

PÁLS LEIZLA

THE VISION OF ST PAUL

EDITED AND TRANSLATED BY DARIO BULLITTA

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Cover image: Christ as Man of Sorrow, showing the instruments of the passion
(See introduction, p. xxxviii).

Arnamagnæan Collection, AM 683 d 4to, f. 1r (c. 1385–99).

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Turin, Italy
First Sunday of Advent 2017

Dario Bullitta

INTRODUCTION

I know a man in Christ above fourteen years ago (whether in the body, I know not, or out of the body, I know not; God knoweth), such a one caught up to the third heaven. And I know such a man (whether in the body, or out of the body, I know not; God knoweth), That he was caught up into paradise, and heard secret words, which it is not granted to man to utter.¹

(2 Corinthians 12:2–4)

In this brief and cogent testimony given by Paul of Tarsus in his Corinthian correspondence—undoubtedly one of the most mystifying passages in the New Testament—there seems to be little doubt that ‘the man in Christ’ referred to is none other than the apostle himself.² Indeed, Paul was not unaccustomed to using dramatic Christophanies to legitimise his apostolic authority when confronting opposition during his missionary journeys. In this case, however, his accidental ascension to Paradise, and especially his evasiveness in reporting it, greatly bewildered the first Christian communities, leaving ample space for theological speculation.³ For centuries, Christian literature sought solutions to numerous enigmas concerning 2 Corinthians 12:2–4: What were the inexpressible secrets revealed to Paul? What exactly was the third heaven and how many other heavens were there? Did he experience a strictly spiritual ascension or was his body also taken up into heaven? And, perhaps most importantly, did Paul’s otherworldly journey differ from that awaiting other human souls in the afterlife? Such metaphysical questions, and several other eschatological and soteriological inquiries, first found answers in a New Testament apocryphon that came to be known as the ‘Apocalypse of Paul’ or *Apocalypsis Pauli*.⁴

In all probability the *Apocalypsis Pauli* was written in Greek in third-century Egypt and may already have been known to Origen of Alexandria († 253/254), who in the years 240–50 lists a similar text among the

¹ ‘scio hominem in Christo ante annos quattuordecim sive in corpore nescio sive extra corpus nescio Deus scit raptum eiusmodi usque ad tertium caelum et scio huiusmodi hominem sive in corpore sive extra corpus nescio Deus scit quoniam raptus est in paradisum et audivit arcana verba quae non licet homini loqui.’ All quotations from the Vulgate are taken from *Biblia sacra iuxta Vulgatam versionem* (1969; 5th ed., rev. 2007). All English translations of the Latin text are taken from the Douay–Rheims Bible, available at <http://drbo.org>, accessed on 2 February 2017.

² Paul refers indirectly to himself in 2 Corinthians 12:1; 12:5; 12:7. See discussion in Garland 1999, 510–11.

³ On Paul’s visions and revelations in 2 Corinthians, see Blanton 2007, 163–73.

⁴ In the following discussion I make use of the the latest discussion of the text available in Jiroušková 2006, 5–17.

official documents of the Eastern Church.⁵ Moreover, a third-century Coptic analogue, bearing distinctive gnostic idiosyncrasies and in all probability unrelated to the Greek text, was certainly in circulation among the ascetic coenobitic communities of Upper Egypt, because in 1945 it was found extant as Item 2 in Codex V of the Nag Hammâdi Library.⁶ Two different redactions of the Greek text were soon formed: a more primitive and unembellished version and a more recent text, datable to the beginning of the fifth century, to which the so-called ‘Tarsus preface’ was added.⁷ According to the latter, during the consulate of the eastern emperor Theodosius the Calligrapher († 450) and the consulship of Cynegius († 388), an angel appeared three times to a certain man in Tarsus (Anatolia) in the same house where Paul had once lived. He instructed the man to unearth an ancient marble box from the foundations of the building. The mysterious item was uncovered and sent directly to Constantinople where the Emperor Theodosius unsealed it and, to his dismay, discovered that it contained a script transmitting the authentic revelation of St Paul and a report of his otherworldly journey. Subsequently, the emperor commissioned a copy of the document and had it sent to Jerusalem.⁸

When the second Greek redaction became available and was in circulation in Western Europe, the first Latin translations were prepared.⁹ An older, longer redaction more faithful to the Greek original was first made in southern Italy in the sixth century.¹⁰ Its text, known as the Heaven–Hell Redaction since it includes both Paul’s journey into the uppermost spheres of Paradise and his visit to the nethermost depths of Hell, is extant today in seven manuscripts.¹¹ A typical text of the Heaven–Hell type opens with

⁵ Origen is in turn cited in the thirteenth century by the Syriac Gregory Barhebraeus († 1286) in his collection of ecclesiastical laws known as *Nomocanon*. See Casey 1933, 28.

⁶ For an English translation of the Coptic text, see Parrot, MacRae and Murdock 1996, 255–59.

⁷ On the dating of the primitive text, see most recently Rosenstiehl 1990, 199–207. The dating of the second redaction was proposed by Silverstein 1962, 347.

⁸ A translation of the second Greek redaction is available in *Apocryphal Gospels, Acts, and Revelations* 1870, 477–92.

⁹ The first reliable edition of the Latin redactions was produced by Brandes 1885. Subsequently, and until recently, the standard edition of the Latin apocryphon has been Silverteins’s *Visio Sancti Pauli* 1935.

¹⁰ Rome and Campania have been advanced as possible places of composition. See Jiroušková 2006, 12–13.

¹¹ See the list in Jiroušková 2006, 29. The following summary is based on James’s translation of the earliest manuscript of the Latin tradition, Paris, BnF,

a brief introduction where the sun, moon, stars, sea, rivers and especially the earth complain in turn to God about the terrible sins of men, such as fornication, adultery, homicide, theft, perjury and sorcery. A multitude of angels speak to God about the souls of mankind and Paul is shown the blessed and the sinful at the moment of death. The actual metaphysical journey begins with Paul and Michael's visit to the third heaven, described as a golden, luminous palace with blooming and luxuriant vegetation and orchards closely resembling the Garden of Eden.¹² They proceed to the city of Christ where four great rivers flow: one of honey, where Paul sees minor and major prophets;¹³ one of milk; one of oil and one of wine, where Paul meets some of the patriarchs.¹⁴ The last magnificent vision is of the tenth heaven, where King David is on a high altar and is classically depicted singing the psalms in praise of the Lord with a psaltery and a harp.¹⁵

Paul is then taken to the profound darkness and desolation of Hell where he is shown a series of sinners condemned to lie immersed in a river of fire, each according to his offence: heretics up to their knees, fornicators to their navels, detractors to their lips, conspirators to their eyebrows. He then encounters another series of sinners and is told the reasons for their brutal torments: unbelievers groan and weep in abysmal pits; the soul of an old man who indulged in gluttony and luxury is constantly pierced with hooked stakes of iron; usurers are eaten alive by worms and serpents; slayers of orphans and widows are forced to stand barefoot on icy ground with amputated arms, and so forth. Profoundly shaken by this unbearable sight, Paul cries bitterly and asks for divine intervention so that the sinners may at least have some partial rest from their everlasting punishments. Finally heaven opens, Christ descends before the astonished crowd and a Sunday respite is granted to all inhabitants of Hell.¹⁶

A second Latin text, drawn from the first Heaven–Hell Recension, was abbreviated to encompass only Paul's visit to Hell, and is consequently known

nouv. acq. lat. 1631 (ff. 40v–48v), written in the ninth century at Fleury Abbey, which transmits the text in its entirety (James 1955, 504–21).

¹² The *Visio Pauli* is the first text to make extensive use of the association of Paradise with the Garden of Eden; see Kabir 2001, 18–19 and the references there.

¹³ Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, Amos, Micah and Zachariah.

¹⁴ Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Lot and Job. The image of the four rivers in Paradise is again borrowed from the description of Eden in Genesis 2:10–14. See van Ruiten 2003, 263–84.

¹⁵ On the biblical references to David playing the harp and their subsequent interpretation in medieval writings, see Fowler and Hill 1992, 330–32.

¹⁶ On the Sunday respite, see Willard 1935, 957–83. The theme was particularly popular in Irish tradition, see Gougoud 1927, 63–72.

as the Hell Redaction. This is the *Visio Pauli* (*VP*) in the strict sense, which was, despite its brevity, by far the most widely circulated version of the apocryphon in medieval Europe, as witnessed by its presence in some 102 surviving medieval codices.¹⁷ In all probability, the shorter Hell Redaction first took shape in the British Isles or in one of the numerous Insular monastic colonies in early ninth-century Europe, as witnessed by the first four Carolingian manuscripts, which transmit an intermediate stage between the Heaven–Hell and the Hell Redactions.¹⁸

The manuscripts of the Hell Redaction have recently been reclassified by Lenka Jiroušková, who has distinguished three main subfamilies, each named according to its incipit: A ‘opereret nos’, B ‘interrogandum est’, and C ‘dies dominicus’ (Jiroušková 2006, 170–99). With its 48 surviving witnesses, C was unquestionably the most popular version of the apocryphon in medieval Europe and the scriptoria of medieval Scandinavia do not seem to be an exception to this general tendency. Indeed, the only two translations of the Latin *VP* to have survived in the Scandinavian vernaculars, a late fourteenth-century Old Danish translation and the Old Norse *Páls leizla* (*PLE*), transmit details and literary motifs typical of the C group that are absent in both A and B.¹⁹ Evidence of this is the fact that, besides the Old West Norse and Old East Norse vernacular legacy, the only surviving Latin manuscript copied on Scandinavian soil, a late fourteenth-century codex from Vadstena Abbey, relates to the C group.²⁰ Two further codices transmitting a text of the B type, copied in Konstanz and Prague respectively, were imported to Sweden in the fifteenth century.²¹ Regrettably, no medieval manuscript of the Latin *VP* has to date been identified in Denmark, Norway or Iceland.

¹⁷ The remaining four manuscripts transmit a third hybrid redaction, which conflates readings of the first two. See Jiroušková 2006, 25–35. In the following discussion I make reference to Jiroušková’s sigla and dating of the Latin manuscripts.

¹⁸ Leipzig, Universitätsbibliothek (Bibliotheca Albertina) 1608, f. 6r–v (Le) of unknown provenance; Vatican City, Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana, Pal. lat. 216, f. 126v (V²) from Reims; Pal. lat. 220, ff. 56r–60r (V³) from Lorsch; Sankt Gallen, Stiftsbibliothek, 682, pp. 193–204 (StG¹) from Fulda Abbey. See discussion in Jiroušková 2006, 15–17 and 30 references there on the older classification.

¹⁹ On the Old Danish translation see Bullitta 2017.

²⁰ Uppsala, Universitetsbiblioteket, C 22, ff. 130r–131v (U¹), from c. 1370–1400, is ultimately derived from the C group, although it elaborates and rearranges the original scenes. Jiroušková 2006, 129–30.

²¹ Uppsala, Universitetsbiblioteket, C 77, ff. 91r–93v (U²), copied after 1416, transmits a text of the B2 type, while Uppsala, Universitetsbiblioteket, C 212, ff. 1v–3r (U³), from the second half of the fourteenth century, is of the B/spec type. See Jiroušková 2006, 130–32.

Icelandic manuscripts

PLe is extant in two late medieval Icelandic manuscripts, AM 681c 4to and AM 624 4to, dated respectively to the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.²² The text is transmitted in fragmentary form in both. Significantly, in both codices its text has been copied along with that of *Duggals leizla* (*DLe*), the Old Norse translation of the widely circulated *Visio Tnugdali* (*VT*), which was allegedly commissioned by the Norwegian King Hákon Hákonarson († 1263) in the first half of the thirteenth century for the benefit of his pious subjects.²³ *DLe* immediately precedes *PLe* in AM 681c 4to and follows it in AM 624 4to.

AM 624 is a voluminous codex in small quarto format comprising 170 parchment leaves transmitting numerous Old Norse translations of Latin and English texts, mostly of a theological, homiletic, catechetical and moralising nature.²⁴ Lacking its original beginning, the codex now starts with *Ritning Bernharðs*, a translation of the *Meditationes piissimae de cognitione humanae conditionis* (ff. 1r/1–7v/28), a Cistercian devotional treatise on spiritual ascent mistakenly attributed to Bernard of Clairvaux († 1153);²⁵ two collections of *Æfintýr* (*Æf*), moralised

²² Unless indicated otherwise, all datings of Icelandic and Norwegian manuscripts and the occurrences of each lemma are taken from *ONP*, available at <http://onp.ku.dk>, accessed on 2 February 2017. *PLe* was first edited in *En norrøn versjon av Visio Pauli* 1965. Subsequently, a normalised transcription of Tveitane's semi-diplomatic text has been offered in Wellendorf 2009, 411–15.

²³ The attribution to King Hákon, although dubious, is found in the prologue: 'Hakon k(onung)r j bok sinne er ur latinu snere ok let. noręna til um botar monnum ok huganar at þeir *fagni. er gott giora' (681c) (*DLe*, 2/14–15). Its text is transmitted in three further medieval manuscripts: AM 681 a 4to (ff. 1r–8v) from c.1450; AM 681 b 4to (ff. 1r–4v) also from 1450; and a rather lengthy extract is found within *Mikjál's saga* in AM 657 a–b 4to (on ff. 5r/16–6v/19), which dates from c.1350.

²⁴ The codex has been fully digitised and is available at [https://handrit.is/is/manuscript/imaging/is/AM04-0624#page/Fremra+spjald+\(r\)+\(1+af+414\)/mode/2up](https://handrit.is/is/manuscript/imaging/is/AM04-0624#page/Fremra+spjald+(r)+(1+af+414)/mode/2up), accessed 2 February 2017. For the sake of consistency, in the following discussion I refer to the foliation of 624 4to, rather than to the modern pagination system assigned in previous studies.

²⁵ A transcription of the Old Norse text is available in *Leifar fornra kristinna fręða íslenzkra* 1878, 188/34–198/39. The Latin text is edited among the texts attributed to Saint Bernard in *PL*. See Pseudo-Bernardus Claraeuellensis, *Meditationes piissimae de cognitione humanae conditionis*, *PL* 184, cols 485–508. The Icelandic text ends in the middle of Chapter 4, and corresponds to *PL* 184, cols 486A–493C. On the fortunes of the *Meditationes*, see especially Bultot 1964, 256–92 and most recently Giraud 2016, especially 155–256.

exempla translated from a Middle English expanded version of the *Gesta Romanorum* (ff. 27r/5–43r/8 and 149v/1–170v/28);²⁶ a Norse translation of the *Joca monachorum* also known as *Viðrþóða lærisveins ok meistara* (126v/1–130v/6);²⁷ and finally *DLe* (130v/7–146v/25) followed by *PLe* (147r/1–149r/25). Particularly worthy of note is the presence of early Norse homilies such as the well-known Stave Church Dedication Homily or *In dedicatione templi sermo* (ff. 19r/20–24r/17), extant in both the *NHB*²⁸ and the *IHB*;²⁹ Gregory the Great's twenty-first Easter homily about the finding of the empty tomb by the three Marys as related in Mark 16:1–5 (ff. 119v/17–122r/20),³⁰ which has been recognised as one of the sources consulted for the composition of *In die sancto pasce sermo ad populum* in the *NHB*;³¹ and a section on Mary's Assumption extracted from Ralph d'Escures's († 1112) *Homilia de assumptione Mariae* (ff. 122r/20–126r/23).³²

²⁶ With additional material from Odo of Cheriton († 1246/47) and Robert Mannyng's († 1338) *Handlyng Synne*. The first collection in 624 4to is edited in *Íslendzk Æventýri* 1882, 26–27, 117–36, 195–96, 307–08, while the second is available at 3–4, 50–51, 70–74, 77–94, 194–95, 204–11, 239–44, 246–49, 267–75. Subsequently, the first collection has been re-edited and integrated with material from JS 43 4to in *Miðaldaævintýri þydd úr ensku* 1976 (Áf). See also discussion in *The Story of Jonas in Iceland* 1997, lxxxvii–lxxxviii.

²⁷ An edition of the text is available in Marchand 1976, 109/1–126/8.

²⁸ AM 619 4to, item 21 (ff. 47r–49v), c. 1200. See *NHB* 95/6–99/36.

²⁹ Stockholm, Kungliga Biblioteket, Cod. Holm. Perg. 15 4to, Item 30 (ff. 45r–46v), c. 1200. See *IHB* ff. 45r/1–46v/29. Along with AM 237 a fol., the four texts are printed synoptically in *Messuskýringar* 1952, 83/1–107/16. On the Stave Church Homily see especially Turville-Petre 1972, 79–101 and Magerøy 1985, 96–122.

³⁰ See discussion in Bekker-Nielsen 1960, 99–104 and more recently in Wolf 2001, 285. The text is edited in *Leifar fornra kristinna fræða íslenzkra* 1878, 151/1–154/3.

³¹ Item 17, ff. 40v–43r. The connection between the two texts was noted by Kirby 1980, 72. See *NHB*, 81/33–87/10.

³² The text is edited in *Leifar fornra kristinna fræða íslenzkra* 1878, 154/4–158/42. Section 154/15–155/20 is not derived from Ralph d'Escures's text. See Conti 2008, 215–38, especially 221–26. The source was first identified by McDougall 1883, 75–76 (n. 69) and 300–02. Stephen Pelle has recently identified the Latin sources underlying the Annunciation homily on ff. 118r/1–119v/17, an adaptation of Absalon of Springierbach's († c.1200) *Sermo Festivalis* 22 (*In annunciatione beatae Mariae*), and the two homiletic fragments on the ornaments of the Old Testament tabernacle on ff. 23v–24r and 24v–26v, which seem to evoke

The manuscript is missing several single leaves, in the section containing *DLe*, after ff. 140r, 142r, 144r and 146r. The last leaf must have contained the final passages of the text; it seems clear however that the exemplar from which the scribe of 624 was copying was also defective, since *DLe* is followed on f. 147r by *PLe*, the beginning of which is defective, and the same hand would have needed three more folios, three recto and two verso sides, to transcribe the entire text of *DLe* (*DLe*, xxi). The same hand that transcribed approximately one third of the codex, including the beginning of *DLe* and the whole of *PLe*, that is ff. 130v–135r and 147r–149r, has been recognised by Stefán Karlsson as that employed in certain documents written by Jón Þorvaldsson († 1514), first *officialis* in Hólar (1495–98) and later abbot of Þingeyrar in the last years of his life (1500–14).³³ This identification allows a fairly secure dating of the manuscript to c.1500.³⁴

Considerably more obscure are the vicissitudes of AM 681 c, a single leaf in quarto format, which on the recto side transmits the last eleven lines of *PLe* followed by the first nineteen lines of *DLe*. A precise manuscript dating is more difficult to assert in this case. While Unger puts its transcription to around 1500 (*HMS*, I xii), Kålund and Cahill advance an earlier date of c.1400 (Kålund 1889–94, II 97 and *DLe*, xxxiii). In support of this older date for the text, Cahill notes a conservative trait of the transcription in maintaining *e* and *é* before *gil/gj*—which towards the sixteenth century would be written as *ei* and *ie*—but also notes that the change of *vá>vo* and *e>ei* before *ng*, which is consistent throughout the leaf, would contradictorily support a younger dating to c.1500 (*DLe*, xxxiii). I would tend to agree with the latter dating, considering the presence of two semi-synonymic verbs *blífa ok vera* in the last exhortatory lines of the text (41), a particular combination that 681 c and 624 share with Icelandic diplomas dating from the fourth quarter of the fifteenth

passages of Bede's († 735) *De tabernaculo* and Peter of Celle's († 1183) *Mosaici tabernaculi mystica et moralis expositio*. See Pelle 2016.

³³ He seems to have written the *rekaskrá* section of Þingeyrabók, AM 279 a 4to (f. 9r–v) dating from c.1490, three original letters from c.1490 and three false letters dated 1401, 1432 and 1436. See discussion in *Íslandske originaldiplomer indtil 1450: Tekst* 1963, xxiv–xxxiii. The false letters are available as nos 121, 233, 257 with respective facsimile reproductions in *Íslandske originaldiplomer indtil 1450: Faksimiler*.

³⁴ See also *En norrøn versjon av Visio Pauli* 1964, 6 and *DLe*, xxi and xxiv. A somewhat earlier date, of the fifteenth century, is found in Kålund 1889–94, II 37.

century.³⁵ As to its provenance, on the bottom recto side of the leaf Árni Magnússon notes: ‘fra Oddi Sigurdssyni mier sendt til Kaupmannahafnar.’ Oddur Sigurðsson († 1741) was *varalögmaður* in the Northwest from 1707.³⁶

A comparison of the *DLe* text transmitted in AM 624 and AM 681c has revealed that the two manuscripts must derive from a common ancestor (Cahill’s *z*) from which they have inherited their common errors (*DLe*, xxxviii–xli and xlv). Although the brevity of the extant text precludes lengthy collations, it is evident that 624 and 681c also agree closely throughout the text of *PLe*. Their transcriptions diverge five times in total: in four instances (40) the text of 624 seems to preserve sounder readings,³⁷ whereas in a single case both concurrent readings could be considered correct (39b/add).³⁸ Regrettably, none of these readings finds a direct parallel in the Latin text.

The Latin Source Text

As seen above, *PLe* was drawn from a Latin text of the C type. The most evident proof of this is the presence in both texts of an old interpolation known as the ‘Bridge of Hell’. The scene describes a frightful bridge (12a), an allegorical pathway that was in all probability borrowed from book IV, ch. 37 of Gregory’s *Dialogi*. Here the soul of a Roman soldier is described in the underworld attempting to cross a bridge spanning a black river that would lead him to the other shore covered with lush fields and scented flowers.³⁹ Much like Gregory’s soldier, a sinful soul

³⁵ See discussion in the ‘Vocabulary’ section below. The presence of the verb *blífa* was first noted by Jonas Wellendorf, although as will be seen below, its juxtaposition with the verb *vera* as a formula is even more significant for the dating of the text. See Wellendorf 2009, 144.

³⁶ See *Íslenzkar æviskrár* IV 1951, 19–20. During the first Icelandic census of 1703 Oddur was 22; he is said to be *attestatus* and to live in Syðri-Rauðimelur (Hnappadalssýsla). See <https://manntal.is>, accessed on 2 February 2017.

³⁷ A ‘declina a malo’/B ‘declina a male’; A ‘við skildir þessar píslir’/B ‘við skildir frá þessum píslum’; A ‘sem’/B ‘en’; A ‘frá sagt’/B ‘sagt’; A ‘látum af illu ok gorum gótt’/B ‘látum af illu ok gør gótt’.

³⁸ A ‘tungur vári fyrr’/B ‘tungur vári en fyrr’.

³⁹ The Norse text lacks its beginning, starting with the following scene: A ‘(Ok brú ligger yfir á)na ok ganga þar yfir góðra manna sálar án allri hræzlu en synðugra mana sálar ganga mjök hræddar ok skulu þær af falla brúni ok ganga sumar lengra en sumar skemma.’ For a Latin text and facing Italian translation of Gregory’s vision, see Gregorius Magnus, *Dialogi* 2006, 280/52–285/2. Silverstein was the

in the *VP* is said to be forced to walk on a daunting bridge while fearing its disastrous fall into the fiery waters of a dreadful river, populated by all sorts of infernal beasts. The great majority of the *C* manuscripts also share other distinguishing features with the Norse text: the description of the soul of a man being beaten and tortured by a group of devils (26),⁴⁰ a dialogue between Paul and Michael on the exact number of the tortures of hell (39a–39b)⁴¹ and a final conventional homiletical formula encouraging the listeners to fear the pains of hell and convert to the law of God (41).⁴²

Within the *C* tradition, four more subfamilies have been identified: *C1*, *C2*, *C3* and *C/spec* (Jiroušková 2006, 185). Whereas the first three groups are characterised by a certain degree of accuracy and stability in the chronological presentation of events, the *C/spec* group includes eleven manuscripts, which display a different order of scenes that varies within the same subfamily.⁴³ The majority of them are from

first scholar to suggest this connection with the *Dialogi*. See *Visio Sancti Pauli* 1935, 78–79. However, Dinzelsbacher subsequently noted that a similar image was already known to Gregory of Tours († 594), who in his *Historia Francorum* attributes the report of the bridge vision to Sunniulfus, Abbot of Randan monastery in Auvergne, who seems to have described it around the year 571 (Dinzelsbacher 1973, 14–15). The vision excerpt from the *Historia Francorum* is available in *Visioni dell'aldilà in occidente* 1987, 149–65.

⁴⁰ A 'Þá komu þeir í þann stað er maðr stóð við stiku ok tunga hans (var) dregin út inn um kverkr honum ok negld við stikuna ok stóðu við fjáðr ok þöndu hana meðr járnvöllum.'

⁴¹ A 'Páll postoli spurði eingil hversu margar píslir voru í helvíti. Eingill svarar þó at væri hundrað tungna ok væri ortalin. Þá vinnask þær eigi til at telja allar píslir er í helvíte eru.' On this particular reading, see section '*Páls leizla* and Norwegian Texts' below.

⁴² A 'Nú höfum vér heyrt hversu mikit skilr eilífa sælu ok eilífa kval gørum sem David segir í Psalterium. Declina a malo et fac bonum. Látum af illu ok gørum gótt. Þá eigum vér vist hjá Kristi ok erum þá við skildir þessar píslir sem nú hefir verið frá sagt ok sá er æ sæll er þar skal blífa ok vera.' The closing exhortation is subsequently considerably augmented in the Norse text (41/add).

⁴³ See Jiroušková 2006, 189. In roughly chronological order: Munich, Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, clm 14348, ff. 217rb–218ra, c.1200 (M⁵); Paris, BnF, lat. 5266, ff. 16ra–22vb, c.1200 (P⁸); London, BL, Royal 11.B.III, 334va–vb, c.1300 (L⁹); Paris, BnF, lat. 3529A, ff. 121ra–122ra, c.1300 (P⁷); Schlägl, Prämonstratenser-Stiftsbibliothek, Cpl. 226, f. 206r–v, c.1300–1400 (Sch); London, BL, Harleian 2851, ff. 58r–60v, c.1300–1400 (L⁴); Brno, Státní vědecká knihovna, Mk 99 [I. 29], f. 226r–v, c.1370 (Br); London, St. Paul's Cathedral Library, Ms. 8, ff.

the fourteenth (L⁹, P⁷, Sch, L⁴, Br) and fifteenth centuries (L¹⁴, D², C⁶, P⁶), whereas only two copies (M⁵, P⁸) survive from the thirteenth. Four of them were written in England (L⁹, L¹⁴, D², C⁶), two in France (P⁶, P⁸), one in Germany (M⁵) and one in Bohemia (Br). The place of transcription of three codices (P⁷, Sch, L⁴) remains unknown at present.

Jonas Wellendorf has proposed that the Norse text might derive from a lost exemplar pertaining to what Jiroušková (2006, 191–96) defines as ‘singular redactions’, that is to say versions of the *VP* that cannot be classified within a specific subgroup, although he notices that both C1 and the Norse text omit two of Paul’s lamentations on the wretchedness of the sinful in hell (15, 27a) (Wellendorf 2009, 129). It should however be noted that scene 15 is missing in the great majority of manuscripts pertaining to the C/spec type;⁴⁴ and scene 27a is omitted in L¹², the manuscript identified in the following discussion as the closest variant text to the vernacular rendition. Although the direct Latin manuscript source consulted by the Norse compiler is unfortunately lost, *PLe* shares with M⁵, P⁸, L⁹, P⁷, D² and P⁶ (all manuscripts of the C/spec group) a similar erroneous sequence of scenes. After the presentation of sinners punished for adultery and incest (20c), these manuscripts introduce a scene describing men and women eating their own tongues (18) followed by another reading that describes sinners who have not observed fasts (24) (Jiroušková 2006, 736–46). Similarly, the Norse text first presents the lustful sinners (20c), then men and women eating worms and serpents (28f) and subsequently the gluttons (24). Both texts introduce two very similar scenes at the same point in the narrative, describing men and women suffering the same torture, a macabre eating of their own tongues (18) and slithering animals (28f) respectively. The disclosed scene (28f) must already have been displaced in the very Latin manuscript consulted by the Norse compiler.⁴⁵

Unsurprisingly, besides this particular rearrangement of the plot, the Norse text shares a significant number of major and minor details with some of these manuscripts: it agrees with M⁵ and P⁶ in some fourteen

188r–189r, c.1400 (L¹²); Dublin, Trinity College, TCD 277, pp. 335–338, c.1450 (D²); Cambridge, Saint John’s College, Ms. D.20 (95), ff. 199v–201r, c.1400–1500 (C⁶); Paris, BnF, lat. 3528, ff. 14r–16r, c.1450–1500 (P⁶).

⁴⁴ D², L⁹, M⁵, P⁶, P⁷, P⁸, Mk¹, Mk², Sch, Br.

⁴⁵ Cf. P⁶ (18) ‘Postea vidit Paulus locum tenebrosum plenum viribus et mulieribus, qui comedebant linguas suas’/P⁶ (28f) ‘Postea vidit beatus Paulus locum tenebrosum plenum viris et mulieribus et vermes et serpentes comedentes eos’.

instances, thirteen with P⁸ and twelve with P⁷.⁴⁶ These shared details represent mostly older and more stable variant readings within the C/spec tradition that have subsequently been altered in other codices of the C/spec type. Evidence of their antiquity is their presence in the two oldest manuscripts within the C/spec subfamily, M⁵ and P⁸, and the very provenance of the manuscripts that exhibit them. Significantly, M⁵, P⁶, P⁸ and P⁷ are all codices written on the Continent, in an area comprising France and Germany, where the C/spec tradition seems to have first circulated.

Besides the agreements with the latter four codices, the variant text that best represents the Norse rendition within the C/spec group is L¹², a voluminous manuscript written after 1400 at Droitwich Priory of Austin Friars in Worcestershire, containing mostly sermons, exempla and various texts of a theological nature (Ker 1969, 248–49). The text of L¹² agrees with *PLe* in some thirty-five instances and eleven of these are readings shared by L¹² and the Norse text alone. Besides minor details, their most notable similarities are: the description of a deep place located between heaven and earth (28g);⁴⁷ God admitting that, besides Paul and Michael's intercessional prayers, the Sunday respite was granted to the sinful thanks in no small part to his own mercy (34g);⁴⁸ the souls of the sinful asserting that a single day of respite in Hell is worth more than a lifetime on earth (36);⁴⁹ and a concluding statement suggesting that those who hold Sunday as a holy day shall be with God throughout endless ages (37).⁵⁰

⁴⁶ Only two readings are shared with D⁴ and one with L⁹. Both codices were written in England.

⁴⁷ A 'Ok voru þær sálir í svá djúpum stað sem er í milli himins (ok) jarðar'/ L¹² 'Et erat profunditas loci (*emendavi* lacus) quasi exaltantur celi a terra.' The reading is omitted by the C/spec group. The Norse text further explains that this region is inhabited by unrepentant men, who had been excommunicated during their lifetime (28g/add).

⁴⁸ A 'Þá svaraði Guðs rødd ok málti. Fyrir mína mikla miskunn'/ L¹² 'Et ait Dominus . . . / . . . maxime propter bonitatem meam et misericordiam.' The reference to God's mercy is absent in the C/spec group; cf. M⁵ 'Sed propter benignitatem meam'.

⁴⁹ A 'Er oss ok meiri hvíld at þessum helgum dögum en at öllum dögum lífs vors'/ L¹² 'Plus valet nobis refrigerium unius diei, quam omne tempus vite nostre super terram.' The C/spec group does not preserve the comparative construction; cf. M⁵ 'qui dedisti nobis refrigerium in spacio unius diei et duorum noctium super omne tempus vite nostre.'

⁵⁰ A 'hann skal réttlíga með Guði vera utan enda'/ L¹² 'habebunt partem cum angelis dei et vitam sempiternam'. The C/spec group leaves out the reference to eternal bliss; cf. M⁵ 'habebant partem cum angelis tuis.'

The evidence discussed allows conclusions to be drawn on the main features of the Latin source text from which the Norse translation was executed. The lost codex seems to have transmitted a text of the *VP* that preserved all the characteristics of an intermediate transmission stage of the *C/spec* subfamily: it most certainly inherited an old Continental *C/spec* sequence of scenes and yet must conceivably have been fairly close in space and time to the text of *L*¹², since it agrees with it more than twice as often as with *M*⁵ and *P*⁶ and preserves a dozen readings that are exclusive to it. It is therefore plausible to postulate that the lost copy from which the Norse text was drawn might have been one of the ancestors of *L*¹² that was in circulation in Western England during the second half of the fourteenth century in an area not far from the latter's place of production, the Midlands.

The Norse Text

Besides beginning erroneously in the middle of the 'Bridge of Hell' scene,⁵¹ the Norse text presents the Latin narrative in a highly abridged form. Fifteen original scenes are omitted in total, greatly exceeding the material omitted from any Latin manuscript of the *C* group.⁵² Some of these passages are quite crucial for the development of the plot, as for instance the two choral prayers in which the sinful beg for mercy, one addressed to Paul and Michael for intercession (33b)⁵³ and a second to Christ himself, invoked with his Messianic epithet (34a).⁵⁴ All the more significant is the absence of Christ's descent from heaven (34), a scene that represents one of the significant turning points of the Latin narrative.⁵⁵

The focus of the vernacular text seems instead to be largely on the description of the sinners and their measure-for-measure punishments. This particular attention to the infernal tortures on the part of the Norse compiler can be seen in the repetition of two scenes, originally dedicated

⁵¹ The lost beginning included the rubric and readings 1, 2b, 3, 8, 9a, 9b, 9c, 10, 11.

⁵² There are no traces of scenes 12c; 23; 23a; 24; 30b; 30c; 31; 32b; 32c; 32d; 33b; 34; 34a; 34f; 35.

⁵³ Cf. *L*¹² 'Et clamaverunt peccatores, qui erant in penis, dicentes: Miserere nobis, Michael archangele, et tu Paule, dilectissime Dei, intercede pro nobis ad Dominum!'

⁵⁴ Cf. *L*¹² 'Quem ita precabantur, qui erant in inferno, una voce dicentes: Miserere nobis, fili David excelsi!'

⁵⁵ Cf. *L*¹² 'Et vidit celum moveri et subito Filium Dei descendentem et diadema in capite eius.'

to sinners immersed up to their lips (14c/bis)⁵⁶ and eyebrows (14d/bis),⁵⁷ used in the Norse text to introduce two new categories of sinners, those immersed up to their hands (14/c)⁵⁸ and to their chins (14/d),⁵⁹ and by the description of gluttons who have neglected fasting (14b),⁶⁰ a scene that also occurs twice in the vernacular text (24a).⁶¹

The most compelling features of the Norse text are the numerous idiosyncratic additions that, much like the above-mentioned repetitions, find no counterpart in any of the surviving manuscripts of the Latin tradition. Several adaptations of the Latin text seem to be explanations of plain catechetical concepts that conceal a desire for greater clarity on the part of the scribe/redactor, and some show a consistently repetitive pattern. So, for instance, when the sin of calumny is introduced, the Norse compiler describes troublesome men who were unable to remain silent while the holy mass was sung (14a),⁶² and the very same misconduct is attributed to sinners who neglect to fast during festivities (24a).⁶³ Contentious sinners who did not hear the word of God are described as dishonouring their fathers and mothers (14c/bis),⁶⁴ and the same is said about the soul of a man who was not chaste with his words (26a).⁶⁵ This image is repeated a third time and further expanded in connection with malicious men who took pleasure in the misfortunes of others. In the Norse text, they are said to have physically beaten their mothers

⁵⁶ A 'En þeir er til munns standa lifðu eftir munaðarráði ok ei þyrmdu fōður ok móður í illum orðum ok fyrirlétu Guðs orð ok helga trú.'

⁵⁷ A 'En þeir (er) til brúna standa bōrðu fōður sinn ok móður ok sóru eiða ranga ok myrðu menn til fjár sér ok tóku fé illa eðr ræntu kirkjur ok eigi villdu fyrergefa qðrum ok eigi vildu til skriftar ganga né yf(irb)þota.'

⁵⁸ A 'En þeir er undir hendr standa ræntu ok stálu jafnkristna sér.'

⁵⁹ A 'En þeir er undir hōku standa svíkja annan til lífs ok fjár.'

⁶⁰ A '[O]k átu ofmikrit ok drukku ok eigi vildu láta hungra sik fyrir Guðs sakir.'

⁶¹ A 'Þessir menn átu ok drukku á hátíðum ok sátu í mōrgum drykkjum . . . / . . . ok vildu eigi fasta.'

⁶² A '[O]k óhljóðun gōrðu í kirkju þá er hin helga messa var sungin.'

⁶³ A 'Þessir menn átu ok drukku á hátíðum ok sátu í mōrgum drykkjum ok vildu eigi hlýða þá er hin helga messa var sungin ok vildu eigi fasta.'

⁶⁴ A 'En þeir er til munns standa lifðu eftir munaðarráði ok ei þyrmdu fōður ok móður í illum orðum ok fyrirlétu Guðs orð ok helga trú'/L¹² 'Qui ad labia hii sunt, qui faciunt lites in ecclesia inter se non audientes verbum Dei.'

⁶⁵ A '[O]k mælti við fōður sinn ok móður brōðr ok systur eða presta eða kennimenn þá er messur syngja ok fóru með lygi ok lausung manna í millum'/L¹² '[N]on fuit castus . . . / . . . verbo.'

and fathers (14d/bis).⁶⁶ Transgressors of penance or fasts are described twice as debauchees who have indulged in overdrinking and overeating (14b; 24a),⁶⁷ and unmerciful men are said to have been unwilling to give clothes, shoes, food or drink to the poor (24a).⁶⁸ Unbelievers in Christ are described in a lengthy passage as rejecting or falsifying simple dogmas, such as the Trinity and the Resurrection (28e).⁶⁹

Sins of the Tongue

Besides reworking material in the original text, the Norse compiler seems also to refer or allude to six additional tortures and capital punishments not mentioned in any of the manuscripts of the Latin *VP*.

The Norse text describes how a man who bore false witness, and many others like him, were punished by devils who nailed his tongue (26, 26a),⁷⁰ and how the betrayers of God who forfeited people by means of witchcraft were interred up to their hands and were forced to carry a fiery cauldron

⁶⁶ A 'En þeir ⟨er⟩ til brúna standa þorðu fōður sinn ok móður'/L¹² 'Qui ad supercilia, hii sunt, qui gaudent super malicia proximorum.'

⁶⁷ A '[O]k átu ofmikít ok drukku ok eigi vildu láta hungra sik fyrir Guðs sakir'/L¹² '[Q]ui postea non redeunt ad penitenciam; A 'Þessir menn átu ok drukku á hátíðum . . . / . . . ok vildu eigi fasta'/L¹² 'Hii sunt, qui solverunt ieiunium ante tempus.'

⁶⁸ A 'Þessir menn vildu eigi gefa fyrer Guðs sakir klæði né skúa ok eigi mat né drykk'/D² '[A]c etiam eos contra iusticiam oppresserunt et postea cum eis non concordabantur.'

⁶⁹ A 'Þeir sem eigi vildu trúa á Guð almáttigan ok þeir sem tōluðu lygi at Guð véri Faðir ok Sonr ok Heilagr Andi ok því at hann sé af Helgum Anda ok borinn af Maríu meyju ok ei trúðu burð Krists né upprísu hans ok því at hann véri krossfestr ok þeir er ⟨eigi⟩ tōku við trú ok kristni ok heldu eigi síðan ok eigi vildu taka hold ok blóð Drottins Vors Ihesu Christi ok ⟨eigi⟩ vildu til skriftar ganga'/L¹² 'Hi sunt, qui non credunt Christum Filium Dei venisse in carne nec nasci ex Maria Virgine, et qui non sunt baptizati nec communicati de corpore Christi.'

⁷⁰ A '⟨P⟩á komu þeir í þann stað er maðr stóð við stiku ok tunga hans ⟨var⟩ dregin út `inn um kverkr honum' ok negld við stikuna ok stóðu við fjáðr ok þorðu hana meðr járnvolum . . . / . . . ok hverr annara e⟨r⟩ svá eru pínðir'/L¹² 'Mox vidit in alio loco unum senem inter quatuor diabolos plorantem et ululantem.' Wellendorf notes that a ninth-century manuscript, Sankt Gallen, Stadtbibliothek (Vadiana), 317, ff. 56r–68v (StG^L) mentions the nailing of tongues, although it should be noted that the text transmitted is a hybrid version of the apocryphon that conflates readings from the *VP* and the *Apocalypsis Pauli* and that the nailing of tongues is practised on men and women, which corresponds to reading 24a, rather than on the soul of the sinful man, reading 26 (Wellendorf 2009, 135 n. 2).

on their shoulders (26/add).⁷¹ The excommunicated who were not willing to expiate their sins were burnt at the stake, tormented on a glowing hot stone, boiled and heavily beaten (28f/add).⁷²

It seems evident that the Norse compiler felt compelled to pay particular attention to the sins of the tongue—he defines those who commit them as *illir í tungu* (26a)—and to provide a description of the relative torments that awaited the sinful for their abuse of language. The first great classification of the *peccata linguae* was drawn up by William Peraldus († 1271), Dominican friar and later Archbishop of Lyon, who first gave verbal sins the status of an eighth capital vice.⁷³ Indeed, the eighth book of his *Summa de vitiis et virtutibus*, written sometime before 1250, is entirely dedicated to twenty-four sins of the tongue, in which each verbal sin occupies a single chapter.⁷⁴ The *Summa* became a standard handbook among Dominican confessors in the High Middle Ages and it is not unlikely that the Norse compiler was, at least to some degree, acquainted with it. Six among the above-mentioned *peccata linguae* may have been alluded to in the Norse text: *multiloquium* ‘loquaciousness’ (14a), *convicium* ‘wrangling’ (14c/bis), *periurium* ‘perjury’ (26a), *blasphemia* ‘blasphemy’ (26a/add), *maledictio* ‘cursing’ (26a/add) and *mendacium* ‘lying’ (28e). To this list *bilinguium* ‘hypocrisy’ could also be added, although this offence finds a direct parallel in the corresponding Latin text (14a).⁷⁵

It should also be noted that some of these tortures are perhaps not entirely the product of the compiler’s fervid imagination, since some of them were indeed capital or temporal punishments that were defined

⁷¹ A ‘[Í] þann stað er menn voru grafnir (í) jörð niðr undir hendr ok var lagðr á herðar þeim eldr ok á ketill . . . / . . . þeir voru Dróttins svíkarar . . . / . . . ok fóru með galdra ok gørnigar eða fyrirgørðu monnum eða búfé af fjándans krafti.’

⁷² A ‘Þeir menn voru brendir á báli ok sindranda grjóti ok aumliga veldir ok barðir með sleggjum . . . / . . . þat voru bannsettir menn þeir sem Guð píndu ok í hofuðsynðum ok glópum voru ok vildu eigi afláta né yfirbóta né sættask við Guð.’

⁷³ On William Peraldus, see especially Dondaine 1948, 162–236.

⁷⁴ See discussion in Baika 2007, 17–27. A critical edition of the *Summa* is currently being prepared by Kent Emery Jr., Joe Goering, Richard Newhauser and Siegfried Wenzel, see *The Peraldus Project* at <http://www.unc.edu/~swenzel/peraldus.html>. An edition of the first section of the work, the *Summa de virtutibus*, has been prepared by the *Institute of Historical, Literary and Cultural Studies* in Nijmegen and is available at <http://www.narcis.nl/research/RecordID/OND1294348>. Both links were accessed on 2 February 2017.

⁷⁵ A ‘Þeir menn sem standa til knjá eru þeir sem bakmálugir voru ok gótt þóttu margt at mæla um aðra munnskyldir’/L¹² ‘Hii sunt, qui inmittunt se sermonibus alienis alios detrahentes.’

in law in the High Middle Ages. As a matter of fact, the text mentions the burning at the stake of heretics once they were excommunicated as a result of their refusal to recant (28f/add, 28g, 28g/add). Public execution of heretics or transgressors of Church ordinances through burning was approved in France as capital punishment by Louis IX in 1273⁷⁶ and by the English Parliament through a decree that was passed by King Henry IV in 1401.⁷⁷ Records of sorcerers and traitors killed by boiling in cauldrons (28f/add) are especially associated with thirteenth- and fourteenth-century Scotland,⁷⁸ whereas in France and Germany this practice seems to have been reserved for counterfeiters (Ruff 2001, 99). In fourteenth-century Regensburg false swearers and blasphemers had their tongues extracted and pierced with an awl or nailed to a pillory (26; 26a) (see for instance Schwerhoff 2005, 142).

Moreover, within the vernacular text there might be traces of two Norse fire and water ordeals, applied respectively to men and women under clerical supervision. These were particularly common in paternity suits and were intended to reveal the truth about an alleged misdemeanour. The aforementioned *sindranda grjót* or glowing hot stone associated with those souls that had committed deadly sins (28f/add) might sound reminiscent of the *sindranda járn* or glowing hot iron, which according to the *járnburðr* practice had to be carried for a prescribed distance without any physical consequence by the accused man who wanted to prove his innocence.⁷⁹ Similarly, the boiling cauldrons carried by the betrayers of God (26a/add) seem to echo those employed in the *ketiltak* ordeal, in which the accused woman was forced to plunge her hand into a kettle of boiling water and retrieve a stone. If innocent, she was expected to remain unharmed.⁸⁰ Although in 1215 the Fourth Lateran

⁷⁶ Formally accepted through the *Établissement de Saint-Louis*. See for instance *The Etablissements de Saint Louis* 1996, 59 n. 90.

⁷⁷ The text came to be known as *De haeretico comburendo*. A translation of the decree is available in *English Historical Documents* 1969, IV 850–51. See also the discussion in Loewenstein 2013, 28 and references there.

⁷⁸ The first such example is that of the farmers of Caithness, who with permission of Jón Haraldsson, jarl of Orkney, boiled to death Bishop Adam of Melrose at Halkirk in 1222. See for instance Pinkerton 1809, 58. A certain tradition relates that the Butler of Scotland William II de Soulis, accused of sorcery, was boiled alive in a cauldron in 1321. See L'Estrange Ewen 1929, repr. 2011, 30 n. 4.

⁷⁹ No other instance of a *sindranda grjót* seems to occur in the Old Norse corpus.

⁸⁰ It should however be noted that these were already common practices in early medieval Europe and were imported to Scandinavia at a later stage. The same ordeal of boiling water was imposed for theft and false witness in

Council prohibited clerical participation in such trials, they seem to have survived in Iceland throughout the thirteenth century (see for instance Stein-Wilckenhuis 1991, 90). The punishment of beating or *húðlát* (28f/add), especially reserved for marriage issues and slander against the king, is not mentioned in Icelandic sources until the end of the fourteenth century (Stein-Wilckenhuis 1991, 95).

Vocabulary

One of the main distinguishing features of the vocabulary selected for *PLE* is the abundant use of nominal compounds preceded by the negative prefix ‘6-’ to express failure to abide by the Christian law or concepts opposed to joy and delight.⁸¹ An abundant use of compounds preceded by the negative particle has been noted in the prose of *Tristrams saga ok Ísöndar*, written in Norway allegedly by Brother Robert during the reign of King Hákon Hákonarson († 1263) (*DLe*, lxxxii). A second characteristic of the translation is the curious presence of four nominal compounds unattested elsewhere, which reveal a very distinctive literary licence on the part of its scribe/compiler.⁸² In addition to words widely used in the Old Norse corpus, the compiler’s unique lexicon can be seen in the use of certain words that did not enjoy wide circulation in the Norse Middle Ages. They can be classified into two categories according to their geographical and chronological record:

- (a) a first group represented by words attested exclusively in Norwegian sources, mainly in diplomas from the fourteenth century;
- (b) a second group comprising words extant solely in Icelandic sources dating from the last quarter of the fifteenth century onwards.

To the first group belongs the noun *óhljóðun/óhljóðan* (f.) with the variants *úhljóðun/úhljóðan* (14a) meaning ‘din, noise, racket’,

sixth- and seventh-centuries Salic and Ripuarian laws and the ordeal by hot iron is already described in the twelfth-century *Textus Roffensis* copied from pre-Conquest English sources. See respectively Oliver 2001, 43–44 and Keefer 2009, 355–57.

⁸¹ Nine words in total: *óhljóðan* (14a); *ómiskunnssamr* (18a; 34d); *ósórr* (26a); *ósýnja* (27a); *ópefan* (28); *óhagligr* (30a); *óumrøðiligr* (32a); *óverðugr* (34d/add); *órökðr* (41).

⁸² There seems to be no trace of *munnskyldan* (14a); *blótrífr* (18a); *skjóttvítmi* (26a); A *ortalin* with the variant B *ortali* (39b) in the Old Norse corpus. The nomen agentis *hrópari* also seems to be a *hapax* in Old Norse since it is only recorded in Modern Icelandic from 1652. See <http://lexis.hi.is/cgi-bin/ritmal/leitord.cgi?adg=heim&h=SigJ%F3nssHugPs>, accessed on 2 February 2017.

found four times in fourteenth-century sources dealing with legal matters of direct or ultimate Norwegian provenance. It first occurs in *Gildisskrá*, a Nidaros guild ordinance extant in a manuscript written around 1300⁸³ and in order 17 of the *Statuta Eilífs erkibyskups*, the Greatest Statute of Archbishop Eilif Arnesson Kortin of Nidaros († 1332), transmitted in the last section of the so-called Belgdalsbók from c.1370⁸⁴ and in the nearly contemporary Skarðsbók or Codex Scardensis from c.1360–75⁸⁵. In connection with *óhljóðan*, Tveitane notes the presence of the nominal compound *óhljóðanseyra* (n.) in the *Sermo ad populum* of the *NHB* (ff. 17r–18r)⁸⁶ and in a letter by Bishop Hákon Erlingsson of Bergen († 1342) dated 7 August 1339.⁸⁷ However, the word within the compound has the figurative meaning of ‘turning a deaf ear’, a sense noticeably different from the ‘din, noise, racket within public spaces’ (such as churches or assemblies) of the abovementioned contexts in which the noun is found alone.⁸⁸ The compound *skrökvitni* (n.) (34d) meaning ‘false witness’ also belongs to this group since it is found exclusively in Norwegian sources from the thirteenth and, to a lesser extent, the fourteenth century. It is seen in the *Sermo necessaria* of the *NHB* (ff. 43r–44v)⁸⁹ and in three Norwegian laws found in fourteenth-century manuscripts:

⁸³ Oslo, Norsk Riksarkivet, 50 c (f. 1r–v). ‘Aller menn skulu . . . / . . . drækka standande hit fyrsta kær eða giællde penning fyrir hvært andvege ok sua ef oljóðan ger(er).’ (Storm 1896, 219/16).

⁸⁴ AM 347 fol. (ff. 85ra–86rb). Belgdalsbók is indicated as G in the apparatus criticus of *DI*. ‘Enn ef hann byriar edr ohliodan gerir eyri j huert sinne.’ (*DI*, II 542/18–19).

⁸⁵ AM 350 fol. (ff. 145rb–147ra). Skarðsbók has been chosen as the base text of the *DI*. ‘Enn ef hann byriar edr uliodar gialldi eyrifyrir huert sinn er gerir.’ (*DI*, II 542/18–19).

⁸⁶ ‘En fumir menn gera með ollu rangt í guðs husi . . . / . . . ok föra ó-ljóðanf æyru við guðs æmbæte ok halæitri þionaosto’ (*NHB*, 36/18–21). See discussion in *En norrøn versjon av Visio Pauli* 1965, 16.

⁸⁷ Hákon plays with the assonance of *óhljóðan* with the word *óhlyðni* ‘disobedience’. ‘[V]ttan vaarrar ofnykillar abrygdar þuillika vlydni með ifirdylmande aughum, eðr vliodans æyrum þeghiande vmljida’ (*DN*, IX 134/20–21, no. 117). See also discussion in McDougall 1983, 329–41.

⁸⁸ *Óhljóðan* alone is also attested once as a gloss. See for instance Leiv Heggstad et al. 1975.

⁸⁹ ‘[V]ið mandrape ok við hordome. við ftuldum. við scrøcvitnum. við mæin-æiðum’ (*NHB*, 87/23–24).

Magnus Lagabøters Norske Landslov,⁹⁰ *Borgarþingslög*,⁹¹ *Réttarbótt Magnúss Hákonarsonar*⁹² and in a post-medieval manuscript of the *Frostapingslög*.⁹³

The second group includes the compound adjective *forstöðulauss* (24a) ‘without protection’, which other than in *PLe*, is employed once in an Icelandic diploma dated 1486,⁹⁴ twice in the first half of the sixteenth century in an Icelandic diploma and in *Reykjahólabók*,⁹⁵ and once in a post-medieval manuscript transmitting *Fljótsdæla saga*.⁹⁶ The verb *blífa*, a Danish loan word of ultimate Low German origin, is employed in the final hortatory conclusion (41) in juxtaposition with the verb *vera*.⁹⁷ Whereas *blífa* is first found in two Norwegian letters dated 1370 (*DN*, I 312) and 1389 (*DN*, XVIII 32), the first Icelandic source to record it is the *máldagi* of the Augustinian monastery of Viðey, dated 21 July 1413, which attests it with the same redundant juxtaposition of the two semi-synonymous verbs *blífa ok vera*.⁹⁸ However, as Veturliði Óskarsson has pointed out, this dating should be taken cautiously, since the manuscript that transmits it was copied around 1570.⁹⁹ As a matter of fact, the *blífa ok vera* cluster becomes widespread some seventy years later than 1413. It occurs in two other Icelandic diplomas from the fourth quarter of the fifteenth century and in three sources from the

⁹⁰ AM 60 4to (21va–81va; 98va–100ra) from c.1320. ‘[P]a sem huarke se aðr ræyndir at rognum eiðum ne skrækuitnum’ (*NGL*, II 173/14).

⁹¹ AM 31 8vo 13 (ff. 3ra–7b, 8r) from c.1325–50. ‘Sa madr er læit hæfir skrækvithni han er fæckr .vj. morkum silfrs’ (*NGL*, I 356/25–26).

⁹² AM 58 4to (3ra–84v) from c.1325–50. ‘En þeir men er i hordome liggia. mandrapom eda mæinæidum. skrækvithnum eda adrum ferlegum lutum’ (*NGL*, II 454/4–5).

⁹³ GKS 1155 a fol. (17v–68r) from c.1700. ‘Um ræði móti scröcvitnum á fimtarstemmu’ (*NGL*, I 239/37).

⁹⁴ ‘[P]ar sem hvin nu lægi verndarlavs ok forstöðvlaus og j avdn sett’ (*DI*, VI 570/1).

⁹⁵ In an Icelandic diploma from 1513. ‘[P]etta fatekt forstavdvlaust skattland’ (*DI*, VIII 443/10). Within *Gregors saga byskups* in Holm perg 3 fol. (ff. 83a–86vb; 31ra–33v), better known as *Reykjahólabók*, from around 1530–40. ‘[S]amt er ydart rike forstavdv lavst nv sem fyre’ (*Reykjahólabók* 1969, 18/3).

⁹⁶ In the longer version of *Fljótsdæla saga*, transmitted in Kall 616 4to (ff. 41r–60v) and copied in the eighteenth century. ‘Nu mun það sanast. qvad Íorun, ad vær erum forstöðulausar, þá bónde er ecki heima’ (*Fljótsdæla hin meiri* 1883, 127/27–8).

⁹⁷ A ‘[O]k sá er æ sæll er þar skal blífa ok vera.’

⁹⁸ ‘Enn þeir rekar blifi ok veri epter þeirre skyring’ (*DI*, III 750/7–8, c.1570).

⁹⁹ AM 238 4to, ff. 35r–36v. See Veturliði Óskarsson 2009, 195–96.

sixteenth.¹⁰⁰ Perhaps significantly, this particular combination is never found in Norwegian sources.

It seems clear from the evidence discussed that *PLe* includes a colourful mélange of terms. Some nouns and compounds find a counterpart in Norwegian laws and were especially widespread in the first half of the fourteenth century. Later words or combinations of words are recorded solely in Icelandic sources, attested from the fourth quarter of the fifteenth century and throughout the sixteenth century. This great variety would naturally suggest a late fifteenth-century Icelandic scriptorium as a possible place of composition and an Icelandic or Norwegian scribe well acquainted with fourteenth-century Norwegian laws.

Páls leizla and Norwegian Texts

In his critical edition of *DLe*, Peter Cahill suggested that the expression *ok brixlodo henne synda brixle* ‘and [they] upbraided her with reproaches’ might originate from a passage in *PLe* (30) in which seven devils are said to torment the soul of the sinful: *ok bqrðu hana ok brugðu brigsllum* ‘and [they] beat her and upbraided [her] with reproaches’ (*DLe*, liii). Textual evidence seems to suggest, however, that the author of *PLe* had knowledge of and borrowed from *DLe*, rather than the other way around. In fact, while the verbal ‘reproaches’ of *DLe* do find a counterpart in the Latin *VT*,¹⁰¹ they do not have a direct correspondence in the Latin *VP*, where the soul is simply said to leave its body daily.¹⁰²

Dependence of some sections of *PLe* on *DLe* is further supported by the presence in the former of several details typical of the

¹⁰⁰ ‘[H]afi hér verið og blifið með heiðr og æru’ (*DI*, VI 292/4–5 from 1480). ‘[S]em allra annara yfferbodara skal bliffa og vera epter riettu og settu lómaále’ (*DI*, VI 462/9–10 from 1482). ‘[H]vor vier lietvm svo blifa ok vera hvorke nytt nie onytt’ (*DI*, VIII 151/15–16 from 1507). ‘[P]essa savmv vatzfiardar kirkiu vera oc eiga ad blifa’ (*DI*, VIII 162/25–6, from c.1507–14). ‘[A]d pær Collationes skyllði fullmyndugur vera og blifa’ (*DI*, X 569/4–5, 1540).

¹⁰¹ A ‘[P]uinæst sem dioflar sau att hon uar þeim iatud hurfo þeir um hana ok brixlodo henne synda brixle ok jllyrda hana med ferligum ordum og slitv hana alla j svndur med tølum er uier fyrr gatam’ (*DLe* 49/21–50/11). W ‘Demesones autem videntes animam sibi concessam, circumvenerunt eam, et magnis conviciis exprobantes cum supradictis instrumentis in frustra dissipaverunt’ (*DLe* 50/19–21).

¹⁰² A ‘Ok þá sá postolinn borna sál syndogs manns til helvítis ok fylgðo VII englar fjándans ok fóru með hana illa ok bqrðu hana ok brugðu brigsllum’/L¹² ‘Et postea aspiscebat inter celum et terram et vidit animam peccatoris ululantem inter septem diabolos deducentes eam, cotidie de corpore egressam.’

latter. These are especially concentrated towards the end of the narrative and find no counterpart in any of the manuscripts of the Latin *VP*. So, for instance, where the Latin *VP* mentions a certain location in Hell in which the souls of condemned men and women eat worms and serpents (28f),¹⁰³ the Norse text adds toads to the list of crawling creatures.¹⁰⁴ *DLe* enumerates these three as the venomous creatures inhabiting Ireland, a sentence that corresponds perfectly with the *VT*.¹⁰⁵ The same can be said about the description of men being eaten alive by hounds, wolves, worms and adders (28f/add),¹⁰⁶ a scene that is nowhere to be found in the Latin *VP* but is present in both *DLe* and *VT*.¹⁰⁷ Additionally, no mention is made in the Latin *VP* of the church robbers referred to in the vernacular adaptation (26a/add),¹⁰⁸ whereas *DLe* and its Latin source describe the profanation of churches committed by robbers who steal books, liturgical vestments and chalices.¹⁰⁹ A further detail that may derive from *DLe*, possibly through memory rather than by juxtaposition of passages, is the description of a great house in which a group of sinful souls are condemned to suffer (24a).¹¹⁰

¹⁰³ L¹² 'Et vidit in alio loco viros ac mulieres et vermes et serpentes comedentes eos. Et erant anime vive . . . / . . . alteram quasi oves in ovili.'

¹⁰⁴ A 'Þá komu þeir í þann stað er menn átu forska þoddur ok nǫðrur ok allskyns kvikvendi.'

¹⁰⁵ A '[E]iturkuikendum ormmum pauddum ok froskum' (*DLe* 4/21); W '[S] erpentium, ranarum, bufonum et omnium animalium venena ferentium' (*DLe* 3/25–26).

¹⁰⁶ A 'En suma rífu vargar ok hundar í sundr. En suma hjoggu ormar ok nǫðrur.'

¹⁰⁷ A '[Þ]ar þolde sw enn auma sæl. hunda bit ok wargra slit. barnijngar ok biarnar bit ok leona ok fleiri annara dyra. orma haugg ok eitr naudror ok margra annara grimligrá ok ogurligrá dyra' (*DLe* 36/20–37/10); W 'Passa est enim ibidem canum, ursorum, leonum, serpentium seu innumerabilium aliorum incognitorum monstruosorum animalium ferocitatem' (*DLe* 36/32–37/1).

¹⁰⁸ A 'Þeir voru Dróttins svíkarar réntu heilaga kirkju drápu biskupa ok lærða menn aðra.'

¹⁰⁹ A '[Þ]a mælti salin huad kallar þu kirkiu stuld eingellinn mælti það sem stolid er ok uikt til *Gwds þionozstu er haft. bækr edr messo klædi ok kalekar edr annad þess konar þijng edr þo at oheilagt sie þegar ur kirkiu er stolid' (*DLe* 42/10–14); W 'Tunc anima: Quid, ait, vocas sacrilegium? Respondit angelus: Qui sive sacratum sive de sacrato aliquid furatur, hic sacrilegii reus iudicatur, maxime vero, qui delinquant sub tegumento religionis' (*DLe* 42/22–25).

¹¹⁰ A '(Þ)á gengu þau en ok fundu hús mikít ok sá í því menn marga ok alla nǫkta ok voru sumt konur en sumt karlmenn ok voru illa þíndir af frosti ok eldi.'

The sentence is absent in the *VP* but present in the *VT* and in its vernacular translation.¹¹¹

Ole Widding and Hans Bekker-Nielsen, followed by Mattias Tveitane, suggested that the text of the *VP* must have been known to the scribe/redactor of the *NHB*, written around 1200 in the Munkeliv Abbey of the Benedictine order,¹¹² and that the vernacular translation contained in 624 4to and 681 c 4to had perhaps a longer textual history than that suggested by the date of its surviving manuscripts.¹¹³ In support of this suggestion, they noted that the Old Norse *Viðröða líkams ok sálar einn laugardag at kveldi*, a translation of the Latin poem *Nuper huiuscemodi visionem somni*, possibly compiled from its Old French rendition *Un samedi par nuit*, was rubricated in the *NHB* (f. 75v/16) with the mistaken title *Visio sancti Pauli apostoli*.¹¹⁴ This seems to be rather circular reasoning, however, since one could argue, on the contrary, that the scribe's erroneous rubrication may reveal his unfamiliarity with any of the Latin or vernacular versions of the *VP*, or that he must have had a very cursory knowledge, if any, of its features and plot.

Another piece of evidence advanced by Tveitane in support of an early knowledge and employment of the *VP* in thirteenth-century Norway is the presence of the well-known Virgilian literary cliché of the hundred tongues of iron (39b, 39b/add)—that are almost unable to account for all the devilry of Hell¹¹⁵—in a sermon on the Nativity of the Lord, extant in

¹¹¹ A 'NW sem þau geingu um myrkuan ok hardann ueg. þa syndiz þeim hus opit ok suo mikid sem hit mesta fiall' (*DLe* 47/12–13) W 'Cum autem irent per tenebrosa loca et arida, apparuit eis domus aperta. Domus autem ispa, quam viderant, erat maxima, ut arduus mons pre nimia magnitudine, rotunda vero erat quasi furnus' (*DLe* 47/21–23).

¹¹² Sancti Albani on Selja or at the Augustinian house of Jónskirkja have also been suggested as plausible scriptoria. See McDougall 1993, 290 and most recently Berg 2010, 35–77.

¹¹³ See Widding and Bekker-Nielsen 1959, 276 and *En norrøn versjon av Visio Pauli* 1964, 14.

¹¹⁴ *NHB* 148/17–153/23. The relationships of the Norse text with the Latin poem and the Old French translation have not been satisfactorily explained. The Old Norse rendition is edited in Widding and Bekker-Nielsen 1959, 280–89. On this subject, see Henningham 1939, 43–49.

¹¹⁵ In the Latin text the pains of Hell are said to be 144,000 (that is, 12x12x100), a number borrowed from Revelation 7:4 and 14:1, where it refers to the Jewish evangelists descended from the twelve tribes of Israel. See for instance Blount 2009, 144–48.

the *NHB* under the rubric *De natiuitate domini sermo*.¹¹⁶ Subsequently, Cahill has noted that the same *graduatio* is also found in *DLe* within a passage that corresponds perfectly with the Latin *VT*.¹¹⁷

Regarding the connection between these texts, it should be noted that the three seem to employ two different uses of the same Virgilian cliché. The reference to the hundred tongues is already an integral part of the plot in the respective Latin sources of *DLe* and *PLe*. Towards the end of the two otherworldly peregrinations, the formula is used to introduce the many pains of Hell precisely when the two narratives reach their climax; that is, soon after Duggall sees Lucifer in the sombre depths of Hell¹¹⁸ and when Paul, at the very end of his journey, worn out by such macabre sights, asks Michael the precise number of the tortures of Hell.¹¹⁹ The formula in the *NHB*, on the other hand, is employed as a rhetorical device that adds colour to the warnings of the homilist and provokes an emotional response from the audience, rather than being a crucial passage for the logical development of the discourse. After a paraphrase of Gabriel's reassuring words to the Virgin during the Annunciation in Luke 1:28–38, the Norse homilist strongly encourages the audience to perform righteous deeds during this earthly life in order to dwell with God in heaven, rather than in Hell. In Hell, he maintains, the fire is seven times hotter than any fire on earth and the mass of evil besieging one there is so great that if a hundred heads had a hundred tongues of iron and could speak from the first day of Creation until Doomsday, they could never embrace it all with human speech.¹²⁰

¹¹⁶ Item 2 (ff. 15r–16v). The sermon is edited in *NHB*, 31/24–35/15. The presence of this reference in the *NHB* was first noticed by Moltke (1927, 233 n. 1). The hundred tongues of iron were an extremely popular *topos* throughout the Middle Ages and several texts refer to it. See for instance Courcelle 1955, 231–40 and Cameron 1967, 308–09. Dependence of the *NHB* on *PLe* has since been doubted by Wellendorf (2009, 141–42).

¹¹⁷ *DLe*, lii. See collations below.

¹¹⁸ AM 681 a 'Nu k(uat) hann skal eg syna þier en uersta anskota mannkyns og gek þa engillinn fyrir hene og er þau komu at heluit[i]s gardz hlidum þa mællti hann kom q(uat) hann og see og uit at sonnu at þeir er augu hafa megu hier ecki sia. En þo skalltu sia þa er hier eru enn eigi megu þeir sia þig sem salin nagladiz *sa hon j diup heluitis' (*DLe* 74/9–13).

¹¹⁹ See collations below.

¹²⁰ 'Ðæir er her a veroldo lofa of-drycciu eða of-fylli. ok vilia ægi til yfir-bota ganga. ok una í þæim fyndum til dauða-dagf. þa hafa þæir ængi lut í himnum með guði. ok þæim er ætlat hælvti með dioflum. þar er óp. ok gratr. ok hung. ok þorft. ok fvælgjande ældr .vii. lutum hætare en á veroldo mege hinn hæitafta gera. Oc þar er æi myrcr áon lios. ælli fyrri utan øfko' (*NHB*, 33/31–34/2).

Significantly, these two stereotyped descriptions of the evil and fire of Hell with this specific 7/100 numerical *graduatio* are commonplace motifs in insular homiletics.¹²¹ In this regard, Christopher Abram has demonstrated how the text of *De natiuitate domini* in the *NHB* has a formal parallel in an Anglo-Saxon homily edited under the name *Be heofonwarum and be helwarum* (*BHH*).¹²² Its text is transmitted in two manuscripts copied at the turn of the twelfth century and employs the very same *graduationes* of the fire and evil residing in Hell.¹²³ The presence of both motifs within a single Anglo-Saxon text naturally corroborates the idea that the reference to the hundred tongues of iron may already have been included in the original insular homily, whether in Latin or Old English, from which the Norse text is derived. As a consequence, the presence of the Virgilian cliché in the *NHB* does not necessarily imply a direct or comprehensive knowledge of the *VP* in early thirteenth-century Norway. Moreover, it seems clear from the collations below that the Virgilian *graduatio* in the *NHB* cannot possibly have been borrowed from the corresponding passage of *PLe*, which, on the contrary, shares a significantly more similar lexicon and wording with *DLe*:

<i>NHB</i> 34/2–5 (AM 619)	<i>DLe</i> 74/13–16 (AM 681a)	<i>PLe</i> 39a–39b (A)	<i>PLe</i> 39a–39b (B)
Oc þo at hværr maðr hæfði hundrað hofða. ok í hværiu hofði være .c. tungna or iarne. ok þær al- lar mælte fra up- hæfe hæimf þessa. alt til veraldar enda. þa mætte þær ægi fægja allt þat hit illa er í hælvi er.	En huilíkar e(da) huersu miklar og hardar píslir er hon sa þar þoat c tungna uæri þar j hueriu hofdi þa mundi eigi geta up talt *fatt er þat sem hann sagdi os.	Páll postoli spurði eingil hversu margar píslir voru í helvíti. Eingill svarar. Þó at væri hundrað tungna ok væri ortalin þá vinnask þær eigi til at telja allar píslir er í helvíte eru.	[inc B] píslir voru í helvíti. Eingill sagði. Þó at væri hundrað tungna ok væri ortalí þá vinnask þær eigi til at telja allar píslir er í helvíte eru.

¹²¹ See for instance Wright 1993, 145–48 and 219–21 on the iron tongues and the fire of Hell respectively.

¹²² Abram 2004, 33 and Abram 2007, 442–43. The connection was first suggested by Johnson 1993, 414–31.

¹²³ London, BL, Cotton Faustina A.IX and Cambridge, Corpus Christi College, 302. Both manuscripts were transcribed in south-east England. The text is edited in Teresi 2002, 211–44.

BHH 229	DLe 74/27–28 (W)	VP 39a–b (L12)	VP 39a–b (L12)
Peah ænig man hæfde .c. heafda and þæra heafda æghwile hæfde .c. tungan and hi wæron ealle isene and ealle spræcon fram frymðe þyssere worulde oð ende ne mihton hi asecgan þæt yfel þe on helle is.	[E]t quanta vel qualia et quam inaudita ibi viderit tormenta, si cen- tum capita et in uno quoque capite centum linguas haberet, recitare nullo modo posset.	Et interrogavit Paulus angelum, quot pene essent in inferno. Cuis ait angelus: Sunt pene centum quadraginta tria mila. Et si essent centum viri loquentes ab inicio mundi et unusquisque centum linguas ferreas haberet, non possent dinumerare penas inferni.	Et interrogavit Paulus angelum, quot pene essent in inferno. Cuis ait angelus: Sunt pene centum quadraginta tria mila. Et si essent centum viri loquentes ab inicio mundi et unusquisque centum linguas ferreas haberet, non possent dinumerare penas inferni.

Whereas *PLe* and *DLe* employ the verb (*upp*)*telja* ‘to count, to enumerate’, translating the Latin *enumerare* of the source,¹²⁴ the *NHB* has the verb *segja* ‘to tell, report’ that corresponds exactly with the Old English *asecgan* ‘to tell, report’. In turn, the Old English form is in all probability derived from the Latin *narrare/enarrare* rather than *enumerare*, as five manuscripts of the *VP* transmitting a text of type C, mostly of English provenance, seem to suggest.¹²⁵ Additionally, both *DLe* and *PLe* omit the description of the iron metal of which the tongues are composed, and whereas Paul and Duggall wonder about the precise number of the pains or torments of Hell (*VP* ‘quot pene essent in inferno’/*VT* ‘quanta vel qualia et quam inaudita ibi viderit tormenta’), the *NHB* and *BHH* speculate on *all* the wickedness of Hell (*BHH* ‘þæt yfel þe on helle is’/*NHB* ‘þæt hit illa er í hælvi er’). The latter uncountable noun, along with the adjective, are in all probability an anticipation of a reading yet to come, ‘omnia ista mala’, which is typical of the last homiletic ending of the C group (41).

¹²⁴ The Latin source text behind *DLe* might have also had the verb *narrare/enarrare* rather than the *recitare* ‘recite, declaim’ found in W.

¹²⁵ *Narrare* is found in Padua, Biblioteca Antoniana, 473, Scaff. XXI, ff. 147v–149r (Pa), A2 group, northern Italy, c.1200; Dublin, Trinity College, TDC 519, ff. 95ra–96rb (D³), C3 group, England, c.1450; Oxford, Merton College, Ms 13, ff. 63vb–64vb (O⁵), C3 group, Oxford, c.1400–50; *enarrare* is found in London, BL, Royal 11.B.III, f. 334va–vb (L⁹), C/spec group, England, c.1300; Paris, BnF, lat. 5266, ff. 21vb–23va (P⁸), C/spec group, unknown provenance, c.1200.

Some passages in *PLe* that find no correspondence in the *VP* might, on the other hand, be indebted, at least through mnemonic repetition or distant echoes, to some of the sermons collected in the *NHB* or might have arisen from similar texts circulating in the same monastic environment. Interestingly, the three possible borrowings are all added towards the end of the narrative and inserted into Christ's own speech. There are strikingly similar verbal parallels in Christ's description of his crucifixion with three nails (34c),¹²⁶ which echoes a similar formula employed with reference to Christ and the Trinity by the homilist of *In die omnium sanctorum sermo* extant both in the *NHB* and in the *IHM*;¹²⁷ in Christ's rebukes to humankind (34d)¹²⁸ with the admonitory words of the homilist in the *Sermo necessaria* of the *NHB*;¹²⁹ and possibly soon after in Christ's additional remark in which he laments humankind's ingratitude for his mildness (34d/add)¹³⁰—a passage that reminds the reader of his words in the aforementioned *De natiuitate domini sermo* of the *NHB*.¹³¹

Páls leizla and Icelandic Texts

Tveitane further suggested that two medieval Icelandic texts might owe some of their literary motifs to the text of the *VP*. He points to two passages of *Páls saga postola* II, a composite text written during the second half of the thirteenth century, and *Mikjál's saga*, drawn from a great variety of sources by the priest Bergr Sokkason, fourteenth-century abbot of Munkaþverá († c.1370) (*En norrøn versjon av Visio Pauli* 1964, 22–23). As I shall try to demonstrate below, however, textual evidence does not seem to support his assertions.

¹²⁶ A '[E]k var þremr nauglum negldur.' See section on 'Christology' below.

¹²⁷ '[P]rimr nafnum næmdr í fkilningu. faðer. ok. fonn. ok ande heilagr' (*NHB* 144/5 and *IHB* 18v/16).

¹²⁸ A 'En þér létud í móti koma lygi ok lausung dramb ok manndrap ok ágirni ok ofund, skrökvitni ok munneiða, hórdóm ok lostasemi hlátr ok skelki ofát ok ofdrykkju leti ok líkamsmunuð mikillæti.'

¹²⁹ 'Sia við mandrape ok við hordome. við ftuldum. við fcröcvitnum. við mæin-æiðum. við ráne. við rængum dome . . . / . . . við lygi. við laufung . . . / . . . við gældrum. við gerningum. við mykillæte' (*NHB*, 87/23–30). This affinity was already noted in Tveitane, ed., *En norrøn versjon av Visio Pauli*, 16.

¹³⁰ A 'En þér villduð ekki gefa til minna þakka hvorki mat né drykk.'

¹³¹ 'Hvat gerðu þer fyrir mic á veroldo fiðan ec þolda fva mykit fyrir yðr. Ec gaf yðr fol-fkín. ok rægn. ok iarðar blóm. mat ok clæðe. lif ok hæilfu. en þér kunnuð mer ænga þoc' (*NHB*, 34/25–28).

After a paraphrase of 2 Corinthians 11:24–31, a passage describing the dangers and deprivations of Paul’s apostleship, the compiler of *Páls saga postola* II continues his commentary following the natural order of Paul’s letter. First, he quotes Paul in 2 Corinthians 12:2–6 on his otherworldly experience¹³² and subsequently speaks in the first person, briefly introducing a short passage describing Paul’s ascension into the third heaven (*Páls saga postola* II 1874, 268/2–27):

Her er umræða, hvert Pall var þa hafiðr, er hann var uppnúminn til ens þriðja himins, ok skília þat sva helgir feðr, at honum væri þa synt himinriki, fyr því at þat er himinn kallaðr i helgum ritningum, sem Moyses vattar i upphafi sinnar bokar . . . / . . . En því er himinriki enn þriði himinn, at þat er yfir þeim tveim, er aðr voru nefndir, ok sa Pall postoli himneska dyrð ok leynda luti eilifrar sælu, þeirar er vera skal eptir domsdag. En þat er hann segir, at hann var leiddr i paradisum, þa glosa þat sva helgir feðr, at honum hafi syndir verit hvíldarstaðir, er rettlatra manna andir skolu hafa til domsdags.

As the compiler of *Páls saga postola* II himself makes clear, this passage is an exegetical treatment of 2 Corinthians 12:2–6, in which the name *tertium caelum* or third heaven is identified with the *emphyrium caelum* or *elldligr himinn* that was made during the first day of Creation, here described along with the first and second heavens.¹³³ In point of fact, there seems to be no explicit reference to the text of the *VP* itself nor to its Old Norse adaptation. As already mentioned, the Hell Redaction—from which groups A, B and C and ultimately the Norse text are derived—is centred exclusively on Paul’s travel to Hell and entirely omits his journey to Paradise. Furthermore, it seems clear that if the author of *Páls saga postola* II had indeed some knowledge of the *VP*, he could have referred to it within his subsequent description

¹³² ‘Veit ek mann fyrir xliii. vetrum hafðan upp til hins þriðja himins ok sia þar leynda luti almattigs guðs; en guð veit, hvart hann var bæði með aund ok líkama, eða var aundin ein saman, en þat veit ek eigi, segir postolinn, at sa enn sami maðr með því moti, sem aðr var sagt, var leiddr i paradis ok heyrði þar þau orð, er manni er eigi leyft at mæla her i veraulldu. Fyr þessa sauk, segir Pall postoli, mætta ek hellzt dyrkaz, en ecki fyrir minar sakir; ok þo at ek giorða, þa mætti mer eigi virða til ovizku, fyrir því at ek munda sannedi segia, en ek mun þo við vægiaz, at eigi beri sva i moti, at ne einn, sa er mik ser eða min orð heyrir, ætli mik umfram þat, sem hann ser með mer eða heyrir’ (*Páls saga postola* II 1874, 267/24–268/1).

¹³³ Respectively, the *festingarhiminn* or *firmamentum* with the fixed stars, created on the second day of the week, and the *hvíldarstaðr* or the place of rest, in which the souls of the just abide until Doomsday (*Páls saga postola* II 1874, 268/6–269/12). For explanations of the three heavens in *Páls saga postola* II, see especially Collings 1969, 48–50.

of the third location of Hell, the *puteus inferni* or *pyttr helvítis*, thus further achieving a mirror image of the tripartite outlook of heaven and Hell, for which he seems to be aiming in this section of the text.¹³⁴ The third Hell is indeed the very location to which Michael accompanies Paul according to the *VP*,¹³⁵ yet *Páls saga postola* II describes it only in passing as a place inhabited by the souls of the capital sinners, from which it is impossible to escape.¹³⁶ A similar description of the otherworldly levels of heaven and Hell that includes both the *caelum emphyreum* and the *puteus inferni*, though listing five rather than six locations, is given in the near-contemporary theological summula *Rotulus pugillaris*, written by the Dominican Augustine of Dacia († 1282) around 1260.¹³⁷

Tveitane also notes a vision connected to Roland's death, allegedly experienced by Archbishop Turpin of Reims († 800) and described in *Mikjáls saga*, that might be directly indebted to the *VP*.¹³⁸ In a short preamble, Bergr Sökkason declares that the source consulted for the following exemplum is Vincent of Beauvais's *Speculum historiale* († 1264)¹³⁹ and subsequently goes on to recount how, while Turpin was celebrating mass at the very moment in which Roland and King Marsirum died in battle, he saw the latter's soul being seized from aloft by a group of black devils and taken to the agonies of Hell, whereas Roland's soul

¹³⁴ The other two being the *limbus inferni*, from which Abraham was fetched by Christ, and the *hreinsanastaðr* or *purgatorium*, inhabited by the repentant sinners (*Páls saga postola* II 1874, 269/16–270/2); see discussion in Collings 1969, 51.

¹³⁵ The *puteus/pyttr* hosting the unbelievers in Christ is mentioned in scenes 28, 28a, 28d.

¹³⁶ 'Enn þriði staðr i helviti heitir puteus inferni, þat þyðiz pyttr helvitis, ok fara þangat þeira manna salur, er i haufuðsyndum lataz ok rekningar eru fra guði, ok leysiz engi or þeim stað, sa er þangat kemr' (*Páls saga postola* II 1874, 269/34–270/2).

¹³⁷ Within a section on penance, Augustine clarifies: 'Et nota quod quinque sunt loca animarum exutarum usque ad iudicium scilicet caelum empyreum, limbus patrum, sinus puerorum non baptizatorum, purgatorium, de quo dictum est, et puteus inferni' (Augustinus de Dacia, *Rotulus pugillaris*, 563/27).

¹³⁸ See Tveitane 1963, 106–111 and *En norrøn versjon av Visio Pauli* 1965, 27–28. Subsequently doubts on this attribution have been expressed in Wellendorf 2009, 141–42.

¹³⁹ 'Su bok heitir Speculum Historiale, er þat vattar, at virðuligr herra Turpin erkibyskup Reinsborgar var eigi i þeim bardaga, er giorðiz i Runzival . . . / . . . Þvi vattar þat fyrr nefnd bok, at aa sama dag sem orrostan var i Runzival, songh Turpin erkibyskup salumessu' (*Mikjáls saga*, 692/3–8).

was guided into the eternal bliss of heaven by Michael himself (*Mikjálssaga*, 692/10–29).¹⁴⁰

Ok er erkibyskupinn stendr i messuembættinu, er hann upptekinn i andar syn ok litr i loptinu, hvar fara haleitir flokkar heilagra hirðsveita með sǫngh ok sætum hliððum, meðr birti ok bloma miklum, sva at byskupinum gefr a at lita ok heyra, þar til at su himneska ferð firriz sva miogh iarðrikit, at honum hverfr at syn upp i loptið. Hann hugleiðir með ser, hvað þesse syn mun hafa at þyða, ok litlu siðarr ser hann ferd aðra miog olik; i þessari ferd eru svartir dioflar hardleitir ok helvitlegir asyndum, þeir eru margir saman ok hafa nockut meðferdar, þat er þeir þysia at ollum megum sem dioflar at agni dauðans. Turpin erkibyskup verpr ordum a þa ok segir sva: ‘H(v)at dragi þer eða starfit.’ Þeir svara: ‘Ver drogum felagha varn Marsirium konung til eilifðar kvalar i helvitis herað, en Mikhael styrir þeiri ferð, er leidir luðrþeytara yðvarn upp i himnana.’ Af þessari birting vissi erkibyskup tiðendi ok sagði konunginum, hvað guð hafði synt honum. Ok litlu siðar kom Balldvini broder Rollanz a mæddum vapnhesti váttandi sǫmu tiðendi, sem aðr voru greind, hvaðan ver munum fra venda, þvíat nu er vitni borit, at Mikael fylgir voðdum monnum til eilifra fagnada.

The closest possible source proposed by Tveitane for this passage is an Early Middle High German poem, written in rhymed couplets and extant in *codex unicus* in the thirteenth-century Vienna, Österreichische Nationalbibliothek, Ser. Nova 388, f. 2r–v, a bifolium dated to around 1300, which describes the souls of a sinner and a just man sharing fates similar to those of Roland and King Marsirium.¹⁴¹ In this context, however, the good soul is allegorically described as being chosen by a certain unnamed angel as his own wife and accompanied to heaven where they shall reside together (*Deutsche Sprach-Denkmaale* 1846, 112/6–20):

Der tivel in lat die fele. Zv dem grabe niht mere. Er wuret fi wider in die not. folich ift der funder tot . . . / . . . Der guten vñ der rechten. In diner befschowede trechtin . . . / . . . Der engel durch fin gvote Der fi ischol behvten. So ift der engil fo der man Der ime eine vil liebe gemalen gwan. Er famenit sich wil witen. Durch willen finer brute. Mit vrunden ioch mit magen. Er in lat sich ez niht betragen. Mit menigen kumet er wur daz huf. Die vrowen ladit er dar vz. Er halfet vñ cuffet fin trout. Dan wuret er die brut.

While one might notice a distant resemblance between the two texts, the association of the Vienna bifolium with the text of the *VP* is based on an old misconception. As Volker Mertens has shown, the Early Middle High German verses, subsequently named *Von der Zukunft nach dem*

¹⁴⁰ On this passage, see especially Foote 1959, 23–24.

¹⁴¹ The text is edited in *Deutsche Sprach-Denkmaale* 1846, 109/1–112/24.

Tode, draw on a variety of twelfth-century sources, including Honorius Augustodunensis's († 1154) *Elucidarium* and various homilies, in which the same *topos* of an evil soul captured by the devil is found. Confusion in previous scholarship has arisen because the High German verses draw on the same ancient body–soul *topos*, which enjoyed enormous popularity throughout the Middle Ages and on which numerous Latin and vernacular texts are based.¹⁴² However, the most important literary motif, the allegorical description of the soul as an angel's bride, shared by the *VP* (32a),¹⁴³ *Von der Zukunft nach dem Tode* and the *Elucidarium*, is completely absent in *Mikjál's saga*. Moreover, and perhaps most importantly, there is no deliverance of the souls to heaven on Michael's part either in the Hell Redaction of the *VP* or *PLe*, in which the archangel's role, rather than that of a psychopomp, is that of intercessor to grant the souls respite on Sundays.

It seems clear that Bergr Sökkason might have taken this exemplum from any one of a variety of other sources that describe the travel of a good soul to Paradise, and the possibility cannot be excluded that the version of *Speculum historiale* he was consulting already included this passage in the form of an interpolation or perhaps as a marginal gloss. Whatever the case may be, the text of the *VP* or *PLe* cannot be credited as the immediate or the ultimate source for this passage in *Mikjál's saga*.

Christology

After Paul and Michael deliver their intercessional prayer, the voice of Christ the Lord is heard from heaven above (34b).¹⁴⁴ In the Latin text he first asks the sinners, in a reproachful tone, the reason behind their request for a respite from the anguish and misery of Hell if they have wilfully conducted an earthly life of sin and perdition (34b), then proceeds in both texts to list the offences he suffered during his crucifixion (34c; 34d/add).

Ek var krossfestur fyrir yðrar sakir ok ek var þremr nǫglum negldr. Mér var gefit eitr at drekka ok ek þoldi háðuligar hrakningar ok (varð) við verði seldr. Síðan þoldi ek drap ok dauða fyrir yðr at þér skylduð vera með mér í eilífum fagnadi . . . / . . . Ek léða yðr allt þat er þér þurftuð at hafa en þér villduð ekki

¹⁴² On the subject see especially Mertens 1975, 77–92. For an overview of the body–soul literature of the Middle Ages, see the collection of essays in Boitani Torti 1999.

¹⁴³ L¹² 'O beata anima, o felicissima sponsa, o beata in Christo, letare, quia fecisti hodie voluntatem Dei tui!' It is only alluded to in *PLe*: 'Gleðsk þú hin helga því at þú gørðir þíns Dróttins vilja ok alldri skáltu þína samvist við hana skilja.'

¹⁴⁴ 'Ok þa svarar dróttinlig rǫdd svá mælandi.'

gefa til minna þakka hvorki mat né drykk. Óverðugr er sá at þiggja miskunnina seigr bókin er ǫngva vill ǫdrum veita.

While *PLe* essentially retains the most salient elements of Christ's rebuke, it also adds some highly significant idiosyncrasies that reflect contemporary christological precepts and provide invaluable insights into the type of impression the Norse compiler wished to imprint on the vernacular text. For example, Christ testifies to having been nailed to the cross with three nails ('ek var þremr nǫglum negldr') rather than with four; a reading that seems to be unique in the Old Norse corpus. The only other instance of specification of the precise number of nails employed in the Crucifixion is found in the *Purificatio sanctae Mariae* sermon of the *IHB* for the 2nd February Candlemas festivity. Here four nails are counted; two of them fastened his hands and two his feet, which inflicted four of the holy wounds in addition to the fifth in his side where he was pierced by Longinus with his lance (*IHB* 39r/20–24):

Dróttin vár fat gyþingom morg méinmæle oc fáran bardaga. stórlega þíning. ef han lét sic negla a cros fiórom nǫglom tueim í hendr. ǫprom tueim í fǫtr. til hialpar os skírþom monom. han val færþr a croffe eno fimta fáre með spióte einf ríþera. þes ef longinuf heiter.¹⁴⁵

It is perhaps significant that in the corresponding text of the *NHB* no mention is made of the four nails.¹⁴⁶ In a second example, within the *In inventione sanctae crucis* sermon, the *NHB* seems again to avoid mentioning the precise number of nails employed in the Crucifixion and simply gives an allegorical explanation of the different parts of the cross: the arms symbolise love towards God and men, whereas the lower part of the cross, onto which the two feet are nailed, represents the steadfastness of the good deeds of humanity during the worldly life.¹⁴⁷ No mention is made of the number of nails in AM 234 fol. (c.1340), transmitting *Maríu saga* II, in which the compiler reminds the reader that the blood of Christ was shed five times in all: during his circumcision (Luke 2:21), when his sweat turned into blood in the Garden of Gethsemane (Luke 22:44), when he was scourged

¹⁴⁵ Bede's *Homilia* 18 *In purificatione beatae Mariae* and Ambrosius Autpertus's *Sermo in purificatione sanctae Mariae* have been identified as possible sources of the homily. The texts are edited in *CCSL* 122, 128–33 and *PL* 89, 1291–1304 respectively. See discussion in McDougall 1983, 381 n. 40.

¹⁴⁶ The homily is edited in *NHB* 66/21–69/22.

¹⁴⁷ 'En armar croff-ens merkia tvinna æft við guð ok menn. Sa lutr croffenf er hæstr er. merkir en guðf æft. en armarnir nængf ælfo bæðe við víni ok óvini. Fǫtr ero ender licams. þvi iartæinir fa lutr croff-enf er fǫtr hans váro á negldir ftaðefste goðra verka alt til enda lífs' (*NHB* 104/14–18).

(Matthew 27:26), when he was crucified and his feet were nailed on the cross (Matthew 27:35), and when his side was pierced (John 19:34).¹⁴⁸

In medieval Latin literature, the first occurrence of a three-nail Crucifixion is found in *Sermo* 166 (*in uigilia paschatis*) by William of Auvergne († 1249), theologian and bishop of Paris from 1228, who compares the three nails to monastic observance, which comprises the vows of poverty, chastity and obedience.¹⁴⁹ Around 1236, in the second book of his *De altera vita*, the first treatise against heretics in medieval Spain, Lucas de Tuy († 1249) takes a stern tone when mentioning the twelfth-century Albigensian heresy, which contemplated three rather than four nails and asserted that the fifth holy wound was on Christ's left rather than on his right side.¹⁵⁰ Towards the end of the thirteenth century in his *Rationale divinorum officiorum*, a treatise on the symbolic elements of churches and church ornaments, Guillaume Durand († 1296) attests the existence of both traditions, and asserts that while the four nails symbolise the four virtues of justice, fortitude, moderation and prudence, the three nails are allegories of the Passion in the body, in the mind and in the heart.¹⁵¹

¹⁴⁸ 'Fyrst er hann var skirðr vmskvrðar skirnn; ok vm nottina, aðr at hann væri handtekinn, þaa svettiz hann bloði aa bæn sinni; hit þriðia sinn, þaa er hann var byvndinn við stolpann ok barðr; fiórða sinn, þaa er hann var krossfestr ok fætr vorv negllidir a krossinn; hit fimta sinn, þaa er Longinvs lagði spíoti i síðv honvm, ok rann a sarinv bloð ok vatn' (*Mariú saga*, 386/30–387/6). The same section is also found in the encyclopaedic material of AM 731 4to (c.1600–50) under the rubric *Af gráti Christi* (*Alfræði íslenzk* III, 1918, 8/11–19).

¹⁴⁹ 'Mortui debent esse omnes mundo et peccatis, ita quod nulla uita quantum ad hoc in eis appareat, uel sic mortui cum Christo, id est simili morte in cruce, scilicet crucifixi tribus clauis, uoto paupertatis, castitatis et obedientie. Crux ipsa obseruancia claustralis est' (Guillelmus Alvernus, *Sermo* 166 (*in uigilia paschatis*) 2001, 132/9–13).

¹⁵⁰ 'Fecerunt tunc temporis supradicti haeretici crucem cum tribus brachiis tantum, in qua erat imago uno pede super alio, tribus clauis eidem cruci affixa, quae brachio eminentiori carebat . . . / . . . Similitudo autem crucis illius, quam tribus clauis et tribus brachiis non sine scandalo mutarunt animarum, in quibusdam ecclesiis pietatis studio adoratur . . . / . . . Sufficit ad salutem Christum credere crucifixum et pro indifferenti habere in cruce illum quatuor uel trium brachiorum fuisse positum, quatuor uel tribus clauis confixum et dextrum uel sinistrum latus eius lancea uulneratum' (Lucas Tudensis, *De altera uita* 2009, 121/155; 122/1; 132/152).

¹⁵¹ 'Quatuor clavi sunt quatuor principales virtutes, scilicet iustitia, fortitudo, temperantia, et prudentia . . . / . . . Alii tamen dicunt quod Christus tribus duntaxat fuit clavis affixus, significantibus tres cruciatus, quos in Cruce sustinuit, uidelicet passionem in corpore, passionem in mente, et passionem in corde' (Durandus, *Rationale divinorum officiorum* 1859, 537/1–2; 14–16).

Subsequently, around 1300, Ramón Llull († 1316) also describes Christ crucified with three nails in his *Liber de homine*.¹⁵² Besides these sporadic occurrences in thirteenth-century sources, the work that influenced the later decision to portray Christ with three nails was the Pseudo-Bonaventure's *Meditationes vitae Christi*, of debated authorship, but certainly connected to the Franciscan circle since it is addressed to a Poor Claire, written in northern Italy during the middle of the fourteenth century. The author describes a violent crucifixion in which Christ suffers greatly, affixed so tightly to the three nails of the cross that he can move neither his body nor his head and bears unbearable agonies.¹⁵³

The visual representation of the three nails of the Passion, which subsequently prevailed throughout the later Middle Ages, seems to have originated in the first half of the thirteenth century as a stylistic development of the older crucifixes. Two feet fastened to the cross with one nail, a position that required bent legs and a collapsed body, came to replace the older, more composed Christ suspended with parallel feet and four nails. The new excruciating posture of the crucifix conferred an impression of great sorrow and moved devotees all the more with pity and compassion towards the sacrificed Christ.¹⁵⁴ Significantly, along with the three nails, in the same decades the crown of thorns described in the Gospels (Matthew 27:29; Mark 15:17; John 19:2; John 19:5) was introduced and replaced the old diadem, a symbol of royalty worn by the victorious King of kings and sovereign ruler depicted in the Apocalypse (Revelation 19:12).¹⁵⁵ In Norway in particular, three-nail crucifixes start making their appearance along with the crown of thorns in the second half

¹⁵² 'Domine Iesu Christe, tu cum tribus clavis fortissimis clauatus fuisti et in terram euersus, ut crux supra te foret, in qua clavi fuerunt replicati, ut plus fores derisus et tormentatus' (Raimundus Lullus, *Liber de homine*, 281/316).

¹⁵³ 'Ecce crucifixus est Dominus Iesus, et sic in cruce extensus quod dinumerari omnia ossa eius possunt, sicut per Prophetam ipse conqueritur. Fluunt undique sacratissimi sanguinis riuuli ex illis magnis scissuris. Sic que coangustatus est quod se mouere non potest nisi in capite. Illi tres clavi sustinent tocius corporis eius pondus; dolores acerbissimos tolerat et ultra quam dici uel cogitari possit affligitur' (Iohannes de Caulibus, *Meditaciones vitae Christi* 1977, 53–57).

¹⁵⁴ On three-nail crucifixes, see especially Wirth 1958, 524–25 and Wirth 1953.

¹⁵⁵ In 1238 Louis IX († 1270) purchased the Crown of Thorns from the Emperor of Constantinople Baldwin II Porphyrogenitus († 1273) and placed it in the royal chapel (Sainte-Chapelle) of the Île de la Cité. The relic soon became widely venerated in Paris and throughout western Europe and the cult greatly influenced the visual arts. On the historical acquisition of the relic, see for instance Nicol 1998, repr. 1999, 169–70.

of the thirteenth century in crucifixes ascribed to the English craftsmen of the time.¹⁵⁶

Along with the crown of thorns, the holy lance, the holy sponge and other instruments of the Passion, the three nails began to be included among the *arma Christi* and their veneration became commonplace in late-medieval popular piety. It is very likely that the Norse compiler had one of these representations in mind when he listed Christ's abuses prior to the Crucifixion.¹⁵⁷ One such depiction is extant in AM 683 d 4to, a fragment leaf of Norwegian provenance, dated c.1385–99, which preserves a moving illumination of the Man of Sorrow, with hands bound together before his chest and a cruciform halo. Six instruments of the Passion are portrayed: the holy grail, which collects the blood running from his wounds, the crown of thorns, a three-tongued scourge, a reed sceptre, a hammer and the three nails.¹⁵⁸ This image of the *Vir dolorum*, which became particularly popular

¹⁵⁶ It should be noted that while the Norwegian Balke, Fåberg, Tretten, Kjose, Hedal, Heggen, Trondheim, Bergen, Solum, Rødene, Hølandet, Elverum, Hamre, the Swedish Mofalla, Tossene, Rännelanda, and the Danish Bellinge crucifixes from the second half of the thirteenth century all depict a crown of thorns and three nails, on the Norwegian Fresvik and Østsinni crucifixes, dating from the first half of the same century, Christ is crucified with three nails but wears a royal crown and thus seem to constitute an intermediate stage of the iconography. See the excellent survey by Andersson 1949, 130–31; 142–45; 185–99; 244–47; 259–63.

¹⁵⁷ During proofreading, I discovered that f. 14v of AM 673 a III 4to, better known as *Íslenska teiknibókin*, the *Icelandic Model-book*, preserves a faded depiction of John the Evangelist and Mary attending the crucified Christ framed by twenty-two compartments containing the *arma Christi* with the corresponding Latin *titula*: 'lanterna' (the lantern); 'calix' (the Holy Grail); 'veronica' (the veil of Veronica); 'pellicanus' (the pelican); 'vrceus' (the pitcher); 'tunica' (the tunic); 'corona spinea' (the crown of thorns); 'malleus fustes' (the hammer, the clubs); 'spongea' (the sponge); 'clau' (the nails); 'cutellus' (the knife of the circumcision); 'forceps' (the tongs); 'monumentum' (the tomb); 'velum templi' (the veil of the temple); 'serpens' (the serpent), 'triginta arginte' (the thirty slices of silver); 'flagella' (the scourges); 'lancea' (the lance); 'gladij' (the swords); 'sckala' (the ladder), 'cholumpna corda' (the pillar), 'arundines' (the reeds). The holy nails, which occupy the second compartment from the bottom right side of the folio, are three in number. The depiction was executed by the so-called C-Artist around 1450–75 in a yet unidentified scriptorium of Northern Iceland. A brief description and reproduction of f. 14v are available in Guðbjörg Kristjánsdóttir 2013, 134–35.

¹⁵⁸ The fragment was used as a flyleaf and glued together with AM 683 c 4to, a single Norwegian leaf transmitting a *Jólaskrá*. For the date and provenance of the manuscript, I rely exclusively on <http://handrit.is/is/manuscript/view/da/AM04->

in northern Europe after 1350, is often included in the *Book of Hours*, where it precedes either the Hours of the Holy Cross or the Penitential Psalms.¹⁵⁹ Indeed, the Latin text that precedes the illumination is the concluding section of the *Deus qui pro redemptione mundi* prayer to the crucifix, which is otherwise known under several other titles.¹⁶⁰ The text relates how Christ was fully aware and willing to be betrayed by Judas, bound in fetters, sacrificed like an innocent lamb, insulted and spat upon, crowned with thorns, wounded with a spear, pierced with nails, forced to drink vinegar and gall, and to die for humanity.

(Deus qui pro redemptione mundi voluisti nasci circumcidi a iudeis reprobari a iuda traditore osculo tradi vinculis alligari sicut agnus innocens ad victimam duci atque conspectibus anne caiphe pilato et herodi indecenter offerri a falsis testibus accusari flagellis et opprobriis vexari sputis conspui spinis coronari colaphis cedi arundine percuti facie velari vestibus exui cruci clavis affigi in cruce levare inter latrones deputari felle et aceto potari et lancea vulnerari. Tu domine per has sanctissimas passiones tuas quas ego indignissimus peccator recolo et per sanctam crucem tuam libera me de penis inferni et perducere digneris quo perduxisti tecum latronem crucifixum et confitens tecum ad deo patre et filio et spiritu sancto vivis et regnas in secula.¹⁶¹

In the right margin, a later text in Old Danish reports the legend of the *Mass of St Gregory*, according to which Gregory had a vision of the suffering Christ in the Church of Santa Croce in Gerusalemme in Rome, who appeared to him above the altar with the instruments of the Passion, displaying his holy wounds.¹⁶²

0683-d, accessed on 2 February 2017. The *ONP* does not list the manuscript and Kålund gives only a summary description (Kålund 1889–94, II 99).

¹⁵⁹ See Kamerick 2002, 169 and Jacoby 2005, 604.

¹⁶⁰ See Leroquais 1927, 45. A variant text of the prayer is edited as *oratio* 2315 in *Corpus orationum*, III, D pars altera, *Orationes 1708–2389*, 1993, 277. See also Kamerick 2002, 169.

¹⁶¹ The lost section has been integrated from *oratio* 25 in *Enchiridion indulgentiarum: preces et pia opera* 1952, 131–25/–132/7.

¹⁶² ‘Enn tiid sanctus gregorius pawe sang messo j eno kirkio j Rom som kalles porta crucis widhrd eth altarem som kalles iherusalem oc hann hadhe wigt gudz likame j syntis hanom war herre ihesus christus j blodugs man likniise oc thii effter messone leth han giør[e] eth swodant bel[et] oc gaff allum them som retscriptad[e] ære [o]c anger fore s[inæ] synder haffwe hwart sinne [the] meth kneffal læse v pater [noster] oc v aue maria fore tolikæ bilæte xiiim aar afflat effter hanom ga[w]e xii [p]awe hwar there vi aar afflat sidhen gawe [x]xx p[aw]e hwar there ii dagh[a] afflat æff[ter] them] gawe xl biscope hwar [there] xl dagha aflat sum offuer.’ I have been unable to decipher the last two lines. On the formation of the legend, see for instance Meier 2006.



Fig. 1. Arn Magnæan Collection, AM 683 d 4to, f. 1r (c. 1385–99).
 Photograph by permission of the Arn Magnæan Institute, Copenhagen.
 Photograph: Suzanne Reitz.

The Christ in scenes 34c and 34d/add in *PLe* should be identified with the aforementioned *Vir dolorum* of the later Middle Ages, and certainly not with the older *Christus victor*, which is most commonly found in the literature and visual arts of the twelfth century.¹⁶³ This correlation is even more evident if the following quotation from *PLe* is examined in more detail. After Christ's lamentations towards the sinners, the Norse compiler adds that a specific book, referred to in its definite form as 'the book', instructs Christians to be merciful, since 'the book says' ('seigir bókin') that whoever is unmerciful towards others will in turn not be granted mercy ('Óverðugr er sá at þiggja miskunnina er qngva vill qðrum veita'). The precise source of this passage has not yet been identified. Jonas Wellendorf has noted that the practice of referring to a specific 'book' or 'books' in the Middle Ages did not necessarily imply that the underlying Latin source included that reference, and has turned to examples of Anglo-Saxon homilists who often referred to 'books' that were not mentioned in the underlying Latin texts they were consulting.¹⁶⁴ He has further rightly maintained that although the sentence finds a thematic counterpart in the Sermon on the Mount (Matthew 6:15),¹⁶⁵ it should not be considered a direct citation from the Scriptures (Wellendorf 2009, 138). There is, however, reasonable evidence to suggest that the Norse scribe is indeed referring to a specific text and that 'the book' is in the definite form since here it means the actual manuscript from which he was copying.

Within the first collection of *Éfintýr* translated from Middle English in AM 624 4to, exemplum 29, rubricated as *af einum rikum manni* (37v–38v), relates the story of a profane swearer, a liar and blasphemer, to whom the Virgin Mary appeared in the form of a beautiful woman with a mangled

¹⁶³ The latter victorious Christ is suitably invoked in *Niðrstigningar saga*, which departs from the original *Gospel of Nicodemus* in quoting Revelation 19:11–17 nearly verbatim, and portraying a warrior-king bright as the sun ready to harrow Hell. He is said to be clothed in royal vestments, wearing a kingly crown, riding a white horse and leading a great army of angels towards the destruction of Hell. On this interpolation see most recently Bullitta forthcoming. On the last interpolation of the text, which describes Christ's defeat of Satan through the hidden divinity of the Cross, see most recently Bullitta 2014, 129–54.

¹⁶⁴ See Wellendorf 2009, 138–39 and references there.

¹⁶⁵ 'But if you will not forgive men, neither will your Father forgive your offences' ('si autem non dimiseritis hominibus nec Pater vester dimittet peccata vestra'). The citation might ultimately also echo the admonishing aphorism concerning judgment of James 2:13: 'For judgment without mercy to him that hath not done mercy. And mercy exalteth itself above judgment' ('iudicium enim sine misericordia illi qui non fecit misericordiam superexultat autem misericordia iudicio.')

child on her lap.¹⁶⁶ The child had a broken head, arms and legs, and his eyes had been drawn out of his body. Mary asks the swearer what would the man who inflicted such horrible injuries on her child deserve and he answers that the abuser should be accorded all the evil one can bear. Mary replies that he should account for having dismembered her child with his great oaths and life of sins but also adds that regardless of his cruelty, she has prayed for Christ to come before him so that the man could ask him for mercy. Upon Christ's appearance, the swearer admits that he feels unworthy to be heard and Christ replies that while he is 'unworthy' ('óverðugr') to be heard for his sins and has forsaken him [i.e. Christ] through sinning, Christ has never forsaken the swearer and has instead proved his immense love by suffering the great abuses of the Passion for him. The swearer replies that he will not ask for mercy even though Christ might want to save him, since his righteousness will not permit it ('hann segir nei til þo þin miskunn uili þiggja mig þa segir þin rettuisi nei'). Nevertheless, Christ insists a second time that he should ask for mercy. Subsequently, when the swearer refuses again, Christ puts a hand into his pierced side, takes out blood, throws it into the sinner's face and says: 'This blood shall bear witness against you at Doomsday that I have offered you mercy' (*Æf* 87/44–53; 88/60–63):

[Þ]ui so segir uorr herra at eg se ouerdugr at uera heyrdr segir hann. ef þu ert ouerdugr segir uorr herra at uera heyrdr fyrir þinar syndir og hefir fyrir later mig enn alldri þui helldr fyrir læt eg þig. þui eg hefi þig so dyrt keypt med minni pinu er eg þolldi fyrir þig. og þar fyrir beidztu miskunnar. og þu skalt hafa miskunn. hann segir nei til þo þin miskunn uili þig(g)ia mig þa s(egir) þin rettuisi nei. Huersu skyllda eg hafa miskunn þar sem eg hefi alla mina daga lifat j syndum . . . / . . . og þa segir at worr herra liet sina hond j sitt sidusar ok tok vt sitt blod og kastar framan j anndlitid a honum so segiandi. þetta blod berr uitni a moti þier a doms degi at eg byd þier miskunn.

Thereafter Christ and Mary ascend into heaven, while the profane swearer is taken to the devil to dwell in the everlasting wretchedness of Hell.

It is clear that the author of *PLe* alludes to this exemplum of the *Gesta Romanorum* at the most appropriate point within the original Latin text, that is after Christ's rebuke to the sinners (34c; 34d). By including this quotation as the very last words of Christ (34d/add), he is consciously adding a final admonition to the sinners, and by extension a warning to

¹⁶⁶ The exemplum is edited in *Æf* 84/1–88/66 with the corresponding Middle English text, rubricated as *Of the Death-Bed of a Profane Swearer*. In the following discussion, I refer to the sinner as 'the profane swearer' as he is called in the original Middle English text, rather than with the Icelandic rubric 'a rich man'.

the audience to repent and beg for mercy before it is too late. It is implied that Christ would grant mercy to anyone who asks for it, unless like the profane swearer they persevere in sinning during their lives, thus extending the atrocities of the Passion, since Christ, like the mangled Child, pays daily for the sins of humankind. In this respect, the sinners of *PLe* meet a slightly more fortunate fate than that of the profane swearer: after they have begged for mercy through Paul and Michael's intercessional prayers, in the following scene (34g) God grants them a Sunday respite, sparing them from the horrible tortures of Hell one day every week until Doomsday.

A second reference to 'the book', the material manuscript consulted and copied by the Norse compiler, is found in the vernacular text just after the Sunday respite has been granted to the sinners (37). The compiler notes again that 'at this point [the] book says' ('Nú mælir svá bókin') that God pronounced these words: 'Sá er heldr vel hina helga dróttinsdag ok hinn helga píslardag Vors Herra Ihesu Christi ok gengr réttliga til skrifta hann skal réttliga með Guði vera utan enda.'¹⁶⁷ There is an exact counterpart to this sentence in the Latin *VP*, although there, rather than being pronounced by God, these are the words of the omniscient narrator since they refer to God in the third person and can be attributed to neither Paul nor Michael: 'Et qui custodierunt hunc sanctum diem habuerunt partem cum angelis Dei et vitam sempiternam.'¹⁶⁸ As well as the observance of Sunday as the day of the Lord, the Norse compiler also notes Easter Sunday ('hinn helga píslardag') along with the practice of a good confession ('ok gengr réttliga til skrifta'), which requires the intention to ask for mercy for and acknowledgement of one's sins. This specification further confirms the prominence given in the vernacular text to the internalisation of Christ's suffering and the contemplation of the Passion for the redemption of sins.

Provenance

This survey of the Latin and vernacular material consulted for the composition of *PLe* has revealed that its text cannot be regarded as the scholarly product of twelfth-century Norway, as Tveitane suggested in his first edition of the text (*En norrøn versjon av Visio Pauli* 1965, 20). Conversely, combined internal and external evidence indicate unambiguously that the text of *PLe* is nearly contemporary to the two late fifteenth-century Icelandic codices transmitting it: AM 624 4to and AM 681 c 4to.

¹⁶⁷ 'The one who holds well the holy day of the Lord and the holy day of the Passion of Christ and justly confesses oneself, he shall justly be with God without end.'

¹⁶⁸ 'And those who kept this day holy, have had part with the angels of God and eternal life.'

First, the numerous agreements of the Norse text with L¹², a theological miscellany written in the West Midlands around 1400, demonstrate that the lost Latin source text accessed by the Norse compiler was indeed one of the immediate ancestors of L¹², in all probability a codex that was in circulation in the same region in the late fourteenth century. Second, amongst his subsidiary amplifications, the compiler seems to make explicit reference to several ‘sins of the tongue’, offences that had not been classified as capital vices before the middle of the thirteenth century when a whole chapter in William Peraldus’s *Summa de vitiis et virtutibus*, the standard handbook for confessors that had become extremely popular in the late Middle Ages, was dedicated to them. Third, the vernacular text expressly refers to heretics burnt at the stake, a capital punishment that became legal only in the late Middle Ages, towards the end of the thirteenth century in France and in the first years of the fifteenth in England.

It appears that the redactor of *PLe* also made abundant use of vernacular sources. He was certainly acquainted with at least two sermons of the *NHB*, *De nativitate domini* and *In die omnium sanctorum*, which are echoed in the additional passages that report Christ’s poignant speech to the sinners. The former is evoked within the list of sins committed by humanity and the latter by the expression ‘premr nǫglum negldr’ in his description of the Crucifixion. That the compiler of *DLe* had knowledge of the *NHB*—and not the other way around, as Tveitane believed—is further confirmed by the fact that Tveitane’s most decisive argument for the latter dependence rested exclusively on the employment of the Virgilian cliché for the hundred tongues of iron in *De nativitate domini* and *PLe*. As Abram has recently demonstrated, however, *De nativitate domini* is, ultimately or directly, indebted to the Anglo-Saxon *BHH* homily, with which it shares numerous details, including similar wording and indeed the use of the Virgilian cliché (Abram 2004, 442–43). Also very unlikely is the dependence, again suggested by Tveitane, of sections of *Páls saga postola* II and *Mikjáls saga* on the texts of either *PLe* or *VP* (*En norrǫn versjon av Visio Pauli* 1965, 21–23). As a matter of fact, the two passages he refers to are more likely derived from disparate texts that treat similar eschatological themes and allegorical *topoi* and it is not necessary to postulate a direct borrowing from either text. Such evidence naturally corroborates the supposition that neither *PLe* nor *VP* was circulated in thirteenth- and fourteenth-century Iceland, and that Icelanders of that time had only a cursory knowledge of them, if any.

The christological conceit underlying *PLe* also seems to speak for a late-medieval composition. The crucified Christ was not portrayed with three

nails until the second half of the thirteenth century and the three nails came to be repeatedly described and portrayed among the other instruments of the Passion in representations of the Man of Sorrow that are typical of the late Middle Ages. Moreover, allusions to *DLe* and to exemplum 29 of the first collection of *Æf*—which relates to a scarified Christ suffering for the cruel sins of humanity and yet still willing to grant mercy to it—reveal that the text of *PLe* could not possibly have been composed before these two texts were available in the same scriptorium. The first collection of *Æf* in AM 624 4to is believed to have been translated from Middle English at Hólar during the episcopacy of the English Bishop Jón Vilhjálmsson Craxton († 1440) by Jón Egilsson, who was well versed in the English language and served the bishopric as *notarius publicus* between 1429 and 1434.¹⁶⁹ Consequently, these years could be taken as a reasonable *post quem* date for the composition of *PLe* in the form we know it today. It has also been noted that the three manuscripts that transmit the Middle English version of the *Gesta Romanorum* that best represent the Icelandic *Æf* were all written in dialects of the West Midlands,¹⁷⁰ and it is perhaps not a simple coincidence that L¹², the closest possible Latin text to *PLe*, was also copied in the West Midlands, only two decades before the arrival in Iceland of Bishop Jón Vilhjálmsson Craxton from England in 1426.¹⁷¹

While its acquisition from England puts it in the diocese of Hólar during the second decade of the fifteenth century, its translation could be placed sometime later in the same diocese. As a matter of fact, there are indications that the compiler of *PLe* may have been working at Hólar or in the vicinity in the second half of the fifteenth century, during the regency of the Norwegian Bishop Ólafr Rögnvaldsson († 1495), who held the northern diocese in the years 1450–95. Indeed, the above-mentioned formula *blífa ok vera*, in the infinitive form, is first found in the *Andsvar Norðlendinga um presta og kirkna skyldur*, a document written in 1482 and addressed to Bishop Ólafr Rögnvaldsson (*DI*, VI 462/9–10), and the compound adjective *forstöðulauss* is first recorded in a *tylftardómur* from Saurbær, about 50 km from Hólar, dated 24 May 1486 (*DI*, VI 570/1).

In the second half of the fifteenth century, Ólafr was undoubtedly the most influential bishop in Iceland and boasted a prestige that greatly

¹⁶⁹ See discussion in *Æf*, xciv–xcix and *The Story of Jonatas in Iceland* 1997, xciv.

¹⁷⁰ London, BL, Additional 9066, Cambridge, University Library, Kk.i.6 and Harley 7333. See discussion in *The Story of Jonatas in Iceland* 1997, xciv n. 56.

¹⁷¹ On Jón Vilhjálmsson Craxton, see especially Björn Þorsteinsson 1970, 144–47.

overshadowed that of his contemporaries at Skálholt. Nephew of his predecessor at Hólar Gottskálk Keniksson and grandson of the Norwegian knight Kenik Gottskálkson, he had strong connections to the archbishopric at Nidaros. He was granted the privilege of sitting on the Norwegian Council of the Realm (*Riksrádet*) and in 1459, the same year as he was elected bishop, he was appointed *sylsumaðr* of the Hegranesþing by Christian I of Denmark († 1481), then King of Norway and Denmark. After his election, Ólafr imposed severe punishments on transgressors against the law and promoted a firm policy of reformation and reorganisation of the diocesan economic system.¹⁷² A great dispute, testified to by the above-mentioned *Andsvar Norðlendinga*, arose in 1482 between Ólafr and the northerners, who were unwilling to finance further the travel costs of the bishop and his retinue and, in general, were tired of bolstering Cathedral funds at the expense of their own parish churches (*DI*, VI 458/9–468/13). Among the lay people Ólafr's arch-enemy was Hrafn Brandsson the Old († 1483), chieftain and *lögmaðr* in the north and the west, who in 1481 was involved in the so-called *Hvassafellsmál* in which Bjarni Ólason, a farmer at Hvassafell, was accused of incest with his daughter Randíðr, who then sought protection from Hrafn (*DI*, VI 377/1–379/2). Hrafn was excommunicated by Bishop Ólafr for offering Randíðr protection and died before recanting and repenting of his sins, thus meeting all possible preconditions for an afterlife of eternal damnation.

It is highly likely that the translation of *PLe* was undertaken at Hólar during this period of turmoil and discontent between the Church, represented by Bishop Ólafr, and the irate northerners. This might explain some additional references in the text that are either absent or highly elusive in the Latin texts of the *VP*: women who defiled themselves under their male relatives (20c); excommunicated men who did not wish to repent and be reconciled with God (28g/add); sinners who made money in an evil manner and pillaged churches (14d/bis), perhaps by refusing to pay tithes to the Cathedral; or even an allusion to the discontent among the northerners who, dissatisfied with the recent administration of their diocese, were disruptive at church while the bishop and his priests sang mass (14a). Moreover, the reading of the Latin text describing the soul of a condemned bishop (26a) remains unmentioned in the Norse text.

Ólafr himself might have requested a translation of the *VP*, after his return from Norway in the winter 1482–83, from Latin manuscript material

¹⁷² On Ólafr Rögnvaldsson see especially Línal 1974, 126–34.

of English provenance that had been deposited at the Hólar scriptorium during the episcopacy of Jón Vilhjálmsson Craxton.¹⁷³ The hand of a Norwegian scribe working within the bishop's retinue might indeed explain the peculiar choice of legal vocabulary of ultimate Norwegian provenance that is so typical of *PLe*. The Latin text of the *VP* was in all probability translated and associated with the collection of the Icelandic *Æf*, which was already available at the scriptorium. The same homiletic procedure found in the moralised exempla of the *Gesta Romanorum* was followed for the compilation of other texts that were non-homiletic in origin, among them *PLe*. Hence in 'the book', a fine vernacular miscellany that is twice referred to in *PLe*, one of the immediate ancestors of AM 624 4to, was prepared for the confessors of the diocese to read at communal gatherings perhaps with the intention of preventing the northerners from sinning by showing them all the atrocities that await the souls of unrepentant sinners in Hell for specific transgressions. This very codex might reasonably have been acquired by Jón Þorvaldsson († 1514) at Hólar between 1495 and 1498—that is just after the death of Ólafr Rögnvaldsson—while he was serving there as *officialis* and then taken by him to the monastery of Þingeyrar, where he became abbot and where AM 624 4to was copied.

Edition and Translation

The text of *PLe* transmitted in Reykjavík, Stofnun Árna Magnússonar í íslenskum fræðum, AM 624 4to, ff. 147r–149r (A), here presented in a normalised form, has been divided into the same variants, with corresponding reference numbers employed, as in the transcriptions of the Latin manuscripts of *VP* (see Jiroušková 2006). In order to highlight the translation procedures and creative re-elaboration of the Latin apocryphon in the edited text, I have noted all secondary additions, repetitions, anticipation and postponement of the original readings with the sigla *add*, *bis*, *inc*, *des*. Variant readings of Copenhagen, Den Arnamagnæanske Samling, AM 681 c 4to, f. 1r (B), which contains less than one-tenth of the original text, are noted in the footnotes.

The Latin text on which the Norse translation is based is composed of a collection of variant readings that best represent the vernacular rendition, which as shown above, seem to be mostly indebted to manuscripts of the C/spec type. When possible, I have included the readings of L¹², the

¹⁷³ Ólafr had been away for three years, as can be gathered from a letter from Hólar dated 18 April 1486 (*DI*, VI 564/10–565/9).

codex that shares the highest number of variants with *PLe*. Whenever *L*¹² presents deficiencies or divergent readings, I have used the readings of the other manuscripts pertaining to the C/spec group, particularly those of *M*⁵, *P*⁶, *P*⁷ and *P*⁸, and referred to the corresponding reading of *L*¹² in the footnotes for purposes of comparison. As to the Latin text, I have relied entirely on the transcriptions available in Jiroušková, *Die Visio Pauli* (Jiroušková 2006, 510–931), and for the sake of consistency, I have adopted the same conventions of modern capitalisation and punctuation as those followed for *PLe*.

In order to facilitate readability and comparison with other vernacular translations, the text of *PLe* has been normalised according to the editorial conventions of the *ONP*, which reconstructs a stage of the language from c.1200–50. Accordingly, differentiation has been made between the mutated vowels *æ* and *ø*, which at that stage represented respectively the phonemes /æ:/ and /ø:/. However, in order to present the reader with an impression of the character of AM 624 4to, some of its later features have been retained. Most notably, the manuscript cluster *vo* has been maintained throughout, as in *voru*, *vors* for *váru*, *várs*, rather than being normalised into *vá*; a shift that is observable in manuscripts from the first half of the fourteenth century up to the late Middle Ages. Nevertheless, since the scribe has consistently employed the adverb *svá* in its older form, this conservative trait has been preserved in the edited text. The verb *gøra* and its inflected forms, represented consistently in the manuscript with the digraphs *io*, have been transcribed with the front rounded vowel *ø*. The only exception to this convention is represented by the very last section of the edited text (41/add), in which the verb is found twice written with the palatal vowel *e* as *gerum*, *gera*. Since the palatalisation of *ø* might indicate that this reading was added during a second stage of the textual transmission, the two forms of AM 624 4to have been retained in the edition. Supplied text is indicated within open angle brackets (<>). Barely legible words are placed within square brackets ([]), whereas secondary scribal insertions are placed within single quotation marks (‘’). All holes in the manuscripts have been indicated in the footnotes (*foramen in cod.*). Foliation of the manuscript is given within the transcription. Manuscript punctuation and capitalisation of personal names and place names have been normalised according to modern practice. Direct literal quotations from the Bible are highlighted in italics, whereas allusions to the *NHB*, the *IHB*, *DLe* or *Æf* have been left in roman type and are noted in the footnotes. All editorial interventions are signalled in the first person (*emendavi*, *conieci*). Whenever a given reading differs from the texts available in

Tveitane (Tv) or Wellendorf (We),¹⁷⁴ I have noted it in the footnotes.

I have attempted to offer a close translation of the Norse and Latin texts and have departed from the originals only when the sense in modern English would have been compromised. I have also decided to make fairly literal translations of the *hapax legomena* that occur in the text and have left the reference to the soul as a feminine being, ‘she/her’, as is customary in Norse and Latin (*sál/ánima*). Direct quotations from the scriptures are taken verbatim from the Douay–Rheims Bible.

List of Abbreviations

- add.* = *addidit* [scribal addition]
- bis* = *bis scripsit* [scribal repetition]
- cod.* = *codex* [manuscript]
- conieci* [editorial conjecture (present editor)]
- coniecit* [editorial conjecture (previous editor)]
- corr.* = *correxít* [scribal correction]
- des* = *desinit* [end of a variant]
- eras.* = *erasit* [scribal erasure]
- e. g.* = *exempli gratia* [for example]
- emendavi* [editorial emendation]
- foramen in cod.* [hole in the manuscript]
- inc* = *incipit* [beginning of a variant]
- lect. dub.* = *lectio dubita* [dubious reading]
- om.* = *omisit* [scribal omission]

¹⁷⁴ *En norrøn versjon av Visio Pauli* 1964, 8–13 and Wellendorf 2009, 411–15.

PÁLS LEIZLA
DE VISIONE SANCTI PAULI

THE VISION OF ST PAUL
ON THE VISION OF ST PAUL

	(PÁLS LEIZLA)	DE VISIONE SANCTI PAULI ¹
12a <i>pons</i>	[147r] <Ok brú liggr yfir á>na ok ganga þar yfir góðra manna sálir án allri hræzlu en synðugra manna sálir ganga mjök hræddar ok skulu þær af falla brúni ok ganga sumar lengra en sumar skemmra.	[Et super illud flumem est] pons et super ² illum transiunt anime iuste sine ulla dubitatione et peccatrices unaqueque secundum meritum. ³⁴
12b <i>mansiones</i>	Ok skulu ¹ í þeirri á brenna í eldi líkr meðr líkum en illr meðr illum.	Ibi sunt mansiones multe preparate sicut dicit Dominus in Evangelio. <i>Ligate per fasciculos ad comburendum</i> ⁵ id est similes cum similibus adulteros cum adulteris raptores cum rapacibus iniquos cum iniquis. ⁶
14 <i>dimersi</i>	Sumir standa ² í þeirri á til nafla eða til knjá sumir undir hendr sumir undir höku sumir til varra en sumir til brúna ok hvern dag eru þeir eilífliða pínir.	Ibi vidit Paulus multas animas demersas. Alias usque ad genua alias usque ad umbilicum alias usque ad labia alias usque ad supercilia et cotidie perhenniter cruciantur. ⁷
14a <i>dimersi ad genua</i>	Þa komsk ³ Páll postoli við ok klökk vesöld þeirra ok eynd ok spurði engil hverju þetta gegnði eða sætti. En eingill sagði honum. Þeir menn sem standa til knj[á] ⁴ eru þeir sem bakmálugir ⁵ voru ok gótt þótti ⁶ margt at mæla um aðra	Et flevit Paulus et suspiravit ⁸ interrogans angelum qui essent qui mersi fuerant usque ad genua. Cui angelus ait. Hii sunt qui inmittunt se sermonibus alienis alios detrahentes. ⁹

¹ skulu] *emendavi* skal, skal
Tv, We

² standa] *emendavi* standa
til, standa We, standa til Tv

³ komsk] komz Tv, komsk We

⁴ knj[á] *foramen in cod.*

⁵ bakmálugir] bakmálgir We

⁶ þótti] þótti Tv, þóttu We

¹ L¹²

² super] per C/spec

³ *post meritum add. suum C/*
spec

⁴ L¹²

⁵ Mat 13:30

⁶ L¹², L⁹, M⁵ P⁶, P⁸

⁷ L¹², M⁵, P⁶, P⁷, P⁸

⁸ suspiravit] *om. C/spec*

⁹ L¹²

THE VISION OF ST PAUL

ON THE VISION OF ST PAUL

12a
bridge

[147r] And a bridge lies over the river and the souls of good people walk over it without any fear whatsoever and the souls of sinful people walk much afraid, and they shall fall off the bridge and some walk a greater distance and some a shorter.

And over that river there is a bridge and the righteous souls cross over it without any uncertainty and [so do] the sinful, each according to merit.

12b
abodes

And in that river they shall burn in the fire, like with like and evil with evil.

In that place many abodes are prepared, as the Lord says in the Gospel: *Bind it unto bundles to burn*, that is like with like, adulterous with adulterous, thieves with the greedy of plunder, unjust with unjust.

14
plunged

In that river some stand up to the navel or up to the knees, some up to the armpits, some up to the chin, some up to the lips and some up to the eyebrows, and every day they are tortured eternally.

In that place Paul saw many souls plunged: some up to the knees, others up to the navel, others up to the lips, others up to the eyebrows, and every day they were tortured perpetually.

14a
*plunged up to
the knees*

Then the apostle Paul was moved and sobbed for their misery and wretchedness and asked the angel what was the cause and the reason for it. And the angel said to him: 'Those people who stand up to the knees are those who were backbiters and thought it good to speak with howls about others and they made

And Paul wept and sighed and asked the angel who those were, who were plunged up to their knees, to which the angel said: 'They are those who joined in other people's conversations and slandered others.

	munskvaldur ok [ó]hljóðun ⁷ gørðu í kirkju þá er hin helga messa var sungin.	
14b <i>dimersi ad umbilicum</i>	En þeir menn er til nafla standa voru hórd[ómsmenn] ⁸ ok átu ofmikitt ok drukku ok eigi vildu láta hungra sik fyrir Guðs sakir.	Qui ad umbilicum sunt for- nicatores et adulterantes qui postea non redeunt ¹⁰ ad peni- tenciam. ¹¹
14c <i>dimersi ad labia (!)</i>	En þeir er undir hendr standa ræntu ok stálu jafnkristna sér.	Qui ad labia ¹² hii sunt qui faciunt lites in ecclesia inter se non audientes verbum Dei. ¹³
14d <i>dimersi ad supercilia (!)</i>	En þeir er undir hōku ⁹ standa svíkja annan til lífs ok fjár.	Alii usque ad supercilia hii sunt traditores ¹⁴ qui gaudent super malicia proximorum. ¹⁵
14c/bis <i>dimersi ad labia</i>	En þeir er til munns standa lifðu ¹⁰ eftir munaðarráði ¹¹ ok ei þyrmdu fōður ok móður í illum orðum ok fyrirlétu Guðs orð ok helga trú.	Qui ad labia hii sunt qui fa- ciunt lites in ecclesia inter se non audientes verbum Dei. ¹⁶
14d/bis <i>dimersi ad supercilia</i>	En þeir (er) til brúna standa bōrðu fōður sinn ok móður ok sóru eiða ranga ok myrðu menn til fjár sér ok tóku fé illa eðr ræntu kirkjur ok eigi villdu fyrergefa qðrum ok eigi vildu til skriftar [ganga né yf(írb)óta]. ¹²	Qui ad supercilia hii sunt qui gaudent super malicia proxi- morum. ¹⁷
18a/inc <i>peccata (usuras querunt)</i>	⟨Ok svá⟩ ¹³ sagði engill.	De quibus ait angelus. ¹⁸

⁷ [ó]hljóðun *foramen in cod.*⁸ hórd[ómsmenn] *foramen in cod.*⁹ hōku] *supercilia C mss.*¹⁰ lifðu] *emendavi lifði, lifðu*

We, lifði Tv

¹¹ munaðarráði] *múnaðar*

ráði We, Tv

¹² yf(írb)óta *foramen in cod.*¹³ ⟨Ok svá⟩ *om. Tv, We*¹⁰ redeunt] *recordantur C/spec*¹¹ L¹²¹² labia] *C mss. cf. e.g. brachia L⁵*¹³ L¹², M⁵, P⁶, P⁷, P⁸¹⁴ hii sunt traditores] *om. L¹²*¹⁵ M⁵, P⁶, P⁷, P⁸¹⁶ L¹², M⁵, P⁶, P⁷, P⁸¹⁷ L¹², D², M⁵, P⁶, P⁷, P⁸¹⁸ De quibus ait angelus] *20c,**24a C/spec*

	noise in church while the holy mass was sung.	
14b <i>plunged up to the navel</i>	And those people who stand up to the navel were adulterers and ate and drank excessively and were not willing to go hungry for the sake of God.	Those who are up to the navel are fornicators and adulterers who thereafter did not turn to penance.
14c <i>plunged up to the lips (!)</i>	And those who stand up to the armpits pillaged and stole from their fellow Christians.	Those who are up to their lips are those who fight with each other at Church not listening to the Word of God.
14d <i>plunged up to the eyebrows (!)</i>	And those who stand up to their chins cheat other people of life and property.	Others up to their eyebrows are traitors who rejoice in the wickedness of neighbours.
14c/bis <i>plunged up to the lips</i>	And those who stand up to their mouths lived according to the counsel of desire and they would not spare [their] fathers and mothers from evil words and abandoned the Word of God and the Holy Faith.	Those up to their lips are those who fight with each other at church not listening to the Word of God.
14d/bis <i>plunged up to the eyebrows</i>	And those who stand up to the eyebrows beat their fathers and mothers and swore false oaths and murdered people to gain wealth for themselves and took money in an evil manner or pillaged churches and were not willing to forgive others and were not willing to confess and do penance.'	Those up to their eyebrows are those who rejoice in the wickedness of neighbours.'
18a/inc <i>sins (seek to obtain usuries)</i>	And so the angel said.	To these things, the angel said.

18 <i>virī et mulieres linguas comedentes</i>	Því næst komu þau í þann stað [er] ¹⁴ {menn ok konur} ¹⁵ átu tungur ¹⁶ sínar.	Deinde vidit alium locum tenebrosum plenum viris et mulieribus commedentibus linguas suas. ^{19 20}
18a <i>peccata (usuras querunt)</i>	Þessir eru þeir < . . . > ¹⁷ er seldu á leigu orð sín ok tóku við mútum ok voru ómiskunn-samir við þurfamenn blótrífir ok gauðrífir eru.	Hii feneratores pecuniarum qui usuras querunt et non sunt misericordes proptea sunt in pena. ²¹
20 <i>omnes pene</i>	Nú komu þeir í þann stað	Et vidit alium locum in quo omnes pene erant. ²²
20a <i>puelle nigre indute pice et sulphure</i>	er konur ungar ok margar voru. Þær voru í bikaðum [ky]rtlum ¹⁸ brunnu þær innan en frøru útan ormar ok pøddr hrøktu [þ]ær ¹⁹ sárliga.	Et ibi puelle nigre habentes nigra vestimenta indute pice et sulphure et draconibus igneis serpentibus atque viperis circa colla sua. ²³
20b <i>angeli quattor</i>	En fjáendr stönguðu þær með spjótum en sumir bõrðu með vöndum.	Et erant quattor angeli maligni ibi increpantes eas habentes cornua ignita qui ibant in circuitu earum dicentes. Agnoscite Filium Dei qui redemit mundum. ²⁴
20c <i>peccata (castitatem non servant infantē nacaverunt)</i>	Þá spurði Páll postoli hvat þær hõfðu gørt til svá mikla písla. E(n)gill svarar honom. Þessar saurguðusk undir frændr sína ok gørðu hórdóm undir bõndr sína ok drápu á	Et interrogavit Paulus que essent. Tunc respondit angelus. Hee sunt que non servaverunt castitatem usque ad nupcias et maculaverunt se cum parentibus suis et necaverunt infantē suos et dederunt porcis in escam vel canibus et

¹⁴ [er] *foramen in cod.*¹⁵ [er] {menn ok konur}¹⁵ *conieci viris et mulieribus, er [menn] Tv, We*¹⁶ tungur] *emendavi tungar, tungar We, tungur Tv*¹⁷ < . . . > 18a/inc.¹⁸ [ky]rtlum *foramen in cod.*¹⁹ [þ]ær *foramen in cod., om. Tv, We*¹⁹ Deinde vidit . . . / . . . linguas suas] 20c, 24a C/spec²⁰ L¹², L⁴, Sch²¹ L¹², L⁴, Sch, Br²² L¹², Sch, Br²³ L¹², I⁹, M⁵, P⁷, P⁸, L⁴²⁴ L¹², D², M⁵, P⁶, P⁷, P⁸, Sch, L⁴, Br

18 <i>men and women eating their tongues</i>	Thereafter they arrived in that place where men and women ate their own tongues:	Thereupon he saw another gloomy place full of men and women eating their [own] tongues:
18a <i>sins (seek to obtain usuries)</i>	‘These are they < . . . > ¹ who hired out their words and took bribes and were unmerciful towards needy men; they are eager for curse and eager for abuse.’	‘They are usurers of money who sought usuries and are not merciful; for this reason they undergo punishment.’
20 <i>all punish- ments</i>	Then they arrived in that place	And he saw another place in which there were all punishments.
20a <i>black maidens covered with pitch and sulphur</i>	where there were many young women. They were clothed in pitch tunics; they burned inside and froze outside. Snakes and toads persecuted them sorely.	And there were black maidens [clothed] with black vestments covered with pitch and sulphur and with fiery snakes and serpents and vipers around their necks.
20b <i>four angels</i>	And devils goaded them with spears and some beat them with wands.	And there were four wicked angels rebuking them holding ignited horns who went around them in a circle saying: ‘Acknowledge the Son of God who has redeemed the world!’
20c <i>sins (did not maintain chas- tity, murdered new-born)</i>	Then the apostle Paul asked what they had done to [deserve] such great tortures. The angel answers him: ‘These defiled themselves under their male relatives and practised adultery against their husbands and secretly killed their children and are	And Paul asked who they were. Then the angel replied: ‘They are those who did not maintain chastity until their marriages and defiled themselves with their relatives and murdered their new-borns and gave [them] as food to swine and dogs

¹ <...> 18a/inc

	laun bǫrn sín ok þær <eru> ²⁰ [147v] konur er fé tóku á sér. Þat voru pútur ok eigi iðraðusk fyrir dauðan.	proiecerunt in fluminibus et in aliis perdicionibus et postea penitenciam non egerunt. ²⁵²⁶
28f <i>virī et muli- eres nudi et vermes</i>	Þá komu þeir í þann stað er menn átu forska pǫddur ok nǫðrur ²¹ ok allskyns kvikvendi.	Et vidit in alio loco viros ac mulieres et vermes et serpentes comedentes eos. Et erant anime vive ²⁷ <. . .> alteram quasi oves in ovili. ²⁸
24a <i>peccatores</i>	Þá spurði ²² Páll postoli hvat þær hǫfðu gørt. Þá svaraði engill: Þessir menn átu ok drukku á hátíðum ok sátu í mǫrgum drykkjum ok vildu ²³ eigi hlýða þá er hin helga messa var sungin ok vildu eigi fasta ok voru offastir af fé sínu við fátóka menn ok helga staði. (Þ)á gengu þau en ok fundu hús mikit ²⁴ ok sá í því menn marga ok alla nǫkta ok voru sumt konur en sumt karlmenn ok voru illa píndir af frost[i] ²⁵ ok eldi. Paulus spyrr. Hvat gørðu þessir menn til svá mikla písla. Engill svarar. Þessir menn	Et interrogavit Paulus qui essent. Et dixit angelus. ²⁹ Hii sunt qui ieunia ante tempus despiciunt. Et postea vidit Paulus viros et mulieres in loco glaciali et ignis urebat mediam partem eorum et alia pars frigescebat. Et interroga- vit Paulus qui essent. Et dixit angelus. Hii sunt qui orphanis et viduis iniuste nocuerunt ac etiam eos contra iusticiam opresserunt et postea cum eis non concordabantur. ³⁰³¹

²⁰ <eru> *om.* Tv, We

²¹ forska pǫddur ok nǫðrur] cf.
ormmum pauddum ok froskum
DL 4/21 (A)

²² spurði] *emendavi* spurðu,
spurðu Tv, We

²³ vildu] *emendavi* vildi, villdi
Tv, vildu We

²⁴ Þá gengu þau en ok fundu
hús mikit] cf. þa syndiz þeim hus
opit ok suo mikid sem hit mesta
fiall DL 47/12-13 (A)

²⁵ frost[i] *foramen in cod.*

²⁵ *add.* 18a C/spec

²⁶ L¹², Sch

²⁷ vive *om.* C/spec

²⁸ L¹²

²⁹ Et interrogavit . . . / . . .
angelus] Et de illum dictum est L¹²

³⁰ ac etiam . . . / . . . non con-
cordabantur] *om.* C/spec

³¹ D²

[those] women who took money for themselves. These were harlots and did not repent before death.’ and abandoned [them] in rivers and [in] other [places of] perdition and thereafter they did not do penance.’

28f
*naked men and
women and
worms*

Then they arrived in that place where people ate frogs, toads and adders, and all kind of living creatures.

And in another place he saw men and women and worms and serpents eating them and the souls were living [one above] the other almost like sheep in a sheepfold.

24a
sinner

Then Paul the apostle asked what they had done. The angel answered: ‘These people ate and drank on feast days and sat at many banquets and were not willing to harken while the holy mass was sung and did not wish to fast and were too tight with their money towards poor men and holy places.’ Then they proceeded further and found a great house and in it they saw many people all naked, some were women and some men, and they were badly tormented by frost and fire. Paul asks what these people did [to earn] such great tortures. The angel answers: ‘These people

And Paul asked who they were. And the angel said: ‘They are those who disdained fasting before time.’ And thereafter Paul saw men and women in an icy location, and fire burnt them on one side and the other side grew cold. And Paul asked who they were, and the angel said: ‘They are those who did harm to orphans and widows unjustly and also oppressed them [going] against justice and thereafter would not come to agreement with them.’

vildu eigi gefa fyrer Guðs²⁶
sakir klæði né skúa ok eigi
mat né drykk ok létusk eigi
sjá né vita vesqld né eyrnð
fátøka manna fōðurlausra
barna ekkna ok kvenna
forstōðulausra ok ekki vildu
hjalpa frændum sínum ok
vísuðu ór herbergjum sínum
þurfamōnnum.

26
*senex inter
diabolos*

⟨P⟩á komu þeir í þann stað er
maðr stóð við stiku ok tunga
hans ⟨var⟩²⁷ dregin út `inn um
kverkr honum' ok negld við
stikuna ok stóðu við fjáendr ok
bōrðu hana meðr járnvqlum.

Mox vidit in alio loco unum
senem inter quatuor diabolos
plorantem et ululantem.

26a/des
peccata eius

Pá spurði postolinn. Því sjá
maðr þoldi svá mikla pínu.

Et interrogavit Paulus quis
esset.³²

26a
peccata eius

Engill svarar. Þessi²⁸ maðrinn
ok hvern annara e⟨r⟩ svá eru
píndir voru illir í tungu ok²⁹
báru skjótvitni ok þeir er því
qllu er frændr urðu fjándm-
enn ok vínir [hró]parar³⁰
voru af hans róg[i]³¹ ok mar-
gyrðum ok svá gramdi hann
Guð at sér með sinni tungu
þá er³² hann sór ósóra eiða
ok mælti ⟨illt⟩ við fōður sinn
ok móður brōðr ok sýstur
eða presta eða kennimenn
þá er messur syngja ok fóru

Et dixit angelus. Episcopus
negligens fuit non custodivit
legem Dei non fuit castus
corpore nec cogitatione nec
verbo nec opere sed fuit avarus
et dolosus atque superbus.^{33 34}

²⁶ Guðs] Guð, Guðs Tv

²⁷ ⟨var⟩ *om.* Tv, We

²⁸ þessi] *emendavi* þisse

²⁹ ok] um Tv, We

³⁰ hró]parar *eras. in cod.*

³¹ róg[i] *eras. in cod.*

³² er] *om.* Tv, We

³² L¹², D², P⁶, P⁷

³³ *post* superbus *add.* ideo sus-
tinet innumerabiles penas usque
in diem iudicii C/spec

³⁴ L¹², D², L⁹, M⁵, P⁶, P⁷, P⁸

were not willing to give either clothes or shoes for the sake of God and either food or drink and would not allow themselves either to see or to be conscious of the misery or the wail of poor men, fatherless children, widows and women without protection and were not willing to help their relatives, nor did they show needy men [the way] out of their lodgings.’

26
*an old man
among devils*

Then they arrived in that place where a man stood by a stake and [had] his tongue drawn out through his throat and nailed to the stake and the devils stood by and beat her [the soul] with iron rods.

Afterwards in another place he saw an old man crying and howling among four devils.

26a/des
his sins

Then the apostle asked why this man endured such a great torture.

And Paul asked who he was.

26a
his sins

The Angel answers: ‘This man and all others who are punished in this way were evil in tongue and bore hasty witness. And they are those who made relatives and friends [their] enemies and they were defamers of his slander and calumny. He [this man] made God so angry against himself with his tongue when he committed perjuries² and spoke evil

And the angel said: ‘He was a careless bishop. He did not observe the Law of God. He was neither pure in the body nor in the thought.’

² Literally ‘he swore unswearable oaths’

með lygi ok lausung manna í millum.

26a/add
peccata eius

En komu þeir í þann stað [er]³³ menn voru grafnir (í) jörð niðr undir hendr ok var lagðr á herðar þeim eldr ok á ketill ok voru þar í sálir kristna manna ok vall sem mátti. Þá spyrr Páll postoli hvat þessir menn hefði gørt. Engill svarar. Þeir voru Dróttins svíkarar rántu heilaga kirkju drápu biskupa ok lærða menn aðra³⁴ ok bǫrðu fǫður ok móður eða systkin eða skylda fr[148r](æ)ndr sína ok fóru með galdra ok gørningar eða fyrirgørðu mǫnnum eða búfé af fjándans krafti.

27a
Ve ve peccatoribus!

Þá mælti Páll postoli. Vei Tunc flevit Paulus et dixit. Ve vei yðr syndugum mǫnnum. ve peccatoribus. Ut quid nati Ósýnju voru³⁵ þeir bornir í sunt.^{35 36} heimin.

27b
Quid ploras?
Nondum
vidisti maiora
supplicia

Þá svaraði engill. Því lætr þú Et dixit angelus. Quid fles, svá aumliga at þessara manna Paule. Nondum vidisti maiora sálum ok píslum. Eigi hefir þú res pēnas inferni.^{37 38} en sét þeirra manna píslir er mestar eru í helvíti.

³³ [er] *foramen in cod.*

³⁴ rántu heilaga kirkju, drápu biskupa ok lærða menn aðra] cf. þa mællti salín huad kallar þu kirkiu stuld eingellinn mællti það sem stolid er ok uikt til *Gwds þionozstu er haft. Bækr edr messo klædi ok kalekar edr annad þess konar þijng edr þo at oheilagt sie þegar ur kirkiu er stolid DL 42/10-14 (A)

³⁵ voru] voro Tv, váruð We

³⁵ Tunc flevit . . . / . . . nati sunt?] Et flevit Paulus et suspiravit C/ spec, om. L¹²

³⁶ D⁴, C⁶

³⁷ Et dixit angelus . . . / . . . maiores pēnas inferni] om. L¹²

³⁸ M⁵, P⁶, P⁷, P⁸

against his father, mother,
brothers and sisters or to
the priests who sing masses.
And [men like him] went
about with lies and falsehood
among people.'

26a/add
his sins

Then they arrived in that
place where men were buried
beneath the earth up to their
armpits and on their shoul-
ders was laid a fire and on
[it] a cauldron and in it there
were the souls of Christians
and it bubbled mightily.
Then the apostle Paul asks
what these people had done.
The angel answers: 'They
were betrayers of God, they
pillaged the Holy Church
and killed bishops and other
learned men and beat their
fathers and mothers or sib-
lings or they oppress [their]
relatives. And they practised
spells and sorcery and be-
witched people or livestock
by the power of the devil.'

27a
*Woe woe to the
sinners!*

Then the apostle Paul said:
'Woe, woe to you sinful
people! Unfittingly they were
born into the world!'

Then Paul wept and said:
'Woe, woe to sinners!
Wherefore are they born?'

27b
*Why do you
wail? You have
not yet seen the
greater punish-
ments*

Then the angel answered:
'Why do you suffer so miser-
ably for the souls and tortures
of these people? You have
not yet seen those people's
tortures that are the greatest
in Hell.'

And the angel said: 'Why
do you wail, O Paul? You
have not yet seen the greater
punishments of Hell.'

28 <i>puteus sigillatus</i>	<p>⟨Þ⟩á leiddi hann postolan at sjá einn brunn með VII innsiglum. Þá mælti engill við postolan at hann skyldi standa langt frá at hann mætti standask þá hinu mikla³⁶ óþefan er þaðan er laust ór þeim hinu fúla brunni.</p>	<p>Et ostendit puteum septem sigillis signatum et ait illi. Sta alonge ut possit³⁹ sustinere fetorem.⁴⁰</p>
28a <i>fetor</i>	<p>En ór þessum hinum fúla pytt ok illa þá laust svá illum þef at hann var verri en allar aðrar helvítis kvalar.</p>	<p>Tunc aperto puteo surrexit fetor malus superans omnes penas inferni.⁴¹⁴²</p>
28d <i>commemoracio Dei</i>	<p>Ok en sagði engill svá at hverr þeirra er í þenna pytt fellr sá á aldri von til Guðs.</p>	<p>Et ait angelus. Si quis inciderit⁴³ in puteum istum numquam erit commemoracio de eo in conspectu Dei.⁴⁴</p>
28e <i>peccata</i>	<p>Þá svarar Páll postoli. Hverir eru þeir er svá eru aumir. Michael engil⟨l⟩ svarar. Þeir sem eigi vildu trúa á Guð almáttigan ok þeir sem tóluðu lygi at Guð væri Faðir ok Sonr ok Heilagr Andi ok því at hann sé af Helgum Anda³⁷ ok borinn af Maríu meyju ok ei trúðu burð Krists né upprísu hans ok því at hann væri krossfestr ok þeir er ⟨eigi⟩³⁸ tóku við trú ok kristni ok heldu eigi síðan ok eigi vildu taka hold ok blóð Drottins Vors Ihesu Christi ok ⟨eigi⟩ vildu til skriftar ganga.</p>	<p>Et ait Paulus.⁴⁵ Qui sunt qui mittuntur in eo. Et dixit angelus. Hi sunt qui non credunt Christum Filium Dei venisse in carne nec nasci de Maria virgine et qui non sunt baptizati nec communicati de corpore et sanguine Christi.⁴⁶</p>

³⁶ mikla] *emendavi* miklu, miklu Tv, mikla We

³⁷ Anda] Tv anda, We andi,

³⁸ ⟨eigi⟩ *om.* Tv, We

³⁹ ut possit] ut possis C/spec

⁴⁰ M⁵

⁴¹ superans omnes penas inferni] et multa vilia eiecit horribilia C/spec mss

⁴² L¹², L⁴

⁴³ inciderit] mittutur C/spec, *om.* L¹²

⁴⁴ C6, D4

⁴⁵ Paulus] angelus L¹²

⁴⁶ M⁵, L⁹, P⁸

- 28
a sealed pit Then he led the apostle to see a well with seven seals. Then the angel told the apostle that he should stand far away from [it] so that he could bear the great stench that came from there, out of that foul well. And he showed a pit sealed with seven seals and said to him: 'Stay far off!' so that he could bear the stench.
- 28a
stench And from that foul and evil pit came such an evil stench that it was worse than all the other pains of Hell. Then once the pit was opened there came up a bad stench, which exceeded all the pains of Hell.
- 28d
God's remembrance And then the angel said that each of those that fall into that pit will never have hope of God. And the angel said: 'If anyone falls into this pit there shall never be any remembrance of him before God.'
- 28e
sins Then the apostle Paul answers: 'Who are these who are so miserable?' The angel Michael answers: 'Those who were not willing to believe in God Almighty and those who called it a lie that God was the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit, and that He proceeds from the Holy Spirit and [is] born of the Virgin Mary. And they did not believe in the birth of Christ nor in His resurrection and that He was crucified. And [they are] those who did not accept the faith and Christianity or that subsequently did not maintain it and did not wish to take the flesh and blood of Our Lord Jesus Christ and were not willing to go to confession.'
- And Paul said: 'Who are these who are sent into it?' And the angel said: 'They are those who do not believe that Christ the Son came in the flesh nor that He is born from the Virgin Mary and who have neither been baptised nor taken communion of the Body and Blood of Christ.'

28f/bis <i>viri et mulieres nudi et vermes</i>	Nú komu þeir í þann stað er voru konar ok karlar ok þoldu illar píslir óptu sem hást ok hǫfðu mikla rödd ok hræðiliga. Ok var þar leiðiligr krytr ok grátr óp ok gabb ok gnístan tanna. ³⁹	Et vidit in alio loco viros ac mulieres ⁴⁷ et vermes et serpentes commedentes eos. Et erant anime vive <. . .> alteram quasi oves in ovili. ⁴⁸
28f/add <i>viri et mulieres nudi et vermes</i>	Þeir menn voru brendir á báli ok sindrandi grjóti ok aumliga veldir ok barðir með sleggjum. En suma rífu vargar ok hundar í sundr. En suma hjoggu ormar ok nǫðrur ⁴⁰ ok svá illa kvaldar at þat fær engi talit né tínt mannligr tungu at ei þyldi þat folk fleira ok verra.	
28g <i>profunditas loci</i>	Ok voru þær sálir í svá djúpum stað sem er í milli [h]imins ⁴¹ (ok) jarðar.	Et erat profunditas loci ⁴⁹ quasi exaltantur celi a terra ⁵⁰ et audivit gemitum et suspirium magnum quasi tonitruum. ⁵¹
28g/add <i>profunditas loci</i>	Ok sagði engill at þat voru bannsettir menn þeir sem Guð píndu ok í hǫfuðsyndum ok glópum voru ok vildu eigi afláta né yfirbóta né	

³⁹ ok gnístan tanna] cf. og tanna skialfti DL 50/13 (A)

⁴⁰ En suma rífu vargar ok hundar í sundr. En suma hjoggu ormar ok nǫðrur] cf. þar þolde sw enn auma saal. hunda bit ok wargá slit. barnijngar ok biarnar bit ok leona ok fleiri annara dyra. orma haugg ok eitr naudror ok margra annara grimligrá ok ogurliga dyra DL 36/21-37/10 (A)

⁴¹ [h]imins *foramen in cod.*

⁴⁷ Et vidit in alio loco viros ac mulieres] Postea Paulus aspicebat in celum et in terram et vidit alium locum tenebrosum plenum viris et muliribus. Et una anima super aliam volutabatur quasi oves in ovile C/spec

⁴⁸ L¹²

⁴⁹ lacus *in cod.*

⁵⁰ Et erat profunditas locus quasi exaltantur celi a terra] *om.* C/spec

⁵¹ L¹², L⁴

- 28f/bis
*naked men and
women and
worms* Now they arrived in the place where there were women and men who endured terrible tortures and screamed loudly and had loud and frightened voices. And there was horrible murmuring and weeping, cries, jeers and gnashing of teeth. And in another place he saw men and women and worms and serpents eating them. And the souls were alive <. . .> [one upon] the other almost like sheep in a sheepfold.
- 28f/add
*naked men and
women and
worms* These people were burnt at the stake and on a glowing stone, sorely boiled and beaten with sledge-hammers. And wolves and hounds ripped some asunder and snakes and adders bit some [others] and tormented [them] so severely that nothing so bad can be told or recounted with human language that these people did not endure more and worse.
- 28g
*depth of the
location* And these souls were in a place so deep that it is between heaven and earth. And the depth of the location was as if the heavens deepened on earth, and he heard a groan and a great sigh as if it were thunder.
- 28g/add
*depth of the
location* And the angel said that those were excommunicated people who had tormented God and engaged in capital sins and misdeeds and wished neither to remit nor repent

sættask við Guð. Ok þeir er
 ørvilnaðusk Guðs miskunna
 ok aldri vildu fyrirgefa öðrum
 misgerðir.

30
anima pec-
catoris

Ok þá sá postolinn [148v]
 borna sál syndogs manns til
 helvítis ok fylgðo VII englar
 fjándans ok fóru með hana
 illa ok bõrðu hana ok brugðu
 brigslum.⁴²

Et postea aspisciebat inter
 celum et terram et vidit ani-
 mam peccatoris⁵² ululantem
 inter septem diabolos dedu-
 centes eam cotidie de corpore
 egressam.⁵³

30a
clamor
angelorum

Ok mæltu svá við hana. Vei
 verði þér syndug sála aum ok
 vesql ertu. Á vorrar fortqlur
 hlýddir þú þér mjög óhagligar
 ok eigi gørðir þú þurftir þínar
 meðan þú máttir þarga þér
 hér í v[er]öldinni.⁴³

Et clamaverunt contra eam
 angeli male dicens. Ve ve tibi,
 anima misera. Que operata es
 male in terra?^{54 55}

32
anima iusti

Þá sá hann aðra sál borna til
 himinríkis.

Post hec vidit Paulus angelos
 ducentes animam cuiusdam
 sancti sacerdotis in celum de
 corpore tunc exeuntem.^{56 57}

32a
vox angelo-
rum

Ok fylgðu henne VII englar
 Guðs með sng ok dýrðligri
 rødd ok óumrøðiligum fag-
 naði ok gleði ok mæltu þeir
 við sálina. Gleðsk þú hin
 helga því at þú gørðir þíns
 Dróttins vilja ok alldri skáltu
 þína samvist við hana skilja.

Et audiunt vocem milium
 angelorum⁵⁸ letancium et
 dicencium. O beata anima
 o felicissima sponsa o beata

⁵² animam peccatoris] animam
 peccatricem C/spec

⁵³ L¹², L⁴, Br

⁵⁴ Que operata es male in ter-
 ra?] om. C/spec

⁵⁵ L¹², P⁶, Br

⁵⁶ Post hec vidit Paulus angelos
 . . . / . . . tunc exuente] Post hec
 adduxerunt angeli animam iusti
 de corpore portantes eam ad ce-
 lum C/spec

⁵⁷ L¹²

⁵⁸ vocem milium angelorum]
 om. C/spec

⁴² bõrðu hana ok brugðu brig-
 slum] cf. hurfo þeir um hana ok
 brixlodo henne synda brixle DL
 50/8-10 (A)

⁴³ v[er]öldinni foramen in cod.

nor be reconciled with God.
And those who [now] de-
spaired of the mercy of God
and were never willing to
forgive the offences of others.

30
*the soul of a
sinner*

And then the apostle saw
the soul of a sinful man be-
ing brought to Hell and seven
angels of the devil accompa-
nied it and treated it badly,
beat it and upbraided it with
reproaches.

And thereafter he looked
between heaven and earth
and he saw the soul of a
sinner, which stepped daily
out of the body and howled
among seven devils, who
were leading it away.

30a
*cry of the
angels*

And they spoke thus to it:
‘Woe to you, sinful soul,
you are poor and miserable!
But you have given heed to
our exhortations much less
opportunely and you did not
fulfil your obligations while
you could have saved your-
self here in this world.’

And against it the angels
cried out cruelly saying:
‘Woe, woe to you, miserable
soul! Why have you acted
wickedly on earth?’

32
*the soul of a
just man*

Then he saw another soul
being brought into heaven.

Thereafter Paul saw angels
leading a soul of a certain
holy priest into heaven,
which was then departing
from the body.

32a
voice of angels

And seven angels of God
accompany her with song
and a glorious voice and an
indescribable joy and happi-
ness and they said to the soul:
‘Rejoice, you holy one, since
you have done the will of
your Lord and your dwelling
with it shall never be parted,

And they hear the voice of
a thousand rejoicing angels
saying: ‘O blessed soul, o
happiest bride! O blessed in

in Christo letare quia fecisti
hodie voluntatem Dei tui.⁵⁹

32a/add
*vox angelo-
rum*

Því at þú skildir líkam þinn
frá mǫrgu því er honom þótti
gótt at hafa ok gørðir þat fyrir
Guðs sakir. Þess skaltu nú
njóta ok taka þá sælu á móti
er engi kann frá at segja ok er
sú sæla endalaus.

33b
*miserere I
(Michael et
Paule)*

Pá óptu syndroga manna
sálir er í helvíti voru með
aumligri röðdu ok mæltu svá.
Miskunna miskunna.

Et clamaverunt peccatores in
inferno⁶⁰ dicentes. Miserere
nobis Michael archangele
et tu Paule dilectissime
Dei intercede pro nobis ad
Dominum.⁶¹

33c
angelus ait

Michael ok Páll postoli heyrðu
til hversu aumliga þessar sálir
grétu ok báðu.

Et ait angelus. Nunc flete et
flebimus vobiscum et qui
mecum sunt angeli cum di-
lectissimo Paulo ut forte
miseratur vestri Deus et donet
vobis refrigerium.^{62,63}

33d
*miserere II
(audientes
hec)*

Síðan báðu þær þessum
orðum. Michael ok Páll
postoli. Miskunna miskunna
Guðs vesligum sálum ok
veit þeim nokkra hjálp ok
miskunn.

Audientes autem hec qui
erant in penis exclamaverunt
una voce dicentes. Michael
archangele et Paule apostole
et mila milium angelorum
laudantium Deum intercedite

⁵⁹ L¹²

⁶⁰ peccatores in inferno] om-
nes qui erant in penis C/spec;
peccatores qui erant in penis L¹²

⁶¹ L⁴, L¹²

⁶² ut forte miseratur vestri deus
et donet vobis refrigerium] ut
suis orationibus det deus vobis
refrigerium C/spec

⁶³ L¹², L⁴

34b Ok þá svarar dróttinlig rödd
vox Christi I svá mælandi.

34c Ek var krossfestr fyrir yðrar
vox Christi II sakir ok ek var þremr nōglum
negldr.⁴⁴ Mér var gefit eitr at
drekka ok ek þoldi háðuligar
hrakningar ok ⟨varð⟩⁴⁵ við
verði seldr. Síðan þoldi ek
drap ok dauða fyrir yðr at
þér skylduð vera með mér í
eilífum fagnadi.

34d En þér létud í móti koma lygi
vox Christi III ok lausung dramb ok manndrap
ok ágirni ok ofund skrōkvitni
ok munneiða hórdóm ok losta-
semi hlátr ok skelki, ofát⁴⁶ ok
ofdrykkju, leti ok líkamsmunuð,
mikilláti,⁴⁷ blót ok bann ok

pro nobis miseris⁶⁴ dicentes.⁶⁵
Ihesu Christe miserere filiis
hominum. Tunc audite sono
eorum in quarto celo.⁶⁶

Et vox Filii Dei⁶⁷ audita est
eis per omnes penasicens.
Qui bene non fecistis quare
postulastis a me requiem.⁶⁸

Ego crucifixus fui pro vo-
bis lancea vulneratus clavis
confixus acetum cum felle
mixtum dedistis mihi bibere.
Ego me ipsum dedi pro vobis
in martyrrium ut viveretis
mecum.^{69 70}

Et vos mendaces in vita vestra
fuistis et fures et avari et in-
vidi et superbi et maledicti et
odium habuistis contra proxi-
mos vestros nec decimam
rectam dedistis nec sanctam

⁴⁴ þremr nauglum negldur]
cf. þrimr naofnum næmdr NHB
144/5, IHB 18v/16

⁴⁵ ⟨varð⟩ coniecit Tv, We

⁴⁶ ofát] ófátt We

⁴⁷ lygi ok lausung dramb ok
manndrap ok ágirni ok ofund
skrōkvitni ok munneiða hórdóm
ok lostasemi hlátr ok skelki ofát
ok ofdrykkju leti ok líkamsmunuð
mikillliti] cf. e.g. við mandrape
ok við hordome. við stuldum. við
scrōcvitnum. við mæin-æiðum. við
ráne. við raongum dome . . . / . . .
við lygi við lafung . . . / . . . við

⁶⁴ laudancium Deum inter-
cedite pro nobis miseris] om. L¹²

⁶⁵ Audientes autem haec . . . /
. . . intercedite pro nobis miseris
dicentes] Hoc audientes qui
erant in penis, una voce exclamaverunt. Miserere Christe fili
hominis C/spec

⁶⁶ L⁴, L¹²

⁶⁷ vox Filii Dei] vox eius C/
spec mss, vox L⁴

⁶⁸ L¹²

⁶⁹ Ego crucifixus sum pro vo-
bis . . . / . . . ut viveretis mecum]
Ego vero in mortem dedi me
ipsum ut viveretis mecum L¹²

⁷⁰ M⁵, P⁶, P⁸

wretches saying. O Jesus Christ, be merciful with the sons of men! Then hear their sound in the fourth heaven!’

34b
*the voice of
Christ I*

And then a voice from the Lord answers, thus speaking:

And the voice of the Son of God is heard by them through all pains saying: ‘If you did not do good, wherefore do you ask me for a respite?’

34c
*the voice of
Christ II*

‘I was crucified for your sake and I was nailed with three nails. I was given vinegar to drink and endured scornful mistreatments and I was sold for a price. Then I endured slaughter and death for you so that you would be with me in eternal joy.

I was crucified for you, wounded with a spear, fastened with nails. You gave me vinegar to drink mixed with gall. I gave myself in martyrdom for you so you would live with me.

34d
*the voice of
Christ III*

And you responded with falsehood and lying, arrogance and homicide and cupidity and malice, false witness and spoken oaths, adultery and lust, laughter and mockery, overeating and excessive drinking, sloth and carnal lust, pride, swearing and cursing,

And you were liars in your life and thieves, greedy and envious, proud and slanderous, and you felt hatred for your neighbours and you neither gave the tithe nor honoured the holy Church of

ómiskunnsemi viðr þá er yðar þurftu. Þér fōstuð illa minn píslardag ok helduð illa heilagð minn upprísudag <ok>⁴⁸ hinn helga dróttinsdag.

Dei ecclesiam honorastis nec quidquam fecistis nec penitentiam nec elemosinam sed mendace in vita vestra fuistis et dolosi fuistis.⁷¹⁷²

34d/add Ek léða yðr allt þat er þér
vox Christi III þurftuð at hafa en þér villduð ekki [149r] gefa til minna þakka hvorki mat né drykk.⁴⁹ Óverðugr er sá at þiggja miskunnina seigir bókin er ǫngva vill ǫðrum veita.⁵⁰ Þá varð illr rytur í þeim veslumlum sálum ok bádu en myskunnar.

34g Þá [svar]aði⁵¹ Guðs rōdd
Christus dat ok mælti. Fyrir mína mikla
refrigerium

Et ait Dominus. Propter Michaelem et Paulum et omnes angelos meos et maxime propter bonitatem meam et misericordiam⁷³ do vobis requiem ab hora nona sabbati usque ad horam primam ferie secunde.⁷⁴

gaoldrum. við gerningum. við mykillæte NHB 87/23-30

⁴⁸ <ok> om. Tv, We

⁴⁹ en þér villduð ekki gefa til minna þakka hvorki mat né drykk] cf. e.g. hvat gerðu þér fyrir mic á veroldo fíðan ec þolda fva mykit fyrir yðr. Ec gaf yðr fol-skín. ok rægn. ok iarðar blóm. mat ok clæðe. lif ok hæilfu. en þér kunnuð mer ænga þoc NHB 34/25-28

⁵⁰ Óverðugr er sá at þiggja miskunnina seigir bókin er ǫngva vill ǫðrum veita] cf. þui so segir uorr herra at eg se ouerdugr at uera heyrdr . . . / . . . þui eg hefi þig so dyrt keypt med minni pinu er eg þolldi fyrir þig. og þar fyrir beidztu miskunnar. og þu skallt hafa miskunn. hann segir nei til þo þin miskunn uili þig(g)ia mig þa s(egir) þin rettuisi nei Æf 87/44-45; 48-51 (A)

⁵¹ [svar]aði *foramen in cod.*

⁷¹ Et vos mendaces . . . / . . . et dolosi fuistis] Sed vos fuistis furti avari invidi atque superbi et maledicti nec ullum bonum egistis nec penitentiam nec ieiunium nec elemosinam sed mendaces fuistis in vita vestra L¹²

⁷² P⁶, P⁷, Br

⁷³ misericordiam] om. C/spec

⁷⁴ L¹²

and lack of mercy to those who needed you. You fasted badly the day of my Passion and did not keep holy the day of my Ascension and the Holy day of the Lord.

34d/add
*the voice of
Christ III*

I granted you all that you needed to have but you were not willing to give me in thanks either food or drink. 'Unworthy to receive mercy is he,' says the book, 'who will not grant any to others.' And then there was an evil rowting among those wretched souls and they begged again for mercy.

34g
*Christ gives a
respite*

Then the voice of God answered and said: 'Through

God nor did you do penance or give alms, and rather you were liars and lived your lives with cunning.'

And the Lord said: 'Through Michael and Paul and all my angels and especially through my benevolence and mercy, I concede you a respite from the ninth hour of Saturday until the first hour of Monday.'

miskunn ok bõnn Michael engils ok Páls postola. Pá gef ek yðr hvíld frá nóni laugardagsins ok til fyrsto tíðar mánudags.

36

Benedicimus

Pá glöddusk allar kristnir sálir við þá gjöf en þær hinar vesligu sálir hrygðusk við þá gjöf ok hvíld er ong[va]⁵² vonn áttu til Guðs. En máltu⁵³ kristnir sálir. Blezaður sértu Guðs <Sonr>⁵⁴ er þú gaft oss hvíld þessa. Er oss ok meiri hvíld at þessum helgum dögum en at öllum dögum lífs vors.

Et laeti sunt qui crucibantur in inferno et clamaverunt dicentes. Benedicimus te Fili Dei⁷⁵ excelsi qui dignatus es nobis dare refrigerium in spacio unius diei et unius noctis. Plus valet nobis refrigerium unius diei quam omne tempus vite nostre super terram.⁷⁶⁷⁷

37

Beati qui custodiunt diem dominicum

Nú mælin svá bókin af Guðs orðum. Sá er heldr vel hina helga dróttinsdag ok hinn helga píslardag Vors Herra Ihesu Christi ok gengr rétttiliga til skrifta hann skal réttliga með Guði vera utan enda.

Et qui custodierunt hunc sanctum diem habuerunt partem cum angelis Dei et vitam sempiternam.^{78 79}

39a

Quot sunt pene?

Páll postoli spurði eingil hversu margar píslir⁵⁵ voru í helvíti.

Et interrogavit Paulus angelum⁸⁰ quot pene essent in inferno.⁸¹

39b

numerus penarum

Eingill svarar.⁵⁶ Þó at væri hundrað tungna ok væri ortalin⁵⁷ þá vinnask þær eigi til

Cuis ait angelus. Sunt pene centum quadraginta tria mila. Et si essent centum viri

⁵² aung[va] foramen in cod.

⁵³ máltu] málti We

⁵⁴ Guðs <Sonr> conieci fili dei, lect. dub. Tv, [sonr?] We

⁵⁵ píslir] inc. B

⁵⁶ svarar] sagði B

⁵⁷ ortalin] ortalí B

⁷⁵ Fili Dei] Fili David C/spec

⁷⁶ Plus valet nobis refrigerium . . . / . . . super terram] qui dedisti nobis refrigerium in spacio unius diei et duarum noctium super omne tempus vitae nostre C/spec ⁷⁷ L¹²

⁷⁸ et vitam sempiternam] om.

C/spec

⁷⁹ L¹²

⁸⁰ angelum] om. C/spec

⁸¹ L¹², L⁴, P⁶, P⁷

my great mercy and the prayers of Angel Michael and Apostle Paul, I give you a respite from the none of Saturday until the prime of Monday.'

36

Bless thee

Then all the Christian souls rejoiced over that gift and the wretched souls grieved at that gift and respite since they had no hope of God. And the Christian souls said: 'Blessed be thou, Son of God, for having granted us this respite. And we have more rest in these holy days than in all the days of our lives!'

And those who were tortured in Hell became joyful and cried out saying: 'Bless you, Son of the highest God, you deigned to concede us a consolation lasting one day and one night! For us a respite for one day is worth more than the entire time of our life on earth!'

37

Blessed are those who keep the day of the Lord

Now the book says this of the words of the Lord: 'The one who holds well the holy day of the Lord and the holy day of the Passion of Christ and goes properly to confession, he shall justly be with God without end.'

And those who kept this day holy have had share with the angels of God and eternal life.

39a

How many are the pains?

The apostle Paul asked the angel how many tortures there were in Hell.

And Paul asked the angel how many pains are in Hell.

39b

number of the pains

The angel answers: 'If there were one hundred tongues and they were quick of speech, they will not be able

To this the angel said: 'The pains are one thousand four hundred and three. And if there were one hundred

	at telja allar písliir er í helvíte eru. ⁵⁸	loquentes ab inicio mundi et unusquisque centum linguas ferreas haberet non possent ⁸² dinumerare ⁸³ penas inferni. ⁸⁴
39b/add <i>numerus penarum</i>	Ok þær sǫmu tungur vári ⁵⁹ fyr mǫddar máðar ok móðar en fengi talt alla þá hluti gǫzku ok sǣlu er með Guði eru í himnum ok hans helgum mǫnnum.	
41 <i>Audientes convertamur</i>	Nú hǫfum vér heyrt hversu mikit skilr eilífa sǣlu ok ei- lífa kval gǫrum sem David segir í Psalterium. ⁶⁰ <i>Dec- lina a malo</i> ⁶¹ <i>et fac bonum.</i> <i>Látum af illu ok gǫrum</i> ⁶² <i>gótt.</i> ⁶³ Þá eigum vér vist hjá Kristi ok erum þá við skildir þessar ⁶⁴ písliir ⁶⁵ sem nú hefir verit frá ⁶⁶ sagt ok	Nos igitur fratres karissimi tanta mala ⁸⁵ audientes con- vertamus ad Dominum Ihesum Christum qui nos amantissime redemit per suum sacrum san- guinem ut regnamus cum ipso in secula seculorum. Amen. ⁸⁶

⁵⁸ þó at vári hundrað tungna ok vári ǫrtalin. Þá vinnask þær eigi til at telja allar písliir er í helvíte eru] cf. þoat c tungna uæri þar j hueriu hofdi þa mundi eigi geta up talt *fatt er þat sem hann sagdi oss DL 74/14-15 (AM 681a)

⁵⁹ *post vári add. en B*

⁶⁰ psallterium] psaltarnum
Tv, We

⁶¹ malo] male B

⁶² gjǫrum] gjǫr B

⁶³ Declina a malo et fac bonum. Látum af illu ok gjǫrum gótt] Ps. 36:27

⁶⁴ þessar] þessum B *ante*
þessum *add. frá B*

⁶⁵ písliir] píslum B

⁶⁶ frá *om. B*

⁸² *post possent add. enarrare nec C/spec*

⁸³ *post dinumerare add. minores/peiores C/spec*

⁸⁴ L¹², L⁴, P⁶, P⁷

⁸⁵ tanta mala] ista mala C/
spec mss

⁸⁶ L¹², M⁵, P⁸

to count all the pains that are in Hell. men talking from the beginning of the world and each of them had one hundred tongues of iron, they would not be able to count the pains of Hell.'

39b/add
*number of the
pains*

And before they could count all those things of grace and bliss that are in heaven with God and His holy men, those same tongues would be torn, worn out and exhausted.'

41
*Hearing this we
convert*

Now that we have heard how much separates eternal bliss from eternal torment, let us do as David says in the Psalter: '*Decline from evil and do good, forsake evil and do good.*' Then we can dwell with Christ and are thus separated from the pains which have been related here.

Therefore, dearest brothers, after hearing so much evil, let us turn towards the Lord, Jesus Christ, who redeemed us through His blood, so that we reign with Him throughout endless ages. Amen.

sá er æ sæll er þar skal blífa
ok vera.

41/add
*Audientes
convertamur*

Nú gerum af því þörf vorra
ok nauðsýn ok látum eigi
ganga á oss órøkt ok hirtu-
narleysi sem⁶⁷ flesta menn
tællir. Þá hina litlu stund er
vér erum hér í heimi. Nú
eigum vér svá at gera sem vér
viljum þessa hina litlu stund
at vér séum utan enda sállir
með Guði. Þat vill hann ok
hans helgir menn. Per omnia
secula seculorum. Amen.

⁶⁷ sem] en B

And he is forever blessed,
the one who shall remain
and be there.

41/add

*Hearing this we
convert*

Now let us fulfil our obligations and necessities and let not illegitimacy and the want of punishment overtake us, as happens to many men during this little while in which we are here in this world. Now we must do that which we want in this little while, so that we may be blessed with God without end. That is what He and His holy men wish. Throughout endless ages. Amen.

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Abbreviations

BHH = Teresi, Loredana, ed., 2003. *‘Be Heofonwarum 7 be Helwarum: A Complete Edition’*.

BL = British Library.

BnF = Bibliothèque nationale de France.

CCCM = *Corpus Christianorum, Continuatio Mediaevalis*. Turnhout, 1966–.

CCSL = *Corpus Christianorum, Series Latina*. Turnhout, 1954–.

DI = Jón Sigurðsson et al., eds, 1857–1976. *Diplomatarium Islandicum. Íslenskt fornbréfasafn*.

DLe = Cahill, Peter, ed., 1983. *Duggals leiðsla*. Reykjavík.

DN = *Diplomatarium Norvegicum. Oldbreve til kundskab om Norges indre og ydre forhold, sprog, slægter, sæder, lovgivning og rettergang i middelalderen 1847–1995*. Christiania.

HMS = Unger, Carl R., ed., 1877. *Heilagra manna sögur*. Oslo.

IHB = de Leeuw van Weenen, Andrea, ed., 2003. *The Icelandic Homily Book*. Reykjavík.

NGL = Keyser, Rudolf and Peter A. Munch, eds, 1846–95. *Norges gamle Love indtil 1387*. 5 vols. Christiania.

NHB = Indrebø, Gustav, ed. 1931. *Gamal norsk Homiliebok. Cod AM 619 4to*. Oslo.

ONP = *Ordbog over det norrøne prosasprog* 1989. Copenhagen.

PL = *Patrologiae Cursus Completus, Series Latina* 1844–65. Ed. Jacques-Paul Migne et al. Paris.

PLe = *Páls leizla*.

PS = Unger, Carl R., ed., 1874. *Postola sögur*. Christiania.

VT = *Visio Tnugdali*.

Æf = Einar G. Pétursson, ed., 1976. *Miðaldaævintýri þydd úr ensku*. Reykjavík.

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