2001

Seventeen statutes and the twenty-four landlaws: a morphological analysis and translation of two Old Frisian legal texts

Ian D. Clayton

The University of Montana

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The Seventeen Statutes and the Twenty-four Landlaws:

A Morphological Analysis

and Translation of Two Old Frisian

Legal Texts

by

Ian D. Clayton

B.A., University of Alaska, Fairbanks, 1994

presented in partial fulfillment of the requirements

for the degree of

Master of Arts

The University of Montana

May, 2001

Approved by:

Chairperson

Dean, Graduate School

Date
The Seventeen Statutes and Twenty-four Landlaws are the most frequently occurring of Old Frisian legal texts, such that they are sometimes referred to as the constitution of medieval Frisian society. The recension analyzed herein is that found in the First Riustring Manuscript, among the oldest of Old Frisian manuscripts, dating to circa 1300.

The analysis consists of an interlinearization of the original texts, with morpheme, grammatical category, gloss, and English translation lines added. All identified morphemes are catalogued in a glossary. The English translation is supplemented by appended free translations.

The interlinearization is preceded by an overview of Old Frisian phonology and morphology, including phonemic inventories, explication of orthography, and principal grammatical categories.
Acknowledgments

When I first envisioned this project, I had little idea of its eventual magnitude. That was probably fortunate, for otherwise I may never have begun it. For the successful completion of this small portion I owe great thanks to a number of people. They include Dr. Anthony Mattina, for his open-minded consideration of the proposal, and his laborious proofreading of drafts too numerous to count; Dr. Don Salting, for the hours we spent deciphering texts; Dr. O. Will Rolfe, for his suggestions and encouragement; and Dr. Rolf H. Bremmer, Jr., for extending a helping hand to a stranger across the ocean, and his important contributions to all phases of the project, not least the defense.

I would also like to thank two people who, due to circumstances beyond their control, were unable ultimately to be members of the committee, but who have nevertheless been of inestimable help to me: Dr. Deirdre Black and Dr. Nancy Mattina. Our university's loss will be another's gain.

Finally I would like to thank someone whose patience, unflagging support, and occasional scoldings kept my spirits up when all seemed hopeless. This weighty tome is for Sam.
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<td>accusative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adj</td>
<td>adjective</td>
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<tr>
<td>Adv</td>
<td>adverb</td>
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<td>augm</td>
<td>augmentative</td>
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<td>conjunction</td>
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<td>dative</td>
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<td>der</td>
<td>derivational morpheme</td>
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<td>Gen</td>
<td>genitive</td>
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<td>ger</td>
<td>gerund</td>
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<td>indef</td>
<td>indefinite</td>
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<tr>
<td>infl</td>
<td>inflectional morpheme</td>
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<tr>
<td>I-VII</td>
<td>weak/strong verb class</td>
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<tr>
<td>ind</td>
<td>indicative</td>
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<td>Inst</td>
<td>instrumental</td>
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<td>m</td>
<td>masculine</td>
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<td>N</td>
<td>noun</td>
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<td>ppart</td>
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<td>pres</td>
<td>present</td>
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<td>pres.part</td>
<td>present participle</td>
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<td>Pro</td>
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<td>prox</td>
<td>proximity</td>
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<td>pt</td>
<td>past tense</td>
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<td>rel</td>
<td>relativizer</td>
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<td>s</td>
<td>strong (verb)</td>
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<td>sg</td>
<td>singular</td>
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<td>stem</td>
<td>bound form</td>
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<td>subj</td>
<td>subjunctive</td>
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<td>V</td>
<td>verb</td>
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<tr>
<td>w</td>
<td>weak</td>
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</table>

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1.0 Introduction

Old Frisian has been, by and large, a neglected language in the English-speaking world. While in the last decade this situation has begun to change,\textsuperscript{1} it remains generally true that the study of Old Frisian is restricted to philologists and historical linguists with a special interest in the Germanic languages and Proto-Indo-European. This is unfortunate, since Old Frisian texts contain a wealth of historical and cultural as well as linguistic information.

The problem has been compounded by the fact that few resources for the study of Old Frisian are accessible to the researcher who does not read German or Dutch, since nearly all the most important analytical works and translations are written in these two languages. English translations of Old Frisian texts are virtually nonexistent. The present work seeks to take a small step toward remedying that lack.

The oldest extensive manuscripts display the conservative Old East Frisian dialect; they include the Brocmer Letter (B1), the First Riestring Manuscript (R1), and the First and Second Hunsingo Manuscripts (H1, H2), all dating ca. 1300.\textsuperscript{2} The First Riestring Manuscript is particularly well-researched. Significant studies of this manuscript include (full citations in bibliography): W.L van Helten, *Altostfriesische Grammatik* (1890, reprinted in 1970), in which the author makes a thorough, if somewhat dense, phonological and morphological study of the major Old East Frisian manuscripts; W.J. Buma, *De Eerste Riistringer Codex* (1961), a work that comprises an excellent diplomatic edition of the text of R1, an extensive introductory discussion, and a full glossary and concordance; W.J. Buma and W. Ebel, *Das Riüstringer Recht* (1963), which incudes judiciously emended editions of R1 and R2, with facing page Modern German translations; and Dirk Boutkan, *A Concise Grammar of the Old Frisian Dialect of the First Riüstring Manuscript* (1996), a thorough and accessible study of the phonology and morphology of R1.

Other useful references include: Rolf H. Bremmer, Jr. and Patrick Stiles, *An

\textsuperscript{1} Bremmer (1998).
\textsuperscript{2} Bremmer and Stiles ch. 1, Buma (1961) §8.
Introduction to Old Frisian (forthcoming), an excellent introduction to Old Frisian language and history; Rolf H. Bremmer, Jr. A Bibliographical Guide to Old Frisian Studies (1992), an invaluable resource for Old Frisian research; Ferdinand Holthausen and Dietrich Hofmann, Altfriesisches Wörterbuch (1985), a reasonably complete Old Frisian dictionary; and T.L. Markey, Frisian (1981), a good general introduction to both Old and Modern Frisian.

The bulk of Old Frisian writings concern legal matters. Within the corpus, we find several important texts that reappear in multiple manuscripts. The most commonly reproduced of these texts are two codices (always appearing together) usually referred to as the Seventeen Statutes and the Twenty-four Landlaws. Generally speaking, the Seventeen Statutes list privileges (as well as responsibilities) that Frisian citizens retain with respect to property and authority. The Twenty-four Statutes provide for the fines and penalties to be paid for violating another's property or person, as well as the proper means of distributing, bequeathing, claiming, or defending property. While I intend to expand the present project to include all of the Riurstring writings, I have chosen to begin with these two important texts.

2.0 Dialects and Chronology of Frisian

Frisian is a West Germanic language, closely related to English, once spoken along the North Sea coast approximately from the Zuider Zee (now IJsselmeer) to the Danish-Germany boundary on the Jutland Peninsula. It is now restricted to approximately four hundred thousand speakers in the Dutch province of Friesland, 1,500 speakers in Niedersachsen in northeast Germany, and ten thousand speakers in Nordfriesland, Schleswig-Holstein, Germany.

The terms Old, Middle, and Modern Frisian require some explanation. Old Frisian is the term used to refer to the language from its earliest attestations until approximately 1550, when the language began to undergo significant change, notably through extensive

3 Bremmer and Stiles ch. 1, Markey (1981) §2.2.
4 Bremmer and Stiles ch. 1.
leveling of the inflectional system, in a manner similar to that of Old English prior to and immediately after the Norman invasion of 1066.\(^5\) After 1550 the volume of texts produced diminished significantly.

Old Frisian may be further subdivided geographically into Old West Frisian (OWFris) and Old East Frisian (OEFris), with the usual division made at the Lauwer River in the northern Netherlands. Bremmer and Stiles (Ch. VI) further subdivide OWFris into a South-Eastern area transitioning into a North-Western area, and OEFris into Old Ems Frisian and Old Weser Frisian. The Riustreng manuscripts (R1-4) represent Old Weser Frisian.

The validity of the term Middle Frisian has been questioned on linguistic grounds, as the Frisian of this period (1550-1800) is but little different from Modern Frisian. Markey eschews the term entirely. It may, however, be a convenient literary term to describe this textually impoverished transition period.\(^6\)

The Modern Frisian period extends from 1800 to the present. The language of this period may be characterized linguistically (in contrast to Old Frisian) by wide-spread morphological, lexical, and phonological changes; and literarily (in contrast to Middle Frisian) by a veritable explosion of textual material.

3.0 Phonology

To introduce the interested reader to the phonology of Old Frisian, I have provided the following synopsis, based primarily on Boutkan's discussion of the First Riustreng MS.\(^7\) I have included only that information which is necessary to orient the non-Frisian specialist in the interpretation of the texts at hand. In my discussion, I write graphs in boldface (b), and phonetic and phonemic representations inside square brackets and slanted bars, respectively. I do not use boldface in tables.

I remind the reader that the phonemic system of Old Frisian can only be inferred

\(^{6}\) Markey (1981: 41-42.
\(^{7}\) Boutkan (1996a).
from scribal practices, and to a lesser extent from reconstructions based on Modern Frisian and related languages. Here I give consonant and vowel charts that reflect commonly agreed-upon inventories. As Boutkan notes, it is certainly true that “because we are dealing with an extinct phase of the language, the phonetic details of all phonemes remain to some extent unclear.” Further discussion of phonemic inventory may be found in Boutkan (1996), Markey (1981), Holthausen and Hofman (1985), and van Helten (1890).

3.1 Consonants

This chart lists the phonemic consonants of Old Frisian in slanted bars, following the orthographic symbols that represent them:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Labial</th>
<th>Dental</th>
<th>Alveolar</th>
<th>Palatal</th>
<th>Velar</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vls st</td>
<td>p /p/</td>
<td></td>
<td>t /t/</td>
<td>sth, ts /ç/</td>
<td>k /k/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vd st</td>
<td>b /b/</td>
<td></td>
<td>d /d/</td>
<td>ds, (d)z(i) /ʃ/</td>
<td>g, ch /ɡ/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fric</td>
<td>f /f/</td>
<td></td>
<td>th /θ/</td>
<td>s /s/</td>
<td>h, ch /x/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nas</td>
<td>m /m/</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>n /n/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liq</td>
<td>l /l/</td>
<td>r /r/</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gl</td>
<td>i, y, j /j/</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>w /w/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The phonetic value of the letters b, d, f, k, l, m, n, p, and t is that conventionally attributed to these symbols.

ch represents [x], an allophone of the voiceless velar fricative /x/. ch alternates with h stem-internally: riucht ~ riuht [rjuxt] ‘law’: stem-initially, /x/ is realized as [h], spelled h only.

ds ~ (d)z(i) represent the voiced palatal affricate /ʃ/: lidzia ~ lidsia [lija] 'lie' (infin).

---

9 It is not certain what degree of palatalization we should posit here: the point of articulation could be anywhere between the alveolar ridge and the soft palate. As Boutkan suggests (36), the orthography suggests a "sibilant release," or alveolar affricates, both voiced and unvoiced.
\textbf{hl, hr, hw} represent voiceless stem-initial sonorants (/l/, /r/, /w/). The \textbf{h} appears inconsistently before r and w, e.g. \textit{hwelik} \textsim{} \textit{welik} [\textit{welik}] 'each,' \textit{bihrepen} [\textit{bi\textbar{\textbar}e\textbar{\textbar}ep\textbar{\textbar}en}] (ppart) \textsim{} \textit{berop\textbar{\textbar}th} [\textit{bi\textbar{\textbar}op\textbar{\textbar}th}] (3sg.ind.pres) 'scream.' \textbf{hl} sometimes appears as \textbf{lh}: \textit{lhige} \textsim{} \textit{hlige} [\textit{lij\textbar{\textbar}a}] (3sg.pres.subj) 'declare.'

\textbf{sth}, found stem-initially, represents the voiceless palatal affricate /\check{c}/: \textit{sthiake} [\textit{\check{c}\textbar{\textbar}ka}] 'jaw.' See \textbf{ts}.

\textbf{th} represents the interdental fricative /\theta/; /\theta/ is voiced between voiced segments: \textit{thochta} [\textit{\theta\textbar{\textbar}xta}] 'memory,' \textit{brother} [\textit{br\textbar{\textbar}d\textbar{\textbar}r}].

\textbf{ts}, found stem-internally, represents the voiceless palatal affricate /\check{c}/: \textit{itsil} [\textit{\check{c}\textbar{\textbar}l}] [\textbf{st}].

\textbf{c} alternates with \textbf{k} to represent the voiceless velar stop /k/: \textit{coma} \textsim{} \textit{koma} [\textit{k\textbar{\textbar}ma}] (infin) 'come.'

\textbf{g} usually represents the phoneme /gl/ \textit{geng} [\textit{ge\textbar{\textbar}ng}] (ppart) 'go'; but before high/mid front vowels \textbf{g} may alternate with \textbf{i} (or occasionally \textbf{o}), and in this case it represents the palatal glide /\j/, e.g. the alternation \textit{wiene} \textsim{} \textit{wigene} [\textit{wi\textbar{\textbar}jen\textbar{\textbar}e}] 'consecration,' \textit{redgeua} \textsim{} \textit{redeua} [\textit{r\textbar{\textbar}d\textbar{\textbar}j\textbar{\textbar}e\textbar{\textbar}a}] 'judge.' Finally, \textbf{g} alternates with \textbf{ng} > [\textbf{gg}] in e.g. \textit{kinig} \textsim{} \textit{kining} 'king.' See p. 6 below for further discussion of the phoneme /gl/.

\textbf{h} represents

(1) the voiceless velar fricative /x/, with the allophones [h] and [x],

(2) syllable boundaries in loan words: \textit{iherus\textbar{\textbar}alem} [\textit{iar\textbar{\textbar}us\textbar{\textbar}al\textbar{\textbar}em}].

\textbf{i} \textsim{} \textbf{j} represents the palatal glide /\j/, \textit{jeftha} \textsim{} \textit{ieftha} [\textit{je\textbar{\textbar}f\textbar{\textbar}a}] 'if.' (Note that \textbf{i} may also represent the high front vowel /i/; see below.)
q, always before u, represents the voiceless velar stop /k/: *queth* [kweθ] (3sg.ind.pres) 'say."

r is the trilled liquid /ɾ/: *rad* [raːd] 'red'. The alternate orthographies *werth* [wɜθ] (3sg.ind.pres) ~ *wrthe* [wɜðə] (1pl.subj.pres) 'become' suggest that it also represents syllabic [ɾ].

s represents the voiceless sibilant /s/. /s/ is voiceless in initial and final position, or when adjacent to another voiceless segment. Between voiced segments, it becomes voiced [z]: *sela* [sɛ:la] 'bind,' but *isern* [iːzərn] 'iron.'

u ~ v represents [v], the voiced realization of the labiodental fricative /f/, e.g. *thiuvethe* ~ *thivuïthe* ~ *thiuvuïthe*, all of which represent [θiuvɔðə], 'theft.' u and v may also represent the vowel /u/; see below.

w represents /l/, usually pre-vocalically, though it may alternate with v stem-internally: *wesa* [wésa] (infin) 'be,' *twa* ~ *tva* [twa] 'two.'

x, rare, is used to indicate the sequence /ks/: *saxa* [sáksa] 'Saxon'.

z represents the voiced palatal affricate /ʒ/; it is rarely found alone, more commonly paired with d (see ds, (d)z(i)).

The voiced velar stop /g/ was probably realized as as [ɣ] intervocally, as [x] word-finally, postvocally, and as [g] elsewhere: *hach* [hax] ~ *hagene* [hɑɣəŋə] (acc.sg.m) 'high,' *geng* [geng] (3sg.ind.pt) 'go.'10 (Note that the letter g is also used to represent the palatal glide /ʃ/; see above.)

The fricatives /θ/, /θ/, and /s/ have voiced allophones intervocally, and stem-

10 Boutkan 36.
finally when followed by suffix-initial vowel. With the exception of /fl/, this is not reliably reflected orthographically, however: acc. sing warf [warf] ~ warue [wárva] (dat.sg.m) 'court'; dath [daθ] ~ dathe [dáðə] (dat.sg.m) 'death'; was [was] (3sg.ind.pt), wesa [wéza] (infin) 'be'. I have found one example that suggests voicing of /s/: tins ~ tinzes (gen.sg.) 'tithe, tribute.'

In a limited number of situations, /s/ is realized intervocally as [r]: kiasa [kjásə] (inf. ‘to choose’), ppart. keron [kéron]. Alternatively, we could posit that kias- and similar stems have allomorphs with /r/, in this case ker-.

3.2 Vowels

In stressed syllables, the Old Frisian of R1 displays a five-vowel system, each vowel having both long and short forms; vowel length was contrastive, though not marked in the orthography. Minimal pairs include godi [godi] (dat. sg) 'God' <> gode [go:de] (dat.sg) 'goods' (the final vowels modified by vowel balance), and sin [sin] (nom.sg) 'his' <> sin [si:n] (nom.sg) 'sense.'

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>front</th>
<th>back</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>i, y /i/, /i:/</td>
<td>u /u/, /u:/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid</td>
<td>e /e/, /e:/</td>
<td>o /o/, /o:/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>a /a/, /a:/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The vowels /i/, /u/, and /a/ appear in both stressed and unstressed syllables. /e/ and /o/ are always stressed. There is no length distinction in unstressed vowels.

a represents the low back vowel /a/, both long and short: nacht [naxt] 'night'. dath [da:θ] 'death'.

e represents the mid front vowel /e/, both long and short: bref[brei:f] 'letter, brief.'

---

11 Boutkan incorporates in this analysis F. Kortlandt's suggestions (Boutkan 27, note).
12 Boutkan §2.3.3.
i stands for the high front vowel /ɪ/, long or short, or the palatal glide /j/. hit [hit] 'it'.

o represents the mid back vowel /o/, both long and short: god [god] 'God,' god [go:d] 'possessions.'

y alternates with i to represent the palatal glide /j/ prevocally, the high front vowel /ɪ/ vocalically: NP yerōnīmus [jerónimus], asiga, asyga [ásiyə] 'judge.'

The system of unstressed vowels in Rl was complicated by the phenomena of vowel balance and vowel harmony, both of which yield mid vowels in place of expected high vowels. Here is a summary of the operation of these phenomena, as presented by Boutkan:

Vowel balance:

a. -i, -u appear after short stem vowels:
   godi [gódi] (dat.sg) 'God'
   skipu [skipu] (nom.sg) 'ship'

b. -e, -o appear after long/polysyllabic stems
   houe [hó:ve] (dat.sg) 'hoof'
   skero [ské:ro] (acc.pl) 'plowshare'

Vowel harmony:

a. -e after the stem vowel e
   kere [kére] (nom.sg) 'statute'

b. -o after the stem vowels e, o
   felo [félo] 'much.' bodo [bódø] (nom.pl) 'commandment'

The Old Frisian of Rl possessed three phonemic diphthongs: /ju/ io, iu ~ iv; /ja/ ia, and /ej/ ei ~ ey. Boutkan analyzes them as monophonemic because they alternate regularly with monophthongs in the ablauting forms of strong verbs, e.g.: fliata (infin) ~

13 Boutkan 27.

14 Boutkan 20-21.
flat (3sg.ind.pt) 'flow'; biada (infin), biot (3sg.ind.pres), bad (3sg.ind.pt) 'command; sla (infin) ~ slein (ppart) 'strike.'

3.3 Stress

Stress in Old Frisian follows the pattern prevailing elsewhere in early Germanic: usually the first non-prefixal vowel is stressed, with the exceptions of certain derivational morphemes, e.g. bi-, of-, and on- which are sometimes or even usually stressed; see §4.5.15 It is likely that in compounds, e.g himulrik [himul + rik], the first member retains primary stress, while the normally stressed syllable of the second element reduces to secondary stress.

15 Bremmer and Sules ch. 4, Boutkan 18.
4.0 Morphology

4.1 Nouns

Nouns in Old Frisian are inflected for number (singular and plural), gender (masculine, neuter, and feminine) and case (nominative, genitive, dative, and accusative).  

Nominative is the case of subject, subject complement, and address: *thet mon wili beseka*, 'the man wishes to dispute'; *thit is thet forme londriucht* 'this is the first landlaw'; *asega, is’t thingtid?’*Judge, is it time for holding court?’

Accusative is the case of the direct object, the object of certain prepositions, and some expressions of time: *ni machte sin moder thes un geroga kindis erue ur sella* 'the mother might not sell the ungrown child's property'; *thruch thes ethes willa* 'by the will of the oath'; *tha festade moyses twia fiuwertih dega and nachta* 'then Moses was fasting twice forty days and nights.'

The genitive serves two principal functions, the possessive and the partitive: *thit is londriucht allera frisona* 'this is landlaw of all Frisians'; and *he thenne werne thrira riuchta thingatha* 'and if he then refuses three proper trials.'

Most prepositions and certain verbs govern the dative case (i.e. indirect objects): *sa skil hi an tha withon mith twilif hondon undswera* 'thus shall he swear on the relics with twelve assistants'; *hi ne mi nawet untkuma sina berena blode* 'he may not abandon his born blood.'

There are two categories of nouns, strong and weak, each with a distinct inflectional system, as the following charts indicate. Some strong nouns appear to be uninflected for number, gender, or case, including many kin terms: *brother* 'brother,' *moder* 'mother,' *feder* 'father'; and a number of agent nouns: *asega* 'judge,' *redjeva* 'counsellor, judge.'

---

16 For an exhaustive discussion of case functions, see Bremmer and Stiles ch. 5.
17 This example is drawn from Bremmer and Stiles ch. 5.
In these charts, material in square brackets represents inflections that are unattested in R1.3 and R1.4, but are listed by Boutkan or van Helten. Double hyphens mark forms unattested in R1 or in van Helten's survey of Old East Frisian.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strong</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>F</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sing.</td>
<td>Nom</td>
<td>-e ~ -i</td>
<td>-e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gen</td>
<td>-es ~ -is</td>
<td>-es ~ -is</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dat</td>
<td>-e</td>
<td>-e ~ -i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Acc</td>
<td>-e</td>
<td>-e ~ -i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pl.</td>
<td>Nom</td>
<td>-a, -ar, -e</td>
<td>-a, -o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gen</td>
<td>-a</td>
<td>-a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dat</td>
<td>-on</td>
<td>-on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Acc</td>
<td>-a, -ar, -e</td>
<td>-a, -o</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weak</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>F</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sing.</td>
<td>Nom</td>
<td>-a</td>
<td>[-e]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gen</td>
<td>-a</td>
<td>-a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dat</td>
<td>-a</td>
<td>-a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Acc</td>
<td>-a</td>
<td>[-e]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pl.</td>
<td>Nom</td>
<td>-a, -o ~ -u</td>
<td>-on, -en</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gen</td>
<td>-ana, -ona</td>
<td>[-ana, -ena, -ona]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dat</td>
<td>-on</td>
<td>-non</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Acc</td>
<td>-a</td>
<td>-on</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.2 Adjectives

Adjectives agree with their heads in number, gender, and case. There are two inflectional paradigms, strong and weak. The weak inflection is used in the definite, i.e. when an adjective in attributive position is preceded by a demonstrative, possessive pronoun, or definite article. The strong inflection is used with other adjectives in attributive

---

18 Through vowel balance, -i may appear as -e.
19 Found only in fremo.
20 van Helten (1890) §187.

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Adjectives in predicative position remain uninflected. The strong and weak paradigms can be charted as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Strong</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td>-e</td>
<td>[-e]</td>
<td>-e</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td>-es</td>
<td>-es</td>
<td>-ere(^{22})</td>
<td></td>
<td>(e)ra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td>-a, -e</td>
<td>-a, -e</td>
<td>-(e)re</td>
<td></td>
<td>-a, -e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td>-(e)ne</td>
<td>-e</td>
<td>-e</td>
<td></td>
<td>-a, -e</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Weak</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td>-a</td>
<td>-e</td>
<td>-e</td>
<td>-a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td>-a</td>
<td>-a</td>
<td>-a</td>
<td>-a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td>-a</td>
<td>-a</td>
<td>-a</td>
<td>-a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td>-a</td>
<td>-e</td>
<td>-a</td>
<td>-a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Here are examples of the contrasting use of strong, weak, and uninflected adjectives:

- **weak:** thiu forme neskininge is, thet... 'the first excuse is that...'
- **strong:** thit is thet forme londriucht allera frisona 'this is the first landlaw of all Frisians.'
- **predicative:** sa thet kind un geroch is 'since that child is not of age.'

Comparatives are formed with the suffix -(e)r and weak adjective inflection:

- *sibbera* 'more closely related,' *marra* 'greater.'

Superlatives are formed with the suffix -(o)st ~ -ast ~ -ust and weak adjective inflection: *sibbosta* 'most closely related,' *nesta* 'nearest.'

---

\(^{21}\) Boulkan §3.2.

\(^{22}\) Boulkan does not include the Gen.sg.f, but van Helten does (§206). See e.g. R1.3 059 sinere alda moder laua 'and his grandmother's possessions.'

\(^{23}\) Boulkan §3.2.2.
4.3 Pronouns

4.3.1 Personal Pronouns

Personal pronouns are inflected for number, gender, and case, usually with suppletive forms; however, the genitives min, thin, sin, and us inflect as strong adjectives, except in the nominative singular when they are uninflected. Forms in parentheses are unstressed clitic variants.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1st. 2nd person</th>
<th>1st</th>
<th>2nd</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sing.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td>ik</td>
<td>thu (-tu)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td>min-</td>
<td>thin-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td>mi</td>
<td>thi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td>mi</td>
<td>thi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pl.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td>wi</td>
<td>[ji]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td>us-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td>us</td>
<td>[iu]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td>us</td>
<td>[iu]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**3rd person**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>M</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>F</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sing.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td>hi (-e)re</td>
<td>hit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td>sin-</td>
<td>sin-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td>him (-m)</td>
<td>[him]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td>hini</td>
<td>hit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pl.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td>hia (se)</td>
<td>(all genders)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td>hiara</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td>hiam, him</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td>hia (se)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.3.2 Indefinite Pronouns

Some indefinite pronouns inflect according to the strong adjective paradigm, with bare-stem in nominative singular forms: all(-) 'all,' enich ~ enig- 'any,' (ia)hwelik 'each, every,' nen(-) 'none.' hwasa 'who(m)soever' alternates with sa hwasa, dative hwamsa. The following are the most frequent remaining indefinites, all uninflected: ek 'each' is a reduced form of hwelik; allerek 'all of them' is a compound of Gen.sg.m

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24 Second person plural pronouns are unattested in R1; these are drawn from van Helten §241.
25 Boutkan §3.3.1.
aller and ek; sa whet sa 'whatever'; ma 'one'; and nahwedder 'neither,' which also functions with ne as a conjunction: nahwedder . . . ne 'neither . . . nor.'

4.3.3 Demonstratives and articles

Demonstratives also function as definite articles. The thi ('that, the') paradigm can be charted as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>M</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>F</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sing.</td>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td>thi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td>thes</td>
<td>theiu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td>tha</td>
<td>thar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td>thene</td>
<td>tham</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Inst.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pl.  Nom. thar (all genders)
      Gen. thera
      Dat. thar, tham
      Acc. thar

The instrumental neuter survives only in certain fixed expressions: bi thiu 'therefore,' til thiu thet 'in order that.'

Another demonstrative thit indicates proximity or topicality: thit (Nom/Dat.sg.n), thessa (Dat.sg.m, Acc.sg.f), thesse (Nom/Dat.pl.m, Acc.pl.n, Nom.pl.f).26

The numeral en 'one' serves also as the indefinite article; it is inflected as a strong adjective except in the nominative singular, where it is uninflected.

26 Boutkan §3.3.4.
4.4 Verbs

Verbs in Old Frisian can be divided into four classes: weak, strong, preterite-present, and irregular.

Weak verbs can be further divided into two categories based on their inflectional paradigms. As a rule, weak verbs do not display vowel gradation.

Strong verbs are characterized by stem-internal vowel gradations, or ablaut, between infinitive and present, the singular past, the subjunctive and past plural, and the past participle. There are seven ablaut patterns, numbered I-VII. These patterns as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>inf/pres</th>
<th>past sing</th>
<th>past pl./subj</th>
<th>ppart</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>iː</td>
<td>eː</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>ia/iu, u</td>
<td>aː</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>i, e, iu, u</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>u</td>
<td>u</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>e, i, u ~ o 28</td>
<td>e, a</td>
<td>eː, oː</td>
<td>e, i, o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>e, i, iu</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI</td>
<td>a, o, e</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>e, i</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VII</td>
<td>a, o, e</td>
<td>e, i</td>
<td>e, i</td>
<td>a, o, e</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Preterite-present verbs have features of both the strong and weak classes: specifically, the ablaut typical of strong verbs, and the preterite suffixation of the first class of weak verbs. According to their ablaut patterns, preterite-present verbs are grouped into seven categories like those of strong verbs. Attested in R1 are (infinitives are given) *wita (I) 'know,' *thurva (III) 'need,' *skila (IV) 'must,' *muga (V) 'may, can,' *mota (VI) 'may, must.'

Irregular verbs have (mostly) idiosyncratic inflectional patterns. Those found in R1 include (again. I list infinitives) dwa 'do, make,' and *willa 'wish, want.'

The following chart of verbal inflections is based on that provided by Boutkan, and

27 Van Helten §268-275, Boutkan 128.
28 in kuma/koma 'come.'
incorporates information provided by van Helten.\textsuperscript{29} Again, double hyphens indicate unattested forms.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>WI</th>
<th>WII</th>
<th>S</th>
<th>PP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ind.pres</td>
<td>[-e]</td>
<td>[-ie]</td>
<td>[-e]</td>
<td>-\phi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>-st</td>
<td>-ast</td>
<td>-(e)st</td>
<td>-t, -st</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>-th -t\textsuperscript{30}</td>
<td>-ath</td>
<td>-th</td>
<td>[-\phi]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>-ath</td>
<td>-iath -iat</td>
<td>-ath -at</td>
<td>-on -un --u</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p</td>
<td>-iath</td>
<td>-iat</td>
<td>-iath</td>
<td>-iat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subj.pres</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>[-ie]</td>
<td>[-e]</td>
<td>-e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>[-e]</td>
<td>[-e, -ie]</td>
<td>[-e]</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>-e</td>
<td>-e, -ie</td>
<td>-e</td>
<td>-e -i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p</td>
<td>-e</td>
<td>-e, -ie</td>
<td>-e</td>
<td>-e -i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ind.pt</td>
<td>[-de -te]</td>
<td>[-ade]</td>
<td>[-\phi]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>[-\phi]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>[-e]</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>[-\phi]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>-de -te\textsuperscript{31}</td>
<td>-ade</td>
<td>-\phi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p</td>
<td>-don -ton</td>
<td>-adon</td>
<td>-on</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subj.pt</td>
<td>[-de -te]</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>[-e]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>[-de -te]</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>[-e]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p</td>
<td>-te</td>
<td>-ade</td>
<td>-e</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>imper. sg</td>
<td>[-e]</td>
<td>[-a]</td>
<td>[-\phi]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pl</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>-iath</td>
<td>-at</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inf</td>
<td>-a</td>
<td>-ia</td>
<td>-a</td>
<td>[-a]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppart</td>
<td>-ed -id,\textsuperscript{32}</td>
<td>-ad</td>
<td>-en</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pres.part</td>
<td>-and</td>
<td>-and</td>
<td>-and</td>
<td>[--and]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ger</td>
<td>to--ande</td>
<td>to--ande</td>
<td>to--ande</td>
<td>[to--ande]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For discussions of other word classes, the reader should consult van Helten (1890), Boutkan (1996), and Bremmer and Stiles (forthcoming).

\textsuperscript{29} Boutkan 118, van Helten §276 -307.

\textsuperscript{30} -t occurs after the stem-final alveolars [n, t, s], e.g. delt; after stem-final [d, t], there has been "orthographic reduction of the resulting geminate" (Boutkan 120), e.g. ebet.

\textsuperscript{31} -te occurs after stem-final [t], e.g. sette, latte, and also after stem-final [x]: sochte.

\textsuperscript{32} Sporadic vowel balance accounts for the alternation of -ed \-id, e.g. ebarmed, efremid. May be syncopated to -d (Boutkan §3.9.1.5).
4.5 Word formation elements

Here I give a list of elements commonly found in complex lexical items. Some of those that appear word-initially have evolved from prepositions. In many cases the evolution appears to be incomplete, as the morpheme in question may be written as a separate word from that it is intended to modify, e.g. bi sitta, ur winna, mis gunga. As further complications, we observe that the perfective prefix e- can sometimes be inserted between them and the stem (e.g. on efuchten (ppart) 'attack'), and that apparently these morphemes frequently bore stress.33

Here I have listed a number of common word-formation elements, dividing them into prefixes and prefix-like morphemes on the one hand, and suffixes on the other:34

Prefixes

- bi-, be-, be, b- +V, + Prep
  serves to intensify verbs: bi rava 'rob'; occurs as part of the compound prepositions binna 'inside,' befta 'after,' buta 'outside, without.' May be stressed.
- mis- +V, +N
  indicates wrongness or misdirection: mis gunga 'spoil, deteriorate,' mis dede 'crime.'
- na- +Rel, +Adv > Pro, Conj, Adv
  properly speaking, this is a negative adverb which has become prefixed to certain words: nahwedder 'neither,' na(u) wet 'not at all.'
- of- +V, +N (deverbative)
  indicates separation or removal: ofsla 'to strike off,' ofbreka 'to break off,' of gong 'tearing off.' May be stressed.
- on- +V
  indicates onset of an action, or attachment: onbijenna 'to begin,' onbinda

33 Boutkan 18, Bremmer and Stiles ch. 4.
34 For a thorough discussion of derivational morphology in Old Frisian, see Bremmer and Stiles ch. 4.
'to tie on, make fast.'

to- +V, +Prep
signifies proximity or approach: tofara 'before,' tofera 'to attack (move toward)'

twi- +V, +Adj > V, Adj, Adv
indicates doubling of the matter in question: twibete 'doubly,' twifaldere 'two-fold.'

un- +Adj
negating prefix: unriuchta 'illegal,' un geroch 'not of age.'

und- +V
signifies deprivation, separation, denial: und swera 'swear denial,' und kuma 'shirk.'

up- +Adj, +V
adds the meaning 'up, overhead,' sometimes merely intensification: up riucht 'erect,' up halda 'stop.'

over-, ovir-, ur- +V
meaning 'beyond,' 'over': ur ieva 'grant,' ur winna 'prove someone's guilt.'

Suffixes
-a +V > N
signifies agency: asega, lit. 'law-speaker,' redjeva 'counsel-giver,' campa 'fighter.'

-dom +Adj > N
forms abstract nouns from adjectives of quality: etheldom 'nobility,' fridom 'freedom.'

-e +Adj > Adv
forms adverbs from adjectives: idle 'vainly,' longe 'long.'
-ere  +V > N
another suffix denoting agency: *skippere 'Creator,' *scrivere 'scribe.'

-fest  +N > Adj
originally meaning 'firm, secure,' this suffix has gained meaning roughly comparable to English *-able, 'requiring, permitting': *frethofast 'requiring payment.'

-ig, -ich, -och  + N, Adv > Adj
a great number of adjectives are formed with this suffix: *bekwardig 'backward,' *blodich 'bloody,' *geroch 'of age.'

-ing ~ -ig  +V, N > N
a nominalizing suffix, meaning 'one who, one of': *kining ~ *kinig 'king'
('one who knows'), *witsing 'Viking,' *riostrig 'man of the Riustring district.'

-las  +N > Adj
adds the meaning of lack or deprivation: *werlas 'defenseless,' *fretholas 'lacking (the protection of) fine.'

-lik  +N, +V, +Adj > Adj
denotes 'having the quality of': *godilik 'divine, godly,' *nathelik 'reasonable, gracious.'

-ling  +N, +Adj > N
denotes a person having the quality in question, or one pertaining to that quality, thing, or place: *etheling 'nobleman,' *friling 'freeman,' *kniling 'kinsman.'
5.0 Methods

5.1. The Interlinearization

I have worked from Buma's (1961) edition of R1. I have broken the text into numbered units at the breaks marked by periods in the original text. The \ref line abbreviates the title of text and gives the line number. In rare cases at the end of an individual statute or landlaw, no period is present; in these cases I have terminated the line at the end of the statute or landlaw's final sentence. The numbered units correspond roughly, though not reliably, to syntactic constituents such as noun phrases and verb phrases, rarely to complete clauses or sentences. The example below is thus the first line of the third text of the First Riustring Manuscript: R1.3 001.

In the interlinearization, the \t line reproduces the numbered unit of text, the \m line divides each polymorphemic word into its morphs, the \g line glosses each morph, the \p line identifies the grammatical class of the morph, and the \f line provides a free translation of the text. I have retained these line markers in the example for illustrative purposes, but have removed them from the actual interlinearizations.

\ref R1.3 001
\t Thit \is thiv
\m thit \wesa \thiu
\g Nom.sg.n \be.3sg.ind.pres \Nom.sg.f
\p Pro.dem \Virr.stem \Art.def
\f forme liodkest.
\m form -e liodkest
\g first -Nom.sg.f people's statute
\p Num.ord.stem -wAdj.infl Nsf
\f This is the first people's statute,

Compounds (e.g. liodkest in the above selection) and most derived forms are not further analyzed in the \m line, but where possible I have indicated their underlying structures in the glossary.

The \g line provides a one or two-word gloss of the Frisian morpheme. Inflectional morphemes are identified with appropriate abbreviations for such categories as case,
number, gender, mood, and tense/aspect. Forms like *is* above, which cannot be further parsed, combine a gloss and applicable grammatical information.

The \p line identifies such grammatical categories as Nsm (strong masculine noun), VwIi.stem (weak verb of the second class), Prep (preposition), etc. Nouns, adjectives, numbers, and verbs labeled 'stem' are bound forms (like *form* above). Forms like *liodkest*, which are not bound, are given a label like Nsf.

Finally, the \f line is my English translation of the text. I have attempted to be literal and match word orders. Because of the more elastic constituent order of Old Frisian, the English may at times seem a little stilted. For translations in a more natural English prose, see the appended versions.

5.2 The Glossary

Entries contain at least three parts: a head word, grammatical category, and gloss(es). They may also contain alternate forms of the word, information as to its underlying structure, and its citation form in italics--the form in which the word can be found in Buma's glossary or Hofmann's dictionary. Occasionally I add my observations about the word, its peculiarities, its use in the text, and cross-references.

Sample entry:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>lexeme</th>
<th>alt. form(s)</th>
<th>gram. cat.</th>
<th>cit. form</th>
<th>Engl. gloss</th>
<th>note</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| *ag-*, *ach-*; Nwn.stem: *(age)*; eye; the dative plural takes the idiosyncratic suffix -non, rather than the usual -on.
References


Helten, W.L. van. 1890 (1970 reprint). *Altofstfriesisches Grammatik.* Niederwalluf bei Wiesbaden: Dr. Martin Sändig oHG.


The Seventeen Statutes
This is the first people's statute,

and thes kyning kerles ieft.
and thes kining kerl -es ieft
and Gen.sg.m king Charles -Gen.sg privilege
Conj Art.def Nsm NP -Nsm.infl Nsf

and King Charles' privilege.

and londriuch allera frisona.
and lond riuht all -era fris -ana
and land law all -Gen.pl Frisian -Gen.pl
Conj Nsn Nsn Num.stem -sAdj.infl Nwm.stem -Nwm.infl

and landlaw of all the Frisians,

thet allera monna ek an
thet all -era mon -a ek an
that all -Gen.pl man -Gen.pl each on
Conj Num.stem -sAdj.infl Nsm -Ns.infl Pro.indef Prep

sine gode
sin -e god -e
Poss -Dat.sg.n goods -Dat.sg.
Pro.3sg -sAdj.infl Nsn -Ns.infl

bi sitte.
bisitt -e
possess -3sg.subj.pres
VsV.stem -Vs.infl

that everyman possess his goods.

^Note the lack of genitive -is in kyning, here and later; later in the text, the suffix is present.

^Here we expect an sina gode bi sitte; cf. R1.3 025. The suffix -e must represent either a scribal error or an allograph of expected -a). (Bremmer notes that "apparently sina and sine vary—the ending is becoming unstable" (pers. com.).
so long as he has not forfeited them.

This is the second people's statute

whereafter the King's bidding was enacted,

that one established high protection by the people
R1.3 009

Alle godis huson.
all -e godishus -on
all -Dat.pl.n church -Dat.pl
Num.stem -sAdj.infl Nsn -N.infl
to all God's houses (churches)

R1.3 010

and alle godis monnon.
and all -e godismon -on
and all -Dat.pl.m clergyman -Dat.pl
Conj Num.stem -sAdj.infl Nsm -N.infl

and all God's men (clergy);

R1.3 011

thene fretho
thene freth -o
Acc.sg.m protection -Acc.sg
Art.def Nwm.stem -Nwm.infl

kasma tha bi twam
kasm tha bi twam
choose.3sg.ind.pt one then by two/dat
VsII.stem Pro.indef Adv Prep Num.card

and sivguntiga pundon.
and sivguntig -a pund -on
and seventy -Dat.pl.n pound -Dat.pl
Conj Num.card -sAdj.infl Nsn -N.infl

this protection one chose then at seventy -two pounds;

R1.3 012

thet pund skil wesa bi sivgun
thet pund skil wesa bi sivgun
Nom.sg.n pound shall.3sg.ind.pres be.infin by seven
Pro.dem Nsn VppIV.stem Virr.stem Prep Num.card

agripiniska panningon.
agripinsk -a panning -on
Cologne -Dat.pl.m penny -Dat.pl
Adj.stem -sAdj.infl Nsm -N.infl

the pound shall be at seven Cologne pennies.

R1.3 013

Colna burch hit bi alda
Colna burch hit bi ald -a
Cologne town be.called.3sg.ind.pt in old -Dat.pl.f
NL Nsf VsVII.stem Prep Adj.stem -sAdj.infl

tidon agrip anda
tid -on agrip an tha
time -Dat.pl Cologne in Dat.sg.m
Nsf -N.infl NL Prep Art.def
(Cologne-town in the old days was called Agripina, by its old name.

R1.3 014

Tha firad e us
tha fir -ade us
then be.far -3sg.ind.pt Dat
Adv VwII.stem -VwII.infl Pro.1pl

fris -on thiu fir -e
Frisian -Dat.pl Nom.sg.f far -Nom.sg.f
Nwm.stem -N.infl Art.def Adj.stem -wAdj.infl

menote.
menot -e
money -Nom.sg
Nwf.stem -Nwf.infl

Then too far for us Frisians was the distant money."

R1.3 015

and us swera de tha thi
and us swer -ade tha thi
and Acc burden -3sg.ind.pt then Nom.sg.m
Conj Pro.1pl VwIi.stem -VwII.infl Adv Art.def

swera panning.
swer -a panning
heavy -Nom.sg.m penny
Adj.stem -wAdj.infl Nsm

and then the heavy coin burdened us.

R1.3 016

Setton tha selua
set -don tha self -a
set -pl.ind.pt then self -Nom.pl.m
VwIi.stem -VwII.infl Adv Pro -wAdj.infl

sundroge menota and
sundrog -e menot -a and
own -Acc.sg.f money -Acc.sg and
Adj.stem -sAdj.infl Nwf.stem -Nwf.infl Conj

warth ther with thet twa
werth ther with thet twa
become.3sg.ind.pret there against Acc.sg.n two
VsiIIi.stem Adv Prep Art.def Num.card

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37 fird e = firade.
Then (we) established our own money and it became seventy-two shillings instead of seventy-two pounds.

Rednath's minting

Kawing's minting—

Rednath and Kawing,
Frislond -e thane panning
Friesland -Dat.sg Acc.sg.m penny
NL -Nsm.infl Art.def Nsm

so called were the first two that struck the penny in Friesland);

three pounds to the bailiff,

three, nom. n pound Dat.sg.m bailiff
Num.card Nsn Art.def Nwm

three pounds to the bailiff,

three, nom. n pound Dat.sg.m bailiff
Num.card Nsn Art.def Nwm

three pounds to the bailiff,

three, nom. n pound Dat.sg.m bailiff
Num.card Nsn Art.def Nwm

that is twenty-one shillings,

at the king's bidding.

This is the third people's statute and King Charles' privilege,
that each man possess his own goods undeprived,

that each man possess his own goods undeprived,

it not being that one has convicted him with pledge and defense (counsel)

and with proper procedure;
There no judge must decide a sentence, unless he has sworn before the (Holy) Roman emperor.
and that he be chosen by the people.

Rl.3 031
Sa hach hi thenne to
sa hag hi thenne to
so must.3sg.ind.pres Nom then ger
Adv VppI.stem Pro.3sg.m Adv Prep

witande alle riuchta thing.
wit -ande all -e riuht -a thing
know -ger all -Acc.pl.n true -Acc.pl.n statute
VppI.stem -V.infl Num.stem -sAdj.infl Adj -sAdj.infl Nsn

So must he know all legal matters,

Rl.3 032
thet send kest and londrivcht.
thet wesa kest and londriucht
that be.pl.ind.pres statute and landlaw
Pro.rel Virr.stem Nsf Conj Nsn

that are statute and land-law.

Rl.3 033
Sa hach hi thenne to
sa hag hi thenne to
so must.3sg.ind.pres Nom then ger
Conj VppI.stem Pro.3sg.m Adv Prep

demande and to delande
dem -ande and to del -ande
judge -ger and ger divide -ger
Vwl.stem -V.infl Conj Prep Vwl.stem -V.infl

tha fiande alsare tha
tha fiand -e alsa -ere tha
Acc.pl enemy -Dat.sg.m as -Nom.3sg.m Acc.pl
Art.def Nsm -Nsm.infl Adv -Clit.pro Art.def

frionde.
friond -e
relative -Dat.sg.m
Nsm -Nsm.infl

Then must he judge and deal (to) the enemy as well as the kinsman.

38 Buma and Ebel emend kest to kesta.

39 Bremmer notes that "alsare is a curious form. One would expect also without -re 'he' (encl.). Or is the verb elliptically omitted? viz. hach to demande and to delande?" (pers. com.).
through the oath's intent,

that he has sworn before the Roman emperor

that the widows and orphans

Buma and Ebel strike out to *demande* and to *delande*, concluding that the scribe has mistakenly repeated this phrase.
If the judge takes the illegal gifts and the forbidden coins, and one may prove his guilt with two of his fellow-sworn (judges) at the king's bidding,
so must he decide no sentences anymore

because

the judge, he means the priest

because they are the seeing
and they must be the eyes of holy Christianity;

Rl.3 045

hia skilun

hia skil -on
Nom shall -pl.ind.pres
Pro.3pl VppIV.stem -Vpp.infl

helpa alle tham ther hiam
help -a all -e tham ther hiam
help -infin all -Dat.pl.m Dat.pl.m that Dat.pl
VsIII.stem -Vs.infl Num.stem -sAdj.infl Pro.dem Pro.rel Pro.3

seluon nauwet helpa ne
self -on nauwet help -a ne
self -Dat.pl not help -infin neg
Pro -N.infl Adv VsIII.stem -Vs.infl Adv

mugu
mug -on
may -pl.ind.pres
VppV.stem -Vpp.infl

they must help all those that cannot help themselves.

Rl.3 046

Thit is thiv
thit wesa thiu
Nom.sg.n be.3sg.ind.pres Nom.sg.f
Pro.dem Virr.stem Art.def

fiarde liod kest.
fiard -e liod kest
fourth -Nom.sg.f folk statute
Num.ord.stem -wAdj.infl Nsm.stem Nsf

This is the fourth of the people's statutes.

Rl.3 047

Sa hwasa orne bi
Sa hwasa other -ene bi-
whoever other -Acc.sg.m intens-
Pro.indef Adj.stem -sAdj.infl V.der-
rauađe.
rauv -ade
reave -3sg.ind.pt
VwII.stem -VwII.infl

Whosoever robs another

Rl.3 048
and vmbethingades an
and un- bi- thing -ad -es an
and neg- intens- sue -ppart -Gen.sg. on
Conj Adj.der- V.der- VwII.stem -VwII.infl -sAdj.infl Prep

sine were fore.
sin -e were far -e
Poss -Acc.sg.f property travel -3sg.subj.pt
Pro.3sg -sAdj.infl Nsf VsVI.stem -Vs.infl

and fares unjudged onto his property,

Rl.3 049
sa brekth hi ther on
sa brek -th hi ther on
as forfeit -3sg.ind.pres Nom thereon
Conj VsIV.stem -Vs.infl Pro.3sg.m Adv

alsare efter beta skil
alsa -ere etter bet -a skil
so -Nom.3sg.m after atone -infin shall.3sg.ind.pres
Adv -Clit.pro Adv VwI.stem -VwI.infl VppIV.stem

mith tian reil merkon.
mith tian reil merk -on
with ten cloth-mark -Dat.pl
Prep Num.card Nsf -N.infl

so he forfeits thereon, as he shall afterward atone with ten cloth-
marks;

Rl.3 050
thera merka allerek bi
thera merk -a allerek bi
Gen.pl mark -Gen.pl each by
Art.def Nsf -Ns.infl Pro.indef Prep

fiuwer wedon.
fiuwer wed -on
four weed -Dat.pl
Num.card Nsn.stem -N.infl

each mark shall be four weeds,

41 Buma, Buma and Ebel, and Boutkan all gloss wede as 'currency': Buma further suggests that this might refer to woollen fabric used as currency--hence 'cloth mark'? Bremmer suggests the gloss 'weed' for weda (pers. comm.).
bi twilif panningon.

so is the statute entirely atoned and fulfilled.

This is the fifth people's statute,

Inexplicably. Buma and Ebel translate twilif as 'zehn,' ten.
that each freeman must keep

R1.3 055
sines federes
sin -es feder -es
Poss -Gen.sg.m father -Gen.sg
Pro.3sg -sAdj.infl Nsm -Nsm.infl

laua.
lau -a
possessions -Acc.pl
Nsf.stem -Nsf.infl

his father's possessions,

R1.3 056
and sines ediles
and sin -es edil -es
and Poss -Gen.sg.m great.grandfather -Gen.sg
Conj Pro.3sg -sAdj.infl Nwm.stem -Nsm.infl

laua.
lau -a
possessions -Acc.pl
Nsf.stem -Nsf.infl

and his grandfather's possessions,

R1.3 057
and sines emes
and sin -es em -es
and Poss -Gen.sg.m maternal.uncle -Gen.sg
Conj Pro.3sg -sAdj.infl Nsm -Nsm.infl

laua.
lau -a
possessions -Acc.pl
Nsf.stem -Nsf.infl

and his (maternal) uncle's possessions,

R1.3 058
and sinere alda moder
and sin -ere aldamoder
and Poss -Gen.sg.f grandmother
Conj Pro.3sg -sAdj.infl Nsf

laua.
lau -a
possessions -Acc.pl
Nsf.stem -Nsf.infl

and his grandmother's possessions,
and sines
and sin -es
and Poss -Gen.sg.m
Conj Pro.3sg -sAdj.infl

threadknilinges laua.
threadkniling -es lau -a
relative 3rd deg. -Gen.sg possessions -Acc.pl
Nsm -Nsm.infl Nsf.stem -Nsf.infl

and the possessions of his relatives in the third degree

mith twilif hondon anda
mith twilif hond -on an tha
with twelve hand -Dat.pl on Dat.pl
Prep Num.card Nsf -N.infl Prep Art.def

withon buta stride.
with -on buta strid -e
relic -Dat.pl without fight -Dat.sg.
Nsf.stem -N.infl Conj Nsn -Nsn.infl

with twelve hands (oaths) on the relics without duel.

Thit is thiv
thit wesa thiu
Nom.sg.n be.3sg.ind.pres Nom.sg.f
Pro.dem Virr.stem Art.def

sextē liodkest.
sext -e liodkest
sixth -Nom.sg.f people's statute
Num.ord.stem -wAdj.infl Nsf

This is the sixth people's statute,

Thet ma to haldande
thet ma to hald -ande
that one ger hold -ger
Conj Pro.indef Prep VsVII.stem -V.infl

hach.
hag
must.3sg.ind.pres
VppI.stem

that one must hold
purchased land and bookland:

and god's houses' (churches') property with seven men on the relics.

Of these men shall each be uncontaminated in perjury,

in manslaughter.

\[43\] i.e. land that has been donated to the church
in fornication, in incest,

not have sinned so far

that he be guilty of a fast.

The credo

and pater noster

shall he have learned;
so can he hold the churches' property.

This is the seventh people's statute,

that all Frisians sit on a free throne.

and have free speech,

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44 i.e. have free self-judgement
and fri ondwarde.

and fri ondwarde
and free answer
Conj Adj.stem Nsn

and free answer;41

thet ur ief us thi
thet ur iev us thi
Acc.sg.n grant.3sg.ind.pt Dat Nom.sg.m
Pro.dem VsV.stem Pro.1pl Art.def

king kerl til thiv
kining kerl til thiu
king Charles to Instr.sg.n
Nsm NP Prep Pro.dem

this King Charles granted us, in order that

thet wi frisa suther
thet wi fris -a suther
that Nom Frisian -Nom.pl southward
Conj Pro.1pl Nwm.stem -Nwm.infl Adv

nigi.
nig -e
bend -pl.subj.pt
VsI.stem -Vs.infl

we Frisians incline southward42

and clipskelde urtege.
and clipskeld -e urti -e
and tribute -Acc.sg refuse -pl.subj.pres
Conj Nsf.stem -Nsf.infl VsII.stem -Vs.infl

and refuse tribute

and wrthe tha
and werth -e tha
and become -pl.subj.pt Dat.pl
Conj VsIII.stem -Vs.infl Art.def

suthera kininge hanzoch
suther -a kining -e hanzoch
southward -Dat.pl.m king -Dat.pl dependent
Adj.stem -sAdj.infl Nsm -Nsm.infl Adj.stem

45 i.e. right of complaint.
46 i.e. right of defense.
47 thet forms a syntactic unit with the preceding line's til thiv = 'in order that.'
and heroch.
and subordinate
Conj Adj.stem

and become to the southern kings dependent and subordinate,

R1.3 082
alles riuchtes
all -es riuht -es
all -Gen.sg.m proper -Gen.sg.m
Num.stem -sAdj.infl Adj.stem -sAdj.infl

tinzes and tegoth -a.
tins -es and tegoth -a
tribute -Gen.sg and tithe -Gen.sg
Nsm -Nsm.infl Conj Nwm.stem -Nwm.infl

all proper tribute and tithe

R1.3 083
and huslotha urgulde bi asiga
and huslotha urguld -e bi asega
and house.tax compensate -pl.subj.pt by judge
Conj Nwm.stem VsIII.stem -Vs.infl Prep Nwm
dome.
dom -e
judgement -Dat.sg
Nsm.stem -Nsm.infl

and housetax pay at the judge's decision

R1.3 084
and bi lioda londriuchte.
and bi liod -a londriuht -e
and by people -Gen.pl landlaw -Dat.sg.
Conj Prep Nsm.stem -Ns.infl Nsn -Nsn.infl

and by the people's land-law,

R1.3 085
al.
all
all
Num.stem

all

R1.3 086
with thet wi er north herdon
with thet wi er north her -don
against Acc.sg.n Nom formerly north hear -pl.ind.pt
Prep Pro.dem Pro.1pl Adv Adv VwI.stem -VwI.infl
Redbad the enemy, all that were Frisian.

This is the eighth people's statute,

that no freeman shall quarrel too much with his lord.

wherever one that from Gen.sg.m

that no freeman shall quarrel too much with his lord.
Whatsoever that from the king's view be charged to a man,⁴⁸

R1.3 090

jef hit him ur kome thet
jef hit him ur kom -e thet
or Nom Dat prove -3sg.subj.pt that
Conj Pro.3sg.n Pro.3sg.m VsIV.stem -Vs.infl Conj

hi sinere haued lesne
hi sin -ere haued lesn -e
Nom Poss -Gen.sg.f head ransom -Gen.sg
Pro.3sg.m Pro.3sg -sAdj.infl Nsn Nsf.stem -Nsf.infl

skeldich were.
skeldich were
Guilty be.3sg.subj.pt
Adj.stem Virr.stem

if it be proven to him that he were guilty of his head-ransom,

R1.3 091

jef hi bisek.
jef hi bisek -e
or Nom dispute -3sg.subj.pt
Conj Pro.3sg.m VsVI.stem -Vs.infl

if he disputes

R1.3 092

sikurade
thet hi hini sikur -ade
that Nom.sg.m Acc.m redeem -3sg.subj.pt
Conj Pro.3 Pro.3sg VwII.stem -VwII.infl

mith twilif monnon an tha
mith twilif mon -on an tha
with twelve man -Dat.pl on Dat.pl
Prep Num.card Nsm -N.infl Prep Art.def

⁴⁸ Note the scribal use of *fochte* for *sochte*. Buma and Ebel have emended *sa hversa* 'wherever' to *sa whetsa* 'whatever.' Both of these presumed errors could arise from misinterpretation of similar characters at some stage of copying or editing (Bremmer, pers. comm.).
with a relic.

That he redeemed himself with twelve men on the relics

mith fiuwer frilingon.

(i.e.) with four freemen

and mith fiuwer ethelingon.

and with four nobles

and mith fiuwer lethslacht.

and with four serfs,

thus shall the freeman atone to the king,

thruch thet thurth
in that the freeman need not lead fighters against the king--

R1.3 098

thi kining is him rike

and weldich.

and will -i him

and will -3sg.ind.pres Dat

Conj Adj.stem

the king is in himself mighty and powerful

R1.3 099

and will him

and will -i him

Conj Virr.stem -Virr.infl Pro.3sg.m

and will choose for himself all fighters

R1.3 100

umbe thet fiuchtath

because of Acc.sg.n fight -3pl.ind.pres

Prep Art.def VsIII.stem -Vs.infl

alle campa binna

all -e camp -a binna

all -Nom.pl.m champion -Nom.pl inside

Num.stem -sAdj.infl Nwm.stem -Nwm.infl Prep

thes kininges bonne.

thes kining -es bon -e

Gen.sg.m king -Gen.sg bidding -Dat.sg

Art.def Nsm -Nsm.infl Nsm -Nsm.infl

therefore all fighters fight under the king's jurisdiction.
This is the ninth people's statute,

that we Frisians must pay the peace-coin

and the house-tax

and the tithe

with two.dat -Gen.sg

Prep Num.card NP -Nsm.infl
with two of Rednath's striking

R1.3 106

iefta kawinges slachta.
iefta kawing -es slacht -a
or -Gen.sg mintage -Gen.sg
Conj NP -Nsm.infl Nwm.stem -Nwm.infl

or Kawing's striking

R1.3 107

tha skelde skilu
tha skeld -e skil -on
which taxation -Acc.sg shall -pl.ind.pres
Rel Nsf.stem -Nsf.infl VppIV.stem -Vpp.infl

wi ielda twisk
wi ield -a twisk
Nom pay -infin between
Pro.1pl VsIII.stem -Vs.infl Prep

ondreus missa.
donreusmiss -a
St. Andrew's Mass -Dat.sg
Nwf.stem -Nwf.infl

which we shall pay between St. Andrew's Mass

R1.3 108

and kerstes tide.
and kerst -es tid -e
and Christ -Gen.sg time -Dat.sg
Conj NP -Nsm.infl Nsf -Nsf.infl

and Christmas.

R1.3 109

Hwasathathakinge
hwasa tha kining -e
whosoever Dat.sg.m king -Dat.sg
Pro.indef Art.def Nsm -Nsm.infl

werth foriwernande iefta
werth foriwernand -e iefta
become.3sg.ind.pt reluctant -Nom.sg.m or
VsIII.stem Adj.stem -sAdj.infl Conj

sina weldega
sin -a weldeg -a
Poss -Dat.sg.m proxy -Dat.sg.m
Pro.3sg -sAdj.infl Adj.stem -sAdj.infl
boda.
bod -a
messenger -Dat.sg
Nwm.stem -Nwm.infl

Whosoever is reluctant to the king or his appointed messenger,

R1.3 110
sa skil hi tha
sa skil hi tha
so shall.3sg.ind.pres Norn Acc.sg.f
Conj VppIV.stem Pro.3sg.m Art.def

skelde twi ielde ielda.
skel -e twielde ield -a
taxation -Acc.sg doubly pay -infin
Nsf.stem -Nsf.infl Adv VsIII.stem -Vs.infl

so shall he pay double the fines.

R1.3 111
Ac brekth hi ther on
ac brek -th hi ther on
also forfeit -3sg.ind.pres Norn thereon
Adv VsIV.stem -Vs.infl Pro.3sg.m Adv

alsare efter beta skil.
alsa hi efter bet -a skil
thus Nom.sg.m after atone -infin shall.3sg.ind.pres
Adv Pro.3 Adv VwI.stem -VwI.infl VppIV.stem

Likewise he forfeits thereon, as he shall atone afterwards,

R1.3 112
en and twintich skillinga.
en and twintich skilling -a
one and twenty shilling -Gen.pl
Num.card.stem Conj Num.card Nsm -Ns.infl

twenty-one shillings

R1.3 113
thruch thes kininges bon.
thruch thes kining -es bon
through Gen.sg.m king -Gen.sg jurisdiction
Prep Art.def Nsm -Nsm.infl Nsm

through the king's bidding.

R1.3 114
Tha sten wrthe. 49

49 Lines 114-120, as Buma and Ebel note, have been mistakenly repeated here, being found also in the seventh statute above. Because of divergent wording, this iteration appears to have come from a source other than that of the seventh. Line 114 itself is difficult to interpret; possibly we are seeing a fragment of the original line.
and thasuthera
and thasuthera -a
and Dat.pl southward -Dat.pl.m
Conj Art.def Adj.stem -wAdj.infl

kininge heinzoch and heroch
kining e hanzoch and heroch
king -Dat.pl dependent and subordinate
Nsm -Nsm.infl Adj.stem Conj Adj.stem

wrthe.
werth e
become -pl.subj.pt
VsIII.stem -Vs.infl

clipskelde urtege and
clipskeld e urti e and
taxation -Acc.sg refuse -pl.subj.pt and
Nsf.stem -Nsf.infl VsII.stem -Vs.infl Conj

hus lotha ur gulde.
husloth a urguld e
house tax -Acc.sg compensate -pl.subj.pt
Nwm -Nwm.infl VsIII.stem -Vs.infl

bi asiga dome.
bi asega dom e
by judge judgement -Dat.sg
Prep Nwm Nsm.stem -Nsm.infl

and bi lioda londriuchte.
and bi liod -a londriucht -e
and by people -Gen.pl landlaw -Dat.sg.
Conj Prep Nsm.stem -Ns.infl Nsn -Nsn.infl

and capadon ther mithi
and kap -adon ther mithi
and buy -pl.ind.pt thereby
Conj VwII.stem -VwII.infl Adv

etheldom and fria
ethel -dom and fri -a
noble -stative and free -Acc.pl.m
Adj.stem -Nom.der Conj Adj.stem -sAdj.infl
halsa.
hals -a
neck -Acc.pl
Nsm -Nsm.infl

R1.3 120

HWANDE  alle       frisa
hwante all -e fris -a
because all -Nom.pl.m Frisian -Nom.pl
Conj Num.stem -sAdj.infl Nwm.stem -Nwm.infl

er    north herdon
er north her -don
formerly north hear -pl.ind.pt
Adv Adv Vwl.stem -Vwl.infl

redbate    tha    un        freth
redbat -e tha un- freth
Redbad -Dat.sg Dat.sg.m neg- peace
NP -Nsm.infl Art.def N.der- Nwm.stem

monne    althet      frisona was.
mon -e all thet fris -ana was
man -Dat.sg all that Frisian -Gen.pl be.3sg.ind.pt
Nsm -Nsm.infl Num.stem Pro.rel Nwm.stem -Nwm.infl Virr.stem

R1.3 121

THIT    is         thiv
thit is thiu
Nom.sg.n be.3sg.ind.pres Nom.sg.f
Pro.dem Virr.stem Art.def

TIANDE  liodkest.
tiand -e liodkest
tenth -Nom.sg.f people's statute
Num.ord.stem -sAdj.infl Nsf

This is the tenth people's statute

R1.3 122

THET wi    frisa    ne
thet wi fris -a ne
that Nom Frisian -Nom.pl neg
Conj Pro.1pl Nwm.stem -Nwm.infl Adv

THURON    nene
thuru -on nen -ene
need -pl.ind.pres neg -Acc.sg.m
VppIII.stem -Vpp.infl Pro.stem -sAdj.infl

HIRI ferd fana      thruch thes
hiri ferd far -a thruch thes
campaign travel -infin through Gen.sg.m
Nsf VsVI.stem -Vs.infl Prep Art.def

54

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that we Frisians need neither to campaign, at the king’s bidding,

nor to attend lawsuit farther

and eastward to the Weser,

southward to the Wapel,

and north to the sea shore.
Then King Charles wanted to lead the people farther west to sink falon.

and eastward to Zwin,^0

and eastward to Hitzacker.

Now shall we Frisians hold our elders' statutes and laws

^0 The plural suffixation of Sinkfal is curious.
and the kings' privileges,

alsa hit us thi kining
alsa hit us thi kining
as Acc Dat Nom.sg.m king
Adv Pro.3sg.n Pro.1pl Art.def Nsm

kerl an tha fria
kerl an tha fri -a
Charles on Dat.sg.m free -Dat.sg.m
NP Prep Art.def Adj.stem -wAdj.infl

stole bi fel.
stol -e bi fel
throne -Dat.sg order.3sg.ind.pt
Nsm -Nsm.infl VsIV.stem

as King Charles on the free throne (in free court) charged it to us;

sa mugu wi
sa mug -on wi
so may -pl.ind.pres Nom
Conj VppV.stem -Vpp.infl Pro.1pl

be halda use lond.
behal -a us -e lond
hold -infin Poss -Acc.sg.n land
VsVII.stem -Vs.infl Pro.1pl -sAdj.infl Nsn

so may we keep our land

and usa liode.
and us -a liod -e
and Poss -Acc.pl.m people -Acc.pl
Conj Pro.1pl -sAdj.infl Nsm.stem -Nsm.infl

and our people

with thet hef.
with thet heu
against Acc.sg.n sea
Prep Art.def Nsm.stem

against the sea
and with theene north hiri.

and against the northern army.

ief vs god helpa

wili.

if God will help us.

This is the eleventh people's statute:

widuon.

and orphans

51 Presumably the Norsemen. But see Bremmer (1992b) for other interpretations.
and alle werlase
and all -e werlas -e
and all -Dat.pl.m defenseless -Dat.pl.m
Conj Num.stem -sAdj.infl Adj.stem -sAdj.infl

liodon.
liod -on
people -Dat.pl
Nsm.stem -N.infl

and all defenseless people,

wiuon.
wif -on
woman -Dat.pl
Nsn -N.infl

women

and waluberon.
and waluber -on
and pilgrim -Dat.pl
Conj Nwm.stem -N.infl

and pilgrims,

palmeron.
aplmer -on
pilgrim -Dat.pl
Nsm.stem -N.infl

palmers,

and rumeron.
and rumer -on
and pilgrim -Dat.pl
Conj Nsm.stem -N.infl

and pilgrims (to Rome)

and riuht a karfesteron.
and riuht -a karfester -on
and true -Dat.pl.m faster -Dat.pl
Conj Adj -sAdj.infl Nsm.stem -N.infl

and true fasters
and all dispatched messengers

and all those that have renounced fight and weapon

through peace

and mercy

and God's grace
bi tian liod merk -on.
bi tian liodmerk -on
by ten folkmark -Dat.pl
Prep Num.card Nsf -N.infl

at ten folk-marks;52

and hwasa thera enich bi
and hwasa thera enich bi-
and whosoever Gen.pl any intens-
Conj Pro.indef Art.def Pro V.der-

fiuchte.
fiucht -e
fight -3sg.subj.pres
VsIII.stem -Vs.infl

and whosoever fights any of these55

ieftha bi rauie.
ieftha bi- rav -e
or intens- reave -3sg.subj.pres
Conj V.der- VwII.stem -VwII.infl

or bereaves (them)

Sa betere him mith
sa bet e -ere him mith
so atone -3sg.subj.pres -Nom.3sg.m Dat with
Conj VwI.stem -VwI.infl -Clit.pro Pro.3sg.m Prep

twifaldere bote.
twofold -Dat.sg.f fine -Dat.sg
Adj.stem -sAdj.infl Nsf.stem -Nsf.infl

so shall he atone to him with (a) two-fold fine

thruch thes kininges bon.
thruch thes kining -es bon
through Gen.sg.m king -Gen.sg bidding
Prep Art.def Nsm -Nsm.infl Nsm

at the king's bidding;

52 Buma and Ebel have liodmerkum for liod merkon. I am uncertain why they have given this non-
Riestring form of the dative plural suffix.
55 Buma labels bi fiuchte a 3sg.ind.pres, but the suffix -e cannot be read that way. Boutkan agrees
3sg.subj.pres (133), and is confirmed by Bremmer (pers. comm.).
This reading seems to require that *thi frana*, in nominative case, be instead in the dative, cf. R1.3 172, and this is how Buma and Ebel have rendered it in the German translation. Perhaps the nominative article *thi* rather than the dative *tha* can be explained as a scribal oversight. See also R1.3 219 for a similar occurrence.
and hirifreth.  
and hirifreth -o  
and army protection -Nom.sg  
Conj Nwm.stem -Nwm.infl

and army-protection

and plochfreth.  
and plochfreth -o  
and plow protection -Nom.sg  
Conj Nwm.stem -Nwm.infl

and plow-protection

and dik freth.  
and dik freth -o  
and dike protection -Nom.sg  
Conj Nwm.stem -Nwm.infl

and dike-protection

R1.3 166  
stood bi twam and thirty  
stand.3sg.ind.pres at two.dat and thirty  
VsVI.stem Prep Num.card Conj Num.card

reilmerkon.  
reilmerk -on  
cloth-mark -Dat.pl  
Nsf -N.infl

stands at thirty-two cloth-marks,

R1.3 167  
that eight people  
that be.pl.ind.pres eight people  
Pro.rel Virr.stem Num.card Nsm.stem

merka.  
merk -a  
mark -Nom.pl  
Nsf -Nsf.infl

that is eight people's marks.

R1.3 168  
and whoever peace -Acc.sg on  
Conj Pro.indef Art.def Nwm.stem -Nwm.infl Prep
otheron breke.
other -on brek -e
other -Dat.sg.m break -3sg.subj.pres
Adj.stem -sAdj.infl VsIV.stem -Vs.infl

And whosoever breaks the protection on (of) another

R1.3 169
Sa betere him mith
sa bet -e -ere him mith
so atone -3sg.subj.pres -Nom.3sg.m Dat with
Conj VwI.stem -VwI.infl -Clit.pro Pro.3sg.m Prep

bote.
bot -e
fine -Dat.sg
Nsf.stem -Nsf.infl

so he atones with fine

R1.3 170
and mith ur bote.
and mith ur- bot -e
and with over- fine -Dat.sg
Conj Prep V.der- Nsf.stem -Nsf.infl

and with added fine

R1.3 171
thruch thes kininges bon.
thruch thes kining -es bon
through Gen.sg.m king -Gen.sg bidding
Prep Art.def Nsm -Nsm.infl Nsm

at the king's bidding;

R1.3 172
en and twintich skillinga
en and twintich skilling -a
one and twenty shilling -Gen.pl
Num.card.stem Conj Num.card Nsm -Ns.infl

thara frana
thara frana
Dat.sg.m bailiff
Art.def Nwm

twenty-one shillings (go) to the bailiff.

R1.3 173
Thit is thiu
thit is thiu
Nom.sg.n be.3sg.ind.pres Nom.sg.f
Pro.dem Vrr.stem Art.def
This is the thirteenth people's statute

R1.3 174
ther us thi kinig kerl
that Dat Nom.sg.m king Charles

ur ief.
grant.3sg.ind.pt

that King Charles granted us,

R1.3 175
Thet thera lioda fretho
that Gen.pl people -Gen.pl peace -Nom.sg

bi tian reil merkon
by ten cloth-mark -Dat.pl

stont.

that the people's peace stands at ten cloth-marks.

R1.3 176
Sa hwasa thera lioda
whoever Gen.pl people -Gen.pl

fretho urfiucht.
peace -Acc.sg violate.3sg.ind.pres

Whosoever the people's peace violates,

R1.3 177
sa brekth hi ther on
as forfeit -3sg.ind.pres Nom thereon

65
alsare  eftet beta  skil
alsa hi  eftet bet -a  skil
so  Nom.sg.m after atone -infin  shall.3sg.ind.pres
Adv  Pro.3  Adv  VwI.stem -VwI.infl  VppIV.stem

mith tian  reilmerkon.
mith tian  reilmerk -on
with ten  cloth-mark -Dat.pl
Prep  Num.card  Nsf  -N.infl

as he forfeits thereon, so he after shall atone with ten
cloth-marks,

R1.3 178

thera  merka  allerek  bi
thera  merk -a  allerek  bi
Gen.pl  mark -Gen.pl  each  at
Art.def  Nsf  -Ns.infl  Pro.indef  Prep

fiuwer  wedon.
fiuwer  wed -on
four  weeds -Dat.pl
Num.card  Nsn.stem -N.infl

of marks each at four weeds,

R1.3 179

thera  weda  allerek
thera  wed -a  allerek
Gen.pl  currency -Gen.pl  each
Art.def  Nsn.stem -Ns.infl  Pro.indef

bi  twilif  panningon.
bi  twilif  panning -on
by  twelve  penny -Dat.pl
Prep  Num.card  Nsm  -N.infl

of weeds each at twelve pennies;

R1.3 180

sa  is  thiu  kest  al
sa  is  thiu  kest  all
so  be.3sg.ind.pres  Nom.sg.f  statute  all
Conj  Virr.stem  Art.def  Nsf  Num.stem

ebet  and  alle
e-  bet  and  all  e-
perf-  atone  and  all  perf-
V.infl-  VwI.stem  Conj  Num.stem  V.infl-

fullad.
full  -ad
fulfill  -ppart
VwII.stem -VwII.infl

so is the statute entirely atoned and entirely fulfilled.55

55 alle fullad should likely be read al efullad. cf. R1.3 052.
Thit is thiv
Nom.sg.n be.3sg.ind.pres Nom.sg.f
Pro.dem Virr.stem Art.def
fiuwertinde liodkest.
fiuwertind -e liodkest
fourteenth -Nom.sg.f people's.statute
Num.ord.stem -sAdj.infl Nsf

This is the fourteenth people's statute:

Sa hwersa en un geroch kind ut of
sa hwersa en un- geroch kind ut of
wherever one neg- grown child out from
Adv Num.card.stem Adj.der- Adj.stem Nsn Adv Prep
londe lat werth.
lond -e led werth
land -Dat.sg. lead.ppart become.3sg.ind.pt
Nsn -Nsn.infl VwI.stem VsIII.stem

wheresoever an underage child is led from the land

thruch sellonge.
thruch sellong -e
through sale -Acc.sg
Prep Nsf.stem -Nsf.infl

through sale

tha thruch hirigongar.
tha thruch hiri gung -ar
or through army go -Acc.pl
Conj Prep Nsm VsVII.stem -Nsm.infl

or through raid,

werth sin god ieftha sin
werth sin god ieftha sin
become.3sg.ind.pt Poss goods or Poss
VsIII.stem Pro.3sg Nsn Conj Pro.3sg

ur set.
eru -e ursett
property -Nom.sg pawn.ppart
Nsn.stem -Nsn.infl VwI.stem

(if) his goods or his property have been pawned
or sold,

Rl. 3 187

\textbf{Jef thet kind to londe}

\texttt{jef thet kind to lond -e}

\texttt{if Nom.sg.n child to land -Dat.sg.}

\texttt{Conj Art.def Nsn Prep Nsn -Nsn.infl}

\texttt{kumth.}

\texttt{kom -th}

\texttt{come -3sg.ind.pres}

\texttt{VsIV.stem -Vs.infl}

\texttt{if that child come (back) to the land,}

Rl. 3 188

\texttt{and to sina liodon.}

\texttt{and to sin -a liod -on}

\texttt{and to Poss -Dat.pl.m people -Dat.pl}

\texttt{Conj Prep Pro.3sg -sAdj.infl Nsm.stem -N.infl}

\texttt{and to his people}

Rl. 3 189

\texttt{mi hit thenne bi kanna.}

\texttt{mug hit thenne bikann -a}

\texttt{may.3s.ind.pres Nom then recognize -infin}

\texttt{VppV.stem Pro.3sg.\text{n Adv VwI.stem -VwI.infl}}

\texttt{(if) he then can recognize}

Rl. 3 190

\texttt{brother and swester.}

\texttt{brother and swester}

\texttt{brother and sister}

\texttt{Nsm Conj Nsf}

\texttt{brother and sister}

Rl. 3 191

\texttt{and to nomande wet}

\texttt{and to nom -ande wit}

\texttt{and ger name -ger know}

\texttt{Conj Prep VwII.stem -V.infl VppI.stem}

\texttt{sine nesta friond.}

\texttt{sin -e nest a friond}

\texttt{Poss -Acc.pl.m nearest -Acc.pl.m relative}

\texttt{Pro.3sg -sAdj.infl Adj.stem -sAdj.infl Nsm}

\texttt{and knows to name his nearest relatives}
and his father

and his mother,

if he can any field of his land recognize,

so must that child then go thereto (retake possession)

without oath and without duel
and without taxation

and without the bailiff's authorization

and without all previous charges,

through that

that his mother could not

nor his stepfather

nor his brother
ne sin swester.
nor his sister.

ne nen sin athom.
nor his brother-in-law.

ne nen sin balumon.
nor his unfaithful guardian.

thes un geroga kindis
(property - Acc.sg pawn - infin or sell - infin)

(any) of the underaged child's property pawn or sell

tha thet kind an tha
while that child was abroad;

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him to help &n thet.
him to help -ande thet
Dat ger help -ger that
Pro.3sg.m Prep VsIII.stem -V.infl Conj

the people must help him, so that

Rl.3 210

thet kind oua sin ein erue
thet kind ova sin eyn eru -e
Nom.sg.n child to Poss own property -Dat.sg.
Art.def Nsn Prep Pro.3sg Adj.stem Nsn.stem -Nsn.infl

kum(i)
kom -e
come -3sg.subj.pres
VsIV.stem -Vs.infl

that child come to his own property.

Rl.3 211

Thit is thiu
thit is thiu
Nom.sg.n be.3sg.ind.pres Nom.sg.f
Pro dém Virr.stem Art.def

fif tinde liodkest.
fiftind -e liodkest
fifteenth -Nom.sg.f people's statute
Num.ord.stem -sAdj.infl Nsf

This is the fifteenth people's statute

Rl.3 212

alder thes kininges bon
alder thes kining -es bon
whereafter Gen.sg.m king -Gen.sg bidding
Adv Art.def Nsm -Nsm.infl Nsm

efter geng.
efter gung
after go.3sg.ind.pt
Adv VsVII.stem

after which the king's bidding followed.

Rl.3 213

Sa hwersa en mon sa
sa hwersa en mon sa
wherever one man so
Adv Num.card.stem Nsm Adv

erga deda
erg -a ded -a
evil -Acc.pl.f deed -Acc.pl
Adj.stem -sAdj.infl Nsf.stem -Nsf.infl
Wheresoever a man did such evil deeds

R1.3 214

thathi       nedgade
that hi     nedg   -ade
that Nom    rape    -3sg.ind.pt
Conj Pro.3sg.m VwII.stem -VwII.infl

widua        iefthamegitha.
widu         ieftha megith -a
widow       -Acc.pl or maiden -Acc.pl
Nsf.stem -Nsf.infl Conj Nsf -Nsf.infl

that he raped widows or maidens

R1.3 215

iefthamenis
ieftha en       -es
or one        -Gen.sg.m
Conj Num.card.stem -sAdj.infl

otheres       monnis wif.
other        -es mon -es wif
other       -Gen.sg.m man -Gen.sg woman
Adj.stem -sAdj.infl Nsm -Nsm.infl Nsn

or another man's wife

R1.3 216

werth        hi mith
werth        hi mith
become.3sg.ind.pt Nom with
VsIII.stem   Pro.3sg.m Prep

werde         thamithcompe
werd         -e thamith comp -e
evidence -Dat.sg or with battle -Dat.sg
Nsf        -Nsf.infl Conj Prep Nsm -Nsm.infl

vrvnnen.
vrvwinn       -en
convict      -ppart
VsIII.stem   -Vs.infl

(if) he has been convicted by evidence or combat,

R1.3 217

sa hach       that wif to
sa hag        that wif to
so must.3sg.ind.pres Nom.sg.n woman of
Conj VppI.stem   Art.def Nsn Prep

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so must the woman pay twelve marks in fine

R1.3 218
and twilif merk thaliod.
and twelve mark Dat.sg people -Nom.pl
Conj Num.card Nsf Art.def Nsm.stem -Nsm.infl

and twelve marks to the people.

R1.3 219
Thereof must.3sg.ind.pres Nom.sg.m bailiff
Adv Vpp1.stem Art.def Nwm

en and twintich skillinga.
en and twenty shilling -Gen.pl
Num.card.stem Conj Num.card Nsm -Ns.infl

Thereof must the bailiff (take) twenty-one marks,

R1.3 220
twede of thera lioda
two-thirds of thera people -Gen.pl
Num.ord.stem -wAdj.infl Prep Art.def Nsm.stem -Ns.infl

skelde.
skel -e
fine -Dat.sg
Nsf.stem -Nsf.infl

two-thirds from the people's due

R1.3 221
and thrimine of hiri withir ielde
and third -Acc.sg.n off Gen compensation -Dat.sg.
Conj Num.ord.stem -sAdj.infl Prep Pro.3sg.f Nsn -Ns.infl

and a third from her compensation.

R1.3 222
Thet is riucht thet him
thet is riucht thet him
Nom.sg.n be.3sg.ind.pres law that Dat
Pro.dem Virr.stem Nsn Conj Pro.3sg.m
It is law that his relatives help him thereto

R1.3 223
ief hit selua nawet
jef hi hit self -a nawet
or Nom Acc self -Nom.sg.m not
Conj Pro.3sg.m Pro.3sg.n Pro -wAdj.infl Adv

nawet undkuma hiaara
nawet undkum -a hiaara
not shirk -infin Gen
Adv VsIV.stem -Vs.infl Pro.3pl

berena blode
beren -a blod -e
born -Dat.sg.n blood -Dat.sg.
Adj.stem -sAdj.infl Nsn -Nsn.infl

that they may not shirk him, their born blood.

R1.3 226
Thit is thiv
thit is thiu
Nom.sg.n be.3sg.ind.pres Nom.sg.f
Pro.dem Virr.stem Art.def
This is the sixteenth people’s statute

R1.3 227

and thes kiningis kerles
and thes kining -es kerl -es
and Gen.sg.m king -Gen.sg Charles -Gen.sg
Conj Art.def Nsm -Nsm.infl NP -Nsm.infl

ieft.
ieft
gift
Nsf

and King Charles’ privilege,

R1.3 228
Thet alle frisa
thet all -e fris -a
that all -Nom.pl.m Frisian -Nom.pl
Conj Num.stem -sAdj.infl Nwm.stem -Nwm.infl

mugun hiara
mug -on hiara
may -pl.ind.pres Gen
VppV.stem -Vpp.infl Pro.3pl

feitha mith tha fia
feith -a mith tha fia
feud -Acc.pl with Dat.sg.n money
Nsf.stem -Nsf.infl Prep Art.def Nsn

capia.
cap.
buy -infin
VwII.stem -VwII.infl

that all Frisians can pay their blood-feuds with money

R1.3 229
thruch thet skilun hia
thruch thet skil -on hia
through Acc.sg.n shall -pl.ind.pres Nom
Prep Pro.dem VppIV.stem -Vpp.infl Pro.3pl

wesa fri an saxs -ana
be.infin free on Saxon -Gen.pl
Virr.stem Adj.stem Prep NP -Nsm.infl
merkon.
merk -on
mark -Dat.pl
Nsf -N.infl

through that they shall be free on Saxon territory

R1.3 230
uter stok.
uter stok
without stocks
Prep Nsm

without stocks

R1.3 231
and uter stup.a.
and uter stup -a
and without flogging -Acc.pl
Conj Prep Nsf.stem -Nsf.infl

without caning,\textsuperscript{56}

R1.3 232
and uter skera.
and uter sker -a
and without shears -Acc.pl
Conj Prep Nsf.stem -Nsf.infl

and without shears\textsuperscript{57}

R1.3 233
and uter besma.
and uter besm -a
and without rod -Acc.sg
Conj Prep Nwm.stem -Nwm.infl

and without rod\textsuperscript{58}

R1.3 234
and uter alle
and uter all -e
and without all -Acc.pl.f
Conj Prep Num.stem -sAdj.infl

other -a
other -Acc.pl.f
other -Acc.pl.f

pine.
other -a
other -Acc.pl.f
travail -Acc.pl
Adj.stem -sAdj.infl
Nsf.stem -Nsf.infl

and without all other punishments.

\textsuperscript{56} Buma identifies \textit{stupa} as accusative singular, but on the evidence of \textit{-a}, I conclude it best to treat this as a plural. Boutkan has apparently also made this choice (74). Bremmer points out that \textit{stupu} can also mean 'pillory' (pers. comm.).

\textsuperscript{57} Shaving of the culprit's head (Bremmer, pers. comm.).

\textsuperscript{58} Number in \textit{besma} cannot be certain (as with \textit{stupu} above), though Buma has settled on singular (166), as has Boutkan (64).

77
Also (that they) be convicted and judged in the people's court

with legal accusation

and with judge's sentence

and by the people's land-laws,

by the magistrate's command

and by the emperor's consent
R1.3 241

**ieftha sines**

iefta sin -es weldeg -a
or Poss -Gen.sg.m proxy -Gen.sg.m
Conj Pro.3sg -sAdj.infl Adj.stem -wAdj.infl

**boda.**

bod -a
messenger -Gen.sg
Nwm.stem -Nwm.infl

or his authorized messenger's.

R1.3 242

**fon falske.**

fon falsk -e
of counterfeit -Dat.sg.
Prep Nsn -Nsn.infl

For counterfeit

R1.3 243

**tha fon fade.**

tha fon fad -e
or of adulteration -Dat.sg.
Conj Prep Nsm -Nsm.infl

or for adulteration (of money),

R1.3 244

**Sa hach ma sine**

sa hag ma sin -e
so must.3sg.ind.pres one Poss -Acc.sg.f
Conj VppI.stem Pro.indef Pro.3sg -sAdj.infl

**ferra hond opa tha thing**

ferra hond opa tha thing
right hand on Dat.sg.m court
Adj Nsf Prep Art.def Nsn

**stapule of to slande.**

stapul -e of to slog -ande
scaffold -Dat.sg off ger strike -ger
Nsm -Nsm.infl Prep Prep VsVI.stem -V.infl

so must one strike off his right hand on the court scaffold

R1.3 245

**umbe tha twa deda.**

umbe tha twa ded -a
because of Acc.pl two deed -Acc.pl
Prep Art.def Num.card Nsf.stem -Nsf.infl

for these two deeds.
And has he committed a capital crime,

nacht brond.
nacht brond
night burning
Nsfl Nsm

arson,

or other deadly deeds,

so shall he pay all the people with his own neck (life), to equal satisfaction,
by the judge’s sentence,

Rl.3 251
and by people -Gen.pl landlaw -Dat.sg.

and by the people’s land-law,

Rl.3 252
that is, that one shall set (break) him on the wheel.

Rl.3 253
And has he committed theft,

Rl.3 254
by the Frisians’ statute,
if he doesn't have it in money,

so must one hang him.

because when he hangs by the road,

so has he compensated equally the people and the bailiff.
morthe kela.
morth -e kel -a
felony -Dat.sg. cool -infin
Nsn -Nsn.infl VwI.stem -VwI.infl

Deadly deed must with deadly deed appease,

R1.3 260
til thiu thet ma tha
til thiu thet ma tha
to Instr.sg.n that one Dat.pl
Prep Pro.dem Conj Pro.indef Art.def

ergon stiore
erg -on stior -e
evil -Dat.pl hinder -3sg.subj.pres
Adj.stem -N.infl VwI.stem -VwI.infl

so that one may obstruct evil deeds.

R1.3 261
Thit is thiv
thit is thiu
Nom.sg.n be.3sg.ind.pres Nom.sg.f
Pro.dem Virr.stem Art.def

siuguntinde liodkest.
siuguntind -e liodkest
seventeenth -Nom.sg.f people's.statute
Num.ord.stem -sAdj.infl Nsf

This is the seventeenth people's statute

R1.3 262
and thes kiningis kerles
and thes kining -es kerl -es
and Gen.sg.m king -Gen.sg Charles -Gen.sg
Conj Art.def Nsm -Nsm.infl NP -Nsm.infl

ieft.
ieft
gift
Nsf

and King Charles' gift

R1.3 263
and allera frisona
and all -era fris -ana
and all -Gen.pl Frisian -Gen.pl
Conj Num.stem -sAdj.infl Nwm.stem -Nwm.infl

kere.
kern -e
statute -Nom.sg
Nsm.stem -Nsm.infl

and statute of all Frisians
R1.3 265

That all Frisians sue with two tales.

The third by the judge's decision

And the third by the judge's decision.

With complaint and defense (Bremmer, pers. comm.).
hebbe.

hebb -de
have -3sg.ind.pt
Vwi.stem -Vwi.infl

that every man acknowledges it for himself on the relics, what he has done;

R1.3 268

bi halua fif thingon.

bi halua fif thing -on
except five thing -Dat.pl
Prep Num.card Nsn -N.infl

except for five things

R1.3 269

thes ni mi thi

thes ni mug thi
Gen.sg.n not may.3s.ind.pres Nom.sg.m
Pro.dem Conj Vppv.stem Art.def

fria frisa

fri -a fris -a
free -Nom.sg.m Frisian -Nom.sg
Adj.stem -WAdj.infl Nwm.stem -Nwm.infl

nena witha

nen -a with -a
neg -Acc.pl.f relic -Acc.pl
Pro.stem -sAdj.infl Nsf.stem -Nsf.infl

biada.

biad -a
command -infin
VsII.stem -Vs.infl

(for any) of which the free (innocent) Frisian cannot offer
(an oath on) the relics,

R1.3 270

mith fiuwer monnon mi

mith fiuwer mon -on mug
with four man -Dat.pl may.3s.ind.pres
Prep Num.card Nsm -N.infl VppV.stem

hi ur fella alle

hi ur fell -a all -e
Nom refuse -infin all -Acc.pl.m
Pro.3sg.m Vwi.stem -Vwi.infl Num.stem -sAdj.infl

tichta buta dathe.

ticht -a buta dath -e
complaint -Acc.pl but death -Dat.sg
Nwm.stem -Nwm.infl Conj Nsm -Nsm.infl

with four men can he refuse all complaints but death,
and buta aubera dolge.
and buta auber -a dolch -e
and but visible -Dat.sg.n wound -Dat.sg.
Conj Conj Adj.stem -sAdj.infl Nsn -Nsn.infl
and but visible wound

R1.3 272
bi scriueres worde.
bi skrif -ere -es word -e
by write -agent -Gen.sg word -Dat.sg.
Prep VsI.stem -N.der -Nsm.infl Nsn -Nsn.infl
and by the clerk's word

R1.3 273
and bi asiga wisdome.
and bi asega wisdom -e
and by judge wisdom -Dat.sg
Conj Prep Nwm Nsm -Nsm.infl
and by the judge's wisdom

R1.3 274
bi lioda riuchte.
bi liod -a riuht -e
in people -Gen.pl law -Dat.sg.
Prep Nsm.stem -Ns.infl Nsn -Nsn.infl
by the people's law

R1.3 275
ieftha mith sinre selues
ieftha mith sin -ere self -es
or with Poss -Dat.sg.f self -Gen.sg.m
Conj Prep Pro.3sg -sAdj.infl Pro -sAdj.infl
sele to fellande.
sel -e to fell -ande
soul -Dat.sg ger pay -ger
Nsf.stem -Nsf.infl Prep VwI.stem -V.infl
or with his own soul pay;

R1.3 276
Hit ne se thet hi
hit ne se thet hi
Nom neg be.pl.subj.pres that Nom
Pro.3sg.n Adv VIRR.stem Conj Pro.3sg.m
en wed
en wed
one pledge
Num.card.stem Nsn
unless he has made a pledge in a convened public assembly,

R1.3 277

in a consecrated synod or in a consecrated lay court,

R1.3 278

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nena witha
nen -a with -a
neg -Acc.pl.f relic -Acc.pl
Pro.stem -sAdj.infl Nsf.stem -Nsf.infl

biada.
biad -a
command -infin
VsII.stem -Vs.infl

thus can he not offer the sworn pledge on the relics,

Rl.3 279
Hwande en ieroch mon thi
because one grown man Nom.sg.m
Conj Num.card.stem Adj.stem Nsm Pro.dem

mug mith sin -ere ferra
may.3s.ind.pres with Poss -Dat.sg.f right
VppV.stem Prep Pro.3sg -sAdj.infl Adj

hond ur weddia.
hond urwedd -ia
hand renounce -infin
Nsf VwII.stem -VwII.infl

because a grown man, he can with his right hand renounce

Rl.3 280
and mith sinere tunga
and with Poss -Dat.sg.f tongue -Dat.sg
Conj Prep Pro.3sg -sAdj.infl Nwf.stem -Nwf.infl

sin riuht ur meldia.
sin riuht urmeld -ia
Poss law relinquish -infin
Pro.3sg Nsn VwII.stem -VwII.infl

and with his tongue relinquish his right.
The Twenty-four Landlaws
This is the first landlaw of all Frisians,

That each man

and his own possessions

unrobbed
mith tele.
mith tel -e
with testimony -Dat.sg
Prep Nsf.stem -Nsf.infl

unless one him with testimony

R1.4 007
and mith rethe.
and mith reth -e
and with counsel -Dat.sg
Conj Prep Nsf.stem -Nsf.infl

and with counsel^60

R1.4 008
and mith riuchta thingathe
and mith riuht -a thingath -e
and with legal -Dat.sg.m legal.case -Dat.sg
Conj Prep Adj.stem -sAdj.infl Nsm.stem -Nsm.infl

ur winne.
urwinn -e
convict -3sg.subj.pres
VsIII.stem -Vs.infl

and with proper procedure convict;

R1.4 009
And hi thenne werne thrira
and hi thenne wern -e thrira
and Nom then refuse -3sg.subj.pres three.gen
Conj Pro.3sg.m Adv VwI.stem -Vs.infl Num.card

riuchta thingatha.
riuht -a thingath -a
proper -Gen.pl.m legal.case -Gen.pl
Adj.stem -sAdj.infl Nsm.stem -Nsm.infl

and if he then refuses three proper trials,

R1.4 010
iefttha thriv liod thing.
ieftha thriv liodthing
or three.nom.n people's.courts
Conj Num.card Nsn

or three people's courts,

^60 mitht=mith.
R1.4 011
bi ur mode.
bi urmod -e
by impertinence -Dat.sg
Prep Nsm -Nsm.infl

through impertinence

R1.4 012
and dol stride ur sitte.
and dolstrid -e ursitt -e
and recklessness -Dat.sg. be truant -3sg.subj.pres
Conj Nsn.stem -Nsn.infl VsV.stem -Vs.infl

and recklessness be truant,

R1.4 013
ther him fon thes kininges
ther him fon thes kining -es
that Dat from Gen.sg.m king -Gen.sg
Pro.rel Pro.3sg.m Prep Art.def Nsm -Nsm.infl

haluon ebeden
halu -on e- biad -en
half -Dat.pl perf- command -ppart
Nwf.stem -N.infl V.infl- VsII.stem -Vs.infl

se to hebbande.
se to hebb -ande
be.3sgsubj.pres ger have -ger
Virr.stem Prep VwI.stem -V.infl

then to him from the king's view will be commanded to have

R1.4 014
and to haldande.
and to hald -ande
and ger hold -ger
Conj Prep VsVII.stem -V.infl

and to hold,

R1.4 015
and hi nahwedder dwa
and hi nahwedder dw -a
and Nom neither do -infin
Conj Pro.3sg.m Conj Virr.stem -Vs.infl

nelle red ni rivcht.
ne will -i red ni riuht
not will -3sg.ind.pres counsel nor right
Adv Virr.stem -Virr.infl Nsm Conj Nsn

and if he wants to do neither counsel nor right
ne dithinges bidda.
nor legal.period -Gen.sg ask -infin
Conj Nsn -Nsn.infl VsV.stem -Vs.infl

nor request a legal period,

Sa mot hi hebba
so may.3sg.ind.pres Nom have -infin
Adv VppVI.stem Pro.3sg.m VwI.stem -VwI.infl

thara onferd thi ther er
thara onferd thi ther er
Acc.sg.f seizure Nom.sg.m that before
Art.def Nsf Pro.dem Pro.rel Adv

utana onsprek.
us -ana onsprek
surrender -Gen.pl demand.3sg.ind.pt
Nwf.stem -Nwf.infl VsIV.stem

so may he take the possession that he demanded before this surrender,

Hit ne se that hi
hit ne se that hi
Nom not be.3sg.subj.pres that Nom
Pro.3sg.n Adv Virr.stem Conj Pro.3sg.m

thenne biade thera fiuwer
thenne biad -e thera fiuwer
then command -3sg.subj.pres Gen.pl four
Adv VsII.stem -Vs.infl Art.def Num.card

ned skininga en.
 nedskining -a en
 excuses -Gen.pl one
 Nsf -Ns.infl Num.card.stem

unless he offer one of the four excuses

fon riuchta hach te
fon riught -a hag to
of legal -Dat.sg.n must.3sg.ind.pres ger
Prep Adj.stem -sAdj.infl VppI.stem Prep
that the free Frisian may by rights make;

R1.4 020

Ther efter dwe
ther efter dw -e hi alsa him
afterward do -3sg.subj.pres Nom as Dat
Adv Virr.stem -Vs.infl Pro.3sg.m Conj Pro.3sg.m

sin asyga dome and
sin asega dom -e and
Poss judge judge -3sg.subj.pres and
Pro.3sg Nwm VwII.stem -VwII.infl Conj

dele to lioda
del -e to liod -a
divide -3sg.subj.pres to people -Gen.pl
VwI.stem -VwI.infl Prep Nsm.stem -Ns.infl

londriuchte.
londriucht -e
landlaw -Dat.sg.
Nsn -Ns.infl

Afterward, he (shall) do as the the judge sentences and apportions, by
the people's landlaw.

R1.4 021

Thiv forme ned skininge is.
thiu form -e nedskining -e is
Nom.sg.f first -Nom.sg.f excuse -Nom.sg be.3sg.ind.pres
Art.def Num.ord.stem -wAdj.infl Nsf -Ns.infl Virr.stem

The first exoneration is

R1.4 022

thet him sin bonnere nen
thet him sin bonner -e nen
that Dat Poss court-servant -Nom.sg neg
Pro.rel Pro.3sg.m Pro.3sg Nsm.stem -Nsm.infl Pro.indef

thing e keth nebbe.
thing e- keth ne hebb -de
suit perf- proclaim neg have -3sg.subj.pres
Nsn V.infl- VwI.stem Adv VwI.stem -VwI.infl

that the court-servant has made no suit known to him;

R1.4 023

Thiv other.
thiu other
Nom.sg.f second
Art.def Num.ord.stem

the second
that his opponent has barred the way to him

with combat and with weapon;

the third, that wind and water were against him

and he must dike against the salty sea

and against the wild ocean;
Thiu fiarde.
thiu fiard -e
Nom.sg.f fourth -Nom.sg.f
Art.def Num.ord.stem -wAdj.infl

the fourth,

that he was so sick

that he could not come to the court.

These are the four excuses

that the free Frisian shall defend himself with,
and him thi kining kerl
and him thi kining kerl
and Dat Nom.sg.m king Charles
Conj Pro.3sg.m Art.def Nsm NP

self -a set -de and
self -Nom.sg.m set -3sg.ind.pt and
Pro -wAdj.infl VwI.stem -VwI.infl Conj

ur ief alle
ur- ief all -e
over- GIVE.3sg.ind.pt all -Dat.pl.m
V.der- VsV.stem Num.stem -sAdj.infl

and King Charles set him and granted to all Frisians.

Thit is thet other
thit is thet other
Nom.sg.n be.3sg.ind.pres Nom.sg.n second
Pro.dem Virr.stem Art.def Num.ord.stem

This is the second landlaw:

sa hwersa thiu moder hiri
sa hwersa thiu moder hiri
wherever Nom.sg.f mother Gen
Adv Art.def Nsf Pro.3sg.f

ur kapath.
urkap -ath
sell -3sg.ind.pres
VwII.stem -VwII.infl

Wherever the mother sells her child's land

thath ur wixelath mith hiri
thath ur wixelath mith hiri
or exchange -3sg.ind.pres with Gen
Conj VwII.stem -VwII.infl Prep Pro.3sg.f
or bartered with her kinsmen's counsel,

R1.4 038

er thet kind ieroch se.
before Nom.sg.n child grown be.3sg.subj.pres
Adv Art.def Nsn Adj.stem Virr.stem

before that child be of age,

R1.4 039

Like
dlik e him thi
please -3sg.subj.pres Dat Nom.sg.m
VwII.stem -VwII.infl Pro.3sg.m Art.def

kap alsa hit ieroch se.
purchase as Nom grown be.3sg.subj.pres
Nsm Adv Pro.3sg.n Adj.stem Virr.stem

and the sale pleases him when he be of age,

R1.4 040

sa halde hit ne.
sa hald -e hit ne
so hold -3sg.subj.pres Nom not
Conj VsVII.stem -Vs.infl Pro.3sg.n Adv

then he holds it not

R1.4 041

likere
dlik -ere him
please -Nom.3sg.m Dat
VwII.stem -Clit.pro Pro.3sg.m

if he likes it . . .

R1.4 042

sa thet kind un geroch
sa thet kind un- geroch
as Nom.sg.n child neg- grown
Conj Art.def Nsn Adj.der- Adj.stem

is.
is
be.3sg.ind.pres
VIRR.stem

. . . as that child is not of age,
that he not die through frost nor hunger nor any other misery.

This is the third landlaw:

wherever an under-age child be led from the land

through sale,
tha thruch hirigongar.
tha thruch hiri gung -ar
or through army go -Acc.pl
Conj Prep Nsm VsVII.stem -Nsm.infl

or through invasion,

R1.4 048
antha hethena thiade.
an tha hethin -a thiad -e
to Acc.sg.f heathen -Acc.sg.f people -Acc.sg
Prep Art.def Adj.stem -wAdj.infl Nsf.stem -Nsf.infl
to the heathen people,

R1.4 049
ist thenne tha
is hit thenne tha
be.3sg.ind.pres Nom then Dat.sg.n
Virr. stem Pro.3sg.n Adv Art.def

kinde eskepen.
kind -e e- skep -en
child -Dat.sg. perf- make -ppart
Nsn -Nsn.infl V.infl- VsVI.stem -Vs.infl

if it then happens,

R1.4 050
thet hit to londe kumi.
thet hit to lond -e kom -e
that Nom to land -Dat.sg. come -3sg.subj.pres
Conj Pro.3sg.n Prep Nsn -Nsn.infl VsIV.stem -Vs.infl

that he return to the land

R1.4 051
and to liodon sinon.
and to liod -on sin -on
and to people -Dat.pl Poss -Dat.pl
Conj Prep Nsm.stem -N.infl Pro.3sg -N.infl

and to his people,

R1.4 052
Sa gunch hit oua sin ein erue.
sa gung hit ova sin eyn eru -e
so GO.3sg.ind.pt Nom to Poss own property -Acc.sg
Conj VsVII.stem Pro.3sg.n Prep Pro.3sg Adj.stem Nsn.stem -Nsn.infl

then he goes to his own landed property,
without oath and without duel

R1.4 054

and uter liodskelde.

and without people's fine -Acc.sg  
Conj Prep Nsf.stem -Nsf.infl

and without the people's due,

R1.4 055

and uter frana wald.

and without bailiff approval 
Conj Prep Nwm Nsf

and without the bailiff's authorization,

R1.4 056

and uter alle -e er tichtha.

and without all -Acc.pl.m previous complaint -Acc.pl  
Conj Prep Num.stem -sAdj.infl Nwm.stem -Nwm.infl

and without all prior complaints.

R1.4 057

Sa hwasa hit ther of drive

whoever Acc there from -3sg.ind.pres  
Pro.indef Pro.3sg.n Adv Prep VsI.stem -Vs.infl

Whosoever drives him (the child) therefrom,

R1.4 058

sa brekth -th hi ther on.

so forfeit -3sg.ind.pres Nom thereon  
Conj VsIV.stem -Vs.infl Pro.3sg.m Adv

so he forfeits thereon

R1.4 059

tian merk with tha liode.

ten mark against Acc.pl people -Acc.pl  
Num.card Nsf Prep Art.def Nsm.stem -Nsm.infl

ten marks to the people
and twenty-one shillings to the bailiff.

This is the fourth landlaw:

Wherever father and mother

their daughter her own trousseau,

and endow her with legal goods,

and with their freely held property,
and thenne lede mith kape.
and then led -e mith kap -e
and then lead -3sgsubj.pres with purchase -Dat.sg
Conj Adv VwI.stem -VwI.infl Prep Nsm -Nsm.infl

and then take (these) with purchase

tha mith wixle.
tha mith wixl -e
or with barter -Dat.sg.
Conj Prep Nsn.stem -Nsn.infl

and with barter

of tha liodgarda.
of tha liod gard -a
from Dat.sg.m people land -Dat.sg
Prep Art.def Nsm.stem Nwm.stem -Nwm.infl

from the family property

an enne otherne.
an en -ene other -ene
to one -Acc.sg.m other -Acc.sg.m
Prep Num.card.stem -sAdj.infl Adj.stem -sAdj.infl

to another

and tha hionon hiara god
and tha hion -on hiara god
and Dat.pl couple -Dat.pl Gen goods
Conj Art.def Nsn -N.infl Pro.3pl Nsn

mis gunge.
mis- gung -e
wrong- go -3sgsubj.pres
V.der- VsVII.stem -Vs.infl

and to the couple their goods go wrong,

and hiara meni aken
and hiara men -e ak -en
and Gen commons -Nom.sg enlarge -ppart
Conj Pro.3pl Nsf.stem -Nsf.infl VsVII.stem -Vs.infl

werthe.
werth -e
become -3sgsubj.pres
VsIII.stem -Vs.infl

and their commons become enlarged,
and hia an thet god
and hia an thet god
and Nom on Acc.sg.n goods
Conj Pro.3pl Prep Art.def Nsn

unruuchte spreka
un- riuht -e sprek -a
neg- true -Adv speak -infin
Adv.der- Adj.stem -Adv.der VsIV.stem -Vs.infl

willath.
will -ath
will -3pl.ind.pres
VIRR.stem -Vs.infl

and they wish to speak untruly about those goods,

Sa hach hiv to
sa hag hiu to
so must.3sg.ind.pres Nom ger
Adv VppI.stem Pro.3sg.f Prep

wetande hiri god mith twam
wit -ande hiri god mith twam
know -ger Gen goods with two.dat
VppI.stem -V.infl Pro.3sg.f Nsn Prep Num.card

ded ethon
ded eth -on
deed oath -Dat.pl
Nsf.stem Nsm -N.infl

so she needs to acknowledge her goods with two deed-oaths.

Ac ief hiri brother tha
ac jef hiri brother tha
also if Gen brother Acc.pl
Adv Conj Pro.3sg.f Nsm Art.def

fletieua brid a
fletieu -a brid -a
trousseau -Acc.pl appropriate -infin
Nsf.stem -Nsf.infl VsIII.stem -Vs.infl

will and tiona.
will -i and tion -a
will -3sg.ind.pres and claim -infin
VIRR.stem -VIRR.infl Conj VwI.stem -VwI.infl

And if her brother wishes to claim and appropriate the trousseau,

sa mot hiu se
sa mot hiu se
so must.3sg.ind.pres Nom Acc.3pl
Adv VppVI.stem Pro.3sg.f Clit.pro
so she must claim and keep them with two oaths on the relics without conflict;

R1.4 076
thet is londriucht allera
that be.3sg.ind.pres landlaw all -Gen.pl.m
Pro.rel Virr.stem Nsn Num.stem -sAdj.infl

fris -ana
Frisian -Gen.pl
Nwm.stem -Nwm.infl

that is landlaw of all Frisians.

R1.4 077
This is the fifth landlaw:

R1.4 078
to hwam sama en god.
to hwamsa ma en god
to whomsoever one one goods
Prep Pro.indef Pro.indef Num.card.stem Nsn

to whomsoever goods

R1.4 079
ief tha en lond askie.
ieftha en lond ask -e
or one land claim -3sg.subj.pres
Conj Num.card.stem Nsn VwII.stem -VwII.infl

or property claim,
so replies the holder with the proper pledge

and says,

"The land that you claim of me and for which you summon me to court,

and falsely charge

that I purchased of a pilgrim (to Rome);
he led through the mountains

both skin and flesh and third, his life;

now you need not drive me farther to defense;
as the judge deals to me

because

my precedent is come

from God's will,

to the southern (Frankish) kingdom;
thet erue halda mith
thet erue hald -a mith
Acc.sg.n property hold -infin with
Art.def Nsn VsVII.stem -Vs.infl Prep

sivgun ded ethon anda
sivgun dedeth -on an th a
seven deed-oath -Dat.pl on Dat.pl
Num.card Nsm -N.infl Prep Art.def

withon buta stride.
with -on buta strid -e
relic -Dat.pl without fight -Dat.sg.
Ns f.stem -N.infl Prep Nsn -Nsn.infl

therefore I shall hold the property with seven deed-oaths on the relics without duel."

R1.4 095
Thit is thet sexe te londriucht
thit is thet sext -e londriucht
Nom.sg.n be.3sg.ind.pres Nom.sg.n sixth -Nom.sg.n landlaw
Pro.demo Virr.stem Art.def Num.ord.stem -wAdj.infl Nsn

This is the sixth land-law:

R1.4 096
Sa hwersa twene brother send.
Sa hwersa twene brother send
wherever two brother be.pl.ind.pres
Adv Num.card Nsm Virr.stem

wherever there be two brothers,

R1.4 097
and thi other thenne en wif
and thi other thenne en wif
and Nom.sg.m other then one woman
Conj Art.def Adj.stem Adv Num.card.stem Nsn

halath.
hal -ath
take -3sg.ind.pres
VwII.stem -VwII.infl

and one takes a wife,

R1.4 098
and bi there wiu e thenne
and bi there wif -e thenne
and by Dat.sg.f woman -Dat.sg. then
Conj Prep Art.def Ns f -Ns f.infl Adv

en bern tivcht.
en bern tivcht
one baby beget.3sg.ind.pres
Num.card.stem Nsn VsII.stem

and begets a child by that wife,
then (the father) grants him after his death a proper inheritance;

If his child

or his child's child outlives him,

as the child's father no longer lives,
and the child wishes to divide,

and the uncle does not wish it,

and says this,

that he is one grade nearer kin (to the father),

then must the child then go to the property
Mith fiuwer moder megon.

mith fiuwer moder meg -on
with four mother's kin -Dat.pl
Prep Num.card Nsm.stem -N.infl

with four of the mother's relatives,

and mith achat feder megon.

and mith achat feder meg -on
and with eight father's kin -Dat.pl
Conj Prep Num.card Nsm.stem -N.infl

and with eight of the father's relatives,

ief him sina friond
jef him sin -a friond
if Dat Poss -Nom.pl.m relative
Conj Pro.3sg.m Pro.3sg -sAdj.infl Nsm

helpa willath.
help -a will -ath
help -infin will -3pl.ind.pres
VsIII.stem -Vs.infl Vrr.stem -Vs.infl

if his relatives will help him.

Ac willath hini
ac will -ath hini
also will -3pl.ind.pres Acc
Adv Vrr.stem -Vs.infl Pro.3sg.m

sina friond eta
sin -a friond et tha
Poss -Nom.pl.m relative at Dat.pl
Pro.3sg -sAdj.infl Nsm Prep Art.def

withon urtiia.
with -on urteg -a
relic -Dat.pl abandon -infin
Nsf.stem -N.infl Vcont.stem -Vs.infl

And if his relatives refuse him at the relics,

sa hach that kind thenne
sa hag that kind then
as must.3sg.ind.pres Nom.sg.n child then
Conj VppI.stem Art.def Nsn Adv

framde man mith
framd -e mon mith
foreign -Acc.pl.m man with
Adj.stem -sAdj.infl Nsm Prep
then must the child hire a foreign man with his own money, to stand with him at the relics,

R1.4 115
and halde iuen godene del
and hold equally good portion
Conj VsVII.stem -Vs.infl Adv Adj.stem -sAdj.infl Nsn

and hold an equally good portion of his grandfather's possessions,

R1.4 116
thach thet kind se wel
thach thet kind so well
though Nom.sg.n child be.3sg.subj.pres well
Conj Art.def Nsn Virr.stem Adv

bi efta.
biefta remotely
Adv

though the child be a good half grade more remote.

R1.4 117
Ther is alsa ni kindis
ther is alsa ne kind -es
there be.3sg.ind.pres thus not child -Gen.sg
Adv Virr.stem Adv Adv Nsn -Nsn.infl
kind ediles lauon.

kind edil -es lau -on
child grandfather -Gen.sg possessions -Dat.pl
Nsn Nwm.stem -Nsm.infl Nsf.stem -N.infl

Thus the child's child is not to his grandfather's possessions

R1.4 118
alsa thes monnis ein kind.
alsa thes mon -es eyn kind
as Gen.sg.m man -Gen.sg own child
Conj Art.def Nsm -Nsm.infl Adj.stem Nsn

as the man's own child.

R1.4 119
thit is
thit is thet siugunde londriucht.
Nom.sg.n be.3sg.ind.pres Nom.sg.n seventh -Nom.sg.n landlaw
Pro.1sg Virr.stem Art.def Num.ord.stem -wAdj.infl Nsn

This is the seventh landlaw,

R1.4 120
Thet ther allera fri monna hwelik
thet ther all -a frimon -a hwelik
that that all -Gen.pl.m freeman -Gen.pl each
Conj Pro.1sg Rel Num.stem -sAdj.infl Nsm -Ns.infl Pro.1sg

hach to haldande
hag to hald -ande
must.3sg.ind.pres ger hold -ger
VppI.stem Prep VsVII.stem -V.infl

sines feder laua.
sin -es feder lau -a
Poss -Gen.sg.f father possessions -Acc.pl
Pro.3sg -Nsm.infl Nsm Nsf.stem -Nsf.infl

that each freeman hold his father's possessions,

R1.4 121
and sinere moder laua.
and sin -ere moder lau -a
and Poss -Gen.sg.f mother possessions -Acc.pl
Conj Pro.3sg -sAdj.infl Nsf Nsf.stem -Nsf.infl

and his mother's possessions,

R1.4 122
and sines ediles laua.
and sin -es edil -es lau -a
and Poss -Gen.sg.m grandfather -Gen.sg possessions -Acc.pl
Conj Pro.3sg -sAdj.infl Nwm.stem -Nsm.infl Nsf.stem -Nsf.infl

and his grandfather's possessions,
and and sine alda moder laua.
and sin -e aldamoder lau -a
and Poss -Gen.sg.f grandmother possessions -Acc.pl
Conj Pro.3sg -sAdj.infl Nsf Nsf.stem -Nsf.infl

and his grandmother's possessions,

and and sines thredknilingis
and sin -es thredd kni -ling -es
and Poss -Gen.sg.m third kin -person -Gen.sg
Conj Pro.3sg -sAdj.infl Num.ord.stem Nsn -N.der -Nsm.infl
lau -a
possessions -Acc.pl
Nsf.stem -Nwf.infl

and the possessions of his kin in the third degree

and and iahwelikes fri monnes laua.
and iahwelik -es frimon -es lau -a
and every -Gen.sg.m freeman -Gen.sg possessions -Acc.pl
Conj Adj.stem -sAdj.infl Nsm -Nsm.infl Nsf.stem -Nwf.infl

and every freeman's possessions.

If one demands delivery,

so sa hach ma hia to
sa hag ma hia to
as must.3sg.ind.pres one Acc ger
Conj VppI.stem Pro.indef Pro.3pl Prep

haldande.
hal -ande
hold -ger
VsVII.stem -V.infl

so shall one hold them

R1.4 128
mith twilif monnon an tha
mith twilif mon -on an tha
with twelve man -Dat.pl on Dat.pl
Prep Num.card Nsm -N.infl Prep Art.def
with twelve men on the relics, without duel.

R1.4 129

This is the eighth landlaw,

R1.4 130

that every heir may be as witness to the deeds of his third-degree kinsman

R1.4 131

with two relic-oaths;

R1.4 132

whatevr has happened there,

R1.4 133

wound or death,
so may the third-degree kinsman speak after the other's death.

at the staff (of the judge) may he stand,

pledge may he make,

and he may use the law concerning his third-degree kinsman's deed.
And each heir may enlish his third-degree kinsmen (as witness) to death and to wound.

R1.4 139

mith twam dedethon.

mith twam dedeth -on
with two.dat deed-oath -Dat.pl
Prep Num.card Nsm -N.infl

with two deed-oaths,

R1.4 140

thruch thet.

thruch thet
through Acc.sg.n
Prep Pro.dem

because

R1.4 141

hi ne mi

hi ne mug nauwet
Nom not may.3s.ind.pres not
Pro.3sg.m Adv Vpp.V.stem

untkuma sina

undkum -a sin -a
shirk -infin Poss -Dat.sg.n
VsIV.stem -Vs.infl Pro.3sg -sAdj.infl

berena blode.

beren -a blod -e
born -Dat.sg.n blood -Dat.sg.
Adj.stem -sAdj.infl Nsn -Nsn.infl

he may not abandon his born blood.
This is landlaw of all Frisians.

This is the ninth landlaw:

wherever a man has been so badly attacked

if his third-degree kinsman goes there, (note the transposition of letters in lhapth.)
or a closer relation, into the fray

and fights farther than is of benefit to either,

and his relative then will leave him at the relics,
and queth thenne.
and says then,

thu hest thit
thu hebb -st thit
Nom have -2sg.ind.pres Acc.sg.n
Pro.2sg.VwI.stem -VwI.infl Pro.dem

"You have fought this

out your existing feud,

and through an old quarrel,"

so is the nearer of the two to the relics,

so the next to the relics,
ehulpen
heth.
e-  hulp  -en  hebb  -th
perf- help  -ppart have  -3sg.ind.pres
V.infl- VsIII.stem -Vs.infl VwI.stem -VwI.infl

that has helped the other

R1.4 158

and queth  thet hit
and queth  thet hi  hit
and say.3sg.ind.pres that Nom  Acc
Conj VsV.stem  Conj Pro.3sg.m Pro.3sg.n

eden  nebbe.
e-  dw  -en  ne hebb  -e
perf- do  -ppart neg have  -3sg.subj.pres
V.infl- Virr.stem -Vs.infl Adv VwI.stem -VwI.infl

and says that he has not done it,

R1.4 159

thruch  nene  er seke.
thruch  nen  -e  ersek  -e
through  neg  -Acc.sg.f previous feud  -Acc.sg
Prep  Pro.indef -sAdj.infl Nsf.stem  -Nsf.infl

through a previous feud

R1.4 160

ne  thruch  nenne  aldene  nith.
ni  thruch  nen  -ene  ald  -ene  nith
nor  through  neg  -Acc.sg.m old  -Acc.sg.m quarrel
Conj  Prep  Pro.indef -sAdj.infl Adj.stem -sAdj.infl Nsm

nor through an old quarrel

R1.4 161

ne  were  thruch  hiara  twira  sibbe.
ni  were  thruch  hiara  twira  sibb  -e
nor  be.pl.subj.pt through  Gen  two.gen  related  -Acc.sg
Conj  Virr.stem  Prep  Pro.3pl Num.card  Adj.stem -Nsf.infl

but through the pair's relation;

R1.4 162

forth  skil  hi  gunga.
forth  skil  hi  gung  -a
forth shall.3sg.ind.pres Nom  go  -infin
Adv  VppIV.stem  Pro.3sg.m VsVII.stem -Vs.infl

he shall go forth

R1.4 163

and  iechta  skil
and  iecht  -a  skil
and  admission  -Dat.sg  shall.3sg.ind.pres
Conj  Nwm.stem  -Nwm.infl VppIV.stem
and he shall tender admission

R1.4 164

and wound shall he atone for,

R1.4 165

and he shall lead his kinsman from the dock.

R1.4 166

This is the tenth landlaw:

R1.4 167

wherever one accuses a serf of one of two matters,
Rl.4 168
rende.
rend -es
rendering -Gen.sg
Nsm -Nsm.infl
(viz.) of rending

Rl.4 169
ieftha raues.
ieftha raf -es
or reaving -Gen.sg
Conj Nsn -Nsn.infl
or of reaving

Rl.4 170
thiuvethe thredda wordis.
thiuveth -e thredd -a word -es
theft -Acc.sg third -Gen.sg.n word -Gen.sg
Nsf.stem -Nsf.infl Num.ord.stem -wAdj.infl Nsn -Nsn.infl
and thirdly of theft,

Rl.4 171
Sa hach sin hera
sa hag sin her -a
so must.3sg.ind.pres Poss lord -Nom.sg
Conj VppI. stem Pro.3sg Nwm.stem -Nwm.infl
fori hini te gungande.
fori hini to gung -ande
for Acc ger go -ger
Prep Pro.3sg.m Prep VsVII. stem -V.infl
so must his lord go in his place

Rl.4 172
oua tha heligon enne eth to
ova tha heleg -on en -ene eth to
to Dat.pl holy -Dat.pl one -Acc.sg.m oath ger
Prep Art.def Nwm -N.infl Num.card.stem -sAdj.infl Nsm Prep
swerande.
swer -ande
swear -ger
VsVI. stem -V.infl
to the holies (relics) to swear an oath

Rl.4 173
thet sin eina mon se
thet sin eyn -a mon se
that Poss own -Nom.sg.m man be.pl.subj.pres
Conj Pro.3sg Adj.stem -wAdj.infl Nsm Vrr.stem
that his serf be innocent and guiltless of this charge.

R1.4 174

If his lord wishes to abandon him at the relics,

R1.4 175

then the serf must carry a hot iron
because he may obtain no more law at the relics.

Rl.4 177

This is the eleventh landlaw:

Rl.4 178

wherever an offense be done by horse's hoof,

Rl.4 179

or by cow's horn,

Rl.4 180

or by hound's fang,

Rl.4 181

or by cock's spur,
or by pig's tusk,

and he wishes to dispute, he whose animal it is

then next, to the relics (must declare) the one of the two

(who is) the claimant,

that the other's animal has done it,
Alsare him thes
als -ere him thes
as -Nom.3sg.m Dat Gen.sg.m
Conj -Clit.pro Pro.3sg.m Art.def

tichta bi tigath.
ticht -a biteg -ath
complaint -Gen.sg accuse -3sg.ind.pres
Nwm.stem -Nwm.infl VwII.stem -VwII.infl

as he has brought the complaint;

forth skil hi gunga.
forth skil hi gung -a
forth shall.3sg.ind.pres Nom go -infin
Adv VppIV.stem Pro.3sg.m VsVII.stem -Vs.infl

he (the owner) shall go forth

and iechta skil hi
and iecht -a skil hi
and admission -Dat.sg shall.3sg.ind.pres Nom
Conj Nwm.stem -Nwm.infl VppIV.stem Pro.3sg.m

beta.
bet -a
atone -infin
VwI.stem -VwI.infl

and he shall offer admission;

ther ne mi nen frana
ther ne mug nen frana
there not may.3s.ind.pres neg bailiff
Adv Adv VppV.stem Pro.indef Nwm

nenne fretho fon
nen -ene freth -o fon
neg -Acc.sg.m peace-money -Acc.sg from
Pro.indef -sAdj.infl Nwm.stem -Nwm.infl Prep

thingia.
thing -ia
sue -infin
VwII.stem -VwII.infl

no bailiff may demand money from this.

Thit is thet twilifte
Thit is thet twilift -e
Nom.sg.n be.3sg.ind.pres Nom.sg.n twelfth -Nom.sg.n
Pro.dem Virr.stem Art.def Num.ord.stem -wAdj.infl
This is the twelfth landlaw:

R1.4 192

\(\text{Sa hwersa en tichta}\)

wherever one complaint -Acc.sg
Adv Num.card.stem Nwm.stem -Nwm.infl

\(\text{lat werth fon}\)

lead.ppart become.3sg.ind.pt from
VwI.stem VsIII.stem Prep

\(\text{horses houe.}\)

hars -es hof -e
horse -Gen.sg hoof -Dat.sg
Nsn.stem -Nsn.infl Nsm -Nsm.infl

wherever a complaint proceeds from a horse's hoof,

R1.4 193

\(\text{tha fon ritheres horne.}\)

tha fon rither -es horn -e
or from cow -Gen.sg horn -Dat.sg
Conj Prep Nsn -Nsn.infl Nsm -Nsm.infl

or from cow's horn,

R1.4 194

\(\text{tha fon hundes tothe.}\)

tha fon hund -es tooth -e
or from hound -Gen.sg tooth -Dat.sg
Conj Prep Nsm -Nsm.infl Nsm -Nsm.infl

or from hound's tooth,

R1.4 195

\(\text{tha fon hona itsile.}\)

tha fon hon -a itsil -e
or from cock's -Gen.sg spur -Dat.sg
Conj Prep Nwm.stem -Nwm.infl Nsm -Nsm.infl

or from cock's spur,

R1.4 196

\(\text{tha fon swines tuske.}\)

tha fon swin -es tusk -e
or from pig -Gen.sg tusk -Dat.sg
Conj Prep Nsn -Nsn.infl Nsm -Nsm.infl

or from pig's tusk,
if an under-aged child does that,

or a man's servant does,

or a man's unlawful woman does,

or an evil deed is done backward,
mith bekwardiga wepne.
with backward -Dat.sg.n weapon -Dat.sg.
Prep Adj.stem -sAdj.infl Nsn -Ns.infl

with backward weapon,

and bi un willa.
and by neg- will -Dat.sg
Conj Prep N.der- Nwm -Nwm.infl

and unwillingly,

Sa skilma ther.
so shall.3sg.ind.pres one Gen.pl
Conj VppIV.stem Pro.indef Art.def
deda allerek a
ded -a allerek a
deed -Gen.pl each as
Ns.f.stem -Ns.infl Pro.indef Adv

iechta beta.
iecht -a bet -a
admission -Acc.sg atone -infin
Nwm.stem -Nwm.infl Vwl.stem -Vwl.infl

so shall one atone through admission

R1.4 204
ief hi ia will.
jef hi i -a will -i
if Nom admit -infin will -3sg.ind.pres
Conj Pro.3sg.m VsV.stem -Vs.infl Virr.stem -Virr.infl

if he will admit to it.

R1.4 205
Sa ne mi ther nen frana
sa ne mug ther nen frana
so not may.3s.ind.pres that neg bailiff
Conj Adv VppV.stem Pro.rel Pro.indef Nwm

nenne fretho
nen -ene freth -o
neg -Acc.sg.m peace-money -Acc.sg
Pro.indef -sAdj.infl Nwm.stem -Nwm.infl

fon bi tella.
fon bitell -a
from calculate -infin
Prep Vwl.stem -Vwl.infl

Then from that may no bailiff calculate peace-money.
If he wishes to dispute,

with 
on
relic -Dat.pl

then he shall on the relics

swear with twelve assistants.

This is the thirteenth landlaw:

whoever attacks or robs

widows and orphans
### R1.4 212

**ieftha walubora.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ieftha waluber -a</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>or pilgrim -Acc.pl</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Conj Nwm.stem -Nwm.infl**

**or pilgrims,**

### R1.4 213

**sa skilma**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sa skil ma</th>
<th>thet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>so shall.3sg.ind.pres one Acc.sg.n</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Conj VppIV.stem Pro.indef Pro.dem**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>al</th>
<th>twi bete</th>
<th>beta.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>all</td>
<td>twi-</td>
<td>bet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>twice-</td>
<td>atone</td>
<td>-3sg.ind.pt</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Num.stem V.der- Vwl.stem -Vwl.infl Vwl.stem -Vwl.infl**

**so shall he atone two-fold,**

### R1.4 214

**and tha liodon thene**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>and tha liod</th>
<th>-on thene</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>and Dat.pl people -Dat.pl Acc.sg.m</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Conj Art.def Nsm.stem -N.infl Art.def**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>fretho</th>
<th>bi</th>
<th>tian</th>
<th>liod</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>peace-money</td>
<td>-Acc.sg at ten people</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Nwm.stem -Nwm.infl Prep Num.card Nsm.stem**

**merkon.**

| merk | -on |
| mark | -Dat.pl |
| Nsf | -N.infl |

**and (pay) to the people the peace-money at ten people's marks,**

### R1.4 215

**and thriu pund tha frana.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>and thriv pund tha frana</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>and three.acc.n pound Dat.sg.m bailiff</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Conj Num.card Nsn Art.def Nwm**

**and three pounds to the bailiff;**

### R1.4 216

**thet is en and**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>thet is</th>
<th>en</th>
<th>and</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom.sg.n</td>
<td>be.3sg.ind.pres one</td>
<td>and</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Pro.dem Virr.stem Num.card.stem Conj**

**twintich skillinga.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>twintich skillling -a</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>twenty shilling -Gen.pl</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Num.card Nsm -Ns.infl**

**that is twenty-one shillings**

---

133
through the king's command.

And for each day

as long as he possesses the stolen goods,

so shall he pay twenty-one shillings to the bailiff,

because

---

Note the weak inflection of strong *di: degana.*
she is under the king's protection;

and shall need no widow

and her child answer for land

nor for serfs

nor for court-fines

before the child is of age.
ekkor skilun hia
otherwise shall -pl.ind.pres Nom
Adv VppIV.stem -Vpp.infl Pro.3pl

ondwardia umbe alle
ondward -ia umbe all -e
reply -infin about all -Acc.pl.n
VwII.stem -VwII.infl Prep Num.stem -sAdj.infl

tha thing.
tha thing
Acc.pl procedure
Art.def Nsn

Otherwise they shall answer for all cases

ther ma him fon
ther ma hiam fon
there one Dat from
Adv Pro.indef Pro.3pl Prep

riuchtes haluon to sekth.
riuht -es halu -on tosek -th
law -Gen.sg half -Dat.pl charge -3sg.ind.pres
Nsn -Nsn.infl Nwf.stem -N.infl VwI.stem -VwI.infl

that one may charge to them according to the law,

ief tha to sprekh.
ieftha tosprek -th
or prosecute -3sg.ind.pres
Conj VsIV.stem -Vs.infl

or prosecute

bi asyga dome and bi
bi asega dom -e and bi
by judge judgement -Dat.sg and by
Prep Nwm Nsm.stem -Nsm.infl Conj Prep

lioda londriuchte
liod -a londriucht -e
people -Gen.pl landlaw -Dat.sg.
Nsm.stem -Ns.infl Nsn -Nsn.infl

by the judge's decision and the people's landlaw.

Thit is thet fiuwertinde londriuchte.
thit is thet fiuwertind -e londriucht
Nom.sg.n be.3sg.ind.pres Nom.sg.n fourteenth -Nom.sg.n landlaw
Pro.dem Virr.stem Pro.dem Num.ord.stem -wAdj.infl Nsn

This is the fourteenth landlaw:
wherever a man be so badly attacked

thet hine to there
that Nom Acc to Dat.sg.f
Conj Pro.3sg.m Pro.3sg.m Prep Art.def

flecht makath.
flight make -3sg.ind.pres
Nsf VwII.stem -VwII.infl

that he takes to flight,

if he flies then into a house

and thana ut biot al thet
and thana utbiad all thet
and thence offer.3sg.ind.pres all Acc.sg.n
Conj Adv VwII.stem Num.stem Pro.dem

to betande.
to bet -ande
ger atone -ger
Prep VwI.stem -V.infl

and offers thence to atone for all
that he has forfeited,

so is that all twice-payable

that one did to him afterward inside

and peace-money is payable;

all that Nom break.out.3sg.ind.pres Num.stem -sAdj.infl Pro.rel Pro.3sg.m Vssl.stem
and fretholas.
and freth -o -las
and peace-money -Nom.sg -less
Conj Nwm.stem -Nwm.infl -Adj.der

and once payable is all that he broke upon fighting out, and protection-
money is not payable.

R1.4 244
Thit is fiftinde londriucht.
thit is thet fiftind -e londriucht
Nom.sg.n be.3sg.ind.pres Nom.sg.n fifteenth -Nom.sg.n landlaw
Pro.de m Virr.stem Art.def Num.ord.stem -wAdj.infl Nsn

This is the fifteenth landlaw:

R1.4 245
Sa hwersama ena
sa hwersa ma en -a
wherever one one -Dat.sg.m
Adv Pro.indef Num.card.stem -sAdj.infl

monne bi tegath thes
mon -e biteg -ath thes
man -Dat.sg.m accuse -3sg.ind.pres Gen.sg.m
Nsm -Nsm.infl VwII.stem -VwII.infl Art.def

swarta swanges.
swart -a swang -es
black -Gen.sg.m decanting -Gen.sg
Adj.stem -wAdj.infl Nsm -Nsm.infl

Wherever one accuses a man of malicious pouring

R1.4 246
ief tha there hagosta wapuldepene.
ieftha there hag -ost -a wapuldepen -e
or Gen.sg.f high -Superl -Gen.sg.f immersion -Gen.sg
Conj Art.def Adj.stem -Adj.infl -wAdj.infl Nsf.stem -Ns f.infl

or the most grievous immersion

R1.4 247
ieftha en mon unskeldech mith
ieftha en mon un- skeldich mith
or one man neg- guilty with
Conj Num.card.stem Nsm Adj.der- Adj.stem Prep

ere haued leina
ere -ere haued lein -a
one -Dat.sg.f head rope -Dat.sg
Num.card.stem -sAdj.infl Nsn Nwf.stem -Nwf.infl

be bunden werth.
bi- bind -en werth
intens- bind -ppart become.3sg.ind.pt
V.der- VsIII.stem -Vs.infl VsIII.stem

or an innocent man be bound with a noose,
if he wishes to confess,

so shall he atone for it in confession

with fifteen ounces,

each ounce at twenty pennies,

unless he wishes to dispute it;

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then shall he swear on the relics with four helpers

and the fifth a property-oath.

This is the sixteenth landlaw:

wherever a man

or a woman

perish and their landed property

and other of their goods leave,
and hia befta hiam ne leuath.
and hia befta hiam ne libb -ath
and Nom after Dat not leave -3pl.ind.pres
Conj Pro.3pl Prep Pro.3pl Adv Vwi.stem -Vwi.infl

and they leave after them neither

feder ni moder.
feder ni moder
father nor mother
Nsm Conj Nsf

father nor mother,

brother ni swester.
brother ni swester
brother nor sister
Nsm Conj Nsf

brother nor sister,

kind.
kind
child
Nsn

child,

ne kindis kind.
i kind -es kind
nor child -Gen.sg child
Conj Nsn -Nsn.infl Nsn

nor child's child,

and thera sibbosta
and thera sibb -ost -a
and Gen.pl related -Superl -Gen.pl.f
Conj Art.def Adj.stem -Adj.infl -wAdj.infl

sex honda nen nis.
sex hond -a nen ne is
six person -Gen.pl neg neg be.3sg.ind.pres
Num.card Nsf -Ns.infl Pro.indef Adv Virr.stem

and of their six closest kin there are none left,
then must those kin of equal relationship go to the property

R1.4 267
tha sibbe ther to kniande.
that sibb ther to kni -ande
Acc.sg.f kinship -Acc.sg there ger relate -ger
Art.def Nsf.stem -Nsf.infl Adv Prep VsII.stem -V.infl
to establish their kinship there

R1.4 268
iuin fir on to fande.
iven fir on to f -ande
equally far on ger take -ger
Adv Adv Prep Prep VsII.stem -V.infl
to take even portions

R1.4 269
mith iuin sibba hondon.
with equal related -Dat.pl.f person -Dat.pl
Prep Adv Adj.stem -sAdj.infl Nsf -N.infl
with those of equal relationship

R1.4 270
hit ne se.
hit ne se
Nom not be.3sg.subj.pres
Pro.3sg.n Adv Virr.stem

unless

R1.4 271
thet ther en kumi.
that ther en kom -e
that there one come -3sg.subj.pres
Conj Adv Num.card.stem VsIV.stem -Vs.infl
one comes there

R1.4 272
ther thenne se there
ther thenne se there
that then be.3sg.subj.pres Dat.sg.f
Pro.rel Adv Virr.stem Art.def
were allera swesost.
wer -e all -a swes -ost
property -Dat.sg all -Gen.pl.m akin -Superl
Nsfl.stem -Nsfl.infl Num.stem -sAdj.infl Adj.stem -Adj.infl

that then is the most akin of all to the property;

R1.4 273
sahach thiv hond tha
sa hag thiuv hond tha
so must.3sg.ind.pres Nom.sg.f person Acc.pl
Conj VppI.stem Art.def Nsf Art.def

then this person must take the property.

R1.4 274
jef thet ac ne se.
jef thet ac ne se
if Nom.sg.n also not be.3sg.subj.pres
Conj Pro.dem Adv Adv Virr.stem

If that is not the case

R1.4 275
sa dele se tha
sa del -e se tha
so divide -pl.subj.pres Acc.3sg.f Nom.pl
Adv VwI.stem -VwI.infl Clit.pro Art.def

then the kinsmen divide the land among them

R1.4 276
all with thiv ther hia
all with thiuv ther hia
all against Instr.sg.n that Nom
Num.stem Prep Pro.dem Pro.rel Pro.3pl

sibbe se.
sibb -e se
related -Nom.pl.m be.pl.subj.pres
Adj.stem -sAdj.infl Virr.stem

all as far as they be related
and can establish that relationship.

This is the seventeenth landlaw:

wherever a man does to another to take his goods,

that he return them to him
the same day that he (the owner) wants to have them

unless he is prevented by

any of these three crimes--

or burglary.

If that (circumstance) is evident
that his goods be robbed or burned,

or be stolen at night,

then he need not make return,

because

---

It is possible that the masculine suffix of nachtes has been generalized as a sort of 'genitive of time,' cf. thes otheres dis. though nacht is a feminine stem.
no man may be more responsible for another man's goods

than he (is) for his own.

This is the eighteenth landlaw:

wherever a woman charges that a man
R1.4 298
will hi ia.
will -i hi i -a
will -3sg.ind.pres Nom admit -infin
Virr.stem -Virr.infl Pro.3sg.m VsV.stem -Vs.infl

if he will confess

R1.4 299
sa betere hiri
sa bet -e -ere hiri
so atone -3sg.subj.pres -Nom.3sg.m Dat
Conj Vwl.stem -Vwl.infl -Clit.pro Pro.3sg.f
mith fullere bote.
mith full -ere bot -e
with full -Dat.sg.f fine -Dat.sg
Prep Adj.stem -sAdj.infl Nsf.stem -Nsf.infl

then he atones to her with full fine,

R1.4 300
Hit ne se that hi
hit ne se thet hi
Nom not be.3sg.subj.pres that Nom
Pro.3sg.n Adv Virr.stem Conj Pro.3sg.m

besoke.
bisek -e
dispute -3sg.subj.pres
VsVI.stem -Vs.infl

unless he wishes to dispute;

R1.4 301
sa skill hi
sa skill hi
so shall.3sg.ind.pres Nom
Conj VppIV.stem Pro.3sg.m

und swera mith achtia
und- swer -a mith achtia
depriv- swear -infin with eight
V.der- VsVI.stem -Vs.infl Prep Num.card

hondon sinera kest friondon
hond -on sin -era kestfriond -on
hand -Dat.pl Poss -Gen.pl chosen.relative -Dat.pl
Nsf -N.infl Pro.3sg -sAdj.infl Nsm -N.infl

antha withon.
an tha with -on
on Dat.pl relic -Dat.pl
Prep Art.def Nsf.stem -N.infl

then he shall swear with eight people, his chosen relatives, on the relics.
Thus he need pay no money.

nor himself sit outlawed (in the docket).

This is the nineteenth landlaw:

whosoever in the army gets in a fight,

so shall he atone to that man with two-fold fine,
and three pounds to the bailiff.

And wherever one brings accusations against a man,

(and the accuser) has no wound,

he is beaten with a club,
then must the defendant swear with twelve helpers.

If there is a wound,

and no admission of this,

then the heir must swear on the relics with twelve third-degree kinsman;

then the defendant must pay him.
This is the twentieth landlaw:

Sa hwersa north man an thet lond
wherever Viking in Acc.sg.n land

and hia en -ene mon fath.
and hia en -ene mon f -ath
and Nom one -Acc.sg.m man take -3pl.ind.pres
Conj Pro.3pl Num.card.stem -sAdj.infl Nsm VsII.stem -Vs.infl

and they take a man

and bindath.
and bind -ath
and bind -3pl.ind.pres
Conj VsIII.stem -Vs.infl

and bind

and ut of londe ledath.
and ut of lond -e led -ath
and out from land -Dat.sg. lead -3pl.ind.pres
Conj Adv Prep Nsn -Nsn.infl VwI.stem -VwI.infl

and lead (him) from the land,

and eft within to londe brangath.
and eft within to lond -e brang -ath
and afterward anew to land -Dat.sg. bring -3pl.ind.pres
Conj Adv Adv Prep Nsn -Nsn.infl VwI.stem -VwI.infl

and bring (him) again to the land,

and hini ther to thwingath
and hini ther to thwing -ath
and Acc thereto force -3pl.ind.pres
Conj Pro.3sg.m Adv VsIII.stem -Vs.infl
and force him to burn houses,

R1.4 326

and wif nedgie.

R1.4 327

and man sle.

R1.4 328

and godis hus barne.

R1.4 329

and hwet sa hi to

R1.4 330

alsa hi thenne vndfiuch.

R1.4 331

but then he escapes,

R1.4 332

or is ransomed,
and comes again to the land

and to liodon sinon.
and to liod -on sin -on
and to people -Dat.pl Poss -Dat.pl
Conj Prep Nsm.stem -N.infl Pro.3sg -N.infl

and to his people,

and hi mugi
and hi mug -e
and Nom may -3sg.subj.pres
Conj Pro.3sg.m VppV.stem -Vs.infl

bekanna brother and swester.
bikann -a brother and swester
recognize -infin brother and sister
Vwl.stem -Vwl.infl Nsm Conj Nsf

and he can recognize brother and sister,

and lond ethele.
and londethel -e
and birthright -Acc.sg
Conj Nsn.stem -Nsn.infl

and birthright

and erue.
and eru -e
and property -Acc.sg
Conj Nsn.stem -Nsn.infl

and property

and sinera aldera hof and hus.
and sin -era alder -a hof and hus
and Poss -Gen.pl elder -Gen.pl grounds and house
Conj Pro.3sg -sAdj.infl Nsn.stem -Ns.infl Nsn Conj Nsn

and his parents' grounds and house,
then he shall return to his own property without people's fine.

R1.4 339
Sa willath him tha
as will -3pl.ind.pres Dat Nom.pl
Conj Virr.stem -Vs.infl Pro.3sg.m Art.def

If the people wish to charge a crime to him,

R1.4 340
and sinne opa werpa.
and sin -ene opawerp -a
and Poss -Acc.sg.m charge -infin
Conj Pro.3sg -sAdj.infl VsIII.stem -Vs.infl

and prosecute their own,

R1.4 341
thruch thet grate morth
thruch thet grat -e morth
through Acc.sg.n great -Acc.sg.n felony
Prep Art.def Adj.stem -wAdj.infl Nsn

for the great crime that he has formerly committed with the Vikings,
Sa mire thenne afara thane
sa mug -ere thenne afara thane
so may -Nom.3sg.m then before Acc.sg.m
Conj VppV.stem -Clit.pro Adv Prep Art.def

warf gunga.
warf gung -a people's.court go -infin
Nsm VsVII.stem -Vs.infl

so may he then go before the people's court,

and iechta mire tella.
and iecht -a mug -ere tell -a
and admission -Acc.sg may -Nom.3sg.m declare -infin
Conj Nwm.stem -Nwm.infl VppV.stem -Clit.pro VwI.stem -VwI.infl

and make a confession,

enne eth hach
en -ene eth hag
one -Acc.sg.m oath must.3sg.ind.pres
Num.card.stem -sAdj.infl Nsm VppI.stem

hi thenne opa tha heligon to
hi thenne opa tha heleg -on to
Nom then in Dat.pl holy -Dat.pl ger
Pro.3sg.m Adv Prep Art.def Nwm -N.infl Prep

swerande.
swer -ande
swear -ger
VsVI.stem -V.infl

and oath must he then swear on the relics,

thet hit al dede bi there
thet hi hit all dw -de bi there
that Nom Acc all do -3sg.ind.pt at Dat.sg.f
Conj Pro.3sg.m Pro.3sg.n Num.stem Vwrr.stem -Vs.infl Prep Art.def

nede.
ned -e
force -Dat.sg
Nsf -Nsf.infl

that he was forced to do it all,

alsa him sin hera bad.
alsa him sin her -a biad
as Dat Poss lord -Nom.sg bid.3sg.ind.pt
Conj Pro.3sg.m Pro.3sg Nwm.stem -Nwm.infl VsII.stem

as his master commanded him,
ther hi was liues.

that he was life

and lethana en vn

and limb a powerless man. 63

Sa ne thuruon him

Thus neither the people nor the bailiff need against him

sinna.

hold feud nor sin,

because

63 Note the weak masculine inflection of lethana.
the bailiff may not guarantee from him the peace-money:

the servant should do as his master bade him,

at the body's wish.

This is the twenty-first landlaw:

To hwam sa ma en lond

To whomsoever one land

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and en erue
and en eru -e
and one property -Acc.sg
Conj Num.card.stem Nsn.stem -Nsn.infl

askie.
ask -e
claim -3sg.subj.pres
VwII.stem -VwII.infl
to whomsoever land and property claims,
R1.4 357
and to spreke.
and tosprek -e
and prosecute -3sg.subj.pres
Conj VsIV.stem -Vs.infl
and prosecute,
R1.4 358
Sa ondwarde thi.
sa onward -e thi
so reply -3sg.subj.pres Nom.sg.m
Conj VwII.stem -VwII.infl Pro.dem
so responds the one,
R1.4 359
ther mat him to askie.
ther ma hit him toask -e
that one Acc Dat claim -3sg.subj.pres
Pro.rel Pro.indef Pro.3sg.n Pro.3sg.m VwII.stem -VwII.infl
him that he demands it of,
R1.4 360
and quethe.
and queth -e
and say -3sg.subj.pres
Conj VsV.stem -Vs.infl
and says,
R1.4 361
Thet erue.
that eru -e
Nom.sg.n property -Nom.sg
Art.def Nsn.stem -Nsn.infl
"That property
R1.4 362
ther thu mi umbe tosext.
ther thu mi umbe tosek -st
that Nom Dat about charge -2sg.ind.pres
Pro.rel Pro.2sg Pro.lsg Adv VwI.stem -VwI.infl
that you prosecute me for,
and mi umbe to thinge
and mi umbe to thinge
and Dat about to court -Dat.sg.
Conj Pro.1sg Prep Prep Nsn -Nsn.infl

lathast.

lath -ast
summon -2sg.ind.pres
VwII.stem -VwII.infl

and about (which you) summon me to court,

that my great-grandfather left to me,

and my grandfather,

and my grandmother.

if he says whence it came to him,
"If he contradicts me,

and says that I should name them,

then I shall name them soon;

thus may I keep that land without duel, with a deed-oath."

This is the twenty-second landlaw:
that the noble-woman's dowry stands at eight pounds,

and at eight ounces,

and at eight shillings,

and at eight pennies.

This is landlaw of all Frisians,
that each man be the executor of his property,

as long as he keeps it unforfeited.

Whosoever accuses another

and at home,
with an upright banner,

\text{R1.4 384}
\text{oni lioda orloui.}
\text{oni liod -a orlou -e}
\text{without people -Gen.pl consent -Dat.sg.}
\text{Prep Nsm.stem -Ns.infl Nsn.stem -Nsn.infl}

without the people's consent,

\text{R1.4 385}
\text{and oni frana bonne.}
\text{and oni frana bon -e}
\text{and without bailiff bidding -Dat.sg}
\text{Conj Prep Nwm Nsm -Nsm.infl}

and without the bailiff's command,

\text{R1.4 386}
\text{enes domliachtes dis.}
\text{en -es domliacht -es di -es}
\text{one -Gen.sg.n doom-lit -Gen.sg.m day -Gen.sg}
\text{Num.card.stem -sAdj.infl Adj.stem -sAdj.infl Nsm -Nsm.infl}

in the telling light of day,

\text{R1.4 387}
\text{and bi skinandere}
\text{and bi skin -and -ere}
\text{and by shine -pres.part -Dat.sg.f}
\text{Conj Prep VsI.stem -V.infl -sAdj.infl}

sunna.
\text{sun -a}
\text{sun -Dat.sg}
\text{Nwf.stem -Nwf.infl}

and by the shining sun,

\text{R1.4 388}
\text{sa hwet sa hi ther fiucht inur hof.}
\text{sa hwet sa hi ther fiucht inur hof}
\text{whatsoever Nom there fight.3sg.ind.pres in grounds}
\text{Pro.indef Pro.3sg.m Adv VsIII.stem Prep Nsn}

whatsoever he damages on the grounds,

\text{R1.4 389}
\text{and inur hus.}
\text{and inur hus}
\text{and in house}
\text{Conj Prep Nsn}

and in the house,
for that he shall atone with two-fold fine,

and all that he damaged in self-defense upon leaving,

all that is protection-money-free, and single-fined;

in this the people must help him,
and the bailiff,

because

him the unlawful army had attacked.

This is the twenty-third landlaw:

when a woman is attacked
and she is with child,

and has done nothing of evil,

bloody wound,

nor bloody deed,

nor death,

nor injury,

nor other
nor any other deadly deed,

R1.4 406
and hiu se sa fir
and hiu se sa fir
and Nom be.pl.subj.pres so far
Conj Pro.3sg.f Virr.stem Adv Adv

on efuchten
on- e- fiucht -en inur tha
init- perf- fight -ppart in Acc.sg.f
V.der- V.infl- VsIII.stem -Vs.infl Prep Art.def

benena burch.
benen -a burch
bone -Acc.sg.f town
Adj.stem -wAdj.infl Nsf

and she be so badly hurt in the womb,

R1.4 407
thet thet bern.
thet thet bern
that Nom.sg.n baby
Conj Art.def Nsn

that the child,

R1.4 408
and thiui berthe ofliue
and thiui berth -e ofliui -e
and Nom.sg.f birth -Nom.sg. dead -Nom.sg.f
Conj Art.def Nsf.stem -Nsfl.infl Adj.stem -sAdj.infl

werthe.
werth -e
become -3sg.subj.pt
VsIII.stem -Vs.infl

and the birth is dead,

R1.4 409
Jef hi ie there
jef hi i -e there
or Nom admit -3sg.subj.pres Gen.sg.f
Conj Pro.3sg.m VsV.stem -Vs.infl Art.def

dede.
ded -e
deed -Gen.sg
Nsf.stem -Nsfl.infl

if he will admit to the deed,
then he must pay

and to ieldande.

and compensate

with extra fine

as with regular fine

the birth

and the deadly deed,

the payment
and the people's due

also hag.
so high
as high

also the people set,

and the extra payment

at twelve marks,

and pay the woman her child-fine with twelve marks.
And if she dies,

then he must her

and the pregnancy redeem with seven payments:

eight pounds to the bailiff,

and eight ounces,

and eight shillings;
and **achta** panninga.
and achta panning -a
and eight penny -Acc.pl
Conj Num.card Nsm -Nsm.infl

and eight pennies:  

R1.4 430

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>thet</th>
<th>is</th>
<th>hiri</th>
<th>riuchta</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom.sg.n</td>
<td>be.3sg.ind.pres</td>
<td>Gen</td>
<td>proper -Nom.sg.m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pro.dem</th>
<th>Virr.stem</th>
<th>Pro.3sg.f Adj.stem -wAdj.infl</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**werthma.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>werthm -a</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>price -Nom.sg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nwm.stem -Nwm.infl</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

that is her proper worth.

R1.4 431

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ac</th>
<th>ief hi</th>
<th>bi seke.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ac</td>
<td>jef hi</td>
<td>bisek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adv</td>
<td>Conj Pro.3sg.m VsVI.stem -Vs.infl</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

And if he disputes,

R1.4 432

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sa</th>
<th>sikure</th>
<th>hine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sa</td>
<td>sikur -e</td>
<td>hi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conj</td>
<td>VwII.stem -VwII.infl Pro.3sg.m Pro.3sg.m</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>anda</th>
<th>withon</th>
<th>mith twilif</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>an tha</td>
<td>with -on mith twilif</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on Dat.pl relic -Dat.pl with twelve</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**monnon.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>mon -on</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>man -Dat.pl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nsm -N.infl</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

then he shall redeem himself with twelve men on the relics.

---

64 I am uncertain how Buma has arrived at case assignments for each of these quantities of money—Acc.pl for **achta punda** and **achta enza**, Gen.pl for **achta skillinga**, and Nom.pl for **achta panninga**; they are remarkably divergent despite occurring in a single parallel construction. It would be logical to assign the same case to each item in the list. Since at some level the entire construction may be interpreted as the object of the verb 'to pay', Acc.pl makes the most sense, given the zero inflection of **pund**, which rules out a partitive genitive which I might otherwise have chosen. See also V.H. §155.
R1.4 433
Jef tha hi  gunge
ieftha hi  gung -e
or  Nom  go -3sg.subj.pres
Conj  Pro.3sg.m VsVII.stem -Vs.infl

tha  niugun  skero.
tha niugun  sker -o
Acc.pl  nine  plowshare -Acc.pl
Art.def  Num.card  Nsn  -Nsn.infl

or he shall undergo the nine plowshares.

R1.4 434
Ac  ief  hi  thera  ordela
ac jef hi  thera  ordel -a
also if  Nom  Gen.pl  ordeal -Gen.pl
Adv  Conj  Pro.3sg.m  Art.def  Nsn  -Ns.infl

nahwedder  dwa  -a
nahwedder  dw  -a  ne  will  -i
neither  do  -infin  not  will  -3sg.ind.pres
Pro.indef  Virr.stem  -Vs.infl  Adv  Virr.stem  -Virr.infl

And if he will undergo neither of these ordeals,

R1.4 435
Sa  wesere
sa  wis  -ere
then provide  -Nom.3sg.m
Conj  VsII.stem  -Clit.pro

enes  berskinzes
en  -es  berskinz  -es
one  -Gen.sg.m  bare.legged  -Gen.sg.m
Num.card.stem  -sAdj.infl  Adj.stem  -sAdj.infl

campa  binna  thrium
camp  -a  binna  thrium
fighter  -Gen.sg  inside  three.dat
Nwm.stem  -Nwm.infl  Prep  Num.card

et  melon  to  fiuchtande.
etmel  -on  to  fiucht  -ande
24.hours  -Dat.pl  ger  fight  -ger
Nsn  -N.infl  Prep  VsIII.stem  -V.infl

then he provides to fight a bare-legged champion within three days,

R1.4 436
ief tha  ene  sone
ieftha  en  -e  son  -e
or  one  -Acc.sg.f  settlement  -Acc.sg
Conj  Num.card.stem  -sAdj.infl  Nsf.stem  -Nsf.infl

174
alsa den.
alsa dw -en
thus do -ppart
Adv Virr.stem -Vs.infl

or a settlement so made,

R1.4 437
bi asyga dome.
bi asega dom -e
by judge judgement -Dat.sg
Prep Nwm Nsm.stem -Nsm.infl

according to the judge's decision,

R1.4 438
and bi lioda riuchte.
and bi liod -a riuht -e
and by people -Gen.pl law -Dat.sg.
Conj Prep Nsm.stem -Ns.infl Nsn -Nsn.infl

and by the people's law,

R1.4 439
that hiu se nathelik and
that hiu se nathelik and
that Nom be.3sg.subj.pres reasonable and
Conj Pro.3sg.f Virr.stem Adj.stem Conj

godilik.
godilik
godly
Adj.stem

that she be reasonable and godly.

R1.4 440
Thit is thit fiuwer
Thit is thit fiuwer
Nom.sg.n be.3sg.ind.pres Nom.sg.n four
Pro.dem Virr.stem Art.def Num.card

and twintigoste londriucht.
and twintegost -e londriucht
and twentieth -Nom.sg.n landlaw
Conj Num.ord.stem -wAdj.infl Nsn

This is the twenty-fourth landlaw:

R1.4 441
Sa hwasa to otheron fari
sa hwasa to other -on far -e
whoever to other -Dat.pl travel -3sg.subj.pres
Pro.indef Prep Adj.stem -N.infl VsVI.stem -Vs.infl

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whosoever goes to another at night,

Rl.4 442
to houï.
to hof -e
to grounds -Dat.sg.
Prep Nsn -Nsn.infl
to grounds

Rl.4 443
and to huse.
and to hus -e
and to house -Dat.sg.
Conj Prep Nsn -Nsn.infl
and to house

Rl.4 444
bi slepandere thiade and bi
bi slep -and -ere thiad -e and bi
by sleep -pres.part -Dat.sg.f people -Dat.sg and by
Prep VsVII.stem -V.infl -sAdj.infl Nsf.stem -Nsf.ini

unwissa wakandon.
un- wiss -a wak -and -on
neg- knowing -Dat.pl.m wake -pres.part -Dat.pl
Adj.der- Adj.stem -sAdj.infl VwII.stem -V.infl -N.infl

past sleeping people and those awake but unwitting

Rl.4 445
mith enere glandere
mith en -ere gland -ere
with one -Dat.sg.f glowing -Dat.sg.f
Prep Num.card.stem -sAdj.infl Adj.stem -sAdj.infl

glede.
gled -e
coil -Dat.sg
Nsf -Nsf.infl

with a glowing coal,

Rl.4 446
and al thet god barnt ther hi
and all thet god barn -th ther hi
and all that goods burn -3sg.ind.pres that Nom
Conj Num.stem Pro.rel Nsn VwI.stem -VwI.infl Pro.rel Pro.3sg.m

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and burns all the goods that he has.

Rl.4 447
an houï.
an hof -e
on grounds -Dat.sg.
Prep Nsn -Nsn.infl

on grounds

Rl.4 448
and an huse.
and an hus -e
and in house -Dat.sg.
Conj Prep Nsn -Nsn.infl

and in house

Rl.4 449
an weron.
an wer -on
on property -Dat.pl
Prep Nsf.stem -N.infl

on property,

Rl.4 450
and an weruon.
and an weru -on
and in premises -Dat.pl
Conj Prep Nsm.stem -N.infl

and on the premises,

Rl.4 451
Jef hí ia wili.
jeff hí i -a will -í
if Nom admit -infin will -3sg.ind.pres
Conj Pro.3sg.m VsV.stem -Vs.infl Virr.stem -Virr.infl

if he will confess,

Rl.4 452
sa skil hi
sa skil hi
so shall.3sg.ind.pres Nom
Conj VppIV.stem Pro.3sg.m

kuma et thera fiuwer
kom -a et thera fiuwer
come -infin at Gen.pl four
VsIV.stem -Vs.infl Prep Art.def Num.card
then he shall go to each corner with ten marks,

R1.4 453

he shall make pledge at the judgement of the people,

R1.4 454

and at the fireplace with his proposed solution,

R1.4 455

and pay the man double his goods

R1.4 456

if his neighbors

R1.4 457

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or his (more distant) neighbors will swear it with him.

Rl. 4 458

If he wishes to dispute,

Rl. 4 459

then he shall at each corner

Rl. 4 460

withstand a fight

Rl. 4 461

with four bare-legged warriors,

Rl. 4 462

and at the hearth with the fifth,
through thet.  

thru thet  

through Acc.sg.n  

Prep  Pro.dem

because

that one felony shall.3sg.ind.pres with

Conj Pro.indef Nsn  VppIV.stem  Prep

thet  morth skil  mith

that ma  morth skil  mith

one shall appease deadly deed with deadly deed.

that one felony shall.3sg.ind.pres with

Conj Pro.indef Nsn  VppIV.stem  Prep

thet  morth skil  mith

that ma  morth skil  mith

one shall appease deadly deed with deadly deed.

thit  send  tha  siuguntine

thit  send  tha  siuguntin -e

Nom.sg.n be.pl.ind.pres  Nom.pl  seventeen -Nom.pl.f

Pro.dem  Virr.stem  Art.def Num.card  -sAdj.infl

liodkesta.

liodkest  -a

people's.statute  -Nom.pl

Nsf  -Nsf.infl

These are the seventeen people's privileges

and tha  fiuwer  and twintich londriucht.

and tha  fiuwer  and twintich londriucht

and Nom.pl  four  and twenty landlaw

Conj  Art.def Num.card  Conj  Num.card  Nsn

and the twenty-four landlaws

ther  alle  frisa

ther  all  -e  fris  -a

that all  -Nom.pl.m  Frisian  -Nom.pl

Pro.rel  Num.stem  -sAdj.infl  Nwm.stem  -Nwm.infl

mith hiara  fia  kapadon.

mith hiara  fia  kap  -adon

with Gen  money buy  -pl.ind.pt

Prep  Pro.3pl  Nsn  VwII.stem  -VwII.infl

that all Frisians bought with their money,
and mith riuchte bruka
and mith riuht -e bruk -a
and with law -Dat.sg. use -infin
Conj Prep Nsn -Nsn.infl VsII.stem -Vs.infl

skilun ief se
skil -on jef se
shall -pl.ind.pres if Nom.3pl
VppIV.stem -Vpp.infl Conj Clit.pro

moton.
mot -on
must -pl.ind.pres
VppVI.stem -Vpp.infl

and shall lawfully use if they must,

hwande thi kinig kerl bed.
hwante thi kining keri biad
because Nom.sg.m king Charles bid.3sg.ind.pt
Conj Art.def Nsm NF VsII.stem

because King Charles commanded

thet se alle riuchte thing
thet se all -e riuht -e thing
that Nom.3pl all -Acc.pl.n legal -Acc.pl.n procedure
Conj Clit.pro Num.stem -sAdj.infl Adj.stem -sAdj.infl Nsn

hilde.
hald -e
hold -pl.subj.pres
VsVII.stem -Vs.infl

that they hold all lawful proceedings

and ouonade.
and ouon -ade
and maintain -3sg.ind.pt
Conj VwII.stem -VwII.infl

and maintain (them)

alsa longe sa se lifde.
alsa longe sa se libb -de
as long as Nom.3pl live -pl.subj.pt
Adv Adv Adv Clit.pro VwI.stem -VwI.infl

as long as they live,
and hwasaba hia bi rauade.

and hwasaba hia bi-rav -ade
and whosoever Acc intens-reave -3sg.ind.pt
Conj Pro.indef.nom Pro.3pl V.der- VwII.stem -VwII.infl

and whosoever robs them,

R1.4 474
that hi birauad
that hi bi-rav -ad
that Nom intens-reave -ppart
Conj Pro.3sg.m V.der- VwII.stem -VwII.infl

werth -e fara god -es
become -3sg.subj.pt before god -Gen.sg
VsIII.stem -Vs.infl Prep Nsm -Nsm.infl

achnon.
ag -non
eye -Dat.pl
Nwn.stem -Nwn.infl

that he be robbed before the eyes of God,

R1.4 475
and fara alle godis heligon.
and fara all -e god -es heleg -on
and before all -Dat.pl.m god -Gen.sg holy -Dat.pl
Conj Prep Num.stem -sAdj.infl Nsm -Nsm.infl Nwn -N.infl

and before all of God's holies

R1.4 476
ther an himulrike send.
ther an himulrik -e send
that in heaven -Dat.sg. be.pl.ind.pres
Pro.rel Prep Nsn.stem -Nsn.infl Virr.stem

that are in heaven

R1.4 477
and an irthrike.
and an irthrik -e
and on earth -Dat.sg.
Conj Prep Nsn.stem -Nsn.infl

and on earth.
Glossary
Adv; always, as.

-a; wAdj.infl; Nom.sg.m, Acc.sg.m, Dat.sg.m, Gen.sg.m, Nom.pl.m, Dat.pl.m, Acc.pl.m; Nom.sg.f, Gen.sg.f, Acc.sg.f, Acc.pl.f, Gen.pl.f, Gen.sg.n. Inflects all wAdj except Nom.sg.n, Acc.sg.n, and Nom.sg.f.

-a; VwI.infl, Vs.infl; infin. VwII.stems take -ia.

-a; Nsm.infl; Acc.pl; Nom.pl.

-a; Nwf.infl; Gen.sg; Dat.sg; Acc.sg; Nom.pl; Acc.pl.

-a; sAdj.infl; Dat.sg.m, Nom.pl.m, Acc.pl.m, Dat.pl.m, Gen.pl.m; Dat.sg.n, Acc.pl.n, Gen.pl.n, Acc.pl.f, Dat.pl.f. Appears to inflect all attested strong adj. in the plural, in Dat.m and Acc.m and n. Plurals may alternate with -e.

-a; Nsn.infl; Nom.pl; Acc.pl.

-a; VwII.infl; ppart.

-ad; VwII.infl; 3sg.ind.pt, 3sg.subj.pt.

-adon; VwII.infl; pl.ind.pt.

afara; Prep; before. + Acc.

afat-; Adj.stem; legal.

ag-, ach-; Nwn.stem; eye; age. The dative plural takes the idiosyncratic suffix -non, rather than the usual -on.

agripinisk-; Adj.stem; Cologne.

ahwedder; Conj, either.

ak-; VsVII.stem; enlarge.

ald-; Adj.stem; old.

alda feder; Nsm; grandfather.

aldamoder, alda moder, alde moder (ald-a moder); Nsf; grandmother.

alder; Adv; whereafter.

alder (ald -er); Nsn; parent.

all-; all, al; Num.stem; Adv; all. May serve either as attributive or substantive, takes strong adjective inflection—note that the stem aller- occurs only in plural genitivs and in compounds (e.g. allerek 'each of all').

allerek (all -era ek); Pro.indef; each.

achtatind-; Num.ord.stem; eighteenth.

achtund-, achtand-; Num.ord.stem; eighth.

achtund-; achtand-; Num.ord.stem; eighth.

achtund-, achtand-; Num.ord.stem; eighth.
alond; Nsn; island.

alsa; Adv, Conj; also, thus, so, as, if.

alsam < alsa him.

alsek; Adj; such. Not declineable, compound of al 'all' and selik 'such'.

an, ana, on, anna; Prep; on, in, to. Governs both the Dat. and Acc.

-ana, -ona, -ena; Nwf.infl; Nwm.infl; Gen.pl. -ena not listed by Boutkan, but cf. R.1. 232 thi hunena kining 'the Huns' king.' . There is also the anomalous lethana, a strong neuter stem in R.1.4 348, and degana, a strong masculine stem in R.1.4 218.

and, ande; Conj; and.

-and; V.infl; pres.part.

-ande; V.infl; ger. Note the scribal error nimamde in R.1.4 273.

andloft-; Num.ord stem; eleventh.

-ar; Nsm.infl, Nom.pl; Acc.pl.

asega, asiga, asyga; Nwm; judge.

ask-; VwII.stem; claim.

ast; Adv; east.

-ast; VwII.infl; 2sg.ind.pres.

aster; Adv; eastwards.

-ath, -at; VwI.infl, Vs.infl; 3pl.ind.pres.

-ath; VwII.infl; 3sg.ind.pres.

ather; Conj; when.

athom; Nsm, brother-in-law.

auber-; Adj. stem; visible.

balumon; Nsm; unfaithful guardian.

bam; Nsm; tree.

barn-; VwI.stem; burn.

beslut-, be slut-, bi slut-; VsII.stem; conclude, close.

befta (bi- afta); Prep; after, behind. + Dat.

behalt- (bi- hald-); VsVII.stem; hold.

bek; Nsm, back.

bekwardig- (bek -ward -ig); Adj.stem; backward.

benen-; (ben -en- ) Adj.stem; bone.

beneth-; Nsf.stem; benethe, accusation. Specifically refers to an accusation of homicide.

berch, berg-; Nsm; mountain.

beren-; Adj.stem; born.

bern; Nsn; baby.

berskinz-, berskinzi-; Adj.stem; barelegged.

berth-; Nsf.stem; berthe; birth.

besm-; Nwm.stem; besma; rod. Might also be glossed 'birch'?
bet-; Vwl.stem; atone.
betha; Conj; both.
bi; Prep; by, at, in. + Dat., + Instr.
bi-, bi, be; V.der; intens.
bi fel-; VsVstem; order;
bi halua; Prep; except. + Dat.
bi tekn-; VwII.stem; mean.
biad-; VsII.stem; bid.3sg.ind.pt; command.
bidd-; VsV.stem; ask.
biefta (bi efta); Adv; remotely.
bikann-, bekann- (bi- kann-); Vwl.stem; recognize.
bind-; VsIII.stem; bind.
binna (bi inna); Prep; inside. + Dat.
biscop; Nsm; bishop.
bisek-, besek- (bi- sek-); VsVI.stem; dispute.
bisitt- (bi- sitt-); VsV.stem; possess.
biski- (bi-ski-); VsV.stem; happen.
biskirm- (bi- skirm-); Vwl.stem; protect.
biteg-, bitig-, beteg- (bi- teg-); VwII.stem; accuse.
bittell- (bi- tell-); Vwl.stem; calculate.
blod; Nsn; blood.
blodels-; Nsn.stem; blodelsa; bloody.wound.
blodich-; Adj.stem; bloody.
blodrunnand- (blod run -and-); Adj.stem; bloody.
bod-; Nsn.stem; commandment.
bod-; Nwm.stem; boda; messenger.
bod thing; Nsn; lawsuit. Boutkan glosses this as "an obligatory public lawsuit," Bremmer suggests "three-monthly obligatory court" (pers. com.).
bok; Nsf; book.
boklond (bok lond); Nsn; churchland, specifically that land given to the church.
bon, bonn; Nsm; bidding, jurisdiction.
bonn-; VsVII.stem; order.
bonner-; Nsm.stem; bonnere; court-servant.
bot-; Nsf.stem; fine.
brang-; Vwl.stem; bring.
bred-; VsVII.stem; burn.
brerk-; VsIV.stem; break; forfeit. Boutkan (128) has placed this verb in class IV for historical reasons, though its mutation more closely conforms with class V in this MS.
brid-; VsIII.stem; appropriate.
brond; Nsm; burning.
brother; Nsm; brother.

bruk-; VsII. stem; use.

bur; Nsm; neighbor.

burch; Nsf; town.

buta; Prep; but; without. + Gen, + Dat, +Acc, Bremmer, Boutkan, and Buma all stipulate that this governs the dative, sometimes the genitive, but say nothing about the accusative, though Buma overtly identifies the noun in buta alle etrichta (R1.3 199) as being in the accusative case (plural) .

 Page number

burch; Nsf; town.

camp-; Nwm stem; kampa; fighter.

caplond; Nsn; bought land.

clag-; VwII. stem; charge.

clipskeld-; Nsf. stem; klipskelde; tribute.

comp; Nsm; komp; battle.

crioce, criose; Nsn; cross.

cuth-; Adj. stem; known.

dath; Nsm; death.

-de, -te, -e; VwI. infl; 3sg.ind.pt; 3sg.subj.pt; pl subj.pt. form -e occurs after stem-final dentals.

ded-; Nsf. stem; dede; deed.

dedeth (ded eth); Nsm; deed-oath. This refers to an oath taken to affirm right of ownership, usually at the relics.

degma; Nwm; tenth.
This suffix must also apply to 2sg., since it co-occurs with tv in R.1.025 (But Boutkan notes as a single occurrence).

-e, -i; Nsf.infl; Acc.sg, Dat.sg, Gen.sg, Nom.sg, Acc.pl.

-e, -i; Nsn.infl; Nom.sg, Acc.sg, Dat.sg.

-e; Nwf.infl; Nom.sg.

-e; wAdj.infl, Nom.sg.n, Acc.sg.n; Nom.sg.f. All other wAdj take -a. Boutkan (110) does not list the Nom/Acc.sg.m occurrence of -e with ordinals, but see R.1.212, 221 passim.

-e; sAdj.infl; Dat.sg.n, Acc.sg.n, Dat.pl.n, Acc.pl.n; Nom.sg.m, Dat.sg.m, Nom.pl.m, Acc.pl.m; Nom.sg.f, Gen.sg.f, Acc.sg.f, Nom.pl.f, Dat.pl.f, Acc.pl.f; Dat.pl.n (R.1.055) and Dat.pl.f (under sine tidon) not accounted for by Boutkan, nor Nom.pl.m (R.1.122), Gen.sg.f (R.1.3058).

-e, -i, -ie; Vwl.infl; 3sg.subj.pres, plsubj.pres.

-e, -i; Vpp.infl; 3sg.subj.pres, plsubj.pres.

-e; Adv.der; Adv.

-e; Virr.infl; 1sg.ind.pres. Found only in R.1.4088, ik wille.

-e; Vpp.infl; 1sg.subj.pres.

-ed, -id, -t; Vwl.infl; ppart. The alternation -ed ~ -id is accounted is a product of vowel balance.

edil-; Nwm.stem; edila, grandfather. This word, though weak, takes the strong masculine genitival ending, see e.g. R.1.3056, and Boutkan (63).

efrethe; Adj.stem; unfined. Occurs only in predicative position (see Boutkan 102).

eft; Adv; afterward.

efter; Adv; Prep; after. + Dat, but see note in Boutkan (104), idiomatically + Gen in efter thes (R.1.002), efter thi (ex?), also efter kerstes berthe.

ek, ik, ekk; Pro.indef; each; uninflected for case and number. Comparative form ekkor found in R.1.4228.

ekker; Nsm; field.

ekkor (ek -er); Adv; otherwise.

elle; Adv; completely.

em, Nsm; maternal uncle.

en-, Num.card.stem; one. Inflected according to the strong adjective paradigm.

-en; Adj.der; forms attributive adjectives from nouns, e.g. benen- 'of bone.'

-en, -n; Vs.infl; ppart.

enbete, en bete (en bet -e); Adj; single fined. Predicative form, uninflected.

-ene, -ne; sAdj.infl; Acc.sg.m.

enich, enig-; Pro.indef; any. Inflects according to the strong adjective paradigm.
enz-; Nsf.stem; ounce.

er-; Prep, Adv, Adj.stem; before, formerly, early, previous. + Dat.

er-; VwII.stem; honor.

-er, -or, -r, -ar; Adj.infl, Adv.infl; comp. modifies adverbs, adjectives, -or form not included in Boutkan's discussion pp. 81-82. -r displays syncopation.

-era, -ra; sAdj.infl; Gen.pl. Buma identifies this as genitive, but in e.g. sinera kestrfriondon, I would expect it to agree with the Dat.pl noun.

-ere, -re; sAdj.infl, Dat.sg.f, Gen.sg.f. Boutkan does not include the Gen.sg.f, but van Helten does (§206). See e.g.R1.3 059 sinere alda moder laua 'and his grandmother's possessions.'

-ere, -re; Clit.pro; Nom.3sg.m. -ere occurs after consonants, -re after vowels.

-ere, -ire; N.der; agent.

erg-; Adj.stem; evil.

erost- (er -ost); Adj.stem; first.

ersek-, er sek (er sek-); Nsf.stem; previous feud.

erticht-, er ticht (er ticht-); ertichta, Nwm.stem; previous charge.

eru-; Nsn.stem; property, inheritance.

eru-; Nwm.stem; heir.

-es, -is; Nsm.infl, Nsn.infl; Gen.sg.

-es; sAdj.infl; Gen.sg.m; Gen.sg.n.

et; Prep; at. + Dat.

eth; Nsm; oath.

ethel-; Adj.stem; noble.

etheldom (ethel -dom); Nsm; nobility.

etheling; Nsm; noble.

etmel; Nsn; twenty-four hour period, a complete day.

ewesen; Virr.stem; ppart of be.

eyn-, ein; Adj.stem; own.

f-; VwII.stem; take.

fach-; Adj.stem; outlawed.

fad; Nsm; adulteration.

falsk; Nsn; counterfeit.

far-; VwI.stem; travel; travel.3sg.ind.pt.

fara; Prep; before. + Dat.

feder; Nsm; father.

federmeg-; Nsm.stem; federmech; father's kin.

feith-; Nsf.stem; feithe; feud.

fel; Nsn; skin.

fell-; VwI.stem; pay; reject. See also ur fell-.

felo; Adv; much.

fer-; Nsn.stem; benefit.
ferra; Adj, right(hand), appears to be a comparative form.

fest-; VwII.stem; fast.
-fest; Adj.der; needing, having, able. Derives adjectives from nouns.

fia; Nsn; money; property.

fia eth; Nsm; property.oath.

fiand; Nsm; enemy.

fiard-; Num.ord. stem; fourth.

fidir-; Nwm.stem; paternal uncle.

fif; Num.card; five.

fift-; Num.ord. stem; fifth.

fiftind-; Num.ord. stem; fifteenth.

fiftine; Num.card; fifteen.

find-; VsIII.stem; find; see note in Boutkan (133) concerning unrounded find instead of *fond.

fir-; VwII.stem; to be far away.

fir-; Adv; Adj.stem; far.

fir-; VwII.stem; celebrate, observe holidays.

fiucht-; VsIII.stem, fight. Note the scribal error fuchta for fuchtath in R 1.3 100.

fiuwer, fiver; Num.card; four.

fiuwertih, fiuwertich, fiuertich; Num.card; forty.
freth-; Nwm.stem; fretho; peace, protection, peace-money.

frethofest-; Adj.stem; fretho-payable.

fretholas- (freth-o-las-); Adj.stem; protectionless.

fri-; Adj.stem; free.

fridom-; Nsm.stem, freedom.

frihals, frihals; Nsm; freedom.

friling; Nsm; freeman.

frimon, frimonn; Nsm; freeman.

friond; Nsm; relative.

fris-; Nwm.stem; frisa; Frisian.

frost; Nsm; frost.

frow-; Nwf.stem; frowa; woman.

full-; VwII.stem; fill; fulfill.

full-, ful; Adj.stem; Adv; full, fully.

gard-; Nwm.stem; garda; land.

geroch, gerog-, ieroch; Adj.stem; grown. Bremmer puts the age of majority at twelve (pers. comm.).

gland-; Adj.stem; glowing.

gled; Nsf; coal.

god; Nsm; God.

god-; Adj.stem; good.

god; Nsn; goods.

godilik- (god-ilik-); Adj.stem; godly.

godishus, godishvs (god-is hus); Nsn; church.

godismon, godismonn (god-is mon); Nsm, clergyman.

grat-; Adj.stem; great.

greua; Nwm, count.

grimm-; Adj.stem; fierce.

gung-; VsVII.stem; go.

hag-; Adj.stem, high.

hag-, ag-; Vppl.stem, must, may.

hal-; VwII.stem; take, get.

hald-; VsVII.stem; hold.

half, halu-; Adj.stem; half.

hals; Nsm; neck.

halu-; Nwf.stem; halve; half.

hanzoch, heinzoch; Adj.stem; dependent. + Dat: R1.3 081 tha suthera kininge hanzoch.

hars; Nsn; horse.

hau-; Nwf.stem; have; possessions.

haued; Nsn; head.

hauedlesn- (haued lesn-); Nsf.stem, havedlesne; head-ransom.

hauedned (haued ned); Nsf, crisis, felony.
hebb-, he-; VwI.stem; have. hebb-occurs before vowels, he- before consonants.

hei-; VwI.stem; consecrate.

hei-; VwI.stem; erect.

heleg-, helig-, helich; Adj.stem; holy.

heleg-, helig-; Nwm.stem; church, holy, relic.

help-; VsIII.stem; help.

her-; Nwm.stem; lord.

her-; VwI.stem; hear.

hern-; Nwf.stem, corner. Plural hernana may syncopate to hern.

heroch-, Adj.stem; subordinate.

hertoga; Nwm; duke.

het-; Adj.stem; hot.

het-; VsVII.stem, to be named.

hethin-, hethen-; Adj.stem; heathen.

heu-, hef; Nsn.stem; hef, sea.

hi; Pro.3sg.m; Nom.

hia; Pro 3pl; Nom, Acc.

hia; Pro.3sg.f; Acc.

hiam, him; Pro.3pl; Dat.

hiara; Pro.3pl; Gen.

him; Pro.3sg.m; Dat.

himul; Nsm; heaven.

himulrik- (himul rik-); Nsn.stem; himulrike; heaven.

hine < hi hini.

hini; Pro.3sg.m; Acc.

hion; Nsn; married couple.

hir; Dem; here.

hiri; Nsm, army; lord.

hiri; Pro.3sg.f, Gen, Dat. Boutkan places this in the Dative category, in contrast to Buma, who identifies it as a genitive, but does not seem to have accounted for the presumably dative use in R1.4 299 sa betere hiri mith fullere bote. Conversely, strict assignment to the dative case is not possible either, on the evidence of R1.4 224 ne hiri kind ondwardia umbe lond.

hiri ferd; Nsf, campaign.

hirigong (hiri gung), Nsm, raid.

hirt-; Nwf.stem; hirte; heart.

hirstid-; Nsf.stem; hirstidi; fireplace.

his < hi thes.

hit; Pro.3sg.n; Nom, Acc.

hit < hi hit.

hiu, hiv; Pro.3sg.f, Nom.

hlap-; VsVII.stem; go, walk. note the transposition of characters lhapth in R1.4 146.
**hof,** hou-; Nsm; hoof.

**hof,** hou-; Nsn; grounds, court.

**hon-**; Nwm.stem; **hona**; cock.

**hond**; Nsf; hand, person, helper.

**hong-**; VwII.stem; hang.

**hor**; Nsn; fornication.

**hordom** (hor -dom); Nsm; fornication.

**horn**; Nsm; horn.

**hun**; Nsm; Hun.

**hund**; Nsm; hound.

**hunger**; Nsm; hunger.

**hunig**; Nsm; honey.

**hus,** hvs; Nsn; house.

**husloth**; Nwm; **huslotha,** house tax.

**husmon**; hus mon (hus mon); Nsm; freeman.

hw-, Vcon.stem; hang. Boutkan does not list that **heng** appears as the 3sg.ind.pt in R1.1 190.

**hwamsa,** hwam sa; Pro.indef.dat; whomsoever.

**hwana**; Adv; whence.

**hwante,** hwande; Conj; because. Boutkan 106 provides an interesting discussion of the origin of this doublet.

**hwasa,** hwa sa; Pro.indef.nom; whosoever.

**hwelik,** hwek; Pro.indef; each, whoever. Inflects according to the strong adjective paradigm.

**hwersa**; Adv; wherever. cf. sa hwersa.

**hwet**; Rel; what.

i-; VsV.stem; admit.

-i, -e; Virr.infl; 3sg.ind.pres. inflects willa, as well as its negated form *nella = wili, nili* (cf. English ‘willy-nilly’).

-ia; VwII.infl; infin.

**iahwelik**-; jahwelik-; Adj.stem; every, each. Intensified form of hwelik.

-iath, -iat; VwII.infl; pl.ind.pres.

**idle** (idl- -e); Adv; vainly.

**iecht-**; Nwm.stem; *jechta,* admission.

**ief-**; iev-, ieu-; VsV.stem; *jeva,* give.

**ielt**; Nsf; *jeft,* gift; privilege.

**ieftha,** iftha, jeftha, jef tha, ief tha; Conj; or.

**ield-**; VsIII.stem; *jelda,* pay.

**ield**; Nsn; *jeld,* payment.

**ier**; Nsn; *jer,* year.

**ier-**; VwII.stem; *jerfa,* desire.

**ierne** (iern- -e); Adv; jerne; gladly.

**ieu-**; Nsf.stem; *jeve,* gift.
-ig; Adj.der; forms adjectives from nouns.

ik; Pro.1sg; Nom.

ililend-; Nwn.stem; ililende; foreign places. Boutkan differs from Buma in ascribing this form to the weak neuter paradigm, on the basis of the -a dative singular suffix, which is inconsistent with the established strong neuter paradigm.

in; Prep; in. + Dat, + Acc.

inna; Prep; in, into. + Acc, + Dat.

inur; Prep; over, in, through. + Acc.

irth-; Nsf.stem; earth.

irthrik- (irth rik-); Nsn.stem; earth.

is; Virr.stem; 3sg.ind.pres of be.

isern; Nsn; iron.

ist < is hit.

itsil; Nsn; spur.

iuenes; Adv; equally.

iven, ivin, iuen, iuin; Adv. equally.

ivinkersten-, ivin kersten-, iwen kersten- (ivin kersten-); Nwm.stem; fellow Christian.

jef, ief; Conj; or; if. See also ietha.

juenet- (iven eth-); Nwm.stem; fellow-sworn.

kap-, cap-; VwII.stem; buy.

kap; Nsn; purchase.

karfester-; Nsn.stem; faster, a fasting penitent.

karin-; Nwf.stem; karine; fast.

keiser, keyser; Nsm; emperor.

kel-; VwI.stem; cool.

ker-; Nsn.stem; kere; statute.

kersten-; Nwm.stem; Adj.stem; Christian.

kerstenede; Nsf; Christianity.

kest; Nsf; statute.

kestfriond, kest friond (kes -d friond); Nsn; chosen.relative.

keth-; VwI.stem; proclaim.

kias-; VsII.stem; choose.

kind; Nsn; child.

kining, kinig, kyning, kynig; Nsn; king.

kiningrik-, kinigrik; Nsn.stem; kiningrike; kingdom, realm.

kn-; VwII.stem; relate.

kni; Nsn; kin.

kniling, knilig (kni -ling); Nsn; kinsman.

kom-, kum-, com-; VsIV.stem; come.

lag-; VwII.stem; fix.

-las; Adj.der; -less.
lath-; VwII. stem; summon.

lau-; Nsf. stem; lava; possessions.

led-; VwI. stem; lead; 3sg.ind.pres and ppart show the form lat.

lef-; VwI. stem; leave.

lei-, ley; VwI. stem; lay.

lein-; Nwf. stem; leime; rope.

ler-; VwI. stem; teach.

les-; VwI. stem; redeem.

lesn-; Nsf. stem; ransom.

let; Nsm; serf.

leth; Nsn; harm.

leth; Nsn; limb.

lethog-; VwII. stem; liberate.

lethslacht-; Adj. stem; serf. Used substantively.

libb-, lif-, leu-; VwI. stem; live, leave.
libb- is the infinite and present subjunctive stem, lif- the preterite (both ind. and subj.), and leu- the ind. pret.

lif, liu; Nsn; life, body.

lik-; Adj. stem; same.

lik-; VwII. stem; appear, please.

-lik, -ilik, -elik; Adj. der; like.

-ling; N. der; person. Forms masculine nouns from abstract stems.

liod-; Nsm. stem; liode; people; folk.

liodcuth- (liod cuth-); Adj. stem; liodkuth; publicized.

liodgard-; Nwm. stem; liodgarda; family property.

liodkest (liod kest); Nsf. people's statute.

liodmerk; liod merk; Nsf. people's mark.

liodskeld-; Nsf. stem; liodskelde; people's fine.

liodthing; Nsn; people's court.

liodwerden-; Nsf. stem; liodwerdene; child-fine.

lirn-; VwII. stem; learn.

lit-; VsVII. stem; let, permit.

lond; Nsn; land.

londethel- (lond ethel-); Nsn. stem; londethele; birthright.

londriucht, londriucht, londriuht, londriuch, londrivcht (lond ruht); landlaw; Nsn. In R1.4 166, londriuht is a scribal error.

long-; Adj. stem; long.

lou-; VwII. stem; establish.

ma; Pro. indef; one.

mak-; VwII stem; make.

mantel- (man tel-); mantele; Nsf. stem; wergild.
mar; Adv; Adj, more; great.
Uninflected.

meg; Nsm; -mech, relative.

megith; Nsf; maiden.

melok-; Nsf.stem; milk.

men-; Adj.stem; false.

men-; Nsf.stem; meni, commons.

meneth (men eth); Nsm; perjury.

menot-; Nwf.stem; menote; money.

merk; Nsf; mark.

mi; Pro.1sg; Dat, Acc.

mid-; Nsf.stem; gift, bribe.

min; Pro.1sg; Gen.

minn-; VwII.stem; love.

minner-, minr-; Adj.stem; lesser. Note syncopation.

mis-; V.der, N.der; wrong.

misgung- (mis- gung-); VsVII.stem; deteriorate.

mith; Prep; with; + Dat.

moder; Nsf; mother.

modermeg- (moder meg-); Nsm.stem; mother's kin; modermech.

mon, monn-, man, Nsm; man.

mond; Nsm; guardianship.

monig-, monich; Adj.stem; many; much.

monsanagera, mon slaga; Nwm; manslaughter.

morth; Nsm; felony.

morthded- (morth ded-); Nsf.stem; felony.

mot(-); VppVI.stem; must, may.

mug-, mvg-; VppV.stem; may.

mundeling-; Nsf.stem; guardianship.

na-, na, Adj der; Neg.

nach; Conj; neither.

nacht; Nsf; night.

nacht thiuveth-; Nsf.stem; burglary.

nahwedder; Pro.indef, Conj; neither.

nat; Nsm; animal.

nath-; Nsf.stem; mercy, help.

nathelik-; Adj.stem; reasonable.

nauwet, nawet; Adv; not.

ne, ni; Adv; not.

nebb-, ne- (ne hebb-); Vwl.stem; negated form of hebba, following the same conjugation patterns.

ned; Nsf; need, force.

nedbrond; Nsm; fire, arson.

nedg-; VwII.stem; rape.
nedraf (ned raf); Nsn; robbery. The element ned indicates that this term indicates specifically a forceful or armed theft.

nedskining (ned skinning); Nsf, excuse.

nedwer- (ned wer-); Nsf.stem; self defense.

nell-, nel < ne will-.

nen(-); Pro.indef; Neg. Inflects according to the weak or strong adjectival inflection.

nen; Conj; neither, nor.

nest-; Adj.stem; nearest. Historically, a superlative form of *nei- (Boutkan 83).

ni, ne; Conj; not, nor.

ni, Adv; after, next.

nig-; VsI.stem; bend.

nim-, nam, nem-; VsIV.stem; take. Boutkan notes nam in place of expected nom (135), cf. fand.

nis < ne is.

nith; Nsm; quarrel.

niugun; Num.card; nine.

nivgund-, niugund-; Num.ord.stem; ninth.

nivtind-; Num.ord.stem; nineteenth.

nom-; Nwm.stem; name.

nom-; VwII.stem; name.

-non; Nwn.infl; Dat.pl.

north-; Adv; Adj.stem; north.

north hiri; Nsm; northern army.

northman, north man; Nsm; Viking.

nu; Adv; now.

-o; Nsn.infl; Acc.pl, Nom.pl.

-o, -u, -v; Nwm.infl; Nom.sg, Acc.sg.

-o; Nsf.infl; Nom.sg; found only in the word fremo, 'benefit'.

of, Prep; off, from; + Dat.

of-; V.der; indicates disjunction.

ofiu- (of- liu-); Adj.stem; dead.

ofnim- (of- nim-); VsIV.stem; prevent. cf. nim-.

on-; V.der; signifies initiation of an action.

-on; Vs.infl; pl.ind.pt.

-on; N.infl; Dat.p; inflects m, n, f, and both strong and weak classes, except ag-, which takes -non. Also used in adjectives used substantively, and in 'sin' post-position(after the noun it possesses), e.g. R1.4 333 (Boutkan 84).

-on; sAdj.infl; Dat.sg.m, Dat.sg.f. Inflects only other and or, attested in both feminine and masculine (Boutkan 85).

-on, -en; Nwn.infl, Nom.pl; Acc.pl.

-on, -un, -u; Vpp.infl; pl.ind.pres.
ondreus miss-; Nwf.stem; *Ondreusmisse*; St. Andrew's Mass.

ondward-; VwII.stem; reply.

ondward-; Nsn.stem; Nsf.stem; answer; *ondwarde*. Exhibits both masculine and feminine characteristics.

onferd; Nsf; seizure of goods or property.

oni; Prep; without; + Dat.

onsprek-; VsIV.stem; demand.

opa; Prep; on, in, against; + Dat, + Acc.

opawerp- (opa- werp-); VsIII.stem; charge.

ordel; Nsn; ordeal.

orlou-; Nsn.stem; *orlof*; consent.

-ost; Adj.infl; Superl.

other(-), or-; Num.ord.stem; Adj.stem; second; other. Inflected as strong adjective, even in attributive definite position.

ouer; Prep; over. + Acc.

ouer, over; Nsm; shore.

ouon-; VwII stem; maintain.

ova, oua; Prep; against; to. + Dat, + Acc.

over hor; Nsn; adultery. cf. hor.

palmer-; Nsm.stem; pilgrim; *palmere*. Buma and Boutkan qualify this term as applying to those pilgrims bound for the Holy Land.

panning, pannig; Nsm, penny.

pin-; Nsf.stem; *pine*; pain, travail.

plicht; Nsf; promise, obligation, responsibility.

ploch; Nsm; plow; occurs only in the compound plochfretho R1.3 164. (strong status from Bremmer, pers. comm.)

prester; Nsm; priest.

profet-; Nwm.stem; prophet.

pund; Nsn, pound, unit of currency.

querk-; Vwl.stem; strangle.

queth-; VsV.stem; say.

rad-; Adj.stem; red.

raf, rau; Nsn; reaving.

rav-, rau-; VwII stem; reave.

red, Nsm; counsel.

reilmerk; Nsf, cloth-mark.

rek-; Vwl.stem; pay.

ren-; Adj.stem; pure.

rend; Nsm; rending of garments.

rest-; Vwl.stem; rest.

reth; Nsn; wheel used as torture device.

reth-; Nsf.stem; *rethe*; counsel.
ridder; Nsm; knight.

rik-; Nsn.stem; rike; kingdom, realm.

rik-; Adj.stem; mighty.

rither; Nsn; cow.

riucht-; Vwl.stem; atone.

riuht, rivcht, riucht, riuht, riech; Nsn; law, right.

riuht-; Adj.stem; legal, true, proper.

rumfar- (rum far); Nwm.stem; Rome-pilgrim.

run-, runn; VsIII.stem; run.

sa; Conj; Adv; as, then, so, thus.

sa hwasa; Pro.indef; whoever.

sa hwersa; Adv; wherever.

sa hwet sa; Pro.indef; whatsoever.

salt-; Adj.stem; salty.

sanct; Adj; saint; holy.

scriuere- (skrif -ere); Nsm.stem; skrivere; scribe, clerk.

se; Nsm; sea.

se; Clit.pro; Nom.3pi, Acc.3pi; Nom.3sg.f, Acc.3sg.f.

se; Virr.stem; pl.subj.pres, 3sg.subj.pres of be.

secht; Nsf; sickness.

sek-, soch-; Vwl.stem; charge.

Frequently occurs with the particle to-.

*soch- is the preterite form of the stem.

Form focht in R1.3 089 is a scribal error.

sek-; Nsf.stem; feud, dock.

sel-; Nsf.stem; sele; soul.

self, selu; Pro; self. Inflects as adjective, except that strong Nom/Acc.sg.m shows weak endings (cf. Boutkan 93).

sellong-; Nsf.stem; sellonge; sale.

send-; Vwl.stem; send.

send, sent, sint; Virr.stem; pl.ind.pres of be.

sett-; Vwl.stem; set.

sex; Num.card; six.

sext-; Num.ord.stem; sixth.

sextind-; Num.ord.stem; sixteenth.

si-; VsV.stem; see.

siak-; Adj.stem; ill.

sibb-; Adj.stem; related.

sibb-; Nsf.stem; kinship.

sikur-; Vwl. stem; redeem.

sikur-; Adj.stem; innocent.
sin; Pro. 3sg. Poss. Inflects according to
the strong adjective paradigm, cf. all-.
sinn-; Nsf. stem; sinne; sin.
sinuth, synuth; Nsn; synod.
sitt-; VsV. stem; sit.
siugund-; num. ord. stem; seventh.
siuguntin; Num. card; seventeen.
siuguntind-; Num. ord. stem; seventeenth.
sivgun, siugun; Num. card; seven.
sivguntig, siuguntich, sivguntich; Num. card; seventy.
skalk; Nsm; servant.
skal tu < skil -t thu.
skath-; VwII. stem; scathe.
skeld-; Nsf. stem, skelde; taxation, fine.
skeldich-, skeldeg, skeldech; Adj. stem; guilty.
skeltata; Nwm; magistrate.
skep-; VsVI. stem; make.
sker-; Nsf. stem; skere; shears.
sker; Nsn; plowshare.
skil-; VppIV. stem; shall.
skilling; Nsm; shilling.
skin-; VsI. stem; shine.
skinging; Nsf; proof.
skipp-; VsVI. stem; create.
skippere (skipp -ere); Nsm; Creator.
skrif, skriu-, skriv-, skref; VsI. stem; write; write. 3sg. ind. pret.
skriuer-; Nwm. stem; scribe, clerk.
slacht-; Nwm. stem; mintage.
slek; Nsm; minting.
slep-; VsVII. stem; sleep.
slog-, sle-, sl-; VsVI. stem; strike, slay.
son; Adv; soon.
son-; Nsf. stem; sone; settlement.
sprek-; VsIV. stem; speak.
spek; Nsf; speech, jurisdiction.
-st; VwI. infl, Vs. infl, 2sg. ind. pres.
stapul; Nsm; scaffold.
stede; Adj; steady.
stede, stidi; Nsf; place, town.
stedg-, stedig-; VwII. stem; confirm.
stef, steu-; Nsm; staff, oath.
stel-; VsIV. stem; steal.
stenen-; Adj. stem; stone.
ster-; Vwl. stem; confirm.
steru-; VsIII. stem; perish.
stherek-; Nwf. stem; church.
stiapfeder; Nsm; stepfather.
stift-; Vwl. stem; found.
stior-; Vwl. stem; hinder.
stok; Nsm; tree-trunk, stocks. Not sure about second gloss, e.g. R1.3 230.
ston-; VsVI. stem; stand.
strid; Nsn; fight, duel.
strid-; Vsl. stem; fight.
stup-; Nsf. stem; stupe, flogging, pillory.
sumilike; Adj; certain; one
sun-, svn; sumun; Nwm. stem; son
sun-, sunn; Nwf. stem, summe; sun.
sundrog-; Adj. stem; own. Buma provides sundroch as the citation form. Compare Boutkan's comments. concerning word-final devoicing (39), see also tins.
sunnandi; Nsm; Sunday.
suth; Adv; south.
suther-, suthr; Adv; Adj. stem; southward.
swang; Nsm; pouring, decanting.
swer-; Adj. stem; black.
swer-; VsVI. stem; swear, sweren (R1.1 205) not in Boutkan's index.
swer-; Adj. stem; heavy.
swer-; Vwl. stem; burden.
swes-; Adj. stem; akin.
swes bedd- (swes bedd-); Nsn. stem; swesbed; incest.
swesdel; Nsm; inheritance.
swester; Nsf; sister.
swik-; Vsl. stem; leave.
swin; Nsn; pig.
-t; Vpp. infl; 2sg. ind. pres.
-t (hit); Clit; it.
tefl-; Nwf. stem; table.
tegoth-; Nwm. stem; tithe.
tel-; Nsf. stem; price, amount.
tel-; Nsf. stem; accusation, testimony, amount, pledge.
tell-; Vwl. stem; declare.
th-, th; Vs. infl; 3sg. ind. pres.
th-, -t; Vwl. infl; 3sg. ind. pres. -t occurs after the stem-final alveolars n, l, s, after stem-final d, t, there has been "orthographic reduction of the resulting geminate" (Boutkan 120).
tha; Pro.dem, Art.def; Nom.pl, Dat.pl, Acc.pl.

tha; Rel; which.

tha; Conj; Adv; when, then; there.

tha; Conj; or; while.

tha; Conj; than.

tha; Art.def; Pro.dem; Dat.sg.m, Dat.sg.n, Acc.sg.f.

thach; Conj, Adv; though.

tham; Art.def, Dat.pl.m, Dat.sg.n.

tham; Pro.dem; Dat.sg.m, Dat.pl.m, Dat.pl.n.

thana; Adv; thence.

thene; Pro.dem; Art.def, Acc.sg.m.

thenne; Adv; then.

ther; Pro.rel; that.

ther; Adv; there.

ther mithi, Adv; thereby, may also signify ‘with what,’ ‘where to.’

ther of; Adv; thereof.

ther on; Adv; thereon.

ther to; Adv; thereto.

ther vmbe, ther umbe; Adv; therefore.

thera; Adv; therein.

thera; Art.def; Gen.pl.

there; Art.def; Dat.sg.f; Gen.sg.f.

therefter, ther efter; Adv; afterward.

therunder (ther under); Adv; thereunder.

thes; Pro.dem; Art.def; Gen.sg.m; Gen.sg.n.

thesse; Pro.dem; Nom.pl.m.

theste; Adv; even.

thet; Conj, that, that.

thet, that, Pro.dem; Art.def; Nom.sg.n; Acc.sg.n. But see R1.1 045, in which thet occurs with send (pl). Note that Nom.pl.n is a lacuna in Boutkan’s paradigm, and thet may well fill this vacancy.

thet; Pro.rel; that.

thet tet < thet hit.

thet ther; Conj; that.

theter < thet ther.

thi, the; Art.def; Pro.dem; Pro.rel; Nom.sg.m.

thi, -ti; Pro.2sg; Dat, Acc. Alternate form is an enclitic, cf. Boutkan 86.

thiad-; Nsf.stem; thiade; people.

thian-; VwII.stem; serve.

thin; Pro.2sg; Poss. Inflects according to the strong adj. paradigm, cf. Pro 3sg. sin.
thing; Nsn; court, statute, procedure, suit.

thing-; VwII.stem; sue, counsel.

thingath-; Nsm.stem; legal case, proceedings, procedure.

thinglesn- (thing lesn-); Nsf.stem; court-fine.

thit; Pro.dem; Art.def; Nom.sg.n; Acc.sg.n.

thiu, thiv; Art.def; Pro.dem; Nom.sg.f, Inst.sg.n. The instrumental is used only in certain expressions, viz. bi thiu 'therefore' and til thiu thet 'in order that.'

thiuveth-, thivueth-, thiuueth-; Nsf.stem; theft.

thonk; Nsm; satisfaction.

thredd-, thred; Num.ord.stem; third.

threadkniling (thredd kni -ling); Nsm; relative in the 3rd deg.

threadtind-; Num.ord.stem; thirteenth.

thrimin-; Num.ord.stem; third.

thrira; Num.card; genitive form of the cardinal number three.

thritich; Num.card, thirty.

thrium; Num.card; dative form of the cardinal number three.

thriv, thriu; Num.card; Nom/Acc neuter form of the cardinal number three.

thruch, thrvch; Prep; through. + Acc.

thu, thv, -tu, tu, tv; Pro.2sg; Nom. Form with initial stop is an enclitic.

thurstu < thuru -st thu.

thuru-, thur-; VppIII.stem; must, need.

thusend; Num.card; thousand.

thwing-; VsIII.stem; force.

ti-; VsII.stem; beget.

ti-; VsII.stem; go, come.

tian; Num.card; ten.

tiand-; Num.ord.stem; tenth.

ticht-; Nwm.stem; tichta; complaint.

tid, tit; Nsf, time.

til; Prep; to. + Instr, + Dat.

tins, tinz-; Nsm; tribute. alternate form is the bound form, evidence for word-final devoicing?

tion-; Vwl.stem; claim.

tivch; Nsn; testimony.

tivcht-, tiuch; VsII.stem; beget.3sg.ind.pres.

to, te; Prep; to; of; ger. + Dat.

to-; V.der; indicates proximity or movement towards.

to fara; Prep; before. + Dat.

toask- (to- ask-); VwII.stem; ask of, claim.
tofar- (to- far, tofer-); VsVI. stem; attack.

tohald- (to- hald-); VsVII. stem; charge.

toslog- (to- slog-); VsVI. stem; slay; slay.3sg.ind.pres; slay.3sg.ind.pt. inflects according to the strong paradigm.

tosprek- (to- sprek-); VsIV. stem; prosecute.

toth; Nsm; tooth.

treuw-, trew-; Nwf. stem; truth. See Boutkan's note re: vowel retention p.10.
	
treuw-; Adj.stem; true.

tung-; Nwf. stem; tunge; tongue.

tusk; Nsm; tusk.

twa, tva; Num.card; two.

twam; Num.card; two.dat.

twed-; Num.ord.stem; second, two-thirds.

twene, tvene; Num.card; two. Co-occurring nouns will be plural.

twi-; V.der; doubly, twice.

twia; Adv; twice.

twibete (twi- bet -de); Adv; twofold.

twifald- (twi- fald-); Adj.stem; twofold.

twielde (twi- ield -e); Adv; doubly.

twilif; Num.card; twelve.

twilift-; Num.ord.stem; twelfth.

twintegost-, twintigost-; Num.ord.stem; twentieth.

twintich, twintig-, twinteg-; Num.card; twenty.

twira; Num.card; genitive form of the cardinal number two.

twisk; Prep; between. + Dat, +Acc.

umbe, vmbe; Prep, Adv; around, because, about. + Acc.

un-, vn-, vm-, un; V.der, Adj.der, N.der, Adv.der; neg. Alternate form vm- appears before bilabial consonants.

und-, vnd-; V.der; signifies deprivation, dislocation.

under; Prep; under. + Dat.

undf- (und- f-); VsIII. stem; use.

undkum--; und- kum-, unkum- (und-kum-); VsIV. stem; shirk.

unforwrocht-, vnfowrocht- (un- urwerk -ed-); Adj.stem; unforfeited. Formulaic statement; see also Boutkan's note p.120.

unfrethmonn- (un- freth- monn-); Nsm. stem; enemy; unfrethmon.

unideu- (un- e- deu -?); Adj.stem; atrocious.

up-; Adj.der; up.
upriucht- (up- riucht-); Adj. stem; upright.

ur-, vr-, ouer-, ouer; over; V.der; augmentative. This prefix seems to correspond with the Latin praeter, in the sense of 'to go before' or 'superior to.'

ur-, vr-, for-; V.der; intensifier.

ur beden (ur- biad -en); VsII; forbidden.

urbern- (ur- bern-); VsIII.stem; burn up.

ur del-; VwI.stem; judge.

ur fell-; VwI.stem; refuse.

ur iev-; VsV.stem; grant.

ur kom-; VsIV.stem; prove.

ur louad-; Adj. stem; forbidden. Participial adjective.

ur sell-, ur sel; VwI.stem; sell.

urbek; Adv; backward.

urbiad- (ur- biad-); VsII.stem; forbid.

urbrid- (ur- brid-); VsIII.stem; rob.

urfar- (ur- far-); VsI.stem; die.

urfiucht-(ur- fiucht-); VsIII.stem; violate.3sg.ind.pres.

ur grip- (ur- grip-); VsI.stem; sin.

urguld- (ur-guld-); VsIII.stem; compensate.

urkap- (ur- kap-); VwII.stem; sell.

urmeld- (ur- meld-); VwII.stem; relinquish.

urmod; Nsm; impertinence.

ursett- (ur- sett-); VwI.stem; pawn.

ursitt- (ur- sitt-); VsV.stem; be truant.

urstond- (ur- stond-); VsVI.stem; obstruct.

urswer- (ur- swer-); VsVII.stem; renounce.

urteg- (ur- teg-); Vcont.stem; refuse, abandon.

urtiug- (ur- tiug-); VwI.stem; prove guilt.

urwed- (ur- wedd-); VwII.stem; renounce.

urwinn-, urwnn-, vrwnn- (ur- winn-); VsIII.stem; convict.

urwixl- (ur- wixl-); VwII.stem; exchange.

us, vs; Pro.1pl; Acc, Dat.

us, vs, user; Pro.1pl; Poss. Inflects according to the strong adjective paradigm.

ut; Adv; out.

ut-; Nwf.stem; ute; delivery, surrender.

utbeld-; VwI.stem; to endow a marrying child with portions of one's estate.

utbiad- (ut- biad-); VsII.stem; offer.
uter, vter; Prep, without. + Acc.

utflucht- (ut flucht-); VsIII.stem; refers to the act of causing damage while breaking out of a place of refuge.

vmbe wlen- (un- be- wull- en-); Adj.stem; uncontaminated.

vmbethingad- (un- bi- thing -ad-); Adj.stem; uncounselled. Participial adjective.

vnder; Prep; under; during. +Dat.

wak-; VwII.stem; wake.

wald; Nsf; power; approval.

wald-; VsVII.stem; execute, hold power over goods or possessions.

waluber-, walubor- (walu ber-); Nwm.stem; pilgrim, lit. 'staff-bearer'.

wapuldepen- (wapul depen- ?); Nsf.stem; dunking, immersion.

war-; VwII.stem; guarantee.

-ward; Adv.der; manner.

warf, waru-; Nsm; people's court.

was; Virr.stem; 3sg.ind.pt of be.

wed-; Nsn.stem; wede; currency, weeds. This refers to a unit of currency, valued at twelve pennies to the weed, four weeds to the mark.

wed, wedd-; Nsn; pledge.

wedd-; VwII.stem; pledge.

wel, Adv; well.

weldeg-, weldig-; Adj.stem; proxy. Buma treats this and the next entry weldich as a single item.

weldeg-; VwII.stem; grant.

weldich; Adj.stem; powerful.

wend; Nsm; matter, thing.

wepin, wepn; Nsn; weapon.

wer-; Nsf.stem; property; wares.

wer-, wir; Nsf.stem; were; defence.

werand; Nsm; bail, legal-precedent?. Boutkan glosses this as representative, but Buma's comments under this entry ("een rechtsvoorganger aan te wijzen") indicate that this phrase (R1.4 087) may mean the citing of precedent.

werd; Nsf; evidence.

werc; Virr.stem; pl.subj.pt, 3sg.subj.pt of be.

werk-; Vwl.stem; obtain.

werlas- (wer -las-); Adj.stem; defenseless.

wern-; Vwl.stem; refuse.

weron; Virr.stem; pl.ind.pt of be.

werp-; VsIII.stem; throw, appoint.

werth-; VsIII.stem; become, turn.

werth; Nsn; price.
werthm-; Nwm.stem; price, fine.

werthmond (werth mond); Nsm; dowry. Boutkan has this listed both as a Nsn and Nsm, despite its single occurrence, there are no modifiers on which to base a decision. Buma says neuter sub werthmond, though sub -mond he opts for masculine.

weru-; Nsm.stem; werf, premises.

wes-; Nwm.stem; orphan.

wesa; Virr.stem; infin of be.

west; Adv; west.

wester; Adv; westwards.

wetir, Nsn; water.

wi, we; Pro. 1pl; Nom.

wi; Nsm; way.

wich, Nsm; fight.

wich, wig-; Nsm; fight.

widu-; Nsf.stem; widow; widwe.

wif, wiu-; Nsn; Nsf; woman. Feminine in the Dat.sg.

wild-; Adj.stem, wild.

will- ;Virr.stem; want, wish.

will; Nwm; will.

wind; Nsm; wind.

wis-; Adj.stem; wise.

wes-; VsII.stem; provide; found only with clitic in wesere, R1.4 435.

wisdom (wis -dom); Nsm; wisdom.

wiss-, wis-; Adj.stem; knowing, wise.

wit-, wet, Vppl.stem; know.

with, wit, Prep; with; against. + Acc.

with-; Nsf.stem; withe; relic.

witheth (with eth); Nsm; relic-oath.

withir, wither, Prep; Adv; against, from, on; + Acc.

withir; Adv; anew. Boutkan glosses this word 'disfavorable.'

withirfield (wither ield); Nsn; withirjeld; compensation.

withstond- with stond, VsVI.stem; withstand.

witsing; Nsm; Viking.

wixl-; Nsn; wixle; barter.

word; Nsn; word, testimony.

wosten; Nsf; waste.

wrald; Nsf; world.

wrpen-; Adj.stem; thrown; convened. Participial adjective.

wund-, wnd, wn; Nwf.stem; wound. Buma suggests that wn (R1.4 164) be interpreted as wnd.
Appendix I: The Seventeen Statutes

This is the first people’s statute, and the privilege given us by King Charles, and landlaw of all Frisians: that every man keep his goods, so long as he has not forfeited them.

This is the second people’s statute, after which the King’s bidding came: that high protection of churches and clergy is placed with the people. This protection is set at seventy-two pounds; the pound shall be set at seven Agripinish pennies. (In the old days Cologne was called Agripina, its old name. That was when we Frisians had to go too far for our money, and we were burdened by the heavy coin. Then we established our own money, and the protection money became seventy-two shillings, instead of seventy-two pounds, of Rednath’s or Kawing’s mintage. Rednath and Kawing were the first two who minted coins in Friesland.) Three pounds (that is, twenty-one shillings) go to the bailiff, at the king’s command.

This is the third people’s statute and privilege of King Charles: that every man keep his goods undeprived, unless he has been convicted by the proper procedure, with accusation and defense; then he has what the judge decides to deal to him, according to the people’s law. The judge must pass no sentences, unless he has sworn before the Holy Roman Emperor and been chosen from the people. And he must know all legal matters that are statute and landlaw. Then he must judge, and deal with, the enemy as well as the kinsman, according to the intent of the oath he has sworn before the Emperor: to help widows and orphans, and all defenseless people, as he would his relatives in the third degree. If the judge takes gifts or bribes, and his guilt may be proven with two fellow-sworn judges at the King’s command, then he must no longer pass sentences, because the
judge is like a priest, and because they are the sight and the eyes of holy Christianity; they must help all those who cannot help themselves.

This is the fourth people's statute. Whosoever takes from another, or fares onto his property without a judgement in his favor, forfeits then ten cloth-marks, and shall subsequently atone with them. Each mark shall be four weeds, each weed shall be twelve pennies; thus the statute is paid in full and fulfilled.

This is the fifth people's statute: that each freeman must keep his father's possessions, and his grandfather's, and his mother's brother's, and his grandmother's, and those of his kinsman in the third degree, with twelve oaths sworn on the relics without duel.

This is the sixth people's statute: that to hold purchased land, land that has been donated to the church, and the church's property, one must swear on the relics with seven oath-helpers. Each of these men must be uncontaminated by perjury, manslaughter, fornication, incest, or any other sin for which he has fasted. He shall know the credo and the pater noster to hold the church's property.

This is the seventh people's statute: all Frisians have the right to judge their own cases, and have the right to petition, and the right to defense. King Charles granted us this privilege, in order that we turn southward, refuse tribute, become subordinate to and dependent upon the southern [Frankish] kings, and pay proper tribute, tithe, and housetax as the judge decides and by the people's landlaw—all because we formerly owed our allegiance to the north, to Redbad the enemy, all of us Frisians.

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65 The exact nature of this unit of currency remains in doubt (Bremmer, pers. comm.).
This is the eighth people's statute: that no man shall quarrel too fiercely with his lord. Whatever a man be charged with by the king, if it is proved that he is guilty of his head-ransom, to dispute it he shall redeem himself with twelve men on the relics: with four freemen, with four land-owners, and with four serfs. Thus shall the freeman atone to the king, because the freeman need not lead fighters against the king—the king is mighty and powerful in himself, and will choose all his own fighters, and therefore all fighters battle at the king's command.

This is the ninth people's statute: that we Frisians must pay the peace-coin, and the house-tax, and tithe, with two of Rednath's or Kawing's minting, and we shall pay it between St. Andrew's Mass and Christmas. Whoever is unwilling to pay the king or his deputy shall pay twice, and thereupon forfeits twenty-one shillings which he shall pay afterward; this is at the king's command.

This is the tenth people's statute: that at the king's bidding we Frisians need not campaign nor attend legal proceedings that are farther westward than the Vlie, eastward than the Weser, southward than the Wapel, and northward than the seashore. At that time, King Charles wished to lead us farther, westward to the Zwin, and eastward to Hitzacker. Now we Frisians shall hold our elder's laws and the king's privileges as we were freely charged by King Charles. Thus we may keep our land and our people against the sea and the northern army.

This is the eleventh people's statute. Protection-money for all widows, orphans, defenseless people, women, pilgrims, palmers, true fasters, dispatched messengers, and all those that have renounced weapon and battle through peace and mercy and God's grace, is set at ten people's marks. Whosoever fights with any of these or robs them shall pay two-fold, at the king's command; twenty-one shillings shall go to the bailiff.

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This is the twelfth people’s statute. Church protection, house protection, court protection, army protection, plow protection, and dike protection stand at thirty-two clothmarks, that is, eight people’s marks. Whosoever breaks another’s protection shall pay a fine and an added fine at the king’s command; twenty-one shillings will go to the bailiff.

This is the thirteenth people’s statute, that King Charles granted us. The people’s protection stands at ten cloth-marks. Whosoever violates this protection thereupon forfeits, and shall afterwards pay, ten cloth-marks, each mark at four weeds, each weed at twelve pennies; thus is the statute entirely atoned and fulfilled.

This is the fourteenth people’s statute. Wherever an underage child is taken from the land, through sale or raid, should his goods or property have been pawned if he comes back to the land, and can recognize his brother and sister, and can name his nearest relatives, his father and mother, and can recognize any field of his land, then that child must retake possession, without oath, duel, taxation, bailiff’s approval, or liabilities. This is because neither his mother, nor his stepfather, brother, sister, brother-in-law, nor unfaithful guardian may sell or pawn any of the underaged child’s property while that child is abroad. The people must help the child come to his own property.

This is the fifteenth people’s statute, which the king’s command followed. If a man has done such evil deeds as raping widows, maidens, or another man’s wife, and he is convicted by evidence or combat, he must pay the woman twelve marks in fine, and the people twelve marks. The bailiff must take twenty-one marks thereof, two-thirds from the people’s due and a third from her compensation. It is law that the culprit’s relatives help him pay if he doesn’t have it himself, because they may not shirk their born-blood.
This is the sixteenth people's statute, and King Charles' privilege: that all Frisians can pay their blood-feuds with money, because they shall be free on Saxon territory, without stocks, caning, shaving of heads, rod, and all other punishments; that they be convicted and sentenced in the people's court, with proper accusation and judge's decision, by the people's landlaws and the magistrate's command, or that of his deputy. For counterfeit or adulteration of money, a man's right hand must be struck off on the court scaffold for these two crimes. And if he has committed a capital crime, arson, or other deadly deeds, then he shall pay all the people with his own life, to equal satisfaction, by the judge's sentence and by the people's landlaws: namely, he shall be broken on the wheel. If he has committed theft, and doesn't have the fine in money, then he must be hanged, because when he hangs by the road he has equally compensated the people and the bailiff. Deadly deed must appease deadly deed, so that evil acts may be obstructed.

This is the seventeenth people's statute: that all Frisians sue by means of petition and defense and the judge's decision, that every man acknowledge for himself on the relics what he has done, except for five things, for any of which the free Frisian may not offer an oath on the relics. With four helpers he may refuse all complaints but death, and visible wound, by the clerk's word, the judge's wisdom, and the people's law, or pay with his own soul. Unless he has made a pledge in a convened public assembly, a consecrated synod or lay court, then he cannot offer a sworn pledge on the relics, because as a grown man he can with his right hand renounce and with his tongue relinquish his right.
Appendix II: The Twenty-four Landlaws

This is the first landlaw of all Frisians: that each man keep his goods and his own possessions unrobbed, unless he has been convicted with testimony and proper legal procedure. If he then refuses the three proper trials or the three people's courts that are commanded him by the King, or is truant through impertinence and recklessness, and he wants neither counsel nor rights, nor to request a grace period, then the claimant may take possession of that which he demanded before the rendering of this verdict, unless the defendant makes one of the four excuses that the free Frisian may make. The first excuse is that no representative of the court made the suit known to him. The second is that his opponent barred his way with combat and weapon. The third is that wind and water were against him, and he was forced to dike against the salty sea and the wild ocean. The fourth is that he was taken seriously ill, so that he could not be present at the court. These are the four excuses that the free Frisian may exonerate himself with, that King Charles set for him and granted to all Frisians.

This is the second landlaw. Wherever a mother sells her child's inheritance, or barters it with her kinsman's counsel, before that child is of age, and the sale pleases him, then he does not hold the property; if he likes it, then he goes to his property without duel and without people's fine. Whosoever fights the child or takes his property from him forfeits ten people's marks and three pounds to the bailiff, that is, twenty-one shillings. And all the people and the bailiff must help the child to return to his land, as the law requires. There are three cases of emergency when the mother may sell her child's inheritance in order to support him. The first such case is when the child is young and is taken prisoner, and led away north over the sea or south through the mountains; then the

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Here the text of R1 is missing two pages; the translation I give here is based on the supplements provided by Buma and Buma and Ebel.
mother must sell or pawn her child’s property in order to ransom the child, and help him preserve his livelihood. The second case is when there is famine in the land, and the child may die of hunger; then the mother must sell or pawn her child’s property in order to buy her child grain and meat and eggs, with which she may succor the child. The third case is when the child is without clothing or shelter, and the cold winter approaches, and all folk go into their yards, and into their houses, and into their warm parlors, and the wild beasts seek the hollow trees and the hills, so they may preserve their lives. So the child laments and bemoans his naked limbs, and homelessness, and his father, who might have protected him against hunger and winter’s foggy cold, who is shut and buried deep and dark under the cold earth with four coffin-nails. Thus the mother must seek to pawn or sell her child’s inheritance, because she must see that her child] not die through hunger nor frost nor any other misery, until he is grown.

This is the third landlaw. Wherever an underage child is taken from the land through sale or raid, to the heathens, and then it happens that he returns to the land and to his people, then he returns to his own land without oath, without duel, without the people’s due, and without the bailiff’s authorization, and without all prior obligations. Whosoever keeps the child from this forfeits ten marks to the people and twenty-one shillings to the bailiff.

This is the fourth landlaw. Wherever father and mother give their daughter her own trousseau, and endow her with legal goods and with their property freely held, and then let these go to another from the family property through sale or barter, or if their goods are spoiled, or enlarged, and they wish to misrepresent those goods, then the daughter must declare those goods with two oaths of ownership. If her brother wishes to claim and appropriate her trousseau, then she must claim it and keep it with two oaths on the relics without duel. That is landlaw of all Frisians.
This is the fifth landlaw. The owner of goods or property responds to a claimant with the proper pledge, saying, "The land, which you claim of me and for which you summon me to court, and charge me falsely, that land I bought from a Rome pilgrim, who risked skin, flesh and life in the mountains. Now you need not drive me to further defense. I will hold my own with such established law, as the judge deals with me, because my defense comes from God's will to the Frankish kingdom: thus I will hold my land with seven deed-oaths on the relics without duel."

This is the sixth landlaw. If there are two brothers, and one of them takes a wife, and begets a child by that wife, then he shall grant the child a proper inheritance upon his death. If his child or his child's child outlives him, so that the child's father no longer lives, and the child wishes to divide his property, and is opposed by his father's brother, who declares that he is one degree nearer kin to the father, then the child must go to the property with four of his mother's kin and eight of his father's kin, if they will help him. And if the child's kin refuse him at the relics, then the child must hire foreign men to stand with him at the relics, with his own money, in order to hold an equal portion of his father's, though the child be a full degree more remote. Thus the child's child is not to his grandfather's possessions as the grandfather's own child.

This is the seventh landlaw: that each freeman keep his father's possessions, and his mother's possessions, and his grandfather's, and his grandmother's, and the possessions of his kin in the third degree, and the possessions of every free relative. If they are claimed by another, they shall be held with twelve men on the relics, without duel.

This is the eighth landlaw: that every heir be as witness to the deeds of his third-degree kinsman with two relic-oaths. Whatever has happened, wound or death, then the
third-degree kinsman may speak after the other’s death; at the staff of the judge he may stand, make pledge, and have recourse to the law concerning his third-degree kinsman’s deed. And every heir may enlist his kinsmen in the third degree as witnesses to death and to wound, because they may not abandon their born blood. This is landlaw of all the Frisians.

This is the ninth landlaw. If a man has been so badly beaten that he stands bloody, and his third-degree kinsman or a closer relation enters the fray, and does more harm than circumstances warrant, then his kinsman might wish to leave him at the relics, declaring that “You have fought this duel because of an earlier feud or old quarrel.” Then the kinsman that has helped the other may say that he has not done it because of an earlier feud or an old quarrel, but because of his kinship. Then he shall go forth, admitting what he has done, and atone for any wounds, and lead his kinsman from the dock.

This is the tenth landlaw. Wherever a serf is accused of rending, reaving, or theft, then his lord must go in his place to swear an oath on the relics that his serf is innocent of the charge. If the serf’s master abandons him at the relics, then the serf must carry the hot iron, because he can make no further use of his rights at the relics.

This is the eleventh landlaw. Wherever an offense is committed by horse’s hoof, cow’s horn, hound’s tooth, cock’s spur, or pig’s tusk, and the animal’s owner wished to dispute the charge, then the claimant must declare by the relics that the other’s animal has done as charged. The owner shall go forth and tender admission. No bailiff may demand money from this case.

This is the twelfth landlaw. If a complaint proceeds from a horse’s hoof, cow’s horn, hound’s tooth, cock’s spur, or pig’s tusk, or an ungrown child, or a man’s unlawful
wife; or an evil deed is done backward with a backward weapon, and unwillingly, then it shall be atoned for through admission, and no bailiff may calculate peace-money from this case. If the defendant wishes to dispute the case, then he shall swear on the relics with twelve assistants.

This is the thirteenth landlaw. Whoever attacks or robs widows, orphans, or pilgrims shall pay double, paying the people the peace-money at ten people's marks and the bailiff three pounds (that is, twenty-one shillings), at the king's command. And for each day the stolen goods are in his possession he shall pay the bailiff twenty-one shillings. This is because these people are under the king's protection, and no widow nor child need be responsible for land, serfs, wergilds, or court fines before the child is of age. Otherwise they shall answer for every case that may be brought against them under the law, or prosecuted, by the judge's decision and the people's landlaw.

This is the fourteenth landlaw. If a man be so badly assaulted that he flees the scene, and escapes into a house or its grounds, and offers from there to pay all that he has forfeited, then anything done to him afterward inside is doubly fined, and the peace-money is payable; anything he breaks while fighting his way out is subject to the regular fine, and peace-money is not payable.

This is the fifteenth landlaw. Wherever a man is accused of throwing urine, or dunking another in deep water, or binding the innocent man with a noose, and he wishes to admit to it, then in confession he shall atone for it with fifteen ounces, each ounce at twenty pennies. If he wishes to dispute the charge, then he shall swear on the relics with four helpers.
This is the sixteenth landlaw. Wherever a man or a woman perish, and leave their land or other property, and leave after them neither father nor mother, brother nor sister, child, nor child's child, and there are none left of their six closest relatives, then those of equal kinship must go to the property, establish there their kinship, and each shall take an equal portion. But if one comes who is closer than any to the inheritance, then that person shall take the property. That not being the case, the kinsmen shall divide the land among those that are related, and can establish that relationship.

This is the seventeenth landlaw. Wherever a man takes another's property, it is the law that the offender return the property to its owner the same day he asks for it, unless he is prevented by these three circumstances: robbery, arson, or burglary. If it is well-established that the goods have been stolen, burned, or taken at night, then he need make no answer, because no man shall bear more responsibility for another's goods than he does for his own.

This is the eighteenth landlaw. Wherever a woman charges that a man has raped her, and he will admit it, then he will pay her the full fine. But if he wishes to dispute the charge, then he shall swear on the relics with eight people chosen from his relatives. Then he need pay no fine, nor sit outlawed in the docket.

This is the nineteenth landlaw. Whosoever is in the army, and quarrels, then he shall pay his victim with a double fine, and pay the people the peace-money, and pay three pounds to the bailiff. And wherever someone presses a charge, but has no wound, saying that he was beaten with a club, or choked, then the accused must swear with twelve helpers. If there is a wound, then the presumptive heir must swear on the relics with twelve helpers chosen from his third-degree kinsmen; then the accused must pay him.
This is the twentieth landlaw. Wherever the Vikings go in the land, and take a man, bind him, and lead him away, and then bring him back again, forcing him to burn houses, rape women, slay men, and burn churches, and whatever other harm he can do; but he escapes or is ransomed, subsequently returning to the land, and can recognize his brothers and sisters, birthright, property, and his parent’s grounds and house, then he will return to his property without the people’s fine. But if the people wish to charge him with a crime, and prosecute one of their own for the great crime he formerly committed with the Vikings, then he may go before the people’s court and make confession; then he must swear on the relics that he was forced to do it all, that his master commanded him, that life and limb he was a powerless man. Then neither the people nor the bailiff need hold feud nor sin against him, because the bailiff cannot guarantee the peace-money from him; the servant must do as the master bids him, for the sake of his life.

This is the twenty-first landlaw. A defendent shall respond to the man who claims of him land and property by saying, “That property, for which you prosecute me and summon me to court, was left to me by my great-grandfather, my grandfather, and my grandmother,” saying whence the land came to him; “If he contradicts me, saying I should name them, then I shall name them soon; thus may I keep that property without a duel, with a deed-oath.”

This is the twenty-second landlaw. The noble-woman’s dowry stands at eight pounds and eight ounces and eight shillings and eight pennies. This is landlaw of all the Frisians, that each man shall be responsible for his property, as long as he holds it unforfeited. Whoever accuses another, on the premises, at home, with an upraised banner, without the people’s consent or the bailiff’s bidding, in the doom-lit day, under the shining sun, he shall pay for anything he damages on the grounds or in the house with a double fine. Anything he damages in fighting his way out, all that is peace-money free and singly
fined. The people must help him in this matter, because the unlawful army had attacked him.

This is the twenty-third landlaw. If a pregnant woman is attacked, having committed no offense—no bloody wound, no bloody deed, no death, nor any other deadly deed—and she is so badly hurt in the womb that the child and the birth are dead, then he must pay, if he will admit to the crime, and atone for the death and the deadly deed to her with an extra fine as well as the regular fine, the payment and the people’s fine as high as the people set, and the added fine at twelve marks; he must also pay the woman her child-fine at twelve marks. And if she dies, then he must redeem her and the pregnancy with seven payments: eight pounds to the bailiff, and eight ounces, and eight shillings, and eight pennies; that is her proper worth. If he wants to dispute the charge, then he shall redeem himself with twelve men on the relics, or he shall undergo the nine plowshares. If he doesn’t want to undergo either of these ordeals, then he must provide to fight a bare-legged champion within three days, or make a settlement according to the judge’s decision and the people’s law that she is reasonable and godly.

This is the twenty-fourth landlaw. Whoever goes to another at night, to grounds and house, past sleeping people and those awake but unaware, and with a glowing coal burns all that the other has on the grounds and in the house, and will confess to it, he shall go to each corner with ten marks, make a pledge at the judgement of the people, and at the fireplace with his proposal, and pay the man double his goods’ worth, and if his neighbors next door and those more distant will swear it with them. If the accused wishes to dispute the charge, then he must withstand four bare-legged champions, one at each corner, and a fifth at the hearthstead, because deadly deed will be appeased with deadly deed.
These are the seventeen people's statutes and the twenty-four landlaws, that all Frisians bought with their money, and shall lawfully use if they must, because King Charles commanded that they keep all lawful legal processes, and maintain them as long as they live, and whosoever robs them, they will be robbed before the eyes of God and before all the saints of God that are in heaven or on earth.