

## Chapter 9 – The Ancient Icelandic Pedigree, Exploration and Settlement of Iceland

**Introduction:** Iceland was the last country in Europe to become inhabited, and we know more about the beginnings and early history of Icelandic society than we do of any in the Old World.

As late as 860 A.D., Iceland was still an empty land. In his book *On Times* the Venerable Priest Bede mentions an island called *Thule*, said in other books to lie six days' sailing to the north of Britain. According to some sources, before Iceland was settled from Norway there were other people there, called *Paper* by the Norwegians. They were Christians and were thought to have come overseas from the west, because people found Irish books, bells, croziers, and lots of other things, so it was clear they must have been Irish. These few Irish anchorites had been driven there by Viking attacks and settlements on their homeland. These Irishmen were said to have been in Iceland as far back as 795, just after the beginning of the Viking Age, and for the next three quarters of a century they had the country to themselves. Then, around 860, the peace was shattered by Scandinavian seafarers who seem to have gone to Iceland unintentionally. To begin with, there seems to have been a mere trickle of immigrants, but during the period, 890 to 910 there was a steady stream of settlers claiming possession of all the best farm lands. This "Age of Settlements" was over in 930 when the settlers and their sons adopted a common law for the entire country.

In 1097 a tithe system was set up for the whole country, and it has been suggested that this may have contributed to the first compilation of the *Book of Settlements*.

The earliest native historian in Iceland was Ari Thorgilsson the Learned, (1068-1148)(our 21<sup>st</sup> great granduncle). It was Bishops Thorlak Runolfsson of Skalholt and Ketil Thorsteinsson of Holar (1122-45) (our 23<sup>rd</sup> great grandfather) who gave him the task of writing his most famous book *Islendingabok*, or the *Book of Icelanders*. This first book gave only a brief description of the settlement of Iceland, naming only five settlers. When Ari set to work, only six to seven generations of settlers had lived in Iceland, so it was not too difficult to gather information even about the earliest period of Iceland's history. Ari also appears to have been written at least part of this original version of the *Book of Settlements*. This original version is now lost, but its existence is vouched for by Hauk Erlendsson (1260 - 1334) (Our 18<sup>th</sup> great grandfather) who compiled his own version of it shortly after 1300.

There are five extant versions of the *Book of Settlements*, one of them only a fragment. The five are: (1) *Sturlubok* by Sturla Thordarson (1214 - 1284) (Our 19<sup>th</sup> great grandfather); (2) *Hauksbok* by Hauk Erlendsson (1260-1334); (3) *Melabok* by Snorri Markusson; (4) *Skardsarbok* by Bjorn Jonsson; and (5) *Thordarbok* by Rev. Thord Jonsson of Hitardale.

Thordarbok would be the version that would survive in re-written forms until modern times. There would be several translations and versions created and published. The version I will use here is *The Book of Settlements*, "*Landnamabok*" that was translated with introduction and

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notes by Hermann Paulsson and Paul Edwards.

Jens Ulff-Moller in his article, *The Origin of the Book of Settlement and Celtic Christianity in Iceland* stated that, “When studying the genealogies of the people mentioned in the *Book of Settlements* I have found them generally reliable.” The genealogies of the *Book of Settlements* show the continuity of Icelandic life from the beginning of Icelandic society down to the author’s own times. In this situation, the immigrants were more than merely settlers, they were the very progenitors of the Icelandic people.

The extant versions of the *Book of Settlements* includes roughly 430 settlers, over 3,500 personal names, and almost 1,500 farm names. The Paulsson and Edwards version has 436 settlers listed in the index. Narratives have been provided for these named individuals in numbered paragraphs from 1 to 399. I did a comparison between the indexed names and the Ancient Icelandic Pedigree and determined that 121 out of these 436 settlers are our direct ancestors. I have extracted verbatim copies of each numbered paragraph that pertains to our direct ancestors and I present them here.

Our ancestors Naddoddur, Mar Naddoddsson, Ingolfur Arnarson, and Raven-Floki Vilgerðarson are presented first as they were the discoverers and very first settlers. All the other ancestors are presented in order of their approximate births, except where there was a family relationship between two individuals. In that case the entries are presented in sequence.

### **Naddoddur (840 - ) (our 29<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

Naddoddur came from Adger, Norway. He discovered Iceland around 870.

# 3, *Book of Settlements*. The story goes that some people wanted to sail from Norway to the Faroes, a Viking called Naddodd, to name one of them. They were driven out to sea westwards, and came to a vast country. They went ashore in the Eastfjords, climbing a high mountain, and scanning the country in all directions looking for smoke or any other sign that the land was inhabited, but they saw nothing. In the summer they went back to the Faroes, and as they were sailing away from the coast a lot of snow fell on the mountains, so they called the country Snowland. They were full of praise for it. According to Saemund the Learned the place in the East Fjords where they landed is the one now called Reydarfell.

### **Mar Naddoddsson (860 - ) (our 28<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

Mar Naddoddsson came from the Faroe Islands. He arrived in Iceland around 890.

#382, *Book of Settlement*. Brondolf and Mar, sons of Naddodd and Jorunn, Olvir Child sparer's daughter, came to Iceland early in the Period of Settlements. They took possession of Hrunamannahrepp as far as the watershed. Brondolf made his home at Berghyl. His son was Thorleif, father of Brondolf, father of Thorkel Scot Pate, father of Thorarin, father of Hall of Haukadale and Thorlak, father of Runolf, father of Bishop Thorlak. Mar made his home at Masstead. His son was Beinir, father of Kolgrima, mother of Skeggi, Hjalti's father.

### **Ingolfur Arnarson (848 - 900) (our 27<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

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Ingolfur Arnarson came from Dalsfirði, Norway. He arrived in Iceland around 874.

#6, *Book of Settlements*. There was a man called Bjornolf, and another called Hroald, sons of Hromund Gripsson. They left Telemark because of some killings and settled down at Dalsfjord in Fjalar Province. Bjornolf had a son called Orn who was the father of Ingolf and Helga. Hroald had a son called Hrodmar, father of Leif.

Ingolf and Leif were blood-brothers, and they went on a Viking expedition with Hastein, Herstein, and Holmstein, the sons of Earl Atli the Slender of Gaular. They all got on well together, and when they came back home they agreed to join forces the following summer. Next winter the blood-brothers gave a feast for the earl's sons, and at that feast Holmstein swore a solemn oath to marry Helga Orn's-daughter, or else not marry at all. People didn't like this vow. Leif flushed red, and he and Holmstein parted on cool terms when the feast was over.

In the spring the blood-brothers got themselves ready for a Viking expedition, planning to set out in search of Atli. They met up with them at Hisargafl. Holmstein and his brothers were the first to attack, but after they'd been fighting for awhile, Olmod the Old, son of Horda-Kari and Leif's kinsman, turned up with support for Leif and Ingolf. Holmstein was killed in this battle and Herstein had to run for it. After that the blood-brothers set out on their Viking expedition.

Next winter, Herstein led an attack on Leif and Ingolf, hoping to kill them, but they were put on their guard and made a counter-move against him. There was a fierce battle and Herstein was killed. After that a number of their friends from Fjord Province rallied round the blood-brothers. Then messengers were sent to Earl Atli and Hastein to offer compensation, and a settlement was reached on these terms that Leif and Ingolf were to give the earl and his sons everything they possessed.

After that the blood-brothers got ready a large ship of theirs and set out in search of the land Raven-Floki had discovered, by that time called Iceland. They found the land, and stayed the first winter at South-Alftafjord in the Eastfjords. It seemed to them the south part of the country was better than the north. After spending a winter on Iceland, they went back to Norway. Later, Ingolf laid out all his money to go to Iceland, but Leif went on a Viking expedition to the west and plundered in Ireland. Once he found a large underground chamber there and went inside. It was dark until light started coming from a sword someone was holding. Leif killed the man and took the sword and a good deal of money besides. After this he was known as Hjarleif. He plundered all over Ireland and took a great deal of loot, including ten slaves called Dufthak, Geirraud, Skjaldbjorn, Halldor, Drafdrit, --- the rest of them aren't mentioned by name. After that Hjarleif went back to Norway and joined his blood-brother Ingolf. Earlier Leif had married Helga Orn's-daughter, Ingolf's sister.

# 7, *Book of Settlements*. That winter Ingolf held a great sacrifice to discover what the future had in store for him, but Hjarleif would never sacrifice to the gods. The oracle told Ingolf to go to Iceland. After that he and his brother-in-law got their ships ready separately for the voyage. Hjarleif loaded his ship with the loot he'd won, and in his Ingolf carried what they held in common. As soon as they were ready they put out to sea.

# 8, *Book of Settlements*. The summer Ingolf and Hjarleif went to settle in Iceland, Harald Fine-Hair had been King of Norway for twelve years; that was 6,073 years from the Beginning of the World, and 874 years from the Incarnation of our Lord.

They sailed close to one another until they made landfall, and then they got separated. As soon as Ingolf caught his first glimpse of Iceland he threw his highseat pillars overboard, hoping for a good omen, and declared he'd settle wherever the pillars happened to be washed ashore. Nowadays the place he landed is called Ingolfshofdi. Hjarleif drifted west along the coast. He ran short of drinking water, and what the Irish slaves did was to knead together flour and butter, saying it was good for thirst. They called the mixture *minthak*, but by the time the mixture was ready it started raining heavily, so they were able to collect rainwater from the sails. When the *minthak* grew musty they threw it overboard and it was washed

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ashore at place now called Minthakseyri. Hjorleif put in at Hjorleifshofdi, where in those days there was a fjord stretching right up to the headland. Hjorleif had two houses built there; the ruins of one of them measures eighteen fathoms across, and the other nineteen. Hjorleif spent the winter there. In the spring he wanted to sow. He had only one ox and told his slaves to pull the plough. One day when Hjorleif and his men were at the houses, Dufthak put it to his fellow-slaves that they should slaughter the ox and say a brown bear had killed it, then they should attack Hjorleif and his men, should they go looking for the bear. So they went along and told Hjorleif, and when he and his men spread out in the woods looking for the bear, the slaves set on them and murdered them all, one after another, just as many men as there were slaves. Then the slaves ran away with the dead men's boat and their wives and goods. They rowed over to the Islands they'd seen to the south-west and prepared themselves for a longish stay.

Ingolf had two slaves called Vifil and Karli, and he sent them west along the shore to look for his highseat pillars. When they came to Hjorleifshofdi, they found Hjorleif dead there, so they turned back to tell Ingolf what had happened. He took the death of Hjorleif and his men badly. He set out west to Hjorleifshofdi, and when he saw Hjorleif he said, "It's a sad end for a warrior, to be killed by slaves; but in my experience, this is what always happens to people who won't hold sacrifices."

Ingolf had Hjorleif and his men buried, and took over his ship and various other things of his. Then he climbed to the top of the headland and saw some islands lying to the southwest, and it occurred to him that since the boat was missing, the slaves might have fled there. They set out in search of the slaves and found them in the islands at a place called Eid. They were eating a meal when Ingolf and his men surprised them, and the slaves were so frightened they scattered in all directions. Ingolf killed every one of them. The place where Dufthak met his death is called Dufthaksskor. Many of the slaves jumped over a cliff that's been called after them ever since, as have the islands where the slaves were killed, which were named Westmanna Islands since the men came from the west. Ingolf and his men took the widows of the murdered men back with them to Hjorleifshofdi, and there he spent the following winter. Next spring he sailed along the coast westward, and stayed the third winter at Ingolfdfell, west of Olfus River. In that year, Vifil and Karli found his highseat pillars at Arnarhill, west of the moor.

# 9, Book of Settlements. In the spring Ingolf traveled west across the moor. He made his home at the spot where his highseat pillars had been washed ashore and lived at Reykjavik. The highseat pillars can be seen in the hall there. Ingolf claimed possession of the whole region between Olfus River and Hvalfjord south of Brynjudale and Oxar Rivers, including all the Nesses.

Then Karli said "It's not much use our traveling across good country, just so that we can live on this out-of-the-way headland." After that he disappeared, taking a slave girl with him.

Ingolf gave Vifil his freedom, and he settled down at Vifilstoft; Vifilsfell also takes its name from him. He lived there for a long time and became a man of some importance. Ingolf had a house built at Skalafell. From there he noticed some smoke at Olfuswater, and that's where he found Karli.

Ingolf was the most famous of all the settlers, because he came to this country when it was still uninhabited and he was the first man to settle here permanently. After that, other settlers came and followed his example.

Ingolf married Hallveig Frodi's-daughter, sister of Loft the Old, and their son was Thorstein who founded the Kjalarness Assembly before the Althing was established. Thorstein was the father of Thorkel Moon the Lawspeaker. Who was as far as anyone can tell was one of the noblest heathen that ever lived.

When he was lying on his death-bed, Thorkel Moon had himself carried out to a shaft of sunlight, and gave himself to the god who created the sun. He had led a life of blameless as the best of Christians. His son was Thormod, who held the principle chieftaincy at the time when Christianity came to Iceland. Thormod was the father of Hamal, father of Mar, Thormod, and Torfi.

### **Raven-Floki Vilgerðarson (835 - ) (our 26<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

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Raven-Floki Vilgerðarson came from Norway. He arrived in Iceland around 880.

#5, *Book of Settlements*. There was a man called Floki Vilgerdason, a great Viking. He set off on search of Gardar's Isle, putting out from a place called Floki's Cairn on the border between Hordaland and Rogaland. First he sailed over to Shetland, and lay at anchor in Floka Creek. His daughter, Geirhild, was drowned in Geirhildarwater in Shetland. On board Floki's ship was a man called Thorolf, and another called Herjolf, and also a Hebridean called Faxi.

Floki took three ravens with him on the voyage. When he set the first one free it flew back from the stern, but the second raven flew straight up in the air, and then back down to the ship, while the third flew straight ahead from the prow, and it was in that direction they found land.

They came west to Horn, and sailed west along the south coast. As they sailed round Reykjaness and the bay opened up wide so they could see westwards to Snaefellsness, Faxi had this to say: "It must be a big country we've found; the rivers are big enough." After this the bay was called Faxi's Estuary.

Floki and his crew sailed west across Breidafjord and made land at Vatnsfjord in Bardarstrand. At that time the fjord was teeming with fish, and they got so caught up with the fishing they forgot to make hay, so their livestock starved to death the following winter.

The spring was an extremely cold one. Floki climbed a certain high mountain, and north across the mountain range he could see a fjord full of drift ice. That's why they called the country *Iceland*, and so it's been called ever since.

In the summer, Floki and his men planned to sail away, but they were only ready just before winter. They tried unsuccessfully to tack round Reykjaness, and then their towboat with Herjolf on board broke loose from the ship. He managed to scramble ashore at a place called Herjolfshaven. Floki stayed the winter in Borgarfjord. They found Herjolf and sailed over to Norway the following summer. When they were asked about the new country Floki had nothing good to say about it, but Herjolf described its merits as well as its faults. Thorolf said that in the land they'd found, butter was dripping from every blade of grass. That's why people called him Thorolf Butter.

#210, *Book of Settlements*. Floki, son of Vilgerd Horda-Kari's daughter, went to Iceland and took possession of Flokadale between Flokadale River and Reykjarhill. He made his home at Mo. Floki married Gro, sister of Thord of Hofdi, and their son was Oddleif Staff who lived at Stafshill and quarreled with the Hjaltasons. Floki's daughter was Thjodgerd, mother of Kodran, father of Thjodgerd, mother of Kodran, father of Kar of Vatnsdale.

### **Auður (the deep minded) Ketilsdottir (830 - ) (our 28<sup>th</sup> great grandmother)**

Auður (the deep minded) Ketilsdottir was from Scotland. She was the widow of the King of Dublin, Ireland, Olafur "the white" Ingjaldsson. She arrived in Iceland around 895.

#93, *Book of Settlements*. There was a warrior king called Olaf the White, the son of King Ingjald, son of Helgi, son of Olaf, son of Gudrod, son of Halfdan White Leg, King of the Uplands. Olaf went on a Viking expedition to the British Isles, conquering Dublin in Ireland and the region round about, and made himself king over it. He married Aud the Deep Minded, Ketil Flat Nose's daughter, and they had a son called Thorstein the Red. Olaf was killed fighting in Ireland, and after that Aud and Thorstein went to the Hebrides, where Thorstein married Thurid, daughter of Eyvind the Easterner, and sister of Helgi the Lean. They had a good many children. Their son was Olaf Feilan, and Groa, Aloh, Osk, Thorhild, Thorgerd and Vigdis were their daughters.

Thorstein the Red became a warrior king, and joined forces with Earl Sigurd the Powerful, son of Eystein the Clatterer; they conquered Caithness, Sutherland, Ross and Moray, and more than half of Argyll. Thorstein ruled over these territories as King until he was betrayed by the Scots and killed there in battle.

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Aud was in Caithness when she learned of Thorstein's death; she had a ship built secretly in a forest, and when it was ready she sailed away to Orkney. There she married off Groa, daughter of Thorstein the Red. Groa was the mother of Grelod, who married Thorfinn the Skull-Splitter. After that, Aud set out for Iceland with twenty free-born men aboard her ship.

#97, *Book of Settlements*. Aud went first to the Faroes, where she married off Alof, daughter of Thorstein the Red. From her the Gotuskeggjar kin are descended. After that Aud carried on to Iceland, and made land at Vikarskeid, where her ship was wrecked. Then she traveled to Kjalarness to visit her brother Helgi Bjolan. He invited her to stay there with half of her company, but she thought this a poor offer and said he would always be mean-minded. Then she traveled west to Breidafjord to her brother Bjorn, who went out to welcome her with all his servants. He said he knew what a noble-minded woman his sister was and invited her to stay with him with all her men, and she accepted.

In the spring Aud set out to look for land in Breidafjord, and her companions went with her. They took their breakfast towards the south of Breidafjord, at a place that's now called Dogurdarness. Then they sailed up past the islands in the sound and landed at a certain headland where Aud lost her comb, so she called it Kambsness.

Aud took possession of the entire Dales district at the head of the fjord, between the Dogurdar and Skraumuhlaups Rivers. She made her home at Hvamm near Aurrida River Estuary, at a place now called Audartoft. She used to say prayers at Kross Hills; she had crosses erected there, for she'd been baptized and was a devout Christian. Later her kinsman worshiped these hills, then when sacrifices began, a pagan temple was built there. They believed they would go into the hills when they died. Thord Gellir was led to the hills before he took over the chieftaincy, as is told in his saga.

#110, *Book of Settlement*. Aud was a woman of great dignity. When she was growing weary with old age, she invited her kinsmen and relatives by marriage to a magnificent feast, and when the feast had been celebrated for three days, she chose fine gifts for her friends and gave them sound advice. She declared that the feast would go on for another three days and that it would be her funeral feast. That very night she died, and she was buried at the high water mark as she'd ordered, because having been baptized, she didn't wish to lie in unconsecrated earth. Afterwards her kinsmen lost the faith.

### **Ketil (trout) Porkelsson (830 - ) (our 30<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

Ketil (trout) Porkelsson was from Naumadal, Norway. He arrived in Iceland around 878.

#344, *Book of Settlements*. Ketil Trout was a famous man in Namdalen Province, the son of Earl Thorkel of Namdalen and Hrafnhild, daughter of Ketil Trout of Hrafnista. The younger Ketil farmed in Namdalen at the time King Harald Fine Hair sent Hallvard the Hard Sailing and Sigtrygg the Swift Sailing against Thorolf Kveld Ulfsson, Ketil's kinsman. Then Ketil gathered forces, meaning to support Thorolf, but King Harald traveled overland across Eldueid, got ships at Namdalen, and sailed north to Sandness to Alost where he put Thorolf Kveld Ulfsson to death. Then King Harald went back south again, following the coast, and on his way he ran into a number of men who were sailing to Thorolf's rescue. The king drove them back. A little later Ketil Trout went north to Torgar where, in their own house, he burnt to death the Hildiridarsons. Harek and Harearek, whose slander had brought about the death of Thorolf. After that Ketil decided to go to Iceland with Ingunn, his wife, and their sons. He put in at Rang River Estuary and spent the first winter at Hrafn-toft. Ketil took possession of all the land between Thjors and Markar Rivers where a good many important people settled with his approval. Ketil also claimed possession of the land between Rang River and Hroars Brook, that is the whole area below Raydarwater, and made his home at Hof. When Ketil had brought most of his goods over to Hof, Ingunn gave birth to a boy, and that was Hrafn, the first Lawspeaker in Iceland. That's why the place is known as Hrafn-toft. Ketil Trout took over the whole region

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east of East Rang River and Vatnsfell as far as the stream that flows west of Breidabolstead above Thver River, excluding Dufthaksholt and Myri. That area he granted to a man called Dufthak, a great sorcerer. Ketil Trout had another son called Helgi, who married Valdis Jolgeir's daughter, and their daughter was Helga, wife of Oddbjorn the Ship Wright, after whom Oddbjorn's Grave takes its name. Oddbjorn and Helga had these children, Hroald, Kolbein, Kolfinna and Asvor. Ketil Trout had a third son called Storolf, father of Orm the Strong, Otkel and Hrafnhild, wife of Gunnar Baugsson. The son of Hrafnhild and Gunnar was Hamund, father of Gunnar of Hlidarend. Ketil Trout's fourth son, Vestar, married Moeid, and their daughter was Asny, wife of Ofeig Grettir. Ofeig and Asdis had these children: Asmund the Beardless, Asbjorn, Aldis, mother of Valla Brand, Asvor, mother of Helgi the Black and yet another daughter called Aesa. Ketil Trout's fifth son was Herjolf, father of Sumarlidi, father of Veturlidi the Poet. These lived at Sumarlidaby, known as Brekkur nowadays. Veturlidi was killed by the priest Thangbrand and Gudlaug Arason of Reykjahills for lampooning. Hrafn had a son called Saebjorn the Priest who married Unn Sigmund's daughter, and their son was Arngeir.

### **Pordur (beard) Hrappsson (830 - ) (our 26<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

Pordur (beard “skeggi”) Hrappsson was from Raumudal, Norway. He was the brother of Örlýgur (the old) Hrappsson (below). He arrived in Iceland around 880.

#11, *Book of Settlements*. There was a man called Thord Skeggi, son of Hrapp, Bjorn Buna's son. Thord married Vilborg Osvald's daughter. They had a daughter called Helga who married Ketilbjorn the Old. Thord went to Iceland, and with Ingolf's approval settled upon land claimed by Ingolf between Ulfars River and Leiru Creek. He made his home at Skeggjastead, and many important Icelanders trace their descent from him.

#307, *Book of Settlements*. Thord Skeggi, son of Hrapp, Bjorn Buna's son, married Vilborg, daughter of Osvald and of Ulfrun, Edmund's daughter. Thord went to Iceland, took possession of land between Jokuls River and Lons Moor in the north, and farmed at Baer for ten years or more. Then he was told his highseat pillars had been found at Leiru Creek, west of the moor, so he moved his house there to the west, making his home at Skeggjastead, as written before. Then he sold the Lon lands to Ulfljot who brought the laws to Iceland. Thord's daughter was Helga, wife of Ketilbjorn the Old of Mosfell.

### **Ingimundur (the old) Þorsteinsson (850 - ) (our 28<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

Ingimundur (the old) Þorsteinsson was from Raumudal, Norway. He arrived in Iceland around 880.

#179, *Book of Settlements*. There was a famous chieftain in Romsdale in Norway called Ketil Raum. He was the son of Orm Shell Piece, son of Horse Bjorn, son of Raum, son of Giant Bjorn of North Norway. Ketil married Mjoll, daughter of An the Bow Bender. They had a son called Thorstein who, on his father's instigation, brought about the death of Jokul, son of Earl Ingimund of Gautland, in the forest near the Uplands. Jokul would not take his life in return. Afterwards Thorstein married Jokul's sister, Thordis, and their son was Ingimund the Old. He was brought up on Hefni Island by Thorir, father of Grim and Hromund. The secess Heid made the prophecy that all three would settle in a still undiscovered country, west in the ocean. Ingimund said he would make sure that would never happen. The secess told him he couldn't prevent it, and as proof she said that something had vanished from his purse and wouldn't be found till he started digging for his high seat pillars in the new country.

Ingimund was a great Viking and was always going on plundering expeditions to the British Isles.

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He had a partner called Saemund, from the Hebrides. They came back from a Viking expedition just about the time King Harald, who was forcing his way to power in Norway, was setting out to take on Thorir Long-Chin and his allies at the Battle of Hafursfjord. Ingimund wanted to support the king, but Saemund wouldn't have it, so their partnership broke up. After the battle the king gave Ingimund Vigdis, the daughter of Earl Thorir the Silent, as his wife. Vigdis and Jorund Neck were Thorir's illegitimate children. Ingimund couldn't settle down happily anywhere, and that's why King Harald encouraged him to seek his fortune in Iceland. Ingimund said he'd never intended to go there, but all the same he sent two Lapps on a magic ride to Iceland to look for the object he'd lost. It was an image of Frey, made of silver. The Lapps came back -- they'd found the image but couldn't get it --- and told Ingimund that it was in a certain valley between two hillocks. They described to him in detail how the land lay, and all about where he was to make his home.

After that Ingimund set out for Iceland, along with Jorund Neck, his brother-in-law, and his friends Eyvind Sorkvir, Asmund and Hvati and his slaves Fridmund, Rodvar, Thorir Fox-Beard and Ulfkel. They put in at Grims River Estuary in the south, and all spent the winter at Havanneyr with Grim, Ingimund's blood-brother. In the spring they traveled north across the moors and came to a fjord where they saw two rams, so they called it Hrutafjord. Then they traveled on northwards through the districts, naming places everywhere. Ingimund spent the following winter at Ingimundarholt in Vididale, and from there they could see snow-free mountains to the south-east, so they traveled there in the spring, and there Ingimund recognized the land he'd been guided to. His daughter Thordis was born at Thordisarholt. Ingimund took possession of the whole of Vatnsdale, down to Helgawater and Urdarwater on the east side. He made his home at Hof, and found his amulet when he started digging for his high-seat pillars. His sons by Vigdis were Thorstein, Jokul, Thorir Buck-Bottom and Hogni, and he had a son called Smid by a bondswoman. Ingimund had two daughters called Jorunn and Thordis.

Jorund Neck took possession of land between Urdarwater and Mogils Brook, and made his home at Grund below Jorundarfell. He was the father of Mar of Masstead. Hvati took possession of land between Mogils Brook and Gilja River, and lived at Hvatastead. Asmund took possession on the Thigeyrar District north of Helgawater, and lived at Gnup. Fridmund took possession of Forsaeludale. Eyvind Sorkvir took possession of Blondudale, and his sons were Hermund and Hromund the Lambe.

Ingimund found a she-bear with two cubs on Hunawater. Afterwards he went abroad and gave these animals to King Harald. People in Norway had never seen polar bears before. Then King Harald gave Ingimund a ship with a cargo of timber, and Ingimund traveled back with two ships, the first man to sail north of Iceland round Skagi. He brought his ships into Hunawater, and there's a place near Thingeyjar called Stgandi's Shed. Later, Hrafn the Easterner came to stay with Ingimund. He had a fine sword. He carried it into the temple, and that's why Ingimund took it from him.

There were two brothers called Hallorm and Thororm who came to Iceland and stayed with Ingimund. Hallorm married Ingimund's daughter Thordis, and got the Karnsriver lands as her dowry. Their son was Thorgrim the Karnsriver-Priest. Thororm farmed at Thoromstongue.

Ingimund lost ten pigs, and when they were found the following autumn they numbered a hundred and twenty. The boar was called Beigad, and he plunged into Svinawater and kept swimming till his hoofs came off. He died of exhaustion on Beigadarhill.

### **Brandur (slender-leg) (850 - ) (our 28<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

Brandur (slender-leg) was from Norway. He arrived in Iceland around 880.

#114, *Book of Settlements*. There was a man called Thrand Slender Leg whose family belonged to Agder. He went to Iceland with Geirmund Hell Skin, took possession of the islands west of Bjarn Isle Bay and made his home on Flat Isle. He married the daughter of Gils Ship Nose and their son was Hergils Knob Buttocks, who lived on Hergils Isle. Hergils had a daughter called Thorkatla, who married Mar of Reykjahills. Hergils married Thorarna, daughter of Ketil Broad Sole, and their son was Ingjald who lived



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on Hergils Isle and supported Gisli Sursson. Because Ingjald had given this aid, Bork the Stout took the islands from him. After that Ingjald bought Hlid in Thorskafjord. His son was Thorarin who married Thorgerd, the daughter of Glum Geirason, and their son was Helgu Steinar. Thorarin was with Kjartan in Svinadale, when he was killed.

### **Skjoldolfur Vemundarson (850 - ) (our 28<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

Skjoldolfur Vemundarson was from Denmark. He arrived in Iceland around 875.

#275, *Book of Settlements*. Skjoldolf Vemundarson, Berdlu Kari's brother, took possession of Jokulsdale east of Jokuls River above Knefilsdale River, and lived at Skjoldofsstead. His children were Thorstein who married Fastny Brynjolf's daughter, and Sigrid, Bersi Gizurason's mother.

### **Steinn (the fast sailing) Vigbjodsson (850 - ) (our 27<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

Steinn (the fast sailing) Vigbjodsson was from Bálkarúmi, Norway. He arrived in Iceland around 910.

#88, *Book of Settlements*. Stein Vignjodsson the Hard Sailing, brother of Thorir Autumn Dusk took possession of Skogarstrand as far as Thorberg's land claim and east to Lax River, and farmed at Breidalbolstead. His sons were Thorhadd of Hitardale and Thorgest, who married Arnora, Thord Gellir's daughter, whose sons were Stein the Lawspeaker, Asmund, Haflidi and Thorhadd.

### **Örlygur (the old) Hrappsson (860 - ) (our 26<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

Örlygur (the old) Hrappsson was from Raumudal, Norway. He arrived in Iceland around 880. He was the brother of Þordur (beard) Hrappsson (above) and the father of Valthjofur Orlygsson (below).

#15, *Book of Settlements*. Hrapp, Bjorn Buna's son, had a son called Orlyg whom he gave in fosterage to the Holy Bishop Patrick of the Hebrides. He had a great desire to go to Iceland, and asked the Bishop for guidance. The bishop provided him with church timber, an iron bell, a plenarium, and consecrated earth which Orlyg was to place beneath the corner posts of his church. The bishop told him to settle at a place where from the sea he could keep two mountains in view, each with its valley. He was to make his home below the southern mountain where he was to build a house and a church dedicated to Saint Columba. On board Orlyg's ship were his blood-brother Koll, Thorbjorn Sparrow and Thorbjorn's brother Thorbjorn Skuma, the sons of Bodvar Bladder-Bald.

Orlyg and his men put out to sea, and had such a rough passage they'd no idea where they were. Then Orlyg made a solemn vow to Bishop Patrick that if they made land he'd name the place after him. Shortly afterwards they sighted land, having drifted west of Iceland. They came ashore at a place now called Orlygshaven, but the fjord that cut into the land from there they called Patreksfjord. They stayed there over winter. In the spring Orlyg got his ship ready to sail, but some of his crew settled down there, as will be described later. Orlyg journeyed east round Bard, and once he'd gone beyond Snaefellsness Glacier and sailed into the bay he could see two mountains, each of them with a valley cutting into it. Then he knew this was the place he'd been guided to, so he made for the southern mountain. This was Kjalarness, which his cousin Helgi had already claimed. Orlyg stayed the first winter with him, and in the spring with Helgi's

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approval he laid claim to the land between Mogils River and Osvifs Brook, making his home at Esjuberg where he built a church as he had promised. Orlyg had a number of children. His sons were Valthjof, father of Valbrand, father of Torfi, and Geimund, father of Halldora, mother of Thorleif, from who the people of Esjuberg are descended.

Orlyg and his kinsmen put their faith in St. Columba. Orlyg the Old also had a daughter called Velaug, wife of Gunnlaug Adder-Tongue, so of Hromund of Thverarhlid. Their daughter was Thurid Sowthistle, mother of Illugi the Blakc of Gilsbakki.

### **Valthjofur Orlygsson (890 - ) (our 26<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

Valthjofur Orlygsson was born in Iceland. He was the son of Örlygur (the old) Hrappsson who had come from Raumudal, Norway to Iceland around 880. He was a settler in Iceland around 910.

#17, *Book of Settlements*. Valthjof Orlygsson of Esjuberg took possession of the entire Kjos district, and made his home at Medalfell. From him are descended the Valthyfling kin. He was the father of Signy, mother of Gnup, father of Birning, father of Gnup, father of Bishop Eirik of Greenland.

### **Ondottur (Crow) (of Vidvik) (835 - ) (our 27<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

Ondottur (Crow) (of Vidvik) came from Vest-Adger, Kvinesdal, Norway. He was the father of Asgrimur Ondottsson. He was killed before his family went to Iceland around 885.

#229, *Book of Settlements*. Ondott Crow who was mentioned earlier became a wealthy man. But when Bjorn his brother-in-law died, the chieftain Grim claimed all his inheritance for the king, on the grounds that Grim was a foreigner and his sons were living in the British Isles. Ondott managed to hold onto the money for his nephew Thrand, and when Thrand heard his father had died, he put out from the Hebrides and sailed so fast, he was nicknamed the Fast Sailing. After he'd collected his inheritance, Thrand went to Iceland and settled in the south, as will be told later.

### **Asgrimur Ondottsson (860 - ) (our 26<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

Asgrimur Ondottsson was from Vest-Adger, Kvinesdal, Norway. He was the son of Ondottur (Crow) (of Vidvik). He arrived in Iceland around 885.

Continuation of #229 (above), *Book of Settlements*. That's why Grim killed Ondott but he failed to get the money even though he had the backing of the king. On the same night, Ondott's wife Signy carried all her moveables on board a ship and put out, taking along her sons Asgrim and Asmund to her father Sighvat. She sent her sons to her foster-father Hedin of Soknadale, but they weren't happy there and wanted to go back to their mother. At Christmas they came to Ingjald Trausti at Hvin. He took them in, because his wife Gyda wanted him to. Next summer chieftain Grim was preparing a feast in honor of Audun, King Harald's earl, but during the night when the ale-brewing was taking place at Grim's, the Ondottssons burnt him in his house, then took their foster-father Ingjald's boat and rowed away. Audun came to the feast as planned and found his friend missing. Then the Ondottssons came early one morning to the sleeping hall where Audun was resting, and rammed the door with a log. Asmund stood guard over the earl's two servants, while

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Asgrim put his spear's point to the earl's chest and told him to pay compensation for their father. The earl handed over three gold bracelets and a tunic of costly material. Asgrim gave the earl a nickname and called him Audun Nanny-Goat.

After this the brothers traveled to Surnadale to Eirik Ale-Lover, who was a landholder, and he took them in. Another important man, Hallstein Horse, farmed there too, and each invited the other to a drinking party. Eirik was the first host and entertained well and truly, but then Hallstein was host and he was mean with his drink. He struck at Eirik with a drinking horn, and after that Eirik went back home, while Hallstein stayed behind with the servants. Then Asgrim went into the house alone and wounded Hallstein badly, but Hallstein's men thought they'd killed Asgrim. However, Asgrim got away into the forest, and a certain woman nursed him in an underground chamber, healing him completely.

That same summer Asmund went to Iceland, thinking his brother Asgrim was dead. Helgi the Lean gave Asmund Kraeklingahlid, and he farmed at South Gler River.

When Asgrim was fully recovered, Eirik gave him a long-ship and he went on a Viking expedition to the British Isles. Hallstein died of his wounds. When Asgrim came back from the raid, Eirik gave him his daughter Geirhild in marriage. Then Asgrim went to Iceland, and made his home at North Gler River. King Harald sent Thorgeir of Hvin to Iceland to kill Asgrim. He spent the winter at Hvinverjadale in Kjol, but got no where with the revenge. Asgrim's son was Ellida-Grim, father of Asgrim and of Sigfus, father of Thorgerd, mother of Grim, father of Sverting, father of Vigdis, mother of Sturla of Hvamm.

### **Helgi (the lean) Eyvindsson (835 - 908) (our 27<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

Helgi (the lean) Eyvindsson was from Ireland. He arrived in Iceland around 880.

#218, *Book of Settlements*. Helgi the Lean went to Iceland with his wife and children and his son-in-law Hamund Hell-Skin as well. Hamund was married to Ingunn, Helgi's daughter. Helgi's faith was very much mixed: he believed in Christ but invoked Thor when it came to voyages and difficult times. When Helgi sighted Iceland, he consulted Thor as to where he should put in, and the oracle guided him north of the island. Then his son Hrolf asked Helgi whether he was planning to sail to the Arctic Ocean if Thor told him to go there? It was late summer, he said, and the crew thought it time to get ashore. Helgi made land north of Hris Isle, just south of Svarfadardale, and spent the first winter at Hamundarstead. The winter was very severe. In the spring Helgi climbed Solarfells, and saw that everything seemed much less white up towards the head of the fjord, which they called Eyjafjord because of the islands further out. Then Helgi carried all his possessions on board, but Hamund stayed behind. Helgi landed at Galtarhamar, and there he put two pigs ashore the boar was called Solvi. The pigs were found three years later in Solvadale, and by that time there were seventy of them. Helgi spent the summer exploring the neighborhood, and took possession of the whole of Eyjafjord, between Sigluness and Reynisness. He built fires at every estuary to hallow his land claim. He spent next winter at Bilds River, but in the spring he moved house over to Kristness and lived there for the rest of his life. During the removal, Thorunn had a baby on Thorunnar Isle in Eyjafjord River, and that's where she gave birth to Thorbjorg Island Sun. Helgi believed in Christ and called his home after him. Afterwards other settlers began to live within his land claim, with Helgi's approval.

### **Ingjaldur Helgasson (868 - ) (our 26<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

Ingjaldur Helgasson was from Ireland. He came with his parents to Iceland around 880 and established himself as a settler around 890. His father was Helgi (the lean) Eyvindsson (above).

#234, *Book of Settlements*. To his son Ingjald, Helgi granted land between Arnarhill and North Thver

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River. Ingjald made his home at Upper Thver River where he built a large temple. He married Salgerd Steinolf's daughter, and their sons were Eyjolf, father of Killer Glum, and Steinolf, father of Thorarin the Wicked and Arnor the Good of Raud River. Killer Glum was the father of Mar, father of Thorkatla, mother of Thord, father of Sturla.

### **Bjorn (the easterner) Ketilsson (842 - ) (our 27<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

Bjorn (the easterner) Ketilsson was from Norway. He arrived in Iceland around 880.

*#84 Book of Settlements.* Ketil Flatnose and Yngvild, the daughter of Ketil Wether, chieftain in Ringerike, had a son called Bjorn, who stayed behind on his father's estate when Ketil went to the Hebrides. After Ketil refused to hand over the tribute to King Harald Fine Hair, the king drove Bjorn Ketilsson away from the estate and took it over. After that Bjorn went west over the sea, but wouldn't settle there, and that's why he was nicknamed Bjorn the Easterner. He married Gjaflaug Kjallak's daughter sister of Bjorn the Strong.

Bjorn the Easterner went to Iceland and took possession of land between Hraunsfjord River and Staf River. He ran a splendid farm at Borgarholt in Bjarnarhaven, and had a shieling at Seljar. He died at Bjarnarhaven and was laid in a grave mound at Borgar Brook, the only one of Ketil Flatnose's children never to be baptized.

Bjorn and Gjaflaug had a son called Kjallak the Old, who farmed at Bjarnahaven after his father, and another son called Ottar, father of Bjorn, father of Vigdis of Drapuhlid, whom Snorri the Priest had put to death. Ottar had yet another son called Helgi who raided in Scotland, where he captured Nidbjorg, daughter of King Bjolan and of Kadlin Ganger-Hrolf's-daughter. Ottar made Nidbjorg his wife, and their sons were Osvif the Wise and Einar Scales-Clatterer. Einar was drowned at Einarskerry in Selasound, but his shield was washed ashore at Skjald Island and his cloak on Feldarholm.

Einar was the father of Thorgerd, mother of Herdis, mother of Stein the Poet. Osvif married Thordis, daughter of Thjodolf of Hofn; their children were Ospak, father of Ulf the Marshal, Thorolf, Torrad, Einar, Thorbjorn and Thorkel -- all of whom were outlawed for the killing of Kjartan Olafsson -- and also Gudrun, mother of Gellir, Bolli, Thorleik and Thord Cat.

Bjorn the Easterner had a son called Vilgeir.

### **Kjarlakur (the old) Bjornsson (875 - ) (our 26<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

Kjarlakur (the old) Bjornsson was from Norway. He went to Iceland with his father Bjorn (the easterner) Ketilsson and arrived around 880.

*#84 Book of Settlements.* Kjallak the Old married Astrid, daughter of the chieftain Hrolf and of Ondott, sister of Olvir the Child-Sparer. Their son was Thorgrim the Priest who married Thorhild, and their sons were Killer-Styr, Vermund the Slender, and Brand, father of Thorleik.

Kjallak the Old's daughters were Gerd, who married Thomod the Priest, and Helga, wife of Asgeir of Eyr.

### **Oddur (the showy) Hlodversson (840 - ) (our 28<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

Oddur (the showy) Hlodversson was from Gautland, Sweden. He arrived in Iceland around 880.

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#114, *Book of Settlements*. At the time Odd the Showy and his son Thorir came to Iceland, Thrand Slender Leg was living on Flat Isle. They took possession of land in Thorskaufjord. Odd made his home at Skogar, and Thorir went abroad on Viking expeditions, picking up plenty of gold in Lapland. With him were the sons of Hall of Hofstead. When they came back to Iceland, Hall insisted the gold was his, and so a great quarrel began; that's how the events in Thorskirfing Saga came about. Gold Thorir lived at Thorsisstead and married Ingibjorg, daughter of Gils Ship Nose; their son was called Gudmund. Thorir was the most outstanding of men.

### **Porbjorn (talkni) Bodvarsson (840 - ) (our 29<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

Porbjorn (talkni) Bodvarsson was from Norway. He arrived in Iceland around 880.

#132, *Book of Settlements*. Thorbjorn Talkni and Thorbjorn Skuma, sons of Bodvar Bladder Bald, came to Iceland with Orlyg and took possession of half of Patreksfjord and the whole of Talknafjord as far as Kopaness.

### **Pormodur (the old) Bresason (840 - ) (our 28<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

Pormodur (the old) Bresason was from Ireland. He arrived in Iceland around 875.

#22, *Book of Settlements*. There were two brothers who took possession of the entire Akraness, between Kalmans and Aurrida Rivers. One of them, Thormod, owned land south of Reynir and lived at Holm. He was the father of Bresi, and of Thorlaug, mother of Tongue Odd.

### **Yngvar Fjadrurdaland Eysteinnsson (840 - ) (our 27<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

Yngvar Fjadrurdaland Eysteinnsson was from Norway. He arrived in Iceland around 875.

#64, *Book of Settlements*. There was a man called Yngvar, father of Bera, Skalla Grim's wife, and Skalla Grim granted Yngvar land between Leiru Brook and Straumfjord. Yngvar lived at Alftaness. He had another daughter called Thordis, wife of Thorgeir Lamb of Lambastead, father of Thord, whom the slaves of Ketil Gufa burnt inside his house. Thord had a son called Lambi the Strong.

### **Bjarni (hella-shield) Herfinnsson (840 - ) (our 26<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

Bjarni (hella-shield) Herfinnsson was from Norway. He was the brother of Gils (ship nose) Herfinnsson (below). He arrived in Iceland around 880.

#156, *Book of Settlements*. Hella Bjorn, son of Herfinn and Halla, was a great Viking and a constant enemy of King Harald Fine Hair. He went to Iceland and put in at Bjarnarfjord in a ship lined with shields. Afterwards he was called Shield Bjorn. He took possession of land between Straumsness and Drangar, and made his home at Skaldabjarnarvik but had another farm at Bjarnarness where the extensive ruins of his hall can still be seen. He was the father of Thorbjorn, father of Arngerð, who married Thjodrek Sleitu Bjorn's son, and their sons were Thorbjorn, Sturla and Thjodrek.

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### **Porkel (kornmuli) (840 - ) (our 26<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

Porkel (kornmuli) was from Norway. He arrived in Iceland around 880.

#40, *Book of Settlements*. Thorkel Kornamuli took possession of Southern As, from Kolls Brook up to Deildargill, and lived at As. His son was Thorberg Kornamuli, who married Alof Ellida Shield, daughter of Ofeig and of Asgerd, Thorgeir Gollnir's sister. Their children were Eystein and Hafthora, who married Eid Skeggjason, who later farmed at As. That's where Midfjord Skeggi died, and his burial mound stands just below the farm. Skeggi had another son called Koll, who lived at Kolls Brook. The sons of Eid were Eystein and Illugi.

### **Gils (ship nose) Herfinnsson (840 - ) (our 26<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

Gils (ship nose) Herfinnsson was from Norway. He was the brother of Bjarni (hella-shield) Herfinnsson (above). He arrived in Iceland around 880.

#119, *Book of Settlements*. Gils Ship Nose took possession of Gilsfjord, between Olafsdale and Kroksfjardarmull, and lived at Kleifar. His son was Hedin, the father of Halldor Garpsdale Priest, father of Thorvald of Garpsdale who married Gudrun Osvif's daughter.

### **Brynjolf (the old) Þorgeirsson (840 - ) (our 28<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

Brynjolf (the old) Þorgeirsson was from Norway. He was the brother of Ævar (the old) Þorgeirsson (below). He arrived in Iceland around 880.

#280, *Book of Settlements*. There was a well born man called Thorgeir Vestarsson, who had three sons: one was Brynolf the Old, the second was Ævar the Old, and the third was Herjolf. They all went to Iceland, each in his own ship. Brynolf put in at Eskifjord, and took possession of land on the other side of the mountains, the whole of Fljotsdale above Hengifors River in the west and Gilja River in the east, all Skridudale and also the plains down to Eyvindar River, slicing off a good part of Uni Gardarson's land claim. From this he granted land to his kinsmen and in-laws. He had ten children. Later he married Helga, who had previously been married to his brother Herjolf, and they had three children. Their son was Ozur, father of Bersi, father of Holmstein, father of Oraekja, father of Holmstein, father of Helga, mother of Holmstein, father of Hallgerd, mother of Thorbjorg, wife of Loft, the Bishop's son.

### **Ævar (the old) Þorgeirsson (850 - ) (our 26<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

Ævar (the old) Þorgeirsson was from Norway. He was the brother of Brynjolf (the old) Þorgeirsson (above). He arrived in Iceland around 880.

#281, *Book of Settlements*. Ævar the Old, Brynjolf's brother put in at Reydarfjord and traveled up to the mountains. Brynjolf granted him Skridudale, above Gilja River. He lived at Arnaldsstead and had two sons and three daughters.

#295, *Book of Settlements*. Ævar farmed at Reydarfjord at first, before he moved inland across the mountains, and Brynolf farmed at Eskifjord until he set off to settle in Fljotsdale, as was written earlier.

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### **Sighvatur (the red) (845 - ) (our 29<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

Sighvatur (the red) was from Hálógaland, Norway. He arrived in Iceland around 890.

#345, *Book of Settlement*. There was a man called Sighvat the Red from a great family in Halogaland. He married Rannveig, daughter of Eyvind Lamb and of Sigríð who was first married to Thorolf Kveld Ulfsson. Rannveig was the sister of Finn the Squint Eyed. Sighvat desired to go to Iceland and with Ketil Trout's approval took possession of land from Ketil's claim west of Markar River, including Einhyrningsmork above Deildar River. He made his home at Bolstead. His children were Sigmund, father of Mord Fiddle, Sigfus of Hlid, Lambi of Lambastead, Rannveig, wife of Hamund Gunnarsson, and Thorgerd, wife of Onund Bild of Floi. Sighvat had yet another son, Barek, father of Thord, father of Steini.

### **Ulfur (squint-eyed) Hognason (845 - ) (our 26<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

Ulfur (squint-eyed) Hognason was from Norway. He arrived in Iceland around 880.

#122, *Book of Settlements*. Ulf the Squint Eyed, son of Hogni the White, took possession of all the land between Thorskafjord and Hafrafell. He married Bjorg, daughter of Eyvind the Easterner and sister of Helgi the Lean. Their son was Atli the Red, who married Thorbjorg, sister of Steinolf the Short. Their son was Mar of Reykjahills who married Thorkatla, daughter of Hergils Knob Buttocks. Their son was Ari who drifted to White Men's Land, which some people call greater Ireland. It lies in the ocean to westward, near Vinland the Good, said to be a six day sail west from Ireland. Ari couldn't get away, and was baptized there. This story was first told by Hrafn Limerick Farer who spent a long time at Limerick in Ireland. Thorkel Gellisson quoted some Icelanders who had heard Earl Thorfinn of Orkney say that Ari had been recognized in White Men's Land, and couldn't get away from there, but was thought very highly of. Ari married Thorgerd, daughter of Alf of the Dales, and their sons were Thorgils, Gudleif, and Illugi. This is the Reykjaness line.

Ulf the Squint-Eyed had a son called Jorund, who married Thorbjorg Ship-Breast. Their daughter was Thjodhild who married Eirik the Red, and their son was Leif the Lucky of Greenland. Atli the Red had a son called Jorund, who married Thordis the daughter of Thorgeir the Boiler, and their daughter was Otkatla who married Thorgils Kollsson. Jorund had another son called Snorri.

### **Hrafn (the foolish) Valgardsson (845 - ) (our 27<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

Hrafn (the foolish) Valgardsson was from Denmark. He arrived in Iceland around 900.

#338, *Book of Settlements*. There was a man called Hrafn the Foolish, son of Valgerd, son of Vemund Word Master, son of Thorolf Creek Nose, son of Hraerek the Ring Scatterer, son of King Harald War Tooth of Denmark. Hrafn went to Iceland from Trondheim and took possession of land between Kaldaaklofs and Lambafells Rivers. He made his home at East Raudafell and was a man of great importance. His children were Jorunn the Priest, Helgi Blue Faggot and Freygerd.

### **Porolfur (sparrow) Bodvarsson (845 - ) (our 26<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

Porolfur (sparrow) Bodvarsson was from Norway. He was the father of Nesja-Knjukur

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Porolfsson (below). He arrived in Iceland around 880.

#131, *Book of Settlements*. Thorolf Sparrow came to Iceland with Orlyg and took possession of Patreksfjord on the west side, including the creeks west of Bard, except for Kollsvik, where Orlyg's blood brother Koll lived. Thorolf also took possession of Keflavik south of Bard, and made his home at Hvallatur. Ness Knjuk, Ingolf the Strong and Geirthjof were the sons of Thorolf Sparrow. Ingolf had a daughter called Thorarna who married Thorstein Oddleifsson.

### **Nesja-Knjukur Porolfsson (885 - ) (our 25<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

Nesja-Knjukur Porolfsson was born in Iceland. He was the son of Porolfur (sparrow) Bodvarsson (above). He became a settler in about 905.

#127, *Book of Settlements*. Thorolf Sparrow who came to Iceland with Orlyg had a son called Knjuk, whom they used to call Ness Knjuk. He took possession of all the headlands on Bardarstrand from Kvigandafjord. One of Knjuk's sons was Einar, father of Steinolf, father of Salgerd, mother of Bard the Black, and he had a daughter called Thora. She married Thovald, son of Thord Vikingsson, and their son was Swamp Knjuk, father of Thorgaut, father of Steinolf, father of Halla, mother of Steinunn, mother of Hrafn of Eyr. Knjuk married Eyja, daughter of Ingjald, son of Helgi the Lean, and their son was Eyjolf, father of Thorgrim Katla's son. This Katla had previously been married to Glum, and their daughter was Thorbjorg Coal Brow, to whom Thormod addressed his poems. Thorgrim had a son called Steingrim, father of Yngvild, who married Ulfhedin of Vidimyri.

### **Steinolfur (the short) Hrolfsson (850 - ) (our 26<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

Steinolfur (the short) Hrolfsson was from Ógðum, Norway. He arrived in Iceland around 880.

#116, *Book of Settlements*. Steinolf the Short, son of the chieftain Hrolf of Agder, took possession of land from Klofastones east to Grjotvallarmull, and lived at Steinolfshjalla in Fagradale. He climbed the mountain above and saw on the other side a broad valley, with trees growing everywhere. He saw there was a clearing in the valley, and that's where he built a farm. He called it Saurby, because it was very boggy, and he gave the same name to the whole valley. Nowadays the place where he built his farm is called Torfness. Steinolf married Eirny Thidrandi's daughter. Their son was Thorstein the Farmer, and their daughter Arndis the Wealthy, mother of Thord, father of Thorgerd, who married Odd, and their son was Hrafn Limerick Farer, who married Vigdis, daughter of Thorarin Foal Brow; their son was Snort, father of Jordis, wife of Eyjolf Hallbjarnarson, and their daughter was Halla, wife of Atli Tannason, whose daughter was Yngvild, wife of Snorri Hunbogason.

### **Hrolf (red beard) (850 - ) (our 26<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

Hrolf (red beard) was from Norway. He arrived in Iceland around 880.

#355, *Book of Settlements*. There was a man called Hrolf Red Beard, who took possession of all the Holmslands, between Fisk and Rang Rivers, making his home at Foss. His children were Thorstein Red Nose who farmed there after him, Thora, mother of Thorkel Moon, Asa, mother of Thorunn, mother of



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Thorgeir of Ljosawater, and Helga, mother of Odd of Mjosyndi. Odd's daughter was Asborg, wife of Thorstein the Priest, father of Bjarni the Wise, father of Skeggi, father of Markus the Lawspeaker.

Thorstein Red Nose was a great sacrificer. He used to make sacrifices to the waterfall and all the left-overs had to be thrown into it. He could see clearly into the future. Thorstein had all his sheep counted and they numbered 2400; after that they all jumped over the wall of the fold. Thorstein had so many sheep because each autumn he could see which of the sheep were doomed to die, and he had those slaughtered. That's why he always had so many. The last autumn of his life, he said at the sheep fold, "Now you can slaughter any of the sheep you like. either I'm doomed to die or the sheep are doomed, or all of us are." The night he died, all the sheep got swept into the waterfall by a gale.

### **Orlygur Bodvarsson (850 - ) (our 26<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

Orlygur Bodvarsson was from Norway. He arrived in Iceland around 895.

#155, *Book of Settlements*. Orlyg, son of Bodvar Vigsterksson, went to Iceland because of the oppression of King Harald Fine Hair. He stayed the first winter with Gerimund Hell Skin, and in the spring Geirmund granted him farmland in Adalvik, together with all the lands belonging to it. Orlyg married Signy Oblaud's daughter, sister of Hogni the White, and their son was Ketil Gufa who married Yr Geirmund's daughter.

The land claim of Geirmund starts at this point and extends to Straumsness east of Horn, as was written earlier, Orlyg got possession of Sletta and Jokulsfjords.

### **Porbjorn (loki) Bodmodsson (850 - ) (our 27<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

Porbjorn (loki) Bodmodsson was from Norway. He arrived in Iceland around 875.

#124, *Book of Settlements*. There was a man called Thorbjorn Loki, son of Bodmod of Skut. He went to Iceland and took possession of Djupafjord and Groness as far as Gufufjord. His son was Thorgils of Thorgilsstead in Djupafjord, the father of Koll who married Thurid, daughter of Thorir, son of Earl Hallad, son of Earl Rogvald of More. They had a son called Thorgils who married Otkatla, daughter of Jorund, son of Atli the Red, and their son was Jorund who married Hallveig, daughter of Oddi, son of Yr and Ketil Gufa.

Snorri Jorundsson married Asny, daughter of Killer-Sturla, and their son was Gils who married Thordis, daughter of Gudlaug and of Thorkatla, daughter of Halldor, son of Snorri the Priest. Gils had a son called Thord who married Vigdis Sverting's-daughter, and their son was Hvamm-Sturla.

### **Asgerður Asksdottir (850 - ) (our 26<sup>th</sup> great grandmother)**

Asgerður Asksdottir was from Raumdælafylki, Norway. She arrived in Iceland around 885.

#341, *Book of Settlements*. There was a famous man in Romsdale Province called Ofeig who married Asgerd, daughter of Ask the Silent. Ofeig fell out with King Harald Fine Hair, and that's why he made preparations to sail to Iceland. Just when he was ready, King Harald sent men against him and he was put to death. But Asgerd went to Iceland with their children and her illegitimate brother, Thorolf. She took possession of land between Seljalandsmull and Markar River, including the whole of Langaness as far as Joldustein, making her home north in Kataness. Ofeig and Asgerd had these children: Thorgeir Gollnir, Thorstein Flask Beard, Thorbjorn the Quiet and Alof Ship Shield. Alof was the wife of Thorberg

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Kornamuli, and their children were Eystein and Hafthora, wife of Eid Skeggjason. Ofeig also had a daughter called Thorgerd who married Finn Otkelsson.

### **Hasteinn Atlason (850 - 915) (our 26<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

Hasteinn Atlason was from Gautum, Norway. He arrived in Iceland around 900.

#371, *Book of Settlements*. There was a king in Sogn Province called Harald Gold Beard. He married Solvor, daughter of Earl Hundolf and sister of Earl Atli the Slender. Their daughters were Thora, whom King Halfdan the Black of Uplands married, and Thurid, wife of Ketil Slab Flake. Halfdan and Thora had a son called Harald the Young, and to him Harald Gold Beard gave his name and kingdom. King Harald was the first of them to die. Next was Thora, and lastly Harald the Younger. Then the kingdom came to King Halfdan, who put Earl Atli the Slender in charge. Later, King Halfdan married Ragnhild, daughter of Sigurd Hart, and their son was Harald Fine Hair.

When King Harald came to power in Norway and entered into family alliance with Earl Hakon Grjotgardsson, he put his father-in-law Earl Hakon in charge of Sogn Province, and moved east to Oslofjord. But Earl Atli refused to surrender his power until he had seen King Harald. The two earls quarrelled bitterly over this and gathered forces. They met at Stafness Creek in Fjalar Province and fought a battle there. Earl Hakon was killed, and Atli wounded. He was moved over to Atloy and died of his wounds there.

After that Hastein, his son, was in charge of the earldom until King Harald and Earl Sigurd gathered forces against him. Then Hastein fled and set off for Iceland. He married Thora Olvir's-daughter, and their sons were Olvir and Atli. Hastein threw his bench-boards overboard at sea, according to ancient custom, and they were washed ashore at Stalfajara off Stokkseyri, but Hastein made land at Hasteins Sound east of Stokkseyri, wrecking his ship. Hastein took possession of land between Raud and Olfus Rivers, making his home at Stjornusteinar where his son Olvir farmed after him. Nowadays the place is called Olvisstead. Olvir's land-claim lay west of Grims River, including Stokkseyri and Asgautsstead. But Atli got all the land at Grims and Raud Rivers, making his home at Tradarholt. Olvir died childless, and Atli inherited all his goods and lands. Atli's freedmen were Bratt of Brattsholt and Leidolf of Leidolfsstead. Atli was the father of Thord Dofni, father of Thorgils who fostered Thorgils Sear-Leg.

### **Ketil (one hand) Audunsson (850 - ) (Our 29<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

Ketil (one hand) Audunsson was from Norway. He arrived in Iceland around 880.

#360, *Book of Settlements*. There was a man called Ketil One Hand, son of Audun Thin Hair. He took possession of all West Rang River Plains above Laekjarbotnar and east of Thjors River. He made his home at Á. Ketil married Asleif Thorgil's daughter, and their son was Audun, father of Brynjolf, father of Bergthor, father of Thorlak, father of Thorhall, father of Bishop Thorlak the Holy.

### **Auðun (shaft) Bjarnarson (850 - ) (Our 27<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

Auðun (shaft) Bjarnarson was from Norway. He arrived in Iceland around 875.

#177, *Book of Settlements*. There was an Earl in England called Hunda Steinar. He married Alof, Ragnar (Lodbrok) Hairy Breck's daughter, and their children were Bjorn, father of Audun Shaft, Eirik, father of Sigurd Bjodaskalli, and Isgerd who married Earl Thorir of Vermaland.

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Audun Shaft went to Iceland, took possession of Vididale and lived at Audunsstead. His comrade Thorgils Gjallandi, father of Thorarin the Priest, came to Iceland with him.

Audun Shaft was the father of Thora Moss-Neck, mother of Ulfhild, mother of Asta, mother of King Olaf the Holy. Audun had a son called Asgeir of Asgeirs River, who married Jorunn, daughter of Ingimund the Old. Their children were Thorvald, father of Dalla, mother of Bishop Gizur, and Audun, father of Asgeir, father of Audun, father of Egil who married Ulfheid, daughter of Eyjolf Gudmundarson, and their son was Eyjolf, who was killed at the Althing, the father of Bishop Thorlak's chaplain, Orm. Audun Shaft had another son called Eystein, father of Thorstein, father of Helgi, father of Thororm, father of Odd, father of Hallbjorn, father of Sighvat the Priest. Asgeir of Asgeirs River had a daughter called Thorbjorg Bekkjarbot.

### **Gnupa-Bardur Bjornsson (850 - ) (Our 27<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

Gnupa-Bardur Bjornsson was from Sogni, Norway. He arrived in Iceland around 880.

#242, *Book of Settlements*. Bard, son of Heyjangur Bjorn, brought his ship in to Skjalfandi Estuary and took possession of the whole of Bardardale south of Kalfborgar and Eyjardale Rivers. For awhile he lived at Lundarbrekka, then he noticed the wind from the land was warmer than the wind from the sea, and that's why he decided the land south of the moors must be better. He sent his sons south one midwinter to explore, and they found horse tails and other kinds of plants. Next spring Bard made a sled for every walking beast he had, and had each one haul its own fodder as well as all his goods. He traveled through Vonar Pass, by a route known ever since as Bard's Path. Afterwards he took possession of Fljotshverfi and made his home at Gnupar, and after that he was called Gnupa Bard. He had a lot of children. One of his sons was called Sigmund, the father of Thorstein, who married Æsa, Hrolf Red Beard's daughter, and their daughter was Thorunn whom Thorkel Leif married, and whose son was Thorgeir the Priest of Ljosawater. Bard had another son, Thorstein, father of Thorir, who fought at Fitjar on the side of King Hakon when he cut a hole in an oxhide and used it for protection; that's why he was nick named Leather Neck. Thorstein married Fjorleif Eyvind's daughter, and their sons were Havard of Fellsmull, Herjolf of Mywater, Ketil of Husavik, Vemund Fringe, who married Halldora, Thorkel the Black's daughter, Askel, and Hals, who farmed at Helgustead.

#318, *Book of Settlements*. Heyjangur-Bjorn had a third son, called Bard, who has been mentioned earlier. First he took possession of Bardardale in the north, but later he traveled by Bard's Path south through Vonar Pass and took possession of the whole of Fljotshverfi making his home at Gnupar. He came to be known as Gnupa-Bard. His sons were Thorstein, Sigmund, Egil, Gisli, Nefstein, Thorbjorn Krum, Hjor, Thorgrim, and Bjorn, father of Geiri of Lundar, father of Thorkel the Physician, father of Geiri, father of Canon Thorkel, the friend of Bishop Thorlak the Holy. He founded the monastery of Thykkvaby.

### **Grimur of Grimsgill (850 - ) (Our 26<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

Grimur of Grimsgill was from Norway. He arrived in Iceland around 880.

#39, *Book of Settlements*. There was a man called Grim, who took possession of land south of Giljar up to Grimsgill, and lived at Grimsgill. His sons were Thorgils Auga of Augastead and Hrani of Hranastead, father of Grim, who was nicknamed Prow Grim and farmed at Stafngrimstead, now called Sigmundarstead. His burial mound stands there, down by the Hvit River on the north bank, and that's where he was killed.

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### **Bruni (the white) Hareksson (850 - ) (Our 28<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

Bruni (the white) Hareksson was from Uppland, Sweden. He arrived in Iceland around 880.

#213, *Book of Settlements*. There was a famous man called Bruni the White, son of Earl Harek of the Uplands. He had a great desire to go to Iceland and took possession of land between Mjovadale River and Ulfsdale. He made his home at Brunastead, and married Arnora, daughter of Thorgeir the Frenzied, son of Ljotolf the Priest. Their sons were Ketil and Ulfhedin, from whom the men of Bard are descended.

### **Hrodgeir (the white) Hrappsson (850 - ) (Our 28<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

Hrodgeir (the white) Hrappsson was from Sogni, Norway. He arrived in Iceland around 880.

#266, *Book of Settlements*. Hrodgeir Hrappsson the White took possession of land north of Digraness all the way to Midfjord, and made his home at Skeggjastead. His daughter was Ingibjorg, wife of Thorstein the White. Hrodgeir had a brother called Alrek who came to Iceland with him; he was the father of Ljotolf the Priest of Svarfadardale.

### **Fur-Bjorn Skeggjason (850 - ) (Our 26<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

Fur-Bjorn Skeggjason was from Norway. He arrived in Iceland around 880.

#174, *Book of Settlements*. A famous man in Norway called Skutad Skeggi had a son named Bjorn, nick named Fur Bjorn because he used to go trading to Novgorod. When Bjorn got tired of trading voyages, he went to Iceland and took possession of Midfjord and Linakradale. He was the father of Midfjord Skeggi, a great fighting man and sea going trader. He went to plunder in the Baltic, and on his way back from the east he was lying at anchor off Zealand in Denmark. He went ashore and broke into Hrolf Kraki's burial mound, taking away King Hrolf's sword, Skofnung, Hjalti's axe and a good many other treasures besides; but he couldn't get the sword Laufi.

Skeggi lived at Reykir in Midfjord. He was married and he and his wife had several children. One was Eid, who married Hafthora, daughter of Thorberg Kornamuli and Alof Ship-Shield, sister of Thorgeir Gollnir, and they had a number of children. Skeggi had another son called Koll, father of Halldor, father of Thorkatla and Thordis who married Poet-Helgi. Skeggi's daughters were Hrodny who married Thord Gellir, and Thorbjorg who married Asbjorn Hardarson the Wealthy; their daughter was Ingibjorg who married Illugi the Black, and their sons were Gunnlaug Adder-Tongue, Hermund and Ketil.

### **Saemundur (the hebridean) (855 - ) (Our 27<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

Saemundur (the hebridean) was from Scotland. He arrived in Iceland around 880.

#188, *Book of Settlements*. Saemund the Hebridean, the partner of Ingimund the Old mentioned earlier, brought his ship to Gonguskards River Estuary. Saemund took possession of the whole of Saemundarhlid between Vatnsskard and Saemundar Brook and lived at Saemundarhlid; his son Geirmund farmed there after him. Saemund had a daughter called Reginleif who married Thorodd Helmet, and their daughter was

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Hallbera, mother of Gudmund the Powerful, father of Eyjolf, father of Thorey, mother of Saemund the Learned. Saemund had another son called Arnald, father of Rjupa who married Thorgeir, son of Thord of Hofdi, and their son was Halldor of Hof.

### **Ketil (aurridi) (855 - ) (Our 28<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

Ketil (aurridi) was from Norway. He arrived in Iceland around 875.

#361, *Book of Settlement*. Ketil Aurridi, first cousin of Ketil One Hand, took possession of land west of Thojors River, making his home at West Vellir. His son Helgi Roe married Helga, daughter of Hrolf Red Beard, and their son was Odd the Slender, father of Asborg, whom Thorstein the Priest married, and of Oddny, wife of Eilif the Young.

### **Molda-Gnupur Hrolfsson (860 - ) (Our 26<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

Molda-Gnupur Hrolfsson was from Norway. He arrived in Iceland around 880.

#329, *Book of Settlements*. Gnup went to Iceland because of some killings he and his brother had committed, and took possession of land between Kudafljot and Eyjar River, including the whole of Alftaver; at that time there was a large lake there, a fine place for hunting swans. Molda Gnup sold a good many people parts of his land claim, so the district became thickly populated. But then these lands were covered by a lava flow, and people fled west to Hofdabrekka, where they pitched their tents at a place called Tjaldavoll. But Vermund, son of Kleykir, wouldn't let them stay there. Then they moved over to Hrossagard, where they built themselves a house. They stayed the winter there, and then fightings and killings broke out among them. In the spring Molda Gnup and his men traveled west to Grindavik and settled down there, but they had little livestock. By this time the Gnupssons, Bjorn, Gnup, Thorstein Hrungrir and Thord Leggjaldi, were all grown men. One night Bjorn dreamed that a cliff giant came and offered him partnership, and that he accepted the offer. Afterwards a strange billy goat came to join his herd of goats, and his livestock began to multiply so fast that soon he was a wealthy man. After that he was called Hafur Bjorn. People with second sight could see that all the guardian spirits of the land accompanied Hafur Bjorn when he attended the Althing, and Thorstein and Thord when they went out fishing. Hafur Bjorn married Jorunn, his brother Gnup's step daughter. Their son was Sverting who married Hungerd, daughter of Thorodd Tongue Oddson and Jofrid Gunnar's daughter. Sverting and Hungerd had a daughter called Thorbjorg, mother of Sveinbjorn, father of Botolf, father of Thordis, mother of Helga, mother of Gudny, mother of the Sturlusons.

Gnup Molda-Gnupsson married Arnbjorg Radorm's-daughter, as was written earlier. Molda-Gnup had a daughter called Idunn, wife of Thjostar of Alftaness, and their son was Thormod.

### **Barðar (the Hebridean) (860 - ) (Our 28<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

Barðar (the Hebridean) was from the Hebridean Islands in Scotland. He arrived in Iceland around 900.

#212, *Book of Settlements*. Bard the Hebridean took possession of land between Stifla and Mjovadale River. His son was Hall of Mjovadale, father of Thurid who married Arnor Hag Nose.

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### **Bjorn (gold bearer)(860 - ) (Our 26<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

Bjorn (gold bearer) was from Norway. He arrived in Iceland around 900)

#32, *Book of Settlements*. Bjorn the Gold Bearer took possession of South Reykjadale, and lived at Gullberastead. His first son was Grimkel the Priest of Blawoods who married Signy, daughter of Valbrand Valthjofsson, and their son was Hord, leader of the men of Holm. Bjorn the Gold Bearer married Ljotunn, Kolgrim the Old's sister, and they had another son called Svarthofdi of Reydarfell who married Thurid Tongue Odd's daughter, and their daughter was Thordis, who married Gudlaug the Wealthy, Bjorn's third son was called Thjostolf, and the fourth Geirmund.

### **Porkel (prick) Atlason (860 - ) (Our 28<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

Porkel (prick) Atlason was from Norway. He arrived in Iceland around 890.

#191, *Book of Settlement*. Thorkel Prick, son of Skidi the Old, took possession of the whole of Vatnsskard and Svartriverdale. His son was Arnmod the Squint Eyed, father of Galti, father of Thorgeir, father of Styrmir, father of Hall, father of Kolfinna.

### **Porfinnur (moon) Otkelsson Askelsson (860 - ) (Our 28<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

Porfinnur (moon) Otkelsson Askelsson was from Tjörfi, Norway. He arrived in Iceland around 900.

#243, *Book of Settlements*. There was a man called Thorfinn Moon, son of Askel Torfi. He took possession of land below Eyjardale River down to Landamot and part of Ljosawater Pass, and made his home at Oxar River.

### **Hromundur Þorisson (860 - ) (Our 26<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

Hromundur Þorisson was from Hálogaland, Norway. He arrived in Iceland around 890.

#46, *Book of Settlements*. Grim the Halogalander had a brother called Hromund, son of Thorir, son of Gunnlaug, son of Hrolf, son of Ketil Wake. Hromund brought his ship to Hvit River, and took possession of Thverardale and Thverarhlid, between Hallarmull and Thver River. He lived at Hromundarstead, or Karlsbrekka as they call it nowadays. He was the father of Gunnlaug Adder-Tongue, who lived at Gunnlaugsstead, south of Thver River, and married Velaug as was written earlier. One of Hromund's shipmates was a man called Hogni, who lived in Hognastead; he was the father of Helgi of Helgawater, father of Arngrim the Priest, who took part in the burning of Blud Ketil. This Hogni was the brother of Finn the Wealthy.

### **Eilifur of Oddi (860 - ) (Our 27<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

Eilifur of Oddi was from Sogni, Norway. He arrived in Iceland around 895.

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#352, *Book of Settlement*. The brothers Eilif and Bjorn went from Sogn to Iceland. Eilif took possession of Lesser Oddi, as far as Reydarwater and Vikings Brook. He married Helga, daughter of Onund Bild and their son was Eilif the Young who married Oddny, daughter of Odd the Slender. Their daughter was Thurid, wife of Thorgeir of Oddi, whose daughter in turn was Helga.

### **Gerleif Eiriksson (860 - ) (Our 25<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

Gerleif Eiriksson was from Hörðalandi, Norway. He arrive in Iceland around 880.

#129, *Book of Settlements*. Geirleif, son of Eirik, Hogni the White's son, took possession of Bardarstrand, between Vatnsfjord and Berghlidar. He was the father of Oddleif and Helgi Comorant. Oddleif was the father of Gest the Wise, Thorstein, and Æsa who married Thorgils Grimsson of Grimsness. Their sons were Jorund of Midengi and Thorarin of Burfell. Gest was married and his children were: Thord, Halla who married Snorri Dale Alfsson and whose son was Thorgils, and another daughter Thorey, who married a man called Thorgils, and whose son was Thorarin, father of Jodis, mother of Illugi, father of Birna, mother of Illugi, Arnor and Eyvind. Helgi Comorant was the father of Thorbjorg Katla, who married Thorstein Solmundarson, and their sons were Ref of Brynjudale and Thord, father of Illugi, father of Hrodny, who married Thorgrim the Scorcher. Helgi Cormorant had another daughter called Thordis who married Thorstein Asbjarnarson of Kirkby in the east, and their son was Surt, father of Sighvat the Lawspeaker. Geirleif married Jora Helgi's daughter. Geirleif's third son was Thorfinn who married Gudrun Asolf's daughter, and their son was called Asmund who married Halkatla, daughter of Bjorn, son of Mar Asmundarson. They had a son called Hlenni who married Ægileif, daughter of Thorstein Krofluson, and their son in turn was Thorfinn, father of Thorgeir Long Head. Thorstein Oddleifsson was the father of Isgerd who married Bolverk, Eyjolf the Grey's son, and their son was Gellir the Lawspeaker. Thorstein had yet another daughter called Veny, mother of Thord Crow Beak, from whom the Krakneflings are descended.

### **Grimur (the halogalander) Porisson (860 - ) (Our 28<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

Grimur (the halogalander) Porisson was from Hálogaland, Norway. He arrived in Iceland around 878.

#29, *Book of Settlements*. After that they got both ships ready for the voyage to Iceland each with thirty men aboard. Kveld Ulf took charge of the ship they had captured and got Grim the Halogalander, son of Thorir, son of Gunnlaug, son of Hrolf, son of Ketil Keeler, to join him in command of it. The two ships kept in touch most of the time. When the crossing was pretty well completed, Kveld Ulf fell ill. He asked his men to make a coffin for him should he die, and to tell his son Skalla Grim to build his home in Iceland near the spot where the coffin would come ashore, if that were possible. Then Kveld Ulf died and his coffin was thrown overboard.

Both ships sailed along the coast, as they'd heard that Ingolf was living in the south. They sailed west round Reyjaness, then straight up the bay, and there they lost sight of one another so neither know where the other had got to. Grim the Halogalander and his crew sailed right up the bay till they had all the skerries behind them, and then they cast anchor. At high tide they moved the ship up into a certain estuary, hauling it along as far as they could --- this is know known as Gufu River --- then they carried their belongings ashore. They started exploring the land, and hadn't gone very far when they found Kveld-Ulf's coffin washed ashore in a creek there. They carried it over to the nearest headland and piled stones round it.

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### Ulfur Grimsson (880 - ) (Our 27<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)

Ulfur Grimsson was born in Iceland about two years after his parents arrived in Iceland around 878. His father was Grimur (the halogalander) Þorisson (above).

#41, *Book of Settlements*. Ulf, son of Grim the Halogalander and of Svanlaug, daughter of Thormod of Akraness and Bersi's sister, took possession of land between Hvit River and the southern ice fields, and lived at Geitland. His first son was Hrolf the Wealthy, father of Halldora, who married Gizur the White, and had a daughter Vilborg who married Hjalti Skeggjason; his second was Hroald, father of Hrolf the Younger, who married Thurid, daughter of Valthjof, son of Orlyg the Old; their children were Kjallak of Lund in South Reykjadale, father of Koll, father of Bergthor; and Solvi of Geitland, father of Thord of Reyholt, father of Solvi, father of Thord, father of Magnus, father of Thord, father of Helga, mother of Helga, mother of Gudny, the mother of the Sturlusons.

Hrolf had a third son who was called Illugi the Red, the first man to farm Hrauns Ridge. At that time he was married to Sigrid, daughter of Thorarin the Evil and sister to Mice-Bolverk. Illugi gave this farm to Bolverk and went himself to farm at Hofstead in Reykjadale. The men of Geitland were supposed to pay half the upkeep of the temple there, and Tongue-Odd the other half. Finally Illugi went to live at Outer-Holm on Akraness when he and Holm-Starri exchanged their property, farms, wives, livestock and all. Then Illugi married Jorunn, daughter of Thormod Thjostarsson of Alftaness, but Sigrid hanged herself in the temple because she couldn't bear the change of husbands.

Hrolf the Younger gave his daughter Thorlaug the Priestess in marriage to Odd Yraron. That's why Hrolf moved his house west to Ballar River and that's where he lived for a long time. He was called Hrolf of Ballar River.

### Geirmundur (hell skin) Hjorsson (860 - ) (Our 26<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)

Geirmundur (hell skin) Hjorsson was from Rogalandi, Norway. He was the twin brother of Hamundur (hell skin) Hjorsson (below). He arrived in Iceland around 880.

#112, *Book of Settlements*. King Hjorleif of Hordaland married Æsa the Fair, and their son was Otrygg, father of Oblaud, father of Hogni the White, father of Ulf the Squint Eyed. Another son of Hjorleif was Half, the leader of Half's Band; his mother was Hlid the Slender, daughter of Hogni of Naeroy Island. King Half was the father of King Hjor who avenged his father along with Solvi Hognason. Hjor plundered in Permia, and there he took captive Ljufvina, daughter of the King of Permia. She stayed behind in Rogaland when King Hjor set out on a Viking expedition, and later gave birth to twins, one called Geirmund and the other Hamund. Both of them were very swarthy. At the same time her bonds maid gave birth to a boy called Leif, whose father was the slave Lodhott. Leif was very fair, and that's why the queen exchanged the boys with her bonds maid and claimed Leif as her son. When the king came back home, he took a strong dislike to Leif and said he was a puny looking thing.

When the king set out on his next Viking expedition, the queen invited Bragi the Poet and asked him to take a look at the boys. They were three years old at the time. She locked the boys in a room with Bragi and hid herself under the dais. Bragi then struck with his wand at the dais under which the queen was hiding. When the king came back home, the queen told him everything and showed him the boys. He said he'd never seen such hell-skins, and that's what the brothers were called ever after.

Geirmund Hell-Skin became a warrior-king. He went on Viking expeditions to the British Isles, but ruled a kingdom in Rogaland. When he came back after a long absence, King Harald had fought the Battle of Hafursfjord against King Eirik of Hordaland, King Sulki of Rogaland and Kjotvi the Wealthy, and had defeated them. He'd conquered the whole of Rogaland and driven many good farmers from their



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estates. Geirmund realized he had no choice but to emigrate, because he had no standing there any more, so he decided to sail to Iceland. On that journey he was joined by his kinsman Ulf the Squint-Eyed and Steinolf the Short, son of the chieftain Hrolf of Agder and Ondott, sister of Olvir the Child-Sparer.

#113, *Book of Settlements*. Geirmund and his companions sailed in a convoy, each in charge of his own ship. They made land at Breidafjord and lay at anchor off Ellida Isle. Then they were told the south coast of the fjord was fully settled, but the north coast was still unoccupied, or only very slightly so. Geirmund sailed up to Medalfells Strand and took possession of land between Fabeins River and Klofastones. He put into Geirmundar Creek, and spent the first winter at Budardale.

Steinolf took possession of land east of Klofastones, and Ulf settled on the west side of the fjord, as will be described later. Geirmund thought his land-claim too small, because he ran a splendid farm and had a large number of men with him, including eighty freedmen. He made his home at Geirmundarstead below Skard.

#115, *Book of Settlements*. Geirmund went west to the Strands and took possession of land from Rytagnup west as far as Horn and all the way east to Straumness. He started four farms there: one, at Adalvik, was run by his steward, another at Kjaransvik by his slave Kjaran, and a third, in Western Commons, by his slave Bjorn. This Bjorn was found guilty of sheep stealing after Geirmund died, and what is now common land was a portion of his fine. The fourth farm at Bardvik, was in charge of his slave Atli, who had fourteen slaves under him. Whenever Geirmund traveled between estates, he used to have eighty men with him. He had a great deal of money, and plenty of livestock. People say his pigs used to roam on Svinaness and his sheep on Hjardarness, and he had a sheiling in Bitra. It's also said he had a farm in Steingrimsfjord, at Geirmundarstead in Selriverdale.

According to learned men, he was the noblest born of all the original settlers of Iceland. He was getting on in years when he emigrated, and didn't quarrel much with anyone after he came to Iceland. He and Kjallak quarreled over the land between Klofningar and Fabeins River, and they fought at the cornfield north of Klofningar where they both wanted to grow corn. Geirmund had the better of it. Bjorn the Easterner and Vestar of Eyr reconciled them. Vestar landed at Vestarsness on his way to the peace meeting. Geirmund hid a lot of his money in Andar Bog below Skard. He married Herrid, daughter of Gaut Gautreksson, and their daughter was Yr. Later he married Thorkatla, the daughter of Ofeig Thorolfsson, and one of their children was Geirrid. Geirmund died at Geirmundarstead, and was given a ship burial in the wood north of the farm.

### **Hamundur (hell skin) Hjorsson (860 - ) (Our 26<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

Hamundur (hell skin) Hjorsson was from Rogalandi, Norway. He was the twin brother of Geirmundur (hell skin) Hjorsson (above). He arrived in Iceland around 890.

#230, *Book of Settlements*. Helgi the Lean granted land to Hamund, his son-in-law, between Merkgigill and Skjalgdale River, and Hamund farmed at South Espihill. His son Thorir farmed there after him. Thorir married Thordis Kadal's daughter, and their sons were Thorarin of North Espihill and Thorvald Hook of Grund, but Thorgrim of Modrufell was not her son. They had a daughter called Vigdis.

### **Hrafinkel “freysgodi” Hrafnsson (860 - ) (Our 27<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

Hrafinkel “freysgodi” Hrafnsson was from Norway. He arrived in Iceland around 880.

#283, *Book of Settlements*. There was a man called Hrafinkel Hrafnsson who came to Iceland towards the

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end of the Settlement Period. He spent the first winter on Breiddale, but in the spring he traveled north across the mountains. He took a rest in Skridudale and fell asleep, and then he dreamed a man came to him and told him to get up and leave at once. He woke up and set off, and he'd only gone a short distance when the whole mountain came crashing down and killed a boar and a bull belonging to him. Afterwards he claimed possession of Hrafnkelsdale and made his home at Steinrodarstead. His sons were Asbjorn, father of Helgi, and Thorir, father of the chieftain Hrafnkel, father of Sveinbjorn.

### **Sleitu-Bjorn (strife) Hroarsson (860 - ) (Our 25<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

Sleitu-Bjorn (strife) Hroarsson was from Norway. He arrived in Iceland around 890.

#205, *Book of Settlements*. A great chieftain in Sweden called Gorm was married to Thora, daughter of King Eirik of Uppsala. They had a son called Thorgils who married Elin, daughter of King Boleslaw of Russia and Ingigerd, sister of Dagstygg, king of the giants. Their sons were Hergrim and Herfinn, who married Halla, daughter of Hedin and Arndis Hedin's daughter. Herfinn and Halla had a daughter called Groa, whom Hroar married, and their son was Strife Bjorn, the first man to settle between Grjot and Deildar Rivers, before Hjalti and Kolbein came to Iceland. Strife Bjorn lived at Sleitu Bjarnarstead. He was married and had these children by his wife: Ornolf, who married Thorljot, daughter of Hjalti Skalpsson; Arnbjorn who married Thorny, daughter of Sigmund Thorkelsson, whom Glum killed; and Arnfrid, who married Wisdom Bodvar Ondottsson.

### **Pengill (the fast sailing) (860 - ) (Our 28<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

Pengill (the fast sailing) was from Hálogaland, Norway. He arrived in Iceland around 910.

#238, *Book of Settlements*. Thengils the Fast Sailing went from Halogaland to Iceland, and with Helgi's approval took possession of land from Fnjosk River north to Grenivik, making his home at Hofdi. His sons were Vemund, father of Asolf of Hofdi, and Hallstein who made this verse as he was sailing in to land and heard of his father's death: Hofdi's drooping, Thengil's dead; the hillsides smile at Hallstein.

### **Porgils (knob) (860 - ) (Our 27<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

Porgils (knob) was from Norway. He arrived in Norway around 880.

#67, *Book of Settlements*. Throgils Knob, a freeman of Kolli Hroaldsson, took possession of Knappadale. He was the father of Ingjald and Thorarin of Akrar, and owned land between Hitar and Alft Rivers, bordering on Steinolf's property. Thorarin had a son called Thrand who married Steinunn, daughter of Hrut of Kamsness, and their sons were Thorir and Skum, father of Torfi, father of Tanni; Thorir had a son called Hrut, who married Kolfinna, the daughter of Illugi the Black.

### **Porbjorn (the salmoner) (860 - ) (Our 28<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

Porbjorn (the salmoner) was from Norway. He arrived in Iceland around 880.

#380, *Book of Settlements*. Thorbjorn the Salmoner took possession of the whole of Thjorsriverdale and

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also the upper part of Gnuhverjahrepp, above Kalf River. He spent the first winter at Midhouse, and stayed at three different places before making his home at Hagi, where he farmed for the rest of his life. His sons were Otkel of Thjorsriverdale, Thorkel Trandil, and Thorgils, father of Otkatla, mother of Thorkatla, mother of Thorvald, father of Dalla, Bishop Gizur's mother.

### **Flosi Þorbjornsson (860 - ) (Our 26<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

Flosi Þorbjornsson was from Norway. He arrived in Iceland around 890.

#359, *Book of Settlements*. There was a man called Flosi, son of Thorbjorn of Gardar. He killed three of King Harald Fine Hair's bailiffs, and after that went to Iceland. Flosi took possession of land east of Rang River, the whole of East Rang River Plains. His daughter was Asny, mother of Thurid, whom Valla Brand married. Valla Brand had a son called Flosi, father of Kolbein, father of Gudrun, wife of Saemund the Learned.

### **Ormur (the wealthy) Ulfsson (860 - ) (Our 26<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

Ormur (the wealthy) Ulfsson was from Norway. He arrived in Iceland around 890.

#362, *Book of Settlements*. With Ketil One Hand's approval, Orm the Wealthy, son of Ulf the Sharp, took possession of land on Rang River, making his home at Husagard where his son Askel farmed after him. But his son started the farm at Vellir people are descending from him.

### **Skallgrimur Kveldulfsson (863 - ) (Our 26<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

Skallgrimur Kveldulfsson was from Norway. He arrived in Iceland around 878.

#30, *Book of Settlements*. Skalla Grim put in at a place called Knarrarness in Myrar. Then he started exploring and found extensive marshes and woodlands stretching from the mountains right down to the sea.

On their way east along the bay, they came to a headland where they found some swans, so they called it Alftaness. They kept going till they found Grim the Halogalander and his men, who told them what had happened and repeated the message Kveld-Ulf had sent his son. Skalla-Grim went to see where the coffin had come ashore and nearby seemed to him a good place for a farmstead. Skalla-Grim spent the winter at the place where he had landed and explored the whole district. He took possession of all the land from Selalon in the west, north to Borgarhraun and south to Hafnarfell, using the rivers to mark his land-claim right down to the sea. He built a farm near the creek where Kveld-Ulf's coffin had come ashore, and called it Borg, and the fjord Borgarfjord. After that he granted land to his companions, and later plenty of others came to settle on his territory with his approval. Skalla-Grim granted land to Grim the Halogalander on the south side of the Fjord, between Andakils River and Grims River. Grim lived at Hvanneyr. He was the father of Ulf, father of Hrolf of Geitland.

### **Eilifur (eagle) Atlason (865 - ) (Our 25<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

Eilifur (eagle) Atlason was from Norway. He arrived in Iceland around 890.

#187, *Book of Settlements*. There was a man called Eilif Eagle, son of Atli the Old, son of Skidi, son of

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Bard of Al. Eilif Eagle's sons were Kodran of Gilja River, and Thjodolf the Priest of Hof in Skagastrand, and Eystein the father of Thorvald Tin Bar, Thorstein Moor Man and Orn of Fljot. Eilif took possession of the region between Manathufa and Gonguskards River, including Laxriverdale where he made his home. Eilif married Thorlaug, daughter of Saemund of Hlid, and their sons were Solmund, father of Gudmund, father of Killer Bardi and his brothers; and Atli the Strong who married Herdis, daughter of Thord of Hofdi. Their children were Thorlaug, who married Gudmund the Powerful, and Thorarin, who married Halla, daughter of Jorund Neck. Thorarin and Halla had a son Styrbjorn, who married Ingvild, daughter of Steinrod Hedinsson of Hedinshofdi, and they in turn had a daughter Arndis who married Hamal, son of Thormod, son of Thorkel Moon.

### **Onundur (bildryngi) Hroarsson (865 - ) (Our 27<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

Onundur (bildryngi) Hroarsson was from Norway. He was the father of Eilif (the wealthy) Onundarson (below). He arrived in Iceland around 890.

#375, *Book of Settlements*. Onund Bild, mentioned earlier, took possession of land east of Hroars Brook, making his home at Onundarholt. A good many important people are descended from him, as has already been written.

### **Auðun (the rotten) Þorolfsson (865 - ) (Our 27<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

Auðun (the rotten) Þorolfsson was from Norway. He arrived in Iceland around 890.

#232, *Book of Settlements*. Helgi gave his daughter Helga in marriage to Audun the Rotten, son of Thorolf Butter, son of Thorstein Skrofa, son of Grim Kamban, and he granted Audun land between Hals and Villingadale. Audun lived at Saurby. Their children were Einar, father of Eyjolf Valgerdason, and Vigdis, mother of Halli the White, father of Orm, father of Gellir, father of Orm, father of Halli, father of Thorgeir, father of Thorvard, and of Ari father of Bishop Gudmund. Hammund Hell Skin married Helga Helgi's daughter after her sister Ingunn died, and their daughter was Yngvild, nicknamed All Men's Sister, whom Ornolf married.

### **Þorgerdur Vepormsdottir (865 - ) (Our 27<sup>th</sup> great grandmother)**

Þorgerdur Vepormsdottir was from Norway. She arrived in Iceland around 890.

#316, *Book of Settlements*. There was a man called Asbjorn, son of the Cheiftain Heyjangur Bjorn of Sogne, son of Helgi, son of Helgi Bjorn Buna's son. Asbjorn put out for Iceland and died at sea, but his widow Thorgerd and their sons completed the voyage and took possession of the whole of the Ingolfsholdi district between Kvia and Jokuls Rovers. She made her home at Sandfell, and afterwards Gudlaug, her son by Asbjorn, farmed there. The Sandfell people are descended from him. From another son of theirs, Thorgils, stem the Hnappafell people. Their third son was Ozur, father of Thord Frey's Priest, from whom many people are descended.

### **Eilif (the wealthy) Onundarson (920 - ) (Our 26<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

Eilif (the wealthy) Onundarson was born in Iceland in 920. He was the son of Onundur

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(bildryngi) Hroarsson (above). He became a settler around 940.

#387, *Book of Settlements*. Eilif the Wealthy, son of Onund Bild, married Thorkatla Ketilbjorn's daughter Thorgerd in marriage and as her dowry was Hofdi lands, where they made their home. Their son was Thorir, father of Thorarin Saeling.

### **Hörður Ketil "jernskegg" Reidarson (865 - ) (Our 25<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

Hörður Ketil "jernskegg" Reidarson was from Norway. He arrived in Iceland around 892.

#99, *Book of Settlements*. To one of her ship mates called Hord, Aud gave Hordadale. He was the father of Asbjorn, who married Thorbjorg, daughter of Midfjord Skeggi, and their children were Hnaki, who married Thorgerd, daughter of Thorgeir Cheek Wound, and Ingibjorg, who married Illugi the Black.

### **Asbjorn (the wealthy) Harðarson (895 - ) (Our 24<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

Asbjorn (the wealthy) Harðarson was born in Iceland about three years after his parents arrived in Iceland around 892. His father was Hörður Ketil "jernskegg" Reidarson (above).

#44, *Book of Settlements*. Asbjorn Hardarson the Wealthy bought land south of Kjarr River, from Sleggju Brook north of Hvitborg, and lived at Asbjarnarstead. He married Thorbjorg, daughter of Midfjord Skeggi, and their daughter was Ingibjorg, wife of Illugi the Black.

### **Ketilbjorn (the old) Ketilsson (870 - ) (Our 26<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

Ketilbjorn (the old) Ketilsson was from Naumadal, Norway. He arrived in Iceland around 890.

#385, *Book of Settlements*. There was a famous man in Namdalen called Ketilbjorn, the son of Ketil and Æsa, daughter of Earl Hakon Grjotgardsson. He married Helga, Thord Skeggi's daughter. Ketilbjorn went to Iceland when most of the land near the sea had been settled. He had a ship called Ellidi, and put in at Ellida River Estuary, west of the moor. He spent the first winter with Thord Skeggi, his father-in-law. In the spring he traveled east across the moor looking for suitable land to settle. They built themselves a shelter for the night at a place now called Skalabrekka. After they left these they came to a river they called Oxar River, where they lost their axe. They took a rest below a mountain they named Reydarmull, where they left behind the trout they'd caught in the river.

Ketilbjorn took possession of the whole of Grimsness above Hoskulds Brook, as well as the entire Laugardale and all of Biskupstongue up to Stakk River making his home at Mosfell. His children by his wife were Teit, Thormod, Thorleif, Ketil, Thorkatla, Oddleif, Thorgerd and Thurid. Ketilbjorn also had an illegitimate son called Skaering.

Ketilbjorn was so wealthy he told his sons to forge a cross beam of silver for the temple they built, but they wouldn't do it. Then he took the silver and hauled it up to the mountain by means of two oxen and with the help of his slave Haki and his bondswoman Bot he buried the silver, and it's never been found. Then he killed Haki at Haka Pass, and Bot at Botar Pass.

Teit married Alof, daughter of Bodvar Vikinga-Karason of Vors, and their son was Gizur the

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White, father of Bishop Isleif, father of Bishop Gizur. Teit had another son called Ketilbjorn, father of Koll, father of Thorkel, father of Bishop Koll of Oslo. A good many important people are descended from Ketilbjorn.

### **Eysteinn (foul fart) Alfsson (870 - ) (Our 27<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

Eysteinn (foul fart) Alfsson came from Norway. He arrived in Iceland around 900.

#107, *Book of Settlements*. Aud gave Thorstein the Red's daughter Thorhild in marriage to Eystein Foul Fart, son of Alf of Osta. Their sons were Alf of the Dales and Thord, father of Kolbein, father of Thord the Poet.

Alf married Halldis, Erp's daughter, and their son was Snorri, father of Thorgils Holluson. Alf of the Dales had these daughters: Thorgerd who married Ari Masson, and Thorleif who married Havar, son of Einar Kleppsson, and had a son Thorgeir. Eystein had a third son called Thorolf Fox, who was killed at the Thorsness Assembly when he was fighting on the side of Thord Gellir against Tongue-Odd. A fourth son of Eystein was called Hrapp.

#172, *Book of Settlements*. Eystein Foul-Fart, son of Alf of Osta, took possession of the eastern side of Hrutafjord after Balki. He lived there for several years, before he married Thorhild, daughter of Thorstein the Red, and then he moved his house west to the Dales and farmed there. Their sons were Alf of the Dales, Thord, Thorolf Fox and Hrapp.

### **Asgeir of Hamrar (870 - ) (Our 26<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

Asgeir of Hamrar was from Norway. He arrived in Iceland around 900.

#48, *Book of Settlements*. One of Hromund's shipmates, a man called Asgeir, lived at Hamar north of Helgawater. He married Hild Star, daughter of Thorvald Thorgrimsson the Bleater, and their sons were Steinbjorn the Strong Striker, and Thorvard, father of Maeva, wife of Hrifla; their third son was Thorstein, and the fourth Helgi, father of Thord, father of Poet Helgi.

### **Hofda-Þordur Bjornsson (870 - 933) (Our 26<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

Hofda-Þordur Bjornsson was from Uppsala, Sweden. He arrived around 933.

#208, *Book of Settlements*. There was a famous man called Thord, the son of Bjorn Butter Box, son of Hroald Spine, son of Bjorn Ironside, son of Ragnar Hairy Breeks. Thord went to Iceland, took possession of Hofdastrand in Skagafjord, between Unadale and Hrolleifsdale Rivers, and made his home at Hofdi. He married Thorgerd, daughter of Thorir Slouch and Fridgerd, daughter of King Kjarval of Ireland. They had nineteen children. Their son Bjorn married Thurid, daughter of Ref of Bard. The children of Bjorn and Thurid were Arnor Hog Nose and Thordis, mother of Orm, father of Thordis, mother of Botolf, father of Thordis, mother of Helga, mother of Gudny, mother of the Sturlusons. Thord had another son called Thorgeir, who married Rjupa, daughter of Arnald Saemundarson, and their son was Halldor of Hof. Thord had a third son called Snorri, who married Thorhild the Ptarmigan, daughter of Thord Gellir, and their son was Thord Horse Head. A fourth son was called Thorvald Hollow Throat. One autumn he came to Smidkel at Thorwardsstead and stayed there for awhile. Then he traveled up to Surt's Cave and declaimed a poem that he'd composed about the giant living in the cave. Afterwards he married Smidkel's daughter, and

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their daughter was Jorunn, mother of Thorbrand of Skarfsness. Thord's fifth son was called Bard, who married Thorarna. Thorodd Hjalm's daughter, and their son was the poet Dadi. Thord's sixth son was called Soxolf, the seventh Thorgrim, the eighth Hroar, the ninth Knor, the tenth Thormod the Bald, and the eleventh Stein. Thord had a daughter called Thorlaug, who married Arnbjorn Strife Bjorn's son, and their daughter was Gudlaug who married Thorleik Hoskuldsson. Their son was Bolli. Thord had another daughter called Herdis, who married Atli the Strong. His third daughter was Thorgrima Ship Creek, his fourth Arnbjorg, his fifth Arnleif, his sixth Asgerd, his seventh Thurid, and his eighth Fridgerd of Hvamm.

Hrolleif the Tall settled in Hrolleifsdale, as was written earlier. Thord banished him from the north for the killing of Odd Unason, and that was when he moved his house to Vatnsdale.

### **Ingaldur Brunason (870 - ) (Our 27<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

Ingaldur Brunason was from Norway. He arrived in Iceland around 890.

#141, *Book of Settlements*. Ingjald Brunason took possession of Ingaldssand between Hjallasand and Ofaera. He was the father of Hardref, father of Thorgim, father of Ljot the Wise and others, as has already been written.

### **Gunnsteinn Gunnbjornsson (870 - ) (Our 27<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

Gunnsteinn Gunnbjornsson was from Norway. He arrived in Iceland around 890.

#150, *Book of Settlements*. Gunnsteinn and Halldor were the sons of Gunnbjorn, Ulf Crow's son, who discovered the Gunnbjarnar Skerries. They took possession of Skotufjord, Laugardale, and Ogurvik as far as Mjovafjord. Halldor had a son called Bersi, father of Thormod the Coal Brow Poet. Afterwards Laugardale was farmed by Thorbjorn Thjodreksson, who killed Olaf son of Havard the Lame, and Bjargey, Valbrand's daughter. That brought about the killing of Thorbjorn and the events related in the Saga of the Isfirdings.

### **Pordur Vikingsson Haraldsson (870 - 938) (Our 25<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

Pordur Vikingsson Haraldsson was from Norway. He arrived in Iceland around 890.

#140, *Book of Settlements*. There was a man called Thord, who was either the son of a man called Viking or of King Harald Fine Hair. He went to Iceland and took possession of land between Thufa in Hjallaness and Jarfallsgill, and made his home at Alvidra. Thord married Thjodhild, (grand) daughter of Eyvind the Easterner and sister (niece) of Helgi the Lean, and their son was Thorkel Alvidra Champion the Wealthy. Thorkel married, and his sons by his wife were Thord and Eyjolf, father of Gisli who married Hallgerd, daughter of Vermund the Slender. Their son was Brand, father of Priest Gudmund of Hjardarholt, and their daughter was Thora. Thora married Brand Thorhaddsson, and their daughter in turn was Steinvor, mother of Rannveig, mother of Saehlid who married Gizur. Eyjolf had another son called Helgi, and his children were Olaf and Gudleif who married Fjarska Finn. Thord Vikingsson had another son called Thorvald the White who married Thora, daughter of Ness Knjuk, and their son was Swamp Knjuk, father of Thorgaut, father of Steinolf who married Herdis Tind's daughter. Their children were Thorkel of Myrar, and Halla who married Thord Oddleifsson. Thorvald the White had another son called Thord the Left Handed who married Asdis, daughter of Thorgrim Hardrefsson. Asdis' mother was Rannveig, daughter of Earl Grjotgard of Lade. Asdis was the mother of Ulf the Marshal, and sister of Ljot the Wise and of Halldis who married

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Thorbjorn Thjodreksson. Thord the Left Handed and his wife had a daughter called Otkatla who married Sturla Thjodreksson, and their son was Thord who married Hallbera, daughter of Snorri the Priest, whose daughter Thurid married Hafliði Masson. Thord Sturlason had a son called Snorri who married Oddbjorg, daughter of Grim Lodmundarson, and their children were Fly Grim and Hallbera who married Mag Snorri. Sturla had six daughters. One called Asny married Snorri Jorundsson, and their daughter was Thordis, mother of Hoskuld the Physician. Snorri and Asny had a son called Gils, father of Havamm-Sturla.

### **Holti (of Holtastead) Isrodarson (870 - ) (Our 27<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

Holti (of Holtastead) Isrodarson was from Norway. He arrived in Iceland around 890.

#185, *Book of Settlements*. There was a man called Holti, who took possession of Langadale north of Moberg and lived at Holtastead. He was the father of Isrod, father of Isleif, father of Thorvald, father of Thorarin the Wise. Thovald's daughter, Thordis, was married to Halldor, son of Snorri the Priest, and their daughters were Thorkatla, whom Gudlaug Thorfinnson of Straumsfjord married from them come the Sturlungs and the men of Oddi and Gudrun, who married Kjartan Asgeirsson of Vatnsfjord. Their children were Thorvald, and Ingrid, whom Gudlaug the Priest married.

### **Onundur (broad beard) Oddsson (870 - ) (Our 27<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

Onundur (broad beard) Oddsson was from Norway. He arrived in Iceland around 890.

#37, *Book of Settlements*. Onund Broad Beard son of Ulfar Fitjar Beard, son of Thorir the Clanger took possession of the who tongue of land between Hvit River and Reyjadale River, and lived at Breidabolstead. He married Geirlaug, daughter of Thormod of Akraness and sister to Bersi, and they had a son called Tongue-Odd, and a daughter Thorodda who married Torfi, son of Valbrand, son of Valthjof Orlygsson of Esjuberg; her dowry was half of Breidabolstead and Hals lands. Torfi gave Signy, his sister, Signyjarstead, and that's where she farmed. Torfi killed the twelve men of Kropp, and he was mostly responsible for the killing of the men of Holm too. He was present at Hellisfitjar with Illugi the Black and Sturla the Priest when the eighteen cave dwellers were killed, and they burnt Audun Smidkelsson in his home at Thorvarðsstead. Torfi had a son called Thorkel of Skaney.

Tongue-Odd married Jorunn, Helgi's-daughter, and their sons were Thorvald, who was responsible for the burning of Blund-Ketil, and Thorodd, who married Jofrid, Gunnar's-daughter whose daughter Hungerd married Sverting Hafur-Bjarnarson. Tongue-Odd's daughters were Thurid, who married Thorfinn Sel-Thorisson, and Hallgerd who married Hallbjorn, son of Odd of Kidjaberg.

Tongue-Odd had an aunt called Kjolvor, who lived at Kjolvararstead. She was the mother of Thorleif, Thurid's mother, and mother of Gunnhild, Kali's wife, and of Glum, the father of Thorarin, Glum of Vatnslausa's father.

### **Rapormur (of vetleifsholt) (870 - ) (Our 26<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

Rapormur (of vetleifsholt) was from Scotland. He arrived in Iceland around 900.

#365, *Book of Settlements*. Radorm and Jolgeir were brothers who came to Iceland from the British Isles. They took possession of land between Thjors and Rang Rivers. Radorm gained possession of land east of Rauda Brook, and made his home at Vetleifsholt. His daughter was Arnbjorg, wife of Sverting Hrolleifsson, and their children were Grim the Lawspeaker and Jorunn. Later, Arnbjorg became the wife of



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Gnup Molda Gnupsson, and their children were Hallstein of Hjalli, Rannveig, mother of Skapti the Lawspeaker, and Geirny, mother of Poet Hrafn.

### **Eysteinn Raudulfsson (870 - ) (Our 27<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

Eysteinn Raudulfsson was from Norway. He arrived in Iceland around 900.

#227, *Book of Settlements*. Eystein, son of Raudulf Oxen Thorisson, took possession of land from Baegis River down to Kraeklingahlid and lived at Lon. His son Gunnstein married Hlif, daughter of Hedin of Mjola. Their children were Halldora who married Killer Glum, Thorgrim, and Grim Sand Leg.

### **Ketil (Þrymur) Þorisson (870 - ) (Our 26<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

Ketil (Þrymur) Þorisson was from Veradal, Norway. He was the brother of Gruel-Atli Þorisson (below). He arrived in Iceland around 900.

#278, *Book of Settlement*. Ketil and Gruel-Atli, sons of Thorir Thidrandi, went from Veradale to Iceland and took possession of land in Fljotsdale, before Brynjolf came to Iceland. Ketil took possession of both banks of Lagarwater on the west side between Hengifors and Orms River. Ketil went abroad and stayed with Vethorm, son of Vemund the Old, and then he paid money to Vethorm for Arneid, daughter of Earl Asbjorn Skerry Blaze, whom Holmfast Vethormsson had taken captive when he and Grim, Vethorm's nephew, killed Earl Asbjorn. For Arneid Asbjorn's daughter Ketil paid double Vethorm's original price, and after the bargain was struck Ketil made Arneid his wife. Afterwards she found a hoard of silver buried under the roots of a tree. Then Ketil offered to take her back to her family, but she chose to go with him. They went to Iceland and made their home at Arneidarstead. Their son was Thidrandi, father of Ketil of Njardvik.

### **Gruel-Atli Þorisson (870 - ) (Our 28<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

Gruel-Atli Þorisson was from Veradal, Norway. He was the brother of Ketil (Þrymur) Þorisson (above). He arrived in Iceland around 900.

#279, *Book of Settlements*. Gruel-Atli took possession of the east side of Lagarwater, between Gilja River and Vallaness, west of Oxna Brook. His sons were Thorbjorn and Thorir, who married Asvor Brynjolf's daughter.

### **Boðvar (the white) Þorleifsson (870 - ) (Our 26<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

Boðvar (the white) Þorleifsson was from Vors, Norway. He arrived in Iceland around 900.

#305, *Book of Settlements*. Bodvar the White was the son of Thorleif the Middling, son of Bodvar Snow Rim, son of Thorleif Whale Fringe, son of An, son of King Orn Hyrna, son of King Thorir, son of Hog Bodvar, son of King Kaun, son of King Solgi, son of Hrolf of Berg. Bodvar and his kinsman Brand Onund went from Vors to Iceland and put in at South Alftafjord. Bodvar took possession of land west of Leiru

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Creek, including all the valleys there, and eastwards on the other side as far as Muli. He made his home at Hof and built a large temple there. Bodvar's son Thorstein married Thordis, daughter of Ozur Hrollaugsson Keiliselg. Their son was Hall of Sida who married Joreid Thidrandi's daughter, and many people are descended from them. Their son was Thorstein, father of Amundi, father of Gudrun, mother of Thordis, mother of Helga, mother of Gudney, mother of the Sturlusons.

### **Vestar Porolfsson (870 - ) (Our 28<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

Vestar Porolfsson was from Norway. He arrived in Iceland around 890.

#81, *Book of Settlements*. Vestar, son of Thorolf Bladder Pate, married Svana Herraud's daughter, and they had a son called Asgeir. Vestar went to Iceland with his aged father and took possession of the Eyrar lands and Kirkjufjord. He lived at Ondverdareyr, and they were both buried in a mound at Skallaness. Asgeir Vestarsson married Helga Kjallak's daughter, and their son was Thorlak, who had these sons by Thurid, daughter of Audun the Stutterer: first of all Steinthor, then Thord Blig, who married Otkatla, daughter of Thorvald, son of Thormod the Priest; third was Thormod who married Thorgerd the daughter of Thorbrand of Alftafjord; and fourth, Bergthor who was killed at Vigrafjord. Their sister was Helga who married Asmund Thorgestsson. Steinthor married Thurid, daughter of Thorgils Arason, and their son Gunnlaug married Thurid the Wise, Snorri the Priest's daughter.

### **Geirthjolf Valthjofsson (870 - ) (Our 26<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

Geirthjolf Valthjofsson was from Norway. He arrived in Iceland around 895.

#136, *Book of Settlements*. Geirthjof Valthjofsson was yet another settler in Arnafjord and he also took possession of Fossfjord, Reykjarfjord, Trostanfjord and Geirthjofsfjord. He made his home at Geirthjofsfjord and married Valgerd, daughter of Ulf the Squint Eyed. Their son was Hogni who married Aud, daughter of Olaf Jafnakoll and Thora Gunnstein's daughter, and their son Atli married Thurid, daughter of Thorleif, son of Eyvind Knee and Thurid Grunt Sow. Thorleif married Gro, daughter of Thorolf Braekir. Atli was the father of Hoskuld, father of Atli, father of Bard the Black.

### **Hrosskel Porsteinsson (870 - ) (Our 25<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

Hrosskel Porsteinsson was from Hálogaland, Norway. He arrived in Iceland around 910.

#43, *Book of Settlements*. There was a man called Thrand Nose, father of Thorstein who married Lopthaena, daughter of the chieftain Arnbjorn of Fjord Province. Lopthaena had a sister called Arnthrud, who was married to the chieftain Thorir Hroaldsson, and their son was the chieftain Arinbjorn. The mother of Lopthaena and Arnthrud was Astrid Slaekidreng, daughter of Bragi the Poet and of Lopthaena, daughter of Erp the Stooping. Thorstein and Lopthaena had a son called Hrosskell, who married Joreid, daughter of Olvir, son of King Mottul of Lappland, and their son was Hallkel. Hrosskel went out to Iceland and put in at Grunnafjord. To begin with he lived at Akraness, but Ketil and his brothers wouldn't have him there, so he took possession of Hvitarsida between Kjarr River and Fljot. He lived at Hallkelsstead, as did his son Hallkel after him. Hallkel married Thurid Sowthistle, daughter of Gunnlaug of Thverardale and Velaug Orlyg's daughter of Esjuberg.

### **Olafur (feilan) Porsteinsson (870 - ) (Our 26<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

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Olafur (feilan) Þorsteinsson was from Scotland. He arrived in Iceland around 895.

#109, *Book of Settlements*. Aud reared Olaf Feilan, son of Thorstein the Red, and he married Alfdís of Barra, daughter of Konal, son of Steinmod, the father of Halldora who married Eilíf, son of Ketil One Hand. Their children were Thord Gellir, and Thora, mother of Thorgrim, father of Snorri the Priest. Thora was also the mother of Bork the Stout and of Mar Hallvardsson. Olaf Feilan's sons were called Ingjald and Grani, and his daughter Vigdís. Olaf's third daughter Helga married Gunnar Hlifarson, and their daughter was Jofríd, who married first Thorodd Tongue Oddsson and later Thorstein Egilsson. Gunnar had another daughter, Thorunn, who married Herstein, son of Blund Ketil. The sons of Gunnar were called Raud and Hoggvandil. The fourth daughter of Olaf Feilan, Thordis, married Thorarin Ragi's brother, and their daughter was Vigdís, who married Stein Thorfinnsson of Raudamel.

### **Dala-Kollur (wether) Grimsson (875 - ) (Our 26<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

Dala-Kollur (wether) Grimsson was from Norway. He arrived in Iceland around 895.

#96, *Book of Settlements*. There was a man called Koll, son of Wether Grim, son of the chieftain Asi, who was Aud's leading and most respected man. Koll was married to Thorgerd, daughter of Thorstein the Red.

Aud had freed a slave called Erp, son of Earl Meldun of Argyll who'd been killed by Earl Sigurd; Erp's mother was Muirgeal, daughter of King Gljomal of Ireland. Earl Sigurd took them captive and enslaved them. Muirgeal became the bondsmaid of Earl Sigurd's wife, and served her faithfully. She was a clever woman. She made sure the queen's illegitimate child was alright when the queen was taking her bath. Afterwards Aud bought Muirgeal for a high price and promised her freedom if she would serve Thurid, Thorstein the Red's wife, as faithfully as she'd served the queen. Muirgeal and her son Erp went to Iceland with Aud.

#105, *Book of Settlements*. Koll, called Koll of the Dales, took possession of the whole of Laxriverdale as far as Haukadale River. He married Thorgerd the daughter of Thorstein the Red, and their children were Hoskuld, Groa who married Veleif the Old, and Thorkatla who married Thorgeir the Priest. Hoskuld married Hallfrid, daughter of Thorbjorn of Vatn, and their son was Thorleik, who married Thurid, daughter of Arnbjorn Strife-Bjarnarson, and their son in turn was Bolli. Hoskuld bought Melkorka, the daughter of King Myrkjartan of Ireland, and their sons were Olaf the Peacock and Helgi; Hoskuld's daughters were Thurid, Thorgerd and Hallgerd Twist-Breeks. Olaf married Thorgerd, daughter of Egil Skalla-Grimsson, and their sons were Kjartan, Halldor, Steinthor and Thorberg, and Olaf's daughters were Thurid, Thorbjorg the Stout and Bergthora. Kjartan married Hrafna, the daughter of Asgeir the Hasty, and their sons were Asgeir and Skum.

### **Pormodur (skafti) Oleifsson (875 - ) (Our 26<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

Pormodur (skafti) Oleifsson was from Norway. He arrived in Iceland around 895.

#379, *Book of Settlements*. There was a famous man in Norway called Olvir the Child Sparer, a great Viking. He wouldn't have children tossed by spear points as was the custom of Vikings at the time, and that's why he was called Child Sparer. His sons were Steinolf, father of Una whom Thorbjorn the Salmoner married, and Einar, father of Ofeig Grettir and Oleif the Broad, father of Thormod Skapti. Olvir the Child Sparer had a third son, Steinmod, who was the father of Konal, father of Alfdís the Barra Woman, wife of Olaf Feilan. Konal had a son called Steinmod, father of Halldora, wife of Eilíf, Ketil One Hand's son. The kinsmen Ofeig Grettir and Thormod Skapti went to Iceland and spent the first winter with Thorbjorn the

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Salmoner, their kinsman-in-law. In the spring he granted them Gnuþverjahrepp. He gave the western part between Thver and Kalf River to Ofeig who made his home at Ofeigsstead by Steinsholt. And to Thormod Thorbjorn gave the eastern part, and he made his home at Skaptaholt. Thormod's daughters were Thorvor, mother of Thorodd the Priest, father of Law Skapti, and Thorve, mother of Thorstein the Priest, father of Bjarni the Wise. Ofeig was killed by Thorbjorn the Earl's Champion of Grettisgills near Haeli. Ofeig's daughter was Aldis, mother of Valla Brand.

### **Oleifur (Hjalti) (877 - ) (Our 27<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

Oleifur (Hjalti) was from Norway. He arrived in Iceland around 900.

#35, *Book of Settlements*. There was a man of great distinction called Oleif Hjalti, who brought his ship to Borgarfjord, and stayed the first winter with Skalla Grim. With Skalla Grim's approval he took possession of land between Grims River and Geirs River, and lived at Varma Brook. His sons were Ragi of Laugardale, and Thorarin the Lawspeaker, who married Thordis, daughter of Olaf Feilan, and they also had a daughter, Vigdis, who married Stein Thorfinnsson. Ragi had a son called Guthorm, father of Gunnvor, mother of Thorney, mother of Thorlak, father of Runolf, father of Bishop Thorlak.

### **Sel-Þorir Grimsson (878 - ) (Our 27<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

Sel-Þorir Grimsson was from Haddingdalen, Norway. He arrived in Iceland around 900.

#68, *Book of Settlements*. In the spring Bergdis and Thorir traveled from Grims Isle west across the moor over to Breidafjord. Skalm went ahead of them but never laid down. They spent the next winter at Skalmarness in Breidafjord, and when they set out the following summer they turned south. Skalm was still in the lead, and coming down from the moor into Borgarfjord District, just as they reached two red-colored sand dunes, Skalm lay down under her load beside the westernmost dune. So Thorir took possession of the land south of the Gnuþ River to Kald River below Knappadale, from the mountains and down to the sea. He lived at Western Raudamel and was a great chieftain.

When Thorir was old and blind, he went outside one evening and saw a huge evil-looking man come rowing into Kald River Estuary in a great iron boat, walked up to a farm called Hrip and start digging at the gate of the sheep pen. During the night there was an eruption there, and that's how the lava field at Borg started. The farm stood where the mountain is now.

Sel-Thorir had a son called Thorfinn, who married Jofrid, the daughter of Tongue-Odd; their sons were Thorkel, Thorgils, Stein, Galti, Orm, Thororm, and Thorir. Thorfinn had a daughter called Thorbjorg who married Thorbrand of Alftafjord.

When they died Sel-Thorir and his pagan kinsmen went into Thoris Cliff. Thorfinn's sons, Thokel and Thorgils both married Unn, the daughter of Alf of the Dales. Thorir's mare, Skalm, died at Skalmarkelda.

### **Þorolfur (mostur-beard) Ornuþsson (879 - ) (Our 26<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

Þorolfur (mostur-beard) Ornuþsson was from Harðangsfirði, Norway. He arrived in Iceland around 879.

#85, *Book of Settlements*. Þorolf, son of Ornuþ the Fish Driver, lived on Mostur Island, and that's why he was called Mostur Beard. He was a great sacrificer and worshiped Thor. He fled to Iceland because of the

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oppression of King Harald Fine Hair, and made landfall in the south, and when he'd come west as far as Breidafjord, he threw his high seat pillars overboard. They had an image of Thor carved on them. Thorolf declared that Thor would come ashore where he wanted Thorolf to make his home, and he promised to dedicate his entire land claim to Thor and call it after him.

Thorolf sailed up the fjord and gave it the name of Breidafjord. He made land on the southern side, halfway up, and there on a headland, now called Thorsness, he found Thor washed ashore. They put into the creek, and Thorolf called it Hofs Creek. He built a farm there and a big temple which he dedicated to Thor. Nowadays the farm is called Hofsstead. Along the fjord at that time there was still little or nothing in the way of settlements.

Thorolf took possession of land between Staf River and Thors River, and called it Thorness. He held the mountain on that headland so sacred that he called it Helgafell and no one was allowed even to look at it unless he'd washed himself first. So holy was the mountain, no living creature there, man or beast, could be harmed until they left of their own accord. Thorolf and his kinsmen all believed that they would go into the mountain when they died.

On the headland where Thor had come ashore, Thorolf used to hold all his courts, and establish the district assembly there with the approval of all the people in the neighborhood. When people attended the assembly it was agreed no one should ease himself on that piece of land, and a special rock called Dirt Skerry was set aside for it, because they didn't want to defile such a holy place. After Thorolf's death when his son Thorstein was still young, Thorgrim Kjallaksson and his brother-in-law Asgeir refused to go out to the rock to ease themselves. The Thorsnessings wouldn't stand for their desecrating a place as holy as that, which is why Thorstein Cod-Biter and Thorgeir the Bent fought over the rock against Thorgrim and Asgeir at the assembly. Several men were killed there and a good many wounded before they could be separated. Thord Gellir took charge of the reconciliation, and since neither would give way, the field was considered to be defiled by the spilling of blood in enmity. So it was resolved that the assembly should be moved from there to the eastern part of the headland, where it still is. This became a very sacred place too, and Thor's Boulder that was used for the killing of those who were to be sacrificed, still stands there. Beside it is the court circle where people were sentenced to be sacrificed. This is where Thord Gellir also established the Quarter Court, with the approval of all the people in the Quarter. The son of Thorolf Mostur-Beard was Hallstein the Priest of Thorskafjord, father of Thorstein Surt the Wise. The mother of Thorstein Surt was Osk, daughter of Thorstein the Red. Thorolf had another son called Thorstein Cod-Biter, who married Thora, daughter of Olaf Feilan and sister of Thord Gellir; their sons were Thorgrim, father of Snorri the Priest, and Bork the Stout, father of Sam whom Asgeir killed.

### **Vefrodur Ævarsson (880 - ) (Our 24<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

Vefrodur Ævarsson came from Norway. He arrived in Iceland around 910.

#184, *Book of Settlements*: There was man called Ævar, son of Ketil Slab Flake and Thurid, daughter of King Harald Gold Beard of Sogn. Ævar was married and by his wife he had a son called Véfröður. Ævar had illegitimate sons called Karli, Thorbjorn Bile and Thord the Tall. Ævar went to Iceland from a viking expedition with all his sons, except Véfröður. Along with Ævar came his kinsmen Gunnstein and Audolf and Gaut, but Véfröður carried on his viking career. Ævar brought his ship into Blondu Estuary; by this time all the land west of the Blondu had been settled. He traveled up along the river looking for land, and when he came to the place known as Mobergsbrekkur, he set up a tall pole and said he was staking this claim for Véfröður to farm. Then he took possession of the whole of Langsdale south of there and also some land north of the ridge. He divided his land claim among his ship mates and made his home at Ævarsskard.

### **Lytingur (of krossavik) Arnbjarnarson (880 - ) (Our 26<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

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Lytingur Arnbjarnarson came from Norway. He arrived in Iceland around 910.

#271, *Book of Settlements*. Thorstein Torfi and Lytnig were brothers and went to Iceland. Lyting took possession of all the east part of Vopnafjord Strand, including Bodvarsdale and Fagradale, and lived at Krossavik. The Vopnafjord people are descended from him.

### **Porsteinn (torfa) Arnbjarnarson (880 - ) (Our 28<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

Porsteinn (torfa) Arnbjarnarson came from Norway. He arrived in Iceland around 900.

#273, *Book of Settlements*. Thorstein Torfi took possession of the entire Hlid, from Osfells up to Hvann River, and made his home at Forsvoll. His son was Thorvald, father of Thorgeir, father of Hallgeir, father of Hrapp of Forsvoll.

### **Eyvindur (knee) (880 - ) (Our 26<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

Eyvindur (knee) was from Adger, Norway. He arrived in Iceland around 900.

#148, *Book of Settlements*. Eyvind Knee and his wife Thurid Grunt Sow went from Agder to Iceland. They took possession of Alftafjord and Seydisfjord and made their home there. Their sons were Thorleif, who's been mentioned already, and Valbrand, father of Hallgrim and Bjargey. Bjargey married Havard the Lame and their son was Olaf.

### **Hroaldur (bjola) (880 - ) (Our 27<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

Hroaldur (bjola) was from Norway. He arrived in Iceland around 910.

# 269, *Book of Settlements*. Eyvind Weapon had a blood brother called Hroald Bjola, who took possession of land west of Vestradale River, including half of the valley and the whole of Selriver north to Digraness. He made his home at Torfastead. His son was Isrod, father of Gunnhild, wife of Oddi, son of Asolf of Hofdi.

### **Eirikur Hroaldsson (880 - ) (Our 25<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

Eirikur Hroaldsson was from Norway. He arrived in Iceland around 900.

#195, *Book of Settlements*. A leading man from Norway, Eirik the son of Hroald, son of Geirmund, son of Eirik Bristle Beard, went to Iceland and took possession of land from Gill River, including the entire Goddales, down as far as Nordur River. He lived at Hof in Goddales. Eirik married Thurid, the daughter of Thord Beard and sister of Helga, wife of Ketilbjorn the Old of Mosfell. The children of Eirik and his wife were Thorkel, Hroald, Thorgeir, Dueller Starri and Gunnhild. Thorgeir Eiriksson married Yngvild Thorgeir's daughter, and their daughter was Rannveig whom Bjarni Brodd Helgason married. Gunnhild Eirik's daughter married Vefrod AEvarsson.

### **Ketil (thistle) (880 - ) (Our 27<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

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Ketil (thistle) was from Norway. He arrived in Iceland around 920.

#261, *Book of Settlements*. Ketil Thistle took possession of Thistilsfjord, between Hundsness and Saudaness. His son was Sigmund, father of Einar of Laugarbrekka.

### **Vifill Ketilsson (880 - ) (Our 25<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

Vifill Ketilsson was from Scotland. He arrived in Iceland around 895.

#100, *Book of Settlements*. Aud had a freedman called Vifil. He asked her why she didn't give him a farm like the others. Aud said it wasn't all that important and that he'd be thought a man of quality wherever he was; but all the same she gave him Vifilsdale. He settled there and quarreled with Hord. Vifil had a son called Thorbjorn, the father of that Gudrid who was first married to Thorstein, Eirik the Red's son, and later to Thorfinn Karlsefni; the bishops Bjorn, Thorlak and Brand were descended from them. Vifil had another son called Thorgeir, who married Arnora, Lon Einar's daughter, and their daughter was Yngvild, who married Thorstein, son of Snorri the Priest.

### **Eyvindur Lodinsson (880 - ) (Our 27<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

Eyvindur Lodinsson was from Engelay, Hálogaland, Norway. He arrived in Iceland around 900.

#241, *Book of Settlements*. There was a man called Lodin Fishing Hook, who was born on Engelay in Halogaland. Oppressed by Earl Hakon Grjotgardsson, he set out for Iceland but died on the voyage. His son Eyvind took possession of Flateyjardale up to Gunnsteinar, and held the boulders there sacred. The stream Odeila separated his land claim from that of Thorir Flap. Eyvind's son was Asbjorn Falling Beam, father of Finnbogi the Strong.

### **Olafur (jafnakolls) (880 - ) (Our 26<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

Olafur (jafnakolls) was from Norway. He arrived in Iceland around 900.

#153, *Book of Settlements*. Olaf Jafnakoll took possession of land between Langadale and Sandeyrar Rivers, and lived at Unadsdale. He married Thora Gunnstein's daughter, and their son was Grimolf who married Vedis, Vebjorn's sister.

### **Ketil (gufa) Orlygsson (880 - ) (Our 25<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

Ketil (gufa) Orlygsson was from Norway. He arrived in Iceland around 920.

#125, *Book of Settlement*. There was a man called Ketil Gufa, son of Orlyg, son of Bodvar Vigsterksson. Orlyg married Signy Oblaud's daughter, sister of Hogni the White. Their son Ketil came to Iceland late in the Settlement Period. He had been on Viking expeditions in the British Isles and brought Irish slaves from there. One of them was called Thormod, the second Floki, the third Kori, the fourth Svart, and there were

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two called Skorri. Ketil made land at Rosmhvalaness, and stayed the first winter at Gufuskalar, but traveled over in spring to Ness and spent the following winter at Gufuness. Then the older of the two Skorris and Floki absconded with two women and a lot of money. They went into hiding in Skorradale at Skorrhohlt, and were all killed in Flokadale and Skorradale.

Ketil could get no farmland in the Nesses, so he traveled over to Borgarfjord and spent the third winter at Gufuskalar near Gufu River. Early in the spring he went west to Breidafjord looking for land. He came to Geirmundarstead and asked for, and got, the hand of Yr, Geirmund's daughter. Geirmund advised Ketil to go west for land, across the fjord.

While Ketil was away in the west, his slaves ran off and arrived one night at Lambastead. The farmer there was Thord, son of Thorgeir Lamb and Thordis Yngvar's-daughter, aunt of Egil Skalla-Grimsson. The slaves set fire to the house and burnt Thord and his entire household inside. Then they broke into a store-house, and took a lot of goods and money. They rounded up some horses, loaded them with packs, and headed for Alftaness. Later that morning, after they'd gone, Lambi the Strong, Thord's son, came home from the Assembly and set out after them. Then the neighboring farmers joined him. As soon as the slaves saw this, they scattered in all directions. Kori was captured at Koraness, and the others swam out to sea. Svart was captured on Svart Skerry, Skorri on Skorra Isle off Myrar, and Thomod on Thormod's Skerry, a mile off the coast.

When Ketil came back, he traveled to the west of Myrar and spent the fourth winter at Gufuskalar in Snaefellsness. Afterwards he took possession of Gufufjord and Skalaness, as far as Kollafjord. Ketil and Yr had two sons; one was called Thorhall, father of Hallvor who married Bork, son of Thormod Thjostarsson, and the other Oddi, who married Thorlaug, daughter of Hrolf of Ballar River and Thurid, daughter of Valthjof Orlygsson of Esjuberg.

### **Þorhaddur Steinsson (880 - ) (Our 26<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

Þorhaddur Steinsson was from Bálkarúmi, Norway. He arrived in Iceland around 910.

#66, *Book of Settlements*. Thorhadd, son of Stein the Fast Sailing, son of Vigbjod, son of Bodmod of the Cargo Hold, took possession of Hitardale, from Grjot River in the south west of Kald River, and the whole region between Hitar and Kald Rivers down to the sea. He had a son called Thorgeir, father of Hafthor, father of Gudny, mother of Thorlak the Wealthy. Thorgeir had other sons called Grim of Skard, Thorarin, Finnbogi, Eystein, Gest and Torfi.

### **Þorsteinn (drum-leg) (885 - ) (Our 26<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

Þorsteinn (drum-leg) was from Voss, Norway. He arrived in Iceland around 900.

#304, *Book of Settlements*. Bodvar the White had a kinsman called Thorstein Drum Leg, who went with him to Iceland and took possession of land between Leiru Creek and Hvalness Slip. His son was Koll the Grey, father of Thorstein, father of Thorgrim of Boargarhaven, father of Steinunn, wife of Bishop Gizur.

### **Hrolfur (the stout) Eyvindarsson (890 - ) (Our 27<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

Hrolfur (the stout) Eyvindarsson was from Norway. He arrived in Iceland around 920.

#73, *Book of Settlements*. Hrolf the Stout, son of Eyvind Oak Hook took possession of land between Hraunhafnar River and the Lysa. His son was Helgi of Hofgardar, father of Finnbogi, Bjorn and Hrolf.



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This Bjorn was the father of Gest, father of Poet Ref.

### **Sigmundur Ketilsson (890 - ) (Our 26<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

Sigmundur Ketilsson was from Norway. He arrived in Iceland around 920.

#75, *Book of Settlements*. Sigmund, son of Ketil Thistle who had settled north of Thistilfjord, was married to a woman called Hildigunn. Sigmund took possession of land between Hillishraun and Beruvikurhaun. He lived at Laugarbrekka and that's where he was buried in a mound. He had three sons: one was Einar who later farmed at Laugarbrekka. He and his father had sold the Lon lands to a man called Einar who then became known as Lon Einar. After Sigmund died, Lon Einar went over to Laugarbrekka with six companions and summoned Hildigunn for sorcery. Einar, her son, was away at the time and came back home just after Lon Einar had left. Hildigunn told him what had happened and gave him a newly made tunic. Einar took his shield and sword, mounted a cart horse and rode off after them. He broke the horse's wind at Thufu Cliff, but went on to Mannafallsbrekka, and that's where they fought. Four of Lon Einar's men were killed, and two slaves ran away. The two Einars kept fighting for a long time, until Lon Einar's trouser belt broke and as he tried to grab it the other Einar gave him his death blow. Einar of Laugarbrekka had a slave called Heidar who gave chase. When he came to Thufu Cliff he could see Lon Einar's slaves running, so he went for them and killed them both at Thralvik. For this Einar gave him his freedom and as much land as he could fence off in three days. The place where he made his home is called Hreidarsgerdi nowadays.

Einar of Laugarbrekka married Unn, daughter of Thorir, Aslak of Laugadale's brother. Their daughter was Hallveig who married Thorbjorg Vifilsson.

Sigmund had another son called Breid, who married Gunnhild, daughter of Aslak of Langadale, and their son was Thormod who married Helga-Onund's-daughter, sister of Poet-Hrafn; their daughter was Herthrud, wife of Simon, whose daughter of Gunnhild. She married Thorgils and their daughter was Valgerd, mother of Finnbogi Geirsson the Learned. Sigmund had yet another son, Thorkell, who married Joreid, daughter of Tind Hallkelsson.

Einar of Laugarbrekka was buried near Sigmund's Mound and his grave mound is always green, summer and winter.

Lon Einar's son Thorkel married Grima Hallkel's-daughter, who later became the wife of Thorgils Arason; they had a son called Finnvard. Einar of Laugarbrekka had another daughter called Arnora, who married Thorgeir Vifilsson. Their daughter was Yngvild who married Thorstein, son of Snorri the Priest, and their daughter Ingunn married Asbjorn Arnorsson.

### **Porir (flap) Ketilsson (890 - ) (Our 28<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

Porir (flap) Ketilsson was from Norway. He arrived in Iceland around 910.

#237, *Book of Settlements*. A man called Thorir Flap, son of Ketil Seal got ready for a voyage to Iceland. One of his crew was called Gaut. As they were putting out to sea, Vikings came at them intending to rob them, but Gaut struck at the forecandleman with a rudder, so the Vikings sailed off. After this he was Rudder Gaut. Thorir and Gaut went to Iceland and brought their ship in to Skjalfandi Estuary. Thorir took possession of Kaldakinn, the land between Skuggacliffs and Ljosawater Pass, but wasn't happy there and went away. Then he made this verse: Kaldakinn will lie here for everlasting, sailor, but Rudder Gaut and I will go away unharmed. Afterwards Thorir took possession of the whole of Fnjoskadale, as far as Odeila. He made his home at Lund, and held the grove sacred. His sons were Orm Basket Back, father of Hlenni the Old, and Thorkel the Black of Hleidrargard. Thorkel married Gudlaug Hrolf's daughter. Their sons

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were Ongul the Black and Hrafn, father of Thord of Stokkahladir, and their daughter was Gudrid, whom Thorgeir the Ljosawater Priest married.

### **Asbjorn Ozurarson (890 - ) (Our 27<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

Asbjorn Ozurarson was from Norway. He arrived in Iceland around 910.

#396, *Book of Settlements*. Asbjorn Ozurarson, Ingolf's nephew, took possession of land between Hraunholts Brook and Hvassahraun including the whole of Alftaness, making his home at Skulastead. His son was Egil, father of Ozur, father of Thorarin, father of Olaf, father of Sveinbjorn, father of Asmund, father of Sveinbjorn, father of Styrkar.

### **Asgeir Ulfsson (890 - ) (Our 26<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

Asgeir Ulfsson was from Norway. He arrived in Iceland around 910.

#386, *Book of Settlements*. There was a man called Asgeir Ulfsson, to who Ketilbjorn gave his daughter Thorgerd in marriage and as her dowry all the Hlid lands above Hagagard. Asgeir farmed at Outer Hlid. Their sons were Geir the Priest and Thorgeir, father of Bard of Mosfell.

### **Auðun (the stutterer) Valsson (890 - ) (Our 27<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

Auðun (the stutterer) Valsson was from Norway. He arrived in Iceland around 910.

#84, *Book of Settlements*. Audun the Stutterer, son of Vali the Strong, took possession of the whole of Hraunsfjord above Hraun, between Svinawater and Trolla Ridge. He was a big powerful man and lived at Hraunsfjord. He married Myrun, daughter of King Maddad of Ireland.

One autumn, Audun saw a dapple-grey horse come racing down from Hjardarwater, make straight for his herd of horses and floored the stallion. Audun went and caught the grey horse, hitched him to a two-ox sledge and hauled home all the hay from his home-meadow. The horse was quite manageable till noon, but later in the day he began stamping into the ground right up to the fetlocks. After sunset he tore the harness apart, galloping back to the lake, and that was the last anyone saw of him. Audun had a son called Stein, father of Helga, who married An of Hraun; their son was Mar, father of Gudrid, mother of Kjartan and An of Kirkjufell. Audun had another son called Asbjorn, and a third, Svarthofdi. Audun's daughter Thurid married Asgeir of Eyr, and their son was Thorlak.

### **Þormodur (the priest) Oddsson (900 - ) (Our 25<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

Þormodur (the priest) Oddsson was from Norway. He was the brother of Þordur (peak) Oddsson. He arrive in Iceland around 945.

#70, *Book of Settlements*. Þormod lived at Raudkollsstead and was called Thomod the Priest. He married Gerd, daughter of Kjallak the Old, and their son was Gudlaug the Wealthy who married Thordis, daughter of Svarthofdi, son of Bjorn the Gold Bearer and Thurid the daughter of Tongue-Odd, who was then living at Horgsholt.

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### **Þorbjorn (Surs) Þorkelsson (900 - ) (Our 25<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

Þorbjorn (Surs) Þorkelsson was from Súrнадal, Norway. He arrived in Iceland around 940.

#138, *Book of Settlements*. Þorbjorn Sur came to Iceland after country was fully settled, and Vestein granted him half of Haukadale. The sons of Þorbjorn Sur were Gisli, Þorkel and Ari, and his daughter was Þordis, who married Þorgrim. Their son was Snorri the Priest. Afterwards Þordis married Bork the Stout, and later Þorodd the Tribute Trader. Their son was Kjartan of Frod River.

### **Þordur (peak) Oddsson (910 - ) (Our 28<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

Þordur (peak) Oddsson was from Norway. He was the brother of Þormodur (the priest) Oddsson. He arrived in Iceland around 945.

#69, *Book of Settlements*. The brothers Þormod and Þord Peak, sons of Odd the Erect, son of Þorvid, son of Freyvid, son of Alf of Vors, went to Iceland and took possession of land between Gnup and Straumfjord Rivers. Þord got Djupadale and that's where he farmed. His son was Skapti, father of Hjorleif the Priest and Finna, who married Ref the Great, father of Steinunn, mother of Hofgarda Ref.

### **Hrutur Herjolfsson (910 - ) (Our 25<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

Hrutur Herjolfsson was from Norway. He arrived in Iceland around 940.

#106, *Book of Settlements*. Afterwards, Herjolf, son of Eyvind Fire, married Þorgerd, Þorstein the Red's daughter, and their son was Hrut, to who Hoskuld gave as his share in their mother's estate the Kambsness lands, between Haukadale River and the ridge which extends from the mountain there down to the sea. Hrut made his home at Hrutsstead, and married Hallveig, daughter of Þorgrim of Tykkvawood, sister of Armod the Old. They had a lot of children; one of their sons was Þorhall, father of Halldora, mother of Gudlaug, father of Þordis, mother of Þord, father of Hvamm Sturla. Hrut's other sons were called Grim, Mar, Endridi, Stein, Þorljot, Jorund, Þorkel, Steingrim, Þorberg, Atli, Arnor, Ivar, Kar and Kugaldi; and Hrut's daughters were Bergthora, Steinunn, Rjupa, Finna and Astrid.

### **Goði Gudlaugur (the wealthy) Þormodsson (945 - ) (Our 24<sup>th</sup> great grandfather)**

Goði Gudlaugur (the wealthy) Þormodsson was from Norway. He arrived in Iceland around 965.

#70, *Book of Settlements*. Gudlaug the Wealthy realized that the Ruadamels lands were better than any other in the district. He challenged Þorfinn to single combat for the lands and fought a duel with him. They were both struck down in the fight, but Þurid Tongue Odd's daughter healed and reconciled them both.

#71, *Book of Settlements*. Afterwards Gudlaug took possession of land between Straumfjord River and the Fura, from the mountains down to the sea. He lived at Borgarhold, and the Straumfjord men are descended from him. It was his son Gudleif who owned one of the ships --- the other belonged to Þorolf, son of Loft

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the Old --- when they fought with Earl Gyrd Sigvaldason. Gudlaug had another son called Thorfinn, father of Gudlaug, father of Thordis, mother of Thord, father of Sturla of Hvamm. Gudlaugh the Wealthy had a daughter called Valgerd.

### Sources:

- *Landnámabók* or *The Book of Settlements*, Hermann Palsson and Paul Edwards, University of Manitoba Press, 1972.
- A Word Document labeled SamsonGenealogy(Icelandic).docx that I have in my possession. It was sent to me by a amateur genealogist named Magnus Haraldsson in Iceland. It is what I refer to as the “Ancient Icelandic Pedigree.” I have had to make some corrections in my own personal database for information found in the file that seemed erroneous.