# Østnordisk Skriftprøvebog

## An East Norse Transcription Exercise Book

Anne Mette Hansen & Seán D Vrieland

Københavns Universitet / University of Copenhagen
MMXXIII

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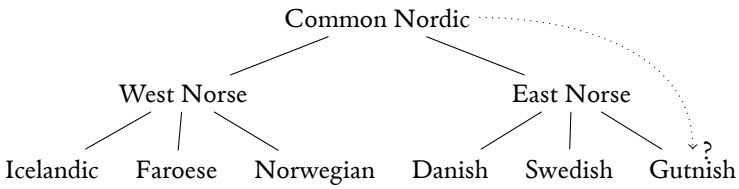
# Part I

# Linguistic Introduction

## 1 The 'When and Where' of East Norse

The term "(Old) East Norse" normally refers to the pre-Reformation languages of modern-day Denmark and Sweden. In the simplest terms, we are referring to *Old Swedish* and *Old Danish*. Often *Old Gutnish*, the language of Gotland, is included under the heading "East Norse", though its actual position in the family tree is unclear. "East Norse" is in this way distinguished from "West Norse", which developed into the languages of Norway, Iceland, and the Faroe Islands.

### 1.1 A (simplified) Nordic family tree




### 1.2 Traditional periods of East Norse

The traditional dates for East Norse differ slightly in the Danish and Swedish scholarly traditions:

| **Swedish** *svenska* | | | **Danish** *dansk* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Runic Swedish *runsvenskan* | **800-1100** | **800-1100** | Runic Danish *runedansk, olddansk* |
| Early Old Swedish *klassisk fornsvenska* | **1225-1375** | **1100-1350** | Early Old Danish *ældre middeldansk* |
| Late Old Swedish *yngre fornsvenska* | **1375-1526** | **1350-1500** | Late Old Danish *yngre middeldansk* |
| Modern Swedish *nysvenska* | **1526-** | **1500-1700** | Early Modern Danish *ældre nydansk* |
| | | **1700-** | Late Modern Danish *yngre nydansk* |

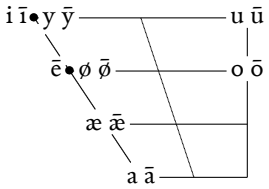
In Danish, the entire period before the Reformation (i.e. *olddansk* together with *middeldansk*) is referred to as *gammeldansk*, lit. 'Old Danish'. The end of the Old Danish period is variously set at 1500 (Skautrup 1944), 1515 (*Gammeldansk Ordbog*), or at the Reformation, which hit Denmark in 1536. The year 1526 marks the beginning of the Modern Swedish period due to the translation of the New Testament (the Reformation was introduced in Sweden the following year).

To these we can add Gutnish, which can be divided into **Old Gutnish** (Sw. *forngutniska*; Da. *oldgutnisk*) and **Modern Gutnish** (Sw. *gotländska*, *gutniska*, or *gutamål*; Da. *gotlandsk*).

## 2 From Common Norse to East Norse

Old Swedish is in general more conservative than Old Danish. For this reason, it is common to use Old Swedish to exemplify East Norse. Below is the sound inventory of the earliest stages of Old Swedish.

**Old Swedish**




**Rising diphthongs** iū ia/iø/iæ

**Stops** p(:)/b(:) t(:)/d(:) k(:)/g(:)

**Fricatives** f/[β] þ/[ð] h/[ɣ]

**Liquids** i̯ u̯ r l

**Nasals** m n [ŋ]

**Sibilant** s

Note that the orthography of the manuscripts can vary. For example, <þ> is for the most part only used in early Old Swedish manuscripts; otherwise the dental fricatives might be spelled <th>, <dh>, <d>, etc. The gutteral fricative [ɣ] is commonly spelled <gh>, while the labial fricative [β] can be spelled <f>, <v>, <u> and later <ffv>, etc.

The letter <z> is never used for the voiced sibilant [z], which does not exist in the older Nordic languages; instead, it represent [s] after a dental consonant (*d t ð þ n l*). Often *t d þ* are left out in writing, e.g. *lanz* [lands].

Vowel length is often not indicated in the orthography. Diacritics, such as the acute accent (e.g. *á*), are never used in East Norse manuscripts. Sometimes, especially in later manuscripts, long vowels are written double (e.g. *aa*). Linguistic examples in scholarship might indicate vowel length, typically with a macron (e.g. *ā*).

The underlying weak vowels in East Norse are, as in West Norse, *a i u*. Variation can occur, such that an underlying *i* and *u* might appear as *e* and *o*, respectively. This is not only an orthographic convention, but can also be due to two different phonetic processes known as *vowel harmony* and *vowel balance*.

### 2.1 Raising and Lowering

Old long **ū* became *ō* in front of another vowel (also known as 'hiatus position') or word-finally. This is probably one of the earliest changes to happen in East Norse, including Old Gutnish. Examples include OSw. *bōa* 'to live', *kō* 'cow' next to OIcel. *búa*, (acc.) *kú*. The long mid-vowel **ē* lowered to *ǣ* as in OSw. *fǣ* 'cattle' next to OIcel. *fé*. This happened in all positions, not only in front of vowels.

Lowering of the short high vowels **i* and **y* to the mid-vowels *e* and *ø* is also commonly found in East Norse, such as OSw. *leva* 'to live' (OIcel. *lifa*), PL *søner* 'sons' (OIcel. *synir*).

Next to palatalized *g* [g$^{j}$], however, the mid-vowel **e* is raised to *i* in Swedish and Danish, as in OSw. *sighia* 'to say', *giva* 'to give' (OIcel. *segja*, *gefa*).

### 2.2 Monophthongization

The most recognizable feature of East Norse is the monophthongization of the Common Norse diphthongs *au æi øy*:

**au > ø̄** *dø̄þer* 'dead', *kø̄pa* 'to buy' (OIcel. *dauðr*, *kaupa*)

**æi > ē** *stēn* 'stone', *flēre* 'more' (OIcel. *steinn*, *fleiri*)

**øy > ø̄** *kø̄ra* 'to drive', *ø* 'island' (OIcel. *keyra*, *ey*)

This monophthongization did not happen in Old Gutnish, however, which is one of the reasons it is difficult to place Gutnish in the family tree. Instead we find *au* in *dauþr*, *kaupa*; *ai* in *stain*, *flairi*; and *oy* in *koyra*, *oy*.

### 2.3 Breaking

*A*- and *u*-breaking of old **e* is stronger in East Norse than it is in West Norse. The outcome of *u*-breaking is *iø*, while *a*-breaking results in *ia* which later becomes *iæ* (due to a process called 'progressive umlaut'). In Old Gutnish the result is *ie* for both *a*- and *u*-breaking.

| Proto-Norse | Old Icelandic | Old Swedish | Old Gutnish | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **helpą* | hjalpa | hiælpa | hielpa | 'to help' |
| **meluk* | mjǫlk | miølk | mielk | 'milk' |
| **stelą* | stela | stiæla | stiela | 'to steal' |

East Norse also has a special breaking (called 'East Norse breaking') of *y* > *iū* in front of old **ngw* and **nkw*. This process did not occur in Gutnish.

| Proto-Norse | Old Icelandic | Old Swedish | Old Gutnish | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **singwą* | syngva, syngja | siūnga | *singa | 'to sing' |
| **sinkwą* | søkkva | siūnka | *sinka | 'to sink' |

This special East Norse breaking is also found sporadically in front of old **ggw* and *r*-clusters: OSw. *tiūgga* 'to chew', *kiūrtil* 'shirt' (OIcel. *tyggva* or *tyggja*, *kyrtill*).

In Danish *iū* (whether from breaking or an original Proto-Germanic **eu*) would later monophthongize to *ȳ*, e.g. *siūnge* > *synge*.

## 2.4 Umlaut

Three forms of umlaut are important in the history of the Nordic languages: *a*-, *i*- and *u*-umlaut. These three types of umlaut work differently across the language area, however.

**A-umlaut** The lowering of **u* > *o* due to **a* in the following syllable is weaker in the east; for example OSw. *buþ* 'bid, offer' vs. OIcel. *boð*. Old Gutnish, being the furthest east, completely lacks this lowering, e.g. *Gutland* 'Gotland'.

**I-umlaut** The fronting of vowels due to a palatal in the following syllable often means the stem-vowel differs within a single paradigm, e.g. OSw. *fōter* 'foot', *fǿter* 'feet' (OIcel. *fótr*, *fǿtr*). In the verbal paradigm, however, this variation is often removed, e.g. OSw. *ganger* 'goes' vs. OIcel. *gengr*. East Norse does not have palatal umlaut caused by [g$^{j}$] and [k$^{j}$] but retains the stem vowel in e.g. *takin* 'taken', *daghi* 'day (DAT SG)' (OIcel. *tekinn*, *degi*).

**U-umlaut** The rounding of **a* > *ǫ* is also weaker in the east; for example OSw. *sak* 'case' vs. OIcel. *sǫk*. In Old Gutnish this umlaut is missing altogether, resulting in e.g. the personal feminine pronoun *hān* 'she' (OSw. *hōn*, OIcel. *hún*).

## 2.5 Consonant assimilation

The nasal clusters **mp *nk *nt* do not undergo assimilation as much in East Norse as in West Norse.

| Proto-Norse | Old Icelandic | Old Swedish | Old Gutnish | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **swampuʀ* | svǫppr | svamper | [unattested] | 'mushroom' |
| **æinkjǫ* | ekkja | ænkia | enkia | 'widow' |
| **wintʀ* | vetr | vinter | vintr, vetr | 'winter' |

The Proto-Norse cluster **βn* assimilates to *mn* in East Norse, *fn* in West Norse, e.g. OSw. *hamn* 'haven, harbor', next to OIcel. *hǫfn*. In Danish *mn* eventually becomes *vn* (e.g. *havn*). This distribution *mn* ~ *fn* also applies to original **mn* as in OSw. *namn* 'name', ODa. *navn*, OIcel. *nafn*.

## 2.6 Epenthesis and svarabhakti

The svarabhakti (or 'prop') vowel inserted before *-r* is a front vowel in East Norse, most often spelled <e>, <æ>, or abbreviated.

An epenthetic stop is often inserted after a resonant before another consonant: *mpt*, *ldr*, etc. Note that forms like *alder* 'all (NOM SG MASC)' indicate epenthesis occurred first, before the svarabhakti vowel appeared.

# 3 Morphology

The earliest East Norse texts show as complex a morphology as Old Icelandic, though it begins to break down during the late medieval period.

One important distinction, which still survives in the modern East Norse languages, is the middle voice. While West Norse builds the middle voice from the accusative pronoun *sik* as *-sk* (Modern Icelandic *-st*), East Norse took the dative pronoun *sīʀ* as *-s*.

## 3.1 Demonstrative pronouns

The most common forms of the demonstrative pronoun *þæn, þǿn, þæt* (OIcel. *sá, sú, þat*) are as follows:

| | Masculine | Feminine | Neuter |
|---|---|---|---|
| NOM SG | þæn | þǿ(n) | þæt |
| ACC SG | þæn | þǿ(n) | þæt |
| DAT SG | þēm, -ǿ- | þēre | þēm, -ǿ- |
| GEN SG | þæs | þēra(r) | þæs |
| NOM PL | þē(r) | þā(r), -ǣ- | þǿ(n) |
| ACC PL | þē, þā | þā(r), -ǣ- | þǿ(n) |
| DAT PL | þēm, -ǿ- | þēm, -ǿ- | þēm, -ǿ- |
| GEN PL | þēra | þēra | þēra |

Note the nominative singular masculine **sa* and feminine **sō* (OIcel. *sá* and *sú*) have been replaced by *þ*-forms taken from the accusative. Meanwhile, final *-r* is frequently dropped in the paradigm.

### 3.2 Strong nouns

The following table shows the most common paradigm for strong nouns (masculine and neuter *a*-stems, feminine *ō*-stems) together with the suffixed definite article.

| | Masculine | Feminine | Neuter |
|---|---|---|---|
| NOM SG | dagher-in | sak-in | barn-it |
| ACC SG | dagh-in | sak-ina | barn-it |
| DAT SG | daghi-num | sak-inni | barni-nu |
| GEN SG | daghs-ins | sakar-inna(r) | barns-ins |
| NOM PL | daghar-ni(r) | sakir-na(r) | barn-in |
| ACC PL | dagha-na | sakir-na(r) | barn-in |
| DAT PL | daghum-in | sakum-in | barnum-in |
| GEN PL | dagha-nna(s) | saka-nna(s) | barna-nna(s) |

As with the demonstrative pronouns (as well as adjectives), final *-r* is frequently dropped. The feminine genitive singular ending is often dropped when the definite article is suffixed: *sak-inna(r)*. The genitive marker *-s* is also frequently dropped in e.g. *dagh-ins*, *barn-ins*, but also spreads analogically to the plural.

One clear difference between West and East Norse is the dative plural article. The original (Proto- or Common Norse) ending would have been the DAT PL *-um* (cf. OIcel. *dǫgum*) plus the suffixed article **-inum*. This three-syllable ending was reduced to two in both branches: **-um-inum* > *-umin* in East Norse, **-um-inum* > **-unum* in West Norse. Unfortunately, the dative plural definite article is unattested in Old Gutnish.

### 3.3 The verb 'to be'

The copular verb *vera*, *vara* conjugates as follows:

| | Pres. Ind. | Pres. Subj. | Pret. Ind. | Pret. Subj. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | æm, ær | sē(i), sī | var | vāri |
| 2 | æst, ær | sē(i), sī | vast | vāri |
| 3 | ær | sē(i), sī | var | vāri |
| 1 | ærum | sēin | vārum | vārin |
| 2 | ærin | sēin | vārin | vārin |
| 3 | æru, æra | sēin | vāru, vāra | vārin |

Note the subjunctive does not conjugate for person, but only number (sg. *-i*, pl. *-in*). The plural subjunctive ending *-in* is also likely the source of the second plural ending *-in* (note OIcel. *-ið*). Old Danish has a unique ending *-er* for the second plural imperative.

## 4 Developments in Old Danish

So far we have really been looking at Old Swedish as a representative of East Norse. This is because Old Swedish has preserved older features of the language (case system, phonological system, etc.) for a longer period than Old Danish. By the time of the earliest Danish manuscripts, many of the characteristic features of Danish as we know it today had already taken place.

Many of the changes that happened in both Danish and Swedish seem to have started in Denmark and slowly moved northward; for example, the breakdown of the four-case system. This may be in part due to close contacts with neighboring Low German, which had a huge influence on Danish (and Swedish) starting in the twelfth century after the foundation of Lübeck (1159) and the Hanseatic League.

### 4.1 General sound changes

**Weak vowels** are all reduced to schwa [ə], spelled <æ> or <e> in the manuscripts (ModDa. *e*). In some environments this vowel can be rounded to *ø*, *o*, *u*, e.g. *gønnøm*, *genom* 'through'. The oldest Danish manuscripts (e.g. Cod. Holm. B 74, containing the Law Code of Scania) preserve a system of three vowels.

**Consonant reduction** is common word-internally. Voiceless stops become voiced (or fricatives), while voiced stops become fricatives or glides:

**t > d [ð]** *bīta* > *bide* 'to bite'

**k > g [γ]** *sǭkia* > *søge* 'to seek'

**p > b (> w)** *kǭpa* > *købe* 'to buy'

**g > j, w** *degh* > *dej* 'dough', *skōgher* > *skov* 'forest'

**Progressive umlaut** of *ia* (from Common Norse breaking) > *iæ* as in *stjæle* 'to steal'. Also *iū* from East Norse breaking > *iȳ* > *ȳ* as in *syngæ* 'to sing'. Forms with a diphthong survive as well: *siunge*, *siynge*.

**Opening** of short high vowels *i y u* in e.g. *søster* 'sister', *søn* 'son' (from the plural), *fred* 'peace', *op* 'up'.

**Rounding** of long *ā* > *å* (Also in Swedish). Short *a* rounds to *o* after *w* in e.g. *vogn* 'wagon'.

## 4.2 Changes in morphology

The breakdown of the complex morphological system in Danish (which would also spread to Swedish) was likely the result of various forms of syncretism via phonological changes or analogical levelling.

**Reduction of weak vowels** to schwa resulted in syncretism in many places. For example, an old distinction such as nom. *kona* ~ obl. *konu* was lost when both forms reduced to *kone*.

**Loss of final -r** in the nom. sg. of masculine nouns (already found in e.g. Codex Runicus [AM 28 8vo] from ca. 1300) resulted in nominative-accusative syncretism. Final *-r* is often retained in adjectives, however, and can even spread to the feminine.

**Dative** forms start to take the roles previously filled by the accusative: *hin ær þēm ā* '[he] who owns them' (from the Law Code of Scania).

**Genitive** *-s* begins to spread and becomes a clitic, resulting in the so-called 'group genitive' or 'group possessive' (similar to Modern English):

(1) [mæth min gothæ sæl]+s wiliæ (AM Dipl. Dan. LX, 22, dated 1408)
[with my good soul]+POSS will

## 4.3 Vocabulary

Influence from Low German can be seen in the form of loanwords. From Anna Pedersdatter's charter from 1408 (AM Dipl. Dan. LX, 22) we find such loanwords as *wederlecht* 'made known' < *witlik*, *iumfruæ* 'maiden' < *junkvruwe*, *sa dant* 'such, thus' < *sodanich*.

## Further Reading

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# Part II
# Skriftprøver

## 1 AM 37 4to: Skånsk Lovantologi

København, Arnamagnæanske Samling, AM 37 4to. 123 ff. (perg/parch) 211 × 150 mm.

Dateres palæografisk til 1200-tallets sidste halvdel.
Proveniens: Har ifølge påtegning fra ca. 1500 på 1r tilhørt ærkebispesædet i Lund: "Istud legisteriu*m* Est sedis lundensis", og er antagelig skrevet i domkirkens skriptorium (Kroman 1944, s. 52f.).
Fol. 61v: *Skånske kirkelov* (dansk).
Marginaltekst: *Skåningestrofen* (dansk).
Ældre gotisk bogskrift

Paleographic dating to the second half of the thirteenth century.
Provinance: Belonged to the Bishop's See in Lund, according to report from ca. 1500 on 1r: "Istud legisteriu*m* Est sedis lundensis", and was likely written in the cathedral's scriptorium (Kroman 1944, pg. 52f.).
Fol. 61v: *Scanian Church Law* (Danish).
Marginalia: *Scanian strophe* (Danish).
Early Gothic Book Hand/Textualis

---

sokn. Æn um swa marghi
mæn wærthæ sændær sæcta
thi at æi winnas mæn til i
kirkiu sokn sær mæth hwær
ium. gange til the sammæ
mæn. ok swæri fore alla.
Æn a thæssi lund skal sak
søkiæ. Stæfna skal manni
a brofial at a høran grannæ.
Sætz han twa stæfnu qwær.
bøte hwæriæ mæth siax øra.
ællæ dyli mæth siax mannu*m*.
Sitir han qwær at thrithi
a stæfnu. bøte thre marc.
ællæ swæri mæth tyltar ethe.
Tha skal stæfna fiartha stæf
nu i kirkiu vm hælghandagh.
at a høru prestz ok kirkiu
manna. Sitir han qwær
vm the stæfnu. tha ær sot
tor bæthe til bøta stæfnu
ok houoth sak. Tha um han
wil æj bøta. tha skal hanu*m*
thianastæ forbiuthæ ok
samfund manna. ok æj fore
iamlanga i ban sætiæ. num
han spilli fore mannum thia
nastæ ok samfund. ok um
thæt gør han. tha skal j ban
sætiæ. ok hwa sum sithan ha-
uir samwist mæt hanum. bø-
te thre marc ok lati sæ banni
sla. Wil hin bansattj sic af
løsa a førsta ari. bøtæ stæf
nu ok sak ok thre marc fo
re ban. Æn vm gangar a an
nat ar. bøte stæfnu ok sak
ok siax marc fore ban. Gan
gar a thrithia ar bøte stefnu
ok sak ok ni marc fore ban.
Gangar a fiartha ar. bøta
tha stæfnu ok sak. ok firiti-
ughu marc fore ban. ok al-
drigh mera. ⁊ de secreto peccato
Thæt skulu ok wita alli
mæn. at vm man gør lønli-
cæ synd. oc takar fore skript
før æn han warthar sæctathar.

haui that skanni*n*ga ærliki mææn toco vithær oræt aldrigh æn

sokn. En um swa maghi
men warthæ sandær sætta
thi at æi winnas men til i
kirkiu soku sær mædh hwar
ium. gangt til the sammæ
men. ok swari fore alla.
En a thæssi lund skal sak
sokiæ. Stæfna skal mænn
a brofial at a hørtan grannæ.
Sætz han twa stæfnu qwæri.
bøte hwarriæ mædh siax øra.
ællæ dyli mædh siax mannū.
Sitir han qwæri at thirdhi
a stæfnu. bøte thrè mærc.
ællæ swari mædh tyltar ethe.
Tha skal stæfna fiardha stæf
nu i kirkiu vm hælghandagh.
at a høku prestz ok kirkiu
manna. Sitir han qwæri
vm the stæfnu. tha æi sor
tor bæthe til bøta stæfnu
ok høuodh sak. Tha um han
wil æi bøta. tha skal hanū
thianastæ forbiudhæ ok
samfund manna. ok æi fore
iamlanga i ban sætiæ. num
han spilli fore mannum tha
nastæ ok samfund. ok um
thæt gør han. tha skal i lem
sætiæ. ok hwa sum sidhan ha
uir samwist mæt hanum. bø
te thre mærc ok lati sæ banni
sla. Wil hin ban sætti sic af
lösa a førsta æri. bøta stæf
nu ok sak ok thre mærc fo
re ban. En vm gangar a an
nat ar. bøte stæfnu ok sak
ok siax mærc fore ban. Gan
gar a thridhia ar bøte stæfnu
ok sak ok nimærc fore lem.
Gangar a fiardha ar. bøta
tha stæfnu ok sak. ok firitu
ughu mærc fore ban. ok al
drigh mera. ¶ De skoo þcan
Thæt skulu ok wita alli
men. at vm man gør lonli
cæ synd. oc takar fore skript
før æn han warthar sætta than

hæn thæt skanūga æ[illegible] mæ'n [illegible] vthar ørat aldrigh æn

## 2 AM 24 4to: Valdemars Sjællandske Lov

København, Arnamagnæanske Samline, AM 24 4to. 8 ff. (perg/parch) 210 x 155 mm.

Dateres palæografisk til slutningen af 1200-tallet (Kroman 1944, s. 53).
Fol. 1r: *Arvebog* kap. 1-4
Ældre gotisk bogskrift

Paleographic dating to the end of the thirteenth century (Kroman 1944, pg. 53).
Fol. 1r: *Inheritance book* chs. 1-4
Early Gothic Book hand/Textualis

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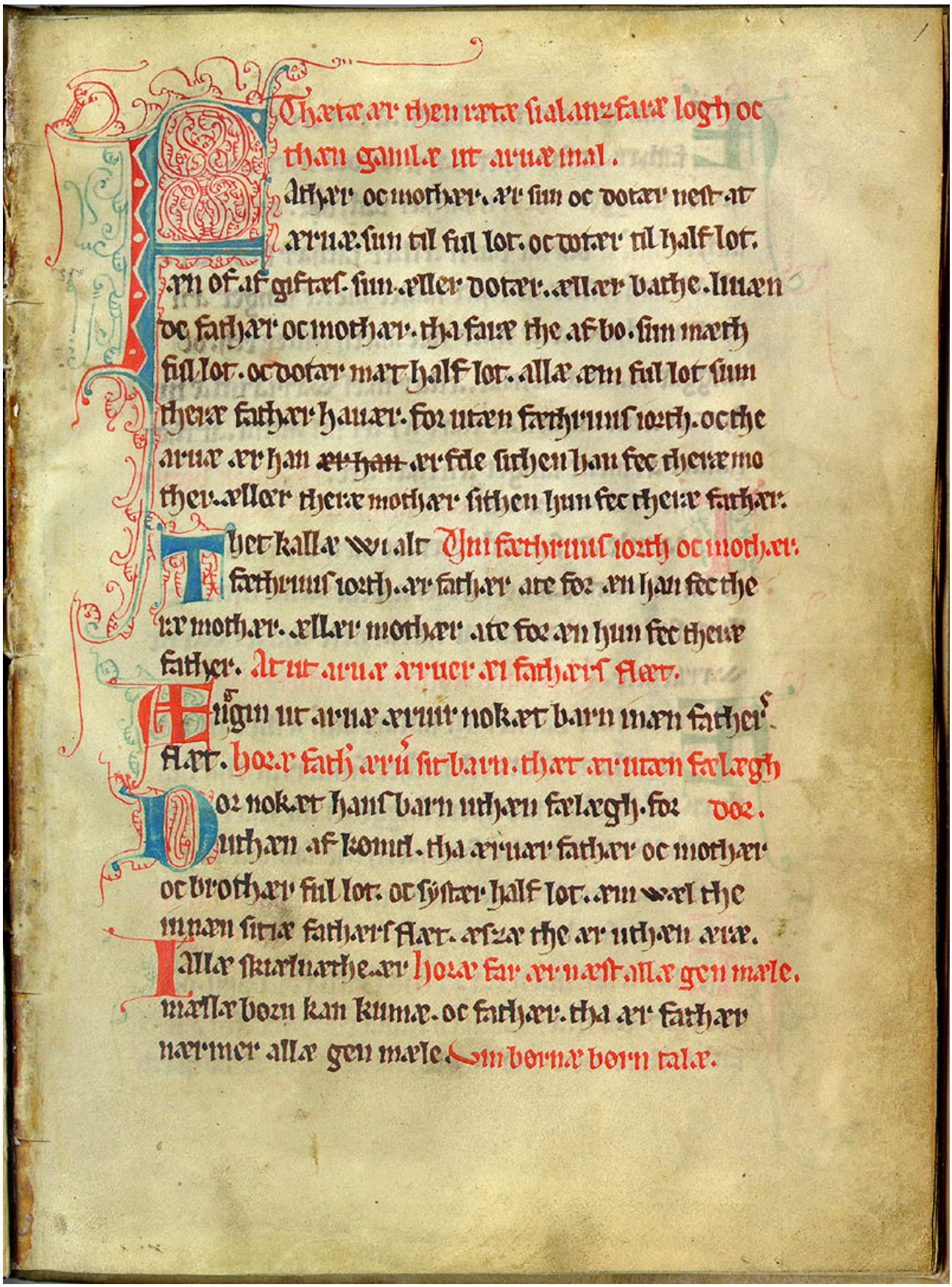
Thætæ ær then rætæ sialanzfaræ logh oc thæn gamlæ ut aruæ mal.
athær oc mothær. ær sun oc dotær nest at æruæ. sun til ful lot. oc dotær til half lot. æn of af giftæs. sun. æller dotær. ællær bathe. liuæn de fathær oc mothær. tha faræ the af bo. sun mæth ful lot. oc dotær mæt half lot. allæ æm ful lot sum theræ fathær hauær. for utæn fæthrinis iorth. oc the aruæ ær han ~~ær han~~ ærfde sithen han fec theræ mother. ællær theræ mothær sithen hun fec theræ fathær.

Thet kallæ wi alt Um fæthrinis iorth oc mothær.
fæthrinis iorth. ær fathær ate før æn han fec theræ mothær. ællær mothær ate før æn hun fec theræ father. At ut aruæ æruer æi fathærs fleet.

Æn`g´gin ut aruæ æruir nokæt barn inæn father*is* flæt. horæ fath*er* æru*er* sit barn. thæt ær utæn fælægh

Dør nokæt hans barn uthæn fælægh. for dør.
uthæn af kømd. tha æruær fathær oc mothær oc brothær ful lot. oc systær half lot. æn wæl the innæn sitiæ fathærs flæt. æszæ the ær uthæn æræ.

Iallæ skiælnæthe ær horæ far ær næst allæ gen mæle.
mællæ børn kan kumæ. oc fathær. tha ær fathær nærmer allæ gen mæle. vm børnæ børn talæ.



Thæta ær then ræta sialanzfaræ logh oc
than gamlæ ut æruæ mal.
Athær oc mothær. ær sun oc dotær nest at
ærvæ sun til full lot. oc dotær til half lot.
Om of af giftæs sun. eller dotær. ellær barne. innæn
de fathær oc mothær. tha faræ the af bo. sun mæth
full lot. oc dotær mæt half lot. allæ æm full lot sum
therræ fathær hauær. for utæn farthrunns iorth. oc the
æruæ ær han ~~ær han~~ ær fæle sithen han fæc therræ mo
ther. eller therræ mothær sithen hun fæc therræ fathær.
Thet kallæ wi alt Um farthrunns iorth oc mothær.
farthrunns iorth. ær fathær ate for æm han fæc the
ræ mothær. eller mothær ate for æm hun fæc therræ
fathær. Ut ut æruæ æruer æi fathærs flæt.
Eigin ut æruæ æruer nokæt barn innæn fathers
flæt. hor fath æru sir barn. that ær utæn fælægh
For nokæt hans barn uthæn fælægh. for doe.
Dothan af komit. tha æruar fathær oc mothær
oc brothær full lot. oc systær half lot. æm wæl the
innæn sirræ fathærs flæt. æfter the ær uthæn æræ.
Allæ skuldnarthe ær Hor far ær næst allæ gen mæle.
mællæ born kan kumæ. oc fathær. tha ær fathær
næmner allæ gen mæle. Um bornæ born talæ.

## 3 AM 4 4to: Jyske lov

København, Arnamagnæanske Samling, AM 4 4to. 72 ff. (perg/parch) 217 × 153 mm.

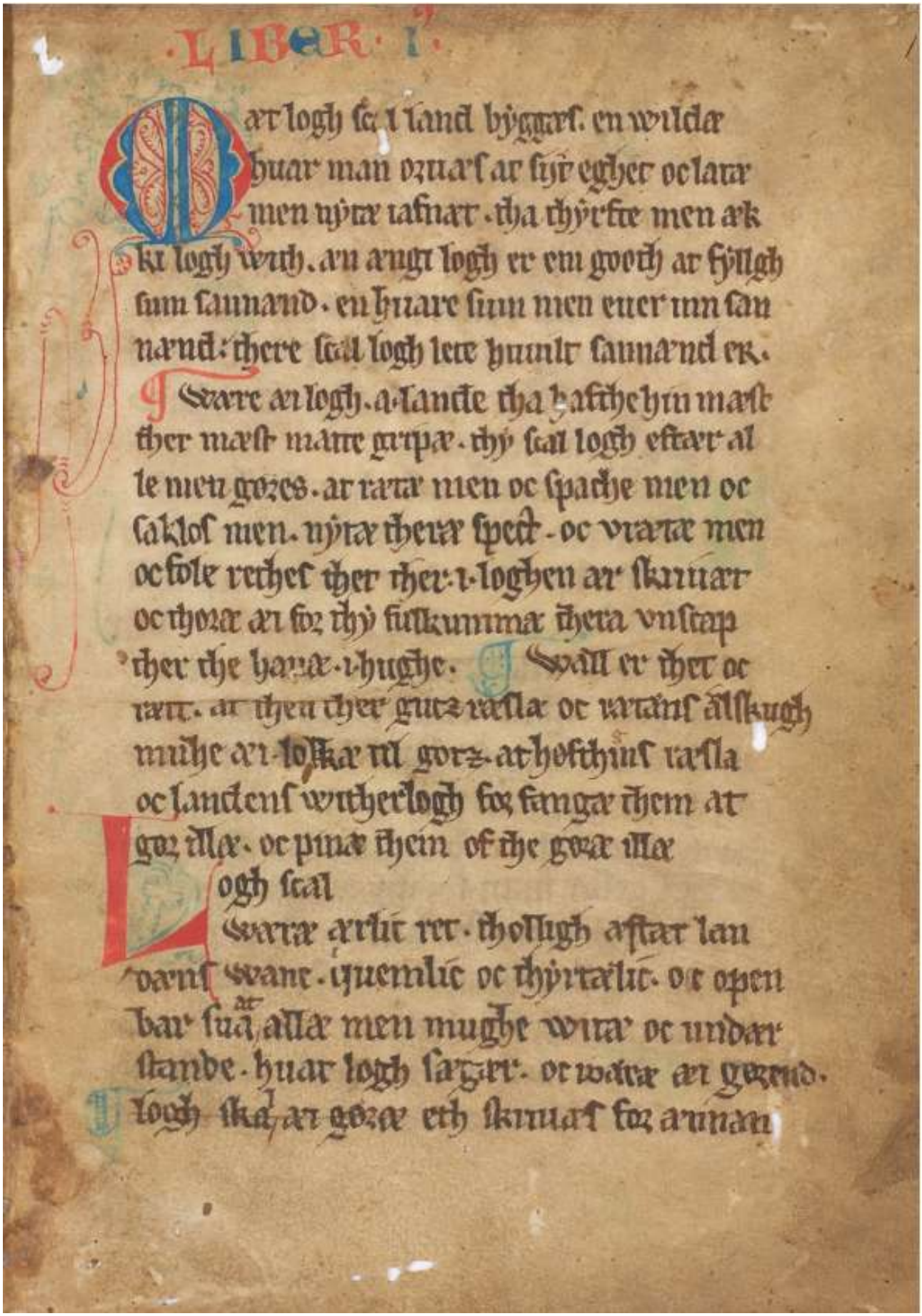
Dateres palæografisk til ca. 1300 (Kroman 1944, s. 57).
Fol. 1r: *Fortalen*
Ældre gotisk bogskrift

Paleographic dating to ca. 1300 (Kroman 1944, pg. 57).
Fol. 1r: *Prologue*
Early Gothic book hand/Textualis

·LIBER· I᷑·

Mæt logh scal land byggæs. en wildæ huar man oruæs at sijt eghet oc latæ men nytæ iafnæt. tha thyrfte men æk-
ki logh with. æn ængi logh er em gooth at fyllgh sum sannænd. en huare sum men euer inn san-
nænd: there scal logh lete huuilt sannænd er. ꝯ Wære æi logh .a. lande tha hafthe hin mæst
ther mæſt matte gripæ. thy scal logh eftær al-
le men gøres. at rætæ men oc spache men oc saklos men. nytæ theræ spect. oc vrætæ men
oc fole rethes ther ther .i. loghen ær skriuæt oc thoræ æi for thy fulkummæ thera vnscap
ther the hauæ .i. hughe. ꝯ Wæll er thet oc rætt. at then ther gutz ræslæ oc rætæns ælskugh
muhe æi. lokkæ til gotz. at høfthin`g´s ræsla oc landens witherlogh for fangæ them at
gør illæ. oc pinæ them of the gøræ illæ

Logh scal wæræ ærlit ret. tholligh æftær lan-
dæns wane. quemlic oc thyrtælic. oc open-
bar sua`at´ allæ men mughe witæ oc undær-
stande. huat logh sægær. oc wæræ æi gørend.
ꝯ ~~logh ska`l´ æi gøræ~~ eth skriuæs for ænnan



·LIBER·I·

Dat logh skal landi bygges. en wilde
huar man orwar at sijr egher oc lata
men nyta rafnat. tha thyrfte men ak
ki logh with. an aungt logh er em gooth at fyllgh
sum sannand. en huare sum men euer inn san
nand: there skal logh lere yttmit sannand er.
Ware at logh. a lande tha hafthe hin mast
ther mest mate gripa. thy skal logh estat al
le men gores. at rata men oc spache men oc
saklos men. nyta therar spect. oc viata men
oc fole rethes ther ther i loghen at skiuat
oc thora at for thy fullkumma therra vnstap
ther the hana i hughe. Swall er ther oc
ratt. at then ther gutz rasla oc ratans allskugh
muhe at loka til gorz. at hofthins rasla
oc landens wtherlogh for fanga them at
gor alla. oc pina them of the gora alla
logh skal
Wara arlic ret. tholligh astat lan
dans wane. ighemlic oc thyrtalic. oc open
bar sua at alla men mughe wita oc undar
stande. huar logh sagar. oc wara at gorand.
logh ska at gora ech skiuat for arinan

## 4 AM 420 fol.: Magnus Erikssons Landslag

København, Arnamagnæanske Samling, AM 420 fol. 2 ff. (perg/parch) 277 × 190 mm.

Dateres til anden halvdel af 1300-tallet
Fol. 1r: *Drapamal meþ uaþa*
Ældre gotisk bogskrift

Dating from the second half of the 14th cent.
Fol. 1r: *Drapamal meþ uaþa*
Early Gothic book hand/Textualis

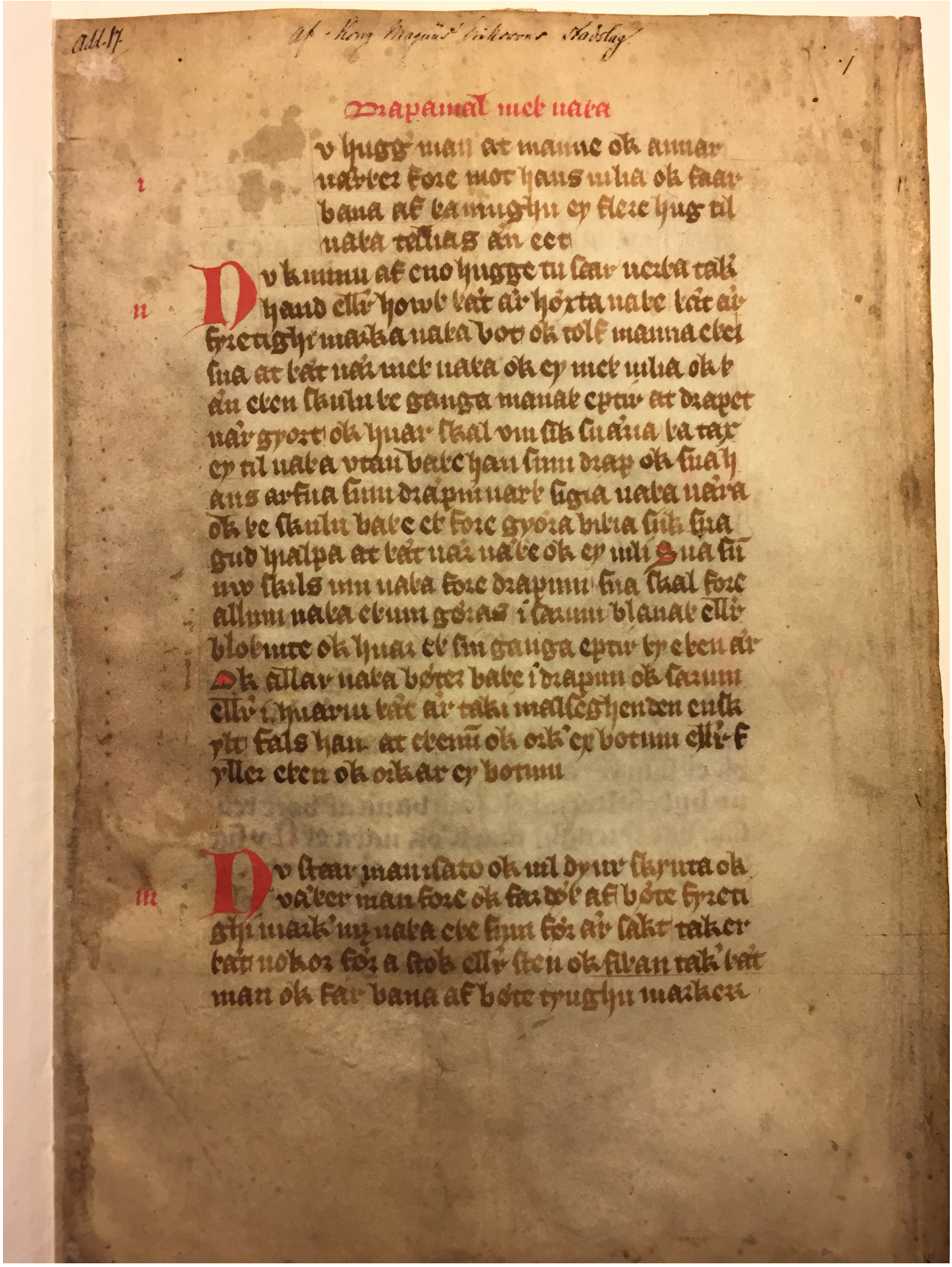
Drapamal meþ uaþa

[N]v hugg*er* man at manne ok annar uærþer fore mot hans uilia ok faar bana af þa mughu ey flere hug til uaþa tellias æn eet

Nv kunnu af eno hugge tu saar uerþa tak*er* hand ell*er* howþ þæt ær høxta uaþe þæt ær fyretighi marka uaþa bot ok tolf manna eþer sua at þæt uær meþ uaþa ok ey meþ uilia ok þ-æn eþen skulu þe ganga manaþ eptir at drapet uær gyort ok huar skal vin sik suæria þa tax ey til uaþa vtan baþe han sinn drap ok sua h-ans arfua sum dræpni uarþ sigia uaþa uæra ok þe skulu baþe eþ fore gyøra biþia siik sua gud hialpa at þæt uær uæþe ok ey uili Sua su*m* nw skils inn uaþa fore drapum sua skal fore allum uaþa eþum gøras i sarum blanaþ ell*er* bloþuite ok huar eþ sin ganga eptir þy eþen ær Ok allar uaþa bøter baþe i *drapum[1] ok sarum ell*er* i huariu þæt ær taki maslseghenden ensk-ylt fals han at eþenu*m* ok ork*er* ey botum ell*er* f-yller eþen ok orkar ey botum

Nv staar man i sato ok uil dyur skrata ok væþer man fore ok far døþ af bøte fyret-ghi mark*er* m*et* uaþa eþe sum før ær sakt taker þæt nokor før a stok ell*er* sten ok siþan tak*er* þæt man ok far bana af bøte tyughu markerr

[1] drapun *ms.*



Af konung Magnús Eiríkssonar landslag

## Þar er mat mek nata

i Vilgi maþr at manne ok annar
þarfr for mot hans vilia ok far
bana af þamuglu ey fleire hug til
þata telias án eet

ii Þv kunnu af eno hugge tu sear þeira tali
hand elli hovl þat ar horta þabe þat ar
fretighi marka þata bot ok tolf manna eiti
sua at þat þar mek þata ok ey mek vilia ok þ
án eten skulu þe gauga manar eptir at drapet
þar gort ok hvar skal vm sik siaþna þa tar
ey til þata vtan þeire han sinn drap ok sua h
ans arfua sinn drapnu þarf sigra þata þara
ok þe skulu þeire et fore gyora þria sik sua
gud hialpa at þat þar þabe ok ey þli sua sin
nv skals inn þata fore drapinn sua skal fore
allum þata eium goras i sauum blanar elli
blotnute ok hvar et sin gauga eptir þ eten ar
ok allar þata bøter þeire i drapum ok sauum
elli i hvarru þat ar taki mellegheiden enskr
ytr fals han at eteni ok ork ey þotum elli f
ylle eten ok orkar ey þotum

iii Þv stear manslato ok þil dyr skyrta ok
þa er man fore ok far dø af bøte fretig
hi mark inn þata eie sinn for ar sakt tak er
þat nokor for a stok elli sten ok fil an tak þat
man ok far bana af bøte tyughu marker

## 5 AM 187 8vo: Den Arnamagnæanske Lægebog

København, Arnamagnæanske Samling, AM 187 8vo. 59 ff. (perg/parch) 165 x 121 mm.

Dateres til ca. 1400 (Kroman 1944, 68)
Proviniens: Sankt Clara Kloster, Roskilde
Skriver: Samme skriver har skrevet en række diplomer mellem 1408 og 1439, bl.a. AM Dipl. Dan. LX, 22 (1408)
Skrift: Særlige former af *ø* (s-lignende) og *æ* (ligatur af *a* og *v*)
Fol. 55r: "Om thu wildæ widæ om quinnæ thær barn hauer" (*Om du vil vide om en kvinde med barn*)
Yngre gotisk bogskrift

Dated to ca. 1400 (Kroman 1944, 68)
Provenance: Convent of St. Clara, Roskilde
Scribe: The same scribe has written a number of diplomas between 1408 and 1439, including AM Dipl. Dan. LX, 22 (1408)
Script: Unique forms for *ø* (resembles *s*) and *æ* (ligature of *a* and *v*)
Fol. 55r: "Om thu wildæ widæ om quinnæ thær barn hauer" (*If you wish to know whether a woman with child...*)
Later Gothic book hand/Textualis

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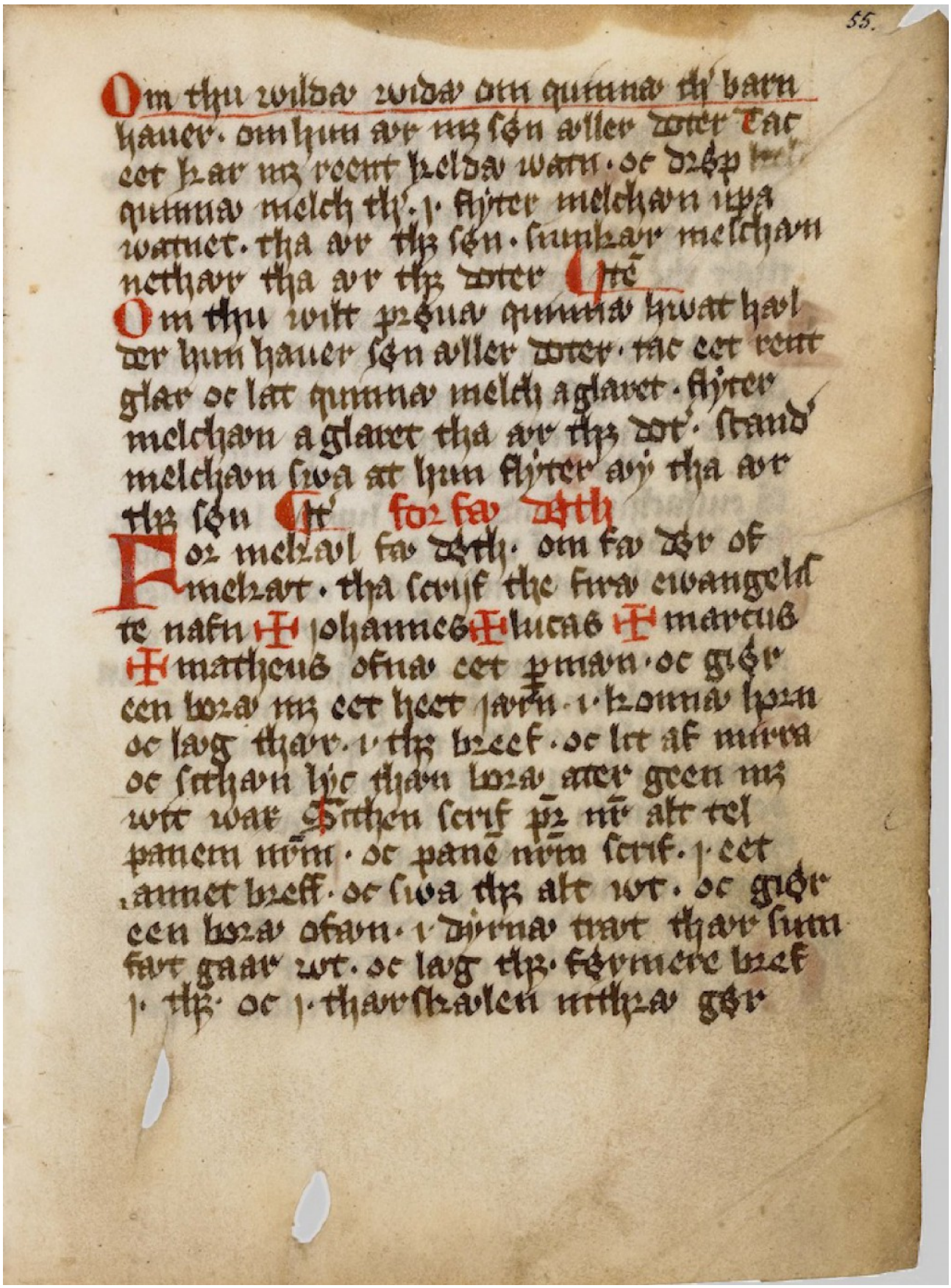
Om thu wildæ widæ om quinnæ th*er* barn
hauer. om hun ær m*et* søn æller doter Tac
eet kar m*et* reent keldæ watn. oc drøp
quinnæ melch th*er* .j. flyter melchæn upa
watnet. tha ær th*et* søn. siunkær melchæn
nethær tha ær th*et* doter ◖It*em*
Om thu wilt prøuæ quinnæ hwat hæl-
der hun hauer søn æller doter· tac eet rent
glar oc lat quinnæ melch a glaret. flyter
melchæn a glaret tha ær th*et* dot*er*. stand*er*
melchæn swa at hun flyter æy tha ær
th*et* søn ◖It*em* for fæ døth

For mekæl fæ døth. om fæ dør of
mekæt. tha scrijf the firæ ewangelis-
te nafn ✠ johannes ✠ lucas ✠ marcus
✠ matheus ofnæ eet p*er*mæn. oc giør
een boræ m*et* eet heet jærn .i. konnæ horn
oc læg thær .i. th*et* breef . oc lit af mirra
oc sithæn lyc thæn boræ ater geen m*et*
wit wax Sithen scrif p*ater* n*oster* alt tel
panem n*ostru*m. oc pane*m* n*ostru*m scrif .j. eet
annet breff. oc swa th*et* alt wt. oc giør
een boræ ofæn .i. dyrnæ træt thær sum
fæt gaar wt. oc læg th*et*. førmere bref
j. th*et*. oc j. thær skælen nithræ gør



55.

Om thu wilda wida om quinna th' barn
hauer. om hum ar mz sǫn aller dotter Tac
cet har mz recnt helda warn. oc drǫp
quinna meleh th'. j. flytter melchan upa
watnet. tha ar thz sǫn. sunhar melchan
nethar tha ar thz dotter Ite
Om thu wilt þrǫua quinna hwat hal
der hum hauer sǫn aller dotter. tac cet rent
glar oc lat quinna meleh a glaret. flytter
melchan a glaret tha ar thz dot'. stand'
melchan swa at hum flytter ay tha ar
thz sǫn Ite for fav dǫth
For melraul fav dǫth. om fav dǫr of
melrat. tha serif the fura euangeli
te nafn ✠ johannes ✠ lucas ✠ marcus
✠ matheus ofna cet þman. oc giǫr
cen wra mz cet heet sarn. i. romna hum
oc lag thar. i thz breef. oc let af murra
oc sethan hic than wra ater geen mz
wtt war Sithen serif þr nr alt tel
panem nrm. oc pane nrm serif. j. cet
aunet breff. oc swa thz alt wt. oc giǫr
cen wra ofan. i. diurna trat thar sum
fat gaar wt. oc lag thz. fǫymere breff
j. thz. oc j. thar sralen nrthra gǫr

## 6 AM Dipl.Dan. LX, 22: Anna Pedersdatters Diplom

København, Arnamagnæanske Samling, AM Dipl. Dan. LX, 22. 145 x 215 mm. (perg/parch)

Dateret 24/06/1408
Proveniens: Sankt Clara Kloster, Roskilde
Skriver: Samme skriver som AM 187 8vo
Udsteder: Anna Pedersdatter Jernskæg overlader to gårde til sin datter Margrethe, nonne i Sankt Clara Kloster
Yngre gotisk kursiv/Diplomskrift (Kroman 1944, 68 & 76)

Dated 24 June 1408
Provenance: St. Clara Convent, Roskilde
Scribe: Same scribe as AM 187 8vo
Issue: Anna Pedersdatter Jernskæg entrusts two farms to her daughter Margrethe, a nun at St. Clara Convent
Later Gothic cursive/Document Hand (Kroman 1944, 68 & 76)

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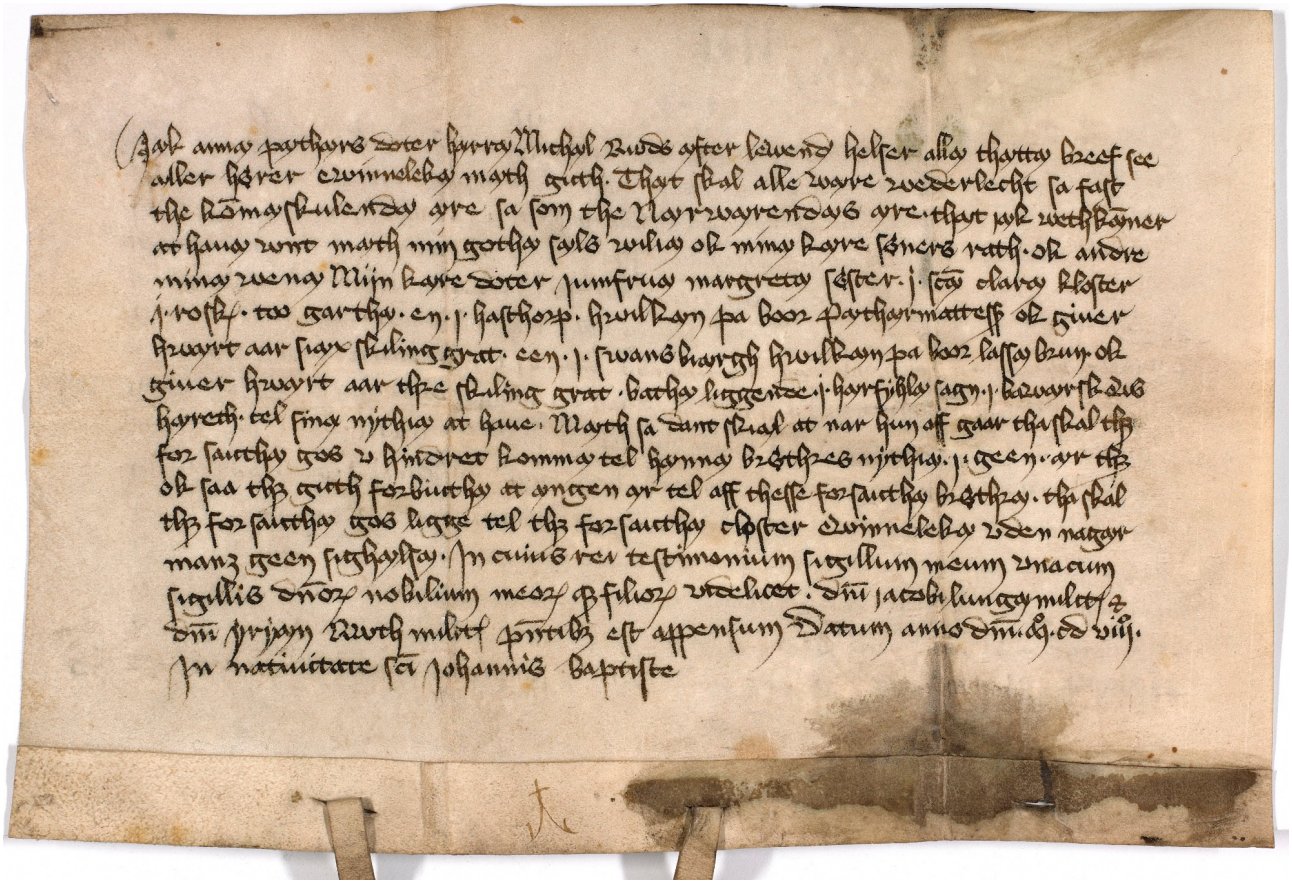
Jæk annæ pæthærs doter hærræ Michæl Rwds æfter lewendæ helser allæ thættæ breef see
æller hører ewinnelekæ mæth guth. Thæt skal alle wære wederlecht sa fast
the ko*m*mæskulendæ ære sa som the Nærwærendæs ære. thæt jæk wethkæ*n*ner
at hauæ wnt mæth min gothæ sæls wiliæ ok minæ kære søners rath. ok andre
minæ wenæ mijn kære doter jumfruæ margretæ søster .j. s*anct*æ claræ kloster
.j. rosk*ilde*. too garthæ. en .j. hasthorp. hwilkæn pa boor Pæthærmattess*øn* ok giuer
hwært aar siax skiling grat. een .j. swansbiærgh hwilkæn pa boor lassæ brun. ok
giuer hwært aar thre skiling grat. bathæ liggende .j. hærfyhlæ sagn .j. bawærskows
hæreth. tel sinæ nythiæ at haue. Mæth sa dant skiæl at nar hun aff gaar tha skal th*et*
for sauthæ gos u hindret kommæ tel hænnæ brøthres nythiæ .j.geen. ær th*et*
ok saa th*et* guth forbiuthæ at ængen ær tel aff thesse forsauthæ brøthræ. tha skal
th*et* for sauthæ gos ligge tel th*et* forsauthæ closter ewinnelekæ uden nagær
manz geen sighælsæ. Jn cuius rei testimonium sigillium meum una cum
sigillis d*omi*no*rum* nobilium meor*um* q*ue* filior*um* uidelicet. d*omi*ni jacobi lungæ milit*is* &
d*omi*ni yryæn Rwth milit*is* p*rese*ntib*us* est appensum datum anno d*omi*ni. m°.cd viij°.
Jn natiuitate s*anct*i Johannis baptiste



Jach anna perspers dotter hvrra Michel Rudes efter sawend helser alle thette breef se
aller hører eriimeleba marh greth. That skal alle ware wederlecht sa fast
the Romaskuserdag are sa som the Mar-warrendags are. that ver wethskamer
at hauw wnt marh min gotha sals wilia ok mina kare søners rath. ok andre
mina wena Min kare dotter jumfrua margreta søster. j. søw olaua kloster
j. rosk. two gartha. en. j. hasthorp. hvilkan pa boor parthar matteff ok giner
hwart aar siar skiling grat. een. j. swans biargh hvilkan pa boor lassa brun ok
giner hwart aar tre skiling grat. batha liggende. j. harfiskly sagn. j. kewarskeus
hareth. tel sina nythia at huse. Marh sa dant skal at nar hun aff gaar tha skal the
for sairtha gos v hindret komma tel hanna brethres nythia. j. geen. ar the
ok saa the gerth forbiurtha at angen ar tel aff thesse forsairtha brethra. tha skal
the forsairtha gos ligge tel the forsairtha kloster eriimeleba. Uden nagar
manz geen sithaskap. In cuius rei testimonium sigillum meum vnacum
sigillis dnorum nobilium meorum et filiorum videlicet. dni jacobi lunga militis et
dni yrjan Rurh militis pariter est appensum Datum anno dni. M. cc. xlij.
In natiuitate sci johannis baptiste

## 7 AM 79 I γ 8vo: Revelationes Sancte Birgitte

København, Arnamagnæanske Samling, AM 79 I γ 8vo. 3 ff. (perg/parch) 257 × 240 mm.

Datering: Anden halvdel af 1400-tallet
Fol. 1v: Den hellige Birgittes Åbenbaringer kap. 34
Gotisk halvkursiv

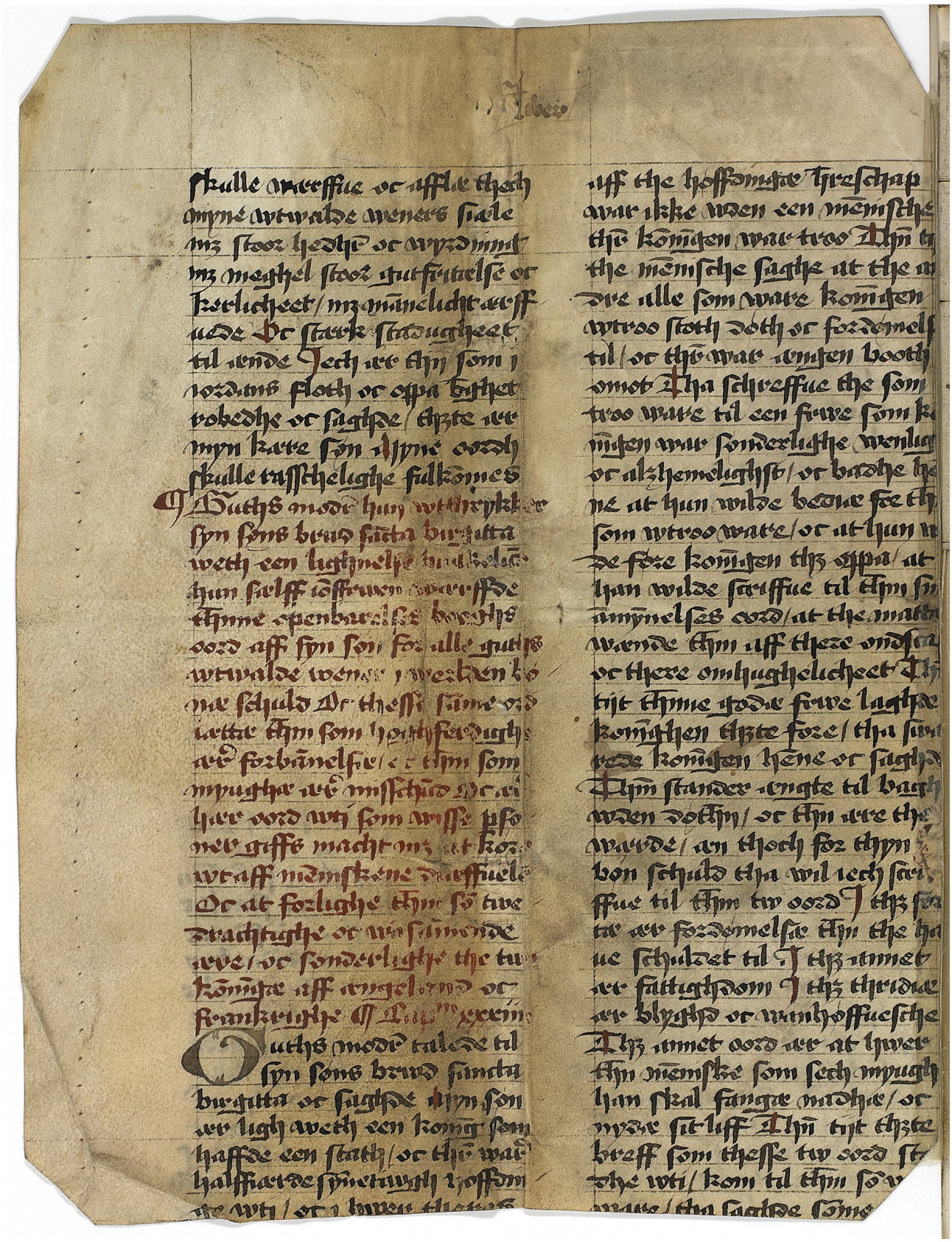
Date: Second half of 15th cent.
Fol. 1v: The Revelations of St. Bridget ch. 34
Hybrida

Liber

skulle wærffue oc afflæ thech
myne wtwalde weners siæle
met stoor hedher oc wyrdning
met meghel stoor gutfritælse oc
kerlicheet, met mannelicht ærff-
uede Oc stærk stadugheet
til ænde Jech ær then som j
iordans floth oc oppa bergh et
robedhe oc saghde, thette ær
myn kære søn Myne oordh
skulle rasschelighe fulkommes
¶ Guths moder hun wtthrykker
syn søns brwd sancta birgitta
weth een lighnelse huilkelund
hun sælff iomffrwen wærffde
thenne openbarelses booghs
oord aff syn søn for alle guths
wtwalde wener j werlden bø-
næ schuld Oc thesse samme ord
iættæ them som høghferdighe
ære forbannelsæ, oc them som
myughæ ære misschund Oc ære
hær oord wtj som wisse persoo-
ner giffs macht met at køre
wt aff menniskene diæffuelen
Oc at forlighe them som twe-
drachtighe oc wansammende
ære, oc sønderlighe the two
konninge aff ængeland oc
frankrighe ¶ Capitulum xxxiiij

Guths moder talede til
syn søns brwd sancta
birgitta oc saghde Myn søn
ær ligh weth een koning som
haffde een stath, oc ther ware
hallfiærde synnetiwgh høffdin-
ge wtj, oc i hwer theres

aff the høffdingæ herreschap
war ikke wden een mennische
ther konningen war troo Then tij[d]
the mennische saghe at the an-
dre alle som ware koningen
wtroo stoth døth oc fordømels[e]
til, oc ther war ængen booth
omot Tha schreffue the som
troo ware til een frwe som ko-
ningen war sønderlighe wenlig
oc alzhemelighst, oc badhe hen-
ne at hun wilde bediæ for them
som wtroo ware, oc at hun w[il]-
de føre koningen thet oppa, at
han wilde scriffue til them sin
ammynnelses oord, at the mattæ
wænde them aff there ondscap
oc there omhughelicheet Then
tijt thenne godæ frwe laghde
konighen thette fore, tha swa-
rede koningen henne oc saghde
Them stander ængte til bagh[e]
wden døthen, oc then ære the
wærde, æn thoch for thyn
bøn schuld tha wil iech scri-
ffue til them tw oord J thet før[s]-
tæ ær fordømelsæ then the ha[ff]-
ue schuldet til. J thet annet
ær fattighdom J thet tridiæ
ær blyghd oc wanhøffuesche
Thet annet oord ær at hwer
then menniske som sech myugh
han skal fangæ nadhæ, oc
nydæ sit liff Then tijt thette
breff som thesse tw oord sto-
dhe wti, kom til them som w[tro]
ware, tha saghde somme



skulle werffue or affue thech
myne wtwalde weners siele
mz stoor hedhe or wyrdmynt
mz meghel stoor gutfintelse or
kerlicheet/ mz minelicht werff
wede Or starck stadugheet
til wende Jech ere thyn som
rordens sloth or oppa bytter
robedhe or sughe/ thzte we
myn kere son wyne oordh
skulle trasthelighe fulkomnes
¶ Duths mode hun wtthrykk
syn sons brud sancta birgitta
weth een lugtynelse
hun sulff offruwn
thynne openbarelse
oord aff syn son for alle gutys
wtwalde wenes
me schuld Or thessi sinne
iette thyn som
ard forbannelse
myughe we misschud
hare oord wti som wisse
mer griffe macht mz
wtaff midmskene
Or at forlighe thyn
trachtughe or wnsinnde
ere/ or sonderlighe the tu
konighe aff engelorrd or
frankrighe ¶ Capitulum xxxvi
Duths mode talede til
syn sons brud sancta
birgitta or sughde thyn son
ere lugh weth een konig som
haffde een stadh/ or the wal
halffarde synetrwyth
ere wti/ or

uff the hoffomste threschap
war ikke wden een menschis
the konigen war tro
the mensche saghe at the
dre alle som ware konigen
wtroo sloth doth or forderwelse
til/ or the war wnsen bodh
omot
schreffue the som
tro ware til een fiere som ko
nigen war sonderlighe wenlig
or alzhemelighsth/ or bodhe he
ne at hun wilde bedue fore th
som wtroo ware/ or at hun w
de fore konigen thz oppa/ at
hun wilde scriffue til thyn sin
nynelses oord/ at the matte
wende thyn uff there ondsca
or there onhughelicheet
tist thynne gode fiere laghre
konighen thzte fore/ tha sin
trede konigen hene or sughde
thyn stander wngte til bagh
wden dothy/ or thyn ere the
wande/ an thoch for thyn
bon schuld tha wil ech scri
ffue til thyn tw oord thz for
tar ere forderwelse thyn the he
ue schuldet til thz wmet
ere fattighdom thz thridue
ere blyghd or wnhoffuesche
thz wmet oord ere at hwer
thyn menske som sech myugh
hun skal fangre medhe/ or
myne sit liff thyn tist thzte
breff som thesse tw oord st
the wti/ kom til thyn so
mane/ tha saghde some

## 8 AM 792 4to: Vejviser for Pilegrimme

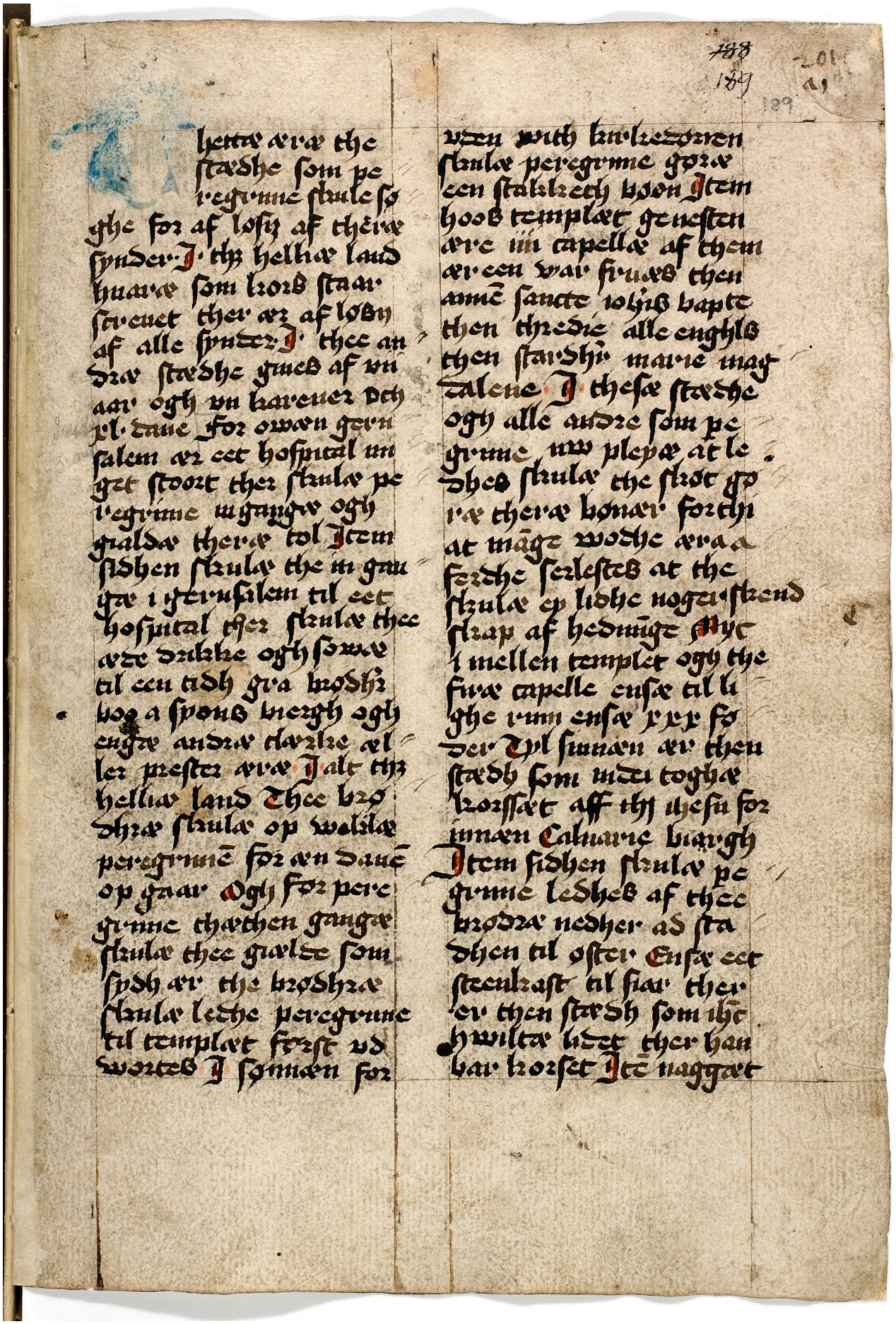
København, Arnamægnæanske Samling, AM 792 4to. 236 ff. (perg/parch) 210 x 145 mm.

Datering: Anden halvdel af 1400-tallet
Fol. 189r: Vejviser for pilegrimme
Gotisk halvkursiv

Date: Second half of 15th cent.
Fol. 189r: A Guide for Pilgrims
Hybrida

Thettæ æræ the
stæde som pe-
regrime skule sø-
ghe for af løsn af theræ
synder .J. th*et* helliæ land
huaræ som kors staar
screuet ther ær af løsn
af alle synder .J. thee an-
dræ stædhe giues af vii
aar ogh vii karener och
xl. daue For owen geru-
salem ær eet hospital mi-
get stoort ther skulæ pe-
regrime in gangæ ogh
gialdæ theræ tol Jtem
sidhen skulæ the in gan-
gæ i gerusalem til eet
hospital ther skulæ thee
æde drikke ogh sowæ
til een tidh gra brødh*er*
boo a syons biergh ogh
engæ andræ clærke æl-
ler prester æræ .J. alt th*et*
helliæ land Thee brø-
dhræ skulæ op weklæ[2]
peregrime*n* før æn daue*n*
op gaar Ogh før pere-
grime thæthen gangæ
skulæ thee giælde som
sydh ær the brødhræ
skulæ ledhe peregrime
til templæt først vd-
wortes .J. sønnæn for
vden with kirkedørren
skulæ peregrime gøræ
een stakketh bøøn Jtem
hoos templæt genesten
æree iiii capellæ af them
ær een war fruæs then
anne*n* sancte ioh*ann*is bap*tis*te
then thredie alle enghls
then fiardh*er*[3] marie mag-
dalene .J. thesæ stædhe
ogh alle andre som pe-
regrime nw pleyæ at le-
dhes skulæ the skøt gø-
ræ theræ bønær forthi
at ma*n*ge wodhe æra a
ferdhe serlestes at the
skulæ ey lidhe noger skend-
skap af hedni*n*ge Myt
i mellem templet ogh the
firæ capelle ensæ til li-
ghe rum ensæ xxx fø-
der Tyl sinnæn ær then
stædh som iudei toghæ
korssæt aff ~~ihj~~ ihesu for
innæn Caluarie biargh
Jtem siden skulæ pe-
regrime ledhes af thee
brødræ nedher ad sta-
dhen til øster Ensæ eet
steenkast til siar ther
er then stædh som ih*esus*
hwiltæ lidet ther han
bar korset Jte*m* naggæt

[2] Leg. *wekkæ*
[3] Leg. *fiardhe ær*



hette are the
stedhe som pe
regrime skule so
ghe for af losy af their
synder. J. thz hellia land
huare som kroß staar
sekuet ther er af loßy
af alle synder. J. thee an
dre stedhe gues af vn
aar ogh vn kareuer deth
pl. daue for owen gern
salem er eet hospital un
get stoort ther skula pe
regrime ugange ogh
gialda therre tol Item
sidhen skula the in gan
gre i ierusalem til eet
hospital ther skula thee
ere drukke ogh sowe
til een tidh gra brodhz
bog a spons bregh ogh
engre andre clarke el
ler prester are. J alt thz
hellia land Thee bro
dhre skula op walka
peregrime for en daue
op graar Ogh for pere
grime tharthen gange
skula thee gialde som
sydh er the brodhre
skula lethe peregrime
til templet ferst ud
wortes J sommen for
uten with kanlredomen
skula peregrime gore
een stakkrech boen Item
hoos templet genesten
are iiii capelle af them
er een war fiuues then
anne sancte iohns bapte
then thredie alle enghls
then stardhi marie mag
talene J these stedhe
ogh alle andre som pe
grime nw plegar at le
dhes skula the skot go
re therre bonar forthi
at mage wodhe erra
ferdhe serlestes at the
skula ep lidhe nogen strend
skrap af hedmige myt
i mellen templet ogh the
fire capelle ensæ til li
ghe i rum ensæ ryr so
der Tyl sumaren er then
stedh som mdu toghe
krossæt aff thy iesu for
umaren Calmarne biargh
Item sidhen skula pe
grime ledhes af thee
brodre nedher ad sta
dhen til oster Ensæ eet
steenkrast til siar ther
er then stedh som ihe
hwilte lidet ther han
har krosset Ite naggat

## 9 AM 191 fol.: Eufemaviser

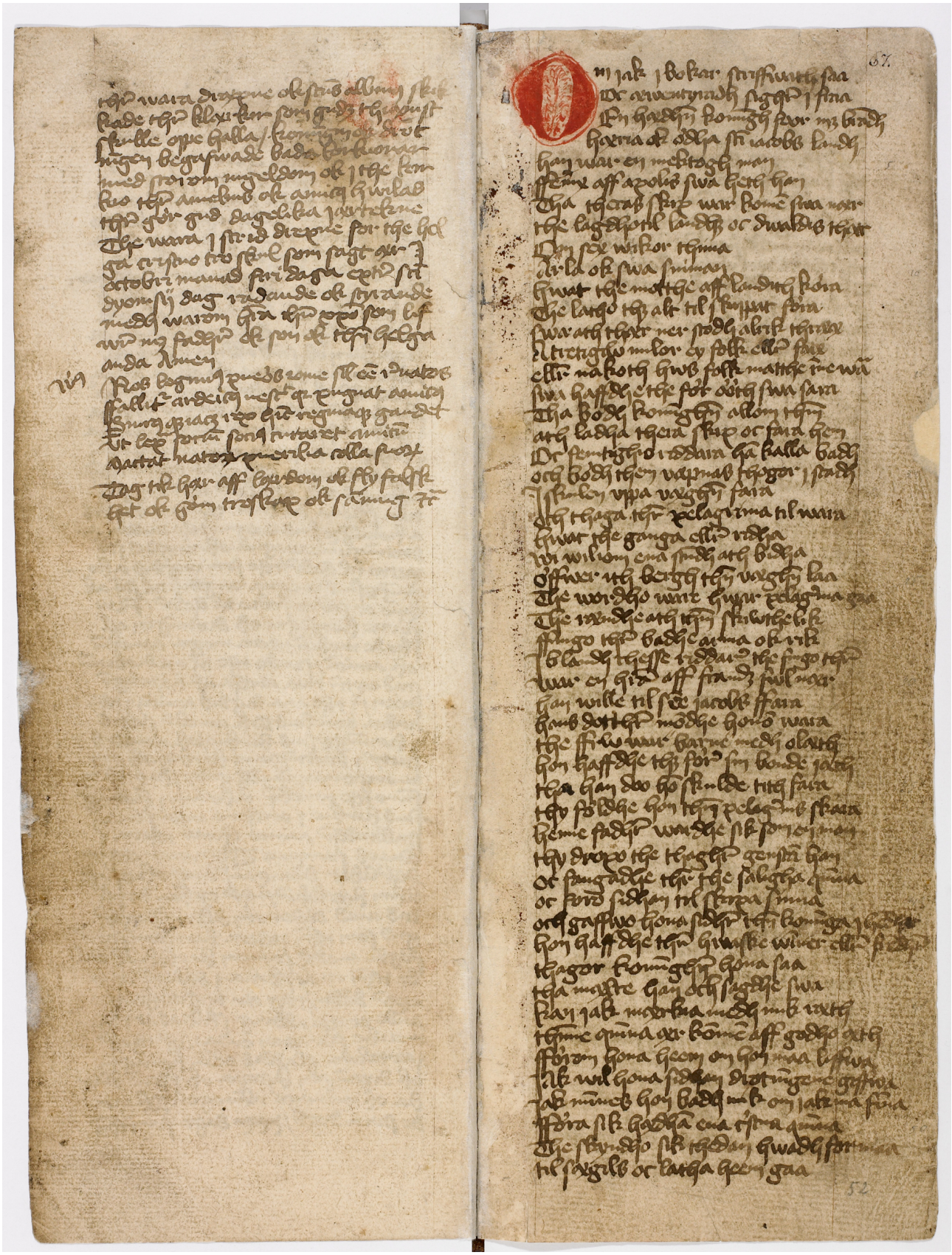
København, Arnamagnæanske Samling, AM 191 fol. 137 ff. (pap) 272 × 105 mm.

Dateres til slutningen af 1400-tallet
Proveniens: Askaby Kloster i Östergötland (Sverige)
Fol. 67r: *Flores och Blanzeflor*
Gotisk kursiv

Dating from the end of the 15th cent.
Provenance: Askaby Abbey, Östergötland (Sweden)
Fol. 67r: *Floris and Blancheflour* in Swedish
Gothic cursiv

there wara dræpne ok s*anc*tus albin*us* skik-
kade th*er* klærken som gudz thiænst
skulle oppe halla, konu*n*gin ok drot-
ni*n*gen begafwade bada kirkionar
med storom ingeldom ok j the kir-
kio th*er* amelius ok amic*us* hwilas
th*er* gør gud dagelika jærtekne
The wara j strid drepne for the hel-
ga cristno tro skul som sagt ær J
octobri manad fridaga ept*er* s*anc*ti
dyonisij dag radande ok styrande
medh warom h*er*ra ih*es*u *christ*o som lif-
w*er* m*et* fadh*er* ok son ok th*en* helga
anda Amen
V*ersus* Nos legim*us* pue*r*os rome si*mu*l e*sse* r*e*natos
ffallit*ur* arder*ic*us nesc*it* q*uia* pugnat amic*us*
P*er*iur*us*q*ue* iac*et* rex h*u*ic reginaq*ue* gaudet
vt lep*ra* socium socius curaret amicum
Mactat nato*rum* puerilia colla suo*rum*
Tag tik hær aff lærdom ok fly falsk-
het oc gøm troskap ok sa*n*ning *etcetera*

Om jak j bokar scriffwath saa
Oc æwentyradh sigh*er* j fraa
En hædh*en* koni*n*gh foor m*et* bra*n*dh
hæria ok ødha s*anc*ti iacobs landh
han war en mektogh man
ffenix aff apolis swa heth han
Tha theras skip war kome*n* swa nær
the lagdho til landh*et* oc dwaldis thær
Om sex wikor thima
Arla ok swa sniman
hwat the matthe aff landith køra
The latho th*et* alt til skippat føra
swa ath thær ner stodh alrik thrææ
A tretigiw milor ey folk ell*er* fææ
ell*er* nakoth hws folk matthe i*n*ne wa*ra*
swa haffdhe the før øøth swa sara
Tha bodh koni*n*gh*en* allom th*em*
ath ladha thera skip oc fara hem
Oc femtighio riddara ha*n* kalla badh
och bødh them væpnas thogor j stadh
J skulen vppa vægh*en* fara
och thaga th*er* pelagrima til wara
hwat the gange ell*er* ridha
wi wiliom ena stu*n*dh ath bidha
øffwer ith berg th*en* vægh*en* laa
The wordho ware hwar pelag*ri*ma gaa
The rændhe ath th*em* skiwthelik
ffingo th*er* badhe arma ok rik
J blandh thesse riddar*e* the fingo th*er*
war en h*er*ra aff frandz fwl nær
han wille til s*anc*te jacobs ffara
hans dotth*er* mo*n*dhe hono*m* wara
the ffrw war barne medh olæth
hon haffdhe th*et* føre sin bonde jæth
tha han doo ho*n* skulde tith fara
thy føldhe hon th*en* pelag*ri*ms skara
henne fadh*er* wardhe sik som en man
thy dropo the thagh*er* gensta*n* han
oc fangadhe th*er* the saligha qui*n*na
oc foro sidhan til skipa sinna
och gaffwo hona sidh*er* th*en* konu*n*ga j hedh*er*
hon haffdhe th*er* hwaske wi*n*ner ell*er* fie*n*dh*er*
thagor konu*n*gh*en* hona saa
tha mælte han och sagdhe swa
kan jak mærkia medh mik ræth
th*en*ne qui*n*na ær ko*m*me*n* aff godho æth
fførom hona heem om hon maa liffwa
jak wil hona sidhan drotni*n*gene giffwa
jak mi*n*nes hon badh mik om jak ma fi*n*na
fføra sik hædha*n* ena c*ri*stna qui*n*na
The skyndho sik thedan whadh for maa
til sægils oc latha heem gaa



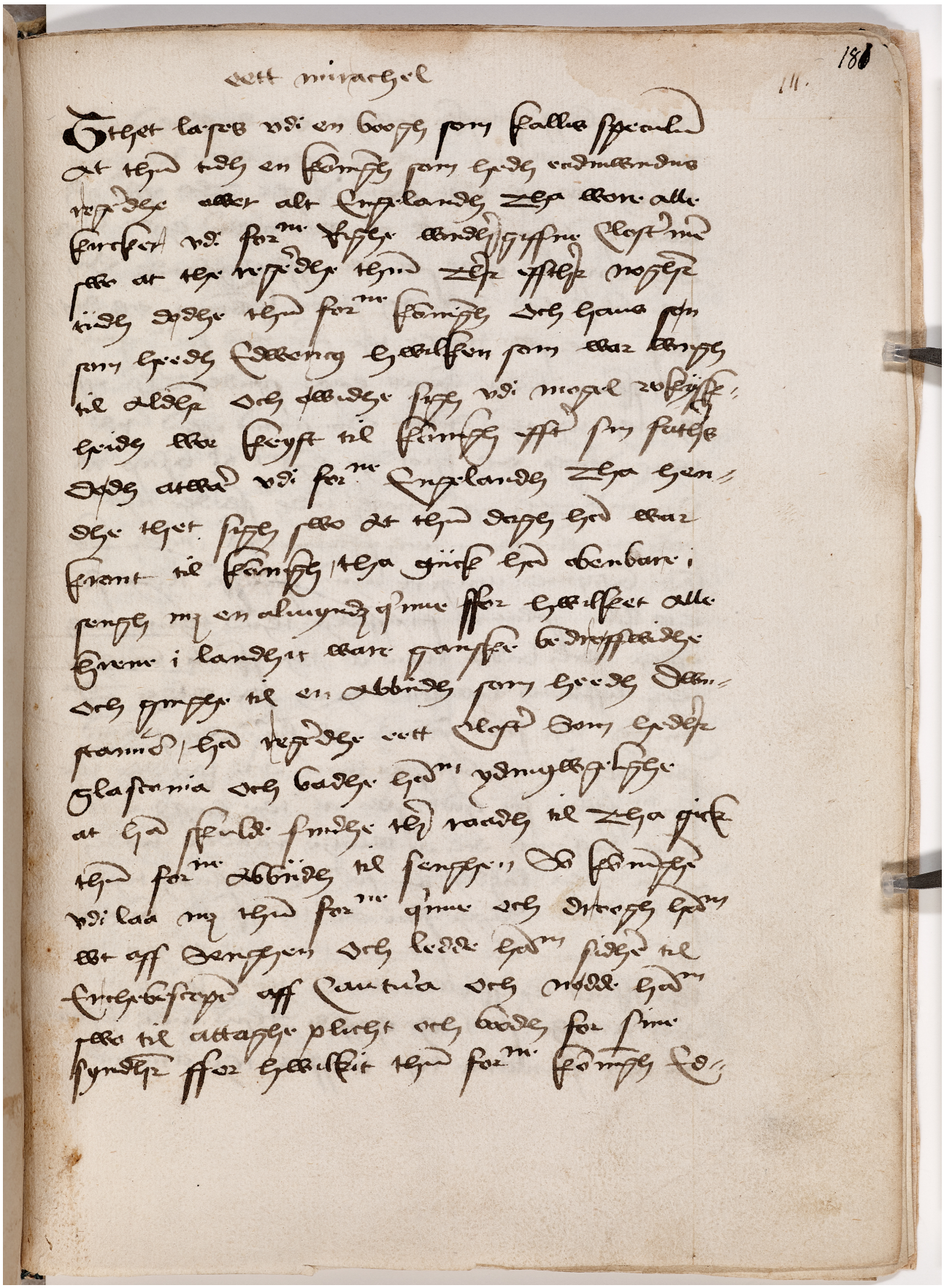
## 10 AM 28 4to: Dunstanus

København, Arnamagnæanske Samling, AM 28 4to. 205 ff. (pap) 215 x 160 mm.

Datering: Cirka 1500
Fol. 181r: Mirakel om Biskop Dunstanus
Gotisk kursiv

Date: Circa 1500
Fol. 181r: A Miracle of St. Dunstan
Cursive

eett mirachel
**T**thet læses vdi en boogh som kalles speculu*m*
At th*e*n tidh en ko*n*ni*n*gh som hedh eadmwndus
rege*re*dhe ower alt Engelandh Tha wore alle
kirchker vdi for*screffne* Righe wndh*er*giffne Clos*ter*me*n*
swo at the rege*re*dhe th*e*m Th*er* effth*er* nogh*er*
tiidh dødhe th*e*n for*screffne* ko*n*ni*n*gh Och hans søn
som heedh Edweric*us* hwilken som war wngh
til aldh*er* och øwidhe sigh vdi megel wkysk-
heidh wor keyst til ko*n*ni*n*gh effte*r* sin fath*er*s
Dødh atwæ*re* vdi for*screffne* Engelandh Tha hen-
dhe thet sigh swo at th*e*n dagh ha*n* war
kront til ko*n*ni*n*gh / tha giick ha*n* obenbare i
sengh m*eth* en almyndz q*ui*nne ffor hwilket alle
h*er*rene i landhit ware ganske bedrøffwedhe
Och ginghe til en Abbiidh som heedh Dwn-
stanus / ha*n* rege*re*dhe eet Clos*ter* Som hedh*er*
glasconia Och badhe ha*nnem* ydmywgelighe
at ha*n* skulde findhe th*er* raadh til Tha gick
th*e*n for*screffne* Abbiidh til senghen So*m* ko*n*ni*n*ghe*n*
vdi laa m*eth* th*e*n for*screffne* q*ui*nne och droogh ha*nnem*
wt aff Senghen Och ledde ha*nnem* sidhe*n* til
Erchebescope*n* aff Cantur*i*a Och nødde ha*nnem*
swo til attaghe plicht och boodh for sine
syndh*er* ffor hwilkit th*e*n for*screffne* ko*n*ni*n*gh Ed-



ett miraqel

Tiget lapes vdi en borge som hallar sprakad
at tend tidh en konungh som hedh endmellerdus
regder aller alt Engelande zeja eller alle
konuer vdi for.m hiser elende gifuer klost med
ille at ter tridder tend zeja offtes nogre
tidh dodher tend for.m konungh och hans sin
som hedh lattenng hellsen som elar langh
til aldes och dedher sigh vdi mogel vostiske
hedh eller fryst til konungh aff sin fulhe
dodh atera vdi for.m Engelande zeja hen
der tiget sigh ello at tend dagh hed elar
frent til konungh teja gick hed obenbar i
sengh mj en almyndig q.mu ffor hellsser alle
krem i landhet elar gansser bedrypteder
och gmgh til en abbide som hedh dem
stamnd hed regder ett klost som hedh
Glastonia och badher hedm ydmyklighet
at hed skuld smidher tej radh til zeja gick
tend for.m abbide til sengh Da konungh
vdi lad mj tend for.m q.mu och drogh hedm
ett aff dengen och ledd hedm sidhen til
krichbiskop aff Cantria och redd hed
ello til attagher pluget och bade for sin
synder ffor hellsit tend for.m konungh hed

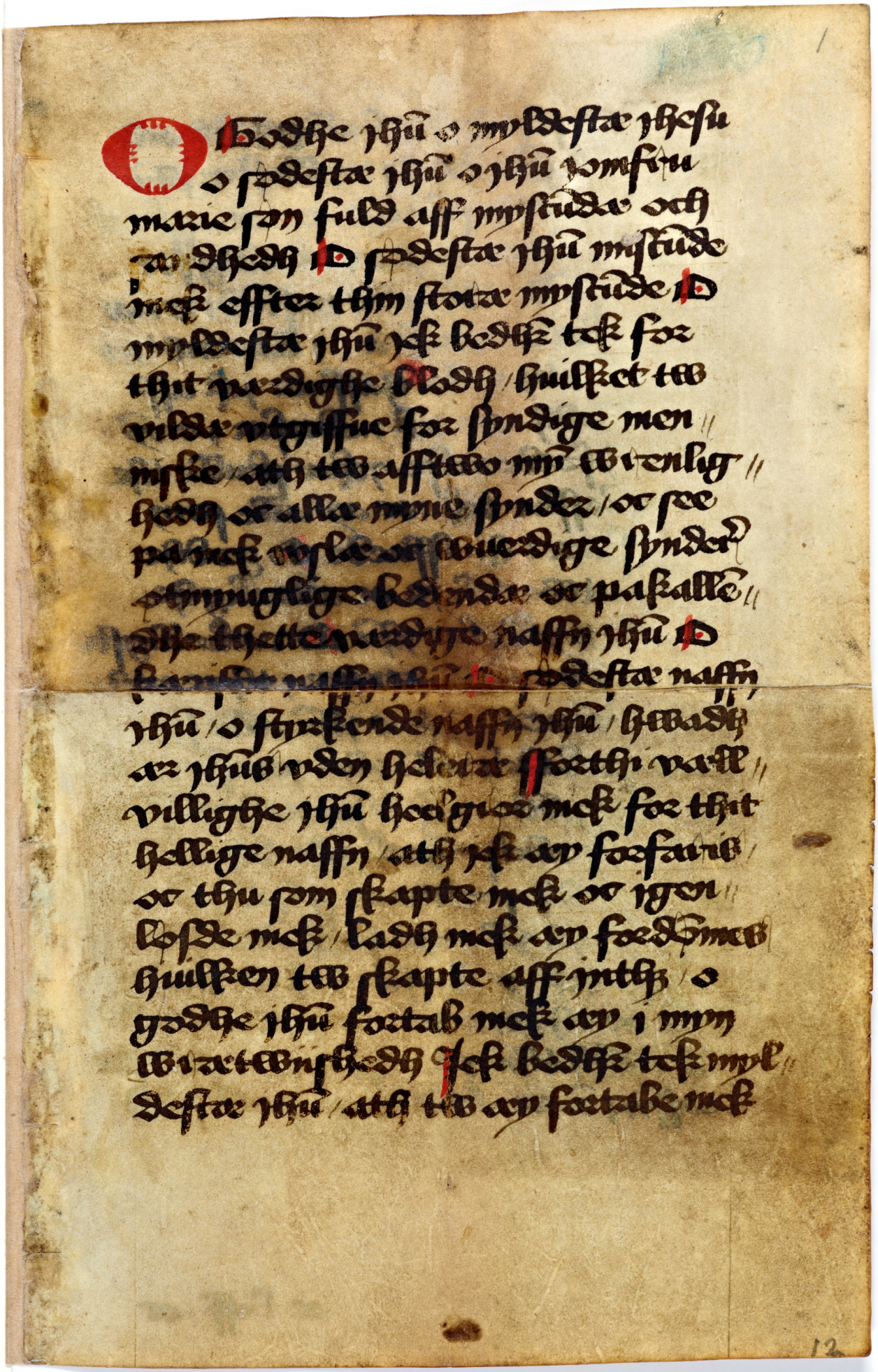
## 11 AM 1056 4to XII: Fragment af Bønnebog

København, Arnamagnæanske Samling, AM 1056 4to XII. Fragment (perg/parch) 302 x 124 mm.

Datering: ca. 1500
Skriver: Samme skriver som Thott 553 4to
Fol. 1r: "O godhe ihesu" (*O Gode Jesus*)
Gotisk halvkursiv

Date: ca. 1500
Scribe: Same scribe as Thott 553 4to
Fol. 1r: "O godhe ihesu" (*Oh, Good Jesus*)
Cursiva libraria (Derolez 2003) Semihybrida

O Godhe jh*e*su o myldestæ jhesu
o sødestæ jh*e*su o jh*e*su jomfru
marie søn fuld aff myscu*n*dæ och
sandhedh O sødestæ jh*e*su miscu*n*de
mek effter thjn storæ myscu*n*de O
myldestæ jh*e*su jek bedh*e*r tek for
thit værdighe blodh, huilket tw
vildæ vtgiffue for syndige men-
niske, ath tw afftwv my*n* wrenlig-
hedh oc allæ myne synder, oc see
pa mek wslæ oc wuerdige synder*e*
øtmyuglige bedendæ oc pakallen-
dhe thette værdige naffn jh*e*su O
kæristæ naffn jh*e*su O sødestæ naffn
jh*e*su, o styrkende naffn jh*e*su, hwadh
ær jh*e*sus vden heleræ Forthi væll-
villighe jh*e*su heelgiør mek for thit
hellige naffn, ath jek æy forfaris
oc thu som skapte mek oc jgen-
løsde mek, ladh mek æy fordø*m*mes
huilken tw skapte aff jnth*et*, o
godhe jh*e*su fortab mek æy j myn
wrætwiishedh Jek bedh*e*r tek myl-
destæ jh*e*su, ath tw æy fortabe mek



O godhe jhu o myldeste jhesu
o sødeste jhu o jhu komfru
marie søn fuld aff mystude och
aff dhedh ID sødeste jhu mystude
meg effter thim store mystude ID
myldeste jhu jeg bedher teg for
thit verdighe blodh / huilket teg
vilde vtgyffue for syndige men
ske / atth teg afftewo my wrenlig
hedh or alle myne synder / or see
på meg wyse or wuerdige synder
ydmyughige bedende or paskalle
dhe thette verdige naffn jhu ID
hellighe naffn jhu ID sødeste naffn
jhu / o styrkende naffn jhu / hwadh
er jhus vden helere / forethi vell
villighe jhu hedgroe meg for thit
hellige naffn / atth jeg ay forfaure
or thu som skapte meg or igen
løsde meg / ladh meg ay forednes
huilken teg skapte aff intiz / o
godhe jhu fortab meg ay i myn
wirtewnsthedh jeg bedher teg myl
deste jhu / atth teg ay fortabe meg

## 12 AM 54 4to: Guta Lag

København, Arnamagnæanske Samling, AM 54 4to. 58ff. (pap) 207 × 163 mm.

Datering: 1587
Skriver: David Hansen Bilefeld
Fol. 44r: Gotlands lov kap. 52
Nygotisk (Kroman 1970)

Date: 1587
Scribe: David Hansen Bilefeld
Fol. 44r: Law code of Gotland ch. 52
Neogothic



52. Rider tu annan mans hest.

Taker tu hest mans i beitu, ella annan sted oloyfis hinom som eyger, oc rider ella aker med. ta Byt iij. M*ark*r mals eyganda, oc adrar iij. moga, en tu warder sander at et thu a baki wast, oc fa e alt heylt ater. ¶Taker tu hest mans wider gard bundnan, oc leiffuir engan ater ta Byter oc iij. M*ark*r mals eyganda: oc adrar iij. moga, vtan thi at eyns, et tu mistakit haffuer, oc annan qwarran leifft. ¶Tha en tu mistakit haffer ta Byt viij. ertauger, ok kom hanom heilom heim ater fyri tridia dyger.

53. Aff schipa gezlu.

En vm schipa gezlu ieru lagh taim kaup schip th*et* som trettan ranger ieru i oc triir Bitar: thi wardar

52. Ridr tu arman mans hest.

Takir tu hest mans i heim, ella
annar stad oboyfis hinom som
eygr, oc ridr ella akr med, ta byt
iij. sk. mals eyganda / oc adrar iij.
noga, en tu wardr sandr at et thu
a baki wast, oc fa e alt heylt atr.
¶ Takr tu hest mans widr gard bund
nan, oc leiffuir ingan atr ta byta
oc iij. sk. mals eyganda: oc adrar iij.
noga / utan thi at eyns, et tu mista
kit haffuir, oc annan gwarran leifft.
¶ Tha en tu mistakit haffr ta byt
viij. ertaugr, oc kom hanom heilom
heim atr fyri tridia dygr.

53. Aff schipa gezlu.

Nu ven schipa gezlu iern lagh taum
kaup schip thz som trettan ran
gr iern i oc trir bitar: thi war
dar