10, 68/13, 71/21, 81/11, 26, 102/21, v397 n. (Hallfredar saga, Hkr I, Fagrskinna)

Hallinskíði m. a ram v507/5 (a name for Heimdallr in Gylf.) (cf. Heimdali)

Hallr m. (Snorrason), Icelandic poet, 12th century 88/9 (Sverris saga 1920, 72)

Hallvardr m. (Háreksblesi), Icelandic poet, 11th century 35/11, v115 n.,
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70/6, 74/24, 75/16, v311 n., 93/18, 100/28 (Knýtlinga saga, Hkr II, ÓH); cf. Haraldr (2) 86/1 and t. n.
The name is not derived from the personal name Hólí; cf. also Porsteins saga Vikingssonar (Fas III 1)
Hamðir m. son of Guðrún and Jónakr v24 n., v59/4 (subj. of spara),
49/17, 38, 50/11, 15, 28, v156/6 (beir H. ok Sǫrlí are subj. of urðu barðir),
Glossary under barmi, birki, niðr (1), sonr, vilja; in
kenning for coat of mail, Hamðís skyrta 68/13, v229/3 (Háttatal, Hamðismál, Völunga saga)
Hamðismál n. pl. eddic poem v24 n. (PE 269–74)
Hangagoð n. god of the hanged, i.e. Óðinn, lord of Valhöll, to
receive whose hospitality is to die in battle v2/4, Glossary under
heimboð (Gylf.)
Hangatþr m. Óðinn 5/23 (cf. Týr and Glossary under týr); in kenning
for helmets v3/2
Hangi m. a name of Óðinn (‘hanged one’; cf. Hávamál 138); in
kenning for coat of mail, Hanga hrynerkr v228/1, for raven or
eagle, Hanga gagl v248/3 (could be a common noun here, as per-
haps elsewhere in skaldic verse, see LP)
Hapt n. ?a name for Pjálfí, see Glossary and note to verse 75/2
Haraldr m. (1) hárfagri, Norwegian king (c. 885–935) v9 n., v29 n.,
v219 n., v292/4 (probably; or conceivably Haraldr (8) gráfeldr;
his sannreynír (friend, earl) is Hákon Grjótarðsson or his son
Earl Sigunr Hákonarson; the son referred to would then be either
Sigunr Hákonarson or his son Hákon; see note), v345 n., v402 n.
and Glossary under barnung, bragning, gram, harðráðr, hrjóðr
(1), konung, mannskeðr, metir, nadd-Freyr, sannreynír, sonr
(Hkr I, Fagrskinna, Egils saga Skalla-Grímssonar)
Haraldr m. (2) a poet, perhaps a mistake for Hallvarð 86/1 (see note
to v311)
Haraldr m. (3) bláþinn, Gormsson, king of Denmark (d. c. 986):
Glossary under jofurr, landfrekn, ögnherðir, ræsir, spjalli. Cf.
v192/1 and note, and see under Lund (Knýtlinga saga, Hkr I, Fagrskinna, Ágríp)
Haraldr m. (4) inn granrauði 103/11 (Norwegian king in prehistoric
times; Hkr 1 79; apparently nicknamed grenski in Flb I 26)
Haraldr m. (5) Sigurðarson harðráði (‘harsh ruler’; king of Norway
1046–66) v120 n., 75/16, v261 n., v275 n., 80/21, 82/7 (cf. v293/1:
Óláfr kyrri’s father), v293–5 n., v294 n., v295/4 (his brother’s son was Magnús göði), v309 n., v322 n., v353 n., v355 n., v358 n., v373 n., v378 n., v396 n., v404 n; Glossary under beinir, bragningr, drengr, dróttinn, doðlingr, gloðuðr, gramer, greddir, hilmir, hírð, hlyri, hneykir, jofurr, konr, konungr, landreki, lofðungr, meiðir, siklingr, skilfingr, skyndir, sonr, stjóri, vikinger, visi, yngvi (Hkr III, Fagrskinna, Morkinskinna)

Haraldr m. (6) hilditønn (‘war-tooth’), Danish king in legendary times v192 n., v330/6 (Hyndluljóð 28, Flb I 27–8, Skjoldunga saga (see ÍF XXXV 49 n., Ragnars saga, Bósa saga; Saxo Grammaticus 1979–80, Books 7 and 8). Cf. Hilditannr

Haraldr m. (7) Magnússon gilli (d. 1136) v312 n., v399 n., Glossary under doðlingr, hildingr (Hkr III, Fagrskinna)

Haraldr m. (8) gráfeldr, king of Norway (d. c. 975) v6 n., v12 n., v249 n., v292/4? (see Haraldr (1)), Glossary under fold, grund, hilmir, landvøðr, sanreymir (?), sonr (?), sekialfr, vøðr (Hkr I, Fagrskinna). See under Ullr

Haraldskvæði n. a poem by Porbjorn (2) about Haraldr (1) v9 n. (sometimes called Hrafnsmál; neither name is found in medieval manuscripts; Skj A I 24–9)

Harðgreip f. a troll-wife v424/6 (Saxo Grammaticus 1979–80, I 22, II 29)

Harðgreipr m. a giant v431/1

Harðvéorr m. a name for Pórr v428/6

Harðverkr m. a giant v418/1

Hárekr m. unknown battle-leader v22/4; a sea-king v413/6 (the name of several characters in fornaldarsögur)

Hárr m. a name of Óðinn (‘hoary’, see Glossary); in kennings for (the mead of) poetry v33/2, for battle, Hárs drífa v214/2 (gen. with askr, see note; perhaps should be Háars, see v143 n.), Hárs veðr v220/2, Hárs róma v223/3 (dat., in battle, or gen. with skæir (or with sömmiðjungum, NN 412); less likely to be Hárr rómu, kenning for warrior; see note) (Hár, Hávi = ‘high’ in Gylf.; cf. Háttatal, Völuspá, Grímnismál 46, Flb II 49, Ágríp 3; also a dwarf-name in Völuspá)

Harri (Herra) m. son of Hálfdan gamli 101/21 (Flb I 25; cf. harri, herra in Glossary)

Hástigi m. a giant v418/2 (name of a horse in SnE 1848–87, II 487; cf. Hjálmþés saga)
Hati m. (Hróðvitnisson) a mythical wolf (Gylf., Grímnismál 39; Hatti in Heiðreks saga in Hauksbók 367; a giant in Helgakviða Hjörvarðssonar) v514/3

Háttatal n. poem by Snorri Sturluson in the third part of his Edda 5/13 n., v517/8 t. n.


Hávarð halti (Ísfjörðingr) m. Icelandic poet, fl. c. 1000 (Hávarðar saga, Landnámabók) 6/37, v2 n.

Heiðinn m. Hjarrandason, legendary king 72/3, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16 and note, 21, v250 n., v252/6 (obj. of sóttu), Glossary under böði (2), jöfturr, reik, skáleikr, stókkvir, veðr (1); see under Viðrir; in kenning for battle, skáleikr Heðins reikar v83/8 (Háttatal, Sǫrla þátrr, Gǫngu-Hrólfs saga, Háttalykill 23 (pp. 26–7))

Helring f. daughter of Ægir, personification of a wave 36/26, 95/8, v357 n., 95/12, v478/1 (SnE 1848–87, II 493)

Hegranessfling n. v231 n. (Grettis saga)

Heiði m. a sea-king, in kenning for waves, Heiða fannir v266/3 (cf. Heiti (so U))

Heiðornir m. a heaven v516/5 t. n.; see Heiðöfynir

Heiðrekr m. a giant; used as a common noun (= Geirrðr) v89/2 (gen. with höfdi—or with höl?) (perhaps a description, ‘heath-king’, rather than a name; but there are characters of this name in Heiðreks saga, Sǫrla þátrr, Porsteins þátrr bejarmagns, Flb I 27)

Heiðrún f. a mythical (she-)goat v509/1 (Gylf., Grímnismál, Hynduljóð)

Heiðöfynir m. a heaven = Vindbláinn v516/5 (cf. Heiðöfornir in Glossary and see t. n.)

Heimdalargaldr m. ‘Heimdallr’s spell’, a lost poem 19/12 (see Gylf. 26)

Heimdal m. a ram v507/7 (cf. Hallinskjói)

Heimdal(1)rir m. a god 1/9, v8 n., v19/4 (subj. of ríðr), 19/9, 14, 20/6 n., v64 n., 20/16, 108/8–9 n., v429/9, v432/6, Glossary under mögr, ræðeginn, rein, vári (Gylf., PE, Hkr I 16, Skjoldunga saga). Note inflexion: gen. Heimdalur 19/11, 13, 108/8, 9; Heimdala 20/6 may be a weak form (cf. Heimdali).

Heimir í Hlymdölum m. 50/17 (elliptical gen., i. e. at his home) (Völungsaga saga, Raðnars saga, Hálfdanar saga Eysteinssonar, Gríipsspa)

Heinir m. pl. people of Heiðmork (Hedmark) in Norway v376/3 (gen. with heit) (Hkr II 69, III 166)
Heiti m. a sea-king v414/4; in kennings for ship, Heita hrafn v130/3, Heita blakkr v194/3; in kennings for ship, Heita hrafn v130/3, Heita blakkr v194/3, Heita konr v296/1 (= Earl Rognvaldr) perhaps means spiritual descendant of Heiti (cf. Glossary under konr, ætt), i.e. brave sea-warrior (TGT 99, Flb I 23, Orkneyinga saga 6). Cf. Heiði

Hektor m. see Ektor

Hel f. the abode of the dead 22/12, v332/6, v380/2, Glossary under ljóst; daughter of Loki, presiding over the world of the dead 17/30, 19/30, 20/1, v91/1 t. n., v214 n., Glossary under lifra, sinna (1), úlf (Gylf., PE, Völsunga saga)

Helblindi m. Loki’s brother 19/36 (Gylf.; also a name of Óðinn in Gylf. and Grímnismál 46, cf. 20/2 n.)

Helga in fagra f. v202 n., Glossary under lágr, runnr, rýgr (Gunlaugs saga)

Helgi Haddingjaskati (or -skaði) m. see Haddingjar and skaði, skati in Glossary

Helreginn m. a giant v431/9

Helugbarði m. ‘icy-prowed’, name for a ship v492/4. Cf. Barðkaldr

Hemlir m. a sea-king v413/5

Hengikepta f. a troll-wife v424/2

Hengjankjapta f. a giantess or troll-wife killed by fiðr v58/5

Hergautr m. (‘host-Gautr’) a name for Óðinn (Egils saga Skallagrímssonar 250, Sonatorrek 11, though here it could be a kenning for warrior); Hergauts vina = Jóða, i.e. jórð, the earth, in kenning for stones (ofljóst) v156/8. Cf. Gáutr

Herkir m. a giant v418/3 (= fire, SnE 1848–87, II 569; name of a berserk in Gungu-Hröðs saga)

Herkja f. a troll-wife v425/2. Cf. Guðrúnarkvida II–III

Hermóðr m. an Áss, son of Óðinn v11/1, v429/6; in kenning for warrior, sigðis látrs H. v195/4 (subj. of átti) (Gylf. (see Index there), Skjaldunga saga; cf. Flb I 28, Hyndluljóð)

Hermundr (Illugason) m. brother of Gunlaugr ormstunga v113/2 and note (Landnámabók, Gunlaugs saga, Heiðarvíga saga)

Herra m. 101/22: see Harri (cf. Herran, a name for Óðinn in Gylf., and herra in Glossary)

Hertýr m. a name of Óðinn (host-god; cf. týr in Glossary): in kenning for the mead of poetry, Hertýs vín v18/2

Hildigótt r. or Hildísvin n. a helmet 58/34, 37, v473/1 (‘battle-boar, -swine’) (Skjoldunga saga; cf. Hyndluljóð 7, Háttatal 2)
Hildingar m. pl. descendants of Hildir 103/1, 11. Cf. hildingr in Glossary
Hildir m. son of Hálfdan gamli 103/1 (Flb I 25)
Hildisvin n. a helmet, see Hildigólfr
Hildisvíni m. a boar 42/2–6 n. (Hyllandajöð 7)
Hilditannr m. Haraldr hilditǫnn (‘war-tooth’), Hræreksson, Danish king in legendary times; ætt Hilditanns = the line of Danish kings v299/4 (cf. the verse by Snorri in TGT 31, 116–17, Hákonar saga 173). See Haraldr (6) hilditǫnn
Hildólfr m. a son of Æðinn v429/5 (cf. Hárbardsljóð 8)
Hildr f. (1) a valkyrie v214 n., v436/3, Glossary under hjaldrgegnir;
= Brynhildr 47/24 (cf. Helreið 7); in kennings for battle, Hildar hjaldr ‘Hildr’s noise’ v39/1 t. n., for shield, Hildar segl v222/3, Hildar veggr v231/3 (gen. with hregg-Nirðir), 69/5, Hildar ský v403/3, for giantess, fjalla H. v242/3 (subj. of lét). Cf. Gylf., Háttatal 49, 54, Völsunga saga 30, Grímnismál 36, SnE 1848–87, II 490 and hildr in Glossary. Hildr (1) and Hildr (2) are not always distinct, and in some kennings the word may be the common noun hildr f. ‘battle’, see Glossary
Hildr f. (2) Högnadóttir 72/3, 10, 24, v252/7 (gen. with hringa, i. e. from H.), v266 n., Glossary under beti-Brúðr, hringr (4), hrísti-Síf. mær, opðerrir, osk-Rán (Sorla þátr; cf. Helgakviða Hundingsbana II 29 and Háttatal 49); in kenning for shield 70/5. Cf. Hildr (1)
Hilmir m. son of Hálfdan gamli 101/20 (Flb I 25; cf. Glossary)
Himinglæva f. daughter of Ægir, personification of a wave 36/25, 95/8, v357/2 (subj. of æsir), 95/12, v478/4 (Háttatal, SnE 1848–87, II 493)
Himinhjótr m. an ox v331/5 (v.l. Himinhjóðr, Himins hrjótr), v504/1 (‘heaven-snorter’? See Gylf. ch. 48)
Hindafjall n. a mountain 47/31 (‘hind-fell’; Hindarfjall in Völsunga saga)
Hising f. island in the estuary of the Göta river v377/3 (Hkr III, Fagrskinna)
Hjarnaðingar m. pl. followers of Heðinn 72/1 (in kenning for battle), 30; in kenning for weapons, Hjarnaðinga eldar eða vendir 72/1–2 (complement, see Glossary under væpn); in kenning for gold, grjótt Hjarnaðinga v204/4 (possibly on the analogy of grjótt handar, the Hjarnaðings being perhaps particularly renowned for their use of jewellery, though according to the story in ch. 50 it ought to mean ‘weapons’ or ‘shields’; Kock, NN 3240, points out that the reference could be to a shield-maiden) (Háttatal, Háttalykill 23 (p. 26))
Hjálmar m. a sea-king v414/5 (cf. Heiðreks saga, Órvar-Odds saga)
Hjálmar m. a legendary person v328/3 t. n. (cf. Ketils saga hangs, Orms þátr in ÍF XIII 413)
Hjálmanla f. a river v482/3 (= wave in Sighvatr’s Knútsdrápa, Fagrskinna 185)
Hjálmþér m. a legendary person v328/3 (cf. Flb I 26; Hjálmþés saga)
Hjálprekr m. legendary king 46/20 (PE prose, Völsunga saga, Norna-Gests þátr; cf. Píöreks saga)
Hjälti m. (1) hugprúi, a berserk 58/31 (cf. Hrólf’s saga kraka, especially p. 85; Tóka þátr in Flb II 221)
Hjálti m. (2) Skeggjason v369 n. (Íslendingahók, Njáls saga)
Hjaltsland n. Shetland, q. v. (Orkneyinga saga); harrí Hjaltslands = Earl Porfínrn v384/2
Hjarðarholt n. a farmstead in western Iceland v8 n. (Laxdala saga)
Hjarðandi m. a name of Óðinn (þula in A and B, SnE 1848–87 II 472, 555), in kenning for shields, hárðr Hjarðanda v254/6 (no connection here with Hjarðandi father of Heiðinn 72/4) (Háttatal)
Hjordis f. mother of Sigurðr Fafnirson v46/22 (PE 163–4, Völsunga saga, Flb I 26, Norna-Gests þátr, Hynddluljóð 26)
Hjorn f. a name for Freyja v435/4 (v. l. Þorn, q. v.)
Hjóðlf m. a sea-king v414/1 (cf. Hálfs saga, Órvar-Odds saga)
Hjórungavåg m. Liavåg in western Norway, site of a battle c. 980: Glossary under gnýr, sunnan (Hkr I, Fagrskinna, Knýtinga saga, Jómsvíkinga saga)
Hléðr(a) f. Lejre, a place in Sjælland, seat of the Danish kings in prehistoric times v178/2, 58/12 (Ragnars sona þátr (Hauksbók 459), Skjoldunga saga; cf. Hleiðargarðr in Hrólf’s saga kraka)
Hléð m. alternative name for Ægir 1/2, 37/18, 39/13–15 n. (Flb I 22, Orkneyinga saga 3–4; Hléð brúðir in Heiðreks saga 40), Cf. Glossary
Hlésey (‘Hlér’s island’, = Læsø in the Kattegat off Denmark; cf. hléð in ÁBM) 1/2 (Hárðarlþjóð 37, Helgakviða Hundingsbana II, Oddrúnargrátr; Orkneyinga saga 4, Knýtinga saga, Órvar-Hrólf’s saga, Gøngu-Hrólf’s saga)
Hliðr m. an ox v504/5 (perhaps a common noun; cf. 109/18, v503/8), cf. v512/2. See Glossary under hlíðr and rokkvi hlíðr
Hliðskjálf f. Óðinn’s watchtower; Hliðskjálfar gramr is Óðinn (cf. Hallfredar saga 157, verse 9) v22/2 (Gylf., Grímnismál prose, Skírnismál prose; cf. lóðskjálfar, Atlakviða 14)
Hlín f. an Ásynja v434/1 (perhaps a name for Frigg; *Gylf.* (see note there to 52/5), *Völuspá* 53; cf. *SnE* 1848–87, II 490)

Hlöi m. a giant v431/8

Hlóra f. fiórr’s foster-mother 14/30 (v. l. Lora; cf. Glora, Lora in *Gylf.*)

Hlórri›i m. a name for fiórr v428/5 (*Hymiskvi›a*, *Firymskvi›a*, *Loka-senna* 54, *Gautreks saga*, *Vellekla* in *Hkr* I 242; cf. Lori›i in *Gylf.* Prologue, Hlórri›i in *Flb* I 28)

Hlymdalir m. pl. a legendary place 50/18 (*Helrei›*; see *Völuspá* saga, *Ragnars saga*)

Hl‡rnir m. a heaven (the sixth) v516/13 (see Glossary and note to 85/13; *Alvíssmál* 12, *SnE* 1848–87, II 486)

Hlƒ›yn (or Hló›yn) f. a name for Jƒr›, mother of fiórr; = earth 86/21, land v501/2; her bones are rocks v315/4 (cf. *Gylf.* Prologue ch. 1 and Ymir’s bones in *Gylf.* ch. 8; *Völuspá* (quoted in *Gylf.* 52), *Velleka* in *Hkr* I 256 in a kenning for Jutland)

Hlƒkk f. a valkyrie v436/4; *Hlakkar drífa* = battle v221/3; *Hlakkar tjald* shield v231/1; *Hlakkar segl* = shield v247/3; in kenning for woman (unidentified), *H. hvítinga* v338/3 (subj. of *mundit mik líta*); in kenning for raven or eagle, *svanr Hlakkar* v382/2 (*Gylf.* (Grímnismál 36), *Háttatal*, *SnE* 1848–87, II 490; taken as a common noun = battle in some places in *Háttatal* and elsewhere, see *LP* and cf. Hildr (1))

Hnefi m. a sea-king v416/5 (*Qvar-Odds saga*)

Hneitir m. a sword v452/7 (St Óláfr’s; see *ÖH*, *Hkr* II, *Flb* II; cf. Bæsingr, according to *ÖH* 754–5 another name for the same sword; also used as a common noun for sword, cf. *LP*; see also hneitir in Glossary; Falk 1914, 51–2)

Hnipul f. a river v482/2

Hnithþorg n. pl. a mountain 3/39, 4/5, 11/29, v292 n. (found as a place-name in Iceland, see *LP*, ÁBM)

Hnossvinr in Glossary, under barn, beðr, döttir, dript, hröðrbarn, möðir, maar, nipt (she, or her sister Gersimi, is referred to in kennings for gold or treasure or a precious weapon (*ofljóst*); cf. *hnoss* f. ‘treasure, jewel’ (*Háttatal*; frequent in verse, see *LP*), *hnoss* in Glossary, and Gersimi) (*Gylf.* 29, *Hkr* I 25). Cf. verses 147–9, which use extensive *ofljóst* for Hnoss or Gersimi = treasure, precious weapon; cf. *Hallfredar saga* 156
Hnöpul f. a river v482/3
Holmengræ: see under Hölmr inn gráni and hölmr in Glossary
Hölmgarðr m. Novgorod 101/18 (sometimes pl.; Flb I 25; Qrvar-
Odds saga, Yngvars saga viðforla, Gøngu-Hrólf’s saga, Þorsteins
þátr bejarmagns, Kristni saga; Heimslýsing in Hauksbók 155)
Hölmongu-Bersi see Bersi
Hólmr inn gráni = Holmengrå, island off Norway (in Oslofjord)
v399/1 and note; Glossary under hölmr
Hómr m. a sea-king v416/5
Hornklofi m. (= Þorbjörn (2)) Norwegian poet (fl. c. 900) 66/17,
74/8, 93/3 (Hkr I, Fagrskinna). See note to verse 9 and cf. Gylf.
7 and note there to 7/31–4; on the name see Fidjestøl 1991, 126;
Egill Skalla-Grimsson, Hefðlausn 16 (ÍF II 190); þula of names
for raven in A and B, SnE 1848–87, II 488, 571
Hrafn m. (1) King Áli’s horse 58/34, v325/1, v328–30 n., v329/5
(Hkr I 57, SnE 1848–87, II 487); in kennings for ship, Heita h.
v130/4 (dat. obj. of skýtr), stóðvar h. v119/3 (gen. pl. with stefnir).
In both cases the word could be hrafn ‘raven’, cf. Glossary and
v118–19 n.
Hrafn m. (2) Þonundarson v202 n. (Gunlaugs saga)
Hrafnketill m. a ninth-century Norwegian (presumably the one who
brought the poet the shield as a gift from King Ragnarr) v237/1
(vocative)
Hrafnsmál n. pl. a poem, = Haraldskvaði, q. v. v9 n.
Hrauðnir m. a sea-king v413/8; a giant v417/6 (cf. Skj B I 137, v. 5
(emendation))
Hrauðungr m. a sea-king v414/1 (cf. Grímnismál prose, Hyndluljóð);
a giant v431/12 (Hjálmpés saga)
Hregg-Mímir m. a name for the sky (‘storm-M.’) 85/17; a heaven =
Vindhláinn v516/6 (SnE 1848–87, II 485/29). See Glossary
Hreiðmarr m. father of Fáfnir and Reginn 45/10, 13, 16, 17, 19, 33,
35, 37, 38, 46/7, 9, 14, 15 (Reginsmál, Norna-Gests þátr, Volsunga
saga)
Hreinn m. a ship v492/2 (see hreinn (2) in Glossary)
Hrekkmímir m. name of (or kenning for?) a giant (mischief-Mímir;
= Geirröðr or as common noun) v81/6 (gen. with ekkjur)
Hremsa f. an arrow (Ketils saga hœngs, Qrvar-Odds saga; see under
Gusir) v465/6. Cf. Glossary
Hríð f. a mythical river v484/2 (‘storm’) (Gylf., Grímnismál)
Hríðr m. an ox v504/6 (cf. Glossary)
Hrímfaxi m. (‘rime-mane’) night’s horse 90/1 (Gylf., Vafþrúðnismál, SnE 1848–87, II 487)
Hrímgërðr f. a troll-wife v425/1 (cf. Helgakviða Hjörvarðssonar)
Hrígmínnir m. a giant v220/4 t. n., v418/4, Glossary under hrígrímnir (Skírnismál)
Hrímnir m. a giant v417/5; as a common noun in kenning for (the mead of) poetry, Hrímnis hornstraumr v46/3; in kenning for giant, Hrímnis drós v88/6 (gen. with örbrasis); a boar v513/2 (cf. t. n.) (Skírnismál, Hynddluljóð, Volsunga saga, Gríms saga loðinkinna; a name for fire and for a hawk, SnE 1848–87, 486, 487). Cf. Sæhrímnir; hrímnir, hallhrímnir, valhrímnir in Glossary; Andhrímnir, Eldhrímnir in Gylf.
Hrímpurs m. a giant v418/5 (cf. Vafþrúðnismál 33, Grímnismál 31, Hávamál 109, Skírnismál 30, 34, Bósa saga (Fas III 294) and see Glossary)
Hringhorni m. Baldr’s ship 17/29 (see Hringr and Glossary under hringer); Hringhornir v492/6 (Gylf.)
Hringr m. a ship v493/1 (see Glossary and cf. Hringaskúta, Sturl. II 27)
Hringvolnir m. a giant v430/4
Hrinnir m. a boar v513/2 t. n.
Hripstoðr m. a giant v417/8
Hrist f. a valkyrie v436/6; in kenning for woman, mjóðar H. v205/4 (= Snæfríðr when dead) (Gylf., Húttatal, Grímnismál)
Hróðr m. a heaven (the fifth) v516/13 (SnE 1848–87, II 486, 569; a name for Óðinn, SnE 1848–87, II 555; cf. hrjóðr (2) in Glossary)
Hróarr m. a giant v431/13 (cf. Hrólf saga kraka, Flb I 29)
Hróðvitnir m. a mythical wolf v514/3 (Gylf., Grímnismál; cf. Hróðrsvitnir in Lokasenna)
Hrólf kraki m. 58/4, 7, 11, 15, 22, 24, 26, 29, 35, 36, 59/4, 11, 12, 14, 19, 23, 26, 29, v188–90 n., v190/8 n., Glossary under burðr, gramr, gunneitir, hilmir, mágr, sonr, visi (Hrólf saga kraka, Skjöldunga saga); see Kraki
Hroptatþr m. a name of Óðinn (whose son is Bald) v8/3 (subj. of ríðr), v11/2 (Gylf., Hávamál 160, Grímnismál, SnE 1848–87, II 472)
Hroptr m. a name of Óðinn v21/4, v242/3 (gen. with gildar: Óðinn’s warriors are berserks, cf. Gylf. ch. 49); Hropts hóttir = helmet v472/1 (Volsupá, Grímnismál, Lokasenna, Sigrdrífumál (quoted in Volsunga saga), SnE 1848–87, II 472; cf. Hávamál 142)
Skáldskaparmál

Hrossþjófr m. a giant v431/10 (Hyndluljóð; cf. Hrólf's saga Gautrekssonar)

Hrotti m. a sword 46/16, v451/3 (Fáfnismál prose, Völsunga saga, Heiðreks saga 1924, 5, 94; also used as a common noun in poetry, e.g. Reginsmál 20; see LP)

Hrúga f. a troll-wife v424/5

Hrotti m. a sword 46/16, v451/3 (Fáfnismál prose, Völsunga saga, Heiðreks saga 1924, 5, 94; also used as a common noun in poetry, e.g. Reginsmál 20; see LP)

Hrúga f. a troll-wife v424/5

Hrund f. an island off Sunnmøre in Norway (Runde, Rundøy?) v367/2 (Edda Magnúsar Ólafssonar 267); a Valkyrie v436/5 (SnE 1848–87, II 490; Háttatal); cf. v102/2 t. n.

Hrungr m. a giant 14/28, 20/18 n., 20/20, 23, 25, 27, 31, 21/2, 3, 5, 6, 14, 18, 22, 24 and note, 21/31, 35, 38, 22/3, 6, 10, 16, v65–71 n., 24/17, v167/1, v220/4 v. 1., 67/22, 69/24, v417/5. Glossary under bjarg, blað, bólmr, borð, byggja, dógr, grár, getir, haimingurð, hólmr, hraundrengr, il, jórnumþjótr, maðr, rönd, váttr, þekkja, þjófr; cf. Finnr, Rungrir, Prüfr, and sjót-Rungnr in Glossary; at Hrungnis fundi to the encounter with Hrungr v66/8; in kenning for Pórr, Hrungrís haussprengir v51/3 (Háttatal, Hymiskviða 16, Lokasenna, Hárbarðsljóð; cf. Sigdrífumál 15)

Hrygða f. a troll-wife v424/7

Hryndenda f. a poem by Arnórjarlaskáld about Magnús góði v116 n., v387 n. (Skj A 1 332–8; called Magnús(s)drápa in TGT 19, 81, Knýttinga saga 131, 132; Hrynjandi(n) in ÓH 614, Hrúnhenda, Hrynhenda in Fms VI 23, 26, 67, 85)

Hraesvelgr m. a giant v418/3 (Gylf., Vafþrúðnismál; name for an eagle in SnE 1848–87, II 488)

Hrønn f. daughter of Ægir, personification of a wave 36/26, 95/8, 13, v478/3; a river v482/1, v484/1 (Gylf., Grímnismál; cf. Glossary)

Hrøkkvir m. a giant v418/1

Huginn m. ‘thought’ (—cf. hugr in Glossary), one of Óinn’s ravens 91/3; as common noun in kennings for carrion, Hugins ferma v335/3, Hugins jól v400 n. (Gylf., Grímnismál, Helgakviða Hundingsbana I, Reginsmál, Fáfnismál, Gadránarkviða II, TGT 92, SnE 1848–87, II 488)

Hugrón f. a ship, see Glossary under hugró

Humra f. the river Humber v482/4 (sometimes Humbra; Breta sögur in Hauksbók, Orkneyinga saga, Hkr III, Fagrskinna, Egils saga Skalla-Grímssonar)

Hundallr m. a giant v431/11
Hundingr m. a sea-king v414/3 (PE, Völunga saga, Norna-Gests þátr, Flb I 22, Íslendingadrápa 3 in Skj A I 556)

Húnn m. a sea-king v416/3 (cf. Skjoldunga saga 68). Cf. Húnar ‘Huns’ v376/3 t. n. (cf. Húnar/Húnr in PE, HúnaLand in Bretna sögur (in Haukhók) and Heidreks saga, Húnlnd in Heimslýsing in Haukhók 155)

Húsdrápa f. a poem by Úlfr Uggason composed c. 985 (see note to verse 8) v14 n., v19 n., v24 n., v39 n., v54 n., v55–6 n., 18/1, v63 n., 19/16, 20/2–4 n., v64 n., v125 n., 42/2–6 n., v242 n. (Laxdœla saga 80; Skj A I 136–8)

Hvalr m. a giant v418/6 (cf. Hymiskviða 36; Glossary under hvarl, vátrr)

Hvarfahr m. a horse v328–30 n.

Hveðra f. a giantess or troll-wife v424/7; in kenning for axe, H. brynju, enemy, damager of mail-coat v254/2 (gen. with Viðris) (cf. hveðna in Ragnars saga, Fas I 283; Hveðna in Sæla fláttr; Hværna in Hyndluljóð 32)

Hveðrungr m. a giant v417/7 (in Völuspá (and Gylf.) apparently a name for Loki; see also Ynglingatal 32 (Hkr I 79); a name for Óðinn in SnE 1848–87, II 472)

Hvinir: see hvíverskr in Glossary

Hvitabýr m. Whitby v403/4 (Ragnars saga, Hkr III 328)

Hvíta-Kristr m. White-Christ, Jesus Christ v267/3 (gen. with gíptu) (Hkr II 354, 369, ÖH 536, 557; Sighvatr in Hkr III 17, ÖH 618). Cf. Kristr

Hvítingr m. (1) a sword v457/5 (Kormaks saga, ÍF VIII 234; Saxo Grammaticus 1979–80, I 222, II 118). (2) a sea-king v414/3. See also hvítingr in Glossary (name for drinking horns); used of a horse in Bjarnar saga Híðrækakappa

Hvitserkr hvati m. a berserk 58/31 (Hrólfs saga kraka, Skjoldunga saga, Tóka þátrr in Flb II 221; cf. hvatr in Glossary)

Hymir m. a giant v418/5. Glossary under byrrendir, karl, vágr; áttrunnr Hymis = Þjazi v100/4 (Gylf., Hymiskviða, Lokasenna 34, Haraldskvaði 2 (Fagrskinna 60))

Hyrókkinn f. a giantess or troll-wife killed by Þórr v58/6, v424/1 (cf. Gylf. ch. 49)

Hyrví m. a sea-king v414/6 (cf. Hórvir in Hyndluljóð; this is a name for fire in SnE 1848–87, II 486)

Hæmir (or Hømir?) m. a sea-king v414/6 (cf. Hømi in Saxo Grammaticus 1979–80, I 239)
Hæra f. a troll-wife (‘hoary female’) v425/1
Heðfr m. an ox (‘striker, hitter’?) v331/3 (gen. with nofn), v504/3 (cf. Íslendingadrápa 16 (Skj A I 558), Ynglingatal 18 (Hkr I 53), and see Glossary)
Heðnir m. a god 1/9–11 n., 1/10, 17, 19/33, 45/4, Glossary under feto-
Meili, hrafn-Ass, varna; in kennings for Loki, Hænir viur v94/7, v98/7, hugreyndandi Hænis v103/3 (subj. of sveik apt) (Gylf., Völuspá, Reginsmál prose. Hkr I 12–13, Skjöldunga saga 55, Völsunga saga)
Hœnir m. a god 1/9–11 n., 1/10, 17, 19/33, 45/4, Glossary under fet-
Meili, hrafn-Áss, varna; in kennings for Loki, Hœnis vinr v94/7, v98/7, hugreyndandi Hænis v103/3 (subj. of sveik apt) (Gylf., Völuspá, Reginsmál prose. Hkr I 12–13, Skjöldunga saga 55, Völsunga saga)
Hœ́r m. (1) a god 1/9–11 n., 17/30, 19/27, 29, v103/4 t. n., cf. 108/37 t. n.; in kenning for warrior, heinlands (sword’s) H.
(Knútr inn ríki) v311/4 (subj. of grandar) (Gylf., Völuspá, Baldurs draumar; in Völsápá he is apparently killed by Váli; cf. 19/27–8. Note also Flb I 25)
Hœ́r m. (2) a horse v328/3. Cf. 108/37 t. n.
Hœfðlausn f. a poem by Egill Skall-Grímsson about Eiríkr blöðox v31 n., v350 n. (Egils saga Skalla-Grimssonar; the name in Arinbjarnarkviða, p. 261, cf. p. 185 n.; Skj A I 35–9)
Hœgni m. (1) a sea-king v414/2 (same as (2) or (3)?) in kenning for battle (rain of weapons), Hœgna skúrir v223/3 and note (rather than Hœgna serkir = coats of mail?); Hœgna vádir = coat of mail v288/3 (cf. Helgakviða Hundingsbana I–II, Völuspá saga, Flb I 23; the name is also found for characters in Flb I 25, Hálfs saga, Skóla saga sterka, Af Upplendinga konungum in Hauksbók 457)
Hœgni m. (2) father of Hildr 72/2, 4, 7, 8, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, v252/3, v266/2 (gen. with líð), Glossary under draugr, hilmir, jofurr, rau-
áfr, stillir, vanr (2), ortygi (Háttatal, Skóla þátr); Hognar meir = Hildr (see ch. 50; used as the equivalent of hildr f. ‘battle’ (ofljóst) or of the valkyrie Hildr) in kenning for shield, her hjólv v238/4
Hœgni m. (3) son of Gjúki 47/27, 29, 48/24, 30, 34, 37, 38, 49/4, 13, 19, v330/5 (PE, Völsunga saga, Norna-Gests þátr, Flb I 27)
Hœłgabráðr f. ‘bride of Hœlgi’ 60/11 (see Jómsvíkinga saga 1962, 51–2; Jómsvíkingadrápa 32, Skj A II 7); a troll-wife v424/8. See Porgerðr
Hœlgi m. legendary king 60/10, 12 (Haraldskvæði 14, Hkr I 119); in kenning for gold, Hølg haugpak 40/30, v187/3
Holfír f. a river v480/4
Hœðar m. pl. inhabitants of Hordaland in Norway (Hkr, Fagrskinna);
land Hǫrða = Norway; in kennings for the king of Norway, Hǫrða landvǫrðr (Haraldr gráfeldr) v249/2, konungr Hǫrða (unidentified) v281/2 (gen. with frama), (Haraldr harðræð) v333/4; in kenning for giants, H. harðr v83/3 (acc. with við; see note to verse 83/1–4)

Hǫrn f. a name for Freyja (cf. Hjǫrn); her daughter (hrōðrbarn) is Hnoss (or Gersimi), i. e. hnoss (or gersimi) f. ‘treasure’ (a decorated weapon) v147/1, v435/4 t. n. (Gylf.; cf. Hora, SnE 1848–87, II 489); a troll-wife v424/5

Iceland v128–32 n., v407 n., 106/7 n.; Glossary under snægrund

Iði m. a giant 3/5, v167/5, v417/4; in kenning for gold, Iðja glysmál v189/8, for Þórr, gardvegnum Iðja v74/8 (Iðja setrs gen. of direction, to giantland, according to NN 444; this necessitates reading gjarðvanir (cf. venja) as a term for Þórr)

Iðunn, Iðuðr (acc. and dat. Iðumni) f. an Ásynja, wife of Bragi 1/11, 35, 2/1, 2–4 n., 2/4, 6, 8, 11, 13, 15, 19/20, 20/2–4 n., 20/4, 30/19, 40/37, v65–71 n., v433/7; Glossary under bekkr (1), dis, ellíyf, göð, hapt, hundr, leidhíppr, leika (1), munstörandi, mær, snót, qj-Gefn; split by tmesis, Íð-uðr v101/3–4 (Gylf., Lokasenna; cf. SnE 1848–87, II 489)

Ilvugi m. (Bryndeslaskáld, ‘poet of the people of Brynjudalr (southern Iceland)’), Icelandic poet, 11th century 88/1, 108/23–33 n.

Ilmr f. an Ásynja v433/8 (cf. SnE 1848–87, II 490; see LP)

Íma f. a troll-wife v425/4 (also a name for a she-wolf, see Glossary and cf. Gryla; and a word for battle, see Helgakviða Hundingsbana I 53 and LP)

Ímð f. a troll-wife v425/3. Cf. Imð(r) in Helgakviða Hundingsbana I 43, Hyndbuljóð 37

Ímgerðr f. a troll-wife v426/3

Ímr f. a giant v430/4 (Vafþráðnismál 5). Also a wolf-name, see Glossary

Ingadrápa f. a poem by Einarr Skúlason about King Ingi Haraldsson v399 n. (Skj A I 476; the name is not in medieval manuscripts, where some verses are given as lausavisur, cf. Fagrskinna 337–8, Morkinskinna 458–9)

Ingi m. king of Norway (d. 1161), son of Haraldr gilli; his (half-)brother was Sigurðr munr (d. 1155) v107/1 (gen. with bræðr), v399 n., Glossary under bróöir, hildingr (Hkr III, Fagrskinna)

Ingi-Freyr m. a name for Freyr; allar áttir Ingi-Freys = all the gods
Skáldskaparmál

v101/6 (Skjoldunga saga 39 n., Sturlaug's saga, Fas III 144–5; cf. Yngvi-Freyr, Ingunar-Freyr; note Inga for Yngva, Skj A I 468, v. 49, ÍF II 97; see Ingi in de Vries 1977 and ÁBM)

Ingunar-Freyr v5 n. (apparently a name for Freyr in Lokasenna 43 and ÓH 3–4; cf. Yngun(n)i, Yngvin, Hkr I 34, and Ingi-Freyr; Dronke 1969–97, II 366)

Ísólfr m. see Glossary (cf. Hyndluljóð 21)

Ítreksjóð n. a son of Öðinn v429/8 (see Ítr in ÁBM; Ítrekr is probably a name for Öðinn, cf. Heidreks saga 37 and jóð in Glossary)

Ívaldí m. a dwarf; his sons perhaps means dwarfs in general rather than any particular ones v62/1, 41/34 (Gylf., Grímnismál)

Ívarr Ingimundarson m. Icelandic poet, 12th century v407 n. (Hkr III, Morkinskinna 354–6)

Íviðja f. a troll-wife v425/5 (cf. Völuspá 2, Hyndluljóð 48)

Jalangsheiðr f. a heath near Jelling in Jutland 52/4 (Skjoldunga saga, Knýtlinga saga)

Jarizleifr m. Yaroslav, son of Vladimir, king in Kiev (d. 1054) v294/1 (Hkr II–III, Fagrskinna, Völsunga saga; cf. Guðrúnarkviða II)

Jánglumra f. a troll-wife v426/2

Járnsaxa f. a giantess or troll-wife v425/3; in kenning for wolf, Járnsúxu faxi v339/4; mother of Þórr's son Magni 22/9, 30/18, Glossary under gygjarsonr (Hyndluljóð 37)

Járnsaxi m. a giant; Járnsaxa veðr = thought, courage, though usually the kenning should contain the name of a troll-wife (U has Járnsúxu) v293/2 (obj. or subj. of vex); see under harðræði in Glossary

Járnvíðja f. a troll-wife v426/4 (cf. Gylf. 14; Völuspá 40; used of Skaði in Háleygjatal 3, Hkr I 21)

Jól n. Yule v466/5 t. n. (cf. Glossary)

Jólfr m. a name for Öðinn in disguise in Orvar-Odds saga (Fas II 298–300, 327), where he gave the hero some magic arrows; Jólfs sm roi = arrow v466/5 (cf. t. n.), v466/7–8 n. (Fas II 330; cf. Gusir)

Jólfrír m. a name of Öðinn (cf. jólnar in Glossary) v84/5–8 n. (Ágrip, Flh II 49, SnE 1848–87, II 473); in kenning for warriors (Þórr and Þjalfr), Jólfrír funhristis ættir, kinsmen of the shaker of Öðinn’s flame (i. e. of the sword-wielder; warrior-kin = warriors; the reference is not, as one might expect, to Jólfrír’s kin; cf. under konr and ætt in Glossary) v84/7
Index of Names

Jóm n. Jómsborg on the south Baltic coast v370 n., v387/4 (Jómsvikinga saga, Hkr, Knýtlinga saga, Fagrskinna)

Jónakr m. legendary king, father of Hamöðir and Sǫrli 49/16, 22, v157/8 (gen. with sonum) (PE, Volsunga saga; Ynglingatal 26, Hkr I 64; cf. Gering and Sijmons 1927–31, II 273)

Jór m. a horse v326/6 (SnE 1848–87, II 487; cf. Glossary)

Jórsalaland (Jor-) n. Palestine 78/20 (Hkr I 9, Hkr III, Fagrskinna, Hauksbók 182, 193, 244–8)

Jórunn f. (skáldmær, ‘poet-maiden’), Norwegian poetess, 10th century 103/32 (Hkr I, ÓH, Flb I 46)

Jutland: see Glossary under heinvandill and Gautland, Gotland, Hlǭyn, Jalangsheiðr, Reiðgotaland, Vendill, Pjóð, Pjöl in Index (Jótland in ÍF XXXV, Fagrskinna, Hkr)

Jófurr m. son of Hálfdan gamli 101/21 (Flb I 25; cf. jófurr in Glossary)

Jórð f. an Ásynja, mother of Pórr 14/25, v43/2, v65/6, v78 n., v82/5–6 n., v87/1–4 n., v87/2, 30/10, v108/2, v433/7; Glossary under eiðsfjórðr, eirfjarðr, grund, sunr, sveinn. Equivalent to jórð at 35/19, meaning ‘earth’ or ‘the ground’; cf. v315/1, v117, Glossary under ekkja, herðimýll, lík (2), móðir, vina, and see under jórð. Often used as a personification of (or ofljóst for) earth = the land (usually of Norway, cf. Háttatal 3) v10 n., 85/23 (cf. v309/4), v118/3–4 (see eiga in Glossary); Glossary under biókván, brúðr, dróttinn (here for the world), eingadóttir, elja (here for Africa), munlauss, óskvíf, systir, teyjja, víf; see under Auðr, Ósk. Cf. Fjörgyn, Grund, Hlǭyn, Síf, and v501; apparently abandoned by Óðinn for Frigg, see Svölír and Glossary under biókván, munlauss (Jórð is both daughter and wife of Óðinn in Gylf. 13/19–20, cf. 8/22 above and Ónarr below; Lokasenna, Prymsvíða)

Jórðungandr m. the Midgard serpent v42/4 (subj. of rakðisk), 20/1, 90/10 (Gylf., Volsespá 50; cf. Miðgarðsormr and Vánargandr)

Jórðungi m. an ox v504/7 (see Glossary; a horse, SnE 1848–87, II 487)

Jórðunrek(k)r (1) konungr hinn ríki m. Ermanaric the great, Gothic
king (d. c. AD 376) 49/20, 23, 25, 26, 29, 31 and note, 37, 50/2, 9, 14, v154/2 (subj. of knätti). Glossary under álfr, allr, fylkir, munr (2), sigla (2), stókkvir, òlskakki (PE, Völsunga saga)

Joðmunrekkr (2) m. an ox v503/4 (‘mighty driver’? or ‘mighty warrior’ if the second element is -rekkr)

Joðsmundr (or Jós-?) m. a sea-king v415/7

Joðunheimar. pl. giantland, the world of giants 2/11, 12, 20/20, 23, 33, 21/15, 22/26, Glossary under garðr, garðvenjuðr, sett.

sunnan; reimaðr Joðunheima = Pjazi v98/6 (Gylf., Hkr 1 15, Flb 1 23, Egils saga Skalla-Grímsissonar 247 (Sonatorrek 2), Völuspá (sg. in v. 48), Prymskviða, Skírnismál and several fornaldrarsögur; in Finnmork according to Heiðreks saga 66)

Joðunn m. a giant v431/5 (see Glossary)

Kaldhamarsnautr m. a sword v461/7 (Bjarnar saga Hítðelakappa verse 30). The name may mean ‘gift of Kaldhamarr’, or may refer to the technique used to make the weapon (‘product of cold hammering’?), see IF III 178 n. and lxxviii–lxxix

Kálfsvísa f. an alternative name for Áslvínsmál (1) v328–30 n.

Kallgrani m. a giant v431/4 (cf. Kaldrani in Ketils saga hœngs)

Kári m. (1) personification of wind 39/13–15 n.

Kári m. (2) Sjólundarson, 11th century Icelander (Njáls saga): Glossary under fjórsöðnir

Keila f. a giantess or troll-wife killed by Þórr v58/1 (cf. Glossary; a hen in SnE 1848–87, II 488)

Kelda f. name for a wave? v478/3 (cf. t. n.) (perhaps part of a compound Ránkelda, cf. Rán and see kelda in Glossary)

Kerlaugar f. pl. two mythical rivers v484/4 (Gylf., Grímnismál)

Kerti dat. of Körttr

Kilmundr m. a sea-king v415/5

Kinni m. ? a wolf, cf. v514/10 t. n. (see Skóll and skólkinni in Glossary)

Kjálarr m. a name of Óðinn v59/3 (Gylf., Grímnismál, SnE 1848–87, II 472)

Kjallandi f. a giantess or troll-wife killed by Þórr v58/2, v427/4

Kjárr (or Kiarr) m. legendary king 103/13 (cf. Völundarkviða, Atlakviða 7, Flb 1 26, Heiðreks saga; derived from Latin Caesar; cf. Mundt 1994; ABM under Kiarr)

Klængr Brúsason or Brúnason (Bjarnason) m. v375 n.
Knúi m. legendary person v172/6 (cf. Órvar-Odds saga; also a ship-name, see Glossary)

Knútr (son of Sveinn (2)) m. (1) inn ríki, Cnut or Canute the Great, king of Denmark and England (d. 1035) v115 n., v115/1, v200 n., v217 n., v381 n.; Glossary under þór, heinland, hristir, mögr, orðibrjótir, ræsir, stafr (Hkr II, Knýtlinga saga). Cf. verses 258, 311; see under Hǫðr (1), Sveinn (2)

Knútr Sveinsson m. (2) the saint (d. 1086), brother of Sveinn (4) and (7) v270 n., v381 n., v398 n., Glossary under bróðir, harri, hneykir, jofurr, sonr

Knútsdrápa f. (1) a poem by Hallvardr about Knútr (1) v115 n., 239 n., v258 n., v311 n. (Knýtlinga saga 103; Skj A I 317–18)

Knútsdrápa f. (2) a poem by Óttarr svarti about Knútr (1) v217 n. (Knýtlinga saga 101, Fagrskinna 167; Skj A I 296–8)

Kólga f. daughter of Ægir, personification of a wave 36/26, 95/9, v357 n., 95/12, v478/3 t. n. (Helgakviða Hundingsbana I 28, Hkr III 9, Orkneyinga saga 100; cf. Glossary)

Kollari m. (inn prúði) Icelandic poet, 12th century 34/3 (Hkr III; Skáldatal, SnE 1848–87, III 277). He was author of an Ingadrápa (Skj A I 503–4), c. 1140, parts of which are preserved in Hkr and Morkinskinna, but the attribution here is taken to be an error for Bǫðvarr balti, see note to verse 107

Kolmúla f. a (she-)goat v509/3 (‘coal-muzzle’: perhaps a proper name, see note and Glossary)

Kormakr m. Ógmundarson, Icelandic poet, 10th century 8/30, v12 n., 10/24, 65/5, 70/14, 82/1, 84/3, 85/8, 95/23 v. l., v360 n.; Glossary under breytir (Kormaks saga, Hkr 1)

Kráka f. a troll-wife v427/3 (cf. Ragnars saga; = crow in Hávamál 85, Ríðhólsa 47, SnE 1848–87, II 489)

Kraki m. i. e. Hrólfr kraki (q. v.) 59/32; in kenning for gold, Krakr barr v186/6, v389/2 (Háttatal)

Kristr m. Christ 51/34, 76/22 and note, v268 n., v269 n., v269/3, v270 n., v270/4 (in apposition to stillir), v271–3 n., v274 n., 78/11, 22, Glossary under drött, gramr, heilagr, hersir, hvárr, konungr, mildingr, munkr, setberg, sólkonungr, sonr, stillir, sveinn, umgnepyndandi, valdr, vrôðr, qdr. qrr. See Hvíta-Kristr

Kumrar m. pl. Cumbrians (i. e. inhabitants of Cumberland? or = Cymry, the Welsh; cf. Kumraland, kumrskar þjóðir, Hkr I 264–5), in kenning for giants, K. hellis hringbálkar, Cumbrians of the
cave’s circular wall v85/3 (gen. with hlymr, caused by, among; cf. note)
Kvasir m. 3/16, 23, 4/2, 14/10; in kenning for the mead of poetry, *Kvasis* dreyri 11/26, v27/2 (*Gylf., Hkr* I 12)
Kvernbítr m. a sword, see *kvernbíti* in Glossary
Kyrmir m. a giant v431/3
Kýrr m. an ox v331/4 (m. form of kýr f. ‘cow’; cf. *kyrr* (1) in Glossary)
Kefir m. an ox v504/3 t. n.
Kôrtr m. a horse v330/2
Kóttir m. a giant v421/1 (cf. *Hálfdanar saga Eysteinssonar, Helgakviða Hundingsbana* I 18; = cat in *Gylf.* 41/39, 43/19–20, but referring to the Midgard serpent)

Lapland = Finnmørk; see Glossary under láð, *skriða*
Laufey f. an Ásynja (?), mother of Loki 19/35 (cf. Nál; *Gylf., Lokasenna, Prymskviða, Þóra þátr* (*Flb* I 304), *SnE* 1848–87, II 489)
Laufi m. a sword v452/2 (Boðvar Bjarki’s sword, *Landnámsbók, IF* I 212, 213; *ÍF* XIV 169; Saxo Grammaticus 1979–80, I 55 (Lovi), II 45, see Falk 1914, 54; used as a common noun in *Egils saga Skallagrímssonar* 227; cf. Snýrtr, Skófnungr)
Leggbíti m. sword-name, ‘leg-biter’ v452/5 (Magnús berfœttr’s sword in *Morkinskinna* 335–6 (Leggbítr in *Hkr* III 235); as a common noun in Hallóðr ókrístrí’s verse in *Hkr* I 360; cf. Fótðír in *Laxdæla saga*)
Leiði m. a giant or troll killed by Pórr v58/3
Leifi m. a sea-king v414/8; in kenning for sea, *Leifa Ílond* v155/7; a giant v421/8 (cf. Leiifr in *Volsung saga*)
Leifnir m. a sea-king v415/2; *Leifnís grand*, a sword v452/6; a ship v492/8
Leikn f. a giantess or troll-wife killed by Pórr v57/1, v426/7
Leiptr f. a river v484/3 (*Gylf., Grímnismál, Helgakviða Hundingsbana* II; cf. *leiptr* (1) in Glossary)
Leira f. the Loire v483/4 (*Hkr* II 26 (Sighvatr, *Víkingarvísur* 14); *Fagrskinna* 170)
Leirvœr f. a troll-wife v427/1 (*Skj* A II 410, v. 11)
Léttfeti m. one of the Æsir’s horses (Gylf. ch. 15, Grímnmál 30; SnE 1848–87, II 487) v325/3
Limfjorden in Denmark v6 n. (Limafjær, Hkr I, II, Fagrskinna)
Listi m. a district in southern Norway, Lister v259/7 (Háttatal, Hkr II, III, Fagrskinna); L. gnípu ‘L. (i. e. territory) of the peak’ = mountain, in kenning for giants, Lista gnípu hreinar reindeer of peak-Lister, i. e. of the mountains v85/5 (cf. note); Lista látrval-Rygjar = val-látr-Lista Rygjar, Rogalander of falcon-lair-Lister, i. e. of the mountains v91/5 (see látrval-Rygjar in Glossary)
Litr m. a giant, in kenning for Pórr: Litar flotna fianbuði v153/1; an ox v504/5 (cf. Glossary; name of dwarfs in Gylf. ch. 49, Völuspá, Áns saga bogsveigis, Porsteins saga Vikingssonar; SnE 1848–87, II 470)
Ljóta f. a troll-wife v427/1 (cf. ljótr in Glossary)
Lodda f. the Lud (river) v480/6 (name of an island or river in Kormaks saga 222; island in SnE 1848–87, II 492)
Loðningra f. a troll-wife v427/2
Lofði m. pl. followers of Lofði 103/7, 104/20; cf. 105/21 (Flb I 26; cf. Glossary)
Lofði m. son of Hálfdan gamli 103/6, 104/20, Glossary under herkonungr, lofðar (Flb I 25–6; cf. Hkr I 74 (Ynglingal 29))
Lofðungar m. pl. descendants of Lofði 103/8 (Flb I 26; cf. lofðungr in Glossary)
Lofn f. an Ásynja v433/6; in kenning for woman (unidentified, but the same as the Prúðr in v360/2), drafnar loga L. v360/3 (Gylf.)
Logi m. personification of fire 39/13–15 n. (Gylf.; cf. Hkr I 37–8; cf. Glossary)
Loki Laufeyjarson m. one of the Æsir (though son of a giant) 1/10, 16, 29, 31, 32 n., 34, 36, 2/1, 9, 14, 16, 32, 33 n., 34, v8 n., 19/10, 15, 35, 20/2 n., v64 n., 24/21, 26, 30, 32, 34, 25/5, v75/2 n., v82/5–6 n., v100/1 n., v102/8 (vocative), 40/36, 41/2, 29, 31, 33, 35, 42/18, 20, 38, 43/1, 2. 4, 5, 6, 10, 45/4, 6, 8, 21, 23, 26, 28, 31, 46/3, 48/4, v432/10, Glossary under arnsúgr, band, barn, bǫlkevitir, eygja, faðir, farmr, gammiþ, geðreyningr, gírðiþjófr, gorr, heimsekinr, herfang, hiröitýr, hrafns-Áss, hrerir, hugreyndandi, hundr, leiðþír, lundr, læ, løgseirn, mögr, rúni, sorgerr, sogn (2), tryggr, úfr, varna, vinr, qglir, q-Gefn; in kenning for Pórr, bǫlkevitir Loka v76/6 (Gylf. (= Ulysses in Gylf. ch. 54), PE including Lokasenna, Hyndluljóð; Völungsaga saga, Þórla þaetr)
Lombardy: see Glossary under **langbarðr**

Lopt **m.** A name for Loki v73/3, v99/6; cf. lópt and *gammleið* in Glossary (*Gylf.*, *Hkr* I 219 (Vellekla 12), *Lokasenna*, *Hyndluljóð*)

Lóra see Hlóra

Luma **f.** A river v483/3 (cf. *SnE* 1848–87, II 277 n.: there is a list of rivers including this one in a younger hand on p. 21 of U)

Lundr **m.** In Skåne, once part of Denmark; *land Lundar* is Denmark; the prince of Lund’s land may be Haraldr blátfn (cf. *landfrækn* in Glossary) v140 n., v192/1 and note (*Hkr* II, III, *Fagrskinna*)

Lungr **m.** A horse v325/7 (‘swift’, cf. NN 2157A; *SnE* 1848–87, II 487, *TGT* 86 (?))

Lútr **m.** A giant or troll killed by Þórr (or perhaps Lút **f.** A giantess; many of the other names in the verse are f.) v58/3 (name of one of the race of thralls in *Rígsþula* 12)

Lyngvi **m.** A sea-king v415/4 (cf. *Reginsmál* prose, *Völsunga saga*, *Norna-Gests þátttr*)

Magni **m.** Son of Þórr and Jársaxa 6/26, 14/26, v44/2, 22/9, Glossary under *gýgjarsonr* (*Gylf.*, *Hárbarðsljóð*, *Vafþurismál*, *TGT* 100; cf. *Flb* I 28)

Magnús **m.** (1) Berføtttr, king of Norway (d. 1103), son of Óláfr kyrri v407 n. (*Hkr* III, *Fagrskinna*); see under Leggbiti

Magnús **m.** (2) Erlingsson, king of Norway (1161–84) v323 n., Glossary under *gramr* (*Hkr* III, *Fagrskinna*)

Magnús **m.** (3) Haraldsson gilla, king in Norway (d. soon after 1142) v312 n. (*Hkr* III 321–2)

Magnús **m.** (4) Göði, son of St Óláfr (king of Norway 1035–46) v105 n., v293–5 n., v370 n., v370/4 (probably), v387 n., Glossary under *arngrennir*, *gramr*, *haukstallr*, *jafnmildr*, *jófurr*, *mildingr*, *reggbúss*, *rýrir*, *raesir*, *sinnjór*, *þengill*, *þjóðkonungr*, *þorn*, *þrýstir* (*Hkr* III, *Fagrskinna*, *Morkskinna*). Cf. verses 295, 386 and note, 411

Magnús **m.** (5) Haraldsson Sigurðaronar (d. 1069): Glossary under *sonr* (*Hkr* III, *Fagrskinna*)

Magnús(s)drápa **f.** A memorial poem (*erfídrápa*) by Arnórr jarlaskáld about King Magnús (4) v105 n., v213 n., v218 n. (*Hkr* III 3, *ÓH* 614; *Skj* A I 338–43). Cf. also *Hrynhenda*

Mánagarmr **m.** A wolf v335–6 n. (*Gylf.*; cf. *Hkr* I 181, v. 71)

Máni **m.** (1) Personification of the moon 39/2 (cf. Glossary; *Gylf.*,...
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Vafþrúðnismál 23, Reginsmál 23; cf. LP and Egils saga Skalla-Grímssonar 251 (Sonatorrekk 13)

Máni m. (2) Icelandic poet (fl. 1180–1220) 75/27, v263 n. (Sverris saga 1920, 90–91)

Manna-Pengill m. i. e. manna pengill? used of Njóðr in Grímnismál 16; cf. Flb I 25 and pengill in Glossary; = Pengill 101/20

Mardoll f. a name of Freyja v435/6; in kennings for gold, Mardallar grátr v145/1, tár Mardallar v189/6 (Gylf., Háttatal)

Margerír f. a troll-wife v426/5 (Hjálmflés saga)

Máría f. Mary (mother of Christ) 77/16, v272/2

Markús m. (Skeggjason), Icelandic poet, lawspeaker 1084–1107 (d. 1107) 34/23, 75/5, 77/6, v270 n., 97/10, 100/23 (here an error for Arnórr), v387 n., 100/30, 102/26, v398 n., 105/5 (Íslendingabók, Landnámabók)

Marr m. a horse (cf. marr (1) in Glossary) v325/7 (SnE 1848–87, II 487)

Mediterranean v378 n., Glossary under gælið

Meili m. brother of fiórr and son of Óðinn v65/7, v108/3, v429/2; in kenning for Hœnir, fet-M. v95/2 (acc. with bað) (Hárbarðsljóð); cf. fet-Melli in Glossary

Mein f. a river v480/8 (cf. Glossary)

Meinþjófr m. legendary person (‘harmful thief’) v329/3 (in kenning for fire: Hkr I 31 (Ynglingatal 4))

Meiti m. a sea-king v345/1 v. l., v413/8; in kenning for sea, Meita útver v265/1 (TGT 99, Fagreskinna 115; Meiti(r) Flb I 23)

Menja f. a giantess 52/6, 18, v159/4, v162/5, Glossary under brúðr, fljóð, fostr, framviss, maer (cf. Sigurðarkviða in skamma 52)

Merkiða f. a river v480/7

Miðgarðr m. (‘middle enclosure’) the rampart surrounding the world of men and protecting it from giants 14/28 (see Glossary and Gylf. Index; Voluspá 4, 56, Grímnismál 41, Hárbarðsljóð 23, Hymiskviða 11, 16; Heimsl‡sing in Hauksbók 159; a name for the moon, SnE 1848–87, II 485)

Miðgarðsormr m. the Midgard serpent 6/2, 14, 17, v8 n., v24 n., 14/29, v42 n., v43 n., v45–7 n., v48 n., v49 n., v51 n., v55–6 n., 20/1, v153 n., v210 n., v366 n., Glossary under baugr, braut, drekkja (2), endiseiðr, fiskr, grund, hölmfjorturr, hringr, hrokkviáll, jórð, logseimr, megindráttur, naðr, reistr, seiðr (1), stirðipinull, umgjóðr, vagr, þaför, egin (Gylf., Hymiskviða (heading), Skjöldunga saga 55; SnE 1848–87, II 487); see Jörmungandr
Miði m. a giant v431/13
Miðjungr m. a giant v422/4; Miðjungs málnautr = Þjazi v99/8. Cf. 40/15 and note and miðjungr, sómmiðjungr in Glossary; ÍF XIII 412; SnE 1924, 105/35
Mikáll m. archangel v116/1 (Njáls saga, Kristni saga)
Mikligarðr m. Constantinople 78/19 (Hkr III, Fagrskinna, Heimsλýsing in Hauksbók 155)
Míkáll m. archangel v116/1 (Njáls saga, Kristni saga)
Móir m. a sea-king v414/5
Móir m. a horse v325/7, v329/3 (SnE 1848–87, II 487; cf. Hkr I 270, Æl 166)
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Morginn m. legendary person v329/4 (cf. Glossary)
Morn f. a river (Marne?—cf. Mørn; Sæmorn, Helgakviða Hjóvarðssonar 5) v481/4
Mun f. a river v480/7
Mundilferi m. father of sun and moon 39/1 (Gylf., Vafprúdnismál, Flb I 24)
Muninn m. one of Óðinn’s ravens (‘memory’) 91/3, v335–6 n.; as a common noun (collective) v336/3 (Gylf., Grímnismál, TGT 92, SnE 1848–87, II 488)
Munnharpa f. a troll-wife v426/7
Munnriða f. a troll-wife v426/8
Mynt f. a river v482/8 (‘mouthed’)
Myrkheimar m. pl. 42/29 (see Glossary and cf. Atlakviða 42)
Mýsingr m. a sea-king 52/16, 17, 19, v414/2, sækonungr in Glossary (Skjoldunga saga 6, TGT 99)
Mævi m. a sea-king v414/6
Mævill m. a sea-king v414/4 (Flb I 23, Porsteins saga Vikingssonar, Víga-Glúms saga 95)
Mœrir m. pl. inhabitants of Mœrr (Háttatal, Hkr I, II 26 (Sighvatr), III 57 (Pjóðólfr), Fagrskinna); see berg-Mœrir and mauraskáld in Glossary
Mœrr f. More in Norway (or the common noun mœrr ‘flat marshy land’); m. fjærðeplis, land of rock, i. e. mountains, in kenning for giants, menn legs fjærðeplis Mœvar, men of the lair of rock-Mœrr v87/3 (subj. of ne mýgðu, cf. note); for sea, máva m. v366/4 (gen. with mjótýgil) (Hkr, Fagrskinna; cf. Mœrir)
Mökkurkálfi m. a giant made of clay (mökkr m. ‘dust’) 21/29, 22/5
Møn f. the Isle of Man v297/2; in kenning for sea, Manar þjáðimi v351/4 (Háttatal, Hkr I 265 (Hallfrøðr), Fagrskinna, SnE 1848–87, II 492, Hauksbók 502)
Mørðr m. a ram v507/9 (see Glossary)
Mørn f. a giantess or troll-wife v79/5–8 n., v425/5 (cf. Skj A II 142, v. 22; 400, v. 16; 410, v. 14; mörnir in Hkr I 270 (cf. mörnir in Glossary); pl. in Volsa þátr 1980, 56/3, see note there on pp. 96–7); in kenning for giant (Pjazi), faðir Mørnar v97/4 (MS mørna could be gen. pl. if the name is being used as a common noun), v103/8; børn Mørnar = giants v79/6 (gen. with þverrir); a river (Marne? or a river in Norway, see ÁBM, Mørn (2)) v481/3 (Hallfreðar saga 150, Eyrbyggja saga 108, Bjarnar saga 172; cf. Morn)
Nabbi m. a dwarf 42/2–6 n.
Naglfari m. a mythical ship (Gylf.; also Nagfar in Gylf. and Völuspá) v491/7. Cf. Glossary
Nál f. = Laufey, Loki’s mother 19/36 (not found in poetry; Gylf., Sǫrla þáttir; name of a troll-wife in Hjálmpés saga)
Nanna f. wife of Baldr 1/9–11 n., 1/11, 17/29, 30/11, v434/1; in kenning for giantess, stone-Nanna, varra hjálts n. v77/2 (gen. with veghverrir) (Gylf., SnE 1848–87, II 489; Völuspá 30 (as common noun in plural); cf. Nanna Nóttka döttr in Hynndiljöð)
Nari m. a son of Loki 20/2 (Gylf., Egils saga Skalla-Grímsgssonar 188 (Hjóðlausn 10, nipt Nara = Hel); cf. Lokasenna prose)
Nati m. a giant v422/5. Cf. Glossary
Nátt(-) see Nótt
Nauð f. a river v484/1 (‘necessity’)  
Nefir m. son of Hálfdan gamli 103/2 (cf. Ñæfill below, Flb I 25–6; Nefi is a dwarf in SnE 1848–87, II 469, 552)
Nepr (1) m. a son of Óðinn v429/3 (cf. Nepr father of Nanna in Gylf.)
Nepr (2) f. the Dnieper v482/7 (Kristni saga, Heimslýsing in Hauksbók 150)
Nesjar m. pl. ‘Nesses’, in Oslofjord, Norway v286 n. (Hkr II, ÓH, Fagrskinna)
Nesjavísur f. pl. a poem by Sighvatr about King Óláfr (1) v286 n. (Hkr II, ÓH, Fagrskinna; Skj A 1 228–32)
Nið f. a river in Prándheimr (Nidelva) v375/4, v480/1 (Hkr, ÓH, Fagrskinna)
Niðaróss m. a town at the mouth of the Nið (Trondheim) v375 n. (Hkr, ÓH, Fagrskinna)
Niðhoggr m. a serpent 90/10 (cf. Glossary; Gylf., Völuspá, Grímnismál, SnE 1848–87, II 487; a dwarf SnE 1848–87, II 552)
Niður (or Niður?) m. a legendary king (cf. Volundarkviða; Niður in Píðreks saga); in kenning for giant (Pjazi), grjót-Niður v100/8 (gen. with garða). See grjót-Niður in Glossary
Niðlungar m. pl. a name for the sons of Gjúki 47/34, 49/4, 5, 7; in kenning for gold, Niðlunga róg v190/6; descendants of Nefir 49/19, 103/2, 12 (Hútattatal, PE, Völsunga saga (Niðlungr), Flb I 22, 27)
Níð f. the Nile v483/1 (Heimslýsing in Hauksbók 150)
Nipt f. a norn v437/3 (?)—if not a common noun, cf. SnE 1848–87, 490; see nipt and dis in Glossary and cf. Dis
Nis f. see Niz
Niz f. river in Halland, Sweden (Nissan; in Danish territory in the Middle Ages) v396 n., v396/4 (Hkr III, Fagrskinna, Knýtlinga saga); Nis in v482/8 may be a spelling of the same river-name (Nes in T)

Njáll Porgeirsson see Brennu-Njáll

Njórð m. a god (one of the Vanir in Gylf, ch. 23) 1/9 (here among the Æsir), 2/30, v5 n., 18/3 and note, 18/14 (dat. Njóði), father of Freyr 18/15, v60/3 (subj. of hefr), v62/6 (gen. with bur), 40/35; one of the Æsir v432/7; Glossary under barn, geó-Njórð, hregg-Njóðir, hvalr; Njárðar döttir = Freyja 30/12, v148/1 (gen. with því barni = Hnoss, a precious gift), 44/15; in kenning for Óðinn v39/4; pl., in kenning for men (warriors), Hildar veggs hregg-Njóðir v231/4 (Gylf., PE, Háttatal, Flb I 27, Hkr I, Sǫrla þáttir, ÍF XIII 342)

Njórun f. an Ásynja v433/8 (used in kennings for woman, see LP; cf. njorn, SnE 1848–87, 490, which appears as an error for Mjorn in v425/5 t. n.); in kenning for night (i. e. Nótt?), draum-N. v380/6 (see draum-Njórun in Glossary)

Noah: see Glossary under qrk

Nóatún n. pl. the ocean home of the god Njórðr (‘enclosure or field of ships’) 2/30 (Gylf., Grímnmál, Prymskvíða, Bósa saga; cf. nóir in Glossary)

Norðmenn m. pl. people of the North, Scandinavians 52/1 (generally of Norwegians (cf. Fritzner 1886–96 s. v. norðmaðr); Hkr, Skjoldunga saga, Knýtlinga saga, Fagrskinna, Yngvars saga, Flb I 30, Göngu-Hrólfss saga, Gautreks saga)

Norðri m. one of the dwarfs who hold up the sky 33/25, cf. v259/2 t. n. (Gylf., Voluspá, SnE 1848–87, II 469, Hallfredar saga 155)

Norðrönd n. pl. the North, Scandinavia and the Baltic countries 51/35, 58/12 (Skjoldunga saga, Hkr, Fagrskinna)

Norðrsetadrápa f. a poem by Sveinn v125 n., 39/15 (Norðrseta in northwest Greenland, unidentified; Skj A I 418)

Nóegr m. Norway v6 n., 58/24, v196 n., v200 n., v217 n., 72/7, v281 n., 80/14, v312 n., v323 n., v367 n., v382 n., v386 n., v386/2 (gen. with sinnjór), 101/10–24 n., v399 n., v407 n., v408 n.; Glossary under austr (2), barrhaddaðr, bökvn, breiðleitr, brúðr, eiga, eingadóttr, gestr, gróa, hersir, hólmr, hvínverskr, jórð, konungr, lað, land, landvørðr, lendr, mauraskál, munlauss, rikismál, sunnan, systir, teygja, trauðr, und (1), víf (Gylf. Prologue, Háttatal)

Nótt f. personification of night; gen. sg. Náttar 35/21 (Gylf., *Vafthrúnismál*; *Alvíssmál* 29–30; cf. Njórun and see nótt in Glossary)

Nyt f. a river v484/1 (’profitable’) (Gylf., *Gyman*; *Gymsmál*; *Grímnismál*)

Næfill m. a sea-king v415/3 (FlÓ I 25–7; cf. Nefir)

Nókkvi m. a king in Raumsdalr (Romsdal, Norway) v345/4 (gen. with metir, or with ræsinaðr ?, see note and Glossary under nókkvi) (Hkr I 103; cf. *Hynduljóð* 20, *Haraldskvæði* (Hkr I 116, *Fagrskinna* 68), TGT 99)

Nót f. a river v484/2 (’wet’) (Gylf., *Gyman*; cf. Glossary)

Oddr Snorrason m. Icelandic monk, 12th century v144 n.

Óðinn m. a god 1/6, 9–11 n., 16, 2/36, 4/8, 15, 17, 5/1, 2, 6, 7, 19, 23, 24 n., 6/23, 32 n., v5 n., v6 n., v7/5 (med Öðni fara: i. e. die), v10 n., 8/22, v17 n., v20 n., v20/1, v23 n., 11/29, v34 n., 14/12, 19/17, 19, 20–21 n., 22, 25, 26, 30, 34, 20/2 and note, 20/2–4 n., 19, 22, 27, 21/4, 22/18, v75/2 n., v82/5–6 n., 30/10 and note, 30/13 v. l., v94/1–4 n., v99/8 n., v109 n., v110 n., 35/20, 40/34, 35, 41/35, 42/20, 26, 45/4, 21, 33, 36, 46/1, 2, 51/30, 66/16, 67/17, 25, 70/14, 73/31, v328–30 n., v342 n., v383 n., 105/29–32 n., 105/30, 31, 32, v412–517 n., 113/17 t. n., v429/1, v436/2 (Óðins meyar = valkyries); Glossary under bági, bál, beiór, biðkván, burt, bøðgeóir, ðröttinn, eineygr, einherjar, fáðbyggvir, farmagnúðar, farmr. fet-Meili, fold. fors, funhrístir, gálgi, gø-Njorðr, gjafþruðar, gjalda, göð, gramr, guðjådarr, hapt. hapsenir, himboð, heiti, herðimýll, hildr, hjaldregnir, hljðmálñningr, hlif, hlístygggr, hrafn-Áss, hrafnfreistuðr, hraþa-Gautr, jónnar, látu, mildingr, munauss, munströnd, mœgr, nafn, ógnstøð, óskvíf, reiðr, salpenningar, sigrunnr, skapsmiðr, snytrir, úlfir, vanr (1), varna, vig-Freyr, vigningr, ving-Rõgnir, vinr, visi, vitinn, þekkiliغر, þing, þrunginsalr, ægir, ðberi; Óðins mjöð = (the mead of) poetry (see pp. 4–5) 11/27, v31/3; father of Baldr 17/28, v63/2, father of Þorr 14/25, v70/5; in kenning for Þorr, angþjófr Óðins v87/7. See also Alfðår, Farmaty, Gautatyr, Gauti, Gautr, Hangagoð, Hangaty, Hangi, Hårr, Hergaþutr, Hertyr, Hlóðskjálftr, Hroptaty, Hroptr, Þreksjóð, Jólnir, Óski, Þognrir, Sigtry, Sviðurr, Svølnir,
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Váfuðr, Vakr, Valgautr, Viðrir, Viðurr, Yggr, Þríði (Gylf., PE, Ynglinga saga (Hkr I), Flb I 27–8, 313, Skjöldunga saga, Ágrip, Völsunga saga, Hröfjs saga kraka and other fornaldarsögur)

Óðr m. Freyja’s husband 30/13, 43/28, v292 n., v435/1; Óðs beðvina = Freyja v146/2 (Gylf., Völspá, Hyndluljóð, Hkr I 25)

Óðre(ý)rir m. a pot 3/21, 4/3, 37, 14/11: perhaps for Óðrörir or Óð(h)rœrir, cf. ör (1), hrœra, hrœrir in Glossary; in Skáldskaparmál usually spelt Öðrerir (only once with y, 3/21); in kennings for poetry, logr Óðreris 11/28, Óðreris (hafs) alda v34/3 (see note; in Hávamál 107, Öðrerir apparently refers to the contents of the pot, which accords better with the etymology, though in Hávamál 140 it refers to the container)

Ófni m. a serpent 90/11 (Gylf., Grímnismál; SnE 1848–87, II 486; Ragnars saga, Fas I 266; also a name of Öðinn in Grímnismál, SnE 1848–87, II 472, cf. 4/33)

Ófóti m. a giant v431/8 (cf. Ófóti (Ófótan) ór Ófótansfirði, Ketils saga hœngs, ÍF XIII 415; Ófóti is a fiord in SnE 1848–87, II 493, cf. Ófóti, Ófótafjörf (Ofofjord, northern Norway) in Hákonar saga 1887, 358, Flb III 596)

Óglaünir m. a giant v431/5

Ógn f. a river v480/3 (here perhaps Ógn; written ‘augn’ in C), v481/7 (Helgakvida Hundingsbana I 21, Fáfnismál 42; cf. Glossary)

Óláf (1) m. (inn helgi Haraldsson, St Óláfr, d. 1030) king of Norway v196 n., v217 n., v233/2 (identified as Óláfr helgi in the following lines, quoted in U, see note; ætt Óláfs means a descendant of King Ó., but he is not identified in the extant lines in R), v259 n., v274 n., v277 n., v285 n., v286 n., v294 n., v382/3 (?—or Óláfr (2), see note), v408 n.; Glossary under allvaldr, brjóta, fylkir, gram (2), heilagr, blýri, jofurr, skera, þengill (Hkr II, ÖH, Fagrskinna)

Óláf (2) m. (Óleifr) Eiríksson, king of Sweden (d. c. 1022) v310 n., v310/3, v382 n., v382/3 (perhaps Óláfr (1)); Glossary under allvaldr, fólk-Baldr, fylkir, gram (2), jofurr, konungr, viði, þengill, öld (Hkr II, ÖH, Fagrskinna)

Óláf (3) m. kyri, king of Norway, son of Haraldr harðráði (d. 1093) v112 n., v293/1, v374 n., v407 n., Glossary under faðir, sonr (Hkr III, Fagrskinna)

Óláf (4) m. (Óleifr) pái Hóskuldsson (‘peacock’; Icelander, 10th century) v14 n., v39/2 (dat., for or to Ó.), Glossary under árr, þegn (Laxdœla saga; see note to verse 8)
Óláfr (5) m. Tryggvason, king of Norway (995–1000) v144 n., v201 n., v397 n., Glossary under dróttinn, skýli (Hkr I, Fagrskinna). Óláfsdrápa (1) sænska f. a poem by Óttarr svarti about Óláfr (2) v310 n. (Skj A 1 289–90). Óláfsdrápa (2) (erfidrápa) f. a poem by Hallfrø›r about Óláfr (5) v397 n. (ÓTM II 265, Flb 1536, Hallfreðar saga 194; Skj A I 159–66). Óláfsdrápa f. (3) a poem by Steinn Herðísarson about Óláfr (3) v112 n. (Hkr III 202; Skj A I 409–13). Óleifr (1) m. v39/2 = Óláfr (4). Óleifr (2) m. v310/3 = Óláfr (2). Ónarr m. = Annarr, Ánarr, second husband of Nótt and father of Jǫrð (cf. Gylf. ch. 10 and Index) 35/20, v118/4, v291/4; see eingadóttir in Glossary (Hkr I 161, Fagrskinna 231; the name of a dwarf in Völuspá (in Gylf. and Hauksbók; Ánarr in Codex Regius), SnE 1848–87, II 470). Orion (constellation) v93/1–4 n. Orkneyjar f. pl. Orkney v1 n., v106 n., v114 n., 72/9, Glossary under ey (1). jarlaskáld, vestan (Orkneyinga saga, Hkr, Fagrskinna). Ormr m. (1) Barreyja(r)skáld, poet of Barra in the Hebrides (he was perhaps from Orkney; 10th or 11th century; cf. v109 n.) 34/13, 36/30 (see t. n. and cf. under Barrey; written clearly -eyja- in R at 34/13; Barreyja U and B in both places). Ormr m. (2) Steinþórsisson, Icelandic poet, 12th century 12/10, v29 n., 13/30, 39/21, 64/3, 13, v303 n., v360 n. Altered from Kormakr 95/23. Órún f. a river v480/5; in kenning for gold, eldr Órunar v189/7 (see ch. 33). Óski m. a name of Óðinn; in kenning for Jǫrð, q. v., i. e. jǫrd, the land (of Norway?), Óska víf v383/4 (cf. note and munlauss, víf, vig-Freyr in Glossary) (Gylf., Grímnismál, SnE 1848–87, II 473). Oslofjord, Norway: v286 n., Glossary under hólmr. Otr m. son of Hreiðmarr 45/14; in kenning for gold, Otrs gjöld v189/5 (Reginsmál prose, Völsunga saga; = otter; see otr and otrgjöld in Glossary, otrgjöld in Háttatal). Óttarr svarti m. (‘the black’) Icelandic poet, 11th century 62/14, v196 n., 66/5, 81/5, 85/28, 86/16, 92/7, 95/18, 96/19, 100/2, 101/25, 102/11, 104/28 (Hkr II, ÖH, Knýtlinga saga, Flb IV 6–7). Peita f. Poitou spear (i. e. one from Poitou in France or of the Poitou type; cf. Peitu hjálmar, Flb IV 38 and see Glossary) v464/8.
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Ragnarr m. loðbrók Sigurðarson, a Viking of the ninth century v24 n., 50/29, v158/4 (subj. of gáfumk), v253/4, Glossary under blað, loðbrók, mær, moðr, þengill (Flb I 27, 29, Skjoldunga saga, Ragnars saga loðbrókar, Háttatal, Íslendingabók, Landnámabók)

Ragnars drápa loðbrókar f. a poem by Bragi (2) Boddason v24 n., v42 n., v48 n., v51 n., v52 n., v54 n., v110 n., v150 n., v153 n., 50/28, v237–8 n., 72/31 (TG T 128–9; Skj A I 1–4)

Rakni m. a sea-king v414/7; in kenning for sea, Rakna þöfngr v134/1 (but with flugastræmi according to NN 960) (Flb I 27, TGT 99)

Rán f. an Ásynja v434/7, wife of Ægir 36/25, 27, 41/3 (complement), 6, 8, 10, 95/7; as heiti for sea 95/2, v478/3 (Ránkelda? cf. kelda in Glossary); personification of the destructive power of the sea v127/3 (gen. with munni), cf. v126 and Glossary under völva; in kenning for sea, Ránar vegur v356/4; in kenning for Hildr, ofberris eða ósk-Rán v250/2; see ósk-Rán in Glossary (rán as a common noun means ‘plundering’, see ránfengr in Glossary and rán in Háttatal). See also Kelda and Ránkelda in Index and Glossary. Rán appears in Háttatal, Helgakviða Hundingsbana I, Helgakviða Hjörvarðssonar, PE 173 (introduction to Reginsmál); Fóstbrædra saga 135, Eyrbyggja saga 148, Egils saga Skalla-Grímssonar 248 (Sonatorrek 7), Ólkofra þáttir (Wyatt and Cook 1993, 37–8; ÍF XI 92), JF IX 292 (v. 7), SnE 1848–87, II 490, Völsunga saga, Friðþjófs saga; see de Vries 1956–7 I 251–2

Randgnið, Randgríð f. names for valkyries, see Glossary under randgríð

Randvör m. son of Ærmonrekkr 49/21, 24, 27, v154/6 (Atlamál prose, Völsunga saga, Njáls saga 454); a sea-king v415/1 (TGT 99; cf. Flb I 27, 28, Heiðreks saga, Hyndluljóð, Sturla’s Hákonarkviða 38, Skj A II 118)

Rangebinn m. a giant v421/6

Ránkelda f. a wave (perhaps a proper name) v478/3 v. I. See Rán and Glossary under kelda, ránkelda
Rati m. an auger 4/28 (Hávamál 106; cf. rata ‘find one’s way’). Cf. Alr
Rauðr m. an ox v331/3 (gen. with nofn), v503/7 (cf. Glossary and Hkr I)
Raumar m. pl. inhabitants, people of Romerike or Romsdal in Norway
v376/1 (Hkr II, III, Fagrskinna)
Raumelfr f. the Glomma (river in Norway) v482/2 (Hkr I, II, Fagrskinna)
Raun f. a river v482/1 (‘trial’)
Refill m. a sword 46/17 (cf. blöðrefill in Glossary; Ríðili in Fáfnismál
prose, Volsunga saga, Norna-Gests þáttir)
Refr m. (Skáld-Refr, Hofgarða-Refr Gestsson), Icelandic poet, 11th
century 7/10, v4 n., 9/29, 12/15, v30 n., 37/3, 13, 65/20, 28, 69/9,
71/10, 76/1, 93/13, 94/20, 96/10 (Háttatal, Hkr II, Landnámabók,
Eyrbyggja saga, Íjáls saga)
Reginn m. (1) brother of Fáfnir 45/14, 46/8, 11, 13, 17, 20, 23, 24,
27, 28, 31, 33, v152/1, 47/17, 48/15; Glossary under bróðir, börva-
smiðr (PE, Volsunga saga, Norna-Gests þáttir; cf. Hrölf’s saga kraka)
Reginn m. (2) a dwarf, Glossary under reginn (Völuspá, SnE
1848–87, II 470, 553, Egils saga einhenda)
Reginn m. (3) an ox v503/5
Reiðartré m. ‘chariot-Tré’; i.e. Þórr 5/24, 6/32 n.; cf. reiðitýr in
Glossary
Reiðgotaland n. a name for Jutland (but here apparently includes
parts of mainland Sweden, cf. alt meginland and 106/1–2) 105/32
(Gylf. Prologue; cf. Heiðreks saga, Ragnars sona þátttr (Haukbók
459), Skjoldunga saga 10, 51, etc., Heimsýsing in Haukbók 155,
Flb I 26, 105). Cf. Hreð- in various names in Old English poems
(see note to Beowulf line 445v); (H)reiðgotar in Vafþrúðnisál 12;
also Gotland and see ÍF XXXV 49 n.; Hkr I 35 n.; Gering and
Sijmons 1927–31, I 165
Reifnir m. a sea-king v415/2; whose roof is a shield, in kenning for
sword, ræfrviti Rœfnis v187/1 (cf. Glossary under ræfrvíti); for
ship, Reifnis marr v254/7 (or for sea, Reifnis skeið; see note) (Skj
A I 468 (v. 49); cf. Hyndluljóð 23; Reimnir TGT 99)
Rekinn m. an ox v331/4 (‘driven’)
Rekkar m. pl. followers of King Hálfr (Hálfs saga, Fas II 108) 105/19
(see rekkr in Glossary)
Reksteffa f. a poem by Hallar-Steinn about King Óláfr Tryggvason
v201 n. (Flb I, ÖTM I 110, 116; Skj A I 543–52)
Rennandi f. a river v479/8 (‘running’; cf. renna (1) in Glossary)
(Grímnismál)
Rerr (or Rer, q. v.; spellt ‘Rer’ in R) m. a sea-king v414/8 (cf. Rerir in Gylf. Prologue, Völsunga saga)
Reseldr m. 41/3 t. n. (cf. Eldir)
Rifingafla f. a troll-wife v427/8
Rimr f. a river v480/2
Rín f. the Rhine 48/35, v480/1; in kennings for gold, Rínar raudmálmar v190/5, Rínar grjót v192/4, Rínar sól v391/2; for poetry, Þýrar fentanna greppa jast-Rín v292/4, see note and jast-Rín in Glossary (Rín is mentioned widely, e. g. in Háttatal, Grimnismál and other eddic poems, Völsunga saga, Heimslýsing in Hauksbók 150)
Rindr f. Óðinn’s mistress, mother of Váli 19/26, 30/10 and note, 35/20; probably a giantess v12/4, v308/4; listed as an Ásynja v434/2; elja Rindar = Jórð (cf. 35/20; the land of Africa) v122/3 (Gylf., Baldrs draumar 11, cf. Rinda in Saxo Grammaticus 1979–80, Book 3)
Ristill f. see Glossary (cf. Rígsþúla 25)
Ró f. a river v479/7 (cf. ró f. ‘calm’)
Róðadrápa f. a poem by Þórdr Sjáreksson about King Óláfr (1) v259 n. (Hkr II 281, ÓH 438; Skj A I 329)
Roddrus m. Trojan hero 6/12 (v. l. Rod(u)us, Rodirus; cf. Rodus (= Rhodus) and Rodius (= Odius) in Trójumanna saga)
Róði m. a sea-king 68/8, v228 n., v414/7; in kenning for shield, Róða ræf(r) v146/2, 68/28, v232/2, for sea, Róða ræf v228/3 (Háttatal, TGT 99)
Róm, Rúm n. Rome 76/26, v268 n., v268/4 (gen. with konungr, i. e. Christ), v269/4, 78/20 (used widely in Kings’ Sagas, often spelt Rúm)
Rómaborg f. (the city of) Rome 78/21 (used widely in Kings’ Sagas)
Rungnir m. a giant (= Hrungnir?); in kenning for troll-wife, tungl sjót-Rungnis, unexplained (see sjót-R. in Glossary) v300a/2 (cf. Sigdrifumál 15)
Runhenda f. a poem by Einarr Skúlason about King Eysteinn Haraldsson v367 n. (Skj A I 473–5; the name is not in medieval manuscripts)
Russia see Garðar
Rygir = Rygjar v91/5–6 n., v91/6 t. n. (Hkr, ÓH, Morkinskinna 1932, 300)
Rygjar m. pl. (this is an earlier form of Rygir, see Noreen 1923, § 368) Rogalanders, men of Rogaland v213/3 (acc. with bad, subj. of leggja saman; or (leaving bad without an object) gen. with
reggbúss or with rógskýja regni, see NN 822); in kenning for giants, Lista látval-Rygjar = val-lát-Lista Rygjar, Rogalanders of falcon-lair-Lister, i. e. of the mountains v91/6 (subj. of ne máttu of bella); see látval-Rygjar in Glossary

RÝgr f. a troll-wife v427/7 (also a word for ‘woman’, see Glossary; SnE 1848–87, II 490; Heiðreks saga 36)

Rymr m. a name for Pórr v428/8 (cf. Glossary; used in kennings for battle, e. g. Helgakviða Hundingsbana I 17; see LP)

Ræfill m. a sea-king v415/3; in kenning for sea, Ræfils fold v245/1, Glossary under foldvigg, riða (Reginsmál 16, Norna-Gests þátr, Orkneyinga saga 235; cf. Refill in Heiðreks saga, Porsteins saga Víkingssonar)

Rær m. a sea-king, in kenning for ship, Ræs reið v158/3, v253/3 (cf. Rerr)

Ræsir m. son of Hálfdan gamli 101/20 (Flb I 25; cf. Glossary)

Rǫgn f. a river v482/1

Rǫgnir m. a name for Óðinn; in kenning for poetry, verk or vágr Rǫgnis v34/5 (see note); for warrior (Earl Hákon), hjórs brak-Rǫgnir v247/1 (see Glossary under brak-Rǫgnir); = lord, chief, in kenning for giant, vagna ving-Rǫgnir v95/5 (see Glossary under ving-Rǫgnir); sóknar R. = Þjálfr (or galds R. = Óðinn NN 445, 2106, see note) v75/4 (with fyrrí en); cf. v213/4 t. n. (SnE 1848–87, II 472; Völsunga saga, cf. Sigrdrífumál 15; note also Atlakviða 33)

Rǫgnvaldr m. 1 (Brúsason) earl of Orkney, d. 1046) v114 n., v114/2 (obj. of hjálp), v296 n., Glossary under jarl, konr (Orkneyinga saga, Hkr II–III, Fagrskinna)

Rǫgnvaldr m. 2 (gamli (‘the old’), earl of More in Norway; Rǫgnvalds kind = Earl Porfinnr (cf. Glossary under gamall, kind) v297/3 (dat. of advantage) (Hkr I, Fagrskinna, Orkneyinga saga) Rǫgnvaldsdrápa f. a poem by Arnórr jarlaskáld about Earl Rǫgnvaldr v1 n., v114 n., v22/22, v296 n. (Skj A I 332)

Rǫkni m. a sea-king v415/1 (cf. Rǫkkvi or Rǫkkvi in Háttatal, Egils saga Skálfa-Grímssonar 267, TGT 99; also in TAB)

Rǫkni m. a sea-king v415/1 (cf. Rǫkkvir in TGT 25)

Rǫskva f. sister of Þjálfr 14/29, v44/1 (Gylf.; Skj A II 408, v. 1)

Sága f. an Ásynja v434/3 (Gylf., Grimmismál, SnE 1848–87, II 489)

Salfangr m. a giant v420/4
Index of Names

Salin f. a river v482/6
Sámendill m. a giant v430/8
Saxar pl. Saxons 58/30; in kenning for dwarfs v35/2, cf. berg-Saxar in Glossary (Hkr, Fagrskinna, Skjöldunga saga, Völsunga saga, Heiðreks saga)
Saxelfr f. the Elbe, q. v. (river in Germany) v480/8 (Heimslýsing in Haukbók 150, Álfræði I)
Saxland n. Saxony, Germany 80/4, Glossary under þerk (Gylf. Prologue, Hkr, Fagrskinna, Knýtlinga saga, Skjöldunga saga, Heiðreks saga, Hrólf's saga kraka)
Scandinavia: see Dønsk tunga and Glossary under danskr and tunga
Scythia: Glossary under kólga; see under Svíþjóð
Sef-Grímnir m. a giant? sef-Grímnis mágar = giants, their brúðr a giantess v76/8 (see under Grímnir above and sef-Grímnir in Glossary)
Sekmímir m. a giant v422/5 (v. l. Sókk- (TA; for Søkk-?); see Mímir and cf. Sók(k)mímir in Grímnismál, Ynglingatal 2 (Hkr I 28))
Semð f. a river v482/6
Sendibítr m. a poem by Jórunn skáldmær about Haraldr hárfagri v402 n. (Hkr I 142, ÓH 12; Skj A I 60–61)
Sessrúmnir m. Freyja's hall 30/13 (Gylf.); a ship v491/4
Sexstefja f. a poem by Pjóðólfr Árnórsson about King Haraldr harðráði v120 n., v236 n., v309 n., v385 n. (ÓH 580, Fms VI 129; Skj A I 369–77)
Shetland: Glossary under ey (1), vestan; see Hjaltland
Síð f. a river v479/5 (Gylf., Grímnismál)
Síf f. Þorr's wife 14/26, v46/1, 19/31, 20/5 and note, 20/34, 30/17, 35/21, 40/28, 37, 41/29, 30, 32 (dat. of advantage), 42/21, 23; in kenning for gold, Sífjar svardhestar v189/3; in kenning for woman, flóðs fírði-Síf v204/2 (the identity is unknown); in kenning for Híldr Þognadóttir, hristi-Síf hringa v250/5 (see Glossary under hírdi-Síf, hristi-Síf; Gylf., PE; = Juno in Breta sogur in Haukbók 233, Juno and once Thetis in Trójumanna saga); a name for the earth v501/3, v501/5 t. n.
Sigarr m. (1) son of Hálfdan gamli 103/9 (Flb I 25, 26; see Siklingar, Glossary under siklingr)
Sigarr m. (2) descendant, grandson (?) of Sigarr (1) (cf. Flb I 23–4, 25–6) 103/10 (cf. Gylf. Prologue, Hátatal, PE, Völsunga saga)
Sigg f. a mountain in Sunnhordland, Norway; norðan fyrir Siggju
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southwards past or to the north of S. v259/1 (taken to be an island in Eyvþygja saga 73–4 (see note), SnE 1848–87, II 491, 492)

Siggeir m. legendary king 103/10 (Völunga saga 4–5: he married Signý daughter of Völungr; son of Sigarr (1) according to Flb I 26) (Helgaþvída Hundingsbana I; cf. Guðrúnarkvíða II, Völunga saga 62. Saxo Grammaticus 1979–80, II 112)

Sighvatr m. (Þórðarson), Icelandic poet, 11th century 77/26, v274 n., 80/27, v285 n., 100/18, 105/15 (Hkr II–III, ÖH, Fagrskinna, Fóstbræðra saga)

Sigi m. a son of Óðinn v429/6 (Völunga saga; cf. Siggi in Gylf. Prologue; Glossary under siklingr)

Sigmundr m. (1) son of Sigurðr 48/8, 28 (Völunga saga; cf. PE 229)

Sigmundr m. (2) Völungsgr son of Sigurð Fáfnisbani 46/21, 50/19 (PE, Völunga saga; cf. Eiríksmál, Fagrskinna 78–9; a name of Óðinn in SnE 1848–87, II 472)

Signý f. v98/2 t. n. (= Sygin)

Sigróðr m. probably = Earl Sigurðr (1); mögr Sigróðar v301/2 is then Earl Hákon (2). See v12 n., v292 n., v301 n.

Sigtrygg m. legendary king 101/16 (Hyndluljóð 15, Flb I 25; cf. Af Uplendinga konungum in Hauksbók 457; a name of Óðinn in SnE 1848–87, II 473)

Sigtún n. pl. or Sigtúnir f. pl. Sigtuna (Sweden); at Sigtúnum to S. v352/4 (Gylf. Prologue, Skjoldunga saga, Fagrskinna; Hkr, especially I 16 and note)

Sigtýr m. victory-god, Óðinn 5/22, v6/4 (subj. of var), v142/3 (Atlavíða 30; pl. in Völuspá 44, 49, 58, Grímnismál 45, Lokasenna 1–2, Fáfnismál 24, Atlavíða 29; cf. týr in Glossary)

Sigurðardrápa f. (1) a poem by Kormákr about Earl Sigurðr (1) v12 n., v211 n., v292 n., v301 n. (Hkr I 168; Skj A I 79–80)

Sigurðardrápa f. (2) a poem by Bróvarr balti about King Sigurðr (5) v107 n. (cf. Morkinskinna 1932, 438; Skj A I 504–5)

Sigurðardrápa f. (3) a poem by Einarr Skúlason about Sigurðr (5) v312 n. (Skj A I 458)

Sigurðr m. (1) (jarl Hákonarson; d. c. 962) v5 n., v5/1, v12 n., v21 n., v21/1 (dat. with fer), v292 n., v301 n. (Hkr I 168; Glossary under allvaldr, glaðfeðandi, jarðhljótr, jarl, melr, sannreyðir, sonr, Index under Haraldr (1); see also Sigróðr

Sigurðr m. (2) Sigmundarson (Fáfnisbani) 46/21, 22, 25, 27, 28, 30, 34, v151/1, 47/17, 22, 25, 28, 29, 30, 33, 36, 37, 48/1, 5, 7, 17, 24,
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25, 26, 28, 30, 33, 49/19 and 50/17 (S. sveinn), 50/20, v322 n., v330/8, 103/9, v407 n., Glossary under herkonungr, mensker›ir, mogr. spillir, sveinn (Háttatal, PE, Völsunga saga, Flb I 26, Norna-Gests þátrr)

Sigrurðr m. (3) (Hringr) father of Ragnar lo›brók v238/4 (Hkr I 109, Skjölundra saga, Flb I 27)

Sigrurðr m. (4) (sýr Háldanarson) father of Haraldr har›rá›i v318/4 and note (Hkr II, III, Fagrskinna)

Sigrurðr m. (5) munnr, son of Haraldr (7) gilli, king of Norway (d. 1155) v107 n., v399 n., Glossary under bró›ir, hildingr (Hkr III, Fagrskinna)

Sigrurðr m. (6) Jórsalafari Magnússon, king of Norway (d. 1130) v128–32 n., v199 n., v283 n., v379 n., Glossary under gullstriðir, jofurr, konungr (Hkr III, Fagrskinna)

Sigvaldi m. earl (Strút-Haraldsson, see Jómsvikinga saga, Hkr I) v227/2 (the subj. of bauð is Búi ok S.; see note)

Sigyn f. an Ásynja, Loki’s wife 1/11, 20/4, v434/4, Glossary under galdr, hapt; farmr Sigynjar arma = Loki v98/2 (Gylf., Völsþpa, Lokasenna prose, SnE 1848–87, II 489)

Sikley f. Sicily v261/1, v410/4 (subj. of varð aud) (Heimsl‡sing in Hauksbók 151, Alfredi I, Hkr III, Fagrskinna)

Siklingar m. pl. descendants of Sigarr (1) 103/10 (Flb I 26, cf. Saxo Grammaticus 1979–80, II 112, ÁBM siklingur (1); as a common noun frequent in verse, e. g. Ynglingatal 1, Hkr I 26; see SnE 1848–87, II 469, PE (references in LP), siklingr in Glossary)

Silfrtoppr m. one of the Æsir’s horses (Gylf., Grímnismál 30 (Silfrin-), SnE 1848–87, II 487) v326/4. Cf. Gulltoppr

Simfjœtli m. son of Sigmundr Völsungsson 50/20 (usually Simfjœtli, see t. n.; Fagrskinna 78 (Eiríksmál), Helgakvi›a Hundingsbana I and II, PE 162, Völsunga saga, Norna-Gests þátrr)

Simul f. a troll-wife v425/6 (cf. Gylf.; Helgakvi›a Hundingsbana I 42; simull in Glossary)

Sindri m. a dwarf 41/36 t. n., 42/2 t. n. (cf. Gylf., Völsþpa, Porsteins saga Vikingssonar; cf. Brimir (1): both are names of a hall and of a giant or dwarf; cf. sindri m. ‘flint’, sindr n. ‘slag’; see also under Guthormr)

Singasteinn m. (steinn = ‘stone’; perhaps the place was a cliff; the first element may mean ‘old’, see ÁBM) 19/15, v64/2

Sinir m. one of the Æsir’s horses (Gylf., Grímnismál 30) v326/4 (v. I. Simr; cf. Simir, SnE 1848–87, II 487)
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Sívǫr f. a troll-wife v425/7. Cf. Svívǫr
Sjǫfn f. an Ásynja v434/2 (Gylf., SnE 1848–87, II 490, Gísla saga 75, 109, Skj A I 610, v. 14)
Skáði f. daughter of Pjazi 2/24, 34, v5 n., 18/14, 20/6 n., 20/7, v93/1–4 n., 40/37, Glossary under geðbrúðr, hvalr, þrýmsel, òndurðis, òndurguð; listed among the Ásynjur v433/6; cf. v96/2 and see under Vár (Gylf., Grímnismál, Skírnismál prose, Lokasenna prose, Hyndluljóð; cf. Hkr I 21, where she is said (based on Háleygjatal 3) to have married Óðinn; in Grímnismál 11 she is skír brúðr goða ‘bright bride of gods’ (quoted in Gylf. 24); cf. Járnvíða)
Skáld-Helgi m. early 11th century Icelandic poet v201 n. (see Landnámabók, ÍF I 86 n. 1)
Skalli m. a giant (‘bald-head’) v420/8 (a wolf in Heiðreks saga 1924, 68; cf. Skoll; Skolli is a fox in SnE 1848–87, II 490)
Skálpr m. name for a ship (see Sverris saga ch. 159; cf. Gestaskálpr, Borglunga sögur II 64, 99; Falk 1912, 87; ‘something hallowed out or vaulted’ de Vries 1977, 482) v493/8
Skæpti fóroðsson m. (Icelandic lawspeaker 1004–30) 77/1, v269 n. (Hkr II, ÖH, Íslendingabók, Landnámabók, Egils saga Skalla-Grímssonar, Gunnlaugs saga, Grettis saga, Valla-Ljóts saga (ÍF IX), Ýjólfs saga, Kristni saga, Ólkofoþ þátrr (ÍF XI))
Skati mildi m. legendary king 105/22 (cf. Porsteins saga Vikingssonar; and see skati in Glossary)
Skatnar m. pl. followers of King Skati 105/21 (cf. skati in Glossary)
Skálynir m. a heaven (the ninth) v516/19 (SnE 1848–87, II 485, line 30, and 569; cf. Glossary; perhaps a form of Saturnus; length of second vowel uncertain, and could be u or ú as well as y or ý, see t. n.)
Skefill m. a sea-king v413/4
Skeiðbrímir m. one of the Æsir’s horses (Gylf., Grímnismál 30, SnE 1848–87, II 487) v327/5
Skekkil m. a sea-king v413/3 (Hyndluljóð, Flb I 23, 26, TGT 99)
Skelfir m. legendary king (‘he who causes shaking, terrifier’) 103/16, Glossary under herkonungr (Flb I 25, 26; cf. Hkr I 58 and n. and Skjálf below)
Skerkur m. a giant v420/4 (cf. Glossary; = fire, SnE 1848–87, II 486)
Skiðblaðmir m. Freyr’s ship 18/27, v62/3, 41/34, 42/21, 23, v491/6 (Gylf., Hkr I 18 (here Óðinn’s), Grímnismál 43, 44)
Skilfingar m. pl. descendants of Skelfir (q. v.) 103/17; cf. sg. 105/10 (Flb I 26, Hyndluljóð 11, 16, Hkr I 53 (Ynglingatal 18), Hkr III

[Additional content not provided in the natural text representation]
Skinfaxi m. day’s horse (= Glaðr, or an alternative horse?—cf. note to 90/1–2) 90/2 (Gylf., Vaftróðnismál, SnE 1848–87, II 487)

Skjálf f. a name for Freyja v435/5. Cf. Skelfir and Hkr I 38 n.


Skjöldr m. (2) a ship 19/32 n., 67/21 n.

Skjöldungar m. pl. descendants of Skjöldr (1) 51/30, 103/15 (see skjöldungr in Glossary; SnE 1848–87, II 469; Gylf. Prologue, Hynddljóð, PE 200, Skjöldunga saga, Hröðs saga kraka, Flb I 22, 26, Gøngu-Hrólf saga; Saxo Grammaticus 1979–80, I 15, II 26; cf. Old English Scyldingas, name of a Danish dynasty, used to mean Danes in Beowulf)

Skoll m. see Sköll below and skólkinni in Glossary

Skopti Skagason m. 10th century Norwegian: Glossary under hersir (Hkr I 248–9; Fagrskinna)

Skorir m. a giant v420/3 (v. l. Skærir in A)

Skotar m. pl. Scots (Orkneyinga saga; in verses in Hkr and Fagrskinna); in kenning for giants, Skotar Gandvikr v74/6 (dat. of comparison with ríkri, mightier than the giants)

Skrauti m. a giant v419/8 (cf. skratti m. ‘devil, monster’)

Skríkja f. a troll-wife v425/7

Skrymrir m. a giant v420/3 (Gylf.; in Lokasenna 62 it seems to be the name of the knapsack; cf. Skrímnir in Þórla saga sterkla; a sword v452/2 (see Egils saga Skalla-Grimssonar 292 and Kormaks saga, where it is also mentioned in verses)

Skuld f. a valkyrie v436/6 (Völsuspá 20, SnE 1848–87, II 490, Egils saga Skalla-Grimssonar 149; name of a norn in Gylf. (see Index there) and Völsuspá 30; cf. Hröðs saga kraka)

Skúli Porsteinsson (Egilssonar) m. Icelandic poet, late 10th to 11th century 39/2, 43/17, 60/13, 91/24, 92/20, v144 n. (Kristni saga, Egils saga Skalla-Grimssonar (particularly p. 300), Gunnlaugs saga, Bjarnar saga Hítgelakappa, Hkr I 358 (see note), Oddr Snorrason 1932, Fagrskinna). Cf. Skyli

21; see skilfingr in Glossary and SnE 1848–87, II 469; Skilfingr is a name of Óðinn in Grímnismál (quoted in Gylf.) and SnE 1848–87, II 473; cf. Old English Scyldingas, Scilfingas, the name of a Swedish dynasty, used to mean Swedes in Beowulf)

Skinfaxi m. day’s horse (= Glaðr, or an alternative horse?—cf. note to 90/1–2) 90/2 (Gylf., Vaftróðnismál, SnE 1848–87, II 487)

Skinfaxi m. see skilfingr in Glossary and SnE 1848–87, II 469; Skilfingr is a name of Óðinn in Grímnismál (quoted in Gylf.) and SnE 1848–87, II 473; cf. Old English Scyldingas, Scilfingas, the name of a Swedish dynasty, used to mean Swedes in Beowulf)
Skyli (Skúli) m. son of Hálfdan gamli 101/21 (Flb I 25; cf. SnE 1848–87, II 469, Fagrskinna 64 (Haraldskvæði), Håttatal 2, 28). Cf. Glossary
Skær m. a horse SnE 1848–87, II 487; see Glossary
Skævaðr m. a horse v326/2, v328/7 (SnE 1848–87, II 487; in a kenning for ship in Skj A I 160, v. 5)
Skófnumgr m. sword-name, ‘polished’ v457/4 (Hrófr kraki’s sword in Hrófs saga kraka, also mentioned in Landnámabók and a number of Sagas of Icelanders, see ÍF V 172 n., XI 287; cf. Glossary under skafningr)
Skogul f. a valkyrie v7/1, v436/4; in kennings for battle, dynr Skoglar v219/4, él Skoglar v382/4 (Gyld., Háttatal, Voluspá, Grímnismál, SnE 1848–87, II 490, Hkr I 193, 195 (Hákonarmál))
Skoll (or Skoll) m. or n. (or Skölikinni m.; cf. Kinni) a wolf: cf. v514/10 t. n., see skólkinni in Glossary (Skoll in Gyld., Grímnismál 39; cf. skoll f. noise (of battle) ÍF XIV 204). Cf. Skalli
Sleipnir m. Óðinn’s horse, offspring of Loki 20/4 (see note), 20/19, v325/1, v328–30 n.; in kennings for ship, sjágnípu S. v127/1, haf-Sleipnir v242/2; see haf-Sleipnir in Glossary (Gyld., Grímnismál, Sigdrífumál, Baldurs draumar, Hunduljóð, Volsunga saga, Heiðreks saga, SnE 1848–87, II 487; cf. Hkr I 36, 46 (Ynglingatal))
Slóðr f. a river v484/2 (Gyld., Voluspá, Grímnismál)
Slóðrugtanni m. a boar (= Gullinbusti) 19/8 (Gyld.)
Slungnir m. King Aðils’s horse 59/26, v328–30 n., v330/4 (Slongvir Hkr I 57)
Snjófríðr see Snæfríðr
Snorri m. (1) Sturluson v5 n., v24 n., 63/15–17 n., 67/28–9 n., v263 n., Glossary under selja (2), svartálfr
Snorri m. (2) goði, 10th–11th century Icelander v30 n., Glossary under runnr; see Porsteinn (1)
Snotra f. an Ásynja v433/4; cf. Glossary (Gyld.; cf. Gautreks saga)
Snríðr (Snríð) m. Bjarki’s sword, see Glossary. Cf. Laufi
Snæbjörn m. Icelandic poet, probably 11th century (nothing further is known of him, but conceivably he is the same as S. galti, also noted for his sailing, ÍF I 190–95) 38/16, v133 n., 81/16
Snefriðardrápa (or Snjófríðar-) f. a poem attributed to Haraldr hárfagri v29 n. (Flb II 70; Skj A I 5)
Snæfríðr, Snjófríðr f. v29 n., v205 n., v360 n., Glossary under mjóðr (Flb I 41, II 53, 69–70; Ágrip, Hkr I)
Sól f. an Ásynja v434/3; personification of the sun, Glossary under gyðja, cf. 39/1, 85/19 (GyI., Vafþrúðnismál 23, Flb I 24, SnE 1848–87, II 490; cf. álfrœðull and sól in Glossary, Álfrœðull in Index)
Sómr m. a giant v419/7 (cf. Glossary)
Són f. one of the vats containing the mead of poetry 3/21, 4/3, 38, 11/28; in kenning for (the mead of) poetry, Sónar sáð (or sefrein Sónar may mean ‘heart’ or ‘breast’; see Frank 1978, 96–7, where it is argued that són is a common noun meaning ‘reconciliation’; cf. Egils saga Skalla-Grímssonar 266 and n.) v36/3 (cf. Sturl. I 500; són also means ‘blood’, Kormaks saga 243, Skj A I 556, v. 5) Sonatorrekk n. a poem by Egill Skalla-Grímsson v15–16 n. (Egils saga Skalla-Grímssonar 246–57; Skj A I 40–43)
Sóti m. a horse v325/6 (Gunnlaugs saga 91; the name of various characters in fornaldarsögur including Órvar-Odds saga)
Spé f. the Spey (river in Scotland) v483/7
Sprettingr m. a giant v419/5
Starkaðr m. (dat. -eði) a giant killed by Þórr v57/3 (grandfather of the hero Starkaðr gamli (‘the Old’) Stórverkrsson, Starkaðr Áludrengr in Gautreks saga 12, cf. Heiðreks saga 66–7; the two Starkaðrs seem to be confused in Saxo Grammaticus, see 1979–80, II 98–9) Steinarr (Steinn in A and T) m. Icelandic poet, 11th century 64/8, v206 n.
Steinn (1) m. = Hallar-Steinn, q. v. 63/28
Steinn (2) Herdísarson m. Icelandic poet, 11th century 34/28, v112 n., (Landnámabók, Hkr III)
Steinþórðr m. Icelandic poet, 11th century 9/5, v13 n. (nothing further is known about him)
Stígandi m. a giant v419/6 (cf. Gongu-Hrólfss saga; also a ship in Landnámabók, Vatnsdœla saga)
Stíklarstaðir pl. Stiklestad in Prándheimr, Norway v4 n., v120 n. (Hkr II, Fagrskinna, ÖH)
Stórverkr m. a giant v420/1 (cf. Stórvirkr, son of Starkaðr Áludrengr and father of Starkaðr gamli in Gautreks saga; in Heiðreks saga 67 he is father of Starkaðr Áludrengr; cf. Storverk in Saxo Grammaticus 1979–80, I 170)
Strauma f. a river v482/7 (‘torrent’) 
Strönd f. a river (‘strand’) v481/2, v483/7 (Grimnismál)
Stúfr m. (1) a horse v326/1, v329/2 (SnE 1848–87, II 487); an ox (cf. Glossary) v504/5
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Stúfr m. (2) blindi, son of Þórir kótrr, Icelandic poet, 11th century
102/16, v396 n. (Laxdalea saga, Stúfs þáttir; cf. Glossary)

Stúfsdrápa (or Stúfa) f. a poem by Stúfr (2) about King Haraldr harðráði v396 n. (ÍF V 290; Skj A I 404–5)

Stúmi m. a giant v420/6

Styrkárr Oddason m. Icelandic poet, 11th or 12th century 76/12, v266 n.

Suðr f. a river v479/5 (in a kenning for gold, Hávarðar saga 330; perhaps related to sjóða 'seethe')

Suðri ('southerly') m. one of the dwarfs who hold up the sky 33/26, Glossary under setberg; áttruð Suðra = Geirrðr v87/8. Suðri is the name of a dwarf in Gylf. ch. 14, Völuspá, SnE 1848–87, II 469, and appears in a kenning for poetry in Gísla saga 82; in v87 it is perhaps to be taken as also the name of a giant, or giants are perceived as related to dwarfs (some names of giants are also names of dwarfs, e. g. Fjalarr, Galarr, Litr; both are rock-dwellers, cf. berg-Saxar, berg-Danir in Glossary); cf. Völuspá 9–10, where according to some readings dwarfs are created out of parts of giants (see Völuspá 1978, 26–7; Tryggvi Gíslason 1984; cf. also Gylf. 15/35)

Sumar(r) m. or n. (Sumarr m. TGT 65) personification of summer 39/29, see Glossary (Gylf., Vafrþúnsmál 27)

Surtaði m. ‘Surrt’s (or Surti’s) fire’ 6/25 (Gylf., Vafnþúnsmál)

Surtr m. a giant v420/1; as common noun for giant in kenning for mountain fastness, Surts sokkdalir v23/1 (or part of a kenning for poetry, see note), v61 n. (Gylf., Völuspá, Vafrþúnsmál, Fáfnismál, Volsunga saga; in a kenning for thought in Hallfreðar saga 147)


Sváfnir m. a serpent 90/11 (Gylf., Grímnismál, SnE 1848–87, II 487; also a name of Óðinn in Gylf. (Haraldskvæði), Grímnismál and SnE 1848–87, II 472, cf. 4/33)

Svalin (f.?) shield of the sun, Glossary under svalinn
Svíarranr m. a giant v75/2 n., v419/8 (Hárbarðsljóð 29)
Svíartálfaheimr m. the world of the black elves 45/21 (Gylf.; cf. svartálfr in Glossary and døkkálfar in Gylf. 19)

Svíatr m. a giant v420/5 (cf. Qrvar-Odds saga, Porsteins saga Vikingssonar; see Glossary)
Svasa-, Svásanautr m. a garment or cloth: Glossary under nisting (Flb II 70)
Svasi or Svási m. a dwarf: Glossary under nadd-Freyr, nisting (Flb II 53, 69–70, Ágríp, Hkr I)
Sváuðr m. a giant, father of Sumar(r) 39/29, v419/7 (Gylf., Vaf-
fróðnismál)
Sveiði m. a sea-king v412/8; in kenning for ships, Sveiða hreinar
74/19, v258/1 (Orkneyinga saga 7, Hkr I 275; cf. Svaði Heitason, 
Flb I 23)
Sveinn m. (1) Icelandic or Greenland poet, probably 11th century
37/8, 39/15
Sveinn m. (2) (tjúguskegg Haraldsson, king of Denmark; d. 1014)
father of Knútr inn ríki v258/4, Glossary under moðr (Knýtlinga
saga, Hkr I and II). Cf. Sveinn (3) and v381 n.
Sveinn m. (3) Úlfsson (Estridsson), king of Denmark (d. 1076)
v191 n., v381 n., v381/3 (his son was St Knútr; or the reference
could be to Knútr inn ríki, son of Sveinn tjúguskegg), v396 n.,
Glossary under grámr (2), visir (Knýtlinga saga, Hkr III)
Sveinn m. (4), son of Sveinn (3), brother of St Knútr (who died in
1086) v398 n., Glossary under bróðir (Knýtlinga saga)
Sveinn m. (5) Eiríksson, king of Denmark (d. 1157) v262 n., Glossary
under fríðstókkvir (Knýtlinga saga)
Sveinn m. (6) Hákonarson, earl in Norway (d. c. 1015) v286 n., v375 n. 
(Hkr II, Fagrskinna)
Sveinn m. (7) Sveinsson, half-brother to Knútr (2) v398 n. (Knýtlinga
saga)
Sveipinfalda f. a troll-wife v425/8
Sverrir m. king of Norway (d. 1202) v139 n., Glossary under ð, 
sigrgeðir
Svíagríss m. a gold ring (‘Swedes’ pig(let)’) 59/2, 20, 27 (Hrólfs
saga kraka, Skjöldunga saga)
Svíi m. pl. Swedes 59/24, 31, v189/3 v. l., v310/4 (Hkr, Fagrskinna)
Svíaveldi n. the Swedish realm 106/1 (Hkr, Fagrskinna, Hrólfs saga
kraka, Heiðreks saga)
Svíðurr m. a name of Óðinn 105/31 (cf. Sviðurr, Sviðir in Grímnismál
and SnE 1848–87, II 472; Sviðurr, Sviðarr, Sviðir in Gylf.)
Svipdagr m. a berserk 58/32 (Hrólfs saga kraka, Háttatlykill 12 (see
p. 58); cf. Gylf. Prologue, Hkr I 43 and note, Saxo Grammaticus
1979–80, II 28–9)
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Svipul f. a valkyrie, see Glossary

Svívr f. a giantess or troll-wife killed by Þórr v58/8. Cf. Sívr

Svíþjóð f. Sweden v84/1–4 n., 52/5, v171/2, 58/29, v217 n., 80/13, v310 n., 105/31, Glossary under austr (2), landfólk (Hkr, Fagrskinna, Gyld., Volundarkviða prose); cf. Síaveldi; S. kólgu (‘of coldness’, see kolga in Glossary, Kólga in Index) = S. hin mikla, hin kalda, Scythia (Heimslýsing in Hauksbók 155, Hkr I, ÍF IX 220 and note, Skjoldunga saga, Sǫrla saga sterkra), conceived as home of giants v84/2 (gen. with (dólg)ferð or dróttar, see note)

Svífljóð f. a river, see Viþsvífl (and cf. svalr in Glossary)

Svífl f. an island or river in the south Baltic area v144 n., v187/2 (Hkr I 351 n. and cxxxv)

Svílnir m. a name of Óðinn (jula in A, SnE 1848–87, II 472), in kenning for shield, Svílnis salpenningr, the penny of Óðinn’s hall v253/1 (Valþöll was roofed with shields, see Gyld. ch. 2; in the verse there Flateyjarbók and U have the name Svílnir, see Ský A I 26); Svílnis ekkja = Jóðr, i. e. jóðr, the earth v66/7 (subj. of gekk sundr; cf. Fagrskinna 98 and note). This kenning may be based on the idea of Óðinn’s long absences referred to in Hkr I 12, or to his presumed abandonment of Jóðr for Frigg, though ekkja could just mean wife (cf. Glossary and LP). Cf. biókkván in Glossary

Svígr f. a river v484/5 (Gyld., Grímnismál)

Sýr f. a name for Freyja v435/5; in kenning for woman, mens mjúkstalls S. v206/1 (gen. with draumar); for giantess, arin-Syn v90/3 (gen. with salvanið; see note and Glossary under arinn) (Gyld., SnE 1848–87, II 490)

Sýr f. a name for Freyja v435/5; in kenning for giantess, fentanna S. v292/1 (gen. with greppa; see note) (Gyld.; Halfreðar saga 156)

Sýrvi m. a sea-king v416/6 (Sýrvi or Sórví in C (‘sóruí’); cf. sörvar, syrvar in Glossary; Sórví in Fagrskinna 115, Hkr I 246; sörvar in Egils saga Skálalóð 202)

Sæhrímnir m. a boar v513/4 (Gyld., Grímnismál)

Sákarmáli m. a giant v420/2

Sæmingr m. a son of Óðinn v5 n., v429/9 (Gyld. Prologue, Hkr I 21–2; at 4 he is said (on the authority of a lost verse of Háleygjatal) to be son of Yngvifreyr; see also Hálfdanar saga Eysteinsfóstra 247)

Sækin f. (or Sekin; spellt with e in R, æ in AC) a river v479/6 (Sækin in Gyld. (spellt with æ in U), Sækin in Grímnismál)

Sókkmímir see Sókmímir
Sólsì m. a sea-king 74/24, v416/2 (TGT 25); in kenning for ship, Sólsa bekkr v258/3 (according to 74/24–5, this is a kenning for the sea; see note)
Sólví m. a sea-king v413/4 (Flb I 23, 24, Af Upplendinga konungum in Hauksbók 456; cf. Hálfs saga, Göngu-Hrólfs saga)
Sónnungr m. a name for Æðr v428/7
Sórli m. son of Guðrún and Jónakr, brother of Hamðir v24 n., 49/17, 38, 50/6, 15, 28, v156/5; Glossary under barmi, birki, niðr (1), sonr, vilja: in kenning for coats of mail, fort Sórla 68/18, v230/2 and note (Hamðismál, Völunga saga)

Tanngnjóstr m. one of Æðr’s goats (Gylf.) v508/3
Tanngþrísir m. one of Æðr’s goats (Gylf.) v508/4 (cf. hrísgrísir in Glossary)
Taurus (constellation) v93/1–4 n.
Teiti m. a sea-king v415/8 (cf. Teitr in Skjöldunga saga 61, ÍF XIII 413)
Tems f. the Thames v481/2 (Bretta sögr in Hauksbók; Temps in Knýtlinga saga, Hkr II)
Tífr f. the Tiber v481/1 (Alfreði I, Heimsþýsing 150 and Bretta sögr in Hauksbók (also Tipr); Tibur in Alfreði III 22 n.)
Tiggi m. son of Hálfdan gamli 101/21 (Flb I 25; SnE 1848–87, II 469, see Glossary)
Tindr m. (Hallkelsson), Icelandic poet (d. 1015 or later) 68/8 (Landnámabók, Heiðarvíga saga, ÍF III 331, Hardar saga, Fagrskinna 131, Hkr I)
Tjaldari m. a horse v325/4 (SnE 1848–87, II 487)
Tórf-Einarr m. (Rognvaldsson) earl in Orkney c. 900: ætthættir Torf-Einars = Earl Porfinnr v298/4 (Háttatal, Orkneyinga saga, Hkr I)
Troja f. Troy 5/35, 36, 6/26, 27, Glossary under orrosta (Gylf. and Prologue; Flb I 28; Heimsþýsing (‘Troea’) and Bretta sögr in Hauksbók, Trójumanna saga)
Trojumenn m. pl. Trojans; Trojumanna orrosta = the Trojan war 5/39 (Heimsþýsing in Hauksbók 152, 155 (‘Troea manna’), Alfreði I; Trójumanna saga)
Trór m. = Æðr 22/20 t. n., cf. Gylf. Prologue
Tryggvaflókkur m. a poem (probably by Sighvatr) about King Tryggvi Óláfsson (d. 1033) v285 n. (ÓH 611 (see t. n.), Hkr II 413 (here anonymous); Skj A I 247)
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Tvedda f. the Tweed v483/2

Týr m. an Áss 1/9, 5/19, 5/24 n., 19/18, 40/36, v432/7 (Gylf., Hymiskviða, Lokasenna, Hkr I 208 (Háleysjatal), Völsunga saga (Sigrdrífrsmál); in kennings for king or earl in Háttatal). In kennings the word may have originally been the common noun týr m. ‘god’ (see týr, týframr in Glossary), especially in names for Óðinn (q. v.), such as Farmatýr, Gautatýr, Hangatýr, Hertýr, Hroptatýr, Sigtýr, and Veratýr in Gylf. and Grímnismál; see also Reiðartýr, a name for Pórr: bygítýr, hirðítýr, reiðítýr in Glossary

Tyrfigr m. a sword (see Heiðreks saga, Qrvar-Odds saga; cf. Skj A I 349, B I 322, v. 2) v457/6

Tyrkir (or Tyrkjar, see Noreen 1923, § 368) m. pl. Turks, i. e. Trojans 5/33, 36 (Gylf. ch. 54 and Prologue, Flb I 28, Íslendingabók 27, Heiðreks saga 66, Skjoldunga saga, Sturlaug saga starsfana, Trójumanna saga; cf. Heimsþyning in Hauksbók 155 and Tyrkland in Gylf. Prologue, Hkr I, Flb I 27, II 209, Trójumanna saga, Alþreði I)

Tøgdrapa f. a poem by Óðarr loftunga about King Knútr inn ríki v200 n.; see Glossary (Hkr II, ÓH, Knýtlinga saga; Skj A I 322–5)

Uðr f. (1) a river v481/5; see also Uðr (2) (= uðr ‘wave’; see Glossary) (name of Óðinn in Gylf., Grímnismál, SnE 1848–87, II 473; cf. also Helgakviða Hundingsbana II 31)

Uðr (gen. Unnar) f. (2) daughter of Ægir, personification of a wave 36/26, 95/8, v357 n., 95/12, v478/5 (SnE 1848–87, II 493). Cf. Uðr (1) and uðr in Glossary; unnr in Gylf. (Völsápá)

Úlfr Uggason m. Icelandic poet (fl. c. 1000) 8/7, v8 n., 9/10, 10/8, v24 n., 14/5, v54 n., 17/3, 8, 30, 19/3, 16, 20/7, 64/28, 70/19, 84/13, 86/26 (Landsnámabók, Lausdæla saga, Njáls saga)

Ullr m. a god 1/10, 14/26, 19/31, 19/32 n., 30/17, v328–30 n.; in kennings for shield (see note to 67/21), Ullar askr v28/1, v212/1, 69/19, Ullar kjöll v143/3 (gen. with fjöllum), Ullar skip 67/21, v236/2 (gen. with él) (cf. de Vries 1956–7, II 159–60, § 446; Tolley 1996, 22–3 and 44 n. 53); in kennings for Pórr, Ulls (Ullar) mágr v47/4, v66/1 and note, gulli Ullar v89/5; for warrior, man, U. ímanlauks v185/1 (vocative: the person addressed in this verse is unknown, though it may be Haraldr gráfeldr; see Frank 1978, 83) (Gylf., Grímnismál, Atlakviða)

Undaðr m. a rider v328–30 n.
Unn- see Úðr
Uppsalar m. pl. Uppsal 58/23, 59/5, 6; Glossary under austr (2) (Hkr I–II, Skjöldunga saga, Hrólfs saga kraka)
Urðr f. a norn v241/4 (Gylf., Völspá; cf. Guðrúnarkviða I 24, II 21; Sigurðarkviða in skamma 5; yrðr Hkr I 72; etymologically related to veröa, pp. orðinn); Urðar brunni m. Ûðr’s well 76/26, v268/2 and note (cf. Gylf., Völspá, Hávamál 111)
Útfarardrápa f. a poem by Halldórr skvaldri about King Sigurðr (6) Magnússon v379 n. (Sverris saga 1920, 91; Skj A I 486–8)
Váfuðr m. a name of Óðinn; Váfadar þing = battle, Váfadar þing-prøngvir (tmesis) = warrior v149/3 (Gylf., Grímnismál, TGT 87, Hkr I 188, SnE 1848–87, II 556; cf. Váfðr in Völspá 1 (Hauksbók), SnE 1848–87, II 472; váfuðr is a word for the wind in Álvismál 20, cf. v332/2 t. n. and Glossary under þuðr)
Vafþrúðnr m. a giant v421/4 (Gylf., Vafþrúðnismál)
Vágasker n. (‘wave-skerry’) 19/14 (not mentioned elsewhere)
Vagn m. (1) Ákason, a Dane, 10th century v214 n. (Jómsvíkinga saga, Hkr I, Fagrskinna)
Vagn m. (2) a constellation, see Glossary (ÍF XXXIV 355; Alfræði II 250; used a number of times in Christian poetry, generally in pl., presumably for Ursa Major and Ursa Minor together; see LP)
Vagnþrúðnr m. a giant v431/2 (Saxo Grammaticus 1979–80, 121, II 29)
Vakr m. name of a horse v329/4 (SnE 1848–87, II 487, Orkneyinga saga 235, Hallfredar saga 150; cf. vakr a. ‘early-waking, lively’; a name for Óðinn in Gylf., Grímnismál, SnE 1848–87, II 473)
Valgarðr m. of Völfr (southern Iceland; so Fagrskinna 227, Hkr III 91), Icelandic poet, 11th century 95/13, 97/20, 98/23, 105/10 (Hkr III, Fagrskinna)
Valgautr m. a name of Óðinn v17/2 (vocative) (SnE 1848–87, II 473, 556)
Valþrúð f. the hall of the slain, Óðinn’s hall v7/6 (i Valþrúðu vera = die), v20/3, 20/33, 21/2, v109 n., 41/1, 23, Glossary under einherjar, heimboð, þóll, salr (Gylf., PE, Hkr I 20, 193–4, Fagrskinna 77, 95, Skjöldunga saga 69, Gísla saga 45 (see note), Njáls saga, Hrólfs saga kraka, Heiðreks saga, Gautreks saga, Sturl. I 344, 374; cf. verse 253/1–2 and see under Svǫfnir and Glossary under salpenningr)
Váli m. a god, a son of Óðinn 1/10, 19/26, 30, 20/2 n., v429/4, v432/6. Váli is the name of a son of Loki as well as of a son of
Óðinn in *Gylf.*; son of Óðinn also in *Vafþrúðnismál* and *Hyndluljóð,* and (as emendation) son of Óðinn and Rindr in *Baldurs draumar;* son of Loki in *Völuspá* 34 (*Hauksbók* only) and (as emendation) in *Lokasenna* prose; also the name of a dwarf in *Gylf.* (in a quotation from *Völuspá;* Náli in *PE*); cf. Áli

Valin *f.* a river v482/6

Valr *m.* a horse v325/3, v329/1 (*SnE* 1848–87, II 487; cf. *valr* (1), *hrannvalr* in Glossary)

Valskjálf *f.* a river v479/2

Ván *f.* a river (‘hope’) v479/3 (*Gylf.,* *Grímnismál,* *SnE* 1848–87, II 432, *Hkr* III 242 (in a kenning for gold))

Vanabrúðr. Vana brúðr *f.* bride, lady of the Vanir, i. e. Freyja v149/2 (gen. with dóttur, i. e. Hnoss, the precious gift), 44/24 (see Vann; cf. Vanadís in *Gylf.,* *goðbruðr* in Glossary)

Vánargandr *m.* ‘hope-wand’ or ‘hope-wolf’ (cf. the river Ván above and in *Gylf.* ch. 34), a name for Fenrir 19/36 (cf. Jormungandr and hrógandr (= fire), *SnE* 1848–87, II 486)

Vandill *m.* a sea-king v416/2 (*Skj* B I 177; cf. *Færeyinga saga* 1987, 43–4; *Njáls saga* 77–8); a giant v430/6 (cf. Dragvandill above and *heinvandill* in Glossary)

Vanr *m.* one of the Vanir, a race of gods; i. e. Njörðr 18/4, v59/6 (dat. with louna); i. e. Freyr 18/16 and note; pl. 3/13, 18/3, 16, 30/14, 44/24 (*Gylf.,* *PE,* *Hkr* I 10–13, *Volsunga saga* (*Sigdrífrsmál*); cf. Vanabrúðr; also Vanadís in *Gylf., vaningi* in Glossary)

Vár *f.* an Ásynja v93/1–4 n., v96/4 n., v434/5; in kenning for Skaði, the huntress who lived in the mountains, *prýmsiðr Vár* v96/2 (gen. with hvál) (*Gylf.,* *Prymskiða;* cf. *Helreið* 2)

Varðrún *f.* a troll-wife v427/3 (*Skj* A I 352, v. 13)

Vartari *m.* a thong 43/10 (cf. Glossary; *holtvartari* is a kenning for snake, *ÍF* I 239)

Vegsvinn *f.* a river v483/5 (*Grímnismál*; cf. Veg and Svinn in *Gylf.*)

Veiga *f.* an island in the north of Norway (*Vega, Vegenøy* in *Hálogaland;* Veig *SnE* 1848–87, II 491) v313/1 (*frá Veigu = from the far north;* cf. Glossary under *langr*)

Vella *f.* a river v482/5

Vellekla *f.* a poem by Einarr Skálaglamm about Earl Hákon Sigurðarson v18 n., v25 n., v27–8 n., v34 n., v35 n., v197 n., v222 n., v223 n., v227 n., v247 n. (*Hkr* I, *Flb* I 18, *Egils saga Skalla-Grímssonar* 270; *Skj* A I 122–31)
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Vendill m. a place in Jutland, see Glossary under heinvandill (Hkr I, Ynglingatal 19 (Hkr I 55))

Verr m. a giant v430/3 (cf. under verulfr and verr (1) in Glossary)

Vervaena f. a river v483/3

Véseti m. a berserk 58/32 (v. l. Viðseti; cf. Jómsvíkinga saga, Órvar-Odds saga, Porsteins saga Vikingssonar)

Vésteinn m. legendary person v329/1

Vestri m. one of the dwarfs who hold up the sky (‘westerly’) 33/24 (Gylf., Völuspá)

Veþ-Mýmir m. a name for the sky 85/18 (‘winter-M.’?); a heaven (the eighth) v516/15 (see Glossary)

Vetr m. personification of winter 39/20, cf. Glossary (Gylf., Vafþrúðnismál)

Vetrliði m. (Sumarlíðason) Icelandic poet (d. 999) 17/14, v57 n. (Landnámabók, Njáls saga, Hkr I, Kristni saga)


Við f. a river (‘wide’) v479/3 (Gylf., Grímnismál)

Viðarr or Viðarr hinn þögli m. a god 1/10, 19/23, 24/37, 30/10 n., 40/36, son of Óðinn v429/3, v432/5; equivalent of Eneas 6/27 (= Áli?) (Gylf., Lokasenna, Vafþrúðnismál, Grímnismál, Völuspá)

Viðbliðinn m. a heaven v516/10 (Gylf., SnE 1848–87, II 485/29, 569; cf. Glossary)

Viðblindi (or Viðblindi?) m. a giant 63/13, v421/7; in kenning for whale, giant’s boar: Viðblindagöltr v201/2 (cf. Viðblinda svín, Edda Magnússar Ólafssonar 351, Skj A II 150, v. 62)

Viddi m. a giant v430/5 (possibly a form of viðir, ‘sea’, and perhaps a name for Ægir; see Egils saga Skálalag-Grímssonar 79 n. and ÁBM; cf. 39/14)

Viðfeðmir m. a heaven v516/11 (SnE 1848–87, II 486; see Glossary)

Viðgymmir m. a giant; in kenning for Þórr, V. Vímrar vads v56/1 (= enemy of the ford of Vimr? see note and Glossary under vað; cf. ÁBM under Viðgymmir)

Viðrir m. a name of Óðinn 74/3; Viðris ærí = Þórr v42/1; Viðris vǫndr = spear or sword v255/3 (see note); in kenning for poetry or a poem, Viðris munstrandar marr v350/2 (see Glossary under munströnd); in kenning for warrior (Heðinn?), Viðrir Hveðru brynju, Viðrir of the axe v254/2 (gen. with fyrir hþnd) (Gylf., Ágrip 3 and Flb II 49, Lokasenna, Helgakviða Hundingsbana I, Órvar-
Odds saga; Egils saga Skalla-Grímssonar 185, 186 (Hofuðlausn)
Viðseti m. see Véseti
Viðsvöl (or Viðsvōl) f. a river v483/5 (written as two words in A (‘ið svōl’); cf. Við, Svōl in Gylf. and Grímnismál)
Viður m. a name of Öðinn, in kenning for (the mead of) poetry, Viðurs fengr v38/2, for poet v300b/2 (Gylf., Grímnismál, SnE 1848–87, II 472; Egils saga Skalla-Grímssonar 246 (Sonatorrek), 262 (Arinbjarnarkviða))
Viðill m. legendary person v329/2 (or Viðill? cf. LP, ÁBM; Flb I 25, 26, Hrólf’s saga kraka, Hálfs saga, Qurvar-Ödds saga, Porsteins saga Vikingssonar, Ragnars saga)
Víga-Glúmr m. Icelandic poet, 10th century 7/5, v3 n., 67/29 n., 73/31, 91/19, Glossary under grindlogi (Víga-Glúms saga)
Vigg n. a horse v326/1 (SnE 1848–87, II 487; cf. vigg (= horse and ship), viggr in Glossary)
Vigglóð f. a troll-wife v427/5. See vigglóðr and vigglóð in Glossary
Vigfr. f. spear (Kormaks saga 295, see note) v464/2, see Glossary (a horse (Vígfr?) SnE 1848–87, II 487, 571; cf. viggr in Glossary)
Víli (or Víl?) f. a river v482/5 (cf. SnE 1848–87, II 432, 515)
Vílir m. brother of Öðinn v15/2 (Hkr I 12, 14, Egils saga Skalla-Grímssonar 255 (Sonatorrek); cf. Víli in Gylf. and Lokasenna 26; also Hkr I 29 (Ynglingatal); there is a dwarf Víli in Völuspá)
Vímur f. a river waded by Pórr (see p. 25) v55–6 n., v56/1 (gen. with vad), 17/13, 25/3, v72/1 (vocative), v479/3, Glossary under dreyri, vax. Appears in Qurvar-Ödds saga (in a kenning for gold in a verse), Hkr III 240 (in a kenning for ship in Einarr Skúlason’s poem about Sigurðr Jórsalafari), SnE 1848–87, II 493 (again in a kenning for ship, in an anonymous verse in A; Skj A I 652)
Vin (or Vín?) f. a river v482/5 (Gylf., Grímnismál)
Vína f. the (Northern) Dvina v481/1, v482/4 (Gylf., Grímnismál, Hálfs saga, Qurvar-Ödds saga, Sturlaug’s saga starfsama, Heimsþing in Hauksbók 150, Egils saga Skalla-Grímssonar 93, ÖH 349, Fagrskinna 103, Hkr I 217 (Gráfeldardrápa); a mythical river in the eddas, in historical sagas a river in Bjarmaland near the White sea (cf. Dýna); in Egils saga Skalla-Grímssonar 142 (cf. xliii) perhaps the Wen in England, see Campbell 1938, 73–4)
Vindbláinn m. a heaven v516/4 (SnE 1848–87, II 486); cf. Víðbláinn, and viðbláinn in Glossary
Vindlér m. ‘wind-protector, one who provides protection from the
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wind’ (cf. hlé n. ‘shelter’ and hlér in Glossary), a name for Heimdallr 19/16, 108/8–9 n. (Háttatal.)

Vindr m. a giant (‘wind’) v421/7. Cf. 39/13 and note, and Glossary; Gylf. ch. 18; also a horse in SnE 1848–87, II 487

Vindsvalr m. a giant v421/3, father of winter 39/20, v138/2 (gen. with mög, making a kenning for winter; see Glossary under mögr) (Gylf., Vafþránisml). Cf. Vindkaldr in Fjölsvinnsmál

Ving f. a river v479/4

Vingnir m. a giant 14/30 (reference to a myth?—but Vingnir is a name of Óðinn in SnE 1848–87, II 472, and fóstrí might mean son here; cf. Gylf. Prologue ch. 9), v421/8; in kenning for troll-wife, herja Vingnis v70/2 (or if herja means ‘attacker’, Vingnir could mean Pórr here); Vingnis stjóri name of an ox; or perhaps for Vingnir, stjóri two separate names for an ox? (thus A and B, see note and Glossary under stjóri) v503/10. Vingnir seems to be a name for Pórr (though it could be for Óðinn) in Gylf. ch. 53, Vafþránisml 51 (A), 53 (Codex Regius); cf. Vingenir in Gylf. Prologue and Vinginer in Flb I 28, and Vingþórr below; also ving-Rögnir in Glossary

Vingrípr m. a giant v430/5

Vingþórr m. a name for Pórr v428/7 (Prymskvida, Alvíssmál; cf. Vingelþórr in Gylf. Prologue and Vingnir; also ving-Rögnir in Glossary)

Vínheiðr f. site of a battle in England (Egils saga Skallagrímssonar) v140 n.

Vinnill m. a sea-king v416/1 (Skj A I 608 (Plácitúsdrápa 4))

Vipart m. a giant v421/3

Virfall m. a sea-king v416/1 (Hkr I 337, Grettis saga 185; cf. ÍF XIII 404–7; name of a horse in SnE 1848–87, II 487)

Volukrontes m. Greek hero 6/3, Glossary under kappi (Trójumanna saga 179 (Hauksbók version, p. 214); corresponds to Polypoetes in Latin sources; see Faulkes 1978–9, 122)

Væni n. a lake in Sweden (Lake Vänern; usually Vænir m.) 58/25, v328–30 n. (Skjóldunga saga and Ynglinga saga (Hkr I), but not in Hrólfs saga kraka; Flb I 22, 24, Af Upplendinga konungum (Hauksbók 456), Gautreks saga)

Vöðr f. a river v484/7 (cf. vað (‘ford’) in Glossary and Grímnismál 28, v.1.) Vöggr m. legendary hero 58/7, 8, 11, 18, 21, Glossary under sveinn (Skjóldunga saga, Hrólfs saga kraka)
Skáldskaparmál

Volusungr. Descendants of Volusungr are variously referred to as Volusungr's children, sons, or descendants. They are mentioned in several contexts, including their possible connection to the kings of Norway, as indicated by the term "Volusunga niðr" (Volusungr's descendants) in the Prologue of the Hervarar saga Hundingsbana II, and in the kenning "Volusunga drekka" (Volusungr's destruction), which is used in the context of poison. The term "Volusunga niðr" also appears in the context of the king's council in the Gylfaginning. Volusungr is also mentioned in the context of the Volsungs, a legendary dynasty in the Ynglinga saga. The term "Volusungar" is used generically to refer to the Volusungr family, and it is also used as a term for kings in general, as seen in the Volsunga saga. Volusungr is the father of Sigmundr, and it is possible that Volusungr is the singular of the "Volusungar." Volu-Steinn, an Icelandic poet, is mentioned in the context of the Landnámabók. Vönd, a river, is mentioned in the Grímnismál. Vör, a Ásynja, is mentioned in the Gylfaginning. Vöðrir, a berserker, is mentioned in the Hrólfs saga kraka. Yggdrasill, a mythical ash tree, is mentioned in the Völuspá, Grímnismál, and Gylfaginning. Yggdrasil is nearly always called "askr Yggdrasils." Yggdrasill, a name of Óðinn, is mentioned in the context of mead and poetry. Yggdrasil is mentioned in the context of poetry, poetry with "mjóð," and poetry with "hljót." Ylfingar, a legendary dynasty, is mentioned in the context of the Ynglinga saga. Ylfingas, a Germanic tribe, is mentioned as potentially being part of the Baltic region.
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Beowulf. Cf. Ylfingr in Órvar-Odds saga; Ylfingr is also the name of a sword in Mírmanns saga and a term for a ruler in SnE 1848–87, II 469

Ylgr f. a river v484/7 (Gylf., Grímnismál)

Ymir m. a giant 6/13, v417/3; Ymis hold = earth 35/19, Ymis hauss = sky 33/23, v105/4 and note, Ymis blóð = sea 36/24, v123/2, or water, see Glossary under snerríblóð (in v79 Porn (q. v.) may be used to mean Ymir). See Gylf., ch. 8; also chs. 5 and 14 (where he is made equivalent to Aurgelmir and perhaps Bláinn), Voðuspá (where he may also be called Brimir), Viðbirðismál, Grímnismál, Hynduljóð; cf. Friðþjófs saga

Ymsi m. a giant; Ymsa kind = giants v74/7 (see Glossary under setr)

Yn f. a river v483/6, v484/5

Ynglingar m. pl. descendants of Yngvi 103/3 (cf. Glossary under ynglingr, yngvi); of Yngvarr 103/14; cf. sg. 104/28 (Gylf. Prologue, Hkr I (Ynglinga saga), Skjaldunga saga, Hynduljóð, Gautreks saga, Af Upplendinga konungum (Hauksbók 457); cf. Fagrskinna 60 (Haraldskvæði 4), SnE 1848–87, II 469)

Ynglingatal n. a poem by Pjóðólftr (1) v5 n. (Hkr I, ÓH, Flb II 75, Hauksbók 457, Skáldatal (SnE 1848–87, III 273); Skj A I 7–15)

Yngvarr m. ancestor of the Ynglingar (perhaps an error for Yngvi) 103/14 (cf. Hkr I 61–2)

Yngvi m. ancestor of the Ynglings, kings of Norway v7/4; Yngva öld the people of Norway v21/3 (though their allvaldr is Earl Sigurðr or Earl Hákon, neither of whom was descended from Yngvi; see note) (Hkr I 24, Ynglingatal 7 (Hkr I 34), Íslendingabók 27, Helgakviða Hundingsbana I 55, Regísmál 14; cf. Yngvarr and 105/5, SnE 1848–87, II 469, Hkr I 24, 34, TGT 103; Glossary under ynglingr, yngvi); son of Hálfdan the old 103/3; a sea-king v415/8 (Egils saga Skálla-Grímssonar 269; Yngvi altered to Ingvi); a name for Freyr Hkr I 24; son of Óðinn (cf. Yngvi-Freyr) in Gylf. Prologue (see Index of names), Skjaldunga saga 3–4; the name of various legendary kings and heroes; Helgakviða Hundingsbana I 52 (son of Hringr), Skjaldunga saga 15, 65–6, 73–4, son of Alrek Hkr I 40–46, descendant of Óðinn Flb I 27; name of a dwarf in Voðuspá

Yngvi-Freyr m. a son of Óðinn v429/7, v432/4 (cf. Ingifreyr, Skjoldunga saga 39); sometimes taken as a name for Freyr, cf. Hkr I 4, 25, Af Upplendinga konungum (Hauksbók 457), Háleygjatal 13
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(Hkr I 280); not in PE, but cf. Yngvi, Ingi-Freyr, Ingunar-Freyr and see note to verse 5

Yrsa f. mother and sister of Hrölf kraki 58/23, 59/7, 19; see Glossary under burr, heita, mágr; Yrsa sonr, Yrsa burðr = Hrölf v180/2, v186/1 (gen. with orð) (Hkr I 56–7, Skjoldunga saga, Hrölf’s saga kraka)

Ýsa f. a river v479/4 (also = haddock)

Ysja f. a river v480/2 (also a word for fire, SnE 1848–87, II 486)

Pangbrandr m. German missionary priest v8 n. (Íslandingabók, Kristni saga, Njáls saga)

Þegn m. legendary hero (unless the word is a common noun here, see Glossary) v326/3 (obj. of bera). Cf. Rígsþula, Áns saga bóg-sveigis

Þengill m. son of Hálfdan gamli 101/19 (Flb I 25). Cf. Glossary and TGT 103, SnE 1848–87, II 469, Helgakviða Hundingsbana I 22, Grípispaða 25, 41, Atlakviða 33, Orkneyinga saga 14

Þistilbarði m. a giant v418/8

Þjálfr m. Pórr’s servant 14/29, v44/3 (gen. with steinn), 21/30, 31, 22/5, 6, v75/2 n., v81/4 (subj. of kom), v82/7 (gen. with steinn), Glossary under brautarlið, fall, hapt (cf. Hapt in Index), hersir, hyrriði, lóhati, sífuni, sókn, sögn (2) (Gylf., Hárbarðsljóð)

Þjazi m. a giant 2/4, 13, 15, 22, 24, 37, 38, 3/5, 4/39 t. n., v24 n., v65–71 n., 30/20, v92/8 (gen. with far, parallel to tíva frígga), v99/8, v110 n., v167/3, v417/4, Glossary under átrunnr, biðill, byrgitýr, dóldr, faðir, fjallgylðir, fjóðr, fóstri (1), grjót-Níðurðr, leikblað, málunautr, már, margspakr, nagr, osvfrandi, régnm, réimurðr, sonr, tálhreinn, tormiðlaðr, úlfr, ving-Rógnir, vogn, vollr, þegn, þundurðis, þundurguð; in kenning for gold, Þjaza þingskil v190/3 (Gylf., Hárbarðsljóð, Lokasenna, Grímnismál, Þjóðynduljóð, Gríms saga lodínkinna, Kormakr’s Sigurðardrápa (Hkr I 168)

Þjóðf. = Thy in Jutland 46/20 (Hkr III 114–5, Fagrskinna 256, 258)

Þjóðnuma f. a river v483/6 (Gylf., Grímnismál)

Þjóðólfr (1) inn hvíverski m. Norwegian poet, 9th century (see hvíverskr in Glossary) 8/12, v9 n., 22/33, 30/22, 34/8, 84/24, v324 n(?), 92/12, v342 n. (Gylf., where a verse is attributed to him in error, cf. 8/12 above and note to verse 9; Hkr I, Fagrskinna 67, cf. 59 n.). See Fidjestøl 1997, 68–92

Þjóðólfr (2) Arnórrson m. Icelandic poet, 11th century 36/9, v120 n.,
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36/19, 60/1, v236 n., v324 n.(?), 79/5, 82/7, 85/23, 87/10, 90/29, 100/13, 101/5, 104/15, v405 n. (Hkr III, Fagrskinna)
Pjól f. ?a river in Jutland; nes Pjólær = Pjólarnes n. (unidentified, but by the Gudenå, Jutland, according to Fms XII 374, though it is unlikely to be connected with modern Tjele; see Viborg Amts Stednavne 1948, 150–51) v400 n. (the phrase may belong with lines 1–2 of the verse, so that line 3 and the rest of line 4 is a parenthesis)
Pórálfr m. Icelandic poet v22 n.; see Pórólfr
Pórarinn m. loftunga, Icelandic poet. 11th century v200 n., Glossary under tegdrápa (Hkr II, ÖH, Fagrskinna, Knýtlinga saga)
Porbjðn (1) disarskáld m. Icelandic poet, 10th or 11th century 16/8, 17/19, 76/17; see Glossary under disarskáld and cf. v50 n., v267 n.
Porbjðn (2) hornklofi m. v9 n.; see Hornklofi
Pórðr (1) Kolbeinsson m. Icelandic poet, 11th century 84/8, 86/11, 88/14, v324 n. (Bjarnar saga Híðaelakappa, Knýtlinga saga, Hkr II, ÖH, Landnámabók, Grettis saga, Gunnlaugs saga)
Pórðr (2) mauraskáld m. Icelandic poet, probably 11th century 62/9
Pórðr (3) Sjáreksson m. Icelandic poet, 11th century 18/5, 74/25, v375 n. (Hkr I 187 and note, II 281, ÖH, ÖTM II 322–3, Fagrskinna)
Porfinnr Sigurðarson m. earl of Orkney (d. c. 1064) v1 n., v106 n., 79/21, 82/27, Glossary under gramr, harri, jarl, kind, konungr, óvæginn, sessi, tíggi, þengill, ættætir (Orkneyinga saga, Hkr II, ÖH, Fagrskinna)
Porfinnsdrápa f. a poem by Arnórr jarlaskáld about Earl Porfinnr v1 n., v105 n., v106 n., v282 n., v290 n., v297–8 n. (Orkneyinga saga 46; Skj A I 343–8)
Porgerðr Hoðgabrúðr f. daughter of King Hoðgi 60/11 (see Hoðgabrúðr) (Jómsvíkinga saga 1962 (see Appendix III there); also appears (sometimes as Hoðla-, Hoðga- or Hoððabrúðr) in Njáls saga 214, Flb I 453–4, Færeyinga saga 1987, 49, Porleifs þátir jarlsskálds (IF IX 225), Harðar saga 51–2; cf. Porgerðr Hoðgratroll in Ketils saga hængs)
Porgrimsþula f. a poetical list of names of animals 88/19, v325–7 n., 90/3 (this Porgrímr’s identity is unknown)
Porkell hamarskáld m. Icelandic poet (fl. c. 1100) 104/23, v407 n. (Hkr III, Fagrskinna, Morkinskinna 279 etc., Flb IV 179)
Porleifr m. (1) fagri, Icelandic poet, 11th century 61/16, 62/24 v. l. (T), 95/28; probably for Porleikr fagri (95/28 v. l. (ABT)), though since the spelling occurs twice it is unlikely to be just a scribal
error; *Fagrskinna* also (once, p. 253) has the name as Porleifr; see note to v191

Porleifr m. (2) (inn spaki) Norwegian, son of *Hǫrða-Kári*, giver of the shield described in *Haustrlong*, see note to verses 65–71 (fl. c. 900 or perhaps first half of 10th century) v71/8, v92/4, v104/8, Glossary under Þor (Islendingabók, Landnámabók, Þóðar saga hreðu 229–31, Ágríp, *Fagrskinna*, Hkr I 163, ÓTM I 30, 312 and Porsteins þátr axafóts, IF XIII 341)

Porleikr fagri m. Icelandic poet, 11th century v191 n., 62/24, 95/28 t. n. (Hkr III, *Fagrskinna*, *Knýtlinga saga*). See also Porleifr fagri

Por m. a giant v79/5–8 n., v85 n.; *Porns niðjar* = giants v74/4; as a common noun in kenning for water, *Porns svíra snerríblöð* v79/6 (cf. Gylf. ch. 8: equivalent of *Ymis blöð*); *Porrann* = giant-dwelling (see Glossary), Geirrøðargarðar v85/2 (acc. with í) (also the name for the letter ð (SnE 1848–87, II 365, FGT 242, SGT 56), of which the corresponding runic symbol is called *þurs*, also a word for giant (cf. *Skírnismál* 36; *hrímþurs* and *þorn* in Glossary)

Þóroľfr m. (1) (or Þóralfr (W and B); Þóraldr in U) Icelandic poet, probably 11th century 10/29, v22 n.

Þóroľfr m. (2) Skallagrímsson: Glossary under tannlituðr (Egils saga Skalla-Grímssonar, Landnámabók)

Þórr m. a god 1/9 (spelt here Thor), 5/19, 5/24 n., 6/14 (here = Hector, see Ektor), 6/25 (equivalent of Jupiter, cf. Trójumanna saga 1963, 209, 229), 6/32 n., v8 n., v24 n., 14/25, v42 n., v43 n., v44/3 (gen. with steinn), v45–7 n., v48 n., v49 n., v50/1 and note, v51 n., v52 n., v55–6 n., 17/13, v57 n., 19/31, 20/19, 31 and note, 37, 21/4, 5, 13, 17, 18, 22, 27, 30, 32, 37, 22/2 (dat. of respect), 4 (dat. of respect), 6, 7, 9, 10, 14, 18, 20 (here spelt Tror), 22, 27, 28, 31, 32, v65–71 n., 24/17, 19, 35, 36, 25/1, 3, 5, 7, 14, 15, 20, 21, 22, 27 n., 28, 29, 30, 32, v73–91 n., v74/1 n., v74/2 (subj. of lét; a dissyllabic form Poarr or Ponarr would improve the metre), v75/2 n., v76 n., v79/5–8 n., v79/6 v. l., v81/1–4 n., v82/5–6 n., v82/7 (gen. with steinn), v84/5–8 n., v85 n., v90/3–4 n., 5–8 n., 30/17, 35/19, 41/30, 42/20, 30, 43/3, v153 n., v210 n., v301/4, v366 n., v366/4, v428/1 (and t. n.), v429/5, v432/3; Pórs rúni = Loki v99/5; Glossary under aldrminkiði, angrþjófr, barmi, bauti, biókván, blöði, bragómíldr, brjófr, bróðir, bœkveitið, dölgr, eifjarðar, eykr, faðir, fangboði, fellir, fjall-Gautr, fjöllami, fjørnet, fjørspillir, forn, funhristir, garövenjuðr, geðreylnir,
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gjarðvenjuðr, gljúfrskeljungr, gramr (1) and (2), grand, grund, gulli, gunnr, hafr, hallland, haussprengir, herblöttinn, herðir, hersir, herþruma, himinsjöli, hlóðr, hneitir, hofregin, hraðskyndir, hregg, húftjóri, hyrðiði, helibol, jærngreipr, jórð, jótunn, karmr, kneyfr, konr, langvinr, liðfastr, liðhati, mágr, mantælir, með, megindráttr, nauðr, njarðgjóðr, njótr, ötti, reiðitýr, reynir (2), ríkr, rúni, sár (1), sifuni, sinnir, skaun, sonr, steypir, stókkvir, sundrkljúfr, sunr, sveinn, sviþpir, sogn (2), tollurr, troll, tvíþir, týr, vað, váfreið, vaxa, vegþverrir, vana, þrámóðinir, þröngvir, þverrir, ægir, ósa. Cf. Aldaðoðr, Ásabragr, Ásaflórr, Atli (2), Baldr, Bilskirnir, Bjórn, Búseyra, Eindriði, Ektor, Ennilangr, Fjargyn, Gauðr, Gjálp, Hárðvéorr, Hengjankjapta, Hlíðra, Hlíðrìði, Hlöðyn, Hrungrir, Hyrrokkin, Íði, Járnaxa, Jólnir, Jørð, Keila, Kjallandi, Leiði, Leikn, Líttr, Lóki, Lútr, Magni, Meili, Mjöllnir, Móði, Óðinn, Reiðartýr, Rymnr, Sif, Starkaðr, Svívör, Söunnungr, Tanngnjóstr, Tanngrísnar, Tror, Týr, Úlfr, Véuðr, Vöðgymnir, Viðrir, Vingrir, Vingþórr, Þjálfi, Prívaldi, Prúðr, Prúðvanger, Prøng, Óflugbarði, Ókúþórr; Gylf. (and Prologue), PE, Skjoldunga saga, Flb I 28, 313; referred to widely in Íslendingasögur and fornaðarsögur.

Porsteinn m. (1) the subject of Refr’s poem v30/2 and note, v216/4 (dat. with bjóða), v264/4 (dat. with hlíði), Glossary under þórr, runnr; he may be the son of Snorri goði who is mentioned in Landnámabók and Eyrbyggja saga.

Porsteinn m. (2) Egilsson (Skálla-Grímssonar) v202 n., Glossary under runnr (Guðnungs saga, Íslendingabók, Landnámabók, Egils saga Skálla-Grímssonar).

Porvaldr bljóðuskáld m. Icelandic poet, 12th century 11/20, 62/27, 80/16. See Fimnur Jónsson 1920–24, II 72, and note to verse 199; and cf. Pórólf (1) and note to verse 22.

Prándheimur m. Trøndelag, district in Norway v139/2 (Hkr, Fagurskinna).

Prándr (or Prándhr) m. a boar v513/8 (‘thriving’; the name of characters in Skjoldunga saga, Flb I 23, 30 (Eiríks saga víðfoðla), Fas IV 247, ÓTM I 35, II 206; see Glossary).

Príði m. ‘Third’, a name of Óðinn, in kenning for the land of Norway v10/4, v383 n.; elliptical gen. frá Príðja from Príði’s, i. e. from Asgarðr v74/8 (Gylf., Grímnismál, Ágrip, Flb II 49–50, SnE 1848–87, II 472).
Prigeitir m. a giant v418/6
Privaldi m. a giant killed by Pórr 14/29, v52/2 (gen. or dat., NN 220) with nú hofa, v57/2, v419/2 (v. l. Prifaldi)
Prúðgelmir m. a giant v418/7 (Vafprúðnismál 29)
Prúðr f. an Ásynja, daughter of Pórr and Sif 14/26, v45/4, 30/18, v434/7; Prúðar bjófr = Hrungrí, in kenning for shield, ilja blað Prúðar bjófs v237/3 (cf. ch. 17 and v88/7; the story of the theft of Prúðr has not been preserved, see Frank 1978, 113–14); in kenning for woman v360/2 (see Lofn above and dei-Prúðr in Glossary); in kenning for Hildr Hognadóttir, só bæti-Prúðr dreyrura benja v251/2 (see bæti-Prúðr in Glossary); in kenning for Pórr, þrómuðnir Prúðar v88/7 (see þrómuðnir in Glossary) (name of a valkyrie in Gylf. (Grímnismál 36), SnE 1848–87, II 490, cf. II 489)
Prúðvangar m. pl. (‘might-plains’) Pórr’s home 22/20 (Gylf.; cf. Prúðheimr in Grímnismál and Gylf. Prologue; at 2/5 above Prúðheimr appears in U instead of Prymheimr)
Prúna f. name of two or more Norwegian islands (SnE 1848–87, II 492; cf. Einarr Skúlason’s verses in Edda Magnúsar Ólafssonar 267); see prúna (2) in Glossary
Prungra f. a name for Freyja v435/4 (v. l. Pungra (ABC); perhaps for Prungva; cf. Prong)
Prým f. a river v481/3
Prýmheimr m. the mountain home of the giant Pjazi 2/5 (Gylf., Grímnismál; see Prúðvangar)
Prýmr m. a giant v418/7, Glossary under simblir (cf. note to verse 52) (Prymskvíða; cf. Flb I 23, 24; see Glossary under þprýmr)
Prong f. a name for Freyja; in kenning for Pórr, langvin Prongvar v88/4 (Prungvar v. l., but φ is required for the rhyme; cf. Hreinn Benediktsson 1963). Cf. Prungra
Pundr m. a name of Óðinn, in kenning for (the mead of) poetry, fundr Pundar v37/2 (Gylf., Háttatal, Hávamál, Grímnismál; cf. Prundr, SnE 1848–87, II 472, 556)
Pura f. name for an arrow v466/7–8 n. (see Glossary)
Purðrðr f. a troll-wife v427/5
Purnir m. a giant; used as a common noun (= Geirrðr) v89/4 (gen. with holl, or with flethjarnar? or with hof before Þeirdjaks goes with holl). DD reads Purnis as a dwarf-name, Þeirdjaks Purnis veggjar = H. of rock, i. e. giant; but Purnir (or Purnir) is as likely to be another giant-name. Cf. pyrrnir m. ‘thorn’ and Porn above. W and
PASIS (perhaps a common noun meaning ‘stormer’; cf.
Prasnes in Völsunga saga (= Þórsnes in Helgakviða Hundingsbana
I 40), Orkneyinga saga 211 (see note there); Prasir is a dwarf in SnE
1848–87, II 470. Cf. Dólgprasir in Völspa and orðrasir in Glossary)
Pvinnill m. a sea-king v415/7 (Njáls saga 266)
Pyth f. a river (the Tyne?) v480/1 (Gyf., Grímnismál; in a kenning
for gold in Njáls saga 473)
Þógn f. a valkyrie, see Glossary under herþógn (SnE 1848–87, II
490; in a kenning for woman in Gísla saga 48)
Póll f. a river v480/2 (Gyf., Grímnismál; see ÁBM)

Ægir m. a giant v421/6, personification of the ocean 1/1–2 t. n., 1/2,
11, 14, 15, 37 n., 2/38, 3/9, 10, 4/6, 5/9, 12, 14/30 n., 20/18 and
note, 24/17, 17–19 n., 37/18, 39/13–15 n., 39/14, 18, 40/27, 32,
33, 38, 41/2, 4, 8, 10, 95/2, Glossary under himsekkir; Ægis dætr
the waves (cf. Heiðreks saga verses 62–4; Helgakviða Hundingsbana
I 29) 36/25, 25–6 n., 27, v125/2 (obj. of þau ok teygðu, see döttir
in Glossary), 41/8, 95/7, v412–517 n., v475–8 n., Glossary under
bára, brúór, döttir, ekka, eylúðr, uðr; l Ægis kjopta (kjapta)
into the jaws of the sea, i. e. under the waves v126/3 and v347/3
(Hymiskviða, Grímnismál, Lokasenna, Egils saga Skalla-Grímsgonar
249 (Sonatorrek 8), Orkneyinga saga 3, Heiðreks saga, Fríðþjófs
saga, SnE 1848–87, II 486 (Ægis bróðir = fire, cf. 39/18)). Cf.
Hlér, Gymir and ægir in Glossary

Æsir m. pl. (see Áss), a race of gods 1/2 n., 1–2 t. n., 4, 8, 9–11 n.,
15, 16, 37 n., 2/6, 7, 16, 20, 22, 25, 26, 31, 35, 3/23, 4/7, 5/1, 6,
8, 19, 34, 38, 6/12, 15, 20, v24 n., 19/25, 27, 20/3, 29, 36, 21/2,
22/7, 30/11, 20, 21, v93/5 (subj. of báru), v96/7 (gen. with ósvifrandi),
v100/3 (gen. with ellilyf), 40/15, 30, 34, 41/6, 42/19, 45/3, 11, 15,
17, 46/6, 113/17, v432/2 and t. n., Glossary under árr, eiga, ellilyf,
firar, hrerir, setja, snotr, sogn (2), vanr (1), vikingr; acc. pl.
Ású 33/21; in kenning for lóün, Ása leika v103/2 (see leika (1)
in Glossary); for the mead of poetry, Ása mjöðr 11/27 (Gyf., PE,
Skjoldunga saga; Landnámabók 238–9, Flb I 27, 28, ÔTM I 305,
ÔH 261, IF XIII 171–2, Völsunga saga, Sørla þátr, Bösa saga
312, Sørla saga sterka 369; cf. Ásíamenn in Skjoldunga saga 39)

Qðlingar m. pl. (written with av or N) descendants of Auði 103/3,
12; sg. v401/1 (cf. ‘davg’, ‘Davg-’ for dog-, Dög- v312/2, v400/1)
Skáldskaparmál

(Hyndluljóð, Flb I 22, 26; cf. Atlakviða 40; see þöllingr in Glossary)

Þflugbarða f. a troll-wife v426/1

Þflugbarði m. a giant, in kenning for Þórr, ægir Þflugbarða v48/3

Ógló n. an area in Trøndelag, Norway (Skatval, Stjørdal) v5/8,
v278/4 (Ágrip (Hókló), Fagrskinna, Hkr I, ÖH)

Ógmundr m. son of Vólu-Steinn v37 n., v315 n. (Landnámabók)

Ógn f. a river: see Ógn

Ókuþórr m. ‘driving Þórr’, a name of Þórr (with reference to his
goats and chariot, cf. aka in Glossary) 6/1, 5, 13, 15, 26 (Gylf.)

Ólroðarnautr m. a sword v461/2 (see Falk 1914, 57). Cf. nautr (2)
in Glossary; Ólroð(r) is unknown

Ólvaldi m. a giant 3/1 (Álvaldi in Hárbarðsljóð 19)

Ólvisá m. a river (the Armet in Scotland according to Cleasby and
Vigfusson 1957, 780) v484/3 (Gylf., Grímnmál)

Ólvismál n. pl. = Alvismál, Alsvinnsmál (2) 99/8 t. n., v380 n.

Ómundr (Jákob) Óláfsson m. king of Sweden (d. c. 1050) v217 n.,
Glossary under joðurr (Hkr II, ÖH, Fagrskinna)

Oðrmºt f. a river (the Armet in Scotland according to Cleasby and
Vigfusson 1957, 780) v484/3 (Gylf., Grímnmál)

Óskrúðr m. a giant v420/5 (Egils saga einhenda)