

A New Critical Edition and Translation of the Poetic Edda
Along with Commentary, Fragments and a Few Other Old Germanic Poems

Hwij täncken I ondt i edor hjerta?

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Introduction to Eddic poetry

Don't go too indepth on individual poems! Each one will have its own introduction.

Metrics and conventions

Alliteration Kennings

How can we know the age of the Eddic poems?

Linguistic criteria Archeological evidence Comparison with known Christian texts (Sólarljóð, Hugsvinnsímál) Snorri thought they were old Saxo had access to them Many of them clearly describe non-Icelandic surroundings Especially Hávamál is clearly Norwegian

Ancient Germanic culture

Economy (fe)

Morals

Honour, personal integrity Notes on the terms *argr* and *ergi*

Religious conceptions

Cosmic cycles Reincarnation Analogies with other Indo-European traditions

Notes to English translation

Point about literal translation for use by scholars of comparative mythology The “guiding star” of this translation effort has been literality and consistency. All previous translations (to my knowledge) have such issues as: rendering identically repeated phrases differently at various places; covering up or obscuring technical and cultural terminology; simplifying kennings and other expressions—and this often without notes, to a point where the original meaning is, at times, unrecognizable. While I wholly encourage all readers of sufficient interest to study Old Norse (and other ancient Germanic languages!), perhaps even using this edition as a tool, I also realize that this is a demanding ask which not all interested students and scholars of comparative mythology, anthropology, literature, religion and other fields will be able to fulfill. I therefore want these groups to be able to have a text that is as close to the original as possible, at the very least when it regards sense and expression.

English proper nouns

One of the most idiosyncratic parts of this edition will be its handling of proper nouns. I have opted to render all cultural and religious terms, names of places, heroes, gods, and other entities by their English cognates (thus *Thunder* for Old Norse *Þórr*) and where such do not exist, their philologically expected English (*Anglish*) forms (e.g. *wallow* for Old

Norse *vplva*). One reason for this is ideological. I believe that these myths and poems are a common Germanic or Northern European heritage, and should be treated as such. The English once knew gods such as Woden and Thunder, and called them by names naturally evolved in their language. So too did the Germans and Scandinavians, of course, and I would hope that any translators into those languages would follow this spirit and render the names in their natural forms there as well.¹ Another is philological. Forms like Odin and Thor are, while now commonly accepted, aberrant. They do not even represent the Old Norse pronunciation as accurate as would be possible (for instance, Odin would be better anglicized as Othin), and many are difficult for English speakers to pronounce.

Notes to Old Norse edition

My goal with the critical editing of the texts has been to produce something as close to the original manuscripts as possible, without excessive emendation to the preserved recension(s). There are texts in three (TODO) languages in this edition, these being Old Norse, Old English and Old High German. Old Norse texts have been normalized according to roughly the same orthography as Finnur Jónsson (1932). On the other hand the Old High German and Old English texts have only been lightly normalized, correcting obvious errors and marking vowel length with acute accents. For further information see below.

Normalization of Old Norse

The orthography is inspired by Finnur Jónsson (1932) in that it strives for a more archaic form than the manuscripts, one that accords with the date at which the poetry may have been composed. The standard is more similar to that of the First Grammatical Treatise (see (First Grammarian, 1950)) than the standard Old Icelandic orthography seen in most editions. Thus we for consistency make use of *ó* and *ē* rather than the traditional *œ* and *æ*, to represent the result of i-umlaut on Proto-Norse *ō* and *ā*. Superfluous and hypermetrical pronouns (usually *ek*, *hann*, *hōn*) have in many places been removed. When metrically beneficial *ek* 'I', and *es* (particle) 'which, that, where, when', *es* (3rd sg. pres. ind. of *vesa* 'to be') have been contracted to *k* and *ʒ*.

Manuscripts

There are two surviving ancient manuscripts which contain full Eddic poems.

The *first* and most important is GKS 2365 4to, here **R**. It dates to the 1270s and has 45 surviving leaves, containing TODO poems. Of these 10 are mythological, and the rest heroic, dealing with legends mostly of the Migration Period. Notably, following fol. 32, there is a large gap of missing pages. This occurs in the heroic section, specifically cutting off *Sighdrive*. It is unclear how many leaves and poems went missing. **R** is not just a

¹For instance in German perhaps Wuten, Donner, Froh, in Swedish Oden, Tor, Frö.

compilation of poems, it shows editorial input as well. Several of the mythological poems are separated by short prose sections, which tie them together into a loose frame narrative, though it is clear from their style and composition that they are originally separate works. When it comes to the heroic poems long prose sections occur both within and between them, creating a saw^C-like narrative where the prose in many cases holds up the poetry, rather than the reverse. For further literature see TODO.

The *second* manuscript is AM 748 I a 4to, here **A**. It dates to the 1300s and has just 6 leaves. **A**, as we have it, contains only mythological poems, and in a different order from **R**; it has no frame narrative. On the first two leaves are contained *Hoarbeard* (which lacks its beginning), *Dreams* and *Shirner* (lacking its ending). After this some number of leaves have gone missing, but the other four leaves follow each other. On them we find *Webthriðner* (lacking its beginning), *Grimner Hymer* and the prose introduction of *Wayland*. **A** is the only medieval manuscript attesting *Dreams*, and further its other poems are not copied from **R**, but rather derive from a shared ancestor. This fact makes it very valuable for textual criticism. For further literature see TODO.

Some Eddic poems survive only in younger paper manuscripts. These being: TODO. While I have not consulted the paper mss. for poems attested in medieval mss., I have had to rely on them for these poems. Their exclusive survival there does not *necessarily* prove them works of late antiquarians; had we not been fortunate enough to have *Dreams* in **A**, it would have been counted among them, yet we now know that it is truly ancient. It is not an impossibility that other poems now only found in paper mss. would have survived in now lost medieval mss., perhaps even in the lost pages of **R** or **A**.

Finally several Eddic poems are quoted in *Yilfer*, these being (TODO): *WSpae*, *Webthriðner*, *Grimner*. It also contains a few fragments, which have also been edited. For *Yilfer* I have relied on the following four main mss.:

1. The Codex Regius of the Prose Edda **S** (GKS 2367 4to; 1300–1350)
2. The Codex Trajectinus **T** (Traj 1374; a c. 1595 paper copy of a ms. closely related to **S**.)
3. The Codex Wormianus **W** (AM 242 fol.; 1340–70)
4. The Codex Upsaliensis **U** (DG 11; 1300–25)

For sake of brevity I refer to these four collectively as **G**, which is thus equivalent to **STWU**. I refer to Haukur Þorgeirsson (2017) for discussion on their internal stemmatics and origins.

West Germanic poetry

As all West Germanic poems edited here (TODO: Will we be editing other poems than Hildebrandslied?) survive only in one copy, the specific details are discussed in their accompanying introductions.

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Abbreviations

- 1st = first-person

- 2nd = second-person
- 3rd = third-person
- acc. = accusative case
- cert. = certainly
- cf. = confer
- dat. = dative case
- fol. = folio
- gen. = genitive case
- i.e. = *id est*; that is
- l. = line
- ll. = lines
- lit. = literally
- metr. emend. = metrical emendation
- ms. = manuscript
- mss. = manuscripts
- nom. = nominative case
- om. = omits, omitted
- p. = page
- pl. = plural number
- sg. = singular number
- v. = verse
- viz. = namely
- wo. = without

The Spae of the Wallow (*Völuspó*)

The **Spae^C of the Wallow^C** is the most comprehensive mythological text surviving from Heathen times. It takes the form of the monologue by a wallow (*völva* ‘seeress, sibyl, prophetess’), summoned by Woden in order to relate mythological knowledge. In this it fits closely with poems such as *Webthrithner*, *Grimner*, *Dreams Sigdrive* and *Allwise*, but also differs from them in several ways: it is not a dialogue or riddle contest (this it shares with *Grimner*), the meter is in *Fornwordslaw*, and it gives an otherwise unparalleled chronological overview of the mythology.

Still, events are related in a highly allusive fashion, and not all references are clear. There may also be gaps and later inserts that obscure the understanding of the whole.

The poem is attested in full in two independent recensions. The first is **R** (GKS 2365 4to; 1270s), where it is the first poem, found on folios 1r–3r. Second is Hawksbook, **H** (AM 544 4to; 1300–75), where it is found at 20r–21r in the middle of a large collection of saws and Catholics works. Many verses are also cited in *Yilfer*, which here has the general siglum **G**—to avoid confusion, it is only used when all employed witness mss. agree. See further the General Introduction.

The poem begins with a bid for silence (1), and the wallow recalling her earliest memories (2). She then recounts the ordering of the world by the gods (3–6) and the golden age of peace and plenty (7–8), which is, however, interrupted by the intrusion of three unidentified ettin-maidens (8, and see note there). After this follow two verses about the shaping of the dwarfs (9–10), and then several originally separate *dwarf-tallies* (11–15), which are without doubt later inserts. Returning to the main narrative thread is described the creation and endowment of the first man and woman (16–17), the Ash of Ugdassle (18), and the three norns^G living under it (19).

This is where the two full recensions of the poem diverge. Because of its older age and larger count of verses I have here followed the order of **R**: the wallow recalls how a woman named Goldwey was sacrificed and reborn three times (20), and how she, under the name Heath, practiced sorcery and witchcraft (21). She then recalls the first war in the world, between the Ease and Wanes (22–23), and alludes to the slaying of the smith, who according to *Yilfer* 42 was promised Frow^P and the sun and moon in exchange for building the wall of Osyard (24–25). This is followed by a cryptic verse describing Homedall’s hidden silence or hearing (26).

In **H** the structure is quite different. After the description of the norns (19), the Ease go to decide what action to take regarding the promising of Frow to the ettin (my 24–25), and Homedall’s hearing is described (26). Then follows the two verses about the old hag in Ironwood who raises the wolves that will swallow the sun and moon (40–41). After this come verses 20–23 in the same order as **R** (see above).

To illustrate the differences between mss., and which verses are attested in which, I have prepared the following table showing the order of verses by manuscript, compared to this edition. As most verses in **G** are quoted on their own, and have little relation to the original order, these are simply marked with plus signs. When verses are quoted in a series, they are preceded by an alphabetically incrementing letter denoting which series they belong to.

When there is a major difference in a ms. relative to the ed., such as in v. 10 where G omits the first two lines, it is then marked with a star. The verses beginning with *Þá gingu regin* *öll* ‘Then went the Reins all’ are represented by the following sentence.

	<i>Current ed.</i>	R	H	STW	U
1	Hljóðs bið’k allar hēlgar kindir	1	1	–	–
2	Ek man jǫtna ár of borna	2	2	–	–
3	Ár vas alda þar’s Ymir byggði	3	3	+	+
4	Áðr Burs synir bjǫðum of ypðu	4	4	–	–
5	Sól varp sunnan sinni mæna	5	5	+*	+*
6	... nǫtt ok niðjum nǫfn of gófu	6	6	–	–
7	Hittusk ęsir á lðavelli	7	7	–	–
8	Tęflðu í túni, tętir vǫru	8	8	–	–
9	... hvęrr skyldi dverga drótt of skępja	9	9	B1	B1
10	Þar vas Móðsognir męztr of orðinn	10	10	B2*	B2*
11–15	<i>Dwarf-tallies</i>	11–15	11–16	+	+
16	Unz þrír kvǫmu ór því liði	16	17	–	–
17	Qnd þau né ǫttu, óð þau né hǫfðu	17	18	–	–
18	Ask vęit’k standa hętir Yggdrasill	18	19	+	+
19	Þaðan koma męyjar margs vitandi	19–20	20–21	–	–
20	Þat man hǫn folkvig fyrst í hęimi	21–22	27	–	–
21	Hęiði hétu, hvar’s til húsa kom	23	28	–	–
22	... hvárt skyldu ęsir afráð gjalda	24	29	–	–
23	Fleygði Óðinn ok í folk of skaut;	25	30	–	–
24	... hvęrr hęði lopt alt lęvi blandit	26	22	C1	C1
25	Þórr ęinn þar vá þrunginn móði	27	23	C2*	C2*
26	Vęit hǫn Hęimdallar hljóð of folgit	28	24	–	–
27	Ęin sat hǫn úti, þa’s hinn aldni kom	29	–	–	–
28	Alt vęit’k, Óðinn, hvar auga falt	29	–	+	+
29	Valði hęnni Hęrfǫðr hringa ok męn	30	–	–	–
30	Sá hǫn valkyrjur vítt of komnar	31	–	–	–
31	Ek sá Baldri, blóðgum tívi	32	–	–	–
32	Varð af męiði, þeim’s męr sýndisk	33	–	–	–
33	Þó hann ęva hęndr né hǫfuð kęmbði	34	–	–	–
34	Þá kná Váli vígbǫnd snúa	–	31	–	–
35	Hapt sá hǫn liggja und Hveralundi	35	32*	–	–
36	Q fęllr austan of ęitrðala	36	–	–	–
37	Stóð fyr norðan á Niðavøllum	36	–	–	–
38	Sal sá hǫn standa sólu fjarri	37	36	E1	E1
39	Sér hǫn þar vaða þunga strauma	38	37	E2*	E2*
40	Austr býr hin aldna í Járnviði	39	25	A1	A1

41	Fyllisk fjörvi feigra manna	40	26	A2	A2
42	Sat þar á haugi ok sló hǫrpu	41	34	–	–
43	Gól of ǫsum Gollinkambi	42	35	–	–
44, 49, 57	Geyr Garmr mjök fyr Gnipahelli	43, 46, 55	33, 38, 43, 48, 51	–	–
45	Bróðr munu þerjask ok at þonum verðask,	44	39	–	–
46	Lęika Mims synir, ęn mǫtuðr kyndisk	45	40	D1*	D1*
47	Skęlfr Yggdrasils askr standandi	45*	41	D1*	D1*
48	Hvat 's með ǫsum? hvat 's með ǫlfum?	49	42	D2	D2*
50	Hrymr ękr austan, hęfsk lind fyrir	47	44	D3	–
51	Kjǫll fęrr austan koma munu Múspells	48	45	D4	–
52	Surtr fęrr sunnan með sviga lęvi	50	46	+, D5	+
53	Þa kǫmr Hlınar harmr annarr framm	51	47	D6	–
54	Þa kǫmr hinn mikli mǫgr Sigfǫður	52	–	D7	–
55	Ginn lopt yfir lindi jarðar	–	48	—	–
56	Þa kǫmr hinn męri mǫgr Hlǫðynjar	53*	49*	C8	–
57	Sól tēr sortna, sǫkkir fold í mar	54	50	C9	–
59	Sér hǫn upp koma ǫðru sinni	56	52	–	–
60	Finnask ęsir á Þðavelli	57*	53	–	–
61	Þar munu ęptir undrsamligar	58	54	–	–
62	Munu ǫsánir akrar vaxa	59	55	–	–
63	Þa kná Hǫnir hlautvið kjósa	60	56	–	–
64	Sal sér hǫn standa sólu fęgra	61	57	+	+
65	Þar kǫmr hinn dimmi dręki fljúgandi	62	59	–	–
X	Þa kǫmr hinn ríki at ręgindǫmi	–	58	–	–

RH

- 1 „Hljóðs bið'k allar · hęlgar kindir,
 2 męiri ok minni · mǫgu Hęimdallar;
 vildu at, Valfǫðr, · vęl fram tęlja'k
 4 forn spjǫll fira, · þau's fręmst of man?

“For hearing I ask all holy kindreds, greater and lesser, sons of Homedall^a [MEN]! Wilt thou, Walfather <= Weden>, that I well count forth the ancient tidings of men, those which I foremost recall?^b

1 hęlgar] *om.* R

2 męiri ok minni ‘greater and lesser’] It is unclear what is being modified. It may either be “greater and lesser holy kindreds”, in which case it may be equivalent to the phrase Ease and Elves^G (both earthly and heavenly supernatural beings; see Index for occurrences.) or “the greater and lesser sons of Homedall”, in which case it refers to all social classes. In any case the wallow is asking all intelligent beings that may be present for silence, and the expression is a merism of the type ‘gods and men’; see West (2007)[99-100].

^aCf. *Rígh*, wherein Rígh, identified by the prose as Homedall, sires three castes of men (namely earls, churls and thralls).

^bCf. *Webbtrithner* 34, 35 with very similar phrasing. The whole introductory formula is positively Indo-European, see West (2007)[63,92-93,312].

RH 2 Ek man jǫtna · ár of borna,
 2 þá es forðum · mik fódða hǫfðu;
 níu man'k hejma, · níu íviðjur,
 4 mjǫtvið mérán · fyr mold neðan.

I recall Ettins^G, born of yore, those who anciently had nourished me. Nine Homes^C I recall; nine Inwithies^G; the renowned Metwood^P beneath the soil.^a

3 íviðjur] *Previously read íviði, but closer study of R has disproven this. See Stefán Karlsson 1979.*

^aCertainly Ugdrassle^P, “beneath the soil” likely referring to it still being a seed.

RHG 3 Ár vas alda · þar's Ymir byggði,
 2 vas-a sandr né sér, · né svalar unnir;
 jörð fansk éva · né upphiminn;
 4 gap vas ginnunga, · en gras hvergí.

It was the beginning of elds^C, there where Yimer^P dwelled; was there not sand nor sea, nor cool waves. Earth was never found, nor Up-heaven^L; a gap was of ginnings^L,^a but grass nowhere.

1 þar's ... byggði “there ... dwelled”] þat's ekki vas “that which nothing was” G 4 hvergí] ekki H

^a*ginnung* (of which *ginnunga* would be the genitive plural) means ‘hawk’ in the Scoldish poetry, but that meaning hardly makes sense here, unless it is taken as an obscure sky-kenning. In any case it refers to the primeval void.

RH 4 Áðr Burs synir · bjǫðum of ypðu,
 2 þeir es Miðgarð · mérán skópu;
 sól skęin sunnan · á salar stęina;
 4 þá vas grund gróin · grønum lauki.

Before the sons of Byre^P the flatlands did raise, they who shaped the renowned Middenyard^L. Sun shone from the south on the stones of the hall; then was the ground grown with green leek.^a

^aThe sons of Byre (according to *Yifēr* 6: Weden, Will and Wigh) lift the lands out of the primordial chasm.

- RHG 5 Sól varp sunnan, · sinni måna,
 2 hendi hinni hógri · of himinjǫður;
 sól þat né vissi, · hvar hǫn sali átti;
 4 stjornur þat né vissu, · hvar þér staði ǫttu;
 måni þat né vissi, · hvat hann męgins átti.

Sun cast from the south—the companion of Moon^{Pa}—her right hand over heaven’s rim;^b
 Sun knew not where halls she owned; stars knew not where steads they owned; Moon knew
 not what sort of might he owned.

1–2 Sól ... himinjǫður] *om.* G 2 of himinjǫður] *vm* himin iodyr R of iǫður H

4 stjornur ... ǫttu] In G follows 5, so that order is sun, moon, stars.

^aAt times translated as “its moon”; this cannot be correct, as *måni* ‘moon’ is masculine, while *sinni*, dative singular of *sinn* ‘its (reflexive)’ is feminine.

^bThe sun heaved herself up over the horizon and rose for the first time.

- RH 6 Þa gingu řęin ǫll · à řøkstóla,
 2 ginnheilǫg goð, · ok umb þat gęttusk.
 Nǫtt ok niðjum · nǫfn of gǫfu,
 4 morgin hétu · ok miðjan dag,
 undurn ok aptan, · ǫrum at tęlja.

Then went the Reins all onto the rake-seats^a: the gin-holy gods, and from each other took
 counsel about that.^b—To night and the moon-phases names did they give; morning they
 called, and middle day; afternoon and evening, the years for to tally.^c

^aPresumably their thrones by the Ash of Ugdrassle^L; first element *řøk* defined by CV as ‘reason, ground, origin’ and .

^b10, 23, 25 (TODO) would suggest two lines be missing here.

^cCf. *Web* 23, 25.

- RH 7 Hittusk ęsir · à Iðavęlli,
 2 þęir’s hǫrg ok hof · hǫ timbruðu;
 aflu lǫğðu, · auð smiðuðu,

4 tangir skópu · ok tól gęřđu.

The Ease found each other on the Idewolds^L, they who harrows^C and hoves^C high timbered; hearths they laid, wealth they smithed, tongs they shaped and tools they made.

2 þęir's ... timbruđu "they ... timbered"] afis kostuđu · allz freistuđu "[their] strength they tried; all they tempted" H

RH 8 Tęřđu í tũni, · tętitir vóru,
2 vas þęim vétugis · vant ór golli,
unz þríar kvømu · þursa męjar,
4 amátkar mjøk, · ór Jøtunhęimum.

They played Tavel^C in the yards, joyous were they: was for them no lack of gold^a—until three came, maidens of Thurses^G, greatly loathsome out of Ettinham^L.^b

^aCf. v. 59.

^bThese are immediately forgotten and not again mentioned (unless they are taken to be the norns in v. 21, but they would then be introduced twice).—There seems to be something missing between here, perhaps giving further information of the three thurse-maidens, or detailing the reason for the creation of dwarfs?

RHG 9 Þa gingu ręgin ęll · à røkstóla,
2 ginnhęilęg goð, · ok umb þat gęttusk:
hvęrr skyldi dverga · drótt of skępja
4 ór brimi blóðgu · ok ór bløum lęggjum?

— Then went the Reins all onto the rake-seats: the gin-holy gods, and from each other took counsel about that: Who would shape the troops of Dwarfs^G, out of the bloody surf, and out of the blue-black legs?^a

3 hvęrr skyldi dverga "Who would ... of dwarfs"] *thus* RWU; at skyldi dverga "That they would ... of dwarfs" ST; hverir skyldu dvergar "Which dwarfs would [shape the people]" H 3 drótt of] *thus* G; drotin (*late definite wo. doubt not original*) R; dróttir "the people" H 3 skępja] *spekia* "soothe [the troop]" U 4 brimi blóðgu "bloody surf"] *thus* HSWU; Brimis blóði "the blood of Brimmer" RT 4 bløum lęggjum 'blue-black legs'] *metr. emend*; 'blám leggiom' R; Bláins lęggjum 'the legs of Blown' HW; Bláms lęggjum (*wo. doubt corrupt form of former*) STU

4 ór brimi ... lęggjum] I think that the poem simply telling of "the bloody surf" and "the blue-black legs" fits better with its general allusive style, but the resulting composite reading may be somewhat controversial.

^aAccording to *Yilfer* 14 the dwarfs first originated as maggots in the corpse of Yimer, whose bones are described in *Grimner* TODO and *Webthritbner* TODO as being used to make rocks. Dwarfs dwell in the rocks and earth; cf. for instance *IngT* 2, where the Swedish king Swayther (*Svęigðir*) disappears into a rock in pursuit of a dwarf.

More difficult to explain is the creation of dwarfs out of Yimer's blood (which according to *Grimner* TODO and *Webbtrithner* TODO is the sea), since dwarfs are never said to dwell in water. — If one chooses the reading *Bláinn* 'Blown' (named in the thules^C as a dwarf) instead of *blám* 'blue-black', then following Gurevich (*Skp* 2017, p. 693) one may see a kenning "the legs of Blown <dwarf> [STONE]". Blown has otherwise been read as a poetic name for Yimer, but that is never attested elsewhere.

- RHG 10 Þar vas Móðsognir · mésztr of orðinn
 2 dverga allra, · ęn Durinn annarr;
 þęir manlíkun · męrg of gęrðu,
 4 dvergar í jęrðu, · sęm Durinn sagði.

There was Moodsowner made the worthiest of all dwarfs, but Dorn [was] second. They made man-likenesses many; dwarfs out of the earth, as Dorn said.

1–2 Þar ... annarr "There ... second"] *om.* G 1 Þar vas Móðsognir] *thus* H; 'Þar mótfognir vitnir' "there Mootsowner wolf" (*wo. doubt corrupt*) R — *The prose of Yilfer confirms reading Móðsognir.* 3 þęir ... gęrðu "They ... many"] *thus* RHU; þar manlíkun / męrg of gęrðusk (*norm.*) "There man-likenesses many were made" STW 4 ór "out of"] *thus* R í "in" STWUH 4 sęm Durinn sagði "as Dorn said"] *thus* RHW; sem dur menn sagði "as door-men said" T; sem þeim dyrinn kendi "as the animals taught them" U

3–4 þęir ... sagði "They ... said."] There are two conflicting forms of the verse. Either the dwarfs were created on their own; this is supported by the prose of *Yilfer* (see note to last v.) and by the form of its verse. On the other hand, both R and H have the "worthiest" dwarfs Moodsowner and Dorn shaping "man-likenesses" out of soil. I have gone with the latter reading, but both should be considered.

Two lists of dwarfs. That both belonged to the original poem is impossible, since several names (Oakenshield, Great-grandfather) appear in both. The three following verses seem to belong together, since there is no repetition of names. From the last line of the middle one, it seems that it should have been placed at the end of the group.

- RHG 11 Nýi ok Niði, · Norðri, Suðri,
 2 Austri, Vestri, · Alþjófr, Dvalinn,
 Bívurr, Bávurr, · Bęmburr, Nóri,
 4 Ánn ok Ánarr, · Ái, Mjęðvitnir.

— New and Nithe, Norther and Suther, Easter and Wester, Allthief, Dwollen, Bewer, Bower, Bamber, Noor, Own and Owner, Great-grandfather, Meadwitner.

- RHG 12 Veigr ok Gandalf, · Vindalf, Þráinn,
 2 Þękk, ok Þorinn, · Þró, Vitr ok Litr,
 Nár ok Nýráðr, · nú hęf'k dverga,

4 Reginn ok Ráðsviðr, · rétt of talða.

Wey and Gandelf, Windelf, Thrown, Thetch and Thorn, Throo, Wit and Lit, Nee and Newred—now have I the dwarfs—Rain and Redswith—rightly tallied.

RHG 13 Fíli, Kíli, · Fundinn, Náli,
2 Hepti, Víli, · Hannarr, Svíurr,
Frár, Hornbori, · Frégr ok Lóni,
4 Aurvangr, Jari, · Eikinskjaldi.

Filer, Chiler, Found and Needler, Hefter, Wiler, Hanner, Swigher, Fraw, Hornborer, Fray and Looner, Earwong, Earer, Oakenshield.

RHG 14 Mál es dverga · í Dvalins liði
2 ljóna kindum · til Lofars tǣlja,
þeir es sóttu · frá salar steini
4 aurvanga sjot · til Joruvalla.

—’Tis time to tally the dwarfs in Dwollen’s retinue [back] to Loffer for the kindreds of men;^a they who sought, from the stone of the hall, the abode of Earwongs^L to the Erwolds^L.^b

3 þeir] þeim H

^aA standard genealogical introduction (compare *HalT* 1). The (patrinlineal) line of dwarfs is to be counted back to their progenitor, Loffer. This possibly disagrees with v. 10, where Moodsowner is said to be the foremost (and presumably the oldest) of the dwarfs, and Loffer is not mentioned.

^bCf. *Ylfir* 14: “But these came from Swornshigh (*Svarinsbaugr*) to the Earwongs on the Erwolds, and thence Loffer is come; these are their names: Sherper (*Skirpir*), Werper (*Virpir*), Showfind, Great-grandfather, Elf and Ing (*Ingi*), Oakenshield, Fale (*Falr*), Frost, Finn, Ginner.”

RHG 15 Þar vas Draupnir · ok Dolgþrasir,
2 Hár, Haugspori, · Hlévangr, Glói,
Skirfir, Virfir, · Skáfiðr, Ái,
4 Alfr ok Yngvi, · Eikinskjaldi,
Fjalarr ok Frosti, · Finnrr ok Ginnarr;
6 Þat mun é uppi, · meðan ǫld lifir,
langniðjatal · til Lofars hafat.

There was Dreepen and Dollowthrasher, High, Highspurer, Leewong, Glower, Sherver, Werver, Showfind, Great-grandfather, Elf and Ing, Oakenshield, Feller and Frost, Finn and

Ginner: That will ever be remembered, while the eld^C lives^a, the tally of descendants, heaved to Lofer.

6 é] *om.* R 7 til] *om.* H

^aTwo archaic formulae. The first literally “that will ever [be] up above”, cf. *HarS* TODO: “We two are cursed, brother, thy bane am I become! That will ever be remembered (*þat mun é uppi*, but both mss. *þat mun enn uppi*), evil is the doom of the norms!”. The second is found in a runic inscription, U 323 (980–1015): “Ever will lie, while the eld lives (*meþ + altr + lifir með aldr lifir*), the hard-hammered bridge, broad, after a good man.”

RH 16 Unz þrír kvømu · ór því liði
 2 qflgir ok ástkir · ęsir at húsi;
 fundu á landi · lítt meęandi
 4 Ask ok Emblu · ørløglausa.

— Until three came out of that host: strong and lovely Ease, along the house; they found on land the little availing Ash and Emble, lacking orlay^C.^a

1 þrír] *gramm. emend.* þrjár (*norm.*) RH 1 ór því liði] þussa brúðir “brides of thurses” (*wo. doubt corrupt*) H
 2 qflgir ok ástkir] ástkir ok qflgir H

2 at húsi ‘along the house’] i.e. ‘along the settlement’.

^aAccording to *Ylfir* 9 the sons of Byre (cf. v. 4) were walking along the sea-shore, when they found two logs, which they picked up and shaped into humans.

RH 17 Qnd þau né øttu, · óð þau né høfðu,
 2 lø né lęti · né litu góða;
 qnd gaf Óðinn, · óð gaf Hønnir,
 4 lø gaf Lóðurr · ok litu góða.

Breath they owned not, wode^C they had not, not craft nor sound, nor good countenance.
 Breath gave Weden, wode gave Heener, craft gave Lothar, and good countenance.

RHG 18 Ask veit’k standa, · heitir Yggdrasill,
 2 hør baðmr, ausinn · hvíta auri;
 þaðan koma døgghvar · þęr’s í dala falla;
 4 stęndr ę yfir grønn · Urðar brunni.

— An ash I know standing, Ugdrassle^L 'tis called: a high beam [TREE], poured with white mud^a. Thence come the dew-drops which in the dales fall; it stands ever green over the Well of Weird^L.

1 standa “stand[ing]”] *thus* RHU; ausinn “[is] poured” STW 1 Yggdrasill] Yggdrasils S 2 baðmr “beam”]
borinn “born” (*wo. doubt corrupt*) U 2 ausinn “poured”] heilagr (*norm.*) “holy” G 3 þér’s] er “which” ST
4 stęndr] *add.* hann ST 4 é] *om.* U 4 grónn] ‘grvnn’ S; ‘grein’ U

^aCf. perhaps the Indian ritual pouring of beverages onto the *lingam*.—For the whole passage cf. v. 27.

RH 19 Þaðan koma meýjar · margs vitandi
2 þrjár ór þeim sé, · es und þolli stęndr;
Urð hétu ęina, · aðra Verðandi,
4 skóru á skíði, · Skuld hina þriðju
þér lög lögðu, · þér líf kóru,
6 alda bęrnum, · ørlög seggja.

Thence come maidens, much knowing: three out of that lake, which stands beneath the pine^a: Weird they called one, the other Worthing—carved they on boards—Schild the third. Laws they laid, lives they chose: for the children of mortals, the orlay^C of men.

2 sé “lake”] sal “hall” H 2 und “beneath”] á “on” H 6 seggja “of men”] at segia “to say” H

^aBut here simply meaning ‘tree’; perhaps the same applies for “ash” earlier.

RH 20 Þat man hęn folkvíg · fyrst í hęimi,
2 es Gollvęigu · gęirum studdu
ok í hęll Háars · hana bręnndu,
4 þrysvar bręnndu · þrysvar borna,
opt ósjaldan, · þó hęn ęnn lifir.

— That troop-conflict^a [WAR] she recalls, the first in the Home^C, as Goldwey with spears they goaded, and in the hall of Higher^P <= Weden> [= Walhall] burned her: thrice they burned the thrice born; often unseldom, though she yet lives.^b

4 þrysvar bręnndu] ‘þrysvar brendv þrysvar brendv’ H

^aWhile appealing to read *folk-víg* ‘troop-conflict’ as meaning ‘ethnic conflict’ (between the Ease and Wanes), I more cautiously see the first element *folk* carrying its earlier meaning of ‘troop, group of warriors’.

^bVery cryptic. TODO: double check Snorri. Goldwey was apparently sacrificed, cremated and reborn three times (in short succession?) by the Ease.

- RH 21 Heiði hétu, · hvar's til húsa kom,
 2 vǫlu velspáa, · vitti hǫn ganda;
 sęið hvar's kunni, · sęið hug leikinn;
 4 ę vas hǫn angan · illrar brúðar.

Heath they called her, where to houses she came: a well-spaeing^a wallow^C, she bewitched gands^C. She soth^b where she could, she soth deluded minds; ever was she the love of an evil bride.

2 vǫlu] ok vǫlu H 2 velspáa] *metr. emend.*; 'uel spá' R; 'vel spá' H 3 hvar's kunni] hon kvnni R; hon hvars hvn kunni H 3 hug leikinn] hon leikinn R; hon hugleikin H

^aGifted at soothsaying.

^bPast tense of sithe^C (ON. *síða*) 'to enchant, bewitch'.

- RH 22 Þá gingu reigin ǫll · à rǫkstóla,
 2 ginnheilog goð, · ok umb þat gétusk:
 hvárt skyldu ęsir · afráð gjalda,
 4 eða skyldu goð ǫll · gildi ęiga?

Then went the Reins all onto the rake-seats: the gin-holy gods, and from each other took counsel about that: whether the Ease should tribute yield, or should the gods all a banquet hold?

- RH 23 Flęygði Óðinn · ok í folk of skaut;
 2 þat vas ęnn folkvíg · fyrst í heimi;
 brotinn vas borðveggr · borgar ása,
 4 knóttu vanir vígspó · vǫllu sporna.

Weden flung [a spear], and into the opposing army did shoot; that was yet the first troop-conflict^a [WAR] in the Home^L. Broken was the board-wall^b of the fortification of the Ease; the Wanes did by a conflict-spae^C tread the fields.^c

^aSee note to v. 20.

^bWall made of planks.

^cThe Wanes used magic spells to defeat the Ease.

- RHG 24 Þá gingu reigin ǫll · à rǫkstóla,
 2 ginnheilog goð, · ok umb þat gétusk:

hvęrr hefði lopt alt · lévi blandit
 4 eða étt jötuns · Óðs meý gefna.

Then went the Reins all onto the rake-seats: the gin-holy gods, and from each other took counsel about that: Who had the air all with treason blended, or to the ettin's aught^C given Wode^P's maiden [= Frow]:^a

^aThat is, promised Frow to the ettin NAME. TODO: relate with what Snorri writes about the building of the wall.

RHG 25 Þórr ęinn þar vá · þrunginn móði,
 2 hann sjaldan sitr, · es slíkt of fregn;
 4 ą gingusk ęiðar, · orð ok sóri,
 4 mól ọll meginlig, · es ą meðal fóru.

Thunder alone fought there, pressed by wrath; he seldom sits, when of such^a he learns. Trampled were oaths, speeches and vows; the mighty treaties all, which between them had gone.

1 þar vá “fought there”] *thus* HTU; þar var “was there” R; þat vann “performed it” S; þat ua “fought it” W 3–4 ą ... fóru.] *om.* W 4 fóru] voru “[between them] were” HT

1–4 Þórr ... fóru.] In G the two helmings (*Þórr ... fregn; ą ... fóru*) come in reverse order of RH, which is here followed.

^aOath-breaking, lies and deception.

RH 26 Veit hęn Hęimdallar · hljóð of folgit
 2 und hęiðvęnum · hęlgum baðmi;
 4 ą sér hęn ausask · aurgum forsi
 4 af veði Valfęðrs. · Vituð ér ęnn eða hvat?

— Knows she the hearing of Homedall hidden, 'neath a shady^a, hallowed beam [the Ash of Ugdrassle]. On it she sees being poured a muddy torrent^b, from the pledge of Walfather^c <= Weden> [Mimer's well?]^d—know ye yet, or what?^d

^a*hęiðvanr*, literally ‘clear-, bright-less’.

^blit. “on she sees being poured with a muddy torrent”, which should be the same mud as in v. 19. However, if ms. 4 is read as ę ‘river’, it would mean “A river she sees being fed by a muddy waterfall, from ...”

^cPresumably referring to Weden's sacrifice of an eye at Mimer's well.

^d“Do ye (Weden) know enough now, or what?”—repeated in 28, 33, 34, 38, 40, 47, 60, 61.

The following two verses are written together as one in **R**.

- R** **27** Eín sat hön úti, · þá's hinn aldni kom
 2 yggjungur ása · ok í augu lëit;
 hver's fregnið mik? · hví freistið mín?

— Lone sat she outside, when the old one came: the Terrifier of the Ease^a, and into [her] eyes looked. “Why inquirest thou me? Why temptest thou me?”^b

^aWeden.

^bThe Wallow speaks.

- RG** **28** Alt vëit'k, Óðinn, · hvar auga falt
 2 í hinum męra · Mímis brunni;
 drekkur mjöð Mímir · morgin hverjan
 4 af veði Valföðrs. · Vituð ér ęnn eða hvat?

I know it all, Weden; where thine eye thou hidst: in the renowned Well of Mime^L, [there] drinks Mime mead every morning, from the pledge of Walfather^a <= Weden> [Mimer's well?]²—know ye yet, or what?”

2 í hinum męra] *thus* **W**; þitt (*corr.*) í enom męra **R**; í þeim hinum meira (“id.”) (*norm.*) **TU**; vr þeim envm męra “out of the renowned” **S** 4 veði “pledge”] veiþi “hunting”

^aSee note to v. 26.

- R** **29** Valði hęnni Hęrföðr · hringa ok męn,
 2 fekk spjöll spaklig · ok spáganda;
 sá hön vítt ok umb vítt · of veröld hverja.

Host-father <= Weden> chose for her rings and necklaces; [he] received wise tidings and spae^C-gands^C; she looked widely and widely about, o'er every world.

2 fekk spjöll spaklig] *fē spjöll spaklig* ‘wealth, wise tidings’ **R** is metrically deficient, since alliteration would need to fall on the strongly stressed noun *fē*. The emended text also works better contextually, since it parallels v. 1, where the wallow likewise says that she will relate *spjöll* ‘tidings, sayings’ (cf. English *gospel* lit. ‘good news’, translating Greek **εὐαγγέλιον**). See Haukur Þorgeirsson (2020, pp. 51–53), Males (2023, p. 16) for discussion.

2 spáganda ‘spae-gands’] Spirits sent out in order to secretly gather information. See relevant Index entries.

- R** **30** Sá hön valkyrjur · vítt of komnar,

- 2 gǫrvar at ríða · til goðþjóðar.
 Skuld heit skildi, · en Skoꝥgul ǫnnur,
 4 Gunnr, Hildr, Gǫndul · ok Geirskoꝥgul;
 nú eru talðar · Nǫnnur Herjans,
 6 gǫrvar at ríða · grund valkyrjur.

She saw walkirries^C, widely come, ready to ride to Godthede^L. Shild held a shield and Shagle another; Guth, Hild, Gandle and Goreshagle; now are tallied the Nannies^a [WOMEN] of Harn <= Weden>; walkirries ready to ride the ground.

3–6 Skuld ... valkyrjur] These four lines, especially from the out-of-place ending (*nú eru talðar*), seem to be a latter insert from a *thule* counting the walkirries.

^a*Nanna* ‘Nanny’^P is the wife of Balder^P.

- R 31 Ek sá Baldri, · blóðgum tívi,
 2 Óðins barni, · ørløꝥ folgin;
 stóð of vaxinn · vøllum héri
 4 mjór ok mjøk fagr · mistilteinn.

— I saw Balder’s, the bloody tue’s, the child of Weden’s, orlay^C sealed^a; grown did stand, higher than the fields, slender and greatly fair, the mistletoe.^b

^aNotably, *fela* ‘hide, conceal’ is used to describe burial in mounds, as in *IngT* 24, ÖI 1 (900s): “hidden (*fulkin folginn*) in this mound lies he whom the greatest deeds followed...”

^bTold allusively in the following three verses is the death of Balder at the hands of his blind brother Hath; it is found in much greater detail in *Ylfær* 49.

- R 32 Varð af meĩði, · þeim’s mēr sýndisk,
 2 harmflaug hettlig, · Hoðr nam skjóta.
 Baldrs bróðir vas · of borinn snimma,
 4 sá nam, Óðins sonr, · einnéttr vega;

Became of that beam, which meager seemed, a baneful harm-flier; Hath began to shoot. Balder’s brother was born early; that one began, Weden’s son, one night old, to fight.

- R 33 þó hann éva hendr · né hoꝥuð kemboi,
 2 áðr á bál of bar · Baldrs andskota.

En Frigg of grét · í Fensqlum
 4 vö Valhallar. · Vituð ér enn eða hvat?

Washed he never hands, nor head combed, before onto the pyre he did bear Balder's opponent. But Frie did lament, in the Fenhalls, the woe of Walhall—know ye yet, or what?

H 34 Þá kná Váli · vígbond snúa
 2 heldr vöru harðgörr · höpt ór þörmum.

Then did Wonnel^C the war-bonds turn; were they rather sturdy, fetters made out of intestines.

1–2 Þá ... þörmum.] Only attested in H where it is combined with the last two lines of the next v. (*þar ... hvat?*).

RH 35 Hapt sá hön liggja · und Hveralundi
 2 légjarnlíki · Loka æþekktan;
 þar sitr Sigyn · þeygi of sínum
 4 veri völglyjuð. · Vituð ér enn eða hvat?

A captive she saw lying, 'neath Wharlund: the guileful form of similar Lock. There sits Sighyn, not at all cheerful, above her husband;^a—know ye yet, or what?

1–2 Hapt ... æþekktan] *om.* H

^aSee *FrL.*

R 36 Ó fellr austan · of eitrdala
 2 sōxum ok sverðum, · Slíðr heitir sú.

A river falls from the east, above the venom-dales, with saxes and swords; Slide is that one called.

R 37 Stóð fyr norðan · á Niðavöllum
 2 salr ór golli · Sindra éttar,
 en annarr stóð · á Ökólni,
 4 bjórsalr jötuns, · en sá Brimir heitir.

Stood to the north, on the Nithewolds, a hall out of gold, of the aught^C of Sinder; but another one stood, on Uncoalner, the beer-hall of an ettin, and Brimmer 'tis called.

- RHG 38 Sal sá hōn standa · sólu fjarri
 2 Náströndu á, · norðr horfa dyrr;
 falla ęitrdropar · inn umb ljóra,
 4 sá 's undinn salr · orma hryggjum.

A hall she saw standing, far from the sun, on Nawstrand, north face the doors; fall venom-drops in through the smoke-vent, that hall is wound by the spines of snakes.

- RHG 39 Sá hōn þar vaða · þunga strauma
 2 menm męinsvara · ok morðvarga
 ok þann's annars glępr · ęyrarunu.
 4 Þar saug Niðhoggr · nái framgingna;
 slęit vargr vera. · Vituð ęr ęnn eða hvat?

There she saw wade, through heavy streams, oath-breaking men and murder-wargs, and the one who beguiles another's ear-counsellor [WIFE]. There sucked Nithehewer^P from corpses passed-on; the warg tore men asunder—know ye yet, or what?^a

1 Sá hōn “she saw”] *thus* R; ser hon “she sees” H; skulu “shall” G 4 saug ‘sucked’] *thus* H; sųg (*corrupt*) R; kvęlr ‘torments’

^aUniquely in this verse is described punishment in the Heathen afterlife. The crimes are what one might expect from the Germanic worldview: breaking oaths, committing a murder and evading punishment, and seducing a married woman.

- RHG 40 Austr býr hin aldna · í Járnvíði
 2 ok fōðir þar · Fęnris kindir;
 verðr af þęim ęllum · ęinna nøkkurr
 4 tungls tjúgari · í trolls hami.

In the east dwells the old woman, in Ironwood^L, and nourishes there the kindreds of Fenrer^P [WOLVES]; from them all becomes one most particular: a seizer of the moon, in the hame^C of a troll.^a

1 býr] *Thus* HG sat “stayed [the old]” R 1 aldna] arma “the wretched woman” U 1 Járnvíði] jarnuidiom “[in] Ironwoods” T 2 fōðir] *Thus* HG; fōddi “nourished” R 3 af] ór “out of [them]” TS 4 tjúgari ‘seizer’] ‘tuigan’ T *wo. doubt corrupt*; tregari ‘griever’ U. — As the young agentive suffix *-ari* is found only here in the

poem, it is possible that this word is corrupt. In that case, it must have occurred quite early in the transmission, as reflexes of **tiugari* are found in all surviving mss.

^aThe old hag raises the brood of the wolf Fenrer, of which one will swallow the moon (and according to *Yilfer* 12 the other the sun). See note to the next v.

- RHG 41 Fyllisk fjörvi · feigra manna,
 2 rýðr ragna sjöt · rauðum dręyra,
 svört verða sólskin · umb sumur ęptir,
 4 veðr ęll válynd. · Vituð ęr ęnn eða hvat?

He^a fills himself with the life of fey^C men; he reddens the abode of the Reins^G with red gore. Black becomes the sunshine about the summers afterwards^b; the storms all woeful—know ye yet, or what?

^aThe wolf.

^bAfter the sun is swallowed. But since the wallow does not tell us that this is a different wolf (it seems rather it be one and the same), it may reflect an earlier version of the myth, where one son of Fenner swallowed both the sun and moon. Yet, according to *Webbthritner* 36–37 it is Fenner himself who will swallow the sun (and thus likely the moon as well,) unless it there be taken as a poetic synonym for ‘wolf’ (which undoubtedly is its original meaning). TODO

- RH 42 Sat þar á haugi · ok sló hęrpu
 2 gýgjar hirðir, · glaðr ęggþér;
 gól of hęnum · í Gaglviði
 4 fagrrauðr hani, · sá’s Fjalarr hętir.

Sat there on the howe^C and struck the harp, the troll-woman’s herdsman, glád Edgethew^P. Above him crowed, in Galewood^a, a fair-red cock, that one who Feller is called.

^a*gagl* ‘wild goose’, maybe here referring to carrion-eating ravens? Possibly the same as Ironwood.

- RH 43 Gól of ęsum · Gollinkambi,
 2 sá vękr hęlða · at Hęrjafęðrs,
 ęn annarr gęlr · fyr jęrð neðan
 4 sótrauðr hani · at solum Hęljjar.

Above the Ease crowed Goldencombe: he wakes men at the Father of Hosts’s [estate]; but another one crows beneath the earth: a soot-red cock, at the halls of Hell.

- RH 44 Geyr Garmr mjök · fyr Gnipahelli,
 2 fęstr mun slitna, · ęn Freki rinna;
 fįlđ vęit hįn frđđa, · framm sęk lęgra
 4 of ragna røk, · rømm sigtįva.

Barks Garm loudly before the Gnip-caverns; the rope will tear, and Freck run. Much she knows of learning, forth I see yet further; about the mighty Rakes of the Reins, of the victory-tues.

- RHG 45 Brđđr munu berjask · ok at bęnum verđask,
 2 munu systrungar · sįfjum spilla;
 hart 's í hęimi, · hórdómr mikill,
 4 skęggöld, skalmöld, · skildir klofnir,
 vindöld, vargöld, · áđr veröld steypisk
 6 mun ęngi mađr · ęđrum þyrma.

Brothers will fight, and become each other's slayers; sister's sons will spill their kinship.^a
 'Tis hard in the Home, whoredom great: axe-eld, sword-eld—shields are rent—wind-eld,
 warg-eld; before the world^b tumbles down, no man will another spare.

2 systrungar "sister's sons"] stystrungar (*wo. doubt corrupt*) T 3 í hęimi "in the home"] *thus* RHU; međ hįldum "among men" STW 4 skildir "shields"] *add.* ró "are" R 4 klofnir "cloven"] klofna "become cloven" U 5 áđr "before"] unz (*norm.*) "until" U 6 ęngi] enn (*wo. doubt corrupt*) U

5 vindöld "wind-eld"] In H capitalized, marking as new verse.

5 steypisk "tumbles down"] After this word H has a line not found in R or G: *grundir gjalla / gįfr fljįgandi* (*norm.*) "foundations shrill, fiends flying"

6 mun ... þyrma "before ... spare."] *om.* STW

^aWhether through incest or treachery. TODO: literary evidence of the phrase *spilla sįfjum*.

^b*ver-öld* 'world' is literally 'man-eld', 'the eld of man'.

- RHG 46 Leįka Mįms synir, · ęn mjotuđr kyndisk
 2 at hinu galla · Gjallarhorni;
 hót blęss Hęimdallr, · horn 's á lopti;
 4 męlir Óđinn · við Mįms hęfuđ.

Play the sons of Mime, and the Metted is kindled, at [the sounding of] the shrill Horn of Yell. Loudly blows Homedall; the horn is aloft; Weden speaks with the head of Mime.

4 mēlir “speaks”] meý S; nie T *both wo. doubt corrupt*

1–4 Lǫika ... höfuð.] In G ll. 1–2 (*Lǫika ... Gjallarborni*; “Play ... Horn of Yell.”) are missing, and ll. 3–4 (*hött ... höfuð*. “High ... head [of Mime.]”) are instead paired with the first two lines of the next v. (Skǫlfr ... losnar;)

RHG

- 47 Skǫlfr Yggdrasils · askr standandi,
2 ymr it aldna tré, · en jötunn losnar;
hrēðask allir · à hēlvegum
4 áðr Surtar þann · sefi of gleypir.

Quakes the Ash of Ugdrassle, standing; groans the old tree, and the ettin loosens. All are frightened on the Hell-ways, before Surt’s kinsman does devour it.

1–2 Skǫlfr ... losnar “Quakes ... loosens.”] thus HG; in R the two lines are reversed.

3–4 hrēðask ... gleypir “[All] are frightened ... devour [it.]”] only in H

RHG

- 48 Hvat ’s með þsum? · hvat ’s með þlfum?
2 gnýr allr Jötunhēimr, · ēsir ’ro à þingi,
stynja dvergar · fyr stēindurum
4 veggbergs vísir — · vituð ér enn eða hvat?

— What is with the Ease? What is with the Elves? Roars all Ettinham, the Ease are at the Thing. Dwarfs groan before gates of stone, the princes of the wedge-rock—know ye yet, or what?

1 þlfum “Elves”] asynivm “Ossens” U 2 gnýr ... þingi] om. U 3 stēindurum] steins U— -dyrum HWU
4 veggbergs vísir] om. U 4 veggbergs “wedge-rock”] vegbergs “way-rock” HTW

RH

- 49 Geýr nú Garmr mjök · fyr Gnipahēlli,
2 fęstr mun slitna, · en Freki rinna;
fjölð vęit hōn fróða, · framm sé’k lęgra
4 of ragna røk, · rōmm sigtíva.

Barks now Garm loudly before the Gnip-caverns; the rope will tear, and Freck run. Much she knows of learning, forth I see yet further; about the mighty Rakes of the Reins, of the victory-tues.

RHSTW

- 50 Hrymr ękr austan, · hęfsk lind fyrir,

- 2 snýsk Jǫrmungandr · í jǫtunmóði;
 ormr knýr unnir, · ęn ari hlakkar,
 4 slítr nái neffǫlr; · Naglfar losnar.

Rim drives from the east, holding his shield before himself; Ermingand writhes about in ettin's wrath. The worm propels the waves, but the eagle screams: the pale-beak tears corpses; Nailfare loosens.

3 ęn ari hlakkar “but the eagle screams”] ǫrn mun hlakka “the eagle will scream” ST

RHSTW

- 51** Kjóll fær austan · koma munu Múspells
 2 of ǫg lýðir, · ęn Loki stýrir;
 fara fíflmęgir · með Freka allir,
 4 þeim es bróðir · Býlęists í fǫr.

A ship travels from the east—come will Muspell's subjects by sea—but Lock steers it. Travel the warlocks all with Freck; with them comes the brother of Bylest [= Lock] along.

RHG

- 52** Surtr fær sunnan · með sviga lévi,
 2 skínn af sverði · sól valtíva;
 grjótbjörg gnata, · ęn gífir rata,
 4 troða halir hęlveg, · ęn himinn klofnar.

Surt comes from the south, with the betrayer of the stick [FIRE]; from the sword shines the sun of the slain-Tues; boulders clash, but the fiends reel; men march on the Hell-ways^L, but heaven is sundered.

1 Surtr] Svartr U 3 gífir rata] guðar hrata “[but] the gods stagger” (*wo. doubt corrupt, young masc. pl. is proof enough.*) U

RHSTW

- 53** Þa kǫmr Hlínar · harmr annarr framm,
 2 es Óðinn fær · við ulf vega,
 ęn bani Bęlja · bjartr at Surti;
 4 þa mun Friggjar · falla angan.

Then comes Line^P's second sorrow to pass, as Weden goes to strike against the wolf; but the bane of Bellow^P [= Free], bright, [goes] against Surt; then will Frie's beloved [= Weden] fall.

4 angan] angantyr R

- RSTW 54 Þá kœmr hinn mikli · mœgr Sigfœður,
 2 Víðarr vega · at valdýri;
 lētr hann męgi Hveðrungs · mund of standa
 4 hjör til hjarta; · þa's hefnt fœður.

Then comes the great lad of Sighfather^P <= Weden>: Wider, to strike at the murderous beast. He lets his hand plunge the sword into the heart of Whethring^P's <= Lock> lad [= Wolf]; then is the father [= Weden] avenged.

1 Þá kœmr ... Sigfœður "Then ... Sighfather"] Gęngr Óðins sonr / við ulf vega "Goes Weden's son against the wolf to fight" G 2 vega] of veg G

- H 55 Gínn lopt yfir · lindi jarðar,
 2 gapa ýgs kjaptar · orms í hēðum;
 mun Óðins son · ęitri móta
 4 vargs at dauða · Víðars niðja.

Yawns over the air the girdle of the earth [= Middenyardsworm]; gape the jaws of the fierce worm in the heights. The venom of the beast will meet Weden's son [= Thunder], after the deaths of Wider's kinsmen [= the Ease].

3 ęitri "venom"] ormi "the worm" H, cf. *Ylfer*51: "Thunder bears the bane-word from the Middenyardsworm and thence strides away nine paces. Then he falls dead to the earth by the **venom** (ęitri) which the Worm blows on him." 4 dauða] da... H

1–4 Gínn ... niðja.] Reading taken from Helgason (1971, pp. 13, 44 ff.).

- RHSTW 56 Þá kœmr hinn męri · mœgr Hlœðynjar
 2 gęngr Óðins sonr · við orm vega.
 Drepr af móði · Miðgarðs véurr;
 4 munu halir allir · hęimstœð ryðja;
 gęngr fet níu · Fjörgynjar burr
 6 neppr frá naðri, · niðs ókvíðnum.

Then comes the renowned lad of Lathyn [= Thunder]: the son of Weden [= Thunder] goes the worm^C to meet. Middenyard's wigh-ward [= Thunder] strikes out of wrath; all men

will clear their homesteads.^a The son of Firgyn goes nine paces, pained, away from the loathsome adder.^b

1 Þá kóm[r] Gęngr G 2 gęngr ... vega] *Only in R* 3–6 Drepr ... ókvíðnum] neppr af naðri / niðs ókvíðnum / munu halir allir / heimstöð ryðja, / es af móði drepr / Miðgarðs véurr “[Goes the renowned lad of Lathyn,] pained, away from the loathsome adder. All men will empty their homesteads, when Middenyard’s wigh-ward strikes out of wrath.” G

^aIt seems likely that the order found in *Ylfér* is original. After Thunder (appropriately kenned ‘Middenyard’s wigh-ward’) is slain, the Ettins take over the lands and make farming impossible. Cf. *Thrim* 18: “Shortly the Ettins will settle Osyrd, unless thou thy hammer for thyself dost fetch!”

^bThunder, mortally wounded, struggles nine steps away from the Worm before he falls. See note to previous verse.

RHG 57 Sól tér sortna, · sökkr fold í mar,
 2 hverfa af himni · heððar stjörnur;
 geisar ęimi · við aldrnara;
 4 lęikr hęr hiti · við himin sjalfan.

The sun does blacken, sinks the fold [EARTH] into the sea; disappear off heaven the clear stars. Rages smoke from the nourisher of life [fire]; licks the high heat heaven itself.

1 sökkr ... mar] This line is very similar to a line of v. 24 in Arnthur ‘earl-scold’ Thurthson’s Drape of Thurfinn (*Skp*: Arn *Þorþár* 24¹¹): *sękkv fold í mar dękkvan* “sinks the fold into the dark sea”. For this reason, *sękkv* ‘sinks’ STW has been chosen over *sęgr* ‘descends’ RHU.

RH 58 Gęyr nú Garmr mjęk · fyr Gnipahęlli,
 2 fęstr mun slitna, · ęn Freki rinna;
 fęlęđ vęit hęn fręđđa, · framm sę’k lęngra
 4 of ragna ręk, · ręmm sigtęva.

Barks now Garm loudly before the Gnip-caverns; the rope will tear, and Freck run. Much she knows of learning, forth I see yet further; about the mighty Rakes of the Reins, of the victory-tues.

RH 59 Sér hęn upp koma · qđru sinni
 2 jęrđ ór ęgi · iđjagręna;
 falla forsar, · flęgr qrn yfir,
 4 sá’s à fjalli · fiska vęiđir.

Sees she come up, a second time: the earth out of the sea, ever green anew. Torrents fall; flies an eagle above, the one who on the fells fish does catch.

- RH **60** Finnask ęsir · à Iðavęlli
 2 ok umb moldþinur · mótkađ dōma,
 ok minnask þar · à meęindōma
 4 ok à Fimbultýs · fornar rúnar.

The Ease find each other on the Idewolds, and about the mighty earth-strip [the Midden-yardsworm] converse, and remember there mighty judgements, and Fimbletue's <Weden's> ancient runes.

- RH **61** Þar munu ęptir · undrsamligar
 2 gollnar tōflur · í grasi finnask,
 þęr's í árdaga · áttar hōfðu.

There will afterwards wondrous golden Tavel-bricks in the grass be found: those which in days of yore they had owned.^a

^aCf. v. 9. The rediscovering of the golden game pieces symbolizes a new golden age.

- RH **62** Munu ósánir · akrar vaxa;
 2 bōls mun alls batna · mun Baldr koma;
 búa Hōðr ok Baldr · Hropts sigtoptir,
 4 vęl valtívar. · Vituð ér ęnn eða hvat?

Unsown will fields grow; evil will all be bettered; Balder will come. Hath and Balder bedwell the victory-plots of Roft <= Weden>, well, the slain-Tues—know ye yet, or what?^a

^aThe evil of Hath's slaying Balder will be forgotten as the two peacefully live together.

- RH **63** Þa kná Hōnir · hlautvið kjósa
 2 ok burir byggva · bróðra tveggja
 vindheim víðan. · Vituð ér ęnn eða hvat?

Then does Heener choose the leat^C-wood,^a and the sons of two brothers [= Hath and Balder] settle the wide wind-home [HEAVEN]—know ye yet, or what?

2 bróðra tveggja 'of two brothers'] Alternatively *bróðra Tveggja* 'the brothers of Tway <= Weden>', attested in *Ylfir* 6 as Will^P and Wigh^P, but their supposed children are never mentioned, and it is thus more natural to read *tveggja* as the gen. pl. of *tveir* 'two'.

^aRestore the bloot and practice divination.

RHG 64 Sal sér hōn standa · sólu fęgra,
 2 golli þakðan, · à Gimléi;
 þar skulu dyggvar · dróttir byggva
 4 ok umb aldrdaga · ynðis njóta.

A hall she sees standing, fairer than the sun: thatched with gold, on Gemlee; there dutiful men shall dwell, and in their life-days delights enjoy.

1 sér hōn “she sees”] vęit’k (*norm.*) “I know” G 2 þakðan “thatched”] betra “better [than gold]” ST 2 Gimléi] *metr. emend.* Gimlé (*norm.*) RHG 3 þar “there”] þann “it [shall dutiful men bedwell]” TW

RH 65 Þar kōmr hinn dimmi · dręki fljúgandi,
 2 naðr frānn neðan · frā Niðafjōllum;
 berr sér í fjōðrum · —flýgr vōll yfir—
 4 Níðhoggr nái; · nú mun hōn søkkvask.“

— Then comes the shadowy dragon flying; the gleaming adder down below from the Nithefells^L. Nithehewer in his feathers—flying over the field—carries corpses.” — Now she will sink!^a”

^aThe wallow, referring to herself in third person, descends back down into her grave, whence Weden woke her.

H X Þà kōmr hinn ríki · at ręgindómi
 2 ofluę ofan · sá’s ollu ręðr.

— Then comes the mighty one, for the great judgement; strong from above, the one who over all things wields.

1–2 Þà ... ręðr.] This verse is found only in H, in between the last two vv. It is without doubt a late, Christian addition.

The Speeches of Webthrithner
(*Vafþrúðnismól*)

[Weden^P quoth:]

- 1 Ráð mér nú Frigg · alls mik fara tíðir
 2 at vitja Vafþrúðnis;
 forvitni mikla · kveð'k mér á fornum stofum
 4 við þann hinn alsvinna jötun.

“Counsel me now, Frie^P, as I desire to travel to visit Webthrithner^P; greatly curious am I of ancient staves^a by that all-wise ettin^G.”

^aAncient (pieces of) lore; cf. v. 55.

[Frie quoth:]

- 2 Hęima lętja · mynda'k Hęrjafoðr
 2 í gørdum goða;
 ęngi jötun · hugða'k jafnramman
 4 sęm Vafþrúðni ęsa.

“I would hold the Father of Hosts [= Weden] at home^a in the yards of the gods, for no ettin I [have] thought to be even-strong with Webthrithner.”

^alit. perhaps ‘I would dissuade/hinder ... at home’

[Weden quoth:]

- 3 Fjölð ek fór, · fjölð fręistaða'k,
 2 fjölð ek ręynda ręgin;
 hitt vil'k vita, · hvę Vafþrúðnis
 4 salakynni sęi.

“Much I travelled, much I tempted, much I tested the Reins^G. This I wish to know: how the condition of the halls of Webthrithner might be.”

[Frie quoth:]

- 4 Hęill þú farir, · hęill þú aptr komir,
 2 hęill á sinnum sęir;
 óði þér dugi · hvar's skalt, Aldaføðr,
 4 orðum męla jötun.

“Whole journey thou, whole come thou back, whole be thou on thy paths! Thy wisdom avail thee, where thou shalt, Eldfather^P <= Weden>, words with the ettin exchange.”

5 Fór þá Óðinn · at freista orðspeki
2 þess hins alsvinna jötuns;
at hollu kom, · es átti Hymis faðir;
4 inn gekk Yggr þegar.

Then journeyed Weden, to try the word-wisdom of that all-wise ettin. To a hall he came, which the father of Hymer^P [= Webthrithner] owned; shortly Ug^P <= Weden> walked in.

3 es] ok R 3 Hymis] *metr. emend. after* Finnur Jónsson (1932); Íms R

[Weden quoth:]

6 Heill þú nú, Vafþrúðnir, · nú em'k í holl kominn
2 á þik sjalfan séa;
hitt vil'k fyrst vita, · ef fróðr séir
4 eða alsviðr, jötunn.

“Hail thee now, Webthrithner; now am I come into the hall, to gaze upon thy self! This I wish first to know, if learned thou be, or all-wise, ettin.”

[Webthrithner quoth:]

7 Hvat's þat manna, · es í mínum sal
2 verpumk orði á?
út þú né kœmr · órum hollum frá.
4 nema þú inn snotrari séir.

“What sort of man is that, who in my hall throws words at me? Out comest thou not from our halls, unless thou be the cleverer.”

[Weden quoth:]

8 Gagnráðr heiti'k, · nú em'k af gongu kominn,
2 þyrstr til þinna sala;
laðar þurfi · hef'k lengi farit
4 ok þinna andfanga, jötunn.

“Gainred^P I am called, now am I come from walking, thirsty, to thy halls. In need of reception I have travelled for long, and of thy hospitality, ettin!”

1 Gagnráðr] Gangráðr ‘Journey-adviser’ G

[Webthrithner quoth:]

9 Hvi þú þá, Gagnráðr, · mēlisk af golfi fyrir?
 2 far þú í sess í sal;
 þá skal fręista, · hvárr flęira viti,
 4 gęstr eða hinn gamli þulr.

“Why then, Gainred, speakest thou from the floor before me? Take a seat in the hall! Then it shall be tried, which of the two might know more; the guest, or the old thyle^C.”

[Gainred quoth:]

10 Óauðigr maðr, · es til auðigs kōmr,
 2 mēli þarft eða þęgi;
 ofrmēlgi mikil · hygg’k at illa geti
 4 hvęim’s við kaldrifaðan kōmr.

“An unwealthy man, who to a wealthy one comes, ought to speak the needful or be silent.^a Great over-speaking, I judge, will bring evil for him who to a cold-ribbed^b man comes.”

^aLast line identical to *Higb* 18.

^bi.e. ‘cold-hearted, cunning’.

[Webthrithner quoth:]

11 Sęg mér, Gagnráðr, · alls á golfi vill
 2 þíns of fręista frama,
 hvę hęstr hęitir, · sá’s hvērjan dręgr
 4 dag of dróttmōgu.

“Say to me, Gainred, since on the floor I will to try thy fame: What is the horse called, which pulls each day above the sons of the retinue [MEN]?”

[Gainred quoth:]

- 12 Skinfaxi heitir, · es hinn skíra dręgr
 2 dag of dróttmęgu;
 hęsta baztr · þykkir með Hreįđgotum;
 4 ęy lýsir męn af mari.

“Shinefax^P is called he who pulls the bright day above the sons of the retinue. The best of horses he seems among the Reth-Gots^G; the mane of that stallion ever shines.”

[Webthriþner quoth:]

- 13 Sęg þat, Gagnráđr, · alls á golfi vill
 2 þíns of fręista frama,
 hvę jór heitir, · sá’s austan dręgr
 4 nótt of nýt ręgin.

“Say this, Gainred, since on the floor I will to try thy fame: What is the steed called, which from the east pulls night above the useful Reins^G?”

[Gainred quoth:]

- 14 Hrímfaxi heitir, · es hverja dręgr
 2 nótt of nýt ręgin;
 méldropa fęllir · morgin hverjan;
 4 þaðan kęmr dęgg of dala.

“Rimefax^P he is called, who pulls each night above the useful Reins. Every morning he lets foam fall from his bit^a; thence comes dew in the dales.^b”

^alit. “he fells bit-drops”.

^bFor another explanation of the origin of dew, see

[Webthriþner quoth:]

- 15 Sęg þat, Gagnráđr, · alls á golfi vill
 2 þíns of fręista frama,
 hvę ę heitir, · sú’s deįlir með jętna sonum
 4 grund ok með gođum.

“Say this, Gainred, since on the floor I will to try thy fame; How the river is called, which divides the ground between the sons of ettins and the gods?”

[Gainred quoth:]

- 16 Ífing heitir ó, · es deilir með jǫtna sonum
 2 grund ok með goðum;
 opin rinna · hón skal um aldrdaga;
 4 verðr-at íss á ó.

“Íving^L the river is called, which divides the ground between the sons of ettins and the gods. Throughout [her] life-days she shall flow open; ice forms not on the river.”

[Webthrithner quoth:]

- 17 Sæg þat, Gagnráðr, · alls á golfi vill
 2 þíns of fręista frama,
 hvé vǫllr heitir, · es finnask vígi at
 4 Surtr ok hin svǫsu goð.

“Say this, Gainred, since on the floor I will to try thy fame: How that plain is called, where Surt^P and the excellent gods find each other at war?”

[Gainred quoth:]

- 18 Vígríðr heitir vǫllr, · es finnask vígi at
 2 Surtr ok hin svǫsu goð;
 hundrað rasta · hann’s á hverjan veg;
 4 sá’s þeim vǫllr vitaðr.

“Wighride^L is the plain called, where Surt and the cheerful gods find each other at war. A hundred rests^C it stretches in each direction; for them that plain is marked out.”

[Webthrithner quoth:]

- 19 Fróðr est nú gęstr, · far á bękk jǫtuns,
 2 ok męlumk í sessi saman;
 hǫfði vęðja · vit skulum hǫllu í
 4 gęstr, of gęðspęki.

“Learned art thou now, guest, sit down on the ettin’s bench and let us speak on the seat together. Wager a head, shall we two in the hall, guest, over god-wisdom.”

[Gainred quoth:]

- 20** Sæg þat hit ęina, · ef þitt ęði dugir
 2 ok þú Vafþrúðnir vitir,
 hvaðan jǫrð of kom · eða upphiminn
 4 fyrst, hinn fróði jǫtunn.

“Say the one, if thy wisdom suffices, and thou, Webthrithner, knowest: Whence Earth did come, or Up-heaven^L, first, learned ettin.”

¹ ęði] The first word on fol. 3r. of A; from this point we have the poem in both manuscripts.

[Webthrithner quoth:]

- 21** Ór Ymis holdi · vas jǫrð of skǫpuð,
 2 ęn ór ęinum bjǫrg,
 himinn ór hausi · hins hrimkalda jǫtuns,
 4 ęn ór sveita sęr.

“Out of Yimer^P’s hull was the earth created, but out of his bones the crags; heaven out of the skull of the rime-cold ettin, but out of his blood^a the sea.^b”

^asveiti ‘sweat’ is often used to refer to blood.

^bThis v. closely resembles *Grimner* 40–41 TODO.

[Gainred quoth:]

- 22** Sæg þat annat, · ef þitt ęði dugir
 2 ok þú Vafþrúðnir vitir,
 hvaðan Máni of kom, · svá’t fęrr męnn yfir,
 4 eða Sól hit sama.

“Say the other, if thy wisdom suffices, and thou, Webthrithner, knowest: Whence Moon did come, he that travels over men, or likewise Sun?”

[Webthrithner quoth:]

- 23** Mundilfari ęęitir, · hann’s Mána faðir
 2 ok svá Solar hit sama;
 himin hverfa · þau skulu hverjan dag
 4 ęldum at ártali.

“Mundelfare^P is he called; he is the father of the Moon, and likewise of the Sun. Circle in the heaven shall they every day, for men to tally years.”

[Gainred quoth:]

24 Sæg þat þriðja, · alls þik svinnan kveða
 2 ok þú Vafþrúðnir vitir,
 hvaðan dagr of kom, · sá's færr drótt yfir,
 4 eða nótt með niðum.

“Say the third, as they call thee wise, and thou, Webthrithner, knowest: Whence the day came, the one that travels over the retinue, or night with the moon-phases?”

[Webthrithner quoth:]

25 Dellingr heitir, · hann's Dags faðir,
 2 en Nótt vas Nǫrvi borin;
 ný ok nið · skópu nýt rēgin
 4 ǫldum at ártali.

“Delling^P is called; he is the father of Day^P, but Night^P was born to Narrow^P. The waxing and waning,^a did the useful Reins create, for men to tally years.”

^ai.e. the phases of the moon.

[Gainred quoth:]

26 Sæg þat fjórða, · alls þik fróðan kveða,
 2 ok þú Vafþrúðnir vitir,
 hvaðan vetr of kom · eða varmt sumar
 4 fyrst með fróð rēgin.

“Say the fourth, as they call thee learned, and thou, Webthrithner, knowest: Whence winter did come, or the warm summer, first among the learned Reins?”

[Webthrithner quoth:]

27 Vindsvallr heitir, · hann's Vetrar faðir,
 2 en Svósuðr Sumars.¹⁵

“Windswoll^P he is called, he is the father of Winter^P; but Sosuth^P of Summer^P.”

^oSecond half of the v. seems missing.

[Gainred quoth:]

28 Sæg þat fimta, · alls þik fróðan kveða,
 2 ok þú Vafþrúðnir vitir,
 hvęrr ása ęlztr · eða Ymis niðja
 4 yrði í árdaga.

“Say the fifth, as they call thee learned, and thou, Webthritner, knowest: Who in days of yore became the eldest of the Ease^G, or of the kinsmen of Yimer [ETTINS]?^a”

^aCf. the question on the 9th c. Malt Stone (DR NOR1988;5): *hvarisi : alistiąsa*, perhaps *Hvar es inn ęlisti ása?* “Who is the eldest of the Ease?”

[Webthritner quoth:]

29 Ørófi vetra · áðr vęri jorð of sköpuð,
 2 þá vas Bergęlmir borinn,
 Þrúðęlmir · vas þess faðir,
 4 ęn Aurgęlmir afi.

“Uncountable winters before the earth would be created, then Bearyelmer^P was born. Thrithymer^P was that one’s father, and Earyelmer^P the grandfather.”

[Gainred quoth:]

30 Sæg þat sétta, · alls þik svinnan kveða,
 2 ok þú Vafþrúðnir vitir,
 hvaðan Aurgęlmir kom · með jötna sonum
 4 fyrst, hinn fróði jötunn.

“Say the sixth, as they call thee wise, and thou, Webthritner, knowest: Whence Earyelmer came among the sons of ettins, first, learned ettin?”

[Webthritner quoth:]

31 Ór Élivógum · stukku ęitrdropar,
 2 svá óx unz ór varð jötunn;

órar éttir · kómu þar allar saman;
 4 því's þat é alt til atalt.

“Out of the Ilewaves^L splashed venom-drops; thus grew until an ettin emerged. Our lineages came there all together, therefore they are ever wholly fierce.”^a

1–4 Ór ... atalt] *quoted in G*

3–4 órar ... atalt] *om. RA*

^aOver aeons splashing venom-drops combined into a sentient being, Yimer, the ancestor of all Ettins. The account of the poem is not nearly as detailed as that of *Yilfer*.

[Gainred quoth:]

32 Sæg þat sjaunda, · alls þik svinnan kveða,
 2 ok þú Vafþrúðnir vitir,
 hvé sá börn gat · hinn baldni jötunn,
 4 es hann hafði-t gýgjar gaman.

“Say the seventh, as they call thee wise, and thou, Webthrithner, knowest: How did that one, the defiant ettin, beget children, when he did not enjoy the pleasure of a troll-woman?”

3 baldni] *thus A*; aldni ‘the aged, old’ *Rbreaks alliteration*

[Webthrithner quoth:]

33 Und hendi vaxa · kvóðu hrímþursi
 2 mey ok mög saman;
 fótr við fótí · gat hins fróða jötuns
 4 sexhöfðaðan son.

“Neath the arm^a on the rime-thurse^G, they said that a maiden and lad grew together. A foot against a foot begot, of the learned ettin, a six-headed son.”

^alit. ‘hand’.

[Gainred quoth:]

34 Sæg þat áttunda, · alls þik fróðan kveða,
 2 ok þú Vafþrúðnir vitir,
 hvat fyrst of mant · eða fræmst of veyzt,

4 þú est alsviðr jötunn.

“Say the eighth, as they call thee learned, and thou, Webthriðner, knowest: What thou first rememberest, or foremost knowest? Thou art all-wise, ettin.”

[Webthriðner quoth:]

35 Ørófi vetra · áðr vęri jörð of sköpuð,
2 þá vas Bergelmir borinn;
þat fyrst of man’k, · es hinn fróði jötunn
4 á vas lúðr of lagiðr.

“Uncountable winters before the earth would be created, then Bearyelmer was born. That I first remember, when the learned ettin on the tree-trunk was laid.^a”

1–4 Ørófi ... lagiðr] The whole verse is quoted in *Yilfer*.

^aThe reference here is obscure. According to the prose of *Yilfer* after the sons of Byre^P (that is, Weden^P, Will^P and Wigh^P) slew Yimer, so much blood flew from his wounds that all the race of Ettins were drowned, save for Bearyelmer and his family, who survived by getting up on his lúðr. In regular prose, lúðr usually means ‘trumpet’, but it can also refer to a hollow tree-trunk. Considering the transitive nature of Bearyelmer being laid (*of lagiðr*) on it, it could rather be interpreted as describing a boat burial, in which case the first thing Webthriðner remembers would be Bearyelmer’s funeral.

[Gainred quoth:]

36 Sęg þat níunda, · alls þik svinnan kveða,
2 ok þú Vafþrúðnir vitir,
hvaðan vindr of kōmr · svá’t fęrr vág yfir,
4 ę menn hann sjalfan of séa.

“Say the ninth, as they call thee wise, and thou, Webthriðner, knowest: Whence the wind comes, it that travels over the wave; ever men see hisself.^a”

^aAlmost certainly a negation has been lost here, men can of course not see the wind.

[Webthriðner quoth:]

37 Hrésvelgr hętir, · es sitr á himins ęnda,
2 jötunn í arnar ham;
af hans vęngjum · kveða vind koma
4 alla menn yfir.

“Rawswallower^P he is called, who sits at the end of the heavens; an ettin in an eagle’s hame^C.
From his wings, they say that the wind comes over all men.”

[Gainred quoth:]

- 38 Seg þat tíunda, · alls þú tíva røk
2 ǫll Vafþrúðnir vitir,
 hvaðan Njórðr of kom · með ása sonum.
4 Hofum ok hǫrgum · hann rēðr hundmǫrgum
 ok varð-at hann ósum alinn.

“Say the tenth, since thou of the Rakes of the Tues^P all, Webthrithner, knowest: Whence
Nearth^P did come among sons of the Ease^G? Of hoves^C and harrows^C he rules a hound-
many,^a and he was not among the Ease begotten.”

^aCf. *Grimner* 16.

[Webthrithner quoth:]

- 39 Í Vanaheimi · skópu hann vís regin
2 ok seldu at gíslingu goðum,
 í aldar røk · hann mun aptr koma
4 heim með vísum vǫnum.

“In Waneham^L, created him the wise Reins^{Ga} created him, and sold him as a hostage to the
gods. In the rake of the eld^{Cb} he will come back, home among the wise Wanes^G.”

^aWhile *regin* ‘Reins’ is usually just a synonym of *goð* ‘gods’, it seems here to refer specifically to the Wanes, in contrast with the Ease^G.

^bi.e. the Rakes of the Reins^P.

[Gainred quoth:]

- 40 Seg þat ellipta, · hvar ýtar túnum í
2 hoggvask hverjan dag;
 val þeir kjósa · ok ríða vígi frá,
4 sitja meir of sáttir saman.^a

“Say the eleventh: Where men in yards hew away at each other every day? The slain they
choose and from the battle ride; [then] they sit more at peace together.”

3 val þeir kjósa ‘the slain they choose’] The same root words are present in *valkyrja* ‘walkirrie’^C, though those are women, not men.

^aThis and the next v. are damaged in both **R** and **A**; **R** has only this verse, but splits it in two (the 2nd starting with *val*), while **A** has l. 1 (Ms.: *S. þ. e. XI*) and then jumps to the answer. They have here been reconstructed, but it is possible some lines are still missing. TODO: use edtext instead

[Webthrithner quoth:]

41 Allir einherjar · Óðins túnú í
 2 höggvask hverjan dag,
 val þeir kjósa · ok ríða vígi frá,
 4 sitja meir of sáttir saman.

“All the Ownharriers^G in Weden’s yards hew away at each other every day. The slain they choose and from the battle ride; [then] they sit more at peace together.”

[Gainred quoth:]

42 Sæg þat tolpta, · hví þú tíva røk
 2 öll Vafþrúðnir vitir,
 frá jötna rúnum · ok allra goða
 4 þú hit sannasta segir,
 hinn alsvinni jötunn.

“Say the twelfth: Why thou, the rakes of the Tues all, Webthrithner, might know? From the runes^C of the ettins and of all the gods speakest thou the truest, all-wise ettin.”

[Webthrithner quoth:]

43 Frá jötna rúnum · ok allra goða
 2 ek kann segja satt,
 því’t hvern hef’k heim of komit,
 4 níu kom’k heima · fyr niðhæl neðan;
 hinig deyja ór hælju halir.

“From the runes of the ettins and of all the gods I can speak truly, for I have come into each Home^C. Into nine Homes I came beneath Nivelhell^L; that way die men out of Hell^L.^a”

^aPresumably lower underworlds, more severe than the ‘normal’ one. Finnur Jónsson (1932) considers *ór hælju* ‘out of Hell’ a later interpolation, presumably for metric reasons, but there is no textual support for it.

[Gainred quoth:]

- 44 Fjǫlð ek fór, · fjǫlð fręistaða'k,
 2 fjǫlð ek ręynda ręgin;
 hvat lifir manna, · þá's hinn męra líðr
 4 fimbulvetr með firum?

“Much I travelled, much I tempted, much I tested the Reins.^a What remains of men, when the renowned Fimble-winter^P among them passes?”

^aCf. v. 3.

[Webthrithner quoth:]

- 45 Líf ok Lífþrasir, · ęn þau leynask munu
 2 í holti Hoddmímis;
 morgindöggar · þau sér at mat hafa;
 4 þaðan af aldir alask.

“Life^P and Lifethrasher^P, but they will hide themselves in Hoardmimer^P's wood.^a Morning-dew [will] they have as their food; thence generations [will] be bred.”

^aPerhaps in the hollowed-out Uggdrassle.

[Gainred quoth:]

- 46 Fjǫlð ek fór, · fjǫlð fręistaða'k,
 2 fjǫlð ek ręynda ręgin;
 hvaðan kǫmr sól · á hinn slétta himin,
 4 es þessa hefr Fęnrir farit?

“Much I travelled, much I tempted, much I tested the Reins. Whence comes Sun onto the smooth heaven, when Fenrer^P has this one^a slain?”

^ai.e. the current incarnation of the sun, as explained in the next v.

[Webthrithner quoth:]

- 47 Ẽina dóttur · berr alfrǫðull,
 2 áðr hana Fęnrir fari;
 sú skal riða, · þá's ręgin deýja,
 4 móður brautir męr.

“One daughter the elf-wheel [SUN] bears before Fenner might slay her. She shall ride—when the Reins die—a maiden her mother’s paths.”

[Gainred quoth:]

48 Fjǫlð ek fór, · fjǫlð fręistaða’k,
 2 fjǫlð ek reynda ręgin;
 hveřjar ’ro meřjar, · es liða mar yfir,
 4 fróðgeðjaðar fara.

“Much I travelled, much I tempted, much I tested the Reins. Which are the maidens that pass over the ocean; learned-minded they go?”

[Webthrithner quoth:]

49 Þrjár þjóðár · falla þorp yfir
 2 meřja Mǫgþrasis;
 hamingjur ęinar · þęr’s í hęimi eru,
 4 þó þęr með jǫtnum alask.

“Three great rivers fall over the settlement of the maidens of Maythrasher; the only Hamings are they in the Home,^a though they are among the ettins begotten.”

^aIn Ettinham, or in the entire world?

[Gainred quoth:]

50 Fjǫlð ek fór, · fjǫlð fręistaða’k,
 2 fjǫlð ek reynda ręgin;
 hveřir ráða ęsir · ęignum goða,
 4 þá’s sloknar Surta logi?

“Much I travelled, much I tempted, much I tested the Reins. Which Ease rule the estates of the gods, when the flame of Surt^P goes out?”

[Webthrithner quoth:]

51 Víðarr ok Váli · byggva vé goða,
 2 þá’s sloknar Surtalogi;
 Móði ok Magni · skulu Mjǫlni hafa

4 Vingnis at vígþroti.

“Wider^P and Wonn^P inhabit the wighs^C of the gods, when the flame of Surt goes out.
Mood^P and Main^P shall own Millner^P, when Wingner^P is too tired to fight.^a”

^alit. ‘at Wingner’s fight-exhaustion,’ referring to his death.

[Gainred quoth:]

52 Fjǫlð ek fór, · fjǫlð freistaða’k,
2 fjǫlð ek reynda regin;
hvat verðr Óðni · at aldragi,
4 þá’s rjúfask regin?

“Much I travelled, much I tempted, much I tested the Reins. What brings Weden’s life to an end, when the Reins are rent?^a”

^aCf. the formulation in *Dreams* 14: *es lauss Loki · liðr ór bǫndum // ok ragna rǫk · rjúfendr koma*. ‘when loose Lock passes out of his bonds, and at the Rakes of the Reins^P, the renders come.’

[Webthrithner quoth:]

53 Ulfr glęypa · mun Aldafǫðr,
2 þess mun Viðarr vreaka;
kalda kjapta · hann klyfja mun
4 vitnis vígi at.

“The wolf will devour Eldfather^P <= Weden>; that will Wider avenge. The cold jaws he will cleave, of the Wolf at the battle.”

[Gainred quoth:]

54 Fjǫlð ek fór, · fjǫlð freistaða’k,
2 fjǫlð ek reynda regin;
hvat męlti Óðinn, · áðr á bál stigi,
4 sjalfr í ęyra syni?

“Much I travelled, much I tempted, much I tested the Reins. What spoke Weden, before he would step onto the pyre,^a himself in the ear of the son?”

^aWeden did not burn on the pyre, and so the sense must be ‘before he set the pyre alight’.

[Webthrithner quoth:]

55 Eȝ manngi veit, · hvat þú í árdaga
 2 sagðir í ęyra syni;
 feigum munni · mēlta’k mína forna stafi
 4 ok of ragna røk.
 Nú við Óðin · deilda’k mína orðspęki;
 6 þú est ę vísastr vera.

“Ever no man knows, what thou in days of yore saidst in the ear of the son. With fey^{Ca} mouth I spoke my ancient staves^C, and of the Rakes of the Reins. Now with Weden I shared my word-wisdom^b; thou art ever wisest of beings.^c”

1 manngi] manni **RA** *is impossible; a nominative is needed*

^aWebthrithner realizes that he was bound to die (*fęigr* ‘fey’, a word with strong fatalistic connotations) from the moment he proposed the wager (v. 19), as no being can outwit Weden.

^bThe same word-wisdom Weden in v. 5 set out to try.

^c*verr* literally means ‘husband, man,’ but here surely in the broader sense of ‘(male) being’. For other instances of gods being called men, see TODO.

Dreams of Balder (*Baldrs draumar*)

In ancient manuscripts only preserved in A, but the poem also survives in later manuscripts in longer form.

- 1 Senn vǫru ęsir · allir á þingi
2 ok ęsynjur · allar á máli,
 ok of þat réðu · ríkir tívar:
4 hví vęri Baldri · ballir draumar.

Soon were the Ease^G all at the Thing^C, and the Ossens^G all at speech, and of this counseled the mighty Tues^G:^a why for Balder were baleful dreams.

^aIdentical to *Thrim* 13.

- 2 Upp reis Óðinn, · aldin gautr,
2 ok hann á Sleipni · sǫðul of lagði,
 reiš niðr þaðan · niðhęljjar til;
4 mǫtti hvelpi, · þeim's ór hęlju kom.

Up rose Weden—the aged Geat—and he on Slapner^P the saddle did lay; rode down thence to Nivelhell^L; met the whelp that out of Hell came.

- 3 Sá vas blóðugr · of brjóst framan,
2 ok galdrs fǫður · gól oflęgi,
 framm reiš Óðinn, · foldvegr dunði,
4 hann kom at hǫu · Hęljjar ranni.

That one was bloody on the front of the chest, and at the father of galder^C [= Weden] for a long time bayed.—Forth rode Weden, the fold-way [EARTH] resounded;^a he came to the high house of Hell.

^aA similarity may be noted with the description of Thunder^P's riding in *Harvest-long* 14: *dunði [...] mána vęgr und hǫnum* ‘the moon’s way [HEAVEN] [...] resounded beneath him’) and *Thrim* 20; see there for more.

- 4 Þá reiš Óðinn · fyr austan dyrr,
2 þar's hann vissi · vǫlu lęði;
 nam hann vittugri · valgaldr kveða,
4 unz nauðug reis, · nás orð of kvað:

Then rode Weden east of the door, there as he knew the wallow's grave; he took to sing a corpse-galder^{Ca} for the witchcraft-skilled woman, until forced she rose, a corpse's words did speak:

^aAn incantation to wake her up; cf. *Hígh* TODO spell section.

5 „Hvat 's manna þat · mér ókunnra,
2 es mér hefr aukit · erfitt sinni;
vas'k snifin snévi, · ok slęgin regni
4 ok drifin döggu, · dauð vas'k lengi.“

“What sort of man is that, unknown to me, who has caused for me this toilsome walk?^a I was snowed by snow and struck by rain, and sprayed with dew;^b dead was I for long.”

^ai.e. out of the grave.

^bCf. *HHund II* 47–48 (TODO).

[Weden quoth:]

6 „Vegtamr heiti'k, · em'k Valtams sonr,
2 sęę mér ór hełju, · ek ór hełmi mun,
hveim eru þękkir · baugum sánir?
4 flęt fagrłiga · flóuð eru golli.“

“Waytame I am called, I am Waltame's son. Tell me about Hell—I will [tell] about the world; for whom are the benches sown with highs^C; the fair rooms are flooded with gold.”

[Wallow quoth:]

7 „Hér stęndr Baldri · of brugginn mjęðr,
2 skírar veįgar, · lıggr skjęldr yfir,
ęn ásmęgir · í ofvéni;
4 nauðug sagða'k, · nú mun'k þęgja.“

“Here stands brewed for Balder mead, pure draughts—a shield lies over;^a but the os-lads [Ease] [stand] in great suspense; forced I spoke, now I will be silent.”

^aShields covering casks of mead is a common trope.

[Weden quoth:]

- 8 „Þegjat vǫlva, · þik vil'k fregna,
2 unz 's alkunna, · vil'k ęnn vita,
hvęrr mun Baldri · at bana verða,
4 ok Óðins son · aldri ręna?“

“Be not silent, wallow! Thee I wish to ask; until all is known I wish to know further: Who will for Balder become the bane, and Weden's son [= Balder] rob of life?”

[Wallow quoth:]

- 9 „Hǫðr berr hǫvan · hróðrbaðm þinig,
2 hann mun Baldri · at bana verða,
ok Óðins son · aldri ręna;
4 nauðug sagða'k, · nú mun'k þęgja.“

“Hath^P bears the high, renowned beam [MISTLETOE] thither; he will for Balder become the bane, and Weden's son [= Balder] rob of life; forced I spoke, now I will be silent.”

[Weden quoth:]

- 10 „Þęgjat vǫlva, · þik vil'k fregna,
2 unz 's alkunna, · vil'k ęnn vita,
hvęrr mun hęipt Hęði · hęfnt of vinna,
4 eða Baldrs bana · á bál vega?“

“Be not silent, wallow! Thee I wish to ask; until all is known I wish to know further: Who will for the evil-doing get revenge on Hath, or bear onto the pyre Balder's bane [= Hath]?”

[Wallow quoth:]

- 11 „Rindr berr Vála · í vestrsǫlum,
2 sá mun Óðins sonr · ęinnęttr vega,
hǫnd of þvęrat · né hǫfuð kęmbir,
4 áðr á bál of berr · Baldrs andskota;
nauðug sagðak, · nú munk þęgja.“

“Rind bears Wonnel^P in the western halls; that one will, Weden's son, one night old, fight. His hand he washes not, nor head combs, before onto the pyre he bears Balder's opponent [= Hath]; forced I spoke, now I will be silent.”

^aNote the similarity with *WSpae* 34–35 and the irregularity of the verse length, which may suggest that a line (most likely 2) has been inserted.

[Weden quoth:]

- 12 „Þegjat vǫlva, · þik vil’k fregna,
 2 unz ’s alkunna, · vil’k ęnn vita,
 hverjar ’ró meýjar, · es at muni gráta
 4 ok á himin verpa · halsaskautum?“

“Be not silent, wallow! Thee I wish to ask; until all is known I wish to know further: Which are the maidens that weep as they wish, and onto heaven throw their throat-corners?^a”

^aWat mean...

[Wallow quoth:]

- 13 „Estat Vegtamr, · sem ek hugða,
 2 hęldr est Óðinn, · aldinn gautr.“
 „Estat vǫlva · né vís kona,
 4 hęldr est þriggja · þursa móðir.

“Thou art not Waytame, as I thought; rather art thou Weden, the aged Geat!”—“Thou art not a wallow^C, nor a wise woman; rather art thou of three Thurses^G the mother!”

[Weden quoth:]

- 14 „Hęim ríð Óðinn · ok hróðigr ves,
 2 svá komit manna · meýrr aprt á vit,
 es lauss Loki · líðr ór bǫndum
 4 ok ragna rǫk · rjúfęndr koma.“

“Ride home Weden, and be renowned!^a So may no other man come again to visit [me], when loose, Lock passes out of his bonds, and [at] the Rakes of the Reins^P, the renders come.^b”

^aA sarcastic statement, the sense being: “Your renown, Weden, will not save you.”

^bThe *rjúfęndr* ‘renders’ are presumably Surt and Lock with his children, as described in *WSpae* 40 ff. The root *rjúf-* ‘CV: to break, rip up, break a hole in’ is also used in this context in *Webthritbner* TODO: *þá’s rjúfask regin* ‘when the Reins^G are rent’, *Grimner* 4, *Lock* TODO and *Sigdrive* TODO: *unz (of) rjúfask regin* ‘until the Reins are rent’, all of which attest to this formula. Related is likely also.

Late verses in paper manuscripts? TODO

The Speeches of the High One (*Hávamól*)

The **Speeches of the High One** is the second poem of **R**, which is also the only ancient manuscript in which it is attested. Several verses are however cited in other places, such as Eyv *Hák* (TODO: formatting) 21 and *FbrS* TODO.

The ‘poem’ as it currently comes down to us does not at all seem like a single work. It combines the traditional proverbial collection with Weden’s love adventures, ritual verses, and gnomic poetry most closely resembling the runic verses of *Sighdrive*, only unified by their speaker; Weden.

Advice to wanderers.

- 1 Gáttir allar · áðr gangi framm
 2 of skoðask skyli,
 of skyggnask skyli;
 4 því’t óvíst ’s at vita, · hvar óvinir
 sitja á flęti fyrir.

All doorways—before one might go forth—should be watched, should be spied at; for uncertain ’tis to know, where enemies sit on the benches inside.

2 of skoðask skyli] *om.* G

- 2 Gefęndr heilir, · gęstr ’s inn kominn,
 2 hvar skal sitja sjá?
 mjök es bráðr · sá’s á bręndum skal
 4 síns of fręista frama.

Hail the givers,^a a guest is come in! Where shall this one sit? Very impatient is he, who on the fires shall try his distinction.^b

^aThe hosts.

^bAccording to Finnur Jónsson (1932) referring a Norwegian folk custom, wherein a guest would sit down on the wood-pile, waiting until being called in. One may thus picture the frozen, wet and tired traveller impatiently biding to see whether he will be let in or not. See further TODO: some article on this custom.

- 3 Elds es þęrf · þęim’s inn es kominn
 2 ok á knúi kalinn,
 matar ok váða · es manni þęrf,
 4 þęim’s hęfr of fjall farit.

Of fire is there need for the one who is come in and cold about the knees; of food and of clothing is there need for the man who over the fell has fared.

4 Vats es þor̥f · þeim's til verðar kōmr,
 2 þer̥ru ok þjóðlaðar,
 góðs of óðis, · —ef sér geta mētti—
 4 or̥ðs ok ęndrþogu.

Of water^a is there need for the one who comes for a meal; of a towel and of a great welcome; of a kind reception—if he might get one—of speech, and of silence in return.

^ai.e. for washing oneself.

5 Vits es þor̥f · þeim's víða ratar;
 2 dēlt es hēima hvat;
 at augabragði · verðr sá's ękki kann
 4 ok með snotrum sitr.

Of wits is there need for the one who widely roams; all is familiar at home. A laughing-stock^a becomes he who nothing knows, and among the clever sits.

^aAn idiom, *augabragði* lit. 'twinkling of an eye, moment'.

6 At hyggjandi sinni · skyli-t maðr hrósinn vesa,
 2 hēldr gétinn at gęði,
 þá's horskr ok þogull · kōmr hēimisgarða til,
 4 sjaldan verðr víti vorum.
 því't óbrigðra vin · fęr þú aldrigi,
 6 an manvit mikit.

Of his thinking should man not be boastful; rather guarding of his senses, when sharp and silent he comes to a homestead; sudden injury seldom strikes the wary, (for thou gettest never an unfickler friend, than much manwit^C.)

5–6 [því ... mikit] The shift in person from third to second, along with the abnormal verse length (six lines instead of four), indicates that this is an insertion.

7 Hinn vari gęstr, · es til verðar kōmr,
 2 þunnu hljóði þęgir;
 ęyrum hlýðir, · ęn augum skoðar,
 4 svá nýsisk fróðra hverr fyrir.

The wary guest, when he comes for a meal, with thin heed is silent.^a With ears he heeds, but with eyes observes; so pries each learned man about.

^ai.e. "is in attentive silence".

8 Hinn es séll, · es sér of getr
 2 lof ok líknstafi;
 ódélla es við þat, · es eiga skal
 4 annars brjóstum í.

The one is fortunate, who for himself gets praise and staves of grace. 'Tis uneasy regarding that, which one shall own in another's breast.

9 Sá es séll, · es sjalfr of á
 2 lof ok vit meðan lífir;
 því't íll r^óð · hefr maðr opt þegit
 4 annars brjóstum ór.

That one is fortunate, who himself owns praise and wits while he lives; for ill counsels has man oft taken, out of another's breast.

10 Byrði betri · berr-at maðr brautu at,
 2 an sé manvit mikit;
 auði b^etra · þykkir þat í ókunnum stað;
 4 slíkt es válaðs vera.

A better burden bears man not on the road than much manwit. In an unknown place it seems better than wealth; such is the refuge of the impoverished.

11 Byrði betri · berr-at maðr brautu at,
 2 an sé manvit mikit;
 vegnest verra · vegr-a velli at,
 4 an sé ofdrykkja ols.

A better burden bears man not on the road than much manwit. Worse provision he drags not along on the plain^a than a too great drink of ale.

^a*vǫllr* ‘plain, (uncultivated) field’ is repeated in vv. 38 and 49. It is easily understood that the heaths and plains of Iron Age Norway were particularly unsafe places, where a traveller needed to keep his wits with him lest he fall victim to robbers or murderers.

12 Es-a svá gótt, · sēm gótt kveða,
 2 ǫl alda sonum;
 því't fēra vait, · es fleira drekkr,
 4 síns til gæðs gumi.

'Tis not so good, as good they sing, ale for the sons of men; for the less he knows, as the more he drinks, man of his own senses.

13 Óminnishegri hēitir, · sá's yfir ǫðrum þrumir,
 2 hann stelr gæði guma;
 þess fogs fjoðrum · ek fjoðraðr vas'k
 4 í garði Gunnlaðar.

The heron of forgetfulness is called he who above ale-feasts hovers;^a he robs men of their senses. With that bird's feathers I was fettered in the yards of Guthlathe.

^aHere drunkenness is personified as a bird, a “heron of forgetfulness”.

14 Qlr ek varð, · varð ofrǫlvi,
 2 at hins fróða Fjalars;
 því es ǫðr bazt, · at aþtr of hēimtir
 4 hvęrr sitt gæð gumi.

Drunk I became—I became the drunkest by far—at the learned Fealer's [abode]. Thus is an ale-feast best, as each man recovers his senses.

15 Þagalt ok hugalt · skyli þjóðans barn
 2 ok vígdjarft vesa;
 glaðr ok reifr · skyli gumna hvęrr,
 4 unz sinn bíðr þana.

Silent and thoughtful should the ruler's child be, and battle-bold. Glad and cheerful should each man be, until he suffer his bane.

- 16 Ósnjallr maðr · hyggsk munu ey lifa,
 2 ef við víg varask;
 en elli gefr hónum · engi frið,
 4 þótt hónum geirar gefi.

The unvalorous man thinks he will always live, if he of war is wary; but old age gives him no peace, although spears might give him.^a

^aHe might have been spared by the spears, but death will still find him. The underlying meaning being, that since death is unavoidable it is better to live bravely, and risk dying in battle, than to live cowardly and die of old age.

- 17 Kópir afglapi, · es til kynnis kómr,
 2 þylsk hann umb eða þrumir;
 alt es senn, · ef sylg of getr,
 4 uppi es þá gæð guma.

Gapes the oaf when to visit he comes; he mumbles about or loiters. All at once—if a sip he gets—are the senses of the man exposed.

- 18 Sá einn veit, · es víða ratar
 2 ok hefr fjöð of farit,
 hveju gæði · stýrir gumna hværr,
 4 sá es vitandi 's vits.

He alone knows, who widely roams, and has travelled much: his own senses does each man control, who is aware of his wits.

- 19 Haldi-t maðr á keri, · drekki þó at hófi mjöð,
 2 mēli þarft eða þegi;
 ókyannis þess · váar þik engi maðr,
 4 at gangir snimma at sofa.

Man ought not to hold onto the cask, yet drink a fitting serving of mead; he ought to speak the needful or be silent.^a For that uncouthness will no man blame thee, that thou go early to sleep.

^aIdentical to a certain verse in *Webbtrithner* TODO: which one

- 20 Groðugr halr, · nema gęðs viti,
 2 etr sér aldrtrega;
 opt fer hlógis, · es með horskum kømr,
 4 manni heimskum magi.

The gluttonous man—unless he know his senses—eats himself a life-sorrow. Oft the belly—when among the sharp he comes—brings a foolish man ridicule.

- 21 Hjarðir þat vitu, · ner heim skulu,
 2 ok ganga þá af grasi;
 en ósviðr maðr · kann evagi
 4 sins of mál maga.

Herds know when homewards they shall [turn], and then part from the grass; but an unwise man never knows the measure of his own belly.

- 22 Vesall maðr · ok illa skapi
 2 hler at hvívetna;
 hitki hann veit, · es vita þyrpti,
 4 at hann es-a yamma yanr.

The wretched man, and the ill-spirited, laughs at whatever. He knows it not, which he might need to know: he is not free of blemishes.

- 23 Ósviðr maðr · vakir umb allar netr
 2 ok hyggr at hvívetna;
 þá es móðr, · es at morni kømr;
 4 alt es víl sem vas.

The unwise man is awake for all nights, and thinks of whatever. Then he is weary when the morning comes; his trouble is all as it was.

- 24 Ósnotr maðr · hyggr sér alla vesa
 2 viðhlejendr vini;
 hitki hann fiðr, · þótt þeir of hann far lesi,
 4 ef með snotrum sitr.

The unclever man thinks all who laugh with him^a his friends. He finds it not, although they speak foully of him, if among the clever he sits.

^alit. 'with-laughers, mutual laughers'.

25 Ósnotr maðr · hyggr sér alla vesa
 2 viðhléjendr vini;
 þá þat fiðr · es at þingi kómr,
 4 at á formélendr fáa.

The unclever man thinks all who laugh with him his friends. Then he finds, when to the Thing^C he comes, that he has spokesmen^a few.

^aMen ready to take his side.

26 Ósnotr maðr · þykkisk alt vita,
 2 ef á sér i vó veru;
 hitki hann væt, · hvat hann skal við kveða,
 4 ef hans fręista firar.

The unclever man seems to know everything, if he takes refuge in a nook. He knows it not, what he shall say in return if men test him.

27 Ósnotr maðr, · es með aldir kómr,
 2 þat 's bazt at hann þęgi;
 ęngi þat vęt, · at hann ękki kann,
 4 nema hann męli til mart.
 vęt-a maðr, · hinn's vętki vęt,
 6 þótt hann męli til mart.

The unclever man, when among people he comes—'tis best that he is silent. None knows that he nothing knows, unless he speak too much. (Man knows not, who nothing knows, although he speak too much.^a)

^aThat is, mindless speech will not make him any wiser.

28 Fróðr sá þykkisk, · es fregna kann,

2 ok sęgja hit sama,
 eyvitu lęyna · męgu yta synir
 4 því es gęngr umb guma.

Learned seems he, who can ask and answer the same. Naught may the sons of men conceal, of that^a which goes about a man.

^aRumours and gossip.

29 Örna męlır, · sá's ęva þęgir,
 2 staðlausu stafi;
 hraðmęlt tunga, · nema haldęndr ęigi,
 4 opt sęr ógótt of gęlr.

Quite enough speaks he—who never shuts up—utterings of absurdity. A quick-spoken tongue—unless it be held in place^a—oft sings evil [into being] for itself.

^alit. ‘unless holders own it’ or ‘unless it own holders’.

30 At augabragði · skal-a maðr annan hafa,
 2 þótt til kynnis komi;
 margr fróðr þykkisk, · ef freginn es-at
 4 ok nái þurrfjallr þruma.

As a laughing-stock shall man not have another, although he come to visit. Many a one seems learned if he is not asked, and manages to loiter about dry-skinned.^a

2 þótt “although”] Perhaps an error? *es* ‘when’ would surely work better in context.

^aThis sense of *fjall* is apparently almost non-existent in Old Norse literature, but compare Swedish *fjäll* ‘scale (on fish and reptiles)’. The meaning is in any case figurative, equivalent to the English “get one’s feet wet”.

31 Fróðr þykkisk · sá's flótta tękr
 2 gęstr at gęst hęðinn;
 vęit-a gęrla · sá's of verði glissir,
 4 þótt með gręmum glami.

Learned seems he who takes to flight,^a when a guest at a guest is scoffing. He knows not clearly, who grins above the food, that he with fiends be prattling.

^aProbably not literally, rather “pulls back, does not take part”.

32 Gumnar margir · erusk gagnhollir,
 2 ęn at yirði vrekask;
 aldar róg · þat mun ę vesa;
 4 órir gęstr við gęst.

Many men are loyal to each other, but over a meal drive each other away. The strife of mankind will that ever be; guest raves against guest.

33 Árliga verðar · skyli maðr opt fáa,
 2 nema til kynnis komi;
 sitr ok snópir, · léttr sęm solginns sé,
 4 ok kann fregna at fęu.

An early meal should man oft get, unless he come to visit: he sits and idles haplessly, makes as if starved, and can ask about little.

34 Afhvarf mikit · es til ills vinar,
 2 þótt á brautu búi,
 ęn til góðs vinar · liggja gagnvegir,
 4 þótt hann sé firr farinn.

A great detour 'tis to a wicked friend, though he on the highway live; but to a good friend lie the shortest ways, though he far gone be.

35 Ganga skal, · skal-a gęstr vesa
 2 ęy í ęinum stað;
 ljúfr verðr lęiðr, · ef lęngi sitr
 4 annars fletjum á.

Go one shall; he shall not be a guest forever in one place. The loved becomes loathed if long he sits, on another's benches.

- 36 Bú es bętra, · þótt lítit sé,
 2 halr es heima hverr;
 þótt tvęr gęitr ęigi · ok taugręptan sal,
 4 þat es þó bętra an bón.

A dwelling is better, though small it be: each is a man at home. Though two goats he own, and a cord-roofed hall, that is yet better than begging.

- 37 Bú es bętra, · þótt lítit sé,
 2 halr es heima hverr;
 blóđug es hjata · þęim's biđuja skal
 4 sér í mál hvert matar.

A dwelling is better, though small it be: each is a man at home. Bloody is the heart of the one who shall beg for himself each meal of food.

- 38 Vópnum sínum · skal-a maðr vęlli á
 2 feti ganga framarr;
 því't óvíst 's at vita, · nęr verðr á vegum úti
 4 gęirs of þorf guma.

From his weapons shall man on the plain not take one step further; for uncertain 'tis to know, when on the ways outside, man comes in need of a spear.

2 *feti ganga framarr* 'take one step further' Cf. *Lock* 1: *svát ęinugi feti gangir framarr*, 'so that thou not take one step further'.

- 39 Fann'k-a mildan mann · eða svá matar góðan,
 2 at vęri-t þiggja þęgit;
 eða síns fęar · svági [...],
 4 at leið sé laun, ef þęgi.

I found not a generous man, or so good of meat^C,^a that a gift were not accepted; or one of his fee^C so not [...], that the reward was loathed, if he received it.^b

3 [...] It is doubtless that a word has been lost here; the meter and sense require it. Finnur Jónsson (1932) suggests *glęggvan* 'miserly, stingy', giving a litotes "so not stingy", i.e., "so generous".

^aA Viking Age expression; see Index.

^bNo man is so generous that he would refuse a gift presented to him, nor loathe receiving a favour as thanks for his generosity.

40 Féar síns, · es fengit hēfr,
 2 skyli-t maðr þor̥f þola;
 opt sparir leiðum · þat's hēfr ljúfum hugat;
 4 mart gēngr verr an varir.

Of his own fee^C, which he has earned, should man not suffer need. Oft one saves for the loathed what was meant for the loved; much goes worse than one expects.

41 Vöpnnum ok vóðum · skulu vinir glęðjask;
 2 þat 's á sjölfum sýnst;
 viðrgefęndr · erusk vinir lengst,
 4 ef þat bíðr at verða vęl.

With weapons and garments shall friends gladden each other; that is most seen on oneself.^a Mutual givers are friends for the longest, if it^b comes to last long.

^aIn one's own experience.

^bThe friendship.

42 Vin sínum · skal maðr vinr vesa,
 2 ok gjalda gjof við gjof;
 hlátr við hlátri · skyli hólðar taka,
 4 ęn lausung við lygi.

With his friend shall man be a friend, and reward gift against gift; laughter against laughter should men take, but duplicity against lie.

43 Vin sínum · skal maðr vinr vesa,
 2 þęim ok þess vin;
 ęn óvinar síns · skyli ęngi maðr
 4 vinar vinr vesa.

With his friend shall man be a friend, with him and his friend; but with his enemy's, should no man, friend's friend be.

- 44 Vei^zt, ef þú vin átt, · þann's þú vel trúir
 2 ok vilt af h^onum gótt geta,
 gęði skalt við þann · ok gjöfum skipta,
 4 fara at finna opt.

Know: if thou hast a friend, whom thou trustest well and wilt receive good from: thoughts shalt thou exchange with him, and gifts; travel to see him oft.

- 45 Ef þú átt annan, · þann's þú illa trúir,
 2 vild-u af h^onum þó gótt geta,
 fagrt skalt męla, · ęn fl^átt hyggja
 4 ok gjalda lausung við lygi.

If thou have another, whom thou trust little, and wilt yet receive good from: fairly shalt thou speak, but falsely think, and reward duplicity against lie.

- 46 Þat 's ęnn umb þann, · es þú illa trúir
 2 ok þér es grunr at gęði,
 hlęja skalt við þeim · ok of hug męla;
 4 gl^ík skulu gjöld gjöfum.

'Tis yet regarding that one, whom thou poorly trustest, and causes thy senses doubt^a: laugh shalt thou with him, and speak with care; rewards shall be equal to gifts.^b

^alit. "and for thee is doubt in senses".

^bEquivalent to the last line of the previous v. ("reward duplicity against lie").

- 47 Ungr vas'k forðum, · fór'k ęinn saman,
 2 þá varð'k villr vega;
 auðigr þóttumk, · es annan fann'k,
 4 maðr es manns gaman.

Young was I once; I travelled alone; then I got lost about the ways. Wealthy I thought myself when another I found; man is the joy of man.

- 48 Mildir fróknir · menn bazt lifa,
 2 sjaldan sút ala;
 ósnjallr maðr · uggir hvatvetna,
 4 sýtir é glöggr við gjofum.

Generous, bold men live the best; seldom they nourish sorrow. The unvalorous man is frightened by whatever; ever the stingy man laments at gifts.^a

^aRefer back to v. 39; after receiving a gift, one was culturally obliged to give something back.

- 49 Váðir mínar · gaf'k velli at
 2 tveim trémönnum;
 rekkar þat þóttusk, · es ript hofðu;
 4 næss es nökkviðr halr.

My garments I gave on the plain, to two tree-men. Champions they seemed when cloaks they had; shameful is the naked man.^a

^aOne of the harder verses in the poem. After much thought I consider the sense to be that the clothes make the warrior; without them he's as defenseless as the 'tree-man' on the plain.

- 50 Hrórnar þoll, · sú's stendr þorpi á,
 2 hlýrat henni þqrk né barr;
 svá es maðr, · sá's manngi ann;
 4 hvat skal hann lengi lifa?

Wilters the pine that stands on the yard; shields her not bark nor needle. So is the man who loves none; why shall he live for long?

- 51 Eldi heitari · brinnr með illum vinum
 2 friðr fimm daga,
 en þá slokna, · es hinn sétta kómr,
 4 ok versnar allr vinskapr.

Hotter than fire burns peace among poor friends, for five days^C;^a but then goes out when the sixth one comes, and all the friendship worsens.

^aA reference to the five-day week (see also v. 74); the number is symbolic. See further Index.

- 52 Mikit ęitt · skal-a manni gefa;
 2 opt kaupir sér í lítlu lof,
 með hölfum hlęif · ok með höllu kęri
 4 fekk ek mér fęlaga.

Much at once shall one not give a man; oft one buys praise for little. With half a loaf and an awry cask, I got me a companion.

- 53 Lítilla sanda, · lítilla sęva,
 2 lítil eru gęð guma;
 því't allir męnn · urðu-t jafnspakir;
 4 hölf es öld hvar.

Of small sands, of small seas; small are the senses of man. For all have not become evenly foreseeing; half is each man.^a

^aWhere shores are small, seas are small. Compared to the power of the natural forces man is but a grain of sand in the desert, a drop of water in the sea. His wisdom will always be incomplete.

- 54 Meðalsnotr · skyli manna hvęrr,
 2 ęva til snotr sę;
 þęim es fyrða · fęgrst at lifa,
 4 es vęl mart vitu.

Middle-clever should each man be; never too clever. For those men 'tis fairest to live, who know well enough.

- 55 Meðalsnotr · skyli manna hvęrr,
 2 ęva til snotr sę;
 snotrs manns hjarta · verður sjaldan glatt,
 4 ef sá 's alsnotr es a.

Middle-clever should each man be; never too clever. The clever man's heart turns seldom glad, if he is all-clever that owns it.

- 56 Meðalsnotr · skyli manna hvęrr,
 2 ęva til snotr sę;

4 ørlög sín · viti ęngi fyr;
 þeim es sorgalausastr sefi.

Middle-clever should each man be; never too clever. May no man know his orlay^C ahead; his is the most sorrowless mind.^a

^aWho knows not his fate. One may contrast Woden who has knowledge of his own inevitable doom.

57 Brandr af brandi · brinnr unz brunninn es,
 2 funi kvęykisk af funa;
 maðr af manni · verðr at máli kuðr;
 4 ęn til dólscr af dul.

Fire from fire burns until it burnt is; flame is kindled from flame. Man from man becomes known by speech, but the too dull from his conceit.

58 Ár skal rísa, · sá's annars vill
 2 fé eða fęr hafa;
 sjaldan liggjandi ulfr · lęr of getr,
 4 né sofandi maðr sigr.

Early shall he rise, who another's fee^C or life will have. Seldom does the lying wolf get a thigh, or the sleeping man victory.

59 Ár skal rísa, · sá's á yrkjęndr fáa,
 2 ok ganga síns verka á vit;
 mart of dvęlr · þann's umb morgin sefr,
 4 halfr es auðr und hvętum.

Early shall he rise, who owns workers few, and go his work to meet. Much is kept back from him who in the morning sleeps; half the wealth is due to the brisk.^a

^aHalf of a man's wealth is due to his briskness.

60 Þurra skíða · ok þakinna néfra,
 2 þess kann maðr mjęt,
 ok þess viðar, · es vinnask męgi

4 mál ok missęri.

Of dry planks and thatching birch bark: of that man knows the measure—and of that firewood, which may be used for a season and half-year.^a

^aOver the winter.

61 Þvęinn ok mętrr · ríði maðr þingi at,
 2 þótt hann sé-t vęddr til vęl;
 skúa ok bróka · skammisk ęngi maðr
 4 né hęsts in hęldr,
 þótt hann haft góðan.

Washed and filled ought man to ride to the Thing, although he might not be dressed too well; of his shoes and breeches ought no man to be ashamed, nor indeed of his horse, (although he might not have a good one.)

5 þótt ... góðan “although ... good one”] As Finnur Jónsson (1932) points out, surely a late insertion. Whoever made it was not aware of the rules of the *Leed-meter*, interpreting the c-line as a *Fornwordslaw* a-line, and then insreting the supposed b-line.

62 Snapir ok gnapir, · es til sęvar kęmr,
 2 ęrn á aldinn mar;
 svá es maðr, · es með męrgum kęmr
 4 ok á formęlęndr faa.

Shuffles and stoops, when to the sea it comes, the eagle on the aged ocean. So is the man, who among the many comes, and has spokesmen few.

63 Fregna ok sęgja · skal fróðra hvęrr,
 2 sá's vill hęitinn horskr;
 ęinn vita · né annarr skal,
 4 þjóð vęit ef þrír 'ró.

Ask and speak shall each learned man, who wishes to be called sharp; one shall know, but not another: thirty^a know if there are three.

^aþjóð lit. ‘people, nation’; cf. *Scold* (TODO): þjóð eru þrír tigr “thirty are a people”.

- 64 Ríki sitt · skyli ráðsnotra
 2 hværr í hófi hafa;
 þá hann þat finnr, · es með fróknum kómr,
 4 at engi es einna hvatastr.

His power should each counsel-clever man use in moderation; then he finds it—when among the bold he comes—that none is the briskest of all.^a

^ai.e., every man has his match. For the expression compare particularly WalsS TODO þviat hverr sa, er með maurgum kemr, ma þat finna eitthvert sinn, at einge er einna hvatastr “for each one who comes among the many must at some point find that none is the briskest of all.”

- 65 Orða þeira, · es maðr qðrum segir,
 2 opt hann gjöld of getr.

For those words which man to another says, he oft gets recompense.

- 66 Mikilsti snimma · kom’k í marga staði,
 2 en til síð í suma;
 ql vas drukkit, · sumt vas ólagat;
 4 sjaldan hittir leiðr í lið.

Much too early I came to many places, and too late to some. The ale was drunk, at other times yet unbrewed;^a seldom finds the loathsome man his place.

^alit. “some [of it] was unbrewed”

- 67 Hér ok hvar · myndi mér heim of boðit,
 2 ef þyrpta’k at mólungi mat,
 eða tvau lér hengi · at hins tryggva vinar,
 4 þar’s ek hafða eitt etit.

Here and there would I to a home be invited, if at no meal-time I needed food; or [if] two hams would hang at the trusty friend’s [home], where I had eaten one.

- 68 Eldr es baztr · með ýta sonum
 2 ok sólar sýn,

4 hęilyndi sitt, · ef hafa náir,
 án við loſt at lifa.

Fire is best among the sons of men, and the sight of the sun; one's good health—if he manage to keep it—and living without vice.

69 Es-at maðr alls vesall, · þótt sé illa hęill,
 2 sumr es af sonum sęll,
 sumr af fręndum, · sumr af fę órnu,
 4 sumr af verkum vęl.

Man is not all wretched, though he of poor health be: someone finds joy in sons, someone in kinsmen, someone in ample fee^C, someone in works done well.

70 Bętra es lifðum, · ok sęlllifðum,
 2 ęy getr kvikr kú;
 ęld sá'k upp brinna · auðgum manni fyr,
 4 ęn úti vas dauðr fyr durum.

'Tis better with the living, and the joyfully living: ever gets the quick^a a cow.^b A fire^c I saw burning high for a wealthy man, but outside he was dead before the door.

^ai.e. the living.

^bA reference to the cattle-based economy (see also v. 76), the cow being used as a metonym. The meaning is that new opportunities always present themselves.

^cHis funeral-pyre.

71 Haltr ríðr hrossi, · hjorð rekr handarvanr,
 2 daufr vegr ok dugir;
 blindr es bętri, · an bręndr sęi;
 4 nýtr manngi nás.

A halt man rides a horse; a handless drives a herd; a deaf fights and avails. Blind is better than be burnt; no man has use for a corpse.

72 Sonr es bętri, · þótt sé síð of alinn
 2 ęptir ginginn guma;

sjaldan bautarst^ēinar · standa brautu nér,
 4 nema r^ēisi niðr at nið.

A son is better, although he late be born after a passed-on man^a; seldom beat-stones^b near the highway stand, save by kinsman for kinsman raised.

^ai.e. after the father is dead.

^bLarge menhirs raised as memorial stones, later and especially in Upland decorated with Runic inscriptions.

73 Tv^ēir 'ro ēins h^ērjar, · tunga es h^ōfuðs bani;
 2 m^ēr 's í h^ēðin h^vern · h^andar v^ēni.

Two are of one host;^a the tongue is the head's bane;^b in every cloak I expect a hand.

1–2 Tv^ēir ... v^ēni] Whole v. undoubtedly a later insertion, the divergent meter is proof enough.

^a*h^ērjar* gen. sg. of *h^ērr* 'host' may alternatively be read as the nom. pl. meaning 'harriers, raiders,' present in *ein^herjar* (Ownharriers^p). Thus 'two are the destroyers of one (i.e. the person)'.

^bThe tongue and the head are part of the same body and need each other, yet the former often leads to the demise of the latter. — For this phrase cf. especially the Old Swedish Heathen Law (Läffler 1879): *Faldr þan orð havr giuit · Glöpr orða værstr · Tunga bouuðbani · Liggi i vgildum acri* "Falls the one who has given the word—wickedness is the worst of words; the tongue the head's bane-man—may he lie in an unpaid field (i.e. no weregild will be paid for him)."

74 Nótt verðr f^ēginn, · sá's nesti trúir,
 2 skammar 'ro skips ráar,
 hverf es haustgríma;
 4 f^jolð of vⁱðrir · á fⁱmm d^ōgum,
 ^ēn m^ēir á m^anaði.

At night he rejoices, who can rely on his provisions; short are the ship's sailyards;^a fickle is the autumn night. The weather shifts much in five days^c,^b but more in a month.

^aTODO: Write about the varying interpretations (Finnur, Cleasby, Skp) of this line.

^bSee note to v. 51 and Index.

75 Veit-a hinn, · es v^ēt^ki v^ēit,
 2 margr verðr af aurum api;
 maðr es auðigr, · annarr óauðigr,

4 skyli-t þann vītka vāar.

The one knows not, who nothing knows: many a man becomes by treasures the fool.^a A man is wealthy, another not wealthy; one oughtn't to curse him for his woe.

2 af aurum] 'aflaðrom' *ms.*

^aFor *api*, here "fool", see *ape*^C.

76 Deyr fē, · deyja frēndr,
 2 deyr sjalfr hit sama;
 ęn orðstirr · deyr aldrigi
 4 hveim's ser goðan getr.

Fee^C dies, kinsmen die, oneself dies the same;^a but a word-glory never dies, for whomever gets himself a good one.

^aThe power of this succinct merism may be less clear to the modern reader. In Germanic Iron Age society a man's wealth was reckoned by how many heads of cattle (for which compare particularly English *chattel* 'tangible, movable property' and the etymology of *capital*) he owned, and his social power by the number of able male relatives ready to side with him in conflict. The meaning is thus: all your power will pass away, and so too must you. — For poetic analogues, see West (2007, pp. 99 ff.).

77 Deyr fē, · deyja frēndr,
 2 deyr sjalfr hit sama;
 ek veit einn · at aldri deyr:
 4 dómr umb dauðan hvern.

Fee dies, kinsmen die, oneself dies the same. I know one that never dies: the Doom^C over each man dead.

78 Fullar grindr · sá'k fyr Fitjungs sonum,
 2 nú bera þeir vanar vol;
 svá es auðr · sem augabragð,
 4 hann es valtastr vina.

Full pens I saw by the sons of Fitting; now they bear a beggar's staff.^a Thus is wealth like the twinkling of an eye; it is the ficklest of friends.

^alit. "the staff of hope".

- 79 Ósnotr maðr, · es eignask getr
 2 fé eða fljóðs munuð;
 metnaðr h^onum þróask, · en manvit aldrigi;
 4 framm g^engr hann drjúgt í dul.

78

- 80 Þat es þá reynt, · es þú at rúnum spyrir · hinum reginkunnum,
 2 þeim's g^erðu ginnre^gin
 ok fáði fimbulþulr;
 4 þá h^efr hann bazt, ef þ^egir.

Then that is proven of which thou inquires the runes, the ones born of the Reins, those which the gin-Reins^G made, and the Fimblethyle <= Weden> painted. (Then he has it best, if he shuts up.)

- 81 At kveldi skal dag l^eyfa, · konu es br^end es,
 2 méki es re^yndr es, · mey es gefin es,
 ís es yfir k^omr, · ol es drukkit es.

At evening shall one praise day, a woman when she is burned, a sword when it is tried, a maiden when she is given,^a ice when one crosses over, ale when it is drunk.

^ai.e. in marriage.

- 82 Í vindi skal við h^oggva, · veðri á s^e róa,
 2 myrkri við man spjalla, · morg eru dags augu,
 á skip skal skriðar orka, · en á skjöld til hlífar,
 4 méki til h^oggs, · en mey til kossa.

In wind shall one cut wood, in storm row on the sea, in darkness meet with a maiden; many are the eyes of day. A ship shall one have for its speed, a shield for shelter, a sword for striking, but a maiden for her kisses.

- 83 Við eld skal ol drekka, · en á ísi skriða,
 2 magran mar kaupa, · en méki saurgan,

heima hęst fęita, · ęn hund á búi.

By fire shall one drink ale, and on the ice skate; buy a meager stallion, and a rusty sword;
fatten the horse at home, and the hound in the household.

Regarding the love of women, and Woden's failed love-adventures.

84 Męyjar orðum · skyli manngi trúa,
2 né þvís kveðr kona;
þvít á hverfanda hvéli · vöru þeim hjörtu sköpuð,
4 brigð í brjöst of lagið.

The words of a maiden should no man believe, nor that which a woman sings. For on a
spinning wheel were their hearts shaped; fickleness in their breasts was laid.

3 þvít] *om. FbrS* 3 vöru] *er FbrS* 3 hjörtu sköpuð] *hjarta skapat FbrS* 4 brigð] *ok brigð FbrS* 4
lagið] *'laginn' FbrS*

3–4 þvít ... lagið] Quoted in slightly divergent form in *FbrS* (Thott 1768 4^{ox}, fol. 210r): “*And then he remembered
the ditty which had been composed about loose women: [...]*”

85 Brestanda boga, · brinnanda loga,
2 gínanda ulfí, · galandi króku,
rýtanda svíni, · rótlausum viði,
4 vaxanda vági, · yellanda katli,

The bursting bow, the burning flame, the gaping wolf, the crowing crow, the roaring swine,
the rootless tree, the waxing wave, the swelling kettle,

86 fljúganda flęini, · fallandi böru,
2 ísi ęinnęttum, · örmi hringlęgnum,
brúðar þęðmólum · eða brotnu sverði,
4 þjarnar lęiki · eða barni konungs, sjúkum kalfi, · sjalfráða þręli,
völu vilmęli, · val nýfęldum.

the flying spear, the falling billow, the one-night old ice, the coiled-up serpent, the bed-
speeches of a bride, or the broken sword, the play of a bear, or the child of a king, the sick
calf, the freed slave, the kind word of a wallow, newly felled corpses.

- 87 Akri ársónum · trúi ęngi maðr,
 2 né til snimma syni;
 veðr ręðr akri, · ęn vit syni;
 4 hętt es þeira hvárt.

An early sown field ought no man to trust, nor too early^a a son. The weather rules the field, but the wits the son; there is risk to both of them.

^ai.e. in life.

- 88 Bróðurbana sínum · þótt á brautu móti,
 2 húsi halfbrunnu, · hęsti alskjótum,
 þá 's jór ónýtr, · ef ęinn fótr brotnar;
 4 verðr-it maðr svá tryggr · at þessu trúi ǫllu.

His brother's bane-man—though on the highway they meet,—a half-burned house, an all-fleet horse: the steed is useless if one foot breaks. There may be no man so trusting, that he trust in all this.

- 89 Svá 's fríðr kvinna · þeira's flátt hyggja,
 2 sęm aki jó óbryddum · á ísi hólum
 tęitum, tvétetrum · ok sé tamr illa,
 4 eða í byr óðum · bęiti stjórnlausu,
 eða skyli haltr hęnda · hręin í þáfjalli.

So is the peace of women—those who falsely think—like one rode an unshod horse on slippery ice—a joyful one, two winters old, and poorly tamed; or in mad wind tacked a rudderless [ship], or should halt catch a reindeer on a thawing mountain.

- 90 Bert nú męli'k, · því-at bęði vęit'k,
 2 brigðr es karla hugr konum,
 þá fęgrst męlum, · es flást hyggjum;
 4 þat tęlir horska hugi.

Plainly I now speak, for I know both: fickle are men's hearts towards women. We then speak the most fairly, when the most falsely we think; that entices sharp minds.

- 91 Fagrt skal méla · ok fé bjóða,
 2 sá's vill fljóðs óst fáa,
 líki leyfa · hins ljósa mans,
 4 sá fér, es friar.

Fairly shall speak, and offer fee^C, that one who will earn a girl's love; praise the body of the light-skinned maiden; that one gets, who woos.^a

^aThat is, 'he who woos her gets her'.

- 92 Ástar firna · skyli ęngi maðr
 2 annan aldrigi;
 opt fáa á horskan, · es á hęmskan né fáa,
 4 lostfagrir litir.
- 91

- 93 Eyvitar firna, · es maðr annan skal,
 2 þess es of margan ęęngr guma;
 hęmska ór horskum · ęęrir holða sonu
 4 sá hinn mátki munr.
- 92

- 94 Hugr ęinn þat vęit, · es býr hjarta nér,
 2 ęinn es hann sér of sefa;
 ęng es sótt verri · hvęim snotrum manni
 4 an sér ęngu at una.

The mind alone knows what lives close to the heart; each one's mind is his own. No worse ailment is there for each clever man, than to be content with nothing.

- 95 Þat þá ęyndak, · es í ęyri sat'k,
 2 ok vętta'k míns munar,
 hold ok hjarta · vas mér hin horska mēr,
 4 þęygi hana at hęldr hęf'k.

- 96 Billings mey · ek fann bęđjum á
 2 sólhvíta sofa;
 jarls ynđi · þótti mér ękki vesa
 4 nema við þat lík at lifa.

Billing's maiden I found on the beds, sun-white, sleeping. An earl's pleasure seemed me naught to be, save for living alongside that body.

- 97 „Auk nęr aptni · skalt-u Óðinn koma,
 2 ef vilt þér męla man,
 alt eru óskęp, · nema ęin vitim
 4 slikan lęst saman.“

“And by evening, shalt thou, Weden, come, if thou wilt for thee have the maiden [= me]; all is misshapen, if we might not know one such vice together.”

- 98 Aptr ek hvarf · ok unna þóttumk
 2 vísun vilja frá;
 hitt ek hugđa, · at hafa mynda'k
 4 gęđ hęnnar alt ok gaman.

Back I turned—and thought myself to love [her]—away from my wise will; this I thought, that I would own her senses all, and pleasure.

- 99 Svá kom'k nęst, · at hin nýta vas
 2 vígdrótt ęll of vakin;
 međ brinņęndum ljósum · ok þornum viði,
 4 svá vas mér vilstígr of vitađr.

So I came next, as was the useful^a battle-people all awake; with burnings lights and carried wood;^b so was for me a miserable path^c marked out.

^aSarcastic.

^bThey were presumably armed with sticks.

^cAmbiguous whether it refers to the beating he would have received at the hands of the men had he entered, or to his walk of shame away from the hall.

100 Auk nér morni, · es vas'k ɛnn of kominn,
 2 þá vas saldrótt of sofin;
 grey ɛitt þá fann'k · hinnar góðu konu
 4 bundit bɛðjum á.

And by morning, when I was come again, then was the hall-people asleep. A bitch I then found, owned by the good woman, bound on the beds.

101 Mǫrg es góð mér, · ef gorva kannar,
 2 hugbrigð við hali;
 þá þat reynda'k, · es hit ráðspaka
 4 teygða'k á flérðir fljóð.
 hóðungar hverrar · leitaði mér hit horska man
 6 ok hafða'k þess vetki vífs.

100

Side-composition to the previous poem, starting with a general maxim.

102 H^eima glaðr · ok við g^esti reifr,
 2 sviðr skal of sik vesa;
 minnigr ok mólugr, · ef vill margfróðr vesa;
 4 opt skal góðs geta;
 fimbulfambi h^eitir, · sás fátt kann s^egja;
 6 þat es ósnotrs aðal.

101

103 Hinn aldna j^otun sóttak, · nú em'k a^ptr of kominn;
 2 fátt gat'k þ^egjandi þar;
 morgum orðum · mélta'k í minn frama
 4 í Suttungs solum.

The old ettin I sought, now am I come back; I got little silence there. Many words I spoke

to my furtherance, in the halls of Sutting.

- 104 Gunnloð mér of gaƿ · gollnum stóli á
 2 drykk hins dýra mjaðar;
 ill iðgjöld · lét'k hana eptir hafa
 4 síns hins hęila hugar.
 (síns hins svára sęfa).

103

- 105 Rata munn · létumk rúms of fáa
 2 ok of grjót gnaga;
 yfir ok undir · stóðumk jotna vegir,
 4 svá hęttak hofði til.

104

- 106 vęl kępts hlutar · hęf'k vęl notit;
 2 fás es fróðum vant;
 Óðrerir · nú upp 's kominn
 4 á alda vé jaðars.

105

- 107 Ifi es mér á, · at vęra'k enn kominn
 2 jotna gøðum ór,
 ef Gunnlaðar né nytá'k, · hinnar góðu konu,
 4 es logðumk arm yfir.

I have doubt, of whether I were yet come out of the yards of the Ettins, if Guthlathe I had not used, that good woman, whom I laid my arm over.

- 108 Hins hindra dags · gingu hrímpursar
 2 (Háva ráðs at fregna,)

Háva hollu í,
 4 at Bolverki spurðu, · ef véri með bondum kominn
 eða hefði hönnum Suttungr of sóit.
 107

109 Baugēið Óðinn · hygg at unnit hafi,
 2 hvat skal hans tryggðum trúa?
 Suttung svikvinn · hann lét sumbli frá
 4 ok gróttu Gunnlōðu.

A high-oath^C I ween that Weden has sworn; how shall one trust his truces? He let Sutting walk betrayed from the feast, and Guthlathe made to weep.

Advice given to Loddfathomer.

110 Mál 's at þylja · þular stóli á;
 2 Urðar brunni at
 sá'k ok þagða'k, · sá'k ok hugða'k,
 4 hlýdda'k á manna mál;
 of rúnar heyrða'k dóma, · né umb rǫðum þogðu
 6 Háva hollu at,
 Háva hollu í
 8 heyrða'k segja svá:

'Tis time to thill^C, upon the chair of the thyle^C. At the well of Weird, I saw and I was silent: I saw and I pondered: I heeded the matters of men. Of runes I heard them speak, nor about counsels were they silent, at the hall of the High One <= Weden> [= Walhall], in the hall of the High One, I heard [them] say thus:^a

^aThe speaker, describing himself as a thyle (*þulr* 'sage, chanter of memorized poetry'), says that he will relate what he has heard said at the hall of the High One <= Weden> [= Walhall]. Considering the location, it seems almost certain that the giver of this advice was Weden^P. The receiver of the advice, Loddfathomer^P (see Index for etymologies), is otherwise unknown.

111 Rǫðumk þér Loddfáfnir, · at þú rǫð nemir,
 2 njóta munt ef nemr,
 þér munu góð ef getr:
 4 nótt þú rís-at, · nema á njósn séir,

eða leitir þér innan út staðar.

I counsel thee Loddfathomer, that thou take the counsels; thou wilt benefit if thou take;
they will be good for thee if thou get: At night thou rise not, unless at scouting thou be,
or TODO

- 112 Róðumk þér Loddfáfnir, · at þú róð nemir,
 2 njóta munt ef nemr,
 þér munu góð ef getr:
 4 fjölkunnigri konu · skal-at-tu í faðmi sofa,
 svá at hon lyki þik liðum.
 6 Hón svá gerir · at þú gáir eigi
 þings né þjóðans máls;
 8 mat þú vill-at · né manskis gaman
 ferr þú sorgafullr at sofa.

111

- 113 Róðumk þér Loddfáfnir, · at þú róð nemir,
 2 njóta munt ef nemr,
 þér munu góð ef getr:
 4 annars konu · teyg þér aldrigi
 eyrarúnu at.

112

- 114 Róðumk þér Loddfáfnir, · at þú róð nemir,
 2 njóta munt ef nemr,
 þér munu góð ef getr:
 4 á fjalli eða firði, · ef þik fara tíðir,
 fásk-tu at virði vel.

113

- 115 Róðumk þér Loddfáfnir, · at þú róð nemir,

2 njóta munt ef nemr,
 þér munu góð ef getr:
 4 illan mann · lát aldrigi
 óhöpp at þér vita.
 6 af illum manni · fer þú aldrigi
 gjöld hins góða hugar.

114

116 Ofarla bíta · sá'k einum hal
 2 orð illrar konu,
 fláróð tunga · varð honum at fjorlagi
 4 ok þeygi of sanna sok.

115

117 Róðumk þér Loddfáfnir, · at þú róð nemir,
 2 njóta munt ef nemr,
 þér munu góð ef getr:
 4 veizt ef vin átt, · þann's vel trúir,
 far þú at finna opt.
 6 því't hrísi vex · ok hou grasi
 vegr, es vétki trøðr,

116

118 Róðumk þér Loddfáfnir, · at þú róð nemir,
 2 njóta munt ef nemr,
 þér munu góð ef getr:
 4 vin þinum · ves þú aldrigi
 fyrri at flaumslitum.
 6 sorg etr hjarta, · ef þú segja né náir
 einhverjum allan hug.

117

119 Rǫðumk þér Loddfáfnir, · at þú rǫð nemir,
2 njóta munt ef nemr,
þér munu góð ef getr:
4 góðan mann · tæg þér at gamanrúnum
ok nem líknargaldr meðan lífir.

118

120 Röðumk þér Loddfáfnir, · at þú röð nemir,
2 njóta munt ef nemr,
 þér munu göð ef getr:
4 orðum skipta · þú skalt aldri
 við ósvinna apa.

119

121 Af illum manni · mundu aldrigi
2 góðs laun of geta,
en góðr maðr · mun þik gerva meða
4 líknfastan at lofi.

120

122 Sifjum es þá blandit · hvęrr es sęgja ręðr
2 ęinum allan hug;
 alt es hętra · an sé hrigðum at vesa:
4 es-a sá vinr es vilt ęitt segir.

121

123 Rǫðumk þér Loddfáfnir, · at þú rǫð nemir,
2 njóta munt ef nemr,
 þér munu góð ef getr:
4 þrimr orðum senna · skal-at-tu þér við verra mann,
 opt hinn betri bilar.

- 6 þás hinn verri vegr.
122
- 124 Róðumk þér Loddfáfnir, · at þú róð nemir,
2 njóta munt ef nemr,
þér munu góð ef getr:
4 skósmiðr þú verir · né skeptismiðr,
nema sjölfum þér séir.
6 Skór 's skapaðr illa · eða skapt sé rangt,
þá 's þér bols beðit.
123
- 125 Róðumk þér Loddfáfnir, · at þú róð nemir,
2 njóta munt ef nemr,
þér munu góð ef getr:
4 hvars þú bol kant, · kveð þér bolvi at
ok gefat þínum fjöndum frið.
124
- 126 Róðumk þér Loddfáfnir, · at þú róð nemir,
2 njóta munt ef nemr,
þér munu góð ef getr:
4 illu fæginn · ves þú aldrigi,
en lát þér at góðu getit.
125
- 127 Róðumk þér Loddfáfnir, · at þú róð nemir,
2 njóta munt ef nemr,
þér munu góð ef getr:
4 upp líta · skal-at-tu í orrostu
gjalti glíkir · verða gumna synir

6 síðr þitt of heylli halir.

126

128 Róðumk þér Loddfáfnir, · at þú róð nemir,
 2 njóta munt ef nemr,
 þér munu góð ef getr:
 4 Ef vilt þér góða konu · kveðja at gamanrúnum
 ok fá fögnuð af,
 6 fögru skaltu heita · ok láta fast vesa;
 leiðisk manngi gótt ef getr.

127

129 Róðumk þér Loddfáfnir, · at þú róð nemir,
 2 njóta munt ef nemr,
 þér munu góð ef getr:
 4 varan bið'k þik vesa · ok eigi ofvaran,
 ves þú við öl varastr, ök við annars konu
 6 ok við þat hit þriðja, · at þjófar né leiði.

I counsel thee Loddfathomer, that thou take the counsels; thou wilt benefit if thou take; they will be good for thee if thou get: Wary I ask thee to be, and not too wary; be wariest with ale, and with another man's woman, and with the third, that thieves do not outplay [thee].

130 Róðumk þér Loddfáfnir, · at þú róð nemir,
 2 njóta munt ef nemr,
 þér munu góð ef getr:
 4 at háði né hlátri · haf þú aldrigi
gæst né ganganda.

I counsel thee Loddfathomer, that thou take the counsels; thou wilt benefit if thou take; they will be good for thee if thou get: In mockery or laughter have thou never a guest nor wanderer.

130

131

^aBehind which the guest stands, waiting for the farmer to open.

133

- 135 Róðumk þér Loddfáfnir, · at þú rōð nemir,
 2 njóta munt ef nemr,
 þér munu gōð ef getr:
 4 hvars ǫl drekkir · kjōs þér jarðar megin,
 þvít jorð tekr við ǫldri, · en ǫldr við sóttum,
 6 eik við abbindi, · ax við fjolkyngi,
 holl við hýrógi; · heiptum skal mána kvęðja,
 8 beiti við bitsóttum, · en við bōlvi rúnar;
 fold skal við flóði taka.

For earth takes against drunkenness, but fire against sickness; oak against dysentery, the ear [of corn] against sorcery, bearded rye against hernia, in conflicts shall one invoke the moon.
 TODO

Of Woden's taking of the runes. It is clear that these verses have very little to do with the rest of the poem, but instead are separate. It is for this reason that they are labelled as *Rúnatal's þáttur* (The strand of the Runecount) in younger Eddic paper manuscripts. Many give an archaic, pagan impression. It is as if they were drawn from the lips of an Odinic priest.

- 136 Veit'k at ek hekk · vindga meði á
 2 netr allar níu,
 geiri undaðr · ok gefinn Óðni,
 4 sjalfr sjolfum mér,
 á þeim meði, · es manngi veit,
 6 hvers af rótum rinnr.

I know that I hung on a windy tree, for all of nine nights; wounded by spear and given to Woden—myself to myself—on that tree, which no man knows, of whose roots it runs.

- 137 Við hleifi mik sēldu-t · né við hornigi;
 2 nýsta'k niðr, · nam'k upp rúnar,
 ópandi nam, · fell'k aþtr þaðan.

With loaf they gladdened me not, nor with horn's drink. I peered down, I took up the runes, screaming I took; then I fell back thence.

- 138 Fimbulljóð níu · nam'k af hinum frégja syni

2 Bolþorns, Bestlu fǫður,
 ok ek drykk of gat · hins dýra mjaðar
 4 ausinn Óðreri.

Nine fimble-songs I got from the famous son of Balethorn^P, the father of Bestle^P—and a drink I got, of that expensive mead, poured to Woderearer^P.

^aIt has been noted (FJ) that this verse fits better in the next section of the poem. It is awkwardly placed here, since it mentions *ljóð* ‘(magical) songs, incantations’, rather than runes.

139 Þá nam’k frévask · ok fróðr vesa
 2 ok vaxa ok vel hafask;
 orð mér af orði · orðs lęitaði
 4 verk mér af verki verks.

Then I began to thrive, and be learned, and grow and have it well. A word for me of a word a word sought out; a work for me of a work a work.^a

^aEach good word and deed was followed by another.

140 Rúnar munt finna · ok ráðna stafi,
 2 mjök stóra stafi,
 mjök stinna stafi,
 4 es fáði fimbulþulr
 ok gęðu ginnręin
 6 ok ręist Hroptr ragna⁵.

Runes^C wilt thou find, and interpreted staves: much large staves, much stiff staves, as the Fimblethyle^P painted, and the gin-Reins^G made, and **Roft** <= Weden> of the Reins carved.

^cCorrected from *ręgna*. Cf. *Eskál Vell* 31/2 in SkP I, p. 322.

141 Óðinn með ósum, · ęn fyr ólfum Dáinn,
 2 Dvalinn dvergum fyr,
 Ásviðr jętnum fyr,
 4 ek ręist sjalfir sumar.

Weden^P among the Ease^G, but before the Elves^G Dowen^P, Dwollen^P before the Dwarfs^G, Onswith^P before the Ettins; I myself carved some.^a

^aThe identity of the speaker is not clear.

- 142 Vei^zt, hvé rísta skal? · Vei^zt, hvé ráða skal?
 2 Vei^zt, hvé fáa skal? · Vei^zt, hvé fręista skal?
 Vei^zt, hvé biðja skal? · Vei^zt, hvé blóta skal?
 4 Vei^zt, hvé sęnda skal? · Vei^zt, hvé sóa skal?

Knowest thou how one shall carve? Knowest thou how one shall read? Knowest thou how one shall paint? Knowest thou how one shall tempt? Knowest thou how one shall bid? Knowest thou how one shall blood^C? Knowest thou one shall send? Knowest thou how one shall soo^C?^a

^aA symmetric structure would be attained if the first four verbs refer to runes^C—carving, interpreting, painting (with blood?), and divining—while the latter four refer to sacrifice—praying, sacrificing, sending (the sacrifice or the prayer; making sure the gods receive it), and slaying the victim. See further relevant Index entries. The meter of the v. is unusual, but bears notable resemblance to Vg 216 (the Högstena galder). TODO: Elaborate.

- 143 Bętra 's óbeðit · an sé ofblótit,
 2 ey sér til gildis gjof;
 bętra 's ósęnt · an sé ofsóit.
 4 [...]

'Tis better unbid than over-blooded^C; a gift always sees recompense. 'Tis better unsent than over-sooed^C; [...].^a

4 [...] Last line wo. doubt missing here; the meter and sense require it.

^aIdentical wording (*biðja* 'to bid; to pray' : *blóta* 'to blood; to sacrifice'; *senda* 'to send' : *sóa* 'to soo; to slay') reveals this v.'s relation with the previous one. The sense seems to be that it is better not to sacrifice at all than to sacrifice in excess, since even a small sacrifice will be rewarded. An unusual piece of practical wisdom.

- 144 Svá Þundr of ręist · fyr þjóða røk
 2 þar's upp of ręis, · es aþr of kom.

Thus Thound^P <= Weden> carved for the rakes of nations, where up he rose as back he came.^a

^aA very cryptic v. TODO.

Weden's recounting of his Songs.

- 145 Ljóð þau kann'k, · es kann-at þjóðans kona
 2 ok manskis mögr.
 Hjǫlp heitir ęitt, · þat þér hǫlpa mun
 4 við sorgum ok sökum, · ok sǫtum gǫrvǫllum.

Those leeds^C I know, as knows not the ruler's woman, and no man's lad. Help is called one, it will help thee against sorrows and sakes,^a and all kinds of misfortunes.^b

^aLegal proceedings.

^bTODO: elaborate on translation

- 146 Þat kann'k annat, · es þurfu ýta synir,^a
 2 þęir's vilja lęknar lifa.

I know another, which the sons of men need; they who wish to live as healers.

^a(TODO NUMBERING) Identical wording to 163/2.

- 147 Þat kann'k þriðja, · ef mér verðr þǫrf mikil
 2 hǫpts við minna heiptmǫgu,
 ęggjar deýfi'k · minna andskota,
 4 bítat þeim vǫpn né vélir.

I know the third,

- 148 Þat kann'k fjórða, · ef mér fyrðar bera
 2 hǫnd at hǫglimum,
 svá ek gęl, · at ganga má'k,
 4 sprettr mér af fótum fjǫturr.
 ęn af hǫndum hǫpt.

147

- 149 Þat kann'k fimta, · ef sé'k af fári skotinn
 2 flęin í folki vaða,
 flýgr-a svá stint, · at stǫðvigak,

4 ef hann sjónum of sé'k.

148

150 Þat kann'k sétta, · ef mik sérir þegn

2 á vrótum hrás viðar.

þann hal, · es mik heipta kveðr,

4 þann eta mein heldr an mik.

149

151 Þat kann'k sjaunda, · ef sé'k hovan loga

2 sal of sessmogum,

brinnrat svá breitt, · at honum bjargigak;

4 þann kann'k galdr at gala.

150

152 Þat kann'k áttu, · es ǫllum es

2 nytsamligt at nema,

hvar's hatr vex · með hildings sonum,

4 þat má'k bota bratt.

151

153 Þat kann'k niunda, · ef mik nauðr of stendr

2 at bjarga fari á floti,

vind ek kyrri · vagi á

4 ok svefi'k allan se.

152

154 Þat kann'k tiunda, · ef se'k tunriður

2 leika lopti á,

ek svá vinn'k, · at þer villar fara

- 4 sinna heim-hama
sinna heim-huga.
- 153
- 155 Þat kann'k ellipta, · ef skal'k til orrostu
2 leiða langvini,
und randir gelk, · en þeir með ríki fara,
4 heilir hildar til,
 heilir hildi frá,
6 koma þeir heilir hvaðan.
- 154
- 156 Þat kann'k tolpta, · ef sé'k á tré uppi
2 váfa virgilná,
svá ek ríst · ok í rúnum fá'k,
4 at sá gengr gumi.
 ok mélir við mik.
- 155
- 157 Þat kann'k þrettánda · ef skal'k þegn ungan
2 verpa vatni á,
munat hann falla, · þótt í folk komi,
4 hnígr-a sá halr fyr hjörum.
- 156^a
-
- ^aDescribing the pagan ritual of pouring water on a newborn child. Cf. *Rígh*7, 21, 34.
- 158 Þat kann'k fjögurtánda, · ef skal'k fyrða liði
2 telja tíva fyr,
ása ok alfa · ek kann allra skil,
4 fár kann ósnotr svá.
- 157

159 Þat kann'k fimtánda, · es gól Þjóðrørir
 2 dvergr fyr Dellings durum,
 afl gól ósum, · en olfum frama,
 4 hyggju Hroptatý.

158

160 Þat kann'k sextánda, · ef vil'k hins svinna mans
 2 hafa geð alt ok gaman,
 hugi hverfi'k · hvitarmri konu
 4 ok sný'k hennar ollum sefa.

159

161 Þat kann'k sjautjándá · at mik seint mun firrask
 2 hit manunga man.

160

162 Þat kann'k átjándá, · es éva kenndi'k
 2 mey né manns konu,
 alt es betra · es einn of kann,
 4 þat fylgir ljóða lokum,
 nema þeiri einni, · es mik armi verr,
 6 eða mín systir sé.

161

163 Nú eru Háva mál kveðin · Hávahöllu í
 2 allþorfi ýta sonum,
 óþorfi jötna sonum;
 4 heill sá's kvað, · heill sá's kann,
 njóti sá's nam,
 6 heilir þeir's hlýddu.

Now are the speeches of the High One sung, in the hall of the High One, of great need

for the sons of men, of harm for the sons of ettins! Hail he who sang, hail he who knows!
May he benefit who took, hail they who heeded!

3 jǫtna] ýta *corrected in margin* R

The Speeches of Grimner (*Grímnismól*)

The **Speeches of Grímnir** are preserved whole in both R and A.

The structure of the poem is mostly clear; the first three verses set the stage, repeating some of what we got in the prose. It is certain that Woden is the speaker. After this various lore is touched on, not always clearly. In this the poem aligns closely with ones such as *Webbthrithner Sigbdrive* and *Allwise*.

First are listed the halls of the gods (4–17), though the numbering does not seem to agree with the count of locations mentioned. Then the conditions and surroundings of Woden's animals and hall are elaborated on (18–23). Mentioned are the preparation of food (18), his wolves (19) and ravens (20), the river through which dead men have to wade (21), the gate through which they have to pass (22), the count of doors in the hall (23) and the two animals who gnaw on the branches of the tree (25–26). We then have a long list of rivers (28–30) and horses ridden by the gods (31). Then is told of the conditions and animals of Uggdrassle (32–36).

Thereafter follow several discordant verses. A list of Walkirries (37), the progression of the sun and moon (38–40), the first blood^C and creation of the world from Yimer's body (41–42), the significance of the blood for men in the present (43), the creation of the ship Shidebladner (44) and finally a list of the noblest of several categories of things and groups (45).

After all of this Woden utters an unclear verse invoking the gods (46), before listing many of his names and the circumstances in which they were used (47–50). He then turns to Garfrith, disappointed by the inhospitality and poor conduct of his former protégé, and predicts his imminent death (51–53). He finally reveals himself by his true name, daring Garfrith to face him (53). After this he repeats several of his names (54), and the poem ends.

In the final prose section we are told that Garfrith tripped and fell on his sword, after which his son Eyner ruled for a long time.

Frá sonum Hraðungs konungs

From the sons of king Reeding

BPG BPA Hraðungr konungr átti tvá sonu. Hét annarr Agnarr, enn annarr Geirrøðr. BPA Agnarr var tíu vetra enn Geirrøðr átta vetra. Þeir reru tveir á báti með dorgar sínar at smáfiski. BPA Vindr rak þá í haf út. Í náttmyrkri brutu þeir við land ok gingu upp; fundu kotbónda einn. BPA Þar vöru þeir um vetrinn. Kerling fostraði Agnar enn karl Geirrøð. BPA At vári fekk karl þeim skip. Enn er þau kerling leiddu þá til strandar, þá mælti karl einmæli við Geirrøð. BPA Þeir fengu byr ok kvömu til stöðva fǫður síns. Geirrøðr var fram í skipi. BPA Hann hljóp upp á land enn hratt út skipinu, ok mælti: "Far þú þar er smyl hafi þik." BPA Skipit rak út. Enn Geirrøðr gekk út til bójar; hánú var vel fagnat; þá var faðir hans andaðr. BPA Var þá Geirrøðr til konungs tekinn, ok varð maðr ágættr.

BPB King Reeding owned two sons. One was called Eyner, and the other Garfrith. BPB Eyner was ten winters old, and Garfrith eight winters. The two were rowing in a boat with their trolling-lines for small fishing. BPB Wind then drove them out into the sea. In the darkness of night they crashed into land and walked up; they found a single cottage-farmer.

BPB There they were about the winter. The wife fostered Eyner, but the husband Garfrith. BPB At spring the man gave them ships, but when they and the farmer's wife brought them to the shore, the husband spoke privately with Garfrith. BPB They got a good gust, and came to their father's harbour. Garfrith was in the front of the ship. BPB He leapt up onto land and pushed out the ship, and spoke: "Go thou where the smil^G may have thee." BPB The ship drove out. But Garfrith walked towards the farm; he was welcomed well; his father was by then ended. BPB Then was Garfrith taken as king, and became an excellent man. EPG

BPG BPA Óðinn ok Frigg sátu í Hliðskjölfu ok sá um heima alla. BPA Óðinn mælti: Sér þú Agnar fóstura þinn, hvar hann elr börn við gýgi í hellinum? BPA En Geirrøðr, fóstri minn, er konungr ok sitr nú at landi. BPA Frigg segir: Hann er matníðingr sá at hann kvelr gesti sína ef hánúm þykkja ofmargir koma. BPA Óðinn segir at þat er in mesta lygi. Þau veðja um þetta mál. BPA Frigg sendi eskismey sína, Fullu, til Geirrøðar. Hon bað konung varask at eigi fyrgerði hánúm fjolkunnigr maðr sá er þar var kominn í land ok sagði þat mark á at engi hundr var svá ólmr at á hann myndi hlaupa. BPA En þat var inn mesti hégómi at Geirrøðr væri eigi matgóðr ok þó léttr hann handtaka þann mann er eigi vildu hundar á ráða. BPA Sá var í feldi blám ok nefndisk Grímnir ok sagði ekki fleira frá sér þótt hann væri atspurðr. BPA Konungr lét hann pína til sagna ok setja milli elda tveggja ok sat hann þar átta nētr. BPA Geirrøðr konungr átti son tíu vetra gamlan ok hét Agnarr eftir bróður hans. BPA Agnarr gekk at Grímnir ok gaf hánúm horn fullt at drekka, sagði að konungr gerði illa er hann lét pína hann saklausan. BPA Grímnir drakk af. Þá var eldrinn svá kominn at feldrinn brann af Grímnir. Hann kvað:

BPB Weden and Frie sat in Litheshelf^G and looked about all the Homes. BPB Weden spoke: Seest thou Eyner thy foster-son, where he begets children with the troll-woman in the cave? BPB But Garfrith, my foster-son, is king and now sits at land. BPB Frie says: "He is such a meat-nithing that he tortures his guests if he judges too many are coming." BPB Weden says that this is the greatest lie; they make a wager about this matter. BPB Frie sent her handmaid Full to Garfrith's. She asked the king to be wary, that he might not be ended by that feel-cunning^C man who was come in the land, and said that his sign was that no hound was so fierce that he would leap at him. BPB But that was the greatest vainglory that Garfrith would not be meat-good, and yet he has that man seized, whom the hounds would not touch. BPB He was clad in a blue cloak, and called himself Grimner, and did not tell any more about himself, even though he was interrogated. BPB The king had him tortured so that he would speak, and set him between two fires, and he remained there for eight nights. BPB King Garfrith had a son ten winters old, and he was named Eyner after his brother. BPB Eyner walked up to Grimner, and gave him a full horn to drink, saying that the king did ill as he had him tortured without cause. BPB Grimner drank from it; then the fire had come such that the cloak burned on Grimner. He quoth: EPG

1 Hēitr est hripuðr · ok hēldr til mikill,

2 gongumk firr funi.

Loði sviðnar, · þótt á lopt bera'k;

4 brinnumk feldr fyrir.

Hot art thou, flame, and rather too large; go far from me, fire! The woolen cape is singed though I hold it aloft; the cloak burns before me.

2 Átta nētr satk · milli ęlda hēr,
2 svá't mēr manngi · mat né bauð
 nema ęinn Agnarr, · es ęinn skal ráða,
4 Geirrøðar sonr, · Gotna landi.

For eight nights sat I between the fires here, while no man offered me food; save for lone Eyner, who lone shall rule—the son of Garfrith—the land of the Gots!

3 Heill skalt, Agnarr, · alls heilan biðr
2 þik Veratýr vesa;
 ęins drykkjar · þú skalt aldri
4 bętri gjöld geta.

Hale shalt thou be, Eyner, as hale Weretue <= Weden> bids thee to be; for one drink shalt thou never get a better recompense.^a

^aThe recompense being the esoteric lore which is told starting with the following verse.

4 Land es heilag, · es liggja sé'k
2 ósum ok ölfum nēr;
 ęn í Þrúðheimi · skal Þórr vesa
4 unz of rjúfask ręgin.

The land is holy, which I see lying close to the Ease and Elves^G; but in Thrithham shall Thunder be, until the Reins are rent.

5 Ýdalir heita, · þar's Ullr of hefr
2 sér of gǫrva sali;
 Alfheim Fręy · gófu í árdaga
4 tívar at tannféi.

Yewdales are called where Woulder has made himself a hall. Elfham to Free in days of yore the Tues as a tooth-gift^a gave.

^aThe gift that a child receives when he gets his first tooth.

6 Bór 's hinn þriði, · es blíð regin
2 silfri þokðu sali;
 Valaskjölf heitir, · es vélti sér
4 óss í árdaga.

Bower is the third, where the blithe Reins with silver thatched a hall. Waleself is called, where tricked himself, the os in days of yore.

7 Sökkvabekkr heitir hinn fjórði, · en þar svalar knegu
2 unnir glymja yfir;
 þar þau Óðinn ok Sága · drekka umb alla daga
4 glöð ór gollnum kęrum.

Sinkbench is called the fourth, but there cool waves do clash above; there Weden and Sey drink all days, gladly out of golden vats.

8 Glæðshęimr heitir hinn fimti · þar's hin gollbjarta
2 Valholl víð of þrumir;
 en þar Hroptr · kýss hverjan dag
4 vápndauða vera.

Gladsham is called the fifth, where the gold-bright Walhall—wide—stands fast; but there Roft <= Weden> chooses every day weapon-dead men.

9 Mjök 's auðkęnt · þęim's til Óðins koma
2 salkynni at séa,
 skoptum 's rann reþt, · skjöldum 's salr þakiðr,
4 brynjum of bękki stráat.

Very easily recognized, for those who to Weden come, is the hall to see: With shafts is the house roofed; with shields is the hall thatched; with byrnies the benches strewn.

- 10 Mjök 's auðkent · þeim's til Óðins koma
 2 salkynni at séa,
 vargr hangir · fyr vestan dyrr
 4 ok drúpir orin yfir.

Very easily recognized, for those who to Woden come, is the hall to see: A wolf hangs before the western door, and an eagle droops over.

- 11 Þrymhjmr hēitir hinn sétti, · es Þjazi bjó,
 2 sá hinn ámatki jötunn;
 en nú Skaði byggvir, · skír brúðr goða,
 4 fornar toptir fōður.

Thrimham is called the sixth, where Thedse dwelled, that terrifying ettin; but now Scathe bedwells—pure bride of the gods—the ancient plots of her father.

- 12 Brēiðablik eru hin sjaundu, · en þar Baldr hēfir
 2 sér of gōrva sali,
 á því landi · es liggja vēt'k
 4 fēsta fēiknstafi.

Broadblinks are the seventh, and there Balder has made for himself a hall; on that land, where I know lie the fewest staves of treachery.^a

^aEvil deeds.

- 13 Himinbjörg eru in óttu · en þar Hēimdall
 2 kveða valda véum.
 þar vōrðr goða · drēkkir í véru ranni
 4 glaðr góða mjōð.

Heavenbarrows are the eighth, and there Homedall, they say, wields over wighs. There in the tranquil house the ward of the gods [= Homedall] drinks glad the good mead.

- 14 Folkvangr es inn níundi · en þar Frēyja rēðr
 2 sessa kostum í sal;

halfan val · hon kýss hverjan dag
 4 en halfan Óðinn á.

Folkwong is the ninth, and there Frow wields the choice of seats in the hall; half of the slain she chooses each day, but half Weden owns.

15 Glitnir es inn tíundi; · hann es gulli studdr
 2 ok silfri þakðr it sama;
 en þar Forseti · byggir flestan dag
 4 ok svéfir allar sakir.

Glitner is the tenth, it is studded by gold, and thatched by silver the same; but there Forset dwells most of the day, and resolves^a all [legal] matters.

^aPuts to sleep,

16 Nóatún eru in elliiftu · en þar Njorðr hefí
 2 sér um gorrva sali,
 manna þengill · inn meinsvani
 4 hátimbruðum horgi réðr.

Nowetowns are the tenth, and there Nearth has made himself a hall. The prince of men, the guileless one, rules the high-timbered harrow^C.^a

^aCf. *Webbthritbner* 38.

17 Hrísi vex · ok hóu grasi
 2 Viðars land, viði,
 en þar mōgr of lēzk · af mars baki
 4 frókn at hefna fōður.

With brushwood overgrown—and tall grass—is Wider^P's land, [and] with forest;^a but there the lad [= Wider] declares—on the back of his steed—valiant, to avenge his father [= Weden].^b

^alit. 'With brushwood grows—and tall grass—Wider's land, with forest'

^bWider will avenge his father, Weden. See *Webbthritbner* 53.

- 18 Andhrímnr · léttr í Eldhrímn
 2 Sęhrímn soðinn,
 flęska bęzt, · ęn þat fáir vitu,
 4 við hvat ęinhęrjar alask.

Andrimner lets in Eldrimner Sowrimner be boiled. The best of meats, but few know that, by what the Ownharriers are nourished.^a

^aThe cook Andrimner ‘face-sooty’ has the boar Sowrimner ‘sow-sooty’ boiled in the cauldron Eldrimner ‘fire-sooty’; by this meat are the Ownharriers nourished.

- 19 Gera ok Freka · sęðr gunntamiðr,
 2 hróðigr Hęrjafðr,
 ęn við vín ęitt · vąpngöfugr
 4 Óðinn ę lifir.

The battle-accustomed, glorious Father of Hosts [= Weden] feeds Gerr and Freck; but by wine alone, the weapon-worshipful Weden ever lives.

- 20 Huginn ok Muninn · fljúga hveęjan dag
 2 jormungund yfir;
 óumk of Hugin, · at aptr né komit;
 4 þó séumk meir of Munin.

Highen and Minden fly every day over the ermin-ground [EARTH]. I fear for Highen, that he come not back; yet I worry more for Minden.

2 jormungund ‘ermin-ground’] ‘the immense ground’ (for the rare prefix ermin-^C see Index.); the earth as a vast expanse of land. This compound also occurs in a kenning in the verse on the late 10th c. Karlevi stone (Öl 1) referring to the unbounded sea as the “ermin-ground of Andle” (*Ęndils jormungund*; Andle being a sea-king), and in *Beowulf* 859 as *cormengrund*.

- 21 Þýtr Þund, · unir Þjóðvitr
 2 fiskr flóði í;
 áarstraumr · þykkir ofmikill
 4 valgláumi at vaða.

Thound^P roars; Thedwitner’s fish^a dwells in the flood; the river-stream seems far too great for the noisy slain host [= Ownharriers] to wade through.^b

^aA difficult kenning to interpret, but see TODO.

^bPresumably describing the river surrounding Walhall, which the dead have to pass over to reach the hall.

22 Valgrind heitir · es stendr velli á
 2 heilög fyr hēlgum durum;
 forn 's sú grind, · en þat fáir vitu,
 4 hvé hon 's í lás of lokin.

Walgrind^{La} is called, which stands on the plain; holy, before the holy doors. Ancient is that gate, but few know that, how it's lock is locked.

^a'Corpse-gate;' the gate guarding Walhall.

23 Fimm hundruð golfa · ok umb fjórum tøgum
 2 svá hygg'k Bilskirni með bugum;
 ranna þeira, · es reþt vita'k,
 4 míns veit'k mest magar.

With five hundred floors, and around fourty, so I judge Bilshirner^L altogether. Of those houses, which I might know rafted, I know my lad's [= Thunder] to be the greatest.

24 Fimm hundruð dura · ok umb fjórum tøgum,
 2 svá hygg at Valhöllu vesa;
 átta hundruð Eihnerja · ganga ór einum durum,
 4 þá's fara við vitni at vega.

With five hundred doors, and around fourty, so I judge Walhall to be. Eight hundred Ownharriers^G go out of one door,^a when they journey to fight with the wolf.

^aThe hundred is probably here the long hundred (120, rather than 100), which gives a sum of 640 * 960 = 614,400 Ownharriers.

25 Heiðrún heitir geit, · es stendr höllu á
 2 ok bítr af Léraðs limum;
 skapker fylla · hon skal hins skíra mjaðar,
 4 kná-at sú veig vanask.

Heathrune is called the goat, which stands on the hall [= Walhall], and bites off the branches of Leered. The shape-vats^a shall she fill with the pure mead; those draughts cannot wane.^b

1 hollu á 'on hall'] TODO.

^aAccording to CV the central beer-vat, from which drinks were poured into smaller vessels.

^bThe mead is the goat's milk.

26 Eikþyrnir heitir hjörtr · es stendr hollu á
 2 ok bítr af Léraðs limum;
 en af hans hornum · drypr í Hvergelmi
 4 þaðan eiga vötn öll vega:

Oakthirner is called the stag, which stands on the hall [= Walhall], and bites off the branches of Leered. But from his horns does drip into Wharvelmer; thence all waters have their ways:^a

1 hollu á 'on hall'] TODO. See previous v.

^aAfter which several vv. of mythic river-names are listed.

27 TODO
 TODO

28 TODO
 TODO

29 Kormt ok Ormt · ok kęrlaugar tvęr
 2 þęr skal Þórr vaða
 dag hvern · es dóma fęrr
 4 at aski Yggdrasils;
 því't ósbrú · bręnn öll loga
 6 hęilög vötn hlóa.

Carmt and Armt, and the two Carlays, those shall Thunder wade^a every day when to judge he fares, at the ash of Ugdrassle^L; for the os^G-bridge [RAINBOW] burns all with flame; the holy waters below.

6 hlóa] A hapax. TODO.

^aFor Thunder's association with wading cf. TODO.

- 30** Gláðr ok Gyllir, · Glær ok Skeiðbrimir,
 2 Silfrintoppr ok Sinir,
 Gísl ok Falhófnir, · Gulltoppr ok Léttfeti,
 4 þeim ríða ésir jóum
 dag hværn · es dóma fara
 6 at aski Yggdrasils.

Glad and Yiller, Glare and Sheathbrimmer, Silvrentop and Sinewer, Yissel and Fallowhofner, Goldtop and Lightfeet; on those horses ride the Ease, every day when to judge they fare, at the ash of Ugdrassle^L.

- 31** Þríar rótr · standa á þría vega
 2 undan aski Yggdrasils;
 Hel býr und einni, · annarri hrímþursar,
 4 þriðju mennskir menn.

Three roots stand on three ways, from beneath the ash of Ugdrassle. Hell lives under one, [under] another the Rime-Thurses^G, [under] the third manly men.

- 32** Ratatoskr heitir íkorni · es rinna skal
 2 at aski Yggdrasils;
 arnar orð · hann skal ofan bera
 4 ok segja Níðhoggvi niðr.

Wratetusk is called the squirrel, who shall run at the ash of Ugdrassle. The eagle's words he shall carry from above, and say to Nithehew below.

- 33** Hirtir eru ok fjórir · þeir's af hékfingar
 2 á gaghálsir gnaga,
 Dáinn ok Dvalinn, · Dúneyrr ok Duraþrór.

TODO

- 34 Ormar fleiri · liggja und aski Yggdrasils
 2 an þat of hyggi hværr ósviðra apa:

More worms lie under the ash of Ugdrassle than each unwise ape^C might think:

- 35 TODO

TODO

- 36 Askr Yggdrasils · drýgir erfíði
 2 meira an menn viti:
 Hjortr bítr ofan · en á hliðu fúnar,
 4 skæðir Níðhoggr neðan.

The ash of Ugdrassle undergoes hardship greater than men might know: a hart bites it from above, but it rots on the side; Nithehew gnaws at it from below.

- 37 TODO

TODO

- 38 Árvakr ok Alsviðr, · skulu upp heðan
 2 svangir sól draga;
 en und þeira bógum · fölu blíð regin,
 4 észir, ísarnkol.

Yorewaker and Allswith^a shall above hence—slender [horses]—pull the sun; but under their shoulders hid the blithe Reins—the Ease—iron-coal.

^aThese figures both appear in *Sighdrive* TODO. Along with the close formulation of the next verse, it is clear that they are closely related.

- 39 Svalinn heitir, · hann stendr sólu fyrir,
 2 skjöldr skínanda goði;
 björg ok brim · veit'k at brinna skulu,
 4 ef hann fella í frá.

Swollen is [one] called, he stands before the sun; a shield [before] the shining god [= Sun].
Crag and surf^a I know shall burn, if he falls away.^b

^aThe mountains and seas; the whole world.

^bThe sun-disc was apparently thought to be a translucent shield, which protected the earth from the full power of the Sun. Cf. also *Sighdrive* TODO.

40 Skoll heitir ulfr, · es fylgir hinu skírleita
2 goði til varna viðar,
ęn annarr Hati, · hann 's Hróðvitnis sonr,
4 sá skal fyr hejða brúði himins.

Skoll^P is called the wolf, which follows the pure-skinned god [= Sun] to the protection of the woods; but another one [is called] Hate^P, he is the son of Rothwitner^P, who shall [go] before the bright bride of heaven [= Sun].^a

^aTODO *Yilfer*12.

41 Ór Ymis holdi · vas jörð of sköpuð,
2 ęn ór svęita sér,
björg ór beinum, · baðmr ór hári,
4 ęn ór hausi himinn.

Out of Yimer's hull was the earth shaped, but out of his blood^a the seas; crags out of his bones, trees out of his hair, but out of his skull, heaven.

^aIn poetry *svęiti*, while cognate with English 'sweat', almost always carries the meaning of 'blood'. See Lexicon Poeticum TODO.

42 En ór hans bróum · gęrðu blíð řęin
2 Miðgarð manna sonum,
ęn ór hans heila · vǫru þau hin harðmóðgu
4 ský ǫll of sköpuð.

But out of his eyebrows the blithe Reins^G made Middenyard^L for the sons of men;^a but out of his brains were the hard-stirred skies all shaped.

^aI agree with Finnur Jónsson (1932) in that this describes the gods enclosing Middenyard by using his eyebrows as poles.

- 43 Ullar hylli · hefr ok allra goða
 2 hværr's tēkr fyrstr á funa,
 því't opnir heimar · verða of ása sonum,
 4 þá's hefja af hvera.

The favour of Woulder^C—and of all the gods—has each who first touches the fire; for the Homes^C become open o'er the sons of the Ease, when the cauldrons are heaved off.^a

^aThis verse is one of the most difficult in the poem, and many interpretations have been made (for a summary see Nordberg (2005)). Finnur Jónsson (1932) and Sijmons and Gering (p. 208, TODO) interpret this verse as relating to the frame narrative, with Weden still bound between the two fires, wishing for the gods to rescue him. This, however, scarcely makes sense given its placement in the middle of various gnomic verses. I believe instead (and here I agree with (Nordberg, 2005)) that the verse refers to the cooking and eating of sacred stew in large cauldrons during the blood^C, and Woulder's role in the setting of the ritual fire (see Index and (af Edholm, 2009)). This interpretation is especially interesting in that this verse immediately follows two verses dealing with the primordial sacrifice of Yimer to create the world. This shows that the blood was viewed as a ritual reenactment of the creation of the world by the gods (and indeed a continuation of that creation), something that is well attested comparatively (see (Lincoln, 1986), especially the first two chs., for its Indo-European analogues).

- 44 Ívalda synir · gingu í árdaga
 2 Skíðblaðni at skapa,
 skipa bazt · skírum Frey,
 4 nýtum Njarðar bur.

The sons of Iwald went, in days of yore, Shidebladner to shape; the best of ships for the pure Free, the useful son of Nearth [= Free].

- 45 Askr Yggdrasils, · hann es óztr við
 2 en Skíðblaðnir skipa,
 Óðinn ása · en jóa Sleipnir,
 4 Bilrøst brúa · en Bragi skalda,
 Hábrók hauka · en hunda Garmr.

The ash of Ugdrassle, that is the noblest of trees, but Shidebladner of ships; Weden of the Ease, but of horses Slopner; Bilrest of bridges, but Bray of scolds; Highbrook of hawks, but of hounds Garm.

- 46 Svipum hefk nú ypt · fyr sigtíva sonum,
 2 við þat skal vilbjörg vaka,

4 øllum ósum · þat skal inn koma
 Égis þekki á
 Égis drekku at.

My gaze have I now lifted up before the sons of the victory-Tues [= Ease]; by that shall the willed rescue awake.^a With all the Ease shall it come in, onto the benches of Eagre, at the drinking of Eagre.

^aWeden has made the Ease aware of his identity, and thus they will come to help him.

...
 47 Qlr est Gęirrøðr, · hęfr þú of drukkit;
 2 miklu est hnugginn, · es þú est mínu gęngi,
 øllum ęnhęrjum · ok Óðins hylli.

Worse for ale art thou, Garfrith, hast thou too much drunk. Of much art thou bereft, as thou art of my support; of all the Ownharriers, and of Weden's favour.

48 Fjølð þér sagða'k, · ęn þú fátt of mant,
 2 of þik véla vinir; męki liggja · sé'k míns vinar
 allan í dreęra drifinn.

Much I told thee, but thou recallest little; 'tis friends that deal with thee. The sword I see, of my friend, lying all drenched in gore.^a

^aWeden predicts Garfrith's imminent death.

49 Eęgmóðan val · nú mun Yggr hafa,
 2 þitt vęitk líf of liðit;
 varar ro dísir, · nú knátt Óðin sea;
 4 nalgask mik ef þú męgir.

An edge-tired corpse will Ug now have; I know thy life to be passed. Wary are the dises; now thou dost see Weden—approach me, if thou mayst!

50 Óðinn nú hęti'k, · Yggr áðan hét'k,
 2 hétumk þundr fyr þat,
 Vakr ok Skilfingr, · Vøfuðr ok Hroptatýr

- 4 Gautr ok Jalkr með goðum.
 Ófnir ok Sváfnir · hygg at orðnir sé
 6 allir at einum mér.

Weden I am now called, Ug was I earlier called; I called myself Thound before that. Wacker and Shelfing, Waved and Roft-Tue, Geat and Gelding among the gods. Ofner and Sweefner, I ween, are become all for the one me.

Geirröðr konungr sat ok hafði sverð um kné sér ok brugðit til miðs. En er hann heyrði at Óðinn var þar kominn stóð hann upp ok vildi taka Óðin frá eldinum. Sverðit slapp ór hendi hánun; vissu hjöltin niðr. Konungr drap fæti ok steyptiz áfram en sverðit stóð í gögnum hann ok fekk hannþar af A bana. Óðinn hvarf þá.*om.* A En Agnarr var þarvarð A konungr lengi síðan.*om.* A

King Garfrith sat and had a sword about his knee, and it was brandished half-way up. But when he heard that Weden was come there, he stood up and would take Weden from the fire. The sword slipped out of his hand; the hilt pointed downwards. The king tripped and threw himself forth, but the sword pierced him, and he received his bane. Weden then disappeared, but Eyner was there king for a long while thence.

The Leed of Hoarbeard (*Hárbarðsljóð*)

BPG BPAÞórr fór ór austrvegi ok kom at sundi einu. Qðrum megu sundsins var ferjukarlinn með skipit. Þórr kallaði:EPA

BPBThunder travelled out of the eastern ways and came to a sound. At the other side of the sound was the ferryman with the ship. Thunder called out:EPB EPG

1 „Hværr ’s sá sveinn sveina · es stendr fyr sundit handan?“

“Who is that swain of swains, that stands across the sound?”

2 Hann svaraði: „Hværr ’s sá karl karla · es kallar of váginn?“

He answered: “Who is that churl of churls, that calls out over the wave?”

3 „Fær þú mik of sundit, · fœði’k þik á morgun;

2 meis hefi’k á baki, · verðr-a matrinn bættri.“

“Ferry me over the sound, I feed thee in the morning! A basket^a I have on my back, the food does not get better.”

^aTODO: Note about *meis* and its connection with the later verse previously interpreted as referring to the scroum.

4 „Át ek í hvíld · áðr ek heiman fór,

2 síldr ok hafra; · saðr em’k enn þess.“

“I ate for a while before I travelled from home, herring and hegoats; I am still full from that.

5 Árligum verkum · hrósar þú verðinum;

2 veizt at u fyr görla, · döpr eru þín heimkynni,
dauð hygg ek að þín móðir sé.,

Gaming

Þórr kvað:

6 „Skammt mun nú mál okkat vesa, · allz þú mér skótingu einni svarar;

2 launa mun ek þér farsynjun · ef vit finnumk í sinn annat!

Farþú nú þar’s þik hafi allan gramir!“

Thunder quoth: "Now our speech will be short, as thou answers me with taunts alone; I will reward thee for this ferry-refusal if we meet another time! Now go whither the fiends may have all of thee!"

The Lay of Thrim (*Þrymskviða*)

Compare *Harvest-long*, *Hymer*, other poems and refer to the SkP intro to one of the big Thunder poems. TODO.

- 1 Vręiðr vas þá Ving-Þórr · es hann vaknaði
 2 ok síns hamars · of saknaði,
 skegg nam at hrista, · skǫr nam at dýja,
 4 réð Jarðar burr · umb at þreifask.

Wroth was then Wing-Thunder when he woke, and of his hammer was bereaved. His beard he took to shake, his locks he took to pull; resolved the son of Earth to look about.

1 Vręiðr] TODO: Note about ambiguity of alliteration.

- 2 Ok hann þat orða · allz fyrst of kvað:
 2 “Hęyrðu nú, Loki, · hvat ek nú męli
 es ęigi vęit · jarðar hvērgi
 4 né upphimins: · áss es stolinn hamri!”

And he that word first of all did speak: “Hear thou now, Lock, what I now speak, which nowhere is known, not on earth nor Up-heaven^L:^a the os^G [= Thunder = I] has been robbed of his hammer!”

^aA common Germanic poetic formula, see Index: Earth and Up-heaven^L.

- 3 Gengu þęir fagra · Freyju túna
 2 ok hann þat orða · allz fyrst of kvað:
 “Muntu mér, Freyja, · fjaðrhams ljá
 4 ef ek mínna hamar · mętta’k hitta?”

Went they to the fair yards of Frow^P, and he that word, first of all did speak: “Wilt thou me, Frow, the feather-hame^P lend, if I my hammer might find?”

[Frow quoth:]

- 4 “Þó mynda’k gefa þér · þótt ór gulli vęri
 2 ok þó sęlja · at vęri ór silfri.”

“I would yet give it to thee, though it were out of gold, and yet offer^a it to thee, as it were out of silver.”^b

^a*sęlja* ‘sell’ here has its earlier meaning, cf. Gothic *saljan* ‘*opfern*; *θęęęęę*’ (Streitberg 1910:116).

^bRegaining the hammer is of such importance to the gods (cf. v. 17; without it the Ease stand powerless against the Ettins^G), that Frow would lend the feather-hame to the greedy and untrusty Lock, even if it were made out of solid gold or silver.

5 Fló þá Loki, · fjaðrhamr dunði,
2 unz fyr útan kom · ása garða
ok fyr innan kom · jötna heima.

Flew then Lock^a—the feather-hame rustled—until outside he came of the yards of the Ease^L, and inside he came of the homes of the Ettins^L.

^aThough Thunder is the one asking for the hame (“if I *my* hammer might find”), Lock is the one that takes off flying.

6 Þrymr sat á haugi, · þursa dróttinn,
2 greyjum sínum · gullbönd snøri
ok mörum sínum · mōn jafnaði.

Thrim sat on the howe, the lord of Thurses^G: on his greyhounds the golden leashes he twirled, and on his mares the manes he cut even.

7 „Hvat es með ósum? · Hvat es með ölfum?
2 Hví estu einn kominn · í jötunheima?“
„Illt es með ósum, · illt es með ölfum!
4 Hefir þú Hlórriða · hamar of folginn?“

“What is with the Ease? What is with the elves? Why art thou alone come into the Ettin-homes^L?” — [Lock quoth:] “Tis ill with the Ease, ’tis ill with the elves! Hast thou the hammer of Lorde <= Thunder> hidden?”

3 illt es með ölfum!] Inserted in analogy with the first pair, regardless it is needed for metrical reasons.

[Thrim quoth:]
8 „Ek hef Hlórriða · hamar of folginn
2 átta røstum · fyr jorð neðan;
hann engi maðr · aprt of heimtir
4 nema fóri mér · Freyju at kvæn.“

“I have the hammer of Lorde hidden, eight rests^C beneath the earth; it no man will fetch again, unless he bring me Frow as wife.”

- 9 Fló þá Loki, · fjaðrhamr dunði,
 2 unz fyr útan kom · jǫtna heima
 ok fyr innan kom · ása garða;
 4 mótti hann Þór · miðra garða
 ok þat hann orða · allz fyrst of kvað:

Flew then Lock—the feather-hame rustled—until outside he came of the homes of the Ettins, and inside he came of the yards of the Ease. He met Thunder in the middle of the yards, and he [= Thunder] that word first of all did say:

[Thunder quoth:]

- 10 „Hefir þú ørendi · sem erfði?
 2 Segðu á lopti · long tíðendi!
 Opt sitjanda · sǫgur of fallask
 4 ok liggjandi · lygi of þellir.“

“Hast thou an errand of hardship?^a Say thou aloft, the long tidings! Often sitting, tales fail each other, and lying down, lies are dealt.”^b

^alit. “Hast thou an errand, as hardship?” Thunder asks Lock if he has bad news.

^bProverbial. If one sits down and thinks too much over bad news, details will be left out, excuses thought up. Thus it is best that Lock immediately tell Thunder what he has learned.

[Lock quoth:]

- 11 „Hefi ek ørindi · erfði ok:
 2 Þrymr hefir þinn hamar, · þursa dróttinn;
 hann engi maðr · aptr of heimtir
 4 nema hǫnum fóri · Freyju at kvén.“

“I have an errand, hardship also: Thrim has thy hammer, the lord of Thurses; it no man will fetch again, unless he bring him Frow as wife.”

- 12 Ganga þeir fagra · Freyju at hitta

- 2 ok hann þat orða · allz fyrst of kvað:
 „Bittu þik, Freyja, · brúðar líni!
 4 Vit skulum aka tvau · í jötunhëima.“

Go they the fair Frow to find, and he^a that word, first of all did say: “Bind thee, Frow, with a bride’s linen^b! We two shall drive into the Ettin-homes.”

^aUnclear. Possibly Lock, since he was the speaker of the last verse.

^bA linen band tied around the bride’s head. TODO: Reference this note.

- 13 Vreð varð þá Freyja · ok fnasaði,
 2 allr ása salr · undir bifðisk,
 stökk þat it mikla · mæn Brisinga:
 4 „Mik vëizt verða · vergjarnasta
 ef ek ek með þér · í jötunhëima.“

Wroth became then Frow, and snorted—the whole hall of the Ease trembled below—threw she off the great necklace of the Brisings: “Thou knowest that I will become the most man-eager,^a if I drive with thee into the Ettin-homes.”

^aEither Frow is speaking out of self-awareness of her own lust, or the sense is that she will be accused of being lustful by the other gods, but there is no verb here corresponding to ‘accuse’.

- 14 Senn vöru ęsir · allir á þingi
 2 ok ęsynjur · allar á máli,
 ok of þat réðu · ríkir tívar:
 4 hvé þęir Hlórriða · hamar of sótti.

Soon were the Ease^G all at the Thing^C, and the Ossens^C all at speech, and of this counseled the mighty Tues^G:^a how they the hammer of Lorde would seek out.

^aIdentical to *Dreams* 1.

- 15 Þá kvað þat Heimdallr, · hvítastr ása,
 2 vissi hann vel framm · sęm vanir aðrir:
 „Bindu vér Þór þá · brúðar líni;
 4 hafi hann it mikla · mæn Brisinga!

Then quoth that Homedall^P, the whitest of the Ease; he knew well forth,^a like the other Wanes^G: “Let us bind Thunder with the bride’s linen; may he have the great necklace of the Brisings^P.”

^a*vita fram* ‘to know forward’ i.e. to know the future. Compare *framvís* ‘forth-wise; prescient.’

- 16 Lótum und hōnum · hrynja lukla
 2 ok kvenváðir · umb kné falla
 en á brjósti · bręða stęina
 4 ok hagliga · umb hōfuð typpum!“

Let us place by his side keys to jingle, and women’s garments to fall down about his knees, and on the breast broad stones, and skillfully let us tip his head!^a”

^aThis verse contains an interesting description of Viking age bridal dress: As the everyday manager of the household, keys were the mark of a respectable married woman. The “broad stones” on the breast are probably tortoise brooches, while the tipping of the head refers to some sort of bridal hat (TODO: Literature). Breast-brooches are also mentioned in *Wayland* 25, 36.

- 17 Þá kvað þat Þórr, · þrúðugr áss:
 2 „Mik munu ęsir · argan kalla
 ef ek bindask lét · brúðar líni!“

Then quoth that Thunder, the mighty os: “Me would the Ease call degenerate^C, if I let myself be bound with bride’s linen!”

- 18 Þá kvað þat Loki · Laufęjar sonr:
 2 „Þęgi þú, Þórr, · þęira orða!
 Þegar munu jōtnar · Ásgarð búa
 4 nęma þú þinn hamar · þér of hęimtir.“

Then quoth that Lock, the son of Leafie: “Shut thou, Thunder, those words up! Shortly the Ettins will settle Osyard, unless thou thy hammer for thyself dost fetch!”

- 19 Bundu þęir Þór þá · brúðar líni
 2 ok inu mikla · męni Brisinga,
 lētu und hōnum · hrynja lukla

- 4 ok kvenváðir · umb kné falla
 ęn á brjósti · breiða steina
 6 ok hagliga · of hǫfuð typpðu.

Bound they Thunder then, with bride's linen, and with the great necklace of the Brisings. They placed by his side keys to jingle, and women's garments to fall down about his knees, and on the breast broad stones, and skillfully they tipped his head.

- 20 Þá kvað þat Loki · Laufeyjar sonr:
 2 „Mun ek ok með þér · ambótt vesa,
 vit skulum aka tvau · í jötunhęima.“

Then quoth that Lock, the son of Leafie: “I will also with thee be a handmaid; we two^a shall drive into the Ettin-homes.”

^aThe form used, *tvau*, is the neuter plural, ie. one of the pair is female and the other male. This is either an error due to mindless copying of v. 11, or a backhanded insult against Thunder.

- 21 Sęnn vǫru hafrar · hęim of vrekknir,
 2 skyndir at skǫklum, · skyldu vel renna;
 bjǫrg brotnuðu, · brann jǫrð loga;
 4 ók Óðins sonr · í jötunhęima.

Soon he-goats^{Ca} were driven home, hasted onto the cart-poles; they were to run well. Crag burst, the earth burned with flame; the son of Weden [= Thunder] drove into the Ettin-homes.^b

^aThunder's cart was driven by he-goats, and he is likewise called “the lord of he-goats” in *Hymr* 20, 31. See Index.

^bA very similar but more detailed description of Thunder driving is found in Thedwolf's *Harvest-long* 14–16. In both poems his wagon is drawn by he-goats, causing great cosmic disturbance: crags (*bjǫrg* in both) are rent asunder and fires rage before him. See also *Dreams* 3 for a related description of Weden riding.

- 22 Þá kvað þat Þrymr, · þursa dróttinn:
 2 „Standið upp, jǫtnar, · ok stráið þekki!
 Nú fǫrið mér · Freyju at kván,
 4 Njarðar dóttur · ór Nóatúnum.

Then quoth that Thrim, the lord of Thurses: “Stand ye up, ettins, and strew the benches! Now bring me Frow as wife; the daughter of Nearth^P of the Nowetowns^L.”

- 23 Ganga hér at garði · gullhrynðar kýr,
 2 oxn alsvartir, · jötni at gamni,
 fjölð á'k męiðma, · fjölð á'k męnja;
 4 ęinnar mér Freyju · ávant þykkir.“

Here march to the estate golden-horned cows, all-black oxen, to the enjoyment of the ettin [= me]. A great deal I own of treasures, a great deal I own of necklaces; of Frow alone methinks is missing.”

- 24 Vas þar at kveldi · of komit snimma
 2 ok fyr jötna · ęl framm borit.
 Ęinn át oxa, · átta laxa,
 4 krásir allar, · þęr's konur skyldu,
 drakk Sifjar verr · sáld þrjú mjaðar.

There was the evening come quickly, and before the ettins ale brought forth. Ate he [= Thunder] one ox, eight salmons, and all the delicacies which were meant for the women; drank the husband of Sib [= Thunder] three sieves of mead.^a

^aCompare *Hymer* 15 for a similar description of Thunder's great eating.

- 25 Þá kvað þat Þrymr, · þursa dróttinn:
 2 „Hvar sáttu brúðir · bíta hvassara?
 Sá'k-a brúðir · bíta ęnn bręiðara
 4 né ęnn męira mjöð · męy of drekka!“

Then quoth that Thrim, the lord of Thurses: “Where sawest thou brides bite sharper? Saw I never brides bite yet broader, nor yet more mead a maiden drink.”

- 26 Sat in alsnotra · ambótt fyr
 2 es orð of fann · við jötuns máli:
 „Át vętr Freyja · átta nóttum,
 4 svá vas hón óðfús · í jötunhęima.“

Sat the allclever maid-servant [= Lock] in front, when she a word did find against the speech of the ettin: “Ate Frow naught, for eight nights; so madly was she longing for the Ettin-homes.”

- 27 Laut und línu, · lysti at kyssa,
 2 en hann útan stökk · endlangan sal:
 „Hví eru ǫndótt · augu Fręyju?
 4 Þykki mér ór · augum brenna!“

He looked 'neath the linen, he lusted for a kiss, but he from the outside leapt back, across the length of the hall: “Why are the eyes of Frow fiery? Methinks there is flame coming out of the eyes!^a”

^aLit. “Methinks out of the eyes burn.”

- 28 Sat in alsnotra · ambótt fyrir
 2 es orð of fann · við jǫtuns máli:
 „Svaf vętr Fręyja · átta nóttum,
 4 svá vas hón óðfús · í jǫtunhęima.“

Sat the allclever maid-servant [= Lock] in front, when she a word did find against the speech of the ettin: “Slept Frow naught, for eight nights; so madly was she longing for the Ettin-homes.”

1 fyrir] ‘f.’ *add. R* possibly a lost word

- 29 Inn kom in arma · jǫtna systir,
 2 hin es brúðfjár · biðja þorði:
 „Láttu þér af hǫndum · hringa rauða
 4 ef þú ǫðlask vill · ástir mínar,
 ástir mínar, · alla hylli!“

In came the wretched sister of the ettins, the one who for the bride-price had dared ask: “Take off from thy hands the red rings, if thou wilt win my loves; my loves, [and] all favour.”^a

^aThe sister, who already asked for the hammer, now has the audacity to ask Thunder (still disguised as Frow) to give her the very rings on his hands.

- 30 Þá kvað þat Þrymr, · þursa dróttinn:
 2 „Berð inn hamar · brúði at vígja,
 leggið Mjǫllni · í meýjar kné,
 4 vígið okkr saman · Várar hęndi!“

Then quoth that Thrim, the lord of Thurses: “Bear ye in the hammer, the bride to bless;
lay Millner in the maiden’s knee, bless us two together by the hand of Ware^{P!a}”

^aA minor goddess presumably presiding over marriage. See Index.

- 31 Hló Hlórriða · hugr í brjósti
2 es harðhugaðr · hamar of þekki;
Þrym drap hann fyrstan, · þursa dróttin,
4 ok étt jötuns · alla lamði.

The heart of Loride laughed in his breast, when, hard-hearted, he recognized the hammer.
Thrim he slew first, the lord of Thurses, and all the lineage of the ettin he thrashed.

- 32 Drap hann ina ǫldnu · jötna systur,
2 hin es brúðfjár · of beðit hafði;
hón skell of hlaut · fyr skillinga
4 en högg hamars · fyr hringa fjöld.

He slew the old sister of the ettins, the one who for the bride-price had asked; she received
a smiting before shillings, and a strike of the hammer before a multitude of rings.

- 33 Svá kom Óðins sonr · ęndr at hamri.

Thus Woden’s son regained his hammer.

The Lay of Hymer (*Hymiskviða*)

Attested in two manuscripts, **R** and **A**. The two are surprisingly consistent.

Þórr dró Miðgarðsorm.

Thunder pulled up the Middenyardsworm.

- 1 Ár valtívar · veiðar nómu
2 ok sumblsamir · áðr saðir yrði,
hristu tēina · ok á hlaut sōu,
4 fundu þeir at Égis · ørkost hvera.

Of yore the slain-Tues [GODS] had caught game^a, and banqueting before they might eat^b, they shook the twigs and looked at the leat^c; they found at Eagre's a great choice of cauldrons.^c

^aLit. 'took game'

^bLit. 'might become sated'

^cThe gods sprinkled the leat (*hlaut* 'sacrificial blood') of the beasts and interpreted the pattern; they found it most auspicious to feast at Eagre's. TODO: reference

- 2 Sat bergbúi · barntēitr fyrir,
2 mjök glíkr megi · Miskorblinda,
lēt it í augu · Yggs barn í þrá:
4 „þú skalt ósum · opt sumbl gēra!“

— Sat the mountain-dweller [ETTIN = Eagre] there, joyous like a child, much like the lad of Misherblind^a; into his eyes looked the child of Ug <= Weden> [= Thunder] in defiance: “Thou shalt for the Ease oft’ host banquets!”^b

4 gēra “host”] gefa “give” A

^aA reference to a lost myth? Unless Misherblind is an alternative name for Firneet, Eagre's father.

^bHaving seen that Eagre has a great store of cauldrons, Thunder orders him to host future banquets for the Ease.

- 3 Qnn fekk jōtni · orðbéginn halr,
2 hugði at hefndum · hann nēst við goð,
bað hann Sifjar ver · sér fōra hver,
4 „þann's ek qllum ql · yðr of hēita.“

Great toil for the ettin the word-peevish man [= Thunder] caused; he thought [= Eagre] of revenge, soon, against the god; he bade Sib's husband [= Thunder] to bring him a cauldron, “that one with which I for you all ale might brew.”^a

⁰This is the only title the poem has in **R**. **A** has the proper title *Hymiskviða* instead.

^aEagre asks Thunder to find a single cauldron which can hold enough ale to supply all the Ease.

4 Né þat mǫttu · mǣrir tívar
 2 ok ginnręgin · of geta hvegi,
 unz af tryggðum · Týr Hlórriða
 4 ástráð mikit · ęinum sagði:

But that might the renowned Tues^G and the gin-Reins^G nowhere get ahold of; until, out of loyalty, a great word of loving advice Tue to Lorde <= Thunder> alone did say:

5 „Býr fyr austan · Élivága
 2 hundvíss Hymir · at himins ęnda,
 á minn faðir · móðugr kętil,
 4 rúmbrugðinn hver · rastar djúpan.“

“Dwells to the east of the Ilewaves^L the hound-wise Hymer, at the end of heaven. Owns my father [= Hymer], fierce, a kettle; a size-renowned cauldron, a rest^C deep.”

4 rúmbrugðinn] ‘rumbrygðan’ A

6 „Veiztu, ef þiggjum · þann lęgvelli?“
 2 „Ef, vinr, vélar · vit gęrvum til!“

“Knowest thou if we will receive that liquid-boiler [CAULDRON]?” — “If, friend, we two make use of wiles!”^a

^aThe speakers are not indicated, but it is most sensible that Thunder asks and Tue answers.

7 Fóru drjúgum · dag þann framan
 2 Ásgarði frá · unz til ęgils kvęmu.
 Hirði hann hafra · hornęfgasta;
 4 hurfu at hęllu · es Hymir átti.

— Journeyed they with great strides from the beginning of the day, from Otyard, until to Agle’s they came—he herded the horn-noblest he-goats—they turned to the hall which Hymer owned.

1 dag þann framan “from the beginning of the day”] *emend. according to Finnur Jónsson (1932)*; dag þann fram “on that day forth” R; dag frálíga “swiftly at day” A 2 Egils “Agle’s”] *thus R*; Égis “Eagre’s” A; — A *reading possibly from confusion with Eagre described earlier in the poem, but or the shepherd did share his name.*

- 8 Mōgr fann ǫmmu, · mjök leiða sér,
2 hafði hofða · hundruð níu.
 en ǫnnur gekk · algollin framm
4 brúnhvít bera · bjórveig syni.

The lad [= Tue] found his grandmother greatly loathsome; heads she had, nine hundred.—
But another woman, all-golden, stepped forth: white-browed, she carried a beer-draught
for her son [= Tue]:

- 9 „Áttniðr jǫtna · ek vilja’k ykr
2 hugfulla tvá · und hvera sǣtja;
 es mín fríi · mǫrgu sinni
4 gløggri við gæsti · gorr ills hugar.“

“Kinsman of ettins [= Tue]! I would wish to set you high-mettled two under the cauldrons;
my lover [= Hymer] has many a time been stingy against guests, quick to ill temper.”^a

3 fríi “lover”] *thus R*; faðir “father” A

^aTue’s mother hides him and Thunder, lest Hymer find them.

- 10 En váskapaðr · varð síðbúinn,
2 harðráðr Hymir, · heim af veiðum;
 gekk inn í sal, · glumðu jǫklar,
4 vas karls, es kom, · kinnskógr frørinn.

But the misshapen one was come late—the hard-minded Hymer—home from the hunt. He
entered the hall—icicles clattered—on the churl who came [= Hymer] was the cheek-shaw
[BEARD] frozen.

1 síðbúinn] *om. A*

[Tue’s mother quoth:]

- 11 „Ves þú heill, Hymir, · í hugum góðum!
 2 Nú 's sonr kominn · til sala þinna,
 sá's vit vettum · af vęgi lęngum;
 4 fylgir hęnum · Hróðrs andskoti,
 vinr verliða; · Véurr hętir sá.

“Be thou hale, Hymer, in good spirits!^a Now the son [= Tue] is come to thy halls, the one whom we two have been expecting, from a long way off. Follows him the opponent of Rooder <ettin> [= Thunder], the friend of manly retinues [= Thunder]; Wighward^P <= Thunder> is that one called.

^aFormula also seen in runic inscription N B380: *Heill sé þú · ok í hugum góðum.*

Þórr þik þiggir,

Óðinn þik eigi.

“May thou be hale, and in good spirits! May Thunder receive thee, may Woden own thee.”

Cf. also *Beowulf* 407a: *Wæs þú Hróðgár bál!* “Be thou, Rothgar, hale!”

- 12 Sé þú hvar sitja · und salar gaffi,
 2 svá forða sér, · stęndr súl fyrir.“
 Sundr stękk súla · fyr sjón jętuns,
 4 ęn allr í tvau · áss brotnaði.

See where they sit, 'neath the hall's gable: thus they hide themselves—a pillar stands before them!^a” The pillars sprang asunder before the sight of the ettin, but all in two the beam was broken.

2 forða sér] forðask A 2 súl] ‘sol’ A 4 allr] áðr RATODO: elaborate, mention Finnur

^aTue's mother reveals the hiding place of the gods.

- 13 Stukku átta, · ęn ęinn af þeim
 2 hverr harðslęginn · heill af þolli;
 framm gingu þęir, · ęn forn jętunn
 4 sjónum lęiddi · sinn andskota.

Eight [cauldrons] sprung apart, but one of them—a hard-forged cauldron—[came] whole off its peg.^a Forth went they, but the ancient ettin with his sight beheld^b his opponent [= Thunder].

^aPresumably the one in which Tue and Thunder were hiding.

^bLit. “led with his sight”.

- 14 Sagðit hönnum · hugr vël þá's sá
 2 gýgjar gróti · á golf kominn,
 þar vöru þjórar · þrír of tæknir,
 4 bað sænn jötunn · sjóða ganga.

His heart was not pleased then, when he saw the distresser of troll-women [= Thunder] come on the floor. There were three bulls taken: bade the ettin at once them be cooked.

2 gróti 'distresser'] gæti 'keeper, warder' A 4 sænn] 'sun' A

- 15 Hvern létu þeir · höfði skemra
 2 ok á seyði · síðan bör,
 át Sifjar verr · áðr sofa gingi,
 4 einn með öllu · øxn tvá Hymis.

Each [bull] they let shorten by a head, and onto the fire-pit then carried: ate the husband of Sib [= Thunder]—before he might go to sleep—alone all together, two of Hymer's oxen.

- 16 Þótti hörungum · Hrunnis spjalla
 2 verðr Hlórriða · vël fullmikill,
 „munum at aptni · öðrum verða
 4 við veiðimat · vér þrír lifa.“

To the hoary friend of Rungner <ettin> [= Hymer] seemed Lorida's meal far too great; "next evening will we three by game-meat have to live."³

³Hymer's stinginess—he refuses to share more of his own food, forcing his guests to go hunt—goes against all Indo-European rules of hospitality and illustrates the otherness of the Ettins. See introduction to the poem.

- 17 Véurr kvaðzk vilja · á vág róa,
 2 ef ballr jötunn · þeitur géfi.
 „Hverf þú til hjarðar, · ef hug trúir,
 4 brjótr berg-Dana, · þeitur sókja.

Wighward <= Thunder> called himself willing to row on the wave, if the baleful ettin might give pieces of bait. "Turn to the herd, if thou trust in thy heart—breaker of boulder-Danes [ETTINS > = Thunder]!—to seek pieces of bait.

3 hjarðar] hallar (*corr.*) A

- 18 Þess vęntir mik, · at þér mynit
 2 oęn at oxa · auðfeng vesa.“
 Svęinn sýsliga · sveif til skógar,
 4 þar's oxi stóð · alsvartr fyrir.

I expect that the oxen for bait will not be easily caught by thee.”—The swain <= Thunder> sharply turned to the woods, there where an ox stood, all-black, before [him].

1 vęntir mik] vęnti ek R 1 mynit “will not”] myni ”will” R

- 19 Braut af þjóri · þurs ráðbani
 2 hótún ofan · horna tveggja.
 „Verk þikkja þín · verri myklu
 4 kjóla valdi · an kyrr sitir.“

From the bull broke the treacherous slayer of the thurse [= Thunder] off the high meadow of the two horns [HEAD] from above.—“Thy works seem far worse to the wielder of keels [= Hymer = me], than if thou didst sit calm.”^a

^aHymer snidely belittles Thunder's feat of pulling off the head of the ox (presumably by the horns).

- 20 Bað hlunngota · hafra dróttinn
 2 áttrunn apa · útar fōra,
 ęn sá jōtunn · sína talði,
 4 lítla fýsi · lęngra at róa.

The lord of he-goats [= Thunder] bade the kinsman of the ape^{Ca} [ETTIN = Hymer] to push the launching-steed [BOAT] further out; but that ettin told of his scarce wish to row longer.^b

2 áttrunn] ‘atrænn’ A 3 talði] ‘milldi’ (corr.) A

^aThe specific sense of *api* is uncertain. It seems to generally refer to a fool, but see Index.

^bThe parallelism is notable, as Hymer, who just mocked Thunder, is now forced to do his willing by rowing.

- 21 Dró męrr Hymir · móðugr hvala
 2 ęinn á ęngli · upp sęnn tváa,
 ęn aprt í skut · Óðni sifaðr
 4 Véurr við vélar · vað gęrði sér.

Pulled the renowned Hymer—fierce—whales: one on the hook, soon up two; but back in the stern the Weden-related Wighward <= Thunder> cleverly^a made himself a fishing-line.

1 męrr] *thus* R; 'męirr' A

^alit. 'by wiles'.

- 22 Eęnđi á ęngul · sá's ęldum bergr,
 2 orms ęinbani · oxa hęđi;
 ęęin við agni, · sú's gođ fía,
 4 umbgęřđ neđan · allra landa.

On the hook fastened he who saves men [= Thunder]—the lone slayer of the Worm [= Thunder]—the head of the ox. At the bait snapped the one whom the gods hate [= Middenyardsworm]; the encircler of all lands^a [= Middenyardsworm] from below.

3 agni "bait"] *thus* A; ęngli 'hook' R

^aThis kenning occurs identically in a fragment by 9th century scold Alewigh Snub (Qlv Þórr, edited by Margaret Clunies Ross in *SkP* III).

- 23 Dró djarfliga · dáđrakkr Þórr
 2 orm ęitrfaan · upp at borđi;
 hamri kniđi · hęfjall skarar
 4 ofljótt ofan · ulfs hnitbróður.

Daringly pulled deed-bold Thunder the venom-glistening Worm up on the gunwale; with the hammer he struck the high mountain of hair^a [HEAD]—greatly hideous, from above—of the clash-brother of the Wolf [= Middenyardsworm].

^aA rather unfitting kenning, since serpents do not have hair.

- 24 Hraungęlkn hrutu, · ęn hęlkn þutu,
 2 főr hin forna · fold ęll saman;
 sökķđisk siđan · sá fiskr í mar.

The rock-monsters [ETTINS] bounded,^a but the bedrock resounded; moved the ancient earth all at once; sank thereafter that fish [= Middenyardsworm] into the sea.

1 hraungǫlkn] *emend.*; hręingǫlkn **RA** 1 hrutu] *thus* **A**; hlumðu **R**

^a*braun-gǫlkn* “rock-monsters”. Both mss. have *bręin-*, which if retained the meaningless and unparalleled “reindeer-monsters”. On the other hand *braun ONP*: ‘stone/barren area, wasteland; lava-field’ is well attested in Scoldish kennings for ettins. The precise meaning of *galkn* ‘monster’ (plural *gǫlkn*) is unclear; apart from this, it is attested in three Scoldish verses, always in kennings of the type “troll-woman of the shield [AXE]”. While the mss. ‘*galkn*’ (norm. *gálkn*) could be both singular and plural, the form of the verb precludes the former. This means that the word cannot be referring to the Middenyardsworm, refuting the interpretation of Larrington (2014): “the sea-wolf shrieked”.

25 Óteitr jǫtunn, · es aptr røru,
2 [...]
svá't ár Hymir · ękki męlti,
4 vęifði róði · veðrs annars til.

The not joyous ettin, as they rowed back, [...], so that in the early morning^a Hymer spoke nothing; he pulled the oar around, against the storm:

3 ár “in the early morning”] Finnur Jónsson (1932) *suggests* svá't at ęr “so that by the oar”

2 [...]] There is without doubt a line missing here, the grammar and sense require it.

^aAssuming this is the correct reading, it would seem like the group has spent the whole night at sea, with Hymer being the only one rowing.

[Hymer quoth:]

26 „Mundu of vinna · verk halft við mik,
2 at hęim hvala · haf til bójar
ęða flotbrúsa · fęstir okkarn.“

“Thou wilt win half the work by me,^a if thou carry the whales home to the farm, or our float-jar [BOAT] do fasten.”

^aHymer offers Thunder, who now has nothing to show for the trip, that he can share with him half the glory of pulling up the whales if he does what he asks.

27 Gekk Hlórriði · gręip á stafni
2 vatt með austri · upp lǫgfáki;
ęinn með órum · ok með austskotu
4 bar hann til bójar · brimsvín jǫtuns

ok holtriða · hver í gegnum.

Went Loride <= Thunder>; grasped the stern; hurled with the bilge-water the lake-nag [BOAT] up. Alone with the oars and the bilge-bucket, he bore to the farm the brim-swines [WHALES] of the ettin, even through the cauldron of woodland ridges^a [VALLEY?].

1 á] til á R 5 holtriða] holtriba R

^aTODO. What do other editors and translators say?

28 Ok enn jötunn · of afrendi,
2 þrágirnir vanr, · við Þór sæti,
kvað-at mann ramman, · þótt róa kynni,
4 kröpturligan, · nema kalk bryti.

And still the ettin, used to stubbornness, about [his] strength of hand jibed at Thunder;^a he called no man strong, although he could row, mightily, unless he broke the chalice.

^ai.e. Hymer accused him of weak physical strength.

29 En Hlórriði, · es at höndum kom,
2 brátt lét bresta · brattstæin glæri,
sló sitjandi · súlur í gognum;
4 böru þó heilan · fyr Hymi síðan.

But Loride <= Thunder>, when [it] came in his hands, impatiently crashed sharp stone^a with the glass;^b he struck, sitting, right through the pillars; yet they^c carried it whole before Hymer afterwards.

^aStone pillars.

^bThe chalice seems to have been glazed.

^cPresumably Hymer's servants.

30 Unz þat hin fríða · fríðla kændi
2 ástráð mikit, · ęitt es vissi,
„drep við haus Hymis, · hann 's harðari,
4 kostmóðs jötuns, · kalki hverjum.“

Until the handsome mistress gave a great word of loving advice, the one she knew: “Strike against Hymer's skull; it is harder—on the choice-weary^a ettin—than every chalice.”

^aA reference to the gods having eaten up his best food.

- 31 Harðor reís á kné · hafra dróttinn,
 2 fôrðisk allra · í ásmegin;
 heill vas karli · hjalmstofn ofan,
 4 en vínferill · valr rifnaði.

Hard rose on the knees the lord of he-goats [= Thunder]; he summoned his highest os-might.^a Whole was on the churl [= Hymer] the helmet-stump [HEAD] above, but the round wine-track [CHALICE] rent apart.

1 reís] *om.* A

^aCompare *Ylfēr* in its description of Thunder attempting to pull up the Worm: *Þá varð Þórr reiðr ok fêrðist í ásmegin* “Then Thunder became wroth, and summoned his os-might.”

- 32 „Morg veitk mæti · mér gingin frá,
 2 es kalki sé’k · fyr knéum hrundit,“
 karl orð of kvað: · „kná’k-at sęgja
 4 aptr évagi: · þú est ǫðr of heitt.

“I know many good things have gone from me, when I see the chalice thrown before [his] knees;”—the churl [= Hymer] then words did speak: “I cannot say it, ever again: ‘Thou art, ale, [well] brewed!’”

2 es] *om.* R 2 fyr] ‘yr’ R

^aHymer laments that since his finest vessel is now broken, he will never again be able to enjoy strong drink.

- 33 Þat ’s til kostar · ef koma mættið
 2 út ór óru · ǫlkjól hofi.“
 Týr leitaði · tysvar hróra;
 4 stóð at hvóru · hverr kyrr fyrir.

It would be well done, if ye might make the ale-keel^a [CAULDRON] to come out of our hall.^b Tue attempted, twice, to move it; stood nevertheless the cauldron still before [him].

^a*ǫlkjól* is the accusative form, but in this sense (CV: *koma*, B) we would expect the dative *ǫlkjól*, something that the meter does not allow for.

^b*hof* ‘hall’ usually means ‘hove; temple’.

- 34 Faðir Móða · fekk á þręmi
 2 ok í gognum sté · golf niðr í sal;
 hóf sér á hofuð upp · hver Sifjar verr,
 4 ęn á hęlum · hringar skullu.

The father of Moody [= Thunder] grasped the brim, and stepped down through the floor in the hall;^a heaved the husband of Sib [= Thunder] up onto his head the cauldron, but on his heels rings clattered.^b

^aIn the account of *Ylfęr* Thunder is said to have stepped through the boat when trying to pull up the Midden-yardsworm. This detail is also seen on the carving of the Altuna stone from Uppland, Sweden; it may have been transposed to this place in the narrative.

^bThe rings from the cauldron-chain; this detail is mentioned in an example sentence contrasting long and short phonemes in First Grammarian (1950): *heyrði til hęddu, þá er Þórr bar hverinn* ‘one heard the pot-links when Thunder bore the kettle’. According to Finnur Jónsson (1932) this chain reached from one end of the kettle to another, in which case this would be an oblique reference to the cauldron’s size, its diameter being the same as Thunder’s height.

- 35 Fórut lęgi, · áðr líta nam
 2 aptr Óðins sonr · ęinu sinni;
 sá hann ór hreysum · með Hymi austan
 4 folkdrótt fara · fjolhęfðaða.

They journeyed for long, before the son of Weden [= Thunder] took to look back, a single time;—saw he out of stone-heaps, with Hymer from the east, a many-headed folk-troop faring.

- 36 Hóf sér af hęrðum · hver standandi,
 2 vęifði Mjølni · morðgjörnum framm,
 ok hraunhvala · hann alla drap.

Heaved he off from his shoulders the cauldron, [while] standing; he swung the murder-eager Millner forth, and the rock-whales [= ETINS] all he slew.

- 37 Fórut lęgi, · áðr liggja nam
 2 hafr Hlórriða · halfdauðr fyrir,

vas skér skökuls · skakkr á þēini,
 4 ęn því hinn lėvísi · Loki of olli.

They journeyed not for long, before the he-goat of Lorde <= Thunder> took to lie half-dead before [them]; the steed of the cart-pole [GOAT] was halt in the leg, but that the deceitful Lock did cause.^a

3 skér] *emend. from meaningless 'skirr' RA*

^aApparently Lock (who has not been mentioned previously in the poem) was placing curses on the returning party.

38 Ęn ér hęyrt hafið, · hvērr kann of þat
 2 goðmólugra · gørr at skilja,
 hvęr af hraunbúa · hann laun of fekk,
 4 es bęði galt · bęrn sín fyrir.

But ye have heard—each god-knowledgeable^a man knows about this more clearly discern—which rewards he [= Lock] from the rock-dweller [ETTIN] got, as he yielded up both his own children for it.^b

^a*goð-mólugr* ‘able to speak about the god-lore; versed in the mythology’ is a *hapax*.

^bAs pointed out in Finnur Jónsson (1932) a verse containing such an address to the audience is otherwise unheard of. — What myth is being referred to is unclear. TODO: What do other authors write

39 Þróttøflugr kom · á þing goða
 2 ok hafði hver, · þann's Hymir átti;
 ęn Véar hvęrjan · vęl skulu drekka
 4 qlðr at Égis · ęitt hęrmęitið.

The valour-mighty one [= Thunder] came onto the Thing^C of the gods, and had that cauldron which Hymer owned; but the Wighers^G <= Gods> shall well drink an ale-feast at Eagre's every flax-cutting [FALL?].

4 ęitt hęrmęitið “one ... flax-cutting”] A very obscure kenning. La Farge and Tucker (1992) give several interpretations, viz. *ęitr-hęr-męitir* ‘poison-rope-cutter [SNAKE > WINTER]’, *ęitr-orm-męiðir* ‘poison-worm-injurer’ [WINTER]. The solution with the minimal amount of emendation is to read *ęitt* ‘one’ as modifying *qlðr* ‘ale-feast’, and *hvęrjan* ‘every’ as modifying *hęr-męitiðr* ‘flax-cutting’, a compound made up of *hęrr* ‘flax, cord’ and *męita* ‘to cut’ and referring to an obscure harvest festival. The interpretation is by no means certain.

The Flyting of Lock (*Lokasenna*)

Preserved in **R**, directly following *Hymer*, though the poems without doubt were originally separate; the stylistic differences are drastical.

Frá Éggi ok goðum

From Eagre and the gods

Égí, er qðru nafni hét Gymer, hann hafði búit ásum ql þá er hann hafði fengit ketil inn mikla sem nú er sagt. Til þeirar veizlu kom Óðinn ok Frigg kona hans. Þórr kom eigi þvíat hann var í austrvegi. Sif var þar, kona Þórs; Bragi, ok Iðunn kona hans. Týr var þar, hann var einhendr; Fenrisulfr sleit hqnd af hánum, þá er hann var bundinn. Þar var Njorðr ok kona hans Skaði; Freyr ok Freyja; Víðarr son Óðins. Loki var þar, ok þjónustumenn Freys, Byggvir ok Beyla. Mart var þar ása ok alfa. Égí átti tvá þjónustumenn; Fimafengr ok Eldir. Þar var lýsigull haft fyr eldsljós; sjalft barsk þar ql. Þar var griðastadr mikill. Menn lofuðu mjök hversu góðir þjónustumenn Égis vóru. Loki mátti eigi heyra þat, ok drap hann Fimafeng. Þá skóku ésir skjöldu sína ok óptu at Loka, ok eltu hann braut til skógar, en þeir fóru at drekka. Loki hvarf aptr ok hitti úti Eldi; Loki kvaddi hann:

Eagre^P, who by another name is called Gymer^P, had prepared an ale-feast for the Ease when he had got the great kettle as now is told.^a

To that gathering came Weden^P and Frie^P, his woman. Thunder^P came not, for he was in the East-way^L. Sib was there, Thunder's woman; Bray^P and Idun^P, his woman. Tue^P was there, he was one-handed. The Fennerwolf^P tore his hand off when it was bound.^b There was Nearth^P, and his woman Scathe^P; Free^P and Frow^L; Wider^P, the son of Weden^P. Lock^P was there, and the servants of Free: Bew^P and Beal^P. There was a great many of the Ease^G and Elves^{Gc}.

Eagre had two servants: Femfinger^P and Elder^P. There was glowing gold used instead of fire; the ale there poured itself. There was a great grith-stead^C.^d Men greatly praised how good the servants of Eagre were. Lock could not stand that, and he slew Femfinger.

Then the Ease shook their shields and screamed at Lock,^e and chased him away to the forest, but then they went to drink. Lock came back and found Elder outside; Lock greeted him:

1 „Seg þú þat, Eldir, · svá't einugi

2 feti gangir framarr,

hvat hér inni · hafa at qlmólum

4 sigtíva synir.“

“Say thou it, Elder, so that thou take not one step further: what here within they bring up over the ale,^a the sons of the victory-Tues [GODS].”

^aSee the immediately preceding *Hymer*.

^bThis detail is probably brought up to chronologically date the events of the poem as happening after the binding of Fenrer in the mythology.

^cA formulaic expression, see Ease and Elves^G.

^dA place wherein all violence was forbidden, see Index.

^eSome sort of ancient war dance. Cf. the Old Swedish Heathen Law: “TODO”.

1–2 svá't ... framarr 'so that ... further'] Cf. *Hígh* 38: *feti ganga framarr* 'take one step further'.

^alit. 'have for their ale-speeches'

Elder quoth:

2 „Of vǫpn sín dǫma · ok of vígrisni sína
2 sigtíva synir;
ása ok alfa, · es hér inni eru,
4 manngi 's þér í orði vinr.“

“Of their weapons they converse, and of their fight-valiance, the sons of the victory-Tues [GODS]; of the Ease and Elves which are here within, none is thee a friend in words.”

4 manngi ... vinr “none ... words.”] i.e. “none of them say anything good about you.” — The (lack of) alliteration here is very notable, and also occurs in v. 10. Both of these verses are otherwise perfect, and so it may be that *v* /w/ is rarely alliterating with the vowel. While this is never seen in Scoldish poetry, it could have been delegated to the simpler Eddic styles. Alternatively the poem is of such age that it was composed before the North Germanic loss of /w-/ before rounded vowels. This is supported by the fact that in both this verse and v. 10 the words that alliterate with /w-/ have cognates in other Germanic languages that begin with /w-/, in the case of *ulfr* in v. 10 this consonant is well attested in old runic inscriptions. To be clear, this retention does not require dating the whole poem to the Proto-Norse period; perhaps the poet was aware of the change which had taken place a few generations before him, and employed it as an archaism. For metrical reasons it must certainly post-date the syncope period (in the 6th century), but we know from the transitional 7th century Blekinge runestones from Stentofen (DR 357), Gummarp (DR 358) and Istaby (DR 359) that syncope occurred before the loss of /w-/ anyway. A 7th century Proto-Norse form of the c-line might be: *mannagí 's þér in wordé winr*.

Lock quoth:

3 „Inn skal ganga · Égis hallir í
2 á þat sumbl at séa,
jǫll ok ófu · föri'k ása sonum
4 ok blænd'k þeim svá męini mjoð.“

“In shall I go into Eagre's halls, for to see that feast; scorn and strife I bring to the sons of the Ease, and I mix for them so the mead with harm.”

3 jǫll ok ófu “scorn and spite”] ioll oc áfo R These two interesting words have been interpreted in a variety of ways: CV sees the first word as *jóll* ‘wild angelica’, whereas the second is taken to be an error for *áfr* ‘a beverage [...] translated by Magnaeus by *sorbitio avenacea*, a sort of common ale brewed of oats’.

Elder quoth:

- 4 „Vęizt, ef inn gęngr · ęgis hallir í
2 á þat sumbl at séa,
hrópi ok rógi · ef ęyss á holl ręgin,
4 á þér munu þau þerra þat.“

“Know, if thou in goest into Eagre’s halls, for to see that feast: if with slander and hatred thou pourest onto the hold^a Reins^G, they will dry it off on thee.”

^aGods are also called by the adjective *hollr* ‘hold; faithful, favourable’ in *Ordrun* 10, and in the oath formula of the West Geatish law: *svá sé mér/þér goð holl* “so may the gods be hold towards me/thee” TODO.

Lock quoth:

- 5 „Vęizt þat ęldir, · ef ęinir skulum
2 sáryrðum sakask,
auðigr verða · mun’k í andsvorum,
4 ef þú męlir til mart.“

“Know it, Elder, if alone we two shall banter with wound-words, I will be wealthy with answers, if thou speak too much.^a”

^aCf. *High* TODO męla til mart.

BPG BPA Síðan gekk Loki inn í hollina; en er þeir sá, er fyrir váru, hverr inn var kominn, þognuðu þeir allir.EPA

BPB Thereafter Lock walked into the hall, but when they who were there before him saw who was come, they all turned silent.EPA EPG

Lock quoth:

- 6 „Þyrstr ek kom · þessar hallar til
2 Loptr of langan veg,
ósu at biðja, · at mér ęinn gefi
4 męran drykk mjaðar.

“Thirsty I, Loft <= Lock>, came to these halls over a long way, to ask the Ease that they to me give a single renowned drink of mead.”

- 7 Hví þęgið ér svá · þrungin goð,
2 at męla né meguð;

BPBThen Wider stood up and poured to Lock, but before he [= Lock] drunk, he greeted the Ease:EPB EPG

- 11 „Heilir ęsir, · heilar ęsynjur
2 ok ęll ginnheilog goę,
nema sá ęinn ęss · es innar sitr
4 Bragi bekkjum á.“

“Hail the Ease^G! Hail the Ossens^G, and all the gin-holy^C gods!^a Save for that one os^G, who sits further within: Bray, on the benches.”

^aThe first two half-lines prayer formula are identical to *Sighdrive* 2–3, for which reason it is possibly of authentic Heathen origin. To the original audience Lock’s parody of it would then have been seen as highly offensive and blasphemous.

[Bray] quoth:

- 12 „Mar ok męki · gef’k þér mįns fęar
2 ok bótir þér svá baugi Bragi,
síęr þú ęsum · ęfund of gjaldir,
4 greįmjat goę at þér.“

“Steed and sword I give thee of my own wealth, and so recompenses thee Bray with a bigh^C, since thou repayest the Ease with envy; do not anger the gods towards thee.”

[Lock] quoth:

- 13 „Jós ok armauga · munt ę vesa
2 beęgja vanr Bragi,
ása ok alfa, · es hér inni eru,
4 þú est við víg varastr, ok skjarrastr við skot.“

“Of both steed and arm-highs wilt thou ever be, Bray, lacking; of the Ease and Elves which are here within, art thou the wariest of war, and the shyest of shot.”

[Bray] quoth:

- 14 „Veit’k, ef fyr útan vęra’k, · sem fyr innan em’k,
2 Ęgis hęll of kominn,
hęfuę þitt · beęa’k í hęndi mér;
4 lít’k þér þat fyr lygi.“

“I know if outside I were, as inside I am come into the hall of Eagre: thy head I would bear in my hands; this I see for thee for the lie.”

4 lit'k þér þat fyr lygi] ‘litt ec þer þat fyr lygi’ R. A variety of emendations have been proposed for this line. Simplest would be *litt es þér þat fyr lygi* ‘that is little [punishment] for thee for lying’. Based on the similarity of *c* and *ċ* (= *tt*) Finnur Jónsson (1932) gives *lykak þér þat fyr lygi*, giving ‘so I would bring an end to thy lying’.

[Lock] quoth:

15 „Snjallr est í sessi, · skalattu svá gęra,
2 Bragi þękkskrautuðr;
vega þú gakk · ef vręiðr séir;
4 hyggsk vętr hvatr fyrir.“

“Quick art thou in the seat; thou shalt not do thus, Bray the bench-ornamenter! Go to strike if thou art wroth; the bold does not think in advance.”^a

^aCf. *High* nýsisk fróðra TODO, really the opposite sentiment.

The Speeches of Shirner (*Skírnismól*)

The Speeches of Shirner

För Skírnis

Shirner's Journey

BPG BPA Freyr, sonr Njarðar, hafði einn dag setsk í Hliðskjálf ok sá um heima alla; hann sá í Jötunheima ok sá þar mey fagra, þá er hon gekk frá skála fður síns til skemmu; þar af fekk hann hugsóttir miklar. Skírnir hét skósveinn Freys. Njörðr bað hann kveðja Frey máls. Þá mælti Skaði:EPA

BPB Free^P, son of Nearth^P, had one day sat himself down in Lithshelf^L and looked about all the Homes^C. He looked into the Ettinhomes^L and saw there a fair maiden as she walked from her father's hall to her bower; thereof he got great heart-aches. Shirner^P was called the shoe-swain of Free. Nearth asked him to speak with Free. Then Scathe^P spoke: EPB EPG

- 1 „Rís-tu nú Skírnir · ok gakk at þeĩða
2 okkarn mála mög,
ok þess at fregna · hveim hinn fróði séi
4 ofvręiði afi.“

“Rise thou now, Shirner, and go to ask our lad [= Free] to speak; and to learn at whom the learned man [= Free] might be cross.”

4 afi ‘man’] While this word usually means ‘father’ or ‘grandfather’, it must here certainly mean ‘man’ without a connotation of old age. See further CV.

Shirner quoth:

- 2 „Illra orða · es mér ón at ykrum syni,
2 ef ek geng at męla við mög,
ok þess at fregna, · hveim hinn fróði séi
4 ofvręiði afi.“

“Bad words I expect from your son, if I go with the lad to speak; and to learn at whom the wise man might be cross.”

Shirner quoth:

- 3 „Sęg þat Freyr, · folkvaldi goða,
2 ok ek vilja vita,
hví þú ęinn sitr · ęndlanga sali
4 minn dróttinn of daga.“

— “Say that, Free, troop-wielder of the gods, I too would want to know: why thou alone stayest in the endlong halls, my lord, during the days.”

Free quoth:

4 „Hví of sęgja’k þér, · sęgr hinn ungi,
2 mikinn móðtrega?
því’t alfrøðull · lýsir of alla daga
4 ok þęygi at mínum munum.“

— “Why should I say to thee, young man, about great mood-grief? For the elf-wheel [SUN] shines during all days, and naught to my delight.”

Shirner quoth:

5 „Muni þína · hykk-a svá mikla vesa,
2 at þú mér sęgr né sęgir;
ungir saman · vorum í árdaga,
4 vęl męttim tvęir trúask.“

“Thy delights I do not think so large, that thou to me, man, oughtst not to say them. Young together were we in days of yore; we two might well trust each other.”

2 sęgr ‘man’, originally ‘messenger’] Here used in reference to Free’s addressing Shirner as *sęgr hinn ungi* ‘the young man’. Shirner points out that the two are of equal age, so Free is as much of a young man as he.

Free quoth:

6 „Í Gymis gøðum · ek ganga sá
2 mér tíða męy;
armar lýstu, · ęn af þaðan
4 allt lopt ok loęr.“

“In Gymer’s yards I saw walking a maiden, dear to me. The arms shone, but thereof all the air and sea.”

7 „Męr es mér tíðari · an manna hveim
2 ungum í árdaga;
ása ok alfa · þat vill ęngi maðr,

4 at vit sátt séim.“

“The maiden is dearer to me than to any young man in days of yore. Of the Ease and Elves^G no man^a wants that we two be reconciled.”

^aFor other examples of gods being called men see TODO.

It is likely that a verse is missing here, where Free asks Shirner to go to fetch the maiden for him.

Shirner quoth:

8 „Mar gef mér þá, · es mik of myrkvan beri
2 vísan vafrloga,
ok þat sverð, · es sjalft vegisk
4 við jötna étt.“

“Then give me the steed, which might bear me over the dark, wise wavering-flame; and that sword, which by itself might strike against the aught^C of the Ettins^G.”

Free quoth:

9 „Mar þér þann gef’k, · es þik of myrkvan berr
2 vísan vafrloga, ok þat sverð, · es sjalft mun vegask,
ef sá ’s horskr es hefr.“

“That steed I give thee, which bears thee over the dark, wise wavering-flame; and that sword, which by itself will strike, if he is wise who owns it.”

1–3 berr ‘bears’; mun vegask, ef sá ’s horskr es hefr ‘will strike, if he is wise who owns it’] Responding, Free switches out the subjunctive verb forms (“might bear [...] might strike”), giving a sense of certainty and authority. The steed and sword are faultless, and if Shirner fails on the mission, it would be only due to his own fault.

Shirner spoke with the horse:

10 „Myrkt es úti, · mál kveð’k okr fara
2 úrig fjöll yfir
þursa þjóð yfir;
4 báðir vit komumk · eða okr báða tækir sá hinn ámatki jötunn.“

“Tis dark outside; I call it time for us two to journey: over the drizzling mountains, over the people of the Thurses^G. Both two we come, or us both that terrifying ettin takes.^a”

4 ámatki jötunn ‘terrifying ettin’] Formulaic. *ámáttigr* ‘terrifying’ seems to have a supernatural connotation, and only occurs in four other places in the Poetic Edda: in *WSpae* 8, *Grimner* 11 and *HHarw* 17 it is paired with *jötunn* ‘ettin’, while in *HHarw* 14 it describes a man with clearly supernatural attributes.

^aShirner declares his intention not to abandon his horse.

BPG BPASkírnir reið i Jötunheima til Gymis garða; þar váru hundar ólmir ok bundnir fyrir skíðgarðs hliði þess, er um sal Gerðar var. Hann reið at þar, er féhirðir sat á haugi, ok kvaddi hann: EPA

BPBShirner rode into the Ettinhomes to Gymer’s yards. There were hounds, fierce and bound in front of the slope of that wooden fence which surrounded Gird’s¹ hall. He rode to where a shepherd sat on a mound, and greeted him: EPB EPG

11 „Sæg þat hirðir, · es á haugi sitr
2 ok varðar alla vega:
hvé ek at andspilli · komumk hins unga mans
4 fyr greyjum Gymis.“

“Say it, herdsman, who sittest on the mound, and guardest all ways: How I to discourse might come with the young maiden, past Gymer’s greyhounds?”

[The herdsman quoth:]

12 „Hvárt est fęigr, · eða est fram ginginn
2 [...];
andspillis vanr · þú skalt ę vesa
4 góðrar meýjar Gymis.“

“Either art thou fey, or passed-on; [...]. Lacking discourse shalt thou ever be, with Gymer’s good maiden.”

1 fram ginginn ‘passed-on’] i.e. ‘dead’.

[Shirner quoth:]

13 „Kostir ’ro bętri · hęldr an at klökkva séi
2 hveim es fúss es fara,
ęinu dógri · mér vas aldr of skapaðr
4 ok alt líf of lagit.“

¹Rather strangely, it is first now that we are informed of the maiden’s name.

“Choices are better, rather than sobbing, for whomever is eager to depart. On a single day was my age shaped, and all my life was laid.^a”

1 kostir ‘choices’] i.e. ‘alternative choices, other ways’.

^aThe Germanic fatalistic beliefs, wherein one’s course of life was predetermined at birth, are here clearly seen. Cf. *WSpae* 19, *Lock* 48.

[Gird quoth:]

14 „Hvat ’s hlym hlymja · es hlymja heyri’k nú til
2 ossum rönnum í?
jörð bifask, · en allir fyr
4 skjalfa garðar Gymis.“

“What is the din of dins, which I of dins now hear in our houses? The earth trembles, and in front, all the yards of Gymer quake.”

A servant-woman quoth:

15 „Maðr er hér úti, · stiginn af mars baki,
2 jó léttr til jarðar taka.“

“A man is here outside, stepped down off a horse’s back; he lets take his steed to the ground.^a (TODO: translation)”

^aAccording to Finnur Jónsson (1932) a still-known Icelandic expression; Shirner lets his horse graze.

[Gird quoth:]

16 „Inn bið þú hann ganga · í okkarn sal
2 ok drekka hinn mæra mjöð,
þó ek hitt óumk, · at hér úti séi
4 minn bróðurbani.“

“Bid thou him to go in into our hall, and to drink the renowned mead; though I fear that here outside might be my brother’s bane-man.”

[Gird quoth:]

17 „Hvat ’s þat alfa · né ása sona,

2 né víska vana?
 hví ęinn of komt · ęikinn fúr yfir
 4 ór salkynni at séa.“

“What sort is that, not of Elves, nor of sons of the Ease, nor of wise Wanes? Why camest thou alone over the raging fire, to see the state of our hall?”

[Shirner quoth:]

18 „Emkat alfa · né ása sona
 2 né víska vana,
 þó ęinn of kom’k · ęikinn fúr yfir
 4 yður salkynni at séa.

“I am not of the Elves, nor of sons of the Ease, nor of wise Wanes; although I came alone over the raging fire, to see the state of our hall.

19 Epli ęllifu · hér hef’k algollin,
 2 þau mun’k þér Gęrðr gefa,
 frið at kaupa, · at þú þér Frey kveðir
 4 ólęiðastan at lifa.“

Apples eleven I have here, all-golden; those I will to thee, Gird, give; to purchase the friendship, that thou callest Free with thee dearest^a to live.^b”

^alit. ‘most unloathsome’

^bi.e. that Gird

[Gird quoth:]

20 „Epli ęllifu · ek þigg aldrigi
 2 at manskis munum,
 né vit Freyr, · meðan okkart fęr lifir,
 4 byggum bæði saman.“

“Apples eleven I never accept, to any man’s delights; nor do I and Free—while our lives remain—dwell both together.”

[Shirner quoth:]

- 21 „Baug þér þá gef’k, · þann’s brændr of vas
 2 með ungum Óðins syni,
 átta ’ró jafnhöfgir, · es af drjúpa
 4 hina níundu hverja nótt.“

“The high^C I then give thee, that one which was burned with Weden’s young son^a [= Balder]. Eight are even-heavy, which from it drip, every ninth night.^b”

^aThe high (armlet) that burned on the funeral pyre together with Balder^P. It is notable that it was thought to have been recovered.

^bThe high is apparently capable of reproducing itself.

[Gird quoth:]

- 22 „Baug þikkak, · þótt brændr séi,
 2 með ungum Óðins syni;
 esa mér golls vant · í gøðum Gymis
 4 at deila fé fōður.“

“The high I accept not, although it be burned with Weden’s young son [= Balder]; there is for me no want of gold in Gymer’s yards, sharing the fee^C of my father.”

[Shirner quoth:]

- 23 „Sér þú mēki, mēr, · mjóvan, málfaan,
 2 es hef’k í hendi hér?
 höfuð höggva · mun’k þér halsi af,
 4 nema mér sétt segir.“

“Seest thou this sword—slender, pictured-painted^a—which I have here in my hand? Off thy neck will I hew thy head, unless thou agree with me.^b”

^aThe sword is inlaid with metal forming a pattern. For examples see TODO.

^blit. ‘unless thou to me sayest an agreement/settlement.’

[Gird quoth:]

- 24 „Ánauð þola · vil’k aldrigi
 2 at manskis munum,
 þó hins get’k, · ef it Gymir finnizk

4 vígs ótrauðir at vegizk.“

“Suffer coercion will I never, to any man’s delights; though I mean, if thou and Gymer meet, that ye two unreluctant of conflict may fight.”

[Shirner quoth:]

25 „Sér þú męki, męr, · mjóvan, málfaan,
2 es hef’k í hendi hér?
fyr þessum eggjum · hnígr sá hinn aldni jötunn,
4 verðr þinn feigr faðir.

“Seest thou this sword—slender, pictured-painted—which I have here in my hand? By these edges the aged ettin [= Gymer] reclines; fey^C becomes thy father.

26 Tamsvęndi þik drep’k, · ęn þik tęmja mun’k,
2 męr, at mínum munum,
þar skalt ganga · es þik gumna synir
4 síðan ęva séi.

With the taming-wand I strike thee, but I will tame thee, maiden, to my delights. There shalt thou go, where the sons of men never since may see thee.

1 tamsvęndi ‘taming-wand’] Has been interpreted as a sword, TODO.

27 Ara þúfu á · skalt ár sitja,
2 horfa hęimi ór,
snugga heljar til,
4 matr sé þér męir leiðr · an manna hvęim
hinn fráni ormr með firum.

On an eagle’s hill shalt thou early sit, [and] turn out of the world; hanker after Hell^L. May food be for thee more loathsome than to any man the gleaming serpent [the Midden-yardsworm] among firs [MEN].^a

^aThe food will either ‘loathe’ Gird (i.e., she will be deprived of it), or the food that she must eat will be as disgusting as the Middenyardsworm. — The threat seems to be that Gird will be forced to stay alone on an eagle’s nest, deprived of food and (probably) longing to die.

- 28 At undrsjónum verðir · es út of kómr,
 2 á þik Hrímnir hari
 á þik hotvetna stari,
 4 víðkunnari verðir · an vörðr með goðum,
 gapi þú grindum frá.

A wondrous sight mayst thou become, when out thou comest; at thee may Rimner ogle; at thee may anyone stare. More widely known mayst thou become than the ward among the Gods [= Homedall]; mayst thou gape from the gates.

- 29 Tópi ok ópi, · tjósull ok óþoli,
 2 vaxi þér tór með trega;
 sezk þú niðr · en ek mun segja þér
 4 sváran súsbreka,
 ok tvinnan trega.

Toop and oop, tease and impatience; may thy tear grow with grief! Sit thyself down, and I will say thee a severe roaring-breaker, and a twined grief.

- 30 Tramar gneypa · þik skulu gęrstan dag
 2 jętna gęrðum í,
 til hrímþursa hallar · þú skalt hverjan dag
 4 kranga kostalaus;
 kranga kostavęn;
 6 grát at gamni · skalt í gęgn hafa
 ok leiða með tęrum trega.

Thee shall fiends torment at the dismal day, in the yards of the Ettins. To the halls of the Rime-thurses shalt thou every day creep choiceless; creep choice-deprived. Weeping for joy shalt thou have in exchange, and nurse grief with tears.

- 31 Með þursi þríhęfðuðum · þú skalt ę nara
 2 eða verlaus vesa,
 þitt geð grípi;
 4 þik morn morni
 ves þú sem þistill, · sá's þrunginn vas

6 í ofanverða ónn.

With a three-headed thurse shalt thou ever live, or be husband-less. May thy senses grasp; may murrain mourn thee; be thou like the thistle that was pressed in the uppermost working season.

32 Til holts ek gekk · ok til hrás viðar
2 gambantein at geta
 gambantein ek gat.

To the wood I went, and to the young tree, the gomben-twigg for to get; the gomben-twigg I got.

33 Vreðr 's þér Óðinn, · vreðr 's þér Ásabragr,
2 þik skal Freyr fiask,
 hin firinilla mér, · en fingit hefr
4 gambanvreði goða.

Wroth with thee is Weden; wroth with thee is Ease-Bray <*>= Thunder?; thee shall Free come to hate, shockingly bad maiden, if thou hast earned the gomben-wrath of the gods.

34 Heyri jotnar, · heyri hrímþursar,
2 synir Suttunga, · sjalfir áslidar,
 hvé fyrir býð'k, · hvé fyrir banna'k
4 manna glaum mani,
 manna nyt mani.

Hear Ettins, hear Rime-thurses, sons of Suttung [ETTINS], the os-retinues [= Ease] themselves: how I forbid, how I forban the company of men from the maiden; the use of men from the maiden.

35 Hrímgrímnir heitir þurs, · es þik hafa skal
2 fyr nágrindr neðan,
 þar þér vílmegir · á viðarrótum
4 geitahland gefi; óðri drykkju · fá þú aldrigi,
 mér, af þínum munum,

6 mēr, at mínum munum.

Rimegrimmner is called the thurse, who shall have thee, down beneath Nawgrind; there to thee the lads of toil [THRALLS] goat-piss may give. A higher drink mayst thou never get, maiden, of thy delights; maiden, to my delights!

36 Þurs ríst'k þér · ok þría stafi,
2 ergi ok óði ok ópola,
svá ek þat af ríst · sem ek þat á reist,
4 ef gervask þarfar þess.“

“Thurse^G I carve for thee, and three staves: degeneracy and madness and impatience. So I carve it off as I carved it on, if need arises of that.^a”

1 þurs ‘thurse’] The þ-rune, here being used as a curse.

1 þría stafi ‘three staves’] Three runic letters. This formula also appears on the 7th c. Gummarp stone: *haþuwolafr sate staba þría ffr* ‘Hathwolf placed three staves: ffr’, where the ƿ-rune is standing for its name, fee^C (i.e. wealth, cattle). This attestation clearly shows that the Runic magic in this verse is authentic.

^aShirner has carved the curse, but tells Gird that he will scrape it off if she will accept his demands. She then responds:

[Gird quoth:]

37 „Hęill ves þú hęldr, sveinn, · ok tak við hrímkáiki
2 fullum forns mjaðar,
þó haðǫa'k ętlat, · at mynda'k aldrigi
4 unna vaningja vęl.“

“Be thou rather hale, swain, and receive the rime-chalice, full of ancient mead,^a although I had intended that I never would love the Waning [= Free] well.”

4 vaningja ‘Waning’] A rare word, lit. ‘descendant of the Wanes^G’, it only occurs at one other place in the corpus, namely in the thule^C of boar-names. Boars were sacred to Free, TODO.

^aOccurs identically in *Lock* 52.

[Shirner quoth:]

38 „Ørendi mín · vil'k ęll vita,
2 áðr riða'k hęim heðan,

nér á þingi · munt hinum þroska
 4 nænna Njarðar syni.“

“My errands all I wish to know, before I might ride home hence; when on the Thing^C thou wilt with the vigorous son of Nearth [= Free] be joined.”

[Gird quoth:]

39 „Barri hēitir, · es vit báðir vitum,
 2 lundr lognfara,
 ęn ępt nētr níu, · þar mun Njarðar syni
 4 Geřðor unna gamans.“

“Barrey is called—as we both know—a grove of calm rushes, and after nine nights there will to the son of Nearth [= Free] Gird her pleasure grant.”

BPG BPA Þá reið Skírnir heim. Freyr stóð úti ok kvaddi hann ok spurði tíðenda:EPA
 BPB Then Shirner rode home. Free stood outside and greeted him and asked him for
 the tidings:EPB EPG

40 „Seg mér, Skírnir, · áðr verpir sǫðli af mari
 2 ok stígir fēti framarr,
 hvat þú árnaðir · í Jǫtunhēima
 4 þíns eða míns munar.“

“Say to me, Shirner, before thou throwest the saddle off the steed, and takest a step further; what thou earnedst in the Ettinhomes^L, to thy or my delight.”

[Shirner quoth:]

41 „Barri hēitir, · es vit báðir vitum,
 2 lundr lognfara,
 ęn ępt nētr níu, · þar mun Njarðar syni
 4 Geřðor unna gamans.“

“Barrey is called—as we both know—a grove of calm rushes, and after nine nights there will to the son of Nearth [= Free] Gird her pleasure grant.”

[Free quoth:]

The Thule of Righ (*Rígsþula*)

BPG BPA Svá segja menn í fornum sögum, at einnhverr af ósum, sá es Heimdallr hét, fór ferðar sinnar ok framm með sjóvarströndu nokkurri, kom at einum húsabó ok nefndisk Rígr; eftir þeiri sögu es kvæði þetta.EPA

BPB Thus say men in ancient saws^C, that one of the Ease^G—he who was called Homedall^P—went on his journey forth along some lakeshore, came upon a lone homestead and called himself Rígh. According to that saw is this poem:EPB EPG

- 1 Ár kvóðu ganga · grónar brautir
- 2 öflgan ok aldinn · ós kunnigan,
ramman ok roskvan · Ríg stíganda.

Of yore they said did walk the green paths, a mighty and aged os^G, cunning; the strong and brisk Rígh, striding.

- 2 Gekk hann meir at þat · miðrar brautar,
- 2 kom hann at húsi, · hurð vas á gétti;
inn nam at ganga, · eldr vas á golfi,
- 4 hjón sótu þar · hof at arni,
Ai ok Edda · aldinfalda.

Went he further at that, on the middle of the road; came he to a house; the door was wide open. He took to go inside; fire was on the floor. A couple sat there, hoary by the hearth: Great Grandfather and Great Grandmother, old-fashioned.

TODO

The Leed of Hindle (*Hyndluljóð*)

- 1 „Vaki mér meýja, · vaki mín vina,
 2 Hyndla systir, · es í helli býr;
 nú 's røkr røkra, · riða vit skulum
 4 til Valhallar · ok til vés heilags.

Frow quoth: “Wake maiden of maidens, wake my friend, sister Hindle, who lives in the rock-face. Now is the twilight of twilights, we two shall ride to Walhall, and to the holy wigh^C!

- 2 Biðjum Hərjafoðr · í hugum sitja,
 2 hann geldr ok gefr · gull verðugum,
 gaf hann Hərmóði · hjalm ok brynju,
 4 ęn Sigmundi · sverð at þiggja.

Let us bid Harryfather <= Weden> in his good spirits to remain; he rewards and gives gold to the worthy: Gave he Heremod^P helmet and byrnie, but Sighmund^P a sword to receive.

2 verðugum] verðungu ‘to the retinue’ *emend.* Finnur Jónsson (1932) Guðni Jónsson (1954)

- 3 Gefr hann sigr sumum · ęn sumumura,
 2 mēlsku mǫrgum · ok manvit firum,
 byri gefr brǫgnum, · ęn brag skǫldum,
 4 gefr hann mannsęmi · mǫrgum rekki.
 s. *sonum* s. *suinnum*

He gives victory to some, but to some, silver;^a speech to many, and manwit to men. Fair wind he gives to noble ones, and poetry to scold^Cscolds; he gives valour to many a champion.

^a,
^b_a
^a_m
^b_m

^alit. “ounces”

- 4 Þór munk blóta, · þess munk biðja,
 2 at hann ę við þik · einart láti;
 þó 's hǫnum ótítt · við jǫtuns brúðir.

To Thunder I will blood^C, of this I will bid, that he always show friendliness to thee, though he is prejudiced against the brides of the ettins.^a

^alit. "though [it] is to him infrequent with ettin's brides".

- 5 Nú taktu ulf þinn · ęinn af stalli,
 2 lát hann rinna · með runa mínum.“
 Hyndla kvað:
 „Seinn es gǫltr þinn · goðveg troða,
 4 vilkat mar minn · mętan hlóða.

Now take thy single wolf from the stable; let him run with my boar.” [Hindle quoth:]
 “Slow is thy boar, to tread the Godways; I wish not lade my dear steed.”

- 6 Fló est Freyja, · es freistar mín,
 2 visar þú augum · á oss þannig,
 es hafir ver þinn · í valsinni
 4 Óttar unga · Innsteins bur.“

Deicitful art thou, Frow, as thou temptest me; thou showest thy eyes on us this way, as thou hast thy man on the Walways: the young Oughthere, Instone's offspring.”

- 7 Freyja kvað: „Dulið est Hyndla, · draums ętak þér,
 2 es kveðr ver minn · í valsinni.

Frow quoth: Thou art foolish, Hindle, I think thee dreamy, who sayest that my man is on the Walways.

- 8 Þar's gǫltr glóar · Gullinbursti,
 2 Hildisvíni, · es mér hagir gęrðu,
 dvergar tvęir · Dáinn ok Nabbi.

Where the boar glows, Goldenbristle; the hildswine¹, which the skillful for me made: the two dwarfs Downen and Nab. ¹ *Hildisvíni* 'battle-swine', in this case probably an alternative name for Goldenbristle.

- 9 Senn í sǫðlum · sitja vit skulum
 2 ok of jǫfra · éttir dóma,
 gumna þeira, · es frá goðum kómu.

Soon in the saddles we two shall sit, and judge about the lineages of princes, of those men who came from the gods.

- 10 Þeir hafa vęðjat · Vala malmi
 2 Óttarr ungi · ok Angantýr;
 skylt 's at vęita, · svá't skati hinn ungi
 4
 fęðurlęifð hafi · ępt fręndr sína.

They have wagered the Welsh ore [GOLD], young Oughter and Ongenthew; it is required to grant, so that the young prince might have the fatherly inheritance left behind by his kinsmen.^{1 1} Lit. 'the father-remains after his kinsmen'. — Happening seems to be that Oughthere and Ongenthew each lay claim the inheritance. In order to settle the matter (in Oughthere's favour) Hindle must (*skylt es* "it is required, obligated") divulge (*vęita* 'to grant, to give away') what she knows about his lineage.

- 11 Hǫrg hann mér gęrði · hlaðinn steinum;
 2 nú 's grjót þat · at glęri orðit;
 rauð hann í nýju · nauta blóði;
 4 ę trúði Óttarr · á ęsynjur.^{1 1} Frow argues yet further in favour of
 Oughthere, bringing up his piety shown towards the
 goddesses.

A harrow^C he made for me, loaded with stones; now that stone-pile is become into glass. He reddened [it] in fresh blood of oxen; Oughthere ever trusted on the Ossens^G.

- 12 Nú lát-tu forna · niðja talða
 2 ok uppbornar · éttir manna
 hvat 's Skjǫldunga, · hvat 's Skilfinga,
 4 hvat 's Qðlinga · hvat 's Ylfinga
 6 hvat 's hǫldborit, · hvat 's hęrsborit

męst manna val · und Miðgarði?“

Now let ancient kinsmen be counted, and the high-born lineages of men: What is of the Shieldings? What is of the Shilvings? What is of the Athlings? What is of the Wolvings? What is born of hero? What is born of chief, the mightiest choice of men in Middenyard?“
^aoble.

^aN

- 13 „Þú est Óttarr · borinn Innsteini,
 2 ęn Innsteinn vas · Alfi inum gamla,
 Alfr vas Ulfi, · Ulfr Sęfara,
 4 ęn Sęfari · Svan inum rauða.

Hindle quoth: “Thou^art, Oughthere, born to Instone, but Instone was born to Elf the old, Elf to Wolf, Wolf to Seafare, but Seafare to Swan the red. ^aindle, apparently in a trance-like state, speaks straight to Oughthere.

^aa

^aH

- 14 Móður átti faðir þinn · męnjum gøfga,
 2 hygg at hęti · Hlędis gyðja,
 Fróði vas faðir þęirar, · ęn Friund móðir;
 4 ęll þótti ętt sú · með yfirmønnum.

Thy father had thy mother, beautiful with neck-rings, I think that she was called Leedise the gidden^C. Frood was her father, but Friend her mother; all her aught seemed to be among overmen^C.

3 Friund] *emend. from meaningless* friaut F

- 15 Auði vas áðr · ęflgastr manna,
 2 Halfdanr fyrri · hęstr Skjöldunga,
 fręg vøru folkvíg, · þaus framir gęrðu,
 4 hvarfla þóttu verk · með himins skautum.

Ed was before [that] the most powerful of men, Halfdane earlier the highest of Shieldings. Renowned were the troop-battles which the famous ones performed; his <= Halfdane's> works seemed to travel around the corners of heaven.

- 16 Eflðisk við Eymund · óztan manna
 2 en vá Sigtrygg · með svølum eggjum,
 eiga gekk Almveig, · ózta kvinna,
 4 ólu þau ok óttu · átján sonu.

He <= Halfdane> became the in-law of Iemund¹, the noblest of men, but he slew Sightrue with cool edges. He went on to have Elmwey, the noblest of women; they begot and had eighteen sons. ¹ Lit. "[he] was strengthened by". Parallelism of "noblest of men/women" makes the meaning yet clearer. Elmwey was Iemund's daughter or sister.

- 17 Þaðan eru Skjöldungar, · þaðan eru Skilfingar,
 2 þaðan eru Öðlingar, · þaðan eru Ynglingar,
 þaðan es hǫldborit, · þaðan es hęrsborit,
 4 mest mannaval · und Miðgarði;
 alt's þat ęt þín, · Óttarr heimski.

Thereof are the Shieldings! Thereof are the Shilvings! Thereof are the Inglings!¹ Thereof is born of hero! Thereof is born of chief, the mightiest choice of men in Middenyard! That is all thy lineage, foolish Oughthere!" ¹ Note the contradiction with v. 12. Since the Inglings have already been mentioned (under the name Shilvings, of the difference between the two see the index), it seems likely that Wolvings is the original reading.

- 18 Vas Hildigunnr · hęnnar móðir,
 2 Svófu barn · ok sękonungs;
 alt's þat ęt þín, · Óttarr hęimski.
 4 varðar^at viti svá, · viltu ęnn lęngra?

^amended from ms. *varði*.

Hildguth was her mother, the child of Swabe and Seaking; that is all thy lineage, foolish Oughthere!—It is meaningful that one might know thus; wilt thou [go] yet further?

^a_a

^a_E

- 19 Dagr átti Þóru · dręngjamóður,
 2 ólusk í ęt þar · óztir kappar,
 Fraðmarr ok Gyrðr · ok Frekar báðir,
 4 Ámr ok Jǫsurmarr, · Alfr hinn gamli.

varðar at viti svá, · viltu enn lengra?

Day had Thure, the mother of valiant men; in that aught were begotten the noblest champions: Fradmer and Yird, and both Frecks; Ame and Essirmer; Elf the old.—It is meaningful that one might know thus; wilt thou [go] yet further?

20 Ketill hét vinr þeira · Klypps arfþegi,
 2 vas hann móðurfaðir · móður þinnar;
 þar vas Fróði · fyrr enn Kári,
 4 en Hildi vas · Hóalfr of getinn.

Kettle, the inheritor of Clip, was their friend; he was the father of thy mother's mother. There was Frood, yet earlier Keer, but Highelf was by Hild begotten.

...

Book of Galders

Old High German galders

1.1 The two Merseburg charms

- 1 Eiris sázun idísi · sázun hera duoder;
- 2 suma hapt heptidun · suma heri lezidun
suma clubodun · umbi cuoniowidi
- 4 insprinc haptbandun · infar figandun .H.

Of yore stayed dises, stayed here and there: some fastened fetters, some hindered hosts, some cleaved shackles.—Break the fetter-bonds, flee the fiends! .H.^a

^aTODO: note about this strange mark in the ms.

- 2 Phol ende Wóðan · fuórun zi holza
- 2 dú wart demo Balderes folon · sín fuóz birenkit
thú biguól en Sinthgunt · Sunna era swister
- 4 thú biguól en Fríja · Folla era swister
thú biguól en Wóðan · só hé wola conda
- 6 sóse bénrenkí · sóse bluótrenkí · sóse lidirenkí
bén zi béna · bluót zi bluóða
- 8 lid zi geliden · sóse gelimida sín

Phol and Woden journeyed to the woods; then was the foot of Balder's foal sprained. Then begaled^C him Sithguth^P, Sun^P her sister; then begaled him Frie^P, Full^P her sister; then begaled him Woden, as he well knew: "Like bone-sprain, like blood-sprain, like joint-sprain! Bone to bone, blood to blood, joint to joints, like were they glued together!"

1.2 Against worms (Contra vermes)

Nessi mid nigon nessiklínun
Old English galders

1.3 Against a dwarf

Old Norse galders

1.4 Charms from Bergen

N B380 (1185CE)

3 Heill sé þú · ok í hugum góðum;

2 Þórr þik þiggi,
 Óðinn þik ęigi.

Mayst thou be hale, and in good spirits. May Thunder receive thee, may Woden own thee.

Eddic fragments from Snorre's Edda

TODO: Go through Snorre's Edda and gather the fragments thence.

The Galder of Homedall

1 „Níu em'k móðra mogr,

2 níu em'k systra sonr.“

“Of nine mothers am I a lad, of nine sisters am I a son.”

The Lay of Wayland (*Vǫlundarkviða*)

The **Lay of Wayland** (*Wayland*) is a story of immense psychological complexity, one of the greatest masterpieces of Norse poetry.

The poem begins with a prose introduction, which survives in both **R** and **A**.

Wayland gets his revenge on the whole royal household. He murders Nithad's two young sons (affectionately, his "bear-cubs") and thus ends his male lineage. Likewise he defangs Nithad's "cunning wife" (she is never called anything else) by reducing her once powerful counsels to cold words; and finally he rapes Beadhild, depriving her of her maidenhood and value in marriage. They are thus reduced to the same state of complete powerlessness as he himself experienced, something clearly seen in the repetition of the adjective *viljalauss* 'powerless'; in v. 12 it describes Wayland after he wakes in shackles, but in v. 31 Nithad uses it to refer to his own mental state after the deaths of his sons. This sense of hopelessness is also seen in Beadhild's haunting concluding speech. "I knew by naught struggle against him; I could by naught struggle against him."

From the other versions of the story it is known that Beadhild gave birth to a son, Woody (Old English *Wudga*, *ThedS Viðga*, in Danish ballads *Vidrik Verlandson*). He went on to become a great hero, and in the later heroic ballads by far eclipses his father. His birth seems heavily foreshadowed by Wayland forcing Nithad to swear an oath in v. 33, but he is nowhere directly mentioned in the poem, probably for artistic reasons.

Apart from this lay there is one other telling of the full story, namely the Strand of Wayland the Smith in *ThedS*. While written in Old Norse, it is clear from the proper names and content that it is based on German sources (probably heroic ballads). Thus the native form *Völundr* is replaced with *Velent* [*sic*], *Niðuðr* with *Niðungr*. Interestingly there is a note within it showing that the native form was still known, namely about "Velent, the excellent smith, whom Warrings (*Væringjar*) call Wayland (*Völundr*)". Apparently Wayland was so famous that "all men seem to praise his workmanship so, that the maker of any smith's work which is made better than other works, is called a Wayland (*Völundr*) with regards to workmanship."

Far more stark than minor differences of language is that of tone. The psychological complexity and tension of the older redaction is almost entirely gone: Wayland is no longer a mysterious wild man, but a chivalrous knight who can escape from any peril through his ingenuity and craftsmanship. He is not captured due to Nithad's greed or hamstringing due to the suspicion of his cruel wife, but rather a loyal servant of Nithad's, banished from the kingdom after defending himself against the king's steward and hamstringed after being caught attempting to poison his food in revenge.

Frustratingly the personality of Beadhild is entirely expulged. She is the anonymous "king's daughter", an unnamed virgin (*jungfrú*, a borrowing from Low German) who is peacefully seduced by Wayland and quickly falls in love with him. Likewise the person of Nithad's cunning wife is completely gone, and the murder of his sons no longer ends his lineage, since he has another, older son who survives him and takes over the kingdom. Wayland still flies away laughing after telling Nithad what he has done, but only four years (his son with Beadhild is three years old) later reconciliates with Nithad's son, retrieves

Beadhild and their son and lives a long life as a famous craftsman.

With this it is clearly seen that the story by the time of the *ThedS* had been heavily distorted, a tragic victim of medieval romantic sensibilities. It does not have any high literary value, but is of interest since it shows the wide reception and variation of the narrative.

Finally there are also traces of the story in the Anglo-Saxon tradition, where it is alluded to in both *Walder* and *Dear*, the latter of which particularly emphasising the powerlessness felt by Wayland and Beadhild (thus being much closer in spirit to *Wayland* than *ThedS*). Some of it is also depicted on the early 8th century Frank's casket, where it is as prominent as the depiction of the Adoration of the Magi—a true testament to the weight with which it was regarded within that culture.

To illustrate the narrative correspondences and differences of the various redactions, I present the following table:

Detail	
Wayland	
Wayland's brothers	
Father of the brothers	
Nithad	
Nithad's daughter (Beadhild)	
Nithad's sons	
Wayland and Beadhild's son (Woody)	
Wives of the brothers	
—	Wayland and his brothers ski and hunt animals. They settle in V
—	Nithad learns t
—	

Frá Völundi Regarding Wayland

BPG BPA Niðuðr hét konungr í Svíþjóð. BPA Hann átti tvá sonu ok eina dóttur. Hon hét Böðvildr. BPA Bręðr vǫru þrír, synir Finnakonungs. BPA Hét einn Slagfiðr, annarr Egill, þriði Völundr. BPA Þeir skriðu ok veiddu dýr. Þeir kómu í Úlfdali ok gerðu sér þar hús. BPA Þar er vatn, er heitir Úlfsjár. BPA Snemma of morgin fundu þeir á vatnsströndu konur þrjár, ok spunnu lín. BPA Þar vǫru hjá þeim álfarhamir þeira. Þat vǫru valkyrjur. BPA Þar vǫru tvęr dętr Hlödęs konungs, Hlaðguðr svanhvít ok Hervör alvitr, in þriðja var Ölrún Kjársdóttir af Vallandi. BPA Þeir höfðu þęr heim til skála með sér. Fekk Egill Ölrúnar, en Slagfiðr Svanhvítrar, en Völundr Alvitrar. BPA Þau bjuggu sjau vetr. Þá flugu þęr at vitja víga ok kómu eigi afr. BPA Þá skreið Egill at leita Ölrúnar, en Slagfiðr leitaði Svanhvítrar, en Völundr sat í Úlfdölum. BPA Hann var hagastr maðr, svǫ at menn viti, í fornum sögum. BPA Niðuðr konungr lét hann höndum taka, svǫ sem hér er um kveðit: EPA

BPB Nithad was named a king in Sweden. BPB He owned two sons and one daughter;

she was called Beadhild. BPB There were three brothers, the sons of a king of the Finns. BPB One was called Slayfinn, another Agle, the third Wayland. BPB They travelled on skis and hunted wild animals. They came into the Wolfdales and made for themselves houses there. BPB There is a water there, called Wolfsea. BPB Early in the morning they found on the lake-shore three women, and they were spinning linen. BPB By them were their swan-hames^C; they were Walkirries. BPB Two of them were the daughters of king Ladwigh: Ladguth Swanwhite and Harware Allwit, the third was Alerune, daughter of Kear^P of Walland^{Ga}. BPB The brothers brought the maidens with them to their halls. Agle got Alerune, but Slayfinn Swanwhite, but Wayland Allwit. BPB They lived there for seven winters, then they left to attend battles, and did not return. BPB Then Agle left on skis to look for Alerune, but Slayfinn sought out Swanwhite; but Wayland stayed in the Wolfdales. BPB He was the most skilled craftsman, as men know, in the ancient saws. BPB King Nithad had him captured, about which this has been sung: EPG

- 1 Męyjar flugu sunnan · Myrkvið í gognum
2 alvitr ungar, · ørlög drýgja;
 þęr á sęvarströnd · sęttusk at hvílask
4 drósir suðrónar, · dýrt lín spunnu.

Maidens flew from the south through Mirkwood^a—young allwits^b—to fulfill orlay^C. They on the lake-shore set down to rest; the southern ladies span expensive linen.

^aMirkwood is surely referenced for its association with the war-ravaged lands of the Gots and Huns; a natural environment for Walkirries.

^bMaybe look at what this means. TODO.

- 2 Eın nam þęira · Egil at vęrja
2 fęgr męr fira · faðmi ljósum.
 Qnnur vas Svanhvít, · svanfjaðrar dró,
4 [...]
 ęn hin þriðja · þęira systir
6 varði hvítan · hals Völundar.

One of them began—the fair maiden of men—to ward Agle by her light bosom. Another was Swanwhite—her swan-feathers she pulled; but the third sister warded the white throat of Wayland.

4 [...] wo. doubt a line has gone missing here, mentioning the name of Slayfinn.

^aThe Roman emperor; see Index.

- 3 Sötu síðan · sjau vetr at þat,
 2 en hinn átta · allan þróðu,
 en hinn níunda · nauðr of skilði,
 4 meýjar fýstusk · á myrkvan við,
 alvitr ungar · ørløg drygja.

Then they stayed for seven winters at that, but all the eighth they yearned, but the ninth did need divorce them: the maidens longed for the mirky wood: the young allwits, to fulfill orlay.^a

^aAs Walkirries the *orlay* of the sisters is to preside over battles for Woden. Remembering this duty they become increasingly anxious, until they one day decide to finally leave, as seen from the next verse without telling their husbands. For the significance of Mirkwood, see note to v. 1.

- 4 Kom þar af veiði · veðreygr skyti
 2 Völundr líðandi · of langan veg,
 Slagfiðr ok Egill, · salí fundu auða,
 4 gingu út ok inn · ok umb sýusk.

Came there from the hunt the weather-eyed shooter: Wayland passing over a long way. Slayfinn and Agle found the halls deserted; they walked out and in, and looked about.

- 5 Austr skreifi Egill · at Qlrúnu,
 2 en suðr Slagfiðr · at Svanhvítu,
 en einn Völundr · sat í Ulfdöllum.

East skied Agle for Alerune, but south Slayfinn for Swanwhite; but alone Wayland stayed in the Wolfdales.

- 6 Hann sló goll rautt · við gim fastan,
 2 lukði hann alla · linnbaugum vel;
 svá bæið hann · sinnar ljóssar
 4 kvánar, ef hönnum · of koma gæði.

He struck the red gold by fastened gemstone, enclosed he all the serpent-bighs^{Ca} well; thus awaited he his bright wife, if to him she might come.

^aArmlets, torcs resembling serpents, perhaps even literally shaped like them; cf. the Viking age armlet found in a hoard in Undrom, Ångermanland, northern Sweden. Museum ID 108822 HST. TODO: Maybe include photo?

- 7 Þat spyrr Níðuðr, · Níara dróttinn,
 2 at einn Völundr · sat í Ulfdölum;
 nóttum fóru sēggir, · nēglðar vōru brynjur,
 4 skildir bliku þeira · við hinn skarða mána.

It learns Nithad, lord of the Nears^G, that alone Wayland stayed in the Wolfdales. By night travelled warriors—nailed were their byrnies;^a their shields gleamed by the waning moon.

^aThe soldiers had plated armour.

- 8 Stigu ór sōðlum · at salar gaffi,
 2 gingu inn þaðan · endlangan sal,
 sōu þeir á bast · bauga dregna,
 4 sjau hundruð allra, · es sá sēggr átti.

They stepped out of the saddles, towards the hall's gables; went inside thence, through the endlong hall. Saw they on a bast-rope bighs drawn up: seven hundred in all, which that man owned.

- 9 Ok þeir af tōku · ok þeir á létu
 2 fyr einn útan, · es af létu;
 kom þar af vęiði · veðreygr skyti
 4 Völundr líðandi · of langan veg.

And they took off and they put back on; but for one, which away they put.^a—Came there from the hunt the weather-eyed shooter: Wayland passing over a long way.

^aThat this is the bigh mentioned by itself in vv. 17 and 26 seems likely. Finnur Jónsson (1932) writes: "The ring which Nithad kept must have had special properties, and distinguished itself before others. There is no doubt that the ring is a flight ring; whether this was clear to the poet is however questionable. This much is certain, that Wayland seems to be able to fly away only after he has got back the ring; that is, the one which Beadhild brings him." (*My translation from the Danish*).—The reader may for himself judge the plausibility of this, but it seems that Wayland, being an exceptionally handy craftsman, may just as well have crafted wings for himself without need for magical rings. This agrees with the Low German verison and the Daedalus myth, for both of which see the introduction to the poem.

- 10 Gekk brúnni · beru hold stęikja,
 2 ár brann hrísi · allþurru fura,
 viðr hinn vindþurri, · fyr Völundi.

Went he the brown she-bear's hull to roast; early burned the twigs of all-dry pine—the wind-dry wood—before Wayland.

- 11 Sat á berfjalli, · bauga talði,
 2 alfa ljóði · eins saknaði.
 hugði at hefði · Hlōðvés dóttir,
 4 Alvittr unga, · véri aptr komin.

Sat he on the bear-skin, bighs he counted—the prince of elves was missing one! Thought he that Ladwigh's daughter might have it; that the young Allwit might be come back.

- 12 Sat hann svá lengi, · at hann sofnaði,
 2 ok hann vaknaði · viljalauss;
 vissi sér á hōndum · hōfgar nauðir,
 4 en á fótum · fjōtur of spēntan.

Sat he so long that asleep he fell, and he awoke, powerless. He knew on his hands tortuous restraints, and on his feet were fetters tightened.

[Wayland quoth:]

- 13 „Hverir 'ró jōfrar · þeir's á lōgðu
 2 þētisíma · ok bundu mik?“

“Which are the princes, those that laid on thick bast-ropes, and bound me?”

- 14 Kallaði nú Níðuðr, · Níara dróttinn:
 2 „Hvar gatz Vōlundr, · vísi alfa,
 óra aura, · í Ulfdōlum?
 4 Goll vas þar eigi · á Grana leiðu,
 fjarri hugða'k vart land · fjōllum Rínar.“

Out called Nithad, lord of the Nears: “Where gottest thou, Wayland, leader of elves, *our* ounces in the Wolfdales? Gold was there not on Grane^P's path; far I thought our land from the fells of the Rhine.^a”

^aGrane was the horse of the legendary hero Siward^P, slayer of the dragon Fathomer^P. These events were thought to have taken place in Germany. The sense of the is thus sarcastic: “Where did you get that gold? A dragon’s hoard?”.

[Wayland quoth:]

- 15 „Man’k at męiri · męti ętum,
2 es vér heil hjú · heima vörum.
Hlaðguðr ok Hervör · borin vas Hlęðvé,
4 kunn vas Qlrún · Kíars dóttir.“

“I remember that we owned greater wealth, when we a whole household were at home: Ladguth, and Harware was born to Ladwigh; known was Alerune, Kear’s daughter.”^a

^aWayland responds by asserting the noble lineage of the three swan-wives as a legitimate reason for his wealth; the tone is nostalgic.

- 16 Úti stóð kunnig · kvón Níðaðar,
2 hón inn of gekk · ęndlangan sal,
stóð á golfi, · stilti ręddu:
4 „es-a sá nú hýrr, · es ór holti fęrr.

Outside stood the cunning wife of Nithad; she inside did walk across the length of the hall; stood she on the floor, steered her voice: “That one^a is not mild now, who comes out of the wood.

^aThe abducted Wayland.

- 17 Tęnn hęnum tęygjask · es hęnum’s tęt sverð
2 ok hann Bęðvildar · baug of þękkir.
Qmun eru augu · ormi hınum frána,
4 sníðið ér hann · sina magni,
ok sętið hann síðan · í Sęvarstęð.“

His teeth are bared when he is shown the sword, and he recognizes Beadhild’s bigh. Reminiscent are the eyes to the gleaming snake’s. Cut ye from him the might of his sinews, and set him thereafter on Seastead!”

P Svá var gørt, at skornar vǫru sínar í knésfótum ok settir í holm einn, er þar var fyrir landi, er hét Sévarstaðr. Þar smíðaði hann konungi allskyns gørsimar; engi maðr þorði at fara til hans, nema konungr einn. Vǫlundr kvað:

Thus was done, that the sinews in his houghs were cut, and he was placed on a lonely islet, which there lay before the land, called Seastead. There he smithed for the king all manner of jewels. No man dared travel to him, but the king alone. Wayland quoth:

18 „Sé’k Níðaði · sverð á linda,
 2 þat’s ek hvēsta · sēm hagast kunna’k
 ok ek hęrða’k · sēm hógst þótti;
 4 sá ’s mér fránn mękir · é fjarri borinn.
 sé’kk-a þann Vǫlundi · til smiðju borinn.

I see a sword on Nithad’s belt, the one I sharpened as most handily I knew, and hardened as most pleasingly seemed. Now that gleaming sword is ever far from me carried; I see it not for Wayland to the smithy carried.

19 Nú berr Bøðvildr · brúðar minnar,
 2 bíð’k-a þess bót, · bauga rauða.“

Now Beadhild bears my bride’s—I get no bettering for that—red highs.”

20 Sat hann né svaf ávalt · ok sló hamri;
 2 vél gęrði hęldr · hvatt Níðaði;
 drifu ungir tvęir · á dýr séa
 4 synir Níðaðar · í Sévarstöð.

He rested not, nor slept ever, and struck the hammer; rather he boldly planned wiles for Nithad. Two young ones hurried to look at precious things: Nithad’s sons, to Seastead.

21 Kvømu til kistu, · krøfðu lukla,
 2 opin vas illúð, · es í sǫu,
 fǫlð vas þar męina, · es mǫgum sýndisk
 4 at vęri goll rautt · ok gørsimar.

Came they to the chest, demanded the keys; open was the evil, when inside they looked. A great deal was there of harms, which to the lads seemed like were it red gold and jewels.

[Wayland quoth:]

- 22** „Komið einir tveir, · komið annars dags;
 2 ykkur lét'k þat goll · of gefit verða;
 sęgið-a meyjum · né salþjóðum,
 4 manni engum, · at mik fyndið.“

“Come alone ye two, come another day; to you I will let that gold be given. Say not to maidens, nor to the people of the hall; to no man, that ye met me.”

- 23** Snimma kallaði · sęgr á annan,
 2 bróðir á bróður: · „göngum baug sęa!“
 Kómu til kistu, · kröfðu lukla,
 4 opin vas illúð · es í litu.

Early called one youth to another, brother to brother: “Let us go see the biggs!” Came they to the chest, demanded the keys; open was the evil, when inside they looked.

- 24** Snęið af höfuð · huna þęira
 2 ok und fęn fjöturs · fóttr of lagði,
 ęn þęr skálar, · es und skorum vóru,
 4 svęip útan silfri, · sęldi Níðaði.

He sliced off the heads of those bear-cubs^a, and under the fetter's fen^b their feet did lay; but the bowls^c, which were under their curls, he coated with silver and gave to Nithad.

^aAn affectionate term for the young boys. TODO: Relate to Berserks?

^bVery unclear. TODO.

^cTheir skulls.

- 25** Ęn ór augum · jarknasteina
 2 sęndi kunnigri · kvęn Níðaðar;
 ęn ór tęnnum · tvęggja þęira
 4 sló brjóstkringlur, · sęndi Bęðvildi.

But out of the eyes, earthenstones he sent to the cunning wife of Nithad; but out of the teeth of the two, he struck breast-brooches, sent to Beadhild.

26 Þá nam Bøðvildr · baugi at hrósa
2 [...] · es brotit hafði,
„þori’k-a’k sęgja, · nema þér ęinum.“

Then Beadhild began to praise the ring,^a [...] which she had broken, “I dare not tell it, save to thee alone.”

2 [...]] The meter requires a half-line here, likely containing a more specific description of the bigh.

^aThe verse is without doubt incomplete, but the story can be gleaned: Beadhild breaks the bigh she has been given by her parents (previously mentioned in vv. 10—see the note there—and 17), and is afraid that her parents may become upset. She thus goes to Wayland in secret, asking him to repair it.

[Wayland quoth:]

27 „Ek bóti svá · brest á golli,
2 at fęðr þinum · fęgri þykkir,
ok móðr þinni · miklu bętri,
4 ok sjalfri þér · at sama hófi.“

“I mend such the crack on the gold, that to thy father it fairer seems, and to thy mother far better, and to thyself of the same rank.”

28 Bar hann hána bjóri, · þvíat hann bętr kunni,
2 svát hón í sessi · of sofnaði.
„Nú hęfk hęfnt · harma minna
4 allra nema ęinna · íviðgjörnum.“

He overcame her with beer—for he was more cunning—so that she in the seat asleep did fall. “Now have I avenged my harms—all but one—on the insidious ones.”^a

^aKing Nithad and his wife.

29 „Vęl ek,“ kvað Vølundr, · „verða’k á fitjum,
2 þęim’s mik Níðaðar · nómu rekkar.“

- Hléjandi Völundr · hófsk at lopti,
 4 grátandi Bøðvildr · gekk ór eyju.
 tregði fgr friðils · ok fðður vreiði.

“Well I”, quoth Wayland, “fall on my paddles; those which Nithad’s men bereaved me of!”
 Laughing Wayland threw himself in the air; weeping Beadhild went from the island: she
 grieved the lover’s flight, and the father’s fury.

^aC-V: *fit* ‘the webbed foot of water-birds’, the reader may picture for himself. Wayland has crafted a mechanism
 to take flight, regaining his mobility which he lost when he was hamstrung.

- 30 Úti stóð kunnig · kvön Níðaðar,
 2 ok hón inn of gekk · endlangan sal,
 en hann á salgarð · settisk at hvílask,
 4 „Vakir þú Níðuðr, · Níara dróttinn?“

Outside stood the cunning wife of Nithad; she walked inside across the length of the hall—
 but he, on the courtyard, set down to rest. “Art thou awake, Nithad, lord of the Nears?”

[Nithad quoth:]

- 31 „Vaki’k ávalt · viljalauss,
 2 sofna’k minst, · síz sonu dauða,
 kęll mik í hęfuð, · kęld erumk ręð þín,
 4 vilnumk þess nú, · at við Völund dóma’k.“

“I am always awake, powerless; I fall asleep the least, since the death of my sons. My head
 freezes; cold are thy counsels—I wish now but that: to speak with Wayland.”

[Nithad quoth:]

- 32 „Sęg mér þat Völundr, · vísi alfa,
 2 af hęilum hvat varð · húnum mínum?“

“Say it to me, Wayland, leader of elves: what became of my healthy bear-cubs?”

[Wayland quoth:]

- 33 „Eiða skalt mér áðr · alla vinna,
 2 at skips borði · ok at skjaldar ręnd,

at mars bógi · ok at mǣkis ęgg
 4 at þú kvęlj-at · kvǫn Vǫlundar,
 né brúði minni · at bana verðir,
 6 þótt kvǫn ęigim, · þá's ęr kunnið,
 ęða jóð ęigim · innan hallar.

“Before that shalt thou swear to me all oaths:—by the deck of the ship and the rim of the shield, by the bough of the steed and the edge of the sword—that thou wilt not torment the wife of Wayland, nor of my bride become the bane, though a wife we might own, which ye know; or a babe might own, inside of the hall.^a

^aWayland has Nithad swear an oath that he will not harm Beadchild, nor their (yet unborn) child.

34 Gakk til smiðju, · es gęrðir þú,
 2 þar fiðr þú bęlgi · blóði stokna,
 snęið'k af hǫfuð · húna þinna
 4 ok und fęn fǫturs · fǫtr of lagða'k.

Go to the smithy, which thou madest; there wilt thou find bellows, sprinkled with blood. I sliced off the heads of thy bear-cubs, and under the fetter's fen their feet did I lay.

35 Ęn þęr skálar, · es und skǫrum vǫru,
 2 sveip'k útan silfri, · sęlda'k Níðaði,
 ęn ór augum · jarknastęina,
 4 sęnda'k kunnigri · kvǫn Níðaðar.

But the bowls, which were under their curls, I coated with silver and gave to Nithad. But out of the eyes, earthenstones I sent to the cunning wife of Nithad.

36 Ęn ór tǫnnum · tvęggja þęira
 2 sló'k brjóstkringlur, · sęnda'k Bǫðvildi;
 nú gęngr Bǫðvldr · barni aukin,
 4 ęingadóttir · ykkur bęggja.“

But out of the teeth of the two, I struck breast-brooches, sent to Beadchild. Now walks Beadchild, swollen with child; the only daughter of you both.”

[Nithad quoth:]

- 37 „Méltir-a þú þat mál, · es mik meir tregi,
 2 né þik vilja’k Völundr · verr of níta;
 es-at svá maðr hōr, · at þik af hēsti taki,
 4 né svá oðflugr, · at þik neðan skjóti.
 þar’s þú skollir · við ský uppi.“

“Thou spokest not that speech which might grieve me more; nor could I worse wish, Wayland, to deny thee. There is no man so high that he from horse might take thee, nor so mighty that he might shoot thee down, there where thou jeerest, by the clouds above!”

- 38 Hléjandi Völundr · hófsk at lopti,
 2 en ókáttr Níðuðr · þá eptir sat.

Laughing Wayland threw himself in the air, but gloomy Nithad thereafter stayed.

[Nithad quoth:]

- 39 „Upp rís Þakkráðr, · þréll minn bazti,
 2 bið Bøðvildi, · mey hina bráhvítu,
 gangi fagrvarið · við fōður róða.“

“Rise up Thankred, my best thrall; ask Beadhild—the brow-white maiden—to go fair-clothed, with her father to counsel.”

[Nithad quoth:]

- 40 „Es þat satt Bøðvildr, · es sōgðu mér,
 2 sōtuð it Völundr · saman í holmi?“

“Is it true, Beadhild, as they said to me: stayed thou and Wayland together on the island?”

[Beadhild quoth:]

- 41 „Satt’s þat Níðuðr · es sagði þér:
 2 sōtum vit Völundr · saman í holmi
 eina oðgurstund, · éva skyldi;
 4 ek vętr hōnum · vinna kunna’k,
 ek vętr hōnum · vinna máttu’k.“

“It is true, Nithad, as *he* said^a to thee: I and Wayland stayed together on the island, for one grave moment—it should never have been! I knew by naught struggle against him; I could by naught struggle against him.^b”

^aBeadhild, knowing that the only one who is aware of what happened is Wayland, makes the subtle change in the conjugation, from her father's general plural (“what *they* said”), to the specific singular (“what *he* said”).

^bShe was both mentally (CV: *kunna* ‘know, understand’) and physically (CV: *mega* ‘to have strength to do, avail’) incapable of struggling against him. As Finnur comments, a potent final verse.

First Lay of Hallow Hundingsbane
(Helgakviða Hundingsbana fyrsta)

- 1 Ár vas alda · þat's arar gullu
 2 hnigu heilög vötn · af Himinfjöllum;
 þá hafði Hēlga · inn hugumstóra
 4 Borghildr borit · í Brálundi.

It was the beginning of elds^C, as eagles shrieked; holy waters poured down from the Heav-
 enfells; then Burhild in Browlund gave birth to Hallow the Great-hearted.

- 2 Nótt varð í bō, · nornir kvómu,
 2 þér's ǫðlingi · aldr of skópu;
 þann bóðu fylki · frégstan verða
 4 ok buðlunga · þęztan þykkja.

Night came in the settlement; norns came, those who did shape the prince's life; that
 marshaller <= Hallow> they declared would become most renowned, and of kings seem the
 foremost.

- 3 Sneru þér af afli · ǫrlǫghþóttu
 2 þá's borgir braut · í Brálundi;
 þér um greiddu · gullinsímu
 4 ok und mána sal · miðjan fęstu.

They turned with their might the strands of orlay^C, as he broke cities in Browlund; they
 arranged golden bands, and under the moon's hall fastened [them in] the middle.

The Lay of Hallow Harwardson
(*Hęlgakviða Hęrvarðssonar*)

Frá Hjorvarði ok Sigrlinn

Hjorvarðr hét konungr. Hann átti fjórar konur. Ein hét Alfhildr; sonr þeira hét Heðinn. Önnur hét Sereifr; þeira sonr hét Humlungr. In þriðja hét Sinrjóð; þeira sonr hét Hymlingr. Hjorvarðr konungr hafði þess heit strengt at eiga þá konu er hann vissi vænsta. Hann spurði at Sváfni konungr átti dóttur allra¹ fegrsta; sú hét Sigrlinn. Iðmundr hét jarl hans; Atli var hans sonr er fór at biðja Sigrlinnar til handa konungi. Hann dvalðisk vetr langt með Sváfni konungi. Fránmarr hét þar jarl, fóstir Sigrlinnar; dóttir hans hét Álf. Jarlinn réð, at meyjar var synjat, ok fór jarlinn heim. Atli jarls sonr stóð einn dag við lund nokkurn, en fugl sat í limunum uppi yfir hánun ok hafði heyrt til, at hans menn kylluðu vænstar konur þær, er Hjorvarðr konungr átti. Fuglinn kvakaði, en Atli hlýddi, hvat hann sagði. Hann kvað:

Regarding Harward and Sighlind

1 Sáttu Sigrlinn, · Sváfnis dóttur,
2 meyna fegrstu · í munarheimi?
þó hagligar · Hjorvarðs konur
4 gumnum þykkja · at Glasislundi.

1

2 „Mundu við Atla · Iðmundar son
2 fugl fróðhugaðr · fleira mēla?“
„Mun’k ef mik buðlungr · blóta vildi
4 ok kys’k þat’s ek vil · ór konungs garði.“

2

3 3

3

4 4

4

5 5

5

¹‘vænallra’ *corr.* R

6 6

6

7 7

7

8 Sverð vžit'k liggja · î Sigarsholmi,
2 fjórum fćera · enn fimm tǫgu;
ęitt es þęira · ǫllum bętra
4 vįgnesta bǫl · ok varið golli.

Swords I know lying, in Sigharsholm, four less than fifty. One of them is better than all—the bale of war-needles^a [SPEARS?]^a—and inlaid with gold.

^aThe kenning *vįgnest* also appears in

9 Hringr 's î hjalti, · hugr 's î miðju,
2 ógn 's î oddi, · þęim's ęiga getr;
liggr með ęggju · ormr dręyrfáiðr
4 en á valbǫstu · verpr naðr hala.

A ring is in the hilt; courage is in the middle; fear is in the point, for the one who gets to own it; along the blade lies a serpent painted in blood, but on the wallbast^a an adder chases its tail.

^aAn unclear part of the sword-hilt; see *Sighdrive* 7.

Second Lay of Hallow Hundingsbane
(Helgakviða Hundingsbana aðra)

BPG BPA Helgi fekk Sigrúnar ok áttu þau sonu; var Helgi eigi gamall. Dagr Høgna sonr blótaði Óðin til fǫðurhefnda. Óðinn léði Dag geirs síns. Dagr fann Helga, mág sinn, þar sem heitir at Fjǫturlundi. Hann lagði í gǫgnum Helga með geirnum. Þar fell Helgi en Dagr reið til fjalla ok sagði Sigrúnu tíðindi:

BPB Hallow got Sighrun, and they owned sons; Hallow was not old. Day, son of Hain, blooted^C to Weden to take revenge for his father. Weden lent Day his spear. Day found Hallow, his brother-in-law, at a place called Fetterlund; he laid the spear through Hallow. There fell Hallow, but Day rode to the fells and told Sighrun the news: EPB

- 1 „Trauðr em ek, systir, · trega þér at segja
2 þvíat ek hefði nauðigr · nipti grétta:
Fell í morgun · und Fjǫturlundi
4 buðlungr sá's vas · þęztr í heimi
ok hildingum · á halsi stóð.“

“Regretful am I, sister, to grieve thee by saying—for, forced must I cause my kinswoman to cry: This morning fell, 'neath Fetterlund, that prince who was in the world the best, and on the throats of rulers stood.”

...

- 2 „Fyrr vil'k kyssa · konung ólífðan
2 an þú blóðugri · brynju kastir;
hár es þitt, Helgi, · hélu þrungit,
4 allr es vísi · valdǫgg slęinn,
hęndr úrsvalar · Høgna mági;
6 hvé skal'k þér, buðlungr, · þess bót of vinna?“

“Sooner would I kiss the unliving king, than thou the bloody byrnie mightst cast away. Thy hair is, Hallow, with hoarfrost thick: the prince is all with corpse-dew whipped:^a the hands wet-cold on the kinsman of Hain. How shall I for thee, lord, remedy that?”

^aFor the formulation cf. *Dreams* 5.

- 3 „Eiñ vęldr þú, Sigrún · frá Sefafjǫllum,
2 es Hęlgi es · harmdǫgg slęinn:
Grętr þú, gullvarit, · grimmum tǫrum,
4 sólþjǫrt suðrón, · áðr þú sofa gangir,
hvęrt fęllr blóðugt · á brjóst grami,
6 úrsvalt, innfjalgt · ękka þrungit.“

“Thou alone causest, Sighrun from the Sevefells, that Hallow be by harm-dew whipped; thou criest, gold-covered, bitter tears, sun-bright southern lady, before thou to sleep mightst go. Each one falls bloody on the breast of the ruler, wet-cold and stifled, pressed forth by grief.”

The Speeches of Fathomer (*Fáfnismól*)

Frá dauða Fáfnis

From the death of Fathomer

[Fathomer quoth:]

- 1 „Sveinn ok sveinn! · Hverjum estu sveini of borinn?
 2 Hverra estu manna mögr?
 es þú á Fáfni rautt · þinn hinn frána méki;
 4 stöndumk til hjarta hjörr!“

“Swain and swain! To which swain art thou born; of which men art thou the son? As thou on Fathomer hast reddened thy gleaming blade, the sword stands to my the heart!”

BPG BPA Sigurðr dulði nafns síns fyr því at þat var trúa þeira í forneskju at orð feigs manns métti mikit ef hann bölvæði óvin sínum með nafni. Hann kvað:EPA

BPB Siward concealed his name, because it was their belief in ancient times that the word of a fey^C man could do much if he cursed his enemy by his name. He [= Siward] quoth:EPB EPG

- 2 „Göfugt dýr ek heiti · en ek gengit hef’k
 2 hinn móðurlausi mögr,
 föður ek á’kk-a · sem fira synir,
 4 geng ek einn saman.“

“Noble beast I am called, but I have walked as the motherless lad. A father I own not, like the sons of men do; I walk alone.”

[Fathomer quoth:]

- 3 „Vejzt, ef föður né átt-at · sem fira synir,
 2 af hverju vastu undri alinn?“

“Knowest thou, if thou haddest not a father like the sons of men, by which wonder thou wast born?”

[Siward quoth:]

- 4 „Étterni mitt · kveð’k þér ókunnigt vesa
 2 ok mik sjalfan hit sama:
 Sigurðr ek heiti · Sigmundr hét minn faðir
 4 es hef’k þik vápnum vegit.“

“My lineage I say is unknown to thee, and my self the same.^a Siward I am called—Sighmund was called my father—who with weapons have struck thee.”

^aThe meaning is that Fathomer would not recognize Siward's lineage (i.e. his father) or name, since he is an orphan who up until this point has not won any glory. He is not saying that he is lineage is unknown even to himself, since *sjalfan mik* ‘my self’ is accusative, not dative.

[Fathomer quoth:]

5 „Hværr þik hvatti, · hví hvætjask lézt,
2 mínu fjörvi at fara?
 Hinn fránęgi sveinn, · þú áttir fōður bitran,
4 ábornu skjór á skęð.“

“Who goaded thee, why didst thou let thyself be goaded, my life for to destroy? Gleaming-eyed swain, thou haddest a sharp father; inborn traits show quickly.^a”

^aThe original is unclear. *á skęð* means roughly ‘rapidly, quickly’; thus *riða á skęð* CV: ‘to ride at full speed’, but the other words are uncertain. La Farge and Tucker (1992) read ‘your innate qualities show quickly’, suggesting two unattested words: an adjective **áborinn* ‘innate, inborn’ and a verb **skjóa* ‘to show’. Yet the lack of i-umlaut in the supposed 3rd sg. pres. ind. *skjór* is difficult. We would expect ***skýr*, as in *skjóta* ‘to shoot,’ with 2nd/3rd sg. pres. ind *skýtr*. A solution here would be reading a 2nd sg. pres. subj. *skjóir*, with a vowel TODO

TODO: More verses...

The Speeches of Sighdrive (*Sigrdrífumól*)

Many of the verses are quoted in *WalsS*, but notably the two prayer-verses are missing; possibly an instance of Christian censorship. TODO

[Sighdrive quoth:]

- 1 „Lengi ek svaf, · lengi ek sofnuð vas,
2 long eru lýða lé;
Óðinn því veldr · es eigi máttak
4 bregða blundstofum.“

“Long I slept, long was I asleep, long are the deceits”

BPG BPA Sigurðr settisk niðr ok spyrr hana nafns. Hón tók þá horn fullt mjaðar ok gaf hönnum minnisveig.EPA

BPB Siward set himself down, asking for her name. Then she took a horn full of mead, and gave him a mind-draught:EPB EPG

- 2 Heill Dagr, · heilir Dags synir,
2 heil Nött ok nipt!
Óreiðum augum · lítið okkr þinig
4 ok gefið sitjondum sigr!

“Hail Day^P! Hail the sons of Day!^a Hail Night and [her] kinswoman [= Earth]!^b With un wrathful eyes look ye upon us two, and give the sitting ones [= us] victory.

^aTODO. Who?

^bAccording to *Ylfir* 10 Earth is the daughter of Night and Aner^P.

- 3 Heilir ésir, · heilar ósynjur,
2 heil sjá in fjölnýta fold!
Mál ok manvit · gefið okkr mérurum tveim
4 ok lēknishendr meðan lifum!

Hail the Ease^G! Hail the Ossens^G! Hail this bountiful fold [EARTH]! Speech and manwit^C give ye us renowned two, and healing-hands^{Ca} while we live.”

^aHands with the power to heal (perhaps supernaturally). The singular form *lēknishond* occurs in the semi-Christianized prayer on a c. 1300 stick from Ribe, Denmark (signum DR EM85;493).

BPG BPA Hon nefndisk Sigrdrífa ok var valkyrja. Hon sagði, at tveir konvngar þorðusk. Hét annarr Hjalmgunnarr; hann var þá gamall ok inn mesti hermaðr, ok hafði Óðinn hánun

sigri heitit. En annarr hét Agnarr, · Auðu bróðir · er vétr engi · vildi þiggja. Sigdrífa felldi Hjalmgunnar í orrostunni. En Óðinn stakk hana svefnþorni í hefnd þess ok kvað hana aldri skyldu síðan sigr vega í orrostu, ok kvað hana giftask skyldu, „en sagða’k hánun at strengða’k heit þar í mót, at giptask öngom þeim manni er hrēðask kynni.“ Hann segir ok biðr hana kenna sér speki ef hon¹ vissi tíðendi ór ǫllum heimum. Sigdrífa kvað:EPA

BPB She called herself Sighdrive and was a walkirrie. She said that two kings fought. One of them was called Helmguther; he was then old and the greatest harrier, and Weden had promised him victory. But another one was called Eyner, Eade’s brother, who in no way wished to accept.^b Sighdrive felled Helmguther in the battle, but Weden pierced her with the sleeping-thorn as revenge for that, and said that she would never thenceforth win victory in battle, and said that she must marry, “but I told him that I made a vow against that, to marry no man who could be frightened.” He [i.e. Siward] speaks and asks her to teach him wisdom, if she knew any tidings out of all the Homes^C. Sighdrive quoth: EPB
EPG

4 „Bjór föri’k þér, · brynþings apaldr,
2 magni blandinn · ok meginrí,
fullr ’s hann ljóða · ok líknstafa,
4 góðra galdra · ok gamanrúna.

Beer I bring thee—apple-tree of the byrnie-Thing^C [BATTLE > WARRIOR]!—mixed with might, and might-glory; it is full of leeds^C, and grace-staves, of good galders^C, and pleasure-runes^C.

5 Sigrúnar skalt kunna, · ef vilt sigr hafa,
2 ok rísta á hjalti hjors,
sumar á véttrimum, · sumar á valbøstum,
4 ok nefna tysvar Tý.

Victory-runes shalt thou know, if thou wilt have victory, and carve on the hilt of the sword; some on weight-rims;^a some on walbasts^b, and name Tue^P twice.

^aUnclear.

^bPossibly the sword-pommel, the word also occurs in *HHarw* 9.

6 Ǫlrúnar skalt kunna · ef þu vilt annars kvæn

¹hánom ms.

^bi.e. ‘wished to lose’ TODO

- 2 vēli t þik i trygd ef þú trúir.
 á horni skal þér rísta · ok á handar baki
 4 ok merkia a nagli næþ.

Ale-runes shalt thou know, if TODO

- 7 Full skal signa · ok við fári séa
 2 ok verpa lauki í lög;
 þá þat vēitk, · at þér verðr aldri
 4 meini blandinn mjǫðr.

TODO

3–4 þá ... mjǫðr] *thus Wals, om. R*

- ...
 8 Þá mēlti · Míms hǫfuð
 2 fróðligt it fyrsta orð,
 ok sagði sanna stafi.

Then spoke the head of Mime learnedly the first word, and said true staves:

- 9 Á skildi kvað ristnar · þeim's stendr fyr skínanda goði,
 2 á ęyra Árvaks, · ok á Alsvinnz hófi,
 á því hvéli es snýz · undir reid Hrungnis,
 4 á Sleipnis tǫnnum · ok á slęða fjǫtrum,
 á bjarnar hrammi · ok á Braga tungu,
 6 á ulfs klóm · ok á arnar neþi,
 á blóðgum vęngjum · ok á brúar sporði,
 8 á lausnar lófa · ok á líknar spori,
 á glęri ok á gulli · ok á gumna heillum,
 10 í víni ok virtri · ok vilisessi.

On a shield it said were carved [runes]—[the shield] that stands before the shining god^a [SUN]—[also] on the ear of Yorewaker, on the hoof of Allswith,^b on that wheel which turns beneath the chariot of Rungner, on the teeth of Slopner, and on the fetters of sleds, on the paw of the bear, and on the tongue of Bray, on the claws of the wolf, and on the beak of the eagle, on bloody wings, and on the supports of the bridge, on the palm of release,

and the track of grace, on glass and on gold, and on the good healths of men, in wine and beerwort, and on the comfortable seat.

^aAccording to *Grimner* 39 the sun is covered by a shield, protecting the earth from its heat. Without it, the whole world would burn up.

^bThe two horses that pull the sun across the heavens; cf. *Grimner* 38.

- 10 Á Gungnis oddi · ok á Grana brjósti,
 2 á nornar nagli · ok á neði uglu;
 allar vöru af skafnar, · þér es vöru á ristnar,
 4 ok hverfðar við inn hēlga mjöð
 ok sendar á víða vega.

On the point of Gungner, and on the breast of Grane, on the nail of a norn, and on the beak of an owl;—all were shaven off—those that were carved on—and thrown into the holy mead, and sent on wide ways:

- 11 Þér 'ró með ósum, · þér 'ró með ǫlfum,
 2 sumar með vísun vǫnum, · sumar hafa męnskir męnn.

They are among Ease, they are among Elves; some among wise Wanes, some are had by manly men.

The Third Lay of Guthrun
(*Guðrúnarkviða þriðja*)

BPG BPA Herkja hét ambótt Atla; hón hafði verit frilla hans. Hón sagði Atla at hón hefði sét Þjóðrek ok Guðrúnu bæði saman. Atli var þá allókátr. Þá kvað Guðrún: EPA

BPB Hark was named the female thrall of Attle; she had been his concubine. She told Attle that she had seen Thederick and Guthrun both together. Attle was then wholly displeased. Then Guthrun quoth: EPB EPG

- 1 “Hvat es þér, Atli? · é, Buðla sonr,
2 es þér hryggt í hug; · hví hlér þú éva?
 Hitt myndi óðra · jörlum þykkja
4 at við menn mæltir · ok mik séir.”

What is with thee, Attle? Always, son of Bodle, art thou sad at heart; why laughest thou never? TO-DO

- 2 “Treggr mik þat, Guðrún, · Gjúka dóttir,
2 mér í hollu · Harkja sagði
 at þit Þjóðrekr · undir þaki svéfið
4 ok léttliga · líni verðið.”

It troubles me, Guthrun, Yivick's daughter, which in the hall Hark has said me: that thou and Thederick beneath thatched roof slept, and ye lightly warded the linen.^a

^ai.e., they threw off their clothes and slept together.

- 3 “Þér mun'k alls þess · eiða vinna
2 at inum hvíta · helga stęini.
 at ek við Þjóðmar · þat-ki átta'k
4 es vörðr né verr · vinna knátti.

GAGAGGAGAG

- 4 Nema ek halsaða · herja stilli,
2 jöfur óneisinn, · einu sinni;
 aðrar vöru · okkrar spækjur
4 es við hörmug tvau · hnigum at rúnum.

TESTETET STET T

- 5 Hér kom Þjóðrekr · með þrjá tǫgu,
 2 lifa þeir né einir, · þriggja tega manna;
 hrinktu mik at bróðrum · ok at brynjuðum,
 4 hrinktu mik at ǫllum · á hǫfuðniðjum.

TESTE TEST EST TES

- 6 Sęntu at Saxa, · sunnmanna gram;
 2 hann kann hęlga · hver vęllanda;”
 sjau hundruð manna · í sal gengu
 4 áðr kvęn konungs · í kętil tǫki.

Send for Saxe, the prince of southmen; he knows how to hallow a swelling cauldron!” —
 Seven hundred men went into the hall, before the wife of the king might touch the kettle.

- 7 “Kęmr-a nú Gunnarr, · kalli’k-a Hǫgna, sę’k-a síðan · svása bróðr;
 sverði myndi Hǫgni · slíks harms reka, nú verð’k sjǫlf fyr
 mik · synja lýta.”

“Now Guthhere comes not, I call not on Hain; I see not hence [my] sweet brothers. With
 sword would Hain drive away such an affront; now I will for myself disprove the slanders.”

- 8 Brá hǫn til botns · bjǫrtum lófa
 2 ok hǫn upp of tók · jarknastęina:
 Sé nú sęggir · sykn em ek orðin
 4 hęilagliga— · hvé sjá hverr velli.

Brought she the bright palms to the bottom, and she up did take the earthenstones: “See
 now, men—I am proven innocent, through holy means—how this cauldron boils!”

- 9 Hló þá Atla · hugr í brjósti
 2 es hann hęilar sá · hęndr Guðrúnar:
 Nú skal Hęrkja · til hvers ganga,
 4 sú er Guðrúnu · grandi vęnti.

Then the heart of Atle laughed in his breast, when he saw the hands of Guthrun unscathed:

“Now shall Hark go to the cauldron, she who to Guthrun hoped to cause harm.”

- 10 Sá-at maðr armligt, · hvęrr es þat sá at,
 2 hvé þar á Hęrkju · hęndr sviðnuðu;
 lęiddu þá męy · í mýri fúla,
 4 svá þá Guðrún · sinna harma.

Each man saw not something so pitiful, who saw that: how there on Hark the hands were scorched. Led they the maiden into the foul bog; thus was Guðrún reconstituted for her affronts.

The Lay of Attle (*Atlakviða*)

BPG Dauði Atla.

Guðrún Gjúkadóttir hefndi bróðra sinna, svá sem frégt er orðit. Hon drap fyrst sonu Atla, en eptir drap hon Atla ok brendi hollina ok hirðina alla; um þetta er sjá kviða ort.

The Death of Attle

Guthrun Yivicksdaughter avenged her brothers, as has become famous. She first killed the sons of Attle, and after that she killed Attle, and burned the hall and the whole hird. Regarding that this lay is wrought.

- 1 Atli sendi · ár til Gunnars
- 2 kunnan segg at ríða, · Knéfrøðr vas sá heitinn;
at gorrðum kom hann Gjúka · ok at Gunnars hollu,
- 4 þekkjum aringreypum · ok at bjóri svósum.

Attle sent early to Guthur a well-known messenger to ride; Kneefred that one was called. To the estates of Yivick he came, and to the hall of Guthur; to the hearth-surrounding benches, and to the lovely beer.

- 2 Drukku þar dróttmęgir · —ęn dyljęndr þęęđu—
- 2 vın ı valhollu, · vręiði sęusk þęir Húna;
kallaði þa Knéfrøðr · kaldri røddu,
- 4 seggr inn suðróni · sat hann á þękk hóm:

There the dright-lads drank—but the concealed ones were silent—wine in the walhall; wary were they of the wrath of the Huns. Then Kneefred, the southern man, called with cold voice; he sat on a high bench:

1 dyljęndr ‘concealed ones’] Finnur Jónsson (1932) reasonably interprets this as referring to Attle’s spies at Guthur’s court.

2 valhollu ‘the walhall’] The interpretation of this compound is difficult in context. The first element *val-* could be (1) *valr* ‘falcon’, referring to the aristocratic hunting practice; (2) *valr* ‘Wale^G’, cognate with ‘Welsh’ but in ON referring to the French or Romans, stressing the southern location or appearance of the hall; or (3) *valr* ‘(collective) the battle-slain’, foreshadowing the inevitable death (feyness^C) of the Yivickings^G. In this case it is linguistically identical to Walhall^L, Weden’s hall, whither the battle-slain go.

- 3 “Atli mik hingat sendi · ríða oręndi,
- 2 mar inum męlgreypa, · Myrkvið inn ókunna
at biðja yðr, Gunnarr, · at it á þękk kómið
- 4 með hjólum aringreypum · at sękja hęim Atla.

“Attle me hither sent to ride an errand, with the bit-champing horse through the uncharted Mirkwood, to ask you, Guthur, that ye two on the bench might come, with hearth-

surrounding helmets, to seek the home of Atle.

- 4 Skjǫldu kneguð þar velta · ok skafna aska,
 2 hjalma gullroðna · ok Húna mengi,
 silfrgyllt sǫðulkléði, · sęrki valrauða,
 4 dafar, darraða, · drǫsla męlgreypa.

There ye might choose shields, and smooth ash-spears, helmets gold-reddened, and the multitude of the Huns, silver-gilt saddle-cloth, walred serks, dafs, standards, bit-champing steeds.

- 5 Vǫll lęzk ykkar ok myndu gefa · víðrar Gnitahęiðar
 2 af gęiri gjallanda · ok af gylltum stǫfnum,
 stórar meįðmar · ok staði Danpar,
 4 hrís þat it męra · es meðr Myrkvið kalla.

GAGAGA

- 6 Hǫfði vatt þá Gunnarr · ok Hǫgna til sagði:
 2 Hvat ręðr þú okkr, sęggr inn ǫri, · allz vit slíkt hęyrum?
 Gull vissa ek ekki · á Gnitahęiði,
 4 þat es vit ęttim-a · annat slíkt.

His head turned Guther then, and to Hain said: “What counselest thou we two do, younger man, as we such things hear? I knew of no gold on the Gnitheath, that we did not own as much of.

- 7 Sjau ęigu vit salhús · sverða full,
 2 hvernju eru þęira · hjǫlt ǫr gulli;
 mínnt veit ek mar beztan · ęn męki hvassastan,
 4 boga bękksóma · ęn brynjur ǫr gulli.

We own seven hallhouses, filled with swords—on each of them is a golden hilt; I know my horse to be the best, and my sword the sharpest; my bow bench-fit, and my byrnies of gold.

- 8 Hjalrn ok skjöld hvítastan, · kominn ór holl Kjárs;
 2 einn es minn bættri · en sé allra Húna.

A helmet and the whitest shield, taken out of the hall of Chear; alone is mine better, than that of all of the Huns.”

- 9 Hvat hygg þú brúði bendu · þá es hón okkr baug sendi,
 2 varinn váðum heiðingja? · Hykk at hón vörnuð byði!
 Hár fann ek heiðingja · riðit í hring rauðum;
 4 ylfskr es vegr okkarr · at riða oręendi.

“What does thou think the bride meant, when she us two an armlet sent, wrapped with the cloth of a heath-dweller [WOLF]? I think that she bid us a warning! I found the hair of a heath-dweller wrapped round the red ring; wolver is our way, to ride that errand.”

- 10 Niðjar-gi hvottu Gunnar · né náungr annarr,
 2 rýnęndr né ráðęndr, · né þęir es ríkir vęru;
 kvaddi þá Gunnarr · sęm konungr skyldi,
 4 męrr í mjoręranni · af móði stórum:

No kinsmen urged Guthur, nor any other close one, nor counselors nor advisors, nor those who mighty were. Guthur then announced—as a king should, renowned in the mead-house—out of great courage:

- 11 Rís-tu nú, Fjoręnir, · lát-tu á flęt vaða
 2 greppa gullskálir · með gumna hęndum!

“Rise now, Ferner; let on the floorboards wade forth the golden bowls of warriors, along the hands of men!

- 12 Ulfr mun ráða · arfi Niflunga,
 2 gamlir granvarðir, · ef Gunnars missir,
 birnir blakkfjallir · bíta þreftęnnum,
 4 gamna greystóði, · ef Gunnarr né kęmr-at.

The wolf will rule the inheritance of the Niflings: the old grey guardians, if Guthur is missing. Bears black-furred bite with wrangling teeth, amusing the pack of bitches, if

Guther comes not.”

- 13 Leiddu landrøgni · lýðar óneisir,
 2 grátendr, gunnhvatan, · ór garði Húna;
 þá kvað þat inn øri · ęrfivörðr Høgna:
 4 Heilir farið nú ok horskir · hvar's ykkur hugr tęgir!

GAGAGA

- 14 Fetum létu fróknir · um fjöll at þyrja
 2 marina mēlgreypu, · Myrkvið inn ókunna;
 hristisk ęll Húnmörk · þar es harðmóðgir fóru,
 4 vröku þeir vannstyggva · völlu algróna.

GAGAGA

- 15 Land sōu þeir Atla · ok liðskjalfar djúpar
 2 Bikka greppar standa · á borg inni há
 sal of suðrþjóðum, · slęinn sessmeiðum,
 4 bundnum rōndum, · blęikum skjōldum,

The land of Attle saw they, TODO

- 16 dafar, darraða; · ęn þar drakk Atli
 2 vīn í valhōllu; · vērðir sōtu úti
 at varða þeim Gunnari · ef þeir hér vitja kōmi
 4 með geiri gjallanda · at vękja gram hildi.

but there drank Attle wine in the wale-hall^a ...

^aTODO: this is not Weden's hall, rather 'the Roman hall'.

- 17 Systir fann þeira snemmst · at þeir í sal kvōmu,
 2 brōðr hęnnar bāðir, · bjōri var hōn līttr drukkin:
 Ráðinn ert-u nú, Gunnarr, · hvat munt-u, ríkr, vinna

4 við Húna harmbrögðum? · Hóll gakk þú ór snemma!

Their sister found earliest they they had come into the hall, both of her brothers—on beer was she lightly drunk—“Betrayed art thou now, Guthur; why wilt thou, mighty one, struggle against Hunnish harm-tricks? Go early out of the hall!^a”

^aBefore anything evil might happen.

18 Bætr hefðir þú, bróðir, · at þú í brynju fórir,
 2 sém hjólmum aringreypum · at séa heim Atla;
 sétir þú í sððlum · sólhefða daga,
 4 nái nauðfólva · létir nornir gráta.

Better hadst thou, brother, if thou in byrnie travelled, and with hearth-surrounding helmets, to see the home of Attle.

19 Húna skjaldmeyjar · herfi kanna
 2 en Atla sjalfan · létir þú í ormgarð koma;
 nú es sá ormgarðr · ykkir of folginn.

GAGAGA

20 Seinað es nú, systir, · at samna Niflungum,
 2 langt es at leita · lýða sinnis til,
 of rosmufjöll Rínar, · rekka óneissa.

GAGAGA

21 Fengu þeir Gunnar · ok í fjetur settu,
 2 vinir Borgunda, · ok bundu fastla;
 sjau hjó Hogni · sverði hvössu
 4 en inum átta hratt hann · í eld heitan.

Caught they Guthur, and in fetters set him—the friends of the Burgends—and bound them tightly. Seven Hain hewed down with sharp sword, and the eighth one threw he into the hot fire.

- 22 Svá skal frókn · fjándum vęrjask;
 2 Hogni varði · hęndr Gunnars.
 frógu fróknan · ef fjor vildi
 4 Gotna þjóðann · gulli kaupa.

Thus shall the bold against fiends ward himself; Hain warded the hands of Guthur. They asked the bold one if to buy he wished—the ruler of the Gots—his life with gold.^a

1 Svá ... vęrjask] Line moved from the last verse to this one since it seems to connect semantically with the immediately following line, and also creates a regular line distribution of 4-4 instead of 5-3.

^aThe Huns ask Guthur (it is clear that “ruler of the Gots” refers to him, cf. 1, 3, 10) if he wishes to ransom Hain. He instead responds with the following:

- 23 “Hjarta skal mér Hogna · í hęndi liggja
 2 blóðugt, ór brjósti · skorit baldriða,
 saxi slíðrbęitu, · syni þjóðans.”

(Guthur quoth:)

“The heart of Hain shall lie me in the hands: bloody from the breast—cut from the bold rider with a slide-biting sax^a—of the son of the sovereign.”

^ai.e. a short-sword with a blade so sharp that it draws blood when one slides the finger across it.

- 24 Skóru þęir hjarta · Hjalla ór brjósti
 2 blóðugt ok á bjóð lögðu · ok bęru þat fyr Gunnar.

They cut the heart of Helle out of the breast; bloody on a platter they laid it, and carried it before Guthur.

- 25 Þá kvað þat Gunnarr, · gumna dróttinn:
 2 Hér hęfi ek hjarta · Hjalla ins blauða,
 ólíkt hjarta · Hogna ins frókna,
 4 es mjök bifask · es á bjóði liggr;
 bifðisk hęlfu meirr · es í brjósti lá!

Then quoth that Guthur, the lord of men: “Here have I the heart of Helle the soft—unlike the heart of Hain the bold!—which much trembles, when on the platter it lies; it trembled twice as much, when in the breast it lay.”

- 26 Hló þá Hogni · es til hjarta skóru
 2 kvikvan kumblasmið · klökkva hann sízt hugði;
 blóðugt þat á bjóð lögðu · ok bǫru fyr Gunnar.

Hain laughed then, when to the heart they cut on the living wound-smith [WARRIOR]; he thought least of sobbing. Bloody on a platter they laid it, and carried it before Guther.

- 27 Mérr kvað þat Gunnarr, · Geir-Niflungr:
 2 Hér hefi ek hjarta · Hogna ins frókna,
 ólíkt hjarta · Hjalla ins blauða,
 4 es lítt bifask · es á bjóði liggr;
 bifðisk svági mjök · þá's í brjósti lá!

Renowned quoth that Guther, the Gore-Nifling: "Here have I the heart of Hain the bold—unlike the heart of Helle the soft!—which little trembles, when on the platter it lies; it trembled not as much, when in the breast it lay.

- 28 Svá skaltu, Atli, · augum fjarri
 2 sęm munt · męnjum verða;
 es und ęinum mér · ǫll of folgin
 4 hodd Niflunga: · Lifir-a nú Hogni!

Thus shalt thou, Attle, be as far from the eyes, as thou wilt from the neck-rings. 'Tis by me alone all concealed, the hoard of the Niflings—now Hain lives not!

- 29 Eý vas mér týja · meðan vit tveir lifðum,
 2 nú es mér ęngi · es ęinn lifi'k;
 Rín skal ráða · rógmalmi skatna,
 4 svinn, ǫskunna · arfi Niflunga.

I was ever in doubt when we two lived; now I am not when alone I live. The Rhine shall rule the strife-ore of princes [GOLD], swift, the os-born inheritance of the Niflings.

- 30 Í veltanda vatni · lýsask valbaugar
 2 hęldr an á hǫndum gull · skíni Húna bǫrnum.

In tumbling water the Welsh bighs gleam, rather than gold might shine on the hands of

the children of Huns.”

...

- 31 Ełdi gaf h n alla · es inni v ru
 2 ok fr  mor i   ira Gunnars · komnir v ru  r Myrk imi;
 forn timbr fellu, ·   argh s ruku,
 4 b r Bu lunga, · brunnu ok skjaldmeyjar,
 inni aldrstamar, · hnigu    ld   itan.

To the fire she gave all those who were inside, who from their murder of Guthen were come out of Mirkham. Ancient timbers fell, great houses smoked—the settlement of the Buthlungs—burned the shield-maidens likewise; inside aged trunks bowed into hot fire.

- 32 Fullr tt’s umb  etta; ·    r  ngi sv  s  an
 2 br  r   brynju · br  ra at   fna;
 h n   fir  riggja ·      konunga
 4 banor  bori , · b  rt,   r sylti.

’Tis fully told of this; none hence fares so, a bride in byrnie, her brothers to avenge. She has of three great kings borne the bane-word,^a bright woman, before she may die.

^ai.e. ‘She has slain three great kings.’ This expression and its Germanic and Indo-European relatives is discussed in detail in Watkins (1995)[417–422].

- 33 Enn segir gleggja   Atlam lum inum gr nlenskum.

Yet this is told more clearly in the Greenlendish Speeches of Atle.

The Lay of Hildbrand

For the text of original poem I generally present the manuscript text. I found it very difficult to produce a normalization without too heavily distorting the received text, being as it is, a blend of several dialects. I have, however, added acute accents to signify long vowels, capitalized proper names, consistently replaced *p* (wynn) and *uu* with *w*, and made minor corrections where the manuscript is clearly in error—these are noted in the critical apparatus. The punctuation of the original, entirely consisting of interpuncts, at times representing line breaks and caesurae and at others sporadically placed, has not been retained. The hypermetrical words *quad Hiltibrant* “Hildbrand quoth” (found in the ms. at the caesurae of ll., 30, 49, and 58) have been removed from the German text, but are presented in small font in the English translation.

- Ik gihórta dat seggen
 2 dat sih urhettun · aenon muotín
Hiltibrant enti Hadubrant · untar heriun twém
 4 sunufatarungo · iro saro rihtun
garutun se iro gúðhamun · gurtun sih iro swert ana
 6 helidos ubar hringa · dó sie to dero hiltiu ritun

I heard it said, that two contenders alone did meet: Hildbrand and Hathbrand, under two hosts.^a Son and father ordered their armour, readied their war-cloth, girded their swords on, the heroes over the mail, when to that battle they rode.

6 hringa] ringa *Hild ms.*

^ai.e. each man was a champion of his respective army.

- Hiltibrant gimahalta · her was héróro man
 8 ferahes frótóro · her frágén gistuont
fóhém wortum · hwer sín fater wári
 10 fireo in folche · [...]
 [...] · „eddo hwelíhhes cnuosles dú síš
 12 ibu dú mí énan sagés · ik mí de odre wét
chind in chunincriche · chúd ist mín al irmindeot“

Hildbrand spoke—he was the hoarier man, more learned in life—he began to ask, with few words, who his father might be, of men in the troop, [...] “or of which lineage thou be; if thou me one say, I the others will know; child, in the kingdom, known to me are all great men.”

7 gimahalta] *add.* heribrantes sunu “Harbrand’s son” *Hild ms.* 9 hwer] wer *Hild ms.* 11 hwelíhhes] welihhes *Hild ms.* 13 chunincriche] chunnincriche *Hild ms.*

- 14 Hadubrant gimahalta · Hiltibrantes sunu
 „dat sagetun mí · úsere liuti
 16 alte anti fróte · dea érhina wárun
 dat Hiltibrant haetti mín fater · ih heittu Hadubrant
 18 forn her óstar giweit · flóh her Ótachres níd
 hina miti Theotríhhe · enti sínero degano filu
 20 her furlaet in lante · luttilla sitten
 brút in búre · barn unwahsan
 22 arbeolaosa · her raet óstar hina
 det síd Detríhhe · darba gistuontum
 24 fateres mínes · dat was só friuntlaos man
 her was Ótachre · ummet tirri
 26 degano dechisto · unti Deotríhhe
 her was eo folches at ente · imo was eo fehtha ti leop
 28 chúd was her · chóném mannum
 ni wániu ih iu líb habbe“

Hathbrand spoke, Hildbrand's son: "It told me our people, the old and learned, those who earlier lived, that Hildbrand was called my father — I am called Hathbrand. Long ago he hurried east — he fled Edwaker's hate — thither with Thedrich, and his great many thanes. He left in the land a little one to stay, a bride in the bower, a bairn ungrown, without inheritance; he rode east thither, as Thedrich was in great need of my father; — that was so friendless a man. He was to Edwaker exceptionally hostile, the dearest of thanes under Thedrich. He was ever at the front of the troop, ever did the fight gladden him, known was he among keen men; I ween not that he have life."

18 giweit] gihueit *Hild ms.* 21 brút] prut *Hild ms.* 22 her raet] heraet *Hild ms.* 24 fateres] fatereres *Hild ms.* 26 Deotríhhe] *add.* darba gistontun *Hild ms.* 27 fehtha] peheta *Hild ms.* 28 chóném] chonnem *Hild ms.*

15 dat ... liuti] this l. breaks no rhythmic rules (cf. l. 42), but the needed alliteration is missing.

- 30 „wettu irringot · obana ab hebane
 dat dú neo dana halt mit sus sippan man
 32 dinc ni gileitós“
 want her dó ar arme · wuntane bauga
 34 cheisuringu gitán · so imo sie der chuning gap
 huneo truhtin · „dat ih dir it nú bí huldí gibu“

“I call on Ermin-god as witness, [quoth Hildbrand], above in heaven, that thou never with such a close man once more lead dispute.” Unwound he then from his arm some twisted bighs², made from imperial coin, which the king once gave him, the lord of the Huns—
“This I now give thee as pledge.”

30 hebane] heuane *Hild ms.*

²Armlets used as currency during the Migration Period; ON *baugr*, OE *béag*. — The giving of rings and armlets in exchange for loyalty was common across all of Germanic Europe, as seen in the many ruler-kennings of the type “breaker of rings” (like *béaga brytta* “the breaker of bighs” *Beowulf* ll. 35, 352, 1487.) This is also connected with the oath-ring, and the famous ring-swords. TODO? reference some literature on this.

- 36 Hadubrant gimahalta · Hiltibrantes sunu
 „mit geru scal man · geba infáhan
 38 ort wídar orte · [...]
 dú bist dir altér hun · ummet spáhér
 40 spenis mih mit díném wortun · wili mih dínu speru werpan
 bist alsó gíaltét man · só dú éwín inwit fórtós
 42 dat sagetun mí · séolidante
 westar ubar Wentilséo · dat man wíc furnam
 44 tót ist Hiltibrant · Heribrantes suno“

Hathbrand spoke, Hildbrand's son: “With spear shall one earn gifts, point against point! Thou art, old Hun, exceptionally clever; thou lured me with thy words, wilt thou at me thy spear hurl! Thou art thus old, though thou ever deceit didst work. — It told me seafarers, heading west o'er the Wendle-sea³, that war took that man: — dead is Hildbrand, Harbrand's son!”

41 bist] pist *Hild ms.*

³The Mediterranean, referring to the Vandals in North Africa.

- Hiltibrant gimahalta · Heribrantes suno
 46 „wela gisihu ih · in díném hrustim
 dat dú habés héme · hérron góten
 48 dat dú noh bí desemo ríche · reccheo ni wurti“

Hildbrand spoke, Harbrand's son: “I see well on thy equipment, that thou hast a good lord at home, that thou still in this reign didst not become an exile.”

- „welaga nú waltant got · wéwurt skihit
 50 ih wallóta sumaro enti wintro · sehstic ur lante
 dar man mih eo scerita · in folc sceotantero
 52 só man mir at burc énigeru · banun ni gifasta
 nú scal mih swásat chind · swertu hauwan
 54 bretón mit sínu billiu · eddo ih imo ti banin werdan
 doh maht dú nú aodlíhho · ibu dir dín ellen taoc
 56 in sus héremo man · hrusti giwinnan
 rauba birahanen · ibu dú dar éníg recht habés“

“Well now, wielding god, [quoth Hildbrand], woeful Weird⁴ comes to pass. I wallowed for summers and winters sixty out of the land, where one ever set me in the troop of shooters; thus one at no fortress my bane did inflict. Now shall my own child hew at me with sword; beat down with his blade, or I his bane become. Yet canst thou now easily, if thy courage avail thee, from such a hoary man win the equipment; bear away the booty, if thou thereto have any right.”

57 birahanen] bihrahanen *Hild ms.*

⁴The personification of fate, in this case most likely just a noun. OE *Wyrð* (*Beowulf* 455: *Gæð á Wyrð swá bío scel* “Ever goes Weird as she must”), ON *Urðr* ‘one of the norms’.

- 58 „der sí doh nú argósto · óstarliuto
 der dir nú wíges warne · nú dih es só wel lustit
 60 gúdea gimeinun · niuse de mótti
 hwedar sih hiutu déro hregilo · hruomen muotti
 62 eddo desero brunnóno · bédero waltan“

“He be now the weakest [quoth Hildbrand] of the eastern peoples, who refuse thee the fight, when thou so greatly cravest to struggle together; — try he who might, which of us today of these garments may boast, or both of these byrnies wield!”

61 hwedar] werdar *Hild ms.* 61 hiutu déro] dero hiutu *Hild ms.* 61 hruomen] hrumen *Hild ms.* 62 eddo] erdo *Hild ms.*

- dó lettun se aerist · asckim scrítan
 64 scarpén scúrim · dat in dem sciltim stónt
 dó stóptun tosamane · staimbort hlúdun
 66 hewun harmlícco · hwítte scilti

unti imo iro lintún · luttilo wurtun

⁶⁸ giwigan miti wábnun · [...]

Then let they first their ash-spears glide, in harsh torrents, that in the shields they stuck.
Then charged they into each other—the war-boards [SHIELDS] resounded—struck they
bitterly the white shields, until for them their lindens [SHIELDS] became little, worn down
by the weapons, [...]

⁶⁵ hlúdun] chludun *Hild ms.*

Index

NOTE: This index or rather dictionary is both incomplete and inconsistently formatted. New entries will be added, and old ones be corrected in the future.

1.1 Cultural and religious expressions (C)

ape (ON. *api*, OE. *apa*, OS. *apo*, OHG. *affō*, PNWGmc. **apō*) In the Old Norse the word seems to mean ‘fool, buffoon’, in the other old languages apparently ‘monkey’, though this sense should be a later development of the former; why would the early Germanic tribes have a word for an animal that they had never encountered?

aught (ON. *éttr*, OE. *æht* ‘possession, property’) The Nordic (paternal) clan or family line.

begale (OHG. *bigalan*) To affect something using galders^C. See also gale^C.

bigh (ON. *baugr*, OE. *béag*, OHG. *boug*) A torc or armlet, in the migration period used as currency or tokens of loyalty (see particularly *Hildbrand*). often referenced in ruler-kennings.

bloot (ON. *blót*, OE. *blót*, OHG. *bluoz*) Sacrifice or a sacrificial feast.

bloot-kettle The large pots used for cooking the bloot-stew.

Doom (ON. *dómr*, OE. *dóm*) Commonly ‘judgement’ (whence Doomsday, ‘Judgement Day’), but in the Norse and English poetry also specifically referring to one’s fame or good reputation (that is, how others will judge one’s character and deeds). Thus *High* 77: “I know one that never dies: the **Doom** over each man dead.” is illuminated by passages in *Beowulf* like 884b–887a:

... · *Sigemunde gesprong*
æfter deaðdæge · dóm unlytel
syþðan wiges heard · wyrm ácwealde
hordes hyrde · ...

“For Sighmund sprang up after his day of death unlittle **Doom**, since hard in conflict he defeated the Worm^C, the herder of the hoard.”;

953b–955a:

... · *þú þé self hafast*
dédum gefremed · þæt þín dóm lyfað
áva tó aldre · ...

“Thou hast for thyself by deeds accomplished that thy **Doom** lives for ever and ever.”

fee (ON. *fé*, OE. *fēoh*) Originally ‘cattle’, however also used in a broader sense to refer to one’s mobile wealth. For this cf. particularly *High* TODO.

feel-cunning (ON. *fljalkunnigr*) Literally ‘much-cunning, cunning in many ways’. Skilled with sorcery.

fey (ON. *fēigr*, OE. *fēge*, OHG. *feigi* ‘cowardly’) One doomed or fated to die, with a sense of predestination and inevitability. Its earliest use is on the Rök stone: **aft uamuþ stanta runar þar + n uarin faþi faþir aft** faikiān sunu “After Woemood (*Vámóðr*) stand these runes^C, but Warren (*Varinn*) painted, the father after the **fey** son.” It was believed that one’s See PCRN HS II:35, p. 928 ff. (TODO)

fimble- (ON. *fimbul-*) The ultimate, final, greatest. See Fimblethyle^P, Fimblewinter^L.

five days (ON. *fimm dagar*) That the old Scandinavian week was **five days** long is well attested. According to the *GolL* there were six weeks in a month, and the expression **five days** is used as the equivalent of *week* in *High* 51 and 74, in the second of which it is contrasted with *month*. Related to this is the legal term *fifth* (ON. *fimmt*, OSw. *femt*), a meeting or gathering set to be held at a five-day notice. See *fimt* in CV, Love et al. (2020) for further discussion.

galder (ON. *galdr*, OE. *gealdor*, OHG. *galdar*) A magical spell or song. See the Merseburg charms (TODO?) for examples. See also *gale*^C.

gand (ON. *gandr*, Latin *gandus*) A witch’s familiar, a spirit sent out to do her bidding. See PCRN HS I:17, p. 361 and II:26, p. 656. TODO

gin- (ON. *ginn-*) A rare augmentative prefix. TODO.

good of meat (ON. *matar góðr*) An old expression, appearing not just in *High* 39 (“I found not a generous man, or so **good of meat**, that a gift were not accepted;”) but also several Viking Age Runic inscriptions, such as Sm 39: *mildan orða · ok matar góðan* ‘mild of words and **good of meat**’, U 805: *bónða góðan matar* ‘a farmer **good of meat**’, U 703: *mandr matar góðr · auk máls risinn* ‘a man **good of meat** and proud in speechTM’; compare also U 739: *bann var mildr matar · auk máls risinn* ‘he was **mild of meat** and proud in speech’. — See meat-nothing^C for its opposite.

hame (ON. *hamr*) A skin, shape. Individuals can through magic “shift hames” (ON. *skípta hqumum*), and leave their human *hames* behind, instead entering into the shapes of wolves, bears, birds. During this process the original hame would be sleeping in a vulnerable state, as described in the Saw of the Walsings, chap. TODO: . See also feather-hame^P, town-riders^C, evening-riders^C.

harrow (ON. *hqrgr*, OE. *bearg*, PNWGmc. **harugar*) A cairn constructed for ritual purposes. *Hindle* 10 describes one: “A harrow^C he made for me, loaded with stones; now that stone-pile is become into glass. He reddened [it] in fresh blood of oxen; Oughthere^P ever trusted on the Ossens^G.” See also wigh^C.

Home (ON. *heimr*, OE. *hám*, PNWGmc. **baimar*) In the Norse often referring to a ‘realm’ in the cosmology (*WSpae* 2: “I remember nine **Homes**”, *Webtbrithner* TODO: “From the runes of the Ettins^G and of all the gods I can speak truly, for I have come into each

Runic inscription DR 248 (Snoldelev) suggests the thyle may have tied to a specific place, and in *Beowulf* it seems to have been a court position, with the poet Unferth being described as the "thyle of Rothgar".

- wale** (ON. *vǫlr*) The staff or sceptre, especially of a wallow. TODO: archeological finds, mention Sutton Hoo.
- wallow** (ON. *vǫlva*, OE. **wealwe* (cf. ON. *svǫlva*, OE. *swealwe* 'swallow')) A sibyl, seeress, oracle. The word derives from the wale^C, a staff or sceptre probably used for ritual purposes.
- wigh** (ON. *vé*, OE. *wéoh*, *wīb*, PNWGmc. **wibq*) A holy shrine or sanctuary. It seems that where the harrow^C was a pile of stones or cairn used for carrying out rituals, the **wigh** was an enclosed space. The earliest Norse attestation is the runic inscription Ög N288 (Oklunda), which reads: "Guthhere <= Gunnarr> painted these runes, and he fled, guilty. Sought this wigh, and he fled into this clearing. And he bound. [...]" The implication seems to be that the wigh was considered so sacred that Guthhere could not be apprehended or punished for his crime while in it. — In Old English the word means 'pagan idol'. It is not immediately clear which meaning is the original one, but in this edition the Norse sense has been adopted, since the Anglo-Saxon sources are all of a Christian nature. The *Beowulf* name *Wighstone* (*Wīb-* or *Wēohstān*) in any case suggests it is the Norse meaning, since 'idol-stone' makes little sense.
- wode** (ON. *óðr*, OE. *wód*, PNWGmc. **wōþur*) Heener^P's gift to men, though the name would suggest it be from Weden^P. The word has several related meanings: 'poetic inspiration', 'madness', 'rage'.

1.2 People and objects (P)

- Attle** (*Attila*, ON. *Atli*, OE. *Ætla*, MHG. *Etzel*, PNWGmc. **Attilō*) The ruler of the Huns^G (historically from 434–453). Husband of Guthrun^P, and with her father of Earp and Oatle^P. and murderer of I HHb 54, SiL 11, I Gr 23, ShS 28, 29, 33, 37, 54, 56, 57, II Gr 26, 38, 45, III Gr 1, 9, BnOr 0, OdW A, 2, 22, 23, 25, 26, 30, 31, AtD 0, AtL 1, 3, 15, 17, 18, 27, 31, 32, 34, 36, 37, 38, 41, 43, B, AtS 2, 4, 21, 22, 44, 52, 60, 64, 71, 73, 77, 80, 86, 87, 97, 98, 108, 113, 117, FGr 0, GrB 12, Ham 6.
- Balder** (ON. *Baldr*, OE. *Bældæg* (not directly cognate), OHG. *Balter*, PWGmc. *Baldrar*) The beautiful son of Weden^P, slayed by his brother Hath^P, avenged by his other brother Wonne^P.
- Earp and Oatle** (ON. *Erpr ok Eitill*) The sons of Attle^P and Guthrun^P.
- Feather-hame** (ON. *fjaðrbamr*) A hame^C owned by the Ease that lets the wearer fly like a bird, more specifically a falcon.

- Guthrun** (ON. *Guðrún*) Daughter of king Yivick^P, sister of Guthhere^P and Hain^P. The wife of Attle^P.
- Hain** [Hain 1] (ON. *Hogni*, OE. *Haguna*, *Hagena*, OHG. *Hagano*, Ger. *Hagen*, PNWGmc. **Hagunō*) A Nifling^G and Yivicking^G, son of king Yivick^P, brother of Guthhere^P and Guthrun^P. In *AtL* he defeats seven warriors before being captured by Attle^P, who has his heart cut out at the request of Guthhere.
- 2 A petty king of East Geatland^L, contemporary with Granmer^P, the king of Southmanland^L and Ingeld Illred, the Ingling^G king of Upland^L.
- Hath** (ON. *Hǫðr*) The blind son of Weden^P, the slayer of his brother Balder^P.
- Hindle** (ON. *Hyndla*) A witch awoken by Frow in *Hindle*.
- Millner** (ON. *Mjöllnir*, OE. **Meldne*, PNWGmc. **Meldunjar*) Powerful hammer owned by Thunder.
- Oughter** (ON. *Óttarr*, OE. *Óththere*, PNWGmc. **Ōhtabarjar*) TODO
- Rotholf** (ON. *Hrólfr kraki*, OE. *Hrǫpulf*, PNWGmc. **Hrōþiwulfar*) A king of the Shieldings^G (see family tree). As foreshadowed in *Beewolf* 1017–9, 1180–90, he betrays the sons of Rothgar^P, his cousins Rethrich and Rothmund^P, in order to take the throne for himself. In the later Icelandic tradition this has been forgotten, and he is consistently portrayed as a heroic king.
- Rothgar** (ON. *Hróarr*, OE. *Hrǫbgár*, PNWGmc. **Hrōþigairar*) A king of the Shieldings^G (see family tree), one of the main characters in *Beewolf*.
- Weden** (rhymes with *leaden*; ON. *Óðinn*, OE. *Wóden*, *Wēden*, OHG. *Wuotan*, PNWGmc. **Wōdanar*) Chief of the Ease^G, his name is clearly related to wode^C, referring to his role as the patron of scolds^C and berserks^C. Husband of Frie^P, and by her father of Balder^P. Also father of Thunder^P by Earth^P. Brother of Heener^P and Lothar^P.
- Wider** (ON. *Víðarr*) A son of Weden^P, who avenges him at the Rakes of the Reins^L.
- Wonnell** (ON. *Váli*, PWGmc. *Wanila* ‘the little Wane^P (uncertain)’) The son of Weden^P, who one-night old avenged his brother Balder^P through slaying another brother, Hath^P.
- Woulder** (ON. *Ullr*) A rather obscure god. He is mentioned in connection with oath-rings (TODO) and the setting of ritual fires (*Grimner* TODO). These obscure references are likely related to the interesting finds at Lilla Ullevi (‘the small wigh^C of Woulder’) in Upland, Sweden, consisting of several dozen fire striker-shaped iron amulet rings dating to 660–780 (for a detailed description see (af Edholm, 2009)).
- Yimer** (ON. *Ymir*, OE. **Yime*) The first ettin, probably equivalent to Earyelmer^P.

Yivick (ON. *Gjúki*, OE. *Gifca*, OHG. *Gibicho*, MHG. *Gibeche*) King of the Burgends^G (historically from late 300s–407) of the Nifling dynasty, ancestor of the Yivickings^G. Father of Guthrun^P, Guthhere^P and Hain^P.

1.3 Groups and tribes (G)

TODO: Map of rough tribal areas. Genealogies.

Danes (ON. *danir*, OE. *dene*, PNWGmc. **danír*) A tribe in eastern modern-day Denmark and southern Sweden. They probably originated in Scania in southern Sweden, before moving westwards into the Danish isles and eventually Jutland, driving out the Earls^G and Jutes^G. Noted members: TODO Attestations: TODO

Dwarfs (ON. *dvergar*, OE. *dweorgas*, OHG. *twerca*, PNWGmc. **dvergór*) Earthly (chthonic) supernatural beings, often referred to as living in rocks and mountains. Noted members: TODO Attestations: TODO

Ease (rhyming with *geese*; ON. *ésir*, OE. *ése*, PNWGmc. **ansiwir*; sg. *os*, ON. *áss*, OE. *ós*, PNWGmc. **ansur*) A group of Gods, though the word can also refer to all the Gods. See Gods^G, Tues^G, Wanes^G, Reins^G. Noted members: Weden^P, Thunder^P, Frie^P, Hath^P and Balder^P Attestations: TODO

Ease and Elves (ON. *ésir ok alfar*, OE. *ése ende ielfe*, PNWGmc. **alþír jah ansiwir*) A merism; both heavenly and earthly spiritual beings. Notably the two words always occur in this order (never ‘Elves and Ease’), even in the Old English.

Elves (ON. *alfar*, OE. *ielfe*, PNWGmc. **alþír*) Earthly (chthonic) supernatural beings. Possibly ancestral spirits? Noted members: TODO Attestations: TODO

Ettins (ON. *jǫtnar*, OE. *eotenas*, PNWGmc. **etunór*) The fundamental enemies of the Gods, the agents of chaos and disorder. See Rises^G, Thurses^G. Noted members: Hymer^P, Thrim^P, Webthrithner^P, Yimer^P Attestations: TODO

Geats (ON. *gautar*, OE. *géatas*, PNWGmc. **gautór* from **geut-* ‘to pour’, perhaps ‘the libators’) A tribe in what is today southern-central Sweden. See also Geatland^L, Swedes^G. Noted members: TODO Attestations: TODO

gin-Reins (ON. *ginnrēgin*) gin-^C + Reins^G. The sacrosanct, highest divine powers.

Gods (ON. *goð*, OE. *godu*, OHG. *gota*, PNWGmc. **godu*) TODO. Noted members: TODO Attestations: TODO

Huns (ON. *búnir*, OE. *Húne*, OHG. *Húni*, *Hunni*, PNWGmc. **búnír*) An invading Asiatic tribe in the Migration Period. In the legendary material their cultural and ethnic foreignness is not seen. Noted members: TODO Attestations: TODO

- Nears** (ON. *níarar* *njárar*) A Swedish tribe, only mentioned in *Wayland*, where it is ruled by king Nithad^P. The name and location may allow us to connect them with the Swedish province of Närke, cf. Old Swedish: *Nerikjar* ‘inhabitants of Närke’, *Nærisker* ‘belonging to Närke; Nearish’. The Old Swedish stem *nær-* would then be a reduced form of *níar-*, *njár-*.
- Ossens** (ON. *ósynjur*) The women of the Ease^G, see there.
- Reins** (ON. *rögn*, *rëgin*) The divine powers. Based on *Webthriðner* (TODO) the term may be more closely associated with the Wanes^G than the Ease^G.
- Saxons** (ON. *saxar*, OE. *Seaxan*, *Seaxe*) TODO. Noted members: TODO Attestations: TODO
- Shieldings** (ON. *skjöldungar*, OE. *Scyldingas*, PNWGmc. **skeldungóR*) The descendants of Shield^P; the legendary Danish^G royal dynasty. With Harward^P’s death after his slaying of Rotholf^P their rule ended. TODO Noted members: TODO Attestations: TODO
- Shelvings** (ON. *skilfingar*, OE. *scilfingas*, PNWGmc. **skilþingóR*) The descendants of Shelf^P; the legendary Swedish^G royal dynasty. The exact difference between the terms Shelvings and Ingling^Gs is unclear, but the first may have referred to the old royal family in Sweden, while the latter to the Norwegian branch which claimed descent from the former. TODO Noted members: TODO Attestations: *Hindle* 15, 20
- Swedes** (ON. *svíar*, OE. *swéon*, PNWGmc. **swihanír*) The tribe around the Mälar valley in eastern Sweden. Noted members: TODO Attestations: TODO
- Thurses** (sg. Thurse; ON. *þurs*, OE. *þyrs*, OS. *thuris*, OHG. *duris*, PNWGmc. **þurisar*) Possibly a poetic synonym for Ettins^G. See also Rime-Thurses^G. Noted members: TODO Attestations: *Wal* 8, *Shr* 31, 35, 36, *Hyme* 17, *Thr* 5, 10, 21, 24, 29, 30, *Alw* 2, *I HHb* 40, *HHw* 27.
- Tues** (ON. *tívar*, PNWGmc. **tíwóR*) A poetic synonym for Gods^G. Attestations: TODO
- Wanes** (ON. *vanir*, OE. *wan-?*) A subgroup or tribe of the gods, associated with fertility, harvests and fishing. Noted members: *Nearth*^P, *Ing*^P, *Frow*^P Attestations: TODO
- Yivickings** (ON. *gjúkungar*) The descendants of Yivick^P, including Guthhere^P, Guthrun^P and Hain^P. Attestations: TODO

1.4 Place names, locations and events (L)

- Ettinham** (ON. *Jǫtunþeimr*, *Jǫtnaþeimr*) The ‘Ettin^G-Home^C’ or ‘home of the Ettins’; the eastern realm of chaotic and inhospitable beings. See also *Eastway*^L, *Outyard*^L.

Hell (ON. *hēl*, PNWGmc. **halju*, Got. *halja*) The underworld, personified as and formally identical with Hell^P. After Christianity the word came to refer to the Christian hell (= Gehenna), as is the case in all attested languages apart from the Old Norse. See also Nivelhell^L.

Middenyard (ON. *Miðgarðr*, OE. *Middangeard*, OS. *Middilgard*, OHG. *Mittilgart*, Got. *midjun-gards*) The 'middle enclosure'; the realm of men. See also Osyard^L, Outyard^L.

Nivelhell (ON. *niflhel*) 'Mist-Hell', from the poetic evidence it seems like it may originally have been a synonym for Hell^L. In poetry it is attested in *Webthrithner* TODO: *níu kom'k hēima |hld fyr Niflbel neðan, binig deyja ór helju halir.* 'into nine homes I came, beneath Nivelhell; thither die men out of Hell', the second by *Dreams 2*: *reǥð niðr þaðan |hld niflheljar til; mótti hvelpi, |hld þeim's ór helju kom.* '[Weden] rode down thence to Nivel-hell; met the whelp that out of Hell came.' Possibly the distinction was held by the first poet but not the second.

Osyard (ON. *Ásgarðr*) The 'enclosure of the Ease^G'; the heavenly realm. See also Middenyard^L, Outyard^L.

Outyards (ON. *Útgarðar*) Not eddic. The 'outer enclosures', described in *Ylfēr*. See also Ettinham^L, Middenyard^L, Osyard^L.

Rakes of the Reins (ON. *ragna røk*) The 'fates of the Reins^G', euphemism for the destruction of the world.

Rakes of the Tues (ON. *tíva røk*) The Rakes of the Reins^L.

Up-heaven (ON. *Upphiminn*, OE. *Upheofon*, OS. *Upphimil*, OHG. *úfbimil*) Highest heaven. See also Earth and Up-heaven^L.