

The Types of the Scandinavian Medieval Ballad



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The Types of the
Scandinavian Medieval Ballad



Man playing harp to his lady. — *Mural painting in Estuna parish church, Uppland, Sweden (C. 1460).*

*Photograph: Owe Rosén
for the Swedish
section of RIdIM*

The Types of the Scandinavian Medieval Ballad

A descriptive catalogue

In collaboration with
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Foreword

A frequently quoted sentence from the classical poet Terentianus Maurus ends «... *habent sua fata libelli*,» and refers to the different and various fates to which books may be subjected after their publication. In fact, the line begins with the words «*Pro captu lectoris* . . . ,» that is, «according to the reader's ability to comprehend.» I do not, however, quote Terentianus Maurus in order to forestall the occasional and, no doubt, justified criticism that will from time to time be directed against *The Types of the Medieval Scandinavian Ballad* which we hope will soon join that august company of reference tools called simply by their initials (e.g., *DgF*, *FFC*, *OED*), in this case *TSB*. Instead, I have employed the quotation to draw attention to the fact that some books have a fate already operating before they are born, a fate operating in what may be called their pre-natal stage. Such books often have a long and complicated history behind them at the time of their publication. *TSB* is a book of this sort.

TSB was conceived in 1960, but as may happen with both books and people, its conception was not precisely what its progenitor had in mind. At that time, the board of the Swedish Centre of Folksong and Folkmusic Research (Svenskt visarkiv, SVA) asked me to prepare a number of ballad types as a model for the proposed edition of the *Swedish Medieval Ballads* (SMB). In the process of preparing this model, I chose to introduce each type with a short prose summary in English, feeling that such summaries would enhance the value of the edition and increase the number of possible users and readers. This, in turn, led to the idea that the summaries might well be even more useful if they were published separately, thus making available a concise, descriptive tool for all who might be interested in Swedish balladry.

In the autumn of 1962, while this work was in progress, I described the project to the late Svalde Solheim, then Professor of Folklore at Oslo University, and he, in turn, at that time revealed his plans for a revised edition of Leiv Heggstad's and H. Gruner Nielsen's well-known survey of Norwegian medieval ballads, *Utsyn yver gammal norsk folkevisedikting*, an indispensable tool for Nordic ballad scholarship, though since it had originally been published in 1912 it was somewhat out-of-date. We each expressed unbounded enthusiasm for the other's project.

The next step was a logical outcome of our conversation and enthusiasm.

When we met again shortly afterwards, we had each conceived the idea of a pan-Scandinavian ballad catalogue in English, but we both hesitated at first to embark on such a laborious task. Prodded by our mutual enthusiasm, however, we decided to undertake the project even though both of us were aware that the work would require many years of preparation.

Once decided, we got immediately to work, and our plans first bore fruit in the form of an article published in ARV ([1962–1963], pp. 395 ff.). After that, Professor Solheim turned his principal attention to the Norwegian material and I to the Swedish. For the next five years we pursued source investigations more or less independently. I finished my portion in 1967, a portion which is documented in the book *Svensk balladtradition I*. After that the work on *TSB* was taken up in a more serious manner. Throughout 1968 and 1969 we met frequently in an attempt to bring our various ideas together and to reconcile our different opinions. In these meetings, Svale Solheim and I were aided by Mrs. Ådel Blom and Mr. Mortan Nolsøe, both then at Institutt for folkeminnevitenskap at Oslo University, and by Dr. Margareta Jersild of the Svenskt Visarkiv. As a result, in the latter months of 1969 the real work began with Svale Solheim and me serving as editors and with Miss Eva Danielson, archivist at SVA, serving as editorial secretary.

By this time, the basic pattern for *TSB* was fully outlined in our minds if not on paper. We had, for example, already decided on the manner in which the ballads would be grouped and categorized, and very few transfers from one group (A, B, etc.) to another have been made since those early years (and almost none since 1971). Svale Solheim arranged the historical ballads (Group C) himself; together with me he arranged Group A (Ballads of the supernatural) and assisted with a sketch for Group F (Jocular ballads); and together with Mortan Nolsøe he arranged Group E (Heroic ballads). In addition, we relied heavily upon Ådel Blom's knowledge for Group B (Legendary ballads) and depended upon Margareta Jersild's sound judgment for the large and heterogenous Group D (Ballads of chivalry). At the same time, Professor Solheim was also diligently working with the type summaries, especially those for Groups A, B, C, and E.

The work progressed steadily. Professor Solheim arranged with his Institute and Oslo University to be relieved of his administrative and pedagogical duties beginning in the autumn of 1971 so that he might devote all of his time and energies to *TSB*. But then his health failed him. He was hospitalized, and he died just before the end of the year. To the world of ballad scholarship in particular and folklore scholarship in general this was an irreparable loss. For *TSB*, his illness and death meant a temporary paralysis from which recovery was slow. But recover it did, and we who were involved with the work, knowing that had Svale Solheim lived longer, *TSB* would certainly have appeared earlier, thought at first in our deep gratitude toward him of dedicating the book to his memory. It was finally decided, however, that it would be far more logical to simply indicate on the title page what is indeed a fact and to name him for what he was: a co-editor.

After Svale Solheim's death, the principal responsibility for the completion of *TSB* fell upon me, and the work had to be sandwiched between other duties and responsibilities at the Svenskt visarkiv. In 1973, Eva Danielson

was promoted from her position of editorial secretary to that of co-editor. By then she had already performed the nearly overwhelming task of reading most of the ballad texts and compiling summaries in prose of the various types. From then on she and I worked toward giving the summaries their present form. Ballad texts were read, re-read, and read again; versions and variants of each type were fitted into their proper place and accorded their due in the summaries. To a great extent *TSB* is Eva Danielson's work, the extent of which cannot be appreciated until one has read some twenty to thirty variants of a particular ballad type and attempted to summarize in prose the narrative content.

As I noted earlier, even at the genesis of *TSB*, when Svale Solheim and I decided that such a volume was feasible, we called upon Margareta Jersild, Ådel Blom, and Mortan Nolsøe for advice. Even more advice was needed when Eva Danielson and I began to work with the very complicated group of ballads, Group E, the category of Heroic ballads, a large number of which are Faroese. For this group, and for Faroese ballads in general, we were lucky to obtain the invaluable assistance again of Mortan Nolsøe who is now at Fróðskaparsetur Føroya in Tórshavn, Faroe Islands. Without his assistance and his thorough knowledge of the ballad traditions of his native islands, *TSB* would have been nearly impossible to complete.

Since *TSB* was to be published in English, we strongly felt the need for a native English-speaking collaborator to correct our language. We were fortunate to secure the collaboration of Professor W. Edson Richmond of Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana, U.S.A. As an expert on ballad scholarship in general and as one with special insights into Scandinavian ballads as a whole and with a first-hand knowledge of Norwegian ballads in particular, he has given advice not only on linguistic matters but also of a material, scholarly character. Not the least valuable was his part in the organization of the introduction.

From the very beginning we received all of the assistance we requested from the personnel at the Svenskt visarkiv and at Institutt for folkeminnevitenskap in Oslo. I want to express the editors' gratitude to Svale Solheim's successor, Professor Olav Bø, for his interest and his substantial assistance. Also to other colleagues in Denmark, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden – none mentioned, none forgotten – we would like to convey our thanks. Most especially, we extend our thanks to Mr. Kjell Herlofsen, secretary to the Instituttet for sammenlignende kulturforskning, Oslo, for his successful labours to get *TSB* published, in accordance with Svale Solheim's intentions, in the series from that institute.

Even before its publication, *TSB* has proved to be of use. It was one of the impulses for the work on cataloguing European ballads in general as the work has progressed centering around the Deutsches Volksliedarchiv at Freiburg. At the Svenskt visarkiv we have used it in our work with the Swedish ballad edition. In Norway, *TSB* has been employed for the categorization and arrangement of texts and types not only for the future scholarly edition of ballads but also for already published works, most notably for Olav Bø's and Ådel Blom's *Norske balladar* (1973) and Bø's fourth edition of Liestøl's and Moe's *Norske folkeviser*, I–II (1977), this last having been published

too late to be taken into consideration for source references in *TSB* itself.

TSB is, of course, open to criticism of various kinds (*pro captu lectoris*), but we do not want to be so modest as to hide the fact that it represents an immense amount of work and that we both hope and expect that it will remain an essential tool for scholars for many years to come.

Stockholm in September 1977.

Bengt R. Jonsson

Introduction

The Types of the Scandinavian Medieval Ballad (TSB) is intended primarily as a practical guide, an *ancilla*, to the standard editions of Scandinavian (Danish, Faroese, Icelandic, Norwegian, and Swedish) ballads, both to those already completed as well as to those editions – Norwegian and Swedish – in preparation. It can be used by scholars who do not read the Scandinavian languages, by scholars who are specialists not so much in ballads as in narrative research in general, and by any ballad scholar as a short cut to the groups, types, and – to some extent – variants of the Scandinavian ballads. TSB is, in fact, a description of and an index to the entire corpus of Scandinavian balladry.

TSB is not, however, a motif-index in a strict folkloristic sense. It presents summaries, or abstracts, of 838 ballad-types and is based upon a reading of between 15,000 and 20,000 texts. But it should be pointed out that the summaries are of necessity based upon the main motifs of the ballads, and that the way the types are grouped, as well as the numerous cross-references, may to a certain extent serve as a rudimentary key to the essential motifs, those carrying the story.

* * *

The most convenient and effective way to comment on and to describe the principles underlying *The Types of the Scandinavian Medieval Ballad* is to examine each of the significant words in the title. Each of these words has a variety of possible connotations, but working within the framework of the various possibilities, we have chosen to be relatively restrictive.

As we use it, the word *Scandinavian* is employed as a linguistic term, and it refers specifically to the five Scandinavian (or «Nordic») languages: Danish, Faroese, Icelandic, Norwegian, and Swedish. Among these languages, Danish and Swedish form an east Scandinavian group, while Faroese, Icelandic, and Norwegian compose a west Scandinavian equivalent. All, however, are part of a special branch within the Germanic group of Indo-European languages spoken in the north. It should also be noted that Finnish and Lappish do not belong to the Indo-European linguistic tree but to the Finno-Ugric (or, according to some linguists, the Ural-Altaic family). For this reason, Finnish songs, even those composed in the style of the true

Scandinavian ballads, are excluded from our study. On the other hand, the ballads sung in Swedish in Finland are naturally taken into full consideration, as are the only two ballads found in «Norn», a language of the Shetlands which is truly a variant form of west Scandinavian. (These ballads are nrs. E 97 and F 33.)

In agreement with the editors and collectors of the past, we have also chosen to be fairly restrictive in our acceptance of what is and what is not a ballad. The medieval ballad in Scandinavia is a genre of orally transmitted song that is defined by its form (sometimes couplets with one or two burdens, sometimes quatrains with one burden), by its narrative content, and by its objective style, the latter characterized not least by the frequent use of formulaic expressions and so-called «commonplaces». The ballad may, on the basis of these criteria, be effectively distinguished from other categories of folksongs which lack one or more of these characteristics. In fact, the ballad is one of many folksong categories, the common denominators of which are oral transmission and the fact that there is no such thing as an authorized version. A ballad is an «idea» in the Platonic sense; there is no archetype; from the point of view of a folklorist, every text is as *good* as any other.

Similarly, we have employed the epithet *medieval* to refer to a typological age. In Scandinavia, the end of the Middle Ages is generally regarded as coinciding with the coming of the Reformation. Since, however, the Reformation came to different parts of Europe at different times, we have, for our purposes, somewhat arbitrarily accepted 1520 as the terminal date for the Middle Ages. With this date in mind, we must be conscious of the fact that though there are sufficient extant texts from the pre-1520 period to assure us of the medieval origin of ballads as a genre, the number of such texts is very slight. An index of the medieval ballad must accordingly be based upon postmedieval sources, texts which have been orally transmitted for a relatively long time. Moreover, for most of the types we do not have any medieval texts at all. We have to rely upon linguistic and stylistic features to attribute the bulk of the ballads to the Middle Ages. This is indeed somewhat unsatisfactory, and we are well aware of the fact that quite a few of the particular ballad-types included in TSB may have a postmedieval origin, but this is impossible to prove in any specific instance. What makes the decision all the more difficult is that ballads have continued to be created up to the present time in the Faroe Islands. Consequently, we may have been too liberal when it came to including specific types in the catalogue. On the other hand, we have excluded ballads written by authors known by name in postmedieval times and ballads treating events later than 1520. Songs of non-Scandinavian origin which have been incorporated in Scandinavian tradition at a rather late date and, irrespective of their original style, which have become «balladized» in Scandinavia, are also excluded. In some cases, ballads have lost most or all of their narrative content and have assimilated lyrical formulas; in other cases, purely lyrical songs have been created in the stanzaic form of the ballad: both of these categories have been excluded from TSB.

In addition to these problems, «jocular ballads» present especial diffi-

culties. The very nature of these songs makes it difficult to attribute them to a particular period of history. Often they do not make use of the milieu and the paraphernalia of medieval times. On the other hand, not a few of them presuppose the existence and knowledge of more serious ballads. They are, in relation to the latter, what the *Batrachomyomachia* is to the *Iliad*.

Finally, the word, and concept, *type*, presents some very serious problems. As opposed to the folktale and other prose categories where only the content, the story or narrative thread determines the type, ballads depend to a large extent upon their verbal and even stanzaic patterns for typological characterization. Moreover, the same story may be treated in many different ballads, and, in addition, the dividing line between types dealing with the same subject matter is often rather vague. In fact, in the light of the various theories about ballad composition and transmission, especially the theory of oral-formulaic composition, the very concept of verbally fixed types becomes moot. As a consequence, we have, with regard to the basic aim of the catalogue, taken what may be called a conservative point of view and, with comparatively few exceptions, we have followed the categories employed in *Danmarks gamle Folkeviser* (DgF) and other standard editions.

In another respect, too, TSB is conventional or conservative. It has seemed quite natural or, perhaps, even necessary, to follow the accepted classification of Scandinavian ballads initiated by A. I. Arwidsson in *Svenska Fornsånger* in the 1830's and systematized and given the stamp of authority by Svend Grundtvig in *DgF* a few decades later. Accordingly, the ballads summarized in TSB are divided into the following groups:

| | |
|--|------------------------|
| A. Ballads of the supernatural (<i>naturmytiska visor</i>) | 75 types |
| B. Legendary ballads (<i>legendvisor</i>) | 37 types |
| C. Historical ballads (<i>historiska visor</i>) | 41 types |
| D. Ballads of chivalry (<i>riddarvisor</i>) | 441 types ¹ |
| E. Heroic ballads (<i>kämpvisor</i>) | 167 types |
| F. Jocular ballads (<i>skämtvisor</i>) | 77 types |

* * *

Such an analysis of the various words in the title *The Types of the Medieval Scandinavian Ballad* is not, however, entirely sufficient as a guide to the intentions of the compilers. For the user to clearly understand the principles upon which the index was constructed – and thus to make most efficient use of it – it is necessary to give a more detailed explanation of certain ancillary terms and editorial devices as well.

The groups

It would certainly have been possible to arrange the ballad summaries included in TSB in many different ways. For example, we might have grouped together all ballads dealing with a particular kind of event, disregarding entirely the nature of the *dramatis personae*. In accordance with such a principle, it matters little if the mistress deserted by her lover is simply a human being, the Danish queen, a mermaid, or a female giant. But the di-

viding principles between ballad groups in Scandinavia are not chosen at random. Behind them lies a recognition of stylistic differences. It should be noted, for example, that the heroic ballads (Group E) differ conspicuously from those treating similar stories within the group labelled «Ballads of Chivalry» (Group D). Circumstances like these, together with the fact that TSB is closely linked to the already-developed Scandinavian ballad editions, have made it natural for us to follow the long-accepted and traditional groupings.

Group A, «Ballads of the Supernatural», contains those ballads which are based upon an apparent belief in supernatural beings or supernatural powers. It differs in these respects from many ballads in Group E (Heroic Ballads) where the supernatural beings (ogres, giants) were regarded as fictitious beings, quite like their equivalents in the folktales. However, elements of belief in the supernatural are to be found in many ballads outside of Group A, but these motifs are not crucial to the story. In such cases, the motifs are handled by cross-references.

Group B, «Legendary Ballads», deal primarily with legendary and other Christian themes. But just as supernatural elements may appear in ballads outside of Group A, so saints may be found in ballads classified in other groups than B.

Group C, «Historical Ballads», categorizes primarily those ballads concerned with presumed historical events. In determining the ballads to include in this group, we followed one fundamental idea: the basic facts included in the ballad had to be supported as historical by other data as well, even though the details are known only from the ballads and often must be regarded as purely fictitious. In a few cases the historicity of a given ballad may be doubtful (e.g., C 8), but in every instance the ballads in question are closely linked with other ballads in Group C and could only with disadvantage be placed in another group. We also insisted, in addition to this basic principle, that the events in any ballad included in Group C should be of national rather than simply local or regional importance; they should, in other words, treat occurrences in state history. This requires that a ballad such as the one describing the assault on Niels Påskesøn – a substantiated, historical event – be placed in Group D (Ballads of Chivalry) – as number D 313, since its emphasis is of local rather than national importance. Our requirements for inclusion in Group C are thus much more restrictive than those applied by, e.g., Svend Grundtvig, for whom the mere occurrence of the name of an historically known person was enough to give the ballad in question admission to the category of «Historical Ballads».² As a consequence, many of the ballads in *DgF* labelled as «historical» by Grundtvig are transferred to other groups (mainly D) in TSB.

Group D, «Ballads of Chivalry» («riddarvisor»), is an overwhelmingly large and heterogeneous group. This label, though conventional, is not

adequate for all of the ballads in the group, but we have accepted it because of its convenience and because the ballads included are apparently realistic descriptions of contemporary life among the nobility – or, rather, the gentry – with the stress on dramatic events. It must also be admitted, however, that a considerable number of these ballads are conventionally regarded as belonging to this group only because they do not conveniently fit into any of the other groups. Our principle deviation from normal usage has been to transfer certain types to a special sub-group which we call «Novellistic Ballads».

Group E, «Heroic Ballads», the second-largest group of our categories, consists primarily – at least in principle – of materials of West Scandinavian origin, *i.e.*, mainly of Norwegian or Faroese types, though it also includes a scattering of ballads of possible Icelandic origin. In their style, these types show a close connection to late Icelandic sagas, the so-called *fornaldar sogur*, with their description of romantic/fantastic adventures. They share with these sagas a fondness for drastic exaggerations; in fact, many of these ballads actually stem from prose sagas. Moreover, it should be pointed out that the group is divided into two parts, the first dealing with fights between human champions («*kämpavisor*» in a very narrow sense), and the second with fights between men and ogres or giants («*trollvisor*»).

Some ballads within Group E might as well have been placed in Group D, *e.g.*, E 103–105; here the West Scandinavian origin has decided their place. On the other hand, some types in Group D are so closely related to ballads in E that they might have been placed there instead; this is especially true for D 61 and D 62, but at the same time these types strongly resemble D 60 and D 63.

In addition, humorous elements are to be found in many ballads grouped in both Group D and Group E.³ In fact, the burlesque character of some Group E ballads is especially striking. However, in spite of the fact that in virtually every group we have found overt humour, we have also found it desirable, even necessary, to introduce a special category of jocular ballads, a group in which the entire ballad is based upon a humorous theme.

Group F, «Jocular Ballads», have by most scholars not been hitherto considered ballads proper. Believing that the exclusion of such types is largely a result of Nineteenth-Century scholarly attitudes and prudishness which separated collectors from their sources, we decided to develop a distinct category, but we admit that the inclusion of types in this part of the catalogue must be seen as much more tentative and preliminary than is the case with the other groups.

Finally, with reference to the groups, if the distribution of types between the groups is sometimes open to discussion, this is also the case with the arrangement within the six main groups, A–F, each of which has its own numbering. We would certainly not boast of always having chosen the best place for a particular type. In B, for example, the distinction between «Local

Saints» and «Anonymous Martyrs» is sometimes hard to make; many are those who would be amazed to find that regional and popular canonization has been ignored by the Church. This is also true for the grouping of ballads within D. We are convinced, however, that the place we have chosen for a particular ballad-type is at least defensible. The many cross-references and the various indices should, moreover, remove most inconveniences and inconsequences caused by our sometimes arbitrary choice.

The types

As has been implied above, we have been conservative in our use of the concept of type and conventional in our division into types. In this respect, we have primarily followed existing ballad editions and catalogues. But in several cases we have, for various reasons, deviated from this general principle, as will be noted below.

A number of types have been split into two or more types. Some examples may be given here. *DgF* 493 A is TSB D 186, while the B text is classified as D 109. *DgF* 230 A–C is TSB D 150, while the rest of it, together with *DgF* 440, make up TSB 98. Even more complicated is the case of *DgF* 413, which is divided into no less than four types: A 41 (also including *DgF* 82), D 63, D 68 (also including *DgF* 412), and D 77. For these and all similar cases information is given in the indices referring to national type numbers (p. 314 ff.)

In some cases we have refrained from dividing a type into two or more, even though this might have been possible, e.g., D 426 (with alternative versions presented in the summary). Finally, there are also instances where we have brought together texts from what have earlier been regarded as different ballad-types into one type. A few examples have been mentioned above, and we can further refer to, e.g., D 131, 308, and 309.

For a certain category of ballads, it is particularly natural to divide each ballad into several types, i.e., the long Faroese ballads consisting of a number of mutually and apparently independent *tættir* (i.e., short stories; sing. *táttur*). Each of these may have equivalents in other Scandinavian languages, often occurring in the form of separate ballads.

The prose summaries

The summaries are developed from a reading of all of the variant texts. They give the principle narrative content of each type. We have aimed at including all of the important traits and motifs without burdening the summaries with a plethora of details and making them unnecessarily long. But there are two main reasons why we have sometimes included seemingly irrelevant detail: (1) to show the difference between otherwise similar stories, or, conversely, (2) to demonstrate the affinity of different types.

The task of writing these summaries has not always been an easy one, especially considering the nature of some ballads. But where the summaries sometimes seem nonsensical, the ballad texts themselves are to blame more – we hope – than the editors and compilers of TSB. At any rate, each type has its own summary, even when several types are very alike. The only exceptions are numbers C 36–38 where one summary covers three types. Here we have

plainly to do with three different ballads treating the same historical event.

As is well-known, a type is made up of a number of variants each of which may differ from every other to a greater or lesser degree. Our aim has been to cover the essential deviations (alternatives, exclusions, and additions) from the «normal» or usual chain of events. Unlike the editors of some other catalogues,⁴ we have generally tried to incorporate these variations – duly marked out – in the main summaries; the very number of types and variants has made this manner of presentation necessary. Many types, however, have required special arrangements, *e.g.*, A 3, 25, 26, 40, C 14, D 51, 116, 346, E 64, and we trust these will be self-explanatory.

In those instances in which particular variations are found in all of the variants peculiar to one of the Scandinavian languages, that fact is indicated by the use of the initial for that language (*D*=Danish, *F*=Faroese, etc.). Where, on the other hand, the variations do not coincide with the tradition in a particular linguistic area, we have inserted the letter *c* before the language denominator (*cD*, *cF*, etc.); in such instances, *c* stands for «certain» and may refer to any number of texts from only one to the majority. But when a type occurs only in Danish or Faroese and the number of texts is comparatively small, we have instead given the variant designation (*A*, *B*, *C*, etc.) in *DgF* and *Corpus Carminum Færoensium* (*CCF*) respectively.

On the other hand, some differences in the variants of types are incidental and to indicate all of them would have added much virtually meaningless lumber. For example, the persons appearing in the ballads may be unnamed and called just «the knight», «the maiden», etc., or they may have personal names. In the latter case, the names often vary from text to text within the same type. In such instances we have perforce chosen one name (and one spelling of it) for each person. But it should also be noted that there are special problems connected with the rendering of Icelandic and Faroese personal names, partly because some of them are known from other kinds of literature (to a lesser extent this applies to ballads in Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish as well), partly because of the grammatical constructions such as case inflections. In such instances we have depended to some extent upon customary and traditional patterns in literature and refrained from being absolutely consequent.

In other ways, too, we have been dependent upon tradition and editorial custom. If the ballad has Danish variants, the Scandinavian titles given are those employed in *DgF*. But if the type is known only in one of the other languages and is unknown in Danish, the generally accepted title or, if several exist, one of them, has been adopted for *TSB*. Moreover, when a non-Danish type occurs in more than one language, the choice of title has required some academic diplomacy. Each instance has been handled separately and our decision to select a particular title has been based upon criteria peculiar to each ballad. Our choice does not, however, imply anything about origins or primary sources. For some types we have given more than one title. This is the case where, as in D 308 and 309 and others, we have brought together in one type what was formerly regarded as several types. Indeed, we have sometimes given alternative titles for other varying reasons. It should also be pointed out that the personal names (or forms of names) in the titles

sometimes differ from those used in the texts and thus in the summaries. The possible variety in form resulting from variations in the different Scandinavian languages and dialects often made an arbitrary choice necessary for the title.

Immediately after the Scandinavian title we print an English language heading. This heading, which is descriptive of the narrative content of the type, must not be construed as title proper nor as a translation of a title. It is a classificatory device emphasizing, among other things, the close resemblances of neighboring types to each other.

Under the Scandinavian title and the English heading we indicate the Scandinavian languages in which the type in question occurs. For this purpose, the initial letter for each language is employed: *D* for Danish, *F* for Faroese, *I* for Icelandic, *N* for Norwegian, and *S* for Swedish. We have also used the abbreviations *Fd*, *Nd*, *Sd* to indicate the fact that a particular ballad is known in Danish (or mainly in Danish) but recorded in the Faroe Islands, Norway, and Sweden respectively.

In addition, the information about the distribution of the particular type is repeated beneath the summary. Here are also given references to select sources. In the case of Norway and Sweden, we also refer to existing catalogues (*Utsyn* and *Jonsson*⁵ respectively) and give the number which the type will receive in the forthcoming editions (*NMB* and *SMB*). And finally, in some instances, we have given complementary information of a different kind in special notes at the bottom of the page (*cf.*, for example, pp. 00 and 000).

The sources

Although this is not the place to describe the sources in any detail, it should be mentioned as far as the summaries are concerned that some textual traits as, for example, in A. Sørensen Vedel's Danish ballad edition of 1591 are treated by us with some caution. In addition, the composite Faroese texts of V. U. Hammershaimb are regarded as secondary and have sometimes had little if any bearing on our summaries. Nevertheless, it is important to explain briefly how we have chosen the sources we refer to in the summaries. In brief, our choices were governed in large part by the nature of past scholarship, as will appear in our country by country description below.

For Denmark our principal reference, of course, is *DgF*. Only in Group F does one encounter other Danish sources. Neither Grundtvig nor Olrik was concerned with jocular songs, and very few are found in *DgF*. For these in Denmark, we refer primarily to the collections of jocular songs edited by H. Grüner Nielsen and E. Tang Kristensen.

The Faroese ballads are, with very few exceptions, to be found in *CCF*.

For the Icelandic ballads we refer to *Islenzk fornkvaði* (*IFkv*) edited by Helgason. A survey of its numbering will be found in the forthcoming volume VIII of *IFkv*. Nrs. 1–66 represent the same types as the corresponding numbers in the older edition by Grundtvig and Sigurðsson, an edition which has the same title as Helgason's.

For Norway we refer primarily to – in order – Sophus Bugge, M. B.

Landstad, and Liestøl and Moe (both editions, *LoM* and *LoMBS*), and in some cases to Blom and Bø and other printed sources, among which *DgF* is the most important. It should also be noted that many Norwegian types have not previously been represented in print.

For the Swedish ballads references are made, whenever possible, to *Visböcker*, *SF* or *GA* (together with *GAB*), generally in that order of preference.

Registers and indices

The *Title Index* (pp. 295–313) includes the titles used in all the principal Scandinavian ballad editions; moreover, it includes titles not employed in TSB itself. For each title the nationality is stated. When the same title appears twice, this means that two different types have been endowed with identical titles. If a title has two or more TSB numbers applied to it, it simply means that the ballad texts so labelled have been distributed among several different types in TSB.

After the Title Index we have printed five indices (pp. 314–324) giving references to TSB numbers from *DgF*, *CCF*, *IFkv*, *Utsyn*, and Jonsson (in the last case only «ST-nrs.», that is, Swedish ballads without Danish equivalents). In these indices it is stated which types are excluded from TSB and why.

Finally there is a *combined list of sources and abbreviations* (pp. 325–329).

NOTES

1. Group D contains numbers 1–440. That this group contains 441 items is explained by the fact that a nr. D 61 B is included for special reasons.
2. An obvious example is «Marsk Stigs döttre» (D 435). A look at the index of *DgF* numbers will show where the historical ballads in *DgF*, nrs. 115–182, are placed in the catalogue.
3. Countless examples could be given, but a few will suffice to illustrate the point. There is not much doubt that «Herr Palles bryllup» (D 153), «Den dyre kåbe» (D 97), and «Søvnrunerne» (A 11) were regarded as funny. Group E could furnish even more examples, but we will mention only «Greve Genselin» (E 12) with its likeness to the jocular song «Kjællingen til barsel» (E. Tang Kristensen 3; not in ballad meter and thus not included in this catalogue), and «Ungen Ranild» (E 139), many variants of which are decidedly jocular. For the difficulty of deciding what is a jocular ballad and what is not, compare the notes to F 11 and F 16.
4. For example, Tristram P. Coffin, *The British Traditional Ballad in North America*. Philadelphia, 1950; rev. ed. 1963.
5. Where no further indication is given within brackets, the reference to Jonsson and page refers to the corresponding number of the type in *DgF*.

A. Ballads of the supernatural

Ballads of witchcraft and magic (A1-46)

Magic use of runes (A 1—11)

- A 1 *Venderland-grevens søn — Maiden's love gained by runic spell*
D

A knight, son of the count of Venderland, proposes to Isolt, but her mother sends him away, and the girl will not oppose her mother. He throws runes into her lap and returns to his country. In the middle of the night Isolt wakes up, takes her best friend along and follows him. He greets her with joy and sends for her mother. When she arrives she is angry to see Isolt wear a crown as she believes her to be the knight's mistress. He explains the situation, and he and Isolt are married.

Danish: DgF 77

- A 2 *Herr Peder og Mettelille — Maiden's love gained by runic spell*
D

Peder proposes to Mettelille, but she wants him to ask for her brother's consent. He will not do this. He throws runes under her cloak and leaves the country. She pines for him for a long time, and finally, accompanied by a maidservant, she follows him to his country. When he meets her she complains that he wants to rob her of her honour, but he promises to marry her, and in a month's time their wedding takes place.

Danish: DgF 78

- A 3 *Kongesønnens runer — Maiden's love gained by runic spell*
D

The king's son wants a maiden to fall in love with him and throws runes under her cloak. *Var. A:* She frees herself from the spell by sitting nine days on an earthfast stone. The runic spell then falls upon the king's son, and he proposes to her. *Var. B:* The girl begins to

long for him, and accompanied by a maidservant she follows him to a foreign country. He receives her honourably, and within a week their wedding takes place.

Danish: DgF 79

A 4 *Ridder Stigs runer — Runic spell gains love of princess by error*
D I N S

Sir Stig throws runes at Kirstin to make her love him, but by mistake they hit the king's daughter. She comes to him at night, but Stig turns her away and in the morning he complains about her behaviour to the king. The king sends for his daughter, and when he finds that Stig has not taken advantage of the situation he gives Stig his daughter in marriage.

Danish: DgF 76 A st. 1-46, B st. 1-27, C, D *Icelandic:* IFkv 8
Norwegian: Utsyn 42; Bugge 14; NMB 1 *Swedish:* Jonsson p. 727;
Visböcker I p. 378-382; SMB 1

A 5 *Vinna møy med runer — Maiden's love gained by runic spell but she is rejected*
N

Sir Peter watches the dance and asks a maid to be his bride. She asks about his fortune, and when she finds he has nothing, she refuses him. He throws runes at her, and when she comes to him he tells her to return another year.

Norwegian: Utsyn 44; DgF X p. 532-533; NMB 2

A 6 *Ungersvends runer — Runes placed in maiden's bed lead to her seduction*
D

A young knight wants to seduce a maiden. He writes runes and gives them to a chambermaid who puts them in her mistress' bed. The lady wakes up in the middle of the night, goes to the young man and stays with him till morning.

Danish: DgF 80

A 7 *Lokket med runer — Maiden seduced by runic spell is deserted*
D

A knight admires Elselille, but she does not want him because he has seduced her sister. He goes to a witch and makes her cast a runic

spell on Elselille, who invites him to spend the night with her. In the morning he leaves her. She becomes pregnant with twins, and afterwards he seduces many maidens.

Danish: DgF 526

- A 8 *Tidemand og Blidelille — Maiden seduced by runic spell is rejected and commits suicide*
D

Sir Tidemand casts runes (*var. A:* has somebody do it for him) on Blidelille to make her come to his ship, which she does (*var. A:* with the help of a feather cloak which enables her to fly). When she arrives, Tidemand talks scornfully to her, and this grieves her so much that she throws herself into the sea. Tidemand follows her.

Danish: DgF 74

- A 9 *Det tvungne samtykke — Potential nun forced to love by runic spell commits suicide*
D

Sir Peder proposes to Mettelille, but she rejects him since she has promised the Holy Virgin never to marry. He throws runes at her, and she promises to be ready when he comes for her. She takes poison, and when they arrive at his home she dies. According to her last wish she is buried in a convent to which Peder gives a generous donation.

Danish: DgF 75

- A 10 *Ridderens runeslag — Maiden seduced from betrothed by runic spell commits suicide*
D

A knight assures his friend that with the help of runic magic he can seduce any woman. The friend says that this will not succeed with his fiancée. That evening the knight plays his horn and his harp and the maid comes to him, but he will not let her in because of his friend. On her way back she meets her betrothed. She takes her life. *Var. A:* When her fiancé finds her body he, too, takes his life.

Danish: DgF 73

- A 11 *Søvnerunerne — The sleep-runes*
D N S

N: A knight says that he can seduce any woman, but his friend is

very sure of his betrothed. *D, N, S*: A girl says that she could spend the night with a man and still be a maid in the morning. The king's son hears of this and goes to try her. She writes runes on the bed-clothes, and this makes him sleep several nights on end. Finally she wakes him up and spitefully sends him away.

- Danish*: DgF 81 *Norwegian*: Utsyn 43; LoM 113 (LoMBS 58); NMB 3 *Swedish*: Jonsson p. 727; Visböcker III p. 347-349; SMB 2

Magic use of runes, cf A 32, 45, 52, 61, 62, 66; D 310, 343, 346; E 18, 71, 72, 122, 125, 127, 140

Divination and omens (A 12—13)

A 12 *Havfruens spådom — King's fate foretold by prophetess* *D N S*

A woman (*D*: a mermaid) who can foretell the future is called into the presence of the king (*D*: queen). She proves her powers and ends up by prophesying the time of the king's death (*cS*: and that of the queen's, *D*: only that of the queen's).

Danish: DgF 42 *Norwegian*: Utsyn 48; Bugge 21; NMB 4 *Swedish*: Jonsson p. 723; GA 63 (GAB 94); SMB 3

A 13 *Synd og bod — Bird foretells the future* *D N*

A bird tells a girl that she is to have nine children by her youngest brother. It also tells her what the fate of the children will be and that the youngest will be burnt to death. *N*: The girl goes to see her brother. *cN*: He has had a dream which confirms the bird's prophecy. *N*: The two of them leave together for a foreign country. They have nine children together, and the prophecy is fulfilled in every detail.

Danish: DgF 535 *Norwegian*: Utsyn 41; Landstad 64; NMB 5

Divination and omens, cf A 72; C 8, 11; D 93, 291, 296, 310, 334, 335, 341, 360, 361, 366, 378, 385, 389, 397; E 8, 24, 35-37

Magic transformation (A 14—31)

A 14 *Trollden og bondens bustru — Disenchantment by kiss* *D*

A pack of trolls comes to a farm to chase the farmer away, and one

A 11 Putting a person asleep in order to gain an advantage, cf D 407, 411.

of them wants the farmer's wife. All the trolls are asked to sit down to eat and drink, and the wife has to kiss the troll (*var. C*: he rapes her). At this he turns into a knight who thanks her, but she prefers to stay with her husband (*var. C*: she marries the knight).

Danish: DgF 52

A 15 *Grímur í fjallinum* — *Disenchantment through conception*
F

Grimur, a king's son, has been transformed into an ogre by his stepmother. He will be disenchanted if he has a child both by Gullborg and by her friend Halga. Gullborg dies in childbirth. She appears in a dream to Halga and tells her to go to Grimur. Halga follows Grimur to his country where he becomes disenchanted. *Var. A*: Grimur kills his stepmother.

Faroese: CCF 54

A 16 *Jomfruen i fugleham* — *Girl transformed into hind and bird*
D F N S

A woman turns her stepdaughter into a hind. A knight hunts the hind and tries to catch it. It then turns into a bird. The knight breaks the spell by giving the bird a piece of his own flesh.

Danish: DgF 56 *Faroese*: CCF 134 *Norwegian*: Utsyn 30; Landstad 54; NMB 6 *Swedish*: Jonsson p. 725; Visböcker II p. 283-285; SMB 4

A 17 *Valravnen* — *Raven disenchanted by drinking child's blood*
D Nd

A raven helps a maid to find her betrothed on the condition that it will be given her first-born child. When the raven drinks of the child's blood (*cD*: or hears it speak) it turns into a man, and the baby comes to life again.

Danish: DgF 60 *Norwegian*: NFS, S. Bugge a p. 97-99; NMB 7

A 18 *Rammen ber bod* — *Raven delivers proposal of marriage*
N

Alv sends a wild raven to deliver a proposal of marriage on his behalf. (*cN*: The raven is an enchanted prince.) The raven comes back to Alv with a favourable answer, and Alv goes to the bride's country to take her to his home.

Norwegian: Utsyn 40; Bugge 9; NMB 8

- A 19 *Jomfruen i ulveham — Person transformed into wolf disenchanted by drinking stepmother's blood*
D N S

A woman turns her stepdaughter (-son) into various objects (a sword, a needle, a pair of scissors) and finally into a wolf that will not regain its human shape until it has drunk the blood of its brother (or stepmother). After eight years the wolf gets an occasion to attack the stepmother, kills her and drinks her blood or the blood of her unborn child. The enchantment is thereby broken.

Danish: DgF 55 *Norwegian:* Utsyn 31; DgF III p. 828; NMB 9
Swedish: Jonsson p. 725; Visböcker II p. 285-286; SMB 5

- A 20 *Varulven — Girl killed by were-wolf*
D N S

On her way through the woods a girl meets a wolf who intends to kill her. She escapes up a tree, but the wolf pulls the tree down and tears her unborn child out of her body. Her betrothed comes too late to save her. *cD*, *cS*: He kills himself.

Danish: DgF 54 *Norwegian:* Utsyn 176; DgF III p. 828; NMB 10
Swedish: Jonsson p. 725; GA 78 (GAB 63); SMB 6

- A 21 *Hindin — King's son transformed into wolf*
F

The king's son is in love with the peasant girl Hindin. His stepmother tries to seduce him, and when he rejects her she turns him into a wolf. The king kills the wolf and has it served at table. In a dream the king's son warns Hindin not to taste the meat. She tells the king, and the stepmother is killed.

Faroese: CCF 135

- A 22 *Förvandling och förlösning — The revenge of the enchanted princess*
S

While mother and daughter are working in the house a fox and a wolf come in and say that this is the mother who did not give them life, food or drink. They kill the two women and drink their hearts' blood. At that moment a sorceress comes in and touches the animals with her stick. They turn into two princes.

Swedish: Jonsson p. 770 (ST 9); SVA. Copy from ULMA 347:44 b, p. 187-188; SMB 7

A 23 *Dalby-Bjørn — Man transformed into bear*
D

A prince is turned into a bear by his stepmother. The bear does great damage to the property of neighbouring farmers. Finally it meets a knight who defeats the bear. The bear then reveals its identity.

Danish: DgF 64

A 24 *Liten Lavrans — Evil queen turns husband and children into bears*
N

The king's son is transformed into a horse by his stepmother. The king hears the horse speak and recognizes his son. The queen confirms her guilt, but instead of making penance she turns the king and his son (cN: and his daughter) into bears. They must remain bears until they have torn a child out of its mother's womb and brought it up.

Norwegian: Utsyn 33; Bugge 7; NMB 11

A 25 *Bedeblak/Rosensfölen — Enchanted foal dies of exhaustion*
D N S

D: The king is leaving his country and asks the queen to take particularly good care of his favourite horse, Bedeblak. The queen poisons the horse. N: A horse is strongly attracted to a young girl. The maiden is taken far away and the horse is locked up, but it breaks out. It swims for several days, and when it finally arrives to where the maiden is it dies of exhaustion. S: The king is very attached to his horse Bedeblak. When he leaves the country the horse swims after him across the sea but dies of exhaustion on arrival.

Danish: DgF 63 *Norwegian:* Utsyn 34; Knut Liestøl in memoriam (NFL 76) p. 28-37; NMB 12 *Swedish:* Jonsson p. 725; Visböcker II p. 287-288; SMB 8

A 26 *Blak og ravn hin brune — The enchanted raven and the wonderful horse*
D F I N S

A maid is married in a foreign country by her brother (father). Her husband puts her in a tower. A raven undertakes to tell her brother of her situation. The brother saddles his horse to go to save her. (D, cI, cN, cS: The horse is an enchanted man. It asks the brother not to mention its name during the ride. When this taboo is broken the horse will no longer carry the man and continues alone.) The brother — or, if the name taboo is broken, the horse — frees the

maid. Different endings: *cD*, *cN*, *cS*: When they arrive home the horse dies of exhaustion. *cD*, *F*, *cI*, *cN*: The horse regains its human shape and turns out to be (*cD*) another brother of the girl's or (*F*, *cI*, *cN*) a prince who (*cF*) marries her. *cD*, *cN*: The raven is also transformed into a man.

Danish: DgF 62 *Faroese*: CCF 116 *Icelandic*: IFkv 7 *Norwegian*: Utsyn 32; Landstad 57 and 58; NMB 13 *Swedish*: Jonsson p. 725; GA 59 (GAB 52); SMB 9

A 27 *Jomfruen i bindeham — Maid transformed into hind*
D S

A maid has been transformed into a hind by her stepmother. Her brother is warned against shooting the hind but forgets this and kills it. When he flays the animal he finds some objects which show him that he has killed his sister (betrothed). *cD*: The girl comes to life again and her stepmother is punished.

Danish: DgF 58 *Swedish*: Jonsson p. 725; Visböcker I p. 42-44; SMB 10

A 28 *Jomfruen i ormeham — Maid transformed into snake*
D

A maid comes to Sir Jens while he is asleep, offers him valuable gifts and says that she will soon be in need of his help. She turns into a snake. Jens' page tells him what happened while his master slept. Jens rides out, meets the snake and gives it a kiss. The maid is then disenchanted and Jens marries her.

Danish: DgF 59

A 29 *Lindormen — Prince transformed into serpent*
D N S

A serpent proposes to a maid. Her family warns her, but she replies that this is her fate. She follows the serpent and spends the night with it. When they wake up, the serpent has become a prince, and they are married.

Danish: DgF 65 *Norwegian*: Utsyn 35; LoM 111 (LoMBS 50); NMB 14 *Swedish*: Jonsson p. 726; SF 139; SMB 11

A 30 *Jomfruen i linden — Maid transformed into lime-tree*
D N S

A stepmother has turned her stepdaughter into a lime-tree. D, S: A

maid comes up to the tree that complains to her, saying that it can be released from the enchantment by a certain man (her betrothed, her brother, the king). The maid sends a message to the man in question, and he comes and kisses the root of the tree. The girl is thereby disenchanted. *N*: A maid hears the complaint of the tree, cuts it down and thereby disenchant the girl.

Danish: DgF 66 *Norwegian*: Utsyn 36; LoM 110 (LoMBS 51); NMB 15 *Swedish*: Jonsson p. 726; GA 87 (GAB 71); SMB 12

A 31 *Forvandlingerne — The diverse transformations*
D

A maid tells her beloved that she could turn him into different beautiful objects. When they meet her father she uses her ability to transform her beloved and thus hides him from her father's anger.

Danish: DgF 525

Magic transformation, cf D 265, 438, 440; E 7, 34, 55

Speaking birds (A 32—36)

A 32 *Rådengård og ørnen — Threatening eagle bound by runic magic*
D N

While riding in the woods Rådengård meets an eagle that threatens to come to his home and take his two sisters (*N*: fosterdaughters) and his betrothed. Rådengård then binds the eagle with runic magic and rides home to his betrothed.

Danish: DgF 12 *Norwegian*: Utsyn 26; Bugge 3; NMB 16

A 33 *Kongssonen av Norigsland — Bird delivers false message*
N

A prince sends a bird to propose to an English princess on his behalf. She replies that if she is to be queen of Norway she will put heavy taxes on the peasants. The bird gets angry, returns to the prince and falsely tells him that the princess has rejected him.

Norwegian: Utsyn 184; LoM 17 (LoMBS 130); NMB 17

A 34 *Falkenes budskap — Falcons as messengers*
D

Two falcons fly to a knight's castle and tell him that his beloved is

ill. The knight replies that if she were to die he would set fire to his bower. The falcons then change their message and say that the maid expects him to visit her that evening. They go to her and tell her that he is coming.

Danish: DgF 505

A 35 *Ravn fører runer — Raven as messenger*
D

A maid wishes that her betrothed were back from his voyage. She writes a message in runic script and sends it by a raven. The raven finds the ship and gives the message to the knight. The knight wants to kill the raven, but it speaks to him and promises him good wind. They return home.

Danish: DgF 61

A 36 *Den fævre liden fugl — The young nightingales die while their mother acts as messenger*
D

A knight asks a speaking nightingale to tell his maiden that he expects her to meet him in the greenwood. She, however, sends a message by the bird that the knight is to come to her. The nightingale delivers this message to the knight, who offers it a reward. When the bird returns to its nest all the young birds are dead.

Danish: DgF 506

Speaking birds, cf A 13; B 22, 26; D 136, 279, 290, 421

Other kinds of magic (A 37—46)

A 37 *Krypilin á Vatnsoyri — Enchanted cripple seduces women*
F

On their way to church the people are detained by a cripple who sings so beautifully that they are all late for mass. The cripple also has such a strong power over women that the queen herself comes to sleep with him. When the king wants to kill her for this the cripple asks for mercy for both of them. He also says that he has been turned into a cripple by his stepmother, but that an aunt gave him the gift of singing so beautifully that nobody can help falling in love with him.

Faroese: CCF 147

A 38 *Den talende strængeleg/De två systrarna — The two sisters*
D F I N S

An elder sister wants her younger sister's betrothed. She makes her sister go with her to the shore, pushes her into the water and lets her drown. The body is found and a musical instrument, usually a harp, is made out of it. This instrument is played upon at the elder sister's wedding with the younger's fiancé. It reveals the bride's guilt, and she dies or is punished. *cN, cS*: The younger sister comes to life when the instrument is broken.

Danish: DgF 95 *Faroese*: CCF 136 *Icelandic*: IFkv 13 *Norwegian*: Utsyn 45; Landstad 53; NMB 18 *Swedish*: Jonsson p. 730-731; GA 17 and 69 (GAB 16); SMB 13

A 39 *Beiarblakkjen — Supernatural horse helps king in battle*
N

Three old women create a supernatural horse out of human bones and blood. The horse is sent to the king. The king's son rides the horse which takes him to the end of the world and back. The king goes out to war and the horse is locked up, but breaks out and follows the king. The horse joins the battle and kills more of the adversaries than the king and his army. In the end it is shot by the enemy, and the king mourns it deeply.

Norwegian: Utsyn 39; Landstad 6; NMB 19

A 40 *Hustru og mands moder (slegfred) — Pregnancy unduly prolonged by magic means*
D N S

A mother-in-law (stepmother, husband's mistress) has put a spell upon a young wife so that she cannot be delivered of her children for eight years. *cD, cS*: A relative moulds the likeness of a child (two children) out of wax and shows it to the mother-in-law who then reveals how her spell is worked (*N*: a little boy tells how the spell works). *cD, N, cS*: Helped by this information the young woman can give birth to twins. *Alternative version, cD, cS*: The young wife asks her husband to be taken home to her parents. After some difficulties she is brought home, and there she is delivered of two children who are eight years old at birth. *cD, cS*: She dies.

Danish: DgF 84 and 85 *Norwegian*: Utsyn 46; DgF III p. 858-859; NMB 20 *Swedish*: Jonsson p. 728; SF 134; SMB 14

A 41 *Ribold og Guldborg — Mentioning a person's name causes his death*
D I N S

A knight persuades a maid to leave the country with him. They are pursued by her family, and a fight ensues during which the knight kills her relatives. At this she forgets that he has forbidden her to use his name during the fight and calls out to him. He is then mortally wounded. He takes her to his home where he dies. She (and his mother) dies from sorrow.

Danish: DgF 82 and 413 F *Icelandic:* IFkv 16 *Norwegian:* Utsyn 125; Landstad 33 and 34; NMB 21 *Swedish:* Jonsson p. 727-728; GA 2 and 80 (GAB 2); SMB 15

A 42 *Hildebrand og Hilde — Mentioning a person's name causes his death*
D S

A girl tells the tragic story of her life. She escaped from home with a knight. Her relatives pursued them, and the knight requested her not to mention him by name during the ensuing fight. When he was about to kill her youngest brother she forgot her promise and called his name, whereupon her betrothed was killed. She was severely punished by her family.

Danish: DgF 83 A-D, L *Swedish:* Jonsson p. 728; SF 107; SMB 16

A 43 *Ridderen i hjorteham — Knight in stag's disguise*
D

A knight proposes to a maid but is rejected. He then disguises himself as a stag, and she shows her affection for what she believes is a real deer. He removes his disguise, and she promises to marry him if he can find a treasure that she falsely says her father has buried. When he cannot find it she locks herself in and tells him to go away forever.

Danish: DgF 67

A 44 *Ridderen i fogleham — Knight in bird's disguise*
D F S

A maid will marry only a man who can fly. A knight disguises himself as a bird with wings made out of silver and gold. He flies to the maid and is accepted by her.

Danish: DgF 68 A st. 21-49, B, C, H-K *Faroese:* CCF 127 *Swedish:* Jonsson p. 726; Visböcker I p. 36-37; SMB 17

A 41 cN lack the name taboo. For these variants, cf D 78, 334-336.

A 42 cf D 375.

A 45 *Ungen Svejdal — Magic gifts from deceased mother help man to find his bride*
D N S

A young man is forced by magic means (*cD*, *cN*: runic magic worked by stepmother) to search for a certain maid in a foreign country in order to marry her. He goes to his mother's (*cS*: father's) grave, wakes her up and asks for advice. She gives him several magic objects that will help him in his task. He goes to the maid's country. There he is told that he has come to the right place. The maid, who is longing for him, is watched by wild animals, but he makes his entrance without difficulty, and the two are married.

Danish: DgF 70 *Norwegian*: Telesoga 1909 no. 1 p. 60-62; NMB 22 *Swedish*: Jonsson p. 727; Visböcker III p. 368-372; SMB 18

A 46 *Kæmperne på Dovrefjæld — Twelve brothers with magic powers*
D

Twelve brothers live on the magic mountain of Dovre. They all have various magic powers, e.g. that of ruling the wind or knowing all that happens in faraway countries.

Danish: DgF 69

Other kinds of magic, cf D 256, 420, 421, 424; E 4, 15, 21, 22, 30, 38, 39, 46, 48, 73, 100, 110

Weather magic, cf A 52, 53, 74, 75; D 382, 425; E 18, 30, 39, 106, 107, 120, 125, 127, 164

Magic power of music, cf A 38, 49, 50, 62, 65; B 27; D 126, 405-409, 427

Ballads of supernatural beings (A 47-75)

Water beings (A 47—52)

- A 47 *Agnete og havmanden — Merman's wife returns to earth*
D Nd S

Agnete meets a merman and follows him to the bottom of the sea. She has several children by him. One day she hears churchbells ringing, and the merman gives her permission to go to church. There she meets her mother and tells her about her life in the sea. The merman arrives and begs her to return with him to their children, but she refuses, and he must go back alone. *cD, cNd, cS*: Agnete returns with the merman.

Danish: DgF 38 *Norwegian*: Utsyn 18; DgF III p.817-818; NMB 23 *Swedish*: Jonsson p. 721; GAB, vol. of commentaries, p. 308-309; SMB 19

- A 48 *Nøkkens svig — Merman decoys maid into the sea*
D F I N S

A merman dresses up as a gentleman and decoys a maid into the sea. *F, I, cN*: The maid saves herself by mentioning the merman's name or (*cN*) by knifing him.

Danish: DgF 39 *Faroese*: CCF 153 *Icelandic*: IFkv 2 *Norwegian*: Utsyn 22; Bugge 12; NMB 24 *Swedish*: Jonsson p. 722; GA 11 (GAB 74); SMB 20

- A 49 *Herr Bøsser i elvehjem — Drink causes forgetfulness and makes man stay with mermaid*
D N S

cD, cN, cS: A mermaid (*cD, cN*: an elf) comes to a knight and while

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- A 47 In D and Nd the type is sometimes intermingled with A 54. For this and similar reasons we have not excluded the type, although there are strong indications of its rather late origin.

he sleeps she asks him to come to her home in the river. *D, N, S*: He rides out the next day, falls into the river and comes to the mermaid (*cN*: comes to the elf in the mountain). She gives him a drink of oblivion and he stays with her. *cS*: The drink is poisoned and he dies. *cS*: He escapes by playing his harp.

Danish: DgF 45 *Norwegian*: Utsyn 16; Landstad 47; NMB 25
Swedish: Jonsson p. 723; GA 21 (GAB 78); SMB 21

A 50 *Harpens kraft — Man saves his bride from merman by playing his harp*
D I N S

A young bride weeps because she is doomed to fall into the river. The bridegroom assures her that he will build a strong bridge and that his men will guard her. When they cross the bridge the bride's horse stumbles and she falls into the river. The bridegroom sends for his harp and plays it so powerfully that all nature is moved and the merman is forced to return the bride. *cD, cN, cS*: He also returns her sisters who have fallen into the river earlier. *I*: The bride is dead when she floats ashore.

Danish: DgF 40 *Icelandic*: IFkv 3 *Norwegian*: Utsyn 23; Landstad 51 and 52; NMB 26 *Swedish*: Jonsson p. 722-723; Visböcker III p. 523-527; SMB 22

A 51 *Havfruens tærne — Brother rescues sister from mermaid*
D N S

A man comes to a mermaid who tells him about her beautiful maid-servant. He wants to see her and discovers that she is his own sister who has been captured by the mermaid. They both escape through deceit or tricks and return to their home. *cN*: The mermaid bursts from anger.

Danish: DgF 380 *Norwegian*: Utsyn 25; Landstad 55; NMB 27
Swedish: Jonsson p. 757; SF 150; SMB 23

A 52 *Herr Luno og havfruen — Sir Luno binds a mermaid by runic magic*
D

Sir Luno has a magnificent ship built and sails out. He meets a mermaid who tries to destroy his ship by raising a storm. Luno binds her to a stone by means of a runic spell. She wants to buy herself free, but he says she will be bound where she is forever.

Danish: DgF 43

Water beings, cf A 12, 59, 75

Mountain beings and elves (A 53—66)

A 53 *Jomfruen i bjærget — Maid from the mountain rejects human suitor*
D N

A knight (skipper) hears a maid sing in the mountain where she lives. He sends a servant boy to ask her to come to him. The boy falsely makes her believe that his master is her fiancé. D: On their way to the ship she teaches the boy weather magic. When she gets aboard she discovers that she has been deceived, jumps overboard and swims ashore. She realizes that any attempt to wreck the ship will be in vain because of the knowledge she has imparted to the servant boy. cD, N: She returns to the mountain.

Danish: DgF 36 Norwegian: Utsyn 21; DgF IV p. 794; NMB 28

A 54 *Jomfruen og dværgekongen — Woman forced to return to her mountain husband*
D F N S

A girl has several children by a gnome (dwarf-king). Finally she tells her mother about her situation. The gnome then appears and forces her to follow him to their children in the mountain. When they get back she drinks a beverage that either makes her forget the outside world or kills her, or she dies from sorrow.

Danish: DgF 37 Faroese: CCF 169 Norwegian: Utsyn 18; Landstad 42 and 44-46; NMB 29 and 30 Swedish: Jonsson p. 721; SF 141 and 142; SMB 24

A 55 *Ríka álfs kvæði — Princess weds elf*
I

The king's daughter is very particular in her choice of suitors. One day, however, an elf comes to fetch her. She follows him to a house where a wedding is in preparation, and she realizes that she is to be the bride. The elf promises her his love, but she answers that she has become seriously ill. He explains that this is because she will bear him a son.

Icelandic: IFkv 4

A 56 *Bjærgmand lokker mø — Maid enticed into mountain by false promises*
D

A male mountain sprite meets three girls. He asks which one will

A 53 Part of the only Norwegian text is in prose and not included in the summary.

A 54 In a local and localized Norwegian tradition, texts primarily belonging to A 54 («Margit Hjukse», see Landstad 46) are intermingled with A 47. — Utsyn 18 covers several forms and hybrids.

be his sweetheart. One of them is willing when she hears about all the good things that she will be given once she comes into the mountain. When they get there she finds that she has been deceived.

Danish: DgF 522

A 57 *Margit og Jon i Vaddelidom — Bride delivered of gnome's children*
N

Margit has been seduced by a gnome. When her bridegroom comes to take her to their wedding he finds her with two newborn sons. He dresses up as a woman and takes the babies to the priest. When he returns to Margit he tells her that he has had the children baptized and buried. Then mournfully he leaves her.

Norwegian: Utsyn 132; Bugge 6; NMB 31

A 58 *Jomfru narrer dværgen — Maid fools gnome suitor*
D N S

A mountain sprite asks a man for his daughter's hand. He threatens to set fire to their house unless he gets her, and the girl is forced to follow him. But when they come to the mountain she turns her horse around and rides back.

Danish: DgF 523 *Norwegian:* Utsyn 18; Landstad 43; NMB 32
Swedish: Jonsson p. 767; SF 145; SMB 25

A 59 *Herr Magnus og bjærgtrollden — Proposal of supernatural woman rejected*
D N S

A mermaid (N, cS) or a female mountain being (D, cS) proposes to a knight and promises him generous gifts. He rejects her. D: He cuts her into pieces.

Danish: DgF 48 *Norwegian:* Utsyn 24; Bugge 11; NMB 33 *Swedish:* Jonsson p. 724; SF 147 B; SMB 26

A 60 *Hake og bergemannen — Hake rescues his sister out of the mountain*
N

A mountain sprite forces the king to give him his daughter. Her brother Hake rides to the mountain and gets her out. The mountain sprite pursues them, but Hake kills him. The girl grieves for all the gold she had to leave in the mountain.

Norwegian: Utsyn 19; Bugge 10; NMB 34

- A 61 *Peder Gudmandsøn og dværgene — Gnome's daughter falls in love with man who escapes from her*
D S

While out riding Sir Peder is led astray and taken into a gnome's dwelling in the mountain. He meets the gnome's daughter who falls in love with him. S: Peder longs for his betrothed and kills the gnome's daughter. D: He asks the gnome's daughter to teach him runic magic which she does. He uses this knowledge to bind the gnome with a runic spell and escapes to his betrothed.

Danish: DgF 35 *Swedish:* Jonsson p. 721; Visböcker II p. 282-283; SMB 27

- A 62 *Herr Tønne af Alsø — Knight enchanted by gnome's daughter is freed and rescues maid*
D Nd S

While out hunting Sir Tønne meets the daughter of a mountain gnome. She plays runic love spells for him on her golden harp and he is enchanted. But her mother, who is a human being, comes and breaks the spell. She tells Tønne to rescue her niece (cS: sister) who is kept a prisoner by a king at Uppsala (S: Iceland). Tønne goes there, defeats the king's men and frees the maid.

Danish: DgF 34 *Norwegian:* NFS, S. Bugge k p. 96-103; NMB 35
Swedish: Jonsson p. 720-721; GA 7 (GAB 7); SMB 28

- A 63 *Elveskud — Elf maid causes man's sickness and death*
D F I N S

Olav rides out at dawn and comes upon elves dancing in the woods. One of the elf maids invites him to dance with her, but he refuses and tells her that he is to be married the next day. She puts a fatal sickness on him. When he comes home he is dying. He expresses his last wishes. cD, cN, cS: His death is concealed from his bride, but she finally discovers the truth.

Danish: DgF 47 *Faroese:* CCF 154 *Icelandic:* IFkv 1 *Norwegian:* Utsyn 14; Landstad 40; NMB 36 *Swedish:* Jonsson p. 724; Visböcker II p. 277-279; SMB 29

- A 64 *Jomfruens gæst — Knight released from elves at dawn*
D S

A knight is on his way to the royal court. He meets three elves (D: two maidens) who invite him to their home. They give him food and drink, and one of them goes to bed with him. S: When the cock flaps its wings at dawn the spell is broken and the knight escapes.

Danish: DgF 488 *Swedish:* Jonsson p. 766; Visböcker II p. 281-282; SMB 30

A 65 *Elvehøj — Knight released from elves at dawn*
D Nd S

A knight falls asleep in the greenwood. Elves dance and sing magic songs for him. (cD: A maid whom he recognizes as his sister advises him not to drink the beverage he is offered.) When the cock flaps its wings at dawn the spell is broken and the knight escapes.

Danish: DgF 46 *Norwegian:* NFS, S. Bugge i p. 253-255; NMB 37
Swedish: Jonsson p. 723; Visböcker II p. 289-290; SMB 31

A 66 *Stafrós kvæði — Man rids himself of mountain being by turning her into stone*
I

Käre and his brother are both versed in runic magic. One day when Käre is out in the woods he meets Stafrö, a female mountain spirit, who carries him into the mountain. She forces him to make love to her, and he forgets his runes. He gets permission to leave the mountain and visits his brother who teaches him runic magic once again. Käre returns to the mountain with a sword. Stafrö asks him why he is armed, and Käre replies that the king is angry with him. She gives him gold to reconcile the king. Käre rides to the court, and Stafrö accompanies him on foot. Käre drops his sword and asks Stafrö to pick it up. When she bends down to get it he uses runic magic and turns her into stone.

Icelandic: IFkv 9

Mountain beings and elves, cf A 14, 15, 49; B 12; D 268, 439; E 113-167

Revenants (A 67—72)

A 67 *Fæstemanden i graven — Girl's grief brings her betrothed from his grave*
D S

A man dies just as he is to be married. His betrothed grieves so much that he is disturbed in his grave and goes to her bower. He remains there till cockcrow, when he must return to the grave. She accompanies him on the way and asks if she may follow him into his grave. He dissuades her and asks her not to grieve any more. cD, cS: She dies shortly afterwards.

Danish: DgF 90 *Swedish:* Jonsson p. 730; SF 91; SMB 32

- A 68 *Moderen under mulde — Dead mother returns to provide for her children*
D F I N S

A mother dies, leaving small children. Her husband remarries, but his second wife mistreats her stepchildren. They cry until their mother hears them. She gets permission from God to visit them for one night. She talks to the stepmother and tells her to treat the children better. At cockcrow she must return. After this the stepmother is kind to the children.

Danish: DgF 89 *Faroese:* CCF 170 *Icelandic:* IFkv 11 *Norwegian:* Utsyn 37; Landstad 62 and p. 844-847; NMB 38 *Swedish:* Jonsson p. 729-730; SF 90; SMB 33

- A 69 *Hedebys gjenganger — Dead man tells the circumstances of his murder*
D N S

A knight rides out into the wood (*D, S:* where he falls asleep). A dead man comes to him and says that his wife has murdered him. She now has a new husband who treats the dead man's children badly. If this goes on, the dead man intends to haunt the new husband. *N:* The dead man asks the knight to plead his case in court. *cN:* The knight carries the corpse to the wife. She is punished by being buried alive.

Danish: DgF 91 *Norwegian:* Utsyn 38; Bugge 15; NMB 39 *Swedish:* Jonsson p. 730; Visböcker II p. 257-259; SMB 34

- A 70 *Herr Morten af Fuglsang — Dead man returns to earth to undo unjust deed*
D S

A knight meets the recently deceased Sir Morten, who finds no rest in his grave. Morten explains that is because he has unjustly gained a piece of ground. He requests the knight to ask Sir Morten's widow to return the strip of land to its rightful owner. This she does, and Sir Morten rests in peace.

Danish: DgF 92 *Swedish:* Jonsson p. 730; Visböcker II p. 279-280; SMB 35

- A 71 *Rige herr Holgers hjemkomst — Executed man returns to his widow and gives her advice*
D S

Sir Holger (*S:* his wife) has an ominous dream. Shortly afterwards

- A 69 IFkv 74 (Helgason IV p. 125), consisting of only one stanza, may belong to this type.

the king of Denmark has Holger executed and sends his body home on his horse. Just after his burial he appears to his wife. *D*: He warns her that the king wants to rape her and tells her to escape. She takes his advice. *S*: He asks his wife to return some property of which he has unrightfully taken possession, but she refuses.

Danish: DgF 322 *Swedish*: Jonsson p. 751; Teckningar och toner p. 68-71; SMB 36

A 72 *Riddarin Klæmint — King's daughter raped by dead man*
F

An unborn child speaks from its mother's womb and asks to know its fate. The mother foretells that she herself will die in childbirth and that the child, a girl, will be the mistress of a dead man. The prophesies come true: the mother dies, the daughter is raped by a dead man, Sir Klæmint, in the churchyard. When her father, the king, finds out that she is pregnant by a dead man he orders her to be burnt. God sends the archangel Michael to Klæmint and requests him to rise from his grave and save her. Klæmint begs her to make apologies on behalf of both of them. He then returns to the grave. She goes home and gives birth to a son.

Faroese: CCF 145

Revenants, cf B 15, 35-37; D 144; E 161

Other supernatural beings (A 73—75)

A 73 *Haugebonden — Cairn dweller makes complaint and gives recompense*
F N

On Christmas Eve a farmer meets a cairn dweller, Gullsteinur, who lives on the farmer's land. Gullsteinur complains that the farmer's hired men bother him. The farmer replies that Gullsteinur has used his ship for many years without making recompense. Gullsteinur tells him to go to the ship, and on it he will find precious gifts.

Faroese: CCF 133 *Norwegian*: Utsyn 20; Landstad 37; NMB 40

A 74 *Germand Gladensvend — Supernatural being claims child in exchange for favouring wind*
D I

The king and queen are out sailing but get no wind. A supernatural being promises them good sailing wind in exchange for a gift. *I*: The

gift required is the young son whom the queen has upon her knee. They give their son away and get favouring wind. *D*: The gift required is that which the queen carries under her belt. She agrees to this and throws her bunch of keys into the sea. When they get ashore she discovers that she is pregnant. She gives birth to a son, Germand. He is promised in marriage to a girl. He borrows his mother's feather cloak which enables him to fly to his betrothed. On his way he meets the supernatural being in a bird's shape. It claims him in accordance with his mother's promise. He escapes to his betrothed but is fatally wounded. He dies in her arms or is killed by the supernatural being on his way home.

Danish: DgF 33 *Icelandic*: IFkv 5

A 75 *Trollið í Aradal — Gnome claims children promised him as reward*
F

A queen goes to the river to wash herself when she suddenly finds that she is unable to move. A gnome comes out of the water and asks her for gold to release her from the spell. Instead she promises him the first child she will have. When she gets a son and a daughter the gnome appears to claim his reward. She refuses. The children disappear in a sudden heavy storm.

Faroese: CCF 101

Other supernatural beings, cf E 155-158

B. Legendary ballads

The virgin Mary and the life of Christ (B 1—6)

B 1 *Mariæ bebudelse — The annunciation* D

On her way to church Mary meets angels who tell her that Christ and the Holy Ghost are with her. Mary expresses her doubts, but a miracle convinces her.

Danish: DgF 531

B 2 *Mariu vísa fyrra — The annunciation* Fd

Mary meets the archangel Gabriel, who tells her that she will give birth to the Holy Infant. She answers that all will go according to the wish of the Lord. At the moment of birth everything is quiet, and the sun and the moon shine.

Faroese: CCF 149; DgF III p. 881-882

B 3 *Flugten til Ægypten — The flight to Egypt and the miracle of the growing corn* D

Mary, leading Jesus by the hand, passes a farmer who is sowing in his field. Mary tells him that he may go fetch his scythe and reap the corn at once. A soldier (sent by king Herod) passes and asks the farmer if Mary has come by. The farmer answers that she has, while he was sowing. When he hears this the soldier turns back.

Danish: DgF 533

B 4 *Jesus og jomfru Maria — Mary searches for her lost son* DS

Mary falls asleep by the boy Jesus. When she wakes up he is gone,

and she goes to look for him. She finds him (*cS*) in the temple, (*cD*, *cS*) in the garden, or (*cD*, *cS*) she meets a man who has seen him on the cross.

Danish: DgF 97 *Swedish*: Jonsson p. 731-732; SF III p. 519-521; SMB 37

B 5 *Jesu liv — The life of Christ*
D

Christ was born on Christmas night. On Maundy Thursday he has the Last Supper. The Jews torture him and put him on the cross on Good Friday. He is resurrected on Easter Day. Mary Magdalene washes his feet and John greets him. Christ then goes to heaven.

Danish: DgF 534

B 6 *Den blinde mand ved Jesu kors — Blind man regains his eye-sight by the cross*
D

Jesus dreams that the Jews will condemn him. He is taken through the streets to the cross with a crown of thorns on his head, and he is crucified. A blind man is led up to him, a spear is put into the man's hand and with it he stabs Jesus in the side so his blood runs. Some blood is applied to the man's eyes and his eye-sight is restored, but he is much grieved when he sees what he has done. He wants to make a long journey as penitence.

Danish: DgF 99

Generally acknowledged saints (B 7—16)

B 7 *Den hellige Jacob — St. James converts pagans with a miracle*
D F N S

Jakob (St. James) goes to a pagan country (*cD*, *F*, *cN*, *cS*: he is sent out by Christ). He sails there on a stone. Jakob goes to the pagan king who says he will believe in Christ if Jakob can bring his son, who has been drowned, back to life. Jakob reads and sings until the dead young man rises from the sea. The son tells of the happiness in heaven and gives a detailed account of the punishments in hell. *F*, *N*: The king and his people are christened.

Danish: DgF 100 *Faroese*: CCF 140 *Norwegian*: Utsyn 52; DgF III p. 893-894; NMB 41 *Swedish*: Jonsson p. 732; GA II p. 233-234 (GAB 86); SMB 38

- B 8 *St. Stefan og Herodes — St. Stephen convinces king Herod that the Saviour has been born*
D F Nd S

cD, cS: The Virgin is told by the archangel Gabriel that she is pregnant with the Holy Infant, and she gives birth to him on Christmas Night. *D, cNd, cS*: Stefan (St. Stephen) takes his horses to the well and (*D, F, cNd, cS*) sees a new brilliant star in the sky. *cD, F, cNd, cS*: Stefan tells king Herod that the Saviour has been born. Herod says he will not believe this until the roast cock on his table jumps up and flaps its wings. *cD, F, cNd, cS*: Herod tries to find Christ in order to kill him, but his attempts are fruitless (*cD*: because Mary has fled to Egypt with her son).

Danish: DgF 96 *Faroese*: CCF 167 *Norwegian*: Utsyn 50; *Norvegia Sacra*. Oslo 1937, p. 71-78; NMB 42 *Swedish*: Jonsson p. 731; GA 99 (GAB 91); SMB 39

- B 9 *Sacharias — St. Eustathius' encounter with holy deer*
D

Sacharias (St. Eustathius) goes out hunting on Easter morning. When he is about to shoot a deer, the animal tells him not to, and Sacharias then sees a golden cross between its horns. He asks God's forgiveness, and to do penance he chooses to lose all his property. He takes his wife by the hand and walks to the emperor's country. There he is forced to give his wife to the emperor's son and then he lives as a fisherman for nine years. One day his wife asks him if any of their children are alive, and he tells her that one daughter lives in great poverty. Sacharias returns to his own country with his wife.

Danish: DgF 113

- B 10 *St. Jørgen og dragen — St. George fights the dragon*
D N S

God sends St. Jørgen (St. George) to save a town that is threatened by a dragon which requires that it be given people to eat each day, and the turn has now come to the king's daughter. Jørgen meets her outside the town. He talks to her and then fights the dragon and defeats it. The king offers him a reward (*cD, cS*: his daughter), but Jørgen declines. He has promised to devote his life to the service of God. *cD, cS*: St. Jørgen forces the king to be converted to Christianity.

Danish: DgF 103 *Norwegian*: Utsyn 54; Blom: Ballader og legen-

der p. 86-88; NMB 43 *Swedish*: Jonsson p. 733-734; Visböcker II p. 103-106; SMB 40

B 11 *Sankta Niklas — St. Nicholas restores murdered men to life*
F

Two (*var.B*: three) clerics set out on a pilgrimage. One night they lodge with a farmer who kills them. He throws the bodies into the river. St. Niklas (St. Nicholas) arrives and asks for his clerics. (*Var. B*: The farmer confesses his deed.) Niklas goes down to the shore and reads the bodies out of the water. He heals their wounds and restores them to life.

Faroese: CCF 152

B 12 *Hellig-Olavs væddefart — St. Olaf wins Norway in a sailing-race*
D N S

St. Olaf and his brother Harald are going to sail to Norway, and whoever gets there first will be king. Harald starts immediately, but Olaf goes to mass first. He speaks to his ship and makes it go very fast over sea and land. The trolls are disturbed by his passing and complain. Olaf turns them into stone. He arrives three days before Harald.

Danish: DgF 50 *Norwegian*: Utsyn 2; Faye: Folkesagn (NFL 63) p. 112-113; NMB 44 *Swedish*: Jonsson p. 724-725; DgF X p. 55 (DgF 50 E); SMB 41

B 13 *Kvæði um sankti Hallvarð — The life and miracles of St. Hallvard*
I

St. Hallvard is a farmer's son. He is a holy man and has two scales on which he weighs to the advantage of others. He works miracles: a man prays to him for help in the mountains and is saved. A poor man is out at sea and sees a tree floating there. A prayer to Hallvard makes the tree turn into a whale. A storm sets in, but with St. Hallvard's help the man gets ashore with his whale. A woman is going to have her child while out in the woods, and Hallvard delivers her by reading a hymn over her.

Icelandic: IFkv 78

B 14 *Liden Karen — St. Catherine and the king*
D N S

The king asks young Karen (St. Catherine) to be his mistress and

offers her gifts. She replies that he had better give those gifts to his queen. The king gets angry. *cD*, *cS*: He puts her into the tower without food. *cD*: She dies there. *cD*, *cS*: After a long time the king finds Karen still well and alive. *Most commonly*, *cD*, *N*, *S*: The king has Karen put into a cask full of spikes, and she is killed. *cD*, *cN*, *cS*: Angels (doves) come from heaven for her soul. *cD*, *cS*: The king is taken to hell by ravens.

Danish: DgF 101 *Norwegian*: Utsyn 53; LoM 96 (LoMBS 4); NMB 45 *Swedish*: Jonsson p. 733, GA 3 (GAB 3); SMB 42

B 15 *Dödningsens bistånd* — *Dead man helps his heiress*
D F

St. Gertrud inherits a large estate from her godfather. A pagan count threatens her possession. She makes her godfather come out of his grave, and when the enemies see the dead man they are scared. (*D*: The count tries to start a fight, but he soon has to ask Gertrud to help him escape from the revenant.) She carries her godfather back to his grave and promises *D*: to build a church on the grave, *F*: to fast on Fridays and to read a sermon on Sundays.

Danish: DgF 93 *Faroese*: CCF 131

B 16 *Maria Magdalena* — *Mary Magdalene's conversion*
D Fd I N S

Christ (*cD*, *cN*: an old man) meets Maria Magdalena and asks for water. She has no jug, but he says he will drink out of her hands provided she is a virgin. She swears she is, but he tells her she has had three children, one by her father, one by her brother and one by the priest. She kneels before him and asks him to shrive her, but he tells her that first she must suffer hardship in the wilds for many years. After this time she meets Christ again and says that she did not mind her punishment. He promises her grace.

Danish: DgF 98 *Faroese*: CCF 150 *Icelandic*: IFkv 77 *Norwegian*: Utsyn 51; Bugge 18; NMB 46 *Swedish*: Jonsson p. 732; GA II p. 229-233 (GAB 85); SMB 43

Generally acknowledged saints, cf A 72; B 2, 31; E 116

Local saints (B 17—18)

B 17 *Fru Gunnel och Eluf väktare* — *Innocent prison guard betrayed by queen*
S

While the king is away at war the queen, Lady Gunnel, coaxes the

prison guard Eluf into getting drunk and lets out all the prisoners. When the king returns Lady Gunnel swears that Eluf let them out; if this is not true, she says, she will be delivered of seven puppies. Eluf is tortured and executed. A spring wells up on the place where he dies, and a light is seen there. The queen is delivered of seven puppies. She has the puppies boiled, and Eluf's light goes out.

Swedish: Jonsson p. 770 (ST 12); Visböcker II p. 376-381; SMB 44

B 18 *Herr David og hans stesønner — Man kills his stepsons*
D Sd

A stepfather tries several ways to get rid of his stepsons. Finally he has a ship built and sends the boys out in it. He sees to it that the ship burns, and the two boys are killed. The stepfather finds the dead bodies, takes their gold rings off them and hides them. The mother knows *nothing* until she finds the rings and understands what has happened. *Var. A*: She kills herself, and when her husband finds her he takes his life. *Var. B*: She kills her husband and their infant son. *Var. C*: She finds the body of one of her sons and wants to take it to the church, but halfway there the procession must stop because nobody can carry the body longer. The mother promises to build a church on her son's grave.

Danish: DgF 337 *Swedish*: Jonsson p. 753; SF 167 (= DgF 337 C); SMB 45

Anonymous martyrs (B 19—24)

B 19 *Pillegrimsmordet — King murders nephews in guise of pilgrims*
D

Two pilgrims arrive in a town where a pagan king lives and ask for a night's lodging. They are shown to the king's barn. In the night the king has them killed. While robbing them of their possessions he finds gold rings with their names on and realizes that they are his own nephews. He buries them in a cloister and has a mass read over them every day.

Danish: DgF 339

B 20 *Møen på bålet — Innocent girl burnt at the stake*
D Fd I N S

A brother tries to seduce his sister, but she rejects him. He then goes to their father and accuses her of unchastity and infanticide.

(*The foregoing not in I.*) The father prepares a fire to have her burnt. Two doves (*cD*, *cN*: angels) ascend to fetch her to heaven, while two ravens (*cD*, *cN*: devils) take the brother (*I*: the father) to hell.

Danish: DgF 109 *Faroese*: DgF 109 C *Icelandic*: IFkv 80 st. 16-30 *Norwegian*: Utsyn 58; Blom: Ballader og legender p. 172-173; NMB 48 *Swedish*: Jonsson p. 735; Visböcker II p. 61-62; SMB 46

B 21 *Herr Truelses døtre — Sisters' murder by brothers avenged by father*
D F I N S

(Sir Truels' sons are [*cD*] stolen away by robbers or [*cS*] sent away by Truels because they are told that they will harm their own sisters.) Truels' (two or three) daughters oversleep one morning. They (*F*, *I*, *N*: one of them) put on their best clothes and hurry off to church. In the wood they meet robbers (one, two or three). When the girls reject their erotic advances the robbers kill them (*cD*, *cS*: after raping them). (*F*, *N*, *cS*: Miracles occur at the place where they die.) The robbers go to Truels' house and display the possessions of the murdered girls. Truels understands what has happened. *cD*, *F*, *I*: Truels has the robbers executed or kills them himself. *cD*, *cN*, *S*: Truels comes to understand that the robbers were his own sons. *cS*: He commits suicide, or (*cD*, *cS*) does penance by building a church.

Danish: DgF 338 *Faroese*: CCF 176 *Icelandic*: IFkv 15 *Norwegian*: Utsyn 60; Blom: Ballader og legender p. 181-183; NMB 49 *Swedish*: Jonsson p. 753-754; Visböcker II p. 196-201; SMB 47

B 22 *Engelens budskab — A dove as heavenly messenger*
D N S

A dove (*cD*, *cN*: an angel in the shape of a dove sent by the Lord) comes to a maid (*cD*, *cN*, *cS*: after first having visited several other people who refuse to follow it) and invites her to come to heaven. She follows gladly at once (*cD*, *cN*, *cS*), or falls ill, dies, and so comes to heaven (*cD*, *cN*, *cS*).

Danish: DgF 104 and 102 *Norwegian*: Utsyn 55; Blom: Ballader og legender p. 193-194; NMB 50 *Swedish*: Jonsson p. 733 and 734-735; GA 70 (GAB 56); SMB 48

B 20 cf B 29. — The only Icelandic version of IFkv 80 appears as the latter part of a text otherwise belonging to type D 324. See Helgason's edition, vol. VII p. 164-168. — B 20 will be NMB 48; NMB 47 is D 367.

B 23 *Agnus Dei — Child cries and thereby saves its parents*
N

The Virgin Mary finds a child floating in the water by the shore and takes it with her to heaven. The child is called Agnus Dei. It will not join the angels in dance because its parents are in purgatory. The Virgin Mary gives the boy permission to free first one of the parents, then the other from their punishment.

Norwegian: Utsyn 56; Landstad 63; NMB 51

B 24 *Barnesjælen — Child cries and thereby saves its parents*
D

A brother and sister beget a child which they bury alive. The child cries until God hears it and sends an angel to fetch it to heaven. The child still cries because its mother burns in the fires of hell. God sends for the mother, but then the child cries over its father until he, too, is taken to heaven.

Danish: DgF 107

Anonymous martyrs, cf D 94, 231, 367 (=NMB 47)

Miracles (B 25—30)

B 25 *Isa lilla mö — Faithful lovers restored to life*
S

A knight asks his betrothed to wait for him while he is away at war. He is killed. The girl finds his dead body and kills herself by his side. A bird comes by and restores the two lovers to life. When they thank him he tells them that he is an angel sent down from heaven.

Swedish: Jonsson p. 770 (ST 11); Visböcker III p. 377-380; SMB 49

B 26 *De søjarne mænd — Ship's crew miraculously saved from death*
D I N S

(N: A ship sets out on Christmas Night, or [D] the crew forgets its Christian faith.) The ship runs aground on a cliff (I: gets no wind) and the crew, all brothers except the helmsman, runs out of food.

B 25-30 A miracle song in ballad form by a poet who gives his name in the last stanza is published as IFkv 79.

At last they decide that someone must be sacrificed for the others. The lot falls on the helmsman (*cI*: he offers himself). They kill him, but cannot bring themselves to eat him. (*D, I*: a dove, *N*: the Virgin appears to help them.) They get wind and arrive home safely. *cI*: The dove arrives in time to save the helmsman's life.

Danish: DgF 537 *Icelandic*: IFkv 6 *Norwegian*: Utsyn 175; Bugge 17; NMB 52 *Swedish*: Jonsson p. 768; Arv 1950 p. 36-38; SMB 50

B 27 *Livs vandet — Queen restores knight to life*
D

The queen hears a knight play his horn and sends for him. She says that if the king were dead she would want the knight to take his place. The king overhears this, sends for the two of them and questions them. He then has the knight killed and cut up into little pieces which are put on the table before the queen. She takes the pieces and carries them to a sacred well where she washes them. The knight is then restored to life. *Var. A*: He leaves the country. *Var. B*: He kills the king and marries the queen.

Danish: DgF 94 and 305 G

B 28 *Helbredelsen — Crippled maid miraculously healed*
D S

A knight asks a pilgrim for news of the knight's fiancée. The pilgrim tells him that she is a cripple, she has only one foot. The knight goes to visit his betrothed. She welcomes him and sends for wine. He says he will have it only if she gets it herself. He then finds that the pilgrim told the truth (*D*: and asks for his betrothal gifts back). The maid prays to God to be healed, and the miracle happens. The knight wants to marry her, but now she rejects him (*cD*: and enters a convent).

Danish: DgF 111 *Swedish*: Jonsson p. 735-736; SF 101; SMB 51

B 29 *Ildproven — Maid proved innocent through trial by fire*
D N S

Sir Peder returns from the court of justice to let his daughter know that she is accused of unchastity and murder (*D*: by her fiancé). She assures him of her innocence, but he says that she is to be burnt. (*cD, N, cS*: Her betrothed lifts her up into the fire.) The flames

cannot harm her, and her innocence is proved. *D, S*: She enters a convent.

Danish: DgF 108 *Norwegian*: Utsyn 57; Bugge 16; NMB 53
Swedish: Jonsson p. 735; Visböcker II p. 299-301; SMB 52

B 30 *Rige og fattige søster — The Lord tries and judges two sisters*
D S

A rich woman refuses to lend her poor sister a pair of shoes to wear to church. Our Lord hears this and comes down to earth to try them. He goes to the rich sister who refuses him food and lodgings because she cannot bear the smell of his old clothes. The poor sister receives him kindly. (*cD, S*: In the morning her house is richly adorned, while her sister's house has turned to ashes.) The rich sister goes to hell, the poor one to heaven.

Danish: DgF 539 *Swedish*: Jonsson p. 768; DgF 539 K; SMB 53

Miracles, cf E 25

Visions — The soul in purgatory (B 31—34)

B 31 *Draumkvedet — Olav Åsteson tells of his visions*
N

Olav sleeps from Christmas Eve to Twelfth-day and then goes to church to tell his dreams. He has had visions of heaven and hell in which he has seen souls tortured. He praises the performance of good deeds. He describes the judgment that will take place when the archangel Michael and Christ will fight against the devil.

Norwegian: Utsyn 49; Landstad 7; NMB 54

B 32 *Den rige mands sjæl — The soul of a rich man gets into heaven*
D S

The rich man crosses himself, but otherwise thinks little of Christ. Death comes to him, and his soul is tried. *D*: Three drops of blood fall on the scales, and the demons of hell tremble; the soul gets into heaven. *S*: An angel (the Virgin) frees him from the devil and helps him into heaven.

Danish: DgF 105 *Swedish*: Jonsson p. 735; DgF II p. 572-573; SMB 54

- B 33 *Sjælen for himmerigs dør — Sinful soul is judged at the door to heaven*
D

A soul comes to the door of heaven and asks to be let in. An angel comes out and says that he cannot be given grace, and recounts how he has sinned and been mean towards the poor all the days of the week.

Danish: DgF 106

- B 34 *Den døende faged — Bailiff's soul is taken from the devil*
D

A bailiff is dying and sends for a priest to shrive him. The devil comes to get the bailiff's soul which has been promised to him. Two ravens take the soul to the door of hell, but two doves snatch it from them and take the soul to heaven.

Danish: DgF 536

Visions, cf B 7

Religious ballads of revenants (B 35—37)

- B 35 *Fru Ingelil og hendes døtre — Girls return from the dead to visit their mother*
D

Lady Ingelil's three daughters are dead and in heaven, and she mourns them very much. The Lord gives the girls permission to visit their mother, and they stay with her till cockcrow. The mother wants them to remain and promises them good marriages, but they say it is better to be in heaven.

Danish: DgF 528

- B 36 *Barnemordersken — Murdered children return to their mother*
D

Kirsten has twins whom she kills and buries without remorse. After some years the twins return to earth to visit their mother. At first she tries to deny them, but they tell how they were murdered, and she understands that they really are her children. She wants them to stay with her and promises them gold. They prefer to be in heaven and tell her that there is a place for her.

Danish: DgF 529

B 37 *De syv børnesjæle — The souls of the seven murdered children*
D

Ingerlil has many suitors, but she gets Sir Peder, the worst of them all. They have seven children. Sir Peder kills them and buries them on the shore. Later he sees seven angels sailing towards land.

Danish: DgF 530

Ballads of revenants, cf A 67-72

C. Historical ballads

Arranged according to the date of the events described (C 1—41)

- C 1 *Erik Emuns drab — The killing of the Danish king Erik Emun in 1137*
D

Sir Karl goes alone to the assembly. He is captured and bound by order of the king and taken to be executed. Karl's brother, Sir Plog, hears of this, rushes to the assembly, defeats and kills the king and his men, and takes his brother home.

Danish: DgF 116

- C 2 *Kongemødet i Roskilde — Three pretenders fight for the Danish throne in 1157*
D

There are three pretenders to the throne in Denmark. One of them, Svend, gives a banquet and invites the other two, Valdemar and Knud. Svend persuades Nilaus to kill them. In the evening Svend puts out the lights and Nilaus kills Knud, while Valdemar gets away and escapes to Jutland. He collects an army and beats Svend, who is killed by the peasants. Nilaus is executed.

Danish: DgF 118

- C 3 *Dronning Dagmar og Junker Strange — Queen Dagmar is brought to Denmark in 1205*
D F N S

King Valdemar of Denmark sends one of his knights, Sir Strange, to Bohemia to propose to the princess Dagmar on his behalf. He is accepted. D, F, N: When Dagmar gets to Denmark she sees the king on shore and finds him very ugly compared to the description

Strange has given of him, and she regrets having accepted him. Different endings: *D*, *cN*, *S*: The royal wedding takes place. *cN*: Strange kills the king and marries Dagmar. *F*: The king kills Strange out of jealousy.

Danish: DgF 132 *Faroese*: CCF 122 *Norwegian*: Utsyn 192; DgF X p. 279-280; NMB 55 *Swedish*: Jonsson p. 738; SF 95; SMB 55

C 4 *Dronning Dagmar i Danmark — Queen Dagmar requests a morning gift in 1205*

D

Princess Dagmar's mother gives her advice before she goes to Denmark to marry the king. She is to ask for tax exemption for the peasants and also that her uncle, bishop Valdemar, be released from prison. Dagmar asks for this as her morning gift. The king is unwilling to give the bishop freedom, but he gives in. Dagmar takes good care of the released man and asks him not to try to take revenge.

Danish: DgF 133

C 5 *Kong Sverker den unge — The battle at Lena in 1208*

D Nd S

The Swedish king Sverker asks the king of Denmark, his kinsman, for assistance in order to keep his throne. The Danish king gives him some of his best men, and Sverker returns to Sweden with them. There is a hard fight, and Sverker and his auxiliaries are defeated.

Danish: DgF 136 *Norwegian*: NFS, S. Bugge 5 p. 133; NMB 56 *Swedish*: Jonsson p. 739; Visböcker II p. 339-342; SMB 56

C 6 *Dronning Dagmars død — The death of queen Dagmar in 1212*

D F S

Queen Dagmar of Denmark is in childbed and sends for women to relieve her pain, but she gets worse and sends for the king. When he arrives Dagmar is already dead. In his sorrow he prays that she may come to life again. She wakes up for a short while and tells him her last wishes. She asks him to look after their child (*D*, *S*: and to release all prisoners, and she also gives him advice about whom to marry after her.) Then the bells of heaven ring for her.

Danish: DgF 135 *Faroese*: CCF 77 B:I, C:I *Swedish*: Jonsson p. 738-739; SF 154; SMB 57

C 7 *Dronning Bengerd — Queen Bengerd requests a morning gift in 1214*
D S

The Danish queen Bengerd requests heavy taxes on the peasants (D: as her morning gift). The king tries to get around this, but Bengerd is relentless. cD: That night queen Dagmar visits the king in his dreams. D, cS: Bengerd follows the king to war, and the first arrow shot hits her in the heart. The peasants still have both oxen and cows. cS: The devil fetches Bengerd to hell, but she returns.

Danish: DgF 139 *Swedish:* Jonsson p. 739; SF 155; SMB 58

C 8 *Vreta klosterrov — Swedish princess abducted from convent*
D Nd S

Elin, daughter of a Swedish king, has been placed in the convent at Vreta. She has a dream which is interpreted to mean that she will be abducted by Sune Folkesson. While the king is dying Sune and his men break into the convent, kill her guards and take her away. Elin has three daughters by Sune but is not allowed to meet them. When she is dying Elin calls for Sune, and only then may she see her daughters and take farewell of them. Sune asks her forgiveness (cD, cS: and promises to make a pilgrimage to Rome), but she refuses to forgive him. Then she dies.

Danish: DgF 138 *Norwegian:* OUB, Norsk Musikksaml., Lindeman ms 2456; NMB 57 *Swedish:* Jonsson p. 739; SF 163; SMB 59

C 9 *Kong Valdemar fangen — King Valdemar Sejr released from prison by his people in 1225*
D

King Valdemar Sejr of Denmark has been deprived of power and country and put in prison by count Henrik of Schwerin. He remains there for several years and then sends a message to his sons to purchase his release. His people offer all they can to pay a large ransom. The king is set free and sails for Denmark.

Danish: DgF 141

C 10 *Herr Lavrents og Bengta Sunesdatter — Bengta Sunesdatter abducted by Lars Pettersson in 1244 or 1245*
D

The Swedish judge Lars loves Bengta, who has been placed in a convent by her family. Lars abducts her and takes her to Norway

C 8 Probably fictitious events from the first half of the 13th century.

where they marry. After some years Lars falls ill. He calls for his wife, and before he dies he advises her to return to her brother in Sweden. When Bengta returns her brother is very cold towards her at first, but he changes his mind and promises to share his estate with her. *Var. B*: She rejects his offer and enters a convent.

Danish: DgF 155

- C 11 *Kong Hakon Hakonsøns død — The death of king Hakon Hakonson in 1263*

Dn

King Håkon of Norway is about to go to the wars in Scotland. He asks his son Magnus to govern in his place, but Magnus wants to come on the voyage and the king gives in to him. When they sail past Lindesnes the ship stops, and one of the men explains that there is a man fated to die on board. The king hears that Olav Annfinnsson is ill and goes to him. When he dies the king holds the candle for him. Then the king himself falls ill and asks Magnus to take over. He also asks to be buried in St. Mary's Church, and then he dies.

Danish - Norwegian: DgF 142; Utsyn 179; NMB 58

- C 12 *Mindre-Alfs vikingstog — Alv Erlingsson's piracies in 1284 or 1285*

DNd

Alv Erlingsson, a Norwegian pirate, sets out on a raid, and outside Copenhagen he sees nine German men-of-war. Alv rows up to them and asks the men where they are headed. They reply that they are searching for Alv to seize him. They promise a generous reward to anyone who can find him. Alv tells them who he is, attacks them and captures all the ships.

Danish: DgF 150 *Norwegian*: Utsyn 181; NFS U 181; NMB 59

- C 13 *Mindre-Alv i Øresund — Alv Erlingsson's piracies in 1284 or 1285*

N

Alv Erlingsson is out at sea on pirate raids because he loves a lady of high rank and wants her. As soon as he comes upon a German ship he takes everything from it.

Norwegian: Utsyn 181; G. Storm p. 18; NFS U 182; NMB 60

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- C 11 The only authentic text is in Danish but with many Norwegian linguistic traits.
C 12 Alv Erlingsson appears also in C 13 and C 17.

C 14 *Marsk Stig — The Lord High Constable Stig and the murder of king Erik Glipping in 1286*
D

Sir Stig and his wife. Var:s A-E, L: While Sir Stig is away at war king Erik rapes his wife. When Stig returns his wife tells him what has happened and says that Stig must kill the king for this. A-D, M: Stig goes to court and accuses the king. A, C, D, M: The king tries to buy him off, but Stig refuses to accept the offer and leaves. B: The king threatens to imprison Stig, but Stig kills him. — *The murder of the king.* Var:s A, F, G, N: Rane Jonsen, nephew to Stig's wife, follows the king on a hunt. They intend to spend the night in a barn at Finderup. Stig and his men get into the barn, and with Rane's help the king is killed. A page-boy is sent to the queen with the news. — *The banishment.* Var:s A, H, I, O: Sir Stig goes to court and meets the queen, who mocks him. Her young son, who is now king, takes a more serious attitude and banishes Stig. However, Stig stays in Denmark and builds a strong castle. — *The outlaws.* Var:s A, K, O: Stig and his men, finding themselves banished, decide to stay in Denmark and become outlaws.

Danish: DgF 145

C 15 *Magnus Algotson — Folke Algotsson abducts his bride in 1288*
D N S

Torstein Davidsson arranges for his wedding with Ellensborg, who is loved by Folke Algotsson. Folke rides to her home. His arrival is announced by a page-boy. Ellensborg covers her head, but Folke recognizes her by her eyes as soon as he enters the room. After a short talk (cD, cN: in which he reminds her that she once promised herself to him) he takes off with her behind him in the saddle. The pageboy tells Torstein Davidsson what has happened. D, N: Torstein follows Folke with an escort. A fight ensues, and Torstein loses (cD: he is killed).

Danish: DgF 181 *Norwegian:* Utsyn 186 and 187; Landstad 29; NMB 61 *Swedish:* Jonsson p. 741 (DgFT 180); Visböcker I p. 47-49; SMB 60

C 16 *Folke Algotson — Folke Algotsson abducts his bride in 1288*
D S

A maiden sends a message to her betrothed that he must come to her. When he arrives the guard lets him into the house where her

C 14 Var. A, the only one containing all parts of the story, is A. S. Vedel's text; cf p. 20 – Rane Jonsen appears also in C 19 and C 20.

wedding with another man is soon to take place. After a short talk he takes her away with him on his horse.

Danish: DgF 180 *Swedish*: Jonsson p. 741; SF 23; SMB 61

C 17 *Mindre-Alfs endeligt — The execution of Alv Erlingsson in 1290*
D Nd

The Norwegian pirate Alv Erlingsson meets a man who recognizes him. Alv pretends to be a choir-boy, but the man captures him and takes him to Helsingborg. He is brought before the queen and is very rude to her. He is condemned to death.

Danish: DgF 151 *Norwegian*: Utsyn 182; NFS, S. Bugge 4 p. 239; NMB 62

C 18 *Karl Algotson — The beheading of Karl Algotsson in 1290*
D N

Karl Algotsson has made an unsuccessful attempt on the king's life and is now in the king's prison. His betrothed goes to the king and offers him all her riches to let Karl go free, but the king refuses. N: She then threatens to burn the country, and the king must give in. D: All Karl's brothers also offer their possessions and the youngest is willing to die in Karl's place, but the king says no. Karl is beheaded.

Danish: DgF 182 *Norwegian*: Utsyn 188; DgF III p. 754; NMB 63

C 19 *Rane Jonsens giftermål — Rane Jonsen fetches his bride in about 1290*
D

Rane Jonsen, outlawed after the murder of King Erik Glipping, rides to the home of a margrave to whose daughter he is engaged. The parents do not want to give their daughter to an outlaw, but Rane threatens to burn their estate, and they must give in. *Var. A*: Rane takes his bride to his home, where they live happily. They have many sons, and Rane tells them to stick to each other faithfully and they will be safe. One day, in spite of warnings, Rane makes a trip to Jutland, and he never returns.

Danish: DgF 148

C 20 *Ranild Jonsens endeligt — Rane Jonsen captured and executed in 1294*
D

(*Var. A*: When Rane Jonsen the outlaw arrives in town he is recognized by one of the king's men. He is captured in the house where

he is staying.) Rane is brought before a son of the late king Erik Glipping. He asks for mercy, but the son wants revenge for his father's death and sends Rane to the place of execution.

Danish: DgF 149

- C 21 *Erik Menveds bryllup — King Erik Menved receives his bride in 1296*
D

King Erik Menved of Denmark affiances a Swedish princess. Her mother advises her not to tax the peasants. The princess is taken to Denmark, and king Erik promises to give her whatever she asks for. She then asks that all prisoners, including the daughters of Stig the Lord High Constable, be released. The king promises to release all prisoners except Stig's daughters. The bride then wants to return home, and the king gives in to her demands.

Danish: DgF 153

- C 22 *Frúgvín Margreta — The Norwegian princess Margreta burnt at the stake in 1301*
F N

King Eirik Magnusson's daughter Margrete is sent across the sea accompanied by Audun Hestakorn and Ingibjörg. These two sell her to a foreign count who marries her when he learns who she is. Audun and Ingibjörg kill Margrete's maidservant, take her body home to king Eirik and tell him that it is his daughter. She is buried as the king's daughter, but that night she talks to the king in a dream, tells him who she is and where Margrete is. When later the king is dying he calls for his brother and says that if Margrete comes back she is to have half of his country. Margrete returns and goes to king Håkon Magnusson, and tells him who she is. He wants proof, but Margrete's foster-mother falsely says she does not know her. Margrete is burnt at the stake. She has a son abroad who gathers a fleet and sets out to revenge his mother. cF: Margrete, now in heaven, prays to God to stop all revenge. The fleet disappears in a storm.

Faroese: CCF 77 A:I, B:II, C:II *Norwegian:* Utsyn 183; Utsyn p. 85–86; NMB 64

- C 23 *Eyðuns ríma — Audun Hestakorn accused and executed in 1302*
F

King Håkon Magnusson of Norway sends for Audun Hestakorn and

accuses him of having embezzled the king's estate, betrayed the king's niece Margrete, and of having raped the king's bride. Audun is hanged at Nordnes.

Faroese: CCF 77 A:II, B:III, C:III, D

C 24 *Kong Birger og hans brødre — The Swedish princes Erik and Valaemar starved to death at Nyköping castle in 1317*

D

Two Swedish princes are advised by their mother to stay at home, but they leave anyway. They meet Brank who asks them to join the Christmas celebrations with the queen at the castle. Once there they are betrayed and thrown into the tower. The king, their brother, returns from war. By then his brothers have starved to death and Brank has thrown the key of the tower into the sea. The king has Brank and the queen burnt at the stake.

Danish: DgF 154

C 25 *Niels Ebbesen — Niels Ebbesen kills count Gert of Holstein in 1340*

D

Count Gert of Holstein has conquered north Jutland and is now in Randers. He sends for the Danish nobleman Niels Ebbesen and accuses him of treason. Niels declares his innocence and returns home. He gets men together and rides to Randers where he breaks into the count's home and kills him. He then manages to escape.

Danish: DgF 156

C 26 *Herr Bugges død — King Valdemar Atterdag of Denmark betrays Sir Niels Bugge in 1359*

D

King Valdemar Atterdag sends for Sir Bugge and grants him a safe-conduct. In spite of warnings Bugge goes to meet the king. King Valdemar threatens him and intends to betray him. Bugge is allowed to leave accompanied by the king's two nephews. In the town of Middelfart all three are killed at the king's instigation.

Danish: DgF 158

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- C 24 A text that has been regarded as a Swedish variant of this type is a translation from the Danish. See Jonsson p. 740.

C 27 *Dronning Margrete — The battle at Falköping in 1389*
D N

D: King Albrekt of Sweden writes a spiteful letter to queen Margrete of Denmark, who has certain rights to the Swedish throne, and declares war on her. The queen gets one of her knights to lead an army and decides where the battle is to be. The two armies meet and the Danes are victorious. Albrekt is captured and taken to the queen. D, N: She reproaches him for his derisive words and puts a fool's cap on his head.

Danish: DgF 159 *Norwegian:* Utsyn 194; DgF III p. 566; NMB 65

C 28 *Faxehus' förstörelse — The castle of Faxehus burnt down in 1434*
S

The castle of Faxehus in the Swedish province of Helsingland is burnt down and laid waste by the peasants in order to get rid of their Danish oppressors. cS: They take away the boats so that none of the inhabitants of the castle may escape.

Swedish: Jonsson p. 771 (ST 14); Hildeman: Politiska visor p. 75; SMB 62

C 29 *Erik Puke — Erik Puke betrayed by Karl Knutsson in 1437*
D

The Swedish nobleman Erik Puke meets Karl Knutsson, then Lord High Chancellor of Sweden, who invites him to his home. The invitation is deceitful: while they are drinking Erik is captured and taken away in chains to be executed.

Danish: DgF 161

C 30 *Kong Christoffer og Henrik Tagesøn — King Christoffer suppresses a peasant rising in 1441*
D

The Danish King Christoffer of Bavaria wants his uncle's help in an impending peasant rising, but does not get it. The peasants choose Henrik Tagesøn for their leader. The king sets out against them. During the battle part of the peasant troops flee, the rest have to surrender. Henrik loses his life.

Danish: DgF 162

C 27 A text that has been regarded as a Swedish variant of this type is a translation from the Danish. See Jonsson p. 223.

C 29 In the ballad texts Erik Puke is called Erik Stygesøn or Tyggesson.

- C 31 *Iver Axelsøn Thott — Ivar Axelsson Thott and his political connections with Karl Knutsson and King Christian I in 1466–1467*
D

The Danish-Swedish nobleman Ivar Axelsson asks Karl Knutsson, the former king of Sweden, for his daughter's hand. Karl replies that Ivar shall have his daughter only if he chases King Christian out of Denmark. Ivar refuses at first but is persuaded and writes to King Christian breaking off his friendship with him. Ivar marries Karl's daughter in Stockholm, and later he and Christian are reconciled.

Danish: DgF 163

- C 32 *Christian den første i Frisland — King Christian I of Denmark and the rebellion of the Frisians in 1472*
D

The Frisians refuse to pay tax to the Danish king. The king collects an army and goes to their country, devastating and burning. The Frisians surrender and ask for mercy. They have to pay heavy fines.

Danish: DgF 165

- C 33 *Kong Hanses bryllup — A bride is won for King Hans of Denmark in 1478*
D

King Hans of Denmark sends Erik Ottesen with retainers to go abroad and propose for him to a duke's daughter. The men deliver their message, but they must wait long for an answer and in the meantime are not allowed to see the bride-to-be. Finally the answer is decided by throwing dice. Erik wins, and the king's retinue can return with his bride.

Danish: DgF 166

- C 34 *Kong Hans i Ditmarsken — King Hans' defeat in Ditmarsken in 1500*
D

King Hans of Denmark decides to raid Ditmarsken and warns the inhabitants in a letter. His army is thoroughly defeated and sustains heavy losses.

Danish: DgF 169

- C 35 *Sten Sture d.ä. och dalkarlarna — Sten Sture defeats King Hans in 1501–1502*
S

King Hans of Denmark has, as ruler of Sweden, established himself

in the royal castle in Stockholm. Sten Sture Sr., former Lord Protector of Sweden, goes to Dalecarlia to summon the peasants to chase King Hans away. The peasant army comes to Stockholm and fights with the king's soldiers, and finally Sten Sture takes over the castle in Stockholm.

Swedish: Jonsson p. 771 (ST 15); Jonsson: Svenska medeltidsbaldader no. 47; SMB 63

C 36

—38 *Tyge Krabbe i Skåne — Tyge Krabbe defends Scania in 1510 I-III D*

The Swedish nobleman Åke Hansson collects an army and wants to take Scania. The Danish knight Tyge Krabbe hears of his plans and gets together the noblemen of Scania to chase away the Swedes. Åke Hansson is killed in the battle, and Tyge Krabbe takes the banner. Åke Hansson is buried in Helsingborg.

C 36, *Danish*: DgF 171 A C 37, *Danish*: DgF 171 B C 38, *Danish*: DgF 171 C

C 39 *Christian den anden i Sverrig — King Christian II of Denmark invades Sweden in 1520 D*

Christian II of Denmark musters his army and invades Sweden. He meets the Swedes in a battle. Sten Sture Jr., Lord Protector of Sweden, is wounded and the Swedes flee. *Var. A*: King Christian wins a second battle. He then besieges Stockholm. The inhabitants surrender, and Christian enters the city.

Danish: DgF 172

C 40 *Dalvisan — The battle at Brunnbäck in Sweden in 1521 S*

King Gustav I of Sweden is helped by the Dalecarlian peasants to hide from the Danes and later to defeat them in the battle at Brunnbäck.

Swedish: Jonsson p. 771 (ST 16:II); Hildeman: Politiska visor p. 137; SMB 64

C 41 *Vasavisan — King Gustav I of Sweden defeats the Danes in 1521 (-1523) S*

King Gustav I of Sweden rides to Dalecarlia and persuades the

peasants to fight against King Christian II of Denmark, who is in Stockholm. The peasant army goes to Stockholm and conquers the Danes.

Swedish: Jonsson p. 771 (ST 16:I); Visböcker II p. 401-404; SMB 65

D. Ballads of chivalry

Courtship (D 1-193)

MUTUAL LOVE AND EROTIC ATTRACTION (D 1-144)

Courtship leads to marriage (D 1—20)

- D 1 *Ívar Víð — The king chooses a bride*
F

The king arranges a feast to which he invites all the nuns from a convent. The daughter of the farmer Ívar Víð also comes. The king finds her more beautiful than any of the other women and chooses her for his bride, much to the annoyance of the nuns.

Faroese: CCF 139 (=DgF 246 B)

- D 2 *Ríge ridder giftes — The marriage agreement*
D

A rich knight sends a page to ask a maid if he may visit her. She says that he may come. When he arrives he proposes to her and they exchange gifts. He asks for her family's consent and then announces their betrothal at the local assembly.

Danish: DgF 499

- D 3 *Brud og bejler — Suitor rejected by family but accepted by girl*
D

A maid sees Erik, her suitor, approach and asks her family to bid him welcome. They refuse, and she goes out herself and greets him, asks him to stay and offers herself in marriage. They get engaged. *Var. B:* Erik has to fight for her.

Danish: DgF 223

- D 4 *Jomfruen på tinge — Girl goes to court to save her inheritance*
D I

A girl rides to the court of justice and tells the king that her uncles

(I: brothers) are wasting her inherited farm. She wants to give it to the king while there is still something left, but instead the king allows her to choose a husband for herself among the knights. The man she picks remonstrates that he is no farmer, but she promises to teach him farming. They are married.

Danish: DgF 222 *Icelandic:* IFkv 66 (= DgF 222 B)

D 5 *Kvæði af Elenu og Andrési Stígssyni — Rich suitor keeps his promise*
I

Andres comes sailing to Elena's estate. She offers all her property to him. He asks her to come away with him and promises her fifteen castles. He keeps his promise.

Icelandic: IFkv 67

D 6 *Gunnlaugs kvæði — Gunnlaug gets a Swedish princess for his bride*
I

Gunnlaug's mother advises him to find himself a wife. She tells him to go to king Erik of Sweden who has five daughters. Gunnlaug goes to Sweden, and the king allows him to choose one of his daughters, which he does. They go back to his home and celebrate their wedding.

Icelandic: IFkv 63

D 7 *Frieriet — Maid prefers a summer wedding*
D S

A young man joins in the dance, falls in love with one of the girls and proposes to her. She asks him to wait until summer.

Danish: DgF 503 *Swedish:* Jonsson p. 766; Visböcker II p. 32-33; SMB 66

D 8 *Fattig ungersvend — A young squire proves his worth*
Fd

A squire is derided by the knights because he cannot sing or dance, but he shows them that he can do both. While dancing he falls in love with a maid. They make their bridal bed in the greenwood, and he promises to marry her.

Danish: DgF 283

D 7 The fragmentary DgF 503 E may only partially belong to this type.

- D 9 *I grevens tjæneſte — A ſquire ſerves the count and gets his daughter*
D

A ſquire in the count's ſervice falls in love with his maſter's daughter. On the way to church he rides next to her and declares his love. She gives him money to get clothes and ſervants ſo the count may confer a knighthood upon him. When this is done they can get married.

Danish: DgF 425

- D 10 *Herr Enevold's ſøſter — Sir Enevold marries his ſiſter to a knight in Iceland*
D

Sir Enevold's ſiſter tells him of her love for a knight who gave her a golden bracelet many years earlier. She has not ſeen him ſince. Enevold ſees that the bracelet comes from Iceland. He takes his ſiſter there and marries her to the knight.

Danish: DgF 221

- D 11 *Frúgvín Eſpalín — Orphaned lady offers her hand and her eſtate*
F

Lady Eſpalín's father has been killed and ſhe has no one to look after her eſtate. She ſends a meſſage to her maid's brother and aſks him to propoſe to Örvar in Eysturland on her behalf. Örvar comes to Eſpalín, marries her and manages her eſtate.

Faroese: CCF 46

- D 12 *Mødet i ſkov — Love in the woods followed by marriage*
D

A knight and a maid meet in the greenwood and ſpend the night there together. In the morning he promiſes to return in three days' time to make her his bride. He keeps his promiſe.

Danish: DgF 284

- D 13 *Ridder gæſter jomfru — Knight viſits girl and ſubſequentlŷ marries her*
D

A knight viſits a young girl and ſpends the night in her bower. In the morning he tells her in reply to her queſtion that he will return after winter and ſpring. He does, and they are married.

Danish: DgF 501

- D 14 *Den sårede jomfru — Maid wounded during the dance*
D N

A maid is accidentally hurt by a knight's sword during a dance. She explains to her father (N: mother) that she cut herself on her brother's sword. The knight hears her say this. He proposes to her and they are married.

Danish: DgF 244 and 243 B *Norwegian:* Utsyn 97; DgF IV p. 478-479; NMB 66

- D 15 *Svar som tiltale — Maiden's sarcastic reply gets her a husband*
D

The knights at the queen's table are talking of marriage. One of them says he wants a modest and hard-working wife. One maid replies that she comes up to his requirements, but that he does not meet hers. He then realizes that she is the kind of wife he has been looking for, and they are married.

Danish: DgF 228

- D 16 *Esbern Snare — Esbern tests a maid's skill at needlework*
D F I N S

D, F, N, S: Sir Esbern has got the impression that the girl he wants to marry cannot do needlework. To try her he sends her the material for a shirt. D, F, I, N, S: The girl makes the shirt and provides it with elaborate embroidery. When Esbern sees it he is delighted and proposes to her.

Danish: DgF 131 *Faroese:* CCF 114 *Icelandic:* IFkv 55 *Norwegian:* Utsyn 193; DgF X p. 277; NMB 67 *Swedish:* Jonsson p. 738; SF 116; SMB 67

- D 17 *Bortførelsen — Knight fetches his bride*
D

Two knights are out hunting in the fields. One longs for his true love. He goes to her, puts her on his horse, and they go to her home to get married.

Danish: DgF 405

- D 18 *Peder hjemfører sin jomfru — Knight sails away with his bride*
D

Peder breaks into a maid's bower at night and promises her a won-

derful existence in the land of bliss, if she will only become betrothed to him. Then he takes her to his ship and they sail to his father's country where they celebrate their wedding.

Danish: DgF 403

- D 19 *Rige ridder og jomfru — Disdainful maid finally accepts a suitor*
D

Sir Peder goes to propose to a maid. He is met by her brother, who warns Peder that the girl has had many suitors but rejected them all. Peder, however, also proposes to her. She accepts him and they are betrothed.

Danish: DgF 500

- D 20 *Overvunden klosterlyst — Maid forgets her desire to be a nun*
D

Sir Ture's daughter wishes to enter a convent rather than get married. Sir Orm comes on a visit and falls in love with her. He plays dice with — and for — her. He wins. She forgets her wish to become a nun and they get married.

Danish: DgF 489

Courtship leads to marriage, cf D 136, 137; F 31, 67

Obstacles to marriage overcome (D 21—72)

- D 21 *Den rika bondedottern — King marries wealthy peasant's daughter*
S

The king has searched everywhere for a suitable wife, but in vain. Then he hears of a wealthy peasant girl and goes to the peasant's farm. At first the farmer and his wife pretend they have no daughter, but the king threatens them. He is finally told where the girl is and goes to find her. She says she is not good enough for him, but he takes her home with him as his bride.

Swedish: Jonsson p. 773 (ST 25); Otto Andersson: Den äldre folkvisan, no. 57; SMB 68

- D 22 *Fattig jomfru giftes — Knight marries penniless girl against opposition*
D

The queen hears one of her maids say that she wants to marry Sir

Peder. The queen decides to part them. She persuades Peder's mother to insist that her son refrains from marrying the penniless girl. Peder takes no notice of this and marries the girl. Sir Peder's mother dies from anger.

Danish: DgF 496

D 23 *Bod for vânde — Girl is driven from home and marries her true love*
D

Ellensborg is sad, and her mother (*var:s A-C*: the queen) asks *why*. Ellensborg admits that she is betrothed to Werner (*var:s A, B*: who is an outlaw). Her mother gets angry and sends her away from home. Ellensborg goes to Werner's home, is kindly received by him, and their wedding takes place.

Danish: DgF 268

D 24 *Herr Magnus får sin elskede — Family opposition overcome*
D

A mother asks her daughter why she is so sad, and the girl admits that she has promised to marry Sir Magnus but that her father and relatives oppose the marriage. Her mother promises to help her, and three months later the wedding takes place.

Danish: DgF 494

D 25 *Dronning forener de elskende — Queen helps two lovers*
D

A girl and a young man have been secretly in love for a couple of years. When he has to go out to war she is very unhappy. The queen overhears their talk and decides to help them. She sees to it that he does not have to leave, and instead she arranges their wedding for them.

Danish: DgF 497

D 26 *Kongen gør de elskendes bryllup — King arranges lovers' wedding*
D

A maid does not want to join in a dance. The brother of her betrothed asks why she is sad, and she tells him that her family is against her marriage. The brother goes to the king and puts the problem to him. The king arranges a wedding for the young couple.

Danish: DgF 495

D 27 *Klerks kvæði — Cleric elopes with king's daughter*
I

A cleric from the pope's court travels widely. A king's daughter invites him to her table. When they get into bed she warns him of her father. He then persuades her to come with him to his own country. The king and queen wake up late to find their daughter gone. The king writes a letter to the Saracens' country requesting that they be burnt.

Icelandic: IFkv 58

D 28 *Gunnbjarnar kvæði — Knight disguised as maidservant*
I

Gunnbiörn longs for the daughter of the king of Greece. He goes to Greece, dresses up as a woman and enters the princess' service. She confides to the alleged maidservant that she loves Gunnbiörn. He then tells her who he is and proposes to her.

Icelandic: IFkv 41

D 29 *Karl og Rigmor — Knight disguised as his own sister*
D

Karl cannot get Rigmor and he falls ill from sorrow. His mother advises him to dress up as a woman. Disguised as his own sister Karl goes to church. Rigmor invites him home to stay the night. In the evening he lets her know who he is, and when morning comes Rigmor has changed her mind about entering a convent and asks Karl to prepare their wedding.

Danish: DgF 431

D 30 *Grev Henrik og kongens søster — The queen intervenes in favour of her sister-in-law*
D

Henrik and the king's sister declare their love for each other. So that they may be alone together she dresses him in women's clothes and they go to her bower. The king hears of this at once and breaks into the room. He wants to have Henrik beheaded, but the queen intervenes and begs for mercy for the young couple. The king gives Henrik his sister in marriage.

Danish: DgF 433

D 31 *Kong Gørels datter — King vainly tries to hide his daughter*
DN

King Gørel builds a house in the woods and hides his daughter in it so that count Hendrik may not find her. But Hendrik hears of the hiding place, and disguised as a woman he gets the king's leave to learn needlework from the princess. He shares her bed and lets her know who he is. A maidservant hears what he says and tells the king, who decides that they may get married.

Danish: DgF 430 *Norwegian:* Utsyn 124; Landstad 59; NMB 68

D 32 *Karl af Nørrejylland — Knight in woman's disguise lives with his beloved*
DS

Karl proposes to the king's daughter, but she dares not accept him because of her father. She advises him to dress up as a woman who comes to learn needlework from her. Thus he stays with her for several years without anybody's noticing, until finally the queen finds out about it. The king wants to have Karl beheaded, but the queen asks for mercy on his behalf, and instead the two are married.

Danish: DgF 432 *Swedish:* Jonsson p. 761-762; SMB 69

D 33 *Herr Oluf og kongens datter — King forced to marry his daughter to her lover*
Fd

The king asks her daughter how old her children are and who their father is. She tells him that her lover is Ole. The king calls for him and orders his men to put him in chains, but Ole threatens the king with his sword and is then allowed to marry the princess.

Danish-Faroese: DgF 423

D 34 *Adelus tages af kloster — Maid escapes from convent*
D

Sir Peder is sad because his betrothed has been put in a convent. The king notices this and encourages Peder to take a ship and get her out. She sees the ship and gets permission to go to the shore on the pretext that she wants to meet her brother. She leaves with Peder and they are married.

Danish: DgF 407

D 32 The summary is based upon the Danish variants; the only Swedish text is fragmentary.

- D 35 *Morten Venstermand* — *Man gets the king's permission to take his betrothed out of convent*
D

Morten's betrothed has been taken to a convent by her seven brothers in order to prevent her marriage. The king gives Morten permission to take her out of the convent. Morten persuades his uncle to help him, and together they get the girl out. They invite the king to the wedding.

Danish: DgF 168

- D 36 *Herr Mortens klosterrov* — *Knight pretends to be dead and gets his beloved out of convent*
D I

D: Morten is sent abroad by his family because he wants to marry a penniless girl. When he returns the girl is in a convent. D, I: Morten decides to get his betrothed out of convent and asks for help and advice from his brother (I: servants). He pretends to be dead (D: and his brother takes him to the convent where the girl is). While his betrothed is supposed to watch over the body he takes her away. All the other nuns wish that such an angel would come for them, too.

Danish: DgF 408 *Icelandic:* IFkv 40

- D 37 *Herr Karl på ligbære* — *Knight pretends to be dead and gets his beloved out of convent*
D Nd S

Sir Karl asks his mother to advise him on how to get the girl he loves (cD, N, S: out of convent). She tells him to pretend to be dead and to send for the girl to watch by the corpse. She comes, and in the presence of what she thinks is a dead man she admits to loving him. At this Karl gets up from the bier and gives orders for their wedding to be prepared. cD, cS: All the other nuns wish that such an angel would come for them, too.

Danish: DgF 409 *Norwegian:* Utsyn 127; NFS, S. Bugge 3 p. 163-165; NMB 69 *Swedish:* Jonsson p. 760; Visböcker I p. 252-254; SMB 70

- D 38 *Erik Styggesen Rosenkrands* — *Man abducts his betrothed from her mother*
D

Erik goes to visit Kirsten, but her mother says he shall never have

her daughter. Erik then goes to the king, who advises him to abduct the girl. Erik writes a letter to warn her and then goes to her home with a large escort. Kirsten is taken to Erik's home, and their wedding takes place there.

Danish: DgF 167

- D 39 *Liden Tilventin — Man fights for his bride*
Nd

Tilvending asks the king's shepherd how Ingeborg, the king's daughter, is. He rides to her home. (*In prose:* She is about to be married). She sees him come, goes out to meet him and rides off with him to his mother's estate. *In prose:* The bridegroom follows with an escort. After a hard fight Tilvending is victorious and wins the bride.

Danish-Norwegian: DgF 402; Utsyn 113; NMB 70

- D 40 *Hans af Bern — Rich old count loses his bride*
D

Margrete is in love with Hans, but her father promises her in marriage to a rich old count. Hans and the girl arrange to meet. He takes her to his home and there they are married.

Danish: DgF 420

- D 41 *Ridder stjæler fæstemø af gård — Knight elopes with his beloved under the eyes of his rival*
D

When a knight comes to see his betrothed she tells him that against her will she has been promised in marriage to another man. He puts her on his horse and puts his coat around her so that her relatives will not see her. As they ride away they meet the rival, who thinks he recognizes the girl, but the knight says it is his page-boy. They leave, and their wedding takes place in the knight's home.

Danish: DgF 401

- D 42 *Stalt Sidsellils bortførelse — Knight elopes with his beloved under the eyes of his rival*
D

A father tells his daughter Sidsellil that he has promised her in marriage to Sir Timand at the assembly. Sidsellil sends a message to Lave and asks him to come that very evening. He comes and rides

off with her. On the way to his home they meet Sir Timand and tell him that they intend to marry. Timand dies from sorrow.

Danish: DgF 400

D 43 *Nilaus Markgrevens søn — Bridegroom captured by his rival*
D

The king has promised his daughter in marriage to a rich old count, although she loves Nilaus. (*Var:s* G, I, K: Rather than marry the count the princess drowns herself. Nilaus finds her body and takes his life.) The princess writes a letter to Nilaus and tells him what has happened. On his way to the wedding ceremony the count is intercepted by Nilaus and has to promise him his bride to save his life. Shortly afterwards the bride's carriage passes, and Nilaus takes her with him to his ship.

Danish: DgF 140

D 44 *Nilus Samsings brud — Knight comes just in time to rescue his beloved from a forced marriage*
D

Nilus places his betrothed in a convent. Another man breaks in, abducts the girl and marries her, but the bride refuses to go to the bridal bed. She sees Nilus' ship approach and sends her brother down to meet him. Nilus arrives just as the bride is taken to the bridal chamber. He locks himself in with her. The count is informed of what has happened and has to acknowledge Nilus' right to the bride.

Danish: DgF 388

D 45 *Lovmand og Tord — Knight comes just in time to rescue his beloved from a forced marriage*
D N S

(*cS*: Lovmand and Tord [or another man] play dice for Inger.) Lovmand asks Inger to wait for him a certain number of years, but when the time has passed her brothers marry her to Tord. She refuses to go to the bridal bed. Finally she sees Lovmand's ship approach and sends a brother (*cS*: servant) to meet him. Lovmand hurries to the house. D, *cN*, *cS*: He locks himself in with the bride. When Tord hears this he promises Lovmand beer and wine for his wedding. *cD*, *cN*, *cS*: Tord gets Lovmand's sister for his bride

instead. cS: Lovmand walks out with the bride during the feast. cS: He kills Tord, or is pursued by him and kills him in a fight.

Danish: DgF 387 *Norwegian:* Utsyn 108; OUB, Ms fol. 1803 h, p. 575-576; NMB 71 *Swedish:* Jonsson p. 758-759; Visböcker II p. 259-262; SMB 71

- D 46 *Rosengård og Hillelille — Knight comes just in time to rescue his beloved from a forced marriage*
D N S

(D, cS: Rosengård and another man play dice for Hillelille, and Rosengård wins.) Hillelille promises to wait for Rosengård, and he leaves on his ship. While he is away she is promised to another man. During the wedding she is told that ships are sighted. (N, cS: She sends her brother down to explain the situation.) She goes to the shore where Rosengård waits and they leave on his ship.

Danish: DgF 124 *Norwegian:* Utsyn 108; Landstad 81; NMB 72 *Swedish:* Jonsson p. 736-738; Visböcker II p. 47-50; SMB 72

- D 47 *Unge herr Tor og jomfru Tore — Knight comes just in time to rescue his beloved from a forced marriage*
D

A maiden has promised to wait for Tor for eight years, but her family marries her to another man. During the wedding the bride sees Tor's ship arrive and sends her brother to meet him. Tor goes to the wedding. He is allowed to play a game of dice with the bride, and while playing they plan to escape. They get to his ship, but her mother raises a storm to stop them. The maid, however, manages to get the ship safely to shore, and they are married.

Danish: DgF 72

- D 48 *Terkel Tagesøn — Knight comes just in time to rescue his beloved from a forced marriage*
D

A man comes home from the assembly and informs his daughter that she has been promised in marriage to another man than Terkel, whom she wants to marry. She asks that Terkel may take her to her wedding and serve her during the meal. When she is to be taken to the bridal chamber she pretends to faint. While help is being fetched the bride runs off. Terkel follows her and takes her away to his home.

Danish: DgF 398

- D 49 *Tre søstre gifte — Knight comes just in time to rescue his beloved from a forced marriage*
D S

A man comes home from the assembly to tell his daughter Kiersten that she has been promised in marriage to Lave. (D: She protests that her sister Karen is in love with Lave.) Kiersten sends for her betrothed, Oluf, who comes to her wedding. While the dancing is going on he takes the bride away. D: Lave marries Karen instead. cD: A third sister is given to Oluf's brother.

Danish: DgF 396 Swedish: Jonsson p. 760; Visböcker II p. 328-330; SMB 73

- D 50 *Vilgår hertugson — Knight comes just in time to rescue his beloved from a forced marriage*
N

Vilgår and Signe have pledged their troth, but Signe's father makes her marry a king. During the wedding Vilgår arrives (cN: and pours out wine for all the guests until they get drunk and fall asleep). He then leaves with the bride on his horse.

Norwegian: Utsyn 111; Landstad 30; NMB 73

- D 51 *Svend Dyrings bruderov — Knight comes just in time to rescue his beloved from a forced marriage*
D

(Var:s B, C: Svend returns from abroad to find his beloved about to be married to Sir Magnus.) He tells his mother that he wants to go to Sir Magnus' wedding. He rides there uninvited and sits next to the bride during the wedding although her father tries to stop him. The bride is conducted to the bridal bed. Different endings: Var:s A, D: Svend takes away the bride. Var:s B, C: He locks himself in with her in the bridal house. Var. B: He is killed the next morning. Var. C: The bridegroom renounces the bride voluntarily.

Danish: DgF 394

- D 52 *Albret bortfører bruden — Knight comes just in time to rescue his beloved from a forced wedding*
D N

(D: Albret gets the news that his betrothed is about to be married to another man.) Albret disguises himself as a woman and goes to the house where the wedding takes place and offers his services.

Thus he gets the opportunity to talk to the bride. She tells him *cN*: that she hates the bridegroom, *D, cN*: that she is in love with Albret. *D, cN*: Albret elopes with the bride.

Danish: DgF 397 *Norwegian*: Utsyn 112; Landstad 32; NMB 74

- D 53 *Stolts Inga och junker Willemson — Knight comes just in time to rescue his beloved from a forced marriage*

S

Inga promises to wait for Sir Willemson for fifteen years, but while he is away her father promises her to the king of England. She sends a message to Sir Willemson who arrives while the wedding is going on. He chases the king and his men away.

Swedish: Jonsson p. 770 (ST 10); SF 35; SMB 74

- D 54 *Herr Erik af Sverig — Knight comes just in time to rescue his beloved from a forced marriage*

D

A father returns home from the assembly to tell his daughter that she has been promised in marriage to another man than Erik, whom she loves. She writes to Erik, and he promises to come. He arrives at the wedding dressed as a pilgrim, and only the bride recognises him. After a while his armed escort arrives and he leaves with the bride.

Danish: DgF 395

- D 55 *Karl Høvdning — Knight comes just in time to rescue his beloved from a forced marriage*

D N

Karl is told that the girl he loves has been promised to another man, and he decides to go to their wedding to get her. The bride sees his ship come in and sends her brother Torkel to ask Karl to come. Karl changes clothes with Torkel, and in guise of the bride's brother he serves wine to the guests and leads the bride to the bridal bed. He locks himself in with her. When the bridegroom tries to get in Karl fights and (*cD, N*: with the help of special armour given to him by the bride) he kills the bridegroom. Then he sails off with the bride. Torkel joins them and marries Karl's sister.

Danish: DgF 389 *Norwegian*: Utsyn 109; DgF VII p. 28; NMB 75

- D 56 *Broderlig troskab — Knight comes just in time to rescue his beloved from a forced marriage*
D I

Karl must go abroad and leave his betrothed. Her father promises her in marriage to another man. Karl's brother Tord comes and kills the bridegroom but is himself taken prisoner. (D: The bride is now promised to the brother of the dead bridegroom, and her next wedding will be in a month's time.) Karl arrives in time to free his brother and take his betrothed away (D: from her wedding).

Danish: DgF 393 *Icelandic:* IFkv 29

- D 57 *Vilhjálmur kvæði — The betrothed reported dead returns*
I

A man comes back from the assembly and tells his sister that her betrothed, Vilhjálmur, is dead. She refuses to believe this; she has dreamt that he is alive. The brother suggests a number of other suitable men, but she will have none of them. Just then Vilhjálmur arrives on his ship, and their wedding takes place.

Icelandic: IFkv 42

- D 58 *Nilus Olufsen og Svend Bonde — Nilus goes into exile with his bride*
D

Nilus has seduced Svend Bonde's daughter. The two men meet at the local assembly and Svend has Nilus outlawed. Svend's daughter goes with Nilus into exile. After some years Nilus writes to Svend, offers to marry his daughter and wants to be reconciled. His offer is accepted, and Nilus can return home and be married. *Var. B:* Nilus' betrothed dies before he goes into exile, and he kills her father and brother.

Danish: DgF 419

- D 59 *Riddara kvæði — Knight wins his beloved in a fight*
I

A knight sees a beautiful lady in a tower and goes in to her. She tells him not to stay if he wants to keep his life, but he stays anyway and falls asleep by her side. He is awakened by the clamour of weapons. With the lady in his arms he fights his way out and rides off with her.

Icelandic: IFkv 56

D 60 *Pilgrimen och jungfrun — Pilgrim finds his beloved*
S

(cS: A pilgrim tries to find his true love.) A pilgrim arrives at the king's house, asks for lodging and is allowed to stay. At night he goes to the maid's bower. (cS: She recognizes him as her true love.) He is let in and spends the night there. The king finds out that the pilgrim is sleeping with his daughter. He decides that they may get married.

Swedish: Jonsson p. 773 (ST 26); Visböcker II p. 323-325; SMB 75

D 61 *Samson — Father forced to give away daughter*
D N S

Samson takes the king's daughter (cD, cN: sister) to his home. The king sends his men after them. (D, cN, S: Samson's mother is bribed to reveal her son's hiding place.) Samson comes out to fight and kills all the king's men. Then he goes to the king, tells him what he has done and threatens him. The king promises him his daughter. D, cN, S: Samson strongly reproaches his mother, cD: and kills her.

Danish: DgF 6 *Norwegian*: Utsyn 114 and 115; Landstad 24 and 25; NMB 76 *Swedish*: Jonsson p. 716; Visböcker III p. 550-552; SMB 76

D 61B *Kämpen Grimborg — Father forced to give away daughter*
N S

Grimborg proposes to a dangerous maiden. There is a pool of blood outside her house and heads are impaled on the railings. Grimborg forces his way into the house and gets into bed with the maiden. The king sends his warriors to fight Grimborg, but he defeats them, ties the maiden to his horse and rides home, dragging her after his horse. The king sends his men in pursuit. They bribe Grimborg's mother to reveal her son's hiding place. Grimborg comes out and kills all the king's men. Then he goes to the king and forces him to give his daughter in marriage to Grimborg.

Norwegian: NFS, M. Moe 5 p. 39-42; NMB 77 *Swedish*: Jonsson p. 769 (ST 7); GA 4 (GAB 4); SMB 77

D 62 *Herr Grønnevold — Father forced to give away daughter*
D N S

Grønnevold goes to see the king's daughter. The king hears of this

D 61 B This type was evidently compiled in the 18th century for broadside circulation, but it is based on several traditional ballads: D 61 or 62, D 255, E 64.

(cD, cN: from a maidservant, who brings Grønnevold's shoes to prove what she says). The king orders all his men to fight Grønnevold, who kills them all. Then he talks to the king and threatens him. The king gives him his daughter. (cD: The king is killed together with his men, and the daughter rides away with Grønnevold.)

Danish: DgF 422 *Norwegian:* Utsyn 116 and 117; Landstad 26 and 27; NMB 78 *Swedish:* Jonsson p. 761; Visböcker III p. 372-375; SMB 78

D 63 *Herr Vilkor — Brothers scared into giving away their sister*
D

Vilkor visits his beloved. She warns him of her father, but he stays with her anyway. Her father hears of it and calls on his men to fight Vilkor. When Vilkor is about to take up the fight the maid's seven brothers decide to give her to him, and they are married.

Danish: DgF 413 E

D 64 *Rige herr Tord — Father avoids getting killed by giving away his daughter*
D

Sir Peder and his daughter have a talk, and he asks her to stop mentioning Sir Tord. When she disobeys he beats her. The girl sends her brother to Tord to return his gifts and to tell him that she is dying. Tord comes over immediately and asks her how she wants her father to die. She does not want him punished if he will only allow them to get married. Their wedding ceremony takes place.

Danish: DgF 452

D 65 *Riddar feller far til møyi — Man fights the father of his beloved*
N

A conversation between two lovers is overheard by the girl's father. She advises her lover to fight, but if possible to save her father's life. After the fight the young couple leaves together.

Norwegian: Utsyn 118; Utsyn p. 59; NMB 79

D 61-63 cf D 304.

D 65 Only one fragmentary text.

D 66 *Medelferd og Ellen — Knight kills the father of his beloved*
D

Medelferd sends his nephew to Ellen to tell her that he will visit her, and she gets ready to welcome him. While they are together her father comes home unexpectedly. Medelferd asks for Ellen's hand. Her father refuses because Medelferd is too poor. Medelferd then kills the father (*var:s* A, B, E: and her eldest brother, *var:s* A, B, C, E: but he is heartily welcomed in the family by her youngest brother.) Medelferd marries Ellen.

Danish: DgF 414

D 67 *Herr Eskilds fole — Knight kills the father of his beloved*
D I S

(D, S: Eskild possesses a horse that can jump over high walls.) Eskild goes to the house where his beloved lives with her father. (I, S: He tries to bribe the guard, I: and is let in by him. S: He cannot persuade the guard, and his horse jumps over the wall with him.) The maid's father is told (I, S: by the guard, D: by a maid-servant, who brings Eskild's shoes to prove what she says) that Eskild is sleeping with his daughter. He calls on his men to fight the intruder. Eskild kills the father and all his men (D: and is killed himself by the youngest brother of his beloved.)

Danish: DgF 410 *Icelandic:* IFkv 20 *Swedish:* Jonsson p. 760; Visböcker II p. 347-350; SMB 79

D 68 *Herr Saksel — Knight kills the father of his beloved*
D

Saksel visits his beloved. She warns him of her father, but he stays with her anyway. Her father is told about it and calls on his men to fight Saksel. Saksel kills all the men (DgF 412: including her father). Then he leaves with his betrothed.

Danish: DgF 412 and 413 D

D 69 *Ridder fælder jomfruens syv brødre — Knight kills the brothers of his beloved*
D I N S

A man spends the night with his beloved. When he leaves her in the morning she warns him of her seven brothers. On his way he

D 69 The only Icelandic text consists of only one stanza, but it probably belongs to this type.

meets the brothers. He fights with them and kills them all. *D, cN, S*: Then he returns to the girl and tells her what he has done. *cN*: At the girl's request he kills the rest of her family too.

Danish: DgF 416 *Icelandic*: IFkv 75 *Norwegian*: Utsyn 119; LoM 77 (LoMBS 94); NMB 80 *Swedish*: Jonsson p. 761; Visböcker II p. 293-295; SMB 80

D 70 Peder Henriksøn — Knight kills the brothers of his beloved
D N

Peder proposes to a maid and asks her to come with him without the consent of her family. On the way they meet her brothers. Peder fights with them and kills them all. *D*: The maid falls to the ground as if dead, but Peder consoles her, and they get married.

Danish: DgF 418 *Norwegian*: EFI Bergen, T. Hannaas 433 p. 17-19; NMB 81

D 71 Jomfruens straf — Daughter is punished by family council
D F I N

A girl has had a secret lover for some years, but her father finally finds out. She is called to stand judgement before a family council. Various punishments are discussed. *D*: She is sent away to beg for a living. While she is away all her family dies. She inherits, returns home and marries her lover. *F*: Her lover arrives, takes her away from her family and marries her. *I, N*: She is sold to a rich count. She must work very hard and has a bad time, but she writes home to say she is happy. Then she is sent to a man she loves and she is happy but writes home to say she has a bad time.

Danish: DgF 464 *Faroese*: CCF 151 *Icelandic*: IFkv 45 *Norwegian*: Utsyn 104; NFS, S. Bugge 4 p. 261-262; NMB 82

D 72 Stolt Ellensborg — Maid fetches her betrothed from abroad
D F I N S

Ellensborg promises to wait a certain number of years for Peder while he is abroad. When the time has passed she meets a skipper who tells her that Peder is engaged to another. She leaves on a ship to find him in the foreign country. When she arrives, she dresses as a man and goes to the house where he is. Peder recognizes her. He pretends that she is his nephew and gets permission to see her off. In this manner they get away and sail off together.

Danish: DgF 218 *Faroese*: CCF 158 *Icelandic*: IFkv 71 *Nor-*

wegian: Utsyn 87; Landstad 76; NMB 83 *Swedish*: Jonsson p. 743; DgF 218 K; SMB 81

Obstacles to marriage overcome, cf A 44, 45; C 19, 31; D 424, 439; E 66-80, 85

Obstacles prevent lovers from uniting (D 73—87)

D 73 *Bejler i lunden — Maid's brothers separate her from beloved* D

A knight is out hunting in the woods. He meets dancing maidens. One of them sings for the others. She declares her love for the knight, but her seven brothers oppose this. The knight grieves at being separated from his beloved.

Danish: DgF 502

D 74 *Giselmår — Lovers live unhappily separated from each other* D

Alf becomes engaged to Giselmår and she promises to wait for him while he is abroad. She keeps her promise and rejects all her suitors. Alf meets a widow abroad, and she gives him a love-potion which makes him marry her. When Giselmår hears about this she enters a convent. One of her former suitors abducts her and marries her, but she is never happy with him. Alf is unhappy too in the foreign country.

Danish: DgF 477

D 75 *Anders Kongenssøn — Knight wins his beloved but is treacherously killed* D

The two friends Anders and Nelerus love the same girl. The emperor decides that they are to fight for her. Anders kills Nelerus, but the emperor stabs him with a knife and against her will he marries the girl himself. They live unhappily for many years. On her death-bed she asks to be taken to Anders' grave and to be allowed to rest there.

Danish: DgF 301

D 76 *Skógarmanns kvæði — Unarmed knight is killed and revenged by his betrothed* I

An outlawed knight has been on a visit to his betrothed, but in the

morning they must flee because her father is expected. They take a boat but are caught in a storm. They must swim ashore, and he loses his weapons. Three hostile knights approach and fight with the man. Armed only with an oaken cudgel he finally succumbs. That night the maid kills the three knights in revenge and then enters a convent.

Icelandic: IFkv 32

D 77 *Herr Vilkor — Knight killed in fight against the relatives of his beloved*
D

Sir Vilkor visits his beloved in her bower. Her father finds out and sends his men to fight Vilkor. He accepts the challenge and comes out. In the ensuing fight he kills the maid's father and all his men but is himself mortally wounded. *Var:s* A, C: The maid enters a convent.

Danish: DgF 413 A-C

D 78 *Herr Hjelmer — Knight treacherously killed by the brother of his beloved*
D N S

Hjelmer has seduced a maid. (*cD*, *cS*: She is the king's daughter. *cD*, *N*, *cS*: He has also killed her father or *cD*: her uncle or mother.) Hjelmer meets the maid's brothers who accuse him of seduction (*cD*, *N*, *cS*: and manslaughter). Hjelmer kills all the brothers except one, Ole, who begs for his life. Hjelmer spares him, but is treacherously killed by him. Ole takes Hjelmer's head to his sister to show that her lover is dead. She stabs Ole to death (*cD*, *N*: poisons him). *cD*: Ole gives his sister to Hjelmer in marriage.

Danish: DgF 415 *Norwegian:* Utsyn 121; LoM 135 (LoMBS 96); NMB 84 *Swedish:* Jonsson p. 760-761; Visböcker II p. 295-297; SMB 82

D 79 *Junkarin Loðin — Knight is killed by the brother of his beloved*
F

When Loðin is going to see his true love his mother asks him to put on a coat of mail, but Loðin would rather wear his best clothes. His betrothed tells him not to come to her too often, or her seven brothers will find out. On his way home from her the next morning

D 78 cf A 41.

he meets the brothers. When they understand where he comes from the youngest of them kills Loðin.

Faroese: CCF 143

- D 80 *Benedikt Knudsons fæstemø dør — Dying girl prevented from meeting her betrothed*
D F

Benedikt tells his mother of a dream. She says it means that he will never get the girl he loves. At that moment he receives word that his betrothed is dying. Benedikt rides to her home but is unkindly received by her family. They refuse to let the lovers meet. The girl dies (*cD*: in childbirth) and Benedikt must leave alone. *F*: He meets the girl's father and kills him and all his men.

Danish: DgF 455 *Faroese*: CCF 160 (= DgF 455 D)

- D 81 *Dronning skiller elskende — The queen separates two lovers*
D

The queen goes abroad and takes Kirsten with her. Kirsten grieves for her beloved, but he soon follows her and proposes to her. The queen refuses to give her consent. She encourages another suitor instead. Kirsten will not have him and wants to enter a convent. At that very moment a page brings the news that her beloved has died from sorrow. When she hears this Kirsten falls down dead at the queen's feet.

Danish: DgF 453

- D 82 *Konge skiller elskende — The king separates two lovers*
D

The king wants Sir Peder to give up Kirsten, his betrothed (*var. B*: mistress). The king has a church built to atone for separating the couple. (*Var. B*: Peder has a church built.) *Var. A*: The king marries Kirsten, and Peder at the same time marries another. In the morning after the wedding both Peder and Kirsten are found dead.

Danish: DgF 454

- D 83 *Nilus og Mettelille — Family opposition prevents lovers from marrying each other*
D

Nilus proposes to Mettelille, but her family refuses to give consent.

She is married to another man and Nilus goes abroad. Mettelille is left a widow, and Nilus returns to propose again. Her family still opposes the marriage, and the two lovers die from sorrow. *Var:s E, G, H*: After his second proposal Nilus may finally marry Mettelille.

Danish: DgF 483

D 84 *Rosea lilla — Separated lovers die when they finally meet*
N S

The young duke loves Rosea and is therefore sent abroad. He is told that Rosea is about to be married off to another man. He returns during the wedding feast. The two lovers run into each others arms and die. They are buried far away from each other, but the trees on their graves join.

Norwegian: OUB, Norsk Musikkssamling, Ms «Viser 1868» no 46; NMB 85 *Swedish*: Jonsson p. 774-775 (ST 30); SF 73 and 74; SMB 83

D 85 *Nilus og Adelus — Knight deceitfully separated from his betrothed by a rival*
D S

Sir Nilus is engaged to Adelus, but an old count tells his nephew, the king, that he wants to marry Adelus. The king sends Nilus out to war, and the count makes Adelus marry him by saying that Nilus is dead. Nilus returns, and the king persuades him to marry another girl. Adelus is invited to dress the bride. She and Nilus have a long talk but must finally part. During the night they both die, he in the arms of his bride.

Danish: DgF 481 *Swedish*: Jonsson p. 766; Visböcker III p. 50-60; SMB 84

D 86 *Sallemand dør af elskov — Kinship prevents lovers from marrying*
D

Sallemand may not marry Mettelill because she is his first cousin. His aunt advises him to go to Rome to get the pope's permission. He and Mettelill set out together. On the way she dies from sorrow (*var:s F-I*: after a negative answer from Rome). Sallemand's heart breaks during her funeral.

Danish: DgF 482

D 84 With the exception of the tragic ending this type is similar to the group D 44-56.

- D 87** *Aslag Tordson og skøn Valborg — Discovered kinship between lovers prevents their marriage*
D N d S

Valborg becomes engaged to Aslag as a child. When she is grown up they pledge their troth. Hagen, the king's son, proposes to Valborg who refuses for Aslag's sake. A monk advises Hagen to summon them to church where they must retract their pledge because they are too closely related and have the same godmother. Valborg becomes engaged to Hagen. Aslag and Hagen must go to war, and Hagen falls in battle. Aslag revenges him and is killed, too. Valborg enters a convent after giving away all her possessions.

Danish: DgF 475 *Norwegian:* Lindeman: Norske Fjeldmelodier 36; NMB 86 *Swedish:* Jonsson p. 765; GA 25 (GAB 23); SMB 85

Obstacles prevent lovers from uniting, cf D 385, 386, 430-432; E 81

Incest motifs (D 88—96)

- D 88** *Sverkel og hans søster — Brother and sister brought up separately fall in love*
D

Sverkel and Kirsten become betrothed. When he tells his mother she says that they are brother and sister. She gave birth to Kirsten while Sverkel (*var. B:* his father) was abroad. She advises him to try to forget Kirsten but he cannot. *Var. A:* He leaves the country and Kirsten enters a convent. *Var. B:* Sverkel takes his life.

Danish: DgF 436

- D 89** *Kejserens datter — Girl comes across her brother abroad*
D

A girl wants to travel in foreign countries and leaves home in spite of her parents' opposition. She comes to an inn frequented by soldiers. Two of them play dice to see who shall sleep with her. The maid cries, and the winner promises not to touch her if she will tell him who she is. She says she is the emperor's daughter, and then he knows that she is his sister.

Danish: DgF 382

- D 90** *Svend og hans søster — Dialogue between lovers reveals that they are brother and sister*
D I N S

While a girl is washing (*cD, cS:* walking in the woods) she meets a

knight who promises her gold if she will love him. She asks how she is to explain at home that she has the gold. He tells her to say that she has found it. She tells him about her family and that her parents died when she was born, and he realizes that she is his sister. *cS*: He has concealed his identity in order to try his sister's virtue. *cD*, *cN*: He marries her to a knight.

Danish: DgF 381 *Icelandic*: IFkv 59 *Norwegian*: Utsyn 102; LoM 134 (LoMBS 83); NMB 87 *Swedish*: Jonsson p. 757-758; Visböcker II p. 28-30; SMB 86

D 91 *Søster beder broder — Sister declares her love for her brother*
D Nd S

A sister declares at great length to her brother that she loves him. He rejects and reprimands her. *cD*, *cS*: They part and go in different directions never to meet again.

Danish: DgF 437 *Norwegian*: Utsyn 169; DgF 437 D; NMB 88 *Swedish*: Jonsson p. 762; SF 117; SMB 87

D 92 *Herr Peder og hans søster — Girl tries to seduce man who turns out to be her brother*
D

A girl tries to persuade the very reluctant Sir Peder to come to bed with her. While he gets undressed she recognizes his shirt which she herself made for her brother; therefore they must be brother and sister. He stabs her with his knife. It turns out that she was expecting twins.

Danish: DgF 438

D 93 *Liden Kirstins harm — Maid seduced by man who turns out to be her brother*
D

Kirstin is told that she will be unhappy. She meets Sir Peder in the woods, and they spend the night together there. In the morning they find out that they are brother and sister. Peder takes Kirsten with him to his home and marries her to another knight.

Danish: DgF 434

D 94 *Margrétar kvæði — Sister raped by brother is punished by father*
F I

The king's daughter Margrete is in a convent. On her way home

to visit her father she is raped by a man who afterwards reveals himself as her brother. She returns to the convent. Some time later the king invites the nuns to a feast. They all come except his daughter: she expects a child. She tells her father she would rather die than reveal the name of the child's father. The king then sets fire to the convent. The brother comes and extinguishes the fire with his blood. Both brother and sister die, *I*: she after giving birth to three children who are fetched to heaven by the Virgin Mary and two saints.

Faroese: CCF 31 *Icelandic*: IFkv 14

D 95 *Broder myrder søster — Brother rapes and kills his sister*
D

A man offers to accompany his sister to a feast. On the way he rapes and murders her. When he comes home again he pretends that his sister has gone away with some strange knights, but the mother understands what has happened. He is brought before a court of justice, confesses and is burnt at the stake.

Danish: DgF 438

D 96 *Herr Østmand — Man kills the children he has by his sister*
D S

Østmand seduces his own sister. She becomes pregnant. He takes the children out in the wood, kills them and gives them to his dogs. *D*: The king surprises him and gives the brother and sister the choice between exile and the stake. They choose the first alternative. *S*: Østmand's father orders him to be beheaded.

Danish: DgF 439 *Swedish*: Jonsson p. 762; Visböcker II p. 334-335; SMB 88

Incest motifs, cf A 13; B 16, 20, 21, 24; D 171, 265, 288, 385, 434; E 81, 148

Deserted lovers and rivalry (D 97—108)

D 97 *Den dyre kåbe — Knight's concern for a coat loses him a maid*
D

A maid and a young man meet in the woods. She wants them to make a bed on his coat, but he does not want to put it on the ground. His coat is new and expensive and would be spoilt. She

asks him to wait while she fetches a feather bed, whereupon she disappears. They do not meet until Whitsuntide. Then they meet in church, and he wonders why she left him. She replies that if he cares more for his coat than for her she does not want him. *Var:s C, D*: He cuts his coat to pieces.

Danish: DgF 231

- D 98 *Ørnen sidder på højen bald — Knight persuades maid to give up her lover for him*
D

A knight is out hunting when he sees a maid under a tree. He asks her if she is listening to the birds or waiting for a man. She admits that she has a lover. The knight asks her to take him instead and offers her precious gifts. *Var. A*: She becomes engaged to him. *Var. B*: He seduces her and leaves her in the morning.

Danish: DgF 440 and DgF 230 D, E

- D 99 *Henrik Valdemarson — Lady accepts previously rejected suitor*
D S

Henrik rides out one morning to while away the time. He meets Sir Peder, who tells him that he has just come from lady Mettelill. Henrik rides to her. She welcomes him as a guest but rejects his proposal of marriage. When she sees his sorrow she changes her mind and accepts him. *Var:s F, G*: He stays the night and intends to leave her in the morning but is persuaded to stay.

Danish: DgF 498 *Swedish*: Jonsson p. 766; Visböcker I p. 94; SMB 89

- D 100 *Herr Bjørns fæstemø går i kloster — Slighted betrothed enters a convent*
D

Kirsten has been promised to Sir Bjørn for eight years, but he has not yet come to call for her. Her brother rides to Bjørn and returns with the answer that she will have to wait for another eight years and learn to sew and read. Kirsten says she can already do this and decides to enter a convent. Bjørn dies from sorrow.

Danish: DgF 456

- D 101 *Bjørn og den norske kongebrud — The king voluntarily cedes his bride to a rival*

D

A maid is to be married to the king of Norway although she loves Bjørn. The king asks Bjørn to serve wine during the wedding dinner. Bjørn then gets the opportunity to remind the bride of their vow of fidelity. The king sees the bride turn pale. He asks why and is told the truth. He lets the bride make her own decision. She chooses Bjørn, and the king returns home.

Danish: DgF 429

- D 102 *Kongen og Mattis fæstemø — Knight saves his life by exchanging his betrothed for the king's sister*

D

While Mattis is out in war the king affiances his betrothed. The king orders Mattis to be brought to him in chains. Mattis is allowed to choose between death and the loss of his betrothed. Mattis replies that if he can have the king's sister the king might get his betrothed. The king agrees.

Danish: DgF 300

- D 103 *Brudebytte — Knight gives away his betrothed and gets another in exchange*

D

Magnus becomes betrothed to Kirsten, but shortly afterwards she confesses that she loves Nilaus. Magnus goes to Nilaus and offers him Kirsten. Nilaus is delighted and promises Magnus his sister in return. They celebrate their weddings together.

Danish: DgF 428

- D 104 *Herr Esbjörn och Ingalill — The king imprisons a rival*

S

The king is told that Esbjörn has asked Ingalill to be his true love. He gives orders for Esbjörn to be put in the tower. When the king hears Ingalill sing he sends for her and asks her to become his mistress, but she refuses. She is then asked to embroider a shirt for the king, and this she does so well that the king marries her.

Swedish: Jonsson p. 773 (ST 27); SVA. Copy from Henrik Reuter-dahls visuppteckningar no. 5; SMB 90

D 105 *Hin rige Valravn — The king murders a rival*

D

Valravn is engaged but has to part with his betrothed and follow the king to war. The king asks why Valravn is sad. When he is told that it is because he is engaged to Girborg and longs for her, he says that Valravn will never get her. He has him thrown overboard. Then he returns ashore and proposes to Valravn's betrothed. *Var. A:* She rejects the king and enters a convent. *Var. B:* She mourns Valravn but marries the king.

Danish: DgF 125

D 106 *Jon rømmer af land — Knight kills a former rival*

D

Jon gives a feast. One of the guests is Peder (*var. A:* who has previously been rejected by Jon's betrothed, Kirsten). Peder asks Kirsten to sit down beside him, but she will not do this without Jon's permission. Peder insults Jon, and they fight. Jon kills Peder and has to leave the country. *Var. B:* Kirsten goes with him. *Var. C:* He kills her when she refuses to accompany him.

Danish: DgF 353

D 107 *Gunderåds bejlen — Lady's fickleness causes fatal fight between rivals*

D

A father lets his daughter know that he has promised her in marriage to Gunderåd. She sends word to her true love, Tomas, but just after that Gunderåd arrives. When the girl sees how handsome he is she regrets having sent for Tomas. Gunderåd puts her on his horse and rides off with her, meets Tomas and fights with him. *Var. A:* Tomas is killed and Gunderåd gets the girl. *Var. B:* Both men are killed.

Danish: DgF 333

D 108 *Peder og hertug Henrik — Rivals kill each other*

D

Adelus' brother has promised her in marriage to Peder, but she has promised her love to Henrik. Henrik and Adelus are just going to leave together when Peder arrives. The two men fight and kill each other.

Danish: DgF 334

Deserted lovers, cf E 100-102 *Rivalry*, cf A 38; D 75; E 87-91, 103-107, 131-139

Man marries mistress, voluntarily or not (D 109—123)

D 109 *Ridder og jomfru i abildgård* — *The meeting in the orchard*
D

A knight looks for a maid and finds her in the orchard. She warns him not to pick flowers. He pays no attention to her warning. The maid smiles to herself and says that he will certainly be hers.

Danish: DgF 493 B

D 110 *Elline i vågestue* — *Love-meeting leads to marriage*
D S

Against her father's advice Elline goes to a wake. There she meets Sir Lave and spends the night with him. In the morning he follows her home and asks her father for her hand. When it turns out that Elline is no longer a virgin the father promises her in marriage to Lave.

Danish: DgF 282 *Swedish:* Jonsson p. 775 (ST 33); SVA. Copy from L. Borgströms konceptsamling (KVHAA) p. 77-78; SMB 91

D 111 *Agnesar kvæði* — *Secret love affair is disclosed and leads to marriage*
I

Agnes confides to her sister that she has a secret lover, and her father, the king, hears about it. He sends for Agnes and she confesses that she has a lover. He is sent for, and the king gives him his daughter in marriage.

Icelandic: IFkv 46

D 112 *Erik og Adelråd* — *Secret love affair is disclosed and leads to marriage*
D

The king finds out that his daughter Adelråd is in love with Erik. He sends for them and asks if Erik has seduced Adelråd. He gives an evasive answer, but Adelråd confesses that they have spent many nights together. Then the king arranges for their wedding.

Danish: DgF 426

D 113 *Troskabseden* — *Man changes his mind and marries his mistress*
D

A knight promises a maid to be true to her, but after the first night

they spend together he leaves her. She looks for him but finds only his harp. She says she would cover it with gold if he would only be faithful. He hears that. He had intended to keep her as his mistress, but now he marries her.

Danish: DgF 256

D 114 *Kvindetroskab — Man impressed by mistress' fidelity marries her*
D

A knight wants to get rid of the woman he has promised his faith and seduced. His mother advises him to leave the country; meanwhile the girl will certainly find another man. Several years later he returns. His betrothed has remained faithful to him. She has given birth to their child in secret and has had to give it to foster-parents. When the knight hears this he marries her.

Danish: DgF 260

D 115 *Jomfruens harpeslæt — The king marries his mistress*
D N S

A girl is sad and is asked for the reason. She admits that she has been seduced by the king. D, N, cS: She has been given several gifts, among them a harp. She plays upon it, and the king sends for her and marries her. cS: The girl is driven away from her home and goes to the king's house. The king marries her.

Danish: DgF 265 *Norwegian:* Lindeman: Norske fjeldmelodier no. 320; NMB 89 *Swedish:* Jonsson p. 746; SF 54 B; SMB 92

D 116 *Liden Gjertrud og herr Børge — Man takes pity on his mistress and marries her*
D

Var. A: Gjertrud is delivered of two sons and will not reveal the father's name. Her father turns her out. Her stepmother is kind and lends her a carriage. On the way Gjertrud meets Børge, who takes her and their sons to his home. They invite her parents to their wedding. Her father dares not come, but her stepmother is heartily welcomed. *Var. B:* Gjertrud confesses to her mother that she expects Børge's child. Her mother beats her, and Gjertrud goes to Børge and complains. Børge goes to her parents and gets their consent to marry Gjertrud.

Danish: DgF 269

D 117 Ásu dans — Man marries his mistress after many years
I

Pètur seduces (*cI*: rapes) Ása and then leaves her. When Ása's father finds out that she is expecting a child he turns her out of the house. Her married sister refuses to take her in, but finally she is allowed to stay with her foster-parents. She gives birth to her son there. When the boy is five years old he meets Pètur who asks after the child's parents. The answer makes him understand that the boy is his own son. He finds Ása, marries her and beats her father.

Icelandic: IFkv 61

D 118 Søborg og Adelkind — Deceitful maidservant tries in vain to prevent marriage
D I N S

(*D*, *cN*, *cS*: The queen warns her maids against men and particularly her own son, Adelkind. Where Søborg is concerned the warning comes too late. *I*: A maid goes to the king and tells him that she is expecting his child. The king says that if she has a son she will be much honoured; if she has a daughter the child will be put in a convent.) Søborg gives birth to a child and sends a maidservant to tell the child's father. The maid delivers a false message (*I*: that the child is a girl) and returns with another false message which makes Søborg believe that her betrothed intends to abandon her. When her betrothed arrives the misunderstanding is cleared up, and the maid is punished by being buried alive.

Danish: DgF 266 *Icelandic*: IFkv 47 *Norwegian*: Utsyn 106; Landstad 80; NMB 90 *Swedish*: Jonsson p. 747; SF 98; SMB 93

D 119 Dronningens jomfru — Queen forces her son to marry his mistress
D

The queen warns Kirsten against her son Peder, but a few months later Kirsten gives birth to a son. She tells the queen that Peder is the father, and the queen informs him. He says that this is none of his concern, but the queen makes him marry Kirsten.

Danish: DgF 264

D 120 Herr Jons bøder — Queen's intervention brings about marriage
D

The queen wants to play dice with Kirsten, but she will not come because Sir Jon derides her. The queen sends for Jon and threatens

to have him beheaded. He begs for his life and offers precious gifts to the queen. She thanks him and asks which one of her maids he wants. He chooses Kirsten, and they get married.

Danish: DgF 216

D 121 *Linden på Lindebjerg — Man marries to save his life*
D

Eskild comes home to his mistress, Elin, and tells her that he is engaged to another. Elin says that she is of good family and refuses to be treated this way. She writes to her mother who sends Sir Peder to act as father to Elin. Eskild says that Elin can have part of his estate and marry one of his men, but Sir Peder threatens him with his knife (*var. A:* and kills him). Eskild marries Elin.

Danish: DgF 205

D 122 *To brude om en brudgom — Brother secures his sister's marriage*
D

Ingerlille's betrothed is about to marry another (*var. B:* Ingerlille is pregnant by him). Her brother intervenes and takes his sister to the wedding. He forces the bridegroom to marry both women. After the feast the brother threatens the bridegroom with his sword and makes him take Ingerlille to bed, while the other bride is locked out of the bridal chamber. *Var. A:* The brother marries the abandoned bride.

Danish: DgF 217

D 123 *Ung Axelvold — Son enforces marriage between his parents*
D

The king's men find a new-born boy in the woods, take him home and give him to a foster-mother. When he grows up he is teased by his friends because he does not know his mother. He forces his foster-mother to reveal his mother's identity, and then goes on to force his mother to tell him that his father is the king's son (*var.s B, E:* the king). Finally he forces his father to marry the mother.

Danish: DgF 293

Man marries mistress, cf D 338, 414-422, 425

Attempted seduction leads to marriage (D 124—128)

D 124 *Møyi og den djerpe bēlen* — *Maid accepts man when offered marriage* N

There is a dance down by the river. All the men want Kersti, who leads the dance, but nobody dares speak to her except one young man who says he would like to seduce her. She replies that that would cost him his life. Then he gives her a ring and other gifts and asks her to marry him.

Norwegian: Utsyn 166; NFS, S. Bugge 4 p. 262-263; NMB 91

D 125 *I tugt og ære* — *Rejected suitor finally accepted* D S

Sir Peder asks Kirsten to become his true love. She is willing provided he agrees to marry her at once, but he makes her understand that he only meant her to be his mistress. She rejects him in spite of his threat never to return to her. He leaves her in anger, but changes his mind, returns and becomes engaged to her.

Danish: DgF 225 *Swedish:* Jonsson p. 743; SF 51; SMB 94

D 126 *Hertug Henrik* — *Rejected suitor finally accepted* D

Adelus listens to duke Henrik playing his harp and wishes that he was her true love. Henrik hears this and at night he rides to her bower and asks her to let him in. She refuses and says that she wants to keep her honour. He threatens to disappear forever, but she is firm, and he leaves in anger. Then he changes his mind and asks for her hand.

Danish: DgF 226

D 127 *Jomfrustævnet* — *The king persuaded to marry intended mistress* D

The king sends for maidens from three countries. Among them he chooses one, and sends a servant to ask her if she will be the king's mistress. Several knights are present, but only a page dares answer for her. He says that the king ought to be ashamed of his proposal, and that the girl is worthy of being his queen. When the king threatens him he draws his sword. The king marries the girl and the page is dubbed a knight.

Danish: DgF 246 A

D 128 *Ríki Alvur — Seducer wounded and marries his nurse*
F

Alv has two daughters, Sigrid and Helga. Sigrid marries Geyti, and when Alv is dying he asks Geyti to look after Helga, too. Helvar wants Helga for his mistress and forces his way into her bower. There is a struggle between Helvar and Geyti and they are both wounded. Helga nurses Helvar until he is well, and then he proposes to her and they marry.

Faroese: CCF 32

Seduction does not lead to marriage (D 129—135)

D 129 *Herr Peder rider til jomfrubur — Maidservant's warning against seducer ignored*
D

Sir Peder knocks at Mettelille's door at night. Her maidservant warns her that if she lets him in he will seduce her and leave her, but Mettelille does not listen. In the morning Peder rides away. Mettelille grieves, and the maidservant smiles because she was proved right.

Danish: DgF 411

D 130 *Biðilin — Seducer's narrow escape*
F

A young man comes to visit a maid in her bower. While they are in bed her brothers notice his presence there, and he hears them say that they will cut off his head, hand and foot next morning. The suitor leaves at once and is happy to have escaped with his life.

Faroese: CCF 115

D 131 *Løn som forskyldt/Svanelil Eriksøn — Seducer gives maid's secret away and is killed*
D S

Stig seduces a maid (DgF 200: She complies on the condition that he keep it a secret). Next day (DgF 308, S: just before her wedding to another) they meet by the church. He taunts her and reminds her of what has happened. She tells her brothers and they kill him outside the church.

Danish: DgF 200 and 308 *Swedish:* Jonsson p. 742 (DgFT 200); SF 38; SMB 95

D 132 Forlokkelse og fortvivlelse — Man's callousness drives woman to suicide

D

A knight talks to his true love. He offers her clothes to conceal that she is pregnant. She replies that that is no help to her. She goes down to the sea and drowns herself. The knight finds her body on the shore and takes his own life.

Danish: DgF 441

D 133 Fortvivlelsen — Deserted woman drowns herself and her children
D N Sn

(*N, Sn*: Peder seduces Kirsten and then leaves the country.) Kirsten is delivered of a child (*cD*: twins). She puts it in a small chest which she sets out in the sea. Then she drowns herself. Peder walks on the shore and finds the dead bodies. He kills himself (*N, Sn*: dies before morning). *cD*: Peder finds his child alive and takes care of it.

Danish: DgF 442 *Norwegian:* Utsyn 143; Afzelius: Afsked af svenska folksharpan p. 83; NMB 92 *Swedish:* Jonsson p. 762; Afzelius: Afsked af svenska folksharpan p. 83-85; SMB 96

D 134 Þiðriks kvæði kongs — Woman's father killed by her seducer

I

The maid warns king Didrik against her father, but Didrik says that it is more important for him to gain her love than to save his life. Some time later her father, the king, asks her why her skirt has become shorter. She pretends that her maidservants have cut it off, but her father understands that she is pregnant and suspects Didrik. He sails away to Didrik's country, fights with him for three days and is finally killed.

Icelandic: IFkv 57

D 135 Herr Lave af Lund og den spotske mø — Woman's father killed by her seducer

D I

A girl rejects and derides all her suitors. One of them returns one day and seduces her. Later she is questioned by the queen (*I*: by her father, a clergyman) as to why she is so pale (*I*: why her skirt is so short). She gives an untruthful answer, but it is obvious that she is pregnant. *I*: Her father seeks out the seducer and is killed

fighting him. The girl warns her maids not to deride their suitors.
D: She marries her seducer.

Danish: DgF 367 *Icelandic:* IFkv 88

Seduction does not lead to marriage, cf A 7; F 14-26

Proposals and weddings (D 136—139)

D 136 *Bejlergaverne* — *The proposal by gifts*

D F

A knight courts a maid by sending costly gifts to her. *Different endings:* *cD:* She sends him a beautiful ship to let him know that she approves. *cD:* Her mother (*F:* a speaking nightingale that is one of his gifts) discloses that the suitor's intentions are dishonourable. *cD:* The suitor arrives in person, takes the maid to his home and marries her.

Danish: DgF 68 A st. 1-20, D, F *Faroese:* CCF 146

D 137 *Den danske kongedatter i Sverig* — *Danish princess brought to Sweden to marry the king*

D

The king of Sweden sends messengers to Denmark to propose to a Danish princess. They play dice with the king of Denmark and win his daughter. She is taken on board the royal ship and brought to Sweden. The king meets her. When she finds that she is expected to ride a horse she asks for a carriage such as she is used to from home. She is told that now she must accept Swedish customs.

Danish: DgF 137

D 138 *Junker Ottes bryllup* — *The magnificent wedding of Sir Otte*

D

Sir Otte's wedding is celebrated in Scania, and the king and many of the country's principal men are there. The bride is led in by her brother, and Sir Otte gives her a golden crown. After the wedding Sir Otte takes his bride home to Sweden.

Danish: DgF 492

D 139 *Find Lille / Ridder Stigs bryllup* — *The sumptuous feast in Sir Stig's home*

D N S

Sir Stig invites the king and queen to his wedding (*DgF* 76: a feast).

Stig sings and dances with the bride (DgF 76: his wife) by his side. Stig's house is magnificent and he has everything of the best. DgF 123: The king is jealous of Stig's wealth and sends him out to war. There he is killed, and his wife dies from sorrow.

Danish: DgF 76 A st. 47-72, B st. 28-44, E-L, and DgF 123 *Norwegian*: NFS, K. Liestøl ms no. VIII; NMB 93 *Swedish*: Jonsson p. 727 and 736; GA 53 (GAB 46); SMB 97

Proposals and weddings, cf C 3, 21, 33; F 1-11, 71

Advice for courtship and good behaviour (D 140—144)

D 140 *Bejlekunsten* [I] — *Young man gets advice for courtship from his mother* D S

A young man goes to his foster-mother (cS: mother) and asks for advice on how to court a maid. His mother tells him to dress well and to be polite and attentive to the girls.

Danish: DgF 504 A *Swedish*: Jonsson p. 766; Visböcker II p. 218-220; SMB 98

D 141 *Bejlekunsten* [II] — *Young man gets advice for courtship from an unknown person* D

Somebody tells a young man how he ought to behave to young women. He says that they do not necessarily mean what they say and tells the young man how he will know when his feelings are reciprocated.

Danish: DgF 504 C, D

D 142 *Bejlekunsten* [III] — *Young man gets advice for courtship from a girl* D

A young man is feeling sad and takes a walk in the woods. He meets a maid who promises to teach him how to court. She tells him how to behave and that girls do not always mean what they say

Danish: DgF 504 B

D 143 *Bélekunsti* — *Maid advises young man on courtship but rejects his proposal*
N

A young man meets a maid who asks him why he is not at the wedding (*cN*: in the ladies' bower). He says that he cannot sing or dance. She offers to teach him what he needs to know and gives him advice on how to please women. *cN*: He proposes to her, but she is betrothed to another man. *cN*: She asks him to come home with her. He rides his horse and she runs, but she gets there before him. She locks her door and derides him.

Norwegian: Utsyn 15, 160 and 171; Landstad p. 849-850; NMB 94

D 144 *Herr Peder lærer sin fæstemø* — *Maid advised on how to behave*
D S

D: A man tells his betrothed how she ought to behave. *cD*: He tries her fidelity, and she stands the test. *cD*: A father teaches his daughter how to behave. *S*: A maid has lost her family and her betrothed. One night she meets an old man who teaches her how to behave to get a husband. When the cock crows he leaves her.

Danish: DgF 462 *Swedish*: Jonsson p. 764; SF III, p. 3-4; SMB 99

VIOLENT OR UNWANTED COURTSHIP (D 145—193)

Rejected proposals, unsuccessful attempts at seduction (D 145—159)

D 145 *Væddemålet* — *Knight bets on his power to seduce women*
D

Peder boasts of his power to seduce any girl he wants, but Lave says he knows one woman Peder could never get. Peder bets his estate and his life on it and rides to Ingerlill. He asks for her hand. She reminds him of all the women he has already deserted and rejects his offer of gifts. Finally he must ride off, having lost his bet. *Var. B*: Ingerlill is persuaded to marry Peder. *Other variants*: She marries either Lave or a rich knight.

Danish: DgF 224

D 146 *Den forsmæde bejler [I] — Maid refuses entrance to nightly visitor*
D

Two knights are talking, and one of them says that he intends to seduce his betrothed and then leave her if she becomes pregnant. She hears him, and when he comes to her house at night she refuses to let him in. He complains that he gets wet by the dew, and she advises him to turn his coat inside out (cD: and tells him that she knows his intentions). Finally he leaves in anger.

Danish: DgF 229 C-F, H-R

D 147 *Den forsmæde bejler [II] — Maid refuses entrance to nightly visitor*
D

A man rides a long way through the night to visit a maid. When he arrives she will not let him in. He tries to persuade her by telling her how cold it is and by saying that he would suffer all kinds of hardships for her sake, but finally he must give up and leave.

Danish: DgF 229 A, B, G

D 148 *Riddarin hjá jomfrúbúðini — Maid takes servant's advice and turns away nightly visitor*
F S

A knight knocks at a maid's door at night but she refuses to let him in although he complains of the bad weather. (F: He promises to take her to the land of bliss, and she feels tempted by this. F, cS: She asks her maidservant's advice. The servant warns her and tells her the probable consequences of letting the man in. The girl follows her advice.) The knight must leave. cS: He gets engaged to her.

Faroese: CCF 163 *Swedish:* Jonsson p. 744 (DgFT 229); SVA. Copy from Götiska Förbundets vissamling p. 49-49 B; SMB 100

D 149 *Iver Himmerbo — Suitor rejected because of his birthplace*
D

Iver from Himmerland rides to Ingelille's home (var. A: and asks for lodgings. She takes good care of him.) He proposes to her, but she rejects him, because a person from Himmerland is not to be trusted. (Var. A: Besides, she is engaged to be married. Iver says that her betrothed is dead, but she will still not have him. At that moment her betrothed arrives.) Iver must leave.

Danish: DgF 227

D 150 *I roenslund — Suitor is tricked and must leave*
D

A knight is out hunting and meets a maid who stands under a tree. She pretends to be listening to the birds, but he thinks that she is waiting for a man. She admits that she is betrothed. The knight wants her to take him instead. She says no, but asks him to bring her to her home as a virgin. She rides on his horse and he walks. She gets home first, and when he arrives she refuses to let him in. He must leave.

Danish: DgF 230 A-C

D 151 *Mø fra dandsen — Girl slips away from the dance still a virgin*
D

A girl asks permission to go to the dance. Her father (*var. B:* mother) warns her that Sir Peder will be there and that she will never get back from the dance a virgin. *Var. A:* In the middle of the dancing she runs away and comes from the dance a virgin. *Var. B:* She dances for so long that Peder gets tired and goes to bed, and then she hurries home, still a virgin.

Danish: DgF 232

D 152 *Ellen Ovesdatter — Maid tricks suitor and escapes from him*
D N

Magnus goes to seek out Ellen in church and proposes to her during service. She makes some excuses. Then she bribes the priest to make his sermon long, (*D, cN:* puts on an old coat) and makes her way out of church unobserved. She unties Magnus' horse, rides to the shore and is rowed out of Magnus' reach before he overtakes her.

Danish: DgF 233 *Norwegian:* Utsyn 86; Bugge 22; NMB 95

D 153 *Herr Palles bryllup — Seducer tricked by impostor*
D I N S

(*cD, I, N, cS:* Gundelil asks her mother's permission to go to Palle's house for the Christmas celebrations. Her mother warns her that Palle will try to rape her. *cD, cS:* On her way to church Gundelil meets Palle who intends to rape her. Gundelil asks him to wait till after the service and she will come to his home.) Gundelil changes clothes with her coach-boy, who eats and drinks with Palle. Not until they have gone to bed does the boy disclose his identity to

Palle. Palle gets furious and looks for his weapons, but the boy runs out. Gundelil waits with the carriage outside, and they escape. Gundelil sends gifts for the coach-boy's baby to Palle.

Danish: DgF 234 *Icelandic:* IFkv 72 *Norwegian:* Utsyn 90; DgF IV p. 393-394; NMB 96 *Swedish:* Jonsson p. 744; SF 40; SMB 101

D 154 *Kvindelist — Maid pretends to be dead and tricks suitor*

D S

The king hears about Sir Peder's sister and decides to make her his mistress. Peder warns her and advises her to pretend to be dead. (S: He tells her to leave the country, but she would rather pretend to be dead.) When the king comes to her home he meets her funeral procession (D: and returns home). He finds out that he has been tricked, D: but when he returns to find the girl she is in a convent. S: The king admires the girl's trick and makes her his queen.

Danish: DgF 235 *Swedish:* Jonsson p. 744; Visböcker II p. 317-318; SMB 102

D 155 *Ríka frú — Knight changes his song of praise when rejected*

F

A knight sings the praise of the beauty and grace of a wealthy lady. (Var. B: When he asks her to stay the night with him he meets with a scornful refusal.) Then he alters his song to criticize the lady.

Faroese: CCF 164

D 156 *Kong Erik og den spotske jomfru — Haughty maid is taught a lesson*

D F

King Erik goes to visit (F: dances with) a scornful maid who does not want a poor man. She derides him for his bad clothes and his coarse hands and has a rude answer to everything he says. When her maidservant tells her that he is the king she changes her mind, but he leaves her with a sarcastic reply. F: He beats her, and after that no man will have her.

Danish: DgF 372 *Faroese:* CCF 141

D 157 *For silde — Rejected suitor dies from sorrow*

D

(In prose: A knight proposes to a maid but is rejected.) On the

D 155 Cf DgF 510 A-B and Visböcker II p. 255-257, neither included in TSB.

D 156 cf F 23, 24, 26.

way back his heart breaks. The maid feels guilty of his death and mournfully follows him to his grave.

Danish: DgF 450

D 158 *Bóthildar kvæði [I] — Maid kills unwanted suitor*
I

The farmer Pètur gives a feast for the king and his men. Logi, the groom, comes to Pètur and wants his daughter Bóthild. Pètur replies that this will not be for as long as he lives. Logi gives Pètur a cut with his sword, and Pètur promises him his daughter in marriage. Bóthild wakes up and wonders if no one can help her. Then she kills Logi herself. She enters a convent.

Icelandic: IFkv 65

D 159 *Bóthildar kvæði [II] — Maid poisons unwanted suitor*
I

The king hears Bóthild sing and sends for her. She comes with her brother who is killed when he will not give his sister to the king. Bóthild wants to take vengeance. She asks her maidservant (*cí*: foster-mother) to mix a poison-draught and makes the king drink her health. He dies and Bóthild enters a convent.

Icelandic: IFkv 37

Rejected proposals, cf A 43, 59; D 143; E 65; F 23, 24, 26

Unsuccessful attempts at seduction, cf A 11; B 14; D 235, 349; F 12

Abduction (D 160—167)

D 160 *Herr Olufs fæstemø drukner sig — Abducted girl drowns herself*
D

Sir Oluf asks Sölverlad to be his true love. She is reluctant, but nevertheless he brings her on board his ship. A servant tells Oluf that Sölverlad is crying, but he replies that he does not care. Then the girl jumps into the water. Oluf follows her, and they are both drowned.

Danish: DgF 457

D 161 *Ridder Stig og skottekongens datter* — *Knight sails home with the king of Scotland's daughter*

D

Sir Stig sails to Scotland and stays there for some time. One day he sees the king's daughter on her way to church. He pretends to be a poor fisherman and she tells him who she is. He is happy to have found her and takes her to his ship. He sails home to Denmark and marries her.

Danish: DgF 399

D 162 *Jomfru bortført fra engen* — *Maid abducted from the meadow*

D

A knight meets a maid in the meadow and asks her if she will be his true love. She answers that he must ask her father first. This he has already done, but her father said that she was too young. Then he puts her on his horse and rides to his father's house.

Danish: DgF 404

D 163 *Palle Bosøns død* — *Abductor killed by the girl's betrothed*

D F N S

Palle finds out from a servant that the girl he loves is going to church. He stops her carriage and takes her to his home in spite of her warnings. Shortly after they have got into bed her betrothed (F, S: her kinsman, the king, cN: her father) arrives, and Palle is killed, cN: after having slain his bride's betrothed, cN: and father. F: Before he is killed Palle asks his bride to have the two sons she will bear him take revenge. cD: She marries her betrothed. cD, cN, S: She refuses to marry him and enters a convent. cD, cN: She has a child by Palle cN: and dies in childbirth. cS: She says that the child she will have by Palle will revenge its father. cF: Palle's two sons grow up and revenge him.

Danish: DgF 392 *Faroese:* CCF 156 *Norwegian:* Utsyn 126; Landstad 28; NMB 97 *Swedish:* Jonsson p. 760; Visböcker III p. 354-361; SMB 103

D 164 *Jomfruen af Østergård* — *Maid is given sleeping-draught and is then abducted*

D

A knight goes to Østergård accompanied by his servant. They break into a maiden's bower, give her a sleeping-draught and take her away. She wakes up when the man makes their bridal bed in a

meadow and is told that she will not see her father's house again until her children have grown up.

Danish: DgF 242

D 165 Herr Mattis og stolt Ingefred — Outlawed knight forces maid to follow him abroad

D

Mattis and three other knights have been outlawed. Mattis goes to Ingefred and asks her to leave the country with him, but she will not give up her inheritance from her father. Mattis threatens her with a knife, and she promises to go with him. He has a ship built and they sail away.

Danish: DgF 179

D 166 Hökulsmokkskvæði — Farmer's daughter abducted

I

A farmer has three beautiful daughters. One of them disappears. He asks a little girl if she has seen courtiers pass by, and she says she has. The farmer rides until his horse falls down but never finds his daughter.

Icelandic: IFkv 92

D 167 Hjælp i nød — Brother saves abducted sister

D S

When Peder returns home he is told that his sister has been abducted (*D*: by a count). Peder goes out to find her. He meets a boy who has just seen a maid with many men. Peder overtakes them and kills all the men. Then he takes his sister home to their mother.

Danish: DgF 201 *Swedish:* Jonsson p. 742; SF 27; SMB 104

Abduction, cf A 62; C 8, 10, 15, 16; D 44, 334-337, 370, 380, 392, 414, 426-428, 435, 438; E 97, 98, 111, 140-148

Rape and attempted rape (D 168—187)

D 168 Mø værger æren — Maid fights successfully for her honour

D N S

A knight threatens to rape Ingerlil. She asks Peder (*D, S*: her

D 165 cf C 10, 15, 16.

D 166 The text is fragmentary.

brother) to help her, and he fights for her until he is wounded and must give up. She takes up the fight herself and kills the knight (D, S: and all his men). The king hears about the killing and questions Ingerlil. (N: He says that she must choose between becoming his mistress or dying, but she threatens him with her sword.) He makes her his queen (cD: gives her a husband).

Danish: DgF 189 *Norwegian:* Utsyn 81; Landstad 21; NMB 98
Swedish: Jonsson p. 742; Visböcker III p. 390-391; SMB 105

D 169 *Gjødalin sting herre Per — Maid saves her honour by stabbing violator*
 N

In spite of his mother's warning Sir Peder rides to Gjødalin, breaks into her house and tries to rape her. She stabs him to the heart with her knife, puts him on his horse and sends him home fatally wounded.

Norwegian: Utsyn 85; Landstad 68; NMB 99

D 170 *Stolt Margrete — Maid saves her honour by stabbing violator*
 D

Margrete drives out in her carriage and meets Sir Lave. He takes her in his arms. She warns him that she has a sword, but he will not let himself be frightened. Then she kills him.

Danish: DgF 196

D 171 *Roselille mø — Maid saves her honour by stabbing violator*
 D N

Sir Peder wants to sleep with his sister. To be left alone she must promise to entice her best friend (N: maidservant) Roselill to come to him. Peder tries to rape Roselill, but she stabs him with her knife. When she leaves she meets Peder's sister and tells her to prepare a shroud for her brother.

Danish: DgF 197 *Norwegian:* Utsyn 84; DgF IV p. 147-148; NMB 100

D 172 *Knud af Borg — King kills rival and forces himself on rival's wife*
 D F I N

(N: A maid has two suitors, the king and Knud af Borg. She chooses Knud. F: The king hears about Knud's beautiful wife and goes to visit Knud to look at her.) The king goes to Knud's wedding (D, I: Knud invites the king in spite of his bride's warnings.

F, cN: The king challenges Knud to defend his bride.) The king kills Knud (*D:* orders his men to do it). The king takes the bride to bed with him, but she makes him promise not to touch her the first few nights. Once he falls asleep she kills him. *F:* Before going to bed with the king Knud's widow arranges a funeral for her husband. By the grave she kills the king. *I:* She dies from sorrow.

Danish: DgF 195 *Faroese:* CCF 171 *Icelandic:* IFkv 31 *Norwegian:* Utsyn 82; Landstad 31; NMB 101

D 173 *Den afhugne hånd — Unwanted suitor gets his hand cut off*
D

Lave proposes to Lusselil, but she distrusts him and rejects him because of all the women he has deserted before. He threatens to take revenge. She keeps out of his way for some time, but one day on her way to church he stops her. She manages to put him off by asking him to come to her house at night. She tells her father, and when Lave breaks down the door to her bower her father is there and cuts off Lave's hand.

Danish: DgF 199

D 174 *Oluf og Asser Hvid — Brothers arrive in time to save their sisters' honour*
D

Oluf and Asser intend to seduce two sisters. They send a false message saying that the girls' brothers have sent for them and thus make them go to the dance. There they take them to the loft to rape them. The girls manage to send for their two brothers. They arrive and cut off the heads of Oluf and Asser.

Danish: DgF 202

D 175 *Oluf Pant — Knight demands to sleep with farmer's wife but is finally killed*
D

Oluf Pant and his men ride to a farmer's house and ask for quarters. Oluf threatens to kill the farmer if he is not allowed to sleep with his wife. The farmer goes to the prior for help. The prior and his men go to the farm. Oluf tries to escape but is killed with all his men.

Danish: DgF 315

D 176 Røverne for norden skov — Farmer's wife escapes being raped by robbers

D

A gang of robbers arrive at a farm at Christmas and ask for food and quarters. They also say they want to sleep with the farmer's wife. She manages to get away unobserved to ask for help from their neighbour, the chancellor. He and all his men fight with the robbers. The leader of the gang defends himself for a long time and offers gold for his life, but the chancellor takes him away to be executed. *Var. D*: He manages to buy himself off.

Danish: DgF 152

D 177 Verkel Vejemandson — Man executed for assault

D

Verkel decides to seduce a girl. He rides to her house and finds her alone at home. He takes her out in the wood to rape her, but she runs away and drowns herself. Her father gives public notice of her disappearance and Verkel swears at the local assembly that he has not seen her. Then a fisherman appears and reports that he has found the maid's body in the water. The fisherman is rewarded and Verkel is executed.

Danish: DgF 198

D 178 Ebbe Galt — Man executed for rape

D F

Ebbe Galt has drunk too much and on his way home he rapes a farmer's wife. Her husband goes to the king and reports. The king must sentence Ebbe to death. *F*: Several people try in vain to buy Ebbe free.

Danish: DgF 314 B, D *Faroese*: CCF 123 (= DgF 314 E)

D 179 Herr Tidemand — Man executed for rape

D I

A man reports at the assembly that Sir Tidemand has raped his wife and killed several of her maids. (*I*: A woman accuses Sir Tidemand of having raped her. *D*: The raped woman also gives evidence.) Tidemand is beheaded.

Danish: DgF 314 A *Icelandic*: IFkv 26

D 180 *Grev Tue Henrikson — Man executed for rape*
D

Count Tue meets a girl and her brother in the woods and asks her to sleep with him. When she refuses he says he will rape her. He does not succeed until he has killed her brother and all their attendants and has mutilated the girl herself. Then he leaves her. Later a man passes and helps her to get to the assembly, where she reports to the king what has happened. Then she dies. Tue is beheaded.

Danish: DgF 191

D 181 *Den voldtagne mø — Man revenges the violation of his betrothed*
D

When Ingeborg sees her betrothed, Henrik, return after five years abroad, she goes to her mother and tells her that during Henrik's absence she has been raped. Another girl has let her brother in to Ingeborg at night. The mother beats Ingeborg and she is brought to bed. When Henrik arrives she tells him what has happened and says that he may take another bride. He consoles her and still wants to marry her. He sees to it that the violator is beheaded, while the sister's life is spared.

Danish: DgF 307

D 182 *Brud i vande — Man cares for his violated bride*
D I S

A bride and a bridegroom are on the way to their wedding. The bride must stop, and she gives birth to twins (*I*: three children). She has been raped (*I*: by another man, *D*, *S*: by a man unknown to her, *cD*, *cS*: he turns out to have been the bridegroom). The bride is prepared to bury the children in the wood, but the bridegroom offers to take them to a fostermother. *D*, *S*: When they arrive at the wedding in his home his mother is suspicious of the bride's weak condition, but her bridegroom finds excuses for her. Asked why he does not sleep by his bride he says that in her country it is customary for a bride to sleep alone for the first six weeks.

Danish: DgF 277 *Icelandic:* IFkv 68 *Swedish:* Jonsson p. 749; Visböcker I p. 33-36; SMB 106

D 183 *Herr Ebbes døttre — Raped sisters take revenge*
D I

While Ebbe is abroad his daughters are raped by two brothers. One of the girls says that they should take their lives, but the other

replies that they must get revenge. Ebbe returns and is reluctant to take revenge (*I*: says that their brother ought to do it), but his daughters undertake the revenge themselves. They go to church with weapons hidden under their clothes. In the church the assaulters' mother scorns them, and they reply by killing the two brothers.

Danish: DgF 194 *Icelandic*: IFkv 30

D 184 *Väna Sigrid — Maid raped on the way to her wedding*
S

Sir Lage sends his uncle at the head of a bridal procession to fetch his bride Sigrid to their wedding. On the way the uncle rapes Sigrid. In the bridal bed she confesses this to Lage, and he sends her home again.

Swedish: Jonsson p. 772 (ST 19); Visböcker II p. 337-339; SMB 107

D 185 *Gøde og Hillelille — Rejected suitor rapes girl and returns to find her dead*
D S

Hillelille has rejected Gøde's proposal. (*D*: She dreams that he will rape her, *S*: he threatens to rape her.) She keeps out of his way for a long time, but finally he meets her and rapes her. He leaves the country. She is pregnant. *D*: She is delivered of two sons and dies, *S*: she dies from sorrow. *D, S*: Gøde arrives, and when he finds Hillelille dead he takes his own life. *cD*: Before he dies he says that his sons are to inherit from him.

Danish: DgF 312 *Swedish*: Jonsson p. 751; Visböcker II p. 397-400; SMB 108

D 186 *Ridder og jomfru i abildgård — Rejected suitor rapes girl*
D

A woman makes preparations for a feast and invites Sir Ove. When he arrives he finds her in the orchard. He says that she has rejected him before but this time he will have her, and so he rapes her.

Danish: DgF 493 A

D 187 *Forsmålet bejlens voldtægt — Scornful maid raped by rejected suitor and his men*
D

Magnus proposes to a girl but gets a very scornful reply. He returns

with thirty men and takes her out in the woods. There she is raped by Magnus and all his men. After this she must live in scorn and ridicule.

Danish: DgF 371

Rape, cf C 14, 23; D 212, 415-423; E 62; F 27-29, 76

Attempted rape, cf D 153

Rape leads to marriage (D 188—193)

- D 188 *Malfred og Sallemænd* — *Violator returns to take care of his victim and her children*
D

Malfred meets a man in the woods and is raped by him. He tells her that his name is Sallemænd. He leaves the country but promises to return after forty weeks. Malfred is delivered of two sons. Shortly afterwards Sallemænd returns. He gets her family's permission to marry her. *Var. D:* When Sallemænd returns Malfred has just died in childbirth. He takes care of the child.

Danish: DgF 313

- D 189 *Sorte Tørning* — *Violator returns to take care of his victim and her child*
D

Tørning proposes to a maid, but she only derides him because he is so dark. He watches her during the midsummer dance, takes his chance to put her on his horse, brings her to the wood and rapes her. Then he leaves for his own country. The maid has a son by him. Three years later Tørning returns to see his child. He offers to marry the girl, and this time he is accepted.

Danish: DgF 364

- D 190 *Nidvisen* — *Man rapes scornful girl and marries her after many years*
D

A girl sings a libellous song about Sir Lave's sons, who have proposed to her and been rejected. One of them hears the song, enters the room and repeats it. The girl is frightened and offers to marry him, but he replies scornfully. Then he rapes her and leaves. Only after many years does he return to marry her.

Danish: DgF 366

- D 191 *Tyge Hermandsøn bævner spot — Haughty girl changes her behaviour after being raped*
D

Mettelill has been scornful to many men, especially Tyge Hermandsøn. He comes to her house and finds her alone. He rapes her and warns her of being disdainful. Some time later he returns and asks about her. He finds that she no longer derides anyone, and then he marries her.

Danish: DgF 363

- D 192 *Mettelille grevens datter — Man rapes girl after the dance, later changes his mind and marries her*
D

Mettelille meets Sir Nilus at the dance and gives a sharp reply to his greeting. He gets angry, takes her to his house and rapes her. She complains that now that she has lost her virginity she can no longer wear her crown, but Nilus says that other girls do. However, Mettelille goes to church without it, and the queen, whose nephew has proposed to Mettelille, is worried. Mettelille admits that she can no longer think of getting married. Nilus changes his mind and marries her.

Danish: DgF 261

- D 193 *Harra Jóan Ingvarsson — Rejected suitor rapes girl, later kills her bridegroom and marries her*
F

Jóan asks Óluva's father for her hand, but her father thinks it more suitable for his daughter to marry a count. Jóan sends his kinsman Andras to propose to the girl herself on his behalf, and she too rejects him. Jóan rapes Óluva. During Óluva's wedding to a count Jóan turns up, tells the bridegroom that he has slept with the bride, fights with him and kills him and his nephew. Then he marries Óluva, and Andras marries the count's sister.

Faroese: CCF 142

Developments and events within an erotic relationship (D 194-258)

Faithful love, loyalty towards the loved one (D 194—203)

D 194 *Gjord Borggreve — Wife faithful to outlawed husband*
D

Gjord has killed a man and is outlawed. When he tells his wife she says that she is expecting their child. He asks her to take care of his estate and to be faithful. Then he must flee. Fifteen years later he returns dressed as a pilgrim. He finds that his wife has kept her faith and he reveals who he is. They offer ransom for the slain man and Gjord gets peace.

Danish: DgF 248

D 195 *Esbern og Sidsel — Wife faithful to husband on pilgrimage*
D S

Esbern and Sidsel are newly married and she is expecting a child when he goes away on a pilgrimage (cD: to war). When he returns after many years he hears that his wife has been faithful and has a daughter. He goes to his home dressed as a pilgrim. Sidsel receives the stranger kindly for her husband's sake. Then he lets her know who he is.

Danish: DgF 250 *Swedish:* Jonsson p. 746; Visböcker III p. 45-50; SMB 109

D 196 *Den tålmodige kvinde — Long-suffering woman finally rewarded*
D

Peder takes Kirsten to his home as his mistress. She gets a daughter, who is sent to Peder's sister to be brought up by her. Twelve years later Peder declares that he is going to marry. Kirsten takes part in the wedding feast and congratulates the bride. Peder finally

reveals that the young bride is their own daughter, and now he celebrates his wedding with Kirsten as bride.

Danish: DgF 257

D 197 *Skjønne fru Sølvlerad — Deceitful king vainly tries to separate husband and wife*
D

Orm marries Sølvlerad, and she dares not tell him that the king is in love with her. The king sends Orm out to war and goes to see Sølvlerad, who escapes to a convent abroad. Orm returns and finds her in the convent. He is told what has happened, and the couple leaves the country. Later Orm returns and kills the king.

Danish: DgF 251

D 198 *Troskabsprøven — Man pretends to be dead to test his betrothed*
D

Urmannd talks with another man (*var:s B-D*: the king) who says that Urmannd's betrothed, Kirsten, would not care if Urmannd died. Urmannd is willing to bet that she would mourn him deeply. He lets somebody tell her that he is dead, and she says that she will build a church or memorial over his grave. Then he tells her what he has done, and they get married.

Danish: DgF 252 A-M

D 199 *Junker Jacob — Man in disguise tests the faith of his beloved*
D

Jacob has served the king for a long time when he hears that his true love is no longer faithful. He goes to see her in disguise and proposes to her. She says no, she is already engaged. Then he removes his disguise.

Danish: DgF 253

D 200 *Tro som guld — Man in disguise tests the faith of his beloved*
D

A knight meets a maid in the woods and asks her if she will be his true love. She replies that she loves another and intends to

D 200 For a Swedish singing game with similar contents, but without a burden, see SF III p. 229–233.

be faithful to him. The knight then reveals that he is her betrothed.

Danish: DgF 254

D 201 *Terkel Trundesøn — Long-lasting love finally leads to lover's reunion*
D I N S

Terkel and Adelus have become lovers. When the king finds out he sends Terkel to Iceland and arranges for him to be imprisoned there. Adelus is married to another suitor against her will. Finally Terkel returns and on Adelus' advice he too marries. Later Adelus is left a widow, and Terkel's wife dies in childbirth. After a year of mourning they get married.

Danish: DgF 480 *Icelandic:* IFkv 62 *Norwegian:* Maal og Minne 1919 p. 142-146; NMB 102 *Swedish:* Jonsson p. 765-766; Visböcker I p. 446-482; SMB 110

D 202 *Benedict får enken — Man marries his beloved when she is widowed*
D

A girl is married to an old man against her will. Benedict returns home from abroad, visits her and finds out that the marriage was forced on her. He wants to kill her husband and escape with her, but she says no. The husband dies some months later, and Benedict marries the widow after the year of mourning.

Danish: DgF 484

D 203 *Jomfruen af Vestervig — Girl frees her beloved from imprisonment*
D

A young man is taken prisoner to a nobleman's estate to atone for a case of manslaughter which his father once committed. The young man asks to be taken to Vestervig, where he knows a woman who is willing to pay for his life. The girl sees him come in irons and she and her servants release him from the count's men.

Danish: DgF 187

Faithful love, cf B 25; D 218, 410

Unfaithful love, adultery (D 204—225)

D 204 *Hustru og elskerinde — Man promises to give up mistress but dies from sorrow*
D

Lady Mettelil asks her husband, Sir Peder, to give up the girl he

loves, but Peder says he cannot. He meets the girl, and they declare their love for each other. On his way back Peder meets Mettelil who is about to leave their home. He asks her to stay and promises to be faithful. He dies that night.

Danish: DgF 451 A

D 205 *Den utrue egtemann — Husband's unfaithfulness makes wife die from sorrow*
N

(cN: A man saddles his horse early one morning to leave his house.) His wife accuses him of having a mistress, and he strikes her so her blood runs. Then he rides off (cN: and goes to his mistress, where he spends the night). He hears church-bells ringing, and when he approaches his home again he meets women coming from a wake. They tell him that his wife is dead. cN: He kills himself.

Norwegian: Utsyn 137: Norveg 10 p. 77-78; NMB 103

D 206 *Óláfs vísur — The king begets an heir on his queen's maidservant*
I

King Olaf, out riding, sees a woman's footprints and traces them to Alfhed. He sends her as a maidservant to his queen. Once when Alfhed goes on an errand to the king's room he asks her to sleep with him. She becomes pregnant and has remarkable dreams about a brilliant future for her child. Later she gives birth to a son who is christened Magnus.

Icelandic: IFkv 50

D 207 *Karla-Magnusar kvæði — The king begets an heir on his queen's maidservant*
I

The queen sends her maidservant abroad because she has heard the king say he loves her. But when the king finds out he follows the girl on his ship. He takes her to bed with him and says that they are to have a son to whom she should give the name of Magnus. When the king returns he tells the queen that he has a son who will inherit his country instead of the daughter they have together. Just then Magnus arrives and the king asks him to govern the country when he himself is dead, and to give his sister in marriage to his noblest man.

Icelandic: IFkv 51

D 208 *Herr Stranges død — Husband executed for unfaithfulness*

D

Sir Strange keeps a mistress, refuses to abandon her, and treats his wife badly. Finally his wife goes to court and complains to the king. (Var. A: The wife is asked by her brother, the king, why she is sad, and she tells him how she is treated.) The king sends for Strange and has him executed.

Danish: DgF 203

D 209 *Herr Ivers dom — Man unfaithful to his mistress is executed for her abduction*

D

Advised by a servant Sir Iver gets engaged. When his mistress hears of this she reproaches him for his unfaithfulness, and refuses to accept his offer of a continued relationship after his marriage. She goes to court and accuses Iver of abduction. Iver is beheaded.

Danish: DgF 204

D 210 *Utroskabs straf — Deserted mistress refuses to take her lover back*

D

Kirsten has lived with Sir Peder as his mistress for many years. One day he says that he intends to take another woman, rides off to propose but is rejected. When he returns home Kirsten will not let him in, and he has to leave. He enters the king's service, but the other knights know what has happened to him and deride him, and Kirsten marries another. Var. A: Peder falls ill, Kirsten refuses to cure him, and he dies.

Danish: DgF 212

D 211 *Herleivs kvæði — Man deserts mistress and marries, but his bride dies*

F

The emperor's son Herleiv wants to go to Denmark to propose to the king's daughter. His mother warns him that his mistress will try to take revenge, but he leaves and marries the king's daughter anyway. A month later the bride dies. Herleiv enters a monastery.

Faroese: CCF 64

D 212 *Magnus Jógvansson — Man is killed for breaking promise of marriage*
F I

Magnus Jógvansson has promised Elin, a widow, to marry her. However, later he agrees to marry Ingibjörg instead. Ingibjörg talks scornfully about Elin, who sends for her sons to revenge this shameful treatment. The sons seek out Magnus and Ingibjörg while they are in church. (I: Magnus tries to save his life by offering all he owns, and Elin wants her sons to accept the offer.) Magnus is killed by Elin's sons. I: They also force Ingibjörg to become the mistress of one of them.

Faroese: CCF 148 Icelandic: IFkv 27

D 213 *Tyge Hermandsøn — Bridegroom's cowardice makes the bride take another man*
D

It is raining and Tyge dares not cross the flooded brook to fetch his bride. (Var. A: He sends a friend to go in his place.) The wedding begins without him. When the bride is about to go to bed and the bridegroom still has not arrived the bride sleeps with another man (var. A: Tyge's friend). Tyge arrives when the wedding is well over, and the bride blames him for his cowardice. She now has another man and no longer wants him. He enters a monastery.

Danish: DgF 391

D 214 *Ungersvendens klagesang — Young man arrives too late and loses his true love*
D S

(cD, S: A young man waits for the rain to stop before he goes to visit his true love. D: He puts on all his best clothes to please her.) When he arrives she has found another man and asks her suitor to leave because he came too late.

Danish: DgF 511 Swedish: Jonsson p. 766; Visböcker II p. 14-16; SMB 111

D 215 *Ungersvendens klage — Man finds his beloved in bed with his brother*
D

A young man is sent away from his home by his stepmother. He

D 215 Certain supernatural elements in this type have no relevance for the story.

walks in the wood and sees a maid make a bed. When he goes up to the bed he finds his youngest brother in the arms of his beloved. He complains that since his parents died he has not found a true friend.

Danish: DgF 53

D 216 *Elskovsklagen — Complaint over unfaithful love*
D S

A young man (S: a girl) complains that his true love has found another. He expresses his sorrow and loneliness.

Danish: DgF 512 *Swedish:* Jonsson p. 767; Visböcker II p. 13-14; SMB 112

D 217 *Frue følger elsker til grav — Woman dies at her lover's funeral*
D

A husband mentions to his wife that her brother and Sir Peder have been mortally wounded in the war. She asks permission to go to see her brother, but instead she goes to Sir Peder, her lover. He asks her to follow him to his grave, and then he dies. She leads his funeral procession. She dies and is buried in his grave.

Danish: DgF 449

D 218 *Den overbærende ægteemand — Husband forgives unfaithful wife*
D

Advised by her maid-servant, Mettelille is unfaithful to her husband Karl while he is away. Karl hears a rumour about this. (*Var:s A-D:* Karl returns home and the maid-servant tells him what happened.) Karl goes to his mother to ask for advice. She talks to Mettelille, who blames the servant. On his mother's advice Karl goes back to his wife. *Var. C:* Karl returns from court to find his rival in bed with his wife. He kills them both and then marries the king's sister.

Danish: DgF 362

D 219 *Sten Basse og Hans Frost — Husband has his wife's lover captured*
D

Sten Basse is told that Hans Frost is his wife's lover and says to his men that this will cost Hans his life. Sten's wife and Hans hear

this and wish they could flee together, but Hans is put in the tower.
Var. B: He is executed and Sten's wife poisons herself.

Danish: DgF 160

- D 220 *Fru Mettelils utroskab* — *Woman unfaithful with manservant during husband's absence*
 D N S

While Peder is on a pilgrimage (*cD*, *N*: out in war) his wife Mettelil is unfaithful with a manservant. When Peder returns she asks permission to go to her parents. When her father is told what has happened he gets angry and wants to chase her away, but her mother asks that she may stay one night. The next morning Mettelil is found dead, *cD*, *N*, *cS*: in childbirth, *cD*: she has taken her own life.

Danish: DgF 360 *Norwegian:* Utsyn 133; LoM 138 (LoMBS 105); NMB 104 *Swedish:* Jonsson p. 755; Visböcker I p. 250-251; SMB 113

- D 221 *Herr Bondes viv* — *Husband surprises unfaithful wife and turns her out of the house*
 D

In spite of his mother's warning Iver goes to Sir Bonde's house while he is away and sleeps with his wife. Bonde surprises them. Iver says that it was her wish as well as his, and Bonde drives his wife away. She must return to her father's house without her dowry.

Danish: DgF 359

- D 222 *Brøðurnir* — *Wife's unfaithfulness leads to fatal fight between husband and brother-in-law*
 F

Steffan goes to his brother Roland's house and is met by Roland's wife, Hilda. She says that Roland will be away until Christmas. She and Steffan spend the night together. When Steffan wakes up Roland stands by the bed and asks what his brother is doing there. Steffan replies that Hilda was as willing as he was. Hilda gives Steffan a coat of mail and the two men fight. They are both killed.

Faroese: CCF 120 A, C, D

- D 223 *Svend Bosøns fæstemø* — *Prior seduces another man's betrothed*
 D

Svend makes his betrothed enter a convent. He warns her against

the prior, but she sleeps with the prior every night. When Svend comes to fetch her she must confess that she is expecting the prior's child. Svend leaves her in the convent.

Danish: DgF 352

D 224 Daud man vaknar då han ser kor bruri gled seg — Betrothed fails test of faithfulness
D F N S

Per's betrothed assures him that she would mourn him deeply if he died, but when he feigns death to test her she does not show any signs of sorrow. *D:* When he reproaches her she says she would soon have found another man. *F, N:* He gets angry and beats her. *F, S:* She says she knew he was not dead. *F:* He believes she would have been as happy even if he had been dead. *S:* He believes her, and they get married.

Danish: DgF 252 N *Faroese:* CCF 162 *Norwegian:* Utsyn 159; NFS, S. Bugge 6 p. 101-102; NMB 105 *Swedish:* Jonsson p. 746; SF 111; SMB 114

D 225 Ovelil og Tovelil — Wife's unfaithfulness saves her husband's life
D

The king wants Tovelil and is very hostile towards her husband Ove. (*Var:s B, C:* The king imprisons her brother and Ove.) The king asks Tovelil to sleep one night with him, and she and Ove decide that she must do this so that Ove may be left in peace afterwards. (*Var. B:* Tovelil cries, and the king promises not to touch her.) The following morning Tovelil is given generous gifts, and henceforth Ove is left alone.

Danish: DgF 247

Unfaithful love, adultery, cf D 230, 267, 384, 394; F 21, 39-42

Jealousy (D 226—232)

D 226 Samtalet — Girl talks her betrothed out of his jealousy
S

A man gets suspicious when his betrothed tells him that she has been in the woods to listen to the birds. He believes that she has

seen another man, but she assures him that she went there for his sake. Finally he is convinced and they are reconciled.

Swedish: Jonsson p. 774 (ST 29); Visböcker II p. 235-236; SMB 115

D 227 Hågens dans — Queen leaves the dance to avoid the king's suspicion
D

The king and his knights are dancing and Hagen sings for them. His song arouses the queen's love. She joins the dance and dances with Hagen. Her servant warns her that there will be talk, but the queen refuses to be cautious. When the king leaves she must accompany him, but she is very unhappy.

Danish: DgF 465

D 228 Iver Jonson rømmer af land — The king threatens potential rival with execution
D S

The king asks who is dancing with the queen. When he hears that it is Iver Jonson he gets jealous and tells Iver that he will be hanged next day. Iver escapes to his ship and sails away.

Danish: DgF 466 *Swedish:* Jonsson p. 764; Visböcker II p. 18-20; SMB 116

D 229 Lave Stisøn og fru Eline — Innocent woman punished for supposed unfaithfulness
D

Lave is going out to war and entrusts his wife (*var:s D-H*: his betrothed), Elin, to Esbern. Esbern asks her to make him a shirt, but she refuses on account of her husband's jealousy. A maidservant writes to Lave that he must hurry home or Elin will be unfaithful to him. Lave returns, and in spite of Elin's protestations of innocence Lave decides to punish her. *Different endings:* *Var:s A-G*: Lave beats Ellen violently. *Var:s A, B*: She dies. *Var. A*: Lave fights with Esbern, *B*: threatens him, *F*: kills him; *C*: Esbern kills Lave. *Var:s D-H*: Lave punishes Elin in various ways, but finally takes pity on her and marries her.

Danish: DgF 259

D 230 Grimmer af Axelvold — Husband accuses imagined rival
D F

A dream makes Orm believe that his wife has been unfaithful. He

thinks that Grimmer is father of his new-born son. The wife swears to her innocence. *D*: Orm goes to Grimmer and accuses him, but Grimmer proves his innocence by carrying a red-hot iron. *F*: Orm invites Grimmer to the christening, and he arrives in armour. *D i f f e r e n t e n d i n g s*: *cD*: Orm is killed by Grimmer, *cD*: by his wife's brother, *cD*: Grimmer spares Orm's life. *F*: Orm accuses Grimmer of being the father of the child, whereupon Grimmer kills Orm, and one of Orm's kinsmen kills the wife. Grimmer leaves with the child, is pursued, but escapes to his home.

Danish: DgF 262 *Faroese*: CCF 132

D 231 *Ravengård og Memering — Would-be seducer is rejected, slanders a lady and is finally punished*
D F I

Henrik is going away and entrusts his wife Gunild to Ravengård. Ravengård tries to seduce Gunild (*cD*: demands to be given the sword Adelring, which she keeps). She says no. When Henrik returns Ravengård maintains that Gunild has been unfaithful to her husband. Henrik believes this and beats his wife. *D*: She is allowed to find a warrior to fight for her. Memering is the only one who offers himself. He kills Ravengård. *cD*: Then he rides off with Gunild. *F, I*: The children suggest to their father that their mother should carry iron. She then leaves the country. (*F*: On her way she meets Memering, who consoles her.) In the foreign country the iron falls off her. *F*: She gives a gold ring to Ravengård, and his heart breaks. *I*: Ravengård turns into a dog and is taken to hell, while Gunild goes to heaven.

Danish: DgF 13 *Faroese*: CCF 166 *Icelandic*: IFkv 12

D 232 *Liden Kirstin og dronning Sofie — Queen tries to get rid of potential rival*
D I N S

The king tells Kirstin that he loves her and the queen hears him. (*cS*: The queen sends Kirstin abroad.) The queen orders Kirstin to be burnt, but instead her servants (*cN*: the king) send her abroad. *N, cS*: Kirstin lets the king know that the queen has secretly buried three of her own children. *cS*: The king punishes the queen and marries Kirstin. *D, I, N, cS*: The pagan king of the country to which Kirstin has been sent adopts Christianity for her sake and marries her.

Danish: DgF 128 *Icelandic*: IFkv 54 *Norwegian*: Utsyn 158; LoM 143 (LoMBS 122); NMB 106 *Swedish*: Jonsson p. 738; GA 50 (GAB 44); SMB 117

Crimes of passion (D 233—258)

D 233 Folke Lovmandsøn og dronning Helvig — King lets supposed rival hang

D S

The king gets suspicious of Folke's frequent visits to the queen's bower and sends for him. *D*, *cS*: Folke swears to his innocence but is executed. The queen follows him to his grave. She too, protests her innocence to the king. Next morning she is found dead. *cS*: The queen arrives just as Folke is about to be executed. She expresses her admiration for him and dies from sorrow just before he is hanged.

Danish: DgF 178 *Swedish*: Jonsson p. 741; Visböcker III p. 531-533; SMB 118

D 234 Sorte grev Henrikssøn og dronning af Opland — King lets supposed rival hang

D

The king is told that Count Henrikssøn is the queen's lover. He sends for the count and has him hanged. The queen walks by, takes the count's body down and has another man hanged in his place. *Var. B*: The count's brothers take revenge by hanging the king.

Danish: DgF 295

D 235 Falcken avrättas — The king has knight executed to get his true love

S

Falcken rides to court. The king tells him that he must lose his life. Falcken offers his fortune to get away, but he is taken out of town to be executed. Anna watches, and the king sends for her. Rather than be the king's mistress she stabs herself. The king regrets having betrayed both woman and man.

Swedish: Jonsson p. 775 (ST 32); SVA. Copy from Royal Library, Copenhagen, ms. Thott 2195 4:o, no 38; SMB 119

D 236 Arne og den utroe bruri hans — Husband surprises wife with lover and kills him

N

Arne's mother tells him that his betrothed has a lover, Jonas. In order to find out if this is true Arne says that he is going away. His betrothed sends for Jonas at once. Arne surprises them and cuts off Jonas' head.

Norwegian: Utsyn 150; LoM 141 (LoMBS 116); NMB 107

D 237 *Bonde Høg og hustrus boler* — *Husband kills wife's lover and shows her the severed head*

D

Ebi declares his love to Sir Bonde's wife and offers her gold. She is pleased and wishes her husband were dead. Her maidservant reproaches her. Bonde listens to all this. Ebi returns from a love-meeting with Bonde's wife and meets the husband, who kills him. Bonde shows his wife her lover's severed head. Then he takes the maidservant for his mistress.

Danish: DgF 351

D 238 *Sigvord kongesøn* — *Deserted mistress lets her lover die*

D

Sigvord, a king's son, takes Kirstin out of a convent and promises her to be faithful. She warns him that if he fails her it will mean his death. She lives with him as his mistress for many years. One day he comes home and tells her that he is engaged to a noblewoman. She gives him a beverage made from herbs, and he falls ill. He tries to be reconciled to make her save his life, but she lets him die.

Danish: DgF 211

D 239 *Frillens hævn* — *Deserted mistress stabs her lover*

D S

(cD, cS: Peder tells his mother that he is getting married, and she warns him that his mistress may take revenge.) Peder goes to his mistress to tell her that he is about to marry another. She makes him lean down from his horse (cS: put his head in her lap) and stabs him. He returns home and in vain tries to make his mother believe that he hurt himself on a branch. Then he dies (cD, cS: after making his last will).

Danish: DgF 208 *Swedish:* Jonsson p. 742-743; GA 13 (GAB 12); SMB 120

D 240 *Fru Sidsels hævn* — *Deserted mistress stabs her lover*

D

Sir Peder has spent the night with Sidsel, but in the morning he says that he intends to marry a rich woman and leave Sidsel to take

D 237 cf D 323 and 324.

D 238 cf D 210.

D 239-240 cf D 169 and some variants of A 63.

care of their child on her own. In parting he leans from his horse and Sidsel stabs him to death.

Danish: DgF 213

- D 241 *Stolt Elin's hævn — Deserted mistress kills her former lover on his wedding night*
D

A knight conducts his bride home. Elin serves the wine during the wedding and later she hides in the bridal chamber. She hears the bridegroom tell his bride that Elin has been his mistress. The bride tells him he ought to have married Elin instead. When the man has fallen asleep Elin stabs him to death. She spares the bride and advises her to return to her father.

Danish: DgF 209

- D 242 *Stolt Bodils hævn — Pregnant woman kills cruel lover*
D

When Bodil tells her lover Peder that she is expecting his child he only offers her clothes appropriate to her condition. In the night she goes to his bed and stabs him to death.

Danish: DgF 215

- D 243 *Herr Wronge — Husband kills his unfaithful wife and her lover*
S

At the assembly Sir Wronge is told that his wife Margrete has committed adultery. He rides home in anger and tells his wife that he will go away to buy pearls for a priest's mistress. While he is gone the priest comes to visit Margrete. Wronge returns and surprises the two in bed together. He cuts off their heads.

Swedish: Jonsson p. 772 (ST 21); Visböcker I p. 27-29; SMB 121

- D 244 *Hertugens slegfred — Deserted mistress poisons her lover and his bride*
D

A ship with many maidens aboard, among them a king's daughter, comes ashore. The duke puts on all his best clothes and goes down to the ship. He proposes to the princess and takes her to his castle.

His mistress gives them poison, and they both die. The mistress is burnt at the stake by the duke's brother.

Danish: DgF 207

D 245 *Herr Peders slegfred — Mistress attends her lover's wedding*
D F N S

Sir Peder is about to celebrate his wedding. He does not want Kirstin to go, but she decides to be there. She wears her best clothes and jewellery to the wedding. *D, F, cS:* The bride asks who she is and is told that Kirstin was Peder's mistress. *D, F:* She says that Peder ought to have married Kirstin instead. *cD:* Kirstin steals into the house at night. She stabs the bridegroom to death, but she spares the bride because of her kind words. *cD, F, cS:* Kirstin hangs herself in the orchard, and when Peder hears about this he takes his life. The bride dies from sorrow. *N, cS:* Kirstin sets fire to the house and both bride and bridegroom die.

Danish: DgF 210 *Faroese:* CCF 159 *Norwegian:* Utsyn 83; Landstad 67; NMB 108 *Swedish:* Jonsson p. 743; Visböcker III p. 375-377; SMB 122

D 246 *Hor og mord — Husband kills wife's lover and is himself killed by her*
D

When Ove is out hunting he meets Peder, who reveals to him that he is the lover of Ove's wife, Mettelil. Ove kills Peder. He returns home and tells Mettelil what has happened, and she kills him. Her children mourn Ove, but Mettelil tells them that their real father was Peder. The children reply that they look upon the man who brought them up as their father. (*Var. A:* Mettelil kills them all.) Mettelil commits suicide alongside Peder's dead body.

Danish: DgF 348

D 247 *Hyrde og ridderfrue — Husband kills his wife's lover and then his wife*
D F S

Sir Themme hears a shepherd sing a song which reveals to him that the shepherd is his wife's lover. Themme has the shepherd hanged at once (*F:* cuts his head off). *D, F:* He tells his wife what he has done. *D:* She gets furious and tells him that all her twelve sons are

the shepherd's sons. *F*: She keeps him awake at night by crying over the shepherd. *D, F*: Themme kills his wife.

Danish: DgF 349 *Faroese*: CCF 175 *Swedish*: Jonsson p. 755; Visböcker II p. 332-333; SMB 123

D 248 Knud kejserson — Rejected suitor kills maiden and is himself killed by her betrothed
D

A girl has many suitors, among them Karl, a count's son, and Knud, the emperor's son. She becomes engaged to Knud. When Karl hears about this, he comes with thirty armed men and sets fire to the girl's house. She tries to escape, but he pushes her into the fire again. Knud pursues him. When Karl seeks refuge in a church Knud puts fire to it, and Karl is burnt to death. Knud does penance by giving gold to build a new church.

Danish: DgF 309

D 249 Fæstemøens hævn — Rejected suitor kills successful rival who is revenged by a maiden
D S

D, S: Ingerlille has two suitors and prefers one of them, who is killed by the other. *D*: Ingerlille hears about the murder and kills the murderer.

Danish: DgF 192 *Swedish*: Jonsson p. 769 (ST 6); Visböcker II p. 308, st. 1-5; SMB 149

D 250 Herr Tavl og hans mø — Man kills his unfaithful mistress and her lover
D S

Tavl's betrothed, Ingerlil, promises to wait for him for several years, but while he is away she is unfaithful to him. Tavl returns and meets a man on the shore. He asks the man how Ingerlil is, and the man reveals that he comes straight from her bed. Tavl kills him. When he meets his betrothed she tries to conceal the fact that she is pregnant, but Tavl cuts her down with his sword. *S*: He dies from sorrow.

Danish: DgF 357 *Swedish*: Jonsson p. 755; SF 77; SMB 124

D 248 cf *D 352*.

D 249 The only Swedish text is part of a text belonging to type *D 308*.

D 251 Ebbe Skammelson — Man arrives during the wedding between his betrothed and his brother and kills both of them
D Nd S

While Ebbe serves the king at court his brother Peder makes Ebbe's betrothed believe that Ebbe is dead, and she promises to marry Peder. A dream makes Ebbe return to his home. When he arrives the wedding has just begun. He reminds the bride of her promises to him, but when she refuses to come away with him he kills her and Peder. Then he must flee the country. *cD, cS*: To do penance he has an iron band put around his waist.

Danish: DgF 354 *Norwegian*: Utsyn 145; NFS S. Bugge 3 p. 165-172; NMB 109 *Swedish*: Jonsson p. 755; Visböcker I p. 431-436; SMB 125

D 252 Utro fæstemø — Man arrives during the wedding of his betrothed and kills her
D

Kirstin gets engaged to Nilaus and promises to wait for him, but during his absence she takes another suitor against her brother's advice. She finally marries. Nilaus arrives during the wedding, reminds the bride of her promise to be faithful, and kills her.

Danish: DgF 355

D 253 Utro slegfred — Jealous man kills his mistress
D

Blidelil has lived with Sir Peder as his mistress for eight years. Once while he is away a suitor comes to her, and she affiances him against her foster-mother's advice. Peder returns home just after the engagement ceremony and reproaches her. In defence she says that he never did marry her. Peder squeezes her until she dies.

Danish: DgF 356

D 254 Herr Ingewald dödar sin brud — Man kills his pregnant bride
S

Sir Ingewald takes his bride home and they celebrate their wedding. However, the bride is unwilling to go to the bridal bed, and finally Ingewald discovers that she is pregnant. He intends to kill her, but she is allowed to divide her property first. Then he stabs her. In the morning Ingewald and his mother are both dead from sorrow.

Swedish: SVA, Copy from Härnösands landsarkiv: Härnösands läroverks handsskriftssamling, ms 109 p. 249-255; SMB 126

D 255 *Adelbrand — Rejected suitor takes cruel revenge*
D N S

Adelbrand has proposed to Lena and been spitefully rejected. (cD, N, cS: Lena keeps out of his way for a long time, but then Adelbrand spreads the rumour that he is dead, and she leaves her home.) The two meet in the woods. Different endings: cS: Adelbrand lets Lena make her last will and then cuts her head off. D, N, cS: Adelbrand ties Lena to his horse and drags her after it all the way to his home. cD, cN, cS: Lena makes her last will. D, N, cS: She dies, and Adelbrand dies from sorrow (cD: takes his own life, cD, cS: is executed).

Danish: DgF 311 *Norwegian:* Utsyn 146; LoM 140 (LoMBS 113); NMB 110 *Swedish:* Jonsson p. 751; GA 77 (GAB 62); SMB 127

D 256 *Vellemands vanvid — Deserted mistress poisons lover at his wedding*
D F I S

(D: Vellemand's friend arranges a marriage between his sister and Vellemand.) Vellemand invites many guests to his wedding, among them his mistress (S: two mistresses). The mistress serves him his food and drink, and suddenly Vellemand gets up and begins to cut down his guests with his sword. The bride is asked to calm him down, but she says she cannot. Finally Vellemand kills her, too. When he comes to his senses he asks for his bride and is told what he has done. (D, F: He kills his mistress.) Then he throws himself on his sword. (F, S: Vellemand has a speaking sword.)

Danish: DgF 206 *Faroese:* CCF 168 *Icelandic:* IFkv 73 *Swedish:* Jonsson p. 742; Visböcker II p. 310-311; SMB 128

D 257 *Stolt Signild og dronning Sofie — Jealous queen gives girl poisoned wine*
D

Ignoring her mother's warning a girl goes to a dance. The king asks her to sing. The queen is brought there by the song, sees the girl dance with the king and gets jealous. She gives the girl poisoned wine and asks her to drink the queen's health. The girl drinks and falls down dead at the king's feet.

Danish: DgF 129

D 258 *Valdemar og Tove — Jealous queen decides to kill the king's mistress*
D F I N S

The queen is jealous of the king's mistress, Tove, and decides to

kill her. **Different endings:** *D, I, N:* The queen heats the bath house and makes Tove enter it. Then she locks the door and leaves Tove to roast to death inside. When the king finds out he decides to live separated from the queen. *F:* Tove overpowers the queen and locks her into the heated bath house meant for Tove. *S:* The queen makes a fire to have Tove burnt, but the king interferes, takes Tove with him and leaves the country on his ship.

Danish: DgF 121 *Faroese:* CCF 178 *Icelandic:* IFkv 53 *Norwegian:* Utsyn 190; NFS, S. Bugge 6 p. 7-9; NMB 111 *Swedish:* Jonsson p. 736; GA 49 (GAB 43); SMB 129

Crimes of passion, cf D 218, 276, 323; E 100, 101, 104

Miscellaneous erotic motifs (D 259-268)

- D 259 *Slegfred og brud* — *Bride gives up bride-groom so that he may marry mistress*
D F I N

Karl celebrates his wedding with Elin. His mistress is there and serves wine to the guests, and Elin asks who she is. When Elin hears that the girl is Karl's mistress she decides not to marry Karl. Three times Elin has just been about to get married when something has happened to prevent the wedding. Now she wants to return home so that Karl may marry his mistress. *cF*, *cI*: Elin also gives gifts to the bride-to-be. *D*, *cI*: Elin enters a convent.

Danish: DgF 255 *Faroese*: CCF 119 *Icelandic*: IFkv 48 *Norwegian*: Utsyn 92; DgF V p. 5-6; NMB 112

- D 260 *Herr Nelus og dankongen* — *King tries to bribe man whose bride he has made pregnant*
D S

During Nelus' wedding (*cS*: on the way there) his bride is brought to bed and gives birth to twins. She tells Nelus that their father is the king. Nelus goes to the king and complains because his bride was not a virgin. The king offers him gifts in compensation. *D*, *cS*: Nelus refuses the gifts (*D*: he marries another). *cS*: He accepts the gifts and returns to his bride.

Danish: DgF 281 *Swedish*: Jonsson p. 749; Visböcker I p. 29-31; SMB 130

- D 261 *Tovelilles giftermål* — *Girl gets husband as compensation for night spent with the king*
D

The king sends for Tove to sleep with him. In the morning she

demands a morning-gift. The king offers her more and more, but she is not content until she may choose a husband for herself among the king's knights. The man she chooses will not marry her until he has been offered two provinces of the king's country, but then their wedding takes place.

Danish: DgF 122

- D 262 *Den listige kæreste* — *Girl tells her brothers about her lover but helps him escape from them*

D

A knight hides in a maid's house and hears her tell her brothers to go out and catch him. The brothers leave, and the lover comes forth. He spends the night with the girl. In the morning he asks her if she has betrayed him, but she shows him a way to escape.

Danish: DgF 417

- D 263 *Fæstmø lyder ej herr Peder* — *Girl disregards advice from her betrothed*

D

Peder advises his betrothed on how to behave while he is away. As soon as he has left she disregards all his admonitions. When he returns she goes to bed with him the first night. Next morning he says that if she had waited a month, or even a day only, he would have married her, but now he only wants her as his mistress.

Danish: DgF 463

- D 264 *Signýjar kvæði* — *Woman meets the man for whom she has been pining*

I

Signy hears cries from a man who wants her to take him over the river. She does so, although it is almost too much for her. She feels attracted to the man; he reminds her of Sigmund whom she longs for. The man tells her that he is Sigmund and marries her.

Icelandic: IFkv 69

- D 265 *Sallemand ravn* — *Man tests his mother's chastity*

D

Sallemand complains to his mother of women's inconstancy. She swears that she, at least, will remain chaste, and he promises to test

her words. After eight years he returns, pretends that Sallemmand is dead and proposes to his mother who accepts him. On the wedding night he reveals his identity and calls her a whore. *Var. A:* The mother transforms Sallemmand into a raven.

Danish: DgF 524

- D 266 *Kvæði af Gunnlaugi og Sigurði — Man arranges beauty contest between his sister and the girl he has proposed to*
I

Sigurd proposes to Sigrid but is rejected. Sigurd tells Sigrid's brother, Gunnlaug, that Sigrid is very beautiful, but that he has a more beautiful woman on his ship. Gunnlaug bets him twelve gold rings that this is not true. Sigurd asks his sister Sesselia to put on her best clothes and go to Gunnlaug's and Sigrid's hall. Sesselia's beauty arouses general admiration, and Sigrid envies her. — Later Sigrid has a child by a slave.

Icelandic: IFkv 64

- D 267 *Kongen og klosterjomfruen — King breaks into convent and seduces princess*
D

The king has put an orphaned girl, a princess, in a convent. He goes to see her, but the prioress will not admit him and he must force his way in. He stays with the girl for nine days, and the queen must wait for him.

Danish: DgF 406

- D 268 *Sveinen ser kjærasten sin dansa — Lover's heart breaks when he sees his true love dance*
N

A young man and a girl make an appointment at her house, but when he arrives he hears music and sees her dance inside. He stays outside and looks through the door for a long time, and finally his heart breaks.

Norwegian: Utsyn 142; Landstad 48; NMB 113

D 268 According to Landstad, the girl has been taken into the mountain.

Other ballads of chivalry (D 269-379)

Escape from death by accident or murder (D 269—276)

D 269 *Fæstemand og fæstemø i skibbrud* — *Couple saved from shipwreck* D

Sir Symand and his best friend leave on their ship to go courting. Symand proposes to a girl and marries her. He takes his wife with him on the ship. They are caught in a storm, and the ship is about to founder. Symand swims ashore with his wife on his back. His friend saves their horses, and the bride's chest of gold is found on the shore.

Danish: DgF 374

D 270 *Kongens søn af England* — *Shipwrecked prince saved from captivity* D

The son of the king of England builds a splendid ship and sails out to sea. He is caught in a storm and shipwrecked. He gets safely ashore but is taken prisoner by a knight and his men. Sir Bugge is told about this. He has the king's son fetched and sends him safely home to England.

Danish: DgF 157

D 271 *Volmers hustru levende begravet* — *Woman is saved after being buried alive by her mother-in-law* D

Volmer leaves home and entrusts his wife to his mother, who envies her daughter-in-law her beautiful singing-voice. The younger woman falls ill and her mother-in-law refuses to relieve her suffering. The sick woman manages to send word to her mother, but then she faints and is buried alive. Her mother arrives. She is directed to

her daughter's grave and hears her calling. She has her daughter dug up, and the mother-in-law is burnt at the stake.

Danish: DgF 342

D 272 *Fæstemøen levende begravet — Woman is saved after being buried alive by her mother-in-law*
D

Before he goes to war a man advises his betrothed not to visit his mother. One day the girl goes there nevertheless and is buried alive. A voice informs her betrothed. He hurries home and hears his beloved call from her grave. He digs her up and has his mother burnt.

Danish: DgF 343

D 273 *Giftblandersken — Woman tries to poison daughter-in-law but fails*
D

Peder's mother hears somebody sing. When she finds that the beautiful voice belongs to her daughter-in-law she envies her and decides to kill the girl. She tries to make her daughter-in-law drink poisoned wine. Peder listens to them, forces his mother to swallow the wine herself, and she dies.

Danish: DgF 344

D 274 *Mori som gjev sine søner eiter — Mother tries to poison her sons but fails*
F I N S

A mother does not care for her sons (*S*: stepsons). (*F, N*: She deserts them as children. When they are grown up they come to visit her.) She decides to kill them and makes a poisonous beverage (another woman makes it for her [*F*] or assists her [*I, cN, S*]). She tries to make her sons drink this, but instead they force her to drink it herself, and she dies.

Faroese: CCF 120 B *Icelandic:* IFkv 43 *Norwegian:* Utsyn 155; Bugge 20; NMB 114 *Swedish:* Jonsson p. 755 (DgFT 344); SF 89; SMB 131

D 275 *Utro fæstemø vil forgive sin fæstemand — Unfaithful woman tries to poison her betrothed but fails*
D N

(*cD, N*: Johan is warned by another man that his betrothed may

try to kill him.) Johan visits his betrothed. (D: She has another suitor and wants to kill Johan. She mentions this to her maid-servant.) The maidservant warns Johan of her mistress' plans to poison him. When his betrothed comes with poisoned wine Johan makes her drink first. She dies, and Johan marries the servant girl.

Danish: DgF 345 *Norwegian:* Utsyn 156; LoM 8 (LoMBS 120); NMB 115

D 276 Hustru og elskerinde — Wife tries to poison husband's mistress but fails
D

Sir Peder's wife tries to make her husband give up his mistress, but he says he loves the girl and goes to visit her. His wife wants to break their relationship. She makes poison and goes to see her rival. She tries to make her drink poisoned wine, but Peder arrives and makes his wife drink the poison instead. She dies, and Peder marries his mistress.

Danish: DgF 451 B

Escape from death, cf D 373, 382

Death by illness, accident or suicide (D 277—298)

D 277 Herr Strange og Dagmars jomfru — Maid accepts proposal but dies next day
D

When princess Dagmar goes to Denmark to marry the king she is accompanied by lady Ellseb. The king meets the ship. When he sees the beautiful girl he asks her father to let her marry his nephew, Sir Strange. Strange proposes to Ellseb who accepts him, but next morning she is found dead.

Danish: DgF 134

D 278 Den sjuke bruri — Bride dies just before her wedding
N

The king asks a friend to give him his daughter in marriage but is asked to wait because the girl is too young. Their wedding will take place in eight years time, but by then the girl is ill. In church she feels death approaching. She goes outside, and the bells of heaven ring.

Norwegian: Utsyn 141; NFS, S. Bugge 5 p. 129-130; NMB 116

- D 279 *Herr Magnus og hans mø — Man informed that his betrothed is ill arrives to find her dead*
D N S

While a man is far away from home he gets a message (cD, cS: by a messenger bird, cD: by a servant, cN, cS: through a dream, cN: by a prophetess) that his betrothed is ill. He hurries home, but when he arrives he meets a funeral procession. His betrothed is dead. He takes his own life by her grave (cD: goes to his home and dies from sorrow).

Danish: DgF 446 *Norwegian:* Utsyn 135 A and B; Bugge 26, Landstad 61; NMB 117 *Swedish:* Jonsson p. 763; SF 72; SMB 132

- D 280 *Kærestens død — Man informed that his betrothed is ill arrives to find her dead*
D Nd S

A knight rides home to his betrothed (cD, cNd, cS: because she has sent for him, cD, cS: because he has heard that she is ill or [cNd, cS] dead). When he arrives she is dead. cD, cS: He is advised to get another bride but says he will never find her equal. cD, cNd, cS: He dies from grief.

Danish: DgF 458 *Norwegian:* Utsyn 136 A and B; LoM 27 (LoMBS 107); NMB 118 *Swedish:* Jonsson p. 763-764; SF 118; SMB 133

- D 281 *Herr Olufs brud dør af længsel — Newly married man must leave his wife and finds her dead on his return*
D

Only few days after his marriage Oluf goes to war and entrusts his wife to his mother. When they part she says that she will never see him again. When he returns she is dead. He takes his life.

Danish: DgF 447

- D 282 *Gunder dør af længsel — Sick girl sends for her betrothed but dies before he arrives*
D S

Gunder is ill (D: because she misses her betrothed so much). She

sends a boy to fetch him. He sets out immediately, but when he approaches the village he hears church bells and understands that Gunder is dead. Then he dies (*cD*: by his own hand).

Danish: DgF 448 *Swedish*: Jonsson p. 763; Visböcker I p. 59-61; SMB 134

D 283 *Inges død og sidste vilje — Dying woman gives husband advice about his next wife*
D I N S

Inge is about to die. She advises her husband to take a new wife and suggests one of her own friends. (*I*: Her husband dies from sorrow.)

Danish: DgF 461 *Icelandic*: IFkv 25 *Norwegian*: Landstad 62 st. 1-6; NMB 119 *Swedish*: Jonsson p. 764; Visböcker II p. 82-83; SMB 135

D 284 *Fæstemanden dør — Dying man gives gifts to his betrothed*
D N S

A maid receives word that her betrothed is ill. She gets her family's permission to go to see him. When she arrives her betrothed gives her so much gold that his mother asks him not to forget his brothers and sisters. He replies that they will have the rest of his estate, but that his death is a greater loss to his betrothed than to anyone else. He dies. *cD*, *cS*: She dies from sorrow.

Danish: DgF 460 *Norwegian*: Utsyn 138; LoM 84 (LoMBS 108); NMB 120 *Swedish*: Jonsson p. 764; Visböcker II p. 319-321; SMB 136

D 285 *Herr Oluf dør på bryllupsdagen — Man dies just before his wedding*
D

Sir Oluf is lying ill. Through the window he sees his brother conduct his bride to his home. The wedding is begun without him, and another man proposes to the bride. She replies that if Oluf is dead she will never have another. Then she enters a convent.

Danish: DgF 459

D 286 *Farsot i landet — Man returns home to find his family dead*
S

When a man returns from the assembly he finds that, in turn, his father, mother, sister, brother and true love have all died.

Swedish: Jonsson p. 772 (ST 20); Svenska landsmål 1917 p. 36; SMB 137

D 287 Bolde herr Nilaus løn — Lovers elope but she dies in childbirth on the way

D

Nilaus has been in the king's service for eight years without getting paid, but he makes love to the king's daughter. When she becomes pregnant she tries to make her mother let them marry. But the queen says no, and the two lovers ride off together. On the way she is delivered of two children and dies. Nilaus buries her and the two children and then takes his own life.

Danish: DgF 270

D 288 Redselille og Medelvold — Lovers elope but she dies in childbirth on the way

D N S

Redselille's mother sees milk come from her daughter's breast and makes her confess that she expects a child by Medelvold (*cD*, *cS*: her brother). The mother threatens both of them with a severe punishment, and they flee together. On the way they must stop because the time has come for Redselille to have her child. She asks Medelvold to fetch water. When he returns she lies dead with her two new-born children by her side. He buries them and takes his own life.

Danish: DgF 271 *Norwegian:* Utsyn 130; DgF 271, bilag 6-11; NMB 121 *Swedish:* Jonsson p. 747-748; SF 54 A; SMB 138

D 289 Sønnens sorg — Lovers elope but she dies in childbirth on the way

D I N S

A young man tells somebody (*cD*, *cS*: his mother, *I*, *N*: his father) how he fell in love with his master's daughter. When he left his service he took her with him. *cD*, *I*, *N*: On the way she died in childbirth. *cD*, *S*: Their boat was caught in a storm and she was drowned. *cI*, *cN*: After telling his story the young man dies from sorrow.

Danish: DgF 272 *Icelandic:* IFkv 17 *Norwegian:* Utsyn 131; DgF 272 bilag 1-6; NMB 122 *Swedish:* Jonsson p. 748; Visböcker II p. 65-67; SMB 139

- D 290 *Stalbroders kvide* — *Lovers elope but she dies in childbirth on the way*
D

A man asks a friend why he is so sad. The other tells him that he was in the king's service and seduced the princess. *Var. A:* When he was to return home she accompanied him. On the way she was delivered of two sons and died in his arms. He buried all three. *Var. B:* The first night he slept with his true love she was carried away by wild beasts. A bird asked him never to forget her.

Danish: DgF 273

- D 291 *Esben og Malfred* — *Woman dies in childbirth while her husband is away*
D I N S

When Malfred's husband Esben is about to go on a voyage she asks him to stay at home. It has been prophesied to her that she will die when giving birth to the child she is expecting (*cD*, *cI*, *N*: her twelfth). Esben does not believe in prophecies and leaves. When he returns Malfred has just died in childbirth. Esben dies from sorrow (*cD*, *N*, *cS*: takes his own life).

Danish: DgF 445 *Icelandic:* IFkv 24 *Norwegian:* Utsyn 134; Bugge 25; NMB 123 *Swedish:* Jonsson p. 762; GA 14 (GAB 13); SMB 140

- D 292 *Ildebrand i brudehuset* — *Couple killed when their house burns*
D S

Oluf returns home after many years of study. His mother meets him crying; she has dreamt that their house will burn. *D:* Oluf celebrates his wedding. During the feast candles set fire to the house and everyone perishes inside. *S:* The same night Oluf's servants set fire to his bed, and he is killed with his betrothed.

Danish: DgF 373 *Swedish:* Jonsson p. 757; Visböcker II p. 301-302; SMB 141

- D 293 *Samsing drunknar* — *Man is drowned on the way to his betrothed*
S

Samsing is on his way to spend Christmas with his betrothed when his ship is caught in a storm. When it becomes clear that the ship will sink Samsing asks the crew to give his family and betrothed his last greetings.

Swedish: Jonsson p. 773 (ST 23); Visböcker II p. 312-313; SMB 142

D 294 *Stolts Margreta drunkekar* — *Woman is drowned on the way to her husband*

S

In spite of warnings Margreta sets out to sea in bad weather to get home to her husband. The ship begins to sink. (cS: Margreta throws her property overboard, cS: and her two children.) Margreta asks the skipper to give her last greetings to her husband. The skipper manages to swim ashore and tells Margreta's husband that she has been drowned. cS: The husband takes his life.

Swedish: Jonsson p. 773 (ST 24); Visböcker III p. 436-438; SMB 143

D 295 *Ungersvens svek* — *Man is drowned after deserting girl on island*

N S

A young man and a girl are on an island. He says he will find another girl, takes his boat and leaves her. She swims ashore. He is caught in a storm and asks her to help him. She says she will find a better man and leaves him to be drowned.

Norwegian: Utsyn 91; Landstad 71; NMB 124 *Swedish*: Jonsson p. 772 (ST 18); SF 105; SMB 144

D 296 *Blakken som spente ihel kong Eirik* — *Horse kicks his master to death*

N

King Eirik's mother cries and tells him that his horse will be his death. Eirik attempts to escape his destiny by going out to sea, but after eight years he longs for his home. When he gets ashore he sees his horse and pats him, but the horse kicks him and Eirik dies.

Norwegian: Utsyn 173; LoM 11 (LoMBS 125); NMB 125

D 297 *Lindens varsel* — *Misunderstanding causes lovers' suicide*

D N S

A man has to leave his betrothed for a long time. He says that when the lime-tree sheds its leaves she will know that he is dead. Her maidservant hears this, and some time afterwards she tears the leaves off the lime. D, S: When the girl sees the bare tree she sets fire to her bower and perishes inside. At that moment her betrothed returns. When he sees the fire he takes his life.

Danish: DgF 443 *Norwegian*: Utsyn 144; Landstad 79; NMB 126 *Swedish*: Jonsson p. 762; SVA. Copy from KB Vs 2:3 p. 401; SMB 145

- D 298 *Ridder og jomfru dør for hinanden — Misunderstanding causes lovers' suicide*
D

A ship brings a message to a girl. The message says that her betrothed is dead. She sets fire to her bower and is burnt to death. However, her betrothed is alive and sees the fire from his ship. He takes his life.

Danish: DgF 444

Death by illness, cf A 63; C 6, 11 *Death by suicide*, cf A 8-10; D 235

Combat (D 299—307)

- D 299 *Helligbrøden — Two men fight and kill each other after ignoring mass*
D S

Nilas and Jens ride out to hunt on Easter Day (S: Midsummer's Day) instead of going to church. Both of them have ominous dreams, which they relate to each other. Shortly afterwards they start a quarrel about their horses and their dogs, begin to fight, and kill each other.

Danish: DgF 112 *Swedish:* Jonsson p. 736; Visböcker II p. 193-196; SMB 146

- D 300 *Oluf Strangesøns dystrikt — Quarrel leads to joust*
D N S

Oluf and Habor are both in the king's service. They quarrel about their horses. Habor challenges Oluf to a joust before the whole court. He is killed in the fight, and Oluf must escape to the woods as an outlaw.

Danish: DgF 329 *Norwegian:* NFS, S. Bugge d p. 149-150; NMB 127 *Swedish:* Jonsson p. 752; Visböcker I p. 374-378; SMB 147

- D 301 *Svend Felding og dronning Jutte — Royal bride is offended and one of her men is killed while trying to revenge her*
D

Svend Felding is sent to Bederland to propose to princess Jutte on behalf of his master, the king of Denmark. Jutte's father accepts the

proposal for her, and Svend takes her to Denmark. She complains that the bridal house is not good enough, to which Svend replies that it is better than she deserves. Jutte is much offended, and one of her men challenges Svend to single combat. At first luck is against Svend, but finally he wins the combat by killing his opponent (*var. A*: after placing a piece of sacred host in his spear). Queen Jutte demands that Svend be killed, but the king refuses to do as she wants.

Danish: DgF 32

D 302 Brune-Erik og Nilaus Buggesøn — Two men kill each other in single combat

D

Nilaus goes to visit Erik. (*Var. A*: Erik accuses Nilaus of having taken a servant from him, and Nilaus leaves.) Erik follows with all his men. Erik and Nilaus fight and both are killed.

Danish: DgF 331

D 303 Stolt Gundelil — Girl defends father, is mutilated and killed

D

When Torben rides through the wood with his daughter Gundelil he meets his enemies. The girl helps her father in the fight, and the attackers cannot kill him until they have cut off both the girl's hands and feet. She rides to the assembly, tells the king what has happened and asks that the murderers be executed. Then she falls off her horse and dies. The king swears to revenge her.

Danish: DgF 190

D 304 Daniel Bosøn — Man attacked by the king's men kills them and gets reconciliation

D Fd S

Daniel and the king have become enemies, and the king sends his men out to capture Daniel. They find out where he is and surround the house. In the fight that follows Daniel defeats all the king's men. (*cD, Fd, cS*: He takes them to the king in a cart.) The king is forced to be reconciled. *cD, cS*: He offers his daughter to Daniel, who declines.

Danish: DgF 421 *Faroese*: DgF 421 E *Swedish*: Jonsson p. 761; Visböcker II p. 345-346; SMB 148

- D 305 *Drab i kongens gård — Insulted man kills in revenge but gets reconciliation*
D

Jenos has been insulted by the king's nephew. They decide to fight it out, and Jenos kills the king's nephew, his twelve squires and another man. Then he manages to escape. His sister offers him her estate to pay the damages, but Jenos says he will not need it. At the assembly he demands reconciliation with a sword in his hand. The king must grant this, and furthermore gives Jenos his sister in marriage.

Danish: DgF 327

- D 306 *Palle, Bård og Liden — Man refuses damages, kills his brothers but dies from his wounds*
D

Liden rides to the assembly and shows a wound which his brother Bår has given him. Bår offers to pay damages, but Liden will not accept this. On his way home from the assembly he attacks his brothers Bår and Palle. They fight, and all three are killed. Their mother mourns her sons, but most of all Liden, because he was buried in heathen ground.

Danish: DgF 330

- D 307 *Danneved og Svend Trøst — Knight saved in fight by faithful squire*
D

When Danneved is about to leave church the clergyman asks him to stay, because he will meet his enemies on the way. Danneved goes anyway. When the enemies attack, all his squires desert him except Svend Trøst. Between them they kill their adversaries. When he comes home Danneved asks his mother to give Svend her daughter in marriage as a reward for his fidelity. *Var:s B-D:* His mother reveals that Svend is her son who was sent abroad as a child. Danneved is happy to have such a brother.

Danish: DgF 377

Murder (D 308—329)

- D 308 *Stolt Signild / Herr Peder stejles — Man attacked by enemy blows his horn to call for help*
D S

A man is warned to look out for his enemy, but he sets out in spite

D 308 The first part of the Swedish text belongs to type D 249.

of the warning. When attacked he blows his horn. This is heard by his best friend (cS: brother) who rushes to his rescue, but can do nothing for him. *DgF* 185, cS: His sister hears his call, kills the enemy and saves him.

Danish: *DgF* 185 and 323 *Swedish:* Jonsson p. 769 (ST 6); Visböcker II p. 308-309, st. 6-17, SF 97; SMB 149

D 309 *Ebbe Tygesøns dødsridt / Herr Magnuses dødsridt — Horse brings message of its master's murder*

D S

Ebbe Tygesøn rides out one day and meets his enemy in the woods. Ebbe is killed. His horse returns to its stable (cS: with his dead body, cS: with his bloodstained clothes, *DgF* 320: with his severed head, *DgF* 321: with blood on its back) and Ebbe's mother finds it. She does not tell Ebbe's betrothed who the dead man is. When the girl finally finds out she dies from sorrow, and so does Ebbe's mother.

Danish: *DgF* 320 and 321 *Swedish:* Jonsson p. 751 (*DgFT* 320); Visböcker III p. 60-64; SMB 150

D 310 *Plóg og Ingimann — Man kills friend by treachery but is himself executed*

F

Plog sees by his runic wand that he will lose his life that same day. He wants a trustworthy man to accompany him home. Ingimann offers himself. On the way he makes Plog take his coat of mail off during an hour of rest, and then kills him. Ingimann reports this to the king. Instead of getting the expected reward, he is condemned to death and executed.

Faroese: CCF 161

D 311 *Ribbolt och Göta lilla — Man is seriously wounded in the home of his beloved*

S

Ribbolt rides to Göta's house and says that he wants to make love to her. Göta warns him that her father hears what he says. Next morning the two lovers wake up in blood. Ribbolt asks Göta to bandage him and rides home. When he sends for a surgeon and a priest his father asks if he has been wounded in Göta's house, but he replies that his horse has knocked him against a branch.

Swedish: Jonsson p. 772 (ST 17); Visböcker II p. 291-292; SMB 151

D 312 *Herr Aland och liten Cedeborg — Man visits woman and takes her life*
S

Sir Aland visits Cedeborg. She offers him wine and mead but he has come to take her life. She is allowed to divide her property. Then he cuts her head off. Her body is clothed in a shroud and taken to church, where it is buried.

Swedish: Jonsson p. 775 (ST 34); SVA. Copy from Richard Dybeck Ms, KVHAA, Folklore V p. 363 b-365; SMB 152

D 313 *Niels Påskesøn og Lave Brok — Unjustified suspicions cause nobleman to kill merchant*
D

Niels Påskesøn and his brothers build a large and magnificent house in the Danish town of Randers where they carry on trade. On his way home from a business trip Niels meets a knight, Sir Lave Brok, who believes that Niels has complained about him to the king. Niels denies this but Lave cuts him down. This costs Lave a lot of gold.

Danish: DgF 164

D 314 *Iver Ottesøn og Buske — Man chained by friend kills him*
D

Ivær and Buske quarrel about the boundaries between their estates. Buske invites Iver to dinner in his home and promises not to betray him. **But when Iver is at table his own sister puts him in irons.** She says that Buske is her true love. Iver asks permission to divide his property. He allots his sword to Buske and at the same time manages to cut off Buske's head.

Danish: DgF 328

D 315 *Bønderne dræber herr Tidemand — Man demands taxes from peasants who kill him*
D

Sir Tidemand rides to the assembly to demand high taxes from the peasants. An old man gets up and says that they cannot pay. He summons the peasants to kill Tidemand, and this they do at once.

Danish: DgF 317

D 315 A text that has been regarded as a Swedish variant of this type is a translation from the Danish. See Jonsson p. 295.

D 316 *Lokkesangen — Woman kills man to prevent him from enticing women*

D F

(F: A man warns his son never to make love to another man's wife because it might cost him his life.) The young man boasts of how well he would treat the girl who loves him. A girl hears him say this. She comes to his house at night. He will not let her in, but she opens the door herself. She takes his sword and cuts off his head. She says that now he can no longer entice women.

Danish: DgF 214 Faroese: CCF 125

D 317 *Palle Tykjeson som vart drepen i dansen — Man killed while dancing*

N

Palle goes to a wedding. He is warned that one of the women has knife and sword, but he says he is not afraid. He has only just begun to dance when the woman stabs him to death.

Norwegian: Utsyn 153; NFS, S. Bugge c p. 117-121; NMB 128

D 318 *Fældet for Vennelils skyld — Man killed because of a woman*

D

A man is lying on his deathbed. He lies there because of a woman, and now he must die.

Danish: DgF 326

D 319 *Kvæði af Nikulási — Man is poisoned by his brother*

I

Nikulás rides to (var. A: his brother) Petur's house and is treated to a horn of mead. He feels that he has been poisoned and tries to get home, but dies on the way. His servants take his body home. Var. A: When Nikulás' wife sees her dead husband she, too, dies, and they are buried together.

Icelandic: IFkv 44

D 320 *Svend i Rosensgård — Man has killed his brother and must flee the country*

D I N d S

A mother asks her son where he has been so long and why there is

blood on his clothes and sword. He confesses that he has killed his brother (cS: sister). Now he must leave the country. His replies gradually make her understand that he will never return.

Danish: DgF 340 *Icelandic:* IFkv 76 *Norwegian:* Utsyn 154; DgF 340 C; NMB 129 *Swedish:* Jonsson p. 754; SF 87; SMB 153

D 321 *Den forgivne datter — Girl poisoned by close relative*
D S

A mother (S: stepmother) asks her daughter where she has been. It appears that the girl has been poisoned by her stepmother and nurse (cD: sister, cD: sister and brother, cS: mother-in-law). She divides her property and to her murderers she gives the torments of hell.

Danish: DgF 341 *Swedish:* Jonsson p. 754-755; SF 88; SMB 154

D 322 *Jomfru myrder fader og fæstemand — Girl kills father and lover*
D

A man returns home unexpectedly and surprises his daughter with a man. He wants to be let into her room. The girl opens the door, but when her father enters she cuts off his head. She asks her lover to marry her, but he wants to leave. While he says goodbye to her she stabs him to death. She decides to enter a convent.

Danish: DgF 347

D 323 *Tule Slet, Ove Knar og fru Magnild — Woman kills husband and thereby alienates lover*
D S

Tule Slet is told by his father-in-law that his wife Magnild has a lover (S: Tule tells his father-in-law about the lover). D: Tule returns home. His wife will not let him into her room, and Tule says he knows that she has her lover there. His wife goes to her maids and asks which of them will help her kill her husband. One of them is Tule's sister and refuses, whereupon Magnild kills her. Then she kills Tule. After this her lover refuses to marry her, and she kills him too. Her father decides that she must be burnt at the stake. S: The father asks his daughter about her lover, but she says she has been lied about. That night she kills her husband and sends his head to her lover. He reproaches her and says he can never trust her after this.

Danish: DgF 350 *Swedish:* Jonsson p. 755; Visböcker II p. 298-299; SMB 155

D 324 *De hurtige svar — Girl denies having lover, but confesses when shown evidence of his death*

DFINS

A man asks his daughter (*cN*, *cS*: sister; *cS*: mother asks daughter) whose horse he has seen outside her door, whose boots beside her bed, etc. (*cI*: The king asks his daughter why the infant he has just found in the woods resembles her so much. *cI*: The king threatens to burn the child. Then the daughter confesses that she has a lover, and her father asks questions about him.) The girl has innocent explanations to all the questions. (*cD*, *cF*: The father meets his daughter's lover in the woods and kills him.) *cD*, *F*, *cI*, *N*, *cS*: The man then shows the girl a severed hand (*F*, *cI*, *N*: and head, *cI*: and foot) and asks her if she recognizes it. She does, it is her lover's. *Different endings*: *F*: The girl sets fire to her father's house and he burns to death. *cI*: She wishes that her father's house would burn with him inside, and it does. *cN*: The girl kills her brother. *cN*: She sets fire to her own house and dies inside while her father drowns himself. *cD*: The girl drowns herself and her child. *cI*: She dies from sorrow, or escapes to the woods, or enters a convent.

Danish: DgF 304 *Faroese*: CCF 124 *Icelandic*: IFkv 34 *Norwegian*: Utsyn 148; Bugge 24; NMB 130 *Swedish*: Jonsson p. 750; SF 55; SMB 156

D 325 *Herr Peder forgiven af kæresten — Man poisoned by his betrothed*
D

When Peder comes home to see his betrothed his mother meets him and tells him that Kiersten has another suitor. He will not believe her and goes to Kiersten. She sends her maid for wine, pretends to drink and passes the wine to Peder. He drinks it and dies.

Danish: DgF 346

D 326 *Mettelille og dronning Sofie — Queen poisons bride out of jealousy*
DN

During a wedding the queen becomes jealous of the bride (*D*: because the bride is the king's daughter by a mistress, *N*: because the king praises her beauty). The queen sends for poison (*N*: makes it herself) and gives the bride poisoned wine (*N*: lets her maidservant give it to her). The bride dies. *Different endings*: *N*: A musician at the wedding denounces the queen, and the king has her burnt at the stake. The queen's maid is sent abroad. *cD*: The king kills the queen and marries his mistress. *cD*: The bridegroom kills

the queen. *cD*: The bridegroom dies from sorrow or, *cD*, commits suicide.

Danish: DgF 130 *Norwegian*: Utsyn 157; LoM 144 (LoMBS 121); NMB 131

D 327 *Hertugen af Skare — Queen poisons her son*
D

The king's son Woldemor abducts Hyllegierd from a convent and takes her to his country. His mother the queen will not give her approval to their marriage, and Woldemor goes away with his betrothed. The queen sends them poisoned wine. Woldemor drinks it and dies. The same night Hyllegierd is delivered of three children. She dies, and only one of the children survives.

Danish: DgF 476

D 328 *Den myrdede hustru — Unfaithful husband kills his wife*
D

Kirsten asks her husband Peder for permission to go home to her family. He lets her go but follows her. She tells her family that Peder has a mistress and treats her very badly. Her parents want to protect her, but she returns home alone. When she comes back Peder says he knows that she has complained about him. She tries to deny this, but he kills her. *Var. A*: Kirsten's two brothers kill Peder.

Danish: DgF 110

D 329 *Hustrudråpet — Unfaithful husband kills his wife*
S

Sir Olof and Kerstin play dice, and Kerstin wins again and again. She says that Olof is thinking about Silver, his mistress. Olof kills Kerstin and goes to Silver. Kerstin is buried, and Olof is executed.

Swedish: Jonsson p. 735 (DgFT 110); SVA. Copy from Hylltén-Cavallius' och Stephens' vissamling no 178 A 2; SMB 157

Murder, cf B 18, 19, 21; C 14, 24-26; D 95

Revenge and punishment (D 330—357)

D 330 *Ellenssønnerne hævne fader — Intended blood-revenge ends in reconciliation*
D

Ellen tells her sons that she married her husband against her family's

will and that her husband was killed by her brother. The sons set out to revenge their father and Ellen accompanies them to their uncle's estate. There his wife meets them with her children and she and her husband beg for mercy. Ellen asks her sons to spare them, and the two families are reconciled.

Danish: DgF 291

D 331 Erland og Mattis — Two men kill each other's children

D

Erland abducts Mattis' wife. Soon afterwards she gives birth to Mattis' child. Erland kills the child and sends it to Mattis. Mattis manages to bring back his wife who by then is expecting Erland's child. As soon as it is born Mattis kills it and sends it to its father. Erland arrives to try to make up for his deed, but is taken prisoner and executed. Mattis' wife dies of grief for her two children.

Danish: DgF 299

D 332 Torbens datter og hendes faderbane — Man falls in love with enemy's daughter after killing him

D

While Torben works on his fields a man comes to revenge a kinsman's death. Torben offers him his farm and his daughter, but he is killed nevertheless. His enemy rides to Torben's house and is well received by his daughter. He falls in love with her and regrets the murder, but he promises to make up to the girl for it. Then they ride off together.

Danish: DgF 288

D 333 Elsker dræbt af broder — Man kills his sister's betrothed in blood-revenge

D

Elinsborg loves Sir Olof although he has killed her uncle (*var. A:* brother), and she accepts his proposal of marriage. She warns him that her brother wants to take revenge. On his way home Sir Olof meets the brother and offers to pay damages for the uncle, but the brother refuses to accept this and kills Olof. Then he tells his sister, who is greatly upset.

Danish: DgF 303

D 334 *Palle dræbes — Abducted woman's brother kills her lover in revenge*
D F I S

Palle dreams that he is attacked by wild beasts. His mistress says that this means that he is in danger of his life. (D, S: She reminds him that he once killed several of her kinsmen and abducted her. Now her brothers may come to take revenge.) Palle says he will be safe in his house, but he is surprised by the brothers. (cD, F, I, S: He tries to escape but is overtaken.) He is killed.

Danish: DgF 324 *Faroese:* CCF 155 *Icelandic:* IFkv 22 *Swedish:* Jonsson p. 752; Visböcker II p. 315-316; SMB 158

D 335 *Bjarnasona kvæði — Abducted woman's brother kills her lover in revenge*
I

Ranfríður has a dream which tells her that her lover Jón does not have long to live. She warns him that Bjarne's sons (apparently her brothers) will come that night. Jón prays for victory, but in the church-door he is surprised by the brothers. They will no more spare his life than he once spared Ranfríður's honour. They kill him. When Ranfríður hears what has happened she dies from sorrow.

Icelandic: IFkv 21

D 336 *Herr Erlands vold og straf — Abducted woman's brother kills her lover in revenge*
D

Erland asks a man for his daughter's hand, but the man will not give her to him. Erland kills the father and abducts the girl. Her seven brothers come to Erland's house dressed as pilgrims and ask for lodgings. They drink with Erland until he is drunk. Then they cut his head off and take their sister home.

Danish: DgF 289

D 337 *Alexanders kvæði — Abducted woman's father kills her lover in revenge*
I

Alexander raids King Hríngur's country and abducts his daughter. The king comes with his navy to get her back. In the ensuing battle the king kills Alexander. When the king is going to take his daughter home she says that a young knight will revenge Alexander's death.

Icelandic: IFkv 36

- D 338 *Bror hjelper syster — Man revenges his father's death and forces his sister's abductor to marry her*
N

The king sends two men to fetch the girl Eldbjörg for him. The men kill her father to get her. When told about this the king is worried about revenge but is reassured by his men. Eldbjörg's brother Erland, who has been abroad, is one day shown to the king's court for lodgings. He recognizes his sister and is told what has happened. He kills the men who murdered his father and forces the king to marry his sister.

Norwegian: Utsyn 107; LoM 65 (LoMBS 87); NMB 132

- D-339 *Bueskytte som blodhævner — Man revenges his brother's death*
D

A man gets word that his brother has been killed and goes home to take revenge. He finds those of the king's men who are the murderers. He shoots them with his bow. (*Var. A:* He also kills a man who wants to outlaw him at the assembly.) Then he escapes to the woods and lives there for many years. One day he meets the king and shoots him, too. Then he marries the queen (*var. B:* the king's niece).

Danish: DgF 318

- D 340 *Åge fælder Tord Iversøn — Man kills another in revenge for kinsman's death*
D

Åge, encouraged by his wife, rides to Tord's estate to take revenge for the death of a kinsman. A boy reveals where Tord is. Tord tries to pretend that he is someone else, but he is finally killed. Åge goes to where the women are dancing and tells them what he has done. *Var. D:* Tord is spared because he is married to Åge's sister and they have children.

Danish: DgF 319

- D 341 «*Den skånske bjørn*» fældet — *Man ignores ominous dream and is killed in blood-revenge*
D

Sir Åge dreams that he is attacked and killed by three bears, and that a dog carries his head through the wood. In spite of warnings he goes away on his planned journey. *Var. A:* On the way he meets Terckill who kills him in revenge because Åge has killed Terckill's

uncle. *Var. B:* Everything happens as in his dream: Åge is killed by three bears.

Danish: DgF 316

D 342 *Nilus og Hillelil — Man takes blood-revenge on guest in his house*
D N S

(*D:* Nilus and Hillelil are on the way home from their wedding.) Bad weather forces Nilus and Hillelil to take shelter in her uncle's house although Nilus has killed the uncle's brother (*N:* brothers). The uncle receives them. (*N:* He kills Nilus' two nephews as revenge. *D:* He will not let them leave unless he may keep Nilus' nephews as hostage. The two boys are killed in fighting.) Nilus takes up the fight and is fatally wounded. *D:* He manages to take Hillelil to his home. There he dies, and she dies from sorrow.

Danish: DgF 325 *Norwegian:* Utsyn 152; Landstad 19; NMB 133
Swedish: Jonsson p. 752; SVA. Copy from Hyllén-Cavallius' och Stephens' vissamling, no 219; SMB 159

D 343 *Den indemurede jomfru — Woman killed by father is revenged by lover*
D

Sir Tymand puts his daughter in a convent, but a knight uses runic magic to seduce her. Tymand is informed. He takes his daughter home, and on his wife's advice he locks his daughter in. Some months later she is found dead on the floor of her prison with two newborn sons by her side. Her lover returns from the war and claims damages for his sons and his betrothed. He kills Tymand.

Danish: DgF 310

D 344 *Konge som drep si eigi dotter — Woman killed by father is revenged by lover*
N

Magnus has seduced the king's daughter. The king decides to punish her and kills her with his sword. Magnus reproaches the king. He thinks the punishment was much too severe. (*cN:* He kills the king.) Magnus finds that his beloved was pregnant with twins.

Norwegian: Utsyn 151; LoM 142 (LoMBS 117); NMB 134

D 345 *Ingimann og Eirikur — Man revenges cruelty against his beloved on her brother*
F

Sissal tells her husband Ingimann that his sister Elin has lost her

virginity and expects a child by Eirikur. She asks him to punish his sister severely. Ingimann goes to Elin, binds her, cuts off her breasts and sends them to Sissal. Eirikur arrives, finds out what has happened, and kills Ingimann. Elin gives birth to twin sons, and then she dies.

Faroese: CCF 137

D 346 *Kong Valdemar og hans søster — Queen forces king to punish his sister for her unchastity*

DFINS

Different beginnings: *D, N, S*: The king and queen are talking about Kirsten, the king's sister (*S*: daughter). *cD, cS*: The queen wants her brother Boris to marry Kirsten, but the king does not think him good enough. *cD, F, I*: The king leaves the country, and while he is away the following happens: *cD*: The queen helps her brother with runic magic and he manages to seduce Kirsten; *F*: The queen makes Kirsten pregnant by magic means; *I*: Kirsten's first cousin Boris seduces her. — *cD, F, I*: The king returns.

All variants: The queen tells the king that his sister Kirsten is no longer a virgin and that she expects a child. The king does not believe her and sends for Kirsten. She has just had a baby (*I*: twins), and gets up with difficulty. When she arrives at the court the king demands that she dance. She goes through with this trial, but the queen finally manages to prove that Kirsten has had a child.

Different endings: *F, cS*: The queen sees to it that Kirsten must dance until she dies. *I*: The king himself dances with Kirsten until she falls down dead. *cS*: Kirsten begs the king to forgive her, and he does. *cS*: The father of her child arrives, and she marries him. *cN*: Her lover Boris is sent for to be punished, but he forces the king to let him marry Kirsten. *D, cN, cS*: The king sends for whips and thrashes Kirsten until she dies. *cS*: The king stabs her.

Danish: DgF 126 *Faroese*: CCF 177 *Icelandic*: IFkv 52 *Norwegian*: Utsyn 191; LoM 64 (LoMBS 133); NMB 135 *Swedish*: Jonsson p. 738; SF 53; SMB 160

D 347 *Kong Valdemar og hans søsterdatter — King's niece forces king to kill his queen because of her unchastity*
D

The king has given his niece a palace where she lives, but the queen wants her to come to the royal castle to serve her. When the girl

arrives she refuses to be in the queen's service. According to her the queen has been mistress to the archbishop. When the king is told he flogs the queen to death at his niece's suggestion: she wants the queen to suffer the same fate her mother had.

Danish: DgF 127

D 348 Trøjes drab — Man kills his sister's betrothed in revenge and is outlawed

D

Trøje gets engaged to Kirsten, a widow, against her brother Mogens' will, and Mogens kills him. When Kirsten is told what has happened she sends word to Trøje's closest relative, Peder, who goes to the assembly and accuses Mogens of the murder. Mogens offers to pay damages, but Peder has him outlawed. *Var. C:* Mogens is killed.

Danish: DgF 302

D 349 Iver og Erland — Woman kills suitor in revenge for husband's death

D

Iver is out riding and meets Erland, who kills him. A boy brings the message to Iver's wife. She dares not go out for many years, but finally she goes to church. She meets Erland on the way. He takes her in his arms, but she asks him to wait till Christmas and to come and see her then. When he comes she poisons him.

Danish: DgF 296

D 350 Magna dans — Man kills grandfather in revenge for father's death

I

The king of Sweden surprises his daughter with her lover and kills him. The daughter gets a son, Magne. When Magne is twelve years old his mother tells him of his father's death and urges him to take revenge. Magne finds his grandfather and is refused damages for his father. He kills the king and two of his men. His mother summons the people to an assembly. Nobody dares accuse Magne, who becomes king after his grandfather.

Icelandic: IFkv 33

D 351 Svanelille — Sons kill their father to revenge their mother

D

Svanelille's maidservant warns her of Sir Karl. Svanelille and the

maid flee together to seek protection with king Erik of Sweden. Erik will now have nothing to do with Svanelille and calls her a whore. Soon afterwards Svanelille gives birth to two sons. She entrusts them to her maid and asks her to see to it that the boys take revenge on their father. Then she dies. Her sons grow up, and one day they meet king Erik in the woods and kill him.

Danish: DgF 287

D 352 Liden Engel — Man kills his uncle to revenge his father's death
D N S

(D, N: Engel has eloped with Malfred against her family's will.) Engel and Malfred are told that her brother (S: Engel's rival for Malfred) is approaching. They take refuge in the nearest church, but the brother sets fire to it. Malfred gets out, but Engel dies. cD, N: Malfred has a son who wants to revenge his father's death. cD: He sets fire to his uncle's house and thus kills him in the way his father died. cD, N: He kills the uncle with his sword.

Danish: DgF 297 *Norwegian:* Utsyn 147; Bugge 23; NMB 136
Swedish: Jonsson p. 750; Tuneld: Prästrelationerna från Skåne av år 1667 och 1690, p. 144-145; SMB 161

D 353 Tule Vognsøn og Svend Grå — Man kills another for insulting his mother and killing his father
D

Lady Mette has a gold chair made and puts it in church. Svend Grå derides her for this, pushes her out of the chair and sits in it himself. At her return home she urges her sons to take revenge for this and for their father's death. The eldest son, Tule, disguises himself as a bride and goes to church. He meets Svend in the churchyard. The two men fight, and finally they kill each other in front of the altar.

Danish: DgF 143

D 354 Døttre hævne fader — Sisters kill their father's murderer
D N

Two sisters decide to revenge their father's (cD: brother's) death. They get weapons and clothes and seek out their father's murderer. Without knowing who they are he confirms to them that he killed their father, and they cut him down.

Danish: DgF 193 *Norwegian:* Utsyn 79; Landstad 22; NMB 137

- D 355 *Gunnars kvæði* — *Woman purposely causes husband's death in revenge for maltreatment*
FI

I: Gunnar asks his wife Hallgerðr where she got hold of the cheese she has. She replies that that is none of his concern, and he slaps her in the face. F, I: Gunnar's enemies come to his house, and he asks his wife to give him of her hair to string his bow. She reminds him of the time he slapped her and refuses to help him. I: Gunnar is killed.

Faroese: CCF 21 Icelandic: IFkv 49

- D 356 *Den spotske brud* — *Man kills his bride for insulting him*
D

Sir Benedick's bride asks him not to touch her on their wedding night, and he consents. In the morning she derides him in front of the servants and says he is no man. He stabs her.

Danish: DgF 358

- D 357 *Nilus og Tidemand* — *Man kills rival in revenge for insult*
D

Nilus and Tidemand propose to the same girl, and she chooses Nilus. On their wedding Tidemand scornfully says that the bride used to be his mistress. Nilus threatens to take revenge for this statement. Later on, when Tidemand celebrates his wedding (*var. C*: the christening of his first child), Nilus arrives and kills him.

Danish: DgF 332

Revenge, cf B 21; C 14; D 76, 181, 183, 305, 429; E 38-58, 92-102

Execution and human sacrifice (D 358—361)

- D 358 *Palle Tygesøn ved kvindegilde* — *Man executed for attending women's childbed celebration*
DS

Palle dresses up as a woman and goes to the queen's hall (*S*: in order to see his betrothed). The queen is in childbed. He talks to her and attends the confinement. Then he joins in the dancing afterwards, but the jingling of his spurs reveals his disguise. D, cS: The queen

decides that he must be executed. *D*: He is hanged the next day. *S*: His life is spared, but (*cS*;) he is imprisoned.

Danish: DgF 335 *Swedish*: Jonsson p. 752; SF 108; SMB 162

D 359 Markvor hængt som hestetv — Innocent man executed for theft
D S

When Markvor is out riding he meets his uncle who persuades him to change horses with him. Markvor consents, but shortly afterwards he is accused of having stolen the horse. *D*: Markvor is hanged for theft. *S*: He is imprisoned, but when his betrothed hears of it she comes and gets him out.

Danish: DgF 336 *Swedish*: Jonsson p. 752; GA 84 (GAB 68); SMB 163

D 360 Jon Remorsøns død på havet — Man sacrificed to ensure good weather
D N

(*cN*: Jon asks his foster-mother how he will die, and she warns him of the sea. *cD*: The king sends his courtiers out to sea.) The ship's crew sets out in spite of a bad storm to serve their master. When it becomes obvious that the ship is in danger it is suspected that an evil man is on board. Lots are cast and point to Jon. He confesses his sins and jumps overboard.

Danish: DgF 375 *Norwegian*: Utsyn 174; LoM 25 (LoMBS 126); NMB 138

D 361 Herr Peders skriftemål på havet — Man sacrificed to ensure good weather
D N S

Peder asks his foster-mother how he will die, and she warns him of the sea. Peder fits out a ship and sails out, but once at sea the ship will not move. It is believed that a sinful man must be the cause of this, and the dice thrown points to Peder. He confesses his sins and sends his last greetings to his mother and his betrothed. Then he is thrown overboard, and the ship gets good wind.

Danish: DgF 376 *Norwegian*: Utsyn 174; Landstad 82; NMB 139
Swedish: Jonsson p. 757; Visböcker I p. 103-104; SMB 164

Execution, cf C 2, 17, 18, 20, 22, 23, 29; D 235

Sieges, bravery at war (D 362—366)

- D 362 *Riber-Ulvs endeligt* — *Troops win entrance to besieged castle by dancing in*
D F

Riber-Ulv serves Sir Iver but elopes with his daughter and takes a lot of his gold. Iver gets the king's help and lays siege to Ulv's castle, but not until he has disguised his men as dancing maidens does he manage to get inside. Riber-Ulv is fatally wounded in the fight. The doctor sent for refuses to cure him unless he gets Ulv's wife. Ulv prefers to die. His wife soon takes another husband and forgets him.

Danish: DgF 120 *Faroese:* CCF 138

- D 363 *Indtagelsen af Riberhus* — *Troops win entrance to besieged castle by dancing in*
D

A dance is held at Riberbro, and a number of the king's knights join in. Finally Ranni joins them, too. He sings and conducts the dance. A girl steps up to him and plights him her troth, and then (*var. D:*) joins in the dance. They dance their way into the castle with swords hidden under their clothes, and thus they capture the castle.

Danish: DgF 147

- D 364 *Riber-Ulvs bedrift* — *Bravery in battle makes man's success*
D

The wealthy Sir Peder considers only the king good enough for his daughter, but Riber-Ulv, a poor knight, courts her in secret. During a battle against the Swedes Riber-Ulv saves the lives of both Sir Peder and the king and captures the king of Sweden. He secures a large sum as ransom for the prisoner, becomes counsellor to the king of Denmark and marries Peder's daughter.

Danish: DgF 119

- D 365 *Ridder Stigs fald* — *Brave soldier killed while defending banner*
D N S

The king asks Stig, a young knight, to carry his banner in battle. Stig protests, but gives in. (*D, S:* When the enemies cluster around Stig and he is wounded the king tells him to flee to save his life. Stig refuses to bring this shame on himself.) Stig defends the banner

honourably, but at last he is killed to the great sorrow of his betrothed (*S*: of all women).

Danish: DgF 117 *Norwegian*: Utsyn 189; DgF X p. 247; NMB 140
Swedish: Jonsson p. 736; Visböcker II p. 267-269; SMB 165

D 366 *Herr Jon og fru Bodil — Man has ominous dream and is killed in battle*
D

Jon has an ominous dream immediately before he goes out to war. He tells his wife about it, and she asks him to shrive and not to be too much in the forefront of the battle. Jon is killed almost immediately. His wife sees a funeral procession approach. The corpse is so badly cut up that she can recognize her husband only by a scar on his hand, made by her scissors. She is inconsolable.

Danish: DgF 144

Sieges, cf C 28, 35, 39, 41; D 380, 381

Miscellaneous motifs (D 367—379)

D 367 *Hekseridtet — Woman accused of sorcery by mother-in-law*
D N S

A woman says to her son that she has seen his wife riding on wild animals and meeting with supernatural beings. *D*: The young wife hears this. She asks her husband's permission to go to her parents, and then she leaves forever. *N, S*: The man believes his mother, beats his wife and kills her. *S*: He is executed. *cN*: The wife comes to heaven. The Virgin Mary asks her if she wants her husband and mother-in-law to come to heaven, but she says only her husband.

Danish: DgF 361 *Norwegian*: Utsyn 59; Bugge 13; NMB 47
Swedish: Jonsson p. 755; GA 16 (GAB 15); SMB 166

D 368 *Ellindur bóndi á Jaðri — Man offers his sons as payment of taxes*
F

Ellindur has thirty sons, but he has not paid his taxes for thirty years. The king is annoyed and sends for him. Ellindur arrives with all his sons. He explains that instead of paying taxes he has educated thirty sons, and now he offers them to the king. The king accepts, but is content to keep fifteen of the sons.

Faroese: CCF 45

D 369 Nilus Strangesøns stenstue — Man refuses to sell his house to the king

D

The king sees Nilus' beautiful house of stone. He asks Nilus to let him buy it, but Nilus has promised his father not to sell it and refuses. The king asks his men to put Nilus in the tower, but he draws his sword. Then the king gives him his daughter instead.

Danish: DgF 424

D 370 Den genfundne søster — Man finds abducted sister

D

A man returns home from Rome to find that his sister has been abducted. He sets out to find her. He comes to King Hagen's palace while the king is away. He compliments the queen for her beauty, but she says that her maid is much more beautiful. The man offers to pay her if she will let him see the maid, and when the girl comes he recognizes his sister. He takes her home.

Danish: DgF 378

D 371 Herr Vilmur genfinder sin fæstemø — Man finds disappeared betrothed

D

Nilus searches for his betrothed who has disappeared. He comes to a palace and compliments the mistress of the house for her beauty. She says that she has a maid who is much more beautiful, and Nilus asks her to let him see the girl. When she comes Nilus recognizes his betrothed, and thus they are reunited.

Danish: DgF 379

D 372 Ellens sønner befri fader — Sons free their father from prison

D S

Ellen's sons set out to release their father, King (cD, cS: Bishop) Valdemar, from a long imprisonment. Dressed in simple clothes they come to the king's palace and stay there unrecognized. Soon they find the opportunity to break into their father's prison. He is too weak to walk, and his sons must carry him on their backs. They get to their ship and take him home.

Danish: DgF 290 *Swedish:* Jonsson p. 749; Visböcker I p. 8-10; SMB 167

D 373 *Krybskyttens frelse — Knight saves poacher from execution*
D

A young boy shoots a deer. A knight warns him of hunting on the miller's grounds and invites him to shoot in his park. The miller arrives and has the boy brought to the gallows. Just as he is about to be hanged the knight appears, frees him and hides him in his castle.

Danish: DgF 385

D 374 *Grevens datter af Vendel — Woman recounts the sad story of her life*
D I S

A woman tells the story of her life. She was thrown into the water as a small child (*cD*, *S*: by her step-mother or *cD*: mother. *D*: Wild animals find her and feed her for some time.) She is rescued by a man who brings her up and finally marries her. (*D*, *I*: He is murdered on their wedding-night. *D*: She is married again and her husband is executed. She marries a third time.) *D*, *S*: She has several sons by her husband, but after some years both husband and sons are killed.

Danish: DgF 285 *Icelandic:* IFkv 18 *Swedish:* Jonsson p. 749; Säv 137; SMB 168

D 375 *Den burtselfe møyi — Woman recounts the sad story of her life*
D N

Signelil tells the queen why she is so sad. While she lived at home she was raped (*cD*: seduced). Her family punished her and sold her for some church-bells. (*cD*: Her brother killed her lover.) The queen thinks that the man who raped her must have been the queen's son (*cN*: brother) and sends for him. He marries Signelil. *cD*: When he arrives Signelil has just died from sorrow, and he takes his life.

Danish: DgF 83 E-K *Norwegian:* Utsyn 103; LoM 137 (LoMBS 84); NMB 141

D 376 *Nonnens klage — Woman complains of her unhappy fate*
D N S

A girl loses her parents as a child. She becomes engaged to a man who jilts her. (*cD*, *cS*: She is put in a convent, *cD*, *cS*: in jail.) She

complains of her unhappy fate. *cD, cS*: She wishes the convent would burn.

Danish: DgF 513 *Norwegian*: Utsyn 170; DgF 513 F; NMB 142
Swedish: Jonsson p. 767; Visböcker II p. 318-319; SMB 169

D 377 Hustrus og moders klage — Woman mourns the fate of her children
D

A woman tells of her sorrows. All her sons have had disastrous fates. She (or possibly another woman) goes on to tell how she freed her husband from prison abroad but was herself imprisoned and forced to eat a child she gave birth to in captivity. When she was allowed to return home her husband had taken another wife.

Danish: DgF 286

D 378 Syrgjande møder — Woman mourns the fate of her children
N

A girl dies in the church at Lunde as has been prophesied to her. Her mother is inconsolable until another woman tells her about her own sorrow: all her sons have met with disastrous fates.

Norwegian: Utsyn 139; Landstad 65; NMB 143

D 379 Gyrðis kvæði — Man has ominous dream
I

A man wakes up ill at ease and tells his wife a dream he has had. He dreamt that a huge eagle took him by its talons, brought him to a dark cave and tore him to pieces. Then it put the pieces into a cauldron to cook. *cI*: The man asks his wife to tell what the dream means.

Icelandic: IFkv 97

Novellistic ballads (D 380-440)

Ballads based upon international epic motifs (D 380—393)

- D 380 *Paris och Helena — The love affair between Paris and Helen and the siege of Troy*
S

King Priam sends his son Paris to Greece to abduct a woman as revenge because the Greeks have abducted Priam's sister. Paris meets Helen and they fall in love. He abducts her and takes her to Troy. Her husband Menelaus lays siege to Troy for ten years. Finally he pretends to depart but leaves a troop in a huge wooden horse. The horse is moved into Troy, and the men find their way out and set fire to the town. Menelaus gets Helen back.

Swedish: Jonsson p. 775 (ST 31); Visböcker I p. 387—393; SMB 170

- D 381 *Paris og dronning Ellen — The love affair between Paris and Helen and the siege of Troy*
D F N S

Paris is in King Menelaus' service mainly for the sake of beautiful queen Helen. Menelaus goes out to war. (D, F, S: Paris wins Helen's love by playing his harp to her.) Paris and Helen declare their love for each other. (F: They leave for Troy before Menelaus returns.) When Menelaus returns from the war Paris and Helen use a trick to escape to Troy together. Menelaus lays siege to Troy for many years in vain. Finally an old man advises him to make a horse of copper and hide some of his men in it. The horse is taken into Troy, and the men get out and burn the town. Helen and (D, F, N) Paris take their lives.

Danish: DgF 467 *Faroese:* CCF 157 *Norwegian:* Utsyn 129;
NFS, M. Moe 25 p. 288-291; NMB 144 *Swedish:* Jonsson p. 765;
SF 151 A; SMB 171

- D 382 *Kong Apollon af Tyre — King Apollo of Tyre is saved from shipwreck and marries the emperor's daughter*
D

King Apollo is on his way to the emperor's daughter when his ship sinks because of a curse put upon it (*var:s A, B*: by the emperor, *var. C*: by Apollo's mother). Apollo swims to a cliff and is rescued after many days by some fishermen. While helping the fishermen with their nets he is recognized by the emperor's daughter. They get married.

Danish: DgF 88

- D 383 *Tristrams kvæði — Tristan dies from sorrow when falsely made to believe he is deserted by Isolt*
I

Tristan is badly wounded in battle and sends for Isolt to cure him. He tells the messengers to fly blue sails if Isolt is aboard, and black if she is not. The ship returns with Isolt and blue sails, but Tristan's wife tells him they are black. Tristan's heart breaks. When Isolt finds Tristan dead she dies by his body.

Icelandic: IFkv 23

- D 384 *Tistram og Isold — Married woman meets lover in secret*
D

Tristan sends word to queen Isolt and asks her to meet him in the greenwood. Isolt goes there secretly accompanied by her maid, and talks to Tristan for a while. When she returns home her husband wants to know where she has been so late at night. The maid replies that they have both assisted at a confinement. Isolt rewards her.

Danish: DgF 470

- D 385 *Tistram og jomfru Isolt — Parents try to stop marriage between lovers*
D

Var:s A—C: Tristan is about to enter the emperor's service. He is warned not to fall in love with Isolt. When he arrives at the court the emperor's daughter Isolt sees him and falls in love with him. They meet in secret, and Isolt's mother tries to stop this. (*Var:s B, C*: She intends to poison them, but the lovers refuse to drink. *Var. C*: Tristan forces her to drink herself, and she dies.) Tristan and Isolt escape together and get married. *Var:s D, E*: A woman is told (*E*: dreams) that her son and daughter will want to marry each

other. She sends her daughter to be brought up by the emperor's wife. When her son Tristan is grown up he enters the emperor's service, but is warned not to fall in love with Isolt. When he meets her they fall in love anyway. They are told that they are brother and sister but still want to escape together. The emperor builds a tower and puts Isolt in it. When Tristan tries to get her out of there the emperor's wife poisons them, and they die in each others arms.

Danish: DgF 471

D 386 *Tístrams táttur* — *Executed man revenged by his beloved who dies from sorrow*

F

Tristan and Isolt are in love, but his parents are opposed to a marriage between the two. They send their son to the king of Frakkland (France) with a letter asking the king to marry his daughter to Tristan, and to kill him if he refuses. Tristan has sworn to be faithful to Isolt and rejects the proposal. He is executed. When Isolt is told she goes to Frakkland, burns the king in his house, and dies from sorrow by Tristan's body.

Faroese: CCF 110

D 387 *Allegast* — *Man overhears threat to his life while committing burglary*

D F

(D: The king marries his daughter to a count of whom her brother Karl strongly disapproves.) Karl dreams that he must steal. He sends for Allegast, the most clever thief of all, to help him. They break the count's wall to steal his saddle. The count talks to his wife, Karl's sister, and reveals that he wants to kill Karl. When she protests he slaps her hard in the face. D: Karl kills the count and marries his sister to Allegast.

Danish: DgF 469 *Faroese:* CCF 106 Aligast

D 388 *Longobarderne* — *Famine causes Danes to settle in Lombardy*

D

There is famine in Denmark, and the king suggests that in order to save the rest of the people every third man should be killed. A woman protests and says that it would be far better to send the men away to a foreign country instead. The men leave and find a home in Lombardy.

Danish: DgF 21

- D 389 *Orm Ungersvends fadermord* — *Father tries in vain to avoid the fate of being killed by his son*
D F

A man dreams that a snake comes out of his wife's breast and attacks him. Because of this dream shortly afterwards he sends his son away to be brought up abroad. One day the son, Orm, returns home to see his parents, and while he is there he happens to kill his father. His mother takes this very hard and gives him a drink which makes him ill. He returns to his foster-parents. D: His foster-father sends for a doctor to make him well, and then marries him to his daughter. F: Orm hears of a woman who might cure him and goes abroad to see her. She cures him, and they marry. Later Orm visits his home, but his foster-mother gives him a drink which makes him forget his wife. His wife comes to fetch him, and he punishes his foster-mother.

Danish: DgF 472 *Faroese:* CCF 109

- D 390 *Hertug Frydenborg* — *Woman given her lover's heart to eat*
D S

Because duke Frydenborg loves the princess Adelin her father, the king, puts him in the tower for many years, and later has him slaughtered. His heart is taken out and served to Adelin at table. When Adelin realises what it is she decides to die. She sends for wine, and while she drinks it her heart breaks. When the king hears of this he regrets his severity, and the two lovers are buried in the same grave.

Danish: DgF 305 A-F, H-M *Swedish:* Jonsson p. 750-751; GA 19 (GAB 18); SMB 172

- D 391 *Fæstemand løskøber fæstemø* — *Lover ransoms betrothed after family refuses to*
D F I N S

(cD, cS: A man has sold his daughter to foreign merchants for a piece of bread.) When the foreign ship is about to leave and take the girl abroad she asks her father, mother, sister and brother in turn to buy her free, but they all refuse. Finally she asks her betrothed, and he pays for her freedom.

Danish: DgF 486 *Faroese:* CCF 129 *Icelandic:* DgF VIII p. 446 *Norwegian:* Utsyn 93; LoM 72 (LoMBS 75); NMB 145
Swedish: Jonsson p. 766; GA 15 (GAB 14); SMB 173

- D 392 *Kong David og Solfager* — *Woman drugged and abducted, but husband gets her back*
D N S

King David leaves his wife (or betrothed) Solfager to go abroad.

While he is away King Adel (*cN*: David's brother) tries to seduce Solfager. She resists, and King Adel gives her a drink which makes her unconscious. He has her buried for dead, but secretly takes her out of the grave again and leaves the country with her. King David follows them disguised as a pilgrim. He reveals himself to Solfager (*D*: and kills King Adel) and takes her back home.

Danish: DgF 468 *Norwegian*: Utsyn 128; Landstad 56; NMB 146 *Swedish*: Jonsson p. 765; Visböcker II p. 302-305; SMB 174

D 393 Henrik af Brunsvig — Man taken prisoner arrives home in time to prevent wife's second marriage
D S

Duke Henrik tells his wife that he must go abroad and asks her to wait for him for seven years. After that she may marry again. (*S*: He breaks his ring into two halves and gives her one.) While abroad he is taken prisoner. After many years he is free again and sets out to go home. On the way he meets a lion fighting with another animal. He helps the lion to kill its adversary. After this he goes to sleep, and in the morning he miraculously wakes up in his own country. He goes to his own house where his wife's wedding to another is about to take place. He makes himself known to the bride (*S*: with his half of the ring), and she sends the bridegroom away.

Danish: DgF 114 *Swedish*: Jonsson p. 736; SF 168; SMB 175

Ballads with folktale motifs and other novellistic ballads
(D 394—440)

D 394 Knud Hyrde — Queen leaves court to follow her shepherd lover
D N S

The king sends for Knud the shepherd and questions him about his women. Knud admits that he has many mistresses, and it appears that the queen (*cD*, *N*: the princess) is among them. She is sent for, and the king tells her to leave at once with the shepherd. They go away together to tend the cattle.

Danish: DgF 427 *Norwegian*: Utsyn 163; NFS, S. Bugge 2 p. 50-51; NMB 147 *Swedish*: Jonsson p. 761; GA 57 (GAB 50); SMB 176

D 395 Per Svinedreng — Prince disguised as swineherd marries the princess
D N S

Per the swineherd wishes he could have the princess. A snake hears

him and says he might have good luck. That night the princess comes to his room and sleeps in his bed, although he tries to get her out. In the morning he complains to the king that he is not allowed to sleep in peace. The king is angry with his daughter and wants to send her away with Per, but he reveals that he is a prince and marries the princess.

Danish: DgF 527 *Norwegian*: Utsyn 164; DgF 527 Y*, Z*; NMB 148 *Swedish*: Jonsson p. 767-768; SF 104; SMB 177

D 396 *Jomfru og stalddreng — Girl disguised as stable-boy marries the prince*
D N S

Kirsten dresses as a man and enters the king's service as stable-boy. In the daytime she looks after the horses, and at night she sleeps in the prince's (cD: a knight's) bed. After several years she gives birth to a child and her identity is revealed. The king forgives the young couple and tells them to marry.

Danish: DgF 267 *Norwegian*: Utsyn 105; Landstad 78; NMB 149 *Swedish*: Jonsson p. 747; GA 33 and 34 (GAB 27 and 28); SMB 178

D 397 *Møens morgendrømme — Girl's dreams of becoming queen come true*
D I N S

A girl is awakened one morning and reproached because she sleeps so late. She says she has had a strange dream and tells it. cD, I, N, S: The dream is interpreted and understood to mean that she will be successful in life and marry the king. cD, cN, cS: The king arrives the same day and asks the girl to become his queen. cD, cN, cS: The mistress of the house is envious of the girl's good fortune and had hoped the king would marry her own daughter instead.

Danish: DgF 239 *Icelandic*: IFkv 39 *Norwegian*: Utsyn 95; Landstad 72; DgF IV p. 449-452; NMB 150 *Swedish*: Jonsson p. 744; SF 110; SMB 179

D 398 *Jomfru ved tavlebord — Girl loses a game of dice and wins a husband*
D S

The king throws dice with a young girl. He puts large tracts of land at stake, and the girl keeps winning. (cD, S: Finally they play for the girl herself, and the king wins.) The girl's mother enters and

slaps her daughter for what she has done, but the king gives the girl a ring and marries her.

Danish: DgF 237 *Swedish:* Jonsson p. 744; SF 102; SMB 180

D 399 Tærningspillet — Girl loses a game of dice and wins a husband
D I N S

A girl persuades an apparently poor young man to throw dice with her (*cD*: he persuades her). She puts herself and her honour at stake, but when he wins she tries to get out of the bargain and buy him off. He insists on having her, and when he finally reveals that he is a prince she is quite willing to marry him.

Danish: DgF 238 *Icelandic:* IFkv 38 *Norwegian:* Utsyn 94; LoM 121 (LoMBS 76); NMB 151 *Swedish:* Jonsson p. 744; SF 103; SMB 181

D 400 Kong Eirik og Hugaljo — King mourns the death of his beloved so deeply that she comes to life again
N

King Eirik has fallen in love with a farmer's daughter, Hugaljo, and proposes to her, but everyone concerned is opposed to the marriage. Hugaljo falls ill and sends for Eirik, who is present when she dies. Eirik mourns her so deeply that Hugaljo returns to life again, and after that they live happily together.

Norwegian: Utsyn 180; Landstad 35; NMB 152

D 401 Regnfred og Kragelil — Man told about beautiful peasant girl sends for her and marries her
D F

D: Regnfred, a prince, is out searching for King Sigurd's daughter who has disappeared. A boy (*cD*: dwarf) he meets tells him about a beautiful shepherdess. *F*: Regnfred's servants go ashore from his ship and on their return they tell about the beautiful girl they have met. Regnfred sends for her and asks her to fulfil certain conditions: to arrive neither dressed nor undressed, neither alone nor in company. The girl combs down her hair and takes her dog along. *D, F*: Regnfred asks the girl who she is and she replies evasively, but finally she admits that King Sigurd is her father. Regnfred takes her home and marries her.

Danish: DgF 22 *Faroese:* CCF 2 B st. 74-102, C:II, D (Kráku táttur), F st. 63-88, G st. 71-94

- D 402 *Gests ríma* — *Man told about beautiful girl sends for her and marries her*
F

Gest finds a harp by a stream. He takes it along and goes to a farm where he is asked to stay the night. The woman of the house makes her husband Hake kill Gest. They break up the harp and find a richly dressed girl inside. They call her Kráka and bring her up as their own daughter. Ragnar lands with his ship, and his men go to Hake's house to make bread. They stare at Kráka while the bread burns. When Ragnar hears about the girl he sends for her. Kráka goes out calling for her dog.

Faroese: CCF 3

- D 403 *Karl og Kragelil* — *Man told about beautiful peasant girl sends for her and marries her*
D

Sir Karl sends his men out to find a beautiful girl for him. They meet one they think would suit him. She says she is a shepherdess and the daughter of a shepherd. (*Var. B:* The men return home and tell Karl about the girl, and he sends them back to fetch her.) The girl is brought to Karl, who asks her who she is. She tells him about her family. (*Var. A:* Her father was murdered and her mother taken out of the country.) Karl marries the girl.

Danish: DgF 23

- D 404 *Dei tri vilkåri* — *Queen carries out difficult tasks laid upon her by her husband*
N

Before going out to war the king orders his queen to carry out three difficult tasks while he is away (*cN:* or she will lose her life). She must build a great hall, find a glittering chair for the hall, and have a child (*cN:* by him) although he is absent. The queen fulfils the two first conditions, and then she follows the king abroad and stays with him as his mistress for some time without his recognizing her. When the king returns home his queen has had a child which he must admit is his own, and all the conditions are fulfilled.

Norwegian: Utsyn 89; Landstad 73; NMB 153

- D 405 *Den fortryllende sang* — *Power of music gets girl the king for a husband*
D N S

The king hears a girl sing (*cS:* play the harp). (The girl is a dairy

maid [*cD*], a miller's maid [*N, cS*], a shepherdess [*cS*].) The king sends for her, and she comes to the palace. The king asks her to sing for him (*N, cS*: she does not want to, but by offering her generous gifts he persuades her). Her singing makes everybody dance (*cD, N, cS*: sets everybody asleep). The king marries the girl.

Danish: DgF 243 A, C-F *Norwegian*: Utsyn 88; LoM 70 (LoMBS 72); NMB 154 *Swedish*: Jonsson p. 745-746; Visböcker III p. 365-368; SMB 182

D 406 *Fru Gundelil's harpeslæt — Power of music saves woman's honour and gets her rich gifts*

D

The king visits Lady Gundelil's house while her husband is away. He asks Gundelil to be his true love and wants her to play her harp for him, but only when he offers her part of his kingdom does she consent to play. Her playing makes the king and all his men dance. The king leaves without asking more of her, and when Gundelil's husband returns she tells him what has happened and gives him half of her gift.

Danish: DgF 236

D 407 *Verner kommer af fangetårn — Power of music helps man escape from prison*

DN

Verner is imprisoned in a tower. He sings a song, and Lady Ingeborg hears him. She sends for him and asks him to sing for her. His singing puts her (*var. B*: and all her maids) asleep. Verner finds the keys and escapes.

Danish: DgF 383 *Norwegian*: NFS, S. Bugge I p. 39-41; NMB 155

D 408 *Krybskyttens sang — Power of music releases prisoner and gets him the princess*

D

The king's men surprise a poacher. They take his dog and his weapons and put him in the tower. There he begins to sing so that the king sends for him. The king is so enchanted by his singing that he returns his property, and moreover he gives him his daughter and half the kingdom.

Danish: DgF 384

D 409 *Harpespillet — Power of music makes king pardon harp-player condemned to death*

D N S

(D, N: Lady Mettelille has never had a sorrow. D: She wishes she might experience one.) Lady Mettelille's brother comes and tells her that he is condemned to death and asks her to let her son die in his place. He says that she might have another son but never another brother, and finally she is persuaded. Her son takes his harp along, and before he is to die he plays upon it. The king hears him. He is so delighted by the playing that he asks the young man to stay with him and play (N, S: and gives him his daughter in marriage).

Danish: DgF 292 *Norwegian:* Utsyn 177; DgF V² p. 54; NMB 156 *Swedish:* Jonsson p. 750; SF 65; SMB 183

D 410 *Den trofaste jomfru — Maid's devotion passes trial made by her lover*

D N S

A knight persuades a girl to elope with him (cD, N, S: by promising her several castles of gold). They ride off together on his horse and cross a water. On the other shore he tells her that he is a penniless outlaw. (D, cN, cS: She offers him all her gold to buy him peace. cD, cN, S: He says that he is already betrothed to another, and the girl says she will be their humble servant.) Then he reveals that he is really a very rich man and takes her home to marry her.

Danish: DgF 249 *Norwegian:* Utsyn 99; Landstad 74 and 75; NMB 157 *Swedish:* Jonsson p. 746; GA 79 (GAB 64); SMB 184

D 411 *Kvindemorderen — Murderer of women made to fall asleep and killed by intended victim*

D N S

A knight persuades a girl to elope with him, and they ride off on his horse. After a while he makes a stop and starts digging a grave. When she asks what he wants the grave for, he replies that he has killed many maidens before and now the turn has come to her. She says she would like to delouse his hair before she dies. He puts his head on her lap and falls asleep. She ties him up, then wakes him and kills him. cD, cN, cS: On the way back she meets his sisters (brother, fellow robbers) who had expected to get her gold after her death, and she tells them what she has done.

Danish: DgF 183 *Norwegian:* Utsyn 77; Landstad 69 and 70; NMB 158 *Swedish:* Jonsson p. 741; SF 44; SMB 185

- D 412 *Ásu kvæði* — *Girl releases man, but he intends to deceive her and she escapes*
I

Ása hears a beautiful song, goes into the greenwood and comes upon a bound man. He asks her to let him loose, but she replies that she dares not because he might deceive her. He swears he will not, and she releases him. Then he says that he has deceived ten maidens before and that now she will be the eleventh. *cI*: She ties him up again; or she says she must leave him for a moment but disappears not to return.

Icelandic: IFkv 60

- D 413 *Guldsmedsdottern som dräpte kungen* — *Girl saves her honour by killing unwanted suitor*
S

The king goes to visit a goldsmith and says he wants to sleep with his daughter. The goldsmith protests, but the king threatens him with his knife. The king breaks into the girl's room and gets into her bed. She turns away from him, and the king falls asleep. She stabs him to death, and thus saves her honour.

Swedish: SVA. Copy from Härnösands landsarkiv. Härnösands läroverks handskriftssamling, ms 109 p. 303-306; SMB 186

- D 414 *Kongen og fru Jutteli gullsmeddotteri* — *Abducted girl makes seducer marry her*
N

The king goes to visit a goldsmith and asks him for his daughter's hand, but the goldsmith is unwilling to give him the girl. (*cN*: The king threatens to set fire to the goldsmith's house.) Finally the girl is sent for, and the king takes her with him. On the way they stop to rest, the king falls asleep, and the girl escapes back home. The king follows and asks her why she left. She says she did not get her morning gift. The king makes her his queen.

Norwegian: Utsyn 98; LoM 74 (LoMBS 80); NMB 159

- D 415 *Guldsmedens datter* — *Woman must reveal having been raped, and her bridegroom turns out to be the violator*
D S

The king goes to visit a goldsmith and asks to see his daughter. (*cD*,

S: He sends for the girl from his palace.) The father is unwilling to let his daughter come, but the king insists. When the girl arrives the king asks her to sing and dance for him. This she does, but she must break off because she is to have a child. She explains to the king that she was raped by an unknown man who broke into her house. The king realizes that he himself is father to the child, and he marries the goldsmith's daughter. *cD*: The king sends for the girl and dances with her, but she runs away from him.

Danish: DgF 245 *Swedish*: Jonsson p. 746; Djurklou: Ur Nerikes folkspråk och folklif, p. 99-101; SMB 187

- D 416 *Liden Kirstins dans* — *Woman must reveal having been raped, and her bridegroom turns out to be the violator*
D N

cD, N: The king asks Kirsten to dance for him and offers her gifts, but she does not consent until he promises to marry her. She dances until she becomes ill. She is taken out and gives birth to two sons. She explains to the king that she has been raped by an unknown man who broke into the house. The king admits that he was the man, and they marry. *cD*: The king marries Kirsten, but during the wedding she gives birth to twins. She says that she has been raped, and the king admits that he is the father of the children.

Danish: DgF 263 *Norwegian*: Utsyn 100; DgF V¹ p. 126-128; NMB 160

- D 417 *Ingelilles bryllup* — *Woman must reveal having been raped, and her bridegroom turns out to be the violator*
D

Peder arranges his sister Ingerlille's wedding to Mogens. Ingerlille confesses to her brother that she is no longer a virgin, she has been raped. They decide to ask another girl, Blidelille, to take her place in the bridal bed. Blidelille is persuaded by the promise that Peder will marry her. (*Var. C*: The bridegroom does not notice the change and believes that his bride is a virgin.) On the wedding-night the bridegroom reveals that he knows Ingerlille is no virgin, because he himself has raped her. The two girls manage to change places again unnoticed. Peder marries Blidelille.

Danish: DgF 276

- D 418 *Peder og Malfred* — *Woman must reveal having been raped, and her bridegroom turns out to be the violator*
D

While out riding Sir Peder meets a woman who tells him that his

wife is in childbed. Peder has been married only a month and will not believe this, but on his return home he finds it is true. He asks his wife who is the father of her child. She tells him that she was raped by an unknown man, and by her description he understands that it was he himself who was the violator.

Danish: DgF 278

D 419 Oluf og Elinsborg — Woman must reveal having been raped, and her bridegroom turns out to be the violator

D S

Sir Oluf goes to visit his beloved, Elinsborg, and asks her why she seems so unhappy. At first she replies evasively, but finally she confesses that she has been raped by an unknown man. Peder consoles her (*cD*, *S*: and says that he was the man). They celebrate their wedding.

Danish: DgF 279 *Swedish:* Jonsson p. 749; Visböcker I p. 64-66; SMB 188

D 420 Herr Find og Vendelrod — Woman must reveal having been raped, and her bridegroom turns out to be the violator

D

Find takes his bride Vendelrod home to celebrate their wedding. The bride is no longer a maid, and on the way a shepherd warns her that the fur rug on Find's bed can speak as well as Find himself and give her away. During the feast Vendelrod must be helped out to give birth to twins. She tells Find that she has been raped by an unknown man. By a gold ring she shows him Find realizes that the man was he himself.

Danish: DgF 275

D 421 Brud ikke mø — Woman must reveal having been raped, and her bridegroom turns out to be the violator

D S

Sir Olof engages Venelilla in marriage, but she is no virgin. (*cS*: Just before the wedding she has a child, *cS*: twins.) *D*, *cS*: The bride persuades another girl, *S*: a maid-servant, to take her place on the wedding-night, and they change clothes. (*cS*: During the wedding a musician says aloud that the bride is no maid, but she manages to silence him with gold.) (*cD*: Speaking nightingales or *cS*: a magic rug tell Olof that his bride is not a virgin and [*D*, *cS*] reveal the change of identity.) Olof questions his bride, and she tells him that

she has been raped by a unknown man. By her description he understands that he was the man.

Danish: DgF 274 *Swedish:* Jonsson p. 748; GA 39 (GAB 33); SMB 189

- D 422 *Iver herr Jonson — Woman must reveal having been raped, and her bridegroom turns out to be the violator*
D

A girl sees a ship approach and recognizes Iver, her betrothed. She tells her mother she is afraid to meet him because she is no longer a virgin. The mother promises to receive Iver. She tells him that her daughter is dying. Iver goes up to the house anyway and sees his betrothed. She tells him that she has been raped by an unknown man, but Iver confesses that the man was himself, and they celebrate their wedding.

Danish: DgF 280

- D 423 *Stolt Elselille — Girl escapes various dangers and gets happily married*
D N

The king sees Sir Iver dance and is impressed by his good looks. When he hears that Iver has a sister he decides to have her. The girl, Elselille, escapes from the king once by a trick, but the king sends Iver out to war and finally finds Elselille. He rides towards the wood with her to rape her. A band of robbers hear her cry for help and take her away from the king. They take her on board their ship to sell her abroad. The ship is wrecked in a storm and Elselille floats ashore. A knight finds her and takes her home to his mother. After some time he and Elselille decide to get married. During their wedding Iver arrives looking for his sister. He is given the bridegroom's sister in marriage, and the two couples celebrate their wedding together.

Danish: DgF 220 *Norwegian:* NFS, K. Liestøl 5 p. 34-40; NMB 161

- D 424 *Flores og Margrete — Lovers are separated by her marriage to another but her husband dies*
D F S

Sir Flores loves Margrete, but against her will she is married to another man. Flores and Margrete meet in church and talk. They declare their love for each other, but she will not let him kill her husband. The husband is hit by an arrow (cD, cS: because Flores'

mother or [*cS*] Flores himself arranges an accident by magic means; *F*: he is shot by a man lying in ambush). He dies. Flores and Margrete are married. *F*: Margrete rejects Flores' proposal and enters a convent.

Danish: DgF 86 *Faroese*: CCF 128 *Swedish*: Jonsson p. 729; Visböcker I p. 168-173; SMB 190

D 425 *Karl og Margrete — Man gets mistress by deceit and marries her only when she is dying*

D

Karl grieves because he cannot get Margrete. (*Var:s A-C*: His sister offers to bring her to him, *D-F*: his mother suggests that Karl go and fetch her.) Margrete is lured aboard Karl's ship. (*Var:s A-C*: Margrete refuses to utter a word, and the ship gets no wind; only when she is tricked into speaking can the ship sail.) Karl keeps Margrete as his mistress. *Var. A*: Karl is persuaded to marry Margrete, and when her mother arrives on a visit she finds that her daughter has become queen. *Var:s B-F*: Margrete is about to die in childbirth, and Karl marries her only just before she dies.

Danish: DgF 87

D 426 *Skipper og jomfru — Woman falls asleep on ship which sails off with her*

D F N S

cD, F, cS: A skipper promises to show his merchandise to a girl, and she goes aboard his ship. (*F*: She falls asleep and wakes up in Germany. She calls for her two brothers, and they fetch her home.) She falls asleep (*D, cS*: from the wine she is treated to), and the skipper sails off. The girl wakes up far from land. She pretends that she has small children she must get home to, but the skipper says he can see that she is not a mother. She must not return home until she has had a son and a daughter and they have grown up, he says. The girl jumps overboard and swims back home. *cD, cS*: She is drowned. *Alternative version*: *cD, N, cS*: A girl rejects all her suitors. *cD, N, cS*: Valivan visits her (*N*: dressed as a woman) and makes her accompany him to his ship. She admits to him, without recognizing him, that she is in love with Valivan. He gives her wine, she falls asleep, and he sails off. (*cN*: She wants to jump overboard, *cD, cN*: tells him she must go home to her children.) The skipper tells her she must not return home until she has had a son and a daughter and they have grown up, and then he reveals to her that he is Valivan whom she loves.

Danish: DgF 241 *Faroese*: CCF 144 *Norwegian*: Utsyn 96;

Landstad 77; NMB 162 *Swedish*: Jonsson p. 745; SF 26 and 41; SMB 191

- D 427 *Dankungen och Långlöte möja* — *Woman falls asleep on ship which sails off with her*
S

The king hears a girl sing, is enchanted by her voice and sends for her. She sings for him. He takes her aboard his ship. She falls asleep, and when she wakes up they are far away. The king will not let the girl return home until she has had a son and a daughter and they have grown up.

Swedish: Jonsson p. 770 (ST 13); DgF IV p. 454; SMB 192

- D 428 *Venderkongens jomfrurov* — *King abducts maidens and chooses his bride from among them*
D

The king of Venderland has abducted fifteen maidens who were dancing on the shore by his ship, but the ship will not move while he has them on board. Finally he promises to set them free provided one of them will sing for him. Kirsten and her sister sing, and the king keeps the two girls while the others are allowed to leave. He makes Kirsten his queen and arranges a good marriage for her sister.

Danish: DgF 240

- D 429 *Jomfru Amedy* — *Brothers of derided bride take revenge on bridegroom's family*
D

Knud becomes engaged to marry Amedy in England and takes her to his home. His mother and sisters deride Amedy's appearance, take her gold and send her out to sea in a small boat. She gets back to England again. Her brothers take revenge by burning Knud's family in their house. Amedy begs for Knud's life, he is spared, and she marries him.

Danish: DgF 219

- D 430 *Hagbard og Signe* — *Woman dies when her lover is executed by her family*
D N S

King Hagbard loves Signe, the daughter (cD: sister) of his enemy, King Sigvord. Hagbard goes to Signe disguised as a woman and

asks her to teach him needle-work. He is allowed to stay, and at night he shares the princess' bed. He reveals to her who he is. A maid-servant hears him, takes away his sword and then reports to King Sigvord. The king and all his men arrive to capture Hagbard, but although unarmed he defends himself successfully until he is tied down with a hair from Signe's head. This he does not want to break. He asks Signe to burn herself to death in her bower when she sees him hang, and she consents. Hagbard asks the hangman to hang his cloak on the gallows. Signe sees it and puts fire to her bower. Hagbard sees the fire and then asks to be hanged. When the king realizes that the two have died for love of each other he regrets his severity towards them and has the maid-servant buried alive.

Danish: DgF 20 *Norwegian:* Utsyn 123; Berge 7; NMB 163
Swedish: Jonsson p. 718-719; Visböcker II p. 245-255; SMB 193

D 431 *Herr Bjørn på Sønderborg — Woman dies when her lover is executed by her family*
 D I

Bjørn rides to Sønderborg to visit the king of Denmark and his sister Kirsten. The king greets him by saying he hears that Bjørn has become his brother-in-law; now Bjørn must die. Bjørn goes to Kirsten and tells her he must die for her. She cries and says she will never love another man. *cD*: They decide that when she sees him hang she will put fire to her bower. Bjørn asks the hangman to hang his cloak on the gallows. Kirsten sees it and puts fire to her bower. Bjørn sees the fire and asks to be hanged. *cD, I*: Bjørn is executed, and Kirsten dies from sorrow or, *cD*, kills herself with Bjørn's sword.

Danish: DgF 473 *Icelandic:* IFkv 19

D 432 *Ismar og Benedikt — Woman dies when her lover is executed by her family*
 D F N

Benedikt falls in love with King Magnus' daughter and becomes her lover. A servant-boy tells the king, who decides to have Benedikt killed for this. Both the queen and the princess beg for his life, but the king has him beheaded. (*cN*: The princess dies from sorrow. The two lovers are buried far apart, but lilies grow on their graves and entwine.) Benedikt's brother is told and arrives to take revenge. He kills the king. *D, F*: He takes his brother's body with him. The princess dies from sorrow.

Danish: DgF 474 *Faroese:* CCF 121 *Norwegian:* Utsyn 122; Landstad 60; NMB 164

D 433 *Tófu kvæði* — *Child born in secret is discovered and brought back to its mother*

I

Tove gives birth to a child in secret. For fear of her family she exposes the child. A raven takes it and flies over the sea. It drops the baby over a ship into the lap of a count. The count sees by the child's clothes that it is wellborn and thinks Tove must be the mother. He goes to see her. *cI*: The count is Tove's father. He accuses her of being the child's mother. She denies this, and he hits her. *cI*: The count is the child's father, and he marries Tove.

Icelandic: IFkv 35

D 434 *Karl Hittebarn* — *Foundling marries woman who turns out to be his mother*

D N S

The king's daughter has a son in secret. She puts him in a box and leaves it to float in the water. The king finds it by the shore. He takes the boy home and brings him up. When he is a grown man the king marries him to his daughter. On the wedding night she confesses to her bridegroom that she is his mother. *Various endings*: *cD*: The king has his daughter torn apart by wild horses. *cD, N, cS*: The king decides she must be burnt at the stake, but (*cD, N, cS*) Karl begs for her life, and (*cD, N, cS*) she is sent out of the country, *cD, cS*: accompanied by Karl. *cD, cS*: She marries Karl's father.

Danish: DgF 294 *Norwegian*: Utsyn 140; Bugge 19; NMB 165
Swedish: Jonsson p. 750; SF 58; SMB 194

D 435 *Marsk Stigs döttr* — *Princesses abducted in childhood return to their home*

D N S

Two daughters of a king are abducted as children. They go out into the world to find their home. They are received in a king's palace. They are asked what work they can do and say they can weave. They make a wonderful tapestry which they show to the queen. The queen wants to reward them for the tapestry and offers to have them (or one of them) marry her son(s). *cD*: They ask to be sent to their home instead, and they are received there with great joy. *cD, N, cS*: They say they cannot marry the queen's sons as these are their brothers, and thus they reveal that they are the queen's abducted daughters.

Danish: DgF 146 *Norwegian*: Utsyn 101; LoM 124 (LoMBS 82); NMB 166 *Swedish*: Jonsson p. 740; SF 114; SMB 195

- D 436 *Frederik den anden i Ditmarsken — The king of Denmark is warned of danger and escapes pursuers*
D N S

King Frederik II of Denmark is in Ditmarsken disguised as a merchant, but the inhabitants find out who he is and intend to kill him. A girl warns the king and helps him escape. (*cD, N, S*: He puts his horse's shoes on backwards to confuse his pursuers.) He kills a ferryman whose boat he uses to get across the water. When he gets back he promises to reward the girl.

Danish: DgF 175 *Norwegian*: Utsyn 195; OUB, fol. 1801 D; NMB 167 *Swedish*: Jonsson p. 740-741; DgF X p. 455; SMB 196

- D 437 *Frúgvín Orlina — Woman poisons her husband and enters a convent*
F

Virgar sends a messenger to Orlina to propose to her on his behalf. She says no. The messenger kills Orlina's father and brothers and is himself attacked and wounded on his way back. Nine years later Virgar goes to Orlina and asks her why his messenger was wounded. She tells him what happened. Virgar proposes again and is accepted. He takes Orlina to his home. She gets sick at heart and gives Virgar poisoned wine which drives him mad. Orlina enters a convent.

Faroese: CCF 81

- D 438 *Hagen kongens søn — Man regains his betrothed with the help of enchanted prince to whom he gives his daughter*
D

Sir Olof's betrothed is abducted. When he searches for her he meets an animal that promises to help him if he is given Olof's future daughter. Olof consents and gets his betrothed back after killing her abductor in a duel. They get a daughter. The animal reappears, reminds them of the promise, kisses the infant and is transformed into Hagen, a king's son, who has been transformed by his brother. Hagen defeats his brother and becomes king. After fifteen years he calls for his bride.

Danish: DgF 519

- D 439 *Malfred og Magnus — After various misfortunes woman is reunited with her beloved who marries both her and another woman*
D

To prevent her son Magnus from marrying the orphan girl Malfred, the queen of Norway puts Malfred aboard a boat. A storm takes

the boat to Spain, where a duke (*cD*: king) takes care of Malfred. In the meantime Magnus sets out to look for Malfred. He is caught by robbers and taken aboard their ship as a slave. The ship comes to Spain, where Malfred sees Magnus and buys his freedom. The duke is about to marry Malfred, but on their wedding day Magnus kills him and takes off with Malfred. On their way she is caught by a troll and taken into a mountain. There she gives birth to Magnus' son. Many years later she escapes with her son and finds Magnus. He has believed her to be dead and is about to marry another woman. He takes them both for his wives.

Danish: DgF 49

D 440 *Belfjóna* — *Woman turns into hind to escape unwanted suitor*
F

Earl Urin comes uninvited to the king's feast. Belfjóna, to whom he has proposed, turns pale when she sees him and transforms herself into a hind. Urin chases the hind, but he meets another man who wants to fight with him for the hind. Urin is killed.

Faroese: CCF 41

E. Heroic ballads

Ballads of champions (E 1-112)

PURSUIT OF CHAMPIONSHIP AND ADVENTURES OF CHAMPIONS (E 1—63)

Competition in athletic or warlike exercises (E 1—4)

E 1 *Geipa táttur — Boasting champions prove their championship*
F

Charlemagne boasts that there is nobody to equal him. The queen replies that the emperor of Constantinople is his superior. In spite of warnings Charlemagne and his men go to Constantinople. When they arrive, they all promise to perform certain exploits. They manage to fulfil their promises.

Faroese: CCF 106 *Geipa táttur*

E 2 *Nornagests rima — King's test of strength unfavourably compared with deeds of the past*
F

The king kills twelve oxen in one cut of his sword. Everyone praises his deed except one old man, and the king asks him why. The old man says that he was once in the service of Sjúrdur svein and saw him perform mightier deeds. After that he had travelled far and wide to find the light of his life without success. The king tells him he will find it in France. The old man goes there. He is christened by priests, and when the light of his life goes out he is finally allowed to die.

Faroese: CCF 4

E 3 *Heming og Harald kongjen — Man forced into contest by the king defeats him*
F N

King Harald asks if there is anybody who is his equal. One of the men mentions Aslak's son, Heming. Harald goes to Aslak's house to

test Heming. They have a swimming race and Harald loses. He then makes Heming shoot a nut from off his brother's head. Heming accomplishes the task, but he keeps two arrows apart. Questioned by the king he says that he would have used these on the king if he had killed his brother. Harald then orders him to ski over a steep mountain. He does this too and then gets away.

Faroese: CCF 30 A:1, B st. 1-54, C st. 59-70, D st. 1-76, E:I *Norwegian*: Utsyn 70; Bugge 1; NMB 168

E 4 *Þorgeirs rimur — Man kills foreign champion and defeats other opponents*
I

Þorir goes to Earl Hakon's yule-feast and brings his Icelandic friend Þorgeir. Hakon tells Þorgeir to prove his strength in a fight the following day. Þorir gives Þorgeir a piece of magic clothing to help him win the fight. Þorgeir fights his opponent, a foreign champion. After having rejected Hakon's effort to make him part with the magic piece of clothing he cuts the foreigner into pieces and knocks two teeth out of Hakon's mouth. When Hakon wants to capture him he is saved by Þorir and his four hundred men. Þorgeir hides in Þorir's house for a while but is then advised to go to the widow Ragnhild. Hakon tries in vain to find him by magic means. At Ragnhild's house Þorgeir meets a man called Härekur and together they leave. They meet the brothers Svartur and Raudur and fight them. Raudur and Härekur are killed. Svartur is mortally wounded. Before he dies he gives gifts to Þorgeir and promises him his sister in marriage.

Icelandic: IFkv 82

Champions in fight or war (E 5—22)

E 5 *Vidrik Verlandsons kamp med Torkel Troneson — Vidrik Verlandson defeats opponent in single combat and wins the opponent's beloved*
F N S

(F, S: Torkel Troneson tells his beloved of his intention to go out and win glory in battle. Against her wish he sets out. He meets Vidrik Verlandson.) The two men fight, and Torkel is fatally wounded. He asks Vidrik to fetch a priest for him. F, S: He warns Vidrik of his brothers. F: Vidrik kills them all. F, N: Torkel dies, and Vidrik is now the suitor of Torkel's beloved.

Faroese: CCF 126 *Norwegian*: Utsyn 73; NFS, S. Bugge 5 p. 10-11; NMB 169 *Swedish*: Jonsson p. 768 (ST 1); Visböcker III p. 489-493; SMB 197

- E 6 *Tormaður skald* — *Man fights several combats, kills an ogre and escapes avengers*
F

The poet Tormaður parts with his foster-brother after a dispute. He takes a ship to Greenland by way of Norway. On board the ship he fights with another man who teases him, but they are equally strong. Tormaður arrives in Greenland. At a feast he falls asleep but is roused by a man who pulls his hair. He kills the man. Later he kills the ogre Torgrimur and must escape. He is pursued, and while fighting one of the pursuers, Falgeir, they both fall into the water. Falgeir is drowned, and Tormaður manages to reach a cliff. While lying there he is speared in the foot by an old woman. He is found by some men who are out fishing and brought ashore. He is taken to Torkil's house where he hides, and Torkil's wife heals his wounds.

Faroese: CCF 27

- E 7 *Kong Diderik i Birtingsland* — *King Diderik defeats his enemy King Isak*
D

King Diderik boasts that nobody is his equal. One of his men mentions King Isak of Birtingsland, and just that instant a messenger announces that King Isak demands the taxes King Diderik has promised to pay him. Diderik sets out at once for Birtingsland with several of his men. The king and two of his warriors force their way into King Isak's castle. They kill King Isak and his men. Isak's mother tries to escape in the shape of a bird, but she is captured and killed.

Danish: DgF 8

- E 8 *Virgars táttur* — *Asmundur defeated in fight but treacherously stabs his opponent*
F

Asmundur sends a messenger to Virgar to challenge him to a fight.

- E 8 CCF 91 presents a continuing story made up by E 131, 62, 75, 16, 8, 18, 63, and 36, normally, but not always, in this order. There is also a *táttur* called Hildardalsstríð, etc., which is of late origin and by a known author and therefore not included in TSB. This *táttur* appears in several texts of CCF 91 (CCF IV pp. 34, 62, 72, 80, and 99).

The women of Virgar's house tell him that he will be killed that day. He says he can only be killed by a villain. Virgar knocks Ásmundur off his horse, but Ásmundur sneaks up on Virgar and stabs him in the back. Virgar is then seen out at sea on a black horse, and he arrives at a castle.

Faroese: CCF 91 B:V, L Hildebrands táttur og Virgars táttur st. 55-77

- E 9 *Haka rekkar — Vallar loses all his men in repeated fights with Haki's sons*
F

Haki's two sons ravage in Vallarlið and kill sixty men there. Vallar sends men to get revenge, but they are killed too. Finally Haki's sons are captured. Their sister frees them, and they kill a large number of Vallar's men. Vallar sends a troupe of six hundred men. Haki's sons are victorious again and kill them all. Vallar begs for his life and is spared, but he must give up his estate.

Faroese: CCF 60

- E 10 *Kampen mellom Sivard og Humelum — Sivard defeats kinsman but pretends to have lost*
D F S

Sivard asks the king's men who wants to fight with him. The men throw dice to decide and the lot falls on young Humelum. He borrows Vidrik Verlandson's horse for the fight. Sivard wins over him and claims the horse. However, he finds that Humelum is his kinsman and decides that he may pretend to have won. He lets himself be tied to an oak. Humelum returns and says he has tied Sivard to an oak. Vidrik does not believe him and goes to see for himself. When Sivard sees him approach he dares stay no longer, pulls the oak up by the roots and walks home with it. In the evening he dances with the oak in his belt.

Danish: DgF 7 A st. 36-89, D-I *Faroese:* CCF 174 A st. 24-61, B st. 44-100, C st. 19-68 *Swedish:* Jonsson p. 717 (DgFT 7:II); Visböcker I p. 405-414; SMB 198

- E 11 *Sella rima — Twelve-year-old warrior kills king and swears brotherhood to his son*
F

At the age of twelve Prince Selli sets out by ship to go on a raid. They meet the king of Denmark and his two sons Hákun and Høgni in the Öresund. Selli wants to buy the king's ship, but the king

refuses to sell, and a fight breaks out. Selli kills the king. Hákon then kills Selli's father and Selli kills Hákon. He then fights with the younger son, Høgni. They end up in single combat on shore. Selli is wounded, but when he comes to he and Høgni swear brotherhood.

Faroese: CCF 86

E 12 *Greve Genselin — Challenger defeats opponent who gets him a bride*
D F N

Count Genselin tells his mother (*cF*: father) that he wants to try his strength in a fight. She gives him a horse, and he sets out. He meets a man and kills him, and shortly afterwards fights with another man. (*D, F*: The fight is heard as far away as Genselin's home.) He defeats his opponent (*cF*: kills him, *N*: they are equal), and the other offers him his betrothed (*N*: sister; *D*: Genselin declines the offer and chooses the sister instead. *N, F*: The other man gets Genselin's sister in exchange.) — *D, N*: Genselin's wedding is celebrated, and the bride (*N*: bridesmaid) eats and drinks enormously. *cD, N*: She kills several of the male guests, *cN*: and because of this Vidrik Verlandson gets angry and kills her. — *F*: Genselin marries. On his way home with his bride he meets his father, who has set out with an army to revenge Genselin's presumed death.

Danish: DgF 16 *Faroese*: CCF 130 *Norwegian*: Utsyn 69; DgF IV p. 732-734; NMB 170

E 13 *Angankári — Sjúrdur kills warrior with borrowed miraculous sword*
F

A blind man meets the warrior Angankári, who asks him to go home and say that Angankári will be coming and wants much to eat and drink. When he has eaten, Sjúrdur asks what he wants. Angankári says he wants to fight with Sjúrdur. They fight until they get tired. Another man takes Sjúrdur's place in the fight and is killed. Meanwhile Sjúrdur sends a messenger (*var. A*: his arrows) to Virgar to borrow the sword Mimmaring. With it he kills Angankári.

Faroese: CCF 34

E 14 *Galta táttur — King Harald trapped in banquet hall and killed by antagonist*
F

Earl Toste asks King Harald of Norway for help against Toste's

E 12 A text that has been regarded as a Swedish variant of this type is a translation from the Danish. See Jonsson p. 718.

E 14 «Has an old matter to settle . . .», cf E 3: Geyti=Heming.

brother who has subdued the whole of England. The visionary Galte is asked about the outcome of the battle, and he says that his visions seem to suggest that Harald and his men shall lose their lives. Harald orders his men to capture Galte, but he escapes. King Harald arrives in England. Toste meets his brother and they are reconciled. The king of England arranges a banquet, and in spite of warnings Harald goes without an armed escort, accompanied only by Toste. There is a fight, and Toste is killed while Harald fights bravely against superior numbers. At last Geyti Áslaksson is sent for. He has an old matter to settle with Harald, and he kills him. He never wins a victory after that. Harald's men return to Norway.

Faroese: CCF 30 A:2, B st. 55-81, C st. 71-87, D st. 77-128, E:II

- E 15 *Jómsvíkinga vísa — Vikings threatening the peace of Norway are destroyed by weather magic*

F

The vikings of Jomsborg sail to Norway. When they arrive their leader cuts the hand off a man, who goes to the king and tells him that there is no longer peace in the country. The king sends a messenger to Gudrun, a woman versed in magic, to ask for her help against the vikings. She hesitates, but concedes on the condition that she be given the king's son to sacrifice. She raises a hailstorm which destroys the viking army.

Faroese: CCF 20

- E 16 *Hildibrands táttur — Hildibrand defeats Ásmundur in fight*

F

Ásmundur sets out to seek combat. He looks for Virgar, but he is not at home. Instead Ásmundur challenges Hildibrand, who tries to make him leave. Ásmundur threatens to cut Hildibrand's head off. They start a fight, and Hildibrand cuts the coat of mail off Ásmundur and leaves him naked. Ásmundur asks permission to leave.

Faroese: CCF 91 B:IV, D Ásmundar táttur, L Hildibrands táttur og Virgars táttur st. 1-54

- E 17 *Kong Diderik og Holger Danske — King Diderik's army defeated by Holger Danske*

D

King Diderik has heard about Holger Danske and sets out with a large army to meet him. Holger gets all his warriors together and defeats Diderik's army. Diderik and a few of his men manage to escape and get back home.

Danish: DgF 17

- E 18 *Risin á Blálandi — Grímur Hildibrandsson defeats Ásmundur and kills a giant but gives up in fight with Sjúrdur*
F

Ásmundur sails out in order to kill Grímur Hildibrandsson. Grímur knocks Ásmundur off his horse and sails away out to sea. Ásmundur raises a storm by runic magic, and Grímur drifts about until he finally arrives in the land of trolls. There he kills a giant, takes treasure out of the cave and sets out for home. He meets a big warrior and fights with him until he is thrown out of his saddle. When he finds that the other man is Sjúrdur Sigmundarson he does not want to fight any longer.

Faroese: CCF 91 C Risin á Blálandi

- E 19 *Den skallede munk — Monk defeats all opponents and acts outrageously*
D S

D: Twelve warriors threaten to destroy a monastery. One of the monks asks for his club. It takes fifteen men to carry it to him, but he lifts it with two fingers. He goes out and kills all the warriors, but he wants to fight more. He meets a giant and fights with him. The giant is knocked down, begs to be spared and offers the monk his gold. The monk carries the gold to the monastery. He is displeased with the food served for supper and kills a number of monks. He also beats up the abbot and finally takes his place.

S: A monk meets a giant and they fight. The giant is knocked down, begs to be spared and offers the monk his gold. On the way the monk kills a number of warriors, and also some small trolls. With the giant's gold the monk arrives at a king's estate, where he eats and drinks prodigiously. He then fights in single combat with another monk until they get tired of fighting and swear brotherhood.

Danish: DgF 15 *Swedish:* Jonsson p. 717; Visböcker III p. 408-411; SMB 199

- E 20 *Jallgríms kvæði — Warriors successfully defending their countries against invading king are killed by giant*
F

King Harald Fairhair of Norway wants to subjugate the country of Havgrímur, but Havgrímur defeats the king's men. A giant is just about to capture Havgrímur's daughter when Jallgrímur snatches her away from him and escapes with her. The giant kills Havgrímur, whose country is then incorporated in King Harald's country. Harald

tries to invade Jallgrímur's country as well, but although Jallgrímur is wounded he defends it successfully until the giant arrives to claim Havgrímur's daughter again. He kills the wounded Jallgrímur. One of King Harald's men kills the giant and gets both Havgrímur's daughter and Jallgrímur's country.

Faroese: CCF 19 A and C

- E 21 *Jallgríms kvæði [II] — Warrior wins bride and country with the help of giant's magic sword*
F

Jallgrímur wants to try his strength in fight and is told about a mountain giant. He goes to find him. They fight, and Jallgrímur saves his life only by promising the giant his son when he gets one. The giant spares him and also gives him a magic sword which will help him in fights. Jallgrímur goes to Ireland to try to get the king's daughter. His proposal is scornfully rejected by the Irish king. In the ensuing fight Jallgrímur kills a number of the king's men as well as the king himself and his son. He marries the king's daughter. She bears him two sons. When the boys are twelve years old Jallgrímur tells them to go from Ireland to his father's country to fight the giant. The boys set out and manage to kill the giant. One of the boys marries a girl they find in the giant's castle. Both become rulers of the country.

Faroese: CCF 19 B

- E 22 *Tiki-Álvs kvæði — Attempt to force man into unwanted marriage leads to fight*
F

Holgir is sent by his step-father to Tiki-Álvur with a letter saying that Holgir is to marry Tiki-Álvur's daughter. Holgir refuses, and in the ensuing battle he kills most of Álvur's men. Álvur is forced to pay a large sum in ransom for his life, and Holgir leaves. Álvur pursues him with several ships to take revenge. Both Álvur and Holgir use magic in the fight, and Álvur is killed with all his men. Holgir returns and gives Álvur's land and daughter to one of his friends.

Faroese: CCF 33

Fight against heathens (E 23—30)

- E 23 *David och Goliath — David slays Goliath*
S

Goliath scorns the people of God and wants to fight in single combat

with one of them. King Saul promises his daughter to the man who can overcome Goliath. David knocks Goliath down with a stone from his sling and then cuts off his head. The people rejoice and give their thanks to God.

Swedish: Jonsson p. 769-770 (ST 8); Stenbock: Strövtåg i Linköpings stiftsbibliotek, p. 72-75; SMB 200

- E 24 *Dreymur Karlamagnusar* — *A dream leads Charlemagne to fight and defeat a heathen army*
F

Charlemagne has vivid dreams, and after some hesitation he relates **them to his courtiers**. He has dreamt that an earthquake forebodes a fight with heathens. His son Carlot is skeptical and does not believe in dreams coming true, but at that moment the hall begins to **shake**. Charlemagne **prays to God and then sets out with an army** to fight the heathens. The armies meet in battle. Charlemagne fights in single combat with a heathen warrior and kills him. All the heathens are killed.

Faroese: CCF 106 Dreymur Karlamagnusar

- E 25 *Oddvalds ríma* — *Miracle helps Roland in fight with heathen*
F

The pagan Oddvald comes to Charlemagne's court, derides the emperor and demands taxes from him. Roland takes up a fight against him, and Charlemagne prays to God for Roland's victory. A miracle happens: a light from the sky takes the strength from the heathen man.

Faroese: CCF 106 Oddvalds ríma

- E 26 *Emunds ríma* — *Roland saves Charlemagne by killing a heathen prince*
F

Emund, a heathen prince, is drinking water from a well when Charlemagne approaches him and challenges him to fight. Charlemagne is about to lose the fight. This is seen by his young nephew Roland from the ring he wears on his finger. He wants to come to his uncle's rescue, but as he is not allowed to leave the castle he must kill the guards to get out. He rides to Charlemagne and kills Emund, and the two men return home. *Var:s B-E and var:s A, F of TSB E 28*: Earl Gýðin is sent to Emund's father, King Angelund, with Emund's head. To save his life Gýðin advises the king to go with

three armies to fight Charlemagne at Runsival to avenge his son's death on Roland. Gýðin is then allowed to return to Charlemagne's court to deliver the challenge to fight.

Faroese: CCF 106 Emunds ríma

- E 27 *Hilmirs kvæði* — *Heathen warrior is involved in long feud with Roland but is eventually killed by him*
F

Roland wants to fight the heathen warrior Hilmir whose kinsman Amund Roland has killed. Roland asks Hilmir if he will adopt Christianity, but Hilmir refuses. In the ensuing fight Roland is captured. His horse returns to Charlemagne's court, and Roland is thought to be dead. His brother Baldavin and Olgar set out to fight Hilmir. They release Roland, capture Hilmir and return to Charlemagne's castle. By various promises and threats they try to persuade Hilmir to become a Christian, but Hilmir refuses and asks for a weapon to kill Roland. Instead Roland kills Hilmir. Baldavin is very angry with Roland for this and leaves Charlemagne's court.

Faroese: Patursson 2 p. 57-73

- E 28 *Runsivals stríð* — *Roland is killed in the battle of Roncevaux*
F

Var:s A and F: see end of TSB E 26. Roland and the twelve peers set out to fight King Angelund at Runsival. King Angelund sends two armies against them and both are defeated in turn. Then he sends his third army. The peers are finally killed, only Roland still survives. He blows his horn, and Charlemagne hears him and goes to Runsival. He finds Roland dead. He is the only man who is able to take Roland's sword out of his hands. Charlemagne kills King Angelund. He buries the peers and executes the treacherous Earl Gýðin.

Faroese: CCF 106 Runsivals stríð

- E 29 *Roland og Magnus kongjen* — *Roland is killed in the battle of Roncevaux*
N

King Magnus goes to a heathen country with six of his twelve peers. At Rusarvallen Roland and the peers are attacked by a large number of heathens. The peers ask Roland to blow his horn. He does not want to, and an unequal struggle goes on until Roland breaks his sword. Then he blows his horn and King Magnus hears him and

comes to assistance. By then Roland has been killed. Some of the men try to take the sword from him but cannot do it. When King Magnus tries, Roland lets go of the sword. Magnus returns home victorious, carrying much gold, but he and his men grieve over Roland's death.

Norwegian: Utsyn 75; Landstad 14; NMB 171

E 30 *Sigmundur kvæði* — *Sigmundur as missionary on the Faroe Islands*
F

King Ólavur sends Sigmundur to the Faroes to baptize the people. First Sigmundur wants to go to Tróndur, but Tróndur calls up a storm with the help of magic, and Sigmundur cannot get to him. He then goes to another island and stays with a farmer, whom he baptizes with all his household. Sigmundur continues to the steep cliffs of the island Dimon. He manages to climb the cliffs, gets into a fight with the farmer and his men there, and kills them all.

Faroese: CCF 22

Rescue of champion in distress (E 31—34)

E 31 *Den fangne fæstemand* — *Woman threatens king and forces him to let her betrothed out of prison*
D S

Kirsten tells her men to go with her to Holstenland to fetch her betrothed who is in prison there. In order to buy him free she offers gold and land to the king of Holstenland. The king says he wants her ancestral home in exchange. She refuses to part with it. The king asks her sarcastically if she has brought an army to get her betrothed out of prison, but when it turns out that this is actually the case he gives in and sends for her betrothed. They are allowed to leave together.

Danish: DgF 188 *Swedish*: Jonsson p. 742; Visböcker III p. 400-403; SMB 201

E 32 *Skjoldmøen* — *Combative girl frees her brother from prison*
D N S

A girl asks where her brother is, and her mother tells her that he is

the prisoner of a count (*cD*, *cS*: king). The girl rides to the count's estate. The count is away, but the girl learns from a woman where her brother's prison is. She breaks the door of the prison, takes her brother out and rides off with him. *cD*, *cN*, *cS*: She meets the count on her way home and defeats him.

Danish: DgF 186 *Norwegian*: Utsyn 80; LoM 119 (LoMBS 65); NMB 172 *Swedish*: Jonsson p. 741-742; Visböcker III p. 507-511; SMB 202

- E 33 *Hernilds kvæði* — *Champion is released from prison by reputedly cowardly brother*
F

Earl Atil has two sons. The elder, Aksal, is a weakling, while the younger, Hernild, is a keen fighter. He kills many men, and lady Elin, the daughter of a count, sees this. She urges her father to capture and kill Hernild. Hernild puts up a brave resistance but is eventually thrown into jail. Earl Atil tells Aksal that although he is such a coward he must at least free his brother. Aksal sets out, kills many of the count's men, releases his brother and takes him home. Earl Atil and his two sons set out against the count. They kill him and his men. Hernild also defeats a witch. He then takes Elin by force and makes her marry him.

Faroese: CCF 67

- E 34 *Gátu rima* — *Odin enters a competition of riddles to save another man's life*
F

Gestur is in very low spirits and meets an old man who asks him why he is sad. Gestur replies that king Heidrek has challenged him to a competition in answering riddles. Gestur is afraid that he will lose the competition and thereby his life. The old man offers to go in his place. He defeats king Heidrek in the competition. A fire breaks out in the king's hall, and the king and all his men are burnt to death. The old man, who is none other than Odin himself, transforms himself into a bird and escapes.

Faroese: CCF 17

Rescue of champion in distress, cf C 18; E 82-84

Champion kills relative as prophesied (E 35—37)

- E 35 *Norna-Grímur* — *Prophecy fulfilled when man kills foster-father and father*
F

The queen bears a son. It is prophesied that he will be his father's murderer and cause his mother much sorrow. The child Grímur is therefore sent out into the woods to live there. He grows up and is told about his parents and the prophecy by his foster-father. He kills his foster-father and goes to his father, the king. — *Var. B*: He kills the king and queen, his parents. *Other var:s*: He asks the king for his daughter's hand. When the king points out that she is Grímur's sister Grímur kills both father and sister. His mother advises him to propose to another princess. — Grímur sails to a foreign country and proposes to the king's daughter. She reminds him of all the sins he has committed and tells him to go to a certain place and wash himself there. Grímur dies on arriving, and his soul goes to heaven.

Faroese: CCF 56

- E 36 *Gríms táttur* — *Prophecy is fulfilled when man kills his own son*
F

Ásmundur challenges Grímur to a fight, but Grímur refuses because Ásmundur has killed Grímur's uncle Sniolvur with treachery. He tells Ásmundur to send for fifty champions and he will fight with them instead. Grímur kills all the champions and still refuses to fight with Ásmundur. (*Var:s B, I, K*: Then Ásmundur sends two other champions to fight, and Grímur kills them, too.) Finally Ásmundur tricks Hildibrand into fighting with Grímur. He lends his sword to Hildibrand for the fight without letting him know that the sword is really Hildibrand's own and that the opponent is his son. Hildibrand kills Grímur. Then Ásmundur tells him who the dead man was. It has been prophesied to Hildibrand that he will kill his own son with a particular sword which he believed to be at the bottom of the sea. When he realizes that the prophecy has been fulfilled he dies from sorrow.

Faroese: CCF 91 A:IV, B:VII, D Gríms táttur, I, K Gríms táttur

- E 37 *Ulv van Jærn* — *Ominous dream comes true when man is killed by his foster-son*
D F N S

F, cN: King Blikimann has an ominous dream which is supposed to

mean that he will be killed by Vidrik Verlandson. *F*: The king refuses to believe this as Vidrik is his foster-son. While out riding Blikimann meets Earl Hosvik and kills him. *D, F, N, S*: Earl Hosvik's son Ulv van Jærn goes to King Diderik and asks for help to revenge his father's death. The king lends him some of his men, among them Vidrik Verlandson. A messenger is sent to King Blikimann to tell him of their coming, but Blikimann is not worried. In the ensuing fight Vidrik kills King Blikimann.

Danish: DgF 10 *Faroese*: CCF 117 *Norwegian*: Utsyn 63; NFS. Copy from R. Berge CCXXI p. 11-16; NMB 173 *Swedish*: Jonsson p. 717; Visböcker III p. 494-502; SMB 203

Champion kills relative as prophesied, cf D 389

Manslaughter leads to revenge (E 38—58)

- E 38 *Hogna táttur 2/ Aldrias táttur — Högne revenges his father's death by killing his foster-father Artala*
F

Helvik bears the son Högne, and at the same time Gudrun has a son whom she calls Svein. Helvik exchanges the two boys, and Gudrun kills the boy she believes to be Helvik's. Young Högne grows up under the name of Svein. One day Helvik gives him his father's sword and a magic object which locks all doors. She asks him to revenge his father's death on Artala, Gudrun's husband. When he has grown up Högne lures Artala into his own treasury, locks the door and leaves him to starve to death. Then Högne takes the gold, visits his mother, and then goes to the king of Denmark.

Faroese: CCF 1 A:IV, Ba:III st. 98-139, Bb:IV, C st. 347-395, D:IV, E:III st. 212-247, G st. 368-421, H:[III] st. 214-254

- E 39 *Guttormur í Hattarmóti — Man kills grandparents to revenge his father's death*
F

Margreta marries Guttormur. They are invited to Margreta's parents. They go in spite of suspicions. (*Var:s B, D*: On the way their ship is caught in a storm, but Guttormur stops it by means of magic.) When they arrive, Margreta's mother, the queen, has Guttormur killed. Margreta gives birth to a son, whom she sends away so that he may be out of the queen's way. (*Var. A*: She also has a daughter, and both Margreta and the daughter are killed by the queen.) The

son, Magnus, wants to revenge his father's death. His father's sister Ata gives him advice, which helps him avoid his grandmother's attempts to poison him. He sets fire to the house, and she is burnt to death. Magnus then sets out against his grandfather. Helped by Ata's advice he subdues the wild animals watching his grandfather's castle, and then he kills him. He succeeds his grandfather as king.

Faroese: CCF 58

E 40 *Jatvarðs ríma — Man revenges his father's death on the king of Spain*
F

Jatvarð meets a beautiful maid who tells him about his father's death. She urges him to take revenge and gives him advice. Together with a friend Jatvarð goes to the king of Spain, his father's assassin. *Var. A*: Jatvarð and his men kill the king's men. The king begs for mercy, but Jatvarð kills him. The queen attempts to poison Jatvarð, but he kills her, too. He returns home and marries the beautiful maid. *Var. B*: The king attempts to poison him, but Jatvarð kills him.

Faroese: CCF 71

E 41 *Unge Herredag vinn yver Gautlandskongen — Man revenges his father's death on the king of Gautland*
FN

Herredag wants to go to Gautland to revenge his father's death on the king. He makes many of the best warriors join him, among them Sigurd. The king of Gautland collects soldiers (*F, cN*: among them several ogres. Sigurd kills one of the foremost of the king's champions.) After a hard battle Herredag wins. He kills the king although he begs for mercy. *cN*: The queen offers Herredag a poisoned drink, but he realizes the danger and kills the queen.

Faroese: CCF 12 Aa st. 30-71, Ab st. 28-68, B st. 34-106, C st. 38-84, E st. 35-95 *Norwegian*: Utsyn 64; DgF IV p. 690-692; NMB 174

E 42 *Iver jarlens søn — Son returns from school to revenge his father's death*
DN

Iver's father has been killed and no damage has been paid for him. (*N*: When Iver is rough with his schoolmates they tell him he had better go off and revenge his father's death.) Iver returns from school and goes to see his mother. She shows him some of his

father's belongings and also the shirt he was killed in. Iver (*N*: joined by two cousins) goes to his father's murderer and requires damages. When this is refused Iver kills the man and returns to his mother. *D*: Iver goes to one of his father's friends and proposes to his daughter. As he has now taken revenge the girl is given to him.

Danish: DgF 478 *Norwegian*: Utsyn 62; Bugge 4; NMB 175

- E 43 *Skjálðmann kongur í Spann — Man kills stepfather to revenge father's death*
F

Herint's father has been killed and his mother Hilda marries another man. She has the son Tíðrikur by him. The stepfather favours his own son and treats Herint badly. Herint is told by his nurse that his stepfather is the slayer of Herint's father. Eventually Herint takes revenge by killing his stepfather and hiding his body. He also fights with Tíðrikur and wounds him. Hilda has to part them. King Skjálðmann of Spain and the champion Árni Tíðarsson arrive to conquer the country. The king wants to make Hilda his mistress. She tells her sons, and they both start to fight for her. Herint kills Árni, and Tíðrikur defeats Skjálðmann. Afterwards Tíðrikur and Herint have a fight. They go to the Roman emperor to ask him to judge between them. Herint as the eldest is to take over the castle, and Tíðrikur has to leave the estate. The rest of the property is to be divided equally between them. Tíðrikur forces King Skjálðmann to marry Hilda.

Faroese: CCF 93 B

- E 44 *Hákun av Danaríki — Man kills father's slayer and two of his sons but becomes foster-brother of the third*
F

The father of King Hákun of Denmark has been killed by Sjúrdur, and Hákun wants revenge. Sjúrdur and his three sons are out on a raid and a storm brings them to Denmark. Hákun kills Sjúrdur and two of his sons. In the fight with the third son, Hákun and his opponent put down their weapons to try their strength unarmed. Neither of them can beat the other, and they swear brotherhood.

Faroese: CCF 61

- E 45 *Kongurin út í Spann — Man revenges father's death and saves sister from unwanted marriage*
F

The king of Spain proposes to Ingibjörg. Her father, a Danish earl,

says that he does not want to give an answer until his son Pætur comes home. The king wants an answer immediately and kills the father. Ingibjörg takes up arms and kills several of the king's men. Finally she is defeated and taken to Spain. She gets help from the king's daughter Amaldis, who takes her home and defends her. The king prepares his wedding, but then Pætur unexpectedly arrives at the royal palace and burns the king in his house. He marries Amaldis.

Faroese: CCF 93 A

- E 46 *Óðin í Asgørðum — Man kills the slayer of his father and marries slayer's daughter or widow*
F

Var. A: King Geyti kills Earl Hermóður and takes his wife Málníða. Geyti challenges Óðin to single combat. Geyti has a magic cup which gives him victory. He gives this to Málníða to hold and asks her not to let go of it while the fight goes on. Óðin gets tired, but he gets the idea of sending a message to Málníða saying that Geyti has been killed. This makes her faint and drop the cup. Geyti is killed. Málníða bears Geyti's son, Hermóður. Hermóður challenges Óðin to fight in order to revenge his father's death. He kills Óðin and forces Óðin's daughter to marry him. *Var:s B and C:* Geyti takes Málníða from her husband Óðin. (*C:* Geyti and Óðin are brothers.) Óðin and Geyti fight, and Geyti is killed. Málníða has a son by Geyti, Hermann, who defeats (*B:* kills) Óðin. Hermann marries Óðin's second wife. *C:* Later Óðin dies.

Faroese: CCF 79

- E 47 *Magnus kongur av Frakklandi — Son revenges the death of his parents*
F

Earl Harra invites guests for a feast. He also invites his foster-father who warns him against treachery. When the festivities are over everybody leaves except King Magnus of Frakkland. He wants Harra's wife and murders him. Magnus tells the earl's wife that he found him dead, but she understands that Magnus has murdered him. Before she dies from sorrow she asks her friends to take good care of her son Gulbrandur. When he is grown up he goes to Frakkland to revenge his father. By treachery Magnus has Gulbrandur imprisoned, but he breaks out, kills Magnus, and marries Magnus' daughter.

Faroese: CCF 76

- E 48 *Hævnersværdet* — *Son kills slayer of his father and innocent persons with ungovernable and blood-thirsty sword*
D N

A stranger arrives at a house. He has been looking everywhere for the man who killed his father and asks if anyone can tell him who it is. A man tells him that it is he. The stranger asks his sword whether it wants to help him, and the sword replies that in that case it must first be forged and tempered. The stranger does this and then goes into the house and kills everyone, even the baby in the cradle. Then he begs the sword to stop, and the sword replies that unless he had done that it would have killed him, too.

Danish: DgF 25 *Norwegian:* Utsyn 47; Landstad 20; NMB 176

- E 49 *Sivard Snarensvend* — *Sigurd intends to revenge his father's death*
D S

D, cS: Sivard kills his stepfather for his mother's own good. Then he wants to go to the royal court. cS: Sivard asks his mother about his father, and she tells him he was a good man, but that Sivard's seven nephews killed him. Sivard promises to get revenge. D, S: His mother gives Sivard the wonderful horse Gramandt that carries him to the court where the king (D, cS: who is his uncle) welcomes him. cD: Sivard and Gramandt are both killed while trying to jump a wall. cS: Sivard finds his seven nephews and kills them.

Danish: DgF 2 *Swedish:* Jonsson p. 716; Visböcker III p. 64-67; SMB 204

- E 50 *Sigurd Svein* — *Sigurd intends to revenge his father's death*
N

When Sigurd is rough with his playmates they tell him he had better find out about his father. His mother tells him to go to her brother, Greip. She gives Sigurd the horse Grane and he sets out. He meets an ogre and allows him to sit up on his horse, but Grane eventually throws him off. Greip will only tell him that his father is dead. He gives Sigurd a chest of gold and tells him to return home. Sigurd meets the Wild Hunt. He rides over a bōg where Grane breaks one leg and Sigurd sinks his chest. Guro the witch asks Sigurd if he would prefer to be the greatest in the Wild Hunt or the lowliest in Heaven. Sigurd prefers to follow the Wild Hunt.

Norwegian: Utsyn 61; Landstad 9; NMB 177

- E 51 *Regin smiður — Sigurd revenges his father's death and kills the serpent Fafnir*
F

Sigmundur breaks his sword and is fatally wounded in a fight against Hunding's sons. Before he dies he tells his wife Hjördis that she is to have a son and that she should name him Sjúrdur. He will take revenge for his father's death. Sigmundur gives her his broken sword; Regin the smith is to make a new sword out of the pieces. Sjúrdur grows up to be a strong young man, and when he is too rough with his playmates they tell him he had better go and get revenge for his father's death instead. Sjúrdur goes to his mother and is told the name of his father's slayers. He gets the broken sword, chooses the horse Grane for himself, and goes to Regin the smith. Regin is forced to make the sword Gram. Sjúrdur sets out to fight and kills Hunding's sons. Together with Regin he goes off to kill the serpent Fáfnir, Regin's own brother. An old one-eyed man (*var:s A, D, F: Nornagestur*) warns Sjúrdur against Regin. Sjúrdur kills the serpent and eats its heart, and is thereby enabled to understand the language of birds. The birds also warn him that Regin intends treachery, and Sjúrdur then kills Regin. He loads all the serpent's treasure on Grane's back and returns home.

Faroese: CCF 1 A:I, Ba-b:I, C st. 1-100, D:I, E:I, F, G st. 1-107

- E 52 *Svend Vonved — Son revenges his father's death and asks a number of riddles*
D N S

D, cN: Svend Vonved is playing his harp when his mother tells him to go out to revenge his father's death (*cN:* to fight with other men). He sets out, meets some warriors and fights with them. *D, cN, cS:* He revenges his father's death. *D, N, S:* Svend meets a shepherd and asks him to try to solve a number of riddles. The shepherd gives all the right answers, and Svend gives a gold ring as a reward. *D, cN:* Svend comes to king Vidrik and finds that he is the king's nephew. He returns home and kills a number of witches and his mother. He plays his harp again until the strings break. He sets out to find a wife for himself.

Danish: DgF 18 *Norwegian:* Utsyn 68; DgF IV p. 745-746; NMB 178 *Swedish:* Jonsson p. 718; GA 45 (GAB 39); SMB 205

- E 53 *Arngrims synir — Daughter revenges father's death with his own sword*
F

Arngrímur has eleven sons and one daughter, Hervík. She is told

that Ørvaroddur has killed her father in Ísanslund and sails there (*var. A:* with her brother Hjalmar). She goes to her father's grave and makes him give her the sword Tyrving. She sets out to meet Ørvaroddur and kills him and all his men. She returns to Uppland (*var. A:* where she gives the sword to her brother Angantýr).

Faroese: CCF 16 A st. 1-57, B st. 60-95

- E 54 *Frændehævn — Woman kills her husband and his family to revenge death of her own family*

D

Ellind is married far from home (*var. A:* to the man who killed her father). After eight years she prepares a feast for her brothers. They are well received by Ellind's husband, but at night he kills them all in their sleep and offers Ellind their blood to drink. Ellind takes revenge by killing all her husband's sons (*B:* sisters and brothers) and offering him a drink of their blood. Then she kills him too (*B:* and her child by him).

Danish: DgF 4

- E 55 *Høgna táttur 1 — Gudrun gets revenge for Sigurd's death by killing her brothers*

F

Gudrun gets married to King Artala. She wants to take revenge for Sjúrdur's death and invites her brothers to a banquet. Their mother Grimhild warns them, and they are also warned by a person they meet on the way, but they do not listen. They arrive and are invited to sit down at their sister's table. She has poisoned their drinks, but Høgne discovers this. Gudrun induces her son to strike Høgne, and Høgne gets up and kills the boy. Gudrun urges Artala to kill her brothers, she uses magic, and everyone is killed except Høgne. A warrior turns himself into a dragon and pours poison on Høgne, who feels that he is about to die. He asks an earl's daughter, Helvík, to sleep with him before he dies. He tells her that she will have a son. She must call him Høgne, and he will revenge his father's death.

Faroese: CCF 1 A:III, Ba:III st. 1-97, Bb:III, C st. 255-346, D:III, E:III st. 1-211, G st. 271-367, H:[III] st. 1-213

- E 56 *Grimilds hævn — Gudrun invites her brothers to take revenge for Sigurd's death*

D

Lady Kremold sends a message to her brothers and invites them to

her home. Their mother warns them that Kremold means to betray them, and they are also warned by persons they meet on the way, but they do not listen. Kremold receives them well, but later she eggs her men on, and the feast ends in a fight.

Danish: DgF 5

- E 57 *Knud af Myklegård — Act of blood-revenge leads to series of avenging acts*
D

Knud of Myklegård (Byzantium) sends a kinsman as messenger to the king of Spain. The king has the messenger executed for a wrong his father once did. Knud goes to Spain with an army to take revenge but is defeated and executed. His son goes to Spain in his turn and enters the royal palace dressed as a pilgrim. When everyone is asleep he fetches his men, kills the king and takes the princess home with him.

Danish: DgF 479

- E 58 *Álvur kongur — Man killed by his father-in-law is revenged by his warriors*
F S

cF, S: Álvur decides to go and see his father-in-law, King Ásmundur, although his wife warns him. F: His ship is caught in a bad storm on the way. F, S: The king welcomes him, but during the night he sets fire to the house where Álvur sleeps (S: following Odin's advice). S: Álvur dies, but his men revenge him. F: Álvur and his men manage to break out of the house and a fight follows. With Odin's help Álvur is killed, but his men revenge him.

Faroese: CCF 14 *Swedish:* Jonsson p. 768 (ST 5); Visböcker II p. 381-383; SMB 206

Manslaughter leads to revenge, cf D 331-333, 338-344, 348-354; E 92-99

Manslaughter (E 59—63)

- E 59 *Finnboga rima — Man escapes penalty for manslaughter by accomplishing difficult tasks*
F

Finnbogi from the Faroe Islands meets the man Álvur, who attacks

him with an ax. Finnbogi gets hold of the ax and kills Álvur with it. (*Var:s A, B, D-G*: He meets a woman who mourns Álvur's death. Finnbogi consoles her and marries her.) Earl Hákun of Norway hears that Finnbogi has killed a man and sends for him. He makes Finnbogi fight with a champion and with a white bear, and Finnbogi accomplishes both tasks successfully. *Var:s A, D-F*: The earl makes him his tax collector on the Faroe Islands.

Faroese: CCF 47

E 60 *Flóvins ríma* — *Cupbearer kills offensive guest at banquet*
F

During Christmas festivities at Charlemagne's court a kinsman of the emperor's, Flóvin, pours out wine for the guests and spills a few drops on a duke's clothing. The duke attacks him, and in defending himself Flóvin kills the duke. Flóvin then escapes and goes into hiding. One day he meets the emperor and knocks him off his horse, but spares his life.

Faroese: CCF 106 Flóvins ríma

E 61 *Memering* — *Young man kills warrior who considers him too small*
D N

Even as a small child Memering is a prodigiously strong warrior. He asks a knight (*cN*: the king) if he may become his servant, but the other replies that Memering is too small. (*cN*: Memering borrows a sword and a boat from his mother and sets out to revenge this insult.) Memering kills the man. *D*: Memering meets Vidrik Verlandsson. They fight, but on finding that they are equally strong they become friends.

Danish: DgF 14 *Norwegian*: Utsyn 72; Landstad 90; NMB 179

E 62 *Golmars táttur* — *Man forces another to reveal secret and then kills him*
F

Ásmundur comes to Golmar's house, drives Golmar out and rapes his wife. The following day Ásmundur takes Golmar out in a boat and forces him to show Ásmundur where Hildebrand threw his sword into the sea. Ásmundur dives for the sword and finds it. Golmar wants to be taken ashore, but Ásmundur kills him, and then takes Golmar's wife home with him.

Faroese: CCF 91 A:I, B:III, D Golmars táttur, L Golmars táttur

- E 63 *Ásmundar táttur* — *Man kills another to get his wife, but she dies from sorrow*

F

(*Var:s* F, N: Adalín dreams that her husband Sniolvur is killed.) Ásmundur goes to Sniolvur's country and kills many of his men. Sniolvur goes out to fight with him but is killed through magic means. Ásmundur cuts off his head and ties it to his saddle. He goes to visit Adalín and says he wants her. She rejects him saying that she will never find Sniolvur's equal, and when she sees his severed head she dies from sorrow.

Faroese: CCF 91 A:III, B:VI, D Annar Sniolvs táttur, E [II Ásmundar táttur], F [II Ásmundar táttur], N st. 58-93

Manslaughter, cf D 308-329

EROTIC COMPLICATIONS LEAD TO CONFLICT (E 64-112)

Courtship to hostile maiden (E 64—65)

- E 64 *Den farlige jomfru* — *Man succeeds in winning dangerous maiden*
D N S

A man suggests to his brother (*cD*, *cS*: friend) that the brother propose to a certain maiden although he may risk his life in doing so. They set out together. On the way they see large pools or streams of blood and heads impaled on swords (*cD*, N, *cS*: and one of them returns home). They arrive at the maiden's house. — *cD*, *cS*: She threatens to call on her warriors but is persuaded to refrain from this and to marry her suitor. — *cD*, *cN*: She offers her suitor a drink, but he wants her to drink first, and she dies. — *cD*, N, *cS*: She calls on all her warriors, and her suitor fights with them and kills them all. Then he rides off with his bride. *Various other endings*.

Danish: DgF 184 *Norwegian*: Utsyn 78; Landstad 23; NMB 180
Swedish: Jonsson p. 741; Visböcker III p. 361-364; SMB 207

- E 65 *Heljars kvæði* — *Rejected suitor is engaged in fighting contest and gives up proposal*
F

Ásmundur goes to Heljar to propose to his daughter Silri for whom

- E 64 This type has a large number of different endings. Only the more important have been included in the summary.

Heljar has built a magnificent hall. Heljar tells Ásmundur that Silri must answer for herself, but she does not show up. Ásmundur sends for several famous champions and they all wait for Silri, but she still does not show up. Finally Ásmundur sends for Sjúrdur, who arrives on his horse Grane and is accompanied by Nornagestur. When he arrives he kills a large serpent. At last Silri comes. She refuses to have Ásmundur and says he ought to be hanged. All the champions try their strength in a fight against each other, and a dwarf also becomes involved. The champions take the dwarf's gold. Then they part and return home, and Ásmundur does not get Silri.

Faroese: CCF 63

Suitor solves difficult tasks to get maiden (E 66—74)

- E 66 *Eyvindar ríma* — *Woman assigns to suitor the task of killing warrior in order to get her for his bride*

I

The queen bears a son, Eyvindur, who is born in armour and with a sword in his hand. He goes to propose to a woman who tells him that to win her he must first defeat the viking warrior Söte. Eyvindur goes to Söte's camp and challenges him to fight. He defeats Söte and gets his bride.

Icelandic: IFkv 81

- E 67 *Jaltríks kvæði* — *Man defeats intended father-in-law in battle and kills warrior before he can get his bride*

F

Jaltríkur sends his men to Iceland to find a bride for him. They propose to the king's daughter, Varlina, but the king refuses to give his daughter to a man who dares not appear in person. When Jaltríkur hears this he goes to Iceland with an army. When he arrives he and the king's men fight. Jaltríkur is victorious and asks the defeated king if he will give him Varlina now. The king leaves the decision to his daughter. She says that if Jaltríkur can defeat the warrior Svarti Brandur nobody will be his superior. Jaltríkur does this and then marries Varlina.

Faroese: CCF 70

- E 68 *Liden Grimmer og Hjælmer Kamp* — *King gives the task of killing warrior to daughter's suitor who is successful with her assistance*

D

Grimmer asks a heathen king for his daughter's hand. The king

answers that he can have her only if he can fight and defeat the warrior Hjelm. The king's daughter likes Grimmer and gives him a good sword for the fight. Grimmer sails to Hjelm's island and meets him. They fight. Grimmer is victorious and gets the king's daughter.

Danish: DgF 26

- E 69 *Sjúrður konungsson — Man accomplishes difficult tasks in order to gain a bride*

F

Sjúrður hears about the beauty of King Bragdar's daughter and decides to propose to her. Her father, however, assigns several difficult tasks to him. He accomplishes them. Finally he is told to get a game board from the giant Tor. He meets Tor and gets the board from him. Sjúrður returns to the king and gives him the board. The king's daughter gives Sjúrður a magic stone and by promising it to another giant he makes him fight with Tor. During the fight Sjúrður takes the opportunity to kill both giants. *Var. C:* He takes their gold.

Faroese: CCF 88

- E 70 *Svarti Svein Kallsson — King assigns tasks to daughter's suitor who carries them out with his mother's help*

F

Svarti Svein is the son of poor parents. He sets out to propose to King Fróðar's daughter. The king does not think Svein good enough for his daughter, but he promises Svein that he may have her if he can pass two tests: he must show he can eat and drink a great amount and also try to follow the king when he rides off. Svein fails both tests. He returns home and tells his mother, who promises to help him. She gives him a magic skull which will enable him to pass the first test, and advises him on how to pursue the king unseen. She also promises to come to his assistance if he calls for her. Svein goes back to the king, passes the first test and then pretends to go to sleep. He manages to get up behind the king on his horse without being seen. They ride to a female ogre who is the king's mistress. The king gets into bed with her. She smells Christian blood and sends her youngest son out to investigate. Svein kills him. Then he kills the king, calls for his mother and with her help kills the ogre. His mother dies after the fight, and he buries her. Then he goes back and marries the princess.

Faroese: CCF 96

- E 71 *Brudefærden til bedenland — Man defeats wild animals by magic means to get a bride*
D

Nilus' mother advises him to propose to a heathen princess. (*Var:s* A, C: She gives him a magic object.) Nilus sails off and arrives in the heathen country. (*Var:s* A, C, E-H: Wild animals are sent out against him, but he defeats them with magic.) Nilus asks the king for his daughter's hand. (*Var:s* A-D: The king replies that to have her he must gather all the animals from the woods and the fish from the sea. Using runic magic, the princess helps him accomplish this feat.) The princess is baptized and marries Nilus.

Danish: DgF 71

- E 72 *Friarferdi til Gjøtland — Man defeats wild animals by magic means to get a bride*
Nd

Peder knows of no woman in the country who is his equal, and his stepmother advises him to propose to a princess in the heathen country of Gjøtland. Peder sails off, but when he arrives wild animals are sent out against him. One of his men helps him with runic magic, and Peder kills the animals. Then he asks the king for his daughter's hand. The king asks his daughter if she will marry him. She replies that she has dreamt she will have a foreign Christian man, and she accepts Peder's proposal.

Norwegian: Utsyn 66; Blom & Bø 41; NMB 181

- E 73 *Ásmundur skeinkjari — After revenging brother's death man defeats wild animals by magic means to get a bride*
F

The king of Ireland has two sons, Halgir and Haraldur. Halgir is killed by a giant at Dovrefjell, and when the younger brother Haraldur has grown up he takes revenge by killing the giant. Then he wants to propose to Ingibjörg, daughter of the king of Uppland. He tells his uncle Ásmundur of his plans. Ásmundur warns Haraldur that the king of Uppland is hostile towards his daughter's suitors. Ásmundur asks Haraldur to wait while he first goes to Uppland himself. In Uppland Ásmundur meets Ingibjörg, who gives him a magic ring to help Haraldur get by her father's wild animals. With the help of the ring Haraldur gets to Ingibjörg's house unharmed. The king of Uppland and his men are burnt in their hall, and Ásmundur, Haraldur and Ingibjörg return to Ireland. Haraldur and Ingibjörg are married.

Faroese: CCF 37

- E 74* *Ísmal fræga kempa* — *Suitor is put to the test by future brother-in-law*
F

Ísmal goes to King Hjálprekur and asks for his daughter Svanhild's hand. His proposal is accepted. Ísmal then goes to invite Svanhild's halfbrother, Sjúrdur, to their wedding. When they meet, however, Sjúrdur wants to put Ísmal to a test and assigns him the task of killing some large serpents. Ísmal succeeds in killing them all, but he is so badly affected by their venom that he is left lying on the spot. Sjúrdur goes home to tell his sister what has happened, and she is so worried that Sjúrdur goes to fetch Ísmal. Svanhild cures him, and they get married.

Faroese: CCF 5

Conflict or fight between suitor and maiden's family (E 75—81)

- E 75 *Sniolvur táttur* — *Man gets a bride in spite of her father's hostility*
F

Sniolvur goes to Brunsvik in order to propose to the duke's daughter. The duke sees his ship arrive and wants the visitor to be captured. The duke's son, however, first wants to find out who the stranger is and meets him on shore. He is impressed by Sniolvur and supports his case before the duke. The duke is frightened of Sniolvur and his men and sends for his daughter. She falls in love with Sniolvur at once, and they are married. They return to Sniolvur's country together. Shortly afterwards she dreams that her husband is killed by a strange knight.

Faroese: CCF 91 A:II, B:II, E:I, F:I, N st. 1-63

- E 76 *Harra Svein av Miklagarði* — *Rejected suitor forces man to give him his daughter after he has killed ogres*
F

Earl Ervin builds an inaccessible house for his daughter (*var:s A, D*: he wants her to enter a convent). Svein from Miklagarð sends a letter to the earl asking for his daughter's hand. The earl gives a spiteful answer and threatens to kill Svein. Svein sets out to go to the earl's estate. On the way he meets four man-eating female ogres. He enters their cave and kills them. He loads all their gold onto

E 75 For the last sentence, cf E 63, which continues the story.

his horse and goes to the earl whom he forces to give him his daughter in marriage.

Faroese: CCF 95

- E 77 *Baraldur bøndason* — *Young man breaks into girl's house, kills her brothers and marries her*
F N

Baraldur inherits the country from his father. In spite of his mother's warning he goes abroad to propose to a girl. He breaks into the girl's house and stays the night with her. The following morning he is forced to fight with all her brothers (F: she has sent for them), but he defeats and kills them. The girl goes with him to his country. cF: They get married.

Faroese: CCF 40 *Norwegian*: Utsyn 120; LoM 133 (LoMBS 95); NMB 182

- E 78 *Hilmars tættir* — *Christian suitor kills heathen king to get his daughter*
F

Hilmar builds a ship and sails to King Gunnar to ask for his daughter's hand. Gunnar says that he does not want to give his daughter to a man he does not know, and Hilmar then explains that his father is a Christian. Gunnar insults him, and Hilmar challenges Gunnar to a fight. There is a hard fight, and Gunnar asks Odin for help. A hail-storm kills many of Hilmar's men. Hilmar prays to heaven in words taught by his father and gets strength to defeat Odin. He kills Gunnar and marries his daughter.

Faroese: CCF 68

- E 79 *Ringur av Írlandi* — *Suitor kills maiden's father but is later reconciled with her brother*
F

King Ringur of Ireland asks the king of Serkland for his daughter's hand but is scornfully rejected. There is a fight. Ringur kills the king and takes the daughter with him. The king's son, Loðin, goes to Ireland to revenge his father's death. Neither he nor Ringur can defeat the other, and eventually they are reconciled. Loðin marries Ringur's daughter.

Faroese: CCF 84

- E 80 *Rings kvæði* — *Man gets bride in spite of her father's hostility, and later revenges murder of father and abduction of sister*
F

Ringur, son of King Valdimann of Girtland, goes to Sjóland to propose to the king's daughter. He is accompanied by Pætur the Dane. The king rejects Ringur's proposal contemptuously and kills some of his men. Finally a fight breaks out, and the king is taken prisoner. Ringur lets him go at his daughter's request, and then marries the daughter. *Var:s B-D*: While Ringur is away from home Sjúrdur, the emperor of Saksland, arrives in Girtland to propose to Kristin, Ringur's sister. Her father, King Valdimann, asks Sjúrdur to await Ringur's return to get his consent. Sjúrdur threatens to take Kristin home as his mistress, and there is a fight. Valdimann is killed. Kristin tries to defend herself, sword in hand, but is finally defeated by Sjúrdur's men and taken to Saksland. When she meets Sjúrdur she falls in love with him, and they are married. Ringur returns to Girtland and finds what has happened. He goes to Saksland to take revenge for his father's death. In the ensuing fight Sjúrdur is taken prisoner. Pætur the Dane wants to kill him, but Ringur prevents this and goes to see his sister. Sjúrdur is set free, but Ringur takes their newborn son back to Girtland with him. He gives the boy the name of Valdimann after his father.

Faroese: CCF 83

- E 81 *Viljorms kvæði* — *Suitor is rejected and killed by maiden's father*
F

Viljorm's sister (*var. C*: mother, *D*: wife) has a child by him and advises him to find a wife for himself. She tells him to propose to the daughter of the king of Girtland. Viljorm sails to Girtland and asks the king for his daughter's hand. He gets an insulting answer. The king bars the door to his hall and his men attack Viljorm, who is killed.

Faroese: CCF 12 Aa st. 1-29, Ab st. 1-27, B st. 1-33, C st. 1-37, D, E st. 1-34

Conflict or fight between suitor and maiden's family, cf A 41, 42; D 24, 30-33, 35, 36, 38, 58, 61-70, 77-80, 83, 84

Rescue of captured suitor (E 82—84)

- E 82 *Kvikilsprang* — *Suitor is imprisoned by maiden's father and rescued by his brother*
F N

Kvikilsprang goes to Girtland and asks the king for his daughter's

hand. His proposal is rejected and he is imprisoned after a hard fight. Kvikilsprang sends a messenger to his brother Ivint (*F*: the princess asks her father to let her marry Kvikilsprang, and when he refuses she sends a messenger to Kvikilsprang's brother Ivint). Ivint arrives. (*N*: He kills the king.) He lets his brother out of prison and together they defeat the king's men. (*cF*: They kill the king, *cF*: he is spared.) Kvikilsprang marries the princess.

Faroese: CCF 108 A:II, B:II, C:II *Norwegian*: Utsyn 65; Landstad 12; NMB 183

- E 83 *Finnur hin friði — Suitor is imprisoned by maiden's father, rescued by his brother, and later killed in a fight*
F

Finnur goes to Ireland and asks the king for his daughter's hand. His proposal is rejected and he is imprisoned after a hard fight. The princess asks her father to let her marry Finnur, and when he refuses she sends a messenger to Finnur's brother Hálvdan. Hálvdan arrives and burns the king in his hall. He lets his brother out of prison, and they go to the princess Ingibjörg. She says she will marry Finnur if he kills the three kings of Vinland. Finnur kills two of them but is himself killed by the third. Hálvdan revenges his brother by killing the third king. Then he proposes to Ingibjörg, but she rejects him and dies from sorrow.

Faroese: CCF 26

- E 84 *Haraldskjöldur á Miklagarði — Suitor is imprisoned by maiden's father, escapes and returns to get maiden with brother's help*
F

Twelve kings attack King Haraldur of Miklagard out of jealousy of his riches. He defeats them all. Then he goes to the emperor of Frakkland and asks for his daughter's hand. His proposal is rejected and the emperor puts him in prison. (*Var:s A, B, D*: The princess Silkieik asks her father to let her marry Haraldur, but he refuses. One of Haraldur's kinsmen lets him out of prison.) Silkieik becomes pregnant by Haraldur and advises him to leave the country. The emperor finds out that his daughter is with child and prepares to have her burnt at the stake. A woman by the name of Hilda threatens the king and forces him to spare Silkieik. Haraldur fetches his brother Ringur of Ireland, and together they go back to Frakkland. This time Haraldur's proposal is accepted by the emperor, and Haraldur marries Silkieik.

Faroese: CCF 62

Rescue of captured suitor, cf E 31

Bride rescued from unwanted marriage (E 85—86)

E 85 *Hermundur illi — Outlaw saves his beloved from an unwanted marriage*

F N

Hermundur, the son of an earl, is very pugnacious (cN: he has killed one of his own brothers) and is therefore outlawed by the king. He falls in love with Halga, the king's daughter. By magic means Halga gets a messenger to tell Hermundur that her father wants her to marry another man. Hermundur returns and attends the wedding (F, cN: in disguise). — F: He kills the bridegroom. Hermundur is captured and imprisoned, and Halga sends word of this to his father. He urges his son Eiríkur, regarded as a coward, to act, and Eiríkur succeeds in releasing his brother. Hermundur kills the king and marries Halga while Eiríkur marries her handmaiden. — N: Hermundur kills the bridegroom (cN: who is a brother of his). When the king tries to capture him, Hermundur defeats him and forces him to give him his daughter.

Faroese: CCF 66 *Norwegian:* Utsyn 67; Landstad 17; NMB 184

E 86 *Ásmundur Aðalsson — Man abducts rival's bride from her wedding but returns her after fight*

F

Ingibjörg wants to marry Ásmundur, but she is given to Sjúrdur. Ásmundur and his servant fly on a griffin and arrive at Ingibjörg's wedding unrecognized. They take the bride and fly back with her. Sjúrdur gathers his men and pursues them on a ship. Ásmundur is victorious. After the fight he finds Sjúrdur still alive on his ship and returns Ingibjörg to him. Instead he gets Sjúrdur's sister for his bride.

Faroese: CCF 36

Bride rescued from unwanted suitor, cf D 44-56

Combat between rivals (E 87—91)

E 87 *Raðals kvæði — Rival suitors play dice for maiden and fight about her*

F

King Raðal sets out to propose to Silborg in Spain. When he arrives he meets King Stól, who is there on the same errand. Silborg lets

neither of them in, and together they force their way into the house. Both of them propose, and Silborg asks them to play dice for her. Raðal wins, but Stól challenges him to fight. Raðal is wounded and unconscious after many days of fight, and Stól who thinks him dead prepares for his wedding to Silborg. Raðal wakes up and goes to a giant. By making the giant believe he is Raðal's father, Raðal makes the giant cure him and give him strength by magic means. Then Raðal returns, kills Stól, marries Silborg and takes her home.

Faroese: CCF 82

- E 88 *Valin svein — Giant-slaying suitor kills rival and maiden's father to get her*
F

Valin comes to a giant's cave, kills several giants and takes their gold. He sets out to propose to Fagra. On his way he kills a giant. Then he meets a man who has arranged to marry Fagra. He kills him and takes his sword. He asks Fagra's father and herself for her hand but is rejected. When he shows the sword they try to capture him, but he escapes. On his way he kills another giant. When he gets home he finds his brother Viljormur in a fight with a female giant. He saves his brother. When Viljormur has recovered they return to Fagra's home. Her father tries to capture them by treachery, but in the ensuing fight he is killed with all his men. Valin marries Fagra.

Faroese: CCF 102

- E 89 *Hjálmar og Angantýr — Suitors kill each other in fight for maiden*
F

Angantýr and Hjálmar set out separately to propose to a farmer's beautiful daughter. The girl is allowed to choose for herself, and she wants Hjálmar because Angantýr looks like an ogre. The two rivals fight with each other and both are killed.

Faroese: CCF 15

- E 90 *Angelfyr og Helmer Kamp — Brothers in rivalry fight and are both killed*
D F S

D, F: The brothers Helmer and Angelfyr both ask a king for his daughter's hand. The princess is consulted and chooses Helmer. The

two brother's fight, and Helmer is mortally wounded. *D*: Their father arrives, and when he finds Helmer dying he kills Angelfyr. *F*: Helmer kills Angelfyr. Before Helmer dies from his wounds he asks his friend Ørvaroddur, who has helped him in the fight by killing Angelfyr's brothers, to give his ring to the princess. She dies from sorrow.

S: Tyreson's proposal to the king's daughter is rejected, and he and his ten brothers fight the king. The king is wounded and asks his manservant Otte to help him. Otte kills all the eleven brothers.

Danish: DgF 19 *Faroese*: CCF 16 A st. 58-113, B st. 1-59, C:II
Swedish: Jonsson p. 718; Visböcker III p. 394-396; SMB 208

E 91 *Fjallbændurnir* — Husband tries to revenge seduction of wife but must leave it to her son

F

Ámundur goes to Gudmundur's farm and sleeps with his wife Malfrú. Later the two men are out in the woods together and are attacked by a lion. Ámundur leaves Gudmundur to fight the beast. He manages to kill it but is wounded. When he gets home Malfrú tells him that Ámundur was there the day before to do her harm, and that she is with child. Gudmundur goes to Ámundur's place to take revenge but must return home. Nine years later Eiríkur, Malfrú's son, goes to Ámundur's farm and sleeps with Ámundur's wife Helfrú. When Ámundur hears about this he goes to the earl to complain. The earl sends for Gudmundur, who arrives accompanied by Eiríkur. Ámundur and Gudmundur are told to engage in single combat, and Gudmundur is killed. Eiríkur kills Ámundur, marries his wife and gets both farms.

Faroese: CCF 49

Combat between rivals, cf D 106-108

Blood revenge (E 92—99)

E 92 *Ásmundur sterki* — Suitor kills rival and defeats rival's revenging father

F

King Ásmundur goes to Götland to propose to the king's daughter Elin. In the entrance to the castle he kills an ogre and saves its tongue. His proposal is accepted by the king, but a rival, prince Karvín of Sweden, arrives and claims to have killed the ogre.

Ásmundur shows him the tongue. Karvilín challenges him to fight, and Ásmundur kills him. Then he goes to see Elin and wants to marry her, but she says that he must first defeat Karvilín's father, King Ranild. Ranild arrives with an army. Ásmundur kills nearly all of his men, but Ranild begs for mercy and is spared. Ásmundur marries Elin and takes her home. He receives tax from Sweden.

Faroese: CCF 38

E 93 *Tróndur Jógvansson — Suitor kills rival and rival's revenging father*
F

Sjúrður asks the king for his daughter Margreta's hand, but the king does not think him good enough. Sjúrður talks to Margreta herself, and she accepts him. Meanwhile another suitor, Tróndur Jógvansson, arrives and is accepted by the king, but Margreta does not want him. At the king's suggestion the two rivals fight, and Sjúrður kills Tróndur. Tróndur's father Jógvan arrives to revenge his son. Sjúrður and Margreta both fight him, and finally Sjúrður kills him although he begs for mercy. Sjúrður and Margreta are married, and Sjúrður succeeds Jógvan as king.

Faroese: CCF 100

E 94 *Virgar Bekilsson — Suitor kills rival and rival's avengers*
F

Gyrðilin decides to propose to a duke's daughter, Hilda, although he is told that Virgar Bekilsson has already proposed to her. When Gyrðilin arrives he meets Virgar and challenges him to a fight. Virgar kills him and all his men except Aðal, who turns out to be Virgar's brother. Together they go to the duke's house to find Hilda, but she has been carried away by an ogre. Virgar and Aðal go to the ogre's cave. In the ensuing fight Aðal is devoured by the ogre before Virgar manages to kill it and save Hilda. He takes her home and marries her. Later Brandur arrives with his son to revenge Gyrðilin's death. After a long and violent fight Virgar kills Brandur, his son and all his men.

Faroese: CCF 105

E 95 *Sjúrður av Nøriki — Suitor kills rival which leads to series of revenging acts*
F

Sjúrður, son of the king of Norway, and King Gion of Ireland both arrive to propose to the Princess Júli. She prefers Sjúrður, but Gion

challenges him to a fight. Gion is killed. Sjúrdur and Júli are married and return to Norway. They have two sons, one of them called Grimmar. Gion's father, King Ívar, goes to Norway to revenge his son. Sjúrdur kills Ívar and decides that his son Grimmar shall marry Ívar's daughter Herga. Grimmar proposes to her, and she tells him to get the consent of her kinsmen first. While he is away an earl from Sweden proposes to Herga and is accepted. Grimmar returns during their wedding, kills the earl and marries Herga. The king of Sweden comes to revenge the death of his earl. In the fight he kills Grimmar, but the young champion Hilmir kills him. After a year Hilmir marries Herga.

Faroese: CCF 89

E 96 *Svend af Vollersløv — Man is killed by unsuccessful rival and revenged by his son*

D F I S

D, F, I: Svend af Vollersløv wants to marry Lissebet, but she chooses to marry Villiam. Svend is very jealous, and shortly after Villiam's wedding to Lissebet he kills him. Lissebet gives birth to a son and names him after his father. *D, F, I, S*: When young Villiam grows up his mother tells him who killed his father. He sends a message to Svend af Vollersløv to meet him at the assembly. Svend refuses to give Villiam damages for his father's death, and Villiam kills Svend. He tells his mother that his father is now revenged. *cD, F*: Villiam seduces Svend's sister (*F*: wife). Her brother (*F*: father) arrives to take revenge. Villiam kills him (*F*: spares his life after killing all his men). Villiam marries the woman he seduced.

Danish: DgF 298 *Faroese*: CCF 173 *Icelandic*: IFkv 28 *Swedish*: Jonsson p. 750; Visböcker III p. 241-243; SMB 209

E 97 *Hildina-kvadet — Woman's lover killed by rival, and she takes revenge*

Shetl

The earl of the Orkney Islands takes Hildina, a king's daughter, to his home while her father is away. The king returns and pursues them to the Orkneys. Hildina advises the earl to become reconciled with her father. The earl tries to, but Hiluge, who wants Hildina for himself, prevents reconciliation. Hiluge kills the earl, cuts his head off and throws it on Hildina's lap. He then asks for her hand, and the king gives his consent and tries to persuade his daughter. Hildina gives in on the condition that she may serve the wine at their wedding. She gives all the men a sleeping-draught. They fall asleep, and Hildina has her father carried out of the house and then sets fire to it. Hiluge and his men lose their lives.

Shetland: M. Hægstad: Hildinakvadet

- E 98 *Grimmars kvæði* — *Man is killed by father-in-law for abducting bride but is revenged by son*
F

King Haraldur of Ongland goes to propose to Hilda, daughter of King Grimmar of Gardaríke. King Grimmar is away at war. Haraldur does not wait to get Grimmar's consent, and he and Hilda return to Ongland and marry. Hilda gets three sons. Later Haraldur wants to visit Grimmar. He leaves his youngest son Gormundur at home and brings the two others. He helps Grimmar win a war, but while he is away Grimmar prepares to take his life. He gives Haraldur so much to drink that he falls asleep and then sets fire to the house. Haraldur and his sons are killed. Haraldur's men return to Gormundur and Hilda with the news. Later Hilda marries the emperor Sjúrdur and gets the son Haraldur by him. Gormundur goes to Gardaríke to revenge his father's death on Grimmar. (*Var. A: Grimmar tries to stop Gormundur's ship by magic.*) Grimmar and Gormundur fight, and both use magic against the other. Finally Gormundur defeats Grimmar but spares his life and sends a message to Hilda. She sends her son Haraldur to Gardaríke, where he kills Grimmar. Gormundur succeeds Grimmar as king, and Haraldur returns to Ongland.

Faroese: CCF 51

- E 99 *Snæúlv's ríma* — *Man is killed by brother and father-in-law but is revenged by son*
F

The king of Jorsaland is dying and decides that his younger son Magnus will succeed him because Grimmar, the elder, is a bad man. After a quarrel Magnus sends Grimmar out of the country. Later the two brothers propose to Svanhild, daughter of the king of Uppland. She chooses Magnus, and they are married. They return to Jorsaland and bring Svanhild's brother, who marries Magnus' sister. Grimmar, who is still in Uppland, and Svanhild's father lay plans to kill Magnus. The king invites him for Christmas. In spite of Svanhild's warnings Magnus accepts the invitation and goes to Uppland with two of his sons, leaving the third, Sniolvur, behind. Magnus and his men are given so much to drink that they fall asleep, and then Grimmar sets fire to the house. Magnus and his sons manage to get out of the burning house. They fight hard for their lives, but Grimmar kills them with treachery. Svanhild gets the news and urges Sniolvur to take revenge. Sniolvur goes to Uppland accompanied by his cousin Ringur. When they arrive they meet a man by the name of Harra-Svein who tells them that Grimmar celebrates his daughter's wedding. He helps them join the celebration in disguise. They put the lights out and Sniolvur manages to get away with the bride while

Ringur gets involved in a fight. Sniolvur returns and helps him get out of the house. Then he puts fire to the house, and his grandfather, the king of Uppland, is burnt to death. Sniolvur and Ringur meet Grimmar and fight with him. Grimmar tries to kill Sniolvur by treachery, but Ringur saves him and kills Grimmar. Sniolvur returns to Jorsaland, and Ringur becomes king of Uppland.

Faroese: CCF 92

Blood revenge, cf B 21; C 20; D 330-333, 338-342, 349-354; E 38-58, 110, 112, 128-130

Desertion leads to revenge (E 100—102)

E 100 *Brynhildar táttur* — *Brynhild is deceived by Sigurd and has him killed*

F

Brynhild, Budle's daughter, wants to marry Sjúrdur and waits for him. Budle builds a house for her and surrounds it with fire. The man who can cross the barrier of fire is to have her. Sjúrdur sets out to find her. His horse Grane carries him through the fire, and Sjúrdur finds Brynhild and promises faith to her. She warns him of Grimhild's black magic. Sjúrdur leaves, but sorcery makes him go to Grimhild's house where he meets her daughter Gudrun. Sjúrdur is given a drink which makes him forget Brynhild, and he gets engaged to marry Gudrun. When Brynhild finds out she tells Gudrun that Sjúrdur must die. Gudrun's brother Gunnar proposes to Brynhild, and she tells him that he will have her only if he kills Sjúrdur. Gunnar and Høgne kill Sjúrdur by treachery. Gudrun swears to take revenge, and Brynhild dies from sorrow.

Faroese: CCF 1 A:II, Ba:II, Bb:II, C st. 101-254, D:II, E:II, G st. 108-270, H:[II]

E 101 *Sivard og Brynild* — *Brynhild is deceived by Sigurd and has him killed*

D

Sivard wins Brynhild's love but promises her to his friend Hellit Hagen, while he himself gets engaged to marry Signild. Brynhild falls ill. She tells Hagen that the only way to cure her would be to give her Sivard's head. Sivard can be killed only by his own sword Adelring. Hagen borrows Adelring, kills Sivard with it and gives

his head to Brynhild. She is pleased and promises to love him, but Hagen cannot forgive her for making him kill his best friend. He kills her and takes his own life.

Danish: DgF 3

- E 102 *Galit lækjer far sin — Deserted woman causes lover's illness, their son cures him and forces him to marry her*

F N

Ívint Herintson is out hunting. He visits a rich widow, makes love to her against her will, and then leaves her. She gives him poison to make him ill, and it takes effect when he comes home. The woman gives birth to Ívint's son. The boy is teased by his playmates because he has no father. He goes to his mother who tells him about his father and his illness. He forces her to give him a remedy. The boy, Galit, then goes to the king's court, fights one of the king's champions, and delivers the remedy to Ívint without telling him who he is. Ívint is cured. (F, cN: Galit leaves and goes to a country far north and fights with giants. Then he returns to court.) Ívint challenges him to fight. (N: They fight, but Galit avoids hurting Ívint.) Galit reveals that he is Ívint's son and forces Ívint to marry Galit's mother.

Faroese: CCF 108 A:IV-V, B:III, C:III *Norwegian:* Utsyn 74; Landstad 13; NMB 185

Rival's false accusation believed (E 103—105)

- E 103 *Kjartans tættir — Woman is deceived into deserting her lover and later causes his death in desperation*

F

Kjartan falls in love with Guðrun and wants to marry her. His father advises him to spend some time at the court in Norway first. Kjartan promises Guðrun to keep his faith to her, and then he leaves for Norway with his companion Bolli. After some time Bolli returns to Iceland alone while Kjartan remains. Bolli pretends to Guðrun that Kjartan has found another love in Norway, and Guðrun marries Bolli. When Kjartan returns home he marries another girl instead. Guðrun feels betrayed and tells Bolli she cannot love him while Kjartan is alive. Bolli then kills Kjartan. Before he dies Kjartan asks not to be revenged.

Faroese: CCF 23

- E 104 *Tíðriks kongs ríma* — *Woman believes false accusations against her betrothed and poisons him*
F

Ásmundur is to go to war and says goodbye to Halga. He has a dream, and his page takes it to mean that he will lose Halga to another by deceit. Ásmundur kills the page. Earl Einfinn visits Halga and says that Ásmundur is unfaithful to her, but she sends him away. King Diderik plans a war against the king of Iceland, and before Ásmundur leaves to join him Halga poisons him. He dies on his way. King Diderik kills the king of Iceland and wins treasure.

Faroese: CCF 97

- E 105 *Óluvu kvæði* — *Husband believes false accusations against his wife and punishes her, but she is later saved by her son*
F

Óluva is married to King Hugin, and they have a son, Landrus. While the king is away Mýlint tries to seduce Óluva but is rejected. Then he makes her drink until she falls asleep and puts her in the same bed with a Moor. The king returns and finds them there. He believes Mýlint and sends Óluva out into the wilds. He marries a relation of Mýlint's. When Landrus grows up he finds his mother alive. He takes her home and makes Mýlint confess what he has done. He is sent out into the wilds and dies there. Óluva enters a convent.

Faroese: CCF 107

Types including miscellaneous motifs (E 106—112)

- E 106 *Grímur á Bretlandi* — *Rejected suitor refuses to give his daughter to successful rival's son*
F

Earl Løðar sets out to propose to Marita, daughter of the king of Sweden. At the same time Grímur of Bretland arrives on the same errand. Marita chooses Løðar, and Grímur challenges him to a fight but is defeated. Løðar and Marita are married. All their sons die young until Marita names one of them after Grímur. Young Grímur grows up and is advised to find a wife. He goes to Bretland accompanied by his father, Løðar, to propose to Grímur's daughter. (*Var. B:* Before he leaves his mother gives him a ring.) A heavy storm caused by magic means almost wrecks their ship, but young Grímur

E 106—112 Each ballad type in this group includes so many different motifs that it has been impossible to place it conveniently under any other heading.

uses counter-magic. Young Grímur delivers his proposal of marriage but is contemptuously rejected by the older Grímur, and a fight ensues. Grímur's son Hildibrandur kills Løðar, and young Grímur kills the older Grímur. Hildibrandur and young Grímur fight in single combat but end up swearing brotherhood. Now Grímur proposes to Hildibrandur's sister. She serves him wine, but Grímur's ring shows him that the wine is poisoned. He forces her into marriage. Hildibrandur accompanies them home and marries Grímur's sister.

Faroese: CCF 53

E 107 *Jústinjalls kvæði — Man marries dead friend's intended bride and has to fight rivals repeatedly*
F

Elvar, son of King Hildibrand of Bretland, takes his brother Brandar along and goes to the emperor of Saksland to ask for his daughter's hand. Jústinjall accompanies him. At the same time Ringur of Girtland goes to visit his brother-in-law the emperor. A storm caused by magic means almost stops Elvar's ship, but Jústinjall uses counter-magic and they finally arrive. When Elvar proposes to the princess, Gormundur of Girtland also asks for her hand. Elvar's proposal is rejected, and a long fight ensues. Elvar and Ringur of Girtland are both killed. Jústinjall is victorious and gets the emperor's daughter. Gormundur returns to Girtland. — Ringur of Miklagard goes to Saksland to propose to the emperor's daughter although she is already married to Jústinjall. Ringur is rejected, and a fight follows. Ringur is killed. His father, Haraldskjöldur, gathers an army to revenge his son's death. He brings his brother to assist him. Jústinjall is warned of their plans and sends for his brother Ásmundur to help him. In the ensuing battle Jústinjall defeats Haraldskjöldur but spares his life. — (*Var. B:* Brandar wants to propose to Gormundur's daughter and takes Jústinjall with him to Girtland.) They are welcomed and Gormundur gives them drink, but when they fall asleep he sets fire to the house. Jústinjall wakes up, warns the others, and they manage to break their way out of the burning house. Gormundur calls for Odin's help against them. Brandar is killed, and Jústinjall fights with Odin, who finally acknowledges Jústinjall as the victor. Jústinjall kills Gormundur.

Faroese: CCF 73

E 108 *Ívar á Bretlandi — Successful suitor is later forced to play dice for his bride and to fight army*
F

Ívar of Bretland has thirteen brothers, all of them champions. They

go to Messuland where Ívar proposes to Elin, daughter of a duke. The champion Glóoddur will not let Ívar have her without fight, and she herself prefers Glóoddur. The two men fight, and finally Ívar kills Glóoddur. Elin now wants Ívar, and they are married. When they return to Bretland they meet a giant who wants to play dice for Elin and puts his own head at stake. One of Ívar's brothers plays on his behalf and wins. The giant pays for his life with gold and promises his assistance in the future. On the way from the giant's cave they meet an army led by Viljormur from Frakkland, who wants to take their gold. There is a hard fight. The giant helps Ívar. Twelve of Ívar's brothers are killed by Viljormur, who in his turn is killed by Ívar. Ívar returns home with his wife and his brother Ísmal. He suggests that Ísmal propose to Viljormur's widow, Margreta, and Ísmal goes to Frakkland. Margreta is told that Viljormur is dead and is forced to accept Ísmal's proposal. They are married.

Faroese: CCF 69

E 109 *Gormunds kvæði — Three brothers and the sons of one of them get brides abroad*
F

King Gormundur of France has three brothers, Atlar, Haraldur, and Høgni. They go with him to Denmark where he proposes to the king's daughter. His proposal is rejected, but he threatens the king and forces him to give away his daughter. Gormundur and the princess are married and return to France. They have two sons, Hákun and Ranild. — Haraldur goes to Saksland to propose to the king's daughter. Atlar and Høgni go with him. The king tells Haraldur that Hvessbrandur also courts his daughter. Høgni asks Haraldur to let him fight Hvessbrandur in his place. He kills Hvessbrandur and Haraldur marries the princess. Høgni is asked to remain in Saksland to become king, while Haraldur sails for France. A storm brings his ship to a strange country where a giant challenges him to play dice for his bride. Atlar plays the game on his behalf and wins. The giant pays for his life with gold. He also advises Atlar to find a bride in Gjøtland, and then shows them the way back to France. Atlar marries a princess in Gjøtland and succeeds the king. — Gormundur's son Hákun goes to Ongland to propose to the king's daughter. A giant watches over her, and Hákun kills him after a hard fight. His proposal is accepted by the princess. They are married and return to France, where they find a Swedish army which has arrived to revenge the death of Hvessbrandur. Gormundur's sons and brothers all fight in the battle and finally win. Hákun's brother

Ranild goes to Sweden, marries the princess and becomes king. Hákun becomes emperor of France.

Faroese: CCF 50

- E 110 *Torsteins kvæði — Insulted suitor is treacherously killed by maiden and revenged by brother*
F

Torstein, younger son of the king of Norway, leaves home on a ship. He meets Earl Atli, they fight, and Atli is killed. Before dying he asks Torstein to look after his betrothed, Ingibjörg. Torstein marries her. (*Var. A*: Torstein proposes to Ingibjörg and marries her. Afterwards he fights Atli.) The king of Norway dies, and Torstein's brother Magnus succeeds him. Torstein advises Magnus to marry Ingigerð, daughter of the king of Denmark, and offers to propose on his behalf. Ingigerð gives a very spiteful answer, and Torstein returns to Magnus and tells him. Magnus sets out to revenge the insult and Torstein goes with him. A hard fight ensues, and Ingigerð kills Magnus by magic means and wounds Torstein. An old witch finds Torstein, cures him and sends him home. There he kills Ingigerð's brother who has courted his wife during his absence. Then he returns to Denmark and with the witch's help Ingigerð is defeated. Then he marries her to a swineherd.

Faroese: CCF 99

- E 111 *Grímur á Miðalnesi — Evil stepmother causes son to be sent from home to kinsman whose wife he saves from abductor*
F

A farmer's wife is wounded in a fight with a female ogre. She bears a son and dies. The boy is called Grímur. The farmer marries again, and the stepmother is mean to Grímur. He goes to his mother's grave. His mother makes him drink a potion that gives him strength, and gives him advice. When he returns home he threatens his stepmother, and his father sends him to a kinsman, Tóraldur on Miðalnes. Tóraldur and his men take Grímur on a voyage, but they are shipwrecked, and only Tóraldur and Grímur get ashore on a desert island. They have to remain there all winter, and they are thought to be dead. A man proposes to Tóraldur's wife and forces her to go with him. Grímur and Tóraldur return home and reclaim Tóraldur's wife. Grímur kills the abductor and tells the wife that her real husband is alive.

Faroese: CCF 55

E 112 *Gíslars kvæði* — *Man kills son-in-law but must later pay for this with his life*

F

King Torkil of Ireland has three sons, Atlir, Gíslar, and Torbjørn. Atlir takes over the kingdom from his father, but is killed in single combat by the berserk Bjarni. Gíslar kills Bjarni and becomes king in his turn. With his brother Torbjørn's help Gíslar gets the princess of Bretland for his bride. — Gíslar successfully defends himself against an attack on his kingdom, and in due time gives his daughter Hjördis in marriage to a man named Torgrímur. Tróndur, Gíslar's friend, is treacherously killed by Torgrímur, but Gíslar takes revenge and kills his own son-in-law. — Halgir, the son of Torgrímur and Hjördis, grows up and wants to revenge his father's death on his grandfather. In the battles that follow Gíslar is successful at first, but later he is defeated and must flee. At last his hiding place is discovered, and although defending himself bravely Gíslar is killed by Halgir's ally the king of Sweden, whose son also has been killed by Gíslar.

Faroese: Ms in private possession

Ballads of champions and supernatural beings (E 113-167)

Man and giant play dice (E 113—114)

E 113 *Skrímslið* — *Farmer plays dice with giant and wins wealth*
F

A farmer is out in such bad weather that he can see nothing. When the storm is over he sees a giant with a game board in his hand. The giant demands that the farmer play with him with their lives at stake. The farmer must eventually agree to this, they play, and the farmer wins. The giant wants to pay for his life, and the farmer requires good health, vineyards and a palace. The giant fulfils his wishes,

Faroese: CCF 90

E 114 *Lokka táttur* — *The gods Odin, Høinir and Loki help farmer hide his son from giant*
F

(*Var:s C, D*: A giant plays dice with a farmer and wins.) The giant demands that he be given the farmer's son unless the farmer can hide the boy from the giant. The farmer calls on Odin, who transforms the boy into a grain in a cornfield, but the giant finds him. Odin saves him, however, and brings him home. The farmer then calls on Høgni, and he transforms the boy into a feather on the head of a swan. Again the giant finds him, but again the boy is saved by Høgni who takes him home. Loke promises to hide the boy, and he tells the farmer to build a boathouse and to put an iron bar over its opening. Loke then turns the boy into a grain of spawn in a fish. When the giant goes fishing, Loke goes with him. The giant catches the right fish, but Loke hides the boy behind his back. When they get ashore, the boy runs into the boathouse and is pursued by the giant. However, when the giant tries to enter the boathouse, the iron

bar falls on him and he cannot move. He is then attacked and killed.

Faroese: CCF 13

Man and giant play dice, cf E 108, 109

Man and giant in fight (E 115—127)

E 115 *Svend Felding — Man saves country from threatening ogre* D Nd S

(D, cS: Svend Felding is on his way to Rome on a pilgrimage.) He comes to the house of a lady who tells him that an ogre threatens to ravage her country. Svend promises to fight the ogre. Much care is given to the matter of finding a suitable horse for him. He rides out, meets the ogre, and finally kills him. D: The lady offers to marry him, but he replies that his true love waits for him.

Danish: DgF 31 *Norwegian*: NFS, S. Bugge *m* p. 3-4; NMB 186
Swedish: Jonsson p. 720; Visböcker III p. 391-393; SMB 210

E 116 *Hellig-Olav og troldene — Saint Olav defeats giants* D F

Saint Olav, the king, sails to Hornelummer to fight a giant. The giant tries to pull the king's ship into the mountain, but Olav casts a spell on him so that he sinks into the cliff and turns into stone. When the giant's wife attempts to help him, Olav immobilizes her and imprisons all of their children in the mountain. They are forced to remain inside and devour each other.

Danish: DgF 51 *Faroese*: CCF 28

E 117 *Stulku táttur — Man fights female giant and wins with Saint Olav's help* F

Vismar Gismar urges Torstein to go with him to the heathen country. When they get to the woods Vismar goes into hiding and Torstein continues alone. He arrives at a giant's cave and kills an old female giant. Then he gets into a fight with her daughter who nearly manages to kill him. He saves himself by praying to Saint Olav and promising to serve him all his life if only he defeats the giant. He manages to kill her, but after this his personality is changed.

Faroese: CCF 94

- E 118 *Ormar Tóraldssons kvæði — Man kills giant and gets treasure for his king*
F

The Icelandic champion Ormar enters the service of King Olav of Norway. His father has advised him to do this but to beware of sailing in the king's ship Ormurin Langi. Ormar is welcomed by the king. He wrestles with the king's foremost champion and defeats him. The king asks him to go on board his ship, but Ormar refuses and offers to fight a giant instead. They set out towards the giant's cave and Ormar enters it alone. He is about to be defeated by the giant, but he gets new strength by praying to God. He kills the giant and takes all his treasure back to the king. The king praises his deed. *Var:s B-E*: He marries the king's sister.

Faroese: CCF 24

- E 119 *Vidrik Verlandssons kamp med resen — Vidrik defeats a giant*
D F S

King Diderik asks his men if they know of anyone who is his peer. One of his men mentions King Isak, and Diderik decides to go to Isak's castle. However, the king's standardbearer refuses to go because of a giant who lives on the way. Vidrik offers to go there. He finds the giant asleep, wakes him up and fights with him. The giant begs for his life and offers his treasure. Vidrik cuts off the giant's head.

Danish: DgF 7 A st. 1-35, B, C *Faroese*: CCF 174 A st. 1-22, B st. 1-48, C st. 1-17 *Swedish*: Jonsson p. 717 (DgFT 7:1); Visböcker I p. 263-267; SMB 211

- E 120 *Einars tættir — Man fights giant but defeats him only after getting famous champion's help*
F

Einar serves King Olav in Trondheim and is sent by him to defeat a giant. All Einar's men are killed and he fights alone with the giant for many days. Neither of them can defeat the other, and finally Einar returns to the king. Olav sends him to Iceland to fetch the young champion Ílnt to help kill the giant. Another giant tries to stop the ship by a storm, but the king uses counter-magic. Einar brings Ílnt back. The giant arrives at the king's hall and wants to drink with the king. Ílnt says that no giant may drink with a Christian man, and there is a fight. Ílnt defeats the giant and Einar helps him cut the giant's head off.

Faroese: CCF 44

- E 121 *Ásmundur trollabani* — *Man kills giant after acquiring shirt of mail*
F

An earl has two sons, Ólavur and Ásmundur. Ásmundur is a good fighter. He kills a giant and gets the cognomen Giant-Killer. He meets a huntsman who advises him to get a shirt of mail that can resist all weapons. Ásmundur's mother knows of a dwarf who may make it, and his father goes there. The dwarf makes the shirt of mail. The huntsman turns up at the house, and Ásmundur asks him if he knows which giant has the most gold. The huntsman tells him where to go, and Ásmundur sets out. He meets the giant who kills his horse, and they fight. Ásmundur finally kills the giant, and then he has to walk home. He returns later with his brother to fetch the giant's gold.

Faroese: CCF 39

- E 122 *Olav Akselson* — *Man fighting ogre is saved by his page*
N

Olav Akselsön sails to Holmensbjerg to fight with the ogre Iver Blå. He is accompanied only by a helmsman and his page. Olav kills several ogres, but a female ogre enchants his sword with runic magic so that it does not bite. The page-boy wants to save him and enters the ogres' cave. He meets his sister who is a captive in the mountain. She gives him a sword, the only one that can hurt Iver Blå. With it the page kills all the ogres except an old man, who promises them much silver and gold. They return home and bring the boy's sister. Olav rewards his page.

Norwegian: NFS, S. Bugge f p. 142-153; NMB 187

- E 123 *Risin í Hólmgorðum* — *Virgar gets the sword Mimering from his dead father and kills a giant*
F

Virgar Valintsson goes into his father's grave-mound and asks him if he may have the sword Mimering. His father gives it to him and tells him that the giant Vílkus rules over Holmgard. The giant has a healing balm. On his father's advice Virgar takes Sjúrdur and Nornagestur with him. They arrive in Holmgard and ask to be given some healing balm. The giant says he has none to spare, and a fight breaks out. Sjúrdur and Virgar kill the giant together. Sjúrdur keeps Holmgard.

Faroese: CCF 10

- E 124 *Risin av Leittrabergi — Giant wants revenge on Sigurd for his father's death but is killed*
F

A giant wants to know who killed his father and is told by another giant that the father was killed by Sjúrdur in Holmgard. The giant builds a ship, fills it with gold and sails to Holmgard. Sjúrdur sees the ship approach and sends a messenger to invite the giant and his men to a feast if they will keep the peace. The giant bites the messenger in two. He enters the hall and demands damages for his father. Sjúrdur refuses, and there is a violent fight. Finally Sjúrdur defeats the giant and keeps his gold.

Faroese: CCF 11

- E 125 *Gríms ríma — Grímur Hildibrandsson defeats Ásmundur, kills a giant and fights Sigurd*
F

Grímur Hildibrandsson meets Ásmundur on the shore. Grímur knocks Ásmundur off his horse and sails out to sea. He drifts about in a storm (*var. B*: Ásmundur has caused the storm by runic magic). Finally he arrives in the land of trolls. There he kills a giant, takes treasure out of the cave and returns home. The giant's son comes home to find his father dead and the gold gone. He wades through the sea to Grímur's home. They fight and Grímur kills the giant. Then he meets a big warrior and fights with him. They find they are equally strong and introduce themselves; the other is Sjúrdur.

Faroese: CCF 52

- E 126 *Tord af Havsgård — Thor regains his stolen hammer from a giant*
D (F) N S

Thor has lost his hammer and asks Loke to find it for him. Loke puts on a feather cloak and flies to a giant. The giant admits to having the hammer, but he will not return it unless he gets Thor's sister Fröya in marriage. When Fröya hears this she refuses, and Thor himself (*D, cN*: their father) dresses as a bride and goes to the wedding (*cN*: Fröya does go herself). The giant is surprised at the huge amounts of food and drink the bride is able to consume. *D, cN, S*: After the meal the hammer is given to the bride who kills the bridegroom and all the other trolls.

Danish: DgF 1 *Faroese*: Festskrift til H. F. Feilberg 1911, p. 72-76 *Norwegian*: Utsyn 1; LoM 45 (LoMBS 20); NMB 188 *Swedish*: Jonsson p. 716; Visböcker II p. 350-352; SMB 212

E 127 *Ílints tættir* — *Man fights giant but is later helped by him in several fights*
F

Haraldur, a king's son, defeats the giant Rúnskjöldur but spares his life in return for good weapons and an offer of help in the future. Haraldur's brother Hákun goes to propose to King Sjúrdur's daughter Linjuniborg although he has been warned against Ívint, another of the princess' suitors. When Hákun arrives Linjuniborg has just been carried off by three giants, and both Hákun and Ívint set out to release her. Ívint and Hákun's companion Viðfer defeat the giants, while Hákun keeps away from the fight. He takes Linjuniborg home to King Sjúrdur and pretends to be the victor. When Ívint returns there is a dispute, and Sjúrdur tells them to fight about his daughter. Viðfer fights Ívint on Hákun's behalf, but Ívint kills him and captures Hákun.

Linjuniborg sends for Haraldur to release Hákun. In the ensuing fight Ívint gets his father Ílint's help, while Haraldur is assisted by the giant Rúnskjöldur. Rúnskjöldur kills Ílint and Haraldur kills Ívint, and Hákun is released. He marries Linjuniborg and they get the sons Ólavur and Ásmundur.

Ásmundur goes to propose to King Eiríkur's daughter Anna. His uncle Haraldur accompanies him. When they arrive they are told that Anna has been abducted by the heathen Ljónfer. Ásmundur and Haraldur pursue them, but Ljónfer uses runic weather magic, and Haraldur must call on Rúnskjöldur to help them out of the storm. Rúnskjöldur fights Ljónfer, who is finally killed by Haraldur. Ásmundur marries Anna, and Haraldur and Rúnskjöldur return home.

Faroese: Tape recording and ms in private possession

Man and giant in fight, cf E 6, 19-21, 69, 70, 76, 88, 92, 94, 109

Man is killed by giant and revenged by brother (E 128—130)

E 128 *Brúsajökils kvæði* — *Man killed by giant is revenged by his brother*
F S

On Christmas Eve an old man comes to the house of Ásbjörn and Ormar. He talks to them about a large treasure. Ásbjörn sets out to find the treasure. He goes to a giant's cave where the treasure is. — F: He fetches the gold and takes it to his ship. He finds he has left his gloves behind and goes back for them. The giant Brúsi has now returned and kills Ásbjörn. — S: Brúsi's giant cat takes Ásbjörn. — Ásbjörn's brother Ormar sets out to revenge his brother's

death. — *F*: Ormar arrives at the entrance to the cave, meets the cat and kills it. In the cave he meets Brúsi and fights with him. Ormar begs God and Saint Olav to help him. Finally Ormar kills Brúsi. He returns home with the treasure. — *S*: On the way Ormar invokes Saint Erik. He arrives at the cave with his men. Brúsi's cat kills one of the men. Brúsi is not there, and Ormar is about to leave when he finds he has left his gloves behind and goes back for them. Brúsi has now returned. Ormar realizes that Brúsi is the old man who talked about the treasure. They fight. In order to save his life Brúsi offers Ormar half of his treasure. He intends treachery, but Ormar kills him, takes the treasure and returns home.

Faroese: CCF 25 *Swedish*: Jonsson p. 768 (ST 2); Visböcker II p. 356-361; SMB 213

E 129 *Ulvén starke* — *Man killed by giant is revenged by his brother*
S

Ulv sails to the giant Faxe's cave but is told by Faxe's mother that her son is not there. She attacks him with a sword and he kills her. Faxe arrives, and he and Ulv get involved in a fight that lasts for a fortnight. Ulv's brother Orm hears of this and arrives on his ship. Ulv calls out to him that he is dying and wants Orm to revenge him. Orm promises to do this, kills the giant and takes his treasure.

Swedish: Jonsson p. 768 (ST 3); Visböcker II p. 354-356; SMB 214

E 130 *Ívints táttur* — *Man dies in giant's poisoned well but is revenged by brother*
F

Brandur meets a giant and kills him. He rides on and meets the giant's son, who wants to revenge his father's death. Brandur kills him too, but then he falls into a well poisoned by dragons and giants, and he dies. His brother Ívint hears of his fate and sets out to take revenge. His uncle advises him on how to avoid falling into the well. Ívint kills a dragon and manages to pass the well unharmed. When he approaches the giant's home, Regin, the giant's son, is sent out to fight him. Ívint kills Regin and his mother, and then he returns home.

Faroese: CCF 108 A:III

Man and giant in rivalry over woman (E 131—139)

E 131 *Rana táttur* — *Suitor kills ogre rival and marries maiden*
F

Hildibrandur sets out to propose to Silkieik, daughter of the king

of Uppland. However, the ogre Rani gets there before him. Rani's proposal is rejected, and he threatens to make Silkieik his mistress. Silkieik wants her brother Sniolvur to fight for her, but her father says Sniolvur is too young. Then Hildibrandur arrives. He fights with Rani and kills him. He marries Silkieik. It is prophesied to them that their son Grímur will be killed by his father's sword. Hildibrandur then throws his sword into the sea.

Faroese: CCF 91 B:I, L Rana táttur, M

- E 132 *Orm ungersvend og Bermer-Rise — Young man defeats giant with his dead father's sword*
D N S

D, N: A giant demands the king's daughter. D, N, S: Young Orm challenges the giant to a fight the next day. Then he goes to his father's grave and asks his dead father to give him the sword Birting. He gets it, and the following day he defeats the giant. D: Orm's father has asked his son to revenge his death. Orm finds the men who killed his father and defeats them in a fight. Then he returns and marries the king's daughter.

Danish: DgF 11 *Norwegian*: Utsyn 11; Landstad 8; NMB 189
Swedish: Jonsson p. 717; Visböcker I p. 254-256; SMB 215

- E 133 *Holger Danske og Burmand — Princess releases prisoner Ogier le Danois to fight giant for her*
D S

The giant Burmand asks the king for his daughter Gloriant's hand. (D: The king replies that Gloriant is already engaged in marriage.) Gloriant will not have Burmand. She goes to her father's prison and asks one of the prisoners, Holger danske (Ogier le Danois), to fight Burmand for her. She gives him a horse and a sword. Holger fights Burmand and kills him. S: He asks the king for Gloriant's hand.

Danish: DgF 30 *Swedish*: Jonsson p. 720; Visböcker I p. 128-132; SMB 216

- E 134 *Jákimann kongur — Church-bells help suitor defeat giant rival*
F

King Jákimann of Húnaland, of giant origin, decides to marry King Artan's sister. He proposes, but she rejects him. Herint hears about this and goes to King Artan's country. (*Var:s A, B*: He proposes

to Artan's sister and is accepted.) Herint challenges Jákímann to single combat, and they fight for many days. (*Var:s A, B*: The princess causes church-bells to be rung which disturbs Jákímann.) Herint kills Jákímann and marries the princess.

Faroese: CCF 108 A:I, B:I, C:I

E 135 Torbjørn Bekil — Giant threatens maiden who gets suitor to kill giant
F

A farmer invites the giant Torbjørn from Norway to spend the winter in his house, but Torbjørn demands such huge quantities of food and drink that the farmer's wife gets worried. She tells Torbjørn to go to another farmer who has a beautiful daughter, Halga, whom he may have. Torbjørn goes to the farmer and kills him. He tries to carry Halga away, but she wounds him with her scissors. Torbjørn swears to return and take revenge. Halga goes to Ásmundur and says she will marry him if he kills Torbjørn. Ásmundur gets a shirt of mail and a sword from his mother and starts fighting Torbjørn's men one by one. Finally he wounds Torbjørn himself. Torbjørn's mother and sister come to help him, but Ásmundur is victorious. Then he marries Halga.

Faroese: CCF 98

E 136 Samsons kvæði — Giant makes Delilah hurt and desert her husband Samson, but Samson takes revenge
F

A giant proposes to King Samson's queen, Dalila. She rejects him, but finally the giant wins her by means of a magic ring. With Dalila's help the giant attacks Samson with an army, but Samson is victorious. When he returns home Dalila makes him drink until he falls asleep, and then she puts out his eyes and cuts off his hair, in which his strength resides. She then leaves him and goes to the giant. After some time Samson's hair has grown out again, and he finds he has regained his strength. He sets out to find Dalila accompanied by a friend. They arrive at the giant's castle. The friend makes sure that Dalila and the giant are there. Samson asks the friend to see that he is buried in the churchyard, and then he pulls down the giant's castle. Everyone inside is killed, including Samson, and his friend buries him. Then he marries Samson's sister.

Faroese: CCF 113

- E 137 *Dvørgamoygginn fagra — Sigurd helps king regain maiden from gnome but keeps her for himself*

F

A king has abducted a maiden from a gnome. Ásmundur eggs the gnome on to take her back and offers his assistance. The gnome defeats all the king's men and regains the maiden, but then Sjúrdur and Högni arrive to help the king. They go to the gnome's home, and there is a fight between him and Högni, who is defeated. Sjúrdur fights the gnome and wins. Then they leave with the maiden, and Sjúrdur takes her home with him. The king says that Sjúrdur will regret this.

Faroese: CCF 7

- E 138 *Rigen Rambolt og Aller hin stærke — Man kills dragon to get sword and kills ogre rival with it*

D

(Var. A: Rambolt goes to the court of the king of Opsal because he wants to learn from the princess, who is renowned for her wisdom.) The king sees a ship arrive. It is Aller, who asks for the princess' hand. The king says they will first try their men in fight. They set out, and Rambolt follows to see what will happen. Aller jumps into the king's boat and frightens the king, but Rambolt throws him overboard. A man appears in a boat and says that a dragon has taken his gold and that Rambolt will get the sword Kallbrand if he can defeat the dragon. Rambolt kills the dragon and gets the sword. When he returns he fights with Aller and kills him. The king's men tease him because of his bad clothes; he sends some cheap cloth to the princess to make him new clothes, but she uses cloth which will suit him better. Rambolt and the princess are married.

Danish: DgF 27

- E 139 *Ungen Ranild — Warrior fights giants after getting new clothes*

D N S

D, N, S: Ranild wants better clothes (cD, cN: because the king's men tease him). The first lot he gets he does not find good enough, but a young lady (cN: the king's daughter) gives him some good clothes. **Alternative continuations:**

cD: Ranild sails off on a ship. He kills fifteen warriors in a fight. With a young man, his nephew, he goes to the giant Trude's country. He fights the giant and kills him. When he wants to go home his ship has disappeared, but it comes to him when he blows his horn. He leaves with the giant's gold.

cN: The giant Hölgi Kvass comes to the king's court to get the princess. Ranild fights him (*cN*: and kills him. Hölgi's nephew arrives in an iron boat to take revenge, but Ranild kills him and all the little trolls. Then he pushes the boat out to sea.). (*cN*: Hölgi Kvass escapes in a boat, but Ranild finally kills him. Then he meets another giant and kills him, too.)

S, cD, cN: Ranild sails off on his ship. He meets seven giants, but with his sword Dymlingen he kills them. Then he meets the largest giant, fights him and kills him. He enters the mountain and kills all the little trolls. He loads his ship with gold and goes to the emperor's country. He breaks into the palace and kills the emperor.

Danish: DgF 28 *Norwegian*: Utsyn 10; Landstad 16; NMB 190
Swedish: Jonsson p. 719-720; Visböcker III p. 427-433; SMB 217

Woman abducted by giant is saved (E 140—148)

E 140 Herr Hylleland henter sin jomfru — Man saves princess from ogress to marry her
D F N

The king's daughter has been carried away by an ogress. The king promises to give his daughter to the man who can bring her back, and Hylleland volunteers. He goes to the mountain where the ogress lives, and she says he may spend one night with the princess, but in the morning he must lose his life. Hylleland sleeps with the princess, and in the morning the ogress arrives to kill him. *N*: Hylleland kills the ogress and all her relatives. *D*: Hylleland uses runic magic to make the ogress change her mind, release the princess and let them leave with rich gifts. *F*: The princess and Hylleland make a wooden dummy which the ogress tries to kill instead of Hylleland. He laughs at her mistake, and this makes her relent. She lets them leave with rich gifts. When the king's men see them return they want to attack the ogress, but Hylleland defends her. *D, F, N*: Hylleland and the princess are married.

Danish: DgF 44 *Faroese*: CCF 18 *Norwegian*: Utsyn 3; Landstad 2; NMB 191

E 141 Hermundur Grimmarsson — Man kills giant and releases princess
F

(*Var. A*: The king's daughter has been carried off by a giant. The king promises to marry her to the man who can get her back, and Hermundur volunteers.) Hermundur goes to the giant's cave and

kills the giant. He finds the princess and a large treasure. He meets an army that wants to kill him and take the princess from him, but he kills all the men. He returns home with the princess and marries her.

Faroese: CCF 65

E 142 *Haki Hilmarsson — After defeating giant, man finds princess in mountain*
F

King Haraldur of Denmark is much worried by a giant who wants Christian men sent to him to fight with. First one, then another man volunteers, and both are killed. When the third demand comes, Haki takes the challenge. Outside the giant's cave he meets a huge cat which kills two of his men. The giant comes out, and Haki fights with him and kills him. Then he enters the cave to take gold for the king, and inside he finds a princess. He takes her and the gold with him. The princess turns out to be King Haraldur's daughter. Haki fights with a strong warrior, and when he has defeated him Haki is given the king's daughter in marriage.

Faroese: CCF 59

E 143 *Sigurd og trollbruri — Man releases princess from ogres by pretending to want ogress in marriage*
N

The king's daughter has been carried off by ogres into the mountain, and the king promises the warrior Sigurd that he may marry her if he can get her back. Sigurd makes a big club for himself and enters the mountain. There he pretends to want to marry a female ogre, and all the other ogres are invited to the wedding. Sigurd kills them all with his club, returns home with the princess and marries her.

Norwegian: Utsyn 8; Landstad 50; NMB 192

E 144 *Hemingen og gygri — During ogress' absence man releases captured girl*
N S

Heming is out skiing in the mountains when he meets an old female troll. He tells her he has come to live with her in the mountain, and the troll sets out to invite guests (*S*: find food) for their wedding. Heming releases a girl who has been kept in the mountain (*cN*, *S*: his beloved, *cN*: his sister). They take off with a lot of the troll's gold. They meet the troll (*cN*, *S*: she pursues them), but

she dies when the sun rises (*cN*: kills herself in her anger, *S*: dies when she sees a cross).

Norwegian: Utsyn 7; Bugge 2; NMB 193 *Swedish*: Jonsson p. 768 (ST 4); Visböcker II p. 366-369; SMB 218

- E 145 *Åsmund Frægdegjæva* — *Man kills female ogre, releases princess and disenchant's horse*
N

The king promises his daughter (*cN*: sister) to Åsmund if he will go north to the country of trolls to get her free. (*cN*: Åsmund sails there with his two brothers.) Åsmund arrives at the mountain where the princess is, kills a female ogre and takes the princess down to his ship. The ship is gone (*cN*: with the two brothers on board). Åsmund returns to the mountain, kills a lot of ogres and finds a horse that promises to carry him and the princess if Åsmund will promise to give the horse his right hand. They ride home across the sea. Åsmund cuts the horse's head off and it turns into a man, the princess' brother.

Norwegian: Utsyn 4; LoM 46 (LoMBS 22); NMB 194

- E 146 *Hugaball* — *Man releases maidens from giant's cave and takes revenge on deceitful brothers with the help of his wonderful horse*
N

The king of Serkland spends a night with a miller's daughter, and she gives birth to the son Hugaball. He finds out who his father is, goes to the king and threatens him into acknowledging Hugaball as his son. Then Hugaball sets out with the king's two sons, his half-brothers, to release two maidens from the mountain. He enters the mountain, takes the two girls out and asks his brothers to take care of them while he fetches gold from the mountain. His brothers leave him and go home with the maidens. Hugaball's horse tells him this and promises to carry him across the sea. They get back before the brothers, and Hugaball kills them.

Norwegian: Utsyn 5; Bugge 5; NMB 195

- E 147 *Steinfinn Fefinnsson* — *Man releases his sister from ogres*
N

Steinfinn comes to a farmer's house and asks to stay the night. He tells the farmer that he is looking for his sisters who have been taken into the mountain. The farmer gives him advice on how to proceed in order to find his sisters, and Steinfinn does as he says.

E 147 A text that has been regarded as a Swedish variant of this type is evidently a translation from the Norwegian. See Jonsson p. 417.

He meets a female troll and shoots her with his bow. He gets into a fight with a great number of small trolls, but just as Steinnfinn is about to give up the sun rises and the trolls turn into stone. Then Steinnfinn finds his sisters in the mountain. *cN*: They have grown to giant size, but are reduced to normal growth by magic.

Norwegian: Utsyn 6; Landstad 4 and p. 857; NMB 196

E 148 *Rosmer — Girl captured by giant is released by her brother*
D F N S

D, S: A young girl has been abducted by the giant Rosmer, and her brother (*cD*: brothers) is out to look for her. (*cD*: Rosmer wrecks his ship.) The brother goes ashore and finds his sister. She hides him from the giant, but Rosmer smells the blood of a Christian man, and she must admit that a kinsman of hers has arrived. She persuades Rosmer to treat him kindly. (*cD*: The brother makes his sister pregnant.) The girl says her brother wants to go home, and the giant fills a chest with gold for him to take home. The sister hides inside the chest and is thus carried to her home by Rosmer. When he returns to his mountain and finds her gone he dies from sorrow.

F: Two brothers from Norway build a ship and sail out. Rólvur joins them as helmsman. They come to the country of trolls, where a giant kills everyone who tries to go ashore. Only the brothers and Rólvur escape with their gold. They must walk over a huge glacier, and the brothers die from cold. Rólvur buries all the gold and enters a giant's cave where he finds a woman who turns out to be his sister. She hides him from the giant, and when he returns she makes him promise not to hurt Rólvur. When Rólvur finally leaves, she makes the giant carry him and a chest of gold through the sea. Rólvur arrives in a country of maidens. He tells the giant to look towards the east, and when he does the sun rises and he turns into stone. Rólvur spends three nights with a maiden in her palace, and the third night she loses her maidenhood. She calls for a giant bird to carry Rólvur away. It brings him to Trondheim. He meets his sister with her young son. He goes to King Olav, tells of all his adventures and admits that he has slept with his sister. (*cF*: He is then shriven, *cF*: he dies.)

Danish: DgF 41 *Faroese*: CCF 29 *Norwegian*: Utsyn 9; Landstad 5; NMB 197 *Swedish*: Jonsson p. 723; GA 90 (GAB 76); SMB 219

Woman abducted by giant is saved, cf A 51, 60; E 94

E 148 There is only one Norwegian text, too fragmentary to be included in the summary.

Friendly relations between man and supernatural female
(E 149—154)

E 149 *Seyða rima* — *Wedding between man and ogre's daughter disturbed by wedding guests*

F

A shepherd returns to a farmer and says he has lost all the sheep. (Var. A: The shepherd says that ogres have made the sheep disappear because they want the farmer's sons.) The farmer sends his two sons out to look for the sheep. There is a heavy mist, and when it blows away one of the young men, Tórður, sees the sheep and a beautiful girl. He kisses her. An ogre arrives and says that he is the girl's father and asks Tórður to marry her. He also asks him not to invite certain persons to the wedding, among them Tórður's brother. Tórður meets his brother Torvaldur who tells him his bride is an ogre. Tórður invites Torvaldur and Gestur to his wedding. They go to the cave where the wedding is to be. Many ogres invited by the bride's father arrive. Everyone eats and drinks much, and they all fall asleep. Gestur leaves with the bride, and the two brothers accompany him. They are pursued by some of the ogres. Gestur returns to the cave and kills many ogres. The two brothers praise Gestur for having saved them.

Faroese: CCF 87

E 150 *Grips kvæði* — *Man seduces giant's daughter on his way to propose to king's daughter*

F

Eiríkur, a king's son, will not let women alone and is therefore banished from his father's country. He intends to propose to the daughter of the king of Sweden, but on the way he stays in a giant's (farmer's) house. He sleeps with the giant's daughter. Her brother Gripur notices their love-making and decides to win the Swedish princess for himself. He goes with Eiríkur to Sweden. The king of Sweden is a giant. There is a fight between him and Gripur. Gripur is assisted by his foster-father, and the king is killed. Var.: C, D: Eiríkur marries the Swedish princess. Var. A: Gripur marries her while Eiríkur marries Gripur's sister.

Faroese: CCF 57

E 151 *Ása dvørgamoy* — *Sigurd begets a child on female gnome but she and the child die in Sigurd's absence*

F

Sjúrður rides into the woods on his horse Grane. He comes to a gold-

en hall and enters it. Inside he finds a gnome maiden. He stays the night with her and she is made pregnant. In the morning he prepares to leave but promises to return in nine months' time. He borrows a horse from her as Grane has disappeared. On the way home Sjúrdur meets an ogre who wants to fight with him. Sjúrdur defeats him and goes home. After some time he returns to the hall, and inside he finds the gnome girl and her child, both dead. He buries them.

Faroese: CCF 8 A-C

E 152 *Dvørgamoy [IV] — Man visits gnome maiden*

F

A man arrives at a beautiful hall late at night and meets a gnome maiden there. She shows him around. Then he wants to leave and borrows a horse, and she is left sad and lonely.

Faroese: CCF 8 D

E 153 *Sjúrdur og dvørgamoy — Sigurd fights army of gnomes, is lost in the woods and helped by female gnome*

F

Sjúrdur rides out into the heathen woods, meets an army of gnomes, and kills many of them. The gnomes disappear, and Sjúrdur gets lost in the woods. A maiden comes to him. She is kind to him, kisses him, and shows him the way out of the dark. Her father is a gnome. She takes Sjúrdur to her father's castle and persuades her father to forge a mail shirt and helmet that no weapon can cut into. Sjúrdur takes them, and then the maiden shows him the way home.

Faroese: CCF 6

E 154 *Ein dvørgamoy — Sigurd avoids army of gnomes with the help of female gnome and kills dragon*

F

Sjúrdur meets an army of gnomes in the woods. In his distress he asks a female gnome to help him. She tells him not to utter a word while he rides through the army, and she also lends him a horse. He gets through the army unnoticed. Then he meets three dragons, and they challenge him to fight. He kills the biggest of them, and the other two escape. Sjúrdur returns to King Hjalprek's court, and the king praises his deed.

Faroese: Patursson 4 p. 73-79

Man and supernatural animal (E 155—158)

E 155 *Gralver kongesøn — Man releases maiden by killing serpent*
D

Gralver meets a serpent and kills it. (*Var. F*: The serpent gives him the keys to the mountain where Sinild is.) Further on Gralver meets Sinild and tells her that he has killed the serpent that watched over her. Sinild says he may marry her. (*Var:s A, B*: He is willing to marry her if she adopts Christianity, but she refuses.) Gralver replies that he is betrothed to another and leaves her. *Var:s A, B*: He meets an ogre who wants to fight with him. Gralver kills the ogre after a hard struggle. *Var:s A, D, F*: He marries his betrothed, *B*: he returns to Sinild, who is now willing to be christened, and they are married.

Danish: DgF 29

E 156 *Ormekampen — Man kills serpent and gets maiden as reward*
D F N

A small snake is caught, but it soon grows into a large serpent and becomes a menace to the household. A message is sent out that whoever kills the serpent will win a bride. (*D, F*: A man volunteers but fails, *D*: is killed.) Then a man hears about this and decides to try to defeat the serpent. (*F, N*: He impregnates his clothes with tar and sand.) He fights the serpent and kills it. He gets a girl in marriage. *cN*: He refuses the girl's offer of marriage because he is already betrothed. *F*: Shortly after the marriage the young bride dies.

Danish: DgF 24 *Faroese*: CCF 2 A, B st. 1-73, C:I, D Ragnars táttur, E Ragnars táttur, F st. 1-62, G st. 1-70 *Norwegian*: Utsyn 27; Landstad 11; NMB 198

E 157 *Frånarormen og Islandsgalten — Serpent and boar kill each other in fight and shepherd boy gets serpent's gold*
N

A shepherd boy meets a large serpent that catches the boy and keeps him under its tongue. It will not release him until he mentions somebody who is the serpent's equal in fight. The boy tells it of the boar of Iceland. The serpent goes to Iceland. There he lets the boy go. A hard fight ensues between the serpent and the boar, and they are both killed. *cN*: The boy gets all the serpent's gold.

E 156 For the continuation of the story, especially in Faroese variants, see D 401 (cf also D 402, 403).

Norwegian: Utsyn 28; Landstad 10; NMB 199

E 158 *Kong Diderik og løven — King Diderik helps lion by killing serpent*
D Nd

King Diderik is on his way to Bern when he sees a serpent and a lion fighting. The lion asks for his help, and Diderik gives the serpent a cut which breaks his sword. The serpent takes Diderik and his horse into the mountain to its young. Inside Diderik finds the famous sword Adalring, and with it he kills all the serpents. He cannot get out of the mountain, but the lion helps him.

Danish: DgF 9 *Norwegian:* NFS, H. J. Aall 1 p. 80-84; NMB 200

Man and supernatural animal, cf B 10; D 393

Woman escapes from giant (E 159—162)

E 159 *Fípan fagra — Girl carried off by giant escapes in magic flight*
F

The girl Fípan has to watch her father's field and is bored. Eiríkur comes on a ship, sees her and feels sorry for her. He proposes to her. He leaves after saying he will send another ship for her. A gale blows up. Fípan tries to get home, but finds herself bound to the ground. A ship arrives with a giant on board. He tells her how to free herself and then he carries her away to his cave. He ties her up to eat her. He leaves the cave, and while he is away his mother releases her and teaches her how to produce a mountain, water, and fire. Fípan escapes from the cave. The giant returns and finds her gone. He kills his mother and goes in pursuit of Fípan. She calls forth water, fire, and mountains in his way and finally he bursts while trying to eat his way through the mountain. She arrives disguised at the king's hall in Eiríkur's absence. When he returns he has her brought to him. Her disguise is removed, Eiríkur recognizes her and marries her.

Faroese: CCF 48

E 160 *Risin og moyggjin — Maid refuses to let giant into her house*
F N

A girl is alone at home while the other members of the household are in church. A giant arrives to court her and asks her to let him in. (F, cN: He pretends to be a prince.) She tells him to sing a hymn for her first, but he says he will play the harp instead. (cN: He does,

but she will not open anyway, *cN*: she frightens him off by sprinkling holy water, *F*: he says the cold weather has made the strings freeze and he cannot play.) Finally the giant must leave. When he returns home his mother says that his father was a better man: when he courted her he managed to get into the house (*F*, *cN*: through the smoke vent.) *F*: The giant dies from sorrow after his failure.

Faroese: CCF 165 *Norwegian*: Utsyn 12; Landstad 38; NMB 201

E 161 *Kára kvæði* — *Girl delays supernatural suitor until he turns into stone at daybreak*

I

[*In prose*: A girl is alone at night (*cI*: Christmas night). An ogre, or revenant, arrives and talks to her through the window.] They talk through the window the whole night. Finally dawn breaks, and the visitor turns into stone.

Icelandic: IFkv 83

E 162 *Venill fruva og Drembedrosi* — *Woman forces stepdaughter to marry giant but the girl escapes*

N

A king remarries. His new wife, Drembedrosi, is of giant kin, and she wants to marry her brother to her stepdaughter Venill. She threatens to turn the girl into a barren tree if she does not accept. Venill is taken into the mountain to celebrate her wedding. She tries to postpone the ceremony by various means, and when it eventually takes place she pours out mead to the guests until everyone falls asleep. She sets fire to the house and escapes. When she gets back home she exposes her stepmother to her father the king, who kills Drembedrosi.

Norwegian: Utsyn 29; Bugge 8; NMB 202

Escape from giant, cf A 58, 61, 62, 64-66; E 140-148

Woman marries giant (E 163)

E 163 *Risin á Tinnuborg* — *Giant wins bride by fighting opponents, changing his looks, and adopting Christianity*

F

A giant proposes to the daughter of the emperor of France. She finds him so black and ugly that she faints. She refuses to marry him.

One of her men fights the giant but is killed. The giant threatens the emperor, who finally says that his daughter cannot stand him until he has been washed white and been shaved. He leaves and meets a lame man who takes him to a barber. There he is shaved and washed and given a drink which makes him whiter. He forces his way into the emperor's hall and proposes again. He is challenged to a fight and with the emperor's help he defeats his opponent. The princess is sent for. She says she will marry the giant if he is baptized. He is, and takes the Christian name of Gudbrandur. He marries the emperor's daughter.

Faroese: CCF 85

Miscellaneous ballads of champions and supernatural women
(E 164—167)

- E 164 *Artal kongur í Atlandi* — *Witch's brother is reconciled with her slayer, kills rival and rival's avenging father and fights giant*
F

King Artal wants to ravage the country of king Gudmund. He learns magic from a witch and marries her. He goes to Gudmund's country, kills him, and returns home. Hákun, foster-son to Gudmund, sets out to get revenge. Artal and his wife try to stop him by a storm, but Hákun uses counter-magic and gets ashore. He kills Artal and the witch. Ringarálvur, brother of the witch, arrives to revenge his sister's death. He fights with Hákun, but they find out that they are brothers and make up. Ringarálvur goes to Atland to propose to Hilda, but she says she would rather marry the earl of Langalund. Ringarálvur kills the earl and forces Hilda to marry him. Holdi, the earl's father, wants to revenge the death of his son. In the ensuing battle Ringarálvur is victorious and kills Holdi and all his men. After this, Ringarálvur goes to a giant's cave. He fights with the giant, and by magic means Ringarálvur wins the fight. He kills the giant and takes his gold.

Faroese: CCF 35

- E 165 *Kvørfinns táttur* — *Virgar and Sigurd rob gnome of sword, riches and daughters*
F

King Diderik and Virgar fall asleep in the woods. Virgar wakes up to the sound of horses passing, meets a warrior and fights with him. Neither of them wins. Diderik wakes up, gets frightened and returns

home. Virgar finds that his opponent is Sjúrdur. Together they ride off and arrive in the country of trolls, where the gnomes forge swords. There they find two gnome maidens. Virgar leaves with the two maidens while Sjúrdur carries away the best sword he can find and a lot of silver and gold. The gnome returns home and wants to take revenge for his loss. In the meantime Virgar and Sjúrdur have escaped to King Hjalprekur. Virgar borrows a ship and goes to Selgjaland with the maidens. He builds a golden castle for them and leaves them there, while he himself returns to King Diderik.

Faroese: CCF 9

E 166 *Drósin á Girtlandi — Stepmother puts spell on stepdaughter but is herself bewitched*

F

A king marries a second time. His new wife is an evil woman who tries to kill her stepdaughter but is prevented by her stepson. The queen banishes her stepdaughter to the country of trolls to live under poor conditions. The queen is in her turn condemned to stand with one foot on the castle and the other in the sea during daytime. Her stepdaughter says that if her stepmother is to suffer, she will not mind doing the same. She leaves for the country of trolls. The king comes home and is the first to see what has happened to the queen. He damns the unlucky day that he married the woman who was to be so cruel to his children. The king's daughter is well looked after by the trolls.

Faroese: CCF 43

E 167 *Jon i Grånuten på friarferd — Man proposes to mountain woman's daughter*

N

Jon comes to an old woman who lives in a mountain. He wants to propose to her daughter and tells the old woman of all the cattle he has. But the old woman says she thinks her daughter is worth much more than that, and Jon has to leave.

Norwegian: Utsyn 13; Landstad 49; NMB 203

F. Jocular ballads

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MAN AND WOMAN (F 1-42)

Choice of partner, proposal, wedding (F 1—11)

- F 1 *Den giftesyge datter — Attempt to persuade daughter not to marry fails*
D N S

A mother (N, cS: father) wants her daughter to promise never to marry. She promises the girl generous gifts if she does not marry, but the girl says no; she wants a husband. cD: The girl has now met a man, and if her mother knew she would die from grief.

Danish: DgF 490 *Norwegian:* Utsyn 168; Landstad 98; NMB 204
Swedish: Filikromen 1 no 12; SMB 220

- F 2 *Længsel efter mand — Mother gives in to daughter's wish for husband*
D

A girl repeatedly asks her mother to let her have a husband. The mother does not want her daughter to marry, but finally she has to give in and let the girl have her way.

Danish: Grüner Nielsen 20

- F 3 *Giptingabjal — Choice of occupation of future husband*
I

A mother suggests to her daughter many men of various occupations that the girl might marry, but the girl objects to all the suggestions. She wants to marry a courtier although her mother warns her against it.

Icelandic: IFkv 93

- F 4 *Bondens datter får bejler — Reluctant father accepts daughter's suitor*
D F

A man comes to a farmer's house and asks permission to stay the

night. *D*: He asks the farmer for his daughter's hand. The farmer thinks his daughter is too young to marry, but his wife and the girl herself want to accept the proposal. *F*: The farmer does not want to let the stranger stay, but everybody else begs for him. When finally the daughter asks that he may stay the farmer gives in, and he asks the man if he knows a suitable husband for his daughter. The man suggests himself as candidate, and he gets the girl.

Danish: Grüner Nielsen 29 A *Faroese*: CCF 186

F 5 *Bejlerne — Mother judges daughter's suitors*
D N S

Dialogue between a mother and her daughter about the daughter's suitors. One or more of them are thought by the mother to have too little money and are sent away. Finally one arrives who has enough, and the mother lets her daughter show him the best place to sit and tells her to give him the best food and to take him to bed with her.

Danish: Tang Kristensen 32 *Norwegian*: Lindeman: Norske fjeldmelodier 112; NMB 205 *Swedish*: Säve 17; SMB 221

F 6 *De omöjliga uppgifterna — Teasing conversation between girl and her suitor*
S

A young man offers to make shoes for a girl, only the material is not ready yet and the various implements needed are in different places far away. The girl replies that she will wash the young man's hair for him, but the water is still in the well, and the comb has yet to be made from the horns of a deer which has to be shot by a king's son whose parents are still in their cradles. The young man proposes marriage to the girl.

Swedish: Visböcker II p. 25-27; SMB 222

F 7 *Hvorned vil du føde mig — Girl asks future husband how he will provide for her*
D F I N S

A girl asks a man how he will provide for her when they get married. He says he will go fishing, and she asks what he will do when there are no more fish; whatever reply she gets, she has another question ready.

Danish: Grüner Nielsen 26; Tang Kristensen 29 *Faroese*: CCF 189 *Icelandic*: IFkv 95 *Norwegian*: Lindeman: Norske fjeldmelodier 342; NMB 206 *Swedish*: SVA. Copy from KB Vs 2:3 p. 419-420; SMB 223

F 8 *Fusentass — The long-winded proposal*
I N S

Fusentass sets out to seek a wife (I: for his master, the king, N: for a friend). He asks the king for his daughter's hand, but is sent from one member of the family to another asking them all the same question. Finally he asks the girl herself and is accepted. Fusentass and the whole family all mount the same horse and ride off together.

Icelandic: Davíðsson: Isl. þulur og þjóðkvæði 1898 p. 279 *Norwegian:* NFS, S. Bugge 8a p. 22-24; NMB 207 *Swedish:* Dybeck: Runa 1865 p. 38 and Runa 1874 p. 48; SMB 224

F 9 *Kælling og hovmand — Suitor is chased away*
D N

A courtier arrives at an old woman's house and asks for her daughter's hand in marriage. The old woman replies that she has said no twice already and curses him. He runs off and she runs after, until he meets a man who flays a horse. He conceals himself in the horse's hide.

Danish: Grundtvig: Gamle Minder III no 26 *Norwegian:* NFS, S. Bugge 2 p. 106; NMB 208

F 10 *Ebbe vil ikke giftes — Reluctant bridegroom forced to attend wedding*
D S

(D: Ebbe's family decides that he must get married.) Ebbe protests that he does not want to attend his wedding and tries to get away, for he does not want to be a bridegroom. But he is forced to attend the wedding ceremony, and once it is over he is quite happy to be a bridegroom.

Danish: Grüner Nielsen 40 *Swedish:* Gröna visboken p. 58-59; SMB 225

F 11 *Lave og Jon — Bridegroom loses his bride at the wedding*
D I N S

Kirsten is promised in marriage to Lave although she loves Jon. Jon attends her wedding. When the bride is taken to her bed Jon locks himself in with her and they spend the night together. Lave

F 11 In most variants of this type only the style reveals that the ballad was regarded as a jocular song. This makes the summary read very much like D 44-56.

complains to the king, and it is decided that they are to fight for the bride. Jon wins the fight by killing Lave.

Danish: DgF 390 *Icelandic*: IFkv 70 *Norwegian*: Utsyn 110; Landstad 93 and 94; NMB 209 *Swedish*: Jonsson p. 759; Visböcker III p. 384-387; SMB 226

Seduction and intercourse (F 12—26)

F 12 *Den narrede ungersvend* — *Young man fooled in attempt at seduction* D N S

A boy and a girl are working together in a hay field. He wants to sleep with her. She pretends to be willing, but asks him to do various things first (D: to undress her. Finally she locks him out of her room.)

Danish: Tang Kristensen 52 *Norwegian*: NFS, S. Bugge *b* p. 254-257; NMB 210 *Swedish*: Dybeck: Runa 1865 p. 35; SMB 227

F 13 *Her bliver vel bedre køb* — *Man strikes bargain with a girl* D

A boy asks a girl if he may sleep with her. She requests expensive gifts from him, but he thinks she is asking much too much and that he may make a better bargain. By and by she reduces her claims, and finally she lets him have her for practically nothing (two needles, a pair of gloves).

Danish: Grüner Nielsen 27; Tang Kristensen 46 A st. 2-10

F 14 *Besøget hos præstens datter* — *The visit at the clergyman's house* D

A young man visits a clergyman's house. He asks for food and drink, and a maid gives him this. Then he finds the clergyman's daughter in her bed. He gets into bed with her, and she does not protest. cD: The clergyman asks the young man what he is doing, and he replies that he is grinding his scythe. In that case, says the clergyman, his daughter will furnish the watertrough.

Danish: Tang Kristensen 44

F 15 *Det farlige natteleje — Man escapes from dangerous mistress*
D N

A man sleeps with a woman but is frightened by her toothed vagina, which he believes to be a devil, and runs off. When he comes to the shore he meets a crab-fish which makes him think that the devil is everywhere and frightens him even more.

Danish: Tang Kristensen 55 *Norwegian:* NFS, S. Bugge a p. 254-257; NMB 211

F 16 *Valiknut — Man chases his mistress away*
N S

A maiden hears Valiknut play his harp and comes to his house at night. He lets her in and she stays the night. In the morning she requests her morning-gift, but Valiknut threatens to beat her, and she runs away.

Norwegian: DgF IX p. 179; NMB 212 *Swedish:* Jonsson p. 772-773 (ST 22); SMB 228

F 17 *Møllerdatteren — Suitor uses trick to get in to girl at night*
D I N S

Two (three) men think of a trick to get in to the miller's daughter at night. One of them hides in a sack and the miller is persuaded to keep the sack in his house overnight. After dark the man gets out of the sack. The girl thinks he is a burglar and cries out, but when she realizes who it is she says it was only the cat chasing a mouse. An old woman says the cat wears boots, but she is told to keep quiet. *D, I, cN, S:* In the morning the old woman is thrown into the mill-pond. *cD, cN, cS:* The miller pulls her ashore.

Danish: Grüner Nielsen 31; Tang Kristensen 43 *Icelandic:* IFkv 91 *Norwegian:* Blom & Bø 53; NMB 213 *Swedish:* Säve 45; SMB 229

F 18 *Nattebesøget — Girl tells lover how to get to her room at night*
D S

A girl asks her lover to visit her at night. She tells him to bring bread to keep the dogs quiet, shows him which way to go unobserved and warns him not to make a noise.

Danish: Tang Kristensen 46 A st. 1, 11-23, B-E *Swedish:* Bondeson 193; SMB 230

F 19 *Bondens datter får bejler — Farmer's attempt to lock daughter in fails*
D S

A man comes to a farmer and says he wants work and also wants to go to bed with the farmer's daughter. The farmer has a lock made for his daughter's door, but soon he hears the lock break and curses the locksmith for his bad work.

Danish: Grüner Nielsen 29 B; Tang Kristensen 45 *Swedish:* Lagus 223; SMB 231

F 20 *Flickor planterade kål — Girls lock their door with straw*
D S

Two (three) girls talk of marriage. Some students (sailors) listen to them. The girls lock their door with a straw at night, but the wind blows it open and the young men come in and spend the night with the girls. *cD, cS:* When the youths return to their school (ship) they are punished for being out too late.

Danish: Tang Kristensen 50 *Swedish:* Säre 173; SMB 232

F 21 *Hústrúin og hovmaðurin — Man deceives woman in order to sleep with her*
F

A courtier tries to make love to a farmer's wife. The woman asks where her husband is, and the courtier replies that he has seen him dead. He then proceeds to console the farmer's wife and spends the night with her. In the morning the farmer returns and surprises them together. The courtier escapes through the window.

Faroese: CCF 180

F 22 *Bondedrengen — Man pretends to be woman's lover in order to seduce her*
D Nd S

A knight and his true love declare their love for each other. A poor man (farm labourer, beggar) listens to them, and that evening he goes to the girl's house, pretends to be the knight and is let in. In the morning the girl realizes her mistake and chases the man away, throwing her knife after him. He gets out of the window, leaving his shoes behind. He says he can easily get a new pair of shoes, but she will never get her maidenhead back.

Danish: DgF 370 *Norwegian:* Berge: Norsk visefugg 33; NMB 214 *Swedish:* Jonsson p. 756; Bondeson 296; SMB 233

F 23 *Sorte Iver — Man disguises himself as a clergyman to seduce a woman*
D F N

Iver Black is derided (F: is turned down by the woman he proposes to) because he is so black. He asks his mother how he might seduce a certain woman, Kirsten (F: the one who turned him down), and his mother advises him to pretend to be the clergyman. Dressed like the clergyman Iver is let into Kirsten's room and spends the night with her. In the morning he tells her who he is. D, N: She asks him to stay, for he is not so black after all.

Danish: DgF 365 *Faroese:* CCF 172 *Norwegian:* Utsyn 161; DgF 365 B; NMB 215

F 24 *Germand smed og præstens datter — Man disguises himself to seduce a woman*
D I S

Germand the blacksmith proposes to the clergyman's daughter, but she rejects him spitefully, saying he is too dirty. Germand asks his mother's advice. She tells him to go to the clergyman's daughter disguised (D: as a blind man, cI: as an old woman, cI, S: as a beggar). In his disguise Germand manages to get into the girl's bed and sleep with her. In the morning he tells her who he is. D: She wants to marry him, but he says nobody will want her for a wife now.

Danish: DgF 368 *Icelandic:* IFkv 89 *Swedish:* Jonsson p. 756; Visböcker I p. 40-42; SMB 234

F 25 *Klampen — Man disguises himself as a woman's lover in order to seduce her*
S

The king's son knocks at a girl's door, but she will not open until she hears the sound of her lover's wooden leg. The prince meets her lover and wants to borrow the wooden leg. When this is refused he knocks the man down and puts on his leg. Then he is let in by the girl and spends the night with her. In the morning he discloses his identity, and the girl understands that her lover must be dead.

Swedish: Jonsson p. 773-774 (ST 28); SF 52; SMB 235

- F 26 *Rakkerens brud* — *Man accepted as suitor because he pretends to be rich*

D N S

A girl is very haughty and turns all her rich suitors down. (*cD*, *cN*, *cS*: Her rejected suitors pay a beggar to propose to her.) The beggar borrows a horse and good clothes and visits the girl. He proposes to her and tells her of his houses, his servants and his great fortune. (*cD*: They are married.) The girl leaves her home and follows the beggar, and only then does he reveal his identity.

Danish: DgF 369 *Norwegian*: Utsyn 162; Landstad 91; NMB 216
Swedish: Jonsson p. 756; Säv 16; SMB 236

Man raped by woman (F 27—29)

- F 27 *I bondedatterens vold* — *Farmer's daughter forces young man to sleep with her*

D

A young man stops at a farm. The farmer is away, but his daughter greets the young man very hospitably. At night she makes a bed for him, and then she threatens him with her knife if he will not satisfy her. She stays with him the whole night, and he prays that morning may come soon. He is very happy when at last he is allowed to leave.

Danish: Grüner Nielsen 37

- F 28 *I enkens favn* — *Widow forces young man to sleep with her*

D

A young man sets out to visit a maiden, but on the way he stops at a widow's house. The widow gives him food and drink, but at night she forces him to go to bed with her. In the morning she sends him away, very displeased with his performance.

Danish: DgF IX p. 179-180

- F 29 *Bispens datter og den frygtsomme ungersvend* — *Man complains about woman who tries to seduce him*

D N S

(*cD*: The emperor's daughter rapes all men she meets.) A woman

- F 26 IFkv 90 (Helgason IV p. 116), consisting of only one stanza, may belong to this type; cf DgF VI p. 337.

knocks on a man's door at night and forces her way in. She tries to seduce him. In the morning the young man complains of her behaviour (*cD, N, S*: at the assembly), but he is told that he ought to be ashamed of himself. *cN*: The girl is sentenced to a flogging.

Danish: DgF IX p. 174-179; Tang Kristensen 56 *Norwegian*: Ut-syn 165; DgF IX p. 178-179; NMB 217 *Swedish*: SVA. Copy from Hyllén-Cavallius' och Stephens' vissamling no 295; SMB 237

Young versus old partner (F 30—32)

F 30 *Gammel kælling for bispen — Young man goes to the bishop to exchange his old wife*

D N S

A young man marries an old woman, but after some nights with her he wants to get rid of his wife and goes to the bishop to ask for help. But the old woman follows him, and before the bishop has time to do anything she is there and strikes him over the nose. The husband takes a boat and rows off, and when the old woman tries to pursue him she is drowned.

Danish: Grüner Nielsen 41; Tang Kristensen 4 *Norwegian*: Skar: Sætesdal III p. 278; NMB 218 *Swedish*: SF III p. 146-147; SMB 238

F 31 *Enke og mø — Man chooses between widow and maiden*

D S

A young man is advised by his family to propose to a widow, but when he goes to visit her he hears children screaming everywhere (*D*: and the widow shows him the dead body of her husband). The young man leaves and marries a maiden instead.

Danish: Grüner Nielsen 43 *Swedish*: SVA. Copy from KB Vs 126:3 p. 167-169; SMB 239

F 32 *Gammel og ung mand — Woman tries an old and a young husband*

D I S

An old woman is betrothed to an old man, but after their first night together she is in a very bad mood and beats up all the members of her household. (*I*: Her kinsman the bishop gives her a new hus-

band.) The woman now gets a younger man, and the next morning she treats her household to the best food she has.

Danish: Tang Kristensen 35 *Icelandic:* IFkv 87 *Swedish:* SVA. Copy from Hyltén-Cavallius' och Stephens' vissamling no 301; SMB 240

Fight for supremacy in marriage (F 33—36)

- F 33 *Den huslige bondemand — Man does all housework for lazy wife*
D F I N *Shetl. S*

A farmer is roused at dawn by his wife, who tells him to start working. He has to do all the household work on the farm and wait on his wife as well. She gets up late, does no work, and scolds her husband.

Danish: Grüner Nielsen 47; Tang Kristensen 23 *Faroese:* CCF 179 *Icelandic:* IFkv 86 *Norwegian:* Landstad p. 850-852; NMB 219 *Shetland:* K. Liestøl: Saga og folkeminne p. 184-187 *Swedish:* Sävle 298; SMB 241

- F 34 *Tjenestedrengen sælges — Man sells servant to get food*
D

A woman does not give her husband enough food. He decides to sell their servant and carries the man to the nearest market-place. Just as he is about to trade the servant for a pot of porridge his wife arrives and stops him. She says they must keep the servant and promises her husband more food in the future.

Danish: Grüner Nielsen 65

- F 35 *Bonden og hans hustru — Man tames shrewish wife*

A farmer and his wife quarrel, and the woman sends her husband off to sell their horse at the market. She threatens to beat him up if he returns late. A merchant advises the farmer to beat his wife, and the farmer stays out late and drinks beer. When he comes home his wife starts to beat him, but he beats her in turn, and finally she calls him her master.

Danish: Tang-Kristensen 24

- F 36 *Kællingen til gilde — Man punishes wife for slander*
D F S

A woman goes to a feast and tells her husband to stay at home.

When she arrives she sings a wicked song about her husband (S: says nasty things about him). He listens, gets a strong cane and beats her. She regrets what she has done.

Danish: Feilberg: Fra Heden p. 86-87 *Faroese:* CCF 181 *Swedish:* Lagus 230; SMB 242

Unhappy marriage, husband dies (F 37—38)

F 37 *Niding — Evil husband killed for beating wife* D

A man comes home bringing guests, but his wife says there is no food for them, and the husband beats her. It is revealed that the husband has left her for a month with practically nothing to feed her household on. One of the guests kills the husband, and the woman gets a new and better man.

Danish: Grüner Nielsen 55

F 38 *Konen og de to pilegrimme — Woman wishes her husband's death, and he dies* D

A woman has a bad husband and wishes he were dead. He dies. She promises gifts to two visiting pilgrims if they will help her bury her husband. Once he is in his grave she starts making the table to invite young men to her home, for now she is a beautiful widow.

Danish: Grüner Nielsen 53

Wife, lover and husband (F 39—42)

F 39 *Uheldigt stævnmøde — Man makes unfortunate mistake* D

A man meets a farmer's wife at a dance, and she says he may visit her that night. The man arrives rather late and is let in. It is dark, and he starts hugging somebody he believes to be the farmer's wife but who turns out to be the farmer himself. The farmer beats him, and his wife laughs.

Danish: Grüner Nielsen 57

- F 40 *Hovmand og præstens hustru — Woman tells husband she will take lover*
D I Nd S

A man and his wife watch a stranger approach. The woman tells her husband to invite the man in. She intends to give him the best place at table, the best she has of food and drink, and to let him sleep in her bed by her side. The husband asks what he will get, and she says he may find what food he can, and sleep in the pigsty.

Danish: Tang Kristensen 62 *Icelandic:* Stofnun Árna Magnússonar, tape recording GI E 68/118 *Norwegian:* Berge: Fylkesm. for Telemarken og Grenland 90 p. 44; NMB 220 *Swedish:* Wigström: Folkdiktning II p. 54-56; SMB 243

- F 41 *Munken i vânde — Monk beaten up for visiting farmer's wife*
D

A monk eats and drinks with a farmer's wife but is surprised by the farmer, who beats him up. Later, asked where he has been, the monk replies that he has shaven a farmer's wife.

Danish: Grüner Nielsen 58

- F 42 *Bondens kone besøger hovmand — Woman visits lover in secret and fools husband*
D

A woman gets up and goes out at night as soon as her husband has gone to sleep. (*Var:s A, B:* She visits a courtier.) The husband wakes up and goes to look for her. *Var. B:* He surprises her with the courtier. *Var:s A, C:* When he gets home his wife is there again and has an innocent explanation of where she has been.

Danish: Grüner Nielsen 56

STUPID BEHAVIOUR (F 43—49)

- F 43 *Adser vil bage — Stupid husband tries to make cake*
D

A woman goes to the market, leaving her stupid husband at home. He takes out huge quantities of flour and eggs and tries to make a cake, but he spoils everything. When his wife comes home she beats him, and he promises never to make a cake again.

Danish: Grüner Nielsen 48

F 44 *Veypikan — Unskilful girl tries to make clothes*
F

A girl is invited to a wedding but has nothing to wear. She asks all the members of the family to lend her some clothes, and they all in turn tell her to make them herself. She tries to spin but fails. She tries to weave but does not get ready in time, and all the boys laugh at her.

Faroese: CCF 188

F 45 *Nis Bossens fedel — Man trades cow for fiddle and loses fiddle*
D N S

A man sells his only cow and buys a fiddle with the money he gets. *D, N*: He goes to play at a feast, but when he asks for money he is beaten up. *D, N, cS*: He loses the fiddle, *cD, cS*: and his wife beats him for selling the cow.

Danish: Grüner Nielsen 69 *Norwegian*: Magerøy p. 47-48; NMB 221 *Swedish*: SF III p. 153-154; SMB 244

F 46 *Beltet mitt — Man trades magnificent belt for old gloves*
D I N S

A young man has a belt which is so magnificent that when he wears it to church the congregation forgets to sing and the priest to read his sermon. Everybody wants it, the young man is offered fortunes for it and the king offers his daughter, but in the end the young man trades it for a pair of old gloves.

Danish: DFS 10 bl. 54 b *Icelandic*: IFkv 107 *Norwegian*: Landstad 89; NMB 222 *Swedish*: Filikromen I no 21; SMB 245

F 47 *Húfan dýra — Man trades magnificent cap for something of little value*
F I

A man has a wonderful cap. (*F*: People come from everywhere just to look at his cap.) He is offered many valuable things in exchange for the cap, and the king even offers his daughter's hand, but the man refuses. Finally he sells the cap for practically nothing.

Faroese: A. C. Evensen: Lesibók fyri yngri børn 1929 p. 31-33 *Icelandic*: IFkv 108

F 48 *Den aftvungne gæstfrihed — Stingy host fooled*

D

Two men decide to go to see their brother. The latter, however, dreams that they will come. Since his brothers drink so much and he wants to keep his wine he and his wife leave home. But when the brothers arrive they do not mind the host's absence. They stay for several days and finish all the wine.

Danish: DgF 491

F 49 *Præstens hvedebrød — Clergyman loses his bread*

D

A clergyman is preparing for a feast and goes to the market to buy bread. On the way he stays to visit a farmer, leaving the sack containing his bread outside. A sow and boar with their little pigs take all the bread. When the clergyman returns home without bread his wife beats him.

Danish: Grüner Nielsen 68

DRINKING AND FIGHTING (F 50—54)

F 50 *Ølbrygning og gilde — Making beer and drinking it*

D

TKr 10, GrN 8: A man and his wife (servant) decide to make beer. They have none of the things necessary for brewing, but manage to find a substitute for each lacking ingredient, and at long last the beer is ready and very strong. GrN 8 and 76: Many people gather to drink the beer, among them the clergyman. A fight breaks out and everybody takes part in it.

Danish: Tang Kristensen 10; Grüner Nielsen 8 and 76

F 51 *Mads Andersens gæstebud — Bishop's servant ridiculed by his own guests*

D

Mads Andersen, one of the bishop's servants, wants to give a feast such as no one has been to before. But his guests only make fun of him and start to beat him. Mads runs home to the bishop's house, going so fast that he loses his shoes and his coat on the way.

Danish: Grüner Nielsen 77

- F 52 *Las Kildekniv i ølsmål — Man loses money and cannot pay for his beer*
D

Lasse goes out to drink beer and is joined by some friends. Lasse loses all his money in a card-game and cannot pay for his beer. The inn-keeper will not let him leave unless he can give some security, and Lasse has to part with his coat. He misses it very much and wishes that he could borrow money to get it back.

Danish: Grüner Nielsen 78

- F 53 *Truls med bogjen — Truls leaves the king's service*
(D) N S

(N, cS: Truls has served the king, but cannot get his pay. He leaves. cN: He shoots and flays a bear.) He goes to an inn to drink beer, and chases away the other guests. Then he continues on his way. He meets three men flaying a horse and joins them.

(*Danish:* Johansen: Viser i bornholmsk Mundart no 5) *Norwegian:* Landstad 92; NMB 223 *Swedish:* Filikromen 3 no 7; SMB 246

- F 54 *Bjørneskindet — The bear hunt*
D N S

Two men shoot a bear (cS: a big bird). (cD, cS: They flay the animal.) They take the bear (cD, cS: skin) to the nearest village. (cD: The skin is taken from them on the way.) cD, N, cS: They drink a lot of beer, and one of them stabs the other.

Danish: Grüner Nielsen 71; Tang Kristensen 19 *Norwegian:* Landstad 100; NMB 224 *Swedish:* Filikromen 7 no 24; SMB 247

TREMENDOUS MAN OR ANIMAL (F 55—61)

- F 55 *Den sære mand — Man is so large that other beings live on his body*
D N

(cD: A girl meets a man, and when she looks closer at him she finds strange things on his body.) On his body there are two knights fighting, a ship, a horse with saddle, a goose on eggs, etc.

Danish: Tang Kristensen 7 A-G *Norwegian:* NFS, K. Liestøl 1 p. 18 a; NMB 225

- F 56 *Præstedejen rider til kirke — Huge woman goes to church*
D

A very big woman goes to church and causes a great deal of trouble and some damage by her presence. *cD*: When she leaves she proudly says that everyone must have noticed that she was in church that day.

Danish: Grüner Nielsen 6; Tang Kristensen 2

- F 57 *Tosstein tala til staven sin — Man takes advice from his walking-stick*
N

A man asks his walking-stick if the ice is thick enough, and the stick tells him to try walking on it. The man does, and is drowned. His wife is very pleased, for now she will get shoes. *cN*: The man's skin is made into twelve pairs of shoes. *cN*: They find a goose on eggs and a number of knights on his body.

Norwegian: Landstad p. 820; NMB 226

- F 58 *Den stora fågeln — The tremendous bird*
D F N S

A man sees a huge crow (*cD*: dove; *cD*, *cN*, *S*: is frightened by it). He shoots the bird and uses the body to make all kinds of things: clothes, houses, ships, and food.

Danish: Grüner Nielsen 9 and 10; Tang Kristensen 9 *Faroese*: Føroyamálsdeildin, tape no 39 *Norwegian*: Landstad p. 825-827; NMB 227 *Swedish*: SF III p. 527-528; SMB 248

- F 59 *Oksefaldet — The tremendous ox*
D N

(*D*, *cN*: A man and his wife slaughter an ox which turns out to be extremely big:) the hide, tail etc. are all described as huge. *cN*: Its body is used to make a number of things.

Danish: Tang Kristensen 8 *Norwegian*: Magerøy p. 41-42; NMB 228

- F 60 *Den store gris — The tremendous pig*
N S

A farmer has a pig with a head as big as a house and higher than

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- F 59 *Norwegian*: In the source given here the text is localized and connected with a particular person.

the church, etc. *S*: A man rides past, shoots the pig, and gets huge quantities of flesh and blood from it.

Norwegian: NFS, M. Moe 5 p. 153-154; NMB 229 *Swedish*: Axelsson: Vesterdalarne p. 179-180; SMB 249

F 61 *Limgris — Huge pig killed by dogs*
D

A woman has been proud and boastful, and as a punishment she is delivered of several dogs, one pig, and one human child, Harald. The pig grows to enormous dimensions and starts eating the farmers' cattle and trampling their land. The farmers want the pig killed and ask Harald for help. He makes the dogs attack the pig. The pig swallows all the dogs, but they tear it apart from within, and both dogs and pig die.

Danish: DgF 518

ANIMALS AS CHIEF CHARACTERS (F 62—69)

F 62 *Hønens skriftemål — Hen confesses her sins and escapes hawk*
D N

A hawk catches a hen and allows her to confess her sins before she dies. The hen confesses to so many bad sins that the hawk does not want to eat such a sinful hen and lets her go.

Danish: Tang Kristensen 12 *Norwegian*: Skar: Sætesdal III p. 233; NMB 230

F 63 *Rævens arvegods — Fox kills goose and escapes punishment*
D N S

(*D*: Nils has a fat goose which the fox takes. Nils catches the fox. *cN*, *S*: Nils and his wife have made the fox look after the geese in their absence. When they return the fox has eaten all the geese.) Nils intends to kill the fox, but he allows it to make its last will first. Nils listens so attentively to whom will get what part of the fox's body after its death that the fox gets the chance to escape.

Danish: Grüner Nielsen 12; Tang Kristensen 17 *Norwegian*: Landstad 85 and 86; NMB 231 *Swedish*: SVA. Copy from Hyltén-Cavallius' och Stephens' vissamling no 269; SMB 250

- F 64 *Reven og bonden — Man tries to make fox give away his hide*
D N S

A man meets a fox and tries to persuade him to let the man have the fox's fur to line his cap with. He offers various things in exchange. D, cN, S: The fox's sister warns him against this. cN: The fox escapes. D, cN, S: The man shoots the fox, cN, S: and his sister.

Danish: DFS 15 bl 519 ab *Norwegian*: Landstad 87; NMB 232
Swedish: SF III p. 469-471; SMB 251

- F 65 *Haren og dyrenes konge — The animals want to kill the hare*
D

The lion, king of the animals, calls his subjects to a general meeting. All the animals want to chase away or kill the hare, but they all have different ideas on how to do it. Finally they all start chasing the hare, but he manages to escape.

Danish: Grüner Nielsen 11

- F 66 *Kattens død — The cat's death and burial*
D N S

The cat is ill and dies. Everything is prepared for a big funeral. The mice are very happy that the cat is dead, D, N, cS: but the kittens warn them that they will soon be cats.

Danish: Grüner Nielsen 17; Tang Kristensen 15 *Norwegian*: Norges melodier 2 no 102; NMB 233 *Swedish*: Fredin: Gotlandstoner p. 127-129; SMB 252

- F 67 *Fluens bryllup — The beetle marries the fly*
D F N S

The beetle (D, cS: the gadfly) proposes to the fly (cD: sends an ant, cN: a mosquito, to do it for him; S: the beetle sends the gadfly). The fly thinks she is too good for the beetle and says no. The beetle strikes her. D, N, S: She gives in, their wedding takes place, and all the other insects are invited.

Danish: Grüner Nielsen 14; Tang Kristensen 11 *Faroese*: CCF 187
Norwegian: Landstad 88; NMB 234 *Swedish*: SF III p. 472-474; SMB 253

- F 68 *Brylluppet i Kragelund — The animal's wedding in the woods*
D F N S

There is a big wedding in the woods. Bride, bridegroom, and all the

guests are animals, and the various functions at the wedding ceremony and dinner are also filled by animals.

Danish: Grüner Nielsen 15 *Faroese:* CCF 190 I *Norwegian:* Landstad 83 and 84; NMB 235 *Swedish:* SF III p. 133-135; SMB 254

F 69 *Bonden och oxen — The count tries to catch the farmer's ox*
S

A farmer has a good ox. The count sees it and decides to catch it. He puts a silver belt and a gold chain around the ox's horn, but the ox asks him not to tie them so firmly. The count obeys and the ox runs home. Next day the farmer complains of the count's behaviour at the assembly, but he is told to be grateful for what he has got — the silver belt and gold chain.

Swedish: Visböcker I p. 66-68; SMB 255

MISCELLANEOUS JOCLAR BALLADS (F 70—77)

F 70 *Kall og Svein ungi — Master made fool of by servant*
F S

Dialogue between a man and his servant (S: a man and a woman); they are quarreling, and the servant turns his master's words back upon himself.

Faroese: CCF 182 *Swedish:* Rancken: Några prof af folksång 10; SMB 256

F 71 *Bröllopskosten — Plans for a wedding*
S

A man and a woman discuss the preparations for a wedding (their own or their daughter's). They try to think of something to feed the guests with and whom to invite.

Swedish: Visböcker II p. 27-28; SMB 257

F 72 *Høstpigen — Farmer tries to hire a maid-servant*
D N S

A farmer needs help at his farm and sets out to hire a maid-servant. He meets a girl and offers her a suitable salary, but her demands

are so outrageous that he gets angry and returns home.

Danish: Grüner Nielsen 64; Tang Kristensen 6 *Norwegian*: NFS, S. Bugge *k* p. 23-25; NMB 236 *Swedish*: Visböcker III p. 511-513; SMB 258

F 73 *Kællingen til skrifte* — *Old woman seeks absolution for manslaughter*
D F I N S

(*D, F, I, cN, S*: An old woman hears that her daughter has born a child and sets out with a pot of porridge to give her. On the way she meets a man who eats or pours out all her porridge. She gets angry and kills him. *cN*: A woman has killed her husband.) She goes to a clergyman to seek absolution, but is sent on to higher authorities (the last one being the devil).

Danish: Grüner Nielsen 7; Tang Kristensen 83 *Faroese*: CCF 183 *Icelandic*: IFkv 109 *Norwegian*: Berge: Norsk visefugg 10; NMB 237 *Swedish*: SF III p. 138-140; SMB 259

F 74 *Dansk kongetal* — *The woman who remembered twenty-four kings*
D

A man meets a very old woman and asks her how many Danish kings she remembers. She enumerates twenty-four. The man says she is too old for him, he will find a better-looking wife. The old woman goes to the assembly to complain about his behaviour, and she is promised another man.

Danish: DgF 115

F 75 *Tyvene* — *The singing thief*
D I N S

Two thieves come to a farm, and one of them asks permission to sing a song. The song consists of instructions to the other man about what to steal and how to steal it. When they have taken what they want they manage to escape.

Danish: DgF 386 *Icelandic*: IFkv 85 *Norwegian*: Utsyn 178; Bugge 27; NMB 238 *Swedish*: Jonsson p. 758; Säve 70; SMB 260

F 76 *Lars skyttar* — *The bear-hunter*
N

A man shoots a bear and takes it home on a sledge. The horse can only just drag it. A woman laughs at the man (*cN*: he rapes her). Everybody wants to flay the bear, but no one wants to hold the tail.

Norwegian: Landstad 99; NMB 239

F 77 *Skeggkarls kvæði — The troublesome beard*
I

A man has a huge beard, and whatever he tries to do the beard is in his way. I prevents him from kissing his wife, eating porridge, dancing etc.

Icelandic: IFkv 99

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| 18 | A 47, A 54, A 58 | 57 | B 29 | 94 | D 399 |
| 19 | A 60 | 58 | B 20 | 95 | D 397 |
| 20 | A 73 | 59 | D 367 | 96 | D 426 |
| 21 | A 53 | 60 | B 21 | 97 | D 14 |
| 22 | A 48 | 61 | E 50 | 98 | D 414 |
| 23 | A 50 | 62 | E 42 | 99 | D 410 |
| 24 | A 59 | 63 | E 37 | 100 | D 416 |
| 25 | A 51 | 64 | E 41 | 101 | D 435 |
| 26 | A 32 | 65 | E 82 | 102 | D 90 |
| 27 | E 156 | 66 | E 72 | 103 | D 375 |
| 28 | E 157 | 67 | E 85 | 104 | D 71 |
| 29 | E 162 | 68 | E 52 | 105 | D 396 |
| 30 | A 16 | 69 | E 12 | 106 | D 118 |
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| 32 | A 26 | 71 | No Norwegian text exists | 108 | D 45, D 46 |
| 33 | A 24 | 72 | E 61 | 109 | D 55 |
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| 37 | A 68 | 76 | No Norwegian text exists | 113 | D 39 |
| 38 | A 69 | | | 114 | D 61 |
| 39 | A 39 | | | 115 | D 61 |

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| 121 | D 78 | 149 | Of later, continental origin | 176 | A 20 |
| 122 | D 432 | 150 | D 236 | 177 | D 409 |
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| 130 | D 288 | 158 | D 232 | 185 | No Norwegian text exists |
| 131 | D 289 | 159 | D 224 | 186 | C 15 |
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| 133 | D 220 | 161 | F 23 | 188 | C 18 |
| 134 | D 291 | 162 | F 26 | 189 | D 365 |
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NFL *Norsk Folkeminnelags skrifter*. 1 ff. Oslo (Kristiania) 1920—.

NFS Norsk Folkeminnesamling. Institutt for folkeminneskaps, Universitetet, Oslo

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