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:

[Signature]

Chairperson

[Signature]

Dean, Graduate School

[Signature]

Date

S. 30-01

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The Seventeen Statutes and the Twenty-four Landlaws: a Morphological Analysis and Translation of Two Old Frisian Legal Texts

Director: Dr. Anthony Mattina

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 Riestring 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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# List of Abbreviations

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<th>Meaning</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acc</td>
<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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<tr>
<td>augm</td>
<td>augmentative</td>
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<td>card</td>
<td>cardinal</td>
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<td>clitic</td>
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<td>conjunction</td>
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<td>der</td>
<td>derivational morpheme</td>
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<td>feminine</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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<tr>
<td>infl</td>
<td>inflectional morpheme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I-VII</td>
<td>weak/strong verb class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ind</td>
<td>indicative</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inst</td>
<td>instrumental</td>
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<td>m</td>
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<td>N</td>
<td>noun</td>
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<td>pl</td>
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<td>ppart</td>
<td>past participle</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prep</td>
<td>preposition</td>
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<td>pres</td>
<td>present</td>
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<td>present participle</td>
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<td>pronoun</td>
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<td>pt</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>rel</td>
<td>relativizer</td>
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<td>s</td>
<td>strong (verb)</td>
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</tr>
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<td>stem</td>
<td>bound form</td>
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<td>subj</td>
<td>subjunctive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>w</td>
<td>weak</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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,\(^1\) 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.\(^2\) 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 Riustringer 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 Rüstringer Recht* (1963), which includes 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 Riustring 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

---

\(^1\) Bremmer (1998).

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 Riustring 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 Riestring 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 Riestring 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 (1996b).
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>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>t /t/</td>
<td>sth. ts /ç/</td>
<td>k /k/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vd st</td>
<td>b /b/</td>
<td>d /d/</td>
<td>ds, (d)z(i) /j/</td>
<td>g, ch /g/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fric</td>
<td>f /f/</td>
<td>th /θ/</td>
<td>s /s/</td>
<td>h, ch /x/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nas</td>
<td>m /m/</td>
<td>n /n/</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liq</td>
<td>l /l/, r /r/</td>
<td>i, y, j /j/</td>
<td></td>
<td>w /w/</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 /j/: 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.
hl, hr, hw represent voiceless stem-initial sonorants (/h/, /r/, /w/). The h appears inconsistently before r and w, e.g. hwelik ~ welik [welik] 'each,' bihrepen [biɾeplen] (ppart) ~ beropth [biɾópθ] (3sg.ind.pres) 'scream.' hl sometimes appears as lh: lhige ~ hlige [lijə] (3sg.pres.subj) 'declare.'

sth, found stem-initially, represents the voiceless palatal affricate /č/: sthiake [čáka] 'jaw.' See ts.

th represents the interdental fricative /θ/. /θ/ is voiced between voiced segments: thochta [θóxta] 'memory', brother [bróðər].

ts, found stem-internally, represents the voiceless palatal affricate /č/: itsil [ičil]. See sth.

c alternates with k to represent the voiceless velar stop /k/: coma ~ koma [kóma] (infin) 'come.'

g usually represents the phoneme /ɡ/ geng [geŋg] (ppart) 'go'; but before high/mid front vowels g may alternate with i (or occasionally ɔ), and in this case it represents the palatal glide /j/, e.g. the alternation wiene ~ wigene [wijene] 'consecration,' redjeua ~ redieua [ré:djeva] 'judge.' Finally, g alternates with ng > [ŋ] in e.g. kinig ~ kining 'king.' See p. 6 below for further discussion of the phoneme /ɡ/.

h represents

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

(2) syllable boundaries in loan words: iherusalem [iarúsaləm].

i ~ j represents the palatal glide /j/, jefta ~ iefta [jéfθa] 'if.' (Note that i may also represent the high front vowel /i/; see below.)
q, always before u, represents the voiceless velar stop /k/: *queth* [kwəθ] (3sg.ind.pres) 'say.'

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

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]: *selə* [səla] 'bind,' but *isərn* [iːzərn] 'iron.'

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

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

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

z represents the voiced palatal affricate /j/; 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 [ɡ] elsewhere: *hach* [hax] ~ *hagene* [hɑɡənə] (acc.sg.m) 'high,' *geng* [geng] (3sg.ind.pt) 'go.'¹⁰ (Note that the letter g is also used to represent the palatal glide /j/; see above.)

The fricatives /f/, /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>
</tr>
</thead>
<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[bre: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 /i/, 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 [goːd] 'possessions.'

y alternates with i to represent the palatal glide /j/ prevocally, the high front vowel /i/ vocalically: NP yeronimus [jerónimus], asiga, asyga [ásiya] '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: 13

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 [hóːve] (dat.sg) 'hoof'
    skero [skéro] (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 [bódo]
   (nom.pl) 'commandment'

The Old Frisian of Rl possessed three phonemic diphthongs: /ju/ /io, iu ~ iv/ /ja/ /ia, and /lej/ /ei ~ ey/. Boutkan analyzes them as monophonemic14 because they alternate regularly with monophthongs in the ablauting forms of strong verbs, e.g.: fliata (infin) ~

Boutkan 27.
14 Boutkan 20-21.

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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).\(^{16}\)

Nominative is the case of subject, subject complement, and address: \textit{thet mon wili beseka}, 'the man wishes to dispute'; \textit{thit is thet forme londriucht} 'this is the first landlaw'; \textit{asega, is't thingtid?} 'Judge, is it time for holding court'?\(^{17}\)

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

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

Most prepositions and certain verbs govern the dative case (i.e. indirect objects): \textit{sa skil hi an tha withon mith twilif hondon undswera} 'thus shall he swear on the relics with twelve assistants'; \textit{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: \textit{brother} 'brother,' \textit{moder} 'mother,' \textit{feder} 'father'; and a number of agent nouns: \textit{asega} 'judge,' \textit{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(^{18})</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](^{20})</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

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\(^{18}\) Through vowel balance, -i may appear as -e.

\(^{19}\) Found only in fremo.

\(^{20}\) van Helten (1890) §187.
Adjectives in predicative position remain uninflected.\textsuperscript{21} The strong and weak paradigms can be charted as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strong</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>Pl (all genders)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sing. Nom.</td>
<td>-e</td>
<td>[-e]</td>
<td>-e</td>
<td>-a, -e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td>-es</td>
<td>-es</td>
<td>-ere\textsuperscript{22}</td>
<td>-(e)ra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td>-a, -e</td>
<td>-a, -e</td>
<td>-(e)re</td>
<td>-a, -e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td>-(e)ne</td>
<td>-e</td>
<td>-e</td>
<td>-a, -e</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weak</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>Pl (all genders)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sing. Nom.</td>
<td>-a</td>
<td>-e</td>
<td>-e</td>
<td>-a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td>-a</td>
<td>-a</td>
<td>-a</td>
<td>-a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td>-a</td>
<td>[-a]</td>
<td>[-a]\textsuperscript{23}</td>
<td>-a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td>-a</td>
<td>-e</td>
<td>-a</td>
<td>-a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**weak:** thiu forme nedskininge 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.'

\textsuperscript{21} Boutkan §3.2.

\textsuperscript{22} 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.'

\textsuperscript{23} Boutkan §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. Nom.</strong></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. Nom.</strong></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]24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3rd person</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>F</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sing. Nom.</strong></td>
<td>hi (-e)re</td>
<td>hit</td>
<td>hiu (se)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td>sin-</td>
<td>sin-</td>
<td>hiri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td>him (-m)</td>
<td>[him]25</td>
<td>hiri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td>hini</td>
<td>hit</td>
<td>hia (se)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pl. Nom.</strong></td>
<td>hia (se)</td>
<td>(all genders)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td>hiara</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td>hiam, him</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td>hia (se)</td>
<td></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(l-)'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 Heilen §241.
25 Boutkan §3.3.1.
aller and ek; sa what 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>thet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td>thes</td>
<td>thes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td>tha</td>
<td>tha, tham</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td>thene</td>
<td>thet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Inst.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pl.</td>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td>tha</td>
<td>(all genders)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td>theran</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td>tha, tham</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td>tha</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The instrumental neuter survives only in certain fixed expressions: bi thiui 'therefore,' til thiui 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.

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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.27 These patterns as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>inf/pres</th>
<th>past sing</th>
<th>past pl./subj</th>
<th>ppart</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I i:</td>
<td>e:</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II ia/iu, u</td>
<td>a:</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III i, e, iu, u</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>u</td>
<td>u</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV e, i, u ~ o 28</td>
<td>e, a</td>
<td>e:, o:</td>
<td>e, i, o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V e, i, iu</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI a, o, e</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>e, i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VII 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 Houten §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></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>[e]</td>
<td>[-ie]</td>
<td>[-e]</td>
<td>-f</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>-st</td>
<td>-ast</td>
<td>-(e)st</td>
<td>-t, -st</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>-th (_{-t}^2)</td>
<td>-ath</td>
<td>-th</td>
<td>[-f]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p</td>
<td>[ath]</td>
<td>-iath (_{-iath}^3)</td>
<td>-ath (_{-at}^4)</td>
<td>-on (_{-on}^5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subj.pres</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>[-ie]</td>
<td>[-e]</td>
<td>-f</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}^6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p</td>
<td>-e</td>
<td>-e, -ie</td>
<td>-e</td>
<td>-e (_{-i}^6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ind.pt</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>[-de (_{-te}^3)]</td>
<td>[-ade]</td>
<td>[-f]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>[-est]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>-de (_{-te}^3)</td>
<td>-ade</td>
<td>-f</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p</td>
<td>-don (_{-ton}^3)</td>
<td>-don</td>
<td>-on</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subj.pt</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>[-de (_{-te}^3)]</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>[-f]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>[-de (_{-te}^3)]</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>[-f]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>-te</td>
<td>[-ade]</td>
<td>-f</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p</td>
<td>-de</td>
<td>[-ade]</td>
<td>-f</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>imper. sg</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pl</td>
<td>[e]</td>
<td>[-a]</td>
<td>[-f]</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inf</td>
<td>-a</td>
<td>-iath</td>
<td>[-at]</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppart</td>
<td>-ed (_{-id}^3)</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>[-f]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ger</td>
<td>to -ande</td>
<td>to -ande</td>
<td>to -ande</td>
<td>[-f]</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, l, 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 \(_{-id}^3\), e.g. ebarneu, efremitf. 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 other34:

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

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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: *skipper* 'Creator,' *scriver* '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
\t forme -e liodkest.
\m form -Nom.sg.f liodkest
\g first -wAdj.infl people's statute
\p Num.ord.stem 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>gram. cat.</th>
<th>Engl. gloss</th>
<th>note</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ag-, ach-; Nwn.stem: (age); eye; the dative plural takes the idiosyncratic suffix -non, rather than the usual -on.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
References


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


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

and thes kyning kerles ieft.
and Gen.sg.m king Charles -Gen.sg privilege

and King Charles' privilege

and landlaw of all the Frisians,

that all monna ek an
that all man each on

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. Rl.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.).
alsa longe sa hit
alsa longe sa hi hit unforwroch
so long as Nom Acc unforfeited
Adv Adv Adv Pro.3sg.m Pro.3sg.n Adj.stem

hebbe.
hebb -e
have -3sg.subj.pres
VwI.stem -VwI.infl

so long as he has not forfeited them.

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

liodkest.
liodkest
people's statute
Nsf

This is the second people's statute

Alder thes kyninges 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

whereafter the King's bidding was enacted,

thetma under liodon
thet ma under liod -on
Nom.sg.n one under people -Dat.pl
Pro.dem Pro.indef Prep Nsm.stem -N.infl

hagene fretho
hag -ene freth -o
high -Acc.sg.m protection -Acc.sg
Adj.stem -sAdj.infl Nwm.stem -Nwm.infl

louade.
lou -ade
establish -3sg.ind.pt
VwII.stem -VwII.infl

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

Aile  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  aile  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
Art.def  Nwm.stem  -Nwm.infl

kasma  tha  bi  twam
kas  ma  tha  bi  twam
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
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.pres  be.infin  by  seven
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.

R.1.3 014

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

R.1.3 015

and then the heavy coin burdened us.

R.1.3 016

and then against two the wealth.

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

R1.3 017

**Rednathes** slekes.

Rednath -es slek -es

NP -Nsm.infl Nsm -Nsm.infl

of Rednath's minting

R1.3 018

**ieftha kawinges** slekes.

ieftha kawing -es slek -es

or -Gen.sg minting -Gen.sg

Conj NP -Nsm.infl Nsm -Nsm.infl

or Kawing's minting--

R1.3 019

**Rednath and kawing.**

Rednath and kawing

and

NP Conj NP

Rednath and Kawing,

R1.3 020

**alsa hiton** tha

alsa het -on tha

so be.called -pl.ind.pt Nom.pl

Adv VsVII.stem -Vs.infl Art.def

**forma** twene ther to

form -a twene ther to

first -Nom.pl.m two that to

Num.ord.stem -wAdj.infl Num.card Pro.rel Prep
so called were the first two that struck the penny in Friesland);

three pounds to the bailiff,

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

and with proper procedure;

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asega dem and
asega dem -e and
divide -pl.subj.pres to people -Gen.pl
VwI.stem -VwI.infl Prep Nsm.stem -Nsn.infl
londriuchte.
lond riuht -e
land law -Dat.sg.
Nsn Nsn -Nsn.infl

so has he, as the judge decides and apportions to him, by the people's law.

R1.3 029
Ther ne hach nen asega
ther ne hag nen asega
there neg must.3sg.ind.pres neg judge
Adv Adv Vppl.stem Pro.stem Nwm

del -ande hit ne wesa
divide -ger Nom neg be.3sg.subj.pres
VwI.stem -V.infl Pro.3sg.n Adv Virr.stem

There no judge must decide a sentence, unless he has sworn before the (Holy) Roman emperor

R1.3 030
and thet hi fon da liodon
and thet hi fon tha liod -on
and that Nom of Dat.pl people -Dat.pl
Conj Conj Pro.3sg.m Prep Art.def Nsm.stem -N.infl
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 Vpp1.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
Vpp1.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 Vpp1.stem Pro.3sg.m Adv Prep

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

the widows and orphans

Buma and Ebel strike out to demande and to delande, concluding that the scribe has mistakenly repeated this phrase.
pilgrims and all defenseless people to help like his relatives in the third degree.

R1.3 038
Alsathiseagainimth
alsa thi asega nim -th
if Nom.sg.m judge take -3sg.ind.pres
Conj Art.def Nwm Vsw. stem -Vs.infl

tha unrivchta mida
tha un- riuh -a mid -a
Acc.pl neg- legal -Acc.pl.f gift -Acc.pl
Art.def Adj.der- Adj -wAdj.infl Nsw.stem -Nsw.infl

and thaurlouada
and tha urlouad -a
and Acc.pl forbidden -Acc.pl.m
Conj Art.def Adj.stem -wAdj.infl

panninga.
panning -a
penny -Acc.pl
Nsm -Nsm.infl

If the judge takes the illegal gifts and the forbidden coins,

R1.3 039
and ma hini urtiuga
and ma hini urtiug -a
and one Acc prove.guilt -infin
Conj Pro.indef Pro.3sg.m Vsw.stem -Vsw.infl

mi mith twam sine
mug mith twam sin -e
may.3s.ind.pres with two.dat Poss -Dat.pl.m
Vsw. stem Prep Num.card Pro.3sg -sAdj.infl

juvenethon an thes
juveneth -on an thes
fellow.sworn -Dat.pl in Gen.sg.m
Nsw.stem -N.infl Prep Art.def

kyningess bonne.
kining -es bon -e
king -Gen.sg bidding -Dat.sg
Nsm -Nsm.infl Nsm -Nsm.infl

and one may prove his guilt with two of his fellow-sworn (judges) at the king's bidding,
R1.3 040

so ne hach hi
so ne hag hi
so neg must.3sg.ind.pres Nom
 Conj Adv VppI.stem Pro.3sg.m

nenne          dom       mar to
nen -ene        dom       mar to
neg -Acc.sg.m   judgement more ger
Pro.stem -sAdj.infl Nsm.stem Adv Prep

delande.
del -ande
divide -ger
VwI.stem -V.infl

so must he decide no sentences anymore

R1.3 041

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

because

R1.3 042

thi          asega     thi       bi teknath
thi asega thi bitekn -ath
Nom.sg.m judge Nom.sg.m mean -3sg.ind.pres
Art.def Nwm Pro.dem VwII.stem -VwII.infl

thene      prestere.
thene prester -e
Acc.sg.m priest -Acc.sg
Art.def Nsm -Nsm.infl

the judge, he means the priest

R1.3 043

hwande hia    send
hwante hia wesa
because Nom be.pl.ind.pres
Conj Pro.3pl Virr.stem

siande.
si -and -e
see -pres.part -Nom.pl.m
Vsv.stem -V.infl -sAdj.infl

because they are the seeing

R1.3 044

and hia      skilun     wesa
and hia skil -on        wesa
and Nom shall -pl.ind.pres be.infin
Conj Pro.3pl VppIV.stem -Vpp.infl Virr.stem
and they must be the eyes of holy Christianity;

R1.3 045

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

ty they must help all those that cannot help themselves.

R1.3 046

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.

R1.3 047

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

Whosoever robs another

R1.3 048
and vmbethingades
and un- bi- thing -ad -es an
and neg- intens- sue -ppart -Gen.sg.n 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,

R1.3 049
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 efter 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;

R1.3 050
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,":

---

37

---

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.).

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Rl.3 051
thera weda allerek
thera wed -a allerek
Gen.pl weed -Gen.pl each
Art.def Nsn.stem -Ns.infl Pro.indef

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

each weed shall be twelve coins; 

Rl.3 052
sa is thiv kest al
sa wesa thi u kest all
so be.3sg.ind.pres Nom.sg.f statute all
Conj Virr.stem Art.def Nsf Num.stem

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

efullad.
e- full -ad
perf- fulfill -ppart
V.infl- VwII.stem -VwII.infl

so is the statute entirely atoned and fulfilled.

Rl.3 053
Thit is thiv
thit wesa thi u
Nom.sg.n be.3sg.ind.pres Nom.sg.f
Pro.dem Virr.stem Art.def

fifte liodkest.
fift -e liodkest
fifth -Nom.sg.f people's statute
Num.ord.stem -wAdj.infl Nsf

This is the fifth people's statute,

Rl.3 054
Theter allera
thet ther all -era
that there all -Gen.pl
Rel Adv Num.stem -sAdj.infl

frimonna ek to
frimon -a ek to
freeman -Gen.pl each ger
Nsm -Ns.infl Pro.indef Prep

42 Inexplicably. Buma and Ebel translate twilf 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 \textit{sines} and \textit{sin}\textsubscript{-es} and \textit{Poss -Gen.sg.m} 

\textup{Conj Pro.3sg \textsubscript{-sAdj.infl}}

\textit{threadknilinges} \textsubscript{-es} \textit{laua} \textsubscript{-a}

relative 3rd deg. \textsubscript{-Gen.sg} possessions \textsubscript{-Acc.pl}

\textit{Nsm} \textsubscript{-Nsm.infl} \textit{Nsf.stem} \textsubscript{-Nsf.infl}

and the possessions of his relatives in the third degree

\textit{mith twilif} \textit{hondon} \textsubscript{anda}

\textit{mith twilif hond} \textsubscript{-on} \textit{an thA}

\textit{with twelve hand} \textsubscript{-Dat.pl on Dat.pl}

\textit{Prep Num.card Nsf} \textsubscript{-N.infl Prep Art.def}

\textit{withon} \textit{buta strid -e}

\textit{with} \textsubscript{-on} \textit{buta strid -e}

\textit{relic} \textsubscript{-Dat.pl without fight -Dat.sg.}

\textit{Nsf.stem} \textsubscript{-N.infl Conj Nsn} \textsubscript{-Nsn.infl}

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

\textit{Thit is thiv}

\textit{thit wesa thiu}

\textit{Nom.sg.n be.3sg.ind.pres Nom.sg.f}

\textit{Pro.dem Virr.stem Art.def}

\textit{sexte liodkest.}

\textit{sext} \textsubscript{-e} \textit{loidkest}

\textit{sixth} \textsubscript{-Nom.sg.f people's.statute}

\textit{Num.ord.stem -wAdj.infl Nsf}

This is the sixth people's statute,

\textit{Thet ma to haldande}

\textit{thet ma to hald} \textsubscript{-ande}

\textit{that one ger hold} \textsubscript{-ger}

\textit{Conj Pro.indef Prep VsVII.stem -V.infl}

\textit{hach.}

\textit{hag}

\textit{must.3sg.ind.pres}

\textit{Vpp1.stem}

that one must hold
caplond and boklond.

bought land and church land

purchased land and bookland:

and godishus -es eru -e mith
and church -Gen.sg property -Acc.sg with

siugun monnon anda
sivgun mon -on an tha
seven man -Dat.pl on Dat.pl

withon.
with -on
relic -Dat.pl

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

Thera monna skil wesa
thera mon -a skil wesa
Gen.pl man -Gen.pl shall.3sg.ind.pres be.infin
Art.def Nsm -Ns.infl VppIV.stem Virr.stem

allerek vmbe wllen an
each uncontaminated in

Of these men shall each be uncontaminated in perjury,

an mon slaga.
in manslaughter

---

43 i.e. land that has been donated to the church
an hordome
an hordom -e an
in fornication -Dat.sg in
Prep Nsm -Nsm.infl Prep

swes bedde.
swesbedd -e
incest -Dat.sg.
Nsn.stem -Nsn.infl

in fornication, in incest,

Sa firurgripin nebbe.
sa firurgrip -en ne hebb -de
so far sin -ppart neg have -3sg.ind.pt
Adv Adv VsI.stem -Vs.infl Adv VwI.stem -VwI.infl

not have sinned so far

thet hi enere
thet hi en -ere
that Nom one -Gen.sg.f
Conj Pro.3sg.m Num.card.stem -sAdj.infl

karina skeldich se.
karin -a skeldich wesa
fast -Gen.sg guilty be.3sg.subj.pres
Nwf.stem -Nwf.infl Adj.stem VrII.stem

that he be guilty of a fast.

Credo.
The credo

and pater noster.
and pater noster

skil hi elirnad
skil hi e- lirn -ad
shall.3sg.ind.pres Nom perf- learn -ppart
VppIV.stem Pro.3sg.m V.infl VwII.stem -VwII.infl

hebb a
have -infin
VwI.stem -VwI.infl

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

This is the seventh people's statute,

certainly have free self-judgement
and fri ondwarde.
and fri ondwarde
and free answer
Conj Adj.stem Nsn

and free answer;"'

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

kining 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 southward"'

and clipskeld -e 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 werth 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 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.
don -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

call

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
because we formerly harkened northward, to 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.
fochte  to
sek -de  to
charge -3sg.subj.pt to
VwI.stem -VwI.infl  Prep

ena  monne.
en -a  mon -e
one -Dat.sg.m  man -Dat.sg
Num.card.stem -sAdj.infl  Nsm -Nsm.infl

Whatsoever that from the king's view be charged to a man,^{48}

R1.3 090

jef hit  him  ur kome  that
jef hit  him  ur kom -e  that
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.3sgsubj.pt
Adj.stem  Virr.stem

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

R1.3 091

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

if he disputes

R1.3 092

thet hine  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.).
withon.
with -on
relig -Dat.pl
Nsf.stem -N.infl

that he redeemed himself with twelve men on the relics

R1.3 093
mith fiuwer frilingon.
mith fiuwer friling -on
with four freeman -Dat.pl
Prep Num.card Nsm -N.infl

(i.e.) with four freemen

R1.3 094
and mith fiuwer ethelingon.
and mith fiuwer etheling -on
and with four noble -Dat.pl
Conj Prep Num.card Nsm -N.infl

and with four nobles

R1.3 095
and mith fiuwer lethslachtion.
and mith fiuwer lethslacht -on
and with four serf -Dat.pl
Conj Prep Num.card Adj.stem -N.infl

and with four serfs,

R1.3 096
alsa skil thi hus mon tha
alsa skil thi hus mon tha
thus shall.3sg.ind.pres Nom.sg.m house man Dat.sg.m
Adv VppIV.stem Art.def Nsm Nsm Art.def

kininge riuichta.
kining -e riuicht -a
king -Dat.sg atone -infin
Nsm -Nsm.infl VwI.stem -VwI.infl

thus shall the freeman atone to the king,

R1.3 097
thruch thet thi husmon ne thurf
thruch thet thi husmon ne thuru
through Acc.sg.n Nom.sg.m freeman neg need
Prep Pro.dem Art.def Nsm Adv VppIII.stem

wit thene kining nenne
with thene kining nen -ene
against Acc.sg.m king neg -Acc.sg.m
Prep Art.def Nsm Pro.stem -sAdj.infl

48
in that the freeman need not lead fighters against the king--

R1.3 098

thi kining is him rike
thi kining is him rike
Nom.sg.m king be.3sg.ind.pres Dat mighty
Art.def Nsm Virr.stem Pro.3sg.m Adj.stem

and weldich.
and weldich
and powerful
Conj Adj.stem

the king is in himself mighty and powerful

R1.3 099

and will him
and will -i him
and will -3sg.ind.pres Dat
Conj Virr.stem -Virr.infl Pro.3sg.m

allera campona
all -era camp -ana
all -Gen.pl fighter -Gen.pl
Num.stem -sAdj.infl Nwm.stem -Nwm.infl

kiasa.
kias -a
choose -infin
VsII.stem -Vs.infl

and will choose for himself all fighters

R1.3 100

umbe thet fiuchtath
umbe thet fiucht -ath
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 tithe

with two.

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slachta.
slacht -a
mintage -Gen.sg
Nwm.stem -Nwm.infl

with two of Rednath's striking

R1.3 106
ieftha kawinges slachta.
ieftha 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.
ondreusmiss -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
Hwasa tha kininge
hwasa tha kining -e
whosoever Dat.sg.m king -Dat.sg
Pro.indef Art.def Nsm -Nsm.infl

werth foriwernande ieftha
werth foriwernand -e ieftha
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 Nom Acc.sg.f
 Conj VppIV.stem Pro.3sg.m Art.def

skelde twi ielde ielda.
skelde -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 Nom thereon
Adv VsIV.stem -Vs.infl Pro.3sg.m Adv

alsare efter beta skil.
alsah 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 skill -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 thar suthera
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

R1.3 116
clipskelde urtege
clipskeld -e urti -e
and taxation -Acc.sg refuse -pl.subj.pt
Nsf.stem -Nsf.infl VsII.stem -Vs.infl

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

R1.3 117
bi asiga dome.
by judge judgement -Dat.sg
Prep Nwm Nsm.stem -Nsm.infl

R1.3 118
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

R1.3 119
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

53
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

tiand 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.Ipl 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 fara thruch thes
hiri ferd far -a thruch thes
campaign travel -infin through Gen.sg.m
Nsf VsVI.stem -Vs.infl Prep Art.def
kininges  bon.
kining  es  bon
king  -Gen.sg bidding
Nsm  -Nsm.infl Nsm

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

R1.3 123
ni  nen  bod thing firor
ni  nen  bod thing fir  -er
not neg lawsuit far  -compar
Conj Pro.stem Nsn  Adv  -Adv.infl

sitta.
sitt  -a
sit  -infin
VsV.stem  -Vs.infl

nor to attend lawsuit farther

R1.3 124
tha  wester  to  tha  fli.
tha  wester  to  tha  fli
than westwards to Dat.sg.m Vlie
Conj Adv  Prep Art.def NL

than westward to the Vlie,

R1.3 125
and  aster  to  there  wisura.
and  aster  to  there  wisura
and eastwards to Dat.sg.f Weser
Conj Adv  Prep Art.def NL

and eastward to the Weser,

R1.3 126
Suther  to  there  wepilinge.
suther  to  there  wepilinge
southward to Dat.sg.f Wapel
Adv  Prep Art.def NL

southward to the Wapel,

R1.3 127
And  north  to  heues
and  north  to  heu  -es
and north to sea  -Gen.sg
Conj Adv  Prep Nsn.stem  -Nsn.infl

ouere.
ouer  -e
shore  -Dat.sg
Nsm  -Nsm.infl

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

Then and eastward to Hitzacker.

Now shall we Frisians hold our elders' statutes and laws.

---

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

R1.3 133
alsa hit us thi kinig
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;

R1.3 134
sa mugu wi
sa mug -on wi
so may -pl.ind.pres Nom
Conj VppV.stem -Vpp.infl Pro.1pl

be halda use lond.
behald -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

R1.3 135
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

R1.3 136
with thet hef.
with thet heu
against Acc.sg.n sea
Prep Art.def Nsm.stem

against the sea

57
and with thene north hiri.
and against the northern army.\textsuperscript{51}

if God will help us.

This is the eleventh people's statute:

peace to all widows

and orphans

\textsuperscript{51} Presumably the Norsemen. But see Bremmer (1992b) for other interpretations.
and all defenseless people,

women

and pilgrims,

palmers,

and pilgrims (to Rome)

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 these \(^{55}\)

iefta bi rauie.
iefta 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.
twifald -ere bot -e
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- Riustring 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.
R1.3 163
and hirifretho.
and hirifreth -o
and army protection -Nom.sg
Conj Nwm.stem -Nwm.infl
and army-protection

R1.3 164
and plochfretho.
and plochfreth -o
and plow protection -Nom.sg
Conj Nwm.stem -Nwm.infl
and plow-protection

R1.3 165
and dik fretho.
and dik freth -o
and dike protection -Nom.sg
Conj Nwm.stem -Nwm.infl
and dike-protection

R1.3 166
stont
bi twam and thritich
stond bi twam and thritich
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
Thet send achta liod
thet send achta liod
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 sa hwasa thene fretho an
and sa hwasa thene freth -o an
and whoever Acc.sg.m peace -Acc.sg on
Conj Pro.indef Art.def Nwm.stem -Nwm.infl Prep
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

tha frana
tha 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.demo Virr.stem Art.def
This is the thirteenth people's statute

R1.3 174

\textbf{ther us thi kinig kerl}
\begin{tabular}{llll}
ther & us & thi & kinig kerl \\
that & Dat & Nom.sg.m & king Charles \\
Pro.rel & Pro.lpl & Art.def & Nsm & NP \\
\end{tabular}

\textbf{ur ief.}
\begin{tabular}{llll}
ur & iev \\
grant.3sg.ind.pt \\
VsV.stem \\
\end{tabular}

that King Charles granted us,

R1.3 175

\textbf{That thera lioda fretho}
\begin{tabular}{llll}
that & Gen.pl & people & Gen.pl peace -Nom.sg \\
Conj & Art.def & Nsm.stem & -Ns.infl Nwm.stem -Nwm.infl \\
\end{tabular}

\textbf{bi tian reil merkon}
\begin{tabular}{llll}
by & ten & cloth-mark & Dat.pl \\
Prep & Num.card & Nsf & -N.infl \\
\end{tabular}

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

R1.3 176

\textbf{Sa hwasa thera lioda}
\begin{tabular}{llll}
sa & hwasa & thera & liod -a \\
whoever & Gen.pl & people & -Gen.pl \\
Pro.indef & Art.def & Nsm.stem & -Ns.infl \\
\end{tabular}

\textbf{fretho urfiucht}.
\begin{tabular}{llll}
freth & -o & urfiucht \\
peace & -Acc.sg & violate.3sg.ind.pres \\
Nwm.stem & -Nwm.infl VsIII.stem \\
\end{tabular}

Whosoever the people's peace violates,

R1.3 177

\textbf{sa brekth hi ther on}
\begin{tabular}{llll}
sa & brek & hi & ther on \\
as & forfeit & 3sg.ind.pres & Nom thereon \\
Conj & VsIV.stem & -Vs.infl & Pro.3sg.m Adv \\
\end{tabular}
alsare  efter beta  skil
alsa hi  efter 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  reilmerekon.
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.\(^6\)

\(^6\) alle  fullad  should likely be read  al  efullad, cf. R1.3 052.
This is the fourteenth people's statute:

wheresoever an underage child is led from the land

or through raid,

(if) his goods or his property have been pawned
Rl.3 186

tha ur seld.
tha ur sell -ed
or sell -ppart
Conj VwI.stem -Vwl.infl

or sold,

Rl.3 187

Jef thet kind to londe
jef thet kind to lond -e
if Nom.sg.n child to land -Dat.sg.
Conj Art.def Nsn Prep Nsn -Nsn.infl

kumth.
kom -th
come -3sg.ind.pres
VsIV.stem -Vs.infl

if that child come (back) to the land,

Rl.3 188

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

and to his people

Rl.3 189

mi hit thenne bi kanna.
mug hit thenne bikann -a
may.3s.ind.pres Nom then recognize -infin
VppV.stem Pro.3sg.n Adv VwI.stem -VwI.infl

(if) he then can recognize

Rl.3 190

brother and swester.
brother and swester
brother and sister
Nsm Conj Nsf

brother and sister

Rl.3 191

and to nomande wet
and to nom -ande wit
and ger name -ger know
Conj Prep VwII.stem -V.infl VppI.stem

sine nesta friond.
sin -e nest -a friond
Poss -Acc.pl.m nearest -Acc.pl.m relative
Pro.3sg -sAdj.infl Adj.stem -sAdj.infl Nsm

and knows to name his nearest relatives

68
and sinne feder.
and sin -ene feder
and Poss -Acc.sg.m father
Conj Pro.3sg -sAdj.infl Nsm

and his father

R1.3 193
and sine moder.
and sin -e moder
and Poss -Acc.sg.f mother
Conj Pro.3sg -sAdj.infl Nsf

and his mother,

R1.3 194
Mi hit sines
mug hit sin -es
may.3s.ind.pres Nom Poss -Gen.sg.n
VppV.stem Pro.3sg.n Pro.3sg -sAdj.infl

eina erues
eyn -a eru -es
own -Gen.sg.n property -Gen.sg
Adj.stem -wAdj.infl Nsn.stem -Nsn.infl

enigene ekker bi kanna.
enich -ene ekker bikann -a
any -Acc.sg.m field recognize -infin
Pro.indef -sAdj.infl Nsm VwI.stem -VwI.infl

if he can any field of his land recognize,

R1.3 195
Sa hach thet kind thenne
sa hag thet kind thenne
so must.3sg.ind.pres Nom.sg.n child then
Conj VppI.stem Art.def Nsn Adv

al ther oua to gungande.
all ther ova to gung -ande
all there to ger go -ger
Num.stem Adv Prep Prep VsVII.stem -V.infl

so must that child then go thereto (retake possession)

R1.3 196
uter stef and uter strid.
uter stef and uter strid
without staff and without fight
Prep Nsm Conj Prep Nsn

without oath and without duel
and uter liodskelde.
and without people's fine
Conj Prep Nsf.stem -Nsf.infl

and without taxation

and buta frana wald.
and without bailiff approval
Conj Conj Nwm Nsf

and without the bailiff's authorization

and buta alle ertichta.
and without all previous charge
Conj Conj Num.stem -sAdj.infl Nwm.stem -Nwm.infl

and without all previous charges,

thruch thet.
through that

ther ne machte sin moder.
that his mother could not

ne sin stiapfeder.
nor his stepfather

nach sin brother.
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
any of the underaged child's property pawn or sell

tha  thet  kind  an  tha
while that child was abroad;

thaiode  hagon

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him to help ande 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  

R1.3 210  
that 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.  

R1.3 211  
Thit is thiu  
thit is thiu  
Nom.sg.n be.3sg.ind.pres Nom.sg.f  
Pro.dem Virr.stem Art.def  

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

This is the fifteenth people's statute  

R1.3 212  
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.  

R1.3 213  
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  

72

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Wheresoever a man did such evil deeds

R1.3 214

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

widua ieftha megitha.
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

ieftha enis
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 tha mith comp
werd e tha mith comp e
evidence -Dat.sg or with battle -Dat.sg
Nsf -Nsf.infl Conj Prep Nsm -Nsm.infl

vr wnnen.
vrwinn en
convict -ppart
VsIII.stem -Vs.infl

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

R1.3 217

sa hach thet wif to
sa hag thet wif to
so must.3sg.ind.pres Nom.sg.n woman of
Conj VppI.stem Art.def Nsn Prep
so must the woman pay twelve marks in fine

R1.3 218
and twilif merk tha liode.
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 Vppl.stem Art.def Nwm

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

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

two-thirds from the people's due

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

and a third from her compensation.

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

R1.3 223

iel 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

nebbe.
ne hebb -e
neg have -3sg.subj.pres
Adv VwI.stem -Vwl.infl

if he does not have it himself.

R1.3 224

thruch ther.
thruch ther
through Nom.sg.n
Prep Pro.dem

through that.

R1.3 225

thet hia ne mugun him
thet hia ne mug -on him
that Nom neg may -pl.ind.pres Dat
Conj Pro.3pl Adv VppV.stem -Vpp.infl Pro.3sg.m

nawet undkuma hiara
nawet undkum -a hiara
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

left.
left
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.
kap -ia
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 anna saxsona
wesa fri an saxes -ana
be.infin free on Saxon -Gen.pl
Virr.stem Adj.stem Prep NP -Nsm.infl
through that they shall be free on Saxon territory

R1.3 230
\textit{vter} stok.
without stocks
Prep Nsm

R1.3 231
\textit{and} uter stupa.
and without flogging -Acc.pl
Conj Prep Nsf.stem -Nsf.infl

R1.3 232
\textit{and} uter skera.
and without shears -Acc.pl
Conj Prep Nsf.stem -Nsf.infl

R1.3 233
\textit{and} uter besma.
and without rod -Acc.sg
Conj Prep Nwm.stem -Nwm.infl

R1.3 234
\textit{and} uter alle
and without all -Acc.pl.f
Conj Prep Num.stem -sAdj.infl

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

and without all other punishments.

\footnote{Buma identifies 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 stupe can also mean 'pillory' (pers. comm.).}

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

\footnote{Number in besma cannot be certain (as with stupa above), though Buma has settled on singular (166), as has Boutkan (64).}
Also (that they) be convicted and judged in the people’s court.

R1.3 236

mith riuhtere  tele.

mith riuht -ere  tele
with legal  -Dat.sg.f  accusation
Prep  Adj  -sAdj.infl  Nsf

with legal accusation

R1.3 237

and mith asega dome.

and mith asega dom  -e
and with judge judgement  -Dat.sg
Conj  Prep  Nwm  Nsm.stem  -Nsm.infl

and with judge’s sentence

R1.3 238

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 by the people's land-laws,

R1.3 239

bi skeltata bonne.

bi skeltata bon  -e
by magistrate bidding  -Dat.sg
Prep  Nwm  Nsm  -Nsm.infl

by the magistrate's command

R1.3 240

and bi keiseres orloui.

and bi keiser  -es  orlou  -e
and by emperor  -Gen.sg  consent  -Dat.sg.
Conj  Prep  Nsm  -Ns.infl  Nsn.stem  -Ns.infl

and by the emperor's consent
R1.3 241

**ieftha sines**  
**weldiga**  
ieftha sin -es weldeg -a  
or Poss -Gen.sg.m proxy -Gen.sg.m  
Conj Pro.3sg -sAdj.inf1 Adj.stem -wAdj.inf1

**boda.**  
bod -a  
messenger -Gen.sg  
Nwm.stem -Nwm.inf1

or his authorized messenger's.

R1.3 242

**fon falske.**  
fon falsk -e  
of counterfeit -Dat.sg.  
Prep Nsn -Nsn.inf1

For counterfeit

R1.3 243

**tha fon fade.**  
tha fon fad -e  
or of adulteration -Dat.sg  
Conj Prep Nsm -Nsm.inf1

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.inf1

**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.inf1 Prep Prep VsVI.stem -V.inf1

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.inf1

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

nacht brond.
nacht brond
night burning
Nsf  Nsm

or other deadly deeds,

so shall he pay all the people with his own neck (life), to equal satisfaction,
bi asega dome.
by judge doom -Dat.sg
Prep Nwm Nsm.stem -Nsm.infl

by the judge's sentence,

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 by the people's land-law,

thet is thet ma hini
thet is thet ma hini
Nom.sg.n be.3sg.ind.pres that one Acc
Pro.dem Virr.stem Conj Pro.indef Pro.3sg.m

skil opa en reth
skil opa en reth
shall.3sg.ind.pres on one wheel
VppIV.stem Prep Num.card.stem Nsn

setta.
set -a
set -infin
VwI.stem -VwI.infl

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

Ac hebbe hi thivuethi
ac hebb -e hi thiuveth -e
also have -3sg.subj.pres Nom theft -Acc.sg
Adv VwI.stem -Vs.infl Pro.3sg.m Nsf.stem -Nsf.infl

den.
dw -en
do -ppart
Virr.stem -Vs.infl

And has he committed theft,

bi frisona kere.
bi fris -ana ker -e
by Frisian -Gen.pl statute -Dat.sg
Prep Nwm.stem -Nwm.infl Nsm.stem -Nsm.infl

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.
morth -e kel -a
felony -Dat.sg. cool -infin
Nsn -Nsn.infl Vwl.stem -Vwl.infl

Deadly deed must with deadly deed appease,

R1.3 260
til thiui thet ma tha
til thiui 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 Vwl.stem -Vwl.infl

so that one may obstruct evil deeds.

R1.3 261
Thit is thiv
thit is thiui
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

left.
left
gift
Nsf

and King Charles' gift

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

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

and statute of all Frisians
and riucht.
and riuht
and law
Conj Nsn

and law,

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

thinge bi twira tele.
thing -e bi twira tele
sue -pl.subj.pres by two.gen tale
VwII.stem -VwII.infl Prep Num.card Nsf

That all Frisians sue with two tales. 59

and thredd bi asyga
and thredd -e bi asega
and third -Acc.sg by judge
Conj Num.ord.stem -Nsn.infl Prep Nwm
dome.
dom -e
judgement -Dat.sg
Nsm.stem -Nsm.infl

and the third by the judge's decision

thet hit him allera monna ek
that hit him all -era mon -a ek
that Acc Dat all -Gen.pl man -Gen.pl each
Conj Pro.3sg.m Pro.3sg.m Num.stem -sAdj.infl Nsm -Ns.infl Pro.indef

witi him
wit -e him
know -3sg.subj.pres Dat
VppI.stem -Vpp.infl Pro.3sg.m

selua antha withon
self -a an tha with -on
self -Dat.sg.m on Dat.pl relic -Dat.pl
Pro -sAdj.infl Prep Art.def Nsf.stem -N.infl

hwet hi eden
hwet hi e- dw -en
what Nom perf- do -ppart
Rel Pro.3sg.m V.infl- Virr.stem -Vs.infl

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

(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 -Vwl.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

bi scriuieres 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

and bi asega wisdome.
and bi asega wisdom -e
and by judge wisdom -Dat.sg
Conj Prep Nwm Nsm -Nsm.infl

and by the judge's wisdom

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

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;

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
men -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,

R1.3 279

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

mi mith sinere ferra
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 urwed -ia
hand renounce -infin
Nsf VwII.stem -VwII.infl

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

R1.3 280

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

Hit not be.3sg.subj.pres that one Acc
Pro.3sg.m Adv Virr.stem Conj Pro.indef Pro.3sg.m
mith tele.
mith tel -e
with testimony -Dat.sg
Prep Nsf.stem -Nsf.infl

unless one him with testimony

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

and with counsel

R1.4 008
and mith riuhta 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 then refuse -3sg.subj.pres three.gen
Conj Pro.3sg.m Adv VsI.stem -Vs.infl Num.card

riuhta 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.
bi ur mode.
by impertinence -Dat.sg
Prep Nsm -Nsm.infl

through impertinence

and dol stride ur sitte.
and recklessness -Dat.sg. be truant -3sg.subj.pres
Conj Nsn.stem -Nsn.infl VsV.stem -Vs.infl

and recklessness be truant,

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

haluon ebeden
half -Dat.pl perf command -ppart
Nwf.stem -N.infl V.infl- VsII.stem -Vs.infl

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

and to haldande.
and ger hold -ger
Conj Prep VsVII.stem -V.infl

and to hold,

and hi nahwedder dwa
and Nom neither do -infin
Conj Pro.3sg.m Conj Virr.stem -Vs.infl

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

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

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

utana 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 thet hi
hit ne se thet 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 riuht -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 after dwe
ther after dw -e
afterward do -3sg.subj.pres
Adv Virr.stem -Vs.infl

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.nfl

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.f.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 -Ns.nfl Pro.indef

ting e keth nebbe.
ting 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;
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 king kerl
and Dat Nom.sg.m king Charles
Conj Pro.3sg.m Art.def Nsm NP

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

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

frison.
fris -on
Frisian -Dat.pl
Nwm.stem -N.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

londriucht.
landlaw
Nsn

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

kindis erue
kind -es erue
child -Gen.sg property
Nsn -Nsn.infl Nsn

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

Wherever the mother sells her child's land

tha ur wixlath mith hiri
tha urwixl -ath 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  
that  
kind  
ieroch  
se.  

before that child be of age,

R1.4 039

Like  
him  
thi  

and the sale pleases him when he be of age,

R1.4 040

sa  
ahalde  
hit  
ne.  

then he holds it not

R1.4 041

likere  
him  

if he likes it . . .

R1.4 042

sa  
that  
kind  
un  
geroch  

. . . 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,
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
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

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,
uter stef and utter strid.
without oath and without duel
Prep Nsm Conj Prep Nsn

without oath and without duel

R1.4 054
and utter liodskelde.
and without people's fine -Acc.sg
Conj Prep Nsf.stem -Nsf.infl

and without the people's due,

R1.4 055
and utter frana wald.
and without bailiff approval
Conj Prep Nwm Nsf

and without the bailiff's authorization,

R1.4 056
and utter alle -e er tichta.
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 drifth.
whoever Acc there from drive -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 thenn lede mith kape.
and thenn led -e mith kap -e
and then lead -3sg.subj.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 enenne 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 -3sg.subj.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 -3sg.subj.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

unruichte 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

fletieu brida
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;

\[ \text{R1.4 076} \]

\begin{align*}
\text{thet} & \quad \text{is} \quad \text{londriucht} \quad \text{allera} \\
\text{thet} & \quad \text{be.3sg.ind.pres} \quad \text{landlaw} \quad \text{all} \\
\text{Pro.rel} & \quad \text{Virr.stem} \quad \text{Nsn} \quad \text{Num.stem} \quad \text{-sAdj.infl}
\end{align*}

\text{frisona.}

\begin{align*}
\text{fris} & \quad \text{-ana} \\
\text{Frisian} & \quad \text{-Gen.pl} \\
\text{Nwm.stem} & \quad \text{-Nwm.infl}
\end{align*}

that is landlaw of all Frisians.

\[ \text{R1.4 077} \]

\begin{align*}
\text{Thit} & \quad \text{is} \quad \text{thet} \quad \text{fifte} \quad \text{londriucht.} \\
\text{thit} & \quad \text{be.3sg.ind.pres} \quad \text{Nsn} \quad \text{fifth} \\
\text{Nom.sg.n} & \quad \text{Art.def} \quad \text{Num.ord.stem} \quad \text{-wAdj.infl} \quad \text{Nsn}
\end{align*}

This is the fifth landlaw:

\[ \text{R1.4 078} \]

\begin{align*}
\text{to} & \quad \text{hwam} \quad \text{sama} \quad \text{en} \quad \text{god.} \\
\text{to} & \quad \text{hwamsa} \quad \text{ma} \quad \text{en} \quad \text{god} \\
\text{to} & \quad \text{whomsoever one} \quad \text{one} \quad \text{goods} \\
\text{Prep} & \quad \text{Pro.indef} \quad \text{Pro.indef} \quad \text{Num.card.stem} \quad \text{Nsn}
\end{align*}

to whomsoever goods

\[ \text{R1.4 079} \]

\begin{align*}
\text{ief tha} & \quad \text{en} \quad \text{lond} \quad \text{askie.} \\
\text{ieftha} & \quad \text{en} \quad \text{lond} \quad \text{ask} \\
\text{or} & \quad \text{one} \quad \text{claim} \quad \text{-3sg.subj.pres} \\
\text{Conj} & \quad \text{Num.card.stem} \quad \text{Nsn} \quad \text{VwII.stem} \quad \text{-VwII.infl}
\end{align*}

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;

I will hold my own with such law
as the judge deals to me

because

my precedent is come

from God's will,

to the southern (Frankish) kingdom;

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

R1.4 095

Thit is thet sexte londriucht

This is the sixth land-law:

R1.4 096

Sa hwersa twene brother send.

wherever there be two brothers,

R1.4 097

and thi other themne en wif

and one takes a wife,

R1.4 098

and bi there wiuue themne

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,
R1.4 103
Sa will thet kind
sa will -i thet kind
so will -3sg.ind.pres Nom.sg.n child
Conj Virr.stem -Virr.infl Art.def Nsn

dela.
del -a
divide -infin
VwI.stem -VwI.infl

and the child wishes to divide,

R1.4 104
and thi fidiria nele.
and thi fidir -a ne will -i
and Nom.sg.m uncle -Nom.sg not will -3sg.ind.pres
Conj Art.def Nwm.stem -Nwm.infl Adv Virr.stem -Virr.infl

and the uncle does not wish it,

R1.4 105
and queth thet.
and queth thet
and say.3sg.ind.pres Acc.sg.n
Conj VsV.stem Pro.dem

and says this,

R1.4 106
thet hi ena kni
thet hi en -a kni
that Nom one -Dat.sg.n kin
Conj Pro.3sg.m Num.card.stem -sAdj.infl Nsn

niar se.
ni -er se
Adv -Adv.infl Virr.stem

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

R1.4 107
Sa hach thet kind thenne
sa hag thet kind thenne
so must.3sg.ind.pres Nom.sg.n child then
Conj VppI.stem Art.def Nsn Adv

antha were to tiande.
antha were to ti -ande
on Acc.sg.f property ger go -ger
Prep Art.def Nsf Prep VsII.stem -V.infl

then must the child then go to the property
with four of the mother's relatives,

and with eight of the father's relatives,

if his relatives will help him.

And if his relatives refuse him at the relics,

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then must the child hire a foreign man with his own money, to stand with him at the relics,

R1.4 115
and hold equally good portion of his grandfather's possessions,

R1.4 116
though the child be a good half grade more remote.

R1.4 117
though the child be a good half grade more remote.
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 thet siugunde londriucht.
thit is thet siugund -e londriucht
Nom.sg.n be.3sg.ind.pres Nom.sg.n seventh -Nom.sg.n landlaw
Pro dém 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.rel Num.stem -sAdj.infl Nsm -Ns.infl Pro.indef
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 -Ns.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 -Ns.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 -Ns.infl
and his grandfather's possessions,
and his grandmother's possessions,

and his grandmother's possessions, and the possessions of his kin in the third degree

and every freeman's possessions.

If one demands delivery,

so shall one hold them

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with twelve men on the relics, without duel.

This is the eighth landlaw,

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

with two relic-oaths;

whatsoever has happened there,

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

untkuma sina
undkum -a sin -a
shirk -infin Poss -Dat.sg.n
VswIV.stem -Vsw.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

that he stands bloody,

if his third-degree kinsman goes there, (note the transposition of letters in lhapth.)
miefr

mon inur tha frasa.
mon inur tha fras -a

and fir -er fiucht tha
and far -comp fight.3sg.ind.pres than

ahwedder se frem -o
either be.3sg.subj.pres benefit -Nom.sg

and his relative then will leave him at the relics,

and to tha with -on tell -a
and to Dat.pl relic -Dat.pl declare -infin

and declare to the relics,
and queth thenne.

and queth thenne
and say.3sg.ind.pres then
Conj VsV.stem Adv

and says then,

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

efuchten.
e fight -ppart
V.infl -VsIII.stem -Vs.infl

"You have fought this

thrch thine er seke.
thrch through Poss -Acc.sg.f previous feud -Acc.sg
Prep Pro.2sg -sAdj.infl Nsf.stem -Nsf.infl

out your existing feud,

and thruch thinne alda nith.
and through Poss -Acc.sg.m old -Acc.sg.m quarrel
Conj Prep Pro.2sg -sAdj.infl Adj.stem -wAdj.infl Nsm

and through an old quarrel,"

sa is ther a twira
sa is ther a twira
so be.3sg.ind.pres Gen.pl two.gen
Conj Virr.stem Art.def Num.card

niar tha withon.
ni next -comp Dat.pl relic -Dat.pl
Adv -Adv.infl Art.def Nsf.stem -N.infl

so is the nearer of the two to the relics,

ther tha otheron
ther tha other -on
that Dat.sg.m second -Dat.sg.m
Pro.rel Art.def Adj.stem -sAdj.infl
that has helped the other

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*

and says that he has not done it,

through a previous feud

nor through an old quarrel

but through the pair's relation;

he shall go forth

and *iecht* *skil*
and *iecht* *a skil*
and admission *-Dat.sg* *shall.3sg.ind.pres*
Conj *Nwm.stem* *-Nwm.infl VppIV.stem*
hi ielda.
hi ield -a
Nom pay -infin
Pro.3sg.m VsIII.stem -Vs.infl

and he shall tender admission

R1.4 164
and wn skil hi beta.
and wund skil hi bet -a
and wound shall.3sg.ind.pres Nom atone -infin
Conj Nwf.stem VppIV.stem Pro.3sg.m VwI.stem -VwI.infl

and wound shall he atone for,

R1.4 165
and sinne friond skil hi
and sin -ene friond skil hi
and Poss Acc.sg.m relative shall.3sg.ind.pres Nom
Conj Pro.3sg -sAdj.infl Nsm VppIV.stem Pro.3sg.m

of seke leda.
of sek -e led -a
from dock -Dat.sg lead -infin
Prep Nsf.stem -Nsf.infl VwI.stem -VwI.infl

and he shall lead his kinsman from the dock.

R1.4 166
Thit is thet tiande londriucht.
this is thet tiand -e londriucht
Nom.sg.n be.3sg.ind.pres Nom.sg.n tenth -Nom.sg.n landlaw
Pro.dem Virr.stem Art.def Num.ord.stem -wAdj.infl Nsn

This is the tenth landlaw:

R1.4 167
Sa hversama ena
sa hversa ma en -a
wherever one one -Dat.sg.m
Adv Pro.indef Num.card.stem -sAdj.infl

eina monne
eyn -a mon -e
own -Dat.sg.m man -Dat.sg
Adj.stem -sAdj.infl Nsm -Nsm.infl

bi tegath ther a twira
biteg -ath ther a twira
accuse -3sg.ind.pres Gen.pl two.gen
VwII.stem -VwII.infl Art.def Num.card

wenda en.
wend -a en
matter -Gen.pl one
Nsm -Ns.infl Num.card.stem

wherever one accuses a serf of one of two matters,
rende\'\textsuperscript{\textregistered}.
rend -es
render -Gen.sg
Nsm -Nsm.infl

(viz.) of rendering

ie\textsuperscript{\textregistered}tharae\textsuperscript{\textregistered}.
ieftha raf -es
or reaving -Gen.sg
Conj Nsn -Nsn.infl

or of reaving

thiuveth thredd 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,

sahach 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

ova theheligon 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

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 Virr.stem
that his serf be innocent and guiltless of this charge.

R1.4 174

Jef sin hera hini
jef sin her -a hini
if Poss lord -Nom.sg Acc
Conj Pro.3sg Nwm.stem -Nwm.infl Pro.3sg.m

will et tha
will -i et tha
will -3sg.ind.pres at Dat.pl
Virr.stem -Virr.infl Prep Art.def

withon ur tia.
with -on urti -a
relic -Dat.pl abandon -infin
Nsf.stem -N.infl Vcont.stem -Vs.infl

If his lord wishes to abandon him at the relics,

R1.4 175

sa hach thi eina
sa hag thi eyn -a
so must.3sg.ind.pres Nom.sg.m own -Nom.sg.m
Conj VppI.stem Art.def Adj.stem -wAdj.infl

mon en het isern to dregande.
mon en het isern to dreg -ande
man one hot iron ger carry -ger
Nsm Num.card.stem Adj.stem Nsn Prep VsIV.stem -V.infl

then the serf must carry a hot iron

R1.4 176

hwande hine mi
hwante hi hini mug
because Nom Acc may.3s.ind.pres
Conj Pro.3sg.m Pro.3sg.m VppV.stem

antha withon nen
an tha with -on nen
to Dat.pl relic -Dat.pl neg
Prep Art.def Nsf.stem -N.infl Pro.indef
because he may obtain no more law at the relics.

This is the eleventh landlaw:

R1.4 178

whereso en
dede
wherever one deed - Nom.sg
Adv Num.card.stem Nsf.stem - Nsf.infl

e- dw - en werth fon
perf- do - ppurt become.3sg.ind.pres of
V.infl- Virr.stem - Vs.infl Vs. III.stem Prep

horses houe.
horse - Gen.sg hoof - Dat.sg
Nsn.stem - Nsn.infl Nsm - Nsm.infl

or by horse's hoof,

R1.4 180

tha for hundis tothe.
tha for hund - es toth - e
or of hound - Gen.sg tooth - Dat.sg
Conj Prep Nsm - Nsm.infl Nsm - Nsm.infl

or by hound's fang,

R1.4 181

tha for hona itsile.
tha for hon - a itsil - e
or of cock - Gen.sg spur - Dat.sg
Conj Prep Nw.m.stem - Nw.m.infl Nsm - Nsm.infl

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
alsa -ere him thes
as -Nom.3sg.m Dat Gen.sg.m
Conj -Clit.pro Pro.3sg.m Art.def

tichta bi tigath.
tich -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.
This is the twelfth landlaw:

R1.4 192
Sa hwersa en tichta
sa hwersa en ticht -a
wherever one complaint -Acc.sg
Adv Num.card.stem Nwm.stem -Nwm.infl

lat werth fon
led werth fon
lead.ppart become.3sg.ind.pt from
VwI.stem VsIII.stem Prep

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
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
tha fon hundes tothe.
tha fon hund -es toth -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
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
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.

mith bekwardig -a wepin -e
with backward -Dat.sg.n weapon -Dat.sg.
Prep Adj.stem -sAdj.infl Nsn -Nsn.infl

with backward weapon,

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

and unwillingly,

Sa skilma thera
sa skil ma thera
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
Nsf.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

ief hi ia will.
jeft 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.

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.on bitell -a
from calculate -infin
Prep Vwl.stem -Vwl.infl

Then from that may no bailiff calculate peace-money.
If he wishes to dispute, then he shall on the relics swear with twelve assistants.

This is the thirteenth landlaw:

whoever attacks or robbs widows and orphans

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R1.4 212

_ieftha walubora._

_ieftha waluber -a_
or pilgrim -Acc.pl
Conj Nwm.stem -Nwm.infl

or pilgrims,

R1.4 213

(sa skilma) _thet_

(sa skil ma) _thet_
so shall.3sg.ind.pres one Acc.sg.n
Conj VppIV.stem Pro.indef Pro.dem

(al twi bete) _beta._

(all twi- bet -de bet -a_
all twice- atone -3sg.ind.pt atone -infin
Num.stem V.der- VwI.stem -Vwl.infl VwI.stem -Vwl.infl

so shall he atone two-fold,

R1.4 214

(and tha liodon) _thene_

(and tha liod -on thene_
and Dat.pl people -Dat.pl Acc.sg.m
Conj Art.def Nsm.stem -N.infl Art.def

_fretho bi tian liod_

_peace-money -Acc.sg at ten people_
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) _frana._

(and thriu pund tha) _frana_
and three.acc.n pound Dat.sg.m bailiff
Conj Num.card Nsn Art.def Nwm

and three pounds to the bailiff;

R1.4 216

_thet is en and_

_thet is en and_
Nom.sg.n be.3sg.ind.pres one and
Pro.dem Virr.stem Num.card.stem Conj

_twintich skillinga._

twintich skilling -a
twenty shilling -Gen.pl
Num.card Nsm -Ns.infl

that is twenty-one shillings
through the king's command.

And for each day¹

as long as he possesses the stolen goods,

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

because

¹ Note the weak inflection of strong di: degana.
kininges        mundelinge.
kining -es    mundeling -e
king -Gen.sg    guardianship -Dat.sg
Nsm -Nsm.infl Nsf.stem -Nsf.infl

she is under the king's protection;

R1.4 223
and ne thurf  nen    widue.
and ne thuru  nen    widu -e
and not need  neg    widow -Nom.sg
Conj Adv VppIII.stem Pro.indef Nsf.stem -Nsf.infl

and need no widow

R1.4 224
ne  hiri  kind  ondwardia  umbe  lond.
ni  hiri  kind  ondward -ia  umbe  lond
nor  Gen  child  reply  -infin  about  land
Conj Pro.3sg.f Nsn  VwII.stem -VwII.infl Prep  Nsn

nor her child answer for land

R1.4 225
ne  umbe  lefar.
ni  umbe  let  -ar
nor  about  serf -Acc.pl
Conj Prep  Nsm -Nsm.infl

nor for serfs

R1.4 226
ne  umbe  nene    mantela.
ni  umbe  nen    -e    mantel -a
nor  about  neg  -Acc.pl.f  wergild -Acc.pl
Conj Prep  Pro.indef -sAdj.infl Nsf.stem -Nsf.infl

nor for wergilds

R1.4 227
ne  umbe  nene    thinglesne.
ni  umbe  nen    -e    thinglesn -e
nor  because  neg  -Acc.pl.n  court-fine -Acc.pl
Conj Prep  Pro.indef -sAdj.infl Nsf.stem -Nsf.infl

nor for court-fines

R1.4 228
er  that  kind  ieroch  is.
er  that  kind  geroch  is
before  Nom.sg.n  child  grown  be.3sg.ind.pres
Adv  Art.def  Nsn  Adj.stem  Virr.stem

before the child is of age.
Otherwise they shall answer for all cases.

That one may charge to them according to the law,

or prosecute.

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

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

R1.4 235

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

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

that he takes to flight,

R1.4 236

fliuch hi thenne inna en hus.
fli fly.3sg.ind.pres Nom then into one house
VsII.stem Pro.3sg.m Adv Prep Num.card.stem Nsn

if he flies then into a house

R1.4 237

ief tha hof.
ieftha hof or grounds
Conj Nsn

or its grounds

R1.4 238

and thana ut biot al thet
and thana utbiad all thet
and thence offer.3sg.ind.pres all Acc.sg.n
Conj Adv VsII.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

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and fretho las.
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 thet fiftinide londriucht.
thit is thet fiftind -e londriucht
Nom.sg.n be.3sg.ind.pres Nom.sg.n fifteenth -Nom.sg.n landlaw
Pro.dem 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. 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 -Nsf.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

ener e haued leina
en -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

R1.4 254

and that fifth en fia eth.

and that fifth en fia eth

and Nom.sg.n fifth -Nom.sg.n one property.oath

Conj Art.def Num.ord.stem -wAdj.infl Num.card.stem Nsm

and the fifth a property-oath.

R1.4 255

Thit is that sextinde londriucht.

Nom.sg.n be.3sg.ind.pres Nom.sg.n sixteenth -Nom.sg.n landlaw

Pro.dem Virr.stem Art.def Num.ord.stem -wAdj.infl Nsn

This is the sixteenth landlaw:

R1.4 256

Sa hwersa en mon.

wherever one man

Adv Num.card.stem Nsm

wherever a man

R1.4 257

iefta en wif.

or one woman

Conj Num.card.stem Nsn

or a woman

R1.4 258

steruat and hiara erue.

perish -3pl.ind.pres and Gen property -Acc.sg

VsIII.stem -Vs.infl Conj Pro.3pl Nsn.stem -Nsn.infl

perish and their landed property

R1.4 259

and others hiara god leuath.

and other -es hiara god libb -ath

and other -Gen.sg Gen goods leave -3pl.ind.pres

Conj Adj.stem -sAdj.infl Pro.3pl Nsn VwI.stem -VwI.infl

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 -Vwl.infl

and they leave after them neither

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

father nor mother,

brother ne sweester.
brother ni sweester
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,

Sa hagon thä iuin
sa hag -on thä iven
so must -pl.ind.pres Nom.pl equal
Conj VppI.stem -Vpp.infl Art.def Adv
knilingar
to there
kniling -ar to there
kinsman -Nom.pl to Gen.sg.f
Nsm -Nsm.infl Prep Art.def

were
to tiande.
wer -e to ti -ande
property -Dat.sg ger go -ger
Nsf.stem -Nsf.infl Prep VsII.stem -V.infl

then must those kin of equal relationship go to the property

R1.4 267
tha	 sibbe
ther to kniande.
tha sibb -e ther to kni -ande
Acc.sg.f kinship -Acc.sg there ger relate -ger
Art.def Nsf.stem -Nsf.infl Adv Prep VwII.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.
mith iven sibb -a hond -on
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.
thet 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
Nsf.stem -Nsf.infl Num.stem -sAdj.infl Adj.stem -Adj.infl

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

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

laua to nimamde.
lau -a to nim -ande
possessions -Acc.pl ger take -ger
Nsf.stem -Nsf.infl Prep VsIV.stem -V.infl

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 Vwl.stem -Vwl.infl Clit.pro Art.def

friond under himam.
friond under himam
relative under Dat
Nsm Prep Pro.3pl

then the kinsmen divide the land among them

R1.4 276
all with thiv ther hia
all with thiu 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 knia mugi.
and relate -infin may.3s.ind.pres -pl.subj.pres
Conj VwII.stem -VwII.infl VppV.stem -Vs.infl

and can establish that relationship.

Thit is thet siuguntinde londriucht.
Nom.sg.n be.3sg.ind.pres Nom.sg.n seventeenth -Nom.sg.n landlaw
Pro.dem Virr.stem Art.def Num.ord.stem -wAdj.infl Nsn

This is the seventeenth landlaw:

Sa hwersa en mon tha
wherever one man Dat.sg.m
Adv Num.card.stem Nsm Art.def

otheron sin god to
other -on sin god to
other -Dat.sg.m Poss goods ger
Adj.stem -sAdj.infl Pro.3sg Nsn Prep

haldande deth.
hald -ande dw -th
hold -ger do -3sg.ind.pres
VsVII.stem -V.infl Virr.stem -Vs.infl

wherever a man does to another to take his goods,

sa is thet riucht.
so be.3sg.ind.pres Nom.sg.n law
Conj Virr.stem Art.def Nsn

it is the law

thet hit him ondwarde.
that Nom Acc Dat reply -Acc.sg
Conj Pro.3sg.m Pro.3sg.n Pro.3sg.m Nsf.stem -Nsf.infl

that he return them to him

thes selua dis ther
thes self -a di -es ther
Gen.sg.m self -Gen.sg.m day -Gen.sg that
Art.def Pro -wAdj.infl Nsm -Nsm.infl Pro.rel
hit hebb will.
hit hebb -a will -i
Acc have -infin will -3sg.ind.pres
Pro.3sg.n VwI.stem -VwI.infl Virr.stem -Virr.infl

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

hit ne se thet tet
hit ne se thet hit
Nom not be.3sg.subj.pres that Nom
Pro.3sg.n Adv Virr.stem Conj Pro.3sg.n

him of nimi.
him ofnim -e
Dat prevent -3sg.subj.pres
Pro.3sg.m VsIV.stem -Vs.infl

unless he is prevented by

thrira hauedneda hwelik.
thrira hauedned -a hwelik
three.gen felony -Gen.pl each
Num.card Nsf -Ns.infl Pro.indef

any of these three crimes--

ned raf.
nedraf
robbery
Nsn

robbery

ief tha ned brond.
ieftha nedbrond
or fire
Conj Nsm

arson

tha nacht thiuvethe.
tha nacht thiuveth -e
or burglary -Acc.sg
Conj Nsf.stem -Nsf.infl

or burglary.

Jef that is liodcuth.
jef that is liodcuth
if Nom.sg.n be.3sg.ind.pres publicized
Conj Pro.dem Virr.stem Adj.stem

If that (circumstance) is evident
R1.4 289

thet him sines godes se
thet him sin -es god -es se
that Dat Poss -Gen.sg.n goods -Gen.sg be.3sg.subj.pres
Conj Pro.3sg.m Pro.3sg -sAdj.infl Nsn -Nsn.infl Virr.stem

uzbruden that him sin -es
ur- brid -en tha ur- brid -en
over- appropriate -ppart or over- burn -ppart
V.der- VsIII.stem -Vs.infl Conj V.der- VsIII.stem -Vs.infl

that his goods be robbed or burned,

R1.4 290

thathes nachtes ther mithi
tha thes nacht -es ther mithi
or Gen.sg.m night -Gen.sg.m thereby
Conj Art.def Nwf -sAdj.infl Adv

ur stelen se.
ur- stel -en se
over- steal -ppart be.3sg.subj.pres
V.der- VsIV.stem -Vs.infl Virr.stem

or be stolen at night,

R1.4 291

sa ne thur hi ther umbe
sa ne thuru hi ther vmbe
so not need Nom therefore
Conj Adv VppIII.stem Pro.3sg.m Adv

nene onward dwa.
nen -e onward -e dw -a
neg -Acc.sg.f answer -Acc.sg do -infin
Pro.indef -sAdj.infl Nsf.stem -Nsf.infl Virr.stem -Vs.infl

then he need not make return,

R1.4 292

thru ch them.
thurc them.
through Acc.sg.n
Prep Pro.dem

because

R1.4 293

ther ne mi nen mon
ther ne mug nen mon
that not may.3s.ind.pres neg man
Pro.rel Adv VppV.stem Pro.indef Nsm

__________________________

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.

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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
if he will confess

then he atones to her with full fine,

unless he wishes to dispute;

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 to the people with the peace-money,
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 them lond
wherever Viking in Acc.sg.n land

hlapath.

and hia ene mon fath.
and hia en -ene man take -3pl.ind.pres
Conj Pro.3pl Num.card.stem -sAdj.infl Nsm VsII.stem -Vs.infl

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

and lead (him) from the land,

and bring (him) again to the land,

and hini ther to thwingath
and force him to burn houses,

R1.4 326

and wif nedgie.

and wif nedg -e
and woman rape -3sg.subj.pres
Conj Nsn VwII.stem -VwII.infl

and rape woman,

R1.4 327

and man sle.

and mon slog -e
and man slay -3sg.subj.pres
Conj Nsm Vcont.stem -Vs.infl

and slay man

R1.4 328

and godis hus barne.

and godishus barn -e
and church barn -3sg.subj.pres
Conj Nsn Vwl.stem -Vwl.infl

and burn church,

R1.4 329

and hwet sa hi to
and hwet sa hi to
and what so Nom to
Conj Rel Adv Pro.3sg.m Prep

lethe dwa mi.

leth -e dw -a mug
harm -Dat.sg. do -infin may.3s.ind.pres
Nsn -Nsn.infl Virr.stem -Vs.infl VppV.stem

and whatsoever harm he can do,

R1.4 330

alsa hi thenne vndflouch.

alsa hi thenne und- fli
as Nom then depriv- fly.3sg.ind.pres
Conj Pro.3sg.m Adv V.der- VsII.stem

but then he escapes,

R1.4 331

ief tha lesed werth.

iefttha les -ed werth
or redeem -ppart become.3sg.ind.pt
Conj Vwl.stem -Vwl.infl VsIII.stem

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

and he can recognize brother and sister,

and birthright

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.

If the people wish to charge a crime to him,

and prosecute their own,

for the great crime that he has formerly committed with the Vikings,
so may he then go before the people's court,

and and admission -Acc.sg may -Nom.3sg.m declare -infin
Conj Nwm.stem -Nwm.infl VppV.stem -Clit.pro Vwl.stem -Vwl.infl
and make a confession,

and oath must he then swear on the relics,
ther hi was lives.
that he was life

and lethana en vn
and limb -Gen.pl one neg-
weldich mon.

and limb a powerless man.\(^{63}\)

Sa ne thuruon him

Thus neither the people nor the bailiff need against him

\(^{63}\) 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:

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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 tosex.
thar thu mi umbe tosek -st
that Nom Dat about charge -2sg.ind.pres
Pro.rel Pro.2sg Pro.1sg Adv VwI.stem -VwI.infl

that you prosecute me for,
and mi umbe to thinge
and mi umbe to thing -e
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,

thet lefde mi min
thet lef -de mi min
that leave -3sg.ind.pt Acc Gen
Conj VwI.stem -VwI.infl Pro.1sg Pro.1sg

edila.
edil -a
great-grandfather -Acc.pl
Nsm.stem -Nwm.infl

that my great-grandfather left to me,

and min alda feder.
and min alda feder
and Gen grandfather
Conj Pro.1sg Nsm

and my grandfather,

and min alde moder.
and min alde moder
and Gen grandmother
Conj Pro.1sg Nsf

and my grandmother."

Jef hit queth
jef hi hit queth
if Nom Acc say.3sg.ind.pres
Conj Pro.3sg.m Pro.3sg.n VsV.stem

hwanat him come.
hwana hit him kom -e
whence Nom Dat come -3sg.subj.pt
Adv Pro.3sg.n Pro.3sg.m VsIV.stem -Vs.infl

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,

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

without the people's consent,

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

and without the bailiff's command,

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

in the telling light of day,

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

sunna.
sun -a
sun -Dat.sg
Nwf.stem -Nwf.infl

and by the shining sun,

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

whatever he damages on the grounds,

R1.4 389
and inur hus.
and inur hus
and in house
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,

nor bloody deed,

nor injury,

nor other.
nor any other deadly deed,

R1.4 406
\textbf{and} \textit{hiu} \textit{se} \textit{sa fir}
\textit{and} \textit{hiu} \textit{be.pl.subj.pres so far}
\textit{Conj Pro.3sg.f Virr.stem Adv Adv}

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

\textbf{benena} \textbf{burch.}
\textit{benen} \textit{a burch}
\textit{bone -Acc.sg.f town}
\textit{Adj.stem -wAdj.infl Nsf}

and she be so badly hurt in the womb,

R1.4 407
\textbf{thet thet} \textbf{bernh.}
\textit{thet thet bern}
\textit{that Nom.sg.n baby}
\textit{Conj Art.def Nsn}

that the child,

R1.4 408
\textbf{and thiui} \textbf{berthe ofliue}
\textit{and thiui birth -e ofliu -e}
\textit{and Nom.sg.f birth -Nom.sg dead -Nom.sg.f}
\textit{Conj Art.def Nsf.stem -Nsf.infl Adj.stem -sAdj.infl}

\textbf{werthe.}
\textit{werth -e}
\textit{become -3sg.subj.pt}
\textit{VsIII.stem -Vs.infl}

and the birth is dead,

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

\textbf{dede.}
\textit{ded -e}
\textit{deed -Gen.sg}
\textit{Nsf.stem -Nsf.infl}

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

and to ieldande.

and compensates

with extra fine

as with regular fine

the birth

and the deadly deed,

the payment
and the people's due

alsahage.

alsahag-e
sohigh-Adv
AdvAdj.stem-Adv.der

as high

alsathaliode louiath.
alsatha liod-e lou-iath
asNom.plpeopleNom.plestablish-pl.ind.pres
ConjArt.defNsm.stem-Nsm.inflVwII.stem-VwII.infl

as the people set,

and the extra payment

bitwilifmerkon.
bitwilifmerk-on
attwelvemark-Dat.pl
PrepNum.cardNsf-N.inf

at twelve marks,

and there wiuehiri
andtherewif-ehiri
andDat.sg.fwomanDat.sgGen
ConjArt.defNsf-N.sf.inflPro.3sg.f

liodwerdenemithwilif
liodwerden-emithwilif
child.fine-Acc.sgwithtwelve
Nsf.stem-N.sf.inflPrepNum.card

merkon tofellande.
merk-on tofell-ande
mark-Dat.plgerpay-ger
Nsf-N.inf PrepVwI.stem-V.infl

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:64

R1.4 430

thet  is  hiri  riuchta
thet is hiri riught -a
Nom.sg.n be.3sg.ind.pres Gen proper -Nom.sg.m
Pro.dem Virr.stem Pro.3sg.f Adj.stem -wAdj.infl

werthma.
werthm -a
price -Nom.sg
Nwm.stem -Nwm.infl

that is her proper worth.

R1.4 431

Ac  ief  hi  bi seke.
ac jef hi bisek -e
also if Nom dispute -3sg.subj.pres
Adv Conj Pro.3sg.m VsVI.stem -Vs.infl

And if he disputes,

R1.4 432

sa  sikure  hine
sa sikur -e hi hini
so redeem -3sg.subj.pres Nom Acc
Conj VwII.stem -VwII.infl Pro.3sg.m Pro.3sg.m

anda  withon  mith twilif
an tha with -on mith twilif
on Dat.pl relic -Dat.pl with twelve
Prep Art.def Nsf.stem -N.infl Prep Num.card

monnon.
mon -on
man -Dat.pl
Nsm -N.infl

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.
or he shall undergo the nine plowshares.

And if he will undergo neither of these ordeals,

then he provides to fight a bare-legged champion within three days,
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
thet hiu se nathelik and
thet 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

175
whosoever goes to another at night,

R1.4 442
to houi.
to hof -e
to grounds -Dat.sg.
Prep Nsn -Nsn.infl
to grounds

R1.4 443
and to huse.
and to hus -e
and to house -Dat.sg.
Conj Prep Nsn -Nsn.infl
and to house

R1.4 444
bi slepandere thiade and bi
bi sleep -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.infl Conj Prep

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

R1.4 445
mith enere glandere
mith enere gland -ere
with one -Dat.sg.f glowing -Dat.sg.f
Prep Num.card.stem -sAdj.infl Adj.stem -sAdj.infl

glede.
gled -e
c coal -Dat.sg
Nsf -Nsf.infl

with a glowing coal,

R1.4 446
and al them god barnt ther hi
and all them god barn -th ther hi
and all that gods burn -3sg.ind.pres that Nom
Conj Num.stem Pro.rel Nsn VwI.stem -VwI.infl Pro.rel Pro.3sg.m
heth.
hebb -th
have -3sg.ind.pres
VW1.stem -VW1.infl

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
jeï hi ia wïli.
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 confess,

Rl.4 452
sa skîl hi
sa skîl hi
so shall.3sg.ind.pres Nom
Conj VppIV.stem Pro.3sg.m

kuma et therâ fiuwer
kom -a et therâ 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

weddia skilre an dom
weddd ia skil -ere an dom
pledge shall.3sg.ind.pres -Nom.3sg.m in judgement
VwII.stem -VwII.infl VppIV.stem -Clit.pro Prep Nsm.stem
with tha liode.
with tha liod -e
against Acc.pl people -Acc.pl
Prep Art.def Nsm.stem -Nsm.infl

he shall make pledge at the judgement of the people,

R1.4 454

and et there hirth stidi mith
and et there hirthstid -e mith
and at Dat.sg.f fireplace -Dat.sg with
Conj Prep Art.def Nsf.stem -Nsf.infl Prep

sinere haued lesne.
sin -ere hauedlesn -e
Poss -Dat.sg.f head-ransom -Dat.sg
Pro.3sg -sAdj.infl Nsf.stem -Nsf.infl

and at the fireplace with his proposed solution,

R1.4 455

and tha monne sin
and tha mon -e sin
and Dat.sg.m man -Dat.sg Poss
Conj Art.def Nsm -Nsm.infl Pro.3sg
god twielde to ieldande.
god twielde to ield -ande
goods doubly ger pay -ger
Nsn Adv Prep VsIII.stem -V.infl

and pay the man double his goods

R1.4 456

alsa hit sina bura.
alsa hit sin -a bur -a
if Acc Poss -Nom.pl.m neighbor -Nom.pl
Conj Pro.3sg.n Pro.3sg -sAdj.infl Nsm -Nsm.infl

if his neighbors

R1.4 457

ieftha sina umbi burar mith him
ieftha sin -a umbe bur -ar mith him
or Poss -Nom.pl.m about neighbor -Nom.pl with Dat
Conj Pro.3sg -sAdj.infl Adv Nsm -Nsm.infl Prep Pro.3sg.m
or his (more distant) neighbors will swear it with him.

If he wishes to dispute,

then he shall at each corner

withstand a fight

with four bare-legged warriors,

and at the hearth with the fifth,
because

one shall appease deadly deed with deadly deed.

These are the seventeen people's privileges

and the twenty-four landlaws

that all Frisians bought with their money,
and mith riuchte bruka

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,

hwante thi kining kerl bed.

because Nom.sg.m king Charles bid.3sg.ind.pt Conj Art.def Nsm NP VsII.stem

because King Charles commanded

thet se alle riuchte 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 hwas a hia bi rauade.
and hwasa 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,

thet hi birauad
thet hi bi-rav -ad
that Nom intens-reave -ppart
Conj Pro.3sg.m V.der- VwII.stem -VwII.infl

wrde fara godis
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,

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 Nwm -N.infl

and before all of God's holies

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

and an irthrike.
and an irthrik -e
and on earth -Dat.sg.
Conj Prep Nsn.stem -Nsn.infl

and on earth.
achtatind-; Num.ord. stem; eighteenth.

achtund-, achtand-; Num.ord. stem; eighth.

-ad; VwI. infl; ppart.

-ade; VwII. infl; 3sg.ind.pt, 3sg.subj.pt.

-adon; VwII. infl; pl.ind.pt.

afara; Prep; before. + Acc.

aft-; 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-\text{a} moder); Nsf; grandmother.

alder; Adv; whereafter.

alder (ald-\text{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 genitives and in compounds (e.g. allerek 'each of all').

allerek (all-\text{era} ek); Pro. indef; each.
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.

-an, -ona, -ena; Nwf.infl; Nwm.infl; Gen.pl. -ena not listed by Boutkan, but cf. R.1.1 232 thi hunena kining 'the Huns' king.' There is also the anomalous lethana, a strong neuter stem in R1.4 348, and degana, a strong masculine stem in R1.4 218.

and, ande; Conj; and.

-and; V.infl; pres.part.

-ande; V.infl; ger. Note the scribal error nimamde in R1.4 273.

andloth-; 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.

beheld- (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; berth; birth.

besm-; Nwm.stem; besma; rod. Might also be glossed 'birch'?
bet-; VwI.stem; atone.
betha; Conj; both.
bi; Prep; by, at, in. + Dat., + Instr.
bi-, bi, be; V.der; intens.
bi fel-; VsIV.stem; order;
bi halua; Prep; except. + Dat.
bi tek-; VwII.stem; mean.
biad-; VsII stem; bid.3sg.ind.pt; command.
bidd-; VsV stem; ask.
biefta (bi efta); Adv; remotely.
bikann-, bekann- (bi- kann-); VwI 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- skim-); VwI.stem; protect.
biteg-, bitig-, beteg- (bi- teg-); VwII.stem; accuse.
bittell- (bi- tell-); VwI.stem; calculate.
blod; Nsn; blood.
blodels-; Nsn.stem; blodelsa; bloody.wound.
blodich-; Adj.stem; bloody.
blodrundand- (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.
boklund (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-; VwI.stem; bring.
brand-; VsVII.stem; burn.
brak-; 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 ertichta (R1.3 199) as being in the accusative case (plural)? page number

camp-; Nwm. stem; kampa, fighter.

caplond; Nsn; bought land.

clag-; VwII. stem, charge.

clipskeld-; Nsf. stem; klipskelde, tribute.

comp; Nsm; komp, battle.

crioce, crio; Nsn; cross.

cuth-; Adj.stem; known.

dath; Nsm; death.

-dede, -te, -e; Vwl. 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.

del-; Vwl. stem; divide.

del; Nsm; portion.

dem-; VwI. stem; judge.

di, deg, Nsm; day. Strong plural root only, sing. di, Gp is weak -ana .

dik; Nsm; dike.

dik-; VwI. stem; dike.

dithing; Nsn; grace period.

dochter; Nsf; daughter.

dolch, dolg-; Nsn; wound.

dolstrid-; Nsn. stem; recklessness.

dom-; Nsm. stem; doom, judgement.

dom-; VwII. stem; judge.

-dom; Nom. der; stative.

-domliacht- (dom liacht-); Adj. stem; doom-lit.

-don, -ton; Vwl. infl; pl.ind.pt.

dreg-; VsIV. stem; draw, carry.

drif-, driu-; VsI. stem; drive.

dw-, dv-, du-, de-; Virr. stem; do; inflects partly as strong, partly as weak (I) verb.

e-, e; V. infl; perfective prefix.

-e, -i; Nsm. infl; Nom.sg, Dat.sg, Acc.sg, Acc.pl, Nom.pl.

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-e; Vs.infl; pl.subj.pres; pl.subj.pt; 3sg.subj.pt; 3sg.subj.pres.

-e; Vwl.infl; pl.subj.pres; 3sg.subj.pres. This suffix must also apply to 2sg., since it co-occurs with tv in R1.1 025 (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 R1.1 212, 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 (R1.1 055) and Dat.pl.f (under sine tiden) not accounted for by Boutkan, nor Nom.pl.m (R1.1 122), Gen.sg.f (R1.3 058).

-e, -i, -ie; VwlII.infl; 3sg.subj.pres, pl.subj.pres.

-e, -i; Vpp.infl; 3sg.subj.pres, pl.subj.pres.

-e; Adv.der; Adv.

-e; Virr.infl; 1sg ind.pres. Found only in R1.4 088, 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. R1.3 056, 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 (R1.1 002), efter thi (ex?), also efter kerstes berthe.

ek, ik, ekk; Pro.indef, each. uninflected for case and number. Comparative form ekkon found in R1.4 228.

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, -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.

etu-; Nsn.stem; property, inheritance.

etu-; 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-.

feno; 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-, fidiri-;** 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 fand instead of *fond.

**firt-;** VwII.stem; to be far away.

**firt-;** Adv; Adj.stem; far.

**firt-;** VwII.stem; celebrate, observe holidays.

**fiucht-;** VsIII.stem, fight. Note the scribal error fuchtah for fiuchtah in p. 131.

**fiuwer, fiuwertih, fiuwertich, fiuertich;** Num.card; four.

**fiuwertind-;** Num.ord.stem; fourteenth.

**flask;** Nsn; flesh.

**flecht;** Nsf, flight.

**flet, fletieu-** (flet ieu-); Nsf.stem; fletjeve; trousseau.

**fli-;** VsII.stem; fly.

**fliat-;** VsII.stem; flow.

**folg-, fol-;** VwII.stem; follow.

**folk;** Nsn; people, army.

**fon;** Prep; of, from. + Dat.

**fon-;** Nwm.stem; fona; banner.

**fon da < fon tha.**

**fori;** Prep, Adv; before, for. + Acc.

**foriwerand-;** Adj.stem; reluctant.

**form-;** Num.ord.stem; first.

**forth;** Adv; forth.

**framd-;** Adj.stem; foreign.

**frana;** Nwm; bailiff.

**fras-;** Nwf.stem; danger.

**frem-;** Vwl.stem; commit. Specifically refers to the commission of crimes or other mischief.

**frem-;** Nsf.stem; fremo; benefit.
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, fri hals; 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-; VwI1.stem; fill; fulfill.

full-, ful; Adj.stem; Adv; full, fully.

gard-; Nwm.stem; garda; land.

gered, 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-; VwI1.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.

cumul; 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 oundwardia umbe lond.

hiri ferd; Nsf, campaign.

hirigong (hiri gung), Nsm, raid.

hirt-, Nwf.stem; hirte; heart.

hirthstid-; Nsf.stem; hirthstidi; 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.

ieft; Nsf; jeft; gift; privilege.

iefttha, iftha, jeftha, jef tha, ief tha; Conj; or.

ield-; VsIII.stem; jelda, pay.

ield; Nsn; jeld, payment.

ier; Nsn; jer; year.

ier-; VwII.stem; jerta; desire.

ierre (iern- -e); Adv, jerne; gladly.

ieu-; Nsf.stem; jeve; gift.

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-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 he.

isern; Nsn; iron.

ist < is hit.

itsil; Nsm; 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 ieftha.

juenet- (iven eth-); Nwm stem; fellow-sworn.

kap-, cap-; VwII stem; buy.

kap; Nsm, purchase.

karfester-, Nsm.stem; faster, a fasting penitent.

karin-; Nwf.stem; karine; fast.

keiser, keyser; Nsm; emperor.

kel-; VwI.stem; cool.

ker-; Nsm.stem; kere; statute.

kersten-; Nwm.stem; Adj.stem; Christian.

kerstenede; Nsf; Christianity.

kest; Nsf; statute.

kestfriond, kest friond (kes-d friond); Nsm; chosen.relative.

keth-; VwI stem; proclaim.

kias-; VsII stem; choose.

kind; Nsn; child.

kining, kinig, kyning, kynig; Nsm; king.

kiningrik-, kinigrik, Nsn.stem; kiningrike; kingdom, realm.

kn-; VwII.stem; relate.

kni; Nsn; kin.

kniling, knilig (kni-ling); Nsm; 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.

lethsclacht-; Adj. stem; serf. Used substantively.

libb-, leif-, leu-; VwI. stem; live, leave. libb- is the infinite and present subjunctive stem, leif- 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; liodwerpene; 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 riuht); landlaw; Nsn. In R1.4 166, londriuch 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.

monslaga, 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-); VwI.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; 
*Ondreusmissee;* 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-**: VwI.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-**: VwI.stem; pay.

**ren-**: Adj.stem; pure.

**rend**: Nsm; rending of garments.

**rest-**: VwI.stem; rest.

**reth**: Nsn; wheel used as torture device.

**reth-**: Nsf.stem; *rethe*; counsel.
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<td>rik-</td>
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<td>rither</td>
<td>Nsn; cow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>riucht-</td>
<td>Vwl.stem; atone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>riuht, rivcht, riucth, rivht, riuch</td>
<td>Nsn; law, right.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>riuht-</td>
<td>Adj.stem; legal, true, proper.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rumer-</td>
<td>Nsm.stem; pilgrim. Boutkan and Buma qualify this term as applying to those pilgrims bound for Rome.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rumesk-</td>
<td>Adj.stem; Roman.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rumfar- (rum far)</td>
<td>Nwm.stem; Rome-pilgrim.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>run-</td>
<td>VwI. stem; run.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sa</td>
<td>Conj; Adv; as, then, so, thus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sa hwasa</td>
<td>Pro.indef; whoever.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sa hwersa</td>
<td>Adv; wherever.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sa hwet sa</td>
<td>Pro.indef; whatsoever.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>salt-</td>
<td>Adj.stem; salty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sanct</td>
<td>Adj; saint; holy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scriuere- (skrif -ere)</td>
<td>Nsm.stem; skrivere; scribe, clerk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>se</td>
<td>Nsm; sea.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>se</td>
<td>Clit.pro; Nom.3pl, Acc.3pl; Nom.3sg.f, Acc.3sg.f.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>se</td>
<td>Virr.stem; pl.subj.pres, 3sg.subj.pres of be.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>secht</td>
<td>Nsf; sickness.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sek-, soch-</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sel-</td>
<td>Nsf.stem; feud, dock.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>self, selu</td>
<td>Pro; self. Inflects as adjective, except that strong Nom/Acc.sg.m shows weak endings (cf. Boutkan 93).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sellong-</td>
<td>Nsf.stem; sellonge; sale.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>send-</td>
<td>VwI. stem; send.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>send, sent, sint</td>
<td>Virr.stem; pl.ind.pres of be.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sett-</td>
<td>Vwl.stem; set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sex</td>
<td>Num.card; six.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sext-</td>
<td>Num.ord.stem; sixth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sextind-</td>
<td>Num.ord.stem; sixteenth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>si-</td>
<td>VsV.stem; see.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>siak-</td>
<td>Adj.stem; ill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sibb-</td>
<td>Adj.stem; related.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sibb-</td>
<td>Nsf.stem; kinship.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sikur-</td>
<td>VwI.stem; redeem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sikur-</td>
<td>Adj.stem; innocent.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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-, 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.
skaltu, 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-; VpplIV.stem; shall.
skilling; Nsm; shilling.

skin-; VsI. stem; shine.
skining; 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.
sprek; 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.
sterol; 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.
stol; Nsm; throne.
stond--; VsVI. stem; stand.
strid; Nsn; fight, duel.
strid--; VsI. stem; fight.
strup--; Nsf. stem; stupe; flogging, pillory.
sumilike; Adj; certain; one
sun--; svn; sumu; Nwm. stem; son
sun--; sunn; Nwf. stem, sunme; 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--; VsI. 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--; 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.def; Dat.sg.m, Dat.sg.n, Acc.sg.f.

thach; Conj, Adv; though.

tham; Art.def, Dat.pl.m, Dat.sg.n

tham; Pro.def; Dat.sg.m, Dat.pl.m, Dat.pl.n.

thana; Adv; thence.

thene; Pro.def; 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.def; Art.def; Gen.sg.m; Gen.sg.n.

thesse; Pro.def; Nom.pl.m.

theste; Adv; even.

thet; Conj, that, that.

thet, that, Pro.def; Art.def; Nom.sg.n; Acc.sg.n. But see R.1.1 045, 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.def; 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 that 'in order that.'

thiuuveth-, thivueth-, thiuvueth-; 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-; VsIl. 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-; VwI. stem; claim.

tivch; Nsn; testimony.

tivch-; tivch; 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-; Nwf.stem; truth. See Boutkan's note re: vowel retention p.10.

treuw-; Adj.stem; true.

tung-; Nwf.stem; 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.

twiellede (twi- ield -e); Adv; doubly.

twilif; Num.card; twelve.

twilift-; Num.ord.stem; twelfth.

twintegost-; 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-, untkum- (undkum-); VsIV.stem; shirk.

unforwrocht-, vnforwrocht- (un- urwerk -ed-); Adj.stem; unforfeited. Formulaic statement; see also Boutkan's note p.120.

unfrethmon- (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, ur-, 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.

urban (ur-ber-); VsIII.stem; burn up.

ur del-; Vwl.stem; judge.

ur fell-; Vwl.stem; refuse.

ur iev-; VsV.stem; grant.

ur kom-; VsIV.stem; prove.

ur louad-; Adj.stem; forbidden. Participial adjective.

ur sell-, ur sel; Vwl.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.

urgrip- (ur-grip-); VsI.stem; sin.

urguld- (ur-guld-); VsIII.stem; compensate.

urkap- (ur-kap-); Vwl.stem; sell.

urmeld- (ur-meld-); VwII.stem; relinquish.

urmod; Nsm; impertinence.

ursett- (ur-sett-); Vwl.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-); Vwl.stem; prove guilt.

urweddl- (ur-wedd-); VwII.stem; renounce.

urwinn-, urwinn-, wrwnn- (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-; Vwl.stem; to endow a marrying child with portions of one's estate.

utbiad-(ut-biad-); VsII.stem; offer.
uter, vter; Prep, without. + Acc.

utfiucht- (ut fiucht-); VsIII. stem; refers to the act of causing damage while breaking out of a place of refuge.

vmbe wllen- (un- be- wull- en-); Adj. stem; uncontaminated.

vmbethading- (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-, walubar- (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; Vrri. 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, weddd-; Nsn; pledge.

weddd-; VwII. stem; pledge.

wel, Adv; well.

weldeg-, wedlig-; 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.

were; Vrri. stem; pl. subj. pt, 3sg. subj. pt of be.

werk-; Vwl. stem; obtain.

werlas- (wer -las-); Adj. stem, defenseless.

werlas; Vvr. stem; pl. ind. pt of be.

wern-; Vwl. stem; refuse.

weron; Vrri. 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; withhe; relic.

witheth (with eth); Nsm; relic-oath.

withir, wither; Prep; Adv; against, from, on; + Acc.

withir; Adv; anew. Boutkan glosses this word 'disfavorable.'

withirield (wither ield); Nsn; withirjeld; compensation.

withstond- with stond, VsVI.stem; withstand.

witsing; Nsm; Viking.

wixl-; Nsn.stem; 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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65The exact nature of this unit of currency remains in doubt (Bremmer, pers. comm.).

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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.
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 not, 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

66Here 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.