

***Burnt Njáll in the 17th-, 18th- and 19th centuries:
Sagas, Society and Scribal Exchange in Scandinavia***

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1. Project summary and significance

Njáls saga, the story of the burning of Njáll, the longest, most popular and most artistically accomplished of the Icelandic family sagas, has long been held up as pinnacle of medieval Icelandic saga-writing, but the greater significance of the work – socio-culturally and politically, as well as aesthetically – has resonated in different ways in different places over the centuries, not least in Scandinavia. By focusing on the 17th-, 18th- and 19th-century dissemination and reception of *Njáls saga* across Scandinavia, this project seeks to explore and contextualise the transmission history of one of the most important literary works in Scandinavian cultural heritage. It will make this tradition accessible to scholars and to the general public via printed publications, a project website, and a series of academic workshops and public events.

The collection and analysis of manuscript data in Iceland, Denmark and Sweden – using traditional philological methods and harnessing digital humanities tools – will cast light on broader 17th-, 18th- and 19th-century pan-Scandinavian socio-historical themes, including the historiography of intellectual exchange between Iceland, Denmark and Sweden; the nature, extent and practice of literacy in Icelandic, Danish and Swedish societies; the question of how political movements and agendas have motivated text-dissemination and reception at various times, and the role these texts have played in the construction of national identities.

The proposed project builds on ground-breaking collaborative research recently begun at the Stofnun Árna Magnússonar (hereafter SÁM) in Reykjavík, where the medieval Icelandic manuscript tradition of *Njáls saga* is being investigated (see further #3 below). The findings of the proposed research project will extend the chronological timeframe and the geographical scope of this research: no such comparable collaborative study of the extended transmission and significance across Scandinavia of a single Old Norse-Icelandic saga exists.

Scholarly exchange between the SÁM in Reykjavík and the Arnarnagmagnæan Institute (hereafter AI) in Copenhagen will be strengthened by participation in the proposed project; the contribution of researchers at the University of Göteborg (hereafter UoG) will create new opportunities for active Icelandic-Danish-Swedish collaboration. In addition, special advisors based in Finland and Norway will be invited to participate in the working seminars (see #5 and #6 below). Moreover, the focus and approach of the proposed project dovetails neatly with those of other Scandinavian research networks such as the NOS-HS-funded project ‘Reading and Writing From Below’ (led by Matthew Driscoll), as well as The Rannís-funded ‘The Cultural and Social Function of Manuscripts Preserving Religious and Secular Poetry in Post-Reformation Iceland’ (led by Margrét Eggertsdóttir), and the Velux Foundation-funded project ‘Stories for All Time: The Icelandic *Fornaldarsögur*’ (led by Matthew Driscoll). There are thus

a number of exciting opportunities for the further development, integration and extension of the proposed research within a broader cross-Scandinavian framework.

2. Relevance and Nordic Added Value

The relevance of the proposed project, and its Nordic Added Value, turn on (i) the critical importance of the collaborative mobilisation and implementation of digital resources/tools in the humanities, and on (ii) the place of the project's subject-matter, *Njáls saga*, in Scandinavian cultural heritage.

(i) *Digital Humanities and Forging Collaborative Approaches to Icelandic Manuscript Studies*

Njáls saga survives in over 60 manuscript copies. 21 of these are parchment manuscripts from the period 1300-1600; the remaining two-thirds – the focus of this research project – were produced in the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries. These post-medieval manuscripts have never been systematically studied. They are, however, a singularly rich resource with the potential to illuminate all kinds of questions (literary-historic, socio-historic, political, economic), as outlined above.

The comprehensive examination of these manuscripts is too large a task for a single researcher to take on alone, but the collaborative approach to the geographically disparate and extensive textual evidence proposed here means that more material can be covered, and in greater detail than would otherwise be possible. Moreover, the emphasis that will be placed on using digital tools and methodologies (marking up of texts in XML, the deposition of these texts in the MENOTA digital archive, the use of COLLATE-X software, the creation of project website) is both pioneering in the field of Old Norse saga studies and editing, and will result in this material being subsequently accessible to all (both within and outside the field) for use, in the format which best suits individual research requirements or interests whether philological, socio-historical, linguistic.

ii) *Njáls saga and Scandinavia*

Individual manuscripts – both medieval and post-medieval – of *Njáls saga* are held in repositories in Denmark, Sweden and Iceland, as well as in the UK and elsewhere. From a material perspective, therefore, each country can claim – and in the past, has claimed – the saga as part of their respective literary and cultural inheritance. Nor has the saga circulated in these countries in exclusively intellectual or scholarly milieux: in a variety of ways, it has been absorbed into contemporary popular/mainstream Scandinavian culture.

The circumstances behind the production of the 17th- and 18th-century manuscripts of *Njáls saga* to be examined in the proposed research project – and the processes by which these manuscripts ended up in archives or collections across Scandinavia – is one means of illuminating aspects of each individual country's cultural heritage, and wider patterns of cross-cultural contact and exchange in Scandinavia from the 17th century onwards. Simultaneously, from a perspective informed by revised/new philological theories regarding the ontology of texts and textuality, it can be argued that *Njáls saga* is not any one 'definitive' text but rather the sum of all of its material manifestations or expressions over time – and therefore not only a medieval Icelandic narrative, but also a pan-Scandinavian construction.

3. Foundations for the proposed research

Theoretical frameworks I: Changing attitudes in textual criticism, manuscript studies, and editorial theory

Within the last decades, views on textual criticism, manuscript studies and editorial theory have been transformed, turning away from the genealogical methods developed by 19th-century philologists. This is in part due to new currents associated with the so-called New or Material Philology, itself part of a bigger ‘cultural’ turn (see Nichols 1990; articles published in e.g. *Variants*, the Journal of the European Society for Textual Scholarship; and with specific reference to Old Norse studies, Haugen 2002; Driscoll 2010).

Instead of trying to establish an archetype – i.e. find, or create, a text as close to the original as possible – in the Lachmannian sense, or take the ‘best-text’ approach associated with Joseph Bédier (1864-37), scholars now emphasise the diversity inherent in a manuscript tradition, exploring what this ‘mouvance’ (Zumthor 1972) or ‘variance’ (Cerquiglini 1999) can tell us about the transmission and reception of literary works over time. Similarly, devoting attention to the material aspects of texts similarly can provide insights into the circumstances that surrounded the their production, dissemination and reception (see Muzerelle 1991; Nichols and Wenzel 1999).

With specific relevance to the proposed research, where post-medieval paper manuscripts of sagas were typically passed over by Old Norse textual critics or editors on the grounds that they were of secondary worth when compared to older medieval parchment witnesses, these same manuscripts’ value as socio-historical documents is now increasingly acknowledged (see e.g. Wawn ed., 1994; Driscoll 1997; Aðalheiður Guðmundsdóttir 2001). The ways in which the circulation of 18th- and 19th-century printed editions of saga texts in Scandinavian countries influenced and impacted on their continued hand-copied transmission are of interest too in this respect (see e.g. Davíð Ólafsson 2002, 2010; Glauser 2000, 2004). At the same time, it is clear that these post-medieval manuscripts also have value in a more traditional text-critical sense – as when, for example, a post-medieval manuscript preserves the text of a lost medieval exemplar (see Blaisdell 1967; Már Jónsson 1996).

Simultaneously, this shift in attitudes and approaches has been given impetus by developments in digital humanities tools that have opened up new possibilities for work in the humanities (see e.g. Robinson 2004; Shillingsburg 2006; Deegan and Sutherland 2009; Kondrup 2011). Through using programmes such as COLLATE-X or eLaborate, manuscript variance can be presented in a manageable way in multi-layered, hyperlinked electronic editions. Computer programmes used in the field of evolutionary biology for phylogenetic analysis have been adapted for use in digital manuscript studies as a means of establishing the genealogical relationships between multiple manuscript copies of the same work (see Howe et al. 2001; Stolz 2003; Robinson 2008).

Theoretical frameworks II: Scholarship on the socio-historic contexts/background to the post-medieval production and dissemination of medieval Icelandic texts in Scandinavia

The 17th century was a vital period in the history of the Icelandic sagas. It was a time when renaissance-humanist scholarly interest in the sagas and medieval Icelandic saga manuscripts was awakened in Iceland and in other Scandinavian countries (see e.g. Springborg 1977; Jakob Benediktsson 1981, 1991; Árni Daniel Júlíusson 2002, Jucknies 2002). This interest found active and extensive expression in the collecting of old manuscripts, the copying of saga-texts

from these old manuscripts, the editing and translating of these texts for printed publication, and the writing of histories which drew on the medieval saga literature as sources (see e.g. Wawn 2005).

Interest in these Old Icelandic sources in Iceland, Denmark and Sweden stemmed largely from a nationalistic desire to construct a glorious past and to assert ideological and political ascendancy – though this was of course conditioned by differing political-economic circumstances in each case (see e.g. Gunnar Karlsson 1995, 2008 on Iceland; Wallette 2004, 2008 on Sweden; Skovgaard-Petersen 2006 on Denmark). Beyond the acquisition, circulation and publication of Icelandic texts for such political ends, this literature provided inspiration for aesthetic works too – poetry and art for example (e.g. Malm 1996; Lundgreen-Nielsen 2008; Sveinn Yngvi Egilsson 2008).

While the ‘sagas of ancient times’ (*fornaldarsögur*) were first mined to support assertions of Gothic/Swedish/Danish supremacy, over the course of the 17th century and certainly by the 18th century, the sagas of Icelanders (*Íslendingasögur*) were also being systematically studied, edited and translated in Denmark and Sweden. With specific reference to *Njáls saga*, important groundwork on this saga’s reception has been undertaken by Jón Karl Helgason (1998, 1999, 2001).

The above-named studies provide a useful foundation but they tend to illuminate individual figures or focus on single countries. There are therefore significant gaps – both geographical and chronological – that the proposed research project will fill.

Theoretical frameworks III: ‘The Variance of Njáls saga’ and the medieval manuscript tradition

This ground-breaking project, funded by the Icelandic Research Council (Rannís) and lead by the PI of the proposed research project at the SÁM in Reykjavík, began in 2011 and has been examining textual variation in the medieval manuscript tradition of *Njáls saga*. The focus has been directed particularly at a number of manuscripts passed over by previous editors of the saga (e.g. the collection of fragments catalogued as AM 162 b fol., GKS 2870 4to ‘Gráskinna’, and passages in the remaining medieval codices that correspond to those preserved in the AM 162 b fol. fragments).

These texts have been transcribed using XML, are being uploaded into a digital archive, and will be run through the software programme COLLATE-X in order to re-evaluate the nature of the stemmatic relationships between these manuscripts. Furthermore, a series of studies of the medieval manuscript tradition of *Njáls saga* from linguistic, philological and literary perspectives is being conducted. In the latter phase of this project, selected 17th-, 18th- and 19th-century manuscripts of *Njáls saga* will be examined: this work will lay the foundations for further research into the living tradition of *Njáls saga* at each stage of its transmission over time, and will provide the starting-point for the research outlined in the current proposal.

4. Methodology: Thematic strands

Research on the 17th-, 18th- and 19th-century *Njáls saga* manuscripts held in the three collaborating Nordic countries (Iceland, Denmark, Sweden) will be structured around four thematic strands, and carried out simultaneously in each country by differing combinations of

project researchers (see further #5). There is some overlap between these four strands and work on each strand will feed into, and reinforce, the others.

The four strands are:

- i) The Gullskinna manuscript tradition of *Njáls saga*
- ii) Studies on *Njáls saga* scribes
- iii) *Njáls saga* in 17th- and 18th-century Danish and Swedish translations and summaries
- iv) Codicology and paratextual aspects of 17th-, 18th- and 19th-century *Njáls saga* manuscripts

The overall outcome of work on all four strands will add significantly to what is known about scribal culture in 17th- and 18th-century Scandinavia, and socio-historical antiquarian or literary relations and networks between Iceland, Denmark and Sweden in this period. Results will be presented at a series of meetings/workshops and disseminated via a range of outputs (see further #6 ‘Timeframe’ and #8 ‘Dissemination/outputs’ below).

i) The Gullskinna manuscript tradition of Njáls saga

The bulk of the 17th and 18th-century manuscripts of *Njáls saga* are held in SÁM in Reykjavík and the Landsbókasafnið in Reykjavík. 17 of these were produced in the 17th century and 14 in the 18th century. A further 9 *Njáls saga* manuscripts dating from the 17th and 18th centuries are held in the AI in Copenhagen. The paper manuscript tradition of *Njáls saga* has never been studied systematically so one immediate priority is to clarify how these post-medieval manuscripts are related to their medieval exemplars – and hence to each other – and also to the first printed edition of *Njáls saga*, which was published in Copenhagen in 1772.

A significant number of these manuscripts appear to be copies of a lost medieval parchment codex that was given the name Gullskinna (Golden parchment) by Brynjólfur Sveinsson, the 17th-century Icelandic Bishop of Skálholt and a key figure in the copying of medieval Icelandic manuscripts in this period. These manuscripts (13 in Iceland; 3 in Denmark) are of importance from a traditional text-critical perspective because they are witnesses to a lost older text of the saga. The branch is a complex one, however, as some copies of this lost Gullskinna parchment contain readings from other manuscripts too.

Each of these manuscripts will be examined, and corresponding sections of text will be transcribed and marked up in XML. Following this, the parallel data will be run through the digital editing software COLLATE-X to elucidate each manuscript’s relationship to the others in the Gullskinna branch, and to the manuscript tradition of the saga more broadly. A sub-strand of this research will involve the analysis of linguistic data derived from the marked-up manuscript texts in order to add to what is known about diachronic linguistic variation in *Njáls saga* manuscripts. This research will build on the foundations established in the Rannís-funded ‘Variance of *Njáls saga*’ project by the PI, Emily Lethbridge, Ludger Zeewaert and Haraldur Bernharðsson amongst others.

ii) Studies on Njáls saga scribes

In parallel with the more traditional philological examination of these manuscripts described in (i) above, in the second investigative strand focus will be directed at particular 17th-, 18th- and 19th-century *Njáls saga* scribes and their environments, extending what is known about scribal production in Iceland, and networks beyond Iceland, during these centuries.

Questions that will be asked of specific manuscripts include:

- when were they copied, by whom, for whom, and where?
- for what purpose were they produced (i.e. for scholarly ends or for entertainment) and how might the copyists have come by their exemplars?
- what insights can they give into the place these individual scribes occupied in society, and what their associations with established centres of manuscript production (such as those at episcopal seats) were, or with other scribal networks?
- what part did these manuscripts play in larger intellectual and cultural trends – whether issuing from the Church or from secular figures – around Iceland and in Scandinavia?
- what influence did the publication of the *editio princeps* of the saga in 1772 have on the production and circulation of manuscripts

Examples of specific scribes to be scrutinized include Halldór Guðmundsson of Sílastaðir in Kræklingahlíð (AM 555 c 4to), Jón Gissurarson of Núpur in Dýrafjörður (c. 1590-1648, copyist of AM 136 fol.), Magnús Ketilsson (c. 1675-1709, copyist of NKS 1220 fol.) and Jón Erlendsson of Villingaholt (d. 1672, copyist of AM 134 fol.).

This research will build on the explorative foundations established in the final phase of the Rannís-funded 'Variance of *Njáls saga*' project by the PI, Margrét Eggertsdóttir, and Sveinn Yngvi Egilsson, and on the premises of doctoral research undertaken by Silvia Hufnagel (Hufnagel 2012). Research in strand (iv) on codicological and paratextual aspects of these manuscripts will feed in directly to the questions asked.

iii) *Njáls saga* in 17th- and 18th-century translations and summaries

A number of *Njáls saga* manuscripts (2 in Iceland, 2 in Denmark, 2 in Sweden) contain abbreviated texts or summaries, or translations of the saga, and cast light on the reception and adaptation of the saga in and beyond Iceland. These manuscripts will be the focus of the third investigative strand which will add to what is known about the careers and work of figures who commissioned, produced and circulated Old Norse literary texts in Denmark and in Sweden in the 17th and 18th century.

The survival of these manuscripts presents the opportunity for case studies on the reception and dissemination of the saga and the practice of translation from Icelandic into Danish and Swedish in the 17th and 18th centuries. A comparative study of them will elucidate aspects such as:

- what motivated the production of these translations/summaries?
- what manuscript-texts of *Njáls saga* were used as source-texts and how were these exemplars obtained?
- how did the individual translators treat their Icelandic source-texts?
- what differences exist between the translations in terms of style and content?
- what circulation and impact/influence did the production of these translations/summaries have on other intellectuals or writers of contemporary Danish/Swedish literature in this period, and subsequently?

As well as being of interest and relevance in their own right, these findings will supplement the picture being built up in strand (ii) above. Some of this research will build on the premises of doctoral research undertaken by Silvia Hufnagel (2012) and Tereza Lansing (2011).

iv) Codicology and paratextual aspects of 17th-, 18th- and 19th-century Njáls saga manuscripts

In this strand, the physical appearance of the 17th-, 18th-, and 19th-century manuscripts of *Njáls saga*, and their paratextual aspects, will be examined. The systematic consideration of a range of details concerning the layout of the text, for example, or the paper used, the binding etc. can contribute to building up an integrated sense of the function of each manuscript. A handful of manuscripts are particularly interesting for their anomalous appearance; others contain an abundance of marginalia (including verses concerning events and characters in the saga) or illustrations, all of which constitutes further evidence for reception of the saga and the personal engagement of individuals with the narrative. By analysing the manuscripts from a codicological and paratextual perspective, insights into what *Njáls saga* 'meant' to certain people as a cultural artefact, at certain points in time in the 17th, 18th, and 19th century, can be gained.

This research will build on the survey undertaken by Susanne Arthur in her doctoral research (2012).

5. *Njáls saga* network participants

Work on each strand will be carried out at each of the three collaborating Scandinavian institutions (SÁM, AI, UoG) by senior and junior researchers. These participants are leading specialists in relevant areas of medieval and post-medieval Icelandic manuscript studies, the reception of Old Norse literature, and the application of digital humanities tools to Old Norse literature (see further individual CVs).

i) *Investigation of the Gullskinna manuscripts* will be led by Dr Svanhildur Óskarsdóttir at the SÁM in Iceland, and by Dr Matthew Driscoll at the AI in Denmark. Work will be carried out by:

- one post-doctoral researcher (Dr Ludger Zeevaert) at the SÁM and the AI
- one PhD-level student at the University of Iceland/University of Copenhagen who will work as a research assistant at the SÁM/AI under the supervision of Dr Svanhildur Óskarsdóttir and Dr Matthew Driscoll
- one MA-level student at the University of Copenhagen who will work as a research assistant under the supervision of Dr Matthew Driscoll

ii) *Studies on Njáls saga scribes* will be led by Dr Margrét Eggertsdóttir in the SÁM in Iceland. Work will be carried out by

- two post-doctoral researchers (Dr Emily Lethbridge, Prof. Sveinn Yngvi Egilsson) at the SÁM and the Landsbókasafnið, and at the AI
- one MA-level student at the University of Iceland who will work as a research assistant at the SÁM under the supervision of Dr Margrét Eggertsdóttir

iii) *Njáls saga in 17th- and 18th-century translations and summaries* will be led by Prof. Mats Malm at the UoG in Sweden. Work will be undertaken by

- one post-doctoral researcher (Silvia Hufnagel) at the AI and at the National Library in Stockholm
- one MA-level student at the UoG who will work as a research assistant under the supervision of Prof. Mats Malm

iv) *Codicology and paratextual aspects of 17th- and 18th-century Njáls saga manuscripts* will be undertaken by

- one post-doctoral researcher (Susanne Arthur) at the SÁM and the Landsbókasafnið, at the AI, and at the National Library of Stockholm

In addition, a position for a web-site designer and technician based at the SÁM will be advertised, and a BA-level student will be employed for 2 months in the summer of 2014 and a further 2 months in the summer of 2015 to compile an annotated bibliography (see further #6, #8 below).

A number of special advisors (including researchers from Finland and Norway) will be invited to participate in conferences and workshops (see #6 below). These will include members of the 'Reading and Writing From Below' project, and other leading scholars working in different fields on projects with comparable objectives and methodology.

6. Timeframe for proposed research

The research will take place over three years and will fall into the following phases:

Key: EL: Emily Lethbridge; HB: Haraldur Bernharðsson; LZ: Ludger Zeevaert; MA: Master's level student, n.n.; ME: Margrét Eggertsdóttir; MJD: Matthew J. Driscoll; MM: Mats Malm; PhD: PhD level student(s), n.n.; SA: Susanne Arthur; SH: Silvia Hufnagel; SÓ: Svanhildur Óskarsdóttir; SYE: Sveinn Yngvi Egilsson.

Phase 1, 2013 – Gathering of material		
i) <i>Gullskinna strand</i>	Overview of Gullskinna manuscripts to be prepared, individual manuscripts to be examined and parallel sections marked up in XML	SÓ, MJD, LZ, PhD in Iceland
ii) <i>Njáls saga scribes strand</i>	Material pertaining to scribes singled out for individual study to be collected; biographies of individual scribes and their place in wider scribal networks to be established	ME, EL, SYE, MA in Iceland
iii) <i>Njáls saga translations and summaries strand</i>	Examination of Icelandic summary mss to be carried out; Swedish translation of <i>Njáls saga</i> transcribed and marked up in XML; Danish translations of <i>Njáls saga</i> to be transcribed and marked up in XML	SH, MM
iv) <i>Codicology strand</i>	Manuscripts in Iceland, Sweden, Denmark to be examined	SA
<i>Other actions:</i>		
Website and archive	Construction to begin	
Workshop in Iceland	Participants and special advisors to meet. Sessions will include the presentation of Rannís-funded 'Variance of <i>Njáls saga</i> ' research; issues connected with the digital/electronic dimension of the proposed research (i.e. the building of the electronic <i>Njáls saga</i> archive) with input from special advisors; progress of researchers on proposed project to date.	

Phase 2, 2014 – Gathering of material (continued); analysis of material		
i) Gullskinna strand	Work to continue on Gullskinna manuscripts	SÓ, MJD, LZ, PhD in Denmark, MA in Denmark
	Marked-up manuscripts to be run through COLLATE-X software for preliminary exploration of relationships between Gullskinna branch manuscripts	
	Analysis of linguistic variation in Gullskinna/post-medieval <i>Njáls saga</i> manuscripts to be carried out	HB
ii) <i>Njáls saga</i> scribes strand	Studies on individual scribes to be drafted	ME, EL, SYE
iii) <i>Njáls saga</i> translations and summaries strand	Studies to be drafted	SH, MM, MA in Sweden
iv) Codicology strand	Studies to be drafted	SA
Other actions:		
Website and archive	Digitised and marked-up material to be uploaded	
	Annotated bibliography to be compiled and uploaded onto website	
Conference in Ireland	Presentations on aspects of project to be given at international conference marking the 1000-year anniversary of the Battle of Clontarf (an event which features in the saga)	
	Project members to present intermediate findings to each other, review progress, and discuss implementation of the final stage of the project in time set aside during conference	

Phase 3, 2015 – Analysis of material (continued); preparation for publication		
i) Gullskinna strand	Remaining manuscripts to be transcribed	SÓ, MJD, LZ
	Investigation of Gullskinna stemma to be undertaken	
	Study on linguistic variation in Gullskinna/post-medieval <i>Njáls saga</i> manuscripts to be drafted	HB
ii) <i>Njáls saga</i> scribes strand	Individual studies from each strand to be compiled in edited volume and submitted to publisher or sent to journals; completion of study on manuscripts and their textual relationships	EL, SH, LZ, SÓ
iii) <i>Njáls saga</i> translations and summaries strand		
iv) Codicology strand		
Other actions:		
Website and archive	Digitised and marked-up material to be added to archive	
	Annotated bibliography to be completed and uploaded onto website	
Workshop in Denmark/Sweden	Participants to attend a three-day workshop in Denmark/Sweden at which completed research on the individual research strands will be drawn together	
Public events in Copenhagen, Reykjavík, Gothenburg	<i>Njáls saga</i> (and aspects of the project) to be presented to the general public by members of the network	

7. Researcher training

Masters- and PhD-level students (in Iceland, Denmark, and Sweden) will receive training in the fields of Old Norse manuscripts studies/digital humanities that will equip them to continue with further graduate study, and through taking part in the project, will have the option of writing theses on the data gathered and the general subject-matter in question, if they choose. Post-doctoral researchers will add to their skills-portfolios (in manuscript studies and digital humanities) by attending relevant workshops and participating in European networks (e.g. COST STSM initiatives), and will add to their publications lists. They will strengthen existing collaborative academic relationships and forge new ones through the structure of the network and the annual conference meetings/workshops.

8. Dissemination/outputs

Results of the research project will be made available in print form and digitally (online/open access), both to the academic community and to the general public. These will include:

- An edited volume of papers drawing together results from each strand of investigation
- A volume which examines in greater detail the relations between manuscripts of *Njáls saga* on the basis of the results generated by COLLATE-X
- Articles by post-doctoral researchers on matters arising from individual research to be published in *Gripla* or other peer-reviewed journals
- A project website which will link to a digital archive of 17th-, 18th-, and 19th-century *Njáls saga* manuscript-texts, and other material, all to be freely accessible on the internet. The website is intended as a means of presenting *Njáls saga* (and the sagas and their manuscript transmission more widely) to the general public, as well as a scholarly resource including an annotated bibliography of all secondary literature pertaining to *Njáls saga*, for example
- Festival-style events presenting the saga and its medieval manuscript tradition to the general public, to be held by the collaborating institutions