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Geographical and Ethnic Glossary

Geografisches und ethnisches Glossar

Piðreks saga

and Old Swedish

Sagan om Didrik af Bern

‘Didrikskrönikan’

Skokloster Codex I/115&116 quarto [E 9013]

Primarily basing on *Piðreks Saga* Research
by

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This document is also available as

[ThsGlossary.pdf](#)

An appendix of

[A Modern Review of Thidrekssaga: Merovingians by the Svava](#)

<https://www.badenhausen.net/harz/svava/MerovingSvava.htm>

Notes and Abbreviations

[] Number of first or any further chapter(s) of Piðreks saga which encompasses the supplementary Icelandic transmissions *AM 178 fol.*, codex Brœðratungubók ('MS A'), and *AM 177 fol.*, codex Austfjarðabók ('MS B'), both written in 17th century, for which MS A is considered older than MS B. The chapter enumeration 'Mb' of this glossary, as also chosen by several modern philologists and translators, refers to Carl R. Unger's manuscript transcriptions of 1853. Note that Henrik Bertelsen provides Unger's chapter numbers in curved parentheses in his transcriptions published under the title *Piðriks Saga af Bern* (1905–1911), see an allocation table farther below. This two-volume edition is the basic textual source of this glossary that encompasses about 200 geonyms, toponyms, hydronyms and ethnonyms of the Piðreks saga.

As already estimated by elder German historians, philologists and H. Ritter-Schaumburg as a modern author,

who remarkably prefer BERN as *Verona cisalpina* (Bonn on the Rhine) over the Italian location on the Etsch, these manuscripts may provide either legends or ‘narrative history’ on the eastern Franks and some close-by northeastern tribes of 5th– 6th-century. Compared with the MHG epics and an Italian milieu assumed for Piðrek, as being referred to by William J. Pfaff and other authors, there are these deviants:

Amlunga-, Apulij (Púl), Bakalar, Bern, Duna, Fenidi, Fritila, ‘Grecia’ (Grgen-), Her, Hispania, Langbarða-, Mundia, Niflunga-, Ran(a), Roma, Salerni, Sarkastein, Tarlunga-, Trent, Valkaborg, Vaskastein(n), Verniza.

Therefore, with regard to other more or less corresponding determinations or interpretations of the saga’s venues, the editor also refers to Pfaff’s *Geographical and Ethnic Names in the Piðriks Saga*, ’S-Gravenhage 1959.

The eldest manuscript as well as the younger Icelandic and Old Swedish texts may frequently provide locations and ethno-geographical relations with names currently known to contemporary mediaeval readers and listeners; cf. *Ruziland* and *Polarna* = *Pulina*. Regarding the latter geonym, for instance, the Icelandic texts may occasionally replace *Vilkina land* by noncontemporary *Pulina land* , cf. Mb 294; Bertelsen: cap. 348⁴.

{ } Number of first or any further chapter(s) of Old Swedish MSS Skokloster-Codex I / 115 & 116, quarto, now E 9013, Riksarkivet Stockholm. Deviant name forms of the fragmentary K 45,4° MS, Sv B, are not provided. Translations of these manuscripts were published in German by Heinz Ritter-Schaumburg (1989) and in English by Ian Cumpstey (2017), who both entirely refer to the *SAGAN OM DIDRIK AF BERN efter svenska handskrifter* by Gunnar Olof Hyltén-Cavallius, Stockholm 1850–1854.

Fixed width font Geonym, toponym, hydronym or ethnonym by Thidreks saga type MSS.

Serif font type Geonym, toponym, hydronym or ethnonym by Old Swedish MSS; in case of identical spelling forms also referring to Thidreks saga MSS.

[Icel. MS] Spelling form of Icelandic manuscript A or B (optional).

[Icel. MSS] Spelling form of Icelandic manuscripts A and B (optional).

Name Less reliable keyword in context of geostrategical connections and/or less plausible suggestions based on Upper German poetry which includes the so-called *Historische Dietrichepik*.

(l_x) (Only lemmatically:) Alternative spelling form with additional letter,
e.g. *Pal(l)teskia* in the MSS as both *Palteskia* and *Pallteskia*.

(l_{x/l_y}) (Only lemmatically:) Alternative spelling forms with either l_x or l_y,
e.g. *Ef(u/v)ing* in the MSS as *efuing* and *efving*.

HE Hessen, State of Germany

LS Low(er) Saxony, State of Germany

NRW North Rhine-Westphalia, State of Germany

RP Rhineland Palatinate, State of Germany

SH Schleswig-Holstein, State of Germany

(ethn.) ethnic

(Germ.) German

(Lat.) Latin manuscript by Peringskiöld, 1715.

(pn.) plural noun form

(sg.) singular noun form

↓ continued with reference to the next line

GPS Format Degree.Decimal

Some GPS data given below may be related to an approximate position.



European Map of Þiðreks saga in a northern milieu with Bern as *Verona cisalpina*.

(3840 px x 2880 px)

Intertextual Notes

All annotations by the editor to glossed lemmata are given in smaller text.

Corresponding endings in the manuscripts:

garðr ↔ *garð*; *lande*, *landh*, *landi*, *lan(n)d(z)*, *lan(n)z* ↔ *land*; *skoga*, *skogi*, *skogh* ↔ *skog*, *skógr* ↔ *skog*; *steinn* ↔ *stein*, *sten*

Possible letter variations:

i↔*j*; *i*↔*y*; *nn*↔*n*; *o*↔*o*; *o*↔*u*; *u*↔*v*; *u*↔*w*; *ó*↔*o*; *ú*↔*u*

Old Swedish-Norse-Icelandic nouns beginning with a lower-case letter are provided with upper-case initial character.

Supplementary
Annotations

Mb 16 ('Hillesheim') submitted by Daniel A. Hunt
(2014-03-12).

Addinflis,
Addinflis [Icel. MS A]

→ *Aldinflis*

Adriaticus [276, Icel. MS A] Adriatic Sea, reception of → *Gerricklandz haf ... eyia*;
Aðrimar [276]

either England and/or Jutlandic Anglo-Saxon territory;
cf. Pfaff op. cit. pgs 13–15

A(e)ngland(h) {231}
ængland(i) [28, 279]

ængla konungr

king of either England and/or Jutlandic Anglo-Saxon territory

Aldinflis {111}
Aldinflis [107]
Alldinfil [Icel. MS B]

the later 'Altenfils castle' [eastern castle: 51.4131, 8.7123],
district of Brilon, NRW.
In A.D. 1144 certified as *castrum Aldenviles* in the directory of
properties of the nobleman Siegfried IV von Boyneburg ('Boineburg',
'Bomeneburg');
cf. Pfaff op. cit. pgs 15–16 (mismatched quotations of Icel. AB name
forms).

Al(1)dinsæla [104]
Aldinsela {105}

Ohlensehlen-Woltringhausen, certified as *Aldensele* in A.D. 1244
[52.5557, 8.90847], LS;
alternatively (redetermined by Ritter):
Se(e)lhof [52.1784, 8.3535] at Altenmelle, LS;
cf. Pfaff op. cit. p. 15 quoting localizations in an area of Weser river

'Amlunga'
*i*Amlvnga landi
=(i)Amlunga land(i)
[80]

Region of the folk *Amlungar* which is related to an Eifel region
on the Amel;
Pfaff op. cit. p. 18f. for a dynastical Italian milieu.

Amlungatrausti

→ *Orlungatrausti*

Appolij {1}

Peel region, north of the Hesbaye, Netherlands

Apulij
[formáli, Icel. MS B]

→ *Puli*

Aumlunga [80, Icel. MS B] Aurlingaland [281]	→ <i>Amlunga</i> → <i>Amlunga land</i>
Aurlingatrausti Aurlungatrausti	→ <i>Orlungatrausti</i>
Austr riki, <i>i</i> Austurriki [22] Austurrike [349]	'Eastern Realm': Baltic region from Vistula river to the Gulf of Finland
Austrvegr [Icel. MSS]	'Eastern Route'
Babilon(ia) [400] Babilonia {344}	Region or city on the Lower Rhine between Cologne [50.94, 6.96] and northern territory east of the Meuse. Otto K. Schmich considers Babyloniënbroek, c. 23 km east of the confluence of the rivers Rhine–Waal (exactly: Nieuwe Merwede) and the Meuse (exactly: Amer), as geonymic relict; cf. DNB urn:nbn:de:1111-200702190; more detailed: DNB urn:nbn:de:1111-200602040. Ritter identifies the city of Cologne. Regarding legendary transmissions, Pfaff op. cit. pgs 29–30 considers N. Lukman, <i>Der historische Wolfdietrich</i> in <i>Classica et Mediaevalia</i> , IV (1941) p. 52f. who offers an interesting explanation of Babilon, which, taken together with suggestions concerning the origin of other names in Wolfdietrich, makes association of Babilon with the Rhine understandable.
Bacalar [289, 398]	→ <i>Bakalar</i>
Bærn Bærnskr	→ <i>Bern</i>
Bærtanga- [350]	→ <i>Bertanga</i> , see a.
Bakalar {36} Bakalar [42, 43, 367] Becculær {244} Makalar [371, Icel. MS B]	'Beche-lar', composition based on <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bechen/<i>Beche</i>, a settlement of the early Middle Ages; today a local part of Kürten [51.0395, 7.2126] south of the Dhünn (→ <i>Duna</i>) valley dam Dhünntalsperre, • *<i>lar</i>, Old German suffix mainly in the meaning of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a woodland, preferably with a watercourse, and/or marshland • a delimited area. Bechen, formerly certified as <i>Beche</i> , was an early mediaeval checkpoint on the most important army and trunk road leading from Cologne via Wipperfürth to Soest; cf. (e.g.) Heinrich Dittmaier, <i>Siedlungsnamen und Siedlungsgeschichte des Bergischen Landes</i> . In: <i>Zeitschrift des Bergischen Geschichtsvereins</i> . Band 74. Reprint: Institut für Geschichtliche Landeskunde der Rheinlande an der Universität Bonn (1956). Herbert Nicke, <i>Vergessene Wege: das historische Fernwegenetz zwischen Rhein, Weser, Hellweg und Westerwald, seine Schutzanlagen und Knotenpunkte</i> . In: <i>Land und Geschichte zwischen Berg, Wildenburg und Südwestfalen</i> . Band 9. Galunder, Wiehl 2001, p. 85f. Cf. on * <i>lar</i> : Jürgen Udolph, <i>Namenkundliche Studien zum Germanenproblem</i> , Berlin/New York 1994. Heinrich Dittmaier, <i>Die (h)lar-Namen. Sichtung und Deutung</i> , Köln/Graz 1963, p. 68. As to Pöchlarn (<i>Bechelären</i>) on the Danube,

Pfaff op. cit. pgs 30–31 contemplates a northern *Bakalar* near the Rhine for the Niflungs Westphalian route to Soest (related with a further stopover at → *Porta*).

Ballofa,
Ballova [Icel. MSS] [58]

Balve [51.33, 7.84], NRW;
cf. Pfaff op. cit. pgs 115–117

Becculær {244}

→ *Bakalar*

Bergara [417]

an apparently fictitious geographical allusion
 → <https://www.badenhausen.net/harz/svava/MerovingSvava.htm> Bergara I
 → <https://www.badenhausen.net/harz/svava/MerovingSvava.htm> Bergara II
 Icel. MS A allocating to ‘Babilon’

Beringz(heim)
[147, Icel. MS B]

→ *Gerimsheim*

Bern {8}[11]

Region stretching from the Roman **VARNENVM** [50.729, 6.194] at Kornelimünster, Aachen (cf. O.K. Schmich 1999; H. Haefs 2004; R. Badenhausen 2005, 2007) to the Rhenish area of Cologne and Bonn as ‘VERONA CISALPINA’.
 Presumably the derivation context **VERNICA—BERN.ICA**:
[#Conformity_of_contemporary_residential_regions_Verona](https://www.badenhausen.net/harz/svava/MerovingSvava.htm)
 Verona on the Etsch for an Italian milieu: Pfaff op. cit. pgs 34–35, but see → *iVerne* and *Werlonni*

Bertanea- {215}

→ *Bertanga*, see b.

Bertania {23}

Great Britain – England

Bertaanga [245, Icel. MS A]
 Bertanga -borg
 -her(s) [355]
 -land

-men(n) [211–216]
 [97, 134, 168, 190, 191,
 192, 193, 233, 234, 422]
 Bertánnga [168, Icel. MS A]
 Bertænga [191–193, Icel. MS A]
 Bertaanga [245, Icel. MS A]
 Bertanga [233, 234, 245]
 [245, Icel. MS B]
 Berttanga [233]
 Britanjam [233, Icel. MS B]
 Britannia [233, 234, Icel. MS A]
 Britanniam [233, Icel. MS A]
 Brittanga [233, Icel. MS B]

a. ‘Bardengau’ on Elbe river; cf. Pfaff op. cit. p. 39.
 a ‘borg’ at Lüneburg [53.25, 10.42], LS; cf. Ritter

b. likely Brittany (= Britannia minor), cf. → *Valslængu-skógr*.

Pfaff op. cit. p. 36: *The form in Þiðriks saga is probably influenced by both Old French Bretaigne (Bertange) and Bardengau (the name of an area along the lower Elbe). The problems presented by this name can be adequately discussed only in reference to the specific contexts in which it appears.*

Bettam [84, Icel. MS B]

→ *Brixtan*

Beyeren {8}

‘Boier’ (ethn.), tribal people appearing in region of Cologne (cf. ‘Beyenthal’), likely related to Celtic ‘Boi’

Bitan [93, Icel. MS A]
 Bittam [93, Icel. MS B]
 Bittann [84, Icel. MS A]

→ *Brixtan*

Bærtanga -borg, -land
[350, 351]

→ *Bertanga*, see a.

Bolgaraland [276]	a South Slavic region; not connected with a place of action. The Peloponnes's Slavs were converted to Christianity by Emperor Michael III.
Borga skog(h) {118} Borgar scogr, Borg(ar)valld [117]	Forest in northern Sauerland apparently for its four castles mentioned in the texts: <i>Aldinfilis</i> , <i>Brandinaborg</i> , <i>Hofferd</i> , <i>Marstein</i>
Brande(n)borg {213,227} Brandina borg [231, 245, 254, 264, 258, 263–266, 269, 270, 272– 274] Brandhaborugh {378}	<p>a. Residence of Jarl Iron: Brandenburg, Lauchröden [50.994, 10.1731]; cf. R. Badenhausen, <i>DER BERNER</i> 97, pgs 22–23.</p> <p>b. Location of <i>Vilkina War</i>: Brandenburg on the Havel</p>
Bratinga -borgh {298} Bretania {178}	Residence of King Isung → <i>Bertanga</i> , see a. → <i>Bertanga</i> , see a.
Brixtan [84]	Brechten [51.58, 7.46], NRW; cf. Pfaff op. cit. p. 46. The extent of the forest area → <i>Lyravald</i> , even northwest of Soest–Weddinghausen, could have been much larger due to presumable deforestation since the Middle Ages.
Brimum, Brinnon [394, Icel. MS B]	Bremen-Ense, district of Soest, known for its burial grounds with prae-mediaeval and mediaeval burial objects.
Britanea- {160,179,180} Britania- {97,301}	→ <i>Bertanga</i> , see a.
Britanjam [233, Icel. MS B] Britannia [233,234,Icel.MS A] Britanniam [233, Icel. MS A] Brittanga [233, Icel. MS B]	→ <i>Bertanga</i> , see b.
Brittan [93]	→ <i>Brixtan</i>
Brittan [28]	Britannia (England); cf. Pfaff op. cit. pgs 48–49.
Brugara -land {359}	→ <i>Bergara</i>
Dall (?) {152}	possibly Thale on Bode river [51.754, 11.044], Harz, Germany; cf. Ritter 1989, p. 364 [Otto Reichl edition of <i>Die Didriks-Chronik...</i>]
Danaveldi [111] Dana vellde [111,Icel. MS A] a forest in ↓ Danmark Denmark Danmørk [Icel. MSS] Danmörk [formáli]	
didriks badh {385}	→ <i>Thidreks bad</i>
Drakensell {221} Drakasus {96, MS B} Drekaflis {96} Drecan(n)flis, Dre(c/k)anfil(s) [96,101,240,275]	‘drakas-hus’: dragon’s house or dragon’s seat, cf. Swedish: ‘Draken säte’. Venue related to Thidrek’s adventurous expedition to the <i>Osning</i> and his bride Godelinda; cf. EXTERNSTEINE [51.86889, 8.9175], NRW or

Place of the later Drakenburg on the Weser [52.68333, 9.2], LS,
by F. H. von der Hagen 1814.
Pfaff quotes this location under ALDINSÆLA.

Duna	Dhünn river [e.g. 51.036, 6.991] falling in the Rhine between Opladen and Leverkusen, NRW.
Dwna (w=u) {307}	Pfaff op. cit. p. 61 asks for a river north of the Danube.
Dúná	
Dyna [363]	
Edilla [61, Icel. MS B]	→ <i>Etissa</i>
Efuing [96, Icel. MS A]	→ <i>Osning</i>
Eidis [82]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mouth of Aller river ‘Eitzer See’ near Verden, LS, by Ritter. • Mediaeval Edessen/Edissen passage on Weser river by Edo W. Oostebrink
	Pfaff op. cit. pgs 63–64 equates this hydronym with Eider river, SH, which, however, may contextually result in a detour.
Esning [96, Icel. MS B]	→ <i>Osning</i>
Etissa [61, Icel. MS A]	Weser river; cf. Pfaff op. cit. p. 68, pgs 221–222
Eydiss {79}	→ <i>Eidis</i>
Falster -skog {113}	large forest in SH;
Falst(u)r -scogr	cf. Pfaff op. cit. pgs 71–72
-skogi,	
-skogur	
[55, 109]	
Fenedi {12} [15]	→ <i>Venedi</i>
Fenidi [106]	
[formáli]	
Fer(i)til(i)a [13]	→ <i>Fritila</i>
Ffenedie {12}	→ <i>Venedi</i>
Ffindlandh {17}	→ <i>Winland</i>
Fimber {383}	Isle of Fehmarn [54.5, 11.1], Baltic Sea, Germany; cf. Pfaff op. cit. pgs 73–74.
(i)fracka -rici [247]	a Frankish territory, contextually localizable on Main river, HE;
-riki	cf. ‘Frank-furt’ (Germ. <i>furt</i> = ford)
[261, 262, 267]	
Fracka vellði	
-riki [221]	
Fraclandz [246]	
Frakkland [266]	
Frakland	
[formáli]	
Franka riki	
[267, Icel. MS B]	cf. Pfaff op. cit. pgs 74–76
‘afranzeis tungu’	‘Frankish spoken’
[251]	

'aa frankis manna' 'by Frankish men'
 [251, Icel. MS A]
 'a fracka' [225, Icel. MS B] 'of France'

Fridsæl(a/u)	→ <i>Fritila</i>
Frisia [434]{378}	contextually a waterbody, apparently connected with ↓
Frisland [39]{33} ifrislandi [41]	Frisian coast lands, now Germany and Netherlands; cf. Pfaff op. cit. pgs 76–77
Fritalea {227} Frit(t)ila -borg [13, 123, 269, 271–274, 323] Fritula [123, 269 Icel. MS] Fritilia {10, 234}	Residence of the <i>Harlungen</i> ('A(h)rlungen'): Castle on the Middle Rhine, RP; <i>Harlungen</i> territory between the Ahr and the Middle Rhine as covered by Arenfels castle, the former <i>Argenfels</i> [50.522, 7.307], re(?)–built in 1258/1259 at Bad Hönningen; cf. MHG epic <i>Dietrichs Flucht</i> : <i>Brīsach – Brisiacum</i> (Lat.), the latter as the northern seat: Breisig [50.496, 7.3130], RP founded as Roman stronghold. Pfaff op. cit. pgs 77–78 recalls possibilities for a southern milieu.
Gautland [21]	Götaland (Götland); cf. Pfaff op. cit. pgs 79–81
Gergen borg [275, Icel. MS B]	→ <i>Grekenborg, Grekin</i>
Gerimsheim(r) [147] Gerimshem {144} Geringsheim [147, Icel. MS A]	Germersheim on the Rhine [49.22, 8.37], RP or Gernsheim [49.75, 8.48], HE; cf. Pfaff op. cit. pgs 81–82
Gerseka -borg [241] [308, Icel. MS B]	Jersika (<i>Gercke, Gercike, Gersika</i>), location on hist. Livonia. Named in deeds of the Abbot of Daugavgriva (Germ. 'Dünamünde'), Latvia, 1230; of Bishop Nikolaus, 1239. Sources: <i>Russisches in der Thidrekssaga</i> by Ella Studer; doctoral thesis, Bern, Switzerland, 1931; <i>Russkije i Viltiny v sage o Tidreke Bernskom</i> by A. N. Weselovskij; Akademii Nauk., vol XI, St Petersburg, 1906.
{17, 21} [22, 26, 31]	GRAECEN preferred as general expression for the Slavs by Adam von Bremen, 11 th -century chronicler based in Northern Germany; cf. Hans-Jürgen Hube 2009, p. 34 ^{Fn. 2}
Girclandz haf [185]	Reception of 'The Greek Sea'; cf. Pfaff op. cit. p. 84–85
Girklande [22]	→ <i>Gerseka</i>
Girklandi [133]	Reception of Greece
Götaland {17}	Götaland (Götland)
Græchenborg {355}	→ <i>Grekenborg, Grekin</i>
Grånasund [58]	→ <i>Grønasund</i>

Gransport [369]

[322, Icel. MS A]

Grans porth {272,384}

Granzport(h) {383}

Other forms:

Grans(s)port (Mb)

Icel. MS A: Gransport,

Grænsport

Icel. MS B: Grunnzport,

Grunsport, Grænport

Battle place on the Moselle

Ritter identifies the strait traditionally called ‘Gänsefürchen’ on the Moselle’s mouth *confluentes* [50.366, 7.608], Koblenz, RP.

The forms ‘Grænsport’ and ‘Grøenzport’ may originally reflect ‘Gränze’, an oral form of German ‘Grenze’ whose borderline was formed by the Vinxbach (cf. MS B: *vinsala*), separating the Roman *Germania inferior* from the *superior*, runs c. 26 km (16 miles) north of the Moselle’s mouth; cf. Karl Weinand in: *DER BERNER* 59, pgs 3-22; no. 60, pgs 3-23.

Pfaff op. cit. p. 85 considers the battle’s place (cf. MHG *Rabenschlacht*) on the Moselle, arguing that *the persistence of the G-forms and the three references to the battle by this name in other sequences in Þíðriks Saga (II, 254, 292, 395–396) suggest that the battle had been localized on the Moselle in northern German legend (Hempel, 173f; see Musulá, Dan-mörk 1); such a localization is consistent with the ascription to Ermanaric of holdings north of the western Alps elsewhere in Þíðriks saga (see Trelinn-borg).*

Greca [241]

Greca [26]

Grecia [31]

→ *Gerseka*

Grgen borg [413]

Grgen ‘borg(ina)’

[275, Icel. MS A]

→ *Grekenborg, Grekin*

Pfaff op. cit. pgs 83–84 additionally contemplates a ‘Greek stronghold’, *probably no more than an alternative name for Ravenna ...*

Greka [26,308]

Grekana land {21}

→ *Gerseka*

Greke haff {178}

→ *Griklandz haf*

Greken {17,26,222,263}

→ *Gerseka*

Greken {132}

Reception of ‘Greece’

Grekenborg {355}

→ *Graach* on the Moselle [49.933, 7.064], RP;

cf. Ritter 1982:64–65^{En. 8}; Otto Reichl Edition of *Thidreks saga* 1989;

cf. Hans-Jürgen Hube 2009, p. 24^{Fn. 2}

Greminsten {144}

→ *Gerimsheim*

Gricklande [formáli]

→ *Gerseka* and/or ‘Greece’

Gricklandi [309]

→ *Gerseka*

Gricklands eyum
[13, Icel. MS B]

Reception of ‘The Isles of Greece’; cf. Pfaff op. cit. p. 84

Gricklandz haf
[185, Icel. MS A]

Reception of ‘The Greek Sea’; cf. Pfaff op. cit. pgs 84–85

Gricklanndi [22, Icel. MSS]

→ *Gerseka*

Gricklanndz eyia
[13]

Reception of ‘The Isles of Greece’; cf. Pfaff op. cit. p. 84

Hellespontus (Lat.)

Gricland [276]

Reception combined with → *Aðrimar*

Griclandi [22]

→ *Gerseka*

Griklandz hafui [13]	Reception of ‘The Greek Sea’
Grønasund	Grønsund, strait between Møn and Falster islands, Denmark;
Grønasund	cf. Pfaff op. cit. p. 86
[58, Icel. MSS] {57}	
Grönasund {57}	
Gronspor ^t [322, 325, 340]	→ <i>Gransport</i>
Her [90]	Location of Herrnstein castle (built about 1300), [50.83056, 7.38932] or Herchen [50.77945, 7.51028], cf. Mb 90 relating a distance given by time on horseback till → <i>Bern</i> ;
	Pfaff op.cit. pgs 87–88 contemplates Hildebrand’s estate near Verona, but also supports <i>the suggestion that this unidentifiable non-Italian sounding name may reflect the first element in a personal (or tribal) name; the same sort of transfer has occurred in the cases of Fritila and Lippá</i> , [a river in Westphalia].
Herraland [356]	Land of Osið, son of Otnið (Sv: Herding), son of Osið the Elder, both Frisian kings. Translators of the eldest MS read <i>hunaland(i)</i> (Peringskiöld) and <i>heunenland</i> (von der Hagen), whereas both the Latin manuscript (1715) and the Icelandic A & B MSS do not provide this geonym. The younger MSS possibly provide a misspelling of either <i>Hunaland</i> or Hamaland, the latter a region on the IJssel, Netherlands. Ulrich Nonn, <i>Die Franken</i> (Stuttgart 2010) states (p. 20): <i>Der Name der Chamaven lebt im früheren Mittelalter fort im Gau Hamaland zwischen Ijssel und Rhein, im Raum um Deventer.</i> Pfaff op. cit. p. 88 lists up i.a. the district of northern ancient ‘Herrenveen’.
Himaland(h) {320,348}	→ <i>Amlungaland</i>
Himblingha landh {272}	
Hina {288}	→(ethn.) <i>Huner</i>
Hiner {320}	
Hispan(i)a [152]	‘La Hesbaye’, region around Liege, Belgium.
Hispaniam [formáli]	Spain for a southern milieu: Pfaff op. cit. pgs 170–171
Hofferd(h) {385} [441]	Hüffert on Warburg location [51.48506, 9.13801], NRW with a Carolingian church followed by the Church of <i>Andrew the Apostle</i> of 11 th century on the Wartberg.
Holmganga [430]	Going to (fighting on) an island (= holm), cf. e.g. [188]
Holmgongu [188]	
Holmgøngu [431]	
Hol(l)mgarð [22]	a. original meaning: <i>island-castle</i>
Homgarð [381]	b. <i>Susat</i> residence garden; see also → <i>Horn-gården</i>
Hòlsthen {385}	Region of SH; cf. Pfaff op. cit. pgs 90–91
Horn-gården {324}	<i>Susat</i> residence garden

Humlunga- [83, Icel. MS A] → *Amlunga*

Humblunge- {76},

Humlinge- {131},

Humlunge land {238}

Húnalund
Hun(a)lan(n)d(i/z)
[29...428]

Hunaland {29}

Region south of Frisia and Jutland, extending to (parts of) LS and NRW.

Pfaff op. cit. p. 91f: *In Þiðriks saga, a kingdom in northern Germany, conquered by Attila, second son of the king of Frisia, who established his court at Susat (Soest), and ruled by him until his death, whereupon Þiðrikr incorporated it into his realm (...) All of the clearly identifiable localities in northern Germany except Brandina-borg (Brandenburg on the Havel) lie between the Weser and the Rhineland, north of the mountainous area known as the Sauerland in the west and the Harz in the east and exclusive of the coastal area, which belonged to the independent Frisian state.*

Huneland(h) {24,272} → *Hunaland*

Huner
Hunir

(ethn.) tribal people (contextually warriors) of → *Hunaland*

Hwetland → *Willand-*

Hwmlunga- {348}

Hwmlwnga- {348}

→ *Amlunga*

Hwnalandh {269}

Hwnelandh {269}

Hymalandh {290}

Hymeland {302}

Hymelandh {287}

Hymmelandh {286}

→ *Hunaland*

Hymær {326}

Hymer {332}

Hymiglingha {338}

Hyminga {328}

Hymingha {325}

Hyner [309, Icel. MS B] {324}

Hyna {288}

Hýnar {247}

Hýnar [309, Icel. MS A] {247}

→ (ethn.) *Huner*

iverne [232]

presumably the alternate spelling form for *Verne* = *Bern* or

another place name of Þiðrek's seat;

cf. Pfaff op. cit. p. 109: *the AB variant Weronni, if not an error for Verona in Italy, may reflect a German localization of the story in Bonn (Verona Cisalpina; Schütte, II, 211). Some research proposed Iversheim, 3rd-century Roman location [50.581764, 6.770258]; cf. Gerhard Mürkens, *Die Ortsnamen des Kreises Euskirchen* (1958) p. 40*

'Jarlungaland' [Icel. MS B] → *Tarlungaland*

J(o/v)tland [21, 45, 117] Jutland; cf. Pfaff op. cit. pgs 111–114

J(u/w)tland {59,75}

Kallaffua, Kallælffua, {56}	→ <i>Ballova</i> Pfaff op. cit. p. 116: <i>It more likely reflects a northern German location: compare Kalle, near the Ruhr and near Balve...</i>
Kiow Kiu [22, Icel. MSS]	Kiev, Ukraine; cf. Pfaff op. cit. pgs 117–118
Langbarðaland(i) [275, 287] Langbardiland [287, Icel. MS B] Lijngbardij [415, Icel. MS B] Lingbardi [formáli]	→ <i>Lumberdi</i>
Lippa [84, Icel. MSS]	Lippe river, NRW; cf. Pfaff op. cit. pgs 123–124
<i>Lombardia(m)</i> (Lat.) Lombardy {357} Lumberdi ↔ Lwmberdi {371} Lunbardi [formáli] Lungbardi [287, Icel. MS A] Lungbardie [430, Icel. MSS] Lunngbarda lannd [435]	either misspelling in transmissions, cf. e.g. → ‘ <i>Lurnvalld</i> ’ → Lumbald → Lombard – Lombard → https://www.badenhausen.net/harz/svava/MonasteriumLudewici.pdf or based on the Geography of Ptolemy:
	<p>A historical map from R. W. Chambers' 'Widstith' (1912) showing the region of Angaria ('Angrivarja', the Germ. Engern) highlighted in red. The map includes labels for various regions and rivers, such as Fresna, Cyno-, Wangerooge, Wang, Chauci, Wigmodia, Saxon, Myringas, Albi (Elbe), Barden-gawi, Lacobardi of Ptolemy, Amisia (Ems), Threante, Hettware (Atuan), and Merseburg.</p>
Lurnualld [139, Icel. MS B] Luruvalld [398] Lutu(m/n/u)alld [84,139,398, Icel. MS A] Lyravald [84, 139] Lyrawoll {83} Lyrowal {342,343}	Lürwald ('Luerwald'), center of this forest region [51.44, 7.90] c. 13 km northwest of Arnsberg-Wedinghausen, NRW; cf. Pfaff op. cit. pgs 124–125
Mænstrborg [394]	Münster [51.95, 7.63], NRW; cf. Pfaff op. cit. pgs 131–132
Marcstein Marsteinn [55, Icel. MSS]	Place of residence in → <i>Falstur</i> woodland; cf. Pfaff op. cit. p. 127
Marsteinn [117] Marsten {118,119}	Marsberg, Eresburg [51.4527, 8.85234], NRW. Marstem, region on Charlemagne's Saxon route, southwest of Hanover, LS ? Note that -berg and -stein are often interchangeable.
Mesturborg [Icel. MS B]	→ <i>Mænstrborg</i>

Mittan [28]	→ <i>Brittan</i> and/or Scotland; cf. Bertelsen II, 70, cf. Pfaff op. cit. pgs 48–49
Möere {308} [364]	German based name ‘Möre’ for a lake, backwater or a broadening caused by a large watercourse (e.g. a river) nearby; cf. Pfaff op. cit. pgs 132–133
Mundia {244}	hilly and mountainous lands bordering the geological bay between the Eifel and the Rhine, NRW.
Mundinu [287]	Naming most likely based on
Mundio [397]	
Mundiu [325, Icel. MSS]	
Mundiufiall [403] [Icel. MSS]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • outstanding premediaeval ecclesiastical region surrounding Mündt and Müntz [50.984, 6.367] → https://www.badenhausen.net/harz/sava/MonasteriumLudewici.pdf endnote 21
Mundium (Lat.)	
Munndiu [287, Icel. MSS]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • geohistorical relevance in connection with MUNDIACUM: <i>Μοννδιακῷ τῆς ετερας Γερμανίᾳς</i> → <i>Mundiako in the other Germania</i> (= Germania secunda) by Olympiodoros of Thebes: possibly/likely Mendig [50.371, 7.279], formerly Menedich, presumably based on ‘Mendiacum’
Mwndia fiall {230}	Central and west Alps for a southern milieu: Pfaff op. cit. pgs 127–129
Mwndia land {244}	
Musala {286}	Moselle river
Musula [325, 336]	cf. Pfaff op. cit. pgs 129–131
Vinsala [Icel. MS B]	
Niflunga-land	According to both Ritter and F. J. Mone this naming seems related to a folk residing on Neffel rivulet, an outer Eifel region mainly west of the Lower Rhine; cf. Franz Joseph Mone: <i>Untersuchungen zur Geschichte der teutschen Heldenage</i> (1836) p. 30f. Pfaff op. cit. pgs 135–136: reflecting Burgundian state established c. 413 (ethn. pn.), usually also genitive
Niflungar [169]	
Nøffl(u/i)nge {161,202}	→ <i>Niflunga</i>
Nons, Nóns [16, 272]	[16] ...til nóns..., [272] ...til nons... apparently rather a geonym/watercourse than a time form: NONA rivulet, today ‘Nohner Bach’ [50.332, 6.794], RP; cf. O.K. Schmich, DNB urn:nbn:de:1111-200409156
Norðmenn	(ethn., sg.) Norðmaðr Norwegian and likely Icelandic people of male gender, presumably contrasted to Swedes and Danes
‘Norraenner’	(ethn.) most likely identical with → <i>Norðmenn</i>
Nyf(f)ling(h)a {161,320,322,324,330}	→ <i>Niflunga</i>
Nyffling(h)a	
-gull {367}	
-skat(h) {304,367,368}	
Ømlunga- [284, Icel. MS B]	→ <i>Amlunga-</i>
Ømlunngha- [269, Icel. MS A]	

Ømlung(a/u)r [171,176, Icel. MSS]	(ethn.) tribal people of → <i>Amlunga-land</i>
Øraswnd {116}	Øresund, Zealandic-Scanian strait
Ørlunga land [269, Icel. MS B]	Realm of Aki (Ake) the Elder, residence location: → <i>Fritila</i>
Omlunga-	→ <i>Amlunga-</i> occasionally mismatched with the realm of Jarl Ake (Aki)
Orlungatrausti [123, Icel. MS A]	Apposition of Aki (Ake) the Elder, residence location: → <i>Fritila</i>
Orlun(n)g(a/u)r	(ethn.) tribal people ruled by Aki (Ake) the Elder
Osning [96] Ossyen {96}	(a part of) Teutoburg Forest, NRW and LS, a region namely related to ‘Osnabrück’ [52.28, 8.05], NRW; cf. Pfaff op. cit. pgs 143–144
Òstherik {297}	→ <i>Austrikki</i>
Pæclær, Pæclar {342}	→ <i>Bakalar</i>
Palerna {258}	→ <i>Polarna land</i>
Palltæskiu [22] Pallteskiv [22] Palltica [310, Icel. MS A] Palteskia [310] Palteskia {264}	likely Polotsk, Byelorussia; cf. Pfaff op. cit. pgs 145–146
Polarna land {255} Polenia- [158, Icel. MS B] Polima- [155, Icel. MS B]	a region of later Poland (?)
Pollerna land {21}	→ <i>Polarna</i>
Pul [formáli] Puli [13, 241]	Certified as <i>Pulicha</i> in 11 th century: Polch [50.30, 7.31], RP by Ritter; <i>Pellenz</i> region around Mayen [50.326, 7.223], RP, as identified by Rev. Konrad Kowollik in: Otto Reichl Edition of <i>Thidreks saga</i> 1989:756f. ‘Apulia’ for a southern milieu: Pfaff op. cit. pgs 146–147
Pulærna -land [22, 26] Pulina [294, Icel. MSS]	→ <i>Polarna land</i>
Pulina land [22, 26] [156, Icel. MS A] [158, 300, 304, 310] [formáli]	→ <i>Vilcina</i> according to elder MS Perg. fol. nr. 4, cf. Pfaff op. cit. pgs 147–148
Pullerna land {17} Pvlina land [155]	
Raam {356}	last residence of Jarl Alebrand, formerly a residence of Viðga: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ramershoven, formerly Ramesanva – Ramesowa, location mentioned as property of the Pippins, [50.64, 6.96], NRW; by H. Ritter.

In more plausible strategical context of the MSS (cf. Otto Reichl
Edition of *Thidreks saga* 1989, pgs 784-785): ↓

Ræna
Ran [412]
Rana [283]

Rauennam [317, 318]

Regen,
Regin(n), location of

Rimslo [104]

Riin {244}, Rin {307}
Rín, Rina(r) [282]

Rom {10,356}
Róma borg(h)} {273}
Roma borgar
[13, 414, 422]
Röm {363}

Ro(o)m {355}

Rómveriar,
Romverium [413]
Romverja [13]

Ruma borg(ar)
[272, 276]

Runslo, Runtslu [104]

Ruz(c)i(a)-land [22...398] → *Rytzeland*;
Ruzia [formáli] cf. Pfaff op. cit. pgs 156–159

Ruzci(a/e)menn,
Ruzcinamenn,
Ruzimanna,
Ruzimenn [22...331]

Rwnslo {105}

Rýdzeland {17}

Rygia {384}

Rysserna {281} (pn.)
Rytz {17}{sg.)
(pn.↓)
Rýt(s)zar {263,265}

- the topographical *Rahn – Rähn* [50.315, 7.37]
near Kaan [50.299, 7.34], RP;
→ <https://www.badenhausen.net/harz/svava/Thidrekssaga-Mosel.pdf>
12:11 06.01.2023
- Ravenna for a southern milieu: Pfaff op. cit. pgs 149–150,
but *Rauenthal* near the mouth of the Moselle.

Regenstein in the Harz [51.82, 10.96] by Ritter
or

Rheinbach, certified as the former *Reginbach* [50.595317, 6.890847]
with Wormersdorf [50.59545, 6.97373]
by R. Patzwaldt
→ <http://www.wingarden.de/wing/germanen/art-nibelungen2.html>
(retrieved 2015-02-09)

northern forests of Riemsloh, Melle, LS;
prehistoric animal tracks at 52.278333, 8.413889
cf. Pfaff op. cit. pgs 150–151

Rhine river (Switzerland, Germany, Netherlands);
cf. Pfaff op. cit. pgs 151–153

Roma secunda: Trier on the Moselle [49.76, 6.65], RP.
Italian Rome for a southern milieu: Pfaff op. cit. p. 153f

→ *Ran(a)*

(ethn.) Inhabitants of → *Rom, Rómaborg(h)*

→ *Rom, Rómaborg(h)*

→ *Rimslo*

→ *Rytzeland*;
cf. Pfaff op. cit. pgs 156–159

(ethn.) male tribal people in an area of later Western Russia

→ *Rimslo*

→ *Rytzeland*

Rügen island, Baltic Sea

→ (ethn.) *Ruszimenn*

Rýtzsa(r)na(r) {253,262}

Baltic and Slavic and later Western Russian areas:

Rýtzeland {17}
Rýtzseland {254}

'Sa'gard' {14}
Sægard [226, Icel.MS A]
Regard [226, Icel.MS B]
Sægarð [18]

Castle of Brynhild ('Brunhild')
Heimburg [51.822222, 10.911111] by Ritter,
Ilzenstein [51.846667, 10.661667] by Walter Böckmann 1981,
Seeburg [51.49113, 11.69853], a fortification in 'northern Suebia' by
Daniel A. Hunt.

Salerna {1}
Salernæ {3}
Salerni [1, 3, 8, 10]
[12, Icel. MS B]
'Salernis borg'
[3,8, Icel. MS A]

Location representing the region of the Salian Franks between c.
400 and 440, likely conceived as an urban location in
translatory context.

Salerno, Italy, for a southern milieu, cf. Pfaff op. cit. pgs 161–162

Samson {1} [1]

Person, cf. village and castra on the Meuse [50.4653, 4.9990],
Belgium

Sarca steinn,
Sarca stinn [276]
Sarkasten {230}

most likely Sirzenich on the Moselle, the 10th- century *Sarceni*
[49.764179, 6.595289]
Pfaff op. cit. p. 162 estimates a locality probably in Italy.

Sassen {112}
Saxlannd,
Saxlan(n)di [111]
[formáli]
Saxlan(n/d)(z)
[109, 110, 117, 122, 144]
[23, Icel. MS A]
Saxonia (m)

(part of) Lower Saxony; cf. Pfaff op. cit. p. 163.
[23, Icel. MS B] → *Siálante*; *Perg. fol. nr 4* MS: → *Svipioðu*
[144, Icel. MS A] → *Perg. fol. nr 4* MS and Icel. MS B provide
→ *Hunaland* instead.

Scane [111]
Skanøy [21]

→ *Skåne*

Scotmenn [84]

Scots men (ethn.)

apparently based on Old Germ. *Schächer*, Old English *scēacere(s)*:
robber(s)

Sealand [21]

Zealand, island of Denmark, (con)temporarily belonging to
Sweden;
cf. Pfaff op. cit. pgs 165–166

sægard [18][226, Icel. MS A] → Sægard
Segarðr [226]

Seoland [27]

→ *Sealand*

Seland, S(i)æland
{17,18,55}

→ *Sealand*

Siaalannd [25, Icel. MSS]

→ *Sealand*

Sioland: cf. Pfaff op. cit. pgs 165–166

→ *Sviþioð* by *Perg. fol. nr 4* MS, as → *Sealand* ?

Sialand [22, Icel. MSS]

→ *Fioðlond* by *Perg. fol. nr 4* MS, as → *Sealand* ?

Sinaland [312, Icel. MS A]	→ <i>Smalænzku</i>
Siogard {210}	→ <i>Sægard</i>
Sioland [25]	→ <i>Sealand</i>
Skaney [11, Icel. MS A] Skåne {17,114}	Scania, Sweden; cf. Pfaff op. cit. pgs 163–164
Skækmen[n] [84, Icel. MSS]	→ <i>Scotmenn</i>
Skorottan [28] Skottan [28, Icel. MS B] Skotland [28]{23} Skrottan [28]	Scotland
Sma land [22] Sma lond [22]	‘Samland’, literally: Sambiysky Peninsula, today the Kaliningrad Peninsula. An area formerly including or bordering the later Lithuania; cf. clarifying attempt by Pfaff op. cit. pgs 168–169 quot. i.a. Adam von Bremen, mediaeval chronicler
Smaaland {265} Smaland [312] Smalænzk[u] [314]	Smolensk, Russia
Smalencium [22, Icel. MS A]	→ <i>Sma land</i> [22]
Smalendskia {266}	Smolensk, Russia; cf. Pfaff op. cit. pgs 169–170
Smalenzkiv, Smalizku [22]	→ <i>Sma land</i> [22]
Spania -lande [9] Spaniam [formáli, Icel. MS B]	→ <i>Hispania</i>
Sporta [371] [Icel. MSS]	→ <i>Porta</i>
Suana	→ <i>Svava</i>
Suaua [15,49][formáli] Suava [18] -skog [159,160]	
Suawen {385}	
Suðrriki [131]	‘Southern Realms’, most likely an allusion to the territorial gains of Theuderic I
Suidiod [80, Icel. MS A] Suiðioð [21] Suiþiod [66] Suiþioð [25]	→ <i>Svipioð</i>
Susa {33} Susa Susack, Susam [41] Susat [38...400]	Soest [51.57, 8.11], NRW; cf. Pfaff op. cit. pgs 172–175

Svana {152} [159,160, Icel. MS B]	Area including the eastern Harz region between Bode and Saale rivers, stretching out from → <i>Hunaland</i> to the region of the southern <i>Suevi</i> .
Svauaraland [49] 'Svavaraland'	Pfaff op. cit. pgs 175–181 contextually remarks the replacement with Thuringia in the <i>formáli</i> written by the scribe of Icel. MS B.
Svava [12] [49, Icel. MS A] Svava -skóð [159,Icel.MS A]	About A.D. 570 northern <i>Suevi</i> are mentioned under the command of Frankish king Sigibert I; thereafter warriors of this tribe were fighting against Saxons homeward bound from Italy and reclaiming their former property. Cf. Gregory of Tours, Hist V, 15; Paulus Diac. II, 6; Widukind of Corvey I, 14.
Svava -skog [159]	a forest in → <i>Svava</i>
Svörriki [131]	→ <i>Suðriki</i>
Svíar, Svijar	(ethn.) Swedish people
Sviðioðu [23] Svjðioðu [42] Svíþiod [formáli] Svíþiód [21] Svíþioð [80]	Sweden; cf. Pfaff op. cit. pgs 181–183
Swana {151,152}	→ <i>Svava</i>
Swawell {44}	
Swaweren {8}	(ethn.) tribal people located in <i>Svava</i>
Swenske men {301}	(cf. ethn.) equated with 'Vilcinamenn', Old Swedish MSS
Sweri(g/k)e {17,20,22}	→ <i>Svíþioð</i>
Syrialand [312, Icel. MS B]	→ <i>Smalænzku</i>
Talinge land {149}	→ <i>Polarna</i>
Tarlungaland [152] Tarlunge-, Tarlwngē land {148}	'Darlingau' ('Derlingau'), region with German locations Wolfsburg and Braunschweig, LS by Ritter. Pfaff op. cit. p. 185f. prefers a Carolingian land (i.e. 'Kerlingen').
Þiðreks bad [414, 438]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Roman-built <i>Thermae</i> of <i>Aquae Granni</i> (= Aachen) may have inspired an authorship for the equestrian statue of Ravenna that was transferred to this residential place under Charlemagne. • The Roman-built <i>Thermae</i> of Bonn-Verona • The Roman-built <i>Thermae</i> of Zülpich [50.690, 6.649] belong to a residential place of Frankish king Theuderic I.
Bagnoregio at Viterbo for a southern milieu: Pfaff op. cit. p. 187	
Þiðra [62] Þið	'Thy': north-western cap of Jutland; cf. Pfaff op. cit. pgs 187–188
Þioðlond [22]	Region of → <i>Þiðra</i>
Þorta [371]	Dortmund [51.51, 7.46], NRW; cf. Pfaff op. cit. pgs 188–189

þyringa -land [formáli]	Thuringia; cf. Pfaff op. cit. pgs 189–191
Tira [245, 249, 250, 253, 263] Tiro [257] iTira [252]	→ <i>Tyra</i>
Torkeren {8}	(ethn.) → <i>Turkerer</i>
Trelinnborg [282] Trieborg [Icel. MS A]	apparently the other name of → <i>Fritila</i> castle cf. Nordic <i>tré</i> = wooden log), most likely a wooden fortress; cf. Hans-Jürgen Hube 2009; cf. Pfaff op. cit. p. 194: <i>Said to lie on the Rhine (II, 167)</i>
Trent(udalir) [122]	<i>Trident</i> (Lat.): Troisdorf and Sieg river valley ('udalir') [50.81, 7.16], NRW. Trent or 'Trent(o)', for a southern milieu: Pfaff op. cit. pgs 195–196
Treya [98]	Trave river or 'Chalusus Fluvius', the former spelling most likely based on Ptolemy's location 'Treva', a place nearest to either Hamburg or Travemünde; recently re-ascribed to Bad Oldesloe [53.812, 10.373], SH; cf. Pfaff op. cit. p. 197: <i>Trene, Trave.</i>
Troia [98]	→ <i>Treya</i>
Tulingelandh {149 Sv B}	→ <i>Polarna</i>
Thummatorp {119} Tum(m)a Þorp [111] Twm(b/m)at(h)orp {114,129} Tvmma þorp(i) [118]	Östra or Västra Tommarp, Scania, Sweden; cf. Pfaff op. cit. p. 199
Turkerer	(ethn.) 'Torcilingi', 'Turcilingi', a Mid European tribe supposed to be migrating between an Eastern Germanic area and Italy mid to end of 5 th century. Scholarly assumptions range from misspelling versions of the Thuringi(ans) to a connectable identity with the Bretons; cf. Reinhard Wenskus, <i>Religion abâtardie. Materialien zum Synkretismus in der vorchristlichen politischen Theologie der Franken</i> , in: <i>Iconologia sacra</i> (Festschrift für K. Hauck), 1994, p. 237.
Turnborg [Icel. MS B]	→ <i>Trelinnborg</i>
'Tyr' Tyram [245,263, Icel. MS A] Tyro [250,252, Icel. MS A] [245, Icel. MS B]	Tyrol Residence of Jarl Apollonius in → <i>Hunaland</i> : Thier, formerly certified as <i>Tyre</i> [51.080, 7.37], NRW; apparently with connective interpolation of Thür [50.357, 7.278], RP; cf. Pfaff op. cit. p. 192: <i>A stronghold near the Rhine...</i> p. 194: <i>the provost's house on Apollinarisberg (north of Remagen...), now Apollinariskirche, was a renowned pilgim stop.</i>
Uallterborg [41]	→ <i>Vilcina borg</i>

'Ungæra', 'Ungara'

→ *Ungara-skógr*
→ *Vngaria* [12,22]

Ungara -skógr
[258, 260, 261, 263,
264–266]

Hungarian woodland

Forest of Jarl Apollonius in 'Angara' – *Engara Gau – Engersgau*, the latter i.a. mentioned in the CODEX LAURESHAMENSIS, cf. Ritter.

For this identification, both *Ungar(i)a* and *Ungara-skógr* seem based on Ptolemy's localization of the 'Ingriones'; contextually 'south of the Tencteri' (!) in/at 'Anoba mons', conclusively a region mainly on the eastern bank of the Rhine north of the *confluentes*; cf. Engers [50.4223, 7.5434], RP.

The texts imply at least two *Ungara* woodlands, since Mb 245 names Apollonius' seat not far from the Rhine and Jarl Iron's land bordering → *Walslængu* woodland somewhat adjacent to king Sal(o)mons Frankish territory; while Mb 260 and Mb 263 indicate Apollonius' Ungara immediately north of that woodland.

Furthermore, a third *Angero* may be localized on the Lower Rhine. Its name donator might have been the *Angero* watercourse which was documented in 975. It springs c. 35 km northwest from Apollonius' seat → *Tyre*, the former name of Thier [51.080, 7.37]. The scriptor of the German source apparently merged it with the southern Engers on the *confluentes* which then appears east of → *Bern* [Icel. MS A].

Værin(n)giar
[13, 18, 69, 185, 194]

(ethn.) Scandinavian people, commonly understood as 'Varangians' or 'Varyags';
cf. Pfaff op. cit. pgs. 223–225

Valka borg [321]
Valkunborg [321, Icel. MS A]
Vølskuborg [321, Icel. MS B]

either Valkenburg [52.18, 4.43], the former *Praetorium Agrippinae*, a possible residence of Jarl Nauðung [52.18, 4.43]
! → *Vilcina-*

Vallterborg

→ *Vilcina borg*; cf. Pfaff op. cit. pgs 209–210

Valslængu-skógr
[246, 256, 257]
Valslængu-skógr
[258–261, 263]

forest of catapult

Forest of Frankish King Sal(o)mon, directly adjacent to → *Ungara* and → *Hunaland* (cf. Mb 263.)

Ritter identifies this forest as or in the Westerwald, bordered today by lower Sieg, the rivers Rhine, Lahn and Dill, NRW, RP, HE.

Following further localizations, this woodland appears extending from the confluence of the rivers Lahn and Rhein to the area of the former *Angaria* ('Angria') on the Weser. This 'Franconian Forest' may mark well the martial route of Frankish king Theuderic I to the Thuringians. Pfaff, op. cit. p. 202, suggests a Frankish region on the Main, cf. 'Mainfranken': ...so that some reference to the **eastern Franks** south of the Saxons (Franconia: MLG {= Middle Low German} *Vranken-land* [...] may be intended.

Valteskiu [22]

→ *Pallteskia*

Vaskastæini [330, 331]
Vaska(nn)steini [151]
Vaskasteini [241, 269]

Forst, the former 'Vosca' [50.2178, 7.2506], RP
'Cliff, crag or fastness' of the Vosges mountains for a southern milieu:
Pfaff op. cit. p. 212

Venedi {12}

Wenden [50.97, 7.87], Oberbergisches Land, NRW, by Ritter, or another name for (a) *Winland* location
[Mb 15, Icel. MS A]: ... *Reiginballd er sibann voru hertughar j Fenidi og Svava... heima j Fenidi edur rida j Suaua...*
[Mb 225]: ... *fer hornbogi jarll heim til vinlandz... fær Sinnram austr i fenidi...*

Venice, Italy, for a southern milieu: Pfaff op. cit. pgs 72–73

værin(n)giar	→ (ethn.) <i>Værin(n)giar</i>
Verminnu [358, Icel. MS A] Vermintzu [356, Icel. MS A] Vermista [342, Icel. MS B] Vermistu [358, Icel. MS B], [360, Icel. MS B] Vermustu	Satzvey-Firmenich with the former Virmenich castle [50.6312, 6.6885] cf. Irnich castle [50.6440, 6.6367] cf. Virnich castle [50.6382, 6.6655] by Ritter, also → * <i>Vernica</i>
iverne [232]	Pfaff op. cit. p. 109
* <i>Vernica</i> Vernico [358, 360] Vernicv [358] <i>Vernixia</i> (Lat.) Verniza [342] Vernizu [360]	Pfaff op. cit. pgs. 214-215: ‘a reflection of Worms’. Cf. Gerhard Mürkens on <i>Virnich</i> in his glossary <i>Die Ortsnamen des Kreises Euskirchen</i> (1958), p. 31: <i>Virnich</i> , 1143 ebenso, = <i>Veriniacum „Gut des Römers Verinius“</i> . <i>Ein L. Verinius Secundus ist ein Matronenverehrer in Zülpich.</i> <i>Nach Kaspers (S. 12) <i>Viriniacum „Gut des Kelten Virinius“</i>.</i> [Wilhelm Kaspers: <i>Die —acum-Ortsnamen des Rheinlandes</i> (1921).] <i>Groß-Vernich</i> . Grundform ist * <i>Variniacum „Gut des Kelten Varinius; der einfache keltische Name ist Varius</i> . Mürkens op. cit. p. 34.
Vetlandz [112, Icel. MS B] Vetlannz herað [112]	→ <i>Willands</i> ...
Vilchinia landh {298}	→ <i>Vilcinaland</i>
Vil(l)cina borg [35, 38]	former Roman castra in Frisia: Traiectum [52.090692, 5.121642] by the Venerable Bede: <i>Wiltaburg, id est, Oppidum Uiltorum</i> (<i>Viltorum</i>), <i>lingua autem Gallica Trajectum</i> , cf. <i>Historia ecclesiastica gentis Anglorum</i> V,XI.
Vilcini borgar [305, Icel. MS B]	This stronghold may be not identical with the more eastern seats mentioned at e.g. [303],[305]. For instance, a place called Vilsen [52.82754, 8.98975] can be found just south of the Hanseatic city of Bremen, to the west also the Welsburg on the Welse, a western Wilsum at [52.5352, 6.8426]. Other similar place names appear in the large region of the → <i>Svava</i> which seems to encompass also the later Westphalia, Hessen, Low Saxony; cf. Pfaff op. cit. pgs 215–216: ‘ <i>Stronghold of the Viltsians,’ lying near the border between Poland (Pulina-land) and Húna-land... Wiltaburh is used of Utrecht</i> (cf. Bede, 253)
Vil(l)cina land [21–24][294] iuillcina land [42]	Territory of an obvious early subsidiary branch of the tribe called ‘Wilzen’ (Germ.), ‘Veleti’, ‘Wilti’
Vil(l)cinamen(n)	(ethn.) male tribal people (contextually warriors) of → <i>Vilcinaland</i>
Vikinialand {297}	→ <i>Vilcinaland</i>
Villeraborg [41, Icel. MS B]	→ <i>Vilcina borg</i>
Villtinamen(n) Villzinamen(n)	→ (ethn.) <i>Vilcinamenn</i>

Vindlande [202, Icel. MS B]	→ <i>Winland</i> ;
Vindlandi [176, 202]	cf. Pfaff op. cit. pgs 220–221
Vindlannd [176, Icel. MS A]	
Vinland [21, 240]	
Vinlandz [225]	
Vinnland(i) [82, 83]	
Visara [61]	Weser river
Vijsar {88} [89, Icel. MS B]	
Visar [89]	<i>Wissem</i> river, cf. a venue between Morsbach and Wissen, [50.8604, 7.71329] which is c. 25 km east of → <i>Her</i> (!);
Vngaria [12][22]{17} [formáli]	[12]: east of → <i>Bern</i> [Icel. MS A], south of → <i>Bern</i> [Icel. MS B] [22]: Territory of king Hertnit cf. → <i>Ungara</i>
Wadhincusan {434}	
Wadinkusan {377}	Wedinghausen monastery [51.3925, 8.0650], NRW
Walkimborg [321, Icel. MS A]	→ <i>Valka borg</i>
Walland [formáli]	Wallonia; cf. Pfaff op. cit. pgs 208–209
Wanlandz herad [112, Icel. MS A]	→ <i>Willands</i> ...
Wasekensten {128}	→ <i>Vaskasteinn</i>
Waskastein(n) [Icel. MS]	
Waskasteine [127, Icel. MS B]	
Waskasteini [Icel. MS]	
Waskasteipi [127]	
Wellandzherrit {123}	→ <i>Willands</i> ...
Wermintza [342, Icel. MS A]	→ <i>Vernica</i>
Wermintzu [360, Icel. MS A]	
Weronni [231, Icel. MSS]	→ <i>iVerne</i>
Wilcina- {33}	→ <i>Vilcinaland</i>
Wilcina land	
{17,134,246,247}	
WilcinÆ land {138}	
Wilkina land	→ <i>Wilcinaland</i>
{17,19,134,297,298}	
Wilkinia landh {297}	
Wilkini land {19}	
Wil(l)kinamen(n)	→ <i>Vilcinamenn</i>
Willands hærid {115}	Villand, Scania, Sweden; cf. Pfaff op. cit. p. 215 (Hærid = Germ. ‘Harde’) Vetlanda, Småland
Willicina [305, Icel. MS A]	→ <i>Vilcina borg</i>
Willtina borg [278,303, Icel. MS A]	

Willtina borg [278, Icel. MS A]	→ <i>Vilcina borg</i>
Willtinusmenn	→ (ethn.) <i>Vilcinamenn</i>
Wilsina borgar [278, Icel. MS B]	→ <i>Vilcina borg</i>
Windland [formáli] Windlandz [225, Icel. MSS] Winland {17,187,209}	Wendland, region bordering on the lower Elbe, today centered on the district of Lüchow-Dannenberg, LS
Wisar {88} Wisara {59}	→ <i>Vijsar</i> [89] Weser river, LS and other German States
Wngara [263...266] Wngeren {8}	→ <i>Ungara</i> (ethn.) → ‘ <i>Ungaria</i> ’
Ylfingar [408]	(ethn., pn., usually also genitive) dynastic patronymic likely transferred from southern poetry The Wolfdietrich-Ornit epics maintain that Hildebrand had received from his lord three golden wolves on his shield which, however, contradicts the heraldic descriptions of both Hildibrand and Thidrek; see MSS at [172],[173] and Pfaff op. cit. p. 227.
Yspan(e/i)a {6,29,148} Yspaniea {148}	→ <i>Hispania</i>

THIDREKSSAGA

Chapter Allocation

Unger 'Mb' to Bertelsen 'vol, p.'

Mb	vol, p.	Mb	vol, p.	Mb	vol, p.	Mb	vol, p.
1	I,8	101	I,186	201	II,4	301	II,194
2	I,10	102	I,188	202	II,6	302	II,197
3	I,12	103	I,190	203	II,8	303	II,198
4	I,14	104	I,193	204	II,11	304	II,200
5	I,15	105	I,196	205	II,13	305	II,202
6	I,18	106	I,199	206	II,14	306	II,203
7	I,20	107	I,201	207	II,16	307	II,204
8	I,21	108	I,203	208	II,17	308	II,206
9	I,22	109	I,205	209	II,18	309	II,208
10	I,24	110	I,207	210	II,18	310	II,210
11	I,26	111	I,209	211	II,19	311	II,212
12	I,28	112	I,210	212	II,20	312	II,214
13	I,30	113	I,212	213	II,22	313	II,215
14	I,31	114	I,214	214	II,22	314	II,216
15	I,32	115	I,215	215	II,23	315	II,218
16	I,34	116	I,217	216	II,25	316	II,218
17	I,36	117	I,220	217	II,26	317	II,219
18	I,38	118	I,224	218	II,27	318	II,221
19	I,40	119	I,227	219	II,29	319	II,223
20	I,42	120	I,230	220	II,30	320	II,225
21	I,44	121	I,232	221	II,31	321	II,226
22	I,44 II,62	122	I,233	222	II,33	322	II,228
23	I,46 II,63	123	I,235	223	II,35	323	II,230
24	II,66	124	I,236	224	II,36	324	II,230
25	I,47 II,67	125	I,239	225	II,37	325	II,232
26	I,47 II,68	126	I,242	226	II,37	326	II,234
27	I,48 II,69	127	I,244	227	II,38	327	II,235
28	I,49 II,70	128	I,246	228	II,40	328	II,235
29	I,49 II,71	129	I,246	229	II,42	329	II,236
30	I,50 II,72	130	I,249	230	II,42	330	II,238
31	I,50 II,73	131	I,250	231	II,43	331	II,240
32	I,51 II,73	132	I,250	232	II,46	332	II,242
33	I,52 II,76	133	I,252	233	II,47	333	II,243
34	I,52 II,77	134	I,253	234	II,49	334	II,245
35	I,53 II,78	135	I,255	235	II,49	335	II,246
							435 II,387

36	I,56 II,80	136	I,257	236	II,50	336	II,247	436	II,389
37	II,82	137	I,259	237	II,54	337	II,249	437	II,391
38	I,56, II,83	138	I,260	238	II,55	338	II,251	438	II,392
39	I,56 II,84	139	I,260	239	II,57	339	II,253	439	II,395
40	I,57 II,85	140	I,261	240	II,60	340	II,254	440	II,396
41	I,57 II,85	141	I,262	241	II,105	341	II,257	441	II,397
42	I,58 II,87	142	I,264	242	II,106	342	II,258		
43	I,59 II,88	143	I,266	243	II,107	343	II,259		
44	I,59 II,89	144	I,268	244	II,108	344	II,261		
45	I,60 II,91	145	I,271	245	II,109	345	II,263		
46	I,62 II,92	146	I,272	246	II,111	346	II,264		
47	I,62 II,93	147	I,273	247	II,113	347	II,265		
48	I,63 II,94	148	I,274	248	II,114	348	II,267		
49	I,65 II,95	149	I,275	249	II,115	349	II,268		
50	I,65 II,96	150	I,277	250	II,116	350	II,269		
51	I,66 II,98	151	I,280	251	II,117	351	II,270		
52	I,68 II,100	152	I,282	252	II,118	352	II,271		
53	I,69 II,101	153	I,284	253	II,120	353	II,272		
54	I,70 II,101	154	I,285	254	II,120	354	II,273		
55	I,70 II,102	155	I,286	255	II,122	355	II,274		
56	I,72 II,104	156	I,288	256	II,124	356	II,275		
57	I,73	157	I,290	257	II,125	357	II,276		
58	I,75	158	I,291	258	II,128	358	II,278		
59	I,76	159	I,294	259	II,129	359	II,279		
60	I,79	160	I,297	260	II,130	360	II,280		
61	I,80	161	I,300	261	II,131	361	II,281		
62	I,83	162	I,302	262	II,132	362	II,283		
63	I,85	163	I,303	263	II,134	363	II,284		
64	I,87	164	I,304	264	II,139	364	II,285		
65	I,92	165	I,306	265	II,140	365	II,286		
66	I,95	166	I,308	266	II,142	366	II,287		
67	I,97	167	I,313	267	II,144	367	II,289		
68	I,102	168	I,315	268	II,145	368	II,291		
69	I,105	169	I,319	269	II,147	369	II,292		
70	I,106	170	I,281 I,322 I,351	270	II,148	370	II,293		

71	I,111	171	I,325 I,352	271	II,149	371	II,295
72	I,112	172	I,326	272	II,152	372	II,297
73	I,116	173	I,327	273	II,153	373	II,298
	I,123						
74	I,120	174	I,328	274	II,155	374	II,300
75	I,123	175	I,328	275	II,156	375	II,300
76	I,124	176	I,331	276	II,158	376	II,303
77	I,125	177	I,333	277	II,159	377	II,304
78	I,128	178	I,334	278	II,160	378	II,307
79	I,131	179	I,335	279	II,162	379	II,308
	I,132						
80	I,133	180	I,337	280	II,163	380	II,310
81	I,136	181	I,338	281	II,164	381	II,310
82	I,138	182	I,338	282	II,167	382	II,312
83	I,140	183	I,342	283	II,169	383	II,313
84	I,144	184	I,343	284	II,169	384	II,314
85	I,146	185	I,344	285	II,171	385	II,315
86	I,148	186	I,347	286	II,172	386	II,316
87	I,152	187	I,348	287	II,173	387	II,317
88	I,153	188	I,349	288	II,175	388	II,320
89	I,156	189	I,352	289	II,177	389	II,321
90	I,159	190	I,354	290	II,178	390	II,323
91	I,162	191	I,356	291	II,179	391	II,324
92	I,164	192	I,356	292	II,180	392	II,325
93	I,166	193	I,358	293	II,183	393	II,326
94	I,168	194	I,360	294	II,184	394	II,327
95	I,171	195	I,360	295	II,185	395	II,328
96	I,174	196	I,364	296	II,186	396	II,330
97	I,176	197	I,366	297	II,187	397	II,332
98	I,178	198	I,367	298	II,189	398	II,334
99	I,181	199	I,368	299	II,191	399	II,335
100	I,186	200	II,1	300	II,192	400	II,337