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THE PROLOGUE TO SNORRA EDDA

An Attempt at Reconstruction

THE only medieval manuscripts that preserve any part of the prologue to Snorra Edda are the Codex Regius (GkS 2367 4to, R), Codex Wormianus (AM 242 fol., W), and Codex Upsaliensis (DG 11, U). Part of it is also in Codex Trajectinus (Utrecht MS no. 1374, T), a paper manuscript written about the end of the sixteenth century which is believed to be a copy of a medieval manuscript no longer extant. All other manuscripts that contain the prologue are thought to be derived from one of these four. Of these four manuscripts, only two contain the beginning of the text; the first leaf of R is now lacking, so that the extant text begins at the point corresponding to Edda Snorra Sturlusonar (ed. F. Jónsson, København 1931 = SnE) 4/26, and in T the text begins at SnE 2/13; it is likely that the scribe could not decipher the first page of his exemplar. The text of the prologue in U seems to have been abridged, like other parts of Snorra Edda in this manuscript; the text is much more concise than in the other manuscripts, and in some places hardly makes sense as a result. In W the prologue includes two long passages and one shorter one that are not in the other manuscripts at all. Partly for this reason, and partly because they contain a lot of material derived from Biblical and Classical tradition that seems out of keeping with the rest of the text, these passages are thought to be interpolations.

Most modern editions of Snorra Edda have a text based on R, with the beginning of the prologue supplied partly from T and partly from W (omitting the presumed interpolations). But it is clear that neither these manuscripts nor U provide a very reliable basis for a text of the prologue, which as well as being the worst-preserved part of Snorra Edda, is also one of the most interesting parts; and it would be a little more satisfactory if we could at least reconstruct what was on the first leaf of R.

There are in fact four paper manuscripts written in the seventeenth century that contain parts of the prologue that appear to be derived from R before the first leaf was lost, or else from a very similar manuscript that contained the beginning of the text. The texts they contain are neither complete nor accurate, but with their help it is possible to make some fairly safe assumptions about the text on the missing leaf of R. They are AM 755 4to, written by Ketill Jörundsson (1603–1670) (K), NkS 1878 b 4to (N), Thott 1494 4to (Th), and Sth. Papp. fol. nr. 38, ff. 46v–50 (J), where the text of the prologue is found as part of the Edda compilation attributed to Jón lærði Guðmundsson, dated 1641, but copied by Ásgeir Jónsson into this manuscript in the second half of the seventeenth century. The contents of these four manuscripts are described in sections 42–7, 135, 138, and 178 of the introduction to *Edda Magnúsar Ólafssonar*, ed. A. Faulkes (Reykjavík, Stofnun Árna Magnússonar, not yet published), and only their texts of the prologue to Snorra Edda will be dealt with here.

These manuscripts include parts of the prologue that are in neither R, T nor U, but do not include the two long ‘interpolations’ in W. This in itself suggests that their texts of the prologue must be derived from the text of R when it was complete, or else from another medieval manuscript that is now lost. It is unlikely that a redactor either in the middle ages or the seventeenth century would have supplied the beginning of the prologue from W without also including the ‘interpolations’. Moreover in the part of the text that is extant in R, these manuscripts sometimes agree with R against WTU, and in the part that is lacking in R sometimes agree with U or T against W; examples are given below (see also the textual notes below). But Jón lærði in his Edda compilation clearly used more than one manuscript. One was related to W, one to U, and one to R (at the time he was writing, U and W, as well as T, were no longer in Iceland). At the beginning of his compilation he has a prologue that is partly derived from the second ‘interpolation’ in W. His text of the prologue proper (headed ‘Her byriar sialfa Snorra Eddu sva sem ec hefi hana stysta set, þo af þeim gomlu skrifaða, sva sem hennar form, inntak eða afdrattr af þeirri sem stærri oc fyllri er’) is most similar to R, and omits the long interpolations of W; but he introduces occasional readings from W, as for instance the passage in the textual note to SnE 6/21 (this is not in the

other paper manuscripts). He has also added material from other sources, particularly *Trójumanna saga* in *Hauksbók*. (In the shorter version of his compilation in AM 929 4to, the text of the prologue is derived from U.) Therefore readings from J can only be assumed to be those of R when they differ from W (and U) and are confirmed by one of the other paper manuscripts. It will be noticed in the readings quoted below that J frequently agrees with W against the other manuscripts.

The other three paper manuscripts all lack parts of the text of the prologue. K lacks SnE 2/12 (*fyrir*) to 3/1 (*veðranna*), 4/21 (*Þeira*) to 5/2 (*kollvm*) and 7/8 (*Sva*) to the end, as well as several shorter passages. Th and N, which share many differences from all other manuscripts, both lack SnE 2/23–3/7 and have heavily paraphrased versions of SnE 1/10–14 and 3/8–19. Th lacks SnE 1/1–9 almost entirely, and N lacks 4/17 (*hálfur*) to 7/16 (*navfn hafa*), i.e. almost the whole of the part of the prologue that is extant in R. There is thus no information to be gained from the paper manuscripts about the text of R from SnE 2/23 to 3/1.

For some other parts of the text of *Snorra Edda*, K and N used the Y version of *Edda Magnúsar Ólafssonar*, which included the prologue (derived from W), and Th includes material derived from U; but there is no evidence that they have material from these sources in their texts of the prologue.

The following are examples of the agreement of one or more of the paper manuscripts with the extant text of R against WTU:

- SnE 5/7 *hæíms* WJ (÷ U), *heimsins* RTKTh (÷ N).
 SnE 5/14 *langa hrið* W (÷ U), *langar hriþir* RTKThJ (÷ N).
 SnE 6/3 *Rerer* WU, *Reri* J, *Uefer* T, *Verir* R, *Ver* K, *Jvar* Th (÷ N).
 SnE 6/3 *langfeðr* WT (÷ U), *langfeðgar* RKThJ (÷ N).
 SnE 6/13 *ferðar* WTJ (÷ U), *ferþa* RKTh (÷ N).
 SnE 6/20 *sua* WTJ, ÷ RUKTh(N).
 SnE 7/10 *epter hann* WTUJ, ÷ RTh(KN).
 SnE 7/15 *rituð* WTJ, *skrifvð* RTh (÷ UKN).

These examples on their own, it is true, are not very impressive, but it is also clear that the paper manuscripts are not derived from W in the part of the text that was on the leaf lost from R from the fact

that the words *til hennar* (SnE 2/13) are in NTh, as also in U, but are omitted from W (and J); and at SnE 2/15, where W has the obviously corrupt *En gangr hímintungla*, NJ have (like T) *þa var enn sama jórd (þä vorv og skijenn Th)* (this clause is lacking in K and U). For other cases of agreement with U and T, see the textual notes below.

There are only a few lines of the part of the prologue that is extant in R that are also in N, but in its text of the prologue N is so similar to Th that it must be derived from the same original as ThKJ. It can also be seen from the text of the beginning of *Gylfaginning* that N is largely derived from a text very similar to that in R:

- SnE 8/7 breitt WTThJ, hart RN (this passage is lacking in K and U).
 SnE 8/17 Gylfi (Gylfer N) konvngur var maðr vitr RTKNJ, Gylve var maður vitur Th, Gylver var maðr vitr U, Gylfi er maðr nefndr hann uar konungur W.
 SnE 8/18 mioc RTKNThJ, ÷ W(U).
 SnE 8/21 læynd WKJ, laund T, lavn RN, land Th (÷ U).
 SnE 9/2 Ok (2) WTThJ, En RKN (÷ U).
 SnE 9/3 þa RTUN, ÷ WKThJ.
 SnE 9/12 ááttí WTU, ætti RKNThJ.

(In this part of the text N is much closer to R than Th, J, and K are. In *Gylfaginning*, J frequently follows the text of W, while K and Th frequently follow the text of Magnús Ólafsson's Edda, itself derived ultimately from W too.)

Even in the text of the prologue, however, the paper manuscripts do not reproduce all the errors in R, though in some cases this may be because they have been corrected by scribes:

- SnE 5/13 þat WTKThJ, þann R (÷ UN).
 SnE 5/14 æignaðiz WUKThJ, eignaz RT (÷ N).
 SnE 5/16 setti WUKThJ, setr RT (÷ N).
 SnE 6/17 goðr R, ÷ WTUKThJ (though Th adds *gott* after *ar*) (÷ N).
 SnE 6/18 þat WTKThJ, ÷ RU (÷ N).
 SnE 6/21 borgar WUKJ, borg- RT, ból- Th (÷ N).
 SnE 6/21 Sigtun WTUKThJ, Sigtvnr R (÷ N).
 SnE 7/1 ok RT, ÷ WUKThJ (÷ N).

Cf. also at the beginning of Gylfaginning (K and U omit the first chapter):

SnE 8/4 af WTNThJ, at R.

SnE 8/6 nokkurs WTNThJ, ÷ R.

There are also a few places in the prologue where the paper manuscripts share readings against both R and WTU, which perhaps indicates that they are all derived from the same copy of R, or perhaps from a sister manuscript of R rather than from R itself:

SnE 5/3 er (2) RWTJ, var KTh (÷ UN).

SnE 5/4 af RTW, ad KThJ (÷ UN).

SnE 5/12 at RTWJ, ÷ KTh (÷ N, rephrased U).

SnE 5/12 Oc RWJ, ÷ TUKTh (÷ N).

SnE 5/12 gefa RTWJ, gäfu KTh (÷ UN).

SnE 5/17 Saxalandi RTW, Saxlandi UKThJ (÷ N).

SnE 5/21 Vestfal RW, Vestual T, Vestr fál U, Vestur fall K, Vestphalia, Vestur folld Th, Vestphalen (eðr Vestfolld) J (÷ N).

SnE 6/14 vorv RTWUJ, eru KTh (÷ N).

SnE 6/15 slikt vald hafa RTW, hafa slikt valld KThJ (÷ UN).

Cf. also at the beginning of Gylfaginning:

SnE 8/9 gaf RWT, + þvi J, + hun þui Th, + hün N (÷ K and U).

SnE 8/18 er RWTU, ad KNThJ.

SnE 9/13 skaltv RWT, og skalltü KNJ, og mättu Th (÷ U).

It therefore cannot be assumed that in the part of the text where R is not extant readings shared by the paper manuscripts are necessarily the readings of R; but the departures from R in the prologue where it is extant are few and slight, and it is likely that the common original of the paper manuscripts was very similar to R.

There follows a tentative reconstruction of the text of the missing leaf of R, based on the text of K, supplemented where there are gaps from N and Th. The readings of K are retained where they correspond to T, W, or U, and if they differ from these, where they are confirmed by one or more of the other paper manuscripts; but readings found only in K are corrected from one of the other manuscripts. Full variants

(except for slips of the pen) are given from W and T, but readings are only quoted from N, Th, J, and U where they help to establish the text of the common original. The reconstructed text, like the parts of the text of R that are extant, sometimes corresponds to U, sometimes to W, and sometimes to T; and sometimes it is different from all three.

While it is possible to use paper manuscripts to reconstruct the contents of a lost medieval text, it is of course not possible to deduce from them the spelling or word-forms of the original. The spelling and word-forms of the text (but not of the textual notes) have therefore been normalised, using generally spellings and forms commonly used (though not necessarily those that are most commonly used) in the parts of R that are extant; accents and punctuation have been added. In the textual notes the spellings of the manuscripts have been retained, but abbreviations have been silently expanded.

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Almáttigr guð skapaði himin ok iorð ok alla þá luti er þeim fylgia,
ok síðast menn tvá, er ættir eru frá komnar, Adam ok Evu, ok fiolgaðiz
3 þeira kynslóð ok dreifðiz um heim allan. En er fram liðu stundir, þá
úiafnaðiz mannfólkit: vóru sumir góðir ok rétt trúaðir, en miklu fleiri
sneruz eptir girndum heimsins ok úræktu guðs boðorð, ok firir því
6 drekti guð heiminum í síávangangi ok ollum kvikvendum heimsins nema
þeim er í orkinni vóru með Nóa. Eptir Nóa flóð lifðu átta menn þeir
er heiminn bygðu ok kómu frá þeim ættir, ok varð enn sem fyrr at þá
9 er fiolmentiz ok bygðiz verolldin þá var þat allr fiolði mannfólksins er
elskaði ágirni fiár ok metnaðar en afræktuz guðs hlýðni, ok svá mikit
gerðiz af því at þeir villdu eigi nefna guð. En hverr mundi þá segia
12 sonum þeira frá guðs stórmerkium? Svá kom at þeir týndu guðs nafni
ok víðast um verolldina fanz eigi sá maðr er deili kunni á skapara sín-
um. En eigi at síðr veitti guð þeim iarðlegar giptir, fé ok sælu, er þeir
15 skylldu við vera í heiminum. Miðlaði hann ok spekina svá at þeir skilðu
alla iarðlega luti ok allar greinir þær er síá mátti loptsins ok iarðarinnar.
Þat hugsuðu þeir ok undruðuz hveriu þat mundi gegna at iorðin ok
18 dýrin ok fuglarnir hofðu saman eðli í sumum lutum ok var þó úlíkt at
hætti. Þat var eitt eðli at iorðin var grafin í háam fialltindum ok spratt
þar vatn upp, ok þurfti þar eigi lengra at grafa til vatns en í díupum

21 dolum. Svá eru ok dýr ok fuglar, at iafnlangt er til blóðs í hofði ok
 fótum. Onnur náttúra er sú iarðar at á hveriu ári vex á iorðunni gras ok
 blóm ok á sama ári fellr þat allt ok folnar. Svá eru ok dýr ok fuglar, at
 24 þeim vex hár ok fiaðrar ok fellr af á hveriu ári. Þat er hin þriðia náttúra
 iarðar þá er hon er opnuð ok grafin, þá grær gras á þeiri molldu er
 efst er á iorðunni. Biorg ok steina þýddu þeir á móti tonnum ok beinum
 27 kvikvenda. Af þessu skilðu þeir svá at iorðin væri kvik ok hefði líf með
 nokkurum hætti, ok þat vissu þeir at hon var furðulega gomul at alldar-
 tali ok máttug í eðli. Hon fæddi oll kvikvendi ok hon eignaðiz allt þat
 30 er dó. Firir þá sok gáfu þeir henni nafn ok tolðu ættir sínar til hennar.
 Þat sama spurðu þeir af gomlum frændum sínum at síðan er talið vóru
 morg hundruð vetra þá var en sama iorð sól ok himintungl, en gangr
 33 himintunglanna var úiafn, áttu sum lengra gang en sum skemra. Af því-
 líkum lutum grunaði þá at nokkurr mundi vera stiornari himintunglanna
 sá er stilla mundi gang þeira at vilia sínum, ok mundi sá vera ríkr miok
 36 ok máttugr; ok þess væntu þeir ef hann réði firir hofuðskepnunum at
 hann mundi fyrr verit hafa en himintunglin; ok þat sá þeir ef hann réði
 gang himintunglanna at hann mundi ráða skini sólar ok dogg lopts-
 39 ins ok ávexti iarðarinnar (er því fylgir ok slíkt sama vindinum loptsins
 ok þar með stormi sævarins. Þá vissu þeir eigi hvar ríki hans var. Af
 því trúðu þeir at hann réð ollum lutum á iorðu ok í lopti, himins ok
 42 himintunglum, sævarins ok veðranna.) En til þess at helldr mætti frá
 segia eða í minni festa, þá gáfu þeir nafn með siálfum sér ollum lutum,
 (ok hefir þessi átrúnaðr á marga lund breyz svá sem þjóðirnar skiptuz
 45 ok tungurnar greinduz.) En alla luti skilðu þeir iarðlegri skilningu þviat
 þeim var eigi gefin andleg spektin. Svá skilðu þeir at allir lutir væri
 smíðaðir af nokkuru efni.

48 Verolldin var greind í þriár hálfur. Frá suðri í vestr ok inn at Mið-
 iarðarsíó, sá lutr var kallaðr Affrika. Hinn syðri lutr þeinar deilðar er
 heitr ok brunninn af sólu. Annarr lutr frá vestri ok til norðrs ok inn
 51 til hafsin, er sá kallaðr Evropa eða Enea. Hinn nyrðri lutr er þar kalldr
 svá at eigi vex gras ok eigi má byggia. Frá norðri ok um austrhálfur allt
 til suðrs, þat er kallat Asia. Í þeim lut veralldar er oll fegrð og prýði ok
 54 eign iarðar ávaxtar, gull ok gimsteinar. Þar er ok mið verolldin. Ok svá
 sem þar er iorðin feagri ok betri at ollum kostum en í oðrum stoðum, svá
 var ok mannfólkit þar mest tignat af ollum giptum, spekinni ok aflinu,
 57 fegrðinni ok allskostar kunnustu.

Nær miðri veroldinni var gort þat hús ok herbergi er ágætast hefir
 verit er kallat var Troia. Þat kollum vér Tyrkland. Þessi staðr var miklu
 60 meiri gorr en aðrir ok með meira hagleik á marga lund með kostnaði
 ok fongum er þar vóru til. Þar vóru tólf konungdómar ok einn ifir-
 konungr ok lágu morg þjóðlond til hvers konungdóms. Þar vóru í borg-
 63 inni tólf hofuðtungur. Þessir hofðingiar hafa verit um fram aðra menn
 þá er verit hafa í verollu um alla manndómlega luti.

Einn konungr er þar var er nefndr Munon eða Mennon. Hann átti
 66 dóttur hofuðkonungs Priami, sú hét Tróan. Þau áttu son, hann hét
 Tror, þann kollum vér Þór. Hann var at uppfæzlu í Tracia með her-
 toga þeim er nefndr er Loricus. En er hann var tíu vetra þá tók hann
 69 við vápnum foður síns. Svá var hann fagr álitum er hann kom með
 oðrum monnum sem þá er fíls bein er grafit í eik. Hár hans er fegra en
 gull. Þá er hann var tólf vetra hafði hann fullt afl. Þá lypti hann af iorðu
 72 tíu biarnstokum ollum senn ok þá drap hann Loricum fóstra sinn ok
 konu hans Lóra eða Glóra ok eignaði sér ríkit Tracia. Þat kollum vér
 Þrúðheim. Þá fór hann víða um lond ok kannaði allar heims hálfur ok
 75 sigraði einn saman alla berserki ok risa ok einn hinn mesta dreka ok
 morg dýr. Í norðrhálfu heims fann hann spákonu þá er Sibil hét, er vér
 kollum Sif, ok fekk hennar. Engi kann at segia ætt Sifiar. Hon var allra
 78 kvenna fegrst, hár hennar var sem gull. Þeira son var Loriði, er líkr
 var feðr sínum, hans son var Einriði, hans son Vingepórr, hans son
 Vingenir, hans son Móða, hans son Magi, hans son Seskef, hans son
 81 Beðvig, hans son Athra er vér kollum Annan, hans son Ítrmann, hans
 son Heremóð, hans son Skialldun . . .

1 skapade NU, sköp K; skapaði i upphafi WJ. 2 tua WNJ, þá K, ÷ U. 3 þa
 WNJ, ÷ KU. 5 snerust KN, sneruz þa WJ. ok (2) WNJ, ÷ KU. 7 í orkinni
 uoru WNJ, voru í orkinne KU. 8 ok komu fra þeim ætter WNJ, ÷ K. 8-9
 þa er WN, þegar er K, þegar J. 9 allr WUNJ, mestr K. 10 afræktuz WJ,
 afræktiz U, afræktu K, afrekin NTh. 11 af KN, at WJ, ÷ Th. 12 þá
 KNThJU, þa fra W. 12 stornerkíum WUNThJ, stórmerkjum? og K. 13 ægi
 W, ei NThJ, ejnge K. kunne K, kynni W(?)J, þeckti Th, visse N. 14 iarðlegar
 gipter WUNJ, jardlegar giptur Th, veralldegar giptr K. 15 miðlaði hann WJ,
 midlade NTh, hann midlade K. spekina NTh, spekinne K, spektina WJ, speki
 U. at WNJ, ÷ KTh. 16 loptsins og jardarinnar KNJW, loptz ok iarþar U,
 ÷ Th. 17 Þat WUNThJ, Þö K. hvorju KNJ, hvad Th, hui W. at KNTh, er
 WJU. 18 saman WUNThJ, sam K. var KNTh, ÷ WJ. ölikt KNThU, ulik
 WJ. 19 hættí WNTThJ, hättum K. at WNJ, ad þá Th, er KU. ok WUNJ, þá

K, ÷ Th. 20 uatn upp WNJ, upp vatn KThU. 21 ero KNJ, voru Th, er WU. ok (3) WNThJ, sem K, sem i U. 22 Onnur natura er su iarðar WUNJ (iarþarinnar U), Sü er qnnr náttura jardar K, enn náttura jardar er sv Th. uex a iorðunni gras WJ, uex a henni gras U, vaxa henne grós Th, vegs gras ä jörðu K, ögx gras N. 23 eru KNTh, ÷ WUJ. at WUNThJ, ÷ K. 24 þeim KNTh, a þeim (after vex) J, því U, ÷ W. 24-6 This sentence is lacking in K; the text is based on N. 25 þa er WJ, þa N, ad þá Th, at U. þa (2) WUThJ, ad þa N. molldu WUThJ, jördu edur molldu N. 26 jordunnj NThU, molldunni WJ. ä (2) NThJ, i K, ÷ WU. 27 suo NWU, ÷ KThJ. 28 það KTh, ÷ WNJ. 29 í WNJ, ad KTh. 30-42 Firir—veðranna is lacking in K; the text is based on N as far as 39 iarðarinnar. 30 nafn WThJ, nöfn N. ætter synar NThU, ætterli J, ætt sina altered from ætter sinar W. thil hennar N; also in Th (before ættir) and U (before tolþv); ÷ WJ. 31 Here begins T. göplum frændum WTJ, fedrum N, forfedrum Th. talid NT, talín WJ, ÷ Th. uoru WTJ, var NTh. 32 þa var hin sama jord TNJ, þa vorv og skjenn Th, En gangr himíntungla W; + ok WT. himíntungl WTJ, tüngr himinnz N, himintakninn Th. 33 himintunglanna TN, himíntungla WUThJ. scemra TNTh, ÷ WUJ. 34 nõkkurr WTUTHJ, eynhuor N. 35 sijnum NThJT, sínum sialfs W. sa (2) WTUJ, hann NTh. rykr miög TTh, miög rikur N, ríkr WUJ. 36 ok mattugr WTThJ, mättugur og mikill N. þess WTThJ, þessu N. ef WTJ, er NTh. redi TThJ, ried NW. hofut skepnunum WJ, hofud scefnunom T, höfud skiepnum Th, höfudskiepnununnj N. 37 munndj NTh, mundi ok WJ, myndi ok T. fir NT, fyrri WUThJ. säu NThJW (sa), sia T. riedi NThJ, ræðr WT. 38 gangr NJW, gaungu Th, gangi T. himinntunnglanna NThT, himíntungla WJ. munndi NThJ, mun W, myni T, mvndo U. 38-9 loptsinz NThT, himins WJ, iarþar U. 39 auexti WTThJ, atvexte N. 39-42 er—veðranna is lacking in NTh as well as in K; the text is based on T. 39 þui T, þar WJ. vindenum T, vándum WUJ. 40 Þa T, Þat WJ, En U. Af T, Enn WUJ. 42 himintunglum T, himintunglanna WJ. seyarins T, siavarins J, siouar W. En: here the text of K resumes. 43 þeir nafn KU, það nofn T, þeir nofn WJ. öllum hlutum KT, and in U before nafn, ÷ WJ. The rest of the sentence is lacking in K as well as in NTh; the text is based on T. 45 W has here a long passage that is not in the other manuscripts. enn alla hlute skildu þeir KJT, ok þi skilðu þeir alla lutí W, En allt skilþo þeir U; + af K. þviat KTU, at W, því J. 46 spekten WT, spekinn J, skinsemd K, gipt U. 48 halfur WTUJ, älfr K, stade NTh. i (2) KJT, ÷ W (NTh rephrased). 49 hinn KJ, Enn TU, enn hinn W (÷ NTh). 50 hejtr og brunninn KJW, heitr sva at þar brennr U, brunninn T, ÷ NTh. og (2) KW, ÷ TUJ (NTh paraphrased). 51 sa WTJ, ÷ KU (NTh paraphrased). eða Enea WTUJ, edur Evea Th, eda Ena N, ÷ K. hlutr KThJWU, luti T, parturinn N. 51-2 kalldur so KW, kalladur so NTh (apparently altered to kalldur Th), kallaðr sa J, svo kaldr T, kalldr ok (and omits at) U. 52 gras KNJWU, gras a T (÷ Th). ei (æigi) mä biggja KThJWU, þar mä ei biggia N, eingi bigger T; + sökum frosta K. austr halfur WTJ, austr älfu K, äustur älfur N, avstr halfona U, ÷ Th. 53 kallat WTN, köllud K, ÷ ThJ. hlut KN, luta WTUJ, ÷ Th.

54 eign KNJW, eigner TU, ÷ Th. jardar KNThJW, og jardarinnar T, ÷ U. auaxtar WJ, ävöxtur NTh, ÷ KTU. uerollín WTUNJ, veröld KTh. ok (3) WTUNThJ, enn K. 55 fegri ok betri WTNJ, betri og fegri Th, betre, og fegre, og gnægre K. at KNJ, ÷ WT (phrase omitted in ThU). öllum KNJT, ÷ W. 56 giptum ThJW, giptunum K, giptenom T, hlutum, giptu N. aflinu KThWT, älfunnj N, afli JU; + og KN. 57 allskostar KT, allzkonar N (where it comes before fegurð (sic) and ThJ, allre W, ollvm U. kunnostu W, kunstum K, kunnastinnar T, kostvm U, kunnättu NThJ. 58–9 hefir verit T, hefr vered KN, hefer gort uerið W, (agætuz) voru giorð J, var Th. 59 er kallad var K, er kolloð uar W, er callat er TJ, þad er kallad Th, og er þad kallad N. Troía WTNThJ, Trojo KU. þad kóllum vjer KN, vier kóllum Th, þar sem uer kollum WTJ. 60 meire KThJW, meir TN. giorr WTNThJ; put after haglejk in K. með (1) WTNThJ, med miklu K. marga lund WTNThJ, margar lunder K. 61 til KNThJT, ÷ W. 62 -döms KNJW, -domsins T, ÷ Th. 63 adra KNThJT, alla W. 64 manndomlega WTNThJ, veralldlega K. After luti W has another long passage not in the other manuscripts. 65 er þar var KT, i Troio W, j Trója ThJ, ÷ N. er nefndr KNThJT, het WU. eða Mennon WT, edur Menon KJ, edr Menore N, ÷ Th. 66 -konungs WNThJ, -kongsins KT. hann KJT, sa WN, hann atti og son, er Th. 67 þann kóllum vjer KJ, hann kollum vier NTh, þann kollum W, er ver kollvm U, ed(a) T. at upp fæzlu WTNJ, ad uppveste og uppfædslu K, vpp fæddur Th. i Thracia KJW, j Troacia Thracia Th, j Tarsija N, ÷ T. 67–8 hertuga þeim KNThT, þeim hertoga W, hertoga J. 68 er (3) KNTh JW, ÷ T. 69 vopnum KNThJW, jofnon T. 70 bæin er WThJ, bejn var K, beijn N, er T. 71 vetra KNThW, vetra þa TJ. 71–2 Þá lypti—senn is lacking in K; the text is based on N. 72 Loricum KThJT, Loricus WN; + hertoga WTJ. 73 Tracia WTJ, Thraciam K, ThroAsia Th, Tarcijá (or Tarcijön) N. 74 allar NThT, ÷ KJW. halfur WT, älfur KThJ, ÷ N. 75 alla ThJW, marga U, ÷ K. og (1) K, ok alla WTJ, ÷ Th. 76 älfu KTh, halfu WTUJ. heims WTJ, hejmsins KU, ÷ Th. 77 Ejnginn kann ad K, engi kunni at J, Enginn kunnj ad Th, éingi kann W, eigi kann eg T. 78–82 This sentence is lacking in K as well as in N; the text is based on Th. 78 uar (2) WThJ, ÷ T, het U. Loríde WT, Hleridj Th, Londi J, Lorrípi U. 79 fedr WTJ, fódur Th. uar (2) WTJ, ÷ Th. Einridi T, Henrede W, Hereðe J, Jrides, er vier kóllum Jnndrida Th. son (2) ThJTU, ÷ W. Uingþorr WUJ, Vingþor Th, Ving T. 80 Uingener WTUJ, Hnikar Th. hans son Moða UJ, hans son Moda W, hans son Modi T, ÷ Th. Magi WUJ, Ingi T, Mäjus er vier kóllum Magna Th. Sescef T, Cesphéth W, Seseph J, Sefsmeg U, Leifur Th. 81 Beduig WU, Heduig T, Bodvig J, Bodvige Th. hans son Athra WT, hans son Atra JU, ÷ Th. er WTUJ, Enn Th. Ítrmann WU, Urmann T, Itrinan J, Trógranne Th. 82 Heremoð WTJ, Eremoð U, Hermödur Th. Skialldunn WTUJ, Skadvijge Th. With the next word R begins.