This polyglot dictionary draws on the vast and vibrant range of vernacular legal terminology found in medieval Scandinavian texts – terminology which yields valuable insights into the quotidian realities of crime and retribution; the processes, application and execution of laws; and the cultural and societal concerns underlying the development and promulgation of such laws.

Legal texts constitute an unparalleled – and often untapped – source of information for those studying the literature, languages and history of medieval and Viking Age Scandinavia. The Lexicon is a welcome contribution to the study of medieval Scandinavia on two counts: firstly, it makes accessible a wealth of vernacular historical documents for an English-speaking audience. Secondly, it presents legal terminologies that span the languages and geographies of medieval Scandinavia, drawing on twenty-five legal texts composed in Old Swedish, Old Icelandic, Old Norwegian, Old Danish, Old Gutnish and Old Faroese. By collating and juxtaposing legal terms, the Lexicon thus offers its readers a fascinating, comprehensive window into the legal milieu of medieval Scandinavia as a unified whole.

It is in this respect that the Lexicon differs from the other major lexica that came before it: where relevant, it gathers closely related terms from multiple Nordic languages beneath single headwords within single entries. This approach illuminates the differences (and similarities) in usage of specific lexical items and legal concepts across geographic areas and through time. This book is an indispensable resource for scholars and students of medieval Scandinavia.

The Lexicon is an ongoing project with a digital counterpart (http://www.dhi.ac.uk/lmnl/) created within the department of Swedish Language and Multilingualism at Stockholm University. It is part of the wider 'Medieval Nordic Laws' project based at the University of Aberdeen.

As with all Open Book publications, this entire book is available to read for free on the publisher's website. Printed and digital editions, together with supplementary digital material, can also be found at www.openbookpublishers.com.

Cover image: Carta marina, a wallmap of Scandinavia, by Olaus Magnus, 1539, Wikimedia, public domain, http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Carta_Marina.jpeg

Cover design: Anna Gä...
abbadís (ON) noun

_abbess_ Olce Jó Lbób 18, ONorw FrL LlbA 15

_abbet_ (ODan) ábóti (ON) noun

_abbot_ ODan JyL 2, Olce Jó Lbób 18, Js Kdb 4, ONorw FrL LlbA 15

_abeþas_ (OSw) beþas (OSw) verb

_make demands_ OSw UL Jb

_aboi_ (OSw) noun

_Synonymous with landboe._

_tenant_ OSw VmL Jb

_aboliiorþ_ (OSw) noun

_land of the farm_ OSw YYgL Áb

_abyrghia_ (OSw) ábyrgja (ON) verb

_leave in custody_ OSw YYgL Gb, Tb

_be responsible_ Olce Grg Psþ 54 Ómb 143 Feþ 164 Lbób 214, 218, Jó Mað 13 Kge 17, 25 Lbób 2 Llb 2, 9 Þjób 2 Fml 3, Js Mað 31 Llb 1, 3 Kab 11, 17 Þjób 2, KRA 26, ONorw FrL KrbA 2, 12 KrbB 10 Mhb 36

_take care of_ ONorw FrL KrbL 35.1

_be valid_ ONorw FrL KrbB 22

See also: _valda_

_abyrþ_ (OSw) abyr (OSw) noun

_hidden goods_ OSw YYgL Tb

_removal of found corpse_ OSw YYgL Add

_secret hiding of a corpse_ OSw YYgL Drb, ÁYgL Md, Tb

_smuggled stolen goods_ OSw UL Mb

_something brought in secret_ OSw SdmL Tjdb

_stolen goods (secretly carried into someone’s house)_ OSw HL Mb

_advent_ (OSw) advent (ODan) noun

_Advent_ ODan JyL 2, OSw YYgL Kkb

_aðalból_ (ON) noun

_A main or primary estate as distinguished from outlying farms (ON útjarðir) (see utjorth) or tenant farms (ON leiguból) (q.v.). It was probably connected to a family, and some have suggested that an aðalból signifies the residence of a landowner. Some degree of legal protection was afforded to an aðalból, as in Grg Lbþ 172, which states that debt claims must be paid from other sources before selling the aðalból. Some have argued that the concept dates back to the settlement period in Iceland, but the earliest known written evidence for the aðalból comes in church registers dating to the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. Often thought to be the precursor of the manor house (ON höfuðból) (q.v.) in Iceland mentioned in Jó. main estate Olce Grg Lbþ 172 FjL 223

See also: höfuðból, landboe, leiguból, æt

Refs: Agnes Arnórsdóttir 2010, 418; Árni Júlíusson 2010; Beck 2011, 217–19; CV s.v. aðalból;

GAO s.v. Odal; Hastrup 1985, 190–92; KLNMT s.v. jordejendom, odelsrett; LexMA s.v. Odal;

ONP s.v. aðalból; Sverrir Jakobsson 2013

_aðaltóft_ (ON) noun

_odal plot_ ONorw EidsL 11.4, 11.5

_aðilóð_ (ON) noun

_The right of being a principal (prosecutor or defendant) in a case. See aðili._

_right of being principal_ Olce Grg Vis 94

_aðili_ (ON) noun

_The principal plaintiff or defender in a legal case. A principal had the right (and obligation) to prepare and present a case or else transfer those responsibilities to someone else. In most cases it was understood that the offended party and the one accused of the offence were to be principals, and Grg Vis 94 provides guidelines for determining who was principal in cases where one of these is lacking or incapable. In killing cases, a freeborn son of legal age (over sixteen) could be principal. Unmarried women and widows could also be principals for certain types of cases._

_principal_ Olce Grg Klþ 5 Vis 87

Bat 113 Hrs 234 Tíg 256

See also: soknari, varandi

Refs: CV; Fritzner; GrgTr I:255; KLNMT s.v. rettergang; Miller 1984; ONP

_afald_ (OSw) noun

_killing caused by something falling down_ OSw DL Mb, SdmL Mb

_afallsdrap_ (OSw) noun

_death by accident_ OSw HL Mb

See also: _draf_

_afarkostralauss_ (ON) adj.

_on fair terms_ Olce Jó Kab 15

_aforkostr_ (ON) noun

_harsh terms_ Olce Js Mað 34

_afastr_ (OGu) adj.

_neighbouring_ OGu GL A 25

_abbrigð_ (ON) noun

_deviation_ Olce Grg Hrs 235

_transgression_ Olce KRA 18

_afbrot_ (ON) noun

_offence_ Olce KRA 6, 11

_affarefæ_ (ODan) noun

_lost property_ ODan ESjL 3

See also: fynd
afgildi (OSw) noun
rent OSw SdmL Jb
See also: gildi, gelda (I)

afgipt (OSw) noun
tenancy payment OSw SdmL Jb
See also: gift

afgiva (OSw) afgýva (OSw) verb
write off OSw VmL Rb

afglapa (ON) verb
balk Olce Grg bsþ 58 Vis 94 Lrþ 117 Misc 244

afgup (OSw) noun
pagan god OSw HL Kkb
See also: gup

afgærp (OSw) noun
crime OSw YVgL Rlb, ÁVgL Rlb

afhug (OSw) afhög (ODan) af hagg (OGu) afhögg (ON) afhögg (OSw) noun
Many laws regulate the penalty for cutting off, gouging and striking out various body parts such as hands and feet, digits, ears, eyes, nose, teeth and male genitals. ODan laws in particular give detailed lists, but reveal less about the circumstances, whereas OSw laws sometimes state that the victim is lead to a chopping-block, clearly indicating premeditation and rendering it eþsöre (q.v.). In OGu GL it appears in •Griþr and in ODan laws, on Þingfriþr and haim friþr (see hemfriþr). In ONorw, it can lead to outlawry (FrL Mhb). The penalty, which could depend on the visibility or permanence of the wound, was based on •manbot (q.v.), sarbot (see sarabot) and lytisbot (see lytisbot) in ODan laws, on sarabot (q.v.) and lytisbot (q.v.) in OSw laws, and on •mannsgjöld (see mangueld) and sárbþetr (see sarabot) in ONorw laws. Loss of body parts was also used as a punishment, albeit not called afhug, most commonly in OSw laws and mainly for theft and adultery, but in ONorw laws only for unfree or freed women stealing and for men committing bestiality, and in ODan JyL for counterfeit. The concept, but not the term, also appears in Olce Grg concerning a slave killing his master. It seems generally assumed that corporal punishments were carried out by the victims, plaintiffs or their relatives. chopping off ODan ESjL 2
cutting off OSw HL Kgb, ÓgL Vm
cutting off limbs ODan SkL 111

dismemberment ODan ESjL 3, JyL 2, 3, VSjL 34, 35, 37, 38, 86, OSw SdmL Mb
maiming OGu GL A 11, 12, OSw UL Mb, Add. 9, VmL Mb, ÓgL Db

mutilation ODan ESjL 1, ONorw FrL Mb 42, GUL Mhb, OSw DL Mb
See also: hugga
Ref: KLNM s.v.v. kroppsstraff, legemskrenkelse

afhænda (OSw) afhænde (ODan) afhenda (ON) verb
alienate ODan ESjL 3, JyL 1, SkL 45, 46, 50, OSw ÁVgL Jb
dispense with ODan VSjL 80
dispose away ODan VSjL 5
dispose of ODan ESjL 1–3, JyL 1–3, VSjL 13, 17, ONorw GuL Mhb
go from someone’s hand ODan ESjL 3
hand off ODan ESjL 3
part with ODan VSjL Áb
sell ODan JyL 1, SkL 76
take away ODan VSjL 4
See also: firihæga, hand

afi (ON) noun
man preceding or following across generations ONorw GuL Olb

afkome (ODan) afkomende (ODan) noun
offspring ODan ESjL 1, JyL 1, VSjL 1, 20

afkænnupling (OSw) afkænnupling (OSw) noun
A þing ‘assembly’ held at the home of one who refused to appear at the regular þing, or one from whom due fines, etc., were to be exacted.

extraordinary thing assembly
OSw UL Jb, Rb, VmL Rb
See also: lagþing, urþinga, þing, þingariþ, þingfastar (pl.), þinglam
Ref: Schlyter s.v. afkænna þing

afi (ON) noun
majority Olce Grg Lrþ 117 Misc 244
strength of numbers Olce Grg bsþ 35

afl (ON) noun
unlawfully Olce Jó þfb 6 Kge 26, Jb þfb 5, ONorw FrL Intr 14

aflagha (OSw) adj.
Appears in the phrase aflagha eþer, an oath given on a day when swearing was not allowed, or given by a thrall, minor or outlaw.

illegal OSw YVgL Kkb, Add
See also: lagha
Ref: Schlyter s.v. aflagha

afi (ON) noun
income ONorw FrL Intr 12
interest Olce Jó Kge 18
provision Olce KRA 10
aflima (ON) verb
    dismember OIce Js Mah 18

afling (OSw) aflung (OSw) noun
    Property, particularly land, acquired in other ways
    than inheritance, such as purchase, gift or clearing,
    and which could be sold without restrictions in
    contrast to heritable lands labelled ærfþaiorþ (OSw)
    or oþal (OSw).
    acquired property OSw HL Kkb
    foetus OSw HL Ab
   Refs: Brink forthcoming; Schlyter
    s.v.v. afling, aflingaiorþ

aflæggia (OSw) verb
    abandon OSw UL StfBM
    make amends OSw VmL Mb
    settle OSw UL StfBM

afneyzla (ON) noun
    expense OIce Jó Fml 22

afnæma (OSw) verb
    exclude OSw DL Bb
    See also: afnæmning

afnæmning (OSw) af næfning (OSw) affnæmpning
    (OSw) noun
    exception OSw SdmL Jb
    exclusion to a purchase OSw DL Bb
    See also: afnæmning, byrþ

afnættr (OSw) noun
    day for the annual rent to be paid OSw HL Jb
    See also: aflap

afraþ (OSw) afráð (ON) afræþ (OSw) avraþ (OSw) noun
    In ON, dues paid in kind. In OSw, annual rent, paid in
    coin or in kind, for tenanted land.
    annual rent OSw DL Bb, Rb, HL Jb, UL
    Kkb, Jb, Rb, VmL Kkb, Åb, Jb, Rb
    dues ONorw FrL Rebl 1
    rent OSw HL Jb, SdmL Jb
   Refs: ONP s.v. afraþ; Schlyter s.v. afraþ

See also: landskyld

afraþalaus (OGu) adj.
    saleable without being subject to a
    kinsman’s portion OGu GL A 28
    See also: byrþ

afraþr (OSw) noun
    kinsman’s portion OGu GL A 28

afraþsdagur (OSw) noun
    day for the annual rent to be paid OSw HL Jb
    See also: aflap

afþraþ (OSw) verb
    free OSw DL Rb
    See also: friper

afréttardómr (ON) noun
    A court held to settle disputes concerning communal
    pastures; similar to an engidómr (q.v.). These
    courts were held at the location under contest. It is
    supposed that matters unresolved at an afréttardómr
    could be taken up at the relevant quarter court (ON
    fjörðungsdómr) at the General Assembly.
    communal pasture court OIce Grg Lbþ 202
    See also: domber, engidómr

afraþa (OSw) noun
    communal in communal pasture OIce Jó Llb 53

afréttarmaðr (ON) noun
    communal pasture owner OIce Grg Lbþ 206

afraþ  (ON) afrétt (ON) noun
    Communal pasture owned by two or more men,
    sometimes by a whole commune.
    communal pasture OIce Grg Klþ 2, 12 Lbþ 174,
    201 Fjl 225, Jó Lbb 6 Lbb 46, 51, Js Lbb 2, 21
    See also: almenningar, hagamark,
    haghi, haglendi, mark (3)

afraþalaus (OSw) afráð (ON) afraþl  (OSw) noun
    Obligatory transportation of paupers between
    householders for support.
    pauper-burden OSw HL Kmb
    See also: almosa

afsifja (ON) verb
    To transfer property away from one’s family.
    give OIce Jó Kge 22
    See also: landskyld

afsifja (ON) noun
    damage OSw HL Blb

afrókja (ON) verb
    neglect OIce Jó Sg 3, Mah 21, Lbb
    12, ONorw EidsL 36.2

afsifja (ON) verb
    To transfer property away from one’s family.
    give OIce Jó Kge 22
    See also: landskyld

afsighia (OSw) **aff sighia** (OSw) **afsæghia** (OSw) verb
  - *evict* **OSw UL Jb**
  - *terminate an agreement* **OSw UL Jb**
  - *withdraw* **OSw UL Jb, VmL Jb**
afsïld (OSw) noun
  - *profit** **OSw UL Jb**
afsætia (OSw) verb
  - *set aside** **OSw UL Kkb**
aftrfǿrsla (ON) noun
  - *restitution** **OIce Jó Llb 15, ONorw FrL LlbA 17**
aftrlausnarjörð (ON) noun
  - *redemption land** **ONorw BörgL 8.12**
aftrfóstr (ON) noun
  - *witness concerning confiscated items** **OSw SdmL Bb**

**extr** (OSw) noun
  - *difference** **OSw YVgL Jb, ÆVgL Jb**
afvöxt (ON) noun
  - *A decrease in value or loss. The opposite of ON ávöxt. loss** **ONorw FrL ArbB 22**
  - See also: **avaxter**
  - Refs: **ONP**

**afærþ** (OSw) noun
  - *damage** **OSw HL Blb, SdmL Bb**
  - *illegal activity** **OSw UL Blb**
  - See also: **aværkan**
agang (OSw) noun
  - *dispute** **OSw HL Blb**
  - *hostile act** **OGrL Db**
  - *trespass** **OSw HL Blb**
  - See also: **bothegang, garthgang, hemoskyn, hærverk, landnám**
agnabaker (OSw) **agnabak** (ODan) noun
  - **Etymologically disputed, but presumably ‘husk back’, used as a derogatory term for a grain thief.**
  - *corn theft** **OSw HL Mb**
  - *corn thief** **OYgL Tb**
  - *grain thief** **ODan VSjL 87, OSw SdmL Mb, UL Mb**
  - **agnabaker** **OSw HL Mb**
  - Refs: Lund s.v. agnbak; Neye 1998, 113; Schlyter s.v. agnabaker; Wennström 1936, 37–40
agnesmessa (ON) noun
  - **St Agnes’s Day** **Olce Grg Klþ 13**
agr (OGu) noun
  - *fen sedge** **OGu GL A 25**
agriper (OSw) **agripr** (OGu) **af griper** (OSw) **agreper** (OSw) **agrapr** (OSw) noun
  - *confiscated item(s)** **OSw SdmL Bb, UL Blb, VmL Bb**
  - *confiscation** **OSw SdmL Bb, UL Blb, VmL Bb**
  - *damage** **OSw HL Blb**
  - See also: **agriper**
afrikatavitne (OSw) noun
  - *witness concerning confiscated items** **OSw SdmL Bb**
  - See also: **afakt, vitni**
aföksfæ (OSw) noun
  - *Possibly an illegal deal over what to exclude when selling or trading something. This exclusion was presumed to remain unclaimed if revealed, and would then pass to the king. exclusion** **OSw SdmL Bb**
  - See also: **fæ**
  - Refs: Schlyter s.v. aföksfæ
afvita (OSw) **atvita** (OSw) **avita** (OSw) adj.
  - *defective** **OSw UL Mb, VmL Mb**
  - *lost one’s senses** **OSw DL Mb, SdmL Mb**
  - See also: **galin, vitvillinger, òrr**
afvötr (ON) noun
  - *A decrease in value or loss. The opposite of ON ávöxt. loss** **ONorw FrL ArbB 22**
  - See also: **avaxter**
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  - *confiscated item(s)** **OSw SdmL Bb, UL Blb, VmL Bb**
  - *confiscation** **OSw SdmL Bb, UL Blb, VmL Bb**
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afvötr (ON) noun
  - *A decrease in value or loss. The opposite of ON ávöxt. loss** **ONorw FrL ArbB 22**
  - See also: **avaxter**
  - Refs: **ONP**
aka (OSw) verb

cart OSw HL Kkb, SdmL Kkb, Jb
aka (OSw) noun

carting OSw UL Kkb, VmL Kkb (E: text)
carting-job OSw HL Kkb
transport OSw VmL Kkb
akallan (OSw) noun

suit OSw YVL Add

aker (OSw) aker (ODan) akr (OGu) akr (ON) aker (OSw) noun

This term refers to cultivated land, as opposed to meadow (OSw æng) and wood (OSw skogher). In Denmark, aker also refers to a strip field, corresponding to OSw tegher and ON teigr. The distribution of certain types of place names indicates that Denmark had largely been settled by the Viking Age (ca. 800–1050). During this period, settling was extended, partly through extension of earlier settlements (esp. names in -torp), partly through clearance of wood by the so-called slash-and-burn method. The gradual extension of arable land is reflected in many place names, e.g. -ager, -bod, -råd, and -torp (Denmark); -hult, -malu, -ryd, -säter, and -torp (Sweden); -brandr, -rud, and -vall (Norway). In Denmark and Scania, a major improvement in agriculture was achieved by the introduction (probably in the Viking Age) of the heavy wheeled iron plough, which led to a more intense exploitation of the soil. This new equipment made it possible to plough deeper furrows and turn the sod in long strips. These strips gradually became long, gentle ridges, with channels for drainage of surplus water between them. The land was exploited in a wide variety of patterns of crop rotation also known elsewhere in Europe, but the efficient three-field-system was probably not introduced until about 1300. Crops consisted primarily of rye, with barley (important in beer brewing) and oats ranking second, and wheat very rare. The parcelling out of arable land, buying and selling, and the coordination of work (ploughing, sowing, and reaping) led to regulation, measuring, and the use of boundary marks. Measuring was performed with ropes in Denmark or a meelstang ‘measuring pole’ in SdmL and ÖgL.

arable field OSw DL Tjdb, HL Bbl, UL Kkb, Mb, Jb, Bbl, VmL Kkb, Mb, Jb, Bb
arable land Olce Grg Klpõ 2 Bsp 48, 62 Vis 109a (add. 131) Fej 166 LBp 198 Fj 222 Hrs 234, Jó Mah 2 Llb 2, 4 Kab 20 Fm 27, Js Mah 11 Llb 11, KRA 11, ONorw FrL Leb 26, OSW HL Mb, Bbl cornfield ONorw FrL LibA 2 Bvb 5
crop-fields Olce Grg Lbp 180
cropland Olce Jó Lbb 3
field ODan JyL 3, SkKL 3, SkL 174, OGu GL A 3, 10, 47, ONorw BorgL 14.5, EidsL 11.5, GuL Krb, Llb, Olb, Leb, OSW DL Kkb, Bb, Qb, Tjdb, HL Mb, Jb, Bbl, SdmL Kkb, Jb, Bb, SmL, UL Rb (E-text only), YVL Kkb, Åb, Jb, Kvab, Föb, Utgb, AVgL Kkb, Åb, Jb, Kva, Föb, OgL Kkb, Eb, Vm
land ÖFAR Seyd 2

strip ODan ESJL 2, JyL 3, SkL 76, 86, 168, 169, 175, 179, 181, 183, 186, 187, 189, 206, VSjL 79, 80

Expressions:

enka aker (OSw)
Land in a village other than the one in which the householder using the land lives.

separate field OSw YVL Kkb, Åb

See also: akerskifte, attunger, bol, famn, fiarunger, hiorpvalder, meelstang, rep, skogher, tegher, treprü, vreter, æng

Refs: DMA s.v. Denmark, land and people; Helle 2001, 109–10; KLNM s.v.v. aker, bol, bymark, fornákkrar, grasmarkbrug, jordbruk, odlingssystem, svedjebruk, sædeland, tovangsbrug, trevingsbrug; LexMA s.v. Dänemark. F. Wirtschafts-, Verfassungs- und Sozialgeschichte

akerdeld (OSw) akra deld (OSw) noun

A strip field in a gerði (OSw) (q.v.) or in arable land generally.

field allotment OSw SdmL Bb

See also: aker, akrlandadeild, deld, gerði

Refs: Schlyter s.v. aker deld

akerfrith (ODan) noun

Protection of growing crops. Any theft, however small, of crops from fields was punished, except when committed by itinerants who were allowed restricted grazing in the fields (JyL).

harvest peace ODan SkL 184
peace in the field ODan JyL 3

See also: aker, friper

akergjald (ODan) noun

payment for damage to a field ODan SkL 168

See also: aker, kornkjald

akergerði (OSw) akgergerðe (ODan) akragerði (ON) akragerð (ON) akra gærði (OSw) noun

enclosed field ONorw GuL Kpb

fence between tofts ODan SkL 187
fencing of strips ODan JyL 3

field ONorw FrL LibA 20, OSW YYgL Jb, ÁVgL Jb

See also: aker, gærði
akerhirthe (ODan) noun

shepherd ODan JyL 3

See also: aker

akerland (ODan) akerland (ON) noun

In Icelandic laws it refers to arable land or cropland in general. In Danish laws to strip fields.

arable land OIce Grg Lbþ 197
cropland OIce Jó Lbb 4
field ODan JyL 1
strip ODan JyL 1

See also: aker

Refs: CV s.v. akrrland; Hoff 1997, 142–49; ONP s.v. akrland

akerlas (OSw) noun

load from a field OSw YVgL Kkb

akermal (OSw) noun

arable field plot OSw UL Blb

akern (ODan) noun

acorn ODan SkL 207

See also: aldin, bok (2), ek, gisningaskogher

akernam (OSw) noun

cattle taken in custody OSw YVgL

akerran (ODan) noun

Secret taking of crops from a field.
field rapine ODan JyL 2

See also: aker, ran

akerskifte (ODan) noun

Common strip field.

common strip ODan JyL 1

See also: aker, skipti, vang

Refs: Hoff 1997, 142–149

akerspjal (ODan) noun

damage to a field ODan SkL 168, 169

See also: aker

akkeri (ON) noun

anchor ONorw GuL Leb

akkerissát (ON) akkerisséti (ON) noun

anchorage OIce Grg Feþ 166 Misc 248, Jó Fml 16

akläpi (OSw) noun

bedspread OSw UL Åh, Vml Åb

akoma (OSw) ákoma (ON) ákváma (ON) noun

bodily injury OIce Js Mah 34, OSw DL Mb, UL Mb, Rb, Vml Mb, Rb, ÖgL Vm

harm OSw DL Eb, Mb
injury OSw DL Mb, SdmL Kgб, Gb, Bb, Mb, YVgL Add, ÖgL Kkb, Eb
mark OSw YVgL Rlb
physical injury OIce Jó Mah 16
wound OSw HL Mb

akralaghi (OSw) noun

fellow field owners OSw DL Bb

See also: aker

aklandadeild (ON) noun

division of arable land OIce Grg Lbþ 197

See also: akerdeld

aklandaskifti (ON) noun

division of arable land OIce Grg Lbþ 197

akrtíund (ON) noun

field-tithe ONorw EidsL 48.9

akta (ON) verb

weigh a decision OIce Jó Kge 29

ala (ON) verb

give board OIce Grg Klþ 1, 2 Ómb 129
house ONorw FrL Mbh 41
sustain ONorw FrL Mbh 41

See also: vist

alaðsfestr (ON) noun

According to Grg Þsþ 51 a pledge given by someone convicted of lesser outlawry (fjörbaugsgarðr) at a confiscation court (færánsdómr) to avoid a sentence of full outlawry (skóggandr). The pledge was to be one eyrir of the ‘life ring’ (fjörbaugr). It has been suggested that the root term comes from an obsolete word alaðr meaning ‘alimentum’, which may be present in a runic inscription on a gold bracteate from Trollhättan (Axboe & Källström 2013, 166), but it has also been thought to be a manuscript variant of the more common aðal- (‘main’).

sustenance pledge OIce Grg þþ 51, 67

See also: færánsdómr, fjörbaugr

Refs: Axboe & Källström 2013; CV; Konráð Gíslason 1882; ONP

alagh (OSw) alag (OGu) álag (ON) alagha (OSw) noun

An additional payment or fine issued as a penalty. Additional fines could be assessed for several reasons, including charging excessive interest (Grg Fjl 221), failure to take charge of a dependent at the appointed time (Grg Ómb 130) or withholding tithes (Grg Tíg 259, KRA 15). There appears to have been some overlap in usage between this term and OSw alagha (ON álaga).
Food for pigs was an important economic resource, which is reflected in some OSw laws regulating the pasture in woodland and the felling of trees. *Aldin* may refer to several species, such as acorns, beechnuts, hazelnuts and apples.

*acorn* OSw *SdmL* Bb, *UL* Bb, *Vml* Bb, *ÄVgL* Fös

tree fruit OSw *UL* Mb

*See also: akern, ek, gisingaskogher*

Ref: KLNM s.v. *lovtræer*

*aldinbær* (OSw) adj.

with acorns OSw *YYgL* Utgb, *ÄVgL* Fös

*See also: ek*

*aldinkari* (OSw) noun

owner of the oak wood where pannage is permitted OSw *UL* Bb, *Vml* Bb

*See also: gisingaskogher*

*a* OSw *VdlM* Bb

tree with acorns OSw *YYgL* Jb

tree with acorns OSw *YYgL* Fös, Add, *ÄVgL* Fös

*See also: aldin, ek, undiviper*

*aldr haðghunu dagger* (OSw) noun

*All Saints’ Day* OSw *VdlM* Kkb

*See also: hælghunamæsudagger*

*aleiga* (ON) noun

everything one owns OSw *Jó* Bjb 10

*aleigumál* (ON) noun

A case involving all property owned by an individual. Also refers to the goods confiscated in such a case.

case involving all property ONorw *FrL* Intr 8

confiscation of all property OSw *UL* Bb, *Vml* Bb

*See also: aldin, ek, undiviper*

*algildisviti* (ON) noun

valid testimony ONorw *FrL* Arb B 10

*alheilagr* (ON) adj.

altogether holy ONorw *FrL* Krb A 31

*alin* (OSw) *alenn* (ODan) *elinn* (OGu) *elinn* (OGu) *alin* (ON) *alin* (OSw) noun

See also: *elinn* OSw *UL* Bb, *Vml* Bb, *YYgL* Jb, *ÄVgL* Jb, *ÖgL* Db

*allhelagher* (OSw) adj.

completely holy OSw *YYgL* Add
almænni (OSw) noun
public OSw SdmL För, Rb
almænningsbonde (OSw) noun
common householder OSw YVgL Föb
See also: almænning, bonde
almænningslandboe (OSw) noun
tenant farmer on common land OSw YVgL Kkb
almænning (OSw) almænning (ODan) almenning (ON) almenning (ON) almæningia (OSw) noun
Refers to uncultivated land (wood, heath etc.) open to common use for all men, esp. for grazing cattle during the summer months. As the first element of compounds (almænings-) it indicated that the word referred to facilities (bridges, roads etc.), areas or arrangements open to the general public and economic assets such as grazing, forests and fishing open to landowners of a particular area (i.e. village, district). In a more abstract sense (‘common to all men’) ON almenning also had the meaning ‘mobilization’ (for the levy). OSw almæningsgæld meant general duty.

area where common rights exist Olce Grg Misc 239, 240, Jó Llb 59, 66
common ODan SKL 211, ONorw GuL Tfb, Kvr
common area Olce Jó Llb 59
common land ODan SKL 71, Olce Grg Klþ 2, Jó Llb 49, 59 bjþ 14, Js Rkb 2, ONorw FrL LlbA 13 LlbB 7, OSw HL Mb, Blb, UL Mb, Blb, Vml. Mb, Bb, YVgL Jb, Kvab, För, Utgb, ÁVgL Jb, Kva, För
common pasture ONorw FrL Intr 19
common wood ODan JyL 1
general levy Olce Grg Misc 248
mobilization ONorw GuL Leb
waters where common rights exist Olce Jó Llb 70

Expressions:
haææps almænninger (OSw)
common land of the district OSw YVgL Föb
lands almænninger (OSw)
common land of the province OSw YVgL Föb
See also: haææp, mark (3), skogher, svinavalder
Ref: Helle 2001, 111–14; Hertzberg s.v. almænningr
Hoff 1997, 255–62; Holmbäck 1920; KLNM s.v.v. alminding, beite, bergsrejale, envangsvrag, hvalfangst, häradssallmæning, jordefendom, landnäm II, regale; Porsmose 1988, 298–301; Rosén 1949, 36 f.; Schlyter s.v. almænning
almænningsbro (OSw) noun
common bridge OSw YVgL Föb
See also: almænning
almænningsbrun (ODan) noun
common well ODan SkL 100
See also: almænning
almænningsgæld (OSw) noun
general duty OSw YVgL Urb
See also: almænning
almænningsgøft (OSw) noun
common land OSw YVgL Kkb, Áb, Add
See also: almænning
almænningskøp (OSw) noun
general/common purchase OSw YVgL Add
See also: almænning
almænningskogh (ODan) noun
common wood ODan SkL 201, 208
See also: almænning
almænningsþing (ODan) noun
Appears as a venue for public announcements of land conveyance.
ordinary assembly ODan ESjL 2
See also: almænning, þing
Refs: Tamm and Vogt, eds, 2016, 301
almænningsvatn (OSw) almænningssvatn (ODan) noun
common water ODan SkL 211, 213,
OSw YVgL Kvab, AVgL Kva
See also: almænning
almænningsvægðir (OSw) almanna vægðir (OSw) noun
common road OSw YVgL Föb
public road OSw DL Bb, HL Bb, SdmL Bb, Kmb
See also: almænning
almænningsþóra (OSw) noun
A tax of a half or one öre paid annually in coin by all men, i.e. all landowning householders.
{almænningsþóra} OSw YVgL Föb
See also: almænning
Refs: KLN M s.v. skatter; Lindkvist 2011, 270; Schlyter s.v. almænningsþóra
almnarborð (ON) noun
plank one ell long ONorw GuL Leb
alstýfingr (ON) noun
crop-eared sheep Olce Grg Fj 225
alsykn (ON) adj.
Completely reprieved; acquitted. Grg Vis 110 stipulates that certain types of outlaw could have his sentence ameliorated by dispatching other outlaws or by having someone do so on his behalf. The outlaw’s punishment was reduced for each outlaw killed up to three, at which point he became alsykn. A nominal form of the term (ON alsykna) appears once in the Ståarhólsbók version of Grg in the section on betrothals (cf. Grg tr. II:282–83). In one later usage from 1466 (DN X nr. 235) alsykn is employed as a synonym of ON sykn in the sense of ‘free, ordinary’ as opposed to a holiday.
completely reprieved Olce Grg Vis 110
Refs: CV s.v. alsykn; Fritzner s.v. alsykn
alsetti (ON) alsætt (ON) noun
complete satisfaction ONorw FrL Intr 3
full agreement ONorw FrL Var 2–6
reconciliation Olce Js Mah 3, 20
altarabyrð (OSw) noun
altar gift OSw SmL Kkb
See also: altaraleghi, altaraværning
altaraklaþ (OSw) noun
altar cloth OSw UL Kkb, VmL Kkb
altaraleghi (OSw) noun
altar donations OSw ÓgL Kkb
gift on the altar OSw YVgL Kkb
See also: altarabyrð, altaraværning
altaraværning (OSw) noun
altar donations OSw ÓgL Kkb
See also: altarabyrð, altaraleghi
alyrkr (ON) adj.
working ONorw FrL KrB 19
alþingi (ON) noun
The Icelandic General Assembly held annually at Þingvellir in the Southwestern part of the island. According to Íslendingabók it was instituted by Úlföðr in 930, taking over the regional assembly at Kjalarnes. Afterwards the courts of the General Assembly, the Quarter Courts (ON fjörðungsdómar) and the Fifth Court (ON fimmtardómr), functioned as the highest courts in Iceland. All chieftains (ON goðar) were required to attend the General Assembly, and each could demand the presence of one ninth of all householders in his assembly group as well. Until 1271 the General Assembly was also the legislative seat of government in the form of the Law Council (ON lögrétta). Afterwards the assembly was administered by royal officials. The alþingi was abolished in (1798? – LexMA; the nineteenth century? – CV; the first decades of the eighteenth
century? – KLMN) but subsequently reformed as the modern Icelandic parliament in Reykjavík. The Faroese General Assembly is also called alþingi in Seyð and presumably refers to the precursor to the Faroese Logting.

General assembly OFar Seyð 1, Olce Grg Klþ 6, 8 þþ 25, Jó þþ 1 Llb 37, Js þþ 1, 2, Lbb 5, Rkb 1

See also: goði, Löbgery, lögðærta, lögsgumaðr, vapntak, varþing, þing, þingbrekka

Refs: CV; Fritzner; GAO s.v. Ding; KLMN s.v. alþingi; LexMA s.v. Allthing; MSE s.v. alþingi

alþingisdómr (ON) noun

General Assembly court Olce Grg þþ 50, 58

alþingisfórir (ON) noun

journey to the General Assembly Olce Js þþ 4

alþingislof (ON) noun

leave of the General Assembly Olce Grg Vis 98 Bat 113

alþingismaðr (ON) noun

member of the General Assembly Olce Jó þþ 1

alþingismár (ON) noun

formalities of the General Assembly Olce Grg þþ 57

General Assembly regulation Olce Grg Misc 246

alþingisnefna (ON) noun

nomination at the General Assembly Olce Grg Lrp 117

alþingisreið (ON) noun

attendance at the General Assembly Olce Grg Vis 99

alþingissáttharð (ON) noun

keeping a General Assembly settlement Olce Grg Arþ 126

alþýða (ON) noun

common people Olce Js Kdb 7

general public Olce Grg Lrp 117

ambat (OSw) ambót (ODan) ambátin (OGu) ambátt (ON) ambót (OSw) ambút (OSw) noun

A female slave, a bondwoman, usually serving as a housekeeper or a housemaid. This was the common Nordic word for a female slave, the equivalent of friði(l) for a male slave. There were, however, other words in use, particularly collectively: hemakona, huskona. The ON þý appears in GL in the words þybar, þydottir, and þysun (q.v.) in reference to the children of slave women, usually those fathered by the householder. The ambat did the indoor work on a farm and despite their low status they appear to have been given time off after childbirth (ÁVgL Gb 6 §3). In GL (chapter 6) it states that if a slave (male or female) worked on a Holy day, the master of the slave was fined and the slave had their period of slavery extended by three years, which seems excessively harsh. It does indicate, however, that lifetime slavery was disappearing and that slavery was perhaps viewed more as a punishment for crime, a means of supporting oneself by voluntary subjugation, or a way of discharging a debt, rather than a ‘state’, although domestic slavery does not seem to have disappeared from Sweden until the beginning of the fourteenth century (Karras, 138–40). The degía (q.v.) was the most senior female slave in the household with special duties and rights, the female equivalent of the bryti (q.v.).

bondmaid Olce Grg Rsþ 229

bondwoman Olce Grg Vis 111, ONorw FrL Mhb 5 Rgb 47 Kvb 20 Bvb 8, GuL Krb, Lób, Mhb, Tjb

female slave OGu GL A 2, 6, ONorw EidsL 7, OSw UL Mb, Kmb, VmL Mb

slave ONorw FrL KrbÁ 1

slave-woman Olce Grg Feþ 144, 156, ONorw EidsL 50.5, OSw SdmL Mb, ÁVGl Áb

thral woman OSw YVgL Gb, Rlb, Tb, Add, ÁVGl Gb, Rlb

unfree servant ODan VSjL 86

ambat] OSw ÁVGl Tb

See also: bryti, degía, fostra, friðlós, friðsgiva, hemakona, hion, huskona, ofræls, sætesambut, þræl, þybar

Refs: Hertzberg, s.v. ambátt; Karras 1988; KLMN, s.v.v. kvinnearbeid, þrafi; Nevéus 1974, 26; Peel 2015, 120 note 16/23–26; Schlyter 1877, s.v. ambát; SL UL, 125 note 93; SL VmL, 98–99 note 128; Stuard 1995, 4, 15, 16

ambáttarbarn (ON) noun

child of a bondswoman ONorw FrL KrbÁ 6

ambrósiusmessa (ON) noun

St Ambrose’s Day Olce Grg Klþ 13

amerki (OGu) noun

over-branding OGu GL A 46, B 64 (correcting A 46)

See also: mærki

amia (OSw) noun

A French loan word used as a milder insult than skökia ‘whore’.

mistress (2) OSw HL Mb

See also: arinelja, frilla, meinkona, slókefríthe

Refs: SL HL, 346, note 73

anbol (OGu) noun

building material OGu GL A 25
andmarki (OSw) andmarki (ON) anmarki (ON)

anmarki (OSw) noun

damage OSw AVG Kva

defect Olce Grg Fep 144 Fjl 224

andreasnessa (ON) noun

St. Andrew’s Day Olce Grg Klþ 13
St. Andrew’s Mass (30 November) ONorw GuL Krb

andverpa (OGu) verb

answer for GGu GL A 26
be answerable for GGu GL A 26

andvirði (ON) noun

expense ONorw FrL ArB 23
money Olce Jó Kab 11
payment Olce Js Kab 9

andvirki (ON) noun

crops ONorw FrL LlbA 13, GuL Llb
hay Olce Jó Llb 34
haystores Olce Grg Lbþ 200
stores Olce Grg Klþ 8

andviniti (ON) noun

Norwegian law allowed contradictory testimony in a number of cases, such as, e.g., matters related to inheritance (GuL ch. 127). On the other hand, it was forbidden in such cases as home summons witness, witness to summons to the assembly, witness to a demand for surrender of odal land, and witnesses to quarrels at drinking-parties (GuL chs 59, 60, 268). The purpose of counter-witnesses was to show that the allegation of the opposite party was not true and therefore to make his (or her) witnesses appear as false witnesses. Iceland law (Grg) was more restrictive. A panel verdict at odds with testimony offered by witnesses, or testimony at odds with a verdict (testimony had to precede panel verdict in the procedure) was inadmissible contrary testimony and subject to penalty.

contradictory evidence Olce Jó þþþ 4
contrary testimony Olce Grg þþþ 37, Js Kab 2
counter-witness ONorw GuL Lób, Mhb
counter-witnessing Olce Jó Kab 2
See also: vitni, vetti

Refs: KLMN s.v. vitne; Laws of Early Iceland I, 243

anfriper (OSw) noun

The harvest peace lasted from the end of June (HL) or July (SdmL, UL, VmL) until the end of September, during which time lawsuits were prohibited and certain rules applied concerning taking and taking back draft animals (HL).

harvest immunity OSw UL Rb, VmL Rb
harvest peace OSw DL Rb, SdmL Rb

See also: friþer, høsthælgh, önn (pl. annir), varfriper
Refs: Schlyter s.v. anfriper

angerlos (ODan) adj.
be blameless ODan JyL 1–3

ankostir (pl.) (OSw) noun

farm equipment OSw UL Blb, VmL Bb

anlæpi (OSw) noun

barn with barley or hay OSw DL Bb

annarrabrøðra (pl.) (ON) annarrabrøðri (ON) noun

third cousins Olce Grg Bat 113 Ómb 143

annkostr (ON) noun

Expressions:
fyrrr önnkostr (ON)
on purpose Olce Grg þþþ 64

annóðgher (OSw) anóðigh (ODan) ánauðigr (ON) adj.

Used of unfree people. It is not stated what constituted this particular lack of freedom in terms of e.g. conditions or status.

enslaved Olce Grg þþþ 229, ONorw FrL KrbA 28
hired ODan SkL 152
servant ODan ESjL 3
slave ODan ESjL 3
slavery OSw AVG Åb

thrall OSw VYVL Drb, Rlb, AVG Md, ÖgL Db
unfree ODan ESjL 3, SkL 62, 105, 122, 126, 128, 135, VjL 56, 69, 86, ONorw BorLg 5.2
14.4, OSw VYVL Gb, AVG Gb, ÖgL Vm
unfree servant ODan VjL 86
See also: ambat, deghia, fostra, fostre, frelsgiva, frelsgivi, hion, huskona, man, satesambut, þrel

Refs: Brink 2012, 125–26; Tamm and Vogt, eds, 2016, 313

annóðgherdomber (OSw) anóðighdom (ODan) noun

servitude ODan SkL 130, 132
slavery ODan ESjL 3
thralldom OSw VYVL Åb
unfree servant ODan SkL 129

anværdagher (OSw) andrum dæghi (OSw) noun

working day OSw AVG Föss
See also: önn (pl. annir)

apeldgarth (ODan) noun

apple garden ODan JyL 3
orchard ODan JyL 3

aplöghia (OSw) noun

ploughing in another man’s land
OSw VYVL Kkb, Add
apostlamæssudagher (OSw) noun
Day of the Apostles OSw YVgL Kkb
See also: Petersmessa

ar (1) (OSw) ár (ON) noun
Literally ‘oar’. Ar is supposed to have been the lowest administrative taxation district in the naval defence system in UL. Its existence and role has been much debated and even questioned, as there are few traces of it. On the other hand Andersson (2014, 15) regards ar as synonymous with hamna (q.v.) and har (see har (2)).

oar ONorw GuL Kvr, Mhb, Leb
oarsman OSw UL Kgb

See also: hamna, har (2), hasæti, skiplagh, manngerð
Refs: Andersson 2014, 15; Hafström 1949a, Lundberg 1972, 11, 16, 178–79; Schlyter s.v.v. ar, har, hamna; SL UL, 61 note 52

ar (2) (ODan) noun
Expressions:
ar ok dagh (ODan)
a year and a day ODan JyL 1

arath (ODan) noun
ambush ODan JyL 3
attack ODan ESjL 2, 3, VSjL 35–37, 46, 47, 60, 86
fight ODan ESjL 3

arf (OSw) ör (ON) noun
This term (etymologically a cognate of English arrow) occurred in two senses in ON: 1) a weapon (used with a hand-bow), 2) a message baton. The latter sense does not occur in OSw laws. The arrow usually had a point of metal and a shaft of wood. A message baton in the form of an arrow was used to summon people to the thing assembly in the case of murder, or to give warning against an approaching enemy. These functions are attested in several chapters of the GuL, esp. in the Mannhelgarbölkr (151, 160, 181), but also elsewhere (32, 314). On the fairway along the coast, the arrow had to be of iron when war was expected, otherwise wood. It was required by law to pass the message baton on. If this was neglected the culprit might in some cases be fined. Exempted from this duty were tenants who were about to move their household (GuL ch. 73). A message baton might be stopped temporarily where it came to a night quarter, or if it could not be passed on for reasons of emergency (GuL ch. 131). If anyone was not at home to receive the message baton the bearer had to cut three notches into the doorpost or the casing and set the baton in the lintel above the door (ibid.).
arfstrikh (ON) a r f s k i t h (ON) noun
division of inheritance ONorw FrL Arb
inheritor division Olce Jó Kge 20,
Jó Kge 30, ONorw FrL KrkB 11
See also: arver

arfskot (ON) noun
Inheritance fraud; the selling of property with the intent of defrauding someone’s heirs. Grg Arþ 127 specifies lesser outlawry or loss of property as the penalty for someone committing arfiskot by giving or receiving ‘friendship gifts’ (vingjöf) deemed fraudulent by the heir. Heirs of someone trading away their inheritance for maintenance (arfsal) could also claim arfiskot.

dispossession of heirs Olce Grg Arþ 127
See also: arfsal, arfsvik
Refs: CV; F; KLMN s.v. forskingring; Miller 1990; ONP

arfsov (ON) a r f s s o v (ON) noun
inheritance claim ONorw FrL ArbB 29
suit for inheritance Olce Jó Kge 19,
ONorw FrL ArbA 17, GuL Arb

arfsvik (ON) noun
fraud in matters of inheritance Olce
Jó Kge 12, 22, ONorw GuL Løb
inheritance fraud ONorw FrL KrkB 13 Jkb 4

arfíak (ON) noun
inheritor ONorw FrL ArbB 6
taking on by inheritance trade Olce
Grg Ómb 128, 135, Jó Kge 13

arfíaka (ON) noun
inheritance Olce Grg Rþp 229 Misc 249

arfíaki (OSw) a r v t a k e (ODan) a r f t a k i (ON) noun
heir ONorw EþL 1, 3, SkL 166, Olce Jó Kge 23,
ONorw GuL Mhb, OSw Ógl Kkb
heir Olce EþL 1, OSw YVgL Add
heir Olce EþL 1
one who shall take the inheritance ONorw EþL 3
See also: arvi, arvingi, erfáarmaðr

arfíakin (OSw) adj.
inherited OSw YVgL Rþ, Jb, Add, ÁVgL Jb

arfíaksómi (ON) noun
inheritance-trade dependent Olce Grg Ómb 135

arfíókaðar (ON) noun
heir Olce Grg Klþ 2 þþ 39, 68 Vis
95, 96 Ómb 129, 130 Misc 248
See also: arvi, arvingi

arfvan (ON) noun
inheritance prospect Olce Grg Arþ 122,
Jó Kge 30, ONorw FrL KrkB 11

argafas (ON) noun
cowardly assault Olce Js Mah
22, ONorw FrL Mhb 18
cowardly attack Olce Jó Mah 14, 22

ari (OSw) noun
Only appearing in OSw HL, where it was obsolete already when the law was written down, and possibly influenced by ONorw ármaðr (q.v.). A representative of the king, and possibly archbishop, for all of Hålsingland, where he managed royal estates, collected taxes and the king’s fines, convened assemblies and was responsible for overseeing the accounts of sheriffs.

eymissary OSw HL Kgb
Refs: Brink 2010b, 129–30; Brink 2013a, 441; Tegengren 2015, 142–43

arinelja (ON) noun
concubine ONorw GuL Krb
See also: amia, frilla, meinkona, slokefrithe

arsfaesta (OSw) noun
entry fee for one year OSw YVgL Áb, ÁVgL Áb

arvabot (OSw) noun
compensation to the heirs OSw YVgL Drþ, ÁVgL Md
fine to an heir OSw SdmL Áb, Mb
See also: arvi, bot

arvbet (ODan) adj.
If two spouses received an inheritance each, both inheritances, irrespective of their worth, were passed on to the household. In ESjL and VSjL all inheritances received by one spouse were passed on to the household. In ESjL and VSjL all inheritances, irrespective of their worth, were passed on to the household. In ESjL and VSjL all inheritances, irrespective of their worth, were passed on to the household.
inheritance chase ODan SkL 29
inheritance chased on both sides ODan SkL 7
inheritance on both sides ODan SkL 29
See also: arvbit, arver
Refs: Lund s.v.v. arfbetaer, beta, bitæ; Schlyter s.v.v. arfbetær, beta, bita; Tamm and Vogt, eds, 2016, 306

arvbit (ODan) noun
biting inheritance ODan EþL 1
See also: arvbet, arver

arvbitning (ODan) noun
inheritance that bites inheritance ODan VSjL 2
arvedele (ODan) noun

disagreement over inheritance ODan ESlJ 3

division of inheritance ODan ESlJ 1

arvemal (ODan) noun

inheritance case ODan VSlJ 12

See also: arver

arver (OSw) arv (ODan) arf (OGu) arfr (ON) arf

(OSw) arfr (OSw) noun

In the Swedish laws, this word carried several meanings: land (as a possession); possessions left by a deceased person; inheritance (as a concept); birthright (esp. in land). Inheritance was based on a division of the deceased person's property and not on primogeniture. In general, male descendants received twice that of their female counterpart, but this was not universal. Illegitimate descendants could inherit, in some instances, but this was subject to certain conditions. Slaves had the right to inherit from each other when bought up in the same household. This type of inheritance was called lesser inheritance (litlærfrí, see GuL chs 65 and 114). In GL, the laws of inheritance were extremely complex and interpreting them is not aided by the use of the words lindagýr (q.v.) and gýrþlugýr (q.v.), which are open to conflicting translations.

birthright OSw UL Æb, VmL Æb

heritage OSw DL Gb

inheritance ODan ESlJ 1, 3, Jyll 1, 2, Skl 2, 3, 7,

29–34, 36, 38, 59–61, VSlJ passim, OGu GL A 20,

Olce Grg bþp 50 Arþ 118 Òmb 128 Misc 247, Jó

MagBref Mah 2, 4 Kge 2, 7 Llb 47, Js Mah 8 Kvg

3 Ert 13, ONorw FrL KrþB 10, 11 ArþB 1, Gul

Krb, Kpb, Kvb, Lôb, Arb, Mhb, OSw DL Gb, HL

Kgb, Æb, Mb, SdmL Æb, Mb, SmL, UL Kkb, Æb,

Mb, Jb, Add, 7, VmL Fôr, Kkb, Æb, Mb, Jb, YVgL

Kkb, Æb, Jb, Add, ÆVgL Jb, Lek, ÆVgL Ebb, Db

Expressions:

alinn til arfs (ON)

born a lawful heir Olce Grg Vis 95

arf ok arf (OSw)

inheritance OSw HL Æb

bite arv (ODan)

bite inheritance ODan ESlJ 1 VSlJ 1, 2, 7, 8

leîa ðarfs (ON)

adopt Olce Jó Kge 7-2

See also: arvbet, arvbit, byrþr, ærfp

Refs: Hertzberg s.v. arfr; Holmblâck 1919; KLNMs

s.v. adoption, alderdom, arveret, festermål, foster,

gangarv, guðl, husbonde, husfru, lejermål, medgift,
arþer (OSw) arðr (ON) noun
A more archaic agricultural implement for preparing the soil than a plough; an arþer not turning the turf over. Both were used in medieval Scandinavia, but only arþer occurs in the laws.
plough ONorw GuL Olb
plough share OSw DL Bb
See also: krok
Refs: KLN M s.v. ager, plow; Myrdal 2011, 82

asaka (OSw) verb
Related to the noun sak ‘(legal) case’ and the verbs sekia (q.v.) and sekta (q.v.) from which the usage is indistinguishable.
prosecute OSw DL Mb

asighling (OSw) ásíling (ON) noun
ramming OSw SdmL Kgb
sailing upon someone ONorw GuL Olb

asker (OSw) noun
spear OSw UL Mb, VmL Mb

askilia (OGu) verb
disagree OGu GL A 32
dispute OGu GL A 28

askuþensdagher (OSw) noun
Ash Wednesday OSw SdmL Rb

aslata (OSw) noun
harvesting of hay or corn in another man’s land OSw YVgL Kkb, Add

asokn (OSw) noun
case having been brought to trial OSw DL Tjdb
prosecuting the case OSw VmL Mb
prosecution OSw DL Tjdb
See also: sOKn

asyn (OSw) asjun (ODan) asyn (OGu) noun
bruise OSw HL Kgb
enquiry OSw YVgL Jb
estimate ODan SkL 95, 122
examination OSw YVgL Jb, ÁVgL Jb
eyewitness OGu GL A 25
inspection ODan SkL 44, 105, VSjL 24, OGu GL A 25, OSw HL Bb
mark OSw DL Eb, UL Kgb, VmL Kgb, Mb
observation OSw DL Mb
opinion ODan VSjL 12
survey OSw YVgL Kvab, ÁVgL Kva
visible mark OSw DL Mb, Bb, SdmL Kgb, Gb
visible score OSw DL Bb

Expressions:

hæraþs asyn (OSw)
examination of the district OSw YVgL Jb
survey of the district OSw YVgL Kvab
lands asyn (OSw)
examination at the province level OSw YVgL Jb
asyn aldræ mannæ (ODan)
opinion of older men ODan VSjL 12
gotha mãens asyn (ODan)
good men’s inspection ODan VSjL 24
See also: handaværk, hærab

asöreséþer (OSw) asvareeth (ODan) asøreseth (ODan)
assvarueþ (OSw) noun
An oath about the guilt of an accused sworn by the victim of a crime. ODan SkL 149 dictates the wording of such an oath.
oath ODan SkL 147
oath of guilt ODan SkL 156, 180
oath of substantiation OSw VmL Kkb
oath of to a person’s guilt ODan SkL 121, 147, 149, 161, 177, 226, 230, OSw SdmL Kkb
See also: brista, eþer, fælla, sværia

atakin (OSw) adj.
cought in the act OSw DL Bb
See also: taka

atala (OSw) atalan (OSw) verb
Literally ‘to speak to/against’, specifically of starting legal proceedings. Also appearing as tala a.
bring a case (against) OSw UL Kkb, VmL Kkb
bring an action against OSw SdmL Kkb, Jb
prosecute OSw DL Mb, YVgL Add
See also: tilita

atala (OSw) noun
prosecution OSw YVgL Add
suing OSw YVgL Drb, Add

aterbryta (OSw) aterbryta (OSw) atterbryta (OSw) verb
judge invalid OSw UL Kkb, Rb, VmL Rb
See also: aterganga, atergangs, ogilder

aterdöma (OSw) verb
disallow OSw ÖgL Kkb

aterfang (OSw) ater fang (OSw) noun
recovered property OSw UL Mb
value of the property OSw UL Mb
See also: agriper, fylI, þiuftaþer, þiuft
aterfylla (OSw) verb
make good OSw UL Kkb, VmL Kkb, Åb
pay back OSw UL Āb, VmL Āb, Jb

aterganga (OSw) aterganga (OSw) attærganga (OSw) verb
deem invalid OSw UL Rb, VmL Kkb, Rb
be dismissed OSw SdmL Kkb, Rb
be judged as invalid OSw YVgL Rb
return OSw UL Jb, Kmb, VmL Āb
revert OGu GL A 7, OSw UL Kkb, Jb, Blb, VmL Kkb, Jb, Bb
See also: aterférra, atergangs, ganga, ogilder

atergangs (OSw) atergangs (OSw) aterganga (OSw)
aterganga (OSw) noun
invalid OSw UL Kkb, VmL Kkb
See also: aterférra, atergangs, ogilder

atergælda (OSw) atergælda (OSw) noun
compensation OSw UL Blb, VmL Mb, Bb
recompense OSw YVgL RlB
replacement OSw UL Blb
return OSw UL MB

atergælda (OSw) atergælda (OSw) noun
make restitution OSw UL Kkb, Āb, Mb, Blb, VmL Āb, Bb
pay back OSw UL Jb, Kmb, Rb, VmL Bb
pay compensation OSw UL Blb, VmL Bb
See also: aterférra, gælda (1), varþa

aterkøpsfastæger (OSw) noun
oath of transactions witnesses for repurchases OSw SdmL Jb

aterkøpsfastar (pl.) (OSw) noun
repayment (fastar) OSw HL Jb
transaction witnesses for a repurchase OSw SdmL Jb
(fastar) at repayment OSw HL Jb

aterlæggia (OSw) aterlæggia (OSw) noun
allow to lie fallow OSw UL Blb, VmL Jb
leave blocked OSw UL Blb
See also: aterlægga, fyrna, lata, liggia, træpi

aterlægga (OSw) aterlægga (OSw) noun
abandoned field OSw SdmL Bb

aterlægha (OSw) aterlægha (OSw) noun
fallow land OSw UL Blb, VmL Bb
uncultivated land OSw VmL Bb
See also: aterlæggia, lāta, liggia, træpi

aterlósa (OSw) ater loysa (OGu) aterloysa (OGu) noun
aterlósa (OSw) verb
make repayment OSw VmL Kkb
ransom OGu GL A 28
redeem OGu GL A 30, 44, 45, Add. 8 (B 55), OSw DL Rb, HL Jb, SdmL Kkb, Jb, Bb, SmL, UL Kkb, Āb, Jb, Kmb, Blb, Rb, VmL Kkb, Jb, Kmb, Bb, Rb, YvgL Kkb
release OSw YVgL Utgb
return OGu GL Add. 8 (B 55)

atersighia (OSw) noun
relinquish OSw UL Jb

aterstaþa (OSw) aterstaþa (OSw) noun
shortfall OSw VmL Kgb

aterþæppa (OSw) noun
obstruct OSw UL Blb, VmL Bb
See also: svintæppa, tæppa

affaráðómr (ON) aftaráðómr (ON) noun
judgement of distraint ONorw FrL KrbB 20

afferó (ON) noun
The implementation of a judgment; the carrying out of a sentence. Used especially with reference to the seizure of goods.

execution Olce Jó Mah 21
See also: afferli, aftaró

Refs: CV s.v. afferó; Fritzev s.v. afferó; ONP s.v. afferó

afferli (ON) noun
procedure Olce Grg Fgr 167 Lbj 174, KRA 1

affor (ON) noun
distraint Olce Jó Mah 14, ONorw FrL Mhb 7
seizure Olce Jó Mah 10 Lbj 15, 34,
ONorw FrL Mhb 50 Rgb 24 LbA 11

atherbarn (ODan) noun
legitimate child ODan ESjL 1
See also: apal

athelbit (ODan) noun
owner’s lot ODan JyL 2
See also: apal

atherbonde (ODan) noun
One who owned inherited land and remained in an old village, as opposed to one moving to a new village located by the fields. Mostly appearing as oþolbondæ (cf. apal) and often in the phrase mæþ tyltær eþ oþolbonde ‘with an oath of twelve land-owning men’ (SkL).
landowner ODan JyL 2
landowning man ODan SkL passim
real householder ODan JyL 2
See also: aþal
Refs: Andersen 2014, 23; Tamm and Vogt, eds, 2016, 307

athelbondebarn (ODan) noun
child of a husband ODan JyL 1
See also: aþal, aþalkonubarn

athelby (ODan) noun
main village ODan JyL 1
See also: aþal

athelkonodatter (ODan) noun
wife’s daughter ODan ESjL 1
See also: aþal

athelvægh (ODan) noun
main road ODan JyL 1, 2, SkL 68, 70, VSjL 74
See also: aþal, vægher

atkvæði (ON) noun
decree Olce KRA 18
statement Olce Grg Rsþ 227

atlöp (OSw) atlaup (ON) noun
assault Olce KRA 8, OSw ÖgL Vm
attack ONorw FrL KrbA 10
threatening behaviour ONorw GuL Mhb

atmel (OGu) noun
year OGu GL A 13, 20, 26, 28, Add. 7 (B 49)
See also: jamlangi

attundidagher (OSw) noun
Eighth Day of Christmas OSw YVgL Kkb

attunger (OSw) atting (ODan) attunger (ON) noun
Literally ‘eighth’ of something. In SkL VSjL, and ÖgL the attunger was primarily a land assessment unit and an administrative district in the organization of the military levy system, leþunger. ‘Most probably the original purpose of the taxation was to create an adequate base for the military levy system [i.e. in ÖgL, eastern Småland and Närke]. Several indications show that the attunger originally corresponded to one family’s normal holding of land. The usefulness of the attunger for other purposes was soon realized. Besides taxes it also became the base for tenant’s land rent, tithes to a particular hospital (domus Sancti Spiritus), compensation for plowing of fallow fields but also for the subdivision of common fields on a pro rata basis. The right to an easement could also be connected to the attunger. At the same time a subdivision of the attunger unit in several fractions was created which facilitated the trading of landed property.’ (Ericsson 2007, Abstract). In the Västgöta laws and Svea laws (SdmL, UL) attunger was an administrative district on a low level. In the Svea laws area the land assessment unit was the markland (q.v.) around the late thirteenth century. The attunger in DL denotes an eighth of a legally divided village. In Norwegian laws it was used about an eighth of a fjølki (q.v.), but in some laws it was an important unit in the organization of the leiðangr (see leþunger).

descendant within the third degree
OSw UL Kmb, VmL Åb
eighth ODan SkL 73, 75, 76, VSjL 78–80,
ONorw FrL Mhb 8, OSw DL Bb, SdmL
Kkb, Kgb, Bb, YVgL Jb, ÅVgL Jb
eighth of a village OSw DL Bb
eighth of a {fjølki} ONorw GuL Krb, Leb
eighth of a {hundari} OSw UL Kgb, Blb, Rb, Add. 4
eighth of the inhabitants of an area ONorw GuL Krb
{attunger} OSw YVgL Kkb, Jb, Föb, ÅVgL Jb

Expressions:
halver attunger (OSw)
descendant within the fourth degree OSw VmL Åb
See also: fiarþunger, hundari, hæraþ, markland, priðiþyrbyp
Refs: Dovring 1947b; Ericsson 2007, Abstract and passim; Ericsson 2012, 181–82, 329–41 and passim; KLNM s.v.v. attung, bol, byamál, hundare, jordmått, jordskatter, leiðang, markland, sogn, öresland, örtugland; Lindkvist 1995, 20–21; Lundberg 1972, 92–93; Schlyter, s.v. attunger

attungsbro (OSw) noun
bridge of an eighth OSw SdmL Bb
See also: attunger

atvik (ON) noun
circumstance Olce Jó Mah 13, 20
Kge 29 Llb 30 Kab 7 bj 16

atvinna (ON) noun
means of livelihood OFar Seyð 7
subsistence Olce Js Ert 22

atvist (OSw) noun
Case concerning presence at, but not active participation in, a crime.
case of {atvist} accomplice OSw ÄVgL Md
Refs: Schlyter s.v.v. atvist, atvistarþmaþer

atvistarþmaþer (OSw) noun
A man in company with perpetrators of violent crimes, who was punished whether actively participating or not.
accomplice OSw ÄVgL Md
Atvígi (ON) noun
attack Olce Jô Mah 20, Js Mah 16, ONorw FrL Mhb 22
wound ONorw GuL Mhb

Auðhǿfi (ON) auððæfi (ON) auððöfi (ON) noun
resources Olce Grg Ömb 136 Lbþ 174
wealth Olce Grg Kþp 3

Auðn (ON) noun

destitution Olce Grg Þþþ 39
penury Olce Grg Ömb 130, 143
uncultivated land ONorw GuL Lb
uninhabited farm Olce Jô Kge 29
uninhabited land ONorw FrL Intr 17, 18
wasteland Olce Js Lbb 21, ONorw FrL Intr 17

Auðr (ON) adj.

Expressions:

Eþjörð

Auralag (ON) noun

This referred to money value and rate of exchange. The relation between pure silver and silver in coin was often determined by relating them to some standard article of trade, such as ells of wadmal. An eyrir worth six ells was usual, and the ONorw laws also mention an eyrir worth ten ells (GuL), twelve ells, and nine ells (EidsL). The money value had to be considered especially in some cases of fines and business transactions. See GuL ch. 170 and FrL Jkb.

Money value ONorw FrL Jkb 1, GuL Mhb

Refs: KLNM s.v. auðalag

Aurastefna (ON) noun

Meeting for payment ONorw FrL Jkb 4

Aurataka (ON) noun

Receipt of money ONorw GuL Olb

Austker (ON) noun

Scoop ONorw GuL Kvr, Mhb

Austmaðr (ON) noun

Man from overseas Olce Grg Misc 249

Austr (ON) noun

Bailing water out of a boat ONorw GuL Leb

Austr (ON) adv.

Overseas Olce Grg þþþ 54

Auðirōi (ON) noun

detriment Olce Grg Fjl 224

Auvislabóti (ON) uslabóti (ON) noun

Compensation for damages Olce Grg Fþþ 165 Lþþ 181 Fjl 225 Misc 241, ONorw FrL LlbA 21

See also: bot

Auvislagjald (ON) auslagjöld (ON) noun

Compensation for damages Olce Jô Llb 21, 33

See also: aværkan

Auvisli (ON) ausli (ON) usli (ON) noun

Compensation for damages Olce Jô Llb 32, 33

Damas Olce Grg Lbb 183 Rþþ 230, Jô Llb 31, ONorw FrL LlbA 21

Avaxter (OSw) ávöxt (ON) afvæxter (OSw) avaxter (OSw) noun

Harvest ONorw GuL Krb

Income Olce Jô Kge 14

Increase Olce Jô Kge 8 Kab 15

Interest Olce Jô Kge 26 Fml 22, 23, KRA 9, 35

Yield OSw YYgL Áb, ÁvGg Áb

Avisning (OSw) noun

Referral OSw UL Jb, Blb, Vml Jb, Bb

Aviti (OSw) aviti (OGu) noun

Fines OSw GL A 6, OSw UL Jb, Vml Jb

Avugher (OSw) avgh (ODan) öfgr (ON) adj.

Literally, ‘backwards’. The principal use of this word is in speaking of enemies of the king, those who were hostile to him. It alludes to the fact that shields facing the king, or ‘backwards’, were those of an enemy. Several other expressions, however, include this word. In the expression ganga avughr or ætt sinni, referring to a free woman marrying a slave, it implies that she is ‘backing out’ of her inheritance. The word also appears in the expression elda afgum brandum (literally ‘start a fire with backward firebrands’), referring to an inheritance that takes a step, or throws a glance, backwards (i.e. makes a reversion to ascendant inheritance) in the case in which there are no direct or co-lateral heirs. The ascendant inheritance would go right back as far as to a maternal aunt. The closest single relative took the full inheritance. If there were no living relatives of that order, the inheritance was divided equally between the paternal and maternal kin — the nearest on each side taking an equal share. The rules about the precise division of the inheritance are complex and not entirely consistent. In some cases,
the division was according to the distance from the deceased, but in others, this did not apply.

backwards OSw UL Åb, VgL Åb
of the butt side of a weapon ONorw GuL Mhb
deformed ONorw EidsL 5
hostile OSw UL Mb

Expressions:

**avagher skiolder (OSw) avighskjold (ODan)**
avverse shield OSw SdmL Mb
hostile shield OSw HL Mb UL Mb
shield-brandishing ODan ESjL 2

elda afgum brandum (OSw)
take a step backwards OSw VmL Åb
ganga avugh or ætt sinni (OSw)
relinquish her birthright OSw UL Åb VmL Åb

See also: arver, bakarf, brander,
fiærhungsmaþer, skiolder, æt

Refs: KLMN s.v. arverer; Schlyter 1877,
s.v.v. avagher, brander, skiolder; SL DL,
87 note 33; SL VmL, 61–62 notes 67–71;
Tamm and Vogt, eds, 2016, 313

**avund** (OSw) **avend** (ODan) **öfund** (ON) **avond** (OSw)
noun

In ODan, appearing in the context of preventing biased witnesses or others acting at, for example, the thing ‘assembly’ or a ransak ‘house search’. Also used of premeditated, violent deeds; in OSw often contrasted to deeds done in sudden rage (vreþe), and appearing in the context of epsöre ‘the king’s (sworn) peace’. In ON, referring to physical damage to persons or objects, including illegal use of other people's property, offences which had to be compensated.

enmity ODan JyL 2, OSw DL Eb, HL Kgb, SdmL Kgb, UL Kgb, VmL Kgb, YVgL Add, ÖgL Eb
evil intent ONorw GuL Tfb, Mhb
hated ODan SKL 121, 149
malice Olce Jô Llb 36, Js Mah 34
premeditated harm ONorw GuL Mhb

Expressions:

**avund ok ildr vili** (OSw) **avend ok ilvilje** (ODan)
hate or ill will ODan SKL 149
malignancy and wrath OSw YVgL Rlb
fä, vild ætler avend (ODan)
gain, favour or hatred ODan SKL 121

See also: fegþ

**aværkan** (OSw) **áverk** (ON) **áverki** (ON) **aværk** (OSw)
noun
compensation for an assault ONorw FrL Var 9

compensation for damages Olce Jô Mah 2 Llb 18, 20
damage ONorw FrL LlbA 11, OSw
HL Blb, UL Jb, VmL Jb
illegal products ONorw GuL Llb
illegal work ONorw FrL LlbA 26
illicit use OSw UL Kkb, Jb, Blb, VmL Bb
injury Olce Grg Vis 86, 87 Feþ 159, 167
Misc 238, 242, ONorw FrL Var 7
misuse OSw UL Jb, Blb
produce of the land Olce Jô Llb
31, ONorw FrL LlbA 1
reparation mulct Olce Grg Feþ 165 Lhb 199, 204
tools or fruits of unauthorized labour ONorw GuL Llb
unlawful usage of arable OSw SdmL Kkb, Jb
unlawful use Olce Jô Llb 26
wounding Olce Jô Llb 39

See also: afærþ, auvislagjald

**ax** (OSw) noun
ears of grain OSw UL Mb, Blb, VmL Mb, Bb

**ayrka** (OSw) noun
work in another man’s land OSw YVgL Add

**apal** (OSw) **apal** (OGu) adj.

Literally, ‘true, genuine’. A closely related word, originally meaning ‘ancestry’, came in later medieval Swedish to signify ‘the nobility’ (cp. froelse), but apal in the medieval Nordic laws carried the connotations: ‘true-born’, ‘legitimate’, ‘proper’ and, of land, ‘cultivated’ (as opposed to woodland, marsh, etc.). An apalkona-/man was thus a wedded wife or husband, as opposed to a concubine or lover; an apal dotir (OGu GL) was a legitimate daughter, as opposed to one born out of wedlock; a man who was apal gutniker was a native-born Gotlander, as opposed to a foreigner. In GL, cultivated land was apal jorþ and the proximity of this class of land in someone’s ownership was considered to be more valid in determining the ownership of disputed land than woodland or marsh owned by another. More obscurely, apalkóps fastar (OSw UL) were fastar (q.v.) present at an unconditional land purchase (the apal fæst, ‘confirmation of unconditional purchase’, in ÖgL), as opposed to veþiafastar (q.v.), who were present for the mortgaging or pledging of land. Apal veerknæper (OSw UL, VmL) was (heavy) work that was done on a working day (as opposed to that permitted on a Sunday). In DL the otherwise unrecorded apalbogher (q.v.) is interpreted as the percentage (99%) of an inheritance that, in the case of ascendant inheritance, passed to the father or mother who alone survived the
deceased, the remaining 1% passing to the maternal or paternal kin respectively. It was the ‘major branch’ of the inheritance. The prefix *apal-*/*adel-* occurs as an alternative to *opal-*/*opal-* in words related to ancestral land and it also takes the meaning ‘main, principal’ in relation to settlements and roads.

cultivated *OGu* GL A 25  
legitimate *OGu* GL A 20  
proper *OSw* UL Kkb, *Vml* Kkb  
trueborn *OGu* GL A 20, 20a  

Expressions:

*apal dotir* (OGu)  
legitimate daughter *OGu* GL A 20  
*apal gutniskr* (OGu)  
trueborn Gotlander *OGu* GL A 20, 20a  
*apal iorþ* (OGu)  
cultivated land *OGu* GL A 25  
*apal værknaþer*  
proper labour *OSw* UL Kkb *Vml* Kkb  
See also: *arver, frels, øpal, veþiafastar* (pl.)  
Refs: Peer 2015, 139 note 20/93;  
Slychter 1877, s.v. *apal-

*aþalbogher* (OSw) noun  
part of an inheritance *OSw* DL Gb  
See also: *apal

*aþalkona* (OSw) *athelkone* (ODan) noun  
lawful wife *ODan* JyL 1, SkL 13, 215  
wife *ODan* ESjL 1, VSjL 1, 2, 51, 52, *OSw* YVgL Åb, ÄVgL Åb  
See also: *apal, frilla, husfrugha, kona, sløkefrithe

*aþalkonubarn* (OSw) *athelkonebarn* (ODan) *apall kono barn* (OSw) noun  
child (born) of a legitimate wife *ODan* ESjL 1  
child by/with a lawful wife *ODan* SkL 59, 60, 63, 64, *OSw* UL Åb, *Vml* Åb  
child of a lawfully wedded wife/woman  
*OSw* YVgL Gb, Add, ÄVgL Gb  
child of a married woman *OSw* SdmL Åb  
lawful-married woman’s child *OSw* HL Åb  
lawfully wedded woman’s child *OSw* YVgL Åb  
legally married wife’s child *OSw* DL Gb  
legitimate child *ODan* ESjL 1, JyL 1, SkL 60, 63, VSjL 68–70, *OSw* UL Åb, *Vml* Åb  
legitimate offspring *OSw* UL Åb, *Vml* Åb  
See also: *apal, aþalkona, barn, frillubarn, horbarn

*aþalkonusun* (OSw) *athelkonesun* (ODan) noun  
legitimate son *ODan* JyL 3  
son of a lawfully married woman *OSw* YVgL Åb, ÄVgL Åb, ÖgL Db  

son of a legitimate wife *ODan* ESjL 2  
son of a wife *ODan* ESjL 1  
See also: *apal, slokfírilluson

*aþalköp* (OSw) noun  
unconditional sale or purchase *OSw* UL Jb  
See also: *apal

*aþalman* (OSw) noun  
husband *OSw* HL Åb  
lawful spouse *OSw* UL Åb, *Vml* Åb  
See also: *apal, bonde, husbonde

á (ON) noun  
stream *ONorw* GuL Løb, Llb, Mhb  
See also: *vatn

áauki (ON) noun  
profit *Olce* KRA 35  
áberi (ON) noun  
plaintiff *Olce* Jó Llb 27  
See also: *sakaráberi

ábuð (ON) noun  
actual possession *ONorw* GuL Olb  
householding period *Olce* Grg Tig 266  
tenancy agreement *Olce* Jó Llb 14, *ONorw* FrL LlbA 1  
tenancy agreement *Olce* Jó Llb 28  

ábyrgó (ON) noun  
responsibility *Olce* Grg ñþ 76, Jó passim,  
Js Mah 8 Kab 5 jþb 2, KRA 11, *ONorw* BorgL 3, *EidsL* 11.5 36.4, FrL KrbA 12 KrbB  
24 Mhb 12, 32, *GuL* Kpb, Løb, Arb  

áfall (ON) noun  
sentence *Olce* GrG ñþ 41  

áfang (ON) noun  
A fine for the illegal use of another’s property. Often incurred for misusing a means of transport (horse, ship) belonging to someone else.  
*fine Olce* Jó jþb 17 Fml 28  
illegal use of another man’s property  
*ONorw* FrL Rgb 43 LlbA 10  
seizure mulct *Olce* GrG Fþb 164, 165  
Refs: Fritzner; Lúðvík Ingvarsson 1970, 272–73; ONP

áhöfn (ON) noun  
cargo *Olce* Jó Fml 1  

ákvaðísverk (ON) noun  
piecework *Olce* Jó Kab 25, Js Kab 19
álmenn (ON) noun
Measuring of land, if requested, could not be denied. Such measuring might often (but not exclusively) be made with a rope (ál, usually of leather).

See also: augnaskot
Refs: KLNM s.v.v. rehning, reip

áljótsreyr (ON) noun
fine for serious bodily injury ONorw FrL Mhb 45

áljótsráð (ON) noun
Conspiring to commit a serious bodily injury (áljótr). The term seems to appear exclusively in Grg, which devotes an entire chapter to the subject (Vis 108). Plots to disfigure included ambushes and traps, and they carried a penalty of lesser outlawry even when unsuccessful.

plot to disfigure Olce Grg Vis 108
See also: lyti, rap
Refs: ONP

áljótsréð (ON) noun
A final judgment made at an assembly. These decisions were reported at subsequent assemblies.

decision Olce Js Þfb 5
Refs: CV s.v. álýkt; Fritzner s.v. álýkt; ONP s.v. álýkó

ámálgja (ON) verb
make a claim Olce Jó Llb 20

ánað (ON) noun
slavery Olce Grg Ršp 229

ánaða (ON) noun
enslave Olce Jó HT 2

ámarinn (ON) adj.
freeborn Olce Jó Mah 2, ONorw FrL Mhb 45 ArbB 10 LlbA 15 LlbB 10

ármenn (ON) noun
The ármenn (pl. ármenn) originally designated a king’s steward or bailiff who managed royal estates in Norway and those of jarls in the Orkneys. Ármenn were expected to house the king and bishop during their journeys and were in charge of almost the entire local administration. Over time he assumed functions as the king’s local representative, endowed with the power to act on behalf of the king in administrative and judicial affairs. In these latter functions he was also called ørendreki (see ørendreki) in GuL, though this may refer to a separate official in FrL (LlbB 7). There may also have been some overlap in the duties of an ármadar and those of the umbôksmaðr (see umbûpsman) or lensmaðr (see lensmáper). Bishops and provosts later had ármenn to operate on their behalf. In FrostL (11.2)

ármamenn (ON) noun
one of the tasks of a bishop’s ármadar was the recovery of fines owed to the bishop. Ármenn of the king may have collected taxes and other revenues on his behalf as well. Another responsibility assigned to the ármadar was the construction of buildings for the king, a duty which may previously have been performed by local farmers. There may have been one ármadar for each fylki (q.v.) in Norway. According to FrL (þfb 2), one of the duties of an ármadar from each fylki was to enclose the Law Council (lögþetta) (q.v.) with boundary ropes (vêbônd) (q.v.) during assemblies. According to GuL (ch. 311), the ármadar, along with men given land by the king (lendir menn) (see lendr) was responsible for sending around a summons to assemble for war. According to GuL (ch. 37), ármenn were not permitted to attend judgments at an assembly, though they could be represented by delegates (nefidaðarmenn) (see næðdarmaþer). An ármadar was generally someone of lower birth and was brought into the service of the king, similar to the bryti (q.v.) or lænsmaðr (q.v.) in the Old Swedish laws. It has been suggested that ármenn were slaves, though this is a matter of some debate, as there is little evidence available. Regardless they, along with the lendir menn, were often in conflict with local nobility whose interests rivaled those of the king or bishop. During the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries ármenn were gradually replaced by the more esteemed and higher-ranked sheriffs (sýslumenn) (see syslyman) and by deans (provaster) (q.v.) for church business. The position had vanished entirely by the sixteenth century.

king’s office ONorw FrL KrbA 29 Mhb 10, 22
king’s representative ONorw FrL Intr 12, 19
Mhb 22 Var 13 Rgb 3 LlbB 7 Bvb 5 Reb 1

office ONorw FrL KrbA 46
representative ONorw EidsL 30.5 32.6, FrL KrbA 1, 2, GuL Krb, Kpb, Lôb, Llb, Tlb, Mhb, Olb, Leb steward Olce KRA 36, 39, ONorw FrL KrbB 3 Leb 2

See also: ari, bryti, lænsmaðr, næðdarmaþer, provaster, syslyman, umbôpsman, ørendreki

Refs: Bagge 1991; Bagge 2010; Bolton 2009; Brink 2008a; Brink 2010b; CV; F; Helle 2001; KLNM, s.v.v. bryte, embedsindtegler, lendmann, lensmann, official, sysselmann, toppen, ármann; Krag 2008; LexMA s.v.v. Bauer, Bauernhum; NGL V s.v. ármadar; ONP; Orning 2008; Strauch 2012 s. v. Ármadar

ármannsréttir (ON) noun
right of the king’s representative ONorw GuL Mhb

ármenn (ON) noun
office ONorw FrL Mhb 57
árofi (ON) noun
   redemption witness ONorw GuL Olb
áta (ON) noun
   shoal of herring ONorw GuL Kvr
átan (ON) noun
   eatables ONorw GuL Krb
See also: őátun
átt (ON) noun
   family Olce Grg Ömb 128
   kindred Olce Grg Vís 102
áttandi dagr jóla (ON) átti dagr jóla (ON) noun
   Eighth Day of Christmas ONorw GuL Krb
áttarmót (ON) noun
   family link OIce Grg 128
   kindred OIce Vís 102
áttungskirkja (ON) noun
   eighth church ONorw GuL Krb
átuþýfi (ON) noun
   theft of food OIce Grg Rþ 228
átölulauss (ON) adj.
   without dispute OIce Jó Llb 26
ávaxtalauss (ON) adj.
   without interest Olce Grg Arþ 118 Ömb 129, Jó Kge 27
ávaxtartíund (ON) noun
   crop tithe ONorw BorgL 11.1
áverkabót (ON) noun
   compensation for damage Olce Jó Llb 18
See also:  bot
áverkadrep (ON) noun
   blow classed among injuries Olce Grg Vis 86
áþyngð (ON) noun
   burden Olce Js Kdb 2
bainheil (OGu) adj.
   whole in bone OGu GL Add. 8 (B 55)
See also:  brustheil
bait (OGu) noun
   pasture OGu GL A 35
See also:  haghi
bakarfi (Osw) bak arver (Osw) noun
   ascendant inheritance OSw UL Áb
   inheritance from descendants OSw DL Gb
   reversionary inheritance OSw HL Áb, YVgL Áb
bakkahærbærghi (Osw) noun
   bake-house OSw YVgL Kkb
bakkastokkar (pl.) (ON) noun
   building berth ONorw GuL Mhb, Leb

bakmæli (ON) noun
   Back-speech, backbiting, slander. Described in Grg Misc 237 as a situation where two men slander each other with no witnesses and subsequently one of them boasts of this. The penalty for backbiting was lesser outlawry.
   backbiting Olce Grg Misc 237
See also:  fjölmæli, nið, rǿgja
Refs:  CV; ONP
bakvæpi (Osw) noun
   accidental killing through a backwards blow OSw UL Mb, VmL Mb
bal (Osw) noun
   pyre OSw HL Blb
   stake OSw SdmL Mb
balker (Osw) noun
   Most significantly used of a part of a law relating to a specific subject, often subdivided into chapters (cf. flokker). Mostly, and in ON only, appearing in compounds (cf. ON -bölrk, OSw -balker).
   book OSw HL För
   section OSw UL Blb, VmL Bb
   section of a fence OSw YVgL Kkb, Utgb, ÁVgL Kkb
   {balker} OSw HL Blb
ban (Osw) ban (ODan) bann (OGu) bann (ON) bann (Osw) noun
   ban ODan SkL 121
   excommunication ODan SkKL 6, 7, 11, OGu GL A 7–9, Olce KRA 6, 31, ONorw GuL Krb, OSw DL Kkb, SdmL Kkb, UL Kkb, VmL Kkb, YVgL Add, ÖgL Kkb
   prohibition ONorw FrL För
   See also: bansatter, forbúp
bananman (Osw) noun
   slayer OSw SdmL Mb, Tjdb
See also:  bani, haldbani, raþsbani
banaorþ (Osw) banaorþ (Osw) noun
   case of killing OSw YVgL Drb
   crime OSw YVgL Drb, ÁVgL Md
   homicide OSw ÁVgL Md
   killing OSw YVgL Drb, ÁVgL Md
   murderer OSw DL Mb
See also:  bani
banaráð (ON) noun
   advice leading to death Olce Jó Mah 11
banasak (Osw) banesak (ODan) noun
   accusation of homicide OSw ÁVgL Slb
   accusation of killing OSw YVgL Frb
case of killing ODan SKL 118, 119, 121
homicide case ODan JyL 2

See also: banda

banavapn (OSw) noun
killing-weapon OSw SdmL Mb

See also: bani, vapn

band (OSw) band (ODan) band (OGu) noun
Appears in legally significant phrases such as ODan
band ok stok ‘ropes and iron’ and bast ok band ‘ropes
and bonds’ of lawful or unlawful detention, and OSw
YVgL. Add binda fullum bandum ‘bind someone with
full ropes’ of violent abduction in breach of the king’s
peace.

binding ODan JyL 2
binding relationship OSw UL Kkb, VmL Kkb
bond OSw UL Mb, VmL Mb
bonds ODan ESjL 3

captive OSw HL Mb
leash OGu GL A 19
pair OGu GL A 65
rope ODan SKL 136, 163
strap ODan VSjL 87

Expressions:

band hail (OGu)
having unbroken ties OGu GL A 26

band ok stok (ODan)
ropes and iron ODan SKL 138

bast ok band (ODan)

bonds and ropes ODan JyL 2 SKL 144
tied and bound ODan SKL 112

binda fullum bandum (OSw)

bind someone with full ropes OSw YVgL Add

See also: basta, binda, valdföra

banda (OGu) noun

The literal meaning seems to be one of an enclosure
(see vébönd). In GL, however, it was a defined area of
protection (grið, q.v.): the ‘circle of peace’ or ‘security
circle’ that a killer could draw to shield himself from
revenge. The killer had to go and stay in the rectory
or churchyard of one of the three asylum churches
(at Fardhem, Tingstäde or Atlingbo) for forty days,
together with his closest male relatives (father, son
and brother). These would presumably have also been
under suspicion. They would have been protected
from attack by the imposition of a wergild (vereldi)
(see værgald) of forty marks in coin (ten marks of
silver), just under half a full wergild. The killer was
then to draw up a circle in which he was immune
from revenge attacks, encompassing three farms,
with the permission of the owners, and a church. This
temporary circle (vatubanda, q.v.) was converted to
a permanent one during the general period of peace
and security next after Easter. During the following
year, others were to negotiate compensation with the
wronged family, making the offer annually over three
years. If not accepted, the offer was placed
with the assembly and the accused was free to go,
with full wergild now payable for his life. If no offer
was made, or the killer left his circle (other than to
go on pilgrimage), he was outlawed, unless he paid
full wergild (twenty-four marks in silver) and an extra
twelve marks in silver. A Gotlander killed in his circle
was compensated with half a wergild (twelve marks in
silver). The exact provisions in GL seem to be unique
in Scandinavian laws, but the later town law of Visby
shows similarities in respect of asylum, which may be
the result either of direct influence or of a common
concept and there are similar provisions in Grg, in
particular for outlaws attempting to leave the country.
Despite being outlaws, they had asylum at certain
homesteads, roads and docks. On roads it is prescribed
that, when passing other parties, they are to move off
the road ‘to such a distance that they could not be
hit by the point of a spear’. A parallel, although not
necessarily a precursor, is to be found in the Mosaic
laws as exhibited in the Pentateuch (Exodus 21 v. 13;
Num. 35 vv. 6–8, 11–15; Deut. 4 vv. 41–43, 19 vv.
2–4) and it was thus a very old concept, which seems
to have been retained as a relic in GL. For example,
the Oklunda inscription in Östergötland, dated to
the ninth or tenth century, indicates that a particular
killer sought refuge in a holy place (vi, q.v.) prior to
making a settlement over the killing. In OGl there is a
reference to a killer being protected from attack by the
killer’s relatives in a churchyard and as early as AVG;
killer in a church is recorded as a despicable crime,
so the protection offered by holy places seems to have
been a continuum.

The bandavereldi (q.v.) was the particular man
price payable for killing someone within their circle
of peace.

peace circle OGu GL A 9, 13, 14

See also: fjörbaugsgarðr, grið,
vatubanda, vébönd (pl.), værgald

Refs: Hasselberg 1953, 277; KLMN s.v.
drab; Olsen 1966, 64–65; Peel 2015,
111–13 notes to 13/7–13/23–24; Ruthström
1988, 64–75; Schlyter 1877, s.v. banda; SL
GL, 254–58; Wennström 1946, 188
bandhail (OGu) adj.
  fully tied OGu GL A 26

bandi (OGu) noun
  band (of withy) OGu GL A 26

banesar (ODan) banasær (ON) noun
  death wound Olce Grg Vis 107
  mortal wound Olce Jó Lib 58, KRA 26
  wound ODan SkL 119
  See also: bani, sar

bani (OSw) bane (ODan) bani (OGu) bani (ON) noun
  assassin OSw HL Mb
  cause of death ODan JyL 2, ONorw EidsL 26.1
  death OGu GL A 14, 17, 18, ONorw GuL Krb, Lib, Mhb, OSw DL Mb, HL Mb, UL Mb, VmL Mb, YVgL Urb
  execution ONorw GuL Mhb
  executioner ONorw GuL Mhb, Tjb
  homicide OSw YVgL Add
  being killed ODan JyL 2, OSw YVgL Kkb, Rlb, Add, ÁVgL Kkb, Md, Rlb
  killer ODan JyL 2, SkL 121, OGU GL A 16, Olce Jó Mah 9, Js Mah 19, ONorw FrL Mhb 5, 7, GuL Mhb, OSw DL Mb, Bb, HL Mb, SdmL Mb, UL Mb, VmL Mb, YVgL Drb, ÁVgL Md, Slb, ÓgL Db
  killing OGU GL A 14, OSw UL Mb
  lethal wound OSw YVgL Drb, ÁVgL Md
  slayer OSw YVgL Frb
  Expressions:
  fa bana af (OSw)
  be killed OSw YVgL Kkb, Drb, Rlb, Add
  See also: drap, drapari, mansbani

banliusa (OSw) verb
  excommunicate OSw DL Kkb, SdmL Kkb
  See also: ban, lysa

banna (ON) verb
  ban Olce Grg Æþ 52 Feb 151, Js Mah 19 LBB 4
  deny ONorw GuL Lib
  forbid Olce Jó Lib 56

bannfóra (ON) verb
  excommunicate Olce KRA 18

bannsetting (ON) noun
  excommunication Olce KRA 9, ONorw FrL KrB 21

bansatter (OSw) bansat (ODan) bansætter (OSw) adj.
  excommunicated ODan SkKL 11,
  OSw SmL, UL Kkb, VmL Kkb
  See also: ban, bansætia, banzmal

banslætter (OSw) noun
  absolution OSw SmL
  See also: ban

bansætia (OSw) bannsetja (ON) verb
  excommunicate Olce KRA 5, 11, ONorw FrL KrB 21, OSw HL Kkb, SmL
  sentence to greater excommunication OSw HL Kkb
  See also: ban

banzmal (OSw) banzmall (OGu) noun
  This word is used in the provincial laws of Sweden and Gotland to refer to a crime subject to full excommunication (ban) (q.v.) from the Christian community, sometimes for a specific period, until sufficient penance had been done, or the prescribed fine paid. It also refers to the procedure of pronouncing the excommunication, for which the rural dean or bishop was paid an amount by the excommunicate varying between the laws. While the person was under this ban, their very presence in the church during Mass could force the immediate abandonment of the proceedings. Simply being in the company of an excommunicate could also render one liable for punishment. The crimes that resulted in such exclusion were those that were aggravated by being committed on a holy day or on church premises, particularly killings or actions against a cleric. Such crimes were considered to have harmed the Church body itself. In DL the punishment is served in particular on men who committed bestiality and women who practised witchcraft. In GL excommunication was the punishment for Sabbath breaking. The word banzmal occurs in VmL, but in a passage that differs between the various manuscripts and is the subject of a number of later emendations in the main manuscript. It seems in this instance to be an error for a word meaning ‘spiritual case’, one relating to moral laxity, where the punishment was usually a fine rather than excommunication.
  case of ban OSw YVgL Urb
  case of excommunication OSw YVgL Kkb, ÓgL Kkb
  excommunication OSw DL Kkb
  excommunication case OSw DL Kkb,
  HL Kkb, SdmL Kkb, UL Kkb
  pronouncing excommunication
  OGu GL A 8, OSw UL Kkb
  See also: ban, banliusa, banna, bansfóra, bansætting, bansatter, banslætter, bansætia, forhú, páfabann

Refs: KLNM s.vv. excommunicatio og interdict, kommunion, kyrkbalkar, kyrkostraff, sacrilegium; Lexikon des Mittelalters s.v. baum; Peel 2015, 104 note 8/17–19; Schlyter 1877, s.v. banzmal; SL DL, 20 notes 76 and 77; SL GL, 252 notes 8 and 9 to chapter 8; SL UL, 39 note 54, 40 notes 67 and 68, 41 note 83; SL VmL, 29 notes 76 and 77; SL ÓgL, 30 note 65
bardaghaböter (OSw) noun
compensation of blows OSw YVgL Äb, ÁVgL Äb
See also: bardaghi, bot

bardaghi (OSw) bardaghe (ODan) bardagi (ON) noun
assault ODan ESjl 3
beat OSw YVgL Add
beating ODan ESjl 2, VSl 43, OIce Grg Vis 111
blow ODan ESjl 2, OSw DL Mb, ÁVgL Slb
bruise ODan ESjl 2
fight ODan VSl 47, ONorw GuL Mhb, OSw DL Mb, Gb, SdmL Gb
fighting OSw SdmL Kmb, Mb, ÁVgL Slb, ÖgL Kkb
injury ODan SkL 96, 111, 114, 122, VSlf 48
staff-blow ODan JyL 3, SkKL 7, VSlf 41, 42, 63, 86
violence ONorw BorgL 18
Expressions:
slagh ok bardaghi (OSw)
blows and battle OSw UL Kmb
See also: barsmið, bæria, lysta (1)

barō (ON) noun
stem (1) ONorw GuL Llb, Tfb

barka (OSw) verb
strip bark from trees OSw UL Blb, VmL Bb
Expressions:
barka ok blika (OSw)
carve marks in the barks of trees OSw UL Blb

barlike (ODan) adv.
openly ODan ESjl 2
See also: openbarlika

barlip (OSw) noun
open passage OSw SdmL Bb
unprotected opening OSw UL Kkb, Blb
See also: lip (1)

barn (OSw) barn (ODan) barn (ON) noun
child ONorw GuL Krb, KvL, Løb, Arb, Tfb, Mhb, Olb, Leb
childbirth ODan JyL 2, OSw HL Kkb, ÁVgL Gb

barnagöps (OSw) noun
children’s property OSw HL Äb, UL Äb, Jh, VmL Äb, Jb
children’s inheritance OSw HL Äb

barnamörp (OSw) noun
infanticide OSw UL Rb, VmL Rb

barnbær (ON) adj.
capable of bearing children ONorw GuL Mhb

barnfar (OGu) noun
labour OGu GL A 2
See also: barnsot

barnföstr (ON) noun
fostering a child OIce Grg Ómb 141, Jó Mah 30

barnföstri (ON) noun
foster-father ONorw FrL Rgb 14

barnföstrslaun (ON) barnföstrslaun (ON) noun
payment or reward for fostering
children ONorw GuL Arb, Olb

barnfulga (ON) noun
payment for maintenance of a child ONorw GuL Løb

barnlauss (ON) adj.
childless ONorw GuL Kvb, Sab

barnmynd (ODan) noun
The right of a husband to dispose over, though not sell, his wife’s ancestral lands and movables brought to the household; and to inherit a lot in her property at her death, if they had mutual, legitimate children.
entitlement by the birth of a child ODan ESjl 3, SkL 7, 8, 29, VSjl 1
lot in property through the birth of a child ODan ESjl 1
Refs: Tamm and Vogt, eds, 2016, 303

barnskírn (ON) noun
baptism of a child OIce Grg Tíg 261, KRA 1

barnsot (OSw) noun
childbirth OSw UL Äb, Mb, VmL Äb, Mb

barsmið (ON) noun
beating OIce Grg Hrs 235
fight ONorw GuL Mhb
See also: bardaghi, dela, vingretta

bartholomeusmessa (ON) noun
St Bartholomew’s Day (24 August) OIce Grg Klþ 13
St Bartholomew’s Mass (24 August) ONorw GuL Krb

barún (ON) noun
baron OIce Jó Llb 18

bas (OSw) noun
box trap OSw HL Blb
byre OSw VmL Mb

bast (ON) noun
bast ONorw GuL Kvr
Expressions:
bast ok band (ODan)
bonds and ropes ODan SkL 144
rope and bonds ODan JyL 2
tied and bound ODan SkL 112
See also: band, basta, binda
basta (OSw) verb
Expressions:
- basta ok binda, basta ok i band föra, basta aðler binda, binda ok basta (OSw)
- accuse OSw HL Mb
- bind OSw YVgl. Tb
- bind (and put) in bonds OSw UL
- Kkb, Mb, Bbl Vml Mb, Bb
- fetter and imprison OSw HL Kgb
- fetter or bind OSw HL Kgb
- put in fetters and bonds OSw HL Mb
- tether or tie up OSw DL Eb; UL Kgb Vml Kgb
- tie and violate OSw HL Bbb
- tie up and bind OSw Sdl M. Kgb, Mb, Tjdb

See also: band, bast, binda

bataleþ (OSw) batæ leþ (OSw) noun
- shipping lane OSw Sdl M. Bb, UL Bbl, Vml Bb

bater (OSw) batr (OGu) noun
- boat OSw GL A 36, OSw Sdl M. Bb, UL Åbl, Bbl, Vml Åbl, Mb, ÅVgl. Fós

See also: byrthing, farkoster, floti, kaupskip, myndrikkia, skip

batsfarmber (OSw) baz farm (OSw) noun
- boatload OSw UL Bbl, Vml Bb

baugamenn (ON) noun
- man who shares the ring payment ONorw GuL Mhb
- ring-man ONorw FrL Sab 2

baugatal (ON) noun
- The ‘ring list’ of wergild payments found in Grg Baugatal gives detailed instructions concerning the proportion of homicide payments each group of family members should pay or receive.
- wergild ring list Olce Grg Þsp 80 Bat 113

See also: baugildi, bogher, manbot, nefgildi, vigslóði

Refs: Clover 1986; CV s.v. baugr; Fritzner; KLN M s.v. straff; ONP

baugband (OGu) noun
- A strap or rope fastened around the wrist (bauglipa) (see bauglipa) of a captured felon, in particular a slave accused of theft. This latter theory is supported partly by the fact that torture is specifically mentioned just previously in the text, and partly by the fact that the accuse who applied the baugband had to pay compensation if there was no material evidence to implicate the slave upon whom they were inflicted, whether he was found to be innocent or confessed. The word occurs only in the B-text of GL, the synonym armaband (q.v.) being used elsewhere in the mainland Swedish laws.
- wristband OGu GL Add. 8 (B 55)

See also: basta, binda, armaband

Refs: Peel 2015, 198–99 note to Addition 8/18; Schlyter 1877, s.v. baugband; SL GL, 284 note 10

baugbót (ON) noun
- ring-atonement Olce Grg Bat 113

See also: bot

baugbóttandi (ON) noun
- payer of the ring Olce Grg Bat 113

bauggildi (ON) noun
- compensation to be paid or received by kinsfolk on the father’s side ONorw GuL Olb
- father’s side ONorw FrL Arb 8, GuL Olb
- ring payment Olce Grg Bat 113,
  ONorw FrL Sab 11 Arb A 8

See also: nefgildi

bauggildismaðr (ON) noun
- Means ‘agnate’, a near kinsman on the father’s side and in the male line. The agnatic kinsman received and paid the larger payments in the manbot (q.v.). The circle of agnatic kinsmen included relatives up to and including first cousins.
- agnate Olce Js Mah 13, 34 Kab 2
- agnate kinsman ONorw FrL Mhb 7, 9 Arb B 20
- agnate who has to pay or receive {bauggildi} ONorw GuL Kpb, Løb, Tfb, Mhb, Olb
- kinsman on the father’s side ONorw FrL Var 9 Arb B 1 Kvb 9 Jkb 4

See also: bogher, höfuðbarmaðr, höfuðbarmsmaðr, karlsvisfl, myndagyr, nefgildismaðr

Refs: KLN M s.v. bötir, manbot, straff, verge I; RGA2 s.v. ringgeld; Robberstad 1981, 343

baugliþr (OGu) noun
- wrist OGu GL A 23

See also: baugband

baugrygr (ON) baugrygr (ON) noun
- A ‘ring-woman’. An only daughter or sister, unmarried, who accepted and paid compensation in the absence of male relatives. According to GuL a baugrygr was also entitled to inherit alodial land.
- ring-lady Olce Grg Bat 113, ONorw FrL Sab 4
- sole heiress ONorw GuL Olb

Refs: CV s.v. baugrygr; F; KLN M s.v. odelsrett
baugshelgi (ON) noun
A ring (bauger) (see bogher) was a fine to the king if a slave was insulted when accompanying his master to public places.
protection of a ring ONorw GuL Mhb
Refs: Hertzberg, s.v. baugshelgi

baugskapbótandi (ON) noun
proper ring payer Olce Grg Bat 113

baugþak (ON) noun
supplement Olce Grg Bat 113

baugþiggjandi (ON) noun
receiver of the ring OIce Grg Bat 113

beita (ON) verb
grazie ONorw GuL Llb
See also: lip (2)

beita (ON) verb
grazie OIce Grg Llb 194, Jó Llb 22
See also: tegher

ben (1) (ODan) bein (ON) noun
bone ODan SkL 117, ONorw GuL Kvr, Mhb
Expressions:
bain heil (OGu)
whole in bone OGu GL Add 8 (B 55)
See also: brustheil

benbæria (OSw) verb
 crush someone’s legs OSw YVgL Urb

benjaravitr (ON) noun
mortar-wound witness OIce Grg Vis 87

benløsning (OSw) noun
bone extraction OSw UL Mb
taking of bones (out of a wound) OSw DL Mb

berendi (ON) noun
female animal ONorw GuL Mhb

berg (ON) noun
ciff ONorw GuL Krb, Kpb, Mhb

betrefoergr (ON) betrfeðringr (ON) noun
man better than his father ONorw FrL Rgb 47

beþroyta (OGu) beþroyta (OGu) noun
bed-wetting OGu GL Add. 7 (B 49)

bi (OSw) bi (ODan) noun
Bees appear as an important, and seemingly often disputed, resource, sometimes natural and sometimes privately owned. Regulations include determining who had the right to bees found in woodland or in other places, how properly to announce such finds, what to do with swarming and potentially aggressive bees, and how to protect bees and domestic animals from each other. Particularly detailed regulations are found in ODan SkL.

bi (OSw) bi (ODan) noun
bee ODan ESjL 3, Jyl 3, SkL 196–201, OSw SdmL Bb, YVgL Utgb
Refs: Miller and Vogt, 2015, 55–56

bigarth (ODan) noun
bee garden ODan Jyl 3

biltugher (OSw) biltogher (OSw) byltugher (OSw) adj.
This adjective is used to describe someone who was outlawed on what was effectively a temporary basis, with the prospect of returning under the rule of law if fines or compensation were paid in time, and the king had granted him his peace. The fine payable to the king was usually 40 marker in addition to the compensation payable to the victim and the confiscation of property. The crimes for which this punishment was prescribed were those that fell under the category of eþsöris brut ‘crimes against the King’s Peace’ such as attacks in the home, and it was in connection with this law that the term first came into use in its legal sense. According to the relevant laws of Svealand and Götaland, the person concerned had to leave the realm until he had discharged his outlawry. It is possible that this was not initially a requirement, although by the time of the national laws, this was clearly the case. The fact that exile was not always essential is exhibited in the fact that an outlaw was seemingly permitted to attend
church services (as opposed to excommunicates, whose presence would force the priest to abort the Mass) and could not be dragged out of the church (VmL, UL). There were penalties for sheltering such a person beyond a month after he has been declared outlawed. In this particular statute in VmL and UL it seems that the outlawed person was expected to leave the kingdom, although the text is ambiguous and it might simply mean that he was to leave the province, which perhaps reflects two different forms of outlawry. This latter interpretation is supported by statutes relating to inheritance in which it refers to a child born to an outlawed man who has fled the province (land (q.v.) rather than riki (q.v.)) with his wife, whether that child was conceived before or after he had fled. Only if his child were born in the province could it inherit, and then only if it were conceived either before he was outlawed, or outside the province during his outlawry. An outlawed man could not claim an inheritance himself, even after discharging his outlawship. If he killed someone while outlawed, he was to pay the appropriate compensation after his outlawship had been discharged. According to Schlyter, the punishment was not initially for a fixed term, although this has at times been assumed. It is worth noting that both UL and VmL state that no woman or minor might be outlawed (literally ‘forced to flee from the King’s Peace’), although the word biltugher is not used in this instance. Schlyter considers a derivation from a presumed OSw verb bila, ‘to lack’ (found independently in ON in the meanings ‘fail, break, give way’) with the ending -ugher, but cannot himself find a link. It seems, however, that the person concerned is ‘wanting the King’s Peace’, or the rule of law, so such a derivation is not unreasonable. It could also be related to a noun bil, ‘a short time’, also found in ON. SAOB, however, considers all attempts at an etymology unsatisfactory.

outlaw OSw Y¥gL Drb
outlawed OSw DL Eb, HL Kgb, Åb, SdmL Kgb, Åb, Mb, SmL, UL Kkb, Kgb, Åb, Mb, Jb, Add. 3, Vml Kkb, Kgb, Åb, Mb, Jb, Y¥gL Add, ḌgL Eb

See also: epsöre, flya, friplös
Refs: Ekholst 2009; KLN M s.v. fredlöshed; Lexikon des Mittelalters s.v. bannum; SAOB s.v. biltog; Schlyter 1877, s.v. biltugher

binda (OSw) binda (ODan) binda (ON) verb

Lit-erally ‘to bind, to tie’. In legal contexts most significantly bringing certain criminals — particularly thieves — to justice, physically restrained during the transportation to, or while waiting for, the ping ‘assembly’. On the other hand, illegally apprehending or physically restraining an innocent free person was severely punished. Most often appears as baste ok binda (ODan), basta ok binda (OSw), but also binda a bak (OSw), (see below), which might be interpreted as tying the hands, or possibly the stolen goods, to the back of the thief. Occasionally, there is a more abstract legal interpretation of tying something to someone, often in the phrase binda a (OSw), literally ‘to tie to’, which might be translated as ‘to claim’, ‘to refer’, ‘to substantiate’ or ‘to attribute’ for instance a crime to a person.

bind ODAn ESjL 3, JyL 2, SKL 136, 151, 159, 184, VSjL 59, 60, ONorw GuL Llb, Tjb, Olb
confirm OSw HL Jb
contract OSw VmL Kkb
fetter OSw HL Mb
link OSw HL Mb
prove OGu GL A 18
tie up ODAn VSjL 59, 86, 87, OSw SdmL Bb

Expressions:

basta ok binda, basta ok i band föra, basta eller binda, binda ok basta (OSw)
accuse OSw HL Mb
bind OSw Y¥gL Tb
bind (and put) in bonds OSw UL
Kkb, Mb, Blb VmL Mb, Bb
fetter and imprison OSw HL Kgb
fetter or bind OSw HL Kgb
put in fetters and bonds OSw HL Mb
tether or tie up OSw DL Eb UL Kgb VmL Kgb
tie and violate OSw HL Blb
tie up and bind OSw SdmL Kgb, Mb, Tjdb
binda a (OSw)
claim OSw UL Jb VmL Jb
refer to OSw UL Jb VmL Jb
OSw UL Jb, Kmb, Blb VmL Jb, Kmb, Bb
support OSw UL Jb VmL Jb
binda a bak (OSw) binde a bak (ODan)
bind to the back ODAn Jyl. 2
pinion OSw Y¥gL Drb, Tb Ä¥gL Md, Tb
binda fullum bandum (OSw)
bind someone with full ropes OSw Y¥gL Add
binda eller basta eller i fåtur sætia (OSw)
accuse OSw HL Mb

See also: band, bast, basta, baugband, vinna

Refs: Kjus 2011; KLN M s.v. frihedsberøvelse, fængelse
biorn (OSw) bjorn (ODan) björn (ON) noun
Bears appear in the laws as a threat to people and domestic animals, and in some laws the hunting of bears was either an obligation or done with impunity (ONorw GuL, OSw HL, UL, VmL). In OSw ÁVgL and YVgL, bears are seen as ofæfli (‘superior force’) if they kill domestic animals in one’s care, in contrast to attacks by wolves, which were occasionally seen as neglect. In ODan, predators — bears, wolves and hawks — only appear as domestic animals, for which the owner was responsible if they attacked somebody. 
bear ODan SKL 104, ONorw GuL Krb, Kpb, Leb, Llb, OSw HL Blb, YVgL Rlb, Utgb, ÁVgL Rlb, Föb See also: ofæfli
Refs: KLNM s.v. björnejakt, jakt, vilda djur

biskop (ODan) noun
Two men from each parish or quarter appointed for one year to deal with certain violations of the Church. 
men nominated by the bishop ODan JyL 2
Refs: KLNM s.v. nämnd

archbishop ODan SkKL Prol
bishop ODan ESjL 1, 2, JyL Fort, 1, 2, SkKL 1–3, 6, 9, 11–13, IVjL 5, 73, OFar Scyd 0, OIce Grg
Bat 114 Lrb 117 A rb 118 Feþ 149 Hrs 235 Tíg 260, 261, Jó MagBref HT 2 Llb 18, Js Mah 26, KRA 1, 2 passim, ONorw BorgL 5.7 passim, EidsL 2.2 3.3 passim, FrL KrbA 1, 2 KrbB 1, 2 LlbA 15, GuL Krb, Mhb, Leb, OSw DL Kkb, Eb, Mb, Rb, HL Kkb, Åb, Mb, SdmL Conf, Kkb, Kgb, Gb, Kmb, Mb, Rb, Till, SmL, YVgL Kkb, Åb, Gb, Rlb, Jb, Add, ÁVgL Kkb, Åb, Gb, Rlb, Jb, ÖgL Kkb, Db, Vm
bishop’s representative ONorw GuL Krb
biskuper (ON) noun

biskuper (ON) biskop (ODan) biskop (ON) byskup (ON) biskoper (OSw) noun

bishop ODan ESIJ 1–3, JyL 2, JyL Fort, 1, 2, SkKL 1–3, 6, 9, 11–13, IVjL 5, 73, OFar Scyd 0, OIce Grg
Bat 114 Lrb 117 A rb 118 Feþ 149 Hrs 235 Tíg 260, 261, Jó MagBref HT 2 Llb 18, Js Mah 26, KRA 1, 2 passim, ONorw BorgL 5.7 passim, EidsL 2.2 3.3 passim, FrL KrbA 1, 2 KrbB 1, 2 LlbA 15, GuL Krb, Mhb, Leb, OSw DL Kkb, Eb, Mb, Rb, HL Kkb, Åb, Mb, SdmL Conf, Kkb, Kgb, Gb, Kmb, Mb, Rb, Till, SmL, YVgL Kkb, Åb, Gb, Rlb, Jb, Add, ÁVgL Kkb, Åb, Gb, Rlb, Jb, ÖgL Kkb, Db, Vm
bishop’s representative ONorw GuL Krb

Expressions:
biskups orrendreki (ON)
bishop’s representative ONorw GuL Krb

biskups lænsmaþer, biskups lænsman (OSw)
biskups lænsman (OSw)
bishop’s administrator OSw UL Kkb, Åb, Mb VmL Kkb
bishop’s bailiff OSw DL Kkb, Rb
bishop’s official OSw HL Kkb

biskups umbuþsman (OSw)
representative of the bishop OSw YVgL Kkb
See also: prester, archibiskuper, orrendreki

biskupsfærþ (OSw) noun
journey that is incumbent on the bishop OSw HL Kkb

See also:
biskupsgarþer (OSw) biskopsgarth (ODan) noun
bishop’s farm OSw SdmL Jb
bishop’s manor ODan ESjL 3
See also: biskuper, kirkiubol, konongsgarþer, prestaþtuvu

biskupsmaþer (OSw) biskopssmær (ODan) noun
bishop’s man ODan JyL 2, OSw DL Mb, HL Mb

biskupsnæmd (OSw) noun

A næmd ‘panel’ dealing with adultery, offences in church or on holy days (SmL and ÖgL), sins and breaches of church penance (SmL), perjury and manslaughter not repented (ÖgL). OSw ÖgL (Kkb 16) prescribed a functional division between hæraþsnaæmd (q.v.) (formal aspects) and biskupsnaæmd (q.v.) (facts).
bishop’s jury OSw ÖgL Kkb
bishop’s panel OSw SmL
See also: biskuper, næmd

biskupsrætter (OSw) biskopsrætt (ODan) noun
bishop’s due ODan ESjL 1–3, VSjL 23, 73
bishop’s fine OSw HL Mb, ÖgL Kkb
right of a bishop OSw YVgL Kkb
See also: biskuper, konungsraettrætt

biskupssak (OSw) noun
bishop’s case OSw ÖgL Kkb
bishop’s cause OSw SmL
case with compensation to the bishop OSw YVgL Kkb
fine to the bishop OSw HL Kkb
See also: biskuper, sak

bismari (OSw) noun
steelyard OSw YVgL Föb

bistokker (OSw) noun
bee-hive OSw SdmL Bb

bivar (OSw) noun
swarm of bees ODan JyL 3, SkL 196

bíta (ODan) verb
bite OGu GL A 17, 34, ONorw GuL Krb, Llb, Tfb
condemn OGu GL A 37

Expressions:
bíta a (OSw)
bé valid OSw UL Rb
bestow OSw VmL Jb
eat into OSw UL Rb
seize upon OSw UL Jb VmL Jb
support OSw VmL Jb
biti (ON) noun
  *girder* **ONorw** **GuL** **Llb**

biþa (OSw) biaþa (OGu) bjóða (ON) byþa (OSw) verb
  *adjure* **OSw** **UL** StfBM
  *announce* **OSw** **DL** **Kkb**
  *ask* **ONorw** **GuL** **Kpb**, **Llb**
  *authorize* **ONorw** **GuL** **Kpb**
  *bid for* **OSw** **ÃVgL** **Gb**
  *call out* **OSw** **UL** **Kgb**, **Mb**, **Rb**, **Vml** **Kgb**, **Mb**, **Rb**
  *declare* **OGu** **GL** A 6
  *demand* **OSw** **UL** **Klb**
  *give* **ONorw** **GuL** **Llb**
  *instigate* **OSw** **UL** **Kgb**, **Vml** **Kgb**
  *invite* **OGu** **GS** Ch. 4, **OSw** **UL**
  *offer* **OSw** **UL** **Kgb**, **Mb**, **Rb**, **Vml** **Kgb**, **Mb**, **Rb**
  *prescribe* **OSw** **UL** **Kkb**, **Kmb**, **VmL** **Kkb**, **Kmb**
  *summon* **OGu** **GS** Ch. 4, **OSw** **UL**

See also: dul, lagh, rafa

biþia (OSw) biþja (ON) beþas (OSw) verb
  *ask* **OSw** **UL** **Kgb**, **Vml** **Kgb**
  *invite* **OGu** **GL** A 24, **OSw** **UL** **Kmb**, **Rb**, **Vml** **Kmb**
  *offer* **OGu** **GL** A 13, 14, 16, 44, Add. 1 (B 4), **ONorw** **GuL** **Krb**, **Kpb**, **Løb**, **Llb**, **Tjb**, **Olb**, **Leb**, **OSw** **DL** **Gb**, **SdmL** **Jb**, **UL** **Kkb**, **Mb**, **Jb**, **Blb**, **Rb**, **Vml** **Mb**, **Jb**, **Kmb**, **Bb**, **Rb**, **VvgL** **Kkb**, **Frbl**, **ÃVgL** **Kkb**, **Jb**

bjalki (ON) noun
  *beam* **ONorw** **GuL** **Llb**

bjargkviðr (ON) noun
  *clearing verdict* **Olce** **Grg** Klþ 9 Þsþ 25, 27 Víg 89, 90 Ómb 130, 137 Feþ 144

bjargleysi (ON) noun
  *lack of care* **Olce** Jó **Kge** 26

bjargráð (ON) noun
  Advice given to assist someone in getting out of a situation. In Grg Vis 110 this refers specifically to a prohibition against assisting outlaws.
  *saving advice* **Olce** **Grg** Vis 110

Refs: CV s.v. bjargráð; Fritzen s.v. bjargráð; ONP s.v. bjargráð

bjarkeyjarréttir (ON) noun
  A general name for town or municipal laws during the Middle Ages in the North, particularly in Norway and Sweden. It has been speculated that the name likely derived from a lost set of laws from a particular Bjarkey (‘birch island’), one candidate being Birka in Lake Mälaren. Two of the most cited bjarkeyjarréttir are the so-called ‘Elder Bjarkey Law’ for Trondheim/ Niðarós and the ‘Younger Bjarkey Law’ for Bergen and subsequently other Norwegian towns.

**Bjarkey law** **Olce** **Grg** Misc 248, **ONorw** **FrL** Rgb 32

See also: rætter

Refs: CV s.v. bjarkey-; Fritzen; GAO s.v. Bjarkörekt; Hagland & Sandnes 1997:XI; Hertzberg; KLNM s.v. bjarköaratt; LexMA s.v. Björkó, Ding; ONP

bjarneggjun (ON) bjarneggjan (ON) noun
  *hunting of bears* **ONorw** **GuL** **Llb**

bjarnveiðr (ON) noun
  *bladding* **ONorw** **GuL** **Llb**

bjóðandi (ON) noun
  *bidder* **OGu** **GL** A 24, **OSw** **UL**

bjórg (ON) noun
  *assistance* **OIce** **Grg** Vís 87 Feþ 161, Jó **Mah** 6, Js **Mah** 13
  *means to support* **Olce** **Grg** Arþ 122 Ómb 134
  *provision* **Olce** Jó **Kge** 23

bladragning (OGu) noun
  *wall coverings of black or blue cloth* **OGu** **GL** A 24a, 65

See also: skarlab

blak (ON) noun
  *slap* **Olce** Jó **Mah** 22

blami (OSw) noun
  *bruise* **OSw** **VvgL** **Add**
  *bruising* **OSw** **Vml** **Kkb**, **Mb**

blandask (ON) verb
  *have sexual intercourse with* **ONorw** **GuL** **Krb**

blasa (OSw) verb
  *Expressions:*
  *blasande munne, blasændæ munn* (OSw)
  *blowing on the flames* **OSw** **UL** **Blb** **Vml** **Bb**
bloðlæti (ON) noun
Cloak of fur (of black sheep) was accepted as a legal means of payment.
cloak of fur ONorw GuL Mhb
Refs: Falk 1919, 174–75; Hertzberg 1889, 231–32

blea (OSw) noun
Expressions:
bulster ok blea (OSw)
bolster and sheet OSw HL Mb
Bloody beddings appear as proof in cases of killings in conjunction with adultery.

blekoblandaþer (OSw) adj.
 fraudulently adulterated OSw UL Kmb, VmL Kmb

blokhogg (OSw) noun
severe blow with a blunt object OSw SdmL Mb

blot (OGu) blót (ON) noun
heathen practice ONorw BorgL 16.9
sacrifice OGu GL A 4, ONorw EidsL 24.1, FrL KrbB 15, GuL Krb
See also: blot, blotan, gulþ, lunder, sten

blota (OSw) blóta (ON) blot (OGu) verb
To worship and sacrifice to heathen gods was strictly forbidden; see e.g., GL ch. 4. Human sacrifice was not unknown: ‘They sacrificed their sons and daughters’ (GS ch. 1).
hallow OIce Grg Bat 115
sacrifice OGu GS Ch. 1, ONorw FrL KrbB 15, OSw HL Kkb, UL Kkb
worship OIce Grg Klþ 7, ONorw GuL Krb
See also: blotan

Refs: KLN M v.s.v. alv, blot, diser, hov og horg, kult, magi, offer, stalli, þorri, ár och fred

blotan (OGu) noun
sacrifice OGu GL A 4, GS Ch. 1, 3
See also: blot, blotan

bloþ (OSw) bloþ (OGu) blöþer (OSw) noun
blood OGu GL A 24e, OSw UL Mb, VmL Kkb, Mb
blood relative OGu GL A 20
bloodshed OSw DL Kkb
descendant OGu GL A 20
kin OGu GL A 20

bloþlæti (OSw) noun
bloodshed OSw HL Kkb, Kgb, Mb, SdmL Mb
drawing of blood OSw UL Mb
injury that draws blood OSw UL Mb
See also: bloþsar, bloþviti

bloþsar (OSw) bloþseri (OSw) noun
bleeding wound OSw SdmL Mb
blood wound OSw HL Mb
injury that draws blood OSw UL Mb
See also: bloþlæti, bloþviti

bloþugher (OSw) adj.
Expressions:
blar allur bloþugher, blat ok bloþugt (OSw)
blue or bloody OSw SdmL Kgb
YVgL Frb, Rlb, Add ÁVGl Slb
bruised or bloody OSw DL Mb SdmL Mb
bruises and bloodshed OSw HL Kkb

bloþviti (OSw) bloþvite (ODan) noun
blood fine ODan JyL 1, 2
blood injury OSw DL Eб
blood payment ODan ESjL 3
bloodletting OSw DL Eб
bloodshed ODan JyL 2, OSw HL Kgb, Mb, SdmL Klþ, YVgL Add, ÓGl Eб, Vm
drawing of blood OSw HL Kgb, Mb, UL Kkb, VmL Kgb
injury that draws blood OSw UL Kgb, VmL Kgb

blótskapr (ON) blótsskapr (ON) noun
heathen practice ONorw BorgL 16.9

bo (OSw) bo (ODan) bó (OGu) bü (ON) bô (OSw) noun
Literally ‘dwelling’ with many separate meanings in the laws: 1) a farm, group of farms, or a village; 2) the houses themselves and the function of the dwelling as an economic unit, sometimes including the people living and working there; 3) the belongings representing a substantial part of its value including livestock; and 4) an administrative unit of an unknown function in ÁVGl (not in the translated laws).
assets OSw SdmL Jb
capital in a household OIce Grg Þsp 81
cattle OSw YVgL Rlb, Add, ÁVGl Urb
common property OSw YVgL Frb
court (2) ONorw GuL Mhb
estate ODan ESjL 3, SkL 7, 141, 146, 152, ONorw GuL Llb, OSw DL Eб, UL Kgb, Áб, VmL Kgb, Åb
farm OGu GL A 6, OIce Grg Vis 89, Jó Llb 10, KRA 14, 15, ONorw BorgL 5.13, FrL KrbA 33, GuL Krb, Mhb, Olb, OSw ÁVGl Åб
farmstead OIce Jó Kab 15
goods OSw YVgL Rlb
home ODan ESjL 2, OSw DL Tjdb, HL Åб, SdmL Kgb, Mb, Tjdb, YVgL Urb, Áб, Gb, Tb, Jb, Add, ÁVGl Slb, Åб, Gb, Rlb, Jb, ÓGl Kkb, Db
of household members in Svealand meant that they and Wennström argues that the relatively freer nature of incitement to theft and the former to the theft by household stock OIce Grg þsp 81, Js Mah 7, Kab 1 land ONorw FrL KrbB 20 manor ODan SkL 228 movables OSw SdmL Kmb property ODan ESjL 1, VSjL 3, OSw DL Eb, HL Kkb, Kgb, UL Kgb, Mb, Jb, Add. 5, VmL Kgb, Mb, Jb, YVgL Åb, Rlb, Tb, ÁVgL Åb, ÓgL Eb, Db residence ODan ESjL 2 stock animals ONorw EidsL 19.1

Expressions:

bregða búi (ON)
give up householding OIce Grg þsp 80
eiga i búi (ON)
own a share in a household OIce Grg Fþp 152
gera bú (ON)
start householding OIce Grg Tíg 259
See also: bol, bolagh, bonde, bryti, byr, egn, fe, garper, gøps, husaby, hæraf, invipi, jarl, konongsgarper, opal, óper
Refs: Árni Júlíússon 2010, 8; CV s.v. búi; KLN M s.v. bo, kronogods; Miller 1990, 115; ONP s.v. búi; Schlyter s.v. bo; Wiktorsson 2011:II, 160–65

boandi (OSw) adj.
settled OSw ÁVgL Jb, ÓgL Eb, Db
See also: bofaster

boandí (OSw) noun

house Odan ESl 1, JyL 3, SkL 5, OGu GL A 10 household Odan ESl 1, 3, JyL 2, 3, VSjL 1, 12, OIce Grg þsp 27, 81 Vis 97 Fjl 225, Jó Sg 1 Kge 14, 21, KRA 26, ONorw BorgL 8.5, EidsL 41.3, GuL Arb, Lcb, OSw SdmL Gb, UL Åb, Rb, VmL Åb, Rb house theft OSw UL Mb, VmL Mb
See also: bospænd, ransaka
Refs: Schlyter 1877, s.v. bodræt, bospænd; SL SdmL, 215 note 68; SL UL, 129 note 166; SL VmL, 102 note 179; Wennström 1936, 90–91

bodset (OSw) noun

A category of dependent people, who lived in somebody else’s household, and who may have paid rent. They are mentioned in the laws concerning their reduced obligation to pay the priest an annual sum.
croft household OSw DL Kkb

boðburðr (ON) noun

forwarding summons OIce Jó Kge 29 Llb 7
forwarding the message baton ONorw GjL Llb message baton ONorw FrL Intr 17
route for forwarding messages OIce Jó Kge 31

boðfall (ON) noun
dropping the summons OIce Jó Kge 32

boðgreiðla (ON) noun
duty of forwarding the summons OIce Jó Kge 33

boðleið (ON) noun

The path a message or token (cf. buþ, buþkafli) should take in order to reach all members of a community. Also called boðferð in some sources. The route ran from a farm to the nearest neighboring farm. According to Jó Kge 29 the same route was used for housing and transporting impoverished members of the community.
proclamation route ONorw BorgL 13.2, 13.3, EidsL 10.1
summons route OIce Jó Kge 29
token-path ONorw EidsL 11.4
token-route ONorw EidsL 11.5
See also: boðburðr, boðfall, buþ, skara (2)
Refs: CV s.v. boðleið; Fritzner s.v. boðleið; Hertzberg; KLN M s.v. budstikke; ONP s.v. boðleið

boðr (ON) noun
commandment OIce KRA 12
dict OIce KRA 30

boðskurðr (ON) noun
summoning baton ONorw FrL KrbB 19

boðslöttir (ON) noun
uninvited guest OIce Jó Mah 28

Could be subject to fines and other punishments that were not relevant in Götaland.

house theft OSw HL Mb, SdmL Tjdb

boðleið (ON) noun

Use to describe specifically the act of theft by household members instigated by others, as it is followed by an expression meaning incitement to something. Schlyter and Wennström differ over whether two different crimes are being described. The latter believes that there is a difference, especially as VmL includes two separate statutes, one relating to bodræt and one to bospænd. He considers the latter to refer to the crime of incitement to theft and the former to the theft by household members whether resulting from incitement by outsiders or on their own initiative. These crimes are not mentioned in the laws of Götaland, GL or DL and Wennström argues that the relatively freer nature of household members in Svealand meant that they

bodræt (ON) noun

‘dragging from the house’. It describes (incitement to commit) a crime of the type that would now be called ‘an inside job’, especially when the instigator was himself outside the household. The related bospænd (q.v.) occurs only in VmL and seems to describe specifically the act of theft by household members instigated by others, as it is followed by an expression meaning incitement to something. Schlyter and Wennström differ over whether two different crimes are being described. The latter believes that there is a difference, especially as VmL includes two separate statutes, one relating to bodræt and one to bospænd. He considers the latter to refer to the crime of incitement to theft and the former to the theft by household members whether resulting from incitement by outsiders or on their own initiative. These crimes are not mentioned in the laws of Götaland, GL or DL and Wennström argues that the relatively freer nature of household members in Svealand meant that they

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boðr (ON) noun

commandment OIce KRA 12
dict OIce KRA 30

boðskurðr (ON) noun
summoning baton ONorw FrL KrbB 19

boðslöttir (ON) noun
uninvited guest OIce Jó Mah 28

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boðsváðr (ON) noun

witness to a bid  
ONorw FrL Jkb 4

bofaster (OSw) bofaste (ODan) adj.

resident  
OSw SdmL Mb, Yfgl Rlb, Tb, ÁvgL Tb

settled  
ODan ESjL 3

See also: boandi, bofaster

bofæ (ODan) búfæ (ON) noun

animals  
Olce Jó Kab 16, ONorw FrL Intr 11 Krba 27
cattle  
Olce Jó Kab 17

household movables  
ODan ESjL 1

livestock  
Olce Grg Klj 4, 6 Ljb 174 Fjl
221, 224, Jó Kge 4 Ljb 7, Js Kvg 3 Llb 18
Kab 12, KRA 15, 26, ONorw FrL KrB 18,
GüL Krb, Kpb, Llb, Tfb, Mhb, Olb, Leb

movable goods  
ODan ESjL 1

movables  
ODan Jyl 1, 2, VSjL 68

boghabsóter (OSw) noun

{bogha} fines  
OSw HL Mb

See also: bogher

bogher (OSw) bauger (ON) noun

The term bauger, ‘ring’ (of gold and silver), appears in numerous medieval Germanic languages, and it was a multipurpose item used in various, often legal, contexts. People swore oaths on rings or ring-swords, and rings were visible signs of political networking and honourable gifts.

The medieval Nordic laws show that rings, or bits of rings, were used as payment, esp. of compensation for manslaughter and fines, primarily to the king. In this case, a bauger in Norway equalled 12 aurar (1 1/2 mörk). OSw bogher only appears in HL, where it also equalled 12 örar (revealing a close connection with ONorw law). In Iceland the baugr were calculated in ounces of silver.

The plural form (ON) baugar usually referred to wergild, the sum of compensation a killer had to pay to the kin of the killed person. In ONorw laws three classes of bauger were distinguished: höfuðbauger (q.v.), bróðurbaugr (q.v.), and bródrungsbaugr (q.v.), reflecting the distance in degree of kinship to the killed person. The people belonging to one such class were called baugamenn (see baugamaðr). The group of people entitled to (paying or receiving) compensation for manslaughter was called bauggildi (q.v.).

The term ránbauger (q.v.) referred to unlawful seizure or holding of property; slánbauger (q.v.) was what a person had to pay when he or she was watching an assault without interfering.

A famous example of this system of compensation is found in the Olce Baugatal (‘The Wergild Ring List’) in Grágás, which contains rules for compensation for manslaughter as far as to fourth cousins, which one kindred paid to another (see Laws of Early Iceland: Grágás I, 175). Various components made up the compensation, the silver baugr and smaller units were referred to as baugbak (q.v.) and þveiti (q.v.). Similar complex and extensive tariffs appear in the FrL and GuL (Norway) and in the HL (Sweden).

The reliability of the Baugatal as a historical source has been disputed, but recent scholarship (Christoph Kilger, Peter Foote) views it as credible, at least in its fundamental features.

The latter element of the baugbak is derived from the verb þekja, which means ‘to increase a sum by adding to it’ or ‘to contribute to a price or fine’. Baugbak may therefore refer to the smaller pendant rings that are found linked around larger rings. Þveiti means ‘piece’ or ‘fragment’, and possibly also ‘fragmented silver’, and it is also mentioned in the earliest ONorw laws (see Hertzberg, 750).

At the assembly (ON þing) the compensation rings of silver were checked for weight and tested, and Baugatal stipulated that the rings should be ‘...standing up to the test of a nick, and of one quality inside and out’. The baugr denoted a fine to the king, not only for manslaughter, but also for infringements of other kinds, such as letting one’s cattle go grazing on other people’s pasture (GuL ch. 81).

The importance of the concept bauger is also revealed by the number of compounds. In addition to those mentioned above, we find baugrygr (q.v.) (a woman entitled to a main part of the wergild), baugshelgi (q.v.) (degree of personal protection amounting to a fine of a bauger to the king in case of injury or insult), bauggildr (protected by a fine of a bauger), bauggildismaðr (q.v.) (a male relative on the father’s side), baugaskipti (the distribution of fines and compensation among the persons involved), and fjörbaugsgarðr (the lesser outlawry). The last concept is known from the Grágás. The only OSw compound þiefbogher (q.v.) (compensation/fine for theft) appears in HL.

ring  
Olce Js Ljb 19, ONorw FrL Mhb 52
Sab 2, GuL Kpb, Lób, Llb, Mhb, Sab

wergild  
Olce Grg Bat 113, ONorw FrL Mhb 13, 18

wergild ring  
Olce Grg Bat 113, ONorw FrL Var 7 Rgb 24 Jkb 4

See also: bauggildismaðr, bot, gæld, mangæld, nefgildismaðr
laws that swearing should be done by joining helaghdom should be sworn on a book, not on holy relics (ODan levelling oath (ODan) concerning the oaths of a
instance concerning the appointment of men for the
duties (ÄVgL), as well as in a new king's oath of
concerning theft (DL), paternity (HL) and shepherd
and liberation of slaves (GuL). Only rarely in OSw,
as in ONorw concerning bestiality, drunken quarrels
defamation and the location of an accused (Js), as well
in the
Edsformular, hov og horg, halsingelagen, mansbot, odelsrett, straff; Risøy 2016; Schlyter s.v.v.
bauger, baugshelgi, baugr, bróðurbaugr;
bókumbel, boklærder
bok (ODan) noun
books (OSw ÖgL Kkb; YVgL and ÄVgL Kkb; SdmL
such books (passim, cf. Refs: KLNM s.v.
boghi (OSw) bogi (ON) bughi (OSw) noun
boghi (OSw) bogi (ON) bughi (OSw) noun
A weapon included among folkvapn (q.v.), hamnuvapn (q.v.) and morpvapn (q.v.). In OSW HL, also a man with a bow, used as a unit of taxation.
bow ONorw GuL Mhb, Leb, OSW HL Kgb, Äb, Rb, SdmL Mb
Refs: Förvaltningshistorisk ordbok s.v. båge;
Hansen 2011, 314–15; KLNM s.v. båge
bok (ODan) bok (ON) noun
Referring to law-books (OSw HL Kkb, Rb; SdmL Conf; För; ODan JyL Fort; Olce Js Kdb 3) and parts of
such books (passim, cf. balker) as well as to liturgical
books (OSW Óg L Kkb; YVgL and ÁVgL Kkb; SdmL
Kkb). Books also appear in certain oath procedures;
commonly (including the prepositional phrase við bök, see below) in Olce concerning, for instance,
defamation and the location of an accused (Js), as well
in ONorw concerning bestiality, drunken quarrels
and liberation of slaves (GuL). Only rarely in OSW, concerning theft (DL), paternity (HL) and shepherd
duties (ÁVgL), as well as in a new king's oath of
alþingi 'General Assembly' and an ODan occurrence
concerning the oaths of a navning (see námning)
(JyL 2:42). ODan SkL 113 explicitly states that a
levelling oath (ODan javneethest, see jarnpareper)
should be sworn on a book, not on holy relics (ODan
helaghdom, see hælghidomber), while SKL 147 and
226 state that swearing should be done by joining
hands, and not on a book (see handtak).

bible/lawbook/book OSW DL Tjdb
book ODan JyL Fort, 1, 2, SKL 113, 147,
226, ONorw GuL Krb, Kpb, Leb, Ttb, Mhb,
OSW HL Äb, SdmL Conf, För, Tll, YVgL
Kkb, Äb, ÁVgL Kkb, Rlb, Óg L Kkb
law-book OSW HL Kkb, Rb
National Law OFar Seyð 7, 8

Expressions:
landzens bok (OSw)
law-book of the land OSW HL Rb
við bök (ON)
by oath on a book Olce Grg þþ 63, Vis
109b (add. 132), Arb 122, Ómb 128, Feþ
164, Lbþ 172, 178, Tgg 266 Js Lbb 6
See also: hælghidomber
Refs: KLNM s.v. edsformular
bok (ODan) (ON) bok (OSw) noun
bok (ON) noun
resident OSW ÁVgL Kkb
boklærder (OSw) adj.
book-learned OSW ÁVgL Kkb
bokumbel (OSw) noun
livestock brand OSW UL Blb (table of contents only)
bol (OSw) bol (ODan) bol (OGu) bó (ON) noun
Literally ‘dwelling’ and by extension referring to a
farm including its farmland. In Danish laws bol refers
to a certain part of the village land and the rights
and obligations that followed, but may also be used as
land assessment unit. A specifically judicial use of bol
in Norwegian laws was as a farming unit of a certain
size, which was originally the basis for calculating
the lease and later the taxation, and usually specified
as to the unit measure, i.e. marker (see mark(2)) or
mánaðarmatr (q.v.). There are several, sometimes
conflicting, ideas of the nature of the bol in the
Swedish laws. In Scandinavian texts in Latin bol is
rendered by mansus, but the possible links between
the uses of bol in Scandinavia and of the mansus in
post-Roman Europe have not been explored.
cultivated land ONorw GuL Arb, OSW DL Bb
dwelling house OSW HL Rb
farm OGu GL A 3, 13, 28, Olce Grg Lþþ 206 Fjl
225, OSW DL Bb, UL Kkb, Jb, Rb, YML Kkb,
Jb, Bb, Rb, YVL Kkb, Jb, ÁVL Kkb, Jb
farmland OGu GL A 47
farmstead ODan SkL 238, Olce Jó Lbb 14,
OSW YVL Áb, Jb, Föb, Add, ÁVL Áb
homestead OSW SdmL Kkb
land OSW ÁVL Jb
village unit ODan ESjL 2, JyL 1,
3, SKL 73, 74, VSjL 78
Expressions:
sa bool aff sæthom (OSw)
Used of householders who own farms in several villages.
bolagh (OSw) noun

This word is used in several different ways, all closely related. At the simplest level, it means a partnership, but it can also simply mean a common household, or by transference to the property shared in the partnership or household. The bolaghsmaþer (q.v.) was someone who owned a part of the farm as a partner, often for a stipulated period, as opposed to a bryti (q.v.) who was a paid member of staff. The word carries the same meanings as the ODan word fælagh (q.v.), which also appears in YvGL, and the ON fælag. It is worth noting that in VMl the church and parishioners are involved in the setting up of a partnership, whereas in UL, of which in many respects VMl is a close copy, no mention is made of the church and the semi-official term fastar (q.v.) is used of the witnesses to the formation of a partnership.

There is an ON equivalent (búlag), occurring in legal texts not excerpted for the current work, defined as ‘household partnership (on a farm), joint householding’ or ‘agreed tariff for agricultural produce and services’. An apparently synonymous (and even less common) term is búland. There is also a relatively obscure late medieval legal text called bialög.

aggregated property OSw HL Åb
common household OSw UL Åb, VLm Åb
partnership OSw DL Bb, HL Jb, SdmL Jb, UL Åb, Jb, VLm Åb, Jb
See also: bo, fastar (pl.), fælagi, fe, fælagh, maþer, stæmna

bolaghsfaþor (pl) (OSw) noun
partnership fastar OSw UL Åb, Jb, VLm Åb
transaction witnesses of a partnership OSw SdmL Jb

bolaghsfæ (OSw) bolax fe (OSw) noun

goods in common OSw DL Rb
property in common OSw UL Rb, VLm Rb
property owned in partnership OSw HL Jb
See also: bolagh, fe

bolaghsmaþer (OSw) bolaghsman (OSw) noun
partner OSw UL Rb
partnership man OSw Ógl Db
See also: bryti

bolaghsstæmna (OSw) bolagsstæmna (OSw) bolax stæmna (OSw) noun
period of lease OSw VmL Jb
period of partnership OSw UL Jb
time limit of a partnership OSw SdmL Jb
See also: giftstæmna, stæmna

bolamb (OGu) noun
tame sheep OGu GL A 42
See also: lamb

boland (OGu) búland (ON) noun
Inhabited land, agricultural land on a farm incl. grazing area.

farm land Olee GrG Lbh 202, Jó Llb 51
inhabited land OGu GS Ch. 1

Refs: CV s.v. búland; ONP s.v. búland;
Schlyter s.v. bo land; Zoega s.v. búland

bolatsækkia (OSw) noun
tenancy period OSw SdmL Jb

bolbyr (OSw) bolby (OSw) noun
parcelled land OSw SdmL Äb, UL Äb, VLm Äb

boldiur (OSw) noun
poor creature OSw SmL
See also: bol, diur

bolfaster (OSw) bolfast (ODan) bolfastr (OGu) adj.

This word, frequently used in the expression bolfaster man, means literally ‘land-tied (man)’. In the translation ‘resident’, it occurs both as an adjective and as a noun. The implication is that the man concerned is a resident of the area with a fixed abode, as opposed to a lóskamaþer (see lóskan), a itinerant. The translation ‘resident’ employed in UL and VMl is intended to include both those who own land and those who do not own land, but who are permanent residents. Such people were permitted to give evidence as witnesses of character or fact and to take part in the watch. Their status seems to overlap with that of bonde in the meaning ‘householder’. In GL the translation ‘landowning man’ perhaps limits the cohort too much, but is intended to indicate the status of the person referred to, especially as the concept of an itinerant does not appear in GL and the word might be considered to distinguish landowning from tenant farmers (laigulenninger, the OGu word for OSw landboe). Since tenants could move from one parish to another when their tenancy ended, they
might not have been regarded as ‘residents’ in the full sense of the word for legal purposes. This distinction equates to the translation in SKL. There seems to be no discernible difference between the meaning of this word and that of bofaster (q.v.).

Landowning OGu GL, A 14, 18, 19

Resident OGu GL A 20a, OSw HL, Kg, Mb, SdmL Kg, Kb, UL, Kkb, Kg, Mb, Jh, Km, Bl, Rb, VmL Kkb, Mb, Km, Blb, Rb, YYgL Tb, Add

Resident farmer OSw HL Åb

With a fixed abode ODan SkL 118

See also: bofaster, bol, bolstæmsæger, bonde, jorþeghandi, karl, löski, vernalaghi

Refs: Schlyter 1877, s.v.v.

Farmstead OIce Grg Lbþ 175, 177 Rþ 230, KRA 11, OSw DL Bb, UL Blb, VmL Kkb, Bb

Farmstead or village OSw DL Kkb

Land OSw DL Bb

Village OSw DL Mb, Tjdb, UL Blb, VmL Mb, Bb

Village property OSw UL Blb, VmL Bb

Villager OSw DL Bb

Expressions:

by ok bolstæper (OSw)

Alliterative expression for a village and the related farmland, which might be translated alternatively as ‘village and environs’.

Village and farmland OSw UL Jb VmL Bb

See also: bygning, byr, garper, skæl

Refs: CV s.v. bólstaðr; Gammeltoft 2001, 15; KLNM s.v. bólstaði; ONP s.v. bólstaðr; Schlyter s.v. bolstæper; Zoega s.v. bólstaðr

Bolstæmsæger (OSw) bolstæm man (OSw)

Bolstæmsæger (OSw) ODan SkL passim

See also: bol, fe

Bolgarper (OSw) noun

Fence around a village plot OSw YYgL Utgb, ÆYgL Föb

See also: bol, garper

Bolkøp (OSw) noun

Presumably synonymous with siængakøp (q.v.).

Purchase into the household OSw UL Åb

Purchase to the home OSw HL Åb

See also: siængakøp

Refs: Schlyter s.v. bolkøp; SL HL, 315–16, note 57

Bolsbryghi (OSw) noun

Fence OSw YYgL Utgb

Bolsmærki (OSw) noun

Brand OSw HL Blb

Farm brand OSw UL Blb, VmL Bb

Owner’s mark OSw SdmL Bb

Bolstæpbro (OSw) noun

Farmland bridge OSw SdmL Bb

See also: byabro

Bolstæpaskæl (OSw) noun

Farmland boundary OSw SdmL Bb

Bolstæper (OSw) bolståðr (ON) noun

Village or farmstead in a village or the area around the dwelling on a farm. Also used of farming land delineated by boundary markers as being part of a specific village.

Farm OIce Grg Klþ 2, 4 Fþ 144, 152 Lbþ 172, 179 Tig 258, Jó Lbþ 41, OSw HL Blb

Farmland OSw SdmL Kkb, Jb, Bb, Mb, UL Jb, Blb, VmL Mb, Bb
translation ‘civil law’ has been used as conveying the distinction intended. The translation ‘community of householders’ in a different context, comparable to vernalagh (q.v.) elsewhere, reflects the ambiguity/vagueness of the literal meaning of lagh (q.v.).

civil law OSw UL Kkb, VmL Kkb
community of the householders OSw YVgL Kkb
farmers’ law OSw HL Blb
law of householders OSw ÁVgL Md

See also: bolagh, bonde, faelagh, gislingalagh, jorpalagh, köplagh, lagh, vernalagh

Refs: Schlyter 1877, s.v. bonde lagh; SL UL, 40 note 64; SL VmL, 29 note 74

bondasun (OSw) bondesun (ODan) bódason (ON) noun
farmer’s son OSw SmL
householder’s son ODan Jyl 1, 2, SkL 5, Olce
Jó Mah 2, Js Mah 11, OSw YVgL Kkb, Áb, Gb, Rlb, Tb, Fób, ÁVgL Kkb, Gb, Rlb, Fös
husband’s son ODan Jyl 3

See also: bonde

bondatal (OSw) noun
Number of householders as the basis for taxation and other obligations, viz. building a church.
taxation OSw HL Kkb, SdmL Kkb
See also: bonde

Refs: Brink forthcoming

bonde (OSw) bonde (ODan) bondi (OGu) bóndi (ON) búandi (ON) noun
As indicated by the last form the noun bonde (pl. bóndi) is derived from the present participle of the verb (OSw) boa/(ON) búa in the sense ‘live, dwell’. The term bóndi/búandi was used to denote a man fixed to a location (as opposed to göngumaðr, q.v.) and usually married (cf. Beck 1975, 64). Düwel (1975, 190–92 (citing Hjärne)) defines bonde as a free, weapon-bearing man who has a fixed abode where he can be lawfully summoned.

In general, the bonde was a farmer and landowner, and head of a household. However, not all farmers were landowners; many were tenants (OSw landboar, ODan garthsæter, landboer, ON landbiar, leiglendingar, leigulíðar) (see landboar, garthsæter, laigulenningr, leigulíði). In WNorway (the province of the Gulathing law) there were thus two kinds of free bónder. In Mid and Northern Norway (the province of the Frostathing law) three kinds of bónder were distinguished: hauldr (see hóldr), árborinn maðr, and rekþegn (q.v.) (see below). There were also two classes of landowners: (1) farmers who had purchased their land (ON kauplendingar (see kauplendingr)), and (2) farmers who owned their land by hereditary (odal) right. The latter category, in ONorw called a hauldr or ódalborinn maðr, was considered the normal man with respect to legal and social status. He was to be preferred as witness, and he set the standard for the system of compensation and fines (bótr (see bot) and sekt (see sect)) (see Helle 2001, 117). This system was graded according to the rank of the person(s) insulted, whether they had a higher or a lower status than a bonde. Only landed men (lendir men, see below), the king’s marshal (stallari), the earl (jarl), the bishops and the king had a higher rank, tenants and freedmen (frjáls gjafar, leysingjar) had a lower standing. Slaves had no personal rights whatsoever. The social stratification of the Norwegian society was also reflected in the gravesites: the higher the rank of the deceased, the closer to the church this person was buried.

Peculiar to the FrL was the rekþegn, a bonde whose legal rights were half of those of the hauldr. He was ranked between the freeborn man (the árborinn maðr), and the freedman and each of their descendants. The former had at least four generations of free men as ancestors, but he could not match the hauldr because he lacked odal rights. He either was a tenant or owned purchased land.

It should be noted that the tenant, although inferior to the hauldr in social status, enjoyed the same personal rights (rëtr) as the bonde with respect to fines and compensations.

In the OSw provincial laws and in the law of Gotland, the peasantry was less hierarchically structured, the main distinction being that of the free versus the unfree man. The latter group consisted of the slaver (praear). An exception to this pattern occurs in the VgL, where the landed man (the lander maper) enjoyed a higher social status than the bonde. On the other hand, the bonde was ranked above the landed man, the bishop, and the king with respect to the viþsorþ (q.v.), which probably refers to the right of possessing land. A parallel may be found in the ÓgL, which supports the bonde against the king in disputes about the viþsorþ. In Norway, the landed men have been considered a special higher class of bónder who owned extensive lands themselves or possessed lands as grants from the king. It is doubtful whether this is the case in the VgL, despite Norwegian influence (see Lindkvist 2009a, 63 with further references).

An example of a hierarchically inferior bonde may be seen in the HL, where the messenger of the king (the kunungs ari) enjoyed a special protection when
travelling in Hälsingland. If insulted he was entitled to a compensation double that of a bonde.

In the GL the landowners (bönder) and the tenants (laigulenningar, landboar) were equal before the law, except in their function as witnesses. In this and in several other respects there was a distinction between Gotlanders, non-Gotlanders, and slaves, with falling degrees of status. See, e.g., GL A 15, 17, 20, 20a, 24.

In Sweden, as well as in Denmark, the bonde belonged to a commune. He was part of the village (byr) and the parish (sokn). As such, he was responsible for the building and upkeep of churches, roads, and bridges. The priest was legally on a par with the bonde. He was a member of the village, sharing the same obligations as the bönder. The importance of a bonde as a free man, implying a designation of respect, is evident in the laws of Västergötland. Here it is stated that a bishop and a judge (laghmanper) have to be sons of bönder.

The ODan provincial laws indicate that most farmers were freeholders, but the number of tenants was increasing, esp. in Zealand. There were small differences between the two classes and mainly of a legal nature: Only freeholders were allowed as nævninger (nominated men, members of judicial panels, see næmpning) in Jutland and compurgators in Scania in disputes about property. Within the group of tenants, there was a distinction between the landbo and the garthsæte. The latter was a smallholder, more dependent on his landlord. He was allowed to till a small piece of land for himself in return for compulsory labour for the landlord. The class of garthsæter was greatly increased by the liberation of slaves.

Oice law distinguished between freeholders, tenants, and smallholders (búðsetumenn). Only the freeholders visited the assembly (the ping). This implied that they had to be wealthy, because they were obliged to pay a fee for travelling to the assembly, the so-called pingfararkaup (q.v.). After the union with Norway had been established they were called skattbǿndr. In contrast, the bonde who lived on land belonging to the church was called kirkjuböndi. These two terms were peculiar to Iceland.

adult man OSw SmL
farmer OFar Seyð 8, 9, OGu GL A 5, 7, 10, 17, 28, 48, 56, 56a, Add. 1 (B 4), ONorw BorgL 4.2 5.2 passim, EidsL 8.3 10.5 passim, FrL Intr 12 Tfb 1 KrbA 22, OSw DL Tjdb, HL Kkb, Kgb, Äb, Mb, Jb, Kmb, Blb, Rb, SmL freeholder ONorw FrL Intr 1, 15
head of the household ONorw Gul Kjb, Tjb, Leb householder ODan ESjL 1–3, JyL 1–3, SkKL 1–3, 7, 9, 12, 13, SkL passim, VSjL 1, 24, 32, 52, 57–59,
See also:

boskipt (OSw) boskipt (OSw) noun
division OSw ÄVgL Jb
division of home OSw YVgL Frb, Add, ÄVgL Slb
partition of home OSw YVgL Äb, ÄVgL Äb
partition of property OSw ÖgL Eb
portion of a property OSw VmL Jb
property division OSw UL Kgb, Äb, VmL Kgb, ÖgL Db
See also: bo, skipti

boslote (OSw) boslot (ODan) noun
Synonymous with hovolot (q.v.).
capital lot ODan JyL 2
lot in a household ODan JyL 2
part OSw ÄVgL Gb
part of the home OSw YVgL Gb
See also: bo, hovolot, luter

bospænd (OSw) noun
household theft OSw VmL Mb
See also: bodret

bosran (OSw) boran (ODan) bûrían (ON) noun
burglary ONorw FrL Var 14
house rape OSw VmL JyL 2
livestock rustling OSw VmL Mb
property rape ODan JyL 2
robbery OSw ÄVgL Gb
robbery at home OSw YVgL Gb
theft ONorw FrL Var 13
theft of livestock Olce Jö Lib 34
See also: bo, bosbrigh, ran

bot (OSw) bot (ODan) bôter (ODan) bot (OGu) bót (ON) bôter (OSw) noun
Both bot and the derived verb bóta refer to payment of two different kinds: (1) compensation to private persons for injury, insult or damage; and (2) fines to the king or the church for crimes or violations of ecclesiastical regulations. In this latter case the fine was called sekt (see sect). Several OSw laws (ÄVgL, YVgL, ÖgL, HL, DL) conceive bôter as a means of reconciliation between families (ættir, see átt and ætt). This was also the purpose of ODan laws (e.g. SkL) concerning bôter. For this reason, bôter were paid not only to the aggrieved person(s), but also to the family (the ætt). Bôter to public authorities were paid partly
to the king, partly to society (land (q.v.), hæræp (q.v.) etc.) or to the church.

Both compensation and fines were often stipulated in terms of baugar (‘rings’, or parts of rings), the values of which were expressed in monetary units (mark, öre etc.), and frequently paid in domestic animals or goods like clothes and weapons; the amount varying with the scope and seriousness of the offence in question. Some fines also implied fasting (see fasta v.).

For very serious offences or crimes, such as murder, værgæld ’wergild’ had to be paid by the killer and his kin to the killed person’s kin, as well as a fine to the king. Some crimes, the so-called óbótamál/ orbodemál, were considered too grave to be atoned for by compensation. The punishment for such crimes was usually outlawry.

There was no uniform system of fines and compensation in the Nordic countries. However, fines and compensation were graded in two respects: on the one hand according to the nature, scope, and harmful effects of the offence, on the other hand according to the social standing and personal rights (ON réttir) of the aggrieved person. All free persons were entitled to compensation when insulted, and OSw provincial laws considered all free men equal in this respect. The only social gradation known in OSw law was the so-called þokkabot (q.v.). In ONorw laws social gradation was the rule (except for cases of insult in church, at the assembly, or in parties, see FrL Mhb, ch. 58). In Western and Mid-Norway the freeholder (the hauldr) set the standard of comparison. Payments were stipulated in fixed relations to him. He was entitled to 3 merkr, an ordinary farmer (one without odal rights) the half of this (12 aurar), a freedom 6 aurar. Higher up on the scale were the landed men and the stallari (6 merkr each), earls and bishops (12 merkr). The highest fine to the king might amount to 40 merkr. Otherwise, the standard fine to the Norwegian king was 12 aurar (1 1/2 mörk). For minor offences, publicly known, the standard fine was 3 aurar. For bodily harm the Norw laws have very detailed and explicit provisions. For violations of church law fines were paid to the bishop.

As indicated above the culprit had in some cases, e.g. when værgæld was involved, to make payments both to the king and to private persons. A division of the fine is also found in ONorw law, when both the king and society (the householder) received fines for breach of justice (see Helle 2001, 94). Not only active offences were fined, but also disregard of decisions or judgements from a court (dómrof).

There were two calculation systems in use: (1) the duodecimal system, based on 3 merkr or multiples of 3 (6, 9, and 12), and (2) the 40 merkr-system (‘den store bod’), 40 merkr or multiples of 40. It is disputed which system is the older, the 3 merkr-series or the 40 merkr-series. In Sweden and Denmark the 3 merkr-series is considered to be the older one; in Norway the 3 merkr-system seems to have prevailed.

atonement Olce Grg Vis 94

compensation ODan ESjl 1–3, JyL 1–3, SkL passim, VSjl 23, 48, 49, 52, 53, 54, 65, 69, 86, OGu GL A 13–19, Add. 1 (B 4), Olce Grg bsp 60 Feþ 156 Misc 249, Jô Mah 1, 8 Kge 26 Fml 17, Js Mah 4, 28, ONorw FrL Intr 4 Var 9 Sab 1, Gil Sab, OSw DL Mb, HL Kgb, Mb, UL Åb, Mb, Jb, Blb, Rb, VmL Åb, Mb, Bb, Rb, YVgL Frb, Drb, Åb, Gb, Tb, Föb, Add, AVgL Md, Smb, Tb, Òg. Kkb, Eb, Db, Vm fine ODan ESjl 1, SKL 226, VSjl 40, 49, 86, OGu GL A 7, 11, 12, 14, 16, 19, 23, Add. 2 (B 17), ONorw Borgl. 5.2, FrL Intr 5 KrbB 8, GuL Leób, OSw DL Kkb, Eb, Mb, Bb, Gb, Rb, HL Kkb, Kgb, Åb, Mb, Blb, SdmL Kkb, Kgb, Gb, Åb, Jb, Mb, Kmb, Mb, TjdB, Rb, Till, UL Kkb, Kgb, Åb, Mb, Jb, Kmb, Blb, Rb, VmL Kkb, Kgb, Åb, Mb, Jb, Kmb, Bb, means to pay fines OSw DL Kkb payment ODan ESjl 2, 3, JyL 2, SkL 43, 97, 118, VSjl 41, 50 recompense OGu GL A 37 remedy OSw UL SBFM repair OSw SdmL Kkb Expressions:

fulder bot, fulder bruta, full bot, fullar bóter (OSw)

full compensation OSw UL Mb, Rb VmL Mb, Rb full fines OSw VmL Mb

See also: auvislagjald, aaverkan, bogher, bóndaréttir, bóta, fulder, fullrétti, fæbot, gæld, lögréttir, manhælghi, rætter, skadabóti, vaþabot, viðsbot.

Refs: Helle 2001, 94; Hertzberg s.v.v.

bot (ON) noun

botefæ (ON) bótæf (ON) noun

botefæstning (ON) noun
botemal (ON) noun

promise of compensation (ODan) ESjL 3, VSjL 50, 53

See also: bot, fæsta

bólfeða (ON) noun
rented land (Olce) Jó Llb 14

bónafé (ON) noun

Funds gathered by a community of householders used to make joint payments, such as provisions for a bishop at a church consecration (EidsL 34.3).

wealth of farmers (ONorw) EidsL 34.3

Refs: CV s.v. bónafé; Fritzner s.v. bónafé

bónadílega (ON) noun

burial-place for farmers (ONorw) BorgL 9.3

bónadírett (ON) noun

The bónadírett — as opposed to the konungs réttar and the kristinn réttar — was the personal right of the bóni (see bonde) (in the broader sense of the term) to compensation in case of insult, graded in accordance with his legal and social status. This réttar ‘right’ had three levels. The lowest level was that of the bóni or bóni áðorinn (freeborn bóni) who had purchased his land or tilled it as a tenant. In the GuL (chs 91 and 200) his réttar was stipulated to half of what was fixed for the hauldr (see hólór), in the FrL (Rgb ch. 34) one third. On the intermediate level stood the freeholder/householder (the hauldr or hauldr ódalborinn). When entitled to fullrét (full compensation) he received three merkr (FrL Rgb ch. 34, GuL Mhb ch. 200). The top level consisted of chieftains, esp. lendir menn (see lender), ármenn (see ármadór) and stallarar (see stallari). This tripartite division is found in the FrL and GuL. The Borgl. and EidsL seem to recognize only two levels, the hauldsmaðr and the bóni, although this cannot be stated with certainty because only the Church Laws have been preserved.

According to the FrL (KrbB ch. 2) the bónadírett set the standard of fines for a number of offences, such as (e.g.) fornication, the eating of flesh before taking part in the Holy Communion, paying inadequate tithes, violation of the church peace, neglect of providing saddle horses for the bishop, and failure to send forth a message concerning this duty. A later addition states that these fines had to be paid in burnt silver (FrL Rgb ch. 35).

farmers’ law (ONorw) FrL KrbB 2

householder’s right (ONorw) GuL Mhb

See also: bonde, leysingi

Refs: Hertzberg s.v. bónadírett; KLNM s.v. bóter; RGA2 s.v. hólór

bónhúð (ON) noun

oratory (Olce) Grg Tig 263

bótonauss (ON) adj.

requiring no compensation (Olce) Jó Mah 13
bótamaðr (ON) noun
  compenser OIce Jó Mah 29
  man with a legal right to atone by paying compensation OIce Jó Mah 1
brander (OSw) noun
  fire OSw HL Blb
  Expressions:
  brander mæþ wiliæ wærkiæ (OSw) arson OSw HL Blb
branderfð (ON) noun
  The branderfð, ‘foster inheritance’, was the foster father’s right to inherit from a foster son. The right was not reciprocal.
  foster inheritance ONorw GuL Arb, Olb Refs: KLNM s.v.v. branderfð, bålferd, kår; Robberstad 1981, 359–60
brandstuþ (OSw) noun
  Collective compensation to victims of accidental fire paid in coin or kind by local householders in the hæraþ (q.v.) or hundari (q.v.) or part thereof depending on the damages caused. Similar responsibilities, albeit not the word, appear in OIce Grg.
  compensation for fire OSw DL Bb
  fire compensation ODan SkL 225, 226
 Refs: KLNM s.v. brandstod
brandvapa (OSw) noun
  accidental fire OSw UL Kkb, VmL Kkb
  See also: vapabraenna, vapaelder
brauthöfn (ON) noun
  An abduction; illicit transport from the country. Used of abducting women and the removal of property.
  carrying off OIce Grg Arþ 126 Feb 151 Misc 250
 Refs: CV s.v. brothöfn; Fritzner s.v. brothöfn; ONP s.v. brauthöfn
bráð (ON) noun
  carcass ONorw GuL Tjb
bref (OSw) bref (ODan) bréf (OGu) (ON) noun
  Written documents appear from the bishop (biskups bref OSw YVgL), king (konungs bref ODan, OSw, konungs opit bref OSw), lykt bref mif konungs insigl (GS ch. 4) and dean (provastar bref OSw), and both to and from the pope (pava bref OSw). Occasionally referring to their purpose, such as interdictions (forbuþa bref OSw) and ordination to the priesthood (vigsla bref OSw).
  charter OSw DL Kkb
  document OFar Seyð 0, OIce Jó Kab 12, OSw DL Gb
  letter ODan ESjL 3, JyL 2, OGu GS Ch. 4, OSw HL Rb, SdmL Kkb, Kgb, Áb, Kmb, Rh, SmL, YVgL Kkb, Áb, Gb, ÁVgL Gb
  writ OIce Jó Mah 2
  Refs: Larsson 2001, 229–42
bregþa (OGu) bregða (ON) verb
  abuse OGu GL A 39
 See also: brigða
brek (ON) noun
  deceit OIce Grg Lbþ 192
brekboð (ON) noun
  deceitful bid OIce Grg Lbþ 192
breklauss (ON) adj.
  without deceit OIce Grg þþþ 73 Fjl 221
breksekð (ON) noun
  A legal stratagem whereby someone is prosecuted for outlawry by two separate plaintiffs, one of whom only brings the case to ruin that of the other prosecutor. The benefits of this are not explicitly stated in Grg, but it seems likely that the one committing breksekð is somehow allied with the outlaw, thus preventing his goods from being confiscated by another party.
  deceptive outlawry OIce Grg þþþ 60
  See also: sæk
  Refs: CV s.v. breksekð; Fritzner s.v. breksekt
brennustaðr (ON) noun
  The location of a burnt building; an arson site.
  burnt place OIce Grg Vis 109
  Refs: CV s.v. brennustaðr; ONP s.v. brennustaðr
brennuvargr (ON) noun
  There is no mention of a fatal outcome for the crime committed by a brennuvargr. According to GuL the punishment could be outlawry and loss of all property.
  arson-wolf ONorw EidsL 50.13
  arsonist OIce Jó Llb 30
  fire-wolf ONorw GuL Llb
  Refs: KLNM s.v. mordbrænd; ONP s.v. brennuvargr
brethøks (ODan) breiðøx (ON) noun
  broad-axe ODan ESjL 3, ONorw GuL Leb
brettifumessa (ON) noun
  Feast of St Brictiva (11 January) ONorw GuL Krb
brevafæ (OSw) noun
  letter fee OSw UL Kkb
bréfagerð (ON) noun
  letter-writing OIce Jó Kab 12
brigðandi (ON) noun
  man asserting a claim OIce Grg Lbþ 176
person who reclaims ONorw FrL Jkb 8
See also: briga

brigðarmaðr (ON) brigðamaðr (ON) noun
allodial owner ONorw FrL Jkb 8
See also: briga

brigðarmessa (ON) noun
St Brigid’s Day Olce Grg Klb 13

brigsl (OGu) briglí (ON) noun

dispute OGu GL A 25, Add. 7 (B 49)
ownership claim OGu GL Add. 7 (B49)
taunt Olce Grg Misc 237

brigð (OSw) brigð (ON) noun
Related to the verb briga ‘to dispute; to claim; to reproach’. Used of disputed land as well as the right to claim the disputed land and the legal procedure for the claim.

challenge to landholding OSw Vml Jb

disputed property OSw UL Kmb, VmL Kmb
redemption of land ONorw FrL Jkb 7
redemption process ONorw GuL Olb
right to claim Olce Jó Lbb 1
right to reclaim Olce Js Lbb 1
See also: qvælista

Refs: ONP s.v. brigð

brigða (OGu) brígðas (OGu) brígða (ON) verb
annul Olce Js þfb 5
assert a claim Olce Grg Arþ 126, Jó Lbb 1, 11, Js Lbb 1, 8, ONorw FrL Jkb 6
claim OGu GL Add. 7 (B 49), ONorw GuL Arþ declare oneself free of something ONorw GuL Loð

dispute OGu GL A 25

dispute about OGu GL A 25
disregard Olce Jó þfb 6
redeem ONorw GuL Kpb, Olb
See also: bregða, brígðandi, brígðarmaðr, dela

brigða (OGu) brígðas (OGu) brígða (ON) verb
annul Olce Js þfb 5
assert a claim Olce Grg Arþ 126, Jó Lbb 1, 11, Js Lbb 1, 8, ONorw FrL Jkb 6
claim OGu GL Add. 7 (B 49), ONorw GuL Arþ declare oneself free of something ONorw GuL Loð

dispute OGu GL A 25

dispute about OGu GL A 25
disregard Olce Jó þfb 6
redeem ONorw GuL Kpb, Olb
See also: bregða, brígðandi, brígðarmaðr, dela

brista (OSw) bríst (ODan) verb
break OSw SmL, UL Kkb, Blb, VmL Kkb, Bb
be convicted OFDan EsJL 3

bro (OSw) bro (ODan) bró (ON) noun

bridge ODan YlL 1, ONorw GuL Llb, OSw DL Bb, HL Blb, SdmL Kkb, Jb, UL Kgb, Blb, Add. 14, VmL Kgb, Bb, YVgL Kkb, Jb, Utgb, Add, ÁVgL Jb, Föb
bridge or causeway OSw UL Kkb, Blb, VmL Kkb
See also: gata, vegger

broa (OSw) broa (OGu) verb
make roads good OGu GL A 52,
OSw UL Blb, VmL Bb

broabot (OSw) noun
A fine paid by the community (attunger (q.v.), fiarþunger (q.v.), hundari (q.v.)) to the king for neglecting to build or maintain bridges.
bridge fine OSw SdmL Bb
See also: bot

broafall (OSw) noun
neglect of bridges OSw SdmL Bb

broafiol (OSw) brofiol (ODan) bro fial (OSw) brofiol (OSw) noun
Literally, ‘bridge plank’. In DL and VmL, an administrative unit referring to a quarter of a hundari (q.v.) (VmL) or of a príþunger (q.v.) (DL). The exact meaning is obscure. In ODan, it refers to a part of the home.
bridge-plank ODan EsJL 3
quarter of a Thing assembly area OSw DL Rb
threshold ODan EsJL 3, SKL 142
{broafiol} OSw VmL Rb

See also: hundari, príþunger

Refs: Schlyter, s.v. broafiol (2); Schück 1949, 17; SL DL, 112 note 42; SL VmL, 175 note 5

broaflokker (OSw) noun

chapter on bridges OSw SdmL Bb

broasyn (OSw) broar syn (OSw) noun
bridge inspection OSw DL Bb

brok (OGu) noun
trousers OGu GL A 19

broþursluter (OSw) noun
brother’s lot OSw SdmL Jb

broðurbaugr (ON) noun
brother’s ring ONorw GuL Mhb

See also: bróðurbaugr

broðukván (ON) noun
brother’s wife ONorw FrL Mhb 39

brudsæta (OSw) brúsæta (OSw) noun
bride’s dresser OSw DL Gb
matron of honour OSw VmL Åb
See also: bruþframma, bruþmaþer, bruþtuguhga

bruþlóp (OSw) bryllup (OGu) brúðhlauð (ON) 
brúðlópet (ON) bruðlópí (OSw) bruðlópi (OSw) 
brüle (OSw) brúlée (OSw) 
brüle (OSw) norn

wedding ÓGu GL A 24, ÓIcle Grg Þsp 81
Arþ 118 Feþ 144, 148, Þó Mah 19 Kge 1, Js
Kvg 1, KRA 16, 17, ÓNorw FrL Krb 1, 
GuL Krb, ÓSw DL Gb, SdmL Gb, UL Åb,
Vml Åb, YVgL Kkb, Drb, Gb, AYvL Md
wedding feast ÓGu GL A 24, ÓSw UL Åb, Vml Åb
See also: brúðkona, bruþmaþer, gifta, giftarmal, 
giftaröl, kvánfang, kvennagifting, vigning, vjgsl

bruni (ON) noun
arson ONorw GuL Tfb
See also: brenna

brusteihl (OGu) adj.
whole in breathing ÓGu GL Add. 8 (B 55)
See also: bainheil

brut (OSw) brut (ODan) brot (ON) brot (OSw) brott
(OSw) noun
act ODan SkKL 8
breaking (a bone) OSw VmL Mb
broken ends of bone OSW Vml Mb
crime ODan Jyl 2, Skl 126, OSW DL Mb,
HL För, Kkb, Mb, SdmL Kkb, Kgb, Jh, Kmb,
Mb, Tjdb, UL Kkb, Mb, Jb, Kmb, Blb, Rb,
Vml Kkb, Jb, Kmb, Blb, Rb, VvmL Md
Add
damage ÓIcle Grg Vis 100 Rsþ 230, Þó þþþ 6
distribution OSW SdmL Jb, Bb
fine OSW HL Mb
misdeameour OSW UL Kgb, Blb, Vml Lb
offence ODan ESjL 1, Jyl 2, SkKL 2,
3, OSW HL Åb, Mb, UL Kkb, Mb
punishment OSW UL Mb, Kmb, Rb, Vml Kmb, Rb
violation OSW HL Åb
wrongdoing OSW YVgL Åb

Expressions:
brut ok byamal, brut ok byæ mal (OSw)
village measurement and distribution OSW UL Blb
brut ok tomtamal (OSw)
part of the village measurement OSW VmL Jb
See also: afbrot, brafuthófn, bruþlaker, búnkebrut,
byabrut, byamal, dombrut, epþórisbrut,
fostuaþbrot, friþbrot, gislingabrut, husbrut,
hælgebrut, hælgebrutsak, hælghudahabrut,
kirkjufriðbrot, kristinsþómsbrot, kynsaþesbrut,
lögþbrut, oþþbrut, sakórisbrut, skipbrotsmaðr,
skipbrott, skriptabrut, solskipt, tegheir, tiældrubrut,
tomtamal, ubruþlaker, vitherlaghisbrut

bruþlíker (OSw) brotlikær (OSw) adj.
criminal OSW HL Kgb, SdmL Kgb
felonious OSW DL Ebl, UL Kgb, Vml Kgb
guilty OSW DL Rb, UL Rb, VmL Rb

bruþ (OSw) bruþr (ON) noun
bride ÓIcle Grg Þsp 10, OSW DL
Gb, HL Åb, SdmL Gb
bruþpæseti (OSw) noun
bridal seat OSW SdmL Gb
bruþbænker (OSw) noun
bridal bench OSW HL Åb
bruþframma (OSw) noun
bridesmaid OSW HL Åb
matron of honour OSW UL Åb
See also: brúdætæ, bruþtuguhga
bruþfærd (OSw) bruþfær (ON) bruðfærd (OSw) noun
bridal journey OSW AYvL Gb
bride’s journey OSW DL Gb
wedding journey ÓIcle Grg Feþ 164, Þó þþþ 36
bruþgome (OSw) bruþgumi (ON) noun
bridegroom ÓIcle Grg Þsp 10, OSW
DL Gb, HL Åb, SdmL Gb
bruþkalla (OSw) noun
bride’s swains OSW DL Gb
See also: bruþmaþer
bruþlópsgærþ (OSw) bruþhlaupsgerð (ON) bruþlópis gærþ (OSw) bruþlóps gærþ (OSw) bruþlóps gærþ (OSw) (ON) noun
holding a wedding ÓIcle KRA 16, 19
wedding ONorw FrL Krb 9, OSW HL Åb
wedding celebration OSW UL Åb, Vml Åb
wedding provisions OSW SdmL Gb
See also: bruþlóp, gærþ
bruþlópsstími (OSw) bruþhlaupsstími (ON) noun
time of marriage OSW HL Åb
wedding-time ONorw BorgL 7, OSW SdmL Gb
bruþmaþer (OSw) bruþmaðr (ON) bruþþen (pl.)
(OSw) noun
bridal men OSW SdmL Gb, YVgL Gb, AYvL Gb
bridal pages OSW HL Åb
bridesman ONorw GuL Kvb, Arb
supporter (of the bride) OSW UL Åb, VmL Åb
See also: brúdætæ, bruþlóp
bruþmessa (OGu) noun
nuptial mass ÓGu GL A 24
brúťugha (OSw) bryttuga (OGu) noun
  chief bridal attendant OGu GL A 24
  matron of honour OSw VmL Āb
  See also: brudsceta, bruframma
brúťvalfr (pl.) (OSw) noun
  bridal cloths OSw YVgL Gb, ĀVgL Gb
brúarhald (ON) noun
  maintenance of bridges Olce Jó Llb 45
brúðkaup (ON) noun
  wedding celebration Olce Grg Arp 118
brúðkaupsvitni (ON) noun
  witness to a wedding Olce Jó Kge 4
  See also: vitni
brúðkona (ON) noun
  bridesmaid ONorw GuL Kvb, Arb
  See also: brullöp
brúðstöll (ON) noun
  bridal chair ONorw FrL Sab 4
bryllaupsdæger (OSw) bryllopés dagher (OSw) noun
  legal marriage day OSw YVgL Gb
  See also: brullöp
brynia (OSw) noun
  coat of mail OSw HL Rb
brystaf (OSw) noun
  direct inheritance OSw UL Āb, VmL Āb
  inheritance by direct heirs OSw HL Āb, SdmL Āb
brýta (OSw) bryte (ODan) briauta (OGu) verb
  breach OSw HL Kgb, Rb, ÖgL Eb, Db, Vm
  break OGu GL A 24, 26, Add. 8 (B 55), OSw UL Kkb, Kgb, Kg, Mb, Jb, Blb, Rb, VmL Kkb, Kg, Mb, Jb, Bb, Rb, YVgL Kkb, ĀVgL Rlb
  break out OGu GL A 33
  commit a crime/offence ODan ESjL 1, OSw UL Kkb, Kgb, Mb, Rb, VmL Kkb, Kg, Āb, Mb, Rb, YVgL Kkb
  cultivate OSw UL Blb, VmL Bb
  damage OSw VmL Mb
  desecrate OGu GL A 8
  distribute OSw SdmL Bb, UL Blb, VmL Bb
  divide OSw UL Blb, VmL Bb
  fail (to observe or fulfil something) OSw UL Kkb, Kgb, VmL Kkb
  forfeit ODan Jyl J 2
  infringe against OGu GL A 28, 31, 59, 65
  injure OSw UL Blb, VmL Bb
  offend ODan Jyl J 2, VSjL 86, OSw DL Eb, HL Kkb, Āb, ÖgL Eb
  violate ODan SKKL 3, OSw HL Kkb, Kg, Mb, SdmL Kkb, VmL Kkb

Expressions:

bryta hus (OSw) bryte hus (ODan)
  break into a house OSw HL Kgb
  SdmL Kgb ODan Jyl J 2
bryte hælgh (ODan)
  commit sacrilege ODan Jyl J 2
bryte skip (ODan)
  to be shipwrecked ODan Jyl J 3 SKL 165
  See also: bróta, ryva
brytefælagh (ODan) noun
  partnership with a bailiff ODan ESjL 1
  See also: fælaghsbryte
bryti (OSw) bryte (ODan) bryti (ON) brytia (OSw) noun
  This word is derived from the verb (ON) brytja in the senses ‘chop, divide, apportion, distribute’ (namely food and labour). The word is used in ODan, Old West Norse and OSw laws and can be traced back to pre-Christian times, at least to the Viking Age. In Norway and parts of Sweden (Östergötland) the bryti (‘overseer’, Lat. villicus) was the foremost among the slaves and distributed work between them. In his function as an overseer, he was also (in the FrL) called a verkhúsbrýti. If insulted he was entitled to a higher compensation than the other servants were.
  In Denmark, the situation was different. The bryte was not a slave (see Ulsig 1981, 142). Although originally landless (see Vogt 2010), he was later (in Christian times) usually a free man. Socially he ranked above the tenant in so far as he was in the service of the landowner, but he was not leasing the latter’s land (as the tenant did).
  The ODan provincial laws distinguished between two types of bryter, on the one hand the so-called fælaghsbryte (q.v.), who enjoyed some kind of partnership with the landowner, on the other hand the ordinary bryte, who was just a manager or steward. See Ulsig 1981, 142−45; 2011, 125, 129. Although the tenant was more independent, the bryte often managed far larger farms than the tenant did (see Ulsig 1981, 145; 2011, 129−30). As a steward or manager of royal estate — sometimes the word bryte is used synonymous with ármaðr (q.v.) — he might assume higher administrative functions as well, e.g. the collecting of taxes and fines. In the ESjL the word bryte is also used synonymously with ombudsman (umbuþsman, see umbuþsman). He might even have responsibilities of command in military expeditions.

During the twelfth century the relationship between these two social classes changed, because the tenants were taken into the service of the estate owners (see Ulsig 1981, 146). Later (in the thirteenth
century) the great lords (herremæn, see hærraman) were allowed (by the JyL II 76) to keep for themselves the three marks’ fines incurred by the bryte, fines that would otherwise have accrued to the king. E. Ulsig has argued (1981, 155–56; 2011, 97) that the great lords took advantage of this to redefine many of their tenants as bryter. This seems to have expanded the nobility’s grip on the resources of their dependents (see Ulsig 2011, 141).

In the late Middle Ages the bryte seems to disappear as a particular social group, probably an effect of the abandoning of large-scale demesne farming during the late medieval agrarian crisis after 1350. The examples of the word bryte in sixteenth-century sources (see Kalkar s.v. bryd(j)e) suggest that the word was then used synonymously for ‘tenant’ (Danish fæster).

In Västergötland the bryti often became a lænsmaþer (q.v.).

bailiff ODan ESjL 2, 3, JyL 1, 2, SkL 59, 163, 171–73, 226–31, VSjL 68, 87
farm administrator ODan ESjL 2
official ODan ESjL 3
overseer ONorw FrL. Mhb 10 Kvb 21, GuL Leb, Mhb, Tjb, OSw UL Mb, Rb, VmL Mb steward Olce Jö Kge 32, OSw SdmL Mb, Tjdb, Rb, YVgL Drb, Åb, Rlb, Tb, Föb, Utgb, ÁVgL Åb, Tb, ÖgL Kkb, Db /bryti/ OSw ÁVgL Tb
See also: bolaghismaker, deghia, halzmaþer

Refs: Brink 2008c, 3–6; 2012, 45, 139−45, 258; 2014b; Hertzberg s.v.v. bryti, verkjúshbryti; Iversen 1997, 119, 120, 124, 153; Kalkar s.v. bryd(j)e; KLNM s.v.v. befalsingsmand, bryde, embedsindøyer, kyrkogods, landgilde, tyende, årmann; Lund [1877] 1967 s.v. bryti; Nevéus 1974, 26, 28, 141, 162; RGA2 s.v. bryte; Schlyter s.v. bryti; Tamm & Vogt, eds, 2016, 5, 21–22; Ulsig 1981, 141, 142−46, 155–56; 2011, 97, 125, 129–30, 141; Vogt 2010, 54

brytjun (ON) brytjan (ON) noun
catering Olce Grg Psþ 78

brytstokkr (OSw) bruthogh (OSw) brutstok (OSw) noun
Possibly a hollowed out piece of timber used as a moneybox, and as such referring to the household economy.

household OSw YVgL Åb, ÁVgL Åb

Refs: Schlyter s.v. brytstokkr

brænna (OSw) brænne (ODan) breonna (ON) brínnna (ON) brínnna (ON) verb
Trans and intrans. Legally significant uses include arson and accidental fires, clearing of woodland for agriculture, and being burned by irons as an ordeal.

burn ODan SkL 225, ONorw GuL Leb,
Lhb, OSw DL Bb, HL Kg b, Mb, Blb, UL Kgb, Åb, Mb, Jb, Kmb, Blb, VmL Kkb, Åb, Mb. Kmb, Bb, YVgL Föb, Utgb, A
d burn down ODan Jyl. 3, OSw UL Kkb
be burned ODan SkL 161
set on fire ONorw GuL Leb, Lhb, Mhb

Expressions:

brænna inni (ON)
burn (someone) inside a house
Olce Grg Vis 102 Jö Mah 2
See also: bruni

brænna (OSw) noun
arson Olce Jö Lhb 30, ONorw GuL Lhb
burning Olce Grg Vis 109
fire OSw DL Bb, YVgL Add

bræþavitni (OSw) bræþa vitni (OSw) noun
Probably a witness — a person or a testimony — of a crime done in public with eyewitnesses, that was to be called upon immediately in connection with the deed. In YVgL, the scene of the crime was the assembly itself, but in UL these witnesses could be used whenever a killer, attacker or thief was caught in the act.

quick witness OSw YVgL Urb
witness of a sudden act OSw UL Rb
See also: vitni

Refs: Schlyter s.v. bræþa vitni

bræþe (OSw) noun
anger OSw VmL Mb
See also: hand, vreþe

bróta (OSw) verb
cultivate OSw UL Bb, VmL Bb
See also: bryta

brótaartak (OSw) brautraartak (ON) noun
home surety ONorw FrL Rgb 31
security ONorw GuL Lhb
security of stolen goods given on the road OSw YVgL Tb, ÁVgL Tb
See also: tak

bróþrungi (OSw) bræðrungr (ON) bróðrunga (pl) (ON) bróðrungr (ON) bróðulingu (OSw) bryllungi (OSw) noun
A bróðrungr is specified as ‘first male cousin’ in Grg (Bat 113), but it is defined variously in dictionaries as a son of a paternal uncle or any child of a paternal uncle (male/female cousin) or agnate cousin, as well as a female second cousin (the paternal grandparents being brothers). The term is also used more generally to designate a male agnate cousin, i.e. male children
of siblings on the paternal side. F also notes that brǿðrungr is sometimes used to mean a paternal uncle’s daughters instead of brǿðrun or brǿðrunga. This and other kinship notations in the Nordic laws are often misleading to modern interpreters, as they do not necessarily refer to ego.

brothers’ daughters OSw YYgL Urb, ĀVgL Gb
brothers’ sons OSw YYgL Urb, Gb, ĀVgL Gb
daughter of father’s brother OSw YYgL Urb
first cousin Olce Grg Bat 113, ONorw FrL KrB 1, 8
male first cousin ONorw GuL Mhb, Sab
nephew OSw DL Mb, Gb
paternal cousin OSw SdmL Åb, UL Åb, Jb
son of a paternal uncle Olce Grg Fèþ 162
sons of father’s brothers OSw YYgL Add

Expressions:

braðrungar eða systrungar (ON)
daughters of brothers or sisters Olce Grg Fèþ 162
first cousin (on father’s & mother’s side) Olce KRA 20, 37
See also: systrunger
Refs: CV s.v. bøðrungr; F s.v. bøðrungr; Vestergaard 1988; Z s.v. bøðrungr

brǿðrabarn (pl.) (ON) braðrabarn (ON) noun
Defined alternately in CV as agnate cousins and in ONP as brothers’ children (cousins) and children of paternal uncle(s). F expands this to children of siblings on the paternal side.

male first cousins Olce Jó Kge 7-10, ONorw GuL Sab
Refs: CV s.v. brǿðrung; F s.v. brǿðrabörn; ONP; Vestergaard 1988

brǿðradóttir (pl.) (ON) braðurdóttir (ON) noun
brothers’ daughters Olce Js Ert 5, 8, ONorw FrL ArbA 9
daughters of a father’s brothers Olce Jó Kge 7-6, 7-11

brǿðrasynir (pl.) (ON) braðursynir (ON) noun
brothers’ sons Olce Js Ert 5, 8, ONorw FrL ArbA 9, 15 Sab 2, 10
male first cousins ONorw GuL Arb, Mhb, Sab
son of a father’s brother Olce Jó Kge 7-6

brǿðrungsbarn (ON) noun
second cousin ONorw GuL Mhb, Sab

brǿðrungsbægur (ON) noun
first cousin’s ring ONorw GuL Mhb
See also: brǿðurbægur

bukker (OSw) bukker (OGu) noun
billy-goat OGu GL A 45, OSw UL Blb, VmL Mb, Bb
bulki (ON) noun
cargo Olce Grg Arþ 125
bunkabrytari (OSw) bunkabitær (OSw) noun
pirate OSw YYgL Urb, Add, AVgL Urb
bunkbrut (ODan) noun
Piracy was considered a hærværk, a ‘gang crime’.

boarding a ship ODan VsjL 64
breaking into a ship ODan VsjL 64
crime on a ship ODan EsjL 2
See also: bunkabrytari, hærværk
Refs: Tamm and Vogt, eds, 2016, 303

bursven (ODan) noun
A male servant.

head of the household ODan SkKL 1

burtonomt (OSw) noun
Literally, ‘house plot’. This referred specifically to the parcel of land designated for the owner’s dwelling house and other buildings. It was subject to certain protections against encroachment and is what we would now call the curtilage. It could be excluded from a property sale, for example. This word occurs only in DL and VmL and this meaning is conveyed elsewhere in the word tompt(p) alone. It is clear from the context, however, in DL, VmL and UL that certain instances of tompt refer to this building land of the owner and not to the agricultural land, which is referenced later in the same chapter. The division of the agricultural land in the village was based on the amount and siting of curtilage that the householder owned.

building plot OSw DL Bb
curtilage OSw VmL Jb
See also: brut, byamal, tompt
Refs: KLNM, s.v. tom; Schlyter 1877, s.v. burtonomt; SL UL, 189 note 21; SL VmL, 152 note 23

buthelag (ODan) adj.
prescribed holy ODan SkKL 9

Expressions:
buthelag dagh (ODan)
prescribed holy day ODan SkKL 9

bup (OSw) buth (ODan) buþ (OGu) boð (ON) bop (OSw) bud (OSw) noun
behest OSw YYgL Föb
call OSw YYgL Kkb, ĀVgL Slb
command ODan EsjL 2, Jyl 3, VsjL 43, OFar Seyð 0, ONorw FrL Tlb 3 Leb 1, OSw HL Rb, YYgL Add
commandment ONorw FrL KrB
17, OSw UL Kkb, VmL Kkb
edict OSw HL Rb
message ONorw EidsL 15.2, OSw HL Rb,
UL Kkb, Kgb, Rb, VmL Kkb, Kgb, Rb, YlgL
Kkb, Th, Föb, Add, ÁvL Kkb, Th, Föb
message baton ONorw GuL Tb, Mhb, Lib
messenger ODan Jyl 1
mission OSw UL StI BM
notice OSw HL Kkb, Kgb, ÁvL Smb
notification ODan Esl 3
offer Ogu GL A 16, Add. 1 (B 4),
OSw UL Mb, Kmb, Blb
order ODan Jyl 3, OSw Sdl L Conf, Kkb,
Kgb, Kmb, Mb, Rb, Till, UL Kgb, VmL Kgb
representative OSw UL Kgb, Mb
request ODan Vsl 86, OSw Ygl Kkb
right to command ONorw GuL Leb
right to redeem land ONorw GuL. Olb
summons Ogu GS Ch. 4, Olce Jó Kge 31,
ONorw FrL Inr 21, OSw UL Kkb, Kmb, Rb,
VmL Kkb, Kmb, Rb, Ygl Kkb, Ógl. Kkb, Db
summons baton ONorw BorgL 17.5
tokens Olce Jó Lib 59 Fml 3,
ONorw EidsL 11.2 15.1
word Ogu GL A 20a, OSw SmL
Expressions:
skera (upp) boð (ON)
carve a summons baton ONorw BorgL 17.5
send forth tokens Olce Jó Lib 59, Fml 3
See also: arf, buþkafli, kross, steamma, umbup
buþta (OSw) verb
summon OSw Ygl Utgb
buþkafli (OSw) buþkafli (OGu) buþkafli (OSw) noun
The buþkafli, derived from OSw kafli ‘long piece
of wood’, is variously translated as ‘message
baton’, ‘message scroll’, ‘summoning baton’, and
‘summons baton’. It was the usual instrument for
sending out official information, calls, or orders in
civil, ecclesiastical, or military matters. It was cut in
such a way that it indicated the content and nature
of the message. Shaped as a cross (see GuL ch. 19)
it announced church services, shaped as an arrow it
ordered the apprehension of a criminal, summons
to an assembly, or warning against enemies and
mobilization for the defence of the country. In this last
case, the message baton had to be made of iron (see
arf). The FrL shows that people could be summoned
to road work by a message baton sent out by the
bishop’s representative. According to the GuL (chs
308, 309, 311) the king’s representative or a landed
man (ON lendr maðr, see lender) had to send out a
message baton to prepare people for service in the
military defence. The duty to send out a message baton
depended on the purpose of the message. In Sweden,
matters concerning the assemblies required the district
principal (OSw harapshöfþingi or fiarpunghöfþingi)
or the lawman to be responsible. In cases of murder or
serious mistreatment, the aggrieved party was entitled
to send out the message baton. It was usually carried
from one farm to the next and seems to have followed
regular routes; it was not to be stopped except in
case of emergency (see arf). There was also a fixed
procedure to be followed when a person was not at
home to receive the message baton (ibid.)
message scroll OSw Óg L Db
summoning baton Ogu GS Ch. 4, OSw DL Rb,
Sdl. Mb, Rb, UL Kgb, Rb, VmL Mb, Rb, Ygl Rlb
summons baton OSw HL Rb
Refs: KLNM s.vv. budstikke, bystævne,
landværn, lendmann, naboforhold, vägvisare,
qvarþing; Schlyter s.v. buþkafli
buþsiorþ (OSw) noun
Land that, when sold, had to be offered to the kin first,
and which could be reclaimed by them, unless it was
donated to the church.
land that has been offered OSw Ygl Kkb
See also: lagbiþupa
Refs: Lindkvist forthcoming; Schlyter s.v. buþsiorþ
buþskaper (OSw) noun
order OSw Sdl L Rb
summons OSw DL Rb
búa (ON) verb
be a householder Olce Ggr Fj 153,
164 Fjl 225 Rsþ 231, Js Ert 17
live Olce Ggr passim, Jó Lbb 1, ONorw FrL Rgb 4
búakviðr (ON) noun
panel of neighbours Olce Ggr bþ 27,
58 Vis 87 Ómb 137 Lbb 172, 176
búakvöð (ON) noun
neighbour-calling Olce Ggr bþ 27 Vis 89
búandakirkjugarðr (ON) noun
householder’s churchyard Olce Ggr Vis 110
Lþ 116 Ómb 130 Fj 147 Lbb 215 Fjl 222
búóakviðr (ON) noun
booth-panel Olce Ggr Vis 101
búóargagnaleiga (ON) noun
hut-utensil hire Olce Ggr Fj 166
búóarrúm (ON) noun
booth-space Olce Ggr Misc 251
búóarstaðr (ON) noun
dwelling-place ONorw BorgL 5.15
búðfastr (ON) adj.
booth-resident Olce Grg þsp 25

búðaunautr (ON) noun
booth-mate Olce Grg Klþ 2 þsp 26, 27
hut-mate Olce Grg Klþ 1, 2

búferill (ON) noun
household Olce Grg Misc 248

búfjárargr (ON) noun
range grazed by livestock Olce Grg
Feþ 164, Jó Llb 6 Llb 59

búfjárleiga (ON) noun
rent of livestock ONorw GuL Kpb

búhögg (ON) noun
cattle slaughter ONorw FrL Leb 23

buí (ON) noun
neighbour Olce Grg Klþ 1 þsp
22, 27 Arþ 118, KRA 1
See also: heimilisbúi

búlauss (ON) adj.
without a fixed household Olce Jó Sg 1

búmissa (ON) noun
payment for loss of stock Olce Jó Llb 34

búnaðarbóldr (ON) noun
agricultural law OFar Seyð 0

búnuðr (ON) búnaðr (Seyð) noun
household Olce Jó Sg 1 Llb 15, ONorw BorgL 17.1

búr (ON) noun
storehouse ONorw GuL Mhb (Intr)

búrekstr (ON) noun
managing a farm Olce Jó Llb 3

búrshúðr (ON) noun
door to storehouse ONorw GuL Llb

búsaflif (ON) noun
left-over household stores Olce Grg Ómb 143

búsbúhlutr (ON) noun
equipment Olce Jó Sg 1
household implements Olce Grg
Vis 89 Llb 220, Jó Llb 6

búslitsmaðr (ON) noun
A person who has left a farm and has no fixed household residence.
homeless person ONorw FrL LlbA 1
Refs: CV s.v. búslitsmaðr; Fritzer s.v. búslitsmaðr; KLN M s.v. jordleige; ONP s.v. búslitsmaðr

búslitauna (ON) noun
redemption of livestock Olce Jó Llb 34

búþegn (ON) noun
householder ONorw FrL Intr 1

byabolstaþer (OSw) noun
farmland of a village OSw SdmL Bb
See also: byaland

byabro (OSw) noun
village bridge OSw SdmL Bb
See also: bolstaþabro

byabrut (OSw) noun
village distribution OSw SdmL Jb, Bb, Till
village measurement OSw UL Bb
See also: brut, byamal

byaland (OSw) noun
village land OSw SdmL Bb, UL Bb, VmL Bb
See also: byabolstaþer

byamal (OSw) byamal (OSw) noun
Literally, ‘village measurement’. It refers both to the individual’s allocation of land in a village and the whole village area, including unallocated land. The system of measurement varied between the different provinces of Sweden. It was the basis of the levy commitment and also governed inheritance law.
village measurement OSw SdmL Jb, Bb, UL Bb, VmL Bb

Expressions:
brut ok byamal, brut ok byæ mal (OSw)
village measurement and distribution OSw UL Bb
See also: brut, hurtomt, byabrut, byr, solskipt, tompt, tomtamal

Refs: KLNM, s.v. byamal, bymark; Schlyter 1877, s.v. byamal; SL UL, 188
note 11; SL VmL, 151 note 13

byaman (OSw) byamaþr (OGu) býjarmaðr (ON) noun
byman (OSw) byamáer (OSw) noun
man of a village OSw SdmL Jb, Bb, Rb
resident OSw SdmL Kmb
town dweller OGu GL A 65, Add. 9
(B 81), OSw VmL Kmb, Rb
townsman Olce Grg Misc 248
villager OSw DL Mb, Bb, Tjdb, HL Bb,
UL Kgb, Mb, Jb, Blb, VmL Jb, Bb
See also: bygdamæn (pl.), grann, nagraði

byamark (OSw) byamark (ODan) noun
field of a village ODan Jyl 3
land of a village OSw YVgL Rlb, Jb, ÁVgL Rlb, Jb
village field ODan EJL 2, 3, Jyl 1, 3, SkL 178, 184
See also: byr, mark (3)
byarfriðer (OSw) noun

The village peace appears in the context of potential conflicts between neighbours concerning fences, roads, bridges etc, which should be handled by nominated men (OSw náemnd).

peace of a village OSw YfGl Utgb

See also: byr, friðer, torghfrith

Refs: Schlyter s.v. byarfriðer

byarskogher (OSw) noun

village woodland OSw SdmL Bb

byaskæl (OSw) noun

village boundary OSw SdmL Till

byavarþer (OSw) noun

village guard OSw SdmL Kgb

byfaster (OSw) adj.

resident OSw SdmL Kmb

bygd (OSw) bygðh (ODan) bygðr (ON) bygð (ON)

bygðp (OSw) noun

Inhabited area or district sometimes including the inhabitants and the cultivated land.
area ODan EJsL 1–3, JyL 1–3, SKKL 11, SKL 72, Olce Jó Bb 7

community ONorw FrL Intr 12, OSw SdmL Jb, Bb
district Olce Jó Lbb 12

farm ONorw FrL Intr 12, GuL Tfb

habitation ONorw BorgL 5.14

home district ONorw FrL KrbA 43

inhabited area ONorw BorgL 14.12

inhabited place Olce Grg Lbb 210

place ODan EJsL 3

settlement (2) ODan EJsL 3, SKL 69, VSjL 72, 75, Olce Js Bb 6, ONorw EjdL 15.2 29.3

village ODan JyL 2, SKL 240

village surroundings ODan EJsL 3

Refs: CV s.v. bygðr; Hertzberg s.v. bygðr;

KLNM s.v. –bygd; ONP s.v. bygðð; Schlyter 1877 s.v. bygð; Zoega s.v. bygð

bygdamæn (pl.) (OSw) bygðmæn (pl.) (ODan)

byggðamæn (pl.) (OSw) noun

men of the area ODan JyL 2

men of the community OSw SdmL

Mb, UL Bb, VmL Bb

See also: byaman, granni, nagranni

bygdaster (OSw) adj.

resident OSw SdmL Åb, Jb, Bb, Kmb, Tjdb, Rb

See also: bolaster

byggðféleytr (ON) adj.

settlement-sent ONorw EjdL 41.1

byggia (OSw) byggja (ON) verb

grant tenancy OLce Grg Hrs 234

lease OLce Jó Lbb 28 Jjb 16 Fml 13, OSw VmL Jb

let out ONorw FrL KrbA 19 Lbb 8

occupy OSw UL Jb, VmL Jb

rent out OLce Jó Lbb 1 Kab 15, ONorw FrL Jkb 2

See also: leghía, sitta

bygning (OSw) noun

building OSw UL Kkb, Blb, VmL Kkb, Bb
cultivated land OSw DL Bb

farmhouse OSw DL Bb

farmland OSw UL Jb, VmL Jb

settlement (2) OSw UL För, VmL För, Bb
tenancy OSw UL Jb, Blb

See also: bolaster

bygningabalker (OSw) noun

book concerning building and community OSw DL Bb

village community section OSw SdmL För, Bb

See also: balker

bygningarætter (OSw) noun

village community regulation OSw SdmL Bb

bygningavitni (OSw) noun

tenancy witness OSw UL Jb, Blb, Rb, VmL Bb

See also: bygðskæl, vitni

bygðaskæl (OSw) noun

Probably refers to proof of tenancy.

legal form for building OSw SdmL Bb

See also: bygningavitni

Refs: Schlyter s.v. bygða skel

bylía (OSw) verb

culvert OSw UL Blb, VmL Bb

plank over OSw UL Mb

Expressions:

bylía ok umhylia, bylía æller umhylia,
ombylia ok hylia, ombylia ok omhylia,

ombylia æller omhylia (OSw)

plank over and protect OSw UL Mb VmL Mb

byr (OSw) by (ODan) byr (OGu) by (ON) byr (ON)

bær (ON) bórr (ON) noun

This word has several different but associated meanings. At the lowest level, it can be a synonym for OSw bolaster (‘farmstead’), then it can mean ‘village’ (comprising a number of farmsteads forming a community) or habitation in general and finally it can mean a ‘town’ (as opposed to the countryside). The first two meanings are the most common. Used in the expression by ok bolaster or the compound
The birthright redemption was a payment offered by the previous owner of birthright land in order to reclaim it from the purchaser. Subject to certain time constraints, this offer could be made but if it were not made within these constraints, the purchaser kept the land.

*ancestral land* OSw UL, Jb, VmL Jb

*birth* OGu GL Add. 1 (B 4)

*birthright* OSw SdmL Kkb, Åb, UL Åb, Jb, VmL Åb, Jb

*birthright inheritance* OSw DL Bb

*birthright land* OSw DL Bb, SdmL Jb, UL Kkb, Jb, Add. 10, VmL Kkb, Jb

*degree (of kinship)* ODan JyL 1, OSw DL Kkb

*generation* OSw DL Gb

*inheritance* OSw DL Bb

*inherited land* OSw HL Jb

*kin* ODan JyL 1, VSjL 6, OSw SdmL Åb, Jb

*kinship* ODan SkL 92, OSw VmL Kkb, Åb

*kinsman* ODan SkL 219

*lineage* OSw HL Jb

*nativity* OSw UL StfBM

*patrimony* OSw HL Kkb

*related* ODan JyL 3, SkL 36, VSjL 1, 20

*testimony* OSw HL Rb

Expressions:

*bipula till byrð* (OSw)

*offer birthright redemption* OSw VmL Jb

*offer to the kin* OSw SdmL Åb

See also: *afrapalaus, aldaðpal, arver, bolbyr, forn, gamal, æt*

Refs: KLMN, s.v. bördsträtt; Schlyter 1877, s.v. *byrð* (3–7); SL UL, 145 preamble and note 2; SL VmL, 31–32 note 108

*byrpa* (OSw) verb

*claim a birthright portion* OSw UL Blb

Expressions:

*byrpa sik* (OSw)

*claim one’s birthright portion* OSw UL Blb

*confirm one’s birthright* OSw UL Åb, Jb

*byrpaluter* (OSw) noun

*kin’s lot* OSw SdmL Jb

*byrþaman* (OSw) *byrþemman* (ODan) *byrþamaþer* (OSw) *byrþarman* (OSw) noun

*descendant* OSw DL Bb

*direct descendant* OSw UL Jb, VmL Jb

*kinsman* ODan SkL 34, OSw DL Bb, Blb, Jb, SdmL Kkb, Jb

**bybolstæper** to mean ‘village and the related farmland’.

*farm* Olc Grg Tig 258, Jó Kge 32 Lbb 1, 3

Þj 12, ONorw EidSL 10.6 11.4, FrL KrbA

23 Mbh 4Rgb 4, Gil Lbb, Ttb, OSw HL Bbb, SdmL Bb, Æyl Utgb, Æyl Fôb

*farmstead* Olc Jó Mah 10 Lbb 5 Llb 15, 42, Js Mah 14 Lbb 1, 18, KRA 4, 11, ONorw Gru Krb, Llb, OSw UL Åb, Mb, Jb, Blb, VmL Åb, Mb, Jb, Bb

*habitation* OGu GL A 22

*hamlet* OSw HL Kgb, Jb, Kmb, Blb

*homestead* OSw DL Tjdb

*house* Olc Grg Þsh 77, Js Mah 5

*town* OSw VmL Rb

*village* ODan ESJL 2, 3, JyL 1–3, SkKL 11, SkL passim, VSjL 60, 71, 72, 75–78, 80, OSw DL Kkb, Eb, Mb, Bb, Tjdb, Rb, HL Mb, Blb, Rb, SdmL Kkb, Kgb, Jb, Kmb, Mb, Tjdb, Rb, Tili, UL Kkb, Kgb, Åb, Mb, Jb, Kmb, Blb, Rb, VmL Kkb, Kgb, Åb, Mb, Jb, Kmb, Rb, YYgL passim, Æyl Fôb Kkb, Mb, Åb, Gb, Rlb, Jb, Kva, Tg, Æyl Dbl

Expressions:

*by ok bolstæper* (OSw)

*village and farmland* OSw UL Jb VmL Jb

See also: *bolstæper, byabró, byabrut, byaland, byamal, byaman, byamark, byarfríper, byarskogher, byaskæl, byavarper, byafaster, heimili*

Refs: CV s.v. *bær*; KLMN, s.v.v. landsby, staf; Miller 1990, 115; Schlyter s.v. *byr*

*byria* (OGu) verb

*byria asl* (OGu)

*comence* OGu GL A 31

*byrthing* (ODan) *byrþingr* (OGu) noun

*cargo vessel (of the smaller type)* OGu GL A 36

*merchant vessel* ODan ESJL 3

See also: *bater, farkoster, floti, kaupskip, myndrikkia, skip*

*byrþ* (OSw) *byrth* (ODan) *byrþ* (OGu) *byrð* (OSw) noun

Literally, ‘burden’. In several instances, it is used in the sense, ‘birth, family’ or in a wider sense, ‘kinship’, particularly degree of kinship in cases of incest. Frequently, however, it means ‘birthright’, ‘birthright land’ or ‘ancestral land’. These latter distinguished such inherited land from that which had been bought in the lifetime of the owner and which could more freely be disposed of by sale or bequest, described as *afrapalaus* in GL.
bálg-tax (OSw) noun
Tax paid in animal skin, and contrasted to other skin-taxes, leþungsskin (q.v.) and vigframannaskin (q.v.).

bera kvía (ON) noun
give a (panel) verdict

bera út (ON) noun
expose a child

bærgvarþer (OSw) noun
hill-guard

bæria (OSw) barþer (ODan) bærje (ODan) bería (OGu bisíæas (OGu berjía (ON) berjask (ON)

barper (OSw) verb
beat

bælskin (OSw) noun

bœllov (ON) noun
heathen cursing

bón (OSw) noun

bólta (OSw) bote (ODan) byta (OGu bêta (ON) bótta (ON) verb
atone

bændil (OSw) bændel (OSw) noun

cord

bæra (OSw) bera (ON) bera (OSw) biéra (OSw) verb

sustain
bótavarþer (OSw) noun
beacon guard OSw SdmL Kgb

bolesak (ODan) noun
harrassment ODan Jyl 2

bornevirthning (ODan) noun
Children within a fielagh (q.v.) were to be treated equally financially.

making even between children ODan ESjl 1
Refs: Tamm and Vogt, eds, 2016, 312

bónahald (ON) noun
recitation of prayers Olce Jó HT 1, Js Kdb 1, KRA 11

celciomessa (ON) noun
St Cecilia’s Day Olce Grg Klþ 13

chirograph (ON) noun
A chirograph, a document on which the same text is written twice (or more) and subsequently divided and given to multiple parties as proof of a transaction. Chirographs are well attested in medieval Europe, in particular in England, whence this type of document likely spread to the Nordic countries. The oldest attested chirograph from Norway dates to 1225 (DN 1 nr. 8), and several others survive from Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Iceland, mostly from the later Middle Ages.

chirograph Olce Jó Kab 12
Refs: Beal 2008 s.v. chirograph; KLNM s.v. chirographum; LexMA s.v. chirograph

 crucismisse (ODan) noun
Cross Mass ODan ESjl 3
Exaltation of the Cross Olce Grg Klþ 13
Invention of the Cross Olce Grg Klþ 13
See also: crucisuke, krossmessa um haustit, krossmessa um várit

 crucisuke (ODan) noun
Cross week ODan SKKL 9
See also: crucismisse, krossmessa um várit

dagakaup (ON) noun
day wages Olce Grg Dþ 78, 80

dagher (OSw) noun
Expressions:

miðr dagr, miðdagr (ON)
midday (twelve o’clock) ONorw Gul Krb

Boll (OSw) noun
Expressions:

miðdagr, miðr dagr (ON)
midday (twelve o’clock) ONorw Gul Krb

taka af daghum (OSw)
kill OSw AVgL Db

put to death OSw AVgL Md

take from the day OSw ÓgL Db
See also: heilghidagher

be compensated OSw DL Kkb
extract OSw UL Kkb, Áb., VmL Áb
fine OSw DL Rb, ÆVgL Smb
be fined OGu GL A 2, 4–9, 11, 12, 14, 18, 19, 22, 26, 46, 50, 59, Add. 1–5 (B 4, 17, 19, 19, 20), OSw DL Kkb, Bb, HL Kgb, Áb, Blb, UL Kkb, Kgb, Mb, Blb, Rb, VmL Kkb, Mb, Jb, Kmb
give ODan SkL 77
improve Olce Grg Tig 266, Jó Kge 9, Js Kdb 5, ONorw GuL Tfb, Lób
have a liability OGu GL A 62
be liable to (pay) a fine OGu GL A 26, 60, 61, 63, 65, Add. 8 (B 55)
make good Ofar Seyò 2, Olce Grg Tig 266
make up the difference Olce Jó Lbb 1
mend Olce Jó Lbb 6, 9, ONorw
BorgL 18.4, OSw UL Kkb
pay ODan ESjl 1–3, Jyl 1–3, SkKL 2–4, 7–9, 11, 12, SkL passim, VSjl passim, OGu GL A 2, 6, 16–19, 21, 23, 24, 26, 31, 35, 51, 59, Add. 6, 8 (B 33, 55), ONorw BorgL 3.3 5.14, EidsL 41.2, FrL Intr 3, 5 KrbA 2, 10, OSw HL Kkb, Mb, Kmb, Blb, Rb, UL Áb, AVgL Kkb, Md, ÓgL Kkb, Eb, Db, Vm
pay a fine ODan ESjl 2, OGU GL A 4, 7, 8, 16, 19, 20a, 28, 31, 36–39, 52, 57, Add. 2, 8 (B 17, 55), ONorw GuL Krb, Kpb, Mhb, OSw DL Kkb, Eb, Mb, Bb, Tjdb, Rb, HL Kkb, Kgb, Áb, Mb, Jb, Kmb, Blb, Rb, SdmL Kkb, Kgb, Gb, Áb, Jb, Bb, Kmb, Mb, Tjdb, Rb, Till, SmL, UL Kkb, Kgb, Áb, Mb, Jb, Kmb, Blb, VmL Kkb, Kgb, Áb, Mb, Jb, Kmb, Eb, ÓgL Kkb, E
pay compensation ODan ESjl 2, SkL 61, 62, 66, 187, 188, 193, 195, 202, 224, 225, OGU GL A 15–19, Add. 1 (B 4), ONorw GuL Krb, Kvb, Lób, Tjdb, Lbb, Mhb, Sab, Trm, OSw DL Bb, Gb, Tjdb, UL MB, Blb, VmL MB, AVgL Kkb, Md, Slb, Áb, Gb, ÓgL Kkb, Eb, Db
pay damages Olce Jó Mah 11, 15 Lbb 16
do penance Olce Jó Kge 29, ONorw FrL KrbA 5, 38, GuL Krb, Lób, OSw YYgL Urb
dress Olce Grg Bat 115
repair OSw UL Kkb, VmL Kkb
restore Olce Jó Lbb 9
Expressions:

bute ut (ODan)
return ODan SkL 110
litta bót (OSw)
pay a small fine OSw HL Kgb
See also: bot, fulder, gjelda (1), liggia, vaþabot
daghværksspjal (ODan) noun
labor lost ODan SKL 122, VSJL 86
lost labour ODan SKL 105
See also: dagsværk

dagleið (ON) noun
full day’s journey OLcE Grg Ámb í 133

dagríki (ON) noun
holiness of the day ONorw BorgL 6.4 13.4

dagsværki (OSw) daghvarke (OSw) daxuærki (OSw) noun
Mainly referring to the householders’ obligation to participate in the building of the church. In SdML Bb also the obligations of hired workers towards their employer.

day’s work OSw HL Kkb, SdML Kkb, Bb, SmL
See also: fearnyt

dailumal (OGu) noun
matter of conflict OGu GS Ch. 3
See also: dela

danaarver (OSw) dana arf (OSw) dana arff (OSw) noun
An unclaimed inheritance, usually after a foreigner, that was passed on to the king or the bishop.
unclaimed inheritance OSw SdML Kgb, Mb, Till {danaarver}; OSw DL Gb, HL Mb, UL Kgb, Mb (table of contents only), VML Mb, ÁVgL Áb
Refs: Brink forthcoming; KLNM s.v.
danefæ; SAOB s.v. danaarf; Schlyter s.v.
dana arver; Söderwall s.v. dana arver
danefæ (ODan) dánarfé (ON) noun
dead man’s property OLcE Grg Arþ 125, 126

treasure trove ODan ESJL 3
dansker (OSw) danske (ON) adj.
Appears in connection with varying punishments for killing men of different nationality. Also in the phrase dønsk tunga lit. ‘dansih tongue’ (OLcE Grg Þþ) of the common language of the North or of Danish specifically.
Danish OSw ÁYgL Drb, ÁVgL Md
daufiþr (OGu) noun
infertile land OGu GL A 25
deghia (OSw) deghje (ODan) deigja (ON) noun
Literally, ‘dough maker’. This derivation is reflected in similar words in other Germanic languages (Hellquist) and the English word ‘lady’ has a similar derivation.

Her function in the household seems to be the female equivalent of a bryti (q.v.) or overseer. It was a person who was herself a slave or serf, but who had the responsibility for the other slaves or serfs in the household and who had the confidence of the householder and might even be in partnership with them. In GuL she was the highest-ranked of the female slaves. With the abolition of slavery, the role of the bryti became that of a steward of a household or estate. In Norway, deigja seems, in certain circumstances, to have been the designation used for the housekeeper (perhaps the best description of this female role) and possibly, for the concubine of a priest.
noun
female steward OSw YVgL Áb, ÁYgL Áb

housekeeper ODan ESJL 3, ONorw FrL Kvb 21, GuL Mhb, OSw SdML Tjdb, UL Mb, VML Mb
See also: ambat, annþopgryti, bryti, fostra, fraëlgiva, hion, lavarþer, seta, sætesambut
Refs: Brink 2005; Hellquist [1948] 1964, s.v. deja; KLNM s.v. bryde, kvinnebearð, slegfred, tynede; ODEE 1986, s.v. lady; Schlyter 1877, s.v. degdia; UL UL, 129 note 163; VML UL, 103 note 209a
dela (OSw) dele (ODan) daila (OGu) deila (ON) dele
(OSw) dele (ODan) daila (OGu) deila (ON) verb
Literally ‘to divide’. To express differing opinions in legal matters (translated as ‘to disagree’, ‘to dispute’, ‘to contest’, ‘to argue’, ‘to quarrel’, ‘to fight’). Also to bring this disagreement to court, that is to start legal proceedings (translated as ‘take action’, ‘raise a claim/complaint’, ‘(lawfully) sue’, ‘press charges’).

appeal OSw YVgL Fób
argue OSw HL Kkb, Áb, Jb
claim ODan JyL 1
deal with ODan ESJL 2
decide ODan JyL 2, SKKL 6
disagree OGu GL A 32, OSw DL Bb, Rh, UL Kkb, Áb, Jb, Bb, Rh, VML Kkb, Áb, Mb, Jb, Kmb, Bb, Rh, YVgL Kvab, ÁYgL Kva, OGl Kkb
discuss ONorw GuL Lib
dispute ODan ESJL 3, JyL 1, 3, OSw DL Mb, Bb, Gb, Tjdb, Rh, HL Áb, Mb, Jb, Bb, Rh, SdML Kkb, Kgb, Jb, Bb, Kmb, Rb, UL Kgb, Áb, Jb, Bb, Rh, VML Jb, Rh, YVgL Kkb, Áb, Jb, Add, ÁYgL Jb
divide OSw HL Bb
lawfully sue ODan JyL 2
press charges OSw HL Mb
quarrel ONorw GuL Mhb, OSw HL Kkb, Áb, Bb
raise a claim ODan ESJL 3, JyL 2, 3
raise a complaint ODan JyL 2
sue ODan JyL 1–3
take action ODan JyL 2, 3
See also: skilia, barsmið, dailumal, deld, vingretta
Refs: Fritzner s.v. deila; Gammeldansk ordbog s.v. dele; Hertzberg s.v. deila; ONP s.v. deila; SAOB s.v. dela; Schlyter s.v. dela
eight days in all. Candlemas was one of the festivals to re-name it Kyndilmæssa; Schlyter 1877, s.v. disaþing; SL UL, 211 note 91
disker (OSw) noun
Expressions:
disker ok duker (OSw)
board and lodging OSw UL Kkb VmL Kkb
diunga (OSw) verb
beat OSw YVgL Urb, ÅVgL Slb
See also: bardaghi, lysta (1)
diur (OSw) djur (ODan) dýr (ON) noun
animal ODan SKL 104, 205, ONorw GuL Llb, OSw HL Blb
game OSw UL Mb, VmL Mb
non-domestic animal OSw UL Mb, VmL Mb
wild animal ODan SKL 205, OSw SdmL Bb, YVgL Utgb, ÁVgL Fób
See also: fæ, feðlaþi, griper, ortasoþyr, söper
djakn (ODan) diakn (ON) djánk (ON) noun
deacon ODan Jyl 1, Olce KRA 17, ONorw EidsL 47.5, FrL Leb 17, GuL Leb
dobblare (OSw) doblare (OSw) noun
gambler OSw Sml
domalöst (OSw) domælöst (OSw) adv.
without judgement OSw UL Jb, Rb, VmL Rb
See also: skælalöst
domarþningar (pl) (OSw) noun
It is not stated who should pay this, presumably annual, fee to the judge.
payment to a judge OSw SdmL Till
Refs: Schlyter s.v. domara þningar
domari (OSw) domeri (OGu) dómari (ON) noun
A general designation for a judge; someone with the authority to pass judgment. In the Norwegian and Icelandic laws the terms dómandi (q.v.) and demandi are also used, both seemingly synonymous with ON dómari. Multiple judges served on a panel (ON kvöð), and their collective decision constituted a judgment (ON dömr) on a case. In some instances (e.g. Js Mah 34 and Jó Mah 16) a dómari is appointed to punish an offender.
In the Svea laws a judge (OSw domari) had the additional responsibility of organizing legal proceedings in conjunction with the king’s
domber (OSw) | dom (ODan) | dombr (OGu) | dóm (ON) | dombr (OSw) noun
---|---|---|---|---
A court; a judgment issued by a court. Medieval Nordic dómar have been described as instruments of arbitration (Sunde 2014, 143), as they typically serve to resolve disputes between two private parties. Such courts usually did not have a judge but rather a panel or jury who issued a judgment for a case based on evidence provided by a prosecutor and defendant. In Iceland dómar always dealt only with the facts of a case. Points of law were taken up in the Law Council (ON lögretta).

In compounds –dómr often denotes a state or condition, e.g. ON heiðindómr (‘heathendom’). A rare usage of the term denotes an object in the phrase heilagr dómr (‘relic’).

court (I) Olce Grg þþ 20, Jó þþ 8, Js þþ 6 Ert 25 Kab 1, ONorw FrI Intr 16 Var 46 Sab 1, GuL Krb, Kpb, Lób, Llb, Arb, Mhb, Olb court meeting ONorw FrL KrbA 1

court-sitting Olce Grg Hrs 234
decision ODan ESJL 2, Jyl Fort, 2, VSjL 58, 87, OSw ÁVG. Md
dombrut (OSw) noun
break of a judgement OSw SdmL Rb
disregard of the judgement OSw UL Rb
dombrilla (OSw) domvilla (OSw) noun
miscarriage of justice OSw UL Kkb
unjust verdict OSw HL Kkb
dómandi (ON) dómendi (ON) noun
See domari.
judge Olce Grg þþ 28, 29 Lþþ 117 Lbþþ 176 Fjll 221, 223 Hrs 234, Jó Llb 1, Js Llb 1, KRA 7, ONorw FrL Jkb 8, GuL Lib, Olb, Trm member of a court ONorw FrL Rgb 14
dómaútförla (ON) dómáútfæsla (ON) noun
moving out courts Olce Grg þþ 24, 58
dómfest (ON) noun
appeal to a court ONorw FrL Rgb 17
dómflógi (ON) noun
A dómflógi (‘defaulter’) was literally ‘one who flees from the court’. A man might default either by failing to attend the hearing of his case or by violating the accepted rules of court procedure.
defaulter ONorw GuL Kpb, Olb
runaway from court ONorw FrL Rgb 12
dómhringr (ON) noun
A circle of judges or judgment circle. In Grg þ blister 47 this refers to an area where judges dismissed from the Fifth Court are to sit during the proceedings of a case. It has been suggested that the dómhringr was the area surrounded by a vébönd (q.v.) as portrayed in the description of Gulaþing in Egils saga. Saga evidence further depicts the dómhringr as the location where the person on trial stood (Eyrbyggja saga) or where human sacrifices took place (Landnámabók), though most now consider the latter unlikely. Some confusion has arisen between the term dómhringr and the Early Modern Swedish appellation domarring, which has been used to denote a variety of stone circles identified through archaeological investigations. These circles have been attributed a variety of purposes, including burial, ritual and legal usage.
circle of judges Olce Grg þ blister 47
See also: vébönd (pl.)
Refs: CV s.v. dómhringr; Fritzer s.v. dómhringr; GAO s.v. Domarring, Menschenopfer; KLNM s.v. dómhringr; Olsen 1966, 194–97; ONP s.v. dómhringr

dómnefna (ON) noun
court nomination Olce Grg þ blister 45
nomination of judges Olce Grg Lþ blister 202
dómrof (ON) noun
disregard of judgement Olce Jó þ blister 5, 8 Mar 21, ONorw FrL Rgb 13
judgement breaking Olce Grg Kþ blister 6 þ blister 51, 75
dómruðning (ON) noun
challenging a court Olce Grg þ blister 25
dómsetning (ON) noun
opening of a court meeting ONorw FrL Rgb 14
dómsmær (ON) noun
judge Olce Jó Kþ blister 13
dómståðarbúi (ON) noun
neighbour of the court-place Olce Grg Feþ blister 167
dómståður (ON) noun
court-place Olce Grg þ blister 176, 202 Fþ blister 223
Hrs 234, ONorw FrL Rgb 11 Kþ blister 8
dómstaurr (ON) noun
A ‘court pole’ or ‘judgment stake’. Refers to witnesses who testified from outside of the official court circle (ON vébönd).
court bar ONorw FrL Rgb 15 Kþ blister 8
Refs: CV s.v. dómstaurr; Fritzer s.v. dómstaurr; KLNM s.v. dombrev; ONP s.v. dómstaurr
dómstefna (ON) noun
court-meeting Olce Grg Lþ blister 202 Hrs 234
request for judicial decision ONorw GuL Olb
See also: stæmma
dómsumþoguvatni (ON) noun
witness of the announcement of judgement Olce Grg þ blister 48 Lþ blister 116
dómsumþoguvatni (ON) noun
testimony of the announcement of judgement Olce Grg þ blister 49 Feþ blister 158
dómsætr (ON) adj.
eligible to sit in court ONorw GuL Olb
having a seat in court Olce Grg þ blister 40
dómvarzla (ON) noun
court guarding Olce Grg þ blister 41
dómvarzla (ON) noun
court-guard Olce Grg þ blister 41
dræp (OSw) drap (ODan) drap (OGu) dráp (ON)
drap (OSw) noun
A killing that was publicly announced and admitted, and as such contrasted to morþ ‘murder’. Both could, however, be punished by death or outlawry, as well as fines/compensation.
case of killing OSw HL Mb
execution Olce Jó þ blister 2, Js þ blister 2
homicide ODan ESjL 3, VSjL 53, 86
killing ODan ESjL 2, JyL 3, OSw DL Eb, Mb, Rb, HL Kgþ, Æþ, Mb, SmþL Kkb, Kgþ, Æþ, Mb, Tþjb, Rb, UL För, Kkb, Kgþ, Æþ, Mb, Rb, VþL För, Kgþ, Æþ, Mb, Rb, VþgL Drþ, Add, AVþgL Md, Urb, ÆþL Kkb, Eb, Db, Vm
manslaughter OGu GL A 5, OSw DL Gb, HL Mb, Rb, VþgL Add, ÆþL Eb
See also: bani, döþsdrap, drapþ, dulghadrap, morþ
Refs: Ekholst 2009, 155–58; KLNM s.v. drþ;
 Maþek 2009; SAOB s.v. drþþ

drapabalker (OSw) noun
book of killings OSw ÆþL Db
See also: balker, drapþ

drapamal (OSw) noun
book of manslaughter OSw VþgL Add
case of manslaughter OSw ÆþL Eb
See also: drapþ, mal (1)

draperi (OSw) drepari (OSw) noun
assassin OSw HL Mb
killer OSw SdmþL Mb, UL Mb, Add. 8, 9,
VþL Mb, VþgL Drþ, Add, ÆþL Eb, Db
murderer OSw DL Mb
slayer OSw *YVgL* Add
See also: *bani, drop, drep*

draparíbarker (OSw) noun
*book about killing OSw YVgL* Drb
See also: *balker, drapari*

drekkulaun (ON) noun
This concept refers to land granted as a reward from the king. Such land was considered equal to odal land. See GuL ch. 270.

gift in reward for hospitality ONorw GuL Olb
Refs: Hertzberg s.v. *drekkulaun*; KLN M s.v. *kongegæve*

drengmaðr (ON) noun
*soldier ONorw FrL* Leb 13

unmarried man ONorw GuL Kpb, Leb
See also: *ainloypr*

drep (ON) noun
*beating ONorw GuL* Mhb

*drinkare (OSw) noun*

*drinker OSw SmL*

drivari (OSw) noun
*vagrant OSw DL Tjdb*

drotíning (ON) noun
Derived from *drótt* (ON) ‘household’ especially ‘the king’s bodyguard’. Used of any lord or master.

*lord Olce Jó HT 1, ONorw BorgL 14.5, FrL Krba 31 Mbh 57* 

*master OGu GL A 2, 6, 16, 22, Add. 8 (B 55), Olce Grg Vis 102, 110, ONorw FrL Krba 2, 6 Mbh 61 Rgb 40 LlbB 10, GuL Krb, Loð, Llb, Mbh, Tjdb*
See also: *skapdróttinn*
Refs: Cleasby and Vigfusson s.v. *drótt*

drozsieti (OGu) noun
*wedding host OGu GL A 24*
See also: *gerbamaðr, reþuman*

dróttinnsvik (ON) noun
*high treason Olce Jó Mah 4*

dróttinnsvikari (ON) dróttinnsviki (ON) noun
*lord-cheater ONorw EidsL 50.13* 

*traitor Olce KRA 11* 

*traitor to the king ONorw GuL Krb*

dröttning (ON) noun
The lady or mistress of a house, estate, etc.

*mistress (1) Olce Grg Vis 102, 110*

dryghe (ODan) verb
*prove ODan ESJL 2*

draenger (OSw) noun
*farm hand OSw UL Blb, VmL Bb* 

*farm-hand OSw SdmL Bb* 

*worker OSw YVgL Utgb* 

*young man OSw SmL*
See also: *mæfer*

drepa (OSw) dræpe (ODan) drapin (ODan) drepa (OGu) drepa (ON) drapin (OSw) verb
*beat ONorw FrL Mhb 7*

*kil* ODan ESJL 1–3, JyL Fort, 1–3, SkL passim, VSJL 23, 50, 51, 53–55, 63, 69, 86, OGu GL A 8, 9, 11–16, 28, Olce Grg Vis 110 Bat 113 Rsþ 230, Jó Mah 2 Llb 39 Kab 16 Þjb 2 Fml 9, Js Mah 6, 9 Þjb 2, KRA 6, ONorw BorgL 8.5, FrL Intr 1, 5 Mbh 4, 10 LlbB 12, GuL Krb, Mbh, Tjb, OSw DL Kkb, Eb, Mb, Bb, Gb, Rh, HL Kkb, Kgb, Áb, Mb, Mb, SdmL Kkb, Kgb, Gb, Áb, Bb, Tjdb, UL Kkb, Kgb, Áb, Mb, Blb, VmL Kkb, Kgb, Áb, Mb, Bb, YVgL Kkb, Frb, Urb, Drb, Áb, Rlb, Tb, Add, ÁVgL Kkb, Md, Slb, Urb, Áb, Gb, Rlb, ÓgL Kkb, Eb, Db, Vm

*slaughter OSw UL Mb* 

*slay ODan JyL 2, OSw DL Eb, HL Áb, YVgL Kkb, Drb, Add* 

*strike Olce Grg Vis 86, 101, Jó Mah 22, KRA 8, OSw SdmL Kgb, Gb*
Expressions:

döpan ok dræpnan (OSw)
*person done to death OSw VmL Mb*
See also: *drap, myrpa, sla, vigh*

dreapr (ON) adj.
‘Killable’, describing someone who has no legal immunity and whose heirs would have no right to compensation. The commission of certain serious offenses, such as refusing to leave the country when convicted of outlawry (Grsg Þþ 53), running off with another man’s wife (Js Mah 7) or theft (Js Þjb 1), resulted in becoming *dreapr*.

*to be killed Olce Jó Þjb 1, ONorw FrL Mhb 10 who may be killed with impunity Olce Grg Þþ 53, Jó Mah 2, 14, Js Mah 7, 31 Þjb 1, ONorw GuL Tjdb*
Expressions:

draer ok deydr (ON)
*should be put to death Olce Jó Mah 2* 

*may be killed or put to death ONorw FrL Intr 9*
See also: *deydr, friþlös, sækt, útlagi*
Refs: CV; F; NGL V; ONP
but to equate morp with dulghadráp is not justified by the sources available.

hidden homicide OSw HL Mb
hidden killing OSw SdmL Kgb, Mb, Till
hidden-homicide fine OSw HL Mb
undeclared killing OSw UL Kgb, Mb, VmL Mb
undetected murder OSw DL Mb

See also: bot, drap, drepja, dyla, flugumaör, geld, mandrap, morp

Refs: KLNM, s.v.v. drab, dulghadræp, mord; Schlyter 1877, s.v. dulghadræp; SL DL, 42 note 29; SL UL, 53 note 13; 118 note 26, 121−22 not 53

dulsak (OSw) noun
cause where one shall defend oneself by oath OSw SmL

See also: dul, sak

dylja (OSw) dylje (ODan) dula (OGu) dula (ON) dylja (ON) verb
attest OSw HL Kkb
confirm OSw YVgL Rb, Föb, Add
confirm not guilty OSw YVgL Add
defend OSw HL Blb, Rb
defend one’s position OSw HL Áb
deny ODan ESjL 1–3, JyL 2, 3, SKKL 3–7, 9, 11, SKL passim, VSlJ passim, OGU GL A 2, 18, 37, 39, O ICE JØ FmL 25, Js Ert 20, OSw DL Gb, Rb, HL Åb, Mb, Blb, Rb, SdmL Kkb, Gb, Åb, Jb, Bb, Kmb, Mb, Tjdb, Rb, UL Kkb, Äb, Mb, Jb, Kmb, Blb, Rb, VmL Åb, Mb, Kmb, Bb, YVgL Kkb, Add, AYG L, Kkb, ÓgL, Kkb, Eb, Db, Vm
deny by/on oath OSw SmL
deny responsibility OSw HL Mb
dissemble O ICE Grog Æs 125
not recognize ODan ESjL 2
prove OSw HL Kgb, Åb, Mb, Kmb, Blb
prove one’s innocence OSw HL Kgb, Mb, Kmb, Blb
refuse OSw HL Åb, Blb
refute OSw UL Mb, VmL Mb
strengthen OSw HL Blb
strengthen one’s case OSw HL Blb
substantiate a denial OSw DL Eb, UL Kkb, Kgb, Åb, Mb, Jb, Kmb, Blb, Rb, VmL Kkb, Kgb, Åb, Mb, Kmb, Bb, Rb
substantiate one’s denial OSw DL Eb

See also: dul, ne, neka, vita

dylkas (OSw) verb
be contumacious OSw DL Rb
dyrsbot (OSw) noun
fine for hiding OSw DL Mb
fine for hiding a crime OSw DL Mb
See also: bot, dylia
dymbilvika (OSw) noun
Holy week OSw ÖgL Kkb
dynter (OSw) noun
blow OSw YVgL Föb
dyrr (ON) noun
doos ONorw GuL Kpb, Olb
dýrgarðr (ON) noun
animal fence ONorw FrL LibB 9
dýrvéiðr (ON) noun
der hunting ONorw GuL Llb
döfviðer (OSw) döfviðer (OSw) döfviðer (OSw)
döfviðer (OSw) noun
firewood OSw UL Blb, VmL Bb
non-fruit bearing tree OSW UL Blb, VmL Bb
dóma (OSw) dome (ODan) dyama (OGu) dæma (ON)
dóma (ON) döðma (OSw) verb
adjudge ODan ESjL 2, VSjL 50, 84, OLice Grg Tig 255, Jó Lbb 1, Js Ert 25, KRA 7, ONorw FrL Sab 2, OSW Sdml. Jb, YVgL Jb, ÁVgL Jb, ÖgL Eb
adjudicate ODan ESjL 3, ONorw GuL Llb, Arb
award Olce Jó Sg 3, Js Lbb 1, ONorw GuL Kpb, Olb, Arb, Llb, OSW DL Bb, UL Jb, Blb, VmL Mb, Jb
call OSW Sdml. Jb
commit OGU GL A 38
condemn OSW UL Kkb, Mb, VmL
Kkb, Mb, Jb, YVgL Tb
convict Olce KRA 11, ONorw EidsL 50.13
decide ODan ESjL 2, JYl 2, SKL 136, 138, 139, 145, 156, 170, 184, ÖFar Seyði 12, OLice Jó Pb 4, ONorw BorgL 14.5, OSW YVgL Drb, Áb, Jb, ÁVgL Slb, Jb
declare OSW HL Kkb, YVgL Tb
deem OGU GL A 2, 13, ONorw GuL Tjb, OSW DL Rb, UL Kkb, Kgb, Áb, Mb, Jb, VmL Kkb, Jb, YVgL Rlb, ÁVgL Md, Smb, Slb, Tb, ÖgL Eb
deem appropriate OLice Jó Mah 14
denounce ODan VSjL 87
deprive by court judgement ONorw GuL Arb
doom OSW ÁVgL Rlb
give a verdict Olce Jó Mah 13
give an opinion Olce Jó Kab 13
give judgement ODan Jyl. Fort, OSW HL Rb
grant ODan Jyl. 2, SKL 83
have a decision ODan Jyl. 2
impose ONorw GuL Sab, OSW HL Rb

judge ODan ESjL 2, 3, VSjL 41, 50, 87, OGu GL A 31, OLice Grg passim, Jó bfb 5 Sg 3, Js Mah 7, KRA 29, 33, ONorw EidsL 25, FrL Tlb 2, OSW DL Bb, Sdml. Kkb, Gb, Tb, Tjdb, Lb, TILL, UL Kkb, Kgb, Mb, Blb, Rb, VmL Kkb, Mb, Rb, YVgL Kkb
frb, Drb, Rlb, Tb, Jb, Add, ÁVgL Md, Smb, Jb, Tb
make a judgement ODan ESjL 2
order ODan Jyl. 2, VSjL 87
pass judgement ONorw GuL Mhb,
Trm, OSW DL Rb, ÖgL Eb
permit ODan SkL 233
pronounce OSW HL Kkb, Sdml. Gkb, Add
sentence ODan SkL 151, 163, 184, 226, OLice Jó Lib 39, OSW DL Kkb, Mb, Rb, HL Kkb, Sdml. Kkb, Kgb, Mb, Blb, Rb, VmL Drb, ÁVgL Md
settle OSW ÁVgL Md, Smb
submit OSW UL Kkb, VmL Kkb
Expressions:
fram dóma (OSw)
accept a statement OSW UL Jb
See also: domber, faella, laghbinda, laghvinna, læggia, vinna, vipherbinda
dópa (OSw) dope (ODan) deyfa (ON) deypa (ON) verb
baptize ODan Jyl 1, ONorw BorgL 2.2,
OSW DL Kkb, HL Kkb, Áb, Sdml. Kkb, SmL, YVgL Kkb, Add, ÁVgL Kkb
See also: kristna
döpilse (OSw) noun
baptism OSW DL Kkb, SmL, YVgL Add
döpsdrep (OSw) döz drap (OSw) dozdrap (OSw) noun
killing OSW HL Kgb, Sdml. Mb, UL Mb, VmL Mb
manslaughter OSW HL Mb
See also: drap
dothesel (ODan) noun
dead man’s lot ODan SkL 21
edgilder (OSw) adj.
Of a person who is allowed to swear an oath.
with the right to swear an oath OSW DL Rb
See also: efer, gilder
Refs: Schlyter s.v. epganger
eftirbróðarsynir (pl.) (ON) eftirbræðrason (ON) noun
second cousins in the agnatic line ONorw FrL Sab 2
eftirfær (ON) eftirfær (ON) noun
pursuit ONorw GuL Tjb
eftirkomandi (ON) noun
successor *OFar* Seyð 0, 11

eftirsýnarmaðr (ON) noun
‘One who looks after’. The person responsible for collecting compensation and pledges following an outlawry case.
prosecutor *ONorw* FrL Mhb 41
Refs: CV s.v. eftirsýnarmaðr;
ONP s.v. eftirsýnarmaðr

eftiratlændi (ON) noun
one who intends to prosecute *ONorw* FrL Mhb 23

egör (pl.) (ON) noun
people from Agder *ONorw* GuL Leb

eggver (ON) noun
nesting grounds *OLce* Jó Llb 32, 57
right to gather eggs *OLce* Jó Llb 6, Js Lbb 13

eghere (ODan) noun
landowner *ODan* Jyl 1, 2
owner *ODan* Jyl 3

eghereman (ODan) noun
owner *ODan* Jyl 3

egn (OSw) eghn (ODan) aign (OGu) eign (ON) eghn (OSw) eign (OSw) æghn (OSw) æign (OSw) noun
common property *OSw* YVgL Jb
estate *ODan* SkL 1, 41
land *OGu* GL A 20, 24f (64), 25, 26, 27, 28, 48, *OLce* Jó Mah 1 Llb 52, *ONorw* FrL Intr 2
KrbA 35, *OSw* DL Bb, Jlb, VmL Jb, YVgL Åb, Kvab, Föb, Utgb, ÅVgL Föb, ÖgL Kkb, Eb, Db
landed property *OLce* Js Mah 4, *OSw* SdmL Gb, Åb, Jb
ownership *OGu* GL A 31, *OSw* VmL Jb
ownership of land *OSw* DL Bb
piece of land *OSw* SmL
private property *OSw* YVgL Jb
property *ODan* ESJL 1, 3, Jyl 1–3, SkKL 5, SkL 112, 121, 226, VSJL 3, 4, 13, 15, 20, 21, 65, 67, *OGu* GL A 7, 13, 25, 28, 53, B 44 (correcting A 28), *OLce* Jó Llb 17, 27 Fml 25, Js Mah 26, Krb 35, 10.2, *ONorw* FrL Intr 2, 4 Llb B 2, GuL Kpb, Olb, *OSw* VmL Kkb, YVgL Utgb, ÅVgL Jb, Kva, ÖgL Kkb, Db
property in the form of land *OSw* UL Åb, VmL Åb
right to ownership *OLce* Jó Llb 3
title *OLce* Jó Llb 26
See also: bo, fæ, goðs, jorð, kununger, tomt, ægha

egningarkviðr (ON) noun
A panel or verdict resulting from goads or incitements. Appears only once in Grg Þsþ 35 where it is defined as a panel verdict irrelevant to the case at hand. The party which calls for a verdict on irrelevant matters loses their case. The name *egningarkviðr* suggests that these types of panel verdicts are incited by third parties.
*baiting verdict* *OLce* Grg Þsþ 35
See also: glafseþer, skroksak
Refs: CV; Fritzner; GrgTr I:75; Maurer 1910, 561; ONP

eiðaliö (ON) noun
*oath helpers* *ONorw* FrL KrbA 45 Mhb 23

eiðasekð (ON) noun
fine for the wrong *oath* *ONorw* FrL ArbB 10

eiðastefna (ON) noun
deadline for oaths *ONorw* GuL Krb
See also: eþer

eiðavandr (ON) adj.
painstaking in oath-taking *ONorw* EidsL 3.2

eiðbróðir (ON) noun
A man allied with another in a relationship of mutual rights and obligations. The relationship did not require kinship, and was probably established through some ritual. In GuL an *eiðbróðir* could receive compensation if the other was killed.
sworn brother *ONorw* GuL Mhb
Refs: KLMN s.v. fostbrorskap

eiðfall (ON) noun
failing in one’s oath *ONorw* GuL Krb, Løb, Tfb, Mhb
*oath-lapse* *OLce* Grg Tg 255, *KRA* 36, *ONorw* FrL KrbB 3 Mhb 8

eiðfóra (ON) eiðfóra (ON) verb
deliver by *oath* *OLce* Grg Ømb 129, 143

eiðfórsla (ON) eiðfórsla (ON) noun
delivering by oath *OLce* Grg Ømb 129

eiðlauss (ON) adj.
without oaths *OLce* Grg Kl 6 Tg 255, *KRA* 14

eiðrof (ON) eiðrof (ON) noun
*oath-breaking* *OLce* KRA 22, *ONorw* FrL KrbB 16

eiðrofi (ON) eiðrofi (ON) adj.
oath-breaking *OLce* KRA 22
Eiðsífan (ON) Eiðsífan (ON) noun
Eiðsíva assembly *ONorw* EidsL 10.2
See also: þing

eiðsjall (ON) noun
*oath-taking* *OLce* Grg Þsþ 30, 31, 38, 46
eiðstafr (ON) noun
There are only a few occurrences in the laws of a term for oath formulas. ON eiðstafr occurs e.g. concerning land sales (ONorw FrL) and swearing in nominated men for the alþingi ‘General Assembly’ and lögrétta ‘Law Council’ (Olce Js). Various oath formulas in the laws typically invoke the Christian God or, in OSw ÁVgL, pagan gods collectively.

Example:
- oath-formula Olce Jó þfb 1, 3, Js þfb 1, 3 Mah 37, ONorw FrL KrbA 29
- words to swear an oath ONorw FrL Jkb 1

Refs: ONP s.v. eið(s)stafr

eiðstefnudagr (ON) noun
- oath-summons day ONorw FrL Mhb 8

eiðunning (ON) noun
- oath-swareing Olce Grg þþp 35

eiginkona (ON) noun
eiginkvinna (ON) noun
eignarkona (ON) noun
- lawful wife Olce KRA 16, 17
- wedded wife ONorw FrL Kvb 12
- wife Olce Jó Mah 2 Kge 5, Js Mah 7, ONorw BorgL 17.2, FrL Intr 10 KrbB 6, GuL Krb

Refs: CV s.v. einkenna, einkynna

See also:
hjúskapr, kvánfang

eigna (ON) verb
- belong to ONorw GuL Lhb, Kvr

eignarmaðr (ON) noun
- owner Olce Jó Kab 23

eignarnáður (ON) noun
- right to ownership Olce Jó Lhb 5 Lhb 19, 20 Kab 20

eignaskipti (ON) noun
eignaskipti (ON) noun
- to ownership Olce Grg Lhb 176, 215 Fjl 225, Jó Lhb 67

See also: hjúskapr, kvánfang

eignarvitni (ON) noun
- witness to the right of ownership Olce Jó Lhb 1

See also: vitni

eindaga (ON) verb
- appoint ONorw GuL Kpb, Lhb, Tjb
- set a date Olce Grg Klþ 2 þþp 56 Ómb
- 133 Fjl 221 Misc 250, Jó Kge 1 Lhb 1
- Kab 4, Js Kvg 1 Lhb 10 Kab 5

See also: endaghi

einfyndr (ON) adj.
- as a finder entitled to the whole ONorw GuL Kvr
- owning alone ONorw FrL LhbB 10

einganga (ON) noun
- walking alone (in a pasture) OFar Seyð 5

einhleypr (ON) adj.
- unmarred and without a fixed household Olce Jó
- Sg 1 Kab 9, Js Kab 7, ONorw FrL Leb 11 Rgb 26

See also: göngumaðr, húsgangsmaðr

einkaleyfi (ON) noun
- special leave Olce Grg Feþ 161

einkalof (ON) noun
- special leave Olce Grg Lrþ 117

einkamál (ON) noun
- provision Olce Js Mah 7, 29
- special right ONorw FrL Var 44

einkunn (ON) noun
- ownership OFar Seyð 5
- ownership mark Olce Grg Fjl 225

einkynna (ON) verb
- To place a mark of ownership on something, usually livestock.

mark Olce Grg Lþp 208 Fjl 225, Jó Lhb 47

See also: marka

Refs: CV s.v. einkenna, einkynna; Fritzner s.v. einkynna; ONP s.v. einkenna, einkynna

einlát (ON) noun
- desertion Olce Grg Arþ 118

einmánaðarsamkváma (ON) noun
- commune meeting in the last month of winter Olce Jó Lhb 54

einmánuðr (ON) noun
einmánuðr (ON) noun
- ‘Single-month’; the sixth and final month of winter beginning on a Tuesday between 10 and 16 March. According to Páll Vidalín it might once have been called Öðinsmánuðr.

single month Olce Grg þþp 84 Lþp 193

See also: tvímánuðr

Refs: Árni Björnsson 1995, 108–9; CV s.v. einmánuðr; GAO s.v. Óðinsmánuðr; GrgTr 1:137; Hastrup 1985, 40; Janson 2011; ONP s.v. einmánuðr; Páll Vidalín 1854 s.v. tvímánuður

einraði (ON) noun
- own decision ONorw FrL Var 43

einvirki (ON) noun
einvirki (ON) noun
- An einvirki was a man who ran his farm alone without the help of hired labour.

farmer who has no help Olce Jó Kge 29, 34

lone farmer ONorw BorgL 12.2

single worker ONorw GuL Tfb, Leb

single-handed farmer Olce Þþp 35, 77

Vis 89 Feþ 166, ONorw FrL Leb 7

See also: ainloypr, drengmaðr
appointed day **ONorw** **GuL** Krb, Kpb, Llb, Tjb
day for a hearing **OIce** Jó bjb 4
day specified for payment **OIce** Jó bjb 8 Llb 1 Kab 4
one-day **OSw** **YVgL** Drb, Äb, Gb, Jb, Add,
**AVgL** Md, Smb, Slb, Gb, Rlb, Jb
settling day **OIce** **GrG** bsp 51 Vis 110 Lsb 116
Fjl 221 Tig 257, Jó Kab 16, Js Lbb 22 Kab
5, 17 bjb 3, **KRA** 15, **ONorw** **FrL** Var 46
term **OSw** **YVgL** Föb
See also: **eindaga**, faemt, siunættingar, prenættingar
Refs: Brink 2011b, 150–51; **ONP** s.v. **endaghi**

**endimark** (ON) noun
border **OIce** **GrG** Bat 114
rule **OIce** Jó HT 2
See also: **merki**

**enéþer** (OSw) **enethe** (ODan) **eineiði** (ON) **einseiði** (ON) noun

**enfæ** (OSw) **enfa** (ODan) **eifer** (ON) **eifer** (ON) noun
business **OSw** **VmL** Bb
exclusive property **OSw** **SdmL** Gb
own business **OSw** **DL** Bb, Gb
See also: **ensak**

**engidómur** (ON) noun
A meadowland court where disputes concerning property and grazing rights were resolved. A rare
term, but it is the subject of the entire paragraph in Ggr Lbb 176. The court was held at the location of the
disputed meadowland and was similar to a communal pasture court (ON **afréttardómur**).

**meadowland court** **OIce** **GrG** Lbþ 176
See also: **afréttardómur**

Refs: CV s.v. **engidómur**; Fritzner s.v. **engidómur**; **KLNM** s.v. **dömhringr**

**engimark** (ON) **engimark** (ON) noun

**meadow boundaries** **OIce** Jó Lbb 22, 37
**meadow bounds** **OIce** **GrG** Lbþ 188
See also: **eng**
Refs: CV s.v. **engimark**; Hertzberg s.v. **engimark**

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**ek** (OSw) noun
Oaks appear in some OSw laws (SdmL, UL, VmL, YVgL, ÁVgL) regulating their felling due to their
economic importance providing food for pigs and material for construction.

See also: akern, aldin, gisningaskogher

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**ekia** (OSw) **eke** (ODan) **eikja** (ON) noun
A small boat made of oak.

**river boat** **ONorw** **FrL** LlbA 10
**skiff** **OSw** **SdmL** Bb, **AVgL** Fös
**small boat** **ODan** **ESjL** 3

See also: bruni, brenna

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**ekrugerói** (ON) noun
fence around fields **ONorw** **FrL** Rgb 2

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**elder** (ON) noun

**arson** **ONorw** **FrL** Mhb 4
**fire** **ONorw** **GuL** Llb, Mhb, Tjb, Leb

See also: bruni, brenna

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**eldhus** (ODan) **eldhus** (OGu) noun
dwelling house **ODan** **JyL** 3
**kitchen** **OGu** **GlA** A 50

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**eldhúshurð** (ON) noun
It was forbidden for a tenant to remove or damage a
kitchen door. See GuL ch. 75.

**kitchen door** **ONorw** **GuL** Llb

Refs: **KLNM** s.v.v. eldhus, skále, stuehus

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**elöi** (ON) noun
Generally ‘lodging, boarding’. Possibly also in a more
strict usage, obligation for those in the **hreppr** ‘district’
paying **þingfararkaup** (a fee related to attendance at the
**þing** ‘assembly’) to, relative to their resources,
support paupers, including those labelled **úmagi** (see
omaghi).

**boarding** **OIce** **GrG** Hrs 234
**maintenance for the poor** **OIce** Jó Kge 34
**sustenance** **OIce** **GrG** Vis 98

Refs: Cleasby and Vigfusson s.v. eldi; Gerhold
2002, 188–203; **KLNM** s.v. tiggar; **ONP** s.v. elöi

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**enbót** (OSw) **enbóti** (OSw) noun

**single compensation** **OSw** **DL** Eb, **UL** Mb, **VmL** Mb
**single fine** **OSw** **DL** Rb, **SdmL** Gb, Mb, Tjdb

See also: bot, bóta

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**endaghi** (OSw) **eindagi** (ON) **ændaghi** (OSw) noun
The expiration of a time limit concerning judicial
matters, often payment. Also the legal meeting
summoned in such matters.
engiskiftisbúi (ON) noun
meadowland division Olce Grg Lbþ 198
engiteigr (ON) noun
meadowland Jó Lbb 4
engiverk (ON) noun
outfield haymaking Olce Grg Klþ 17 Þsþ 78
engivöxtr (ON) noun
what grows on meadowland Olce Jó Llb 24
engjamerki (ON) noun
meadowland claim Olce Grg Lbþ 176
engjaskifti (ON) noun
division of meadowlands Olce Jó Llb 15
engjaskipti (ON) noun
division of meadowlands Olce Jó Llb 15

See also: mærki
Refs: CV s.v. engjamerki

engjaskipti (ON) noun
division of meadowlands Olce Jó Llb 15
engjamerki (ON) noun
meadowland claim Olce Grg Lbþ 176

See also: mærki
Refs: CV s.v. engjamerki

See also:
mærki

See also: mærki

See also: mærki
erfðaskipun (ON) erfðaskipan (ON) noun
order of inheritance ONorw GuL Arb

erfðatal (ON) noun
being entitled to inheritance ONorw GuL Arb
inheritance chapter Olce Jó MagBref
inheritance list Olce Js Ert 24
inheritance section Olce Jó Kge 7

erfðaölðr (ON) erfðaöldr (ON) noun
inheritance ale ONorw GuL Krb

erfi (ON) noun
wake ONorw EidsL 49.1

erfilytia (OGu) noun
heiress OGu GL A 20

erfingjasátt (ON) noun
agreement of heirs Olce Jó Tigr 268, ONorw Frl. ArbB 17

erfisgierþ (OGu) noun
funeral feast OGu GL A 24a

eriksgata (OSw) noun
Possibly derived from the name Erik or a corresponding
appellative meaning ‘omnipotent ruler’ or the noun
eth ‘oath’; the second element is gata ‘travel; road,
street’. A newly chosen king of Sweden should ride
with an entourage starting and ending in the province
of Uppland, passing through and exchanging hostages
in the central provinces, where, at specified places, the
king and the laghmaþer ‘lawman’ of the province swore
mutual oaths. The origin of the procedure is disputed,
but there are parallels in Norway and elsewhere
in Europe. In the laws, a completed eriksgata was
required for the king to be legally accepted.
Eriksgata
is not to be confounded with travels connected with an
itinerant kingship.
Erik’s street OSw ÖgL Db
king’s route OSw SdmL Kgb, Till
royal progress OSw UL Kgb
Refs: Blomqvist 2011, 180–84; Hellquist s.v.
eriksgata; Holmlblad 1993; Imsen 2014, 46; KLNM
s.v. eriksgata; Schlyter s.v. eriksgata; Scovazzi 1971

etarmannaskra (OGu) noun
genealogical table OGu GL A 20
See also: skra

etarmen (pl.) (OGu) noun
family members OGu GL A 28
See also: skyldarman
When faced with an accusation of crime. In this latter case it was often taken with some form of compurgation, with two others (a three-man oath, ON lýtartareiðr), five others (a six-man oath, ON sétareiðr), or eleven others (a twelve-man oath, ON tylftareiðr; see tylftareþer); OSw laws also allow for other numbers of compurgators. In general, the person taking an oath was to swear by God or Christ, in heathen times by the gods (ÁVgL Kkb 12 and passim). After the introduction of Christianity, he laid his hand on the Bible or another holy book (bókareiðr).

According toVmL, a local administrator could challenge a householder saying that he had been robbed. The householder had to agree that this was the case and was then granted leave to pursue the thief. Once he had denied that he had been robbed, however, he could not later retract, and he was orþlös ok eþlös (‘without grounds and without an oath’) and could not pursue the case.

**oath** **ODan** **ESJL** 2, 3, **JyL** 1, 3, **SkKL** 12, **SkL** passim, VSJL 40, 66, 81, **OGu** GL A 2, 3, 4, 13, 14, 16, 18, 19, 20a, 22, 25, 26, 31, 32, 39, **Olce** Grg bsp 31 Vis 87 passim, Jó passim, **Js** passim, **KRA** 2, 14, **ONorw** BorgL 5.7, **EidsL** 3.2 7 passim, FrL Intr 13, 16 KrbA 1, 18 KrbB 3 Mhb 5 Bvb 1 passim, **GuL** Krb, Kpb, Léb, Llb, Tfb, Mhb, Tjb, Leb, **OSw** DL Kkb, Eb, Mb, Bb, Gb, Tjdb, Rb, **HL** Kkb, Kgb, Áb, Mb, Jb, Kmb, Bbl, Rb, **SmL** Kkb, Kgb, Gb, Áb, Jb, Bb, Kmb, Mb, Tjdb, Rb, **Till**, **SmL**, **UL** Kkb, Kgb, Áb, Mb, Jb, Kmb, Bbl, Rb, **Vml** Kkb, Kgb, Áb, Mb, Jb, Kmb, Bb, Rb, **YvgL** passim, ÁVgL Kkb, Rlb, Jb, Tfb, ÖgL Kkb, Ebb, **Db promise Olce Jó** Kge 32, **ONorw** FrL Mhb 8 testimony **OSw** DL Bb

**Expressions:**
- orþlös ok eþlös (OSw) adj.
  - without grounds and without an oath
- orþlösök eþlös (OSw)
- without grounds and without an oath
- **epsor** (OSw) noun
  - content of an oath
  - **OSw** HL Rb
- **Epsor** (OSw)
  - oath
- **Epsor** (OSw)
  - oath
- **Epsor** (OSw) ezöre (OSw) noun
  - Literally, ‘oath swearing’ (a compound of eper ‘oath’ and form of sværia ‘swear’). This can refer prosaically to the swearing of any oath. More frequently it refers to the oath sworn by the king of Sweden and his highest nobility to uphold the law of the land (the ‘rule of law’), to keep civil order in the kingdom and to protect the rights of the common people to peace and protection, particularly in respect of certain grave crimes, which they had agreed upon. The crown, in return, took a portion of any fine payable in respect of such crimes. This oath first came into force in the time of Birger (often given the sobriquet jarl) (d. 1266) and his son, King Magnus Birgersson (Ladulås) (1240–90), and is interpreted as the King’s Oath [of Peace], or simply the King’s Peace, sworn at the king’s coronation. It was the king’s promise to uphold peace in the realm and anyone who went against that consequently became the enemy of the king personally. This is laid out in the foreword to UL.

The word eþsör is also used as an abbreviation for eþsörísbrut, ‘crime against the King’s Peace’, or for the penalty for such crimes, eþsörísþóter. In
addition to a fine, frequently consisting of his entire movables, the perpetrator was usually exiled from the kingdom, rather than just the province. If the plaintiff or the family of the injured party pleaded on behalf of the exiled person, then, according to, for example, UL Kgb 9, VmL Kgb 6 and ÖgL Eb 10, they could be ‘returned under the King’s Peace’ against a sum of 40 marker being paid to the crown.

Originally, breach of the King’s peace was such a crime as was considered to be against the realm as a whole, which effectively made the king your personal enemy, and with fines payable to the king rather than the local community or the injured party. The intention or consequence was that personal vendetta was discouraged and the power of the crown increased, leading eventually to the establishment of kingdom-wide rather than provincial law. It was limited to very serious offences (murder, rape, illegal revenge, etc.), as exhibited in the Nordic laws. Such crimes were elsewhere designated nipingsværk (q.v.) or urbotamal (q.v.). These terms appear only occasionally in the law texts that have statutes covering epsöre. It is clear from some of the statutes that women were not treated in the same way as men if they committed the equivalent crimes — banishment was in several laws specifically excluded as a punishment applicable to women.

It is worth noting that epsöre is not mentioned in ÅVgL nor in GL. In the latter, the king is not referred to at all, even though he is mentioned in GS in the context of the levy and trade. In ÅVgL, the concept of urbotamal might be considered a parallel covering the same group of crimes, but there is no equivalent concept in GL.

breach of the king’s sworn peace OSw SdmL Kgb
King’s Oath OSw UL Kgb, VmL För, Kgb
King’s Peace OSw HL Kgb, UL För, Kkb, Kgb, Rb, VmL Kgb
king’s sworn peace OSw SdmL Kgb
sworn peace OSw ÖgL Kkb, Db
sworn peace day OSw ÖgL Kkb
{epsöre} OSw HL Kgb, YVgL Frb, Urb, Add

Expressions:

kunungs epsöre (OSw)
book concerning the king’s oath OSw DL Eb
breach of the king’s peace OSw HL Kgb
crime against the king’s peace OSw DL Eb
crimes against the king’s oath of peace OSw DL Eb
edsöre of the king OSw YVgL Urb, Add
king’s peace OSw DL Eb UL Rb
king’s sworn peace OSw ÖgL Eb, Db

violations of the king’s peace OSw HL Kgb
See also: asöreseper, brista, eper, friper, friplös, faella, grið, konungsþing, kununger, kunungsraefst, nipingsværk, sværia, urbotamal

Refs: Ekholst 2009, 59–66; KLNM, s.v. konungs edsöre; Schlyter 1877, s.v. epsöre; von See 1964, 56–57; SL DL, 25–26; SL UL, 54 note 15

epsörisbrut (OSw) noun
breach of the king’s sworn peace OSw SdmL Kgb
intentional crime OSw DL Mb
See also: eper, epsöre, sværia

epsörisbötter (OSw) noun
fines for breaking the king’s peace OSw HL Kgb
fines for breaking the king’s sworn peace OSw SdmL Kgb
See also: bot, eper, epsöre, sværia

epsörismal (OSw) noun
case concerning the king’s sworn oath OSw SdmL Bb

Expressions:

kunungs epsörismal (OSw)
case concerning the king’s sworn oath OSw SdmL Kgb

epsöriszætter (OSw) noun
law of the king’s peace OSw HL Kgb

epsört (OSw) eþört (OSw) adj.
Of a day when swearing an oath was allowed.
allowed to swear an oath OSw YVgL Kkb, Add
lawful for swearing oaths OSw DL Rb
legal to provide an oath OSw DL Mb
permitted to take an oath OSw HL Åb
sworn peace day OSw ÖgL Kkb

Refs: Schlyter s.v. epsört

eþviti (OSw) eþwiti (OSw) noun
oath-takers OSw UL Kkb, Rb
oath-witness OSw SdmL Jb
oathsman OSw HL Kkb
See also: eper

falbyr (OSw) falz byr (OSw) noun
Appears in the context of buying infected cattle and bringing the disease to one’s neighbours.
village where the plague is present OSw YVgL Utgb, ÁVgL Fób

See also: byr

fald (ODan) noun
fold ODan Jyl 2, 3
falda (OGu) falling (OGu) noun
bedcover OGu GL A 20
See also: akleþi
fall (OSw) fald (OSw) noun
- case OSw UL Rb, VmL Rb, YVgL Kkb
- conviction OSw ÓgL Kkb
- decay OSw UL Jb, VmL Jb
- nature OSw UL Mb
- neglect OSw DL Bb, SdmL Jb, Till
- situation OSw UL StfBM

See also: mal (1), sak

falr (ON) noun
- socket (of a spear) ONorw GuL Llb

falr (ON) adj.
- for sale Olce Js Llb 5

fals (OSw) fals (ODan) fals (ON) noun
- counterfeit OSw HL Kmb, SdmL Kmb
- falsehood OSw UL Kmb, VmL Kmb
- faulty goods OSw UL Kmb, VmL Kmb
- forgery ODan Jyl 3
- fraud Olce Jó Kab 11 Fml 2, Js Llb 9 Kab 9
- something faulty OSw UL Kmb, VmL Kmb

See also: flæþer

falsa (ON) verb
- forge Olce Jó Mah 2

falsere (ODan) noun
- forger ODan Jyl 3

falsvitni (OSw) noun
- false witness OSw SdmL Rb

See also: ljúgvitni

falzeþer (OSw) noun
- invalid oath OSw YVgL Add

See also: glafseþer, meneþer

famm (OSw) faghn (ODan) fàðmr (ON) fampn (OSw) noun
- cord OSw YVgL Jb, ÁVgL Jb
- fathom ODan Jyl 1, Olce Grg Lbp 181, Jó Llb 2, 23, OSw HL Bb, SdmL Bb, UL Mb, VmL Bb

fang (OSw) fang (ODan) fang (ON) noun
- bundle OSw UL Kgb, VmL Kgb
- fuel and timber OSw ÁVgL Md
- land ODan ESjL 2
- legal acquisition OSw UL Áb, Mb, Jb, VmL Jb
- means Olce KRA 30

See also: fangaman

moveables ONorw FrL Intr 23
- timber OSw YVgL Drb, Kvab, ÁVgL Kva, Fös
- wood (2) OSw YVgL Jb, Fób
- Utgb, ÁVgL Jb, Fös, Fób

See also: fangaman

Refs: G. B. Larsson 2010; Schlyter s.v. fang

fanga (OSw) verb
- capture OSw UL Kmb, VmL Kmb

Expressions:
- fangin meþ/viþ, fingin (OSw)
- captured OSw SdmL Bb, Mb YVgL Gb ÁVgL Gb
- caught in the (very) act OSw YVgL Tb

See also: taka

fangaman (OSw) noun
- One from whom an object was acquired (bought, given, traded). Appears in the context of accusations of theft.

assignor OSw DL Bb, UL Jb, Kmb, VmL Mb, Jb, Kmb
- guarantor OSw HL Mb
- legal acquisition OSw HL Jb
- one who says he has acquired something OSw HL Jb
- trader OSw SdmL Bb, Tjdb

See also: borgahanaman, fang, fastar (pl.), hemulsman, skuli, taki

fangaváttar (ON) noun
- oath helper Olce Jó bjb 19, 21
- witness selected at random Olce Js bjb 9, ONorw FrL Rgb 32
- freely selected witness ONorw GuL Tfb

fangejorth (ODan) noun
- acquired land ODan ESjL 1, VSjL 1

fanginfæst (OSw) adj.
- captured OSw YVgL Gb, Add

fangtió (ON) noun
- taking-time ONorw BorgL 7.5

far (ON) noun
- passage ONorw GuL Tfb

See also: farþekja

fara (ON) fara (OSw) fare (ODan) verb
- be itinerant
Expressions:

fare åfter (ODan)  
pursue a case ODan SkL 136, 158, 201, 223

farareyrir (ON) noun  
travel expenses Olce Jó þfb 2
See also: þingfararkaup

farargreiðabót (ON) noun  
conveyance repair Olce Jó Llb 20, ONorw FrL LibA 10
See also: bot

fararikaup (ON) noun  
wages for sailors ONorw GuL Leb

farartalmi (ON) noun  
travel delay Olce Jó Llb 45

fardagher (OSw) fardag (ODan) fardagr (ON) noun  
The fardaghar, ‘moving days’, was the usual term for coming into possession of a farm, for payment in trade or leasing, assessment of land, payment of fines, etc. These were also the days when the tenant’s right to remain on the land expired. According to the ÁVgL there were four fardaghar, all in the latter half of winter: the twelfth day of Christmas, Candlemas (2 February), Sunday before Lent, and Mid-lent. The ÓgL mentions only one: Mid-lent. The DL has no provisions about fardaghar, but two terms are mentioned for lease agreement: the winter nights (around 14 October) and Easter. In the SdmL and VmL the corresponding terms are Martinmas (11 November) and Whitsun. The VmL mentions three afrapsdaghar (‘days for the annual rent to be paid’) which coincide with the three last fardaghar of the VgL. It is therefore possible that these afrapsdaghar were also fardaghar.  

Most ODan provincial laws do not mention fardag. The only exception (no date is given) is that the SkL ch. 238. Ch. 239 indicates one such day: the first Mass of the Virgin Mary (15 August).

The FrL knows only one fardagar, the first weekday (not holy day) after the thirteenth day of Christmas (6 January). The tenant was nevertheless allowed to keep half of the houses and, in addition, one fourth of the hay until the first day of summer (14 April), if he was homeless. In the GuL the fardagar was a period of nine days after ‘summer day’ (23 April). If the tenant could not move all his property within that period, he might keep half of the houses for another nine days.

In Olce law the fardagar began on Thursday in the seventh week of summer, i.e. in the week beginning 21–27 May, and expired in the night before the following Monday.

moving day ODan SkL 238, ONorw GuL Llb, Olb, OSw YVgL Æb, ÁVgL Æb

moving days Olce Grg Klþ 6, 8 þfb 22, 78
Vis 89, 104 Ómb 128 Lbb 172, 220 Fjl 224
Hrs 234 Misc 246, Jó þfb 9 Sg 1 Kge 14 Lbb 1, 7 Lbb 1, 7 Kab 4 þfb 23, Js Lbb 3, 10 Kab 11, KRA 14, 26, ONorw FrL LibA 1

Refs: Helle 2001, 120–22; Hertzberg s.v. fardagr; KLNM s.v. fardag, skiftedag; Schlyter s.v. fardagher

fargalter (OSw) noun  
travelling boat OSw UL Blb
See also: galter

farhíðir (ON) noun  
ferryman Olce Jó Llb 45

farkoster (OSw) farkost (ODan) farkostri (ON) noun  
boat tackle OSw VmL Mb

goods ODan JyL 2

vessel ONorw GuL Leb, OSw SdmL Bb, VmL Mb

See also: bater, byrthing, floti, kaupskip, myndrikkia, skip

farlîþ (OSw) noun  
driving passage OSw SdmL Bb

gate OSw DL Bb

right of way OSw UL Blb, VmL Bb
See also: farvegðer

farlög (ON) noun  
Maritime law; the law for traders and sailors. Thought to be synonymous with farmannalög (q.v.) though both terms appear only rarely in ON.

maritime law Olce Grg Feb 166

See also: bjárkeyjarþrettr, farmannalög

Refs: CV; F; GrgTr II:90

farmaðr (ON) noun  
trader Olce Grg Klþ 10 Feb 167, KRA 26

farmannáðr (ON) noun  
traders’ hut Olce Grg Klþ 2

farmannalög (ON) noun  
Maritime law; law for traders and sailors. Provincial laws of medieval Iceland and Norway do not much emphasize maritime law, though a thirteenth century fragment of the younger Bjárkeyjarþrettr (q.v.) does mention farmannalög. In the later thirteenth century this area of law started to become more prominent as evidenced by chapters in Jó for Iceland and an appendix to MLL in Norway. The chapter on farmannalög in Jó is chiefly based on King Magnús Hákonarson’s ‘younger’ Bjarki Law or Municipal law of 1276.

maritime law Olce Jó MagBref Fml 1, 20

See also: bjárkeyjarþrettr, farlög, lepunur

Refs: GrgTr II:90; KLNM s.v. farmannalög, sjörätt
were sometimes eased: meat was never allowed, but milk products, fish, and eggs were permitted. On some fasting days, one meal was allowed, on some others two meals, or one had to fast until noon (three o’clock). The punishment for violations of the fasting rules varied, ranging from fines to outlawry; but dispensations were granted, e.g. to manual labourers, to travellers, to the poor, and to the infirm. Sick and old people, persons under the age of twelve (in Iceland: fourteen), pregnant women, and persons in a state of emergency — when the eating of flesh was necessary for survival — were exempted.

Fasting was a usual penitential exercise, sometimes consisting in a diet of water and bread for a period of six weeks. In the OSw DL and SdmL, fasting was combined with fines in cases of illegitimate oaths, as well as in cases of multiple participants in killings in SdmL and the ODan ESjL.

For further details, see the Christian Law section (kristinn rétt) of the various provincial laws.

**fast ODan ESjL 1, 3, OSw HL Kkb, SdmL Mb, Till, SmL, Ógl Kkb, Eb, Db observe the fast OSw DL Kkb do penance OSw DL Mb, UL Åb, VmL Åb**

See also: fasta, skript, skæra (1), fasta, karina, skript, skæra (1)

**Refs:** DMA s.v. fasting, Christian; KLNM s.v. fasta

**fasta (OSw) noun**

church penalty OSw DL Kkb, Rb

**fast ODan ESjL 2, JyL 2, SkKL 9, Olce Js Kdb 1, KRA 24, ONorw Gul Krb, OSw HL Åb, YVgL Kkb fasting OSw SdmL Kkb, Tjdb, Rb, VmL Kkb Lent OGu GL A 8, ONorw Gul Krb, Kpb, Olb, OSw UL Mb, Jb, Rb, VmL Jb, YVgL Kkb**

**fasta (OSw) verb**

The Church ordered people to fast, i.e. to abstain from particular kinds of food, mainly meat, on certain weekdays and in certain periods of the year (esp. during Lent); see fasta n. The purpose was to subjugate the powers of the flesh and to deliver the mind from distractions with respect to the teachings of the church.

The weekdays in question were Wednesday (only mentioned in the Olce laws) and Friday. Fasting was also obligatory on Ember Days (ON imbrudagar, see imbrudagr), periods of three days four times a year; on Rogation Days (ON gangdaghar, see gangdagher), i.e. 25 April (OSw littl gangdagher) and the three days preceding Ascension Day; and on the days preceding many of the greater feasts such as e.g. Whitsun, jónsmessa, mariumessuaptann, ólafsmessuaptann, and three weeks preceding Christmas. The FrL (Tfb) also states that men were to go fasting to the assembly.

The most severe form of fasting was (ON) fasta við salt ok brauð, i.e. only water, salt, and bread were allowed. On the other hand, the rules of fasting
Norwegian province of Jämtland, albeit not in the laws, presumably under Swedish influence.

purchase witnesses 

| Term | Text |
|------|------|
| OSw DL Bb | fasøker |
| Bb, SdmL Gb, Jb | fastuganger |

witnesses 

| Term | Text |
|------|------|
| OSw DL Bb | fasøker |
| {fastar} OSw DL Bb, HL Kkb, Åb, Mb, Jb, UL Kkb, Åb, Jb, Add. 5, VmL Kkb, Åb, Jb |

See also: borghananam, fangaman, fullskæl, hemulsman, skuli, taki

| Term | Text |
|------|------|
| Refs: Brink forthcoming; Fritzner s.v. fasti; Klnm, s.v. fastar; Larsson 2009, 160–61, 167–68; Schlyter s.v. fastar |

Expressions:

| Term | Text |
|------|------|
| OSw | fast holiday |
| ODan | faster |
| ESjL 2 | fastr |

One who betrothes a woman to another.

bound by debt

| Term | Text |
|------|------|
| ONorw | GuL Løb |
| ODan | fastr |
| fastr \( oc \) fulldr, fastr \( ok \) fulldr, fastr \( ok \) fuldar \( OSw \) |

in total and for good

| Term | Text |
|------|------|
| OSw UL Kkb VmL Kkb | valid |
| OSw UL Kkb, Jb, Kmb, Rb |
| VmL Kkb, Jb, Kmb, Rb |

stuck where he stands

| Term | Text |
|------|------|
| ON | fastr a fóturn |

Expressions:

| Term | Text |
|------|------|
| OSw | fastehælgh |
| OSw | faster |
| ODan | fastr |

| Term | Text |
|------|------|
| OSw | faster |
| OSw | faster |
| OSw | faster |
| OSw | faster |

A ‘fastener’; one who betrothes a woman to another.

betrother

| Term | Text |
|------|------|
| OIce | fastr |
| ODan | fastr |
| OSw | fastr |

References: CV s.v. fastnandi; Fritzner s.v. fastnandi; ONP s.v. fastnandi

fastr \( (ON) \) adj.

uncastrated

| Term | Text |
|------|------|
| OGu | GuL |
| A 17, 43, 44 |

fastradgher \( (OSw) \) fóstadgher \( (ON) \) noun

| Term | Text |
|------|------|
| OSw | fastday |
| ONorw | GuL |
| Krb, OSw DL Kkb, Rb, HL Kkb, SdmL Kkb, YVgL Kkb, Add |
| Lent OSw ÖgL Kkb |

fastuganger \( (OSw) \) noun

| Term | Text |
|------|------|
| OSw | beginning of the fast |
| OSw | HL Jb |

fotokr \( (OSw) \) fotok \( (ODan) \) fótækkr \( (ON) \) fótókr \( (ON) \)

| Term | Text |
|------|------|
| OSw | fárg |
| OSw | fattigher |
| OSw | fatugher |

ad.

| Term | Text |
|------|------|
| OSw | fótökra manna loter |

A part of the tithes kept by the householder as compensation for care of the poor.

share of the poor

| Term | Text |
|------|------|
| OSw | YVgL |
| Kkb |

fótök \( (OSw) \) fótók \( (ON) \) noun

| Term | Text |
|------|------|
| OSw | YvgL |
| Tbj, AVgL |

fár \( (ON) \) noun

| Term | Text |
|------|------|
| ONorw | GuL |
| Kpb |

mischief

| Term | Text |
|------|------|
| OGu | GuL |
| A 20, OIce Grg bsp 36 |

See also: flærb, fox, kaupfox

farsótt \( (ON) \) noun

dangerous disease

| Term | Text |
|------|------|
| ONorw | GuL |
| Løb |

fátækramannaflutningar \( (ON) \) fátækramannaflutningar

| Term | Text |
|------|------|
| ONorw | FrL |
| Intr 17 |

Obligatory transportation of paupers between householders for support.

| Term | Text |
|------|------|
| transport of poor people | transport of poor people |
| OSw | OSw |

See also: Hertzberg s.v. fátækkr

færkr \( (OGu) \) fjærkrøt \( (ON) \) noun

| Term | Text |
|------|------|
| claim for money | claim for money |
| OGu | Gl |
| A 32 |

pecuniary claim

| Term | Text |
|------|------|
| ONorw | GuL |
| Kpb |

See also: krafa

fearnzt \( (OSw) \) noun

| Term | Text |
|------|------|
| money trustee | money trustee |
| OSw | SdmL |
| Rb |

pledge man for money

| Term | Text |
|------|------|
| OSw | OSw |
| HL | Rb |

taking of money

| Term | Text |
|------|------|
| OSw | OSw |
| HL | Rb |

See also: fæ

fæðgin \( (ON) \) noun

| Term | Text |
|------|------|
| father and daughter | father and daughter |
| OIce | Jó Sg 1 |

| Term | Text |
|------|------|
| parents | parents |
| OIce | KRA 21 |

fægher \( (OSw) \) frað \( (ODan) \) feigr \( (OGu) \) feigr \( (OSw) \) adj.

| Term | Text |
|------|------|
| OSw | OSw |
| UL | Mb |
| VmL | Mb |
88  feðþ

doomed OGu GS Ch. 2
without hope ODan VSjL 87

feðþ (OSw) noun
enmity OSw VmL Mb
See also: avund

fela (ON) verb
place ONorw GuL Kpb, Løb
prevent from being seen ONorw GuL Mhb
put into care Olce Grg bsp 80, 81 Ómb 132

felling (ON) noun
knocking down Olce Grg Vis 87

ferfǿttr (ON) adj.
four-footed ONorw GuL Tjb

ferja (ON) verb
ferry Olce Grg Klþ 12

ferjandi (ON) adj.
who may be given passage Olce Grg bsp 52 Vis 110

ferjuhald (ON) noun
maintenance of ferries Olce Jó Llb 45

ferma (OSw) ferma (ON) fyurma (OSw) færma (OSw) verb
confirm Olce KRA 3, 21, ONorw BorgL 10.5 15.12, EidsL 32.7, OSw ÓgL Kkb
confirm the baptism OSw SmL, YVgL Kkb

fermidregill (ON) noun
This ribbon was worn across the forehead to protect
the holy oil. It should be taken off and burnt three days
after the confirmation.
white ribbon worn at confirmation ONorw GuL Krb
Refs: KLNM s.v. kyrkttagning

ferming (ON) noun
confirmation Olce KRA 3

ferugr (ON) adj.
fourty years old ONorw GuL Kvb, Mhb, Leb, Sab

festardómr (ON) noun
private judgement ONorw FrL Var 8

festarhæll (ON) noun
mooring stakes Olce Grg bsp 78 Misc 250
pylon on the pier Olce Jó Fml 15

festarmál (ON) festamál (ON) noun
betrothal ONorw GuL Kvb
engagement ONorw FrL Krb B 22
See also: fæstning, fæstningamal

festaváttor (ON) noun
betrothal witness Olce Grg Feþ 144

festaváttir (ON) noun
betrothal witness Olce Grg Feþ 153
See also: festaváttorð

festavætt (ON) noun
betrothal witness Olce Grg Feþ 150

festuaj (OSw) festueyga (OSw) noun
land held in pledge OGu GL A 63, Add. 9 (B 81)

féboð (ON) noun
offer of a bribe Olce Grg bsp 44

féfang (ON) féfang (pl.) (ON) noun
booty ONorw GuL Mhb

féhirðir (ON) noun
herdsman ONorw GuL Kpb

fékaup (ON) noun
object of bargaining ONorw GuL Krb

félag (ON) noun
partner’s inheritance ONorw GuL Arb

félagi (ON) noun
partnership Olce KRA 16

félagsskap (ON) félagsskap (ON) noun
partnership Olce KRA 16

félagssvættir (ON) noun
partnership Olce Grg Feþ 150

félauss (ON) adj.
penniless Olce Jó Kge 16
poor ONorw GuL Arb
without means Olce Grg Feþ 149, 154, Jó Kge 25

féleysi (ON) noun
poverty OFar Seyð 12

félitill (ON) adj.
of little value. Frequently appears in the superlative
(féminnstr).
worth the least Olce Jó Fml 10
Refs: CV s.v. félitill; Fritzner s.v.
félitill; Hertzberg s.v. félitill

fémál (ON) noun
suit concerning money Olce Grg bsp 49, 62

fémætr (ON) adj.
having cash value Olce Jó Llb 62, 71 Þjb 14

fénýta (ON) verb
make use of ONorw FrL Rgb 39

profir Olce Grg Vis 111, ONorw EidsL 45.5
féprettr (ON) noun
A ploy; a ruse designed to trick someone out of their property.
Ref: CV s.v. féprettr; Fritzner s.v. féprettr; Hertzberg s.v. féprettr
férán (ON) noun
robbery ONorw FrL Intr 23
See also: fjárrán
féránsdómr (ON) noun
A process by which the property of an outlaw was seized according to medieval Icelandic law. The féránsdómr was held at the home of the outlaw a fortnight after the assembly at which the accused was convicted. Proceedings were handled by a group of twelve men and overseen by a godi (q.v.), who received a set fee for his services. Property was distributed to the outlaw’s wife, if she could prove what was hers, as well as creditors who could provide evidence of debts, and the remainder was divided between the person who successfully prosecuted the outlaw and community of the quarter or region in which the case was prosecuted. Communal property was held by the prosecutor and then distributed at the next spring assembly (várþing) for maintaining dependents or itinerants attached to the assembly (cf. Grg Þsþ 49). Confiscation courts were held for both lesser outlaws (fjörðungr) and full outlaws (skógarmaðr). A process similar to the féránsdómr took place in Sweden and was called the afkænnunþing (cf. LexMA; appears [with alt. spelling] in UL & VML).

fjórðungr (ON) noun
Literally a ‘fourth’ of something. A lower judicial and administrative district in OSw JyL, VgL, ÓgL, SdmL, UL, VmL, and the Norwegian laws GuL and FrL. In ODan ESjL and SkL it is used in land-distribution. In the Icelandic laws the fjörðungr was the largest administrative district beneath land (q.v.). According to Íslendingabók Iceland was divided into four fjörðungr (north, east, south and west) during the tenth century.
fourth OSw ÁVgL Smb
quarter ODan ESjL 2, JyL 2, 3, SkL 73, 75, 76, VSjL 78–80, OGu GL A 24c, Olce Grg passim, Jó þþb 9 Sg 2 Kge 1, 18, Js Ert 25, Kab 3, OSw SdmL Kgb, Bb, Kmb, Rb, Tíll, UL Kgb, Áh, Mb, Km, Blb, Rb, VmL Kkh, Kg, Áh, Mb, Jb, Km, Rb, ÓG Ð Ñ quarter of a {fylki} ONorw GuL Krb, Kpb, Lòb, Llb, Olb, Lëb
quarter stanza Olce Jó Mah 26, Js Mah 25
quarter-share Olce Grg Lbþ 215, Jó Lbþ 62
See also: attunger, fylk, hundari, hearaþ, land
Ref: Hafström 1949b, 58–59; KLN M s.v. fjæring; Lundberg 1972, 78–80
fiarpungbro (OSw) noun
bridge of a quarter OSw SdmL Bb
See also: fiarpungar
fiarpungsnaem (OSw) noun
A naem ‘panel’ dealing with witchcraft (ÁVgL), adultery, unatonable crimes, violent robbery, theft, forest fire, arson (ÝVgL) and an entire quarter’s association with an outlaw (ÓgL). The expression lukþ (literally 'closed/locked') fiarpungsnaem (ÝVgL Add) may indicate unanimity, confidentiality or something else.
nominated men of the fourth OSw áVgL Kkb, Urb, Rlb, Tb, Fób, Utgb, Add, ÁVgL Slb
quarter-district jury OSw ÓGl Db
See also: fiarpunger, naem
Ref: Lindkvist forthcoming; Áqvist 1989, 283
fikia (OSw) fikia (OSw) verb
use OSw UL Blb
Expressions:
fara eller fikia (OSw)
utilize or use OSw UL Blb VnL Bb
fila (ON) noun
thin board ONorw GuL Mhb
filungr (ON) noun
deal hewer ONorw GuL Leb
fimmnættungr (ON) noun
A legal meeting, presumably synonymous with ON fínt (see fæmt).
assembly with five days’ notice ONorw FrL Intr 15
See also: fæmt
Refs: Cleasby and Vigfusson s.v. fimmnættungr
fimmtardóm (ON) fimmtardóm (ON) noun
‘The Fifth Court’ established in 1005 at the General Assembly in Iceland. Served as a type of appeals court for cases which were not resolved within one of the four Quarter Courts (ON fjórðungsdómr). The fimmtardóm also had jurisdiction for certain types of cases, such as perjury or bribery occurring at the General Assembly. Decisions within The Fifth Court were made by simple majority by a panel of 48 judges. The Fifth Court was abolished when Iceland came under the control of the Norwegian king during the second half of the thirteenth century. The term may also refer to a judgment given after five-day notice period as suggested in GuL.
Fifth Court Olce Grg þsp 41, 43
See also: domber, fæmt
Refs: CV s.v. fimt; Fritzen s.v. fimmtardóm; GAO s.v. Ding, domare; Hertzberg s.v. fimmtardóm; KLNM s.v. dóm, fimmtardóm; Miller 1984; Miller 1990, 18; MSE s.v. althingi
fimmtardómseiðr (ON) fimmtardómseiðr (ON) noun
Fifth Court oath Olce Grg þsp 45, 46 Feþ 167
See also: eþer
Refs: CV s.v. fimt; Fritzen s.v. fimmtardóm; GAO s.v. Ding, domare; Hertzberg s.v. fimmtardóm; KLNM s.v. dóm, fimmtardóm; Miller 1984; Miller 1990, 18; MSE s.v. althingi
fimmtardómssok (ON) noun
case for the Fifth Court Olce Grg Klþ 4
fimmtareiðr (ON) fimmtareiðr (ON) noun
oath of five ONorw FrL Bvb 8
See also: eþer
fimmtargrið (ON) fimmtargrið (ON) noun
five-days’ grace ONorw BorgL 5.15 16.7
legal protection for five days ONorw GuL Krb
See also: gríp
fimmtarnafn (ON) noun
five-day notice ONorw GuL Olb
See also: fimmtarstefna, fimmtarþing, fæmt
fimmtarstefna (ON) fimmtarstefna (ON) noun
assembly with a five-day notice
ONorw FrL Arþa 16 Var 13
five nights’ summons ONorw GuL Mhb
five-day moot ONorw FrL Var 8, 13 LlbA 1
five-days-notice summons Olce Jó Mah 10, 19 Llb 1, 4, Js Ert 23 Llb 15, KRA 29, ONorw FrL KrbB 20
respite of five days ONorw GuL Leb
See also: fimmtarnafn, fimmtarþing, fæmt, stæmna
fimmtarþing (ON) fimmtarþing (ON) fimmtarþing (ON) noun
A ‘fifth assembly’; a type of extraordinary assembly held after five days’ notice, usually following an arrow assembly (ON òrvarþing). A fifth assembly was convened in response to serious offenses, such as injury or homicide.
assembly with a five-day notice
ONorw FrL Mhb 7 Var 7
fifth assembly Olce Jó Mah 10, Js Mah 14, 20
fifth-day assembly ONorw GuL Mhb
See also: fimmtarnafn, fimmtarstefna, fæmt, òrvarþing, þing
Refs: CV s.v. fimmtarþing; Fritzen s.v. fimmtarþing; Hertzberg s.v. fimmtarþing; KLNM s.v. ting, òrvarþing
fimmtungr (ON) noun
fifth ONorw GuL Mhb, Olb
fimmtungsfall (ON) noun
reduction by a fifth ONorw GuL Olb
fingr (ON) noun
finger ONorw GuL Mhb
finnandaspik (ON) noun
finder’s blubber Olce Grg Lþp 217, Jó Llb 66, ONorw FrL LþbB 10, GuL Kvr
finnfór (ON) noun
Sámi-seeking ONorw BorgL 16.3
fiolæsting (OSw) noun
lethal wound OSw ÁVgL Rlb
firðir (pl.) (ON) noun
people from Fjordane ONorw GuL Leb
firibiera (OGu) verb
forfeit (by carrying) OGu GL A 37
firifara (OSw) fyriffara (ON) fore fara (OSw) verb
forfeit Olce Js Ert 23, KRA 29, ONorw FrL KrbA 14, 18 KrbB 6 Mhb 2, 8 ArbB 29, OSw UL Blb
See also: firigiva, firigara, firiköpa
firigæra (OSw) firigæra (OGu) fore ganga (OSw) verb
appear at the Thing and defend oneself OSw DL Gb
defend OSw AVgL Gb
forfeit by abandoning OSw UL Blb
forfeit by wandering OSw UL Blb

fyrirgera (OSw) fyrirgera (OGu) verb
pay OGu GL A 28

fyrirgera (OSw) firigera (ODan) firi giera (OGu)
fyrrirgera (ON) fyrrigöra (ON) firigöra (OSw)
forgöra (OSw) forgöra (ODan) verb
Used of any disposal of property, often as a result of criminal activity, and including phrases referring to the punishment of losing one’s skin, i.e. to be flogged. Also of a killing, particularly through witchcraft or poisoning, whose clandestine nature made it morp ‘murder’ and which was often associated with female offenders.

alienate ODan ESJL 3
bewitch OSw UL Rb, VmL Rb
confiscate OSw DL Eb
do damage ODan SkL 124, 125
demolish OSw YYgL Frb
destroy OSw YYgL Frb, Urb, Áb, Rlb, Add, AVgL Slb, Áb
destroy/damn OSw AVgL Rlb
embezzle OSw HL Áb
expend OSw DL Gb, UL Áb, VmL Áb
forfeit ODan ESJL 1–3, JSyl 1–3, SkKL 3, 10, VSyL 62, 86, 87, OGu GL A 29, 26, 63, Ólce Jó þflb 5, 8 Mah 1, 10 Lfb 30 þflb 1 FmL 9, Js þflb 4 Mah 1, 14 þflb 1, KRAI 11, 15, ONorw BorgG 3.2 4.2 passim, EidsL 52.2, Frl. KrbA 10, 38 KrbB 3 Mhb 1, GuL Krb, OSw DL Eb, Gb, HL Kgb, Áb, Mb, Blb, SdmL Kgb, Gb, Mb, UL Kgb, Áb, Jb, Mb, Kmb, Blb, VmL Kgb, Áb, Kmb, Bb, YYgL Urb, Áb, Rlb, AVgL Urb, Áb
forsake ODan JSyl 2
misappropriate OGu GL A 63
spoil ONorw GuL Kvb
use OGu GL A 24d

Expressions:
fyrrirgera fé ok friði (ON)
forfeit property and peace Ólce Jó þflb 8 Js þflb 4
fyrrirgera landi ok lausum eyri (ON)
forfeit land and chattels Ólce Jó Mah 4

See also: firiköpa, foreföra, forestanda, forgæra, forlópa, forværka, trolldomber
Refs: Ekholst 2014, 139–50

firmata (OSw) firhægþa (OSw) firmata (OSw) verb
part with OSw UL Áb
squander OSw UL Áb, VmL Áb
See also: æfanda

firmi (OSw) fore komas (OSw) verb
miscarry OSw UL Áb, VmL Áb
See also: spilla

firmi (OSw) fore köpa (OSw) forköpa (OSw) verb
forfeit OSw UL Mb, VmL Mb
See also: firigera, foreföra, forestanda, forlópa, forværka

firmi (OSw) forlata (ODan) fyrlát (ON) verb
condone ODan ESJL 2
forgive ODan ESJL 2, Ólce Js þflb 1, OSw HL Áb

firistída (OSw) firistela (OGu) fyrlát (ON) verb
forfeit Ólce Jó þflb 1
forfeit by stealing Ólce Js þflb 1
forfeit through theft OGu GL Add.
8 (B 55), OSw DL Tjdb

finnari (ON) adj.
Expressions:
finnari menn (pl.) (ON)
remoter kin Ólce Grg Arp 122,
Ómb 137 ONorw GuL Mhb

finnær (OSw) noun
shameful word OSw YYgL Rlb, AVgL Rlb
See also: oqveðinsorþ

finnvegur (OSw) noun
act of abomination OSw YYgL Kkb, AVgL Gb
case of abomination OSw YYgL Urb, AVgL Gb
crime of abomination OSw YYgL Add

firsal (ON) verb
avoid ONorw GuL Lób, Mhb
decrease ONorw GuL Mhb

fiskelé (OSw) fisketol (OSw) fisketol (OSw) noun
spawning ground (for fish) OSw SdmL Bb
spawning season (for fish) OSw UL Kkb, Blb, VmL Kkb, Bb
fishing tackle OSw UL Blb, VmL Bb
fishing tool OSw SdmL Bb

fiskhelgr (ON) noun
Literally ‘fish-sanctity’. A unit for measuring distance; the distance at which cod fish could still be seen in the
water from land. This indicated the space between the coast and the limit in open waters to which the fishing and drift rights of the landowner extended. Beyond the fiskhelgr were common waters (ON almenningar, see almenningi).

distance from land where the caught fish belongs to the owner of the shore Olce Jó Lib 65

See also: almænningar, rekamark

Refs: Gisli Pállsson and E. Durrenberger 1987; idem 1996; GrTr II:369; Hastrup 1992; KLNMs v. hvalfangst

fiski (ON) noun

-fishing Olce Grg þsp 78, ONorw GuL Krb

fiskiahus (OSw) noun

-fishing construction OSw HL Blb

fiskigarþer (OSw) fiskegarþ (ODan) noun

-fish garth ODan SKL 212

-fish trap ODan JyL 1, OSw SdmL Blb

-fishery OSw YVgL Kva, Utgb, ÆVgL Kva, Føb

-fishing place OSw YVgL Drb, ÁVgL Md

fiskijöfi (ON) noun

-contribution of fish ONorw FrL Reb 2

fiskiskáli (ON) noun

-fishing hut Olce Grg þsp 79

fiskiværk (OSw) noun

-fishery OSw ÁVgL Kva

fiskja (ON) verb

-fish ONorw GuL Krb

fiskr (ON) noun

-fish ONorw GuL Krb, Llb

fiskeverð (ON) noun

-fishing rights Olce Grg Lbþ 220, Jó Lib 6, Js Lbb 13

fit (ON) noun

-skin of the feet of animals ONorw GuL Løb

fiti (OSw) noun

-deck OSw DL Kkb

fiurþæningi (OSw) fermæningi (ON)

-fjormæningi (ON) fjoðræningi (OSw) noun

-people related to the fourth degree

Olce Jó Mah 3, 7 Kab 2

-third cousin Olce Jó Kge 23, OSw DL Kkb, Mb, HL Mb

fsål (OSw) noun

-enclave OSw SdmL Kkb, Bb

See also: flutfsål, urfsål

fjórðungsmær (OSw) fjárðingsmaðr (ODan)

-fjóðungsmaðr (ON) fjoððungsmaðr (OSw)

-fjóðungsmaðr (OSw) noun

-Literally, ‘man of the quarter’. In JyL (2 §56) it occurs in the context of the nomination of a replacement (nævning, see næmpning) for one of the pair of men from a quarter of a district who were to form part of the adjudication panel of eight for that district. Those making the nomination would seem to include all the qualified men from that quarter. In FrL, GrTr and Js, it refers more generally to the inhabitants of a quarter, an administrative district in Norway and Iceland. The word has two different meanings in VmL. The first meaning relates to the levy and refers to a man or the men of the quarter of the skiplahg (q.v.) (presumably the population division called elsewhere the hundari (q.v.) from whom the troops in the levy are drawn. The second meaning relates to reversion inheritance and refers to descendants two generations removed from the deceased person, who were thus entitled to one quarter of the inheritance each according to the laws of inheritance set out in VmL.

man entitled to a quarter OSw VmL Áb

man of a quarter ODan JyL 2

man of the quarter Olce Grg þsp 49,

50 Ómb 138, 143 Misc 240, Js Rkb 2,

ONorw FrL Rkb A 7, OSw VmL Kgb

See also: arver, avugheir, fjáðfnger, læþunger, næmpning, skiplahg

Refs: KLNMs s.v. fjérdið; Schlyter 1877, s.vv. fjóðungsmaðr, skiplahg, skiplahgi; SL VmL, 41 note 24, 42 note 26, 62 note 71

fjáðfnger (OSw) fjóðræning (ON) noun

-A ping ‘assembly’ of the judicial district fjáðfnger (OSw)/fjóðræn (ON). In ONorw, appearing in the context of appealing a case from one type of ping to another. In OSw YVgL, appearing in the context of seeking compensation for fornication, alternatively at the haraþþing (q.v.) and prior to the landsþþing (q.v.). assembly of the fourth OSw YVgL Gb, Add quarter thing assembly ONorw GuL Kpb, Olb

See also: fjáðfnger, ping

Refs: KLNMs s.v. ting

fjøttur (ON) fjóturr (ON) fiður (OSw) fjóðh (OSw) noun

-foot OSw HL Blb, UL Blb, VmL Bb

-trail OSw UL Kgb, Mb, Jb, VmL Mbl

-fjøttur OSw DL Bb

fjóðuþ (OSw) verb

-fetter OSw UL Áb, VmL Áb

fiður (OSw) fjóður (ON) fiður (OSw) fjóðh (OSw) noun

-fetter OSw UL Mb, VmL Mbl

-shackle ONorw GuL Lbb, Mhb

fjallganga (ON) noun

-going up to the mountain to gather sheep Olce Jó Lib 49
**fjallhagi** (ON) noun
mountain pasture **Olce** Jó Llb 23

**fjallnár** (ON) noun
mountain-corpse **Olce** Grg Bat 113

**fjara** (ON) noun
foreshore **Olce** Grg Klþ 8, Js Lbb 13, KRA 26
shore **Olce** Jó þþb 2

**fjándboð** (ON) noun
ridiculous bid **ONorw** GuL Llb

**fjárdǿming** (ON) noun
judgement in a payment suit **Olce** Grg Fjl 222

**fjárdǿning** (ON) **fjárdäning** (ON) noun
judgement in a payment suit **Olce** Grg Fjl 222

**fjáreign** (ON) noun
property ownership **Olce** KRA 15
wealth **Olce** Grg þþb 77
See also: **öper**

**fjárfar** (ON) noun
money affairs **ONorw** FrL Kvb 5
state of means **Olce** Grg Feþ 154

**fjárfélag** (ON) noun
trade partnership **Olce** Jó Fml 22, 23

**fjárgjöf** (ON) noun
gift of property **Olce** Grg Hrs 236

**fjárfjölf** (ON) noun
administration of money **ONorw** FrL ArbB 22
care of property **Olce** Jó Kge 3, 15, Js Kvg 4 Ert 24, **ONorw** FrL Mhb 9 Kvb 9
guardianship **ONorw** GuL Arb
See also: **halzmaþer**

**fjárhalsmaðr** (ON) noun
guardian **ONorw** FrL Mhb 38
var 19 ArbB 22, **GuL** Arb
man who has care of the property **Olce** Jó
Kge 14 Kab 8, Js Ert 20, 24 Kab 11
manager **ONorw** GuL Løb
person in charge of property **ONorw** FrL Jkb 2
person who keeps property **ONorw** FrL ArbB 7
See also: **fjárværöveizlumaðr, halzmaþer**

**fjárheimta** (ON) noun
claim for payment **Olce** Grg Misc 250

**fjárheimting** (ON) noun
claim **Olce** Grg Feþ 150 Hrs 236
property claim **Olce** Grg Tig 259

**fjárlútur** (ON) noun
estate **Olce** Jó Kge 5
goods **Olce** Jó þþb 14
means **ONorw** FrL LlbB 5
possessions **Olce** Js Kvg 4, 5, KRA 8
property **ONorw** FrL KrbA 35 Kvb 11

**fjárlag** (ON) **fjárlóg** (ON) noun
property share **ONorw** BorgL 16.8

**fjárlút** (ON) noun
expense **ONorw** FrL Intr 12

**fjárleiga** (ON) noun
hire of property **Olce** Grg Fjl 221
hiring stock **Olce** Grg Fjl 224
interest **ONorw** GuL Kpb
See also: **legha**

**fjármegin** (ON) **fjármagn** (ON) **fjármegn** (ON) noun
amount of property **Olce** Jó Þjb 2 Kvg 2 Ert 19
claim **Olce** Jó þþb 8
claim size **Olce** Jó þþb 5
financial ability **Olce** Jó Kge 7-1
fortune **ONorw** FrL Var 46
value of wares **Olce** Jó Fml 10
wealth **ONorw** GuL Krb, Arb

**fjárrán** (ON) noun
seizure of goods **Olce** Grg Misc 244

**fjáreinda** (ON) noun
money matters **Olce** Grg Feþ 151

**fjárskaló** (ON) noun
loss **Olce** Grg þþb 230
loss of money **Olce** Jó Llb 20 Fml 13

**fjárskilorð** (ON) noun
conditions and means of payment **ONorw** GuL Mhb

**fjárskuld** (ON) noun
money debt **ONorw** FrL Var 42 Rgb 24

**fjársókn** (ON) noun
case concerning property **Olce** Js þþb 5
legal action **ONorw** FrL KrbA 35
legal proceedings **Olce** Jó þþb 5 Kab 1
money claim **Olce** Jó þþb 6,
**ONorw** FrL Var 46 Rgb 24
parish **ONorw** GuL Krb
prosecution for property **Olce** Js
Ert 23 Lbb 10, KRA 29
suit concerning property **ONorw** FrL KrbB 20 ArbB 29
See also: **kirkiusokn**

**fjártaka** (ON) **fjártækja** (ON) noun
case for taking property **Olce** Grg Rsþ 227, 231

**fjártala** (ON) noun
sum **Olce** Grg Feþ 154

**fjártöpun** (ON) noun
property loss **ONorw** FrL Intr 1
fjárupptekð (ON) noun
property seizure Olce Jó Kab 1, Js Kab 1

fjárvarðveizla (ON) noun
care of property Olce Grg Arþ 118, 122
Feb 161 Fj 223, Jó Lbb 1, KRA 15

fjárvarðveizlumaðr (ON) noun
guardian of the estate Olce Js Lbb 1
man who has care of others’ property Olce Grg Lbb 195 Misc 244, Jó Kge 14 Lbb 1

fjórðingi (ON) noun
A person who has resided in a location for a year.
residents since the previous year ONorw FrL Leb 11
Refs: CV s.v. fjórðingi; Fritzner s.v.
fjórðingi; ONP s.v. fjórðingi

fjórðungamót (ON) noun
quarter boundary Olce Grg Vis 99

fjórðungavætt (ON) noun
quarter weight Olce Jó Kab 26

fjórðungsdómr (ON) noun
A Quarter Court. Four of these were held, one for
each quarter, at the annual General Assembly in
Iceland. Quarter Courts served as higher courts in
which unresolved cases from district assemblies
were judged. Cases which remained disputed after
having been tried in a Quarter Court moved on to the
Fifth Court (ON fimmtardómr). They had original
jurisdiction over cases in which the two parties were
residents of different quarters of the country. All cases
concerning injury (ON áverk) were also to be heard
at the Quarter Courts (cf. Grg Vis 99). The Quarter
Courts, along with the Fifth Court, were abolished
when Iceland came under Norwegian rule during the
thirteenth century.
Quarter Court Olce Grg Bþp 20, 21 Vis 99, 110 Feb 159 Lþþ 172, 176 Fj 223
See also: alþingi, domber, fimmtardómr, varþing
Refs: CV s.v. fjórðungr; Fritzner; KLN M s.v.
alþingi, dómur; MSE s.v. alþingi, Iceland

fjórðungsgjöf (ON) noun
A quarter payment. According to Jó (Kge 22) one was permitted to give
away up to a quarter of one’s property as a legal
gift. This referred only to acquired property and not
inherited property, of which one could only legally
give a tenth (ON tiundargjöf). Gifts in excess of this
amount were considered to be defrauding one’s heirs.
In FrL (e.g. FrL Arþ 18) the term fjórðungr is thought
to be equivalent to fjórðungsgjöf. This is supported by
the full term appearing in the table of contents of a
variant manuscript (cf. NGL II:510).
quarterm-payment Olce Jó Kge 22
See also: geð, tiundargjöf
Refs: CV s.v. fjórðungr; Fritzner s.v.
fjórðungsgjöf; KLN M s.v. donasjon

fjórðungskirkja (ON) noun
quarter church ONorw GuL Krb

fjórðungsmág (ON) noun
quarter dependent Olce Grg Hrs 234

fjós (ON) noun
byre Olce Grg Lþþ 11

fjölbrú (ON) noun
board-bridge ONorw BorgL 5.8

fjöldi (ON) fjöldi (ON) noun
assembled men ONorw GuL Kpb, Kvb, Lþþ, Lþþ, Mhb, Olb

fjölkynngi (ON) fjölkynngi (ON) noun
magic Olce Grg Klþ 7, 17

fjólmaði (ON) noun
Generally gossip, loose talk, slander; a broad category
of defamatory speech which could be prosecuted. No
specific list of such terms is given in the laws, but a
1313 amendment issued by King Hákon Magnússon
states that calling someone the son of a whore (ON
pátuson eða hórkonsun) constituted fjólmaði, and
at least two manuscripts of Bj stipulate that saying a
man is ‘womanish’ (ON ragr) is considered fjólmaði.
It has been suggested that fjólmaði is equivalent to
‘unspeakable words’ (ON ókvædisorð, see oqvæpinsorð).
defamation Olce Jó Mah 24
slander Olce Js Mah 24, ONorw GuL Tfb
See also: fulltréttisorð, mansósorð, nið, oqvæpinsorð, ragr, róg, tréntið, tungumið, ýki

to 'unspeakable words' (ON fjórðungsgjöf).
fjölmælismaðr (ON) noun
slanderer OIce Jó Mah 26, Js Mah 25, ONorw FrL KrbB 15

fjölskyldi (ON) noun
effort OIce Grg Arþ 127

fjörbaugr (ON) noun
A ‘life ring’. A mark of legal tender given to the chieftain (ON goði) who appoints a confiscation court (ON féránsdómrr). This mark is paid by a lesser outlaw (ON fjörbaugsmaðr) in order to avoid a sentence of full outlawry (ON skóggangr).

life ring OIce Grg ḗþp 51, 52, 67
See also: alaðsfestr, bogher, féránsdómrr
Refs: CV s.v. fjörbaugr; Finsen 1883, 609; Fritzner s.v. fjörbaugr; KLNM s.v. fredløshed

fjörbaugsmaðr (ON) noun
lesser outlaw

fjörbaugsgarðr (ON) noun
Lesser outlawry; one of two types of outlawry or banishment prescribed in Grg. It has been suggested that this penalty was an Icelandic invention (Riisøy 2014, 123 [following van Houts]), and its absence in Js and Jó suggests that the practice was discontinued by the time Iceland fell under Norwegian rule in second half of the thirteenth century.

Lesser outlawry was the penalty for a wide range of crimes in Grg, such as being ignorant of the baptism ritual, abusing the power of a goði (q.v.), practicing sorcery and numerous other offenses. Anyone judged a lesser outlaw (fjörbaugsmaðr) was forced to leave the country for three consecutive summers, and the outlaw’s property was confiscated. Prior to departing the country a lesser outlaw (fjörbaugsmaðr) was forced to leave the country for three consecutive summers, and the outlaw’s property was confiscated. Prior to departing the country a lesser outlaw retained his legal immunity at three declared ‘homes’ (heimili) (cf. Grg ḗþp 52).

lesser outlawry OIce Grg Klþ 1, 4 ḗþp 23, 25 Vis 88, 98 Bat 113 Lrþ 117 ḗþp 118, 126 passim
See also: féránsdómrr, skóggarðr
Refs: CV s.v. fjörbaugr; GAO s.v. Friedlosigkeit; KLNM s.v. fredløshed; Lúðvík Ingvason 1970, 140–55; Riisøy 2014

fjörbaugsmaðr (ON) noun
lesser outlaw OIce Grg Klþ 4 ḗþp 32, 41 ḗþp 118 Omb 142

fjörbaugssekkó (ON) noun
lesser outlawry OIce Grg ḗþp 60

fjörbaugssekkó (ON) noun
lesser outlawry case OIce Grg Klþ 16, 17 Misc 243
lesser outlawry offence OIce Grg ḗþp 52

fjörlöstr (ON) noun
Loss of life.

Expressions:
gera fjörlöst (ON)
take the life (of a person) OIce Grg Misc 249

fjörráð (ON) noun
death plot OIce Jó Mah 11
scheming ONorw FrL Mhb 37

fjörskaði (ON) noun
bodily injury ONorw FrL Mhb 37

fjörumaðr (ON) noun
owner of drift rights OIce Jó Llb 61, 63
See also: rekamaðr

flannfluga (ON) noun
runaway from her betrothed man ONorw GuL Kvb

flat (OSw) flat (ODan) flæt (OSw) noun
bench OSw YYgL Jb, ÁVgL Jb	house ODan ESJL 1, VŚjL 1, 2, OSw YYgL Add
house-led ODan JyL 1
partnership ODan VSjL 2, 10

Expressions:
fara a flat, flytta til flæt (OSw)
movet from the high settle to the bench OSw YYgL Jb ÁVgL Jb
move to another’s house OSw YYgL Add

See also: flatføring

flatfara (OSw) verb
move to another’s house OSw YYgL Add

flatfore (ODan) verb
house-leading ODan ESJL 1, 2, JyL 1,
3, SKL 42, 43, VSjL 21, 22

See also: flatføring

flatføring (ODan) noun
Support of the old and disabled, primarily by relatives who became their guardians in return for their property. Also the person supported in this way, who gave up their property and legal status.
	house-leading ODan ESJL 1, JyL 1
house-led ODan ESJL 1, JyL 1, SKL 44, VSjL 23, 24

See also: syting

Refs: KLNM s.v. fattigvård, flatføring; Vogt 2008

flat (ON) adj.

flat ONorw GuL Mhb
See also: baté, byrthing, farkoster, kaupskip, myndrikkja, skip

flórfili (ON) noun
loose boards in the stable ONorw GuL Llb

flugumaðr (ON) noun
A flugumaðr was a man who let himself be hired to perform a manslaughter of which he had no personal interest. Such a man was to be treated as an óbótamaðr (evildoer). See, e.g., GuL ch. 32.

assassin Olce Jóh Mah 2, Js Mah 6, KRA 11, ONorw FrL Var 45
fly-man ONorw EidsL 50.13
hired bandit ONorw GuL Krb

Refs: Hertzberg s.v. flugumaðr

flút (OGu) noun
boat (i.e. afloat) OGu GL Add. 8 (B 55)
flotsam at sea OGu GL A 49

definitions:

flutning (ON) flutningr (ON) noun
crossing Olce Jóh Llb 45
salvage Olce GrG Lbp 211, Jó Llb 61, 66
transport Olce Jóh Kge 31 Fml 26
voyage Olce Jóh Fml 8

flutningshvalr (ON) flutningarhvalr (ON) noun
salvaged whale Olce Jóh Llb 65

flya (OSw) flyje (ODan) flya (OGu) flyýa (ON) verb
avoid ONorw GuL Kvb, Mhb
flee ODan EJSI 2, JyL 2, 3, SKL 126

Expressions:
flya frið (OSw)
be forced to flee from the King’s
Peace OSw UL Kgb VmL Kgb

See also: friðer, land

flytja (ON) verb
give testimony ONorw FrL Var 7
plead Olce Js hfr 5

flærþ (OSw) flæró (ON) noun
counterfeit OSw HL Kmb
deceit Olce Js Kab 9
disguise OSw SdmL Kmb
fraudulent goods OSw UL Kmb, VmL Kmb
fraudulent thing ONorw GuL Kpb
worthless goods Olce Jóh Kab 11

See also: fals, far, fox, kaupfox
folkland (OSw) fulkland (OSw) noun
The highest judicial and administrative district in
UL, which mentions three
folkland: Tiundaland, Attundaland and Fjädrundaland,
divided into hundari
(OSw), and Roden (the historical region along the coast
of Upland), which was divided in skiplag (OSw).
When folkland appears in VmL and SdmL this is
considered to be copied from UL or to reflect an older
administrative division.
province OSw SdmL Kgb, Till, VmL Kmb, Bb
[folkland] OSw UL StBM, Kgb,
Mb, Jb, Kmb, Bb, Rb
See also: hundari, land, skiplag
Refs: Brink 1998, 298; KLMN, s.v. folkland;
Lundberg 1972, 74–76, 82–86; Schlyter, s.v.
folkland; Schück 1949 p. 8, 25–50; SL 1:xxxviii f.; SL UL, 52 note 1; SL VmL, 104 note 225

folklandsþing (OSw) noun
The ping assembly of the folkland (q.v.). The
relationship between the landsþing (q.v.) and the
folklandsþing in the OSw UL is unclear. In VmL, folkland refers to ‘province’.
provincial thing assembly OSw VmL Mb
thing assembly of the folkland OSw UL Mb, Jb, Bb
See also: folkland, land, þing
Refs: KLMN s.v. folkland; Schlyter
1877 s.v. folkland; SL 1:xxxviii f.

folkváp (OSw) folekváp (ODan) fulkváp (OGu)
folkvápn (ON) noun
Literally ‘folk weapons, people’s weapons’ or perhaps
‘battle weapons’ where folk refers to ‘troops, army’.
Folkváp were the prescribed weapons of men in
combat, though it is unclear whether it was considered
a privilege to own these weapons or a requirement;
possibly both. The term appears in several Swedish,
Danish and Norwegian laws, though the number and
type of weapons varied.
In ÖgL three folkváp are named: shield sword and
kittelhätt (iron hat?), while in HL every man capable
of fighting was required to have five, probably for
levy service: a sword or axe, an iron hat, a shield,
a mailcoat or musu (coif?) and a bow with three dozen
arrows. In HL folkváp could be inherited by sons
of concubines (frillosomr). Four folkváp are listed
in SdmL, but three — a carving knife, a food knife
and arrows — are listed as murder weapons. There
also seems to have been some overlap between
folkváp and ‘sea warrior district weapons’ (hamnu
váp) in SdmL. In the Swedish laws, the ability to
bear folkváp may also have distinguished free men
from those of lesser status, i.e. slaves, or even sons
of householders — someone who was ‘folk-free’ (folkfri)
had the right to bear folkváp and go to war. In HL all
men capable of bearing arms over 18 (higher than the
age of majority) were required to have folkváp.

In JyL (3.4) the captain of a ship was required to
have a crossbow, three dozen arrows and a man who
could fire it (if not himself). All householders on a
ship were meant to have a shield and three folkváp:
a sword, iron hat and spear.

In FrL (VIII.13 & 15) all unmarried men were
supposed to own folkváp, namely a shield, spear and
sword or axe. For the levy (leðanger) every other man
(one per bench on a ship) had to provide a bow while
the other was to supply two dozen arrows.

In GL the folkváp formed part of the inheritance
given to illegitimate sons when they left home, along
with three marks in coin, a variety of bedclothes and
fifteen ells of broadcloth for outdoor clothes. There is

See also:
thing assembly of the folkland
provincial panel

Refs: Schlyter s.v. folklands þæm
no description of what they consisted of. Daughters received a cow instead, so they must have been quite valuable.

A citation from a text on lögfræði and a later canon law statute stipulate that clerics should not bear folkvápam (without necessity).

*battle weapon* OGu GL A 20, OSw UL Mb

*folk weapon* ODan SkL 88, V’SjL 56, ONorw FrL

Intr 21, GuL Leb, OSW HL Áb, Rb, SdmL Gb, Mb

See also: hamnunavapn, leðunger, morfypapn

Refs: Brink forthcoming; SL ÖgL/UL 71; Larsson 1988; KLNK s.v. folkvapen; NGL V s.v. folkvápam; Schlyter s.v. folkváp; Tamm and Vogt, eds, 2016, 35

**for** (OSw) noun

*Furrow; also boundary between strip fields.*

*furrow* OSw SdmL Bb

*raid* Olce Grg Fep 160

Refs: Schlyter s.v. *for*

**forað** (ON) noun

*dangerous place* ONorw GuL Lób, Mhb

*perilous place* Olce Grg Misc 241

**foráttalaust** (ON) adv.

*without good cause* Olce Grg ðsp 80

See also: forfallalöst, naudsynjalauss, òrendlauss

**forbúða** (OSw) *forbúthe* (ODan) *fyrirþjóða* (ON) verb

*evict* OSw UL Jb

*exclude* ODan SkKL 11

*forbid* ONorw GuL Krb, Llb, OSW UL Krb, VmL Kkb

*prevent* ODan SkL 165

*put in prohibition* OSW HL Kkb, Kmb

**forbúþ** (OSw) *forbúth* (ODan) *forbúþ* (OGu) *forboð* (ON) noun

Literally, ‘prohibition’. It is used generally to mean that something is prohibited (e.g. trade in certain commodities in the case of GS) or that a person is prevented from doing something (e.g. retaining use of land in UL). In particular it referred to a form of lesser excommunication (*forbúþ, interdictum locale*), where only the sacrament of Mass (together with other church services) was withheld for a short period. This was common to all medieval Nordic laws, in contrast to the banzmal (q.v.), where the person was subject to permanent excommunication, and which occurs only in GL and a number of the OSw laws. This lesser punishment could be escalated to full excommunication if the fine imposed were not paid within a year and a day. It appears from the texts of UL and VmL that, if the culprit did not redeem himself within a further year and a day, he was to pay for it with his life and that punishment was to be administered by the king. He was to be buried outside the churchyard, although his heirs could retain their share of his property.

*ban* OSw YVgL Kkb

*extraction* OSw UL Jb

*interdict* Olce Js Kdb 4, KRA 7, 11,

ONorw EidsL 50.13, OSW YVgL Kkb

*interdiction* OSw DL Kkb, SdmL Kkb, SmL

*lesser ban* ONorw GuL Krb

*minor excommunication* OSw UL Kkb, VmL Kkb

*objection* ODan JyL 1

*prohibition* ODan SkKL 3, 6, SkL 74, V’SjL 66, 78, OGu GS Ch. 2, Olce Jó Sg 3, OSW HL Kkb, UL Blb, YVgL Jb, Kvab, AVgL Jb, ÖgL Kkb

See also: ban, bannzmal, forbúða

Refs: KLNK, s.v.v. excommunicatio og interdict, kommunion, kyrkobalkar, kyrkostraff, sacrilegium; Lexikon des Mittelalters, s.v. bannnum; Peel 2015, 104 note 8/17–19; Schlyter 1877, s.v. forbúþp; SL DL, 20 notes 76 and 77; SL UL, 39 note 54, 40 notes 67 and 68, 193 note 87; SL ÖgL, 30 note 65

**forbúþa** (OSw) *forboða* (ON) verb

*ban* OSw YVgL Kkb

*excommunicate* OSw YVgL Kkb

*forbid* OSw UL Kkb, VmL Kkb, YVgL Kvab

*interdict* OSw SdmL Kkb

*put in ban* OSW YVgL Kkb

*put under interdict* Olce KRA 7, OSw YVgL Kkb

**fordath** (ODan) noun

*spell* ODan SkKL 7

See also: forgérning

**fordøþskæpr** (OGu) *fordøþskæpr* (OGu) *fordæþskæpr* (ON) *fordæþskæpr* (ON) noun

*black sorcery* Olce Grg Klþ 7, Js Mah 6, 25

*sorcery* ONorw FrL Var 45, GuL Krb

*undeed* ONorw EidsL 41.1

*witchcraft* OGu GL A 39, Olce Jó Mah 2, 26

*witchcraft-paraphernalia* ONorw BorgL 16.7

See also: forðæþa, gæring

**fordoble** (ODan) *dufl* (OGu) *dubla* (ON) *dufla* (ON) verb

*gamble* OGu GL A 61, Olce Jó õjb 18

*gamble away* ODan SjL 1

See also: dobblare, dufl, fordrikke

**fordrikke** (ODan) verb

*drink away* ODan SjL 1

See also: fordoble
forfald (ON) noun
  sorcerer ONorwGsL Mhb
  witch ONorw BorgL 5.15 16.6
  See also: forðskýrpr, gæring
forðdøme (ODan) verb
  condemn ODan JyL 2
forføra (OSw) verb
  forfeit OSw VmL Åb
  See also: firigæra, firiköpa, forestanda, forlögö, forverka
forehalda (OSw) verb
  pay for OSw UL Kkb
forestanda (OSw) forestanda sik (OSw) forstanda sik
  (OSw) verb
  forfeit OSw UL Jb, Blb, VmL Kkb
  See also: firigæra, firiköpa, forføra, forlögö, forverka
foreþer (OSw) noun
  An oath sworn by witnesses — in SdmL usually the plaintiff or defendant, possibly alone — prior to the compurgators, who were to support it with their oaths.
  oath OSw ÅVgL Tb
  pre-oath OSw SdmL Kkb, Åb, Till, YVgL Tb, Add
 Refs: Schlyter s.v. foreþer
foreþismaþer (OSw) noun
  man who swears first OSw ÓgL Kkb
forfall (OSw) forfal (ODan) forfall (OGu) forfall (ON)
forfald (OSw) noun
  Typically referring to a circumstance, such as illness or service to the king, preventing the performance of a duty. Often appearing with the same meaning, ‘lawful excuse’, in the phrase lagha forfal in OSw and as the compound lagheforfal in ODan (which, however, has been dealt with as a phrase here). Also of impediments to marriage. Partly synonymous with nögæra (q.v.) (OSw).
  absence ODan ESjL 3, SkKL 11, SKL 72, 83, VSjL 50, 77, 84, 87
  excusal OSw UL Mb, Rb, VmL Mb, Rb
  excuse ODan ESjL 2, 3, JyL 1, 2, SkKL 7, VSjL 84, OSw DL Kkb, Rb, HL Kgb, Mb, Rb, SdmL Kkb, Kgb, Gb, Tjdb, Rb, SmL, UL Kkb, Kgb, Mb, Jb, Add. 18, VmL Kkb, Kgb, Jb, YVgL Kgb, Gb, Rlb, Tb, Föb, Add., ÅVgL Kgb, Gb, ÖgL Kkb, Db
  hindrance OSw SdmL Kkb, UL Åb, VmL Kkb, Åb
  impediment OSw Sml, UL Kkb, VmL Kkb
  lawful absence ODan SKL 146, 147
  lawful excuse ODan JyL 2, OSw HL Kkb
  legal excuse ODan ESjL 3
forhælgb (OSw) forheld (OSw) forhælgh (OSw)

forhælghp (OSw) noun
day of preparation for a feast day
OSw UL Kkb, Rb, Vml Kkb
eve of a holy day OSw HL Åb
vigils OSw SdmL Kkb, YVgL Kkb

forköp (OSw) noun
detrimental purchase OSw SdmL Kmb

forlag (ON) noun
maintenance Olce Js Ert 24
See also: forlagseyrir

forlagseyrir (ON) noun
Money for one’s support, particularly the support of a specified number of children of impoverished relatives in proportion to one’s assets. Also the obligation to pay this.

maintenance ONorw FrL Kvb 11, GuL Arb
maintenance money Olce Jó Kge 15, 23, Js Ert 24
means of subsistence ONorw FrL Var 13 ArbB 22
See also: linnstöðueyrir

ForRefs: Fritzner s.v. forlagseyrir; Hertzberg s.v. forlagseyrir; KLN M s.v. fattigvård

forligje (ODan) fyriðleggja (ON) verb
To ‘for-lic’; to forfeit (property, status) due to sexual misconduct.

commit adultery ONorw FrL ArbB 16 Kvb 14
lie (2) ODan JyL 2
See also: liggja

ForRefs: CV s.v. fyriðleggja; Fritzner s.v. fyriðleggja; GDO s.v. forligje

forlægje (ODan) verb
ban ODan JyL 3

forlækisverk (OSw) noun
irreparable harm OSw DL Mb

forlópa (OSw) fore lópa (OSw) verb
forfeit OSw Vml Kkb
See also: firigæra, firikópa, forefóra, forestanda, forværka

formal (ODan) noun
absolution ODan JyL 3

formali (OGu) noun
agreement OGu GL Add. 7 (B 49)

forman (OSw) forman (ODan) noun
Generally, a leader or supervisor of a group of people, such as household servants. Particularly, the supervisor of a parish priest to whom he was referred if he failed in his duty in some way or committed a crime against a layman. The same person is referred to as the arbiter in the context of the breaking of a betrothal, the validity of oaths, the inheritance rights of a child conceived at home but born abroad following the mother being captured. This person would presumably have been the rural dean or the bishop himself. The same word is used of the person appointed by the king to act in his stead in respect of the provision of moorings for the levy. The relationship between the person referred to by this title and the person(s) referred to as lænsmaþer is unclear. It is possible that the former was a cleric (in the case of Church matters) or a member of the nobility (in the case of the levy), whilst the latter were laymen (such as the biskops lænsmaþur a bishop’s official) or simply government appointees respectively.

foreman ODan JyL 2
leader OSw ÖgL Db
overseer OSw HL Blb
supervisor OSw HL Kkb, SdmL Kkb, Kgb, UL Kkb, Kgb, Ab, Vml Kkb
See also: lænsmaþur, umbuþ

ForRefs: Schlyter 1877, s.v. forman; SL UL, 40 note 56

forn (OSw) forn (ON) adj.
ancient OSw UL StfBM, Blb, Vml Blb
old ONorw GuL Llb

Expressions:
fornt ok gamalt (OSw)
from time immemorial OSw UL Jb
See also: byrþ, fyrnska, gamal, aldaþal

fornæmi (OSw) fornami (ODan) fornæmi (ON) noun
Defined in Jó bijb 7 as taking away an item belonging to someone else in the presence of the owner. Along with hand-seizure (handrán) fornæmi was considered a lesser form of theft. In the Norwegian laws the term was often used for unlicensed, temporary use of another’s transport, such as a horse or boat (e.g. FrL Rgb 42).

conversion Olce Jó Llb 45 bijb 7, 16
illegal appropriation OSw ÁVgL Fös
illegal land use OSw UL Jb
plundering ONorw FrL Rgb 42
taking ODan ESjL 2
See also: áfang, görtóki, handran, hvinska, misfangi, ran

ForRefs: CV; F; Hertzberg; KLN M s.v. lán, tyveri; LexMA (Diebstahl > C. Rechte einzelner Länder > IV. Skandinavische Rechte)
fornæmisbalker (OSw) noun
book about illegal appropriation OSw YVgL Föb
See also: balker, fornæmi
fornæmissak (OSw) noun
case of illegal appropriation OSw YVgL Föb
forraþa (OSw) firi raþa (OGu) firi raþa (OSw) verb
betray OGu GL A 37, OSw SdmL Mb
forráð (ON) forræði (ON) noun
authority OIce Grg Þsþ 24, Jó Mah 2 Kge 26, Js Mah 29, KRA 4
being entitled to make decisions about marriage ONorw GuL Krb
charge (2) OIce Grg Vis 88, 94 Rsp 228, Jó þfb 4
custody OIce Js Mah 6
decision-making ONorw EidsL 22.6
disposal OIce Jó Kge 2
guardianship ONorw FrL Var 45
management OIce KRA 4
responsibility ONorw FrL KrbB 22
forráðandi (ON) noun
administrator OIce Grg Feþ 156
See also: lögráðandi
forræðismaðr (ON) noun
authority OIce KRA 8
guardian ONorw FrL Kvb 1
man in charge ONorw FrL KrbA 10 KrbB 1
forsagnarvitni (ON) noun
testimony of a declaration OIce Js Kab 2
witness to a demand for the surrender of odal land OIce Jó þfb 4
See also: vitni
forsat (OSw) forsæti (OSw) noun
ambush OSw DL Eb, HL Kgb, SdmL Kgb, Mb, UL Kgb, Mb, Vml Kgb, Mb, OgL Vm
trap OSw DL Eb
forseaman (OSw) noun
overseer OSw HL Blb
forsighia (OSw) verb
forfeit OSw UL Jb
forsjá (ON) noun
oversight OIce KRA 7
supervision ONorw GuL Krb
forskialamaþer (OSw) noun
Men who spoke for or dictated the oath to specific witnesses known as fastar (q.v.) in certain cases of killing settlements (HL) and morning gifts (SdmL). Only appearing in the plural.

oath-spellers OSw HL Mb, SdmL Gb
Refs: Schlyter s.v. forskialamaþer
forskæl (OSw) forskiel (OGu) noun
conditions OGu GS Ch. 3, OSw YVgL Gb
full use of one’s senses OGu GL A 19
specifications OSw YVgL Áb
forstaða (ON) noun
hindrance ONorw GuL Arb, Mhb
forstjóri (ON) noun
overseer OIce KRA 6
forsværje (ON) noun
notice of redemption ONorw GuL Olb
forsölmáli (ON) noun
mortgage agreement ONorw FrL Jkb 2
forta (OSw) forta (ODan) noun
Communal open space where building was prohibited, located between the individual ground plots (OSw tompt) and the village road.
village passage ODan SkL 67
village space ODan Jyl. 1, 3
forta OSw YVgL Kvab, ÁVgL Kva
Refs: Lindkvist forthcoming; Schlyter s.v. forta; Tamm and Vogt, eds, 2016, 315–16
fortaka (OSw) fore taka (OSw) verb
forfeit OSw UL Mb
hinder OSw UL Blb, Vml Bb
forveða (ON) forveða (ON) forveðja (ON) adj.
forfeit OIce Grg Lbþ 192, Js Kab 17
unpledged ONorw EidsL 48.8
forvegr (ON) noun
footprints ONorw GuL Tjb
forver (ON) noun
work of labourers ONorw FrL Leb 7
forverksmaðr (ON) noun
labourer OIce Jó þfb 1, Js þfb 1
forvé (ON) noun
Unhallowed ground; the area outside of consecrated ground (ON vé, see vi).
unhallowed ground ONorw BorgL 1.2
Refs: CV s.v. forve; Fritzner s.v. forve; Hertzberg s.v. forvé; Lawing 2013
forvinna (OSw) verb
convict OSw DL Rb, SdmL Till
forvist (OSw) noun
  aiding OSw ÆgL Db
See also: hema, husa, samvist, samværa, vilpervist
forverka (OSw) firiværka (OSw) fore værka (OSw) verb
  forfeit OSw HL Åb, UL Åb (table of contents only),
  Mb, VmL Åb, YVgL Add, ÆgL Kkb, Eb, Db
See also: firigæra, firiköpa,
  forefóra, forestanda, forløpa
forvæðia (OSw) forvæðja (ON) forvæðjæ (ODan) adj.
  forfeit OSw YVgL Jb, AVgL Jb
  forfeited ONorw GuL Kpb, ODan SkL 183
foryftalaut (ON) adv.
  without cause ONorw GuL Kvb
forældre (ODan) noun
  ancestors ODan ESl J, SkL 76
  parents ODan JyL 1, 2, SkL 72, VsJl 80
foster (OSw) fóstr (ON) noun
  care Olce Jó Kge 28
  foster-home Olce Grg Òmb 141
  foster-kin Olce Grg Vis 102
  fostering Olce Grg Klþ 4 Òmb 141,
  Js Lbb 9, ONorw GuL Løb
  maintenance Olce Jó Lbb 12
  support OFar Seyð 7, Olce Jó þjb 1, Js þjb 1
  youngstock OSw UL Kkb
See also: framfóra
fosterland (OSw) noun
  fatherland OSw YVgL Åb, AVgL Åb
  home province OSw YVgL Drb
See also: land
fosterløn (ODan) fóstbróðar (ON) noun
  fostering ODan SkL 58
  fostering payment ODan JyL 1
  payment for maintenance of a child
  ONorw GuL Løb, Arb
fostermøper (OSw) noun
  wet-nurse OSw UL Åb, VmL Åb
fostra (OSw) fóstra (ON) folstra (OSw) noun
  foster-daughter Olce Grg Vis 90
  foster-mother Olce Grg Vis 90 Òmb 141
  home born female thrall OSw YVgL Gb
  home born slave woman OSw AVgL Åb, Gb
See also: ambat, annöþogher, deghia,
  fostre, frælsgiva, hion, huskona
fostre (OSw) fóstri (ON) noun
  In ON, a foster-father or -son, while in OSw it is
  traditionally presumed to refer to a male slave (born
  and) raised within a household. The seemingly
  contradictory usages may reflect an earlier continuum
  of incorporation in the household, as the social
  complexity of the institution in ON is known from the
  sagas, and a fostre in OSw laws enjoyed a relatively
  high status with certain legal rights and responsibilities.
  foster-father Olce Grg Òmb 141,
  ONorw FrL ArbB 17
  foster-son ONorw FrL ArbB 17
  home born slave OSw AVgL Åb
  home-born thrall OSw ÆgL Db, Vm
  home-bred slave OSw VmL Mb
See also: ambat, annöþogher, fostre, frælsgiva,
  hemahion, hemakona, hion, ofrels, þipþorin, þræl
Refs: Brink 2012, 149–50; KLNM
  s.v.v. fostre, fostring
foter (OSw) fótr (ON) noun
  foot Olce Js Lbb 22, ONorw GuL
  Løb, Mhb, Leb, OSw SdmL Bb
fox (ON) noun
  counterfeit goods Olce Jó Kab 11
  false thing ONorw GuL Kpb
See also: far, flærp, kaupfox
fóferfa (OSw) noun
  cattle taken for foddering OSw
  YVgL Utgb, AVgL Föb
See also: fulgumáli, fulgunaut, fæ
fódr (ON) noun
  fodder ONorw GuL Kpb
fólagjald (ON) fólagjöld (ON) noun
  theft payment Olce Grg þsb 49, 62
fóstþröðir (ON) noun
  A man allied with another in a relationship of mutual
  rights and obligations. The relationship did not require
  kinship, and was established through joint upbringing
  (or through some ritual as suggested by sagas). In
  GuL, a fóstþröðir could receive compensation if the
  other was killed.
  foster-brother ONorw GuL Løb, Mhb
See also: barnfóstr, eiðþröðir, fostre, fostr, fælagh
Refs: Friznér s.v. fóstþröðir; KLNM s.v. fóstþröðskap
frammarve (ODan) noun
  descendant ODan SkL 34, 36
framburð (ON) noun
  delivery Olce Grg þsb 32
framflytja (ON) verb
  give an oath Olce Kra 33
  swear Olce Jó þjb 24
Obligatory support — potentially in the form of slavery — of paupers by relatives depending on degree of kinship and assets, or, if needed, by the community (the householders in the hreppr (q.v.), fjórðungr (see fríþungr) or land (q.v.)).

**fríðhelga (ON) fríðluborinn (ON) adj.**

Illegitimate OlcJo Kge 7-13, 23

**fríðhelga frétt (ON) noun**

Concubine's daughter OlcJo Kge 7-4, Js Ert 7 Illegitimate daughter Onorw GuL Arb

See also: sløkefrithedotter

**fríðhelga frétt (ON) noun**

Concubinage OlcKra 34

**fríðhelga frétt (ON) noun**

Men who are at peace; friends, allies (of the king).

Men at peace Onorw FrL Leb 25, 27

Refs: CV s.v. friðmaðr; Fritzner s.v. friðmaðr; Hertzberg s.v. friðmaðr

**fríðhelga frétt (ON) noun**

A (free) woman living with a man without them being married. The church acted against these relationships (Onorw YVgL). The woman could gain status of legal wife after 20 years (Onorw GuL). Children were not called horbarn ("children born in adultery") and there existed varying rights to mutual paternal inheritance.

Concubine Onorw FrL KrbB 11, GuL Arb, Onsw UL Åb, VmL Åb, YVgL Kkb

Mistress (2) Onorw FrL KrbB 13

See also: amia, arinelja, apalkona, husfrugha, kona, meinkona, sløkefrithæ

Refs: Dübeck 2012; Ebel 1993; KLNm s.v. slegrfred; Onp s.v. fríøla

**fríðhelga frétt (ON) noun**

Illegitimate brother (a concubine's) Onsw DL Gb

**fríðhelga frétt (ON) noun**

Illegitimate child Onsw SdmL Kkb, Åb, YVgL Kkb, Åb, Add, ÁVgL Åb

Illegitimate child Onsw Hl Åb, UL Åb, VmL Åb

See also: apalkonusun, sløkfrillusun

**fríðhelga frétt (ON) noun**

Illegitimate sister Onsw DL Gb

**fríðhelga frétt (ON) noun**

Payment to the king by an offender sentenced to outlawry for the return of his friþer (q.v.).

Offer of payment to get the peace back ODan VSjL 53 Paying for the peace ODan ESjL 3

Payment to get the peace back ODan YjL 2
frithlosen

purchase of peace Olce Jó Mah 4
See also: friþer, köp
Refs: Fritzer s.v. friðkaup; Olesen 2000, 19

frithlosen (ODan) noun
payment to keep the peace ODan ESjL 3
See also: friþer, lösn

frithlosmal (ODan) noun
case of loss of peace ODan JyL 3
See also: friþer, mal (1)

friþa (OSw) frithë (ODan) frida (OSw) verb
absolve OSw UL Kkb, Mb, Bllb, Rb, VmL Kkb, Mb, Rb
let in peace ODan JyL 2
protect OSw SdmL Till
See also: friþer

friþbalker (OSw) noun
book about peace OSw YVgL Frb
See also: balker, friþer

friþbot (OSw) noun
peace fine OSw DL Eb, HL Mb
See also: bot, friþer

friþbrut (OSw) frithbrut (ODan) friþbrot (ON) noun
breach of the peace Olce Jó Fml 14,
ONorw GuL Mb, OSw YVgL Kkb
breaking the peace ODan SKL 91, OSw UL Add. 2
broken peace OSw ÅVL G L Kkb
peace crime OSw SdmL Kkb
peace fine OSw HL Mb
violation OSw HL Kkb
violation of the sanctity OSw HL Kkb
See also: brut, friþer

friþer (OSw) frith (ODan) friþr (OGu) fríðr (ON) noun
Legal protection of people and property; also occasionally protection of wild plants (OSw SdmL) and animals (OSw HL). Referring both to the state and to the time of protection. Breach of friþer was considered more serious the closer to home and the private sphere that it was done (OSw UL), and this concept also appears under other terms, such as hemsokn (OSw HL). Including, but not restricted to, the protection by the king, in OSw known as epsöre, and, like this, occasionally translated as ‘king’s peace’. Losing this protection was a punishment mainly for killings (OSw friþlós), and when referring to the return of friþer, occasionally translated as ‘pardon’ or ‘rule of law’. Numerous types of friþer appear in the laws specifying the times, places, events or persons enjoying it. During such friþer, restrictions concerning for example the right to prosecute could apply (OSw HL, SdmL, UL). Breach of such a specific friþer was sometimes considered an unatonable crime (OSw urbotamal) but could at other times result in high fines to the king, bishop or the community depending on the violation. When referring to matters of the church, occasionally translated as ‘sanctity’ or ‘sanctuary’. Also of exemption from certain obligations, such as taxes, and occasionally translated as ‘freedom’. There is considerable overlap between usages and translations.

assembly OSw HL Kkb
freedom OGu GS Ch. 2, Olce Jó Mah 14,
OSw DL Eb, UL Kgb, Åb, VmL Kgb, Åb
immunity OSw UL Åb, Rb, VmL Åb, Rb
inviolability OSw HL Kgb
King’s Peace OSw DL Eb, UL Kgb, Mb, VmL Kgb
pardon OSw HL Åb
peace ODan ESjL 2, 3, JyL Fort, 2, 3, SkKL 3, SkL 90, 118, 121, VSjL 50, 53, 54, 87, OGu GL A 1, 13, GS Ch. 2, Olce Jó Mah 1 Ifj 24, Js Ifb 4 Mah 4, KRA 8, 15, ONorw BorgL 3.2 passim, FrL Intr 1, 5 KrbA 5, 10 KrbB 24 Mhb 4 passim, GuL Krb, Reb, Leb, OSw HL Kgb, Åb, Mb, Bllb, SdmL Kkb, Kgb, Gb, Åb, Mb, Mb, Tjdb, Rb, Till, SmL, UL För, Kkb, Kgb, Rb, VmL För, Kgb, Rb, YVgL Kkb, Frb, Urb, Drb, Åb, Gi, Rlb, Utgb, Add, ÂVL G L Kkb, Md, Smb, Slb, Urb, Åb, Gi, Rb, ØgL Kkb, Eb, Db, Vm
peace (or rule of law) OSw DL Eb
peace for the outlawed OSw HL Kgb
period of peace and protection OSw DL Mb, UL Kkb, Mb, VmL Mb
period of peace and security OGu GL A 8–10, 13
period of sanctity OSw HL Rb
protection OSw SdmL Bb, Till, UL Mb, VmL Mb
right to inviolability OSw HL Åb
rights OSw UL Kgb (ch. 6 title), VmL Kgb (ch. 3 rubric)
rule of law OSw UL Kgb, Åb, VmL Åb, Mb
sanctity OGu GL A 9–12, OSw HL Kkb, Rb, UL Kkb
sanctuary OSw HL Mb, UL Kkb, Mb
time of peace OSw HL Mb
trace Olce Jó MagBref

Expressions:
flya friþ, flyæ friþ, friþ flya (OSw)
be outlawed OSw HL Kgb
be forced to flee from the King’s
Peace OSw UL Kgb VmL Kgb
gúps ok the hælgha kirkju friþer (OSw) 
*God's and the Holy Church's sanctity* OSw HLKkb
See also: *epsóre, flya, friþbrat, griþ, hemfriþer, hælgh, manhælgh, sieltsvald, trygh, varfriþer, fingsfriþer*

Refs: Cleasby and Vigfusson s.v. friþr; Fritzner s.v. friþr; Hertzberg s.v. friþr; ONP s.v. friþr; Schlyter s.v. friþer

friþgærþi (OSw) noun 
*protected field* OSw YVgL Föb, ÁVgL Fös
See also: friþer

friþhelagur (OSw) friþhelagur (ON) adj. 
*declared in peace* OSw YVgL Add
*inviolate* ONorw Frl Intr 6 Mhb 1, 5 Var 45
*protected by law* Olce Js Mah 1, 11 Kab 4, KRA 6, ONorw Glu Krb, Kpb, Arb, Mhb 
*retaining legal immunity* Olce Jó 
Mah 1, 2 Kge 19 Llb 34 Kab 3
See also: friþer

friþkallapr (OSw) adj. 
*protected OSw Vml Mb*
See also: friþer, værnkallapr

friþlós (OSw) friþlós (ODan) friþlaus (OGu) 
friþlaus (ON) adj. 
Someone being declared friþlós usually implied that the person concerned was outlawed because of the crime that he had committed (usually a killing) and that the injured party or his agents could kill him, without penalty. Exceptionally in KRA 20, it is used to describe a man who has committed incest (q.v.), and his state of being ‘without peace’ persists until the parties undergo penance issued by the bishop. In GL the killer was only outlawed if he refused to offer appropriate compensation within three years. If the offer was made three times but refused, the killer escaped the penalty. If the person were outlawed, his family was forbidden from taking revenge for his death and hence the law seemed to be intended to put a halt to blood feuds. According to ÁVgL, both an outlaw and an excommunicate could be driven out of the church if the parishioners wished, but this provision was dropped in YVgL, presumably because it was not considered appropriate that lay people should extract church punishments. The outlaw was driven out of the community to the uncultivated woodland and this punishment could even be extracted for failure to pay compensation for wounding someone. In the laws of Götlaland, it is clear that a woman may, under certain circumstances be declared outlawed, but in SdmL it is specifically stated that women and minors might not be outlawed. The concept of being ‘outside the King’s Peace’ was one that in most of the laws of Svealand was covered chiefly by the adjective *bíltugur* (q.v.) and the concept of having to *flya friþ*, that is ‘be forced to flee the King’s Peace’; the word friþlós does not figure in UL, HL, DL or Vml.

having lost one’s peace ODan ESjL 2, 3, SKL 90 
*oulawed* OGu GL A 13, ONorw Gul Krb, OSw YVgL Föb, Add, ÁVgL Kkb, ÖgL Db 
*without peace* ODan JyL 2, 3, VSjL 87, OLce KRA 20, OSW SdmL Kgb, Mb, YVgL Drb, Gb, Rlb, Add, ÁVgL Md, Slb, ÖgL Eb
See also: *banda, bíltugur, friþer, friþlösa, griþ*

Refs: Ekholst 2009; KLNM, s.v. *fredløshed*; Lexikon des Mittelalters, s.v. *acht, friedlosigkeit*; Peel 2015, 115 note 13/58–65; Risøy 2014; Schlyter 1877, s.v. friþlós; SL GL 257–58 note 19 to chapter 13; SL SdmL, 59 note 33; SL YVgL, 290 note 29, 301 note 22; SL ÁVgL, 22 note 72, 36–37 notes 28, 31, 66 note 16; SL ÖgL, 46–47

friþlös (OSw) friþlóse (ODan) noun 
*lose one’s peace* ODan SKL 145
*being outside the peace* OSw ÖgL Eb, Db
*being without peace* OSw YVgL Add
See also: friþer

friþsókia (OSw) verb 
*seek a person’s peace* OSw ÖgL Db, Vm
See also: friþer, sókia

friþvækni (OSw) noun 
*peace weapon* OSw HL Rb
See also: friþer, vapn

friþviter (OSw) friþ vetr (OGu) adj. 
Literally, ‘known to be free’. It is used a number of times, in various law texts, but only in seemingly tautological parallelisms such as *frælsir man ok friþvítir* (pl.) ‘free and freeborn men’, where it is intended to strengthen the requirement for witnesses, etc., to be free born or, in the case of GL, to distinguish female victims who were free (fræls ok friþvet) from those who were not. This had the possible implication that they were to be free born and not simply freed slaves, about whose free status there could be some dispute. Although the word *frælse* (q.v.) later came to refer collectively to those who were free from taxes in one way or another, that is not the implication here: it is merely a distinction between those in slavery and those not.

freeborn OGu GL A 23, OSw UL Rb, Vml Rb 
*known to be free* OSw SdmL Rb
See also: árborinn, frælsingr, friþer, friþhetta, fræls, frælsboren, fullkyniaþer, ætborin
friþætta (OSw) friþætigher (OSw) friþætigher (OSw) adj.
freeborn OSw VmL Kkb
See also: friþer, friþviter
fríðr (ON) adj.
in livestock OIce Grg Þsþ 71 Arþ 118
frjádagr (ON) noun
Friday ONorw GuL Krb
frjánátt (ON) noun
night before Friday ONorw GuL Krb
Frostúþing (ON) noun
Frostathing ONorw FrL Var 46 Rgb 31
See also: þing
Frostuþingsbók (ON) noun
Frostathing book ONorw FrL Intr 2, 25
frostuþingslög (ON) noun
Frostathing law ONorw FrL Intr 25
frue (ODan) noun
wife ODan VSjL 1–3, 6, 7, 9
woman ODan VSjL 20, 62, 69
frumgagn (ON) noun
formal means of proof in an original
suit Olce Grg Þþþ 35 Lþþ 202
frumlauð (ON) noun
assault Olce Grg Vis 86, 87
See also: hlaup
frumhlaupsmæðr (ON) noun
assailant Olce Grg Vis 86
frumkviðr (ON) noun
panel (verdict) for an original
suit Olce Grg Þþþ 26, 35
frumsök (ON) noun
original suit Olce Grg Þþþ 22 Vis 89 Fþþ 156
frumvátttr (ON) noun
A witness who was present at an event and can
give testimony to it. Usually refers to a witness who is ill
or otherwise unable to travel and give testimony when
needed. In such a case the testimony of an indisposed
frumvátttr could be taken by two other men who then
presented the original testimony at court.
original witness Olce Grg Misc 252,
Js Kab 2, ONorw GuL Lþþ, Olb
See also: vatter
Refs: CV s.v. frumvátttr; Fritzner s.v. frumvátttr; Hertzberg s.v. frumvátttr
fryghtheorth (ODan) noun
threat ODan JYl 3
frýja (ON) verb
challenge Olce Js Þþþ 5
complain Olce Jo Þþþ 6
question ONorw FrL Var 46
See also: ryþia
fræls (OSw) fræls (ODan) fræls (OGu) frjáls (ON)
free (OSw) adj.
Etymologically a compound of words meaning ‘free’
and ‘neck’, supposedly referring to the absence of
the neck ring of slaves, or potentially to the neck,
metonymically for ‘life’, and its inviolability (Neckel
1916). Used of many aspects of freedom, from the
lack of physical restraints to the exemption from taxes,
many of which are legally significant, albeit perhaps
none more so than that applied to people, non-slaves,
enjoying some independence as manifested in their
legal status, including, but not exclusive to, those born
free.
available Olce Jo Sg 3
exempt OSw HL Kgb, SdmL Gb, Bb
free ODan EJsþ 2, 3, JL 1, 3, SkL 76, 105, 118,
122–25, 128, 130, 132, VSjL 28, 42, 43, 50, 56, 59,
61, 80, 86, OGu GL A 2, 6, 19, 23, Olce Grg Þþþ
20 Vis 111 Feþþ 155, 156 Misc 237, 248, Jo Mah 5
Lþþ 29 Kab 10, 25, Js Mah 14, 23 Lþþ 15, 25 Kab 8,
19, KRA 9, 10, ONorw BorgL 14.4, EidsL 3.2 12.4,
FrL Krb A 1, 28 Mþþ B 5, 7 Var 15 Lþþ B 10, GuL Leb,
Tþþ, Kþþ, Lþþ, Tþþ, Leb, OSw DL Kþþ, HL Kþþ,
SdmL Äþþ, Ab, Kþþ, Mb, Tþþ, Rþþ, UL Ab, Mb,
Kþþ, Rb, VmL Kþþ, Äþþ, Mb, Kþþ, Rb, VSþG Lþþ,
Gb, Bþþ, Tþþ, Add, ÄþþGL Kþþ, Rþþ, ÔGþþ Lþþ, Vm
freeborn ONorw FrL Krb A 2
tax free OSw SdmL Kþþ, UL Kþþ, Gb, VmL Kþþ
unfettered ODan VSjL 52
unhindered OGU GS Ch. 2
Expressions:
frjáls ok fulltíða (ON)
free and of age Olce JKs Kab 8
frawls feð (ODan)
born free ODan EJsþ 3
See also: frelsingr, friþviter
Refs: CV s.v. frjáls; Fritzner s.v. frjáls;
Hellquist s.v. frálsa; Neckel 1916, 405
fraela (OSw) fraels (ODan) frelsa (ON) verb
free ODan JL 3, OSw SdmL Till
give freedom ONorw GuL Lþþ
See also: frelsigþþ
frælsboren (ODan) frjálsborinn (ON) adj.  
born free ODan SkL 126  
freeborn ODan SkI 129, OIce Grg  
Vis 94, 96 Arb 118, 119 Feþ 144  
See also: árborinn, friðer  
frælgiva (OSw) noun  
A woman released from slavery.  
freedwoman OSw VÝgL Gb, Add  
See also: ambat, annaðbær, deglað, fostra, fræl, frælsgivi, geðfræl, leysingi, þraeð  
frælsgivi (OSw) frælsgive (ODan) frjálsgjafi (ON) noun  
For details concerning usage, see leysingi.  
freed slave ONorw BorgL 9.6 12.7  
freedman ODan SkL 127, ONorw FrL  
Arb 13, OSw VÝgL Vs, Frb, Drb, Åb, Gb,  
Rlb, ÂÝgL Mð, Smð, Vs, Slb, Gb, Rlb  
freedom-giver OIce Grg Vis 96 Arb  
119, Önb 137 RÞþ 229  
part-freed slave ONorw EidsL 50.4  
Expressions:  
frælsgiva þot (OSw)  
compensation for a freed man OSw VÝgL Frb  
See also: fræls, leysingi, at, þræl  
frælsi (OSw) frælse (ODan) frelsi (OGu) frelsi (ON) noun  
freedom ODan ESJL 1, 3, JýL 1, 2, SkL 62, 126,  
128, 130, 131, 135, VSJL 69, 86, 87, OGu GL A 16,  
OIce Grg Vis 112 Arb 118 Önb 128, 137 Feþ 156  
Rþþ 229, Æo MagBreþ, ONorw FrL Mðb 55 ArbA 8,  
GuL Krb, Løþ, Arþ, Leþ, OSw SdmL Till, ÔgL Kkb  
liberty ODan JýL Fort  
frælsmansbot (OSw) noun  
fine of a free man OSw VÝmL Kkb  
free man’s compensation OSw UL Rb, VÝmL Mb, Rb  
See also: þot, bóta, þiaengsgað  
frælst (OSw) adv.  
freely OSw UL Rb  
frændatjón (ON) noun  
loss of kinsmen ONorw FrL Intr 1  
frænbót (ON) frændbætr (ON) noun  
Compensation paid by the kinsmen of a killer to  
the equivalent kinsmen of the victim. This type of  
compensation was abolished in Norway in MLL  
(V.I.12; X.2) in Iceland in Js (Mah 29).  
O冰淇淋 Jý 1 Mah 1  
kínaþþ compensation OIce Js Mah 29,  
ONorw FrL Sáb 11, 18  

wergild to the kinsmen ONorw GuL Mhb  
See also: baugatal, bauggildi, nefgildi  
Refs: CV s.v. frændbætr; Fritzner; Hertzberg;  
Jørgensen 2014; KLN M s.v. þóþer; Riisøy 2009, 65  
frænderfó (ON) noun  
inheritance among kinsmen ONorw GuL Arb  
frændeth (ODan) noun  
men of one’s kin ODan JýL 2  
oath of kinsmen ODan JýL 2  
frændi (OSw) frænde (ODan) frænder (ODan) frendi (OGu) frendi (ON) noun  
kin ODan JýL 1, 2, SkL 51, 92, 127, 128, VSJL 15,  
23, 32, 50, 86, OSw DL Mb, Gb, SmL, UL Kkb,  
Åb, Mb, Jb, Rb, Add. 6, VÝmL Kkb, Åb, Mb, Jb, Rb  
kìnfolk OSw VÝgL Add  
kìnfolk ONorw GuL Krb, Kvþ, Løþ, Arþ, Mhb, Olb  
kinsman ODan ESJL 1−3, JýL 1−3, SkL 6,  
SkL passim, VSJL 1, 13, 19, 20, 67, OGU GL  
A 20a, 21, 24, 24d, 28, OIce Grg passim, OSw  
UL Âb, VÝgL Âb, Rlb, Jb, ÂÝgL Âb, ÔgL Db  
relative ONorw EidsL 22.7, OSw DL Gb,  
Tþþb, HL Åb, Mb, Jb, Rb, SdmL Kkb,  
Gb, Åb, Jb, Mb, SmL, VÝgL Åb  
See also: frændisim, kné, kyn, niþi, skyldarman  
frændkona (OSw) frændkonan (ODan) frændkona (ON) noun  
frænkona (OSw) noun  
kìnswoman ODan ESJL 1, 3, SkKL 6, 11, SkL  
131, OIce Jó Sg 3 Mah 2 Kge 1, Js Mah 6, KRA  
20, ONorw BorgL 15.3, EidsL 30.1, FrL Var  
45, GuL Krb, Olb, OSw VÝgL Kkb, ÔgL Kkb  
related woman ONorw FrL KrbB 1  
frændlauss (ON) adj.  
without kin OIce Grg Vis 97 Míc 249  
frændleif (ON) frændleifar (pl.) (ON) noun  
kinsman’s widow ONorw BorgL 15.3, EidsL 30.1  
widow of a kinsman ONorw GuL Krb  
widow of a relative ONorw EidsL 30.3  
frændmo (ODan) noun  
maiden ODan ESJL 1  
frændsemistala (ON) noun  
enumeration of kinship OIce Grg  
Þþþ 25 Önb 130, 136 Feþ 147  
frændsimi (OSw) frændsiman (ODan) frændsimi (ON) noun  
frænsimi (OSw) frænsim (OSw) frænsim (ON) noun  
frænsæm (OSw) noun  
consanguinity OSw UL Kkb, Åb, VÝmL Kkb, Åb  
kin ODan ESJL 1
kinship **ODan** *ESJL* 3, **OLice** *Grg* Klþ 18 þþþ
25, 35 Vis 89, 97 Bat 113 Arþ 118 [Add. 140]
Ômb 130, 136 Fep 144, 147 passim, Þ Mah
3, 7 Kge 17 Kab 2, *Js* Ert 6, **ONorw** *BorgL*
15.8, *EidsL* 30.2, *FrI* Krbbb 1 Var 9, *GuL* Krb,
Mhb, Olb, **OSw** *YVgL* Kkb, Gb, *ÄVgL* Gb
kinsman **ODan** *ESJL* 1
time limit for repurchase
*frændstævne* (ODan) noun
meeting for the kinsmen **ODan** *ESJL* 3

*fræst* (OSw) *frest* (OGu) *frest* (OSw) noun
crime in kinship **OSw** *YVgL Lkkb
*fræst* (OSw) *frest* (OGu) *frest* (OSw) noun
grace **OGu** *GL* A 26, 32, Add. 7, 9 (B 49, 81)
lawful time **OGu** *GL* A 39
legal time **OGu** *GL* A 30
*fræst* (OSw) *frest* (OGu) *frest* (OSw) noun
period **OGu** *GL* A 13, 32, *GS* Ch. 4,
**OSw** *UL* Mb, *VmL* Mb, Jb
probation **OSw** *DL* Bb
*fræst* (OSw) *frest* (OGu) *frest* (OSw) noun
respite **OGu** *GL* A 13, *GS* Ch. 4
specified time **OGu** *GS* Ch. 4, **OSw** *VmL* Kkb

*fræstmark* (OSw) *frestmark* (OSw) noun
period of grace **OSw** *UL* Kmb, *VmL* Kmb
time limit for repurchase **OSw** *SdmL* Kmb

*fræstning* (OSw) noun
period **OSw** *YVgL* Àb
probation **OSw** *HL* Kmb

*frolönn* (OSw) noun
payment for seed **OSw** *YVgL* Kkb

*frosjáld* (ODan) noun
worth of one’s seed **ODan** *JyL* 2

*fuðlogi* (ON) noun
runaway from his betrothed woman **ONorw** *GuL* Kvb

*fuðlægnir* (OSw) *fuglæ ren* (OSw) noun
field margin **OSw** *UL* Bb

*fuðlyvör* (ON) noun
fowling rights **OLice** *Grg* Lþþp 220, Jó *Llb* 6, *Js* Lbb 13

*fuðverð* (ON) noun
value of a bird **OLice** Jó *Llb* 57

*ful* (OSw) *ful* (OGu) *full* (ON) adj.
condemned **OGu** *GL* A 2

**ful** (OSw) *ful* (OGu) *full* (ON) adj.

fulflower (ON) adj.

found guilty (in trial by ordeal) **ONorw** *GuL* Krb
ceaseful **OGu** *GL* A 2

*fuldræ* (ODan) adj.
of full age **ODan** *ESJL* 1, 3, *VSJL* 1, 13, 53, 61, 67
fully of age **ODan** *ESJL* 2

*fuldr* (OSw) *ful* (ODan) adj.
The literal meaning ‘full’, as opposed to only a part,
might be illustrated by *fuldr luter* ‘full lot’ and *fuldr manbot* ‘full man’s compensation’. A *fuldr þiuver* ‘full thief’, committing *fuldr þiuflæm* ‘full theft’,
had stolen valued at or above a certain amount and
was punished more severely. A *fuldr bóndi* (**ONorw** *BorgL* 12.2) is interpreted as a farmer with workers
(as opposed to an *einvirkir*), possibly an earlier form
of bóndi. A *fuldr byr* ‘full village’ was a village of
a specified size that could be dated back to pagan
times, but it is not clear what this status entailed
(OSw *YVgL* Jb; **ÄVgL** Jb). Other usages are even
less clear as to what constituted the fullness; certain
instances entitled a wounded person to higher fines, if
the injury was *fuldr* as in *fuldr sar* ‘full wound’ (OSW
*DL* Mb; SdmL Kkb; ÓgL Eb, *VmL*). When applied
to certain officeholders, functions or rights, *fuldr*
can be understood as ‘authorized’ or ‘legal’ as in *fuldr
umbuþ* ‘authorized agent’ (OSw SdmL Kgb), *fuldr
vitnismaþer* ‘full witness’ (OSw **ÄVgL**/YVgL *Rlb*),
*fuldr umþand†* ‘full right to defend land’ (ODan *ESJL* 3.3).
authorized **OSw** *SdmL* Kgb
binding **OSw** *YVgL* Kvb

*fuldr* (OSw) *ful* (ODan) adj.
convicted **OSw** *HL* Àb

*fuldr* (OSw) *ful* (ODan) adj.
convicted **OSw** *HL* Àb

*fuldr* (OSw) *ful* (ODan) adj.
convicted **OSw** *HL* Àb

*fuldr* (OSw) *ful* (ODan) adj.
convicted **OSw** *HL* Àb

fully competent **OSw** *YVgL* *Rlb*

real **OSw** *ÄVgL* *Kvb*
similar **OSw** *DL* *Eb*
valid **ODan** *ESJL* 2

Expressions:

*fuldr* (OSw) *ful* (ODan) adj.
convicted **OSw** *HL* Àb

*fuldr* (OSw) *ful* (ODan) adj.
convicted **OSw** *HL* Àb

*fuldr* (OSw) *ful* (ODan) adj.
convicted **OSw** *HL* Àb

*fuldr* (OSw) *ful* (ODan) adj.
convicted **OSw** *HL* Àb
fulljuse (ODan) verb

fully make public ODan ESjL 1

See also: lysa

fullkynjaþær (OSw) fullkynjaþær (OSw) adj.
freeborn OSw VMl Kmb

fulllióa (ON) adj.

fully manned Olce Js Lbb 15
having men enough ONorw GuL Lbb, Arb

fullrétti (ON) noun

An action, usually of a defamatory nature, which entitled the offended party to receive full personal compensation. Also refers to the compensation paid for such actions. The amount constituting full compensation varied depending on time and region. A fine of 48 ounces is listed in Grg Misc 237, whereas in GuL and FrL compensation amounts differed according to the social class of the aggrieved party. Types of offenses requiring the payment of full compensation also varied but were generally associated with breaches of honour, such as verbal insults (ON fullréttisorð; Grg Misc 237) and sexual offenses, such as intercourse with another man’s bride prior to the wedding (FrL KrbB 13). Minor breaches may instead require payment of half compensation (ON halfrétti).

damages Olce Jó Mah 3

full compensation Olce Jó Mah 14, 20 Lbb 36
Kab 3 Jjb 6 Fnl 25, ONorw FrL KrbB 13 Mbb
17 Var 15 ArLB 10 Rgb 34 Kvb 1, GuL Mbb
full personal compensation Olce Grg Þsþ 80
Vis 111 Misc 237, Jó Kge 1, Js Mah 22, 23
personal atonement OFar Seyð 1, 5

See also: halfrétti, manbot, réttarfar
Refs: CV; Fritzner; Hertzberg; KLNM
s.v. fullrétti, straff, arekvænkelse

fullréttisorð (ON) noun

Verbal insults; defamation which required the offender to pay full personal compensation (ON fullrétti) to the injured party. In Iceland this type of insult carried a penalty of lesser outlawry in addition to a fine (cf. Grg Misc 237).

defamatory word ONorw GuL Mbb

insulting words for which one should
be compensated Olce Jó Mah 24
words requiring full personal compensation
Olce Grg Misc 237, ONorw FrL Rgb 35

See also: bakmiðla, fjölmæli, háðung, mansöngr,
nið, oqveþinsorð, skáldskaparmál, ýki

fulga (ON) fulga (ON) noun

charge for keep Olce Grg Þsþ 77, 79 Arþ
122 Ómb 128, 136 Feþ 156 Fj1 225 Hrs
234, Jó Lib 50, Js Kab 12, KRA 2
foddering by contract ONorw GuL Kpb
maintenance Olce Jó Kge 24
support Olce Jó Kge 13

fulgufé (ON) fulgufé (ON) noun

Cattle foddered by contract.
animals Olce Jó Lib 11
kept stock Olce Grg Fj1 226, Jó Kab 17
Refs: Hertzberg s.v. fulgufé, fulgubúfé; JB tr. p. 183

fulgumáli (ON) fulgumáli (ON) noun

agreement on keep Olce Grg Fj1
226, Jó Kab 17, Js Kab 12
charge for keep Olce Grg Fj1 224
contract about foddering ONorw GuL Kpb
See also: foþerfæ, fulgunaut

fulgunaut (ON) fulgunaut (ON) noun

cattle foddered by contract ONorw GuL Kpb
cattle taken to keep Olce Jó Kab 17, Js Kab 12
See also: foþerfæ, fulgumáli

fulgæþrabanði (OSw) noun

fully taxable man OSw HL Kkb

fulkome (ODan) verb

pursue ODan JyL 2

fulla (OSw) fylle (ODan) verb

compensate ODan ESjL 1, VSjL 56, OSw DL Gb
confirm OSw ÁVgL Gb
pursue ODan SkL 121
substantiate OSw VMl Mb
See also: fylla

fullbyr (OSw) noun

A village of a specified size that could be dated back to pagan times, but it is not clear what this status entailed (OSw YVgL Jb; ÁVgL Jb).

full village OSw YVgL Jb, ÁVgL Jb
See also: byr, fulder
The fines for such wounds varied and (ODan) 'in fullveðja fullt fullsæri fullskæl fullréttisverk fullréttisskaði 110 with full security in full (e.g. of compensation) act requiring full compensation is to be paid OIce Jó Fml 25

See also: fullrétti

fullskæl (OSw) noun legal formalities OSw UL Kkb, Äb, Jb, VmL Kkb, Äb, Mb, Jb See also: fastar (pl.), skæl

fullsæri (OSw) full sar (OSw) fulsarí (OSw) fulsæri (OSw) fulzære (OSw) noun

Literally, ‘full wound’. This concept seems to have applied only in the Swedish laws and designated a wound subject to maximum compensation. It was also called a full sar. The fines for such wounds varied greatly, however, from 3 örar to 40 marker, depending on circumstances, with the most serious cases being treated as crimes against the King’s Peace (Ölg and YVgL). The highest fines were applied if the wound were inflicted during a period or in a place of peace and security, friper (HL). In this latter case the fine was payable to the king (or the bishop if the wound were inflicted on a church festival). In SdmL and AVgL the term is applied to injuries where medical treatment was required. In HL, UL and VmL, although there is no formal definition of the concept (in comparison to SdmL and AVgL) one is able to deduce the meaning from the context and it was up to the doctor to confirm the status of the wound. The fine for such a wound was 40 marker in UL. In VmL the fine is only 20 marker. DL uses the equivalent expression fulder sar.

full wound OSw HL Mb, SdmL Mb, YVgL Add, ÅVgL Smb, Ögl Kkb, Eb wound subject to full compensation OSw UL Mb, VmL Kkb, Mb See also: bot, fulder, sar

See refs: KLN M, s.v. legenskrænkelse; Schlyter 1877, s.v. fullsæri; SL UL, 126 note 115; SL VmL, 96 note 97

fullt (OSw) full (OSw) adv.

in full (e.g. of compensation) OSw UL Kkb, Kgb, Äb, Jb, Blb, Rb, VmL Kkb, Äb, Mb, Jb, Bb

fullveðja (ON) adj. with full security ONorw FrL ArbB 5

fulvirði (ON) noun full value OIce Jó Lbb 4

fulnap (OSw) fulnæþer (ODan) fuldnap (OSw) fulnap (OSw) noun equivalent to the rest ODan VSjL 87 obligation OSw SmL payment ODan ESjL 3, OSw UL Kkb, Kgb, VmL Kkb

fultiþa (OSw) fulltiða (ON) fulltiði (ON) adj.

adult OIce Jó Mah 29 Lbb 29, Js Mah 11, 27 Lbb 1, 25 Kab 8, KRA 1, 10 of age OIce Greg Klb 1 Vis 94, 95 Bat 113 Misc 244, Jó Mah 9 Kge 32 Lbb 1 Kab 8, 10 ßjb 19, Js Kvg 4 Ert 16 ßjb 9, KRA 10, ONorw FrL KrbA 41 of full age ONorw GuL Leb, Arb, Tjb, Leb full-grown ONorw FrL Mhb 5, 38 ArbB 1, OSw HL Mb

fulvaksen (ODan) adj.

adult ODan ESjL 3, JyL 1 fully grown ODan JyL 1, 2 grown-up ODan SkL 50

fygla (ON) verb hunt birds ONorw GuL Krb

fyghessak (ODan) noun case of being in company ODan SkL 118

See also: fyghí

fyghí (OSw) fylghe (ODan) noun

Those in company with perpetrators of violent crimes, whether participating or not, were punished. Appears in phrases such as i faerth ok fylghe (ODan) ‘in accompanying and following’, i flok ok i fylghí and i fylghí eller faranöti (OSw) ‘in a group and a gang’. being together ODan ESjL 3 companions ODan VSjL 57 escort OSw HL Kkb following ODan ESjL 2, 3, VSjL 53, 56, 57, 59, 61, 64, OSw DL Eb, HL Rb, SdmL Kkb, Kgb, Gb, Bb gang ODan SkL 86, 87

See also: atvistarnaþer, farunöti, flokker, haldbani, haerværk, laghsman, umstaþumper (pl.)

See refs: Tamm and Vogt, eds, 2016, 300

fylghía (OSw) fyghí (OGu) noun

This was one of a number of words used to designate the marriage portion given by the parents to their son or daughter on marriage. It occurs only in this unqualified form in VmL and in later manuscripts of this and UL is replaced by fyghíp. A more frequent alternative was hemfyghíp (q.v.). The word could also refer specifically to the amount given to a bride by her
marriage agent (*giptomáþer*), but otherwise applied equally to both sexes. The portion could consist of both land and moveables and was at the time of the provincial laws treated as an advance on inheritance (Kock 1926) so that when the time came for the father’s estate to be divided, any such portion was deducted from what was due to the heir(ess) according to the normal allocation.

*downry* OGu GL A 65
*marriage portion* OSw VmL Åb

See also: *gif, heimangerð, hemfylghþ, hemfærth, hemgef, hindradagsgef, morghongafe, munder, maþfylghþ, tilgef, vinge*f

Refs: KLNM, s.v. *medgíft*; Kock 1926; Peel 2015, 137 note 20/54–56, 164–65 notes 28/37–38, 28/38, 190 note 65/9–11; Schlyter 1877, s.v.v. *fylghþ, hemfylghþ*; SL UL, 83 notes 30, 31, 279 note 12

*fylgja* (ON) noun

*support* Olce Grg Misc 251

*fýl* (OGu) *fóli* (ON) noun

*stolen goods* OGu GL A 37, Add. 8 (B 55),
Olce Grg Rsþ 230, Jó bjß 2, 6, Js Mah 19 bjß 2, 5, ONorw FrL Mßb 30 LßB 12, GuL Tjb

See also: *piufnaper*

*fylki* (ON) noun

In Western Norway and Trondelag (Mid-Norway) the law districts were subdivided into provinces called *fylki*, a unit corresponding roughly to the Anglo-Saxon shire. The Gulathing consisted of six fylki. In Western Norway (except Agder and Sunnmøre) these provinces were further divided into quarters (*fjóðungar*, see *fjórðungar*) and eighths (*áttungar*, see *áttungar*). A smaller unit was the *herað* (see *hæraþ*), corresponding roughly to the Anglo-Saxon hundred. ONorw *fylki* as a smaller unit of land was used similarly to ODan *bygð* (see *bygð*) (cf. von See).

*county church* ONorw BorgL 8, FrL KrbA 7
*{fylkis}/church* ONorw GuL Krb

See also: *heráðskirkja, hófuðskirkja*

Refs: Brink 2013b; F s.v. *fylskirkja*; NGL V s.v. *fylskirkja*; Maurer 1908; RGA s.v. *Kirchenverfassung, Pfründe, Skre 2007, 394–95.*

*fylksmaðr* (ON) noun

*man belonging to a [fylki] ONorw GuL Krb, Olb*
*man of the county* ONorw FrL Tjb 1 KrbA 2 Var 43 Bvb 16

*fylkisprestr* (ON) noun

*county priest* ONorw FrL KrbA 14

*fylkisþing* (ON) noun

A ‘assembly’ of the administrative/judicial district *fylki*. Appears in the context of appealing a case from one type of assembly to another.

*county assembly* ONorw FrL Intr 23 Mßb 30 Rsþ 3 Jßb 4
*{fylkis} assembly* ONorw GuL Krb, Olb

See also: *fjóðungarsþing, fólið, hófuðsþing, heráðsþing, landsþing, skipreiðungsþing, soknþing, syselþing, ping*

Refs: Fritzner s.v. *fylkisþing*, Hertzberg s.v. *fylkisþing*
fylla (OSw) fylle (ODan) verb
  appoint OSw UL Jb
  confirm OSw HL Åb, Mb
  execute OSw UL Kkb, Åb, Mb, Jb,
  Kmb, Blb, Rb, Vml Kkb, Åb
  fulfill OSw SdmL Kgb
  make good OSw UL Kkb, Åb, Mb, Vml Kkb
  pay OSw UL Kkb, Mb
  prove ODan SkL 147, OSw HL Mb
  provide OSw UL Mb, Jb, Blb, Vml Jb
  satisfy OSw UL Mb, Blb, Vml Mb, Bb
  strengthen with an oath OSw HL Rb
  substantiate OSw UL Kgb, Åb, Mb, Blb,
  Rb, Vml Kgb, Åb, Mb, Blb, Rb
  succeed OSw UL Kkb
  testify OSw HL Åb
  See also: fulla

fylling (ODan) noun
  compensation ODan JyL 1
  full compensation ODan JyL 1
  full payment ODan JyL 1

fylsmærke (ODan) noun
  Literally ‘foal mark’, referring to an owner’s mark
  on disputed home born domestic animals, not only
  horses, and appearing in the context of accusations of
  theft.
  possession mark ODan JyL 2
  See also: fylsvat, hemaföder

fylsvat (OSw) noun
  An oath of twelve men, sometimes with the additional
  testimony of two others, confirming that disputed
  domestic animals were born at the home of the one
  claiming ownership, and thus not stolen.
  oath about a foal OSw YVgl Tb, AVgl Tb
  oath that someone bred a foal OSw AVgl Tb
  See also: fylsmærke, hemaföder, hemagiorþer,
  hemeföþoeþer, sumartenlunger
  Refs: Schlyter s.v. fylsvat

fynd (OSw) fund (ODan) fundr (ON) fyndr (ON) find (OSw) noun
  find ONorw GuL Lib, Tfb, Mhb, OSw
  DL Bb, HL Md, SdmL Tjdb
  lost property ODan JyL 2
  meeting Olce Grg Þsp 32 Fjl 225, Js Lbb
  7, ONorw EidsL 22.7, GuL Krb, Mhb
  See also: affarefæ, samqvæmd

fyndalön (OSw) fundar laun (OGu) noun
  reward OGu GL Add. 8 (B 55), OSw SdmL Bb
  See also: fyndalutræ, lón

fyndalutræ (OSw) noun
  finder’s lot OSw SdmL Bb, Tjdb
  reward for finding OSw SdmL Bb, Ægl Bb
  See also: fyndalön

fyrirmæla (ON) verb
  harm with words OIce Js Kvb 2
  spoil by word ONorw GuL Kvb
  See also: fyrirrógja

fyrirnemask (ON) verb
  neglect ONorw GuL Krb, Leb

fyrirrógja (ON) fyrirrægja (ON) verb
  ruin with slander Olce Js Mah 26
  spoil by slander ONorw GuL Tfb

fyrirkjóta (ON) verb
  forfeit Olce Jó Kge 19
  become invalid ONorw EidsL 11.1
  lose ONorw GuL Arb

fyrirtaka (ON) verb
  lose (e.g. a case) ONorw FrL LibA 23

fyrirvega (ON) verb
  forfeit by killing Olce Js Ert 13, ONorw GuL Mhb

fyrma (1) (OSw) verb
  To observe a type of fast.
  observe the {fyrma} OSw DL Kkb
  Refs: Schlyter s.v. fyrma

fyrma (2) (OSw) verb
  maltreat OSw DL Bb

fyrna (OSw) fyrna (ON) fyrnask (ON) verb
  become useless with age OIce Jó Lib 45
  go out of date Olce Grg Rsþ 227
  hinder by letting lie fallow OSw Vml Jb
  become time-barred ONorw GuL Kpb
  See also: aterlæggia

fyrning (OSw) fyrning (ODan) noun
  ancestral rights OSw UL Jb
  oath about inherited land OSw HL Jb
  the old way ODan ESjL 2

fyrnska (OGu) fyrnska (ON) noun
  decay ONorw GuL Leb
  old customs OGu GL Ad 4
  the past ONorw GuL Lib, Tfb, Leb
  See also: forn
The ODan *danæt fe* referred to valuables found in the ground without a legal owner or heir to claim them; they went to the Crown. Such treasure troves, perhaps specifically connected to pagan burials, have been found in Denmark. The idea is contrasted to contemporary Icelandic ideas of property ownership. The extension of meaning is easily understandable in view of the fact that cattle constituted a large part of a man’s or institution’s property. Cattle might also be used as a means of payment.

Some words with *fé-/fé-* occur in both senses: OSw *leghofæ*, ON *leigafé* (1) ‘leased cattle’, 2) ‘leased thing, money or property’; ON *féhírðr* (1) ‘herdsman, sheep’, 2) ‘treasurer’.

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amount ONorw EidsL 8.3

animal ODan Jyl 2, 3, SkL 170, 171, 175–77, 180, 181, 189, 190, OSw DL Kkb, Mb, Bb, HL Mb, Blb, Rb, SdmL Bb, Mb, UL Kkb, Mb, Blb, VmL Kkb, Mb, Bb, YVgL Rlb, Tb, Fé, Utgb, ÁVgL Rlb

animals Olce Grg Fjó 225, Jó Lb 4

beast OSw DL Kkb, UL Kkb, Mb, Blb, VmL Kkb, Kgb, Mb, Bb, ÁVgL Fös

belongings ODan SkL 241, ONorw FrL Instr 9, OSw DL Tjdb

cash Olce Grg Vis 96 Bat 115

cattle ODan ESjL 3, Jyl 2, SkL 83, 136, 160, 169, 172, 173, 188, 195, 203, ONorw EidsL 11.6, GUL Lb, OSw DL Bb, HL Blb, ÁVgL Rlb

chattels ODan ESjL 2, VSjL 1, 87, Olce Jó Mah 1

creatures OSw DL Bb, SmL, ÁVgL Fös

domestic animal ODan Jyl 2, 3, SkL 105, OSw HL Mb, UL Mb, Kmb, Blb, VmL Mb, Kmb, Bb

fine Olce Grg Fé 147, ONorw BorgL 3.3, FrL KrbA 10

funds Olce Jó Lb 45, ONorw BorgL 8.13

gain ODan SkL 72, 121

goods ODan ESjL 3, Jyl 2, SkL 85, 112, 122, 135, 230, 231, 233, 240, VSjL 2, 13, 18, Olce Grg Bat 114, Jó Úb 7 Úb 1, ONorw FrL Instr 22, OSw DL Bb, Gb, HL Mb, Kmb, YVgL Urb, Drb, Áb, Gb, Rlb, Tb, Add, ÁVgL Md, Áb, Gb, Rlb, Tb

home OSw ÁVgL Gb

livestock ODan ESjL 2, 3, SkL 115, Olce Grg Vis 112, Jó Lb 2, ONorw FrL Instr

23, OSw HL Mb, Kmb, Blb, SdmL Bb, UL Kkb, Kgb, Blb, VmL Bb, YVgL Tb

means Olce Grg Fép 149 Tígb 260, ONorw GUL Löb

money OFar Seyð, OGu GL A 2, 13, 14, 21, 28, Add. 8 (B 55), Olce Grg Úb 51 Vis 110, Jó Úb 2, Js Úb 2 Mah 2, KRA 6, 31, ONorw BorgL 3.5 12.14, EidsL 31.2, FrL KrbB 23, GUL Mhb, Olb, Leb, Krb, Kph, Løb, Trm, OSw UL Kkb, Mb, Blb, Rb, VmL Kkb, Áb, Bb

movable goods ODan ESjL 3

movables ODan ESjL 1–3, JyL 1, SkL 6, 23, 29, 40, VSjL 1, 87, ONorw FrL Instr 2 KrbB 21

payment OGu GL Add. 1 (B 4), Olce Grg Tígb 258

possessions ONorw FrL KrbA 5

price ODan ESjL 3

property ODan ESjL 3, OGu GL A 19, 28, Olce Grg passim, Jó passim, Js passim, KRA 1, 7 passim, ONorw BorgL 3.2 4.2 passim, FrL Instr 1, 3 KrbA 10, 18 KrbB 3 passim, GUL Arb, Kpb, Leb, Trm, Krb, Llb, Mhb, OSw HL Kkb, UL Mb, Rb, VmL Mb, Rb, YVgL Áb, Jb, ÁVgL Jb, ÓgL Db

ransom OSw YVgL Áb

reward ODan VSjL 87

stock (2) Olce Grg Lb Úb 178

sum Olce Grg Klb Úb

wealth ONorw EidsL 24.6 passim, FrL KrbB 17

Expressions:

danæt fe (ODan)

treasure trove (lit. ‘dead man’s property’) ODan ESjL 3

ihald fear (OSw)

animals in another man’s enclosure OSw YVgL Kkb

animals within another man’s fences OSw YVgL Till

inlaght fe (OSw)

deposited goods OSw DL Bb, Rb

goods left in custody OSw YVgL Áb ÁVgL Áb

See also: bo, danæfæ, egn, fearganger, fæbot, fægarber, fæhus, fælahi, fælöt, fæmork, fæmune, gops, invípi, kúgíldi, ofr, penningar

Refs: Hertzberg s.v.v., fe-, fæ-, fjær-; KLMN s.v. danæfæ; Lund [1877] 1967 s.v.v. fe-, -fe; -fæ; Miller & Vogt 2015, 45; ONP s.v. fæ; Schlyter s.v.v. fe-, -fæ-, -fær-, fearfæling (OSw) feæfæling (OSw) n noun

crime of hiding a dead animal OSw ÁVgL Rlb

hiding of cattle OSw ÁVgL Rlb

hiding of killed animal OSw YVgL Rlb
fæarganger (OSw) fægang (ODan) fjærganga (ON) fægæld (OSw) noun
The grazing of cattle, or a passage or path used by the cattle (ODan, Olce).
passage ODan Jyl 1
pasture OSw ÆVgL Drb, Jb, ÆVgL Jb
sheep-walk Olce Jó Llb 47
See also: sauðagangr
Refs: CV s.v. je; Lund s.v. fægang;
Schlyter 1877 s.v. faar ganger
fæarganger (OSw) noun
of properties within the family; and 2) partnership in
between two kinds of
held property. The provincial laws distinguished
the marriage fælagh implied co-ownership
between husband and wife only. The SkL and ESjL
included the whole (extended) family in the fælagh.
This meant that children got their part when they
married, i.e. before their parents died. This fælagh
was abolished in Denmark in 1547 and replaced by
the marriage fælagh. In Sweden, both types continued
to exist during the Middle Ages.

2) Partnership was the usual form for cooperation
in order to equip end finance commercial travels and
to secure the profit. Each partner (ON fælædhe) had
to take care of the interests of his other partner(s) if
necessary (e.g. in cases of accident or death).
goods in partnership ODan Jyl 2
household ODan Jyl 2, SkL 16, 18
household community OSw ÆVgL Åb
marital co-ownership ONorw Gul Kvb, Arb
partnership ODan ESjL 1–3, Jyl 1–3, SkL 5, 6, 20, 21, 230, 240, VSjL 1–3, 6–13, 18, 70,
Olce Grg Arb 120, 125 Ómb 128 Feb 150,
153, Jó Kge 3, 7 Fml 22, Js Kv 2 Ert 19
trade partnership ONorw FrL Intr 20
See also: fælagh
Refs: Bagge 2010, 220, fn.140, Dübeck
2003, 81; Helle 2001, 141–42; KLN M.s.v. bergenshandel, fælag, formuefællesskap; kompaniskap; Robberstad 1981, 351
fælaghlagh (ODan) noun
agreed partnership ODan ESjL 2
agreement over partnership ODan ESjL 1
See also: fælagh
fælaghsbryte (ODan) noun
bailiff in partnership ODan Jyl 2
fælaghsfæ (ODan) noun
movables in a partnership ODan ESjL 2
fælah (ODan) noun
cattle land ODan SkL 185
common land ODan Jyl 3
commons ODan ESjL 2, 3, Jyl 3
fælæbi (OSw) filebi (OGu) fælædhe (OSw) noun
animal OSw DL Bb
cattle OSw DL Bb, SdmL Bb
Apart from the literal felling and falling of people and things, three main usages with legal significance can be discerned, albeit with some overlap: 1) To fail or neglect to perform a duty (or something similar), which is reflected in translations such as ‘fail’, ‘neglect’, ‘decline’, often referring to a person or a group of people failing to make transports, build fences, maintain bridges etc. 2) To fail to achieve (wanted) result — particularly of an oath — reflected in translations such as ‘fail (an oath)’, meaning ‘to convict’, and hence ‘defeat; to fall, to be defeated’ and from the usage, often appearing in the passive and as participles. 3) Presumably influenced by both a sense ‘to fell, cut down’ and ‘to fall, stumbles’, the last meaning ‘fall’.

The conviction, which could be reached by means such as ‘convict’, ‘find guilty’, ‘condemn’, ‘sentence’, ‘to pass judgment’, which is reflected in translations such as ‘convict’, ‘find guilty’, ‘condemn’, ‘sentence’, ‘pass away’, ‘overthrow’, ‘default’, usually referring to a defendant’s failure to produce the stipulated number of oath-helpers, or to be supported by the men nominated to determine the case. In this and other cases, the oath-helpers were often local men assumed to have knowledge of the facts of the case, or a group of nominated men, sometimes other actual eye-witnesses or other local men assumed to have knowledge of the facts of the case, or a group of nominated men, sometimes referred to as a næmd. The verbs appear in numerous phrases and expressions and a few citations can illustrate the usage and translations: *fælla* ‘if the oath fails for him’ (ODan JyL 3:35), *fælslas* ‘if he is found guilty’ (OSw YVgL Till).
Expressions:

falla/fails at eþe (OSw)
convict in respect of an oath
fail in an oath
OSw

fæmt
fear mark

fæmark (OSw) fear mark (OSw) noun
Common pasture land of a village.

pastureland OSw YVgL Jb, ÄVgL Jb

See also: brista, eþer, epsöre, laghvinna, vinna, vipherbinda, pingfall

Refs: Andersen 2010, 47–48; Hellquist s.v. fælla; Hertzberg s.v.v. falla, fella; KLNM s.v. rettergang; SAOB s.v. fælla; Schlyter s.v.v. falla, fælla

fæløt (OSw) noun
pasture ground OSw YVgL Jb, ÄVgL Jb

See also: fe, löt

Refs: Schlyter s.v. fæ löt

fæmark (OSw) fear mark (OSw) noun

Common pasture land of a village.

pastureland OSw YVgL Jb, ÄVgL Jb

Refs: Schlyter s.v. fe mark

fæmt (OSw) fimt (ODan) fimmt (ON) fimt (ON) noun

This word — derived from the numeral fiem/fimm — was the usual term for a summons to appear in a certain place after five days, and for the meeting or gathering held at the expiration of five days. The fæmt was the usual notice, summons, or time limit in relation to judicial matters.

It is known from several Nordic provincial laws and even elsewhere (e.g. the Faroes). OSw fæmt was held five days after an assembly and fulfilled a function similar to a home summons (heimstefna, see hemstæmpnung) in Norway, where debts could be settled. In Iceland, this concept appears in Js and Jó.

There are reasons to believe that the fæmt was the length of a week in early Medieval Norway, and probably in all mainland Scandinavia. This rests, inter alia, on the length of the month, which was six weeks in the GuL (see Sunde 2011b, 224–25). It is not clear when the seven-day week was introduced in Scandinavia, but this probably took place before the introduction of Christianity. Nevertheless, the five-day week continued in use, esp. in matters of law and public business.

fænta (OSw) fimte (ODan) verb

sue OSw Ægl Eb
take away a house after five days

fæmune (ODan) noun
movable goods OSw YVgL 14
movables OSw ESjL 1

fænaþer (OSw) fænör (ON) fænůr (ON) noun
animal OSw YVgL Tb
beast OSw YVgL Vs, ÄVgL Vs
cattle OSw Jó Jb 16
livestock OSw BorgL 5.6, EidsL 2.2, GuL Mhb

See also: fiæ

færsauðr (ON) noun
sheep OSw GuL Mhb

fæsak (OSw) noun
cause of fine OSw SmL

fæshoveth (ODan) noun
cattle OSw ESjL 3

fæst (OSw) festr (ON) noun
betrothal OSw Grg Feb 144, OSw YVgL Kkb, Gb, ÄVgL Gb
confirmation OSw YVgL Gb, ÄVgL Gb
mooring ONorw GuL Leb
rope ONorw GuL Kvr
state of engagement OSw HL Åb
testimony OSw YVgL Jb
witness OSw YVgL Jb, Kvab, Add, AÝvgl Jb, Kva
See also: faestning, faestningamal, rep, snöri
faesta (OSw) fæste (ODan) festa (OGu) festa (ON)
faeste (ODan) festa (OGu) festa (ON) verb
Literally, ‘fasten’. This word is used in a considerable number of different ways. On the one hand, it might have a meaning similar to biuþa in the more general sense of ‘offer’ or ‘pledge’ and similar concepts. The thing offered or promised could be fines, an oath or surety, a tenancy or loan agreement, a sale, property division or exchange as well as a contract of employment or marriage. In the context of marriage, it means specifically to pledge or offer to be married to someone. This usually involved the passing of a betrothal gift or price, the faestnapa fe, or vingæf (q.v.), to the designated giftarmaðr (q.v.).
accept OSw HL Rb
accept a conviction OSw HL Rb
accept fines OSw HL Rb
agree ODan ESíL 2, JyL 2, 3, SKL 66, 97, 192, 227, 228, 239, 39, 41
announce OSw YVgL Add
betroth ODan SKKL 6, Olce Jó Mah 30 Kge 5, 6, Js Mah 36 Ert 14, KRA 16, ONorw FrL KrbB 22 Kvb 1, OSw DL Gb, HL Kkb, Åb, SdmL Gb, UL Kkb, Åb, Vml Kkb, Åb, YVgL Kkb, Åb, Gb, Add, AÝvgl Åb, Gb
bind OSw HL Åb
confirm Olce Grg Rsþ 230, OSw HL Jb
convict OSw HL Rb
espouse ONorw Borgl 15.8
fasten ONorw GuL Krb, OSw HL Kkb, Åb
formally agree ODan ESíL 3, VSíL 81
hire OSw YVgL Utgb, AÝvgl Föb
marry ODan ESíL 1, Olce KRA 16
offer OSw HL Mb, UL Kkb, Mb, Jb, Rb, Add, 8, Vml Rb
pay ONorw FrL KrbB 22, OSw UL Blb
pay a fine OSw HL Rb
pledge OGu GL A 28, 63, ONorw GuL Kvab, OSw UL Jb, Blb, Rb, Vml Jb, Rb, ÓgL Kkb, Eb
pledge to swear Olce Jó Lib 30
promise ODan ESíL 2, 3, JyL 2, 3, SKL 77, VSíL 55, 65, 87, OSw DL Rb, HL Rb, SdmL Jb, Mb, Rb, Vml Rb, ÓgL Db
rent ODan JyL 3, SKL 238, 239
set OSw ÓgL Eb
submit to something ONorw GuL Kpb
give surety Olce Js Mah 20
swear Olce Jó bjb 5, ONorw FrL KrbB 3 Mhb 8
take in pledge OGu GL A 20
take into one’s service ONorw GuL Løb
Expressions:
festa í vist (ON)
hire Olce Jó Kge 24
faesta lagh (OSw) festa lag (ON)
place a ban Olce Jó Llb 52
promise an oath OSw UL Rb Vml Kkb, Rb
faestu aiga (OGu)
land held in pledge OGu GL A 63, Add 9
See also: biuþa, faestning, giftarmaðr, lagh, vingæf
Refs: KLNM, s.v.v. bröllop, fastar, festermál, morgongáva; Korpiola 2004; Peel 2015, 188 note 63/9–11; Schlyter 1877, s.v. fæsta; SL GL, 278 note 4 to chapter 28; SL UL, 41 notes 72–73, 78–79, notes 8–11; SL VmL, 29 notes 82–84, 57 note 11; Vogt 2010
faesta (OSw) faeste (ODan) festa (OGu) noun
acceptance OSw HL Rb
bail ONorw FrL Tíb 1
betrothal OGu GL A 21, OSw SdmL Gb, UL Kkb, Vml Kkb
farm rent ODan JyL 3
promise ONorw FrL Var 2–6,
OSw SdmL Rb, Vml Kkb
promise of an oath OSw HL Rb
surety Olce Js Mah 20
term OSw YVgL Åb, AÝvgl Åb
faestakona (OSw) festarkona (ON) fæstikona (OSw) noun
betrothed woman Olce Grg Féþ 160, ONorw FrL KrbB 1, 12 Rgb 38 Kvb 1, GuL Krb, Kvab, Mhb, OSw HL Åb, SdmL Gb, YVgL Gb, AÝvgl Gb
fiancée OSw UL Åb, Vml Åb
faestamaðr (OSw) faestaman (ODan) festarmaðr (ON) fæstaman (OSw) fæstamaðr (OSw) noun
betrothed woman Olce Grg Féþ 160, Js Kvb 1, ONorw FrL KrbB 12 Rgb 38, GuL Kvab, OSw HL Åb, YVgL Gb, AÝvgl Gb
fiancée Olce Jó Kge 1, ONorw FrL KrbB 22
faðerni (OSw) fæthrene (ODan) fæðri (OGu) faðerni (ON) faðrini (OSw) noun

Literally, ‘paternal’. The meaning extended to cover the whole of the paternal side of the family, the paternal inheritance (as opposed to the maternal) and the ancestral land inherited from the father, although the expression faðerni jorð was frequently written in full. Sometimes the same word was employed with more than one of these meanings in the same sentence. In the possessive case, faðerni was used adjectivally to mean ‘paternal’, to relate to other specific parts of an inheritance, e.g. ancestral home, moveables. The word also appears in connection with the question of how the children of mixed marriages between Gotlanders and non-Gotlanders were treated in respect of wergild. This is the subject of some ambiguity in the text, but it seems that the father’s family was taken as the yardstick. ON faðerni is often used in a sense quite similar to modern ‘paternity’ and could be the cause for a legal case (sækja til faðernis, Grg Feþ 158).

ancestral home OGu GL A 20
father’s ODan VSjL 15
father’s family OGu GL A 15
father’s part ODan SkL 2, 23
father’s side ODan ESjL 3, Jyl 2, SkL 57, 223, ONorw FrL Var 9, OSw DL Gb
what is from the father ODan Jyl 1
father-line ONorw EidsL 30.5
fathering OIce Grg Psþ 50, 62
Ómb 142 Feþ 156 Tígl 264
paternal ODan ESjL 1, 3, SkL 5, 22, 26, 27, 59, 85, 92, 128, VSjL 1, 15, OSw HL Åb
paternal belongings ODan SkL 54, 64
paternal goods ODan ESjL 1, Jyl 1
paternal inheritance ODan ESjL 1, SkL 19, 37, OGu GL A 20, 24e, OSw DL Bb, Gb, HL Jb, SdmL Gb, Jb, UL Åb, Jb, Bb, VmL Åb, Bb, YVgL Åb, Rlb, ÁVgL Åb
paternal kin OSw DL Gb
paternal land ODan ESjL 3, Jyl 1, SkL 27, VSjL 4, OSw UL Jb, VmL Jb, Yvgl Jb, Õgl Eb
paternal property OSw HL Jb
paternal side ODan Jyl 2, SkL 57, OSw SdmL Gb, Åb, UL Åb, VmL Åb, YVgL Drb, Åb, Add, ÁVgL Md, Åb
paternity OIce KRA 2, ONorw GuL Lób
patrimony ODan ESjL 1
Expressions:
faðernis frændi (OSw)
father’s kinsman ODan ESjL 3 Jyl 1 SkL 2
kinsman of the father ODan ESjL 2 JyL 1
kinsman of the father’s side ODan SKl 57, 233
paternal kin ODan JyL 2 SKl 128
VSSjL 15 OSw DL Gb
paternal kinsman ODan ESjL 1, 2, 3
JyL 1 SKl 85, 92, 128 OSw DL Bb
paternal relative OSw DL Rb SdmL Gb, Äb
See also: byrþ, forhæfþi, gyrfugr, lindagryr, möþerni
Refs: ONP s.v. faðerni; Peel 2015, 119 note 15/6−12, 134 note 20/36−37; Schlyter 1877, s.v.v. faþernis, faþernisz orþ; SL UL, 86 note 68
fäðerneþer (OSw) noun
oath of paternal inheritance OSw SdmL Jb
fäðernisþ (OSw) faethreneþor (ODan) noun
ancestral land OSw UL Jb, VmL Jb
paternal land ODan JyL 1, SKL 5, 22, VSSjL 1, OSw DL Rb, VmL Bb
fäðertrag (pl.) (OSw) noun
relatives on the paternal side OSw SmL
fæðurfr (ON) noun
inheritance from a father Olce Js Ert 20
paternal inheritance ONorw FrL ArbB 7
fæðurfrændi (ON) noun
kinsman on the father’s side ONorw FrL Intr 4 ArbB 22 Kvb 9
paternal kinsmen Olce Grg Ömb
137, Js Kvg 4 Ert 24
fæðurgarðr (ON) noun
father’s home Olce Jó Kge 7
father’s house Olce KRA 10
fæðurleifð (ON) noun
inheritance ONorw FrL Intr 16
fæðurøtt (ON) noun
paternal kin Olce Js Kvg 3
førning (OSw) fyrring (OGu) fyrring (OSw) noun
betrothal gift OSw UL Äb, VmL Äb
gift OSw HL Äb
guest’s contribution to a meal OGu GL A 24
förumannaflutningar (ON) noun
poor person Olce Jó Kge 29 Llb 7
See also: afrapalas, göngukona, göngumaðr, húsangr, húsangsmáðr, hærifspieker, stafkarl
förumannafrósla (ON) noun
indigent person Olce Jó Kge 33
See also: afrapalas, göngukona, göngumaðr, húsangr, húsangsmáðr, hærifspieker, stafkarl
föruneyti (ON) noun
armed escort Olce Jó Mah 20
föstuafríð (ON) noun
neglecting a fast KRA 30
föstuafríð (ON) noun
fast infraction Olce KRA 30
fópa (OSw) fypa (OGu) fypa (OGu) fóþla (ON) verb
bear OGu GL A 2, 20a, OSw UL StfBM, Kkb, Äb, Mb, Rb, VmL Kkb, Äb, Mb, Rb
bring up OGu GL A 20a
feed OGu GL A 42, 56a, OSw UL Kmb, VmL Kmb
give birth to OSw UL Kkb
keep OSw UL Jb, VmL Jb
provide for OSw UL Jb, VmL Jb
raise OGu GL A 20a, OSw UL Äb, Mb, VmL Äb, Mb
support OGu GL A 20
See also: uppihalda
fópa (OSw) noun
fodder OSw UL Jb, VmL Jb
food OGu GL A 20, ONorw GuL Krb, Mtb, OSw UL Äb, VmL Äb
maintenance ONorw GuL Krb, Mtb
upkeep OSw UL Kkb, Äb, Jb, Kmb, VmL Kkb, Äb, Jb, Kmb
fé (ON) verb
Expressions:
fé aftri (ON) noun
make restitution Olce Jó Llb 15
fé fram (ON)
announce Olce Js Kvg 2
maintain Olce Grg þþ 39 Vis 111 Js Lbb 9 KRA 14
féask undan (ON)
to acquit oneself of a charge Olce Js
Mah 11 þþ 9 Jó Mah 9 KRA 2
to clear oneself Olce Jó þþ 19
to free oneself ONorw FrL KrbA 1
féri (ON) feri (ON) noun
means Olce Grg þþ 39
férr (ON) adj.
seaworthy ONorw GuL Tfb, Leb
gagn (ON) gögn (ON) noun
Proof, evidence; the men who give such proof during legal proceedings. A definition of what constitutes proof is not given in any of the Icelandic or Norwegian laws, but throughout Grg it seems to refer to formal oaths sworn by neighbors or witnesses to an event. However in Js, KRA and jó the term is employed in the phrase vitni ok gögn (‘testimonies and proofs’)
suggesting that other types of proof may have been admissible.

*evidence ONorw FrL Jkb 2, GuL Løb, Arb, Olb formal means of proof Olce Grg bsp 23, 31 Vis 106, 107 Arb 125 Feb 149, 167 Lb 176, 202 Fjl 221, 223 Misc 238, Jó bpb 4 Kge 19, Js Kab 2, KRA 34

See also: vatter, vitni

Refs: CV; F; ONP

gagnagagn (ON) gagnagögn (ON) noun
attestation that formal means of proof have been produced Olce Grg bsp 58, 59
gagngjald (ON) noun
The gagngjald or tilgjöf (‘bridal gift’, ‘husband’s gift’) was given by the bridegroom to the bride as a ‘donatio propter nuptias’ (lit. ‘gift because of marriage’). The size of the gagngjald was to be in a fixed relation to the size of the heimafylgja (see hemfylghþ).

bridal gift Olce Jó Kge 13, Js Ert 19, ONorw GuL Kvb, Arb
husband’s gift ONorw GuL Kvb, Arb

See also: hemfylghþ, tilgæf

Refs: Helle 2001, 139; Hertzberg s.v. gagngjald;

KLNM s.v.v. enke, festermål, medgift, ægteskab; Robberstad 1981, 348, 361

gagnkvöð (ON) noun
A counter-summons. Mentioned in Grg Vis 104 in the context of two parties to a case summoning the same neighbors. Fritzner has interpreted this as a method by which one party can weaken or nullify the summons of the opposition party.

counter-calling Olce Grg Vis 104

See also: kvöð

Refs: CV s.v. gagnkvöð; Fritzner s.v. gagnkvöð

gagnsök (ON) noun
counter-suit Olce Grg Tig 259
galdr (ON) galdrar (pl.) (ON) noun
sorcery ONorw GuL Krb
spell Olce Grg Klb 7

See also: gøring

galghi (OSw) noun
Etymologically ‘(flexible) branch’ and closely related to a word meaning ‘pole’. An implement for execution by hanging appearing in the expression galghæ ælir gren ‘gallows or branch’. The construction consisted of up to three posts with horizontal beams.
gibbet OSw UL Mb, VmL Mb

Refs: Ambrius 1996, 38–39; Bjorvand and Lindeman 2000, s.v. galge; Hellquist s.v. galge; KLNM s.v.v. dodsstraf, galge o. galgbacke

galgnári (ON) noun
gallows-corpse Olce Grg Bat 113
galin (OSw) galen (ODan) adj.
insane ODan ESjL 3
mad ODan ESjL 2, OSw HL Mb, SðmL Mb, YigL Drb, AVgL Md

See also: afvita, örr

galter (OSw) galter (OGu) noun
boar OGu GL A 17, OSw VmL Mb, Bb

See also: fargalter

gamal (OSw) gambli (OSw) adj.
customary OSw UL Mb, Blb, VmL Bb

Expressions:
forth ok gamalt (OSw)
from time immemorial OSw UL Jb

See also: byrp, forn, aldaþal

ganga (OSw)anga (OGu) gangas (OGu) ganga (ON) gangas (OSw) verb
execute (e.g. an oath) OSw UL Kkb, Jb, Blb, Rb, VmL Mb, Jb, Bb, Rb
go ONorw GuL Kpb

present OGu GL A 25, OSw UL Mb
satisfy OSw UL Kkb
take (e.g. an oath) OGu GL A 2
be taken OSw UL Kkb, Mb, Jb, Rb
become a vagrant Olce Grg Ómb 128, 143 Hrs 234
be without sons OGu GL A 20

Expressions:
anga atr (OGu)
abandon OGu GL A 2

ganga undan, ganga ondan (OSw)
defend oneself OSw VmL Mb, Bb
ganga vípr (OGu, OSw)
admir OGu GL A 2, 19 OSw UL Áh, Mb, Kmb, Blb VmL Mb, Kmb, Bb
confess OGU GL A 37

See also: fylla, gangare, standa

ganganzfoter (OSw) noun
livestock OSw DL Bb, Rb

ganganzfæ (OSw) noun
livestock OSw DL Bb, HL Rb

gangare (OSw) noun
ambler OSw VmL Bb

gangdahelgr (ON) noun
Rogation Days ONorw GuL Krb

See also: gangdahger, helgavika
gangdaghger (OSw) gangdaghgar (pl.) (OGu) gangdagar (ON) gangdagar (pl.) (ON) gangdagar (ON) noun
Rogation Day Olce KRA 24, ONorw FrL Krb A 31
Rogation Days OGu GL A 8, ONorw GuL Krb, Kpb
Expressions:
gangdaghger liti (OSw)
minor walking day OSw HL Rb
See also: gangdaghgerligr
gangeard (ODan) noun
common inheritance ODan ESjL 1, SkL 34, 36, VSjL 1, 20

gangfemn (OGu) noun
ability to walk OGu GL B 19


gangkleþ (OGu) noun
walking-clothes OGu GL A 20
See also: ivirklaþi

gangr (OGu) noun
path OGu GL A 27
See also: gata

gangsilfr (ON) noun
circulating silver Olce Jó Kge 18

garþafar (ON) noun
fencing ONorw FrL Llb A 18

garþbrjör (ON) noun
fence-breaker Olce Jó Llb 31, Js Lbb 20, ONorw GuL Llb

garþfoðr (ON) noun
fodder from the farm ONorw GuL Llb

garþlag (ON) noun
walling work Olce GrG Lbb 177, Jó Llb 54

garþlagsstefna (ON) noun
appointed times for walling work Olce Jó Llb 54
See also: staemma

garþlauss (ON) adj.
without a fence ONorw GuL Krb

garþbóði (ON) noun
landlord Olce Jó Kge 18

garþskipt (ON) garþskeipti (ON) noun
partition by a fence ONorw GuL Llb

garþsmögull (ON) adj.
crawling through fences ONorw GuL Llb

garþstaurr (ON) noun
fence post ONorw GuL Llb, Mhb
See also: staurgulf

garooþn (ON) noun
walling work-season Olce GrG Lbb 181, Jó Llb 54

garthgang (ODan) noun
farm-trespassing ODan ESjL 3
trespass ODan ESjL 2
See also: aganga, bothegang,
hemsokn, haerveik, landnám

garthsæte (ODan) noun
tenant ODan Jyl. 1, VSjL 87
See also: landboe

garþadeld (OSw) noun
fence allotment OSw SdmL Bb

garþafall (OSw) noun
neglect of fences OSw SdmL Jb
neglected maintenance of fences OSw HL Blb

garþasyn (OSw) garþar syn (OSw) noun
fence inspection OSw DL Bb

garþaviti (OSw) noun
compensations for fences OSw YVgL Utgb

garþ (OSw) garþ (ODan) garþr (OGu) garþor (ON) garþer (OSw) noun
It is often unfeasible to distinguish between the main meanings, ‘fence, barrier’ and ‘enclosed land’, which is an ambiguity that can be traced back to the etymological origin of garþer. By extension garþer also may refer to the houses themselves — of various size and stature — and/or to the open space enclosed by those houses.
dam Olce Jó Llb 56
enclosure OGu GL A 24f (64), 25, Olce Grg Rþþ 230, ONorw BorgL 9.1, EidsL 38.2
estate Olce Jó Kge 13, Js Ert 19,
KRA 15, ONorw GuL Arb
farm ODan ESjL 2, 3, Jyl 2, 3, SkL 6, VSjL 56, 65, 86, OGu GL A 12, 13, 16, 17, 20, 27, 37, 39, 50, 56, 65, Add. 7, 8 (B 49, 55), GS Ch. 3, Olce Jó Mah 3, ONorw EidsL 27.6, GuL Mhb, OSW DL Eb, Gb, Rb, HL Kkb, Kgb, Åb, Mb, Jb, Kmb, Blb, Rb, SdmL Kgb, Gb, Bb, Kmb, Mb, Tjdb, Rh, SmL, UL Kgb, Åb, Mb, Kmb, Blb, Rb, VmL Kgb, Åb, Mb, Jb, Kmb, Blb, Rb, YVgL Kkb, Åb, Gb, Tp, Föb, Add, AVgL Slb, Åb, Gb, Jb, Tb, ÖgL Eb, Db
farm estate OGu GL A 20
farm unit ODan Jyl. 3
farmstead ODan ESjL 2, OSw YVgL Tb, Add, ÖgL Eb, Db
farmyard OSw DL Eb, Mb, UL Kgb, Mb, Blb, VmL Kgb, Mb, Jb
fence ODan ESjL 2, 3, Jyl 1, 3, SkL 167, 186, VSjL 58, 74, OGu GL A 7, 9, 24f (64), 25, 26, 35, 63, Olce Jó Mah 2 Lbb 3, ONorw FrL Krb A 13 Rgb 41 Llb A
garþslíþ

2, GuL Krb, Kpb, Lib, Tfb, Kvr, Mhb, Tjb, Olb, OSw DL Bb, Tjdb, HL Jb, Blb, SdML Kkb, Jb, Bb, Till, UL Kkb, Mb, Jb, Blb,VML Kkb, Mb, Jb, Bb, YVgL Kkb, Urb, Rlb, Jb, Föb, Utgbl, Add, ÁVgL Rlb, Jb, Fös, Föb

eyard Olce Jó Lib 9
home ONorw GuL Tfb
home field OFar Seyði 5
homestead Olce Jó Kab 9, OSw DL Eb, Mb, Bb, Gb, Rb
house ODan ESjL 2, JyL 1–3
manor ODan SKL 172
place ODan ESjL 2
plantation OSw VmL Kkb, Bb
premises Olce Grp Arp 125, Jó Kge 18
residence OSw UL Jb, VmL Jb
trap OSw SdmL Mb
wall Olce Grg brþ 48 Llb 175 Fjl 222 Hrs 234, Jó Lbb 3 Lib 31 bjþ 6, Jb Lbb 22, ONorw Eidsl. 38.1
yard Olce Grg brþ 230, Js Lbb 22 bjþ 5, ONorw FrL LlbA 1, GuL Krb, Olb, OSw HL Mb, SdmL Mb

Expressions:
lagha garþer (OSw)
Defined as to the construction and size with differences for those surrounding an OSw akér (‘field’) or an OSw ang (‘meadow’) (cp. laghegarth).
legal fence OSw SdmL Bb
mípal garþr (OGu)
fence between fields or meadows OSw GL A 25
See also: bo, bol, byr, garthgang, garþslíþ, garþr, haghi, hemsokn, humblí, jorþ, staúr, tomt, þúnvíllr, værn, porp
Refs: Adams 1976, s.v. settlement; CV s.v. garðr; Helle 2001, 16–16; Hellquist [1948] 1964, s.v. gárd; KLMN s.v. gárd; Pellijeff 1967; Schlyter 1877, s.v. garþer.

garþslíþ (OSw) garþslíþ (ODan) garðahlið (ON) garðshlíð (ON) noun
border of a farm OSw YVgL Add
farm ODan ESjL 3
farmgate ODan VSjL 86, OSw DL Eb
farmstead OSw YVgL Drb, ÓGl Eb
fence of a farm ODan ESjL 3, OSw YVgL Add
gate ONorw GUl Lib
gate of a farm’s fence OSw YVgL Kkb, ÁVgL Kkb
gate of a farmstead ODan ESjL 2,
OSw YVgL Drb, ÁVgL Md
gate to a house ODan AjL 2
See also: garþer, grind, hyrnustokker, líþ (1)

garþsvirki (OGu) garþvirki (OGu) noun
fencing wood OSw GL A 26
See also: troþr
gas (OSw) gas (OGu) noun
goose OSw GL A 26, OSw UL Kkb, Kgb, Blb, VmL Kkb, Bb
gassaglópr (ON) noun
goose’s crime ONorw GuL Mhb
gata (OSw) gate (ODan) gata (OGu) gata (ON) noun
gauntlet ONorw GuL Tjb
highway Olce Jó Lib 44 bjþ 14
path OSw GL A 19, 24f (64), Olce Jó Lib 58
road ODan ESjL 2, VSjL 71, OSw GL A 19, 26, 27, Olce Grp brþ 52, Jó Lib 21 bjþ 12,
Js Lbb 19, ONorw FrL Rgb 16 Lib 15,
GUl Lib, Tfb, Mhb, OSw DL Mb, UL Mb,
Blb, VmL Mb, Bb, YVgL Jb, ÁVgL Jb
street ODan ESjL 2, SKL 67, ONorw GuL Lib
track OSw GL A 27, Olce Grp Misc 239
See also: broa, eriksgata, jafnægur, sörsgata, ta, vejgher, þjóðvegr
gatelíþ (ODan) noun
street gate ODan ESjL 2
See also: gata
gatestavnve (ODan) noun
village assembly ODan SKL 82
village meeting ODan ESjL 2, SKL 148
See also: gata, stæmna
gatnamót (ON) noun
crossroads ONorw GuL Mhb
gel (ON) noun
gauntlet ONorw FrL Lib 12
geirskaft (ON) geirskapt (ON) noun
spearshaft ONorw GuL Lib
See also: spjótskaft
geldfé (ON) noun
dry stock Olce Jó Lib 53
non-milking stock Olce Grp brþ 203
geldfjárrekstr (ON) noun
managing pasture for dry stock Olce Jó Lib 46
geneþer (OSw) noun
counter oath OSw SdmL Till, YVgL Add
genfasta (OSw) gagnfasta (ON) noun
See fasta (noun).
pre-fast day OSw HL Rb
preparatory fast (beginning at
Septuagesima) ONorw GuL Krb
The same procedure was applicable to a person who has died on another’s land or ship.

The term gestfeðri and related nomenclature appears only infrequently in the laws, so it is unclear whether it refers to a specific type of person or a description of an individual. Earlier dictionaries class it as a noun, whereas the ONP has elected to identify it as an adjective.

*heirless man* **Olce** Js Ert 17
*person with no heirs* **ONorw** FrL ArbB 3

See also: *gestferð*, *gjaferfð*

Refs: Brandt 1880; CV; F; NGL
V s.v. *gestfeðra*; ONP

**get** (OSw) *gait* (OGu) *geit* (ON) noun

*goat* **ONorw** GuL Mhb, **OSw** UL

*Mb*, *Blb*, *Vml* Mb, *Bb*

*nanny-goat* **OGu** GL A 45, **OSw** UL Blb, **Vml** Bb

**geymslfæ** (ON) noun

*goods in storage* **Olce** Jó þib 15

**gífa** (OGu) verb

*exchange* **OSw** GL A 65

*leave* **OGu** GL A 7

*pay* **OGu** GL A 3

**gjald** (OGu) noun

*debt* **OGu** GL A 17, 30

See also: *geld*

**gift** (OSw) *gift* (ODan) *gift* (ON) *gipt* (OSw) noun

*dowry* **OSw** HL Åb

*gift* **ODan** ESjL 1, **OSw** ÆVgL Kkb

*income* **ONorw** BorgL 10.4

*marriage* **ODan** SkL 46, 219, **OSw** YVgL Åb, *Gb*, *Add*, ÆVgL Gb

*oblation* **ONorw** BorgL 12.12

*tenancy* **OSw** HL Jb, *SdmL* Jb

*tenancy payment* **OSw** SdmL Jb, *UL* Jb, *Vml* Åb, Jb

*wedding* **OSw** YVgL Kkb

See also: *fylghia*, *gæf*, *hemfylghþ*, *mæfylghþ*

**gifta** (OSw) *gifte* (ODan) *gifta* (OGu) *gípta* (ON) *gipta* (OSw) verb

*give* **OSw** YVgL Kkb

*give as wife* **OSw** ÆVgL Gb

*give in marriage* **OGu** GL A 20,

**OSw** DL Gb, *UL* Åb, *Vml* Åb

*marry* **ODan** Jyl 1, **Vsjl** 1, **OGu** GL A 20, 21, 28, 65, **Olce** Js Kvg 1, 3, **Kra** 17, **ONorw** EidsL 22.3 23.1, **FrL** KrbB 22 Kvb 2, **OSw** HL Åb,

*SdmL* Gb, Åb, *UL* Åb, *Mb*, Jb, *Vml* Åb, *Mb*,

*YVgL* Kkb, Åb, Gb, *Add*, ÆVgL Åb, Gb, ÆVgL Eb
marry away ODan ESl. 1
marry off ODan ESl. 1, 3
put out to tenancy OSw SdmL Jb, UL Jb, VmL Jb
take tenancy OSw SdmL Jb

Expressions:
gifta undan (OSw)
release to someone’s detriment OSw DL Bb
See also: ainloypr, ogipter, brullöp, giftarmal, vigting, vigs

gifta (OSw) noun
marriage OGu GL A 65, OSw DL Gb, HL Åb, SdmL Gb, UL Åb, VmL Åb, Y¥gL Åb, A¥gL Åb
wedding OGu GL A 24d
giftarmal (OSw) giftemal (OSw) giftningamal (OSw) giptar mal (OSw) noun
marriage OSw HL Åb, SdmL Gb, UL För, Kkb, Åb, VmL För, Kkb, Åb, Y¥gL Gb, Add
marriage ceremony OSw HL Åb
matrimony OSw UL Åb, VmL Åb, Y¥gL Add
See also: giftarorþ, giptning
giftarmaþer (OSw) giftingarmaðr (ON) giftarmaðer (OSw) giptarmaðer (OSw) giptninga mæper (OSw) noun
This was the man or woman in the woman’s family circle responsible for organizing her marriage. He or she was her ‘marriage agent’, a matchmaker, in fact, receiving the fæstninga fæ (‘betrothal price’) in return. Usually her father, it would be a close family member if he were dead. According to UL and VmL, the right passed to her mother, then brothers, then sisters and so on, according to the inheritance rules. That the ‘marriage-man’ had to be the father or mother (or else nearest paternal, then maternal kinsman) is also specified in Olce law (Jó Kge 1). In ONorw law, FrL (Kvb 2), however, a third person (i.e. not the parents), the giftingarmaðr, had to be present at the instigation of a marriage agreement. A detailed exposition of the proceedings is given in VmL, although similar procedures and stipulations are recorded in ONorw and Olce laws as well as other OSw provincial laws. The giftarmaðer had to resist the temptation to accept payment from more than one suitor. In this case, it seems that the giver of the price paid a fine, although the text is unclear. He certainly paid a fine if he paid the price to his intended wife and she had not obtained permission for the betrothal. If the betrothal were broken by the woman (or presumably her side of the relationship), the price had to be returned, together with any other gifts received from the fiancé. If, on the other hand, the man broke the betrothal, he forfeited the betrothal price and any gifts he had given. In addition, there was a compensation payment to be made, even in situations where the betrothal had been broken after the Church had judged the betrothal to be unlawful (either due to consanguinity or other kinds of forbidden relationships). Fines pertaining to the marriage-man are similarly mentioned in FrL KrB 1 (three marks for accepting property during a pending case of hindrances to marriage). If an unmarried woman was seized and taken out of the province by force, the giftarmaðer had the power to bring the offender back under the rule of law (UL, VmL). If an unmarried woman entered into a betrothal or marriage without that person’s permission, she lost her inheritance and might be subject to other strictures. In that case, her parents and not the giftarmaðer were entitled to forgive her, if they wished. This seems to confirm that in certain cases, even if her parents were alive, someone else might act as a woman’s giftarmaðer (but this is not clarified in UL or VmL). If someone unauthorised gave her away in marriage, that person was subject to a fine as punishment for the loss of the betrothal price to the giftarmaðer (UL). If, when the bridegroom went to claim his bride, he were refused, the giftarmaðer could incur a fine, as well as paying the groom’s expenses. In addition, it seems that, certainly in the Olce laws, the giftingarmaðr was responsible for the woman’s dowry, as the passage quoted above prohibits the heir of the giftingarmaðr from rescinding the dowry (also supported by a 1294 amendment to Jó stipulating that women who marry without consent forfeit their dowry from the giftingarmaðr). The concept of someone ‘giving the bride away’ for a sum of money or other consideration seems to hint at marriage by purchase referring back to a pre-Christian practice.

betrothal man OSw HL Åb, ØgL Vm
man authorized to give away a woman ONorw FrL Kvb 2
marriage agent OSw UL Kgb, Åb, VmL Kgb, Åb
marriage guardian OSw SdmL Kkb, Kgb, Gb, Åb, Y¥gL Kkb, Add
marriage man Olce Jó Kge 1, Js Kvg 1, 3, ONorw FrL KrB 1, OSw HL Kgb
right person to give the bride away OSw DL Gb

See also: forræðismaðr, fæsta, fæstning, hömtaman, vingef

Refs: KLNM s.vv. enke, festernæn, forskiñaman, Ægteskab; Korpiola 2004; Lexikon des Mittelalters, s.v. ehe; Schlyter 1877, s.v. giftarmaðer; SL UL, 77–78 notes 2–4; SL VmL, 56 note 5; Vogt 2010.
giftarorp (OSw) gifteroth (ODan) giptarorp (OSw) noun
marriage ODan ESjL 1, JyL 2, OSw SmL Gb, VmL Åb
See also: giftarimal, giptning

giftaröl (OSw) giptar öl (OSw) noun
marriage beer OSw YVgL Drb, ÁVgL Md
See also: brullop, gifta, öl

giftastæmna (OSw) giffarstæmna (OSw)
giftastæmna (OSw) giptastæmna (OSw)
giptostæmna (OSw) noun
tenancy period OSw UL Jb, VmL Jb
See also: bolaghsstæmpna, stemna

giftrasæng (OSw) giptasæng (OSw) noun
marriage OSw DL Gb
marriage bed OSw VmL Åb
See also: gifta, siang

gifter (OSw) gilt (ODan) adj.
marricd ODan SkL 60, OSw HL Kkb, Äb, SmL Kkb, SmL, YVgL Kkb, Åb, Add, ÁVgL Åb, ÖgL Vm

giftingardagr (ON) noun
wedding day OLice Jó Kge 3, Js Kvg 2

gilda (OSw) verb
be compensated OSw DL Mb, ÖgL Eb
be responsible for upkeep OSw DL Bb
be subject to compensation OSw DL Tjdb
value for fines OSw SdmL Mb

gilder (OSw) gild (ODan) gildr (ON) adj.
Etymologically related to the verb gelda ‘to pay (for); to be worth’. The many translations might be summed up as ‘worth’ being paid (for) or used as payment and thus (legally) approved’.

Used of 1) (the worth/value of) the victim’s — or their damaged possession’s — right to compensation; and 2) (the worth/value of) the criminal’s obligation to pay (a fine/compensation); as well as of 3) the status of being in accordance with the law, specifically concerning inanimate objects. A possible grouping, with some overlap, is thus 1) used of victims receiving compensation in translations such as ‘compensated’, ‘entitled to compensation/payment’, ‘valued (for fines)’, (and possibly ‘permitted to be revenged’); 2) used of criminals paying a fine or compensation ‘valued (for fines)’; and 3) used of inanimate objects, fences, houses etc., in translations such as ‘valid’, ‘adequate’, ‘satisfactory’, ‘serviceable’, ‘useable’, ‘binding’, ‘in accordance with law’, ‘legal(ly qualified)’.

adequate OSw DL Bb
as good as OSw DL Bb

binding OSw UL Blb, VmL Bb
compensated ONorw FrL Var 14, OSw
DL Mb, HL Blb, UL Kkb, Mb, Blb,
VmL Kkb, Mb, Bb, ÖgL Kkb, Db
entitled to compensation OSw DL Mb
entitled to payment ODan SkL 170
in a good state OSw HL Blb
in accordance with law OLice Jó Lb 32
in good repair OSw YVgL Kkb
in order OSw YVgL Jb, Föb, Utgb
legal OSW DL Rb
legally qualified OSw HL Jb
obliged to pay compensation OSw ÖgL Eb
permitted to be revenged OSw DL Eb
satisfactory ONorw GjL Lb
serviceable OSw UL Blb, VmL Bb
usable OSw ÁVgL Kkb
valid OLice Grg Fjl 221, Js Lbb 20, ONorw FrL Liba
21, OSw DL Mb, Rb, HL Kkb, Jb, Rb, SdmL Äb, Bb,
Kmb, Rb, Till, UL Jb, Kmb, Rb, Add. 1, VmL Åb,
Mbm, Bb, Rb, YYgL Drb, Jb, Add, ÁVgL Jb, Föb
valued OSw SdmL Kkb, Kgb, Åb, Bb, Mb
valued at OLice Grg Vis 102
valued for fines OSw SdmL Mb
worth a certain payment in fine OSw HL Kkb

See also: liggia, ogilder

Refs: Cleasby and Vigfusson s.v. gildr; Fritzner, s.v.v. gildr, gialda; Hellquist s.v.v. gill, gilitg, gáld, gálía; Hertzberg s.v. gildr; Ruthström 1990; OED s.v. yield (verb); SAOB s.v.v. gill, gilla, gálda, gálía; Schlyter s.v. gilda, gilder, gelda


gildi (OSw) noun
compensation OSw DL Bb, ÖgL Dbl
value OSw SdmL Kgb, Gb, Bb, Mb

gildingr (ON) noun
In a legal context only appearing in Grg, where it is understood to refer to an object of sufficient size and value. In Grg Lbh 211 and Grg Lbh 216 the term applies to fish. In Grg Lbh 211 the gildingr seems to have been considered as a unit of measurement for considering the range of offshore fishing rights. Dufau (forthcoming) suggests that the term implies an object of great value and therefore a nascent concept of commercial fishing in Iceland.

item of full value OLice Grg Lbh 211, 216

See also: fiskhelgr

Refs: CV s.v. gildingr; Dufeu forthcoming; Fritzner s.v. gildingr; GrgTr II:142
The concept of hostage occurred in three contexts: 1) when war was imminent, and b) in wartime or war-like situations; 2) when guarantors were needed to secure payment of debts etc.; 3) in connection with royal elections.

1 a) According to the Leb of GuL (ch. 312) the king was allowed to take some of his men as hostages when war was imminent and he had reason to doubt the loyalty of his men. If a man refused to let himself be taken as hostage he was eo ipso guilty of treason (GuL ibid.). However, if people remained loyal and provided good defence, the king had to return the hostages unhurt, at the latest when a hostile fleet had been out of sight for five nights.

b) If people had been taken prisoners they were often treated as hostages, who could only be released by ransom (see, e.g., GuL ch. 201). The size and character of the ransom varied and was the subject of discussion, including questions about who was to pay, and how, etc. See the lengthy description in GL (A 28).

2) The OSw laws contained provisions about borgen and gilzl (bail, security, etc.). A person functioning as a hostage was to guarantee that certain obligations were met, be it offences, deals, or debts. An offender had to provide hostages to secure the execution of punishment (personal, social or economic) if he himself was not capable of paying the penalty. If a man had contracted debts, he was in his capacity as debtor also a hostage. Hostages enjoyed a special protection by the law (cf. OSw gislingabrut, ‘captives’ crime’, and gislingalagh, ‘law of captives’) against abduction. On hostages in law texts, see Olsson 2016, 35–36, 206–09, 281–88, 347–68.

3) The procedure prior to royal elections in Sweden implied the use of hostages. On his journey through the central provinces, the so-called eriksgata, the prince who was to be elected king had to be escorted by four men, chosen anew from one province to another, so as to secure that the right person was elected king. If the hostages were not returned at the end of the journey, this was regarded as a treasonable act (see, e.g., GuL ch. 201). The size and character of the ransom varied and was the subject of discussion, including questions about who was to pay, and how, etc. See the lengthy description in GL (A 28).

The concept of hostage occurred in three contexts: 1) when war was imminent, and b) in wartime or war-like situations; 2) when guarantors were needed to secure payment of debts etc.; 3) in connection with royal elections.
gísla (ON) verb
*take or give as hostages* ONorw GuL Leb
See also: *gíslí*
gjafamark (ON) noun
given mark Olc Jó Llb 48
See also: *erfðamark, kaupamark*
gjaferð (ON) noun
inheritance by gift ONorw GuL Arb
gjaldandi (ON) noun
debtor Olc Jó Llb 23
payer Olc Grg Fjl 221
gjalddag (ON) noun
payment day Olc Grg Þsþ 2, 5 Arþ 122 Lbþ
172, 192 Misc 244, 249, Jó Lbb 11 Kab 23
gjalddagi (ON) noun
payment day ONorw Grg Klþ 2, 172, 192 Misc 244, 249, Jó Lbb 11 Kab 23
gjaldgengr (ON) adj.
valid as a form of payment ONorw Grg Klþ 2, 172, 192 Misc 244, 249, Jó Lbb 11 Kab 23

**Refs:** CV s.v. *glaþr*; Fritzner s.v. *glaþr; ONP s.v. *glæþr*

goðakviðr (ON) noun
A panel of twelve chieftains (ON *goðar*, see *goði*); a verdict given by such a panel. Thought to be synonymous with a *tolftarvikviðr* (q.v.).
chieftain’s panel Olc Grg Þsþ 85 Feþ 156
See also: *tolftarvikviðr*

**Refs:** CV s.v. *goðakviðr*; Fritzner s.v. *goðakviðr*
goðalýrittr (ON) *goðalýrit* (ON) goðalýrittr (ON)
goðalýrit (ON) noun
A chieftain’s veto. Appears only rarely in Grg and seems to have been used exclusively for prohibiting judgment on cases in which a summons was issued to a man from outside the assembly district (ON *útanþingsmaðr*).
chieftain’s veto Olc Grg Þsþ 58, 59
See also: *lýrittr*

**Refs:** CV; Finsen III:641–42; Fritzner; KLNM s.v. *lýrittr*
goði (ON) noun
A leader or chieftain in Iceland during the commonwealth. As a secular chieftain, it has been suggested that the *goði* was the Icelandic equivalent of a *hersir* (*local chief, lord*) or *jarl* (q.v.) elsewhere in Scandinavia. The title of *goði* appears almost exclusively in Iceland, but toponyms and evidence from runestones suggest that they may once have existed throughout the Nordic lands. Prior to the advent of Christianity *goðar* are thought to have served as a type of priest.

In Grg the power of a *goði* stemmed from ownership of a *goðorð* (q.v.). A *goði* had a variety of administrative duties and was required to attend public assemblies. They sat as members of the legislative Law Council (ON *lógrétta*), inaugurated assemblies, served as foremen of certain courts (such as the Confiscation Court [ON *féránsdómr*]) and occasionally delivered verdicts (ON *goðakviðr*) or issued vetoes (ON *goðalýrittr*). Evidence from sagas suggests that *goðar* also provided limited police functions within their home districts.

From about the year 930 the number of *goðar* in Iceland was fixed at 36. This was subsequently raised to 39 and then 48. The position was abolished with the institution of Js in 1271.

chieftain Olc Grg Klþ 10, 17 Þsþ 20, 22
Vis 96, 110 Lþ 117 Arþ 118 passim
See also: *hóþingi, jarl, þingsman* (pl.)
goðorð (ON) noun
The power or authority of a goði (‘chieftain’) in Iceland during the commonwealth; the office which empowered a goði to handle legal affairs. The office was not tied to a specific geographic area, but there were a limited number of them in each of the four quarter districts (ON fjórðungr, see fiarþunger). A goðorð could be held by multiple people, though only one person could use it at a given time. It was also inheritable and could be bought, sold or traded. By the mid-thirteenth century almost all of the 48 offices were held by five powerful families. The institution of the goðorð was abolished in 1271 with the introduction of Js in Iceland.

chieftaincy OIce Grg Þsþ 20, 22 Lrþ 117 Arþ 122, 126 Feþ 152, 169 Fjl 223 Tíg 255
Expressions:
fara með goðorð (ON) to act in a chieftaincy OIce Grg Kþ 10 Þsþ 23, 81 Lrþ 117
vera ór goðorði (ON) to forfeit a chieftaincy OIce Grg Þsþ 36
See also: alþingi, goði, leið, varþing
Refs: CV s.v. goði, goðorð; GAO s.v. Gode, Godentum; KLNM s.v. goði og goðorð; LexMA s.v. Gode; MSE s.v. Goði; Riisøy 2013

gorþiuver (OSw) noun
cattle thief OSw YVgL Tb
gore thief OSw ÓgL Vm
goþer (OSw) goð (ON) adj.
Literally ‘good’. People referred to as goþer served legal functions such as to inspect, give valuations, appear as witnesses, give advice, and are often difficult to delimit from other representatives of the local community with similar functions.
of higher social standing ONorw GuL Kvr highest ranked Olce Jó Lb 19
of the highest social standing ONorw GuL Lb
worthy OSw UL Kmb, VmL Mb
Expressions:
goð bonde (ODan) good householder ODan ESjL 2
goðe kone (pl.) (ODan) These could give testimony of pregnancy and childbirth.
good women ODan ESjL 1 JyL 1 SkL 1
goþer drænger (OSw) Occurring once of a man, presumably a pilgrim, who is re-baptized in the river Jordan.
good man OSw SmL
goþir mæn (OSw) goðe mæn (ODan) góðir menn (pl.) (ON)
In ON, a more or less well defined group of men acting as advisors to and representatives of the king, but also more generally referring to all upstanding citizens defended by the king and the bishop. In ODan, sometimes with another adjective such as ræt ‘just’ or san ‘true’, usually of a group of men who testified or inspected something. In OSw, men taking part in the eriksgata (q.v.) (SdmL).
good men OSw SmL
reliable men ODan JyL 3
trustworthy men ODan VSjL 75, 82
gömin ok goþer (OSw) careful and caring OSw UL Äb
göþa ok goþan göra (OSw) suggest and substantiate someone’s free status OSw UL Kmb VmL Mb
Refs: Helle 1972, 19−102; KLN, s.v. drengskapr; Lindow 1976, 106–12; SAOB s.v. god (2c), godeman; Sawyer and Sawyer 2002; SL SmL, 443, note 6; Tamm and Vogt, eds, 2016, 309
granbragðseyrir (ON) noun
A fine for an injury which causes the victim to grimace.
grimacing fine ONorw Frl Mhb 49
Refs: CV s.v. granbragðseyrir;
Fritzner s.v. granbragðseyrir (suppl.);
Hertzberg s.v. granbragðseyrir

granda (ON) verb
damage Olce Jó Fml 17, KRA 28
injure ONorw Gul Frb

grannaðer (OSw) granzla eðer (OSw) noun
neighbour oath OSw SdmL Bb
oath together with all neighbours OSw DL Tjdb

grannastefna (ON) noun
meeting of neighbours Olce Jó Llb 31
village meeting ONan ESjL 2
See also: gateastevne, granni, stema

grannæðer (OSw) grannkuna (OGu) grannkona (ON) noun
female neighbour OGu GL A 2
neighbour woman ONan JyL 2, ONorw BorgL 3.1
See also: granni, kona

grennestæuve (ONan) grannastefna (ON) noun
meeting of neighbours Olce Jó Llb 31
village meeting ONan ESjL 2
See also: gateastevne, granni, stema

granni (OSw) granne (ODan) granni (OGu) granni (ON) noun
Those living close by, possibly restricted to landowners or householders, ranging from next door neighbours to fellow villagers or others living in the area (bygd). The rights and obligations of the villagers were regulated concerning fencing, harvesting, grazing, building etc., but grannar could also be called on to act as legally required witnesses to various dealings in the community such as summons, house searches (OSw ransak) and paternity matters.

man of the village OSw UL Jb, Blb, Vml Mb, Jb, Bb
neighbour ONan ESjL 2, 3, JyL 2, 3, SKL 11, Skl 67, 68, 76, 100, 140, 159, 169, 181, 188, 189, VsjL 71, 72, 77, 80, 87, OGu GL A 26, 37, Olce Jó Kge 32 Lbb 8 Llb 6 Kaf 17 Jb 2, 6, Js Llb 5, ONorw BorgL 5.6, FrL Krba 15 LlbA 20 Bvb 8, Gul Krb, Llb, Mhb, Tjb, OSw DL Kkb, Mb, Bb, Gb, Tjdb, HL Kkb, Mb, Jb, Blb, SdmL Kkb, Jb, Bb, Kmb, Mb, UL Kkb, Áb, Mb, Jb, Blb, Vml Kkb, Mb, Kmb, Mb (ch. 12 rubric only), YVgl Kkb, Drb, Rlb, Tb, Jb, Kvab, Föb, Utgb, Add, ÄVgl Md, Rlb, Jb, Kva, Tb, Föb villager OSw HL Llb
See also: byaman, bygdaman (pl.), nagranni
Refs: KLMN s.v. naboforhold

gras (ON) noun
glass ONorw Gul Kpb, Llb

grasgarð (ON) noun
fenced area ONorw Frl LlbB 9

graskin (OSw) noun
squirrel pelt OSw UL Kkb
See also: ikorni

grasnaðin (ON) grasnað (ON) noun
right to use grass Olce Grg Lbþ 175, Jó Llb 4
grasrán (ON) noun
  grass robbery ÓIcel Jò Lbb 19
  stealing grass ONorw GuL Lbb
  unlawful grazing ÓIcel Jò Lbb 42
grasránsbaugr (ON) noun
  compensation for stealing grass ÓNorw GuL Lbb
  grass robbery ring ÓIcel Jò Lbb 19
grasverð (ON) noun
  value for the grass ÓIcel Jó Lbb 15, 42, Jò Lbb 18
  value of grass ONorw GuL Lbb
gravarbakkí (OSw) griptar bakkí (OSw) noun
  burial ground ÓSw HL Áb, Mb
  churchyard ÓSw HL Áb, Mb
grefleysingr (ON) noun
  Literally a ‘hoe-freedman’. A former slave who had been granted freedom but whose freedom had not yet been announced at an assembly and therefore possessed a liminal legal status. The term appears only once in Grg Vís 112. The name grefleysingr has been variously interpreted as referring to someone permitted only to be armed with a hoe as a weapon (as opposed to the folkvápn (see folkvapn) born by free men) or as someone relieved from the more onerous tasks performed by slaves, such as digging.
  spade-freedman ÓIcel Grg Vís 112
See also: folkvápn, leysingi, þræl
Refs: CV; F; GAO s.v. Freigelassene; Grg I:174 n. 171; KLNM s.v. leysingi
greftarrán (ON) noun
  grave robbery ONorw BorgL 12.16
gregoriusmessa (ON) noun
  St Gregory’s Day ÓIcel Grg Klþ 13
greiða (ON) verb
  pay ÓIcel Jò þþ 5, 8 Mah 1, 10 Lbb 2
  Fml 2, 13, Jò Mah 4 Kvg 3 Ert 24 Kab 4, KRA 14, ONorw FrL Intr 2, 5 Var 9
  pay back ÓIcel Jó Kge 18
grein (ON) noun
  decree OFar Seyð 4
gren (OSw) noun
  Literally ‘branch’, for details on usage, see galghi.
  gallows ÓSw UL Mb, VórL Mb
grennd (ON) gren (ON) grenn (ON) noun
  neighbourhood ÓIcel Jò Lbb 19, ONorw GuL Lbb
  vicinity ÓIcel Jò Lbb 35
grevadöme (OSw) noun
  county ÓSw SdmL Till
grey (ON) noun
  bitch ONorw GuL Mhb
greyping (ON) noun
  If a tenant broke bench boards that were mortised together, he had to bring them back and pay 3 merkr.
  See GuL ch. 75.
  mortise joint ONorw GuL Lbb
griðamál (ON) noun
  truce speech ÓIcel Grg Bat 114
griðarof (ON) noun
  truce-breaking ÓIcel Grg Bat 114
griðastaðr (ON) noun
  place of asylum ÓIcel Jò Mah 20
  place of truce ÓIcel Jò Mah 19
griðastefna (ON) noun
  summons for truce ONorw FrL Var 9
griðatími (ON) noun
  time of truce ÓIcel Jò Mah 19
griðbitr (ON) noun
  truce-ravener ÓIcel Grg Bat 114
griðfang (ON) noun
  legal domicile ÓIcel þþ 22
  See also: heimilisfang, löggríð

griðmaðr (ON) noun
  free male servant ONorw GuL Tjb
  household man ÓIcel Grg Klþ 9 þþ 27, 35 Vis
  101 Omb 128 Fþþ 166 Lbb 176, 216 Hrs 234 Misc
  237, 251 Tígg 255, Jò Lbb 66 Fml 3, KRA 14
See also: griðkuna
griðsala (ON) noun
  granting of security ONorw FrL Var 2-6, 9
  truce-guarantee ÓIcel Jò þþ 80
grimumaþer (OSw) grínumaþer (ON) noun
  Literally a masked man. In ON, one who beats and robs a householder at his home, and who could, as a result, himself be killed or outlawed. In OSw, one living in the forest where he robs someone, and who, if killed, was not compensated.
  man in disguise ONorw FrL Mhb 62
  robber in the forest OSw YVgL Drb
See also: grímueiðr
Refs: Schlyter s.v. grínumaþer
griðtaka (ON) noun
  household-joining ÓIcel Grg þþ 80
grimumaþer (OSw) grínumaþer (ON) noun
  Literally a masked man. In ON, one who beats and robs a householder at his home, and who could, as a result, himself be killed or outlawed. In OSw, one living in the forest where he robs someone, and who, if killed, was not compensated.
  man in disguise ONorw FrL Mhb 62
  robber in the forest OSw YVgL Drb
See also: grímueiðr
Refs: Schlyter s.v. grínumaþer
grind (OSw) grind (ON) noun
  gate ONorw GuL Lbb, OSw DL Bb, SdmL Bb
See also: garpslip
grip (OSw) grith (ODan) gruth (ODan) grið (ON) grid (OSw) grud (OSw) gruf (OSw) noun

The most frequently occurring meaning of this word, which is in certain instances considered to be in the plural form, is that of ‘protection, sanctuary, truce’. The protection granted under this concept was one limited in time and/or place, as opposed to trygð (q.v.), which implied a permanent peace settlement and a promise not to take revenge. Grip could be granted to someone and accepted by him (griðasetning), or it could be self-imposed (sjálfsættr). The truce was usually granted for a limited period during which the killer or other criminal could not be attacked. After that he had to satisfy certain conditions, otherwise he would again be in jeopardy. The granting of asylum in churches came relatively late into Icelandic law, although it appears to have been current earlier. In ÁVgL, the word is used in the context of disputes over a promised marriage arrangement. Meetings between the parties were governed by grip, translated as ‘peace’, but in fact more in the nature of ‘safe conduct’ (as translated in YVgL). The dispute was to be resolved, in other words, without recourse to violence. Similar provisions are apparent in ÓgL, translated as ‘promise of immunity’ and the concept can perhaps be traced to pre-Christian times (e.g. on the Oklunda inscription). Breaking of a truce or promise of immunity was a nípingsværk (q.v.), and later became a crime against the King’s Peace (eþsörisbrut). The various truce speeches (ON griðamál) to be found in Icelandic sources seem, from the wording, to have originated in Norway and are notable for their complex grammatical structure. The legal framework behind truce speeches appears also in the laws of medieval Denmark.

A subsidiary meaning refers to the relationship that a person without their own household had to the household in which they lived, were employed and to which they were attached for legal purposes. In Grígr in particular, it is stated that a person must have a ‘legal domicile’. Being a member of a household in this way brought with it rights, but also responsibilities. There was the responsibility to respond to summonses and sometimes to act as the householder’s legal substitute. The word also appears in GuL. A griðmaðr (Grígr and GuL) was a free man in a household and in GuL, BorgL and GL the word gríþkuna seems to refer to the female equivalent, who could sometimes be treated like a daughter or sister. In GuL, it seems just to have referred to a free female servant as opposed to an enslaved servant; someone who could be called as a witness. InborgL and in GL it refers specifically to a woman who had to be present at a birth, together with
a female neighbour, in order to confirm that a child was born dead, or had died naturally just thereafter, and had not been killed deliberately. In the Danish and Low German translations of GL, words referring to midwives are used. Although it is possible that this is the result of a misunderstanding and that it was merely any unrelated female household member that was intended, Wessén thinks that it is probable that the OGu word acquired the meaning ‘midwife’ under the influence of an unrecorded OGu *graiþa, ‘help, speed’ at the birth (cf. ON greiða). It is in any case likely that one of the female members of the household would have been particularly skilled in this respect. The relationship between this meaning of griþ and the meanings related to ‘truce’ might not be obvious, but the protection offered by being a legal member of a household might be seen as a general form of protection and the other meanings as more narrow forms of the same. The concept of ‘household attachment’ is not present in the mainland Swedish or Danish laws nor are the designations griþmaðr or griþkona.

asylum OIce Jó Mah 2, 19
concord OSw YVgL Add
household attachment OIce Grg þþ 78 Misc 237, ONorw GuL Mhb
legal protection ONorw GuL Krb, Mhb
lodging ONorw FrL ArbB 5
peace OIce Jó Mah 1, ONorw FrL Tfb 5 KrbA 10 Mhb 30, OSw YVgL Urb, Drb, ÁVgL Md, Slb, Urb, Gb
period of grace ONorw EidsL 43.4
promise of immunity OSw DL Eb, SdmL Kgb, UL Kgb, VmL Kgb
safe conduct ODan ESJL 2, OSw SnL, UL Kgb, YVgL Gb, ÓgL Db
security OSw HL Kgb, ÁVgL Tb
truce ODan ESJL 2, VSJL 55, OIce Grg Bat 114 Rþþ 230, Jó MagBref þþ 5, 8 Mah 2, Js þþ 4 Mah 4, 19, KRA 6

Expressions:

a grudh ok göræ sæt (OSw) against given security and completed settlement OSw HL Kgb
fá/taka sér grið (ON) find a household to join OIce Grg þþ 78
fara til griðs (ON) move into a household OIce Grg þþ 78
ganga á grið (ON) break a truce OIce Js þþ 4
forfeit one’s right to truce OIce Jó þþ 8
ganga/koma i grið/koma til griðs (ON) enter a household OIce Grg þþ 78
griþær at beþas (OSw) ask for peace OSwe ÁVgL Md
hafa grið (ON)
be attached to a household OIce Grg þþ 78
varðveita grið (ON) maintain a household attachment OIce Grg þþ 78

Expressions:

Bat 114 Rsþ 230, (ON)
truce
UL
SdmL
promise of immunity
Drb, (OSw) noun
78 Misc 237, (OSw) noun
period of grace ONorw EidsL 43.4
promise of immunity OSw DL Eb, (OSw) noun
safe conduct ODan ESJL 2, OSw SnL, (OSw) noun
security OSw HL Kgb, (OSw) noun
truce ODan ESJL 2, VSJL 55, (OSw) noun
break a truce ODan ESJL 2
grant truce ODan ESJL 2

See also: banda, fimmtargrið, friþer, griðamál, griðarof, griðastaðr, griðasteína, griðatími, griðbítr, griðfang, griðmaðr, griðsæla, griðsaka, griþkuna, griþkuna, greuð, greuðningi, gruþpsír, hemahion, hion, orvarþing, spekð, tryggðamál, trygð, vatubanda, þrael

Refs: Helgi Þorláksson 2005; KLNM, s.v.v. drab, grið, griðamál og tryggðamál, jordejendom, kvinnearbeid, lejde, landsvist, trygd, tyende; Laws of early Iceland: Grágás I 2000, 247; Peel 2015, 90−91 note 2/5; Ruthström 1988, 64−75; Schlyter 1877, s.v.v. gíþ, griþkuna, gruþ; SL GL, 245 note 3 to chapter 2; SL HL, 294 note 3; SL ÁVgL, 33 note 7; Söderwall 1884−1973, s.v. gruþ

griþkuna (OGu) griþkona (ON) noun free female servant ONorw GuL Mhb
midwife OGu GL A 2
servant-woman ONorw BorgL 3.1
See also: griðmaðr

grimnovið (ON) noun mask oath ONorw GuL Sab

grun (OSw) noun suspicion OSw YVgL Tb, ÁVgL Tb
See also: humamal, jæva, vanesak, vena

gruthe (ODan) verb grant truce ODan ESJL 2
See also: griþ

gruþningi (ODan) griðniþingr (ON) noun breaker of a truce ODan ESJL 2
peace-breaker ONorw EidsL 50.13
truce-breaker OIce KRA 11
See also: griþ

gruþpsír (OSw) noun breach of safe conduct OSw ÓgL Db
See also: griþ
græsgjald (ODan) noun
Compensation paid by the owner of an escaped domestic animal for illegal grazing on commons.
*payment for grass* ODan EsJL 3
See also: *fælath, hemaföder, lysning*

gæspari (OSw) *græspari* (OSw) noun
One who illegally gains or uses pasture.
*grass snatcher* OSw YVgL Jb, ÁVgL Jb
Refs: Lindkvist forthcoming; Schlyter s.v.v. *græspari, græssæti*

gæssæti (OSw) noun
Servants without land, who lived in somebody else’s household and may have paid rent, are mentioned in the laws for not being allowed grazing since they did not own part of fences or fields.
*unlawed servant* OSw YVgL Utgb, ÁVgL Föb
See also: *bodæti, flätoring, hión, husseisfólk, husseattumþar, innestkón, innismæfa, landsboe, sytrining*
Refs: KLNM s.v. *husmand; Schlyter s.v. græsséti*

gæssæti (OSw) noun
*grass road* OSw YVgL Jb, ÁVgL Jb
See also: *vegger*

grotir (ON) *gröptr* (ON) noun
*burial* ONorw GuL Krb

gónir (pl.) (ON) noun
people from Grenland (Lower Telemark) ONorw GuL Leb

gúðsgæfi (ON) noun
*God’s gift* ONorw GuL Llb, Kvr

gúðsfjávörnun (ON) noun
*abstention from spiritual kinswomen*
ONorw FrL KrB 8

gúðskírsl (ON) noun
*ordeal* ONorw EidsL 42.2, FrL ArbB 10
See also: *jarnbyrj, skársli*

Gulathing (ON) noun
*Gulathing assembly* ONorw GuL Krb, Kpb, Mhb
See also: *jøting*

Gulathingbók (ON) noun
*Gulathing Law* ONorw GuL Krb

Gulathinglög (ON) noun
*Gulathing law district* ONorw GuL Krb

gulþingsmenn (pl.) (ON) noun
*delegates to the Gulathing* ONorw GuL Krb

gulþeste (ODan) verb
*bind by gold* ODan SkL 60

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gull (OSw) *gul* (ODan) *gull* (ON) noun
*gold* ODan ESJL 3, JyL 2, 3, SkL 30, ONorw
GuL Kpb, Mhb, Olb, Sab, OSw HL Kmb, SdmL Áb, Kmb, YVgL Áb, Gb, Jb, ÁVgL Áb, Gb, Jb
See also: *veggin*

gullþ (OGu) *gullat* (OGu) noun
*golden headdress* OGu GL A 65

gullsmíþir (OSw) *gulsmíðir* (ODan) noun
*goldsmith* ODan JyL 3, OSW HL Kmb, SdmL Kmb

gúlvirtning (ODan) noun
*valuation in gold* ODan JyL 3

gúthshús (ODan) noun
*church* ODan JyL 2
*God’s house* ODan JyL 1
*house of God* ODan ESJL 1

gústhjánesterman (ODan) noun
*servant of god* ODan JyL Fort

gutnþjing (OGu) noun
This is one of a number of words and phrases used to refer to the general assembly of the Gotlanders or more particularly its membership as a whole. Other, more common, ones are *allir lýþir* (see lýþir), *allir menn* (see mær, langar allir and land alt (see land)). The word itself occurs only in GS in the context of the Swedish king or his *jarl* (q.v.) sending a message to the Gotlanders to collect tax, and not in GL, which does not refer to the Swedish king or *jarl*. The form of the word is problematic and in both Schlyter’s glossary and in SL GL it is suggested that it should be ‘Guta alþing’. The linguistic aspects are discussed in Peel, 2015 and Myrberg, 2009. The site of the *Gúthjalþing* was thought to be Roma, in the central third (*þríþiungir*) of the island. Roma was the site of the Cistercian monastery of Beata Maria de Gutnalia, established on 9 September 1164. It is not certain, however, that there was a general assembly held at Roma before the founding of the monastery, since the place-name is only mentioned in the German translation of GS. Myrberg offers a different interpretation of the history of the general assembly on Gotland and proposes a different site for the earlier general assembly, although conceding that the later medieval assembly might have been held near the monastery.

*Gotlanders’ general assembly* OGu GS Ch. 2
See also: *land, lýþir, mær, þing, þríþiungir*
Refs: KLNM s.v. *ting på Gotland; Myrberg 2009; Peel 2015, 295 note 2/22; Schlyter 1877, s.v. gutna þing; SL GL, 306 note 23; Steffen 1945, 246

Gud (OSw) *guð* (ON) *gud* (OSw) noun
*Christian God* ONorw GuL Krb
texts where the context seems either to favour one former, while Pipping and SL GL argue for the latter. inheritance side. Schlyter and others argue for the female side. The word more commonly used in the Swedish provincial laws is möðerni (q.v.).

female OGu GL A 20

Refs: KLNM s.v. gördel och gördelmakare; Peel 2015, 133–34 note 20/24–26; Pipping 1904, 7–10; Schlyter 1877, s.v. gyrþlugyrt; SL GL, 266–67 note 12
gaf (OSw) gáfa (ON) gjöf (ON) gief (OSw) gif (OSw) gief (OSw) noun
gift ONorw Gúl. Kvb, Arb, Reb, Mhb, OSw HL Kkb, Åb, SdmL Tjdb, SmL, YVgL Åb, Rlb, Add, ÅVgL Åb, Rlb
gaspræl (OSw) gieaff præl (OSw) noun
A person given as a slave, referring to a form of slavery that could last indefinitely or for a limited time, as a means of support or to settle a debt.

bondsmans OSw SdmL Kmb
gift thrall OSw ÖgL Db
slave in payment of a debt OSw UL Kmb

See also: ambat, annöþogher, deghia, flatforing, fostra, fostr, frealaðgiv: hemakona, hion, huskona, man, skuldarmaðr, sven, syning, sætambut, hjönn, præl
Refs: Schlyter s.v. géaspræl
gæld (OSw) gjald (ODan) gield (OGu) gjald (ON) gáld (OSw) gield (OSw) noun
compensation ODan ESlJ 1, Olíce Jó Mah 2, Js Mah 9, ONorw FrL Mhb 35, Gul. Krb, Løb, Tjb, OSw HL Mb, Blb, UL Åb, Mb, Rb, VmL Mb, Bb, YVgL Rlb, ÖgL Kkb
confiscation OSw VmL Rb
debt ODan ESJL 2, 3, JyL 1, 2, OGU GLA 10, 20, 29, Add. 2, 9 (B 17, 81), OSw DL Rb, HL Kkb, Åb, Rb, SdmL Åb, Kmb, Rb, UL Kkb, Åb, Kmb, VmL Kkb, Åb, Kmb

fine Olíce Jó Kge 5, ONorw Gúl Krb, Mhb, OSw DL Mb, HL Mb, UL Mb, VmL Mb
indemnity Olíce Grg Lpb 199, 207
payment ODan ESJL 3, SKL 8, 9, 120, 179, 180, 226, 233, 234, Olíce Grg Hrs 234, Vi 109a (add. 131), 110 Arþ 122, Js Mah 6 Krb 1 Bj 7, KRA 8, ONorw FrL Sab 4, Gul. Arb, OSw HL Rb, SdmL Kgb, Rb, Bb, Kmb, Mb
recompense OSw UL Kgb, YVgL Åb, Rlb, ÅVgL Åb, Rlb

sum ONorw FrL Intr 4
gælda (1) (OSw) gielda (OGu) gialda (ON) gialdka (OSw) gielda (OSw) guldin (OSw) verb
To pay fines, compensations, debts, fees, etc., including phrases referring to paying with one’s life or limbs as punishment. Additionally ‘to cost’ reflected in the translation ‘to be worth’ and in the closely related ‘to be valid’. Often appearing with various prepositions and adverbs.

atone OSw VmL Kkb
buy OSw YVgL Tb
compensate OSw DL Kkb, Bb, HL Mb, Blb, YVgL Åb, Add, ÅVgL Kkb, Åb, Rlb, Tb, Fös, Föb, ÖgL Kkb exchange OSw DL Bb
be fined Olce Jö Ifb 5 Mah 10, OSw DL Kkb, UL Kkb, Mvb, VmL Mb
forfeit OGu GL A 28, OSw UL Mb
make good OSw UL Kkb, VmL Kkb
make reparation OSw VmL Kkb
owe ONorw EidsL 32.5
pay OGu GL A 20, 25, 51, 54, Add. 7, 8 (B 49, 55), Olce Grg Bsp 63 [and elsewhere possibly] Vis 89 passim, Jö Kg 1 Mah 1 Lbb 1 Fml 15, Js Lbb 11 Kab 2, KRA 1, 6 passim, ONorw BorgL 14.5, EidsL 3.4, FrL Intr 16 Tfb 1 KrbA 2 KrbB 4, Gul Krb, Kpb, Arb, Leb, OSw DL Mb, Bb, Tjdb, HL Kkb, Åb, Mb, Jb, Blb, SdmL Kkb, Kgb, Åb, Jb, Bb, Kmb, Mb, Rb, SmL, UL Kkb, Kgb, Mb, Jb, Kmb, Blb, Rb, VmL Kkb, Kgb, Åb, Mb, Jb, Kmb, Rb, YVgL Kkb, Åb, Rlb, Föb, Add, ÅVgL Kkb, Rlb, Tb, ÖgL Db
pay a fine OGu A 16, 24, OSw DL Mb, HL Mb, Kmb, UL Rb
pay compensation ONorw Gul Løb, Llb, Tfb, Mhb, OSw UL Mb, VmL Mb, Bb, Rb
pay out OGu A 29
proffer Olce Grg Fj 221
purchase OSw HL Rb
put down OGu GL A 28
recompense OSw YVgL Tb, Rlb, Föb
redress OGu GL A 25
remit Olce Jö Kge 14
repay Olce Jö Kge 15, OSw HL Rb, UL Åb, Kmb
replace OSw VmL Kkb
requite OSw SmL
return OSw ÅVgL Rlb
tender in payment Olce Jö Kab 6

be valid OSw UL Kmb, Blb
be worth OGu GL A 47, OSw SdmL Bb, UL Åb, Jb, Kmb, Blb, VmL Kkb, Jb
Expressions:
gielda eptir (OGu)
pay for OGu GL A 65
gielda firi sik (OGu)
pay for OGu GL A 65
ransom oneself OGu GL A 28
See also: bot, bóta, fulder, vaðabot
geldruf (OSw) noun
reclaiming of sold goods OSw DL Bb
gælkar (OSw) gjaldkøyri (ON) gialkry ós (OSw) noun
The king’s treasurer or steward. The gjaldkøyri has been suggested as a Nordic equivalent of the Lat. prefectus urbis or exactor or a justice of the peace in medieval England. The gjaldkøyri appears in Scandinavia from the twelfth century, most frequently in Norway. The term itself possibly of foreign origin, though it might also be a combination of ON gjald ‘payment’ and -kerti-køyri from ON kjósa in the sense of ‘to acquire’.
The gjaldkøyri was in charge of city affairs and served as the king’s agent in market towns (ON kaupangar, see köpunger), where he was responsible for collecting fees, maintaining order and the administration of justice. According to Bj and Morkinskinna, the gjaldkøyri was also obligated to collect land dues (ON landeyrir, see landaurar), had to report news from a legal assembly (ON lögþing, see lagþing) and declared outlaws. He may have had an obligation to jail criminals and to assign members of the night watch. A gjaldkøyri might have been synonymous with a syslumaðr (see sysluman), or at least the two seem to have worked together closely. Following amendments during the late thirteenth century, the gjaldkøyri was one of the few men permitted to bear arms in a city. The Swedish gælkare in VmL appears to have had the same responsibilities as the Norwegian gjaldkøyri. The rarely attested Danish gælkere probably initially held these duties as well before eventually receiving an expanded set of powers as the king’s governor of Skåne.
In Norway the gjaldkyri was initially elected by the population of a city, but he was later joined by the sylsmaðr and lögmaðr (see lagmáþer), all appointed by the king. These three, along with the councilmen (ON ráðsmenn, see ráðman) made up the city council. After the fourteenth century they were gradually replaced by the foguti (in Norway: byfogd), an official borrowed from the German administrative tradition.

Gjaldbkry remains in use in modern Icelandic to refer to an organization’s treasurer or bursar.

paymaster OlÓc Jó Kg 28
town sheriff OSw VmL Mb
treasurer ONorw FrL Leb 8 Reb 2
See also: fóghati, lagnmáþer, lagg, lønsmáþer, ráðman, sylsmáþer
Refs: Bayley 1990; CV s.v. gjaldker;
Fritzner s.v. gjaldker;
Hertzberg s.v. gjaldker;
KLNM s.v. gjaldker, vapenförbud; NF s.v. gjaldkere

Gæðmer (OSw) noun
A man guilty of illicit sexual relations.
guilty man OSw DL Gb
See also: horkar!

Gælskæar (OSw) gíolstakæar (OSw) gælskaðer (OSw) noun
illicit relations OSw UL Áb, VmL Áb

Gæðning (OSw) gæðning (ODan) gjarning (OGu)
gæðning (ON) gæðnings (ON) gæðning (OSw) gjarning (FrL) noun
Literally ‘deed’, particularly criminal deeds. Appears in numerous expressions referring to encountering someone in incriminating circumstances, exemplified below.

act ODan ESjL 2, 3, JyL 2, SkL 43, 103, VSjL 35, OSw DL Mb, UL Kgb, Mb, Kmb, Blb, Rb, VmL Kgb, Mb, Kmb, Rb, YVgL Kkb, Drb
act of violence OSw HL Kgb, UL Kgb, Kmb
action ODan SkL 8, 15, 17, 18, 61, 62, 118, 126, 127, 132, VSjL 35
crime OSw DL Eb, HL Kgb, Mb, SdmL Bb, YVgL Drb
deed (1) ODan ESjL 2, 3, JyL 2, 3, VSjL 23, 43, 46, 53, 57, 63, 69, 86, OGu GL A 1, OSw DL Eb, HL Kgb, Mb, SdmL Kgb, Gb, Áb, Kmb, Mb, Till, Sml, UL Kkb, Kgb, Mb, Add. 3, VmL Kkb, Kgb, Mb, YVgL Drb, Add, ÖgL Eb
evil deed OSw YVgL Add
misdeed OSw ÖgL Eb
offence OSw UL Kgb, Mb
poison OSw SdmL Mb
sorcery ONorw FrL KrbB 15
violence OSw YVgL Add
violent act OSw DL Rb
violent deed OSw SdmL Kgb
witchcraft OlÓc Grg Klp 7, ONorw BorgL 16.7, GuL Krb
work by an artisan OSw UL Kkb, Kmb, VmL Kmb
Expressions:
braþ gæðning (OSw)
sudden action OSw DL Eb
fa a faersko gæðning (OSw)
catch in the act OSw UL Kgb, Kmb VmL Kgb, Kmb
gæðningar illar (ON)
sorcerer ONorw GuL Krb
gæðning gora, gæðning gjora (OSw)
commit (a crime or offence) OSw UL Kkb, Kgb, Mb, Kmb, Rb VmL Kkb, Kgb, Mb, Kmb, Rb
takin ok gripin a faersko gæðning (OSw)
apprehended redhanded OSw HL Kgb
caught and apprehended in the very act OSw SdmL Kgb, Kmb
takin ælla fangin a samu gæðning (OSw)
caught or captured in the act OSw DL Eb
See also: brut, firigaða, forðeþskapr, forðeða, forðginga, guðar, gæðningsman, garþ, illgæðningsman, innitakin, ovtiaðginga, taka, valdsæmeinga, vatthegæðinga, værk

gæðningsman (OSw) gæðningsarmaðr (ON)
gjæðningamæðr (ON) gæðnings man (OSw)
gæðninga man (OSw) noun
artisan OSw DL Kkb, UL Kkb, VmL Kkb
sorcerer OlÓc Js Mah 6, ONorw FrL Var 45
See also: gæðning

gærsala (OSw) noun
illegal sale OSw UL Jb, VmL Jb
unlawful sale OSw DL Bb

gærsemi (OSw) gorsæme (ODan) gersemi (OGu)
giersemi (OGu) görsimi (OSw) gersimi (OSw) noun
additional compensation ODan JyL 3
extra payment ODan JyL 2, 3
precious object OSw YVgL Áb
valuable OGu GL A 53

gærthslé (ODan) noun
fence ODan JyL 3

garþ (OSw) gerþ (ON) gierþ (OSw) gierþ (OSw)
gærþ (OSw) noun
act of violence OSw DL Eb, HL Kgb
arbitration Oldn gærþi
contraction ONorw gæra (OGu) gerða (ON) gierða (OSw) gierða (OSw) verb
build a fence ONorw fælst Bb
create a grazing enclosure ONorw GL A 24f (64)
enclose ONorw GL A 25, ONorw EidsL
11.6, OSw UL Jb, Blb, Vml Jb, Jb
erect a fence ONorw GL A 26, OSw UL
Kkb, Jb, Blb, Vml Kkb, Jb, Jb
fence ODan Esl Jl 2, Sæl 185, 188, 189, ONorw GL A 24f (64), ONorw Gul Lib, OSw SdmL Kkb, Jb, Blb, Sml, YVgl Urb, Jb, Utgb, ÁVgL Kkb
fence in OFar Seyð 2
make a fence OSw SdmL Bb, ÁVgL Jb
put up fence ODan Jyl 3
set up fence ODan Skl 188
See also: garþer, gærþi

gærþi (OSw) gærþe (ODan) gierþa (OGu) gerða (ON) gierða (OSw) gierða (OSw) noun
Derived from garþer referring both to a fence and to a fenced in piece of land, usually an arable field or a meadow, since the land in need of protection from grazing animals was fenced in, rather than the animals. The form of the fences varied considerably across Scandinavia and also over time depending on available building material, and the laws mention a wide variety of different types of fences, however the numerous general words for fences (such as gærþi, gærþning, gærþsle, hægnþaper) do not appear to reflect any inherent difference in meaning. The laws specify — with different terms for the fences — the areas to be fenced in, the dates for achieving this and, with the exception of Danish laws, the criteria for legal fences. Fencing was an important part of communal village life. Inadequate fences, and the resultant damages of crops, appear to have been a frequent source of conflict between villagers, since provisions concerning the obligations to fence constituted a substantial part of the sections of the laws dealing with communal village life, occasionally even forming an entire section of a law (utgærþa bolver in the Swedish YVgL).

In the Swedish laws, the large individual cultivated field in a field rotation system was called gærþi. Each farm had at least one strip field (teig (OSw), teigr (ON), aker (ODan)) in each field (gærþi (OSw), vang (ODan)).

See also: gæstning

gærþa (OSw) gærþe (ODan) gierþa (OGu) gerða (ON) gierða (OSw) gierða (OSw) verb
build a fence ONorw Hl A 9
care for a fence OSw DL Bb
create a grazing enclosure OSw GL A 24f (64)
close OSw GL A 25, ONorw EidsL
11.6, OSw UL Jb, Blb, Vml Jb, Jb
erect a fence OSw GL A 26, OSw UL
Kkb, Jb, Blb, Vml Kkb, Jb, Jb
fence ODan Esl Jl 2, Sæl 185, 188, 189, OSw GL A 24f (64), ONorw Gul Lib, OSw SdmL Kkb, Jb, Blb, Sml, YVgl Urb, Jb, Utgb, ÁVgL Kkb
fence in OFar Seyð 2
make a fence OSw SdmL Bb, ÁVgL Jb
put up fence ODan Jyl 3
set up fence ODan Skl 188
See also: garþer, gærþi

See also: gærþa (OSw) gærþe (ODan) gierþa (OGu) gerða (ON) gierða (OSw) gierða (OSw) noun

See also: gærþa (OSw) gærþe (ODan) gierþa (OGu) gerða (ON) gierða (OSw) gierða (OSw) verb

See also: gærþa (OSw) gærþe (ODan) gierþa (OGu) gerða (ON) gierða (OSw) gierða (OSw) noun

See also: gærþa (OSw) gærþe (ODan) gierþa (OGu) gerða (ON) gierða (OSw) gierða (OSw) verb

See also: gærþa (OSw) gærþe (ODan) gierþa (OGu) gerða (ON) gierða (OSw) gierða (OSw) noun

See also: gærþa (OSw) gærþe (ODan) gierþa (OGu) gerða (ON) gierða (OSw) gierða (OSw) verb

See also: gærþa (OSw) gærþe (ODan) gierþa (OGu) gerða (ON) gierða (OSw) gierða (OSw) noun

See also: gærþa (OSw) gærþe (ODan) gierþa (OGu) gerða (ON) gierða (OSw) gierða (OSw) verb

See also: gærþa (OSw) gærþe (ODan) gierþa (OGu) gerða (ON) gierða (OSw) gierða (OSw) noun

See also: gærþa (OSw) gærþe (ODan) gierþa (OGu) gerða (ON) gierða (OSw) gierða (OSw) verb

See also: gærþa (OSw) gærþe (ODan) gierþa (OGu) gerða (ON) gierða (OSw) gierða (OSw) noun

See also: gærþa (OSw) gærþe (ODan) gierþa (OGu) gerða (ON) gierða (OSw) gierða (OSw) verb

See also: gærþa (OSw) gærþe (ODan) gierþa (OGu) gerða (ON) gierða (OSw) gierða (OSw) noun

See also: gærþa (OSw) gærþe (ODan) gierþa (OGu) gerða (ON) gierða (OSw) gierða (OSw) verb

See also: gærþa (OSw) gærþe (ODan) gierþa (OGu) gerða (ON) gierða (OSw) gierða (OSw) noun

See also: gærþa (OSw) gærþe (ODan) gierþa (OGu) gerða (ON) gierða (OSw) gierða (OSw) verb

See also: gærþa (OSw) gærþe (ODan) gierþa (OGu) gerða (ON) gierða (OSw) gierða (OSw) noun

See also: gærþa (OSw) gærþe (ODan) gierþa (OGu) gerða (ON) gierða (OSw) gierða (OSw) verb

See also: gærþa (OSw) gærþe (ODan) gierþa (OGu) gerða (ON) gierða (OSw) gierða (OSw) noun

See also: gærþa (OSw) gærþe (ODan) gierþa (OGu) gerða (ON) gierða (OSw) gierða (OSw) verb

See also: gærþa (OSw) gærþe (ODan) gierþa (OGu) gerða (ON) gierða (OSw) gierða (OSw) noun

See also: gærþa (OSw) gærþe (ODan) gierþa (OGu) gerða (ON) gierða (OSw) gierða (OSw) verb
protect Olce Js þþ f 4, ONorw Gul Krb

take (care of) OGu GL A 18, 26

gætsla (OSw) gætsle (ODan) gezla (OGu) gæzla (ON) noun
care OGu GL A 18, 36, Olce Jó
Kab 16, ONorw Gul Kpb
custody Olce Jó Kab 7, OSw YVgL Rlb, ÁVgL Rlb
keeping Olce Grg þþ f 76, Js Kab 11
protector ODan JyL Fort
tending Olce Grg þþ f 80 Lþþ 220

gætsleman (ODan) gæzlumaðr (ON) noun
herdsman Olce Jó Lþþ 37
protector ODan JyL 1
See also: gætsla

gettiré (ON) noun
door-frame ONorw Gul Lþþ

góma (OSw) gome (ODan) verb
look after OSw UL Æþ, VmL Æþ, Bb
retain OSw UL Mb
shield OSw UL Kgb, Mb
summon ODan JyL 2
take (care of) OSw UL För, Kkb
take in custody ODan JyL 1, OSw YYgL Tb
tend to OSw UL Mb
uphold OSw UL För, VmL För
Expressions:
gómin ok góþer (OSw)
careful and caring OSw UL Æþ

góma (OSw) noun
custody OSw YYgL Add

göngukona (ON) noun
vagrant woman Olce Grg Feþ 156

 göngumaðr (ON) noun

A pauper supported by the community. It was illegal for able-bodied persons to beg, and certain forms of support for illegal beggars was punishable. An illegal göngumaðr could be enslaved by anyone.
vagrant Olce Grg Klþþ 2 þþ f 82 Ómb
131 Feþ 156 Hrs 234, 235 Misc 254
See also: einhleypir, húsgangsmáðr
Refs: Dennis, Foote and Perkins 1980, 382;
Dennis, Foote and Perkins 2000, 40; Gerhold
2002, 82–93; Hertzberg, s.v. göngumaðr;
KLNM s.v.v. fattigvárd, tiggar

göngumannafat (ON) noun
vagrant’s baggage Olce Grg Klþþ 8

górræði (ON) noun

Expressions:
taka at górræði (ON)
to appropriate Olce Grg Feþ 165

görtóki (ON) görtaði (ON) noun

A lesser form of theft only mentioned in Grg. According to Grg Rsþ 227 people who took items worth between one penningr and half an eyrir were to be prosecuted for görtóki (‘appropriation’) rather than theft. The penalty was double the value of the item taken and a three mark fine. In some instances (e.g. Grg Fjþl 224) the prosecutor had a choice between charging someone with görtóki or outright theft.

appropriation Olce Grg Lþþ 186, 198
Lþþ 215 Fjþl 221, 224 Rsþ 227
appropriation mult Olce Grg Lþþ 215 Fjþl 224

See also: fornaði, hvinska, ran

Refs: CV s.v. görtœki;
KLNM s.v.v. förskingring, tyveri

görtókissið (ON) noun
appropriation case Olce Grg Rsþ 227

gótar (pl.) (OSw) noun

Expressions:
allir gótar (pl.) (OSw)

all Gótar OSw YYgL Drb, Rlb, Tb,
Kvab ÁVgL Md, Sþþ, Rlb, Kva, Tb

góþa (OSw) gyþa (OGu) verb
fertilize OSw VmL Jb
obtain the right OGu GL A 20
substantiate OSw UL Kmb, VmL Mb

Expressions:
góþa ok góþan góra (OSw)
suggest and substantiate someone’s free
status OSw UL Kmb, VmL Mb

göþning (OSw) gödnning (OSw) noun
set-aside OSw UL Blb, VmL Blb
set-aside area OSw UL Blb, VmL Blb

göþsl (OSw) noun
compensation OSw SdmL Blb

göþsluþer (OSw) noun
oath of confirmation OSw ÖgL Kkb

gorsmefisk (ODan) noun
Fish to be handed over to the king if found.
valuable fish ODan ESjL 3

See also: gersemi

góði (ON) geði (ON) noun
natural resource Olce Jó Lþþ 6, Js Lþþ 2
haf (ON) noun
The sea.
Expressions:
mitt haf (ON)  
middle of the sea ONorw GuL Arb
hafna (ON) verb
renounce ONorw GuL Løb
waive a claim Olce Jó Kab 25
hafnarrán (ON) noun
berth theft ONorw FrL LlbA 23
hafnartollr (ON) noun
landing-place toll Olce Grg Fþ 166
hafnarrán (ON) noun
witness to the right to live on the land ONorw FrL LlbA 23
hafnbit (ON) noun
grazing ground ONorw GuL Kpb
hafning (ON) noun
baptism ONorw BorgL 2.1 4.1
hafrek (OGu) hafrek (ON) noun
shipwreck OGu GL A 49
things drifting ashore ONorw GuL Tfb
haft (ON) noun
fetter ONorw GuL Løb
hafþatal (OGu) noun
number OGu GL A 20
Expressions:
at hafþatali (OGu)
according to their numbers OGu GL A 20
See also: mantal
hagabeit (ON) noun
pastureland grazing Olce Grg Lþþ 175, 198
hagamark (ON) noun
Pasture boundary/border area, possibly referring to ‘where different pasture lands meet’.
pasture boundary line OFar Seyð 10
See also: afréttir, haghi, haglendi, markreina
Refs: Hertzberg s.v. hagamark
hagaskipti (ON) noun
parcelling out pastureland ONorw GuL Llb
hagfastr (ON) adj.
grazing constantly OFar Seyð 5, 10
hagh (OSw) noun
fence OSw UL Blb
haghi (OSw) haghe (ODan) hagi (OGu) hagi (ON) noun
Enclosed area, in particular a fenced in pasture. Often in compounds such as hagabeit (ON) ‘pastureland grazing’; húshagi (ON) ‘home pasture’; hema haghi (OSw) ‘home pasture’; hagamark (ON) ‘pasture boundary’; hagfastr (ON) ‘grazing constantly’; haglendi (ON) ‘pasture’; fjellhagi (ON) ‘mountain pasture’.
enclosure ODan VSjL 57, 58, OGu GL A 24f (64), OSw HL Blb
hedge ODan ESjL 2, 3
hunting ground ODan SkL 204
land OFar Seyð 1, 4, ONorw GuL Krb
pasture ONorw GuL Llb, Olb
pastureland OFar Seyð 5, Olce Grg Klþ 2, 8 Þþp 59 Fþþ 164, 166 Lþþ 175, 180, Jó Llb 4 Llb 3, 6 Fþþ 5, Js Llb 11, KRA 26, ONorw FrL Rgb 43 LlbA 11 LlbB 3
See also: afréttir, bait, garþer, hagamark, haglendi
Refs: CV s.v. hagi; KLNM s.v. beite;
ONP s.v. hagi; Schlyter s.v. haghi
haglendi (ON) noun
pasture OFar Seyð 1–3, 5
See also: afréttir, hagamark, haghi
Refs: Hertzberg s.v. haglendi
hagri (OGu) noun
oats OGu GL A 56a
haildir (pl.) (OGu) noun
damages OGu GL A 25
haimþorp (OGu) noun
farm OGu GL A 13
homestead OGu GL A 13
See also: burtomt, tompt
haizl (OGu) noun
invocation OGu GL A 4
See also: heta
hald (ON) noun
possession ONorw GuL Kpb
halda (OSw) halda (OGu) halda (ON) halda (OSw) verb
abide by OGu GL A 61
be binding Olce Grg Klþ 4
confiscate OGu GL A 6
consider OGu GL A 6
enforce OGu GL A 48
hold OGu GL A 19, 31, Add. 7 (B 49), OSw UL Áb, Mb, Vml Mb
keep OGu GL A 20, OSw UL Kkb, Kgb, Áb, Jb, Blb, Vml. Kkb, Áb, Mb, Jb, Bb
keep to OGu GL A 13, OSw UL Áb, Vml Áb
lift OGu GL A 19
maintain OSw UL Blb, Vml Blb
haldbandi (ON) noun

A ‘holder’; the person currently in possession of a piece of property as opposed to the claimant (ON brígðandi) for that property.

man in possession Olce Grg Lbþ 176

Refs: Fritzer s.v. halda

haldbani (OSw) halbani (OSw) haldsbani (OSw)

halfbani (OSw) halssbani (OSw) noun

An accessory who participated in a killing by holding the victim.

accomplice OSw UL Mb, Vml Mb, ÁVgL Md
killer’s accomplice OSw SdmL Mb
killer’s aide OSw HL Mb
man holding the victim OSw YVgL Drb
restrainer OSw ÖgL Db

See also: atvistaræmper, bani, forman, fylghi, höfðingi, hovolpsæmer, harvarð, laghsmán, ræðsbani, sanbani, umstæþumæn (pl.)

haldbænd (OSw) haldsbænd (OSw) noun

case of restraining OSw ÖgL Db

case of haldbænd accompany OSw ÁVgL Md

men holding the victim OSw YVgL Drb

haldsbúter (OSw) noun

Compensation paid by the person restraining the victim in violent crimes.

restrainer’s compensation OSw ÖgL Db

haldsfær (ODan) noun

fungible loan ODan ESjL 3, SkL 236, 237

halfbróðrungr (ON) halfbróðrungr (ON) noun

children of a father’s half-brother ÓIce Js Ert 6

halfgarþar (OSw) halvgarþar (ODan) noun

half fence ODan JyL 3, OSw YVgL Jb, ÁVgL Jb

See also: garþar

halfgarþi (OSw) noun

shared fences ÓGu GL A 26

halfgildi (OSw) halfgildi (ON) noun

half compensation Olce Jó Lbþ 35, 40, OSw ÁVgL Rlb
half recompense OSw YVgL Rlb
half wergild ONorw GuL Mhb

See also: tvægildi

halfgildr (ON) adj.

half-compensated ONorw FrL Var 18

halfhundarisbro (OSw) noun

bridge of half a {hundari} OSw SdmL Bb

See also: hundari

halfréttismenn (ON) noun

half personal compensation Olce Grg þþ 80 Vis 111
Misch 237, Js Mah 22, ONorw FrL Mhb 16 Rgb 35

halfréttiseiðr (ON) noun

An oath submitted by a defendant charged with an offense carrying a penalty of half personal compensation.

oath for half personal compensation ONorw BorgL 17.10

Refs: CV s.v. halfréttiseiðr; Fritzer s.v. halfréttiseiðr; Hertzberg s.v. halfréttiseiðr

halfréttismaðr (ON) noun

A person who pays and receives half compensation for grievances. Children between the ages of 12 (or 8) and 15 were considered halfréttismenn (cf. GuL ch. 190 and FrL IV.36) as were unwelcome guests (Js Mah 33).

man entitled to half compensation
Olce Jó Mah 28, Js Mah 33

man of half personal right ONorw GuL Mhb

See also: rætter

Refs: CV s.v. halfréttismaðr; F; KLNM s.v. úmagi
halfrými (ON) noun
This was the place of a rower on a warship.

half room ONorw GuL Leb
See also: hamla
Refs: Hertzberg s.v. halfrými

halfsmánaðarstefna (ON) noun
summons to appear within half a month OIce Jó Kab 3
See also: staemna

halfvirði (ON) noun
half value OIce Jó Fml 21

halfþrítugr (ON) adj.
twenty-five ONorw GuL Leb
See also: skip

hali (ON) noun
tail ONorw GuL Kpb, Llb, Mhb

hallvarðarmessa (ON) noun
Feast of St Hallvard (15 May) ONorw EidsL 9.1, FrL KrbA 24, GuL Krb

halmlaþa (OSw) noun
hay barn OSw HL Mb

halmr (ON) noun
straw ONorw GuL Llb

hals (OSw) hals (ODan) hals (OGu) halsar (pl.) (ON) noun
Literally ‘neck’, appears in several expressions for execution, presumably referring to beheading, possibly also to hanging, or, if understood metonymically as ‘life’, to other methods. It seems generally assumed that capital punishments were carried out by the plaintiffs, but in ODan JyL 3 it is specified that the king is responsible for the execution of highwaymen and for those breaking settled cases. Other cases concerning the hals were treason (OSw HL, SdmL), grain theft and moving boundary markers (OSw SdmL), marriage by force without the family’s permission and misappropriating land (OGu GL). Appearing in expressions such as firigera hals (OSw) ‘forfeit one’s life’ and ganga a hals ‘lose one’s neck’. In ONorw, in the plural, hooling ends for ships in the navy; neglect to provide these was punished with a fine of half a mörk (GuL ch. 306).

hooding ends ONorw GuL Leb

life OSw HL Mb

neck ODan JyL 2, 3, OGU GL A 21, 63, OSw SdmL Bb, Mb
See also: halshugga, halslausn, hængia, liflat, sverp
Refs: Hertzberg s.v. hals; KLN M s.v. dodsstraf; Schlyter s.v. hals

halsbók (ON) hálsbók (ON) noun
Possibly a ‘neck-book’ or a ‘health-book’. The Old English cognate heálsbóc has been identified as the latter, a protective amulet or phylactery. A hálsbók may have been a small book containing prayers for private use. In Gr 132 42 it is specified that when swearing on a book, it must be larger than a halsbók.

prayer book OIce Gr 132 42, 46 Ömb 129
See also: bok (1)
Refs: Bosworth & Toller s.v. heálsbóc; CV s.v. hálsbók; Fr; Gr6Tr 1:82–83; Páll Vidalin 1854 s.v. háls-bók

halshugga (OSw) verb
beheading, presumably by sword when it was the king who was responsible for the execution in cases of excommunication over a year (cf. sverp). In the beheading of hostage takers, however, executioner and weapon were unspecified.

behead OSw ÖgL Eb, Db
cut someone’s head off OSw ÖgL Kkb

halslausn (ON) noun
‘Neck-loosing’; a payment given by the slave to his master as part of the ceremony in which the slave was freed.

neck-payment ONorw FrL ArbB 12
Refs: CV s.v. hálslausn; Fritzner s.v. halslausn; Hertzberg s.v. halslausn; KLN M s.v. leysingi

halvbrother (ODan) noun
half-brother ODan ESjL 1, SkL 35, 92, VSjL 19

halvhelagh (ODan) adj.
half holy ODan SkKL 9

halvsystken (ODan) noun
half sibling ODan ESjL 1, JyL 1

halzmaþer (OSw) haldsmaðr (ON) haldsmaþer (OSw) noun
A guardian or keeper (cf. ON hald ‘custody’), especially someone who manages someone else’s property. Responsibilities of a haldsmaðr appear to have been similar to several other designations, such as a vörzlumaðr (q.v.) or a fjárvarðveizlumaðr (q.v.). A haldsmaðr could be designated in a variety of situations, including watching over an inheritance until an heir comes of age and maintaining property while the owner is abroad. According to GuL Arb 115 women were permitted to be haldsmenn.

agent ONorw GuL Olb
custodian OSw VmL Mb

guardian ONorw GuL Kpb, Arb, Olb
herdsman **Olce** Jó Kab 17, **ONorw** GuL Kpb
property caretaker **Olce** Jó Kge 14, **Js** Ert 25 Kab 12
representative **ONorw** GuL Kpb
See also: **bryti, fjárhalsmaðr, fjárvarðveilumáðr, forræðismaðr, geitsleman, malsþær, uphalsman, vörzlumáðr**
Refs: **CV** s.v. **haldsmaðr**, **Fritzen** s.v. **haldsmaðr**
**Hertzberg** s.v. **haldsmaðr**; **Hertzberg** s.v. **haldsmaðr**

**halzörar (pl.)** (OSw) noun
*goods in custody* **OSw** **Y** **Vg** L Åb, **AVg** L Åb

**hamarr** (ON) noun
*butt of an axe* **ONorw** GuL Mhb

**hamarskipt** (OSw) noun
*hammer division* **OSw** **SdmL** LbB
*{hamarskipt} OSw** **UL** LbB, **VmL** LbB
See also: **solskipt**
Refs: **Brink** 1991, s.v. – **harmmare**; **Hafström** 1951, 104–56; **Schlyter** s.v. **hammar**

**hamblan** (OSw) noun
*mutilation* **OSw** **HL** Kgb, **SdmL** Lgb, **UL** Kgb
*(table of contents only), **VmL** Kgb (rubric only)*

**hamla** (ON) noun
*oar bench* **ONorw** GuL LbB
*oar-grummet** **ONorw** GuL Mhb, LbB
*oarsman** **ONorw** GuL LbB
See also: **halfþymi**

**hamle** (ODan) verb
*mutilate* **ODan** **JyL** 2, **SkL** 124
See also: **hamblan**

**hamna** (OSw) **havne** (ODan) **hampna** (OSw) noun
*An administrative district in the naval defence organization. Originally, a man and equipment were to be provided, but by the time that the Swedish laws were written down in the form that we know them today, these obligations were being transformed into yearly taxes. Whether Östergötland was divided into hamna (and har, q.v.) has been debated (Ericsson 2007, 113 and passim). Ericsson suggests that a hamna might have consisted of eight attungar (see attunga), but its very existence has also been questioned (Söderlind 1989, 16–17).*

area which pays due for military tax **ODan** **JyL** 3
military tax **ODan** **JyL** 3
sea warrior district **OSw** **SdmL** Kgb, **Rb**, **Till**
seat **ODan** **ESjL** 3
*{hamna} OSw** **UL** Kgb, **Rb**, **VmL** Kgb, **Mb**, **Rb**
See also: **ar (1), har (1), leþunger, skiplagh, manngerð**
Refs: **Andersson** 2014, 14; **Ericsson** 2007, 113 and passim; **Hafström** 1949a, 26, 87–127; **KLNM** s.v. **hamna**; **Lindkvist** 1995, 17–21; **Lund** 1967 s.v. **hafn**; **Lundberg** 1972, 76–78; **Söderlind** 1989, 16–17

**hamnumæn (pl.)** (OSw) noun
*men of a sea warrior district* **OSw** **SdmL** Kgb
See also: **hamna**

**hamnuvapn** (OSw) noun
*In SdmL each hamna, a district in the naval defence organization, had to supply their man with a set of weapons, consisting of shield, sword, spear and iron hat, as a parallel to the individual folkvapn (q.v.). The hamna also had to provide some sort of armour as well as a bow and arrows.*
weapons of the sea warrior district **OSw** **SdmL** Till
See also: **hamna, vapn**
Refs: **Schlyter** s.v. **hamnu vapn**; **SL SdmL**, 241

**hanaótt** (ON) noun
*cockerow* **ONorw** GuL Krb

**hand** (OSw) **hönd** (ON) noun
*hand* **Olce** **Gr** passim, **ONorw** GuL Krb, LÆB, **Tfb**, **Kpb**, **Arb**, **Lib**, **Mhb**, **OlB**, **Sab**
*side* **ONorw** GuL Krb, **Tfb**, **Mhb**
Expressions:
á **hönd**, á **hendr** (ON)
against **ONorw** GuL Krb, **Løb**
**hafa hönd** at (ON)
*be in the possession of* **ONorw** GuL **Olb**

**handar mair** (OGu)
*higher up* **OGu** **GL** 23
**harms hand** (OSw)
*anger* **OSw** **UL** Mb, **Blb** **VmL** Mb, **Bb**

**lepa i ñaender** (OSw)
*trace to someone’s possession* **OSw** **VmL** Kkb

**lepa sik av handom** (OSw) **laiþas a hand** (OGu)
*confirm* **OGu** **GL** 4
*trace provenance from oneself* **OSw** **UL** Mb **VmL** Mb
**mæþ harms ñaender** (OSw)
in **anger** **OSw** **UL** Mb, **Blb** **VmL** Mb, **Bb**
See also: **hershendr (pl.)**
When both parties of an agreement agree on with a handshake.

See also: swearing by taking hands, handshake, hand-oath, hand giving.

Expressions: capture, action, sworn retainers of the king, liegemen, king's retainers, handgenginna menn (pl.), handngenginnna handgenginn (ON) adj.

Expressions: vaþi, vili, viliagærning, viliandis, viliaværk

handleggja (ON) verb

catch ONorw FrL Mhb 10

handnuminn (ON) adj.
cought ONorw Ggl Mhb

found in someone's hands Olce Grg Rsþ 230

handpundari (ON) noun

handheld steelyard Olce Jó Kab 26

handran (OSw) handran (ODan) handrán (ON) noun

Forcefully, though without weapons, taking something, including disputed property, from another person's hands or custody. The punishment for this offence could be relative to the value of the goods.

forcible seizure from someone's grasp

Olce Grg Vis 86, 87, Jó Lib 44

hand rapine ODan ESjL 2, JyL 2, SkL 167, VSjL 65

hand-robbery ONorw GuL Lib, Tfb, OSw ÆVgL Rlb, Add

hand-seizure Olce Grg Rsþ 228, Jó þbj 7, 16

robbery from a person's hands OSw ÆVgL Rlb

See also: ran

Refs: Hertzberg s.v. handrán; KLN Mhb 10; Schlyter s.v. handran

handsal (ON) handssal (ON) noun

Joining hands (ON handarband or handsal) was a common way of confirming an agreement, a contract or the conclusion of a transaction. The corresponding verbs were (ON) handsala, handselja, or leggjata hand lever saman. When both parties of an agreement joined hands they or a designated third person had to pronounce the content of the agreement, framed within a set of fixed formulae. (In Icelandic law (Grg) this last requirement was waived in cases regarding debts.) These words and the corresponding action had to be seen and heard by at least two witnesses in order to be accepted as legally binding. Some agreements even had to be made public in front of a gathering of men, either at a thing assembly, in a church or alehouse, or on board a fully manned ship. A breach of agreement was called (ON) handsalslit or handsalslof and implied compensation to the aggrieved party.

formal guarantee Olce Grg Klþ 2 Þþ 49 Arþ 122 Feþ 152, 158 Tíþ 255, Js Lbb 16, KRA 14

handshake Olce Jó Kab 11, 25

Refs: Hertzberg s.v.v. handsal, handsala, handsalsband, handsalsrof, handsalslit, handselja; KLN Mhb 10; Schlyter s.v.v. handsal, handsal.2
confirm by handshaking ONorw GuL Kpb, Løb
formally agree Olce Grg Klþ 2 ßþ 48, 51 Æmb
130 Løb 174, 192 Fjl 221 Hrs 235 Misc 244
[passim?], Jó Lbb 9 Kab 25, Js Lbb 2, 5 Kab 9
formally guarantee Olce Grg Klþ 2 Feþ 164
formally transfer Olce Jó Lbb 6

See also: handsalsslit

handsalsband (ON) noun
transaction with shaking hands ONorw FrL Rgb 28

handsalsmaðr (ON) noun
man who formally agreed to accept a settlement Olce Grg Misc 244

handsalsslit (ON) noun
breach in the transference of title Olce Jó Lbb 1
breach of contract ONorw GuL Kvb, Løb, Tfb
breach-of-agreement payment Olce Grg Feþ 164

See also: handsala

handsalufæ (OSw) noun
entrusted goods OSw YVgL Äb, ÄVgL Äb

handselja (ON) verb
confirm by handshaking ONorw GuL Kpb
formally guarantee Olce Js Lbb 2

See also: handsala

handtak (ODan) noun
ODan SkL requires swearing by joining hands, not on a book, in cases of disputed land, a man’s lawful absence and fire compensation (ODan brandstuth).

joining of hands ODan SkL 83
taking hands ODan SkL 147, 226

See also: handlagh

handtaka (ON) verb
stipulate ONorw FrL Intr 22

handvömm (pl) (ON) handvamm (ON) noun
Negligence could in some cases lead to liability for compensation. See GuL chs 36, 43.
carelessness ONorw FrL KrbA 12
mishandling Olce Grg ßþ 76, Js Kab 5, 11
negligence Olce Jó Lbb 62 Kab 4, 16, ONorw GuL Kpb

hang (ODan) noun
hanging ODan SkL 151, VSjL 87

See also: hängja

hanga (ON) verb
be joined ONorw GuL Mhb

hankagjald (ON) noun
A fine for failure to supply rope pulleys for ships at the levy.

pulley-payment ONorw FrL Leb 4
Refs: Fritzner s.v. hankagjöld;
Hertzberg s.v. hankagjöld

hanki (ON) noun
strap ONorw GuL Leb

har 0 (OSw) har (ODan) hár (ON) noun
Hair appears in the laws mainly in the context of honour. Pulling someone’s hair was a punishable offence in ODan, OGu, ONorw and OSw laws. A woman could have her hair cut as a penalty for adultery (OSw SdmL, UL). Cutting a man’s hair was punished both as a defect (OSw læst) and a wound (OSw sar) (OSw ÁVgL Smb). Accusing a woman of being seen with loose hair was in insult (OSw ÁVgL, YVgL). The possession of cut hair (and nails) also appears as evidence of witchcraft (OSw SmL).
hair ODan VSjL 25, 45, 86, ONorw GuL Mhb, OSw ÁVgL Smb

Expressions:
horn ok har (OSw)
nails and hair OSw SmL

See also:
hardræt

harðafang (ON) noun
This term (lit. meaning ‘that which is difficult to get’) refers to the mulct which a debtor had to pay to his creditor if the latter required distraint.
distraint ONorw GuL Kpb
recovery mulct Olce Grg Feþ 164 Fjl 221, Js Kab 4
Refs: Hertzberg s.v. harðafang; KLN M s.v.
execution, handarband; handsal, straff; Laws
hargrip (ODan) noun
pulling of hair ODan Skl 98
seizing of hair ODan Jyl 3

harmber (OSw) harm (ODan) noun
anger ODan ESjL 2, OSw HL Mb

Expressions:
map harms hændi (OSw)
in anger OSw UL Mb, Blb VmL Mb, Bb

harund (OGu) noun
skin OGu GL A 19

hasæti (OSw) háseti (ON) hasæti (ON) assæti (OSw)
assæti (OSw) assettare (OSw) noun
crewman Olce Grg þþ 53, Jó Fml 2, 9, ONorw FrL Leb 19, GuL Leb
member of the ship’s company Olce Grg
Ómb 132 Feþ 156, 166 Misc 243, 250
oarsman OSw SdmL Kgb, UL Mb, VmL Mb
rowing bench OSw UL Kgb
See also: hamla, lílp (2)

hathkone (ODan) noun
A woman who had been raped — abducted and/or violated — and kept against her will.
woman in shame ODan Jyl 2
See also: kona, vald
Refs: Tamm and Vogt, eds, 2016, 316

haukastulðr (ON) noun
theft of falcons Olce Jó þþ 9

haukr (ON) noun
hawk ONorw GuL Llb, Tjb

haustið (ON) noun
autumn Olce Grg Tíg 260

havandi (OSw) adj.
pregnant OSw YVgL Áb, Gb, ÁVgL Áb

havnebonde (ODan) noun
householder in a recruiting area ODan Jyl 3
See also: hamna

havnebrother (ODan) noun
recruiting unit brother ODan Jyl 3

há (ON) noun
aftermath ONorw GuL Llb

háþung (ON) noun
defamation Olce Jó Mah 26
disgrace Olce Grg Klþ 16 Rsþ 227, Js Mah 22, 25, ONorw FrL Var 21
mockery Olce Grg Misc 237, 238

háleygir (pl.) (ON) noun
people from Hálogaland ONorw FrL Reb 2, GuL Leb

hátið (ON) noun
holiday Olce KRA 26

hátiðahald (ON) noun
observance of festivals Olce Grg Klþ 14

hegnan (OGu) noun
protection OGu GS Ch. 2

hegning (ON) noun
castigation Olce KRA 7
punishment ONorw FrL KrbB 2
See also: raefsing

heiðlanaðr (ON) adj.
Expressions:
heiðlanað jörð (ON)
land given as mark of honour ONorw GuL Olb

heiðr (ON) noun
heath ONorw BorgL 5.6
moorland Olce Grg Feþ 164 Misc 239

heift (ON) noun
enmity Olce Js Mah 22, 34, ONorw FrL Var 21
hate Olce Jó Llb 36

heiftur (ON) heiptur (ON) adj.
Usually used in the expression heifturí hendi (‘with a malicious hand’) to indicate hostile intent.
hostile Olce Jó Mah 20, 22, Js Mah 16, KRA 5, 6
with evil intent ONorw GuL Llb, Mhb
Refs: CV s.v. heiptur; Fritzner s.v. heiptur; Hertzberg s.v. heiptur

heilagra manna messa í Selju (ON) heilagra manna í Selju (ON) noun
Saints’ Mass of Selju (8 July) ONorw GuL Krb

heilagradagásókn (ON) noun
legal proceedings on holy days Olce Jó Kab 10

heill (ON) adj.
unhurt ONorw GuL Kpb, Mhb

heilspenáðr (ON) adj.
with unhurt teats ONorw GuL Kpb

heilund (ON) noun
brain wound Olce Grg Vis 86, 88

heilvita (ON) adj.
having a healthy mind ONorw FrL KrbA 41

heimaland (ON) noun
home field Olce Jó Llb 53
heimamaðr (ON) noun
A person who has established residence within another’s household. Often a servant or labourer.

home-man Olce Grg Ómb 143, KRA 13, ONorw FrL Rgb 17

household man Olce Grg Feb 164

Ref: CV s.v. heimamaðr; Fritzner s.v. heimamaðr; Hertzberg s.v. heimamaðr

heimanferð (ON) noun
dowry ONorw FrL Kvb 10

heimangerð (ON) noun
dowry OIce Grg Feþ 164

See also: hemfylghþ

heimankvöð (ON) noun
local calling ONorw GuL Tjb 48.12

heimasæta (ON) noun
Remaining at home; refusal to appear when summoned.

staying at home Olce Grg Þþ 32 Vis 89

Ref: CV s.v. heimasæta; Fritzner s.v. heimasæta; Hertzberg s.v. heimasæta

heimildørta (ON) noun
claim ONorw GuL Tjb

exchange of legal title Olce Jó Kab 11 þþ 4
transfer of warranty Olce Js þþ 3

heimildarváttr (ON) noun
warranty witness Olce Grg Lþþ 202

heimili (ON) noun
A man’s home, including his entire farm (OSw, ODan bo, ON búi), was considered inviolate. Its sacrosanct character is clearly borne out by the term (OSw) hemfriþer (q.v.), attested in the GL, YVGl, SdmL, and UL. The concept seems also to occur in the HL and VmL. Corresponding provisions are found in the FrL (Mhb). Violating the hemfriþer was called (OSw) hemsokn (q.v.). The home was the correct place for receiving official summonses, etc. See, e.g., FrL Rgb ch. 3, GuL chs 46, 98, 102, and 266.

home Olce Grg þþ 32, 33 Lþþ 116 Æþ 122
Ömb 128, Jó þþ 5 Mah 19 Kge 17 Kab 9, Js þþ 4 Mah 14 Kab 7, ONorw FrL Tþþ 5 Mhb 5, 8 Rgb 3, GuL Kþþ, Lþþ, Olb homestead Olce Jó Sg 1

house Olce Jó Lþþ 8, Js Mah 11

place of residence Olce Jó Kab 9

See also: byr

Ref: KLN s.v.v. fridlagstiftning, gárd, haerwerk; RGA2 s.v.v. hausrifden, haussuchung, vermögenseinziehung; Strauch 2016, 72, 481

heimilíga (ON) adv.
with warranty Olce Js Lþþ 10

heimísísbúi (ON) noun
neighbour Olce Grg Klþ 1, 4 þþ 20, 28 Vis 89 Bat 113 Lþþ 117 Æþ 118 Ömb 128

See also: búi

heimísísafstr (ON) adj.
having a settled home Olce Grg þþ 20, 35 Vis 89 Feþ 155 Fþþ 221 Hrs 234, KRA 15

heimísískvétaitini (ON) noun

evidence from a verdict given by homestead neighbours Olce Jó Mah 22, 24
testimony of a verdict from homestead neighbours Olce Js Mah 24, 25, KRA 18, 23, ONorw FrL KþþB 5, 15 Mhb 7, 24

See also: vitni

heimísísmaðr (ON) noun
home-man Olce Grg þþ 77

heimísk (ON) adj.

foolish Olce Jó Lþþ 39

Expressions:

heimísk maðr (ON)
simpleton Olce Grg Arþ 118

heimísóknarvitni (ON) noun
home attack testimony Olce Js Mah 11, 14
witness to an attack ONorw FrL Mhb 5

See also: vitni

heimístefnuváttr (ON) noun
A witness to the issue of a home summons (ON heimístefna, see hemstempning).
witness at someone’s home ONorw FrL Rgb 3

Ref: CV s.v. heimístefnuváttr; Fritzner s.v. heimístefnuváttr; Hertzberg s.v. heimístefnuváttr

heimístefnuvitni (ON) noun

testimony of a home summons Olce Js Kab 2, ONorw FrL Rgb 2
witness to a home summons Olce Jó þþ 4, ONorw GuL Kþþ, Lþþ

See also: stefnuvitni, vitni

heimístefnuvitni (ON) noun

dwelling-place ONorw EidsL 48.12

heimíta (ON) verb

claim Olce Grg þþ 51 Vis 109a (add. 131) Feþ 144 passim, Jó Kþþ 16 Kab 20, Js Mah 6 Lþþ 14 Kab 4, 16, KRA 15
helagher (OSw) hailigr (OGu) heilagr (ON) helægher (OSw) helagher (OSw) heilagrað (OSw) adj.
This word is used in at least three distinct ways. Firstly, it is translated as ‘holy’ or ‘sacred’, in such expressions as helga land, ‘the Holy Land’ (GL), heilög orð, ‘sacred words’ (Grg). In referring to persons it is used as a designation of holy people as a class (that is those connected to the church), or the saints in general or the particular, Secondly, it refers to ‘holy’ days as opposed to working days: Sundays, saints’ days, church festivals, etc. Thirdly, it is translated as protected in some way. The related noun, hælgh (q.v.), and all its derivatives are used with similar implications and the noun appears in the concept, manhælghþ. In the translations ‘immune’ and ‘protected’, the word is related to the concept of hemfriþer, the protection that one had in one’s own home against attack. The concept is very closely connected with that of friþer (q.v.) and being ‘under the King’s Peace’, with all the protection that the rule of law supplied.

The original meaning of the word, as opposed to the translations employed, has been much disputed, and the history of this is reflected in the references. The discussion is the more interesting as it is a word carrying concepts of great importance in the Norse and wider Germanic sources, both legal and literary.

holy OGu GL A 6, 8, 9, 60, Olce Grg Þpj 166
Lbb 181, Jó HT 2, KRA 7, 9, ONorw BorgL 14.2, FrL KrbA 29, 31 LlbA 25, OSw UL Kkb, Åb, VmL Kkb, ONorw Gul. Krb, Kpb, Olb

immune Olce Grg Þpj 52, 53 Misc 240, Js Rkb 2, OSw DL Gb

inviolate ONorw FrL Mhb 22
protected OGu GL A 37, 59, Add. 1 (B 4)
protected by law Olce Jó Lbb 59
sacred OGu GL A 6, 8
sanctified OGu GL A 8
hallowed ONorw GuL Krb
immune by the law ONorw GuL Mhb
without guilt ONorw GuL Olb
Expressions:
heilagt vatn (ON)
hallowed water ONorw GuL Krb
heilög jörð (ON)
hallowed earth ONorw GuL Krb
heilagr dagr (ON)
In general, most kinds of work, the eating of meat and fish, prosecutions and sexual intercourse were forbidden during holy days and the preceding night. See, e.g., GuL chs 16–18, 20, 27 and 266.
holiday ONorw GuL Krb, Kpb, Olb
heilagr dómur (ON)
relic Olce Js Kdb 5
See also: friþer, friþhelagher, friþkallaþer, friþlós, hemfriþer, hælgh, hælghþe, hælghidagher, manhælghþi, ohailigr, saker, skóggangr, varþnapr
Refs: Bætke 1942; Calissendorff 1964, 119–20; Heggstad, Leiv, Finn Hødnebo, and Erik Simensen 2012, s.v.v. helodag; Lexikon des Mittelalters s.v. helagher, hælgh; Sundkvist 2015, 119–20
helbryghpu (OSw) adj.
fit OSw UL Åb, VmL Åb
helgavika (ON) noun
Rogation Week Olce Grg Þpj 56, 58
See also: gangdagahelgr
helghald (ON) noun
keeping of holy days ONorw BorgL 14
hei (OGu) noun
sanctuary OGu GL A 13
helmingr (ON) noun
half share Olce Jó Lbb 64
helsítt (ON) noun
Expressions:
liggja i helsítt (ON)
to lie on one’s deathbed Olce Grg Þpj 126
helvænn (ON) adj.
expected to die Olce Jó Lbb 64
**hema (OSw) verb**

provide home **OSw** HL Kgb

Expressions:

husa ok hema, hysa ok hema, husa ællær

hema (OSw) hysa eþa haima (OGu)
	house and shelter **OSw** SdmL Kgb
give shelter or lodging **OSw** UL Kgb, Kmb **VmL** Kgb, Kmb

shelter or house **OGu** GL A 2

See also: forvist, husa, samvist, samværa, viþervist

**hemaföder (OSw)** **hemeföder (OSw)** adj.

Born at the home of the one claiming ownership.
APPLICATION TO both disputed animals, everything from bees to horses, and to people, i.e. slaves (explicitly in **OSw** ÄVgL and **YVgL**) concerning accusations of theft.

born at home **OSw** YVgL Tb, ÄVgL Tb
domesticated **OSw** YVgL Drb
home born **ODan** SkL 142
home bred **ODan** ESjL 3, JyL 2, SkL 197, **OSw** YVgL Vs, Drb

See also: fylsmærke, fylsvat

**hemagjald (ODan)** noun
carrying a loss for oneself **ODan** JyL 1, 3
no compensation **ODan** JyL 1

**hemfriþer (OSw)** **haim friþr (OGu) haima friþr (OGu) heimafríðr (ON)** noun

Peace at home, often in a wide sense including fields, etc., for instance in **OIce** Js, which also explicitly includes travelling to and from home. Whether originating in pre-Christian or Christian tradition is disputed. In **OSw**, part of the king’s peace laws. Violent attacks at home resulted in additional fines, to either the king, community, victim or all three, however only for the highest-ranking victim in **OGu** GL. **OIce** Js prescribed outlawry if the victim survived. The home peace, understood as asylum, did not apply to convicted thieves (**OSw** SdmL, UL).

home peace **OIce** Jó Mah 19, Js Mah 11, **OSw** SdmL Mb, Tjdb, Till

homestead sanctity **OGu** GL A 12, **OSw** UL Mb

offence against the peace of the home **OSw** YVgL Urb
peace of home **OSw** YVgL Add

See also: friþer

Refs: KLNM s.v. **tyende**; Nevéus 1974; Schlyter 1877, s.v. **hema hion**; **SL** UL, 38 note 46, 82 note 20, 157 note 12; **SL** VmL, 127 note 12

**hemakona (OSw)** noun

Possibly synonymous with huskona (q.v.).

female slave **OSw** YVgL Kkb, Mb

See also: ambat

**hembú (OSw)** **heimboð (ON)** noun

reprimand **OSw** HL Blb
warning **ONorw** GuL Llb

**hemefodvitne (ODan)** noun

A testimony, usually consisting of an oath of twelve men supported by two others, confirming that a disputed domestic animal was born at the home of the one claiming ownership, and thus not stolen.

proof of home birth **ODan** JyL 2

See also: fylsmærke, fylsvat, hemaföder

**hemagjald (ODan)** noun
carrying a loss for oneself **ODan** JyL 1, 3
no compensation **ODan** JyL 1

**hemfriþer (OSw)** **haim friþr (OGu) haima friþr (OGu) heimafríðr (ON)** noun

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peace of home **OSw** YVgL Add

See also: friþer

Refs: KLNM s.v. fridslagstiftning; NE s.v. fridslagstiftning

**hemfylghia (OSw)** verb

give as a marriage gift **OSw** YVgL Äb, ÄVgL Äb

See also: hemfylghp
hemfylghþ (OSw) haim fylgi (OGu) heimanfylgja
(ON) hemfylghia (OSw) hemfylgja (OSw) noun
A gift from parents, or the other closest relative, to a child — particularly a daughter — on marriage. Likely to be the personal property of the woman and typically consisted of textiles and tools for textile making, but also other moveables and immovables, reflecting the resources of the giver. In OSw, an advance of the inheritance, in some laws compulsory while in others voluntary, and to be returned for redistribution at the death of the giver. In ÖgL, also the gift given by the groom to the bride. In ONorw, a substitution for inheritance of daughters, and could not be redistributed among her siblings. Although the term is not attested in Danish laws, wedding gifts to daughters are presumed to have been given, albeit with no specification as to them being her personal property.

advance of inheritance OSw HL Āb
dowry OGu GL A 20, 28, 46, Olce Grg bþþ 62 Arþ 118 Feþ 144, 150 Fjl 223, Jó Mah 30 Kge 1, 13, Žs Mah 36 Kvg 1, 3 Ert 19, KRA 18, ONorw FrL KrþB 7, 17 ArþB 19 Kvb 2, OSw YVgL Āb, ĀVgL Āb
endowment Olce KRA 4
marriage gift OSw DL Gb, YVgL Āb, Jb, ĀVgL Āb, Jb
marriage portion ONorw GUl Arb, OSw SdmL Gb, UL Āb (table of contents only), VmL Āb (rubric only)

See also: fylghia, gift, heimangerð, hemfærth, mæþfylghþ

Ref: KLNM s.v. medgift; Kock 1926; SAOB, s.v. hemföljd; Schlyter s.v.v. fylghþ, haim fylgi, hemfylghþ

hemfærth (ODan) noun
dowry ODan JyL 1

hemfölpa (OSw) noun
A disputed domestic animal born at the home of the one claiming ownership, and thus not stolen.

animal that is home bred OSw SdmL Tjdb
livestock born at home OSw DL Bb

See also: hemaföder

hemföpeþer (OSw) noun
An oath confirming that a disputed domestic animal, or a slave, was born at the home of the one claiming ownership, and thus not stolen.

oath about birth at home OSw YVgL Add

See also: fylsvat, hemaföder

hemgiva (OSw) verb
give as a marriage gift OSw YVgL Āb, ĀVgL Āb

hemgæf (OSw) heimangjöþ (ON) noun
dowry Olce Jó Kge 2, OSw YVgL Add

marriage gift OSw YVgL Jb, ĀVgL Jb
morning gift OSw YVgL Kkb

See also: geþ, hemfylghþ

hemgæþþ (OSw) hemgæþþ (OSw) noun
homemade OSw UL Mb, VmL Mb

See also: hemagiþþer

hemsokn (OSw) hemsokn (ODan) haim sokn (OGu) heimsokn (ON) noun

Literally, ‘home attack’. Breaking into a man’s house, assaulting him and his household in their home, were severely punished. This crime is described at length in HL, where it was punished harder the closer to the home it was committed, culminating with the compensation/fine for hemsokn committed in the man’s bed. In UL and VmL the crime is handled in the King’s Book, where the most serious crimes were listed, those that broke the King’s Peace (eþsöre). In ÖgL, UL and VmL it is stated that it was not hemsokn if someone came to the residence on friendly terms but hostilities broke out in the course of the visit, even if they led to violence. If, on the other hand, the visitor went away and returned with armed companions, then it was considered to be hemsokn. There are stipulations in the laws concerning the extent of a householder’s protection from his dwellings, often given in alliterative phrases.

In Denmark such crimes were often gang crimes, which were more severely punished (graded according to the number of gang members) than crimes committed by individuals acting on their own.

In GL the word is used only for penalty, not the crime itself. Killing the householder usually elicited triple compensation.

Also in Norway, heimsokn was considered to be a serious crime, normally leading to outlawry for the culprit, but he might be released by paying a very high compensation/fine, forty merkr, half of this to the king in case of killing (drþp, see drap). See GuL chs 142, 178, 242.

assault on someone in his home ONorw GUl Mhb attack at/in one’s home ODan VþgL 64,
OSw DL Eb, SdmL Kgb, UL Kgb, VmL Kgb, YVgL Urb, ĀVgL Md, ÕgL Eb
distance as far away the peace (for a man) goes OSw HL Mb
data for an attack in the home OGu GL A 12
home attack Olce Jó Mah 19
serious trespassing (in someone’s home) OSw HL Kgb
theft in someone’s home OSw HL Bbl
trespassing in someone’s home OSw YVgL Drb, Add
See also: *aganga, bothegang, garthgang, haerværk, landnám*

Refs: KLNM s.v. *haerværk*; Peel 2015, 108–09 notes 12/2, 12/3–5, 12/9–10; Schlyter s.v. *hemsökna*; SL GL, 254 note 2 to chapter 12; SL UL, 54 note 19, 123 note 70; SL VmL, 39 note 5, 92–94 notes 64, 66–68; SL ÖgL., 46–47

**hemstæmpna** (OSw) *heimstefna* (ON) verb

call someone at his farm *OSw HL* Rb

**heurhamske** (OSw) *heimstefna* (ON) noun

The *heurhmung* was an official summoning served at one’s home, a legal action where the plaintiff bade the accused to be at his home on a set day.

**home** summons *Olce Jó* Kg 19, 26 Kab

9, *ONorw* *GuL* Kpb, Arb, Tjb, Olb

summoning a person at his home *OSw HL* Rb

summons to be at home *Olce Grg* Lb 181, *ONorw FrL* Rgb 2

See also: *stæmna*

Refs: Hagland & Sandenes 1997, 108; KLNM s.v. *rettergang*

**hemul** (OSw) *heimil* (OGu) *heimil* (ON) *hemol* (OSw) adj.

at one’s free disposal *ONorw* *GuL* Kvb, Olb

authenticated in legal ownership *OSw UL* Jb

confirmed (ownership of goods) *OSw UL* Mb

having a warrantable right *Olce Grg* Tóg 260

legitimate *ONorw FrL* Kvb 16

possessing a legal right *Olce Jó* Llb 2, 3 Þjb 16 Fml 28

responsible *OSw HL* Kmb

rightful (ownership) *OGu GL* Add. 7 (B 49)

warrantable *Olce Grg* Feþ 144, Jó Kg 3, KRA 15

See also: *hemula, ohemul*

**hemul** (OSw) adv.

by law *OSw UL* Mb

**hemula** (OSw) *hemle* (ODan) *heimila* (ON) *heurhmela* (OSw) verb

act as guarantor *OSw UL* Jb

defend *OSw ÕgL* Kkb

defend the claim of ownership

*OSw UL* Kkb, *VmL* Kkb

etitle *ODan* *JyL* 2, *VSjL* 82, 83

give a right *ONorw FrL* Llb A 1

give title *ODan ESjL* 3, *JyL* 1, *Olce Jó* Lb 6, 11 Lb 1 Kab 23 Þjb 4, *OSw SdmL* Bb

guarantee a sale *OSw UL* Jb

have title *ODan ESjL* 3

have warrantable rights *Olce Grg* Feþ 151

warrant *ODan SkL* 233

warrant a title *Olce Grg* Lb 175 Rsþ 228, *JÓ* Lbb 2

warrant one’s ownership *OSw HL* Jb

See also: *hemul*

**hemul** (OSw) *hemlen* (ODan) *heimild* (ON) *heimiló* (ON) *hemold* (OSw) *hemul* (OSw) *hemul* (OSw) noun

Related to the noun *hem* (OSw) ‘home’. A seller’s (or donor’s etc.) authority to release property (landed or not) to a buyer (or other recipient), as well as his responsibility to prove this authority; i.e. essentially evidence of being the rightful owner.

**authentication** *OSw UL* Mb, Jb, Ad. 12, *VmL* Mb

consent *ONorw* *GuL* Løb

legal right to something *ONorw* *GuL* Llb

legal title *Olce Jó* Lbb 1, 71 Þjb 4

right *ONorw FrL* Llb 3

**title** *ODan ESjL* 3, *JyL* 2, *VSjL* 82, *OSw SdmL* Bb

warrant *ODan ESjL* 3, *SkL* 233

warranty *Olce Grg* Lb 172, 174 Rsþ 227, *JÓ* Lbb 10, 15 Rkb 1 Þjb 3

Expressions:

i *hemul* standa (OSw)

stand guarantor *OSw UL* Mb, Jb *VmL* Mb, Jb

See also: *borghan, fang, fangaman, hemulsman*

**hemulsman** (OSw) *heimildarmaor* (ON)

**heimildarmaor** (ON) *heimolman* (OSw) noun

guarantor *OSw UL* Jb, Ad. 12

guarantor of ownership *OSw UL* Mb, Jb, VmL Mb, Jb

man who holds the title *Olce Jó* Þjb 4

person who promised or leased out *OSw UL* Blb

warranty man *Olce Grg* Lb 172, 174, Jó Lbb 1 Lb 26, *ONorw FrL* Rgb 25 Llb A 26, *GuL* Tjb, *OSw SdmL* Jb, Tjdb

See also: *borghananan, fangaman, fastar (pl.), hemul, skuli, taki*

**heptalaun** (OGu) *heptalauns* (OGu) noun

redemption fine *OGu GL* A 43

See also: *hefia, lösn, þinglaun*

**heraosdóm** (ON) noun

district court *Olce Grg* Þþ 59 Feþ 167 Hrs 234

See also: *kreppadóm*
heta (OSw) hete (ODan) haita (OGu) heita (OGu) verb
Verbal sanctions against certain convicted criminals legitimized the use of invectives that otherwise would have been considered defamation, a criminal offence. The frequently occurring statement that a convicted criminal should ‘be known as a thief’ or ‘be called a whore’, etc., in connection with other penalties, suggests that such verbal sanctions could be seen as part of the punishment. Certain non-criminal circumstances also caused the laws to stipulate that individuals publicly ‘be known as the child’s father’ or ‘be called a lawfully gotten wife’, etc. Exceptionally in GL, it refers to heathen worship.

be called ODan ESjl 3, Jyl 3, SKKL 3, 9, Skl 201, 209, OGu GL A 23, GS Ch. 1, 4, OSw DL Kkb, Bb, Tjd, Rb, HL Mb, UL Åb, Mb, Blb, Rb, VmL Åb, Mb, Kmb, Bb, Rb, YVgL Åb, Rlb, Tb, Jb, ÁVgL Åb, Gb, Rlb, Jb, ÖgL Kkb, Db
be considered to be OSw DL Gb
be declared OSw UL Mb, Kmb, VmL Mb, Kmb
be held to be OSw UL Åb, VmL Åb
be known as OSw Sdml Kkb, Gb, Åb, Bb, Kmb, Mb, Tjd
be looked upon OSw HL Åb
be named OSw YVgL Drb, Tb, ÁVgL Vs
pray to OGu GL A 4
See also: fullréttisorð, haizl, kalla, lysa, nið, ogvefinsorþ, upphaita, upphaizlusoyþr, vanvirðing, þokki
Refs: Inger 2011, 72; KLNM s.v. ærekrenkelse; Ney 1998
hay price Olc Jó Llb 11
See also: heygald

hepín (OSw) heþen (ODan) haiþjn (OGu) heiþinn
(ON) heðin (OSw) heþin (OSw) adj.
In the early Middle Ages, when Christianity was relatively new in Norway, traces of heathen cult and practice were heavily punished. See, e.g., GuL ch. 28. In OSw and ODan laws the word heþin was often used of children in the sense ‘unbaptized’. Leaving a child unbaptized was not allowed. According to ODan law unbaptized children could not inherit, and OSw law punished priests who neglected to baptize. Killing unbaptized children was a criminal act. Emergency christening was allowed when a priest was not available. Gotlanders agreed to follow the Swedish king in crusades against heathen countries, but not against Christian ones (GS ch. 4).

heathen ODan VSjl 6, OGu GL A 4,
GS Ch. 1, 2, 3, 4, ONorw GuL Krb,
Løb, OSw UL För, Kkb, Vml. Kkb

pagan OSw SdmL Kkb, Mb, SmL

unbaptized OSw HL Kkb, SmL, UL
Mb, Vml. Mb, ÖgL Kkb

unchristian OSw HL Kkb

Expressions:
heiþinn dómr (ON)

heathendom ONorw GuL Krb

Refs: KLNM s.v. trosskifet

heþna (OSw) haiþna (OGu) heiþni (ON) noun

heathendom ONorw GuL Krb

pagan times OSw YVgl Jb, ÁVgl Jb

paganism OGu GL A 1

See also: hepín

héralinn (ON) adj.
of native birth ONorw GuL Tjb

hiernskal (OGu) noun
skull OGu GL A 19

hindardags (ON) adv.
on the following day ONorw GuL Olb

hinder (OSw) noun
hindrance OSw UL Kkb

hindradagheir (OSw) noun
day after the wedding OSw SdmL GB

hindradagsgeaf (OSw) noun
bride price OSw UL Äb
morning gift OSw YVgl Frb, Äb, Gb,
ÁVgl Slb, Äb, Gb, ÖgL Eb

wedding gift OSw HL Äb
See also: geaf, morghongæf

hindrvitni (ON) noun

superstition Olc Grg Klþ 7

hinna (OGu) noun
membrane OGu GL A 19

Expressions:

himin epa hinna (OGu)
membrane OGu GL A 19

hion (OSw) hjón (ODan) hjóna (ON) hjún (ON) noun
Derived from a PGMc word meaning ‘family’, and etymologically related to hirð (q.v.) and other similar words, it might mean ‘household members’ or ‘servants’, or ‘folk’ in general, and in the context of marriage refer to the married or betrothed couple as an entity. In all the meanings exhibited there is a sense of ‘belonging’, whether between people or between a person and a household. The compounds formed from the word as a prefix tend to refer to aspects of marriage, whereas when used as a suffix, the word tends to specify a type of servant, which illustrates the two separate meanings.

betrothed couple OSw DL Kkb
couple ONorw BorgL 3.4 17.1, OSw DL

Gb, SdmL Kkb, Gb, Mb, UL Kkb, Äb,
Mb, Vml. Kkb, Äb, Mb, YVgl Kkb
domestic servant OSw DL Kkb, Eb, Bb
ergaged couple OSw HL Kkb

folk OSw UL Kmb, Vml. Kmb

household ONorw EidsL 12.2, FrL
Mhb 5, OSw ÖgL Kkb, Eb, Db

household member ONorw BorgL 5.2 14.5, OSw
SdmL Kgb, Till, UL Kgb, Äb, Vml. Kgb, Mb

household members Olce Js Mah 11, KRA
13, ONorw EidsL 12.3, FrL Rgb 3 Bvb 6

household servant OSw HL Kgb

household servants OFar Seyði 3, 7

man and wife Olce Grg Arþ 125 Tig 259, Jó Kge
3, Js Kvg 3, 5, ONorw FrL Kvb 5, OSw DL Gb

married couple Olce Jó Kge 7, 13,
KRA 15, ONorw EidsL 4

member of a household OSw DL Eb, HL Kgb

people belonging to the household
ONorw GuL Kvb, Mhb, Tjb, LEB

people of the household Olce Jó Llb 4

servant ODan ESjL 1–3, JyL 2, 3, SkL 62, 122,
126,131–135, 152, VSjl 56, 69, OSw HL Kkb, SdmL
Kkb, SmL, UL Kkb, Kmb, Blb, Vml. Kmb, Bb, YVgl
Kkb, Drb, Rlb, Tb, Add, ÁVgl Kkb, Rlb, Tb, ÖgL Eb
hionalagh (OSw) hionalagh (ON) noun
conjugal  
conjugality OSw YVgL Kkb
conjugal union OSw HL Kkb

couple OSw HL Kkb

ter course OSw HL Kkb
marital intercourse OSw UL Kkb, VmL Kkb

to OSw HL Kkb

marriage OSw YVgL Kkb, VmL Kkb

marriage OSw UL Kkb, VmL Kkb

marriage OSw SmL Kkb

marriage OSw SmL Kkb, YVgL Kkb

to OSw UL Kkb, VmL Kkb

union ONorw BorgL 3.4 15.4

See also: gifarmal
hionamali (OSw) noun
servant’s payment OSw HL Kkb

hionaspan (OSw) hionaspan OSw noun
enticing servants to steal OSw HL Mb
responsibilities including the collection of royal fines from sheriffs (ON ʰýslumenn, see ʰysluman) and managing royal property in Iceland. They also carried out a number of judicial duties, such as presenting royal ordinances at the General Assembly and occasionally appointing judges.

In Iceland the title was replaced by the höfuðsmaðr (‘headman, leader’) or fōgeti (see foghati) (the latter of which was unfortunately also at times used to refer to the hirðstjóri’s agent) by the end of the fifteenth century.

In Norway the hirðstjóri must once have had some connection to the king’s retinue (hirð), but the term ceased to be used there by around the 1390s (cf. Wærdahl 2011, 258). They may have held a kind of military rank similar to captain, and it is in this capacity that they appear in the Church Law of GuL.

captain ÓIce Js Kdb 4, 6
officer of the King’s bodyguard ONorw GuL Krb

See also: hirð, jarl, merkismaðr, sysluman
Refs: CV s.v. hirðstjóri; Fritzen s.v. hirðstjóri; Hertzberg s.v. hirðstjóri; Imsen 2014; Jón Viðar Sigurðsson 2014; KLNM s.v.v. embedsindtægter, hirðstjóri, lensmann; Wærdahl 2011

hirzla (ON) noun
safekeeping ÓIce Jó þjb 15 Fml 26
storage shed ÓIce Jó þjb 15

hirþgø (OSw) hirþmaðr (ODan) hirþman (OSw) hirþman (ODan) hirþmaðr (ON) noun

A member of the king’s retinue.

king’s man ÓDan Jyl 3
man of the king’s guard ÓSw SdmL Kmb
retainer ÓIce Js Mah 5

Refs: Tamm and Vogt, eds, 2016, 307

hittas (OSw) verb
fight ÓSw SdmL Gb

hió (ON) noun

A bear caught in a lair belonged to the man who owned the ground where the lair was found (GuL ch. 94). Hired slaves were not to be sent to bears’ lairs (GuL ch. 69).
lair ONorw GuL Løb, Libb

Refs: KLNM s.v.v. hjörmejakt, jakt

hjalms (ODan) hjalmr (ON) noun
barn ÓDan Jyl 1
stack ONorw GuL Lib

hjalmskur (pl) (ON) noun
stack supports ONorw GuL Lib

hjáfø (ON) noun
trade partnership ÓIce Jó Fml 22

hjoneleghe (ODan) noun
payment of servants ÓDan Jyl 1

hjones (ODan) verb
marry ÓDan ESjl 3

See also: hion

hjónalið (ON) noun
household helpers ÓIce Grg þþp 80

See also: hion, hjú

hjónaskilnuðr (ON) noun
separation of man and wife ÓIce Grg Fþp 149

hjónaskirn (ON) noun
baptism by a couple ONorw EidsL 4

hjónaskapsslit (ON) noun
dissolution of marriage ONorw FrL KrbB 10

hjul (ODan) noun

An implement for capital punishment in the form of a wheel on which arsonists, church burglars and murderers could be broken. It was not specified who was to act as executioner.
wheel ÓDan ESjl 2, SkL 151

See also: galghi, hang, húpstryka, haengia, morþ, sten, staðhl, sværþ

Refs: KLNM s.v. dødsstraf

hjú (ON) noun

household people ÓIce Grg Klþ 10 Lþp 181, 219 Hrs 234, Jó Lib 3, 13, Js Mah 11, KRA 4
man and wife ÓIce Grg Ómb 128, 143 Feþ 149 Tígr 259
married couple ÓIce KRA 15

See also: hion, hjónalið

hjúskarhein (ON) noun

observance of marriage ÓIce KRA 18

hjúskar (ON) hjúskar (ON) hjúskar (ON) noun

marriage ÓIce Grg Klþ 18

hjúskaparhald (ON) noun

wedlock ÓIce Jó MagBref

See also: eginorð, kvánfang
hland (ON) noun
urine ONorw GuL Løb
hlau (ON) noun
assault OIce Grg Vis 86
rush ONorw GuL Mhb
See also: frumhlaup
hlunnar (pl.) (ON) noun
rollers ONorw GuL Kpb, Llb, Leb
hlunnendi (ON) noun
emolument OIce Js Kdb 7
hlunnroð (ON) noun
This word is a compound of hlunnr ‘roller’ and -roð ‘reddening’ (namely by blood) and refers to an accident whereby a man was squeezed between the ship and the rollers.
being killed under a ship ONorw GuL Mhb
See also: hlunnar (pl.)
hlutfall (ON) noun
A procedure for distribution of land and inheritance, as well as a means of resolving disputes about property.
drawing lots OIce Grg ßsp 29, 46, Jó Llb 13
See also: lotfal, lutfal
hlýða (ON) verb
pay attention to ONorw GuL Krb
hnekkja (ON) verb
drive away ONorw GuL Kvr
hneyksli (ON) noun
dishonour OIce Js Mah 25
shame OIce Jó Mah 26
hnúfa (ON) noun
female thief whose nose has been cut off ONorw GuL Tjb
See also: stúfa
hnykkja (ON) verb
jerk OIce Jó Mah 22
höfða (OSw) hövthe (ODan) höfða (OSw) verb
Derived from a noun meaning ‘head’. In ODan, used of participation in an oath sworn by many, such as an entire village (SkL). In OSw, used of swearing a pre-oath (that was to be confirmed by fellow oath-takers) by the defendant (DL), by witnesses concerning marriage (SdmL) and by the hærðshöfþingi ‘district principal’ concerning cases of epsöre ‘the king’s (sworn) peace’ (YVgL). Also of paying compensation in killing-cases (DL).
begin an oath OSw DL Rb
dictate an oath OSw SdmL Till, YVgL Add
give an oath ODan SkL 72
participate in an oath ODan VSjL 77
pay OSw DL Mb
prescribe an oath OSw YVgL Add
swear ODan VSjL 76
See also: eiðstafr, eper, foreþer, hærðshöfþingi, munhaf, stáva
Refs: Schlyter s.v. höfða
hogsbot (ODan) noun
compensation for cutting ODan VSjL 55
fine for a blow ODan VSjL 30
See also: bot
hogsli (OGu) noun
This word occurs chiefly in the phrase hogsli ok ìp, translated ‘consolation and provision’. In GL it states that this was what a widow was entitled to from her husband’s estate. The amount involved is not stated. It is clear that the two elements of the expression do not refer to the same thing, since the word hogsli alone is used to designate the amount of compensation that an unmarried mother had a right to receive from the father of her child. The meaning of hogsli put forward by Schlyter and Pipping covers both situations. The word ìp, which does not occur independently in the East Norse laws, means ‘work, occupation, diligence’ and seems to have had a transferred meaning to the payment and reward for the effort that a wife put into the upkeep of the family and property during her marriage. Wessén suggests that hogsli ok ìp together were the equivalent of the morghongæf (q.v.) that the husband gave the bride elsewhere in the provincial laws, since there is no mention of this in GL and the widow retained this even if she married again. A certain amount was also granted to her from the estate for each year after being widowed that she was unmarried and in charge of her family, quite separately from the hogsli ok ìp.
consolation OGu GL A 20, 20a
See also: hogsla, ìp, morghongæf
Refs: Holmbäck 1919, 221–22; KLNM, s.v.v. enke, lejermål, morgongáva; Peel 2015, 137–38 notes 20/54–56 to 20/66–70, 143 notes to 20a/24–31, 20a/27–28; Pipping 1905–07, cxii; Schlyter 1877, s.v.v. hogsli, ìp; SL GL, 268 notes 31 and 32 to chapter 20, 270 note 63 and 271 notes 67 and 71 to chapter 20a
hogsla (OGu) verb
give/pay consolation OGu GL A 20, 21
See also: hogsli
Adultery where only one of the adulterers was married.

single adultery **OSw** HL Kkb **YVgL** Kkb

tvefalt hor (**OSw**)

Adultery where both adulterers were married.

double adultery **OSw** YVgL Kkb
twofold adultery **OSw** HL Kkb

See also: **giolsæmi**, **hordombr**, **hormal**

Refs: Agnes Arnórsdóttir and Thyra Nors 1999; Ekholst 2009, 228–35; **KLNM** s.v. **ægteskabsbrud**

**hórbarn** (**OSw**) **hórbarn** (**ODan**) **hórbarn** (**ON**) noun

Children conceived in adultery were distinguished from children conceived in other types of pre- and extramarital relations. The definition differed, but the parents were generally in a clandestine relation or had some prerequisite of a legal marriage missing. In **OLce** and **OSw**, they could be legitimatized if their parents married. Their right to parental inheritance varied; in **OLce** they were far down the line of prospective heirs, and in **ODan** they were explicitly excluded from paternal inheritance, while in **OSw** laws they were excluded from any inheritance.

bastard **OSw** YVgL Åb, **AVgL** Åb

child born in adultery **ODan** JyL 1, **OSw** UL Åb

child of adultery **OSw** HL Åb

illegitimate child **OLce** Jó Mah 17

See also: **barn**, **hor**

Refs: Agnes Arnórsdóttir and Thyra Nors 1999; **KLNM** s.v. **oäkta barn**

Tamm and Vogt, eds, 2016, 301

**horbot** (**ODan**) noun

compensation for adultery **ODan** ESjL 2

See also: **bot**, **hor**

**hordomber** (**OSw**) **hordom** (**ODan**) **hordombr** (**OGu**) **hórdómör** (**ON**) noun

adultery **ODan** VSjL 52, **OGu** GL A 39, **OLce** Jó Kge 7–6, **KRA** 18, 34, **ONorw** BorgL 17, **Frl** KrbA 46, **OSw** Sdml Kkb, Åb, **UL** Kkb, Åb, **Vml** Kkb, Åb

See also: **hor**

**hordomssak** (**ODan**) noun

adultery **ODan** SkL 221, 222

**horkari** (**ODan**) noun

adulterer **ODan** ESjL 2, SkL 215, 216, VSjL 51, 52

See also: **geimaper**

**horkona** (**OSw**) **horkone** (**ODan**) noun

adulteress **ODan** JyL 1, VSjL 51

where **OSw** YVgL Kkb

See also: **hor**, **hóra**, **kona**
hormal (OSw) noun
  adultery OSw HL Kkb, SmL
  adultery case OSw SmL, ÖgL Kkb
  case of adultery OSw UL Kkb, VmL Kkb

See also: hor, mal (1)

hormalsbot (OSw) noun
  fine for an adultery case OSw SdmL Kkb

See also: bot, hor, mal (1)

horn (ON) noun
  A damaged horn was considered a flaw, which reduced the value of the cow (GuL ch. 223) and gave rise to a demand for compensation (GuL ch. 41).
  horn on a cow ONorw GuL Kpb, Llb, Mhb

horna (ON) noun
  female nookling ONorw FrL ArbA 8

hornband (OGu) noun
  horn hobble OGu GL A 26

hornstafir (ON) noun
  corner post ONorw GuL Krb

See also: hyrnustokker

hornungr (ON) noun
  One of several types of illegitimate child mentioned in the medieval Icelandic and Norwegian laws. According to Grg Arþ 118, a hornungr was specifically the illegitimate child of a free woman and a slave whom the woman frees. In GuL (Arb, ch. 104) a hornungr is the child of two free parents living together openly, but where the mother has not been given her bride price (ON mundr). It has been suggested that these ‘noklings’, along with ‘scrublings’ (ON hrisungr) held free status, while other types of illegitimate children, such as those labelled pyborinn, were unfree.
  nokling OIce Grg Arþ 118, ONorw FrL
  ArbA 8 Rgb 47, GuL Løb, Arb

See also: bæsingr, hrisungr, laungetinn, vargdropi

Refs: Clunies Ross 1985; CV s.v. hornungr; Fritzner s.v. hornungr; GAO s.v. Geschlechtsleite, Kinder; GrgTr II:7; Hertzberg s.v. hornungr; KLMN s.v. óakta barn; ONP s.v. hornungr

horsak (OSw) horsak (ODan) noun
  adultery ODan SkKL 9, OSw YVgL Gb, Add
  case of adultery ODan JyL 3, OSw ÖgL Kkb, Vm

See also: hor, sak

horsiang (OSw) horsjæng (ODan) horsæng (OSw)
horsæng (OSw) noun
  adulterous bed OSw DL Kkb, UL Åb (table of contents only), VmL Åb (rubric only)
  adultery OSw DL Kkb
  adultery bed ODan JyL 3

bed of adultery OSw ÖgL Kkb, Eb
  fornication OSw HL Åb

horstakka (OSw) noun
  When a married woman was found guilty of adultery then, according to VmL, she could have her nose or ears cut off, or her clothing shredded upon discovery (it is not stated by whom), without any compensation being payable. In SdmL, the status of the adulteress is not mentioned, but the person allowed to take revenge was the wife who had been supplanted. The latter was to be paid three marker by the adulteress. According to both VmL and UL, but not SdmL, she would then be taken to the assembly for judgement. If she were found guilty by twelve men, she was then to be subject to a 40-mark fine. If she were unable to pay then, according to UL, her nose and ears were to be cut off, together with her hair. Since she was unlikely to be able to pay, as she had forfeited her bride price by committing the offence, the mutilation or hair cutting was probably a frequent consequence. Short hair was possibly the sign of a prostitute, or at least a rebellious woman, in medieval society, following one of the interpretations of an obscure passage in 1 Corinthians 11. What happened if the accused woman had been mutilated and later found innocent is not stated — either regarding payment of compensation, or punishment of the mutilator.
  mutilated whore OSw SdmL Gb, UL Åb, VmL Åb

See also: hor, stækkia, yfirhor

Refs: KLNM s.v. ægeteskabsbrud; Peel 2015, 144 note to chapter 21; Schlyter 1877, s.v. horstakka; SL UL, 82 note 22; SL VmL, 58 note 28

hortuta (OSw) hortugha (OSw) noun
  where OSw YVgL Rlb, ĀVgL Rlb

See also: hor

hovethlim (ODan) noun
  A man’s nose, tongue or penis, if cut off, resulted in a full man’s compensation.
  principal limbs ODan ESjL 2

hovethsak (ODan) noun
  main case ODan ESjL 2, 3
  main claim ODan SkKL 11

hovethtoft (ODan) noun
  capital toft ODan ESjL 2

See also: tompt

hovopluter (OSw) hovethlot (ODan) hafup luter (OGu) hafúpluti (OGu) huvup luter (OSw) noun
  A person’s share in a piece of property, such as an inheritance, proportionate to the number of owners or heirs.
capital lot ODan ESjL 1, 3, JyL 1–3, SkKL 5, SkL 6, 38, 40, 41, 141, 226, VSjL 1–8, 14, 21, 50, 53, 87, OSw ÖgL Kkb
head share OSw SmL
per capita share OGu GL A 20
personal share OGu GL A 7, 28, Add. 1 (B 4)
principal parcel OSw YVgL Add
principal part OSw YVgL Kkb, Add
See also: bosloter, luter
Refs: ODS s.v. hovedlod; Tamm and Vogt, eds, 2016, 308
hovoþsмаþer (OSw) noun
culprit/headman OSw HL Mb
instigator OSw UL Kgb, Mb, Rb, VmL Kgb, Mb, ÖgL Kkb, Db
leader ODan VSjL 53, 56, 60
principal OSw DL Eb, Mb, Tjdb, Rb, HL Kkb, SdmL Kgb, Till
responsible (man) OSw HL Kgb, YVgL Urb, Föb, Add
See also: raþsbani, raþsbænd
hovoþsynd (OSw) noun
capital sin OSw YVgL Kkb, ÁVgL Kkb
See also: synd
hovoþtiunda (OSw) verb
deliver capital tithe OSw ÁVgL Kkb
See also: tiund, tiunda
hovoþtiundi (OSw) hōfuþtiund (ON) noun
Tithes consisting of a tenth of a person’s total assets (it has been debated whether this included land or not) paid primarily at the consecration of a church, potentially also at other occasions such as inheritance, or marriage.
capital tithe Olce KRA 10, OSw YVgL Kkb, ÁVgL Kkb
greater tithe ONorw FrL KrbA 17
main-tithe ONorw EidsL 48.9
See also: tiund
Refs: Fritzner s.v. hōfuþtiund; Förvaltningshistorisk ordbok s.v. huvudtionið; Hertzberg s.v. hōfuþtiund; KLN M s.v. tiend; Runer 2012; Schlyter s.v. hovoþtiundi
hovuþduker (OSw) hıpþduker (OSw) hovudduker (OSw) huvþduker (OSw) huvþpduker (OSw) noun
coin OSw UL Åb, VmL Åb
hoyþlētr (OGu) noun
haymaking OGu GL A 47
hófr (ON) noun
If a horse caused a man’s death, the owner was to dispose of the animal or pay a compensation to the kinsfolk of the killed man. See GuL ch. 165.
hooF ONorw GuL Llb, Mhb
See also: hæster
hóra (ON) verb
betray ONorw FrL Kvb 13
be unfaithful ONorw FrL KrbB 7
where Olce KRA 17, 18
See also: horkona
hóra (ON) noun
where ONorw GuL Mhb
hóran (ON) noun
where OIce KRA 5
hreðjar (pl.) (ON) noun
sex organs ONorw GuL Mhb
hreiðr (ON) noun
nest ONorw GuL Tjb
hreppadór (ON) noun
A court convened to deal with matters of the commune (ON hrepr). A hreppadóm handled cases involving care of the poor. Prosecutions for failure to meet obligations toward the poor were held at the residence of the defendant. Case procedures are outlined in Grg Hrs 234. In Grg Feþ 167 it is stated that certain infractions concerning trade should also be prosecuted at the hreppadóm, but it is thought that this instance actually refers to a district court (ON heraðsdóm).
See also: domber, heraðsdóm
commune court Olce Grg Hrs 234
district court Olce Grg Feþ 167
See also: domber, heraðsdóm
Refs: CV s.v. hrepp; Fr; GAO s.v. hrepp; GrgTr II:93; KLN M s.v. dómr; Lýður Björnsson 1972–79, I:48−49; Miller 1990, 19
hreppamáðr (ON) noun
The articles or rules established within a commune (ON hrepp). These pertained mostly to the care of the poor and the treatment of itinerants and vagrants. May also refer to specific cases concerning a commune and resolved within it.
See also: fynd, mal (1), samqvæmd
Refs: CV s.v. hreppamáðr; Finsen III:625; Fritzner s.v. hreppamáðr; KLN M s.v. hrepp
A commune; the designation for the smallest administrative district in medieval Iceland, though Grg Hrs 234 states that a *hreppr* could be further divided into thirds or quarters. It is unknown when the division of the country into communes occurred, but a general consensus places it prior to Christianization in the year 1000. According to Grg Hrs 234 and Jó Kge 31 a commune had to have at least twenty householders capable of paying assembly attendance dues (*þingfararkaup*), but the precise number of extant *hreppar* is unknown prior to 1703. It has been suggested that the term referred to personal properties prior to becoming geographic districts (cf. Hoff 2012, 26) and that the *hreppar* were a type of medieval guild (cf. Sv. Jakobsson 2013, 275).

Each *hreppr* was governed by a group of five councilmen (*hreppstjóri*; also called *[hrepp]sóknarmenn*). Communes were allotted one quarter of annual tithes, and these funds were dedicated to the maintenance of the poor and to serve as insurance in the event members of the commune suffered a disastrous fire or loss of livestock. The insurance aspect however seems to have vanished by the time Norwegian rule began in Iceland, as there is no mention of it in Jó. Communes were also involved in the process of spring sheep drives. Maintenance of the poor by the *hreppr* is thought to predate the tithing system introduced to Iceland in 1097.

In England, particularly in Sussex, the term *hreppr* was co-opted as *rape* and referred to an administrative division between a hundred and a shire. In Norwegian dialects and place names it refers to a settlement or group of estates, while in Sweden it was part of a church parish, but the term never took on any legal or political strength as in Iceland. However a manuscript variant in MLL indicates that a *hreppr* might have been an older administrative district in Norway as well. The term *hreppr* has been equated with *sogn* in Norway.

A leader or councilman within an Icelandic commune (ON *hreppr*). Five of them governed a commune, and they were elected annually. Possibly the same as a *hreppsóknarmaðr* (q.v.), the designation being replaced over the course of the twelfth century. The position was unpaid, but according to early fourteenth-century documents, holders of the post were entitled to a portion of certain fines, such as penalties for failing to uphold decisions passed by the *hreppstjórar* (Di II nr. 182, 1305). In addition to administering duties assigned to the commune, such as maintenance for the poor, a *hreppsóknarmaðr* was, according to Gamli sáttmáli, also responsible for delivering tax payments to the king’s representative.

A meeting of householders belonging to a commune (ON *hreppr*). It is thought that this refers to a special meeting of the members convened to deal with communal issues, such as determining who was responsible for maintaining a dependent. Might also refer to a guild meeting (ON *gildisfundr*).

A man of the commune (ON *hreppr*). Five of them governed a commune, and they were elected annually. Possibly the same as a *hreppsóknarmaðr* (q.v.), the designation being replaced over the course of the twelfth century. The position was unpaid, but according to early fourteenth-century documents, holders of the post were entitled to a portion of certain fines, such as penalties for failing to uphold decisions passed by the *hreppstjórar* (Di II nr. 182, 1305). In addition to administering duties assigned to the commune, such as maintenance for the poor, a *hreppsóknarmaðr* was, according to Gamli sáttmáli, also responsible for delivering tax payments to the king’s representative.
hreppstjórn (ON) noun
commune council
Oice Jó Kge 34 7
See hreppstjóri

commune councilman
Oice Jó Kge 29, 34 Llb 69

hreppstjórnarþing (ON) noun
A þing ‘assembly’ held in autumn dealing with local affairs of the judicial/administrative district at the lowest level, the hreppr (‘commune’), where all householders were obliged to participate.

commune assembly
Oice Jó Kge 31
See also: hreppr, hreppstjórnarþing; KLNM s.v. ting
Refs: Hertzberg s.v.

hrosslán (ON) noun
horse loan
Oice Jó þþ ðb 17

hruðning (ON) ruðning (ON) noun
challenge
Oice Grg þþ pþþ 25, 35 Vis 89, 102

hruðningarmál (ON) ruðningarmál (ON) noun
words of challenge
Oice Grg þþ 25, 35

hrufa (ON) noun
scab
ONorw GuL Mhb

hrýgr (ON) noun
back
ONorw GuL Kvr, Mhb

hrækja (ON) verb
spit
ONorw GuL Krb

hror (ON) noun
Expressions:

at hreyrum (ON)
in terms of attachment
Oice Grg Vis add.
57(ii), 101 Feþ 166 Lbþ 176, 218

huaiifikain (OGu) noun
larger bone splinter
OGu GL A 19

hug (ODan) hagg (OGu) högg (ON) noun
beating
ONorw GuL Krb, Kvb, Mb, Lb

bowl
ESjL 2, 3, 54, OGu GL A 19, Add. 1 (B 4), OSw UL Mb, VmL Mb

cut
ODan Jyl 2, SkL 116

dismemberment
ODan VsjL 86

felling of trees
OSw YVgL Jb, Föb

stabbing
OSw SdmL Mb

stroke
ODan VsjL 2

wounding
OSw DL Eb

hugga (OSw) hogg (ODan) hagga (OGu) höggva (ON) hogga (OSw) verb

chap
ODan VsjL 2, Jyl 2, 29, ESjL 2, 3, 54, OSw UL Mb, VmL 29,

OSw HL Mb, UL Bb, VmL Bb

cut
ODan Jyl 2, 3, SKL 4, SkL 99, 116, 122, 191, 193–196, 204, VsjL 26–28, 31, 33–35, 55, 86,

ONorw GuL Llb, Mhb, Leb, OSw DL Eb, Mb, OSw UL Mb, VmL 29,

HL Kgb, Mb, SdmL Kgb, Mb, UL Kgb, Mhb, Blb, VmL Kgb, Mb, Bb, YVgL Drb, Rlb, Add, ÁVgL

Smb, Vs, Urb, Föb, ÖgL Kkb, Eó, Mb, Vm

cut (down) wood
OGu GL A 26, 63

cut down
OSw UL Bb, VmL Bb

cut off
OGu GL A 19, 20a, Add. 5 (B 20)

fell
OGu GL A 7, 25, OSw SdmL Bb, Mb, UL Mb, Blb, VmL Mb, Bb

hew
ONorw GuL Llb, OSw SmL, YVgL Add, ÁVgL Fós, Föb

hit
ODan VsjL 3, OSw ÁVgL Lek
hugvakan (OSw) noun
  cutting weapon OSw HL Äb
  See also: vapn
huír (OGu) noun
  wimple OGu GL A 23
  See also: tuppr
hulsar (OSw) hulsar (ODan) hulseri (OGu) holsár (ON) holsaar (OSw) noun
  internal wound ODan SKL 89, 96, 116
  perforation ODan ESJL 2, JyL 3, SkL 89, VSjL 36
  wound OSw HL Mb
  wound in the cavities ONorw GuL Mhb
  wound in the trunk OSw DL Mb,
  SdmL Mb, UL Mb, VmL Mb
  wound that has penetrated the abdominal or breast cavity OGu GL A 19
hult (OGu) holt (ON) noun
  grove OGu GL A 4, ONorw GuL Olb
  wooded lot OIce Jó Llb 17, 26
  woods ONorw FrL LlbA 14 LlbB 3
  See also: guhp
humamal (OSw) noun
  suspected case OSw ØgL Kkb
  See also: grun, jæva, vanesak, veena
humblagarþer (OSw) noun
  garden of hops OSw HL Mb
  hop-garden OSw DL Kkb, Bb, HL Llb, SdmL Kkb
humblí (OSw) humblí (OGu) noun
  hop OGu GL A 3, OSw UL Kkb, Kgb, VmL Kkb, Bb
hun (OSw) hun (OGu) noun
  bar OGu GL Add. 8 (B 55), OSw VmL Kkb
  See also: hæl (1)
hund (ODan) hundr (ON) noun
  dog ONorw GuL Krb, Llb, Tfb, Mhb
houndari (OSw) hunderi (OGu) noun
  An administrative and judicial district in the Svea laws and GL. The size of a hundari is not stated.
hundred OGu GL A 19, 28, 31, Add. 8 (B 55)
hundari OSw DL Mb, Bb, Tjdb, Rb,
  SdmL Kkb, Kgb, Gb, Āb, Jb, Bb, Kmb,
  Mb, Tjdb, Rb, UL passim, VmL passim
  See also: attunger, firþunger,
hanna, hærðap, skiplagh
  Refs: Andersson 1982a, 52–66; Andersson 1999, 5–12; Andersson 2014, 12–14; KLNM
  s.v. hundare; Lindkvist 1995, 49–53; Lundberg 1972, 78–81; Peel 2015, 14–16, 248–49, 286
  note 1/18; SL 2, xx–xiii; Tegengren 2015
hundarísbro (OSw) noun
  bridge of a {hundari} OSw SdmL Bb
  See also: hundari
hundarísnæmd (OSw) noun
  A næmd ‘panel’ dealing with unjust revenge (DL, SdmL), rape and bridges and roads (SdmL).
  panel from/of the {hundari} OSw
  DL Eb, SdmL Kgb, Bb
  See also: hundari, næmd
hundaríssyn (OSw) noun
  inspection by a {hundari} OSw SdmL Till
  See also: hundari
hundarísþing (OSw) noun
  A þing ‘assembly’ of the judicial district hundari (q.v.),
  appearing as the venue for announcing madmen.
  assembly of the hundari OSw SdmL Mb
  See also: firþungþing, fylkisþing, hundari, hærðap, hækþungþing, landsþing, þing
hunderismenn (pl) (OGu) noun
  men of the hundred OGu GL A 28
hundrað (ON) noun
  hundred OIce Ggr Hrs 234, Jó Bfb 2 Kge 15, 31
hureþ (ON) noun
  door leaf ONorw GuL Llb
hus (OSw) hus (ODan) þus (ON) noun
  building ODan ESJL 3, OSw HL Mb, Rb
  castle OSw SdmL Till
  family OSw DL Rb
  house ODan ESJL 2, JyL 1–3, SkL 1, 29, 87, 190, 199, 218, 224, 226, 239, VSjL 53, 56–58,
  86, OSw DL Kkb, Mb, Bb, Rb, HL Kkb,
  Mb, Jb, Kmb, Bb, SdmL Kkb, Jb, Bb, Kmb,
  Mb, Tjdb, Till, SdmL, Yvgl Kkb, Urb, Rb,
  Tb, Jb, Föb, Add, AVgl Āb, Rlb, Jb, Tb
  household ODan VSjL 12
  movables ODan VSjL 12
  Expressions:
bryta hus (OSw) bryte hus (ODan)
break into a house ODan JyL 2 OSw SdmL Kgb
  See also: bryta, husbrut
husa (OSw) huse (ODan) hya (OSw) verb
Sheltering an outlaw was illegal. Similar concepts could be expressed in terms of feeding and meeting with them. Keeping stolen goods in one’s home was another offence occasionally expressed with this verb (ODan SkL).

accommodate OSw UL Blb, VmL Bb
house ODan SkL 141, OSw HL Kgb, SdmL Kgb
provide house OSw HL Kgb
shelter ODan Jyl 2, OSw UL Kgb,
Kmb, VmL Kgb, Kmb

Expressions:
husa ok hema, hya ok hema, husa ællær
hema (OSw) hya eþa haima (OGu)
house and shelter OSw SdmL Kgb
give shelter or lodging OSw UL
Kgb, Kmb VmL Kgb, Kmb
shelter or house OGu GL A 2

See also: forvist, hema, samvist, samvera, vipervist

husaby (OSw) noun
Presumably a royal estate (king’s farm) providing living for a royal administrator. A husaby is mentioned only in HL, which is not what would be expected since the king’s estates were called konungsgarþer (q.v.) in the north of Sweden and husaby in the south. The function of a husaby as an administrative unit has been much debated, the historical material is very limited and no definite answers to its function have yet been published.

Husaby appears as a place-name in Sweden, Denmark and Norway although most of them are situated in central Sweden and around Viken in Norway. Stefan Brink claims that in Uppland they constitute bona regalia, and were part of the royal administration, but calls for more research into their function in the rest of Scandinavia.

A husabyman (q.v.) is mentioned only in DL, where he is a representative of the king with certain judicial rights on the local administration level beside the lensmaper (q.v.), or under him.

husabyman (OSw) noun
In DL a representative of the king on the local administration level beside the lensmaper (q.v.) with certain judicial rights.

husband (ON) husbonde (ODan) husbôndi (OGu)

husabon (OSw) husbonde (ODan) husbôndi (OGu)

husband (ON) husbôndi (OGu)

husband (ON) husbonde (ODan) husbôndi (OGu)

husband (ON) husbôndi (OGu)

husbrut (OSw) husbrut (ODan) húsbrótt (ON) noun
Breaking or breaking into someone’s house. In Olce and ONorw regarding removal of parts of the building, particularly doors and their attachments, when moving away from a house. In ODan and OSw in connection with illegally entering someone’s home, considered an offence against the king’s sworn peace (OSw hemsokn, eþsöre) or a gang crime (ODan hærverk).

damage to a building ONorw. Gl. Lib
housebreaking ODan Jyl 2, Olce Jô Lib
9, Js Lbb 12, OSw SdmL Kgb, ÓgL Lb

husbrof (OSw) noun

husby (OSw) noun

husfrugha (OSw) husfrue (ODan) husfroyia (OGu)
húsfrâja (ON) húspreyja (ON) hosparea (OSw)
husfrau (OSw) husfroua (OSw) husfrua (OSw)
husprea (OSw) hustro (OSw) hustru (OSw) noun
The wife of a householder. She was in charge of lock and key, but she had limited freedom in matters of
huskona

Several compounds beginning with hus ‘house’ or hem ‘home’ refer to people of varying status and degree of dependence serving at or managing a house(hold).

A huskona appears to have been an unfree woman serving in a household. In OSw ÁVgL and YVgL her status was so low that she was used in an illustration of humiliation.

female servant ODan SKL 220
female slave OSw YVgL Utgb
servant-woman ODan SKL 62, VSjL 69
slave-woman OSw ÁVgL Gb, Lek
thrall woman OSw YFgL Gb
See also: ambat, annöþogher, deghia, fostra, frælsgiva, gæfþræl, hion, hus, kona, sætesambut

husl (OSw) noun

Holy Communion OSw YVgL
Kkb, Åb, ÁVgL Kkb, Åb
See also: guþslíkami

husla (OSw) húsla (ON) verb

administer Holy Communion OSw YVgL Kkb, ÁVgL Kkb, Föb

give communion OSw YVgL Utgb
house OSw YdL 47.4
See also: husl

hussetisfolk (OSw) hussætu folk (OSw) noun

A category of people without landed property, possibly living permanently in somebody else’s household. They may have paid rent (UL Mb) or been labourers. Appearing in a list of poor people (UL Kkb) and dealt with concerning their responsibilities if they had keys to the farm where they lived (VmL Mb).
lodgers OSw UL Kkb, Mb, VmL Kkb, Mb
See also: hussetumáper
Refs: KLN s.v.s. husmand

hussetumáper (OSw) hussætisman (OSw) noun

The male equivalent of hussetisfolk (q.v.) appears concerning his obligation to pay the priest at Easter (SmL, UL Kkb).
cotter OSw SmL
lodger OSw UL Kkb
See also: hussetisfolk
Refs: KLN s.v.s. husmand

huspiaup (OGu) noun

head wound OSw SdmL Mb
wound in the head OSw DL Mb

húlp (OSw) huth (ODan) húð (ON) noun

Two senses are to be distinguished: 1) skin of human beings, and 2) hides, skin of animals. 1) Referring to human skin concerns corporal punishment, i.e. flogging (whipping), mainly for theft, including illicit barking of another’s tree (OSw SdmL, VmL) and use of another’s horse (ODan ESjL), as well as for sending a hired man in one’s place for military duty (ODan JyL). It was rarely specified who was to effect the punishment, but the plaintiff (ODan SdmL) as well as officials such as lænsmaþer (OSw VmL, YVgL) and umbuthsman (ODan SJL) were mentioned. 2) Hides were needed as material for cordage in the fleet of conscripted warships. See GuL ch. 308. They were also articles of payment and trade.

hide OSw GuL Leb
hide whipping ODan VSjL 87
skin OSw ESjL 2, SKL 10, SKL 151, 160, 161, OSw SdmL Tjdb, YVgL Tb

skin of animals OSw GuL Krb, Kpb

skin of human beings OSw GuL Krb, Tjb
Expressions:

**huþstryka** (OSw)
doorknit

**huststryke** (ODan)
hussuete

**hustryka** (OSw)
hussuete

**huþstryka** (OSw)
hustuete

**huþsverf** (OSw) noun

**húðafang** (ON) noun

**húðarlausn** (ON) noun

**húfr** (ON) noun

**húnn** (ON) noun

**húðaskið** (ON) noun

**húðaupphald** (ON) noun

**húðaþale** (ON) noun

**húðbúandi** (ON) noun

**húseigandi** (ON) noun

**húsfar** (ON) adj.

**húsfar** (ON) noun

**húgsa** (ODan)
hussuete

**húsgangr** (ON) noun

**húsgangsmaðr** (ON) noun

**húshagi** (ON) noun

**húskarl** (ON) noun

**húskarlserfð** (ON) noun

**húskr** (ON) noun

**húsrúm** (ON) noun

**húsfar** (ON) adj.

**hvalr** (ON)
hussuete

**hvalr** (ON)
hussuete

**hval** (ODan)
hussuete

**hval** (ODan) hvalr

**hval** (ODan) hvall

**hval** (ODan) hvall

**hval** (ODan) hvall

**hval** (ODan) hvall

**hval** (ODan) hvall

**hval** (ODan) hvall

**hval** (ODan) hvall

**hval** (ODan) hvall

**hval** (ODan) hvall
whale **ODan** **ESjL** 3, **JyL** 3, **ONorw** **GuL** **Kvr**  
Refs: Tamm and Vogt, eds, 2016, 31

**hvalflutningar** (ON) noun  
whale salvaging **Olce** **Grg** **Lbþ** 213, 216

**hvalflystri** (ON) noun  
pieces of whale **OFar** **Seyð** 11

**hvalfundi** (ON) noun  
whale finding **ONorw** **FrL** **LlbB** 10

**hvalrekí** (ON) noun  
whale drift rights **Olce** **Grg** **Lbþ** 214

**hvalréttr** (ON) noun  
law on whaling **ONorw** **GuL** **Kvr**

**hvalréttr** (ON) noun  
whale rights **Olce** **Grg** **Lbþ** 215

**hvalsvorð** (ON) noun  
whale-price **Olce** **Grg** **Lbþ** 215

**hvannastúlðr** (ON) noun  
thief of angelica **Olce** **Jó** **Þjb** 11

**hvannagarðr** (ON) noun  
angelica garden **Olce** **Js** **Þjb** 8,  
**ONorw** **FrL** **LlbA** 2, **Gul** **Llb**

**hvardagsklæþi** (OSw) noun  
The only possessions an adulteress could take when made to leave the home.

daily clothes **OSw** **YVgL** **Gb**, **ÄVgL** **Gb**

**hvin** (OSw) **hvin** (ON) noun  
A petty thief, a pilferer; one who commits a minor theft (cf. **hvinska**).  
petty larcener **OSw** **YVgL** **Tb**  
pilferer **ONorw** **FrL** **LlbB** 12  
See also: **hvinska**, **snattan**, **biuver**

Refs: **CV** s.v. **hvinnir**; Fritzner s.v. **hvinna**;  
Hertzberg s.v. **hvinna**; **ONP** s.v. **hvinn**

**hvinska** (OSw) **hvinska** (ON) noun  
Petty larceny **Oice** **Jó** **Þjb** 1, **OSw** **YVgL** **Tb**, Add  
petty theft **Olce** **Jó** **Mah** 26, **Js** **Mah** 25

**hvalflutningar** (ON) noun  

See also: **fornæmi**, **görtǿki**, **hvin**, **mífangi**,  
**ran**, **snattan**, **biuferi**, **biuver**

Refs: **CV** s.v. **hvinska**; Fritzner s.v. **hvinska**;  
**KLNM** s.v.v. **ráttlösa**, **tyveri**; **ONP** s.v. **hvinska**

**hvitisunnudagher** (OSw) noun  
first Sunday in Lent **OSw** **SdmL** **Rb**, **Till**

**hvítavöðr** (pl.) (ON) noun  
This robe was worn by the child at baptism and taken off one week later.  
white robes **ONorw** **GuL** **Krb**

**hyndask** (ON) verb  
rise to half a hundred (i.e. sixty) **ONorw** **GuL** **Kpb**

**hynustokker** (OSw) noun  
Appears as a border in the context of **hemsokn** ‘attack in the home’;  
killing an intruder at the **hynustokker**  
was considered self-defence.

corner of a house **OSw** **YVgL** **Drb**, **ÄVgL** **Md**

See also: **garpslíp**, **hemsokn**, **hornstafr**, **stafer**

**hýbýli** (ON) **hibýli** (ON) noun  
home **Olce** **Js** **Ert** 21, **ONorw** **FrL** **ArbB** 9

**hýðing** (ON) noun  
place where people live **Olce** **Grg** **Rþ** 231

**hýða** (ON) verb  
flog **Olce** **Grg** **Hrs** 235, **KRA** 30, **ONorw** **BorgL**  
14.5, **FrL** **KrBA** 2 **Rgb** 40, **GuL** **Krb**, **Tjb**

**hýding** (ON) noun  
flogging **Olce** **Grg** **Hrs** 235, **ONorw** **BorgL** 14.5

**hývig** (ON) noun  
verbatim killing **Olce** **Grg** **Vis** 111

**hæfta** (OSw) **hepta** (OGu) **hæpta** (OSw) **hæfte** (ODan)  
**hæfti** (OSw) **hæpta** (OSw) verb  
Apprehension of certain criminals, particularly those  
captured in incriminating circumstances, and bringing them to justice,  
including waiting for the **þing** ‘assembly’.  
There is no mention of prisons as a means  
of punishment. In **GL** also used of animals put in a  
hobble.

be captive **OGu** **GL** **A** 20a  
confine **OSw** **VMl** **Mb**  
detain **OSw** **YVgL** **Gb**, **ÄVgL** **Gb**

**put a fetter on** on **OSw** **HL** **Blb**

**restrain** **OSw** **ÖgL** **Db**

**tether** **OGu** **GL** **A** 26

Refs: **KLNM** s.v.v. **frihedsberøvelse**, **fängelse**
haefta (OSw) noun
  arrest ODan VSjL 60
  confinement OSw DL Mb, UL
  Kkb, Mb, VmL Kkb, Mb
  fetter OSw HL Bb
  fetterlock OSw HL Mb
  jail OSw DL Rb
  locking-up ODan ESjL 3, OSw HL Mb
  restraint OSw ÖgL Db
  tether ODan JyL 3

haeft (OSw) haevth (ODan) noun
  Derived from a verb meaning ‘to have’. Possession of,
  in particular, land. One who used land for cultivation,
  buildings etc. for a stipulated period, often three years,
  without being challenged, gained legal ownership.
  Occasionally appearing in phrases such as lagha haeft (OSw),
  laghaevth, raet haeft (ODan) ‘legal possession’. Also of sexual relations resulting in incest
  or paternity matters, but not rape.
  acquisition OSw YVgL Add
  consuetude OSw HL Bb
  cultivation OSw UL Jb
  lawful possession ODan ESjL 2, SkL 82
  possession ODan ESjL 1–3, JyL 1–3, SkL 37, 49,
  53, 59, 72, 75, 76, 78, 80, 84, 135, 136, 141, VSjL
  1, 68, 76, 79, 80, 82, 83, 85, OSw ÖgL Kkb
  property ODan ESjL 2
  sexual intercourse OSw SdmL Kkb
 foreach also: brigf, fing, jormaeft, heafja, illa,
  jorft, jorgaklandan, klanda, kluva, laghaefta,
  moepneaf, oklandafer, oklutrafer,
  oqvalder, qvelia, uilsketh, ulter
  Refs: Schlyter s.v. haeft; Tamm
  and Vogt, eds, 2016, 312

haefja (OSw) haethe (ODan) verb
  farm OSw DL Bb
  lie with OSw UL Kkb, VmL Kkb
  possess ODan VSjL 80
  take into possession ODan JyL 2, OSw SdmL Jb
  use OSW DL Kkb, SdmL Bb, UL Bb, VmL Bb

haegha (OSw) haeghe (ODan) heagna (OSw) verb
  defend ODan JyL 1
  fence OSW YVgL Jb, ÅVgL Jb
  protect ODan ESjL 2, OSW ÅVgL Slb, Åb

haeghnaskogh (OSw) noun
  enclosed wood(land) OSw DL Bb

haeghnaper (OSw) haeghmeth (ODan) noun
  enclosing ODan ESjL 2

enclosure ODan JyL 3, SkL 185, OSw SdmL Bb
fence ODan JyL 3

haegume (ODan) noun
  Appears in the context of false accusations of theft.
  loose talk ODan SkL 137
  See also: glasfefer, jæva, ljóggviðr,
  ljóggvi, menep, skruk, tvætla, væna

hæl (OSw) hel (OGu) noun
  bolt ODan Gb Add. 8 (B55), OSw VmL Kkb
  See also: hun

hæl (OSw) noun
  Expressions:
  hæl eller hughfer (OSw)
  death or mind OSw YVgL Frb, Gb, Jb ÅVgL Slb, Gb
  See also: dræpa, sla

hæla (ON) verb
  kick with the heel ONorw FrL Mhb 17

haelgh (OSw) haelgh (ODan) helg (OGu) helgi (ON)
  helgr (ON) haelghp (OSw) haelgh (OSw) noun
  holiday ODan ESjL 2, SkL 157
  holy day OSw HL Rb, ÖgL Kkb
  holy peace ODan SdmL 5
  holy period OLice KRA 24
  holy time ONorw EidsL 16
  immunity OLice Grg Vis 90 Misc 241,
  Js Mah 14, ONorw FrL Mhb 61
  observance OSw UL Kkb, VmL Kkb
  peace ODan SdmL 9
  period of peace ODan SkKL 8
  personal rights ONorw FrL Mhb 7
  protection OGu GL A 8
  safety OGu GL A 13
  sanctity OGu GL A 8
  sanctuary OGu GL A 8, 13
  Expressions:
  bryte haelgh (ODan)
  commit sacrilege ODan JyL 2
  See also: friper, helghidager, manhælghi

haelgha (ODan) helga (OGu) helga (ON) verb
  consecrate OLice Js Kdb 1, KRA 30
  establish immunity OLice Grg Lbþ 191, Js Mah 16, 24
  free ODan ESjL 2
  inaugurate formally OLice Grg
  Klþ 19 bþ 56, 61 Vis 99
  protect OGu GL A 24f (64), ONorw GuL Mhb
  See also: helaghger, helgh
hælghedaghar (OSw) noun
feast day ODan SkKL 11, OSw UL Kkb, VmL Kkb
holiday OSw YVgL Kkb

hælghidagher (OSw) helaghdagh (ODan)
hælgadaghar (OSw) noun
feast day ODan SkKL 11, OSw UL Kkb, VmL Kkb
holiday OSw YVgL Kkb

hælghidomber (OSw) helgunamæssudagher (OSw) noun
All Saints' Day OGu GS Ch. 3, OSw DL Kkb, SdmL Kkb, SmL, UL Kkb, Blb, YVgL Kkb
See also: aldra hælghuna dagher, allraheilagramessa

hælghidomber (OSw) noun
domicile with immunity OSw DL Gb

hælghidomber (OSw) helghdom (ODan) noun
Holy objects appear in certain oath procedures concerning disputed borders between land (q.v.) and hærrap (q.v.) and disputed land transactions (OSw YVgL) as well as in the new king’s oath of allegiance, which should be sworn holding both a book and holy relic (OSw SdmL). According to ODan SkL 113 a levelling oath (ODan javnetheeth, see jamnapareper) should be sworn on a book, not on holy relics. The word also occurs referring to places of pilgrimage (ODan SkL 83, 124) and relics in a church (ODan SkKL 1).

hælghisbot (OSw) noun
wergild compensation OSw ÀVgL Md
See also: bot, manhælghi

hælghiporsdagher (OSw) noun
Holy Thursday (Ascension Day) OSw SdmL Rb, UL Kkb, Blb, Rb, YVgL Kkb, Jb, Utgb, ÀVgL Jb, Fób
See also: uppstigningardagur

hælghudaghabrut (OSw) noun
offence on a holy day OSw ÓgL Kkb
Sabbath-breaking OSw UL Kkb, VmL Kkb
violation of a holy day OSw HL Kkb, SdmL Kkb
See also: hælghedaghar

hælghunæssudagher (OSw) helgunamæssu (OSw) noun
All Saints' Day OGu GS Ch. 3, OSw DL Kkb, SdmL Kkb, SmL, UL Kkb, Blb, YVgL Kkb
See also: aldra hælghuna dagher, allraheilagramessa

hælmningar (OSw) noun
armed attendant OSw VmL Mb
Expressions:
ær ok hælmningar (OSw)
armed men and attendants OSw VmL Mb

hælræp (OSw) hælræp (OSw) noun
death OSw ÀVgL Md
incited killing OSw YVgL Drb
See also: rapi

hæmd (OSw) hævnd (ODan) hæmd (OGu) hefnd (ON) noun
Revenge was mainly allowed in cases of killing, other bodily injury and adultery (the latter supposedly the only legal cause for revenge in ODan). In Olce Grg and ONorw FrL it also applied to insults. Only an actual offender could be the legal target of revenge (Olce Js; OSw DL, HL, SdmL, UL, VmL, ÓgL), and OGu GL and OSw ÓgL allowed revenge on women, which was explicitly prohibited, along with ‘learned men’, in ODan JyL. Revenge was prohibited when breaching a promise of immunity or an agreed settlement (ODan JyL; ONorw FrL; OSw DL, HL, SdmL, UL, VmL, YVgL, ÁVgL, ÓgL), and an oath, a testimony or a legal indictment (OSw HL, SdmL, UL, VmL, ÓgL). It was also prohibited for avoidance of a legal punishment or compensation (ODan ESjL, JyL; OSw YVgL, ÁVgL, ÓgL), and as an act of enmity (OSw SdmL, VmL) or for accidents (OSw YVgL), or if death occurred later than a year after a wounding (OSw SdmL, VmL). Most OSw laws explicitly described these acts of revenge as violations of the king’s sworn peace (OSw eþsöre), the peace (OSw friþer) or as an unatoneable crime (OSw urbotamal). Olce Js and ONorw FrL state that anyone who took vengeance for an unatoneable criminal became themselves an unatoneable criminal. The injured party was sometimes allowed to choose between revenge and fine/compensation (OSw HL, SdmL, UL, VmL), while ODan JyL explicitly denied the victim of theft the possibility of hanging his own thief. Occasionally hæmd referred to a legal punishment by the king (OSw SdmL, UL). Although there are more attestations of the word from East Norse laws, revenge is presumed to have been more widespread, in the West than in the East, and the examples above include provisions expressed with the verb kævne (ODan)/hefna (ON)/hæmna (OSw).
hæmna (OSw) havne (ODan) hemna (OGu) hefna (ON) verb

vengeance ODan ESjL 3, JyL 2, VSjL 86, OGu GL A 11, 14, OSw HL Kgb, SdlmL Conf, Kgb, UL SttBM, Kgb (table of contents only), VmL Kgb (table of contents only), YVgL Add

dødsstraf

See also: armed men and attendants

hær (ODan) herr (ON) noun

army ODan ESjL 2, ONorw GUL Kvb, Leb, OSw SdlmL Kgb, Ab, Mb, ÖgL Eb
denmark ODan ESjL 2, ONorw GUL Kvb, Leb, OSw SdlmL Kgb, Ab, Mb, ÖgL Eb
group of armed men OSw VmL Mb

Expressions:

hær ok hælmningar (OSw) armed men and attendants OSw VmL Mb

See also: herhlæup, hirð

hæraþ (OSw) hæreh (ODan) heraþ (ON) noun

The highest judicial and administrative district in the
Danish laws and the Göta laws. Each hæraþ had its
own assembly, hæraþþing (q.v.). In the Icelandic
laws, a hæraþ was a lower-level administrative district.
In Norwegian laws, hæraþ refers to the local
court district and an administrative and ecclesiastical unit
(a parish). It was to be distinguished from the town
(kaupangr, see köpungur), which had a separate law.

Commune ODan GUL Klþ 5
countryside ONorw FrL KbA 45
district ODan ESjL 1–3, JyL 1–3, SKL 80, 145, 147, 225, VSjL 82, 87, OIce GUL Klþ 2, 4 bþb 22, 58, Jó ñþb 6, 9 Mah 6, 7, ONorw FrL Intr 5 Var 45 Rgb 35, OSw YVgL Urb, Add, ÖgL Db

See also: Tjdb, VSjL

Hang (OSw) hang (ODan) hængja (ON) verb

Hang may have been the most common form of
capital punishment, although the method was rarely
explicitly mentioned in OIce and ONorw laws.

Hanging was considered dishonourable and was
mainly used in cases of theft exceeding a certain value,
and when the thief was caught in the act. Women
were not to be hanged with the explicit exception of
cases of witchcraft in OSw ÁVgL Tb. In ODan JyL 2:87
the hanging was to be carried out by the king’s
official, but otherwise it seems generally assumed that
the plaintiffs could act as executioners of the death
sentence issued by the þing ‘assembly’; a preceding
sentence was, however, not required in OIce and
ONorw laws. Often appears with the adverb/particle
up.

hang ODan JyL 2, SKL 151, 162, 184, 226,
VSjL 86, 87, Olce GRL Bat 113, OSw DL
Tjdb, SdlmL Tjdb, YVgL Tb, ÁVgL Tb

See also: galgði, gren, hals, hang, þing

Refs: Gade 1986, 159–68; KLNM s.v.
dødsstraf; Schlyter s.v. up hængja

hær (OSw) hær (ODan) hær (ON) noun

army ODan ESjL 2, ONorw GUL Kvb, Leb, OSw SdlmL Kgb, Ab, Mb, ÖgL Eb
denmark ODan ESjL 2, ONorw GUL Kvb, Leb, OSw SdlmL Kgb, Ab, Mb, ÖgL Eb
group of armed men OSw VmL Mb

Expressions:

hær ok hælmningar (OSw) armed men and attendants OSw VmL Mb

See also: herhlæup, hirð

hærþ (OSw) hærþ (ODan) heraþ (ON) noun

See also: hæraþsmannamal
hæraþsmærð (OSw) hæresism (ODan) hæraþsmærð (ON) hæresism (pl.) (OSw) noun

district men ONorw ÖgL Db
local man ÖIce Grg Klþ 6

man of the district ÖDan ESjL 3, ÖSw ÖgL Db

See also: hæraþsmærð, hæraþ

hæraþsnaðr (OSw) hæresisnæmd (ODan) noun

A naðr ‘panel’ with, according to ÖDan JyL, three members from each fjørðungr ‘quarter’ (see fjørðungr) of the hæreth ‘district’ (see hæraþ). It dealt with cases of, for instance, forgery, arson, highwaymen (ODan JyL), referrals from the king concerning sins (OSw SmL), contradictory oaths, infanticide, unjust revenge, rape, chasing off opponents, association with outlaws, breaching the king’s sworn oath, killings and a hærethshöfþingi failing to heed a call from a householder (OSw ÖgL). ÖSw ÖgL (Kkb 16) prescribed a functional division between hæraþsnaðr (formal aspects) and biskupsnaðr (q.v.) (facts). Appears in OSw ÁVgL and YVgL in the expression lukt (lit. ‘closed, locked’) hæraþsnaðr, which indicated unanimity, confidentiality or something else.

district jury ÖSw ÖgL Kkb, Eb, Db
men of a district ÖDan JyL 3

nominated men of the district OSw YVgL Frb, Drb, Åb, Rhb, Add, ÁVgL Slb, Åb

panel from the hæraþ OSw SmL

See also: hæraþ, naðr

Refs: Andersen 2014; Lindkvist forthcoming; SL ÁVgL, 69 note 33; Åqvist 1989, 283

hæraþspaþkr (OSw) noun

Literally ‘district hare’ used of a vagrant, possibly a beggar. There is no mention of an organization within the hæraþ to care for them.

district beggar OSw ÖgL Db

See also: fjörðungaflutning, fjörðungafjörla, gongumáðr, húsþangr, húsþangsmáðr, hæraþ, stavkarl

Refs: KLMN s.v. fattiggvárd; SL ÖgL, 71, note 54

hæraþsmaðr (OSw) hæresism (pl.) (OSw) noun

Used of a specific decision to protect woodland. Breaching it was punished with higher fines than other illegal felling.

protection of the district OSw YYgL Föb, ÁVgL Fös

See also: hæraþ

Refs: Lindkvist forthcoming; Schlyter s.v. hæraþsmaðr

hæraþsmaþr (OSw) hæresism (pl.) (OSw) noun

district law ONorw ÖgL Arb
right of the district OSw YVgL Kkb

See also: hæraþ

hæraþspening (OSw) hæresisthing (ODan) hæraþspening (ON) noun

A þing ‘assembly’ of the administrative/judicial district hæraþ in its various usages. The highest assembly of the hæraþ (q.v.) in the Götal lands. Dealing mostly with local matters, and the venue for interactions with representatives of king and bishop. According to ÖDan laws, held every fortnight (every eight days in SkL). In OSw YYgL held twice a year and led by the hærethshöfþingi (q.v.), but in ÖDan laws apparently without a formal leader. In ÖIce Grg, hæraþ was synonymous with hreþpr (q.v.), but the hærethshþing was an assembly of the quarter (ON fjørðungr, see fjørðungr).

assembly in the district ÖDan JyL 1
assembly of the district OSw YYgL Gb, Föb, Add
district assembly ÖDan ESjL 2, 3, JyL 2, SKL 17, 19, 71, 73, 139, 145, 188, 214, 226, VSjL 32, 68, 69, 78, 87, ÖIce Jó Lbb 8 Llb 39, Js Mah 19 Rkb 2

See also: hæraþ, landsþing, þing

Refs: Andersen 2011, 242–313; KLMN s.v. herredthing, þing; Tamm and Vogt, eds, 2016, 301

hærbup (OSw) noun

summons for military service OSw HL Kgb

hærbærghi (OSw) hærbærgh (ODan) hærbærghi (OGu) herbergi (OSw) hærbyrghi (OSw) noun

board and lodging OGu GL A 20

house OSw DL Kkb

place ÖDan JyL 2

room ÖDan ESjL 3

shelter ÖDan ESjL 2, VSjL 86

sleeping quarters OSw DL Bb, VmL Mb, Bb

storehouse OSw SmL

hærethsskjal (ODan) noun

boundary between districts ÖDan JyL 2

See also: hæraþ, markarskæl, skæl

hærethshþingvitne (ODan) noun

witness from the district assembly ÖDan SkL 145

hærethsvitne (ODan) noun

district witness ÖDan ESjL 2

witness from the district ÖDan VSjL 87

hærethsvægh (ODan) noun

road of a district ÖDan JyL 1

hærfangin (OSw) adj.

war captive OSw SdmL Jb
hærfær (OSw) herfær (OGu) herferð (ON) herfærp (OSw) noun
- campaign OIce Grg Misc 248
- military expedition OGu GS Ch. 4
- war expedition OSw YYgL Add
- warfare OSw SdmL Till

hæria (OSw) hærje (ODan) herja (ON) verb
deestroy ODAn SkL 57
devastate ODAn ESjL 2
go on raids OIce Jó Mah 3
harry OSw ÖgL Eb
raid ONorw FrL Mhb 4, GuL Leb
ravage OSw HL Kgb, SdmL Kgb, YYgL Urb, ÁVgL Urb
violate OSw ÁVgL Urb

hærjende (ODan) noun
destroyer ODAn ESjL 1

hærlænsker (OSw) hérlenzkr (ON) adj.
- from the province OSw YYgL Drb
- in the province OSw YYgL Tb

hærraman (OSw) hærrman (ON) noun
Prominent men on various positions in society: the noun
- alarm OSw
- warrior OSw
- native ONorw GuL Tjb
- warrio OSw
- official in a
- master or lord. Also used as a title. OSw
- or those in charge of parts of/districts in the realm,
- king and his knights and other noble men of the realm
- Prominent men on various positions in society: the noun

hærreman (OSw) hærrreman (ODan) noun
- in ODan, a man obliged to perform military service at his own expense in return for tax-exemption. In OSw, presumably synonymous with hærra.

hærra (OSw) hærra (ODan) hærra (ON) herra (OSw) noun
- Prominent men on various positions in society: the noun
- king and his knights and other noble men of the realm
- or those in charge of parts of/districts in the realm,
- lord's farm OSw SdmL Rb
See also: hundari, hæræ, hærraman, kununger, lefunger, lænsmaþer, riddari

Refs: KLNM s.v. herretitel; Olesen 2000, 16–17; Schlyter s.v. hærra

hærraman (OSw) hærraman (ODan) noun
- Prominent men on various positions in society: the noun
- king and his knights and other noble men of the realm
- or those in charge of parts of/districts in the realm,
- lord's farm OSw SdmL Rb
See also: hærra

Refs: Tamm and Vogt, eds, 2016, 308

hærskip (OSw) noun
- warship OSw YYgL Urb, ÁVgL Urb

hærskjold (ODan) herskjöldr (ON) noun
- armed gang ODAn SkL 226
Expressions:
- to harry (a land) ONorw FrL Reb 1

hærtaka (OSw) hærtake (ODan) verb
- abduct OSw HL Æb
- take in battle ODAn SkL 129

hærtughi (OSw) hærtug (OdAn) hertogi (ON) hærtugh (OSw) noun
- duke ODAn JyL Fort, OFar Seyð 0, 1, OIce Jó Llb 18, OSw SdmL Conf, Fór, Till, UL Rb, ÖgL Db, Vm

hærrvirkesmal (ODan) noun
- gang crime case ODAn ESjL 3

hærrværk (ODan) hærrvirke (ODan) noun
- Generally and originally a crime, typically violent, committed by at least five offenders, but in JyL also by one offender as well as by larger numbers of animals.
- gang crime ODAn ESjL 2, 3, JyL 2, 3, SkL 87, 218, VSjL 35, 56, 64, 86
- gang crime case ODAn ESjL 2
See also: hærrværk

hæskaper (OSw) hæsskap (ODan) hiskepr (OGu) noun
- estate ODan ESjL 3, SkL 227
- house OSw YYgL Utgb, ÁVgL Fób
- household ODAn VSjL 6, OGu GS Ch. 3, OSw YYgL Tb, ÁVgL Tü, ÖgL Db
- marriage OSw YYgL Æb, ÁVgL Æb
- property ODan JyL 1, 3
See also: hionalagh
hæstleghe (ODan) noun
Payment to sannendemaen (ODan) ‘men of truth’ (see sannindaman) for their transport in connection with cases they were to handle at the thing (ODan) ‘assembly’.
horse rent ODan JyL 2
See also: legha, sannindaman, ping, pingfararkaup
Refs: Andersen 2010, 100; Tamm and Vogt, eds, 2016
hæster (OSw) hestr (OGu) hestr (ON) noun
There were numerous regulations concerning horses in various laws. In Norway, for example, the bishop was only allowed to bring with him a limited number of horses (11, in some cases 30, in summer; 6, in some cases 15, in winter) when travelling in his diocese (EidsL 32.11, 34.3). Horses were a valid means of payment (GuL ch. 223). As articles of trade, they had to be free of flaws: they must not be blind or deaf, ruptured or restive, lame, epileptic or spastic (FrL Rgb ch. 48). A number of other requirements are listed in GuL (ch. 223) and in GL (A 34). If flaws were discovered within five days (three days in GL) after a horse was bought, the bargain could be reversed (FrL ibid.). Horses might not be used without the consent of the owner (GuL ch. 92; GL A 35). If they were injured or caused damage, this was to be compensated (GuL chs 96, 97, 147).

horse OGu GL A 6, 10, 17, 34–36, GS Ch. 3, ONorw EidsL 32.11, 34.3, GuL Krb, Kp, Lib, Arb, Tfb, Mhb, OSw UL Áb, Mb, Kmb, Blb, VmL Kkb, Áb, Mb, Kmb, Bb
See also: höfr, rus, skuit
Refs: KLN M s.v.v. hestehandel, husdyrsgdomme, häst, jakt, klav, kvægavl, trækdyr

hæsthus (OSw) noun
stable OSw DL Kkb

hætte (ODan) hæita (ON) verb
declare ODan Jyl 2
have as surety ODan ESIJ 1,3, JyL 2
pledge ODan ESIJ 1, JyL 2
provide surety ODan Jyl 1
give surety ODan Jyl 1
take responsibility ODan SkL 126
vow Olce KR 4 12

hæzla (OSw) noun
gift OSw HL Kkb
Expressions:
haelga mans hæzla (OSw)
gift to saints OSw HL Kkb

hö (OSw) hey (ON) noun
hay ONorw Gul Lib, OSw YVgL Kkb, Jb, Utgb, ÄVgL Jb, Föb

höfn (ON) noun
landing place Olce Grg Feb 166

höfuð (ON) noun
Injuries to a man’s head were severely punished, see, e.g., GuL chs 238, 241, 242. On the other hand, a slave should be punished for theft by having his head cut off (ch. 259).

head of animals ONorw GuL Kvr, Leb
head of human beings ONorw GuL Mhb, Tjb

höfuðbarmr (ON) noun
male side ONorw GuL Arb
See also: bauggildismaðr, höfuðbarmsmaðr, karlsvift

höfuðbarmsmaðr (ON) höfuðbarmsmenn (pl.) (ON) noun
paternal kinsman Olce Js Kvg 2
paternal relative ONorw GuL Kvb
See also: bauggildismaðr, höfuðbarmr, karlsvift

höfuðbaugr (ON) noun
capital ring ONorw FrL Sab 3
head ring ONorw GuL Mhb
main ring Olce Grg Bat 113

höfuðból (ON) noun
A man’s home farm seems to have enjoyed a special legal status (on a par with that of the heimili, q.v.), esp. in relation to the division of odal land. See GuL ch. 87.
home farm ONorw GuL Lib
land on which the main house is Olce Jó Kge 7 Lbb 5
Refs: KLN M s.v.v. hovedgård, odelsrett

höfuðkirkja (ON) noun
high church ONorw FrL Leb 26
main church ONorw EidsL 32.7, GuL Krb

höfuðprestr (ON) noun
main priest ONorw EidsL 10.1, 47.6

höfingi (OSw) hovthing (ODan) höflyingi (ON) noun
Derived from a noun meaning ‘head’, and used of any leader ranging from leaders of the realm (kununger) and various districts (hervæshöfingi (q.v.) and fiarungxs höfinganum of hervapinu (OSw), vœrendshoving (q.v.) (ON)), to principals in violent (gang) crimes.
chieftain Olce Jó MagBref HT 2 Mah 1, Js Kdb 2, ONorw FrL Intr 5 Mhb 62
leader ODan SkL 87, Olce Jó þjb 6, ONorw FrL Var 14, GuL Kpb, Olb, OSw SdmL Till, ÖgL Db
lord ODan JyL Fort
höggskógr (ON) noun
Cutting woodland; a scarce and therefore valuable resource in medieval Iceland. Usually mentioned in contrast with scrubland (ON rifhrís). A höggskógr is broadly defined as a wooded area which can be cut down more quickly than pulled up in Jó Llb 24. Ownership regulations concerning trees which became sufficiently thick to qualify as cutting woodland are given in Grø Lbb 190.
cutting woodland Olce Grg Lbb 181, Jó Llb 24, 32

See also: rifhrís, skogher
Refs: CV s.v. höggskógr; Fritzner s.v. höggskógr; Hertzberg s.v. höggskógr

höghabyr (OSw) noun
village with a mound OSw YVL Jb, AVL Jb
See also: byr, höfná

högtiþisdagher (OSw) noun
commemoration day OSw SdmL Kkb

hölaþa (OSw) noun
hay barn OSw HL Mb

höldborinn (ON) adj.
freeholder-born ONorw BorgL 12.4
See also: hölðmaðr, hölðr

höldmaðr (ON) hauðmaðr (ON) höldsmaðr (ON) noun
freeholder ONorw FrL Rgb 35, GuL Llb, Arb, Mhb
yeoman ONorw EidsL 48.2, 50.2
See also: hölð

höldmannsréttr (ON) noun
compensation of a freeholder ONorw FrL Mhb 60
freeholder’s right ONorw GuL Mhb
See also: hölðmaðr, hölðr, hölðsréttr

höldr (ON) hauðr (ON) noun
A Norwegian class of landowners who possessed allodial land. The concept was borrowed in England and became OE hold. A höldr has been compared to the slightly later ‘statesman’, a type of landowner in Northern and Eastern England and to the modern Norwegian odelsbonde. In GuL a höldr is also referred to as an odalborinn maðr and in BorgL as an árborinn maðr. The legal status of a höldr according to Gul was between a landed man (lendr maðr, see lendr) and a householder (bôndi, see bonde). The primary distinction between a landed man and a höldr was that the former had received land from the king whereas the latter had not. A höldr was entitled to double wergild (as compared to a householder), and they could pass on twice as much property to an illegitimate son. In Gul and the LandsL a höldr had the right to be an einfýndr (i.e possessor of sole rights) when coming upon a drift whale of a certain size. Moreover they, along with householders, were permitted more prestigious burial plots than freed men and thralls. Some earlier commentators have viewed the höldr as a type of landed aristocrat. In LandsL a höldr is strictly defined as someone who has inherited allodial land from both his father and mother, and it has been suggested that this criterion meant that there were relatively few höldr and that they became increasingly fewer as the Middle Ages progressed.

According to Bj, everyone in the Niðaros township was accorded the rank of höldr. In GuL this notion of ‘freeholder’s rights’ (hauldsrét) is expanded to include all free men in places where strangers came together, such as cities, fishing areas and trade stations. In FrL the king’s page (skutilsveinn) also holds the rank of höldr, as do the king’s goldsmith and the captains of his ships. In GuL (ch. 200) Icelanders on trading voyages to Norway were granted the rights of a höldr for three years, but those of other countries only the rights of a bôndi. A similar law attributed to St Olaf decreed that Icelanders should hold the rank of höldr when visiting Norway (DI i.65.2). The term is not otherwise used in Iceland, and in JB it has been substituted with riddari (q.v.). The term is not found in the Danish or Swedish provincial laws, but it does appear in some Danish place names.

In courts, a höldr was preferred for serving on jury panels, but they could be replaced by householders if necessary (cf. FrL). Their importance declined sharply in the later Middle Ages as their property was absorbed by the nobility and the church, and the number of tenant farmers (leiglendinger, see laigulenningr) increased.

freeholder ONorw FrL Mhb 8, 49 ArbB 17 Rgb
34 LlbA 15 LlbB 7 Bvb 11, GuL Kvb, Mhb
See also: hölðmannsréttr, hölðmaðr, maþer, óðalborinn, riddari

Refs: CV s.v. höldr; F s.v. hölðr; Hagland 2011; KLMN s.v. bonde, boter, hauðr, stænder, LexMA s.v. bauer, bauernung, odal; NF s.v. bonde; ONP; Phillpotts 1913; Pons Sanz 2007; RGA s.v. odal; Riisøy 2005; Vogt 2010

hölsréttr (ON) hauðsréttr (ON) noun
freeholder’s rights to compensation ONorw FrL Mhb 60, Kvb 21, GuL Mhb
See also: hölðmannsréttr

hölfuping (ON) halfþuping (ON) noun
half-district assembly ONorw FrL LlbB 7
See also: þing
hölkn (ON) helkn (ON) noun
   rocky ground Olce Jò Lib 22, 67, Js Lbb 11
   stony ground ONorw GuL Lbb
   uninhabited place Olce Jò Lib 2
hömlufall (ON) noun
   illegal breaking ONorw GuL Leb
   See also: hamla
hömlumaðr (ON) noun
   oarsman ONorw GuL Leb
   See also: hasæti
hömtaman (OSw) noun
   person who has the right to give
   the bride away OSw DL Gb
   See also: giftarmæter
hördar (pl.) (ON) noun
   people from Hordaland ONorw GuL Leb
högr (ON) noun
   stone altar ONorw GuL Krb, Mhb (Intr)
   See also: högh
hörendfall (ON) noun
   The hörendfall was considered as an obstacle to
   marriage. See GuL ch. 51. It has been understood as
   referring to impotence (Fritzner, CV).
   impotence ONorw GuL Kvb
   See also: sinfallinn
  Refs: KLMN s.v. impotens
hórir (ON) adj.
   from Hordaland ONorw GuL Leb
höraði (OSw) heyringjar (pl.) (ON) höraðigantar (pl.)
   (OSw) noun
   auditory man OSw ÄVgL Slb
   witnesses outside the court ONorw GuL Kpb
   See also: heyrendr (pl.)
höstþing (OSw) noun
   A þing ‘assembly’ held in autumn, appearing,
   alongside varþing (‘assembly held in spring’), in
   the context of refusal to fence, suggesting that it dealt
   with local village matters. The hösthing could also
   function as a ræfsingaþing (literally ‘punishment
   assembly’) which could be held at a héraðþing (q.v.)
   or a fjörðungskirkja (q.v.). An individual man was allowed
   to build a private church when the journey to another
   church was considered (too) long and strenuous.
   The private churches were gradually included in the
   parish organisation; they were used by other people
   in the surrounding areas and even obtained the right
   to receive tithes. In this way, they formed the basis of
   a new parish organisation, which from the second half
   of the twelfth century onwards partly replaced the one
   of the regional laws.
   comfort-church ONorw EidsL 39.1
   ease-church ONorw EidsL 40.2
   private chapel ONorw FrL KrbA 10, 13, GuL Krb
   private church ONorw BorgL 8
   proprietary church ONorw BorgL 8.11 10.5
  Refs: Bagge 2010, 232; Hagland and Sandnes
   1997, 108; Helle 2001, 201–04; KLMN s.v.v.

høgendisprestr (ON) noun
private chaplain ONorw FrL KrbA 17, 45
iøra (ON) verb
replent Olce Grg Klþ 2, ONorw EidsL 50.12
iøranarmark (ON) noun
mark of repentance Olce KRA 11
iørun (ON) iøran (ON) noun
repentance Olce Jó HT 1, Js Kdb 1
ifalauss (ON) adj.
doubt-free Olce Grg Rpþ 227
ifasok (ON) noun
doubtful case Olce Grg þþ 44
ikorni (OSw) ikorni (OGu) ekorni (OSw) ykorni (OSw) noun
squirrel OGu GL A 57, OSw UL Blb, VmL Bb
See also: graskin
illa (OSw) ille (ODan) ilse (ODan) illa (ON) verb
Related to words meaning ‘evil’ or ‘bad’. Mainly used in connection with disputed land, boundaries and other property such as domestic animals, but also with other legally reprehensible behaviour, such as not sending a message in due time. When the one complaining is the rightful owner of a disputed object, sometimes translated as ‘to claim’. Expresses a complaint that could be dealt with at the þing ‘assembly’, and possibly to be understood as a formal start of legal proceedings.
challenge ODan VSjL 82, 84
charge OSw YVgL Kb
claim ODan SKL 79, 80, 83, 143, 144, 150, VSjL 77, OSw YVgL Tb, Ávgl Jb, Tb
complain ONorw GuL Léb, OSw YVgL Tb, Jb, Ávgl Jb, Tb
demand ODan SKL 37
dispute ODan SKL 72, OSw YVgL Jb
lay claim ODan SKL 78
make a complaint ODan SKL 80
See also: uilter
illa (OSw) adv.
Expressions:
illa handla, handla illa (OSw)
abuse OSw UL Blb VmL Bb
illaviljaðar (OSw) illa viljaðar (OSw) adj.
malicious OSw VmL Bb
illgirni (ON) noun
malice Olce Grg þþ 64
illgærningisman (OSw) illgærningisman (OSw)
illgærnings man (OSw) noun
malefactor OSw HL För
miscreant OSw UL Kkb
scoundrel OSw HL Kkb
See also: skapamaðer
illmæli (ON) noun
malicious speech Olce Grg Vis 86 Misc 238
slander Olce Grg Rpþ 227
illska (ON) illska (ON) noun
ill will ONorw GuL Krb
illvirki (ON) noun
malicious damage Olce Grg þþ 64
See also: spellvirki
illvîlje (ODan) noun
malice ODan SKL 175
illvîljes (ODan) verb
be a dispute ODan VSjL 11
imbrudagaböð (ON) noun
proclamation of ember days ONorw BorgL 13
imbrudagr (ON) noun
Ember Days ONorw BorgL 6.3 7.6 passim, EidsL 10.1 27.1
ingæld (OSw) noun
income OSw SdmL Till
ingærðis (OSw) adv.
Refers to land ‘within enclosure’. Cultivated fields, meadows and some areas used for grazing would be fenced in. The use of this land in Sweden was characterized by annual cropping and intensive use. The main part of the food supply originated in the land ‘within enclosure’.
within enclosures OSw SdmL Bb
within the enclosure OSw VmL Kkb
See also: garþer, garþi, staur
Refs: KLNM s.v. ager col. 37–38; Myrdal 1999a, 125–30
inlægtb (OSw) inlægtb (OSw) noun
deposited property OSw HL Jb, SdmL Jb, Rb
property placed in safe keeping OSw UL Jb
property in trust OSw UL Jb
Rb, VmL Kmb (ch. 8 rubric only), Rb
inlæpa (OSw) verb
church OSw SmL
inlæning (OSw) inlæning (OSw) inlæpsla (OSw)
inlæpsn (OSw) noun
churching OSw HL Kkb, SdmL Kkb,
SmL, UL Kkb, VmL Kkb, YVgL Kkb
first church attendance of a newly-married couple OSw HL Kkb
payment for churching OSw SmL
See also: kirkialepre

inländer (OSw) ileldr (ON) adj.
being allowed to stay in the country ONorw GuL Leb
entered into a land OSw ÄVgL Rlb
See also: land

inländing (OSw) noun
A collective tax of 40 marker from each hæraþ (q.v.)
given to a newly elected king arriving in the province
(possibly only Östergötland) on his journey through the realm (OSw eriksgata).

provincial tax OSw ÖgL Db
Refs: KLNM s.v. eriksgata; Schlyter s.v. inländer

inländer (OSw) (ON) adj.
man from the provinces OSw SdmL Till
man of the province OSw ÖgL Db

inländer (OSw) noun
man from the provinces OSw SdmL Till
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man from the provinces OSw SdmL Till
man of the province OSw ÖgL Db

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provincial tax OSw ÖgL Db
Refs: KLNM s.v. eriksgata; Schlyter s.v. inländer
innitakin (OSw) innitakin (OGu) inne takin (OSw) adj.
captured in the (very) act OSw DL Rb, SdmL Kkb, SmL, YVgL Kkb
caught red-handed OSw DL Kkb
discovered in the act OGu GL A 20a
found in flagrante delicto OGu GL A 20
taken in flagrante delicto OGu GL A 20a, 21, OSw UL Kkb, VmL Kkb, Åb, Rb
See also: gærning, taka

innsgili (ON) noun
seal (1) OFar Seyð 0, OIce Grg Klþ 6, Jó Mah 2 Kab 12, ONorw FrL Mhb 4 Bvb 1

innstþgða (ON) innstþgði (ON) noun
capital OIce Grg Arþ 118, 122 Lbþ 172, Jó Kge 14 Fml 22
main sum OIce Grg Ómb 141 Lbþ 218 Fjl 222 Misc 249 Tíg 259
principal OIce KRA 35

innstþueyrir (ON) innstæðueyrir (ON) noun
capital for maintenance OIce Jó Kge 16, ONorw GuL Arb
principal capital OIce Js Ert 25
See also: forlagseyrir

innviðarþre (ON) noun
rib (in a ship) ONorw GuL Leb

innþrómðr (ON) noun
someone from inner Trondelag ONorw FrL Mhb 56

innþrómðkr (ON) adj.
of inner Trondelag ONorw FrL Mhb 54

inriks (OSw) innenriks (ODan) innanriks (OSw) adv.
in the realm OSw SdmL Tíll, UL Mb, Jb, YVgL Drb, Add
inside the country ODan ESlJ 2
inside the realm ODan VSlJ 19
within the country ODan ESlJ 2, OSw HL Mb
within the realm ODan JyL 2, VSlJ 1, 87
See also: land, riki

intaka (OSw) noun
enclosed land OSw YVgL Jb, ÁVgL Jb

intækiaman (OSw) noun
The king’s official collecting taxes. It is not clear whether referring to a specific office or one of the functions of some other official.
tax collector OSw SdmL Kgb
Refs: Schlyter s.v. intækiaman

intakt (OSw) intekt (OGu) noun
discovery of illicit intercourse OGu GL B 29 rubric
seized property OSw SdmL Bb
seizure OSw SdmL Bb

intaktefæ (ODan) noun
domestic animals taken up ODan JyL 3
taking out domestic animals ODan JyL 3

invarþer (OSw) noun
inland guard OSw SdmL Kgb

invistar (pl.) (OSw) noun
chattels OSw HL Jb

invistarhus (OSw) noun
provision house OSw YVgL Tíb, ÁVgL Tíb

invíþ (OSw) invíþer (OSw) invíþer (OSw) noun
household effects OSw UL Åb, VmL Åb
movables OSw DL Rb, VmL Åb
See also: bo, boskaper, egn, fe, goþs

invræka (OSw) verb
drive in OSw UL Blb, VmL Bb
See also: vvræka

invængje (ODan) noun
taking in to cultivated fields ODan ESlJ 2
See also: vang

invængje (ODan) verb
enclose in strip ODan ESlJ 2
See also: vang

iorþaign (OGu) noun
property in the form of land OGu GL A 7

istaþamaþer (OSw) noun
man in an oath OSw YVgL Add

ivinaxlaþer (OSw) överaxlaþer (OSw) adj.
bareheaded OSw UL Mb, VmL Mb

ivirkleiþi (OSw) yfirkleþi (OGu) noun
gown OSw UL Åb
outer garments OGu GL A 19
See also: gangkleþi

iþ (OGu) noun
provision OGu GL A 20
See also: hognl, morghongæf

ílit (ON) noun
scar ONorw GUl Mhb
visible mark OIce Grg Misc 241

ísetuarfr (ON) noun
inheritance by right of occupancy ONorw FrL ArbA 17
íslendingr (ON) noun
He had the same personal rights as a hauldr (see hólðr) for three years, when trading in Norway. See GuL ch. 200.
Icelander ONorw GuL Mhb
Refs: KLNMs s.v.v. Island, islandshandel

itak (ON) noun
rights Olce Grg Lbþ 172

itala (ON) noun
calculation of quotas Olce Grg Lbþ 177, 201, Jó Lbb 4 Llb 46

ivist (ON) noun
stay ONorw GuL Llb

jafnborinn (ON) adj.
of equal birth Olce Jó Mah 2, Js Mah 5
of equal rank ONorw FrL Mhb 4
of the same social class ONorw FrL Bvb 1
of the same social standing ONorw FrL Kvb 7
of the same social status ONorw FrL Rgb 36

jafndýrr (ON) adj.
as holy ONorw Borgl. 14.1, FrL. KrbA 24
costing the same Olce Grg Klþ 2
entitled to equally big compensation ONorw GuL Løb
worth as much ONorw Borgl. 15.9

jafnfullr (ON) adj.
just as valid Olce Jó Kab 2, Js Kab 2,
ONorw FrL Mhb 56 ArbA 19

jafnheilagr (ON) adj.
as holy ONorw EidsL 9.3 20.6
equally holy ONorw GuL Krb
having the same immunity Olce Grg þþp 53

jafnheimill (ON) adj.
equally available OFar Seyð 1
equally warrantable Olce Js Kvg 1
possessing the same legal right Olce Jó Kge 2
Llb 13, 64 Fml 26, ONorw FrL Kvb 4 Jkb 4
restored to its former condition ONorw GuL Lib
usable by all ONorw FrL LlbB 8

jafnmikill (ON) adj.
as much ONorw GuL Arb

jafnmæli (ON) noun
fair agreement Olce Grg þþp 50
Arþ 127 Ómb 135 Fãþ 153

jafnnáinn (ON) adj.
equally close to inheritance ONorw GuL Arb

jafnrétt (ON) adj.
as rightful Olce Grg þþp 56
having the same validity Olce Grg þþp 24

jafnréttismaðr (ON) noun
man enjoying the same rights as anybody else ONorw GuL Løb, Tfb
See also: jafnrétti

jafnréttismaðr (ON) noun
men enjoying the same rights as anybody else ONorw GuL Løb, Tfb
See also: jafnrétti

jafnrétti (ON) noun
equality of rights and social standing
ONorw GuL Løb, Tfb
See also: jafnþrettismaðr

jafnréttr (ON) adj.
equally close in kin OSw YvgL Áb
See also: jafnþkylder

jamkunder (OSw) adj.
equally close to inheritance OSw YvgL Áb
See also: jafnþkylder

jamkyrnismæn (pl.) (OSw) noun
Men who assisted in inheritance divisions.
agents OSw YvgL Add
arbiters OSw YvgL Add
Refs: Schlyter s.v. jamkyrnismæn

jamlangadaghy (OSw) jamlangedagh (ODan) noun
annual sacrifice OSw ÆL Kkb
within a year OSw YvgL Áb, Ævgl. Áb
year and a day ODan ESjL 3
year and a day from ODan ESjL 2
the yearly day ODan VSjL 87

jamlangaþing (OSw) noun
Thing assembly held within one year OSw DL Rb
See also: jamlangi, þing
jamlangi (OSw) jamlange (ODan) iemlangi (OGu) iemlangde (OSw) iemlange (OSw) noun
Literally ‘equal length’, meaning one year, or sometimes possibly one year and six weeks. Frequently occurring in expressions such as dagh (‘day’) ok iamlangi and nat (‘night’) ok iamlangi and used for time limits concerning, for example, an heir’s right to claim inheritance under certain circumstances and the healing of certain wounds with consequence for their compensation.

after one year OSw SmL, ÁVG L Smb course of a year OSw UL Åb, VML Åb during a year OSw ÁVG L Åb in a year OSw ÁVG L Åb one year ODan SKL 11, OSW SdML Kkb, Gb, Jb, Bb same time the following year OGu GL A 14 year ODan ESjL 3, JyL 2, 3, OSW UL Kkb, Mb, Jb, Blb, VNL Kkb, Åb, Mb, Jb, ÖGL Kkb, Db year and a day ODan ESjL 2, 3, OGu GL A 19

Expressions:
dagh ok iamlangi (OSw) dagh oc iamling (ODan) a year and a day ODan VSjL 1, 19, 20, 83, 87 OSW HL Mb nat ok iamlangi (OSw) a night and a year OSw YVG L Frb, Åb, Föb a year and a day OSW HL Mb YVG L Kkb

See also: atmelí

Refs: KLNM s.v.v. termin, år og dag; Lund s.v.v. dagh, iamlinge; Schlyter s.v. jamlangi; Tamm and Vogt, eds, 2016, 316

jamna (OSw) javne (ODan) verb
divide equally OSw YVG L Add even out ODan ESjL 1–3, JyL 1, SKL 97 make equal ODan SKL 67, OSW YVG L Add make even ODan ESjL 1, SKL 56, 73, 74, VSjL 17, 71, 78 share OSW HL Kgb treat in the same way ODan ESjL 1

Expressions:
jafnsk orúm (ON) consider oneself somebody’s equal ONorw GL Løø

jamnarva (OSw) javnearve (ODan) adj.
equal in inheritance OSw SdML Åb equally near as heirs ODan ESjL 3 with the right to equal portions of inheritance OSw YVG L Åb, ÁVG L Åb

See also: arver

jamnaþareþer (OSw) javnetheeth (ODan)

jafnaðareiðr (ON) noun
An oath establishing the equal status of both parties at a settlement. It was an assurance given by the offending party to the aggrieved party that, if the circumstances of the case had been reversed, they would accept an identical settlement. In Iceland these were banned with the introduction of Js (Mah 37).

levelling oath ODan ESjL 3, SKL 113–115 oath of equality OSW YVG L Vs, ÁVG L Vs oath of equity OSW Jb Js Mah 37

See also: duleiðr, eþer, trygth

Refs: CV s.v. eþor; Fritzner s.v. jafnaðareiðr; GAO s.v. Selbsurteil; Hagland and Sandnes 1997, 108; Hertzberg s.v. jafnaðareiðr; KLN s.v. bóter, drab; Miller 1988; Tamm and Vogt 2016, 310

jamnskyldr (OSw) jafnskyldr (ON) adj.
equally close in kin OSw YVG L Åb, Gb, Add, ÁVG L Md, Åb equally closely related OSW HL Åb equally obliged OSW Jb Js Mah 8 equally related OSW Jó Kge 7–4 Kab 2, Js Ert 15 Kab 2, ONorw FrL Sab 9 ArbA 15, GuL Løø, Mhb, Sab, OSW SdML Jb equally required OSW Grg Hrs 234, KRA 32 required in the same way OSW Jó Lib 62 of the same kinship ONorw FrL Mhb 31

See also: jamkunder, skylder (2)

jamskila (OSw) iamskila (OSw) iomskila (OSw) adj.
equally justified OSW SdML Kkb, Jb equally strong in evidence OSW VML Kkb

jarðabrigði (ON) noun
re redemption of land ONorw FrL Jkb 6

jarðahöfn (ON) noun
landholding ONorw Jó Lib 13, 32

jarðaleiga (ON) noun
land rent ONorw GlL Arb

jarðarmegi (ON) noun
plot size ONorw Jó Kge 33, Js Lib 20

jarðarskyting (ON) noun
conveyance of land ONorw GlL Olb

jarðarspell (ON) noun
damages to the land ONorw Jó Lib 56 bjbj 14

jarðarvigsla (ON) noun
ground consecration ONorw BorgL 18.1
jarnbyþ (OSw) jarnburðr (ON) noun
The bearing of a hot iron, a trial by iron, an ordeal. A trial of hot iron was prescribed for men in certain situations which called for an ordeal (skírsl, see skærl). Ordeal for women was usually involved boiling water (ketiltak), but in SkL a woman could be forced to undergo an ordeal by hot iron in cases of suspected adultery. The trial of hot iron may have been imported to Danish-ruled Estonia for a time during the thirteenth century (cf. Vogt 2013, 240–41).
jarnbyþ (ON) noun
hot iron
iron-bearing
ordeal
test of the red iron
trial by iron
See also: jarn, skærl, skærl, vitni
Refs: KLNM s.v. gudsdom; LexMA s.v. Ehebruch; NGL V s.v. jarnburðr; Nilsson 2001
case of the test of the red iron

jarnhatter (OSw) noun
iron hat
jartighni (pl.) (OSw) jartekn (ODan) jartega (ON)
jartegn (ON) iartigne (OSw) iartekn (OSw)
jarteign (ON) jàrtéign (OSw) jårtekn (OSw)
iartekn (OSw) noun
characteristics
identifying features
proof
sign
token

jarth (ODan) noun
Literally ‘border’. Used regarding heirs inside or outside the household.
farm
farmstead
house

javneth (ODan) jafnaðr (ON) jöfnuðr (ON) noun
equal division
equal share
equal share or proportions
evened out
regulation

jaxi (ON) noun
In a case of dishonourable killing, the injury to a cheek or beard that led to a loss of teeth, had to be compensated with an eyrir for each molar. See GgL ch. 238.
jørðaumr

| Term | Definition |
|------|------------|
| molar | ONorw GuL Mhb |
| járnsaumr | (ON) noun |
| iron nail | ONorw GuL Leb |
| járnspong | (ON) noun |
| Three such clasps were part of the minimum requisites on a man’s shield. See GuL ch. 309. |
| iron clasp | ONorw GuL Leb |
|Refs: KLNM s.v. sköld |
| járnor | (ON) noun |
| iron arrow | ONorw GuL Leb |
| játta | (ON) játta (ON) verb |
| consent | Olce Grg þsp 33, ONorw GuL Kvb, Løb |
| grant | ONorw GuL Leb, Leb |
| promise | ONorw GuL Krb, Leb |
| want | ONorw GuL Krb |
| jáyróð | (ON) noun |
| consent | Olce KRA 16 |
| jorthdrotten | (ODan) noun |
| landowner | ODan SKL 238–240 |
| jorthbit | (ODan) noun |
| bit of land | ODan VSjL 87 |
| non-living movables | ODan ESjL 3 |
| piece of land | ODan VSjL 87 |
| jorthfang | (ODan) noun |
| acquired land | ODan ESjL 3 |
| jorthemal | (ODan) noun |
| land-division | ODan ESjL 1 |
| jortheværn | (ODan) noun |
| defence of land | ODan SKL 83 |
| right to defend land | ODan ESjL 3 |
| jorthhog | (ODan) noun |
| beat someone to the ground | ODan VSjL 46 |
| throwing to the earth | ODan ESjL 2 |
| jorthskuv | (ODan) noun |
| pushing to the ground | ODan SKL 98 |
| throwing to the ground | ODan JyL 3 |
| jorp | (OSw) jorth | (ODan) iorþ | (OGu) jórð | (ON) iord | (OSw) noun |
| This word has several but related meanings: 1) earth, 2) ground, soil, land used for a specific purpose, 3) immovables, property. |
| arable land | OSw HL Jb |
| building site | ONorw GuL Krb, Leb |
| earth | Olce Grg Bat 114, Jó HT 1, ONorw GuL Krb, OSw DL Mb |
| estate | Olce Jó MagBref Kge 4 |
| field | OSw HL Blb |
| ground | GGU GL A 23, Olce Grg Fep 170, Js Lbb 2, ONorw EidsL 38.1, GuL Krb, Løb, Llb, Leb, OSw DL Eb, UL Kkb, Kgb, Mb, Vml Kkb, Kgb, Mb |
| land | ODan ESjL 1–3, JyL 1–3, SKJL passim, VSjL passim, OFar Seyð 2, 8, OGu GL A 20, 25, 28, Olce Jó MagBref Kge 4, Js Mah 1 KVg 3, ONorw FrL Mhb 22, OSw DL Eb, Bb, Rb, HL Kgb, Mb, Jb, Blb, Rb, SdmL Kkb, Gb, Åb, Jb, Bb, Mb, UL För, Kkb, Kgb, Åb, Mb, Jb, Blb, Rh, Add. 1, 5, 10, 11, Vml För, Kkb, Kgb, Åb, Mb, Jb, Bb, Rb, Yvgl Kkb, Åb, Gb, Rlb, Jb, Kvab, Föb, Add, Ävgl Urb, Åb, Gb, Jb, Kva, ÖgL Kkb, Eb |
| landed property | ONorw GuL Llb, Arb, Mhb, Leb, Kvb, Olb, Tjb, Reb, Kpb, OSw HL Kkb, Åb |
| plough | OSw SmL |
| property | OSw DL Bb |
| real estate | OSw DL Gb |
| soil | ONorw GuL Llb, OSw Yvgl Kkb |
| Expressions: | |
| auð jörð | (ON) |
| uncultivated land | ONorw GuL Llb |
| dauf iorþ | (OGu) |
| infertile land | OGU GL A 25 |
| heiðlaunað jörð | (ON) |
| land given as mark of honour | ONorw GuL Olb |
| See also: | bo, egn, fæ, goþs, invþi, land, tompt |
|Refs: CV jörþ; Hertzberg s.v. jörþ; Lund s.v. iorþ, Schlyter s.v. jorp |
| jorpaaværkan | (OSw) noun |
| unlawful usage of arable land | OSw HL Kkb |
| jorpadela | (OSw) jortheadele | (ODan) noun |
| dispute over land | ODan VSjL 82 |
| dispute regarding arable land | OSw HL Kkb |
| division of land | ODan ESjL 1 |
| land dispute | OSw HL Jb, SdmL Kkb, Jb, ÖgL Kkb |
| jorðfastar | (pl.) | (OSw) noun |
| (fastar) at land purchase | OSw HL Jb |
| jorðaklandan | (OSw) noun |
| land challenge | OSw SdmL Jb |
| jorðaköp | (OSw) jorðkop | (ODan) noun |
| land for sale | ODan ESjL 3 |
| land purchase | OSw HL Jb, SdmL Jb |
| jorðalag | (OSw) noun |
| laws of land | OSw SmL |
| See also: | jorþ, lagh |
| jorðalösn | (OSw) noun |
| land ransom | OSw HL Jb |
jólapanter (OSw) noun
Christmas Eve ONorw GuL Krb, Kpb, Løb, Olb, Leb
See also: jul, julaapton, náttin helga

jónsmessa (ON) jóansmessa (ON) noun
Feast of St John the Baptist OLce KRA 32, 33, ONorw FrL LibB 11, GuL Krb
See also: jónsvaka

jónsvaka (ON) noun
Feast of St John the Baptist ONorw GuL Krb
See also: jónsmessa

jul (OSw) jul (ODan) jól (ON) noun
Christmas ODan ESjL 2, JyL 2, ONorw GuL Krb, Olb, OSw DL Kkb, HL Kkb, Jb, SmL Kkb, Rb, SmL, YVgL Kkb, Föb, ÖgL Kkb
Yule OSw HL Rb
Yule time OSw HL Blb

julaapton (OSw) julaaptan (OSw) noun
Christmas Eve OSw UL Rb, VmL Rb

julafriþer (OSw) noun
Beginning on Christmas Eve (in HL, nine days earlier) and ending twenty days after it. During this time, lawsuits were forbidden.
Christmas peace OSw SmL Rb, UL Rb, VmL Rb
peace at Christmas OSw ÖgL Kkb
peace of Christmas OSw YVgL Kkb
Yule sanctity OSw HL Rb
See also: friþer, jul
Refs: KLN M s.v. jul

julehæð (ODan) noun
Christmas peace ODan SkKL 9

junkhære (ODan) noun
lord ODan JyL Fort
See also: herra

jaennaphaænder (OSw) javnethehand (ODan) noun
Impartial holding of a disputed object until a matter is resolved.
impartial hands ODan JyL 2, VSkL 19,
OSw DL Gb, UL Åb, Mb, VmL Ab, Mb
Refs: Gammeldansk ordbog s.v. javnethehand;
Schlyter s.v. jaennaphaænder

jaempanamaha (OSw) jaempanaþar (OSw) jamnarf (OSw) noun
equable inheritance OSw HL Åb

jaeva (OSw) æve (ODan) iefa (OGu) Íava (OSw) verb
To challenge the validity of a legal claim, particularly relating to children and inheritance: if a child was born alive and the mother had the right to inherit (OSw HL), if a child had been baptized (OSw UL, VmL)
and if a deceased man was the father of his widow’s child (ODan ESjl).

dispute ODan ESjl 3

doubt ODan ESjl 1, 2, OSw HL

Āb, UL Kkb, VmL Kkb

have a suspicion about OGu GL A 37

**kaffli** (OSw) kaffli (OSw) noun

portion OSw UL Mb

rolling pin OSw HL Mb

See also: buþkaffli

**kaldakol** (ON) noun

Literally ‘cold coals’; an extinguished hearth fire. Used to refer to an abandoned farm, especially one which was inhabited by a tenant who left it before his lease had expired at the moving days (cf. Jó Llb 7).

desertion of a farm Olce Jó Llb 7

leaving too early ONorw FrL LlbA 2

letting the hearth fire go out Olce Jó Llb 7

See also: eyðijörð, fardagher, landboe, òþebol

Refs: CV; Fritzner; Hertzberg; Páll

Vidalin 1854 s.v. kaldakol

**kalfr** (ON) noun

calf ONorw GuL Kpb, Løb

**kalgarth** (ODan) noun

cabbage garden ODan JyL 3

vegetable garden ODan JyL 3

**kalla** (OSw) kalle (ODan) kalla (ON) verb

Literally ‘to call’. Often used in reference to public announcements, such as convening assemblies, identifying offenders, and publicly declaring criminal activity or legal responsibility (cf. heta).

Within legal proceedings, kalla often takes on more specific meanings, such as ‘to complain’ and ‘to sue’. Occasionally suggesting entitlement, reflected in translations such as ‘to claim’. There is considerable overlap between usages and translations.

announce OSw HL Āb

assert ONorw GuL Arb

call ODan ESjl 1–3, JyL 1, SKL 131, 158, 159, VSjl 8–10, 66, 87, ONorw GuL Arb, Tfb, Leb, OSw HL Āb, Mb, SdmL Kkb, Kgb, Bb, Mb, Rb, Yvgl Rlb, Ògl Kkb

call by a nickname ONorw GuL Mhb

call upon ODan ESjl 2, OSW ÁVgl Tb

claim ODan ESjl 1–3, JyL 1, 2, SKL passim, VSjl 1, 12, 16, 18, 20, ONorw GuL Løb, Arb, OSw Yvgl Drb, Rlb, Jb, Föb, ÁVgL Āb, Jb, Kva

complain ODan VSjl 5

dee ONorw GuL Leb

demand ODan SKL 8, 9, 235

make a claim ODan ESjl 1–3, SKL 13

name OSw Yvgl Frb, Āb, Rlb, Tb, Add, ÁVgL Vs, Slb, Āb, Rlb, Tb

proclaim ODan VSjl 68

raise a claim ODan ESjl 1–3, JyL 1, 2, SKL 51, 56, VSjl 1, 17

raise a complaint ODan VSjl 5

raise a demand ODan ESjl 3, JyL 2, VSjl 71, 77, 78, 82, 83

sue ODan JyL 2

summon ODan ESjl 1–3, JyL 2, SKL 18, 19, 71, 140, VSjl 87, ONorw GuL Leb, OSw DL Bb, Rb, HL Rb, Yvgl Tb, Föb, Utgb, ÁVgL Kkb, Rlb, Tb, Ògl Kkb

take action ODan JyL 2

See also: heta

**kambstaðr** (ON) noun

scar on the head ONorw GuL Mhb

**kampr** (ON) noun

beard ONorw GuL Mhb

**kanceler** (ON) noun

Chancellor; a high-ranking official in the king’s court. Known in Norway from at least the beginning of the thirteenth century until the death of the last named chancellor in 1679. Duties of the kanceler are outlined in Hírðskrá, but they changed over time. Among these were the responsibilities of segilbevarer (‘keeper of the [royal] seal’), overseer of royal dispatches (including letters for landsvist ‘the right to reside in a realm or province’ and keeping copies of outgoing missives), management of royal incomes and registration of royal estates. For a time the kanceler was also head of the royal chapel clerics, though the position gradually lost its ecclesiastical duties after the Reformation. While most members of the chancery were stationary, the kanceler, as bearer of the royal seal, accompanied the king’s ambulatory court. After 1380, when Norway was ruled by foreign monarchs, the chancellor’s duties diminished and consisted mostly of issuing letters of peace (gridsbrev) and pardons (landsvistsbrev). From 1314 the Norwegian chancery operated primarily from Mariakirken in Oslo.

In Denmark the figure of chancellor first appears around the end of the twelfth century; in Sweden not until the end of the thirteenth century.

**chancellor** OFar Seyð 0

See also: landsvist

Refs: Kongsrud 2011; MSE s.v.

chancery; ONP s.v. kanceler
kapellan (OSw) kapellan (ODan) noun
chaplain ODan SkKL 1, OSw SmL
kardinali (ON) kardinal (ON) noun
cardinal Olce KRA 27, 28, ONorw FrL KrbB 17
karina (OSw) noun
penance by fasting OSw DL Rb
See also: fasta
kari (OSw) karl (ODan) karl (OGu) karl (ON) kall (OSw) noun
The normal meaning of this word is ‘(old) man’, or as an alternative to bonde (q.v.), meaning man in general, householder, husband, or as ‘common man’, as opposed to the king, but in GL it is used in two specific instances, firstly to mean ‘grandfather’ in particular and secondly to mean ‘the head of the family’ in general. If a man’s son dies leaving daughters, they were to be adopted by their grandfather in a more or less formal manner. In UL and VmL, it is used as a title, signifying the ‘representative of the hundari’ and this title has been retained in the respective translations. It has not been excerpted in the Olce laws, being in general rather than particular usage.
grandfather OGu GL A 20
head of the family OGu GL A 20
householder ONorw FrL Intr 19, OSw DL TJdb, UL Bb, VmL Jb, Bb
husband ONorw FrL Intr 24
man ODan SKL 34, 36, OGU GL A 20, ONorw GUL Løb, Arb, Mhb, Olb, OSw DL Bb, HL Kkb, Åb, SdmL KgB, Gb, SmL, UL Kkb, Åb, VmL Kkb, Åb, Jb, YYgl DLr, Tb
representative of the hundari OSW UL Åb, Mb, Bb, Rb, VmL Bb, Mb, Rb
See also: bolfaster, bolståsmaþer, bonde, jorþeghandi, karling, maþer, skötsætubarn, vernalaghi
Refs: Peel 2015, 132 note 20/16; Schlyter 1877, s.v. karl; SL GL, 266 note 5 to chapter 20
karlaskr (ON) noun
man’s measure Olce Jó Kab 26
karldyrr (ON) noun
main doorway Olce Grg Kl 2, 4, KRA 15
principal door ONorw GUL Olb
karleverfiðr (pl.) (ON) noun
inheritance on the male side ONorw GUL Arb
karlgilder (OSw) kalgilder (OSw) kralgilder (OSw) adj.
of silver OSw UL Åb, Mb, Bb
See also: köpgilder
karltkæði (ON) noun
men’s clothes ONorw GuL Mhb, Tjb
karlsvift (ON) karlsfist (ON) noun
kinship traced through men Olce Grg Bat 113
male side ONorw GuL Mhb, Sab
See also: bæggildismaðr, höfuðbarmr
karlsvifarmaðr (ON) noun
kinsman on the male side ONorw GuL Mhb
karnaðr (ON) noun
bedfellow Olce Grg Vis 112
kasnavargher (OSw) kasnavargr (OGu) kasnavargher (OSw) noun
Literally presumably ‘kindling-evildoer’, referring to an arsonist. In ÓgL it appears among the kunungx eþsöre (see eþsöre), crimes against the King’s Peace, and is defined as an arsonist with the intent to kill, who could be punished by being himself burned alive and losing all property. The same punishment applied in UL and VmL, if the arson resulted in a killing, which, however, did not define a kasnavargher. DL and YVgL did not require deadly outcome, but the arsonist was still severely punished, in DL forty marker and in YVgL forfeiture of land (meaning perhaps the right to live in the province or realm, or on his landed property) and movables. In GL used exclusively as a punishable insult.
fire-wolf OSw ÖgL Eb
homicidal arsonist OSw DL Bb, UL Bb, VmL Bb (rubric only)
murdering arsonist OGu GL A 39
tinder-wolf OSw YVgL Rl
See also: brennvargr, bruni, braenna, elder, eþsöre, gorvargher, morðvargr, vargher
Refs: Elmevik 1967, 9ff; KLNM, s.v. mordbrand; Lexikon des Mittelalters, s.v. brandstiftung; Peel 2015, 175 note 39/3; Schlyter 1877, s.v. kasna vargher; SL GL, 285 note 1 to chapter 39; SL ÖgL, 51 note 50; Wennström 1936, 270–74, 301
kast (ON) noun
throw ONorw GuL Mhb
katinamæssa (OSw) noun
Saint Katrin’s Mass OSw DL Bb
kaubabölkr (ON) kaubabálkr (ON) noun
book on trade ONorw GuL Kpb
chapter on trade Olce Jó MagBref Kab 1 Fml 25
kaupamark (ON) noun
bought mark Olce Grg Fjl 225, Jó Llb 48
See also: erföamark
kaupandi (ON) noun
buyer Olce Grg Lbþ 174, 175

kaupangrslög (ON) noun
town law ONorw GuL Arb
See also: kaupangsréttir

kaupangsréttir (ON) noun
town law ONorw GuL Arb
See also: kaupangrslög

kaupfox (ON) noun
fraud Olce Jó Kab 14, Js Kab 10, ONorw GuL Kpb
worthless trade Olce Jó Kab 14
See also: far, flærþ, fox

kaupförr (ON) noun
trading journey ONorw GuL Mhb
See also: köpfærþ

kauplauss (ON) kaupalauss (ON) adj.
free ONorw FrL KrbA 17
without payment ONorw EidsL 47,2

kauplaust (ON) adj.
without payment ONorw GuL Krb

kaupledingr (ON) noun
one who lives on purchased land
ONorw FrL LlbA 25

kauplöstr (ON) noun
flaw in a bargain ONorw GuL Mhb

kaupmannaskylda (ON) noun
merchants’ duties Olce Jó Fml 4

kaupmáli (ON) noun
contract Olce Grg Arþ 127, Jó Fml 1
See also: kaupskil

kaupreina (ON) kauprein (ON) noun
location where a deal was concluded Olce Js Kab 7
place where a bargain or contract was made ONorw GuL Kpb, Llb
place where a contract was made Olce Jó Kab 9
place where business is transacted Olce Jó Kab 9

kaupskil (ON) noun
dealing Olce Jó MagBref
See also: kaupmáli

kaupskip (OGu) kaupskip (ON) noun
merchant ship OGu GL A 36, ONorw GuL Llb, Arb, Tfb, Leb
See also: bater, byrthing, farkoster, floti, myndrikkia, skip, snakkia

kaupstefna (ON) noun
market Olce Jó Kab 24 Fml 6, Js Kab 18, ONorw FrL Leb 27
See also: stomach

kaupsvætti (ON) noun
purchase witness testimony Olce Grg Lbþ 176

kaupváttir (ON) kaupsváttir (ON) noun
purchase witness Olce Grg Lbþ 172, ONorw FrL Rgb 28

keisari (ON) noun
emperor Olce KRA 9

kelda (ON) noun
marshland Olce Grg Lbþ 182, Jó Llb 42

kelfa (ON) verb
calve ONorw GuL Kpb

kennandi (ON) noun
identifier Olce Grg Fjl 225, Jó Llb 47

kenndr (ON) adj.
charged Olce Jó Kge 5 bjþ 1
identified Olce Jó Mah 2 Kab 7 bjþ 1
recognized Olce Jó þþb 5

kennimaðr (ON) noun
cleric Olce KRA 7, 11, ONorw BorgL 1.1 7.7, EidsL 31.4
priest Olce Grg Klþ 16, ONorw FrL KrbA 12 LlbB 3, GuL Krb
See also: prester

kensl (ON) kensl (ON) noun
accusation ONorw FrL Bvb 9, GuL Tjb
evidence ONorw FrL Var 9

kenslumál (ON) kenslamál (ON) noun
A case involving evidence. The term is used in Js Mah 37 and MLL (NGL II:70), both of which specify that only oaths from witnesses will be acceptable, such as those in a kenslamál or an oath of denial (ON duleiðr), rather than oaths of equity (ON jafnaðareiðr, see jamnareiðr) given by compurgators. In Kjalnesinga saga it is stated that oaths were to be sworn on a silver ring for all kenslamál.
evidence case Olce Js Mah 37
See also: duleiðr, jamnareiðr, kænna, mal (1), væna, vænslamál
Refs: CV s.v. kenslamál; Fritzner s.v. kenslamál; Hertzberg s.v. kenslamál

kerldi (OGu) noun
male OGu GL A 14, 20, Add. 1 (B 4)
man OGu GL A 20, 28

kerra (OGu) noun
cart OGu GL A 26
See also: vagn

kinn (ON) noun
cheek ONorw GuL Mhb
kirkia (OSw) kirkje (ODan) kirkja (ON) kyrkia (OSw) noun

church ODan ESjL 1–3, JyL 1–3, SkKL 1–3, 5, 8, 11, SkL 3, 97, 148, VSjL 5, ONorw GuL Krb, Løb, Tfb, Leb, OSw DL Kkb, Eb, Mb, Bb, Gb, HL Kkb, Kgb, Mb, Jb, Blb, Rb, SdmL Kkb, Kgb, Åb, Jb, Bb, Mb, Tjdb, Till, SmL, YVgL Kkb, Frb, Urb, Drb, Rlb, Tb, Jb, Add, ÁVgL Kkb, Slb, Urb, Rlb, Jb, Tb, ÖgL Kkb, Eb, Db

Expressions:
af kirkia sætia (OSw)
sentence to lesser excommunication OSw HL Kkb

kirkiauna rætter (OSw)
right of the church OSw YVgL Kkb

kirkubalker (OSw) noun
book concerning Church or Christian law OSw HL För, Kkb
church section OSw SdmL För, Kkb
See also: bailer, kirkia

kirkubol (OSw) kirkjuból (ON) kyrkiu bol (OSw) noun

church farm OSw YVgL Kkb, ÁVgL Kkb, ÖgL Kkb
church-farm OIce Grg Tig 266
farm OSw HL Kkb
glebe OSw SmL
glebe land OSw UL Kgb, Kkb, VmL Kkb
vicarage OSw HL Kkb, Rb, SdmL Kkb
See also: bol, kirkia, kirkijuþr, kirkiaugarþr, prestgarþr, prestastuþa

kirkubolsgarþr (OSw) noun
vicarage building OSw SdmL Kkb

kirkubro (OSw) noun
church bridge OSw SdmL Bb

kirkubrytare (OSw) kirkjebrytere (ODan) noun
church chief OSw SmL
man who has broken into the church ODan SkL 151

kirkubyr (OSw) kirkjubaer (ON) kirkjuþr (ON) noun

church village OSw YVgL Kkb, ÁVgL Kkb
church-farm OIce Grg Klþ 1 Tig 258, KRA 15
See also: byr, kirkia

kirkudoten (OSw) noun
church warden OSw SmL, YVgL Kkb, ÁVgL Kkb
See also: kirkia

kirkudyrr (OSw) kirkjudyrr (ON) noun
The location for certain legally binding actions, such as emergency baptism (OSw SmL), and suing in specified legal cases (OSw ÖgL Kkb).

church door ONorw GuL Krb, Tfb, OSw HL Kkb, SmL, YVgL Kkb, ÁVgL Kkb, ÖgL Kkb
doorway to the church OSw HL Kkb
See also: kirkia

kirkjuþr (OSw) kirkjuþr (ON) noun
The church peace covered the church itself as well as the churchgoers; in OSw including their journey to and from church. Asylum in church is explicitly mentioned in Olce KRA and OSw HL and SdmL (as well as in OGu GL, albeit without this word). Some OSw laws relate the church peace to the king and epsöre (q.v.) (DL, HL, SdmL) or considers breaching it an unatonable crime (YVgL).

church peace OSw DL Eb, SdmL Kkb, Kgb, Mb, Tjdb, Till, UL Kgb, VmL Kgb
church sanctity OSw HL Kkb, Kgb, UL Kkb, Mb
peace of the church Olce KRA 8, ONorw FrL KrbA 10, OSw YVgL Add
See also: friþer, kirkia, kirkjuþr
Refs: KLN, s.v. fríðslagstiftining; s.v. Schlyter s.v. kirkjuþr

kirkjuþfe (OSw) kirkjufé (ON) noun
church property Olce KRA 7
goods of the church OSw ÖgL Kkb
property of the church OSw ÖgL Kkb

kirkjuþanga (OSw) kirkjuþangered (OSw) noun
churching OSw ÖgL Kkb

kirkjuþargarþer (OSw) kirkjegarth (ODan) kirkjuþargarþr (OGu) kirkjuþargarþr (ON) kirkjuþargarþer (OSw) noun
Comitting a crime in the churchyard was an aggravating factor. Certain criminals were prohibited from being buried in the churchyard.

church enclosure ONorw EidsL 50.5

church fence ONorw GuL Krb

churchyard ODan ESjL 2, JyL 2, 3, SkKL 3, 5, 8, SkL 215, 216, VSjL 51, 53, OGu GL A 8, 13, Olce Grg Klþ 1, KRA 5, 8, ONorw BorgL 1.3 9.2 passim, EidsL 2.2 6 passim, FrL KrbA 10 KrbB 2, GuL Krb, Løb, OSw DL Kkb, Eb, HL Kkb, Åb, Mb, SdmL Kkb, Gb, Mb, Tjdb, SmL, UL Kkb, VmL Kkb, Mb, YVgL Kkb, ÁVgL Kkb, ÖgL Kkb, Eb
churchyard fence ONorw FrL KrbA 7, OSw SdmL Kkb, YVgL Kkb, ÁVgL Kkb, Jb
fence around the churchyard OSw HL Kkb
fence of a churchyard OSw YVgL Jb
See also: garþer, kirkia
Refs: Riissý 2015

kirkjuþfif (OSw) noun
funeral fee OSw SdmL Conf
kirkjúsokn (OSw) kirkjesokn (ODan) kirkiusokn (OGu) kirkjúsókn (ON) noun
  church attendance ÖIce Grg Teg 257
  church congregation ÖSw HL Mb
  church gathering ÖIce Grg Feb 164 Fjl 225
  church parish ODan Jyl 1–3, SkKL 3, 5, 7, 11, 12, VSjL 73, ÖSw SmL Kkb, Jb, YVgL Add, ÖgL Eb
  church-goes ÖSw HL Jb
  gathering at church ÖNorw GuL Løb
  parish ODan ESjL 3, SkL 70, ÖGu GL A 3, 6, 13, ÖIce KRA 11, ÖNorw FrL Krba 22
  LiB 3, ÖSw HL Åb, Mb, Jb, UL Mb, Jb
  See also: kirkia, sokn
kirkjuvegher (OSw) kirkjevegh (ODan) noun
  church road ODan ESjL 3, VSjL 73, ÖSw DL Bb, HL Kkb, Kgb, Blb, SmL Kgb, YVgL Föb
  road to the church ODan SkL 70, VSjL 73, ÖSw DL Eb, YVgL Add
  way to church ÖSw DL Eb, ÖgL Eb
  See also: kirkia, kirkjuvegher, veagher
kirkjuvaerandi (OSw) kirkjevaerjende (ODan) noun
  church warden ODan Jyl 1, ÖSw HL Kkb, SmL Kkb, Till, UL Kkb, Kgb, VmL Kkb, YVgL Kkb
kirkjuvjuver (OSw) noun
  church theft ÖSw HL Mb
  church thief ÖSw SmL Tjdb
kirkjeaker (ODan) noun
  field of a church ODan SkL 3
kirkjelyse (ODan) verb
  make public at church ODan ESjL 3
  See also: kirkia, lysa
kirkjeman (ODan) noun
  churchman ODan ESjL 2
  man of a parish ODan Jyl 1, 2
  parish man ODan SkL 3, 11
kirkjeskog (ODan) noun
  church’s wood ODan SkL 4
kirkjestuv (ODan) noun
  land given to the church ODan Jyl 1
  See also: kirkia, stunn
kirkjestæne (ODan) noun
  church assembly ODan ESjL 2
  church meeting ODan SkL 148
kirkjudagr (ON) noun
  church consecration day ÖIce KRA 4, 24
kirkjueign (ON) noun
church property Olce Jó Llb 58
kirkjufrelsí (ON) noun
church privilege Olce KRA 34
kirkjufriðbrot (ON) noun
not respecting the peace of the church ONorw FrL KrbA 2
kirkjugarðsniðrfall (ON) noun
disrepair of a church enclosure ONorw BorgL 9
kirkjugrǿfr (ON) kirkjugræfr (ON) adj.
having the right to a church burial OIce Js Kdb 4, KRA 1, ONorw FrL KrbA 10 who can be buried at a church ONorw GuL Krb
See also: kirkjulægr
kirkjumáldagi (ON) noun
An agreement or contract for a certain church
containing a register of its properties, rights and obligations. When property was endowed to a church, these agreements were drawn up by the heirs of the property owner and the bishop. An announcement of the terms had to be made at the General Assembly or the spring assembly. agreements on church endowment Olce Grg Tig 268
See also: mâldagi
Refs: Cederschiöld 1887; CV; Fritzner
kirkjusóknarmaðr (ON) kirkjusóknarmenn (pl.) (ON) noun
member of a church Olce KRA 6 parishioner ONorw GuL Krb person of the parish ONorw FrL KrbA 10
kirkjusóknarþing (ON) noun
A þing ‘assembly’ of the parish, possibly, at least in part, corresponding to soknþing (q.v.) in OSw HL. parish assembly Olce Jó Llb 34
See also: þing
kirkjutíund (ON) kirknatiund (ON) noun
The church-tithe. Signifies the one quarter of the annual tithes in Iceland which went to churches. Of the remaining three quarters, one quarter each was apportioned to the poor, the bishop and priests. tithe for churches Olce Grg Tig 258, KRA 15
See also: tiund

Refs: CV; Fritzner; Hertzberg
kirkjuvígsla (ON) noun
consecration of a church Olce KRA 5, 8, ONorw EidsL 34.3, FrL KrbA 10, GuL Krb
kirkmaðessa (OSw) kirkiummaðessa (OSw) noun
Church Dedication Mass OSw UL Kkb, VmL Kkb
Church Dedication Mass Day OSw DL Kkb, SdmL Kkb, Till
Church Mass Day OSw SmL, YVgL Kkb
day of church mass OSw YVgL Kkb
kirkmaðassudagher (OSw) kirkiummaðassudagher (OSw) noun
Church Dedication Mass Day OSw VmL Kkb
kirkmaðassufriþer (OSw) noun
Peace within a parish on the commemoration of the inauguration of its church. Breaching this peace was punished with fines to the bishop.
peace of church mass OSw YVgL Kkb {kirkmaðassufriþer} OSw ÓgL Kkb
See also: friþer, kirkmaðessa
Refs: Schlyter s.v. kirkmaðassu friþer
kirkmaðsuholgð (OSw) noun
festival OSw ÓgL Kkb
kiste (ODan) kista (ON) noun
chest ODan ESjL 3, JyL 2, 3, VSjL 87, ONorw GuL Løb
coffin ONorw GuL Krb
kiurtíl (OSw) kurtíl (OGu) kiortel (OSw) noun
kirtle OGu GL A 19, OSw UL. Åb, VmL Åb
See also: gangkleþi, ivírklæþi, likvari, serkr, stæniza
kjörl (ON) noun
keel ONorw GuL Leb
kjöt (ON) noun
flesh ONorw GuL Krb
klafti (ON) noun
halter ONorw GuL Krb, Kpb
klanda (OSw) klanda (OGu) verb
Literally ‘to complain’, and hence to state one’s complaint to an opponent or to court, particularly concerning disputed land and other property. Expresses a complaint that could be dealt with at the þing ‘assembly’, possibly as a formal start of legal proceedings. The participle, oklandaþer (q.v.), appears in several adjective phrases, often concerning land that has not been subject to a legal challenge and therefore can be lawfully used.
allege OSw YVgL Föb blame OGu GL A 6
klandalöst (OSw) adv.

Expressions:

klaðalóst ok klaða (OSw)
undisputedly OSw DL Bb

klandan (OSw) klæða (ON) noun
challenge OSw SdmL Tjdb, UL Mb (table of contents only), VMl Mb (rubric only)

objection ONorw Frl KrkB 1
reprobation OSw HL Mb

klappa (OGu) verb

cut off OGu GL A 25

klámhögg (ON) noun

Literally ‘a foul strike’; a blow shameful to the person struck. A klámhögg is a strike from behind across the buttocks and was probably considered a kind of sexual attack intended to shame the victim. It is described in saga literature in Hröðs saga kraka and Hröðs saga Gautrekssonar. In Grg Víg 86 it is classified as a major wound, and the victim had the right to vengeance up until the General Assembly, after which the attacker could be prosecuted and outlawed.

shame-stroke Olce Grg Víg 86

See also: nið

Ref: CV; F; KLNLM s.v. arenkænkelse; Jochens 2001; Miller 1990, 63; Z

klemensmessa (ON) cleemensmessa (ON) noun

Feast of St Clement (23 November) ONorw Gúl Krb
St Clement’s Day Olce Grg Klþ 13

klerker (OSw) klærk (ODan) klerkr (ON) klærker (OSw) noun

clergyman OSw HL Kkb, Mb
cleric ODan JrL 2, Olce KRA 7, 34, ONorw Gúl Leb, OSw SdmL Conf, Kkb, Åb, Mb, Till, Yvgl Kkb, ÁVggl Kkb, Ôgl Kkb

klíaufa (OGu) verb

cut OGu GL A 25

klíppa (OGu) verb

shear OGu GL A 43, 44

See also: fástr

klokkarágal (OSw) noun

sexton’s remuneration OSw Ôgl Kkb

klokkari (OSw) klukkari (OSw) noun

bell ringer OSw Hl Kkb

church clerk OSw HL Kkb

parish clerk OSw HL Kkb, Yvgl Kkb, ÁVggl Kkb

sexton OSw DL Kkb, SdmL Kkb, SmL Kkb, UL Kkb, Mb, VMl Kkb, Ôgl Kkb

klokknaðsgagur (OSw) noun

Bell Wednesday OSw Yvgl Kkb

kloster (OSw) kloster (ODan) klaustur (ON) noun

abbey ODan ESjL 1, JrL 1–3, SkL 38, 39
monastery ODan VSjL 4, 5, 13, Olce KRA

10, OSw DL Gb, SdmL Kkb, Mb, Till, SmL, Yvgl Åb, Add, ÁVggl Åb, Ôgl Kkb

nunnery OSw SmL

nunnery and monastery OSw HL Mb

See also: munk, nunna

klosterlópare (OSw) noun

monastery escaper OSw SmL

klostermann (ODan) klaustramaðr (ON) noun

monk ODan ESjL 2, JrL 1–3, Olce KRA 7, 10

See also: kloster

kló (ON) noun

cleat ONorw Gúl Leb
eyeler ONorw Gúl Leb

klutra (OSw) verb

complain OSw SdmL Jb
complain (about something) OSw UL Jb, VMl Jb

See also: klaða

klýf (OSw) klýf (ON) noun

packhorse OSw Yvgl Tb

klýpa (ON) verb

pinch Olce Jóh Mah 22

klæðaspell (ON) noun

compensation for clothes ONorw Frl Mhb 16

kleþi (OSw) klæði (ODan) kleþi (OGu) klæði (ON) noun

Cloth and clothes appear in many contexts regarding, for instance, inheritance, liturgical objects, habits of monks and nuns (ODan ESjL 1:31, JrL 2:23). Torn clothes also appear as evidence in accusations of rape (OSw Yvgl Add). Trade in cut cloth skapat klæþi (OSw ÁVgl), skórit klæþi (OSw DL), skapath klæþi (ODan ESjL, JrL) and uncut cloth oskpat klæþi (OSw Yvgl, ÁVgl), oskórit klæþi (OSw SdmL), uskapeth klæþi (ODan SkL) is regulated particularly in the context of accusations of theft.
knivister (ON) noun
Feast of St Knut (10 July) ONorw Gul L Krb

kolder (OSw) kul (ODan) koller (OSw) kulder (OSw) noun
batch OSw HL Åb
brood ODan ESjl 1, 3, Jyl 1, VSjl 1, 20, OSW DL Gb, UL Åb, VmL Åb, YVgL Åb, Add
brood of children OSW YVgL Åb
group of full siblings ODan SKl 24
group of siblings ODan ESjl 1, VSjl 15, OSW YVgL Drb, ÁVgL Md, Åb
kin ODan ESjl 3
side of the family ODan ESjl 3

kolfr (ON) noun
blunt, heavy arrow ONorw Gul Mhb

kollarsaf (OSw) kullar arf (OSw) noun
inheritance between broods OSW SdmL Åb
inheritance from siblings and half-siblings OSW HL Åb
See also: kolder

kollaskipti (OSw) noun
division between broods OSw YVgL Add
See also: kolder

kolumbmessa (ON) noun
St Columba’s Day OIce Grg Klþ 13

kona (OSw) kone (ODan) kuna (OGu) kona (ON) noun
kuna (OSw) qvinja (OSw) noun
bride OSw DL Gb

spouse OSw YVgL Frb, Åb, Gb, Tb, ÁVgL Åb, Gb
wife ODan ESjl 1–3, Jyl 1, 3, Skkl 6, 9, 11, Skl passim, VSjl 2, 4, 15, 20, 52, 86, 87, OGU GL A 15, 21, 63, GS Ch. 1, 2, OIce Grg þþþ 49, 78, ONorw Gul Krb, Kvb, Leb, Arb, Mhb, Intr to Book X, Leb, OSw DL Kkb, Gb, HL Åb, Mb, SdmL Gb, Jb, SmL, UL Kkb, Åb, Mb, Jb, Rb, VmL Kkb, Gb, Mb, Jb, Rb, YVgL Frb, Drb, Åb, Jb, ÁVgL Md, Slb, Åb, Gb, Tg, OgL Kkb, Eb
wife/woman OSW ÁVgL Åb

woman ODan ESjl 1, 3, Jyl 1–3, Skkl 7, Skl 3, 34, 36, 37, 41, 60, 128, 132, 219, 224, VSjl 1, 61, 62, 88, OGU GL A 2, 6, 14, 15, 18–20, 20a, 21–23, 24d, 39, 65, ONorw Gul Krb, Kpb, Kvb, Løb, Mhb, Olb, Leb, Arb, Sab, Thb, Tjb, OSW DL Kkb, Eb, Mb, Gb, HL Kkb, Kgb, Åb, Mb, Jb, Blb, Rb, VmL Kkb, Kgb, Åb, Mb, Jb, Rb, YVgL Kkb, Frb, Urb, Åb, Gb,
konungsbréf (ON) noun
the title born by the person next in the line of succession between the death of a king and the presumptive heir’s coronation.
crown prince Olce Jó Kdb 4
Refs: CV s.v. konungsfén; Fritzner s.v. konungsfén; Hertzberg s.v. konungsfén

konungsfé (ON) noun
royal property ONorw GuL Krb

konungsfjöðr (ON) noun
king’s farm Olce Grj Vis 112
king’s land ONorw GuL Olb, Leb

konungsman (OSw) kunungsman (ODan)
konungsmaðr (ON) noun
king’s man ODan Jyl 2, ONorw GuL Krb, OSw HL Kgb, Åb, Mb, Rb, SdmL Mb, ÖgL Db, Vm
king’s official ONorw Frl KrbB 24
lordsman ODan Jyl 2

konungsmórk (ON) noun
Forest land belonging to the king (of Norway). In Grg Misc 248 it is stipulated that Icelanders had the right to cut wood in these forests for any purpose. According to the later Bjarkeyjarærtr (q.v.) (III.2, NGL II:199–200), The King’s Forest was to be used as a resource for building ships for national defense.
king’s forest Olce Grj Misc 248
See also: mark (3), skogher, viper
Refs: CV s.v. konungsmórk; Fritzner s.v. konungsmórk; Hertzberg s.v. konungsmórk

konungsrætter (OSw) kunungsrætter (ODan)
konungsrétt (ON) konungsrætter (OSw) noun
fine to the king ODan SkL 85
king’s due ODan SJL 1–3, Jyl 1, 2, SKL 43, 57, 67, 69, 72, 108, 137, 145, VSjL 23, 32, 51, 66, 71, 82, 84, 86, 87
king’s fine ODan SkL 144, 145, 147, 148, OSw HL Mb
king’s rights Olce Jó Æb 3, OSw YVgL Kkb, Add payment to the king ODan SkL 102, 108
right of the king OSw YVgL Rlb, Add
See also: biskupsrætter, kununger

konungssteði (ON) noun
An anvil; a stithy; the minting of money. Used in Jó in the phrase konungs steðja to refer to a royal mint.
king’s coin Olce Jó Mah 2
king’s mint Olce Jó Kge 18
Refs: CV; F; NGL V s.v. steðja
konungsvard (ON) noun
king’s authority Olce Jó þjb 22, Js þjb 1
royal authority Olce Jó þjb 1

konungsveldi (ON) konungaveldi (ON) noun
kingdom Olce Grg Vis 97, Jó Kge 28,
ONorw FrL KrbA 4 Mhb 34, GuL Tjb
realms of the king Olce Grg Vis 94
Arp 118, 127 Ómb 143 Misc 248
See also: konungsriki, lagh, ríki

konungsþing (ON) noun
An assembly summoned by the king.
king’s assembly ONorw GuL Tfb
See also: eþsöre, konungsþing, þing
Refs: KLNM s.v.v.
See also: konungsræfst, nämnd, rettergang, þing

konungsþingi (ON) konungserendi (ON) noun
king’s business Olce Jó þjb 2 Ljb 28

koppofunder (OSw) noun
bee-swarm OSw ÁYgl. Fób

korn (OSw) korn (OGu) noun
barley OGu GL A 6, 20, OSw UL Kgb
corn OGu GL A 56a, OSw VmL Kkb
crop OSw UL Kkb, Blb, VmL Kkb, Bb
grain ONorw GuL Mhb, Leb, OSw UL
Kkb, Kgb, Mb, Jb, Kmb, Blb, Rb, VmL
Kkb, Kgb, Mb, Jb, Kmb, Bb, Rb
See also: ax, spannmal, sæp

kornband (OGu) noun
ban against trade in corn OGu GS Ch. 2

korngrjald (ODan) noun
damage for crop ODan SkL 172, 175, 181
payment for crop ODan ESjL 3, SkL 182
payment for damaged crop ODan SkL 169
See also: akergjald

kornhærberghi (OSw) noun
grain house OSw YVgL Tb
grain store OSw UL Kkb
granary OSw Sdml. Kkb

kornlæpa (OSw) noun
corn barn OSw HL Mb

kornskæmma (OSw) kornskamma (OSw) noun
grain house OSw ÁVgL Tb
See also: matskæmma, symnskæmma

kornspell (ON) noun
corn damage OFar Seyð 2

kornþund (OSw) korntiund (OGu) noun
corn tithe OGu GL A 3, OSw HL
Kkb, UL Kkb, VmL Kkb

corne (ON) kost (ODan) verb
pay ODan SkL 129

costebuthset (ODan) noun
voluntary oath ODan JyL 3
See also: eþer

koster (OSw) kost (ODan) noun
belongings OSw DL Tjdb, Sdml. Jb
board OSw Sdml. Kkb, Jb, Kmb,
Till, UL Kkb, VmL Kkb
cost ODan JyL 1, 3, OSw UL Kkb,
Áb, Jb, VmL Kkb, Áb, Jb
expense OSw HL Kkb, UL Kkb, Jb,
Kmb, VmL Kkb, Jb, Kmb
fare OSw HL Kkb, YVgL. Áb
food OSw YVgL Kkb, Add
goods ODan ESjL 1–3, JyL 2, 3, SkL passim,
VSjL 56, 65, 87, OSw YVgL Rlb, Tb

goods and chattels OSw HL Kmb
hospitality OSw UL Jb, Kmb, VmL Jb, Kmb
legal right OSw SmL
maintenance ODan JyL 1, OSw YVgL Kkb
manner OSw UL Áb, Blb, VmL Áb
movable goods ODan JyL 1, 2
possessions OSw UL Kkb, Kgb, Jb,
VmL Kkb, Kmb (rubric only), Rb
property ODan SkL 137, 140, OSw HL Áb
provisions OSw UL Kkb, Kmb,
VmL Kkb, Kmb, YVgL. Jb
representation ODan ESjL 2
valuable property OSw ÁVgL Rlb
See also: fóða

kostningsggjald (ODan) noun
money for expenses ODan JyL 1

kostnuðr (ON) kostnaðr (ON) noun
expense Olce Grg Ömb 130, Jó þjb 6, 9 Mah 8,
30 Kge 3, 28 Llb 8, 62 þjb 8 Fml 6, 23, Js þjb 2,
2, 5, KRA 16, ONorw EidsL 36.1, FrL Intr 23

kot (ON) noun
croft OFar Seyð 7

kotsæða (ODan) noun
cabin ODan ÍSjL 86

kórsbróðir (ON) noun
canon ONorw FrL KrbA 40
krafa (ON) noun
- claim ONorw GuL Kpb, Løb
  - See also: fearкраf, kraavia

krafavereld (OGu) noun
- wergild subject to claim OGu GL A 17

krapti (ON) noun
- If the man responsible for providing the knee timber (on a ship in the leðunger (q.v.) failed to do his duty, he had to pay a fine. See GuL ch. 306.
  - knee timber on a ship ONorw GuL Leb
- Refs: Hertzberg s.v. krapti

kristin (OSw) kristen (ODan) kristinn (ON) adj.
- christened ONorw GuL Krb, OSw Ógl L Êb
  - Christian ODan JyL 1, OSw SdmL Kkb, Krb, Kmb, SmL, ÁVgL L Kkb

kristindómr (ON) noun
- baptism OSw DL Gb, SdmL Kkb
  - Christendom ODan ESl 2, Slk 2–4, VjL 6, OSw ÁVgL Áb
- christening ODan JyL 1, OSw SdmL, YVgL Kkb
  - Christianity ODan ESjL 1, JyL 1, OIce KRA 11, ONorw GuL Krb
  - Christianity cases concerning Christianity OIce Js Jak 8
  - church law ONorw GuL Kpb

Expressions:
- kristendoms logh (ODan)
  - Christian law ODan JyL 1
  - Christendom ODan JyL 1

kristindómsbólkr (ON) kristindómsbálkr (ON) noun
- baptism ONorw BorgL 1
  - Christian laws chapter OIce Jó MagBref
  - ecclesiastical law OFar Seyð 0

kristinn (ODan) kross (ON) noun
- christened ONorw GuL Krb, OSw Ógl L Êb

Expressions:
- krossmessabálkr (ON) krossmessabálkr (ON) noun
  - baptism OSw DL Gb, SdmL Kkb
  - Christendom ODan ESl 2, Slk 2–4, VjL 6, OSw ÁVgL Áb
  - christening ODan JyL 1, OSw SdmL, YVgL Kkb
  - Christianity ODan ESjL 1, JyL 1, OIce KRA 11, ONorw GuL Krb
  - Christianity cases concerning Christianity OIce Js Jak 8
  - church law ONorw GuL Kpb

- krossmessabálkr (ON) krossmessabálkr (ON) noun
- violation of Christian law ONorw GuL Krb

krossmessahald (ON) noun
- observance of Christianity ONorw GuL Krb

kristina (OSw) kristne (ODan) kristna (ON) verb
- baptize ONorw BorgL 1.2, FrL KrbA 1, OSw UL Kkb, VmL Kkb
- christen ODan ESjL 1, JyL 1, Slk 3, OSw DL Kkb, SdmL Kkb, SmL, YVgL Kkb, ÁVgL Kkb, ÓgL Kkb

Expressions:
- church law ONorw GuL Kpb
- krossmessabálkr (ON) krossmessabálkr (ON) noun

See also: döpa

kristna (OSw) noun
- baptism OSw HL Kkb
  - christening OSw YVgL Kkb, ÁVgL Kkb
  - Christian faith OSw YVgL Kkb, ÁVgL Kkb
  - Christian times OSw YVgL Jb, ÁVgL Jb
  - Christianity OSw Ógl Kkb

kristning (OSw) noun
- christening OSw HL Kkb, SdmL Kkb

kristnubalker (OSw) noun
- book concerning Christian law OSw DL Kkb
  - Christianity book OSw SmL
  - church book OSw Ógl Kkb

See also: balker, kristna

krok (ODan) noun
- plough ODan SkL 239

See also: arber

kroklokarl (OSw) krókiokarl (OSw) noun
- old man on crutches OSw DL Mb, VmL Mb

krona (OSw) krúna (ON) verb
- crown OSw SdmL Till

krona (OSw) noun
- the Crown OSw HL Kkb, Kgb, Mb, SdmL Kkb, Mb, Till
tonsure OIce Grg Klþ 6

kross (ON) noun
- cross OIce KRA 24, 25
  - sign of the cross ONorw GuL Krb
token of seizure ONorw GuL Lib

Expressions:
- skera krossa (ON)
cut cross-tokens OIce Grg þþþ 84
  - Hrs 234 Misc 240 Js Rkb 2
  - prepare a cross ONorw FrL KrbA 22

See also: skæra (1)

krossmessa hin ofri (ON) noun
- Exaltation of the Cross ONorw GuL Krb

krossmessa um haustit (ON) noun
- Exaltation of the Cross ONorw FrL KrbA 25

See also: crucismisse, krossmessa um várit

krossmessa um várit (ON) noun
- Finding of the Holy Cross (3 May) ONorw GuL Krb

See also: crucismisse, crucisuke,
krossmessa um haustit

krosskurðr (ON) noun
- The cutting of a cross to be used as a message token.
cross cutting ONorw FrL KrbA 22

Refs: CV s.v. krosskurðr; Hertzberg s.v. krosskurðr
krossviti (ON) noun
\textit{cross fine} ONorw GuL Krb
krókspjót (ON) noun
\textit{barbed spear} ONorw GuL Mhb
kraevia (OSw) krævja (ODan) krefia (OGu) krefja (ON) verb
\begin{itemize}
\item Literally ‘to demand’, usually payment, such as an inheritance or a compensation. Also construed as a verb for starting legal proceedings, reflected in translations such as ‘to raise a case’.
\end{itemize}
\begin{itemize}
\item \textit{accuse} ODan SKL 226
\item \textit{ask} OSw UL Åb, VmL Kkb, Åb
\item \textit{claim} ONorw GuL Krb, Kpb, Kvbj, Løbj, Llb, Arb, Mhb, Leb, Olb
\item \textit{demand} OGu GL A 17, Add. 2 (B17), OSw UL Kgb, Åb, Mb, Jb, VmL Kkb, Åb, Mb, Jb
\item \textit{put a case} OSw VmL Jb
\item \textit{raise a case} OSw UL Åb, VmL Åb
\end{itemize}
Expressions:
\begin{itemize}
\item \textit{kraevia æptir fæþær} (OSw)
\item \textit{raise a paternity case} OSw UL Åb VmL Åb
\end{itemize}
See also: kvedja
kunder (OSw) kun (ODan) kunnr (ON) adj.
\begin{itemize}
\item \textit{related} ODan SKL 53, 85, 86, 113,
\item OSw SmL, UL Åb, VmL Åb
\end{itemize}
Expressions:
\begin{itemize}
\item \textit{kunnr ok sannr} (ON)
\item \textit{identified and convicted} Olce Jó þfb 3 Mah 25
\item Llb 30 þbj 22 ONorw GuL Krb, Løbj, Llb
\end{itemize}
See also: sander
kununger (OSw) kunung (ODan) konungr (ON)
konunger (OSw) noun
\begin{itemize}
\item \textit{king} ODan ESjL 1–3, JyL Fort, 1–3, SkL passim, VSjL passim, OFar Seyð 0, 1, 2, 3, 5, Olce Grg
\item Bat 114 Ómbl 139 Misc 238 Misc 247, Jó passim,
\item Js þfb 2, Kdb Mah 5 passim, KRA 1, 6 passim,
\item ONorw BorgL 8.11, ÆdsL 8.3 25, FrL passim,
\item GuL Krb, Kpb, Løbj, Arb, Tfb, Reb, Kvr, Mhb, Tbjj, Olh, Leb, OSw DL Kkb, Eb, Mb, Bh, Gb, Tjdhj, Rh, HL För, Kkb, Kgb, Mb, Blb, Rb, SmL Conf, För,
\item Kkb, Kgb, Gb, Åb, Jb, Bb, Kmb, Mb, Tjdhj, Rh,
\item Till, SmL, YYgL passim, ÁVgL Kkb, Md, Smb, Slb, Åb, Gb, Rlb, Jb, Tb, Fös, ÖgL Kkb, Eb, Db, Vm
\end{itemize}
Expressions:
\begin{itemize}
\item \textit{kunungs ægha} (OSw)
\item \textit{king’s property} OSw HL Rb
\item \textit{kunungs borð} (OSw)
\item \textit{king’s table} OSw HL Mb
\end{itemize}
kóróna konungs (ON)
\begin{itemize}
\item \textit{king’s crown} ONorw GuL Krb
\end{itemize}
See also: egn, epsøre, lanardroten, ægha, ørendreki
kunungsbalker (OSw) noun
\begin{itemize}
\item \textit{king’s book} OSw HL För, Kgb
\item \textit{king’s section} OSw SdmL För, Kgb
\end{itemize}
See also: balker, kununger
kunungsdómi (OSw) konungdömr (ON)
\begin{itemize}
\item \textit{kingdom} ONorw FrL Intr 21
\item \textit{king} ONorw FrL Intr 21
\item \textit{kingdom} ONorw FrL Intr 2, OSw SdmL Kgb, Till, UL Kgb
\end{itemize}

kunungsnæmd (OSw) noun
\begin{itemize}
\item \textit{king’s commission} OSw DL Rb
\item \textit{king’s jury} OSw ÓgL Kkb
\end{itemize}
kunungsræfð (OSw) noun
\begin{itemize}
\item \textit{king’s inquest} OSw ÓgL Eb
\end{itemize}
See also: epsøre, konungsping
kurtilbonaþr (OGu) noun
\begin{itemize}
\item \textit{underskirt decorations} OGu GL A 65
\end{itemize}
kuska (OSw) verb
\begin{itemize}
\item \textit{force} OSw ÓgL Eb
\end{itemize}
kuskan (OSw) noun
\begin{itemize}
\item \textit{force} OSw ÓgL Eb
\end{itemize}
kúgildi (ON) noun
\begin{itemize}
\item The \textit{kúgildi} may have represented an early standard of legal currency (lögeyrir, q.v.) in Iceland, namely one based on cattle. This standard was later replaced by cloth and subsequently by fish. It is thought that cattle served as a currency standard throughout Scandinavia from the prehistoric period up into the Middle Ages, and the term \textit{kúgildi} persisted for some time after cows ceased to be physically exchanged.
\item A cow which was \textit{kúgildi} is defined in Grg Misc 246; it had to be medium-sized, aged between three and ten winters, horned, without blemish and in milk. Interest-bearing loans could be assessed in \textit{kúgildi}. Values of other animals could be expressed in \textit{kúgildi}, such as twelve one-year-old sheep being worth one \textit{kúgildi}, though some fluctuations on this standard are attested. The money equivalent of \textit{kúgildi} was set at spring assemblies (várþing) and therefore could have a different value in various parts of Iceland. This lasted until the late twelfth century, when, in comparison with the later cloth standard, \textit{kúgildi} became equivalent to 120 ells of homespun cloth (vaðmál) or its equivalent in silver from 1186, if not earlier.
\item The \textit{kúgildi} was used particularly for larger transactions, such as farmsteads or land. As such,
kúgildiskaði and its compounds appear frequently in medieval diplomas. It has been suggested that kúgildi might also refer to a plot of land required to maintain a cow. Alternatively, it may have been a unit measuring an amount needed to sustain one person for a year.

Kúgildi was in common use until at least the sixteenth century and was used sporadically well into the modern period. The value of a kúgildi in relation to other goods, in particular butter, changed over the years, especially from Erik Magnússon’s 1294 amendment and later.

In the Norwegian laws kúgildi has been compared to kýrlag, which appears in numerous diplomas. Kýrlag is defined in GuL (ch. 223), though the term itself does not appear there.

Between c. 1100 and 1300 a kúgildi was worth at least 2–2.5 aurar of pure silver (cf. Gelsinger 1981, 195).

cow equivalent Olce Grg Lbþ 202, 220, Jó Sg 1 Lib 51

cow value ONorw FrL Var 14
cow’s worth ONorw FrL KrbA 27
price of a cow Olce Grg þþ 77 Vis 89 Misc 246, Jó Kab 6, 15, ONorw FrL Bv 10

See also: fæ, kýrverð, lögeyrir, málnytukúgildi, vaþmal

Refs: Einzig 1966; Finnur Jónsson 1936; Gelsinger 1981, 36−38; Hastrup 2006; Helgi Þor. 1991, 93−97, 523−26; KLNM s.v. byamål, hundrað, kýrlag; RGA s.v. kúgildi; Strauch 2013; Þorvaldur Thoroddsen 1908−22, III: 43−58

kúgildisskaði (ON) noun
damage equivalent to the price of a cow Olce Grg þþ 64

kúgildr (ON) adj.

having the value of a cow ONorw FrL Leb 23 LibA 21

kvaðarváttr (ON) noun
calling witness Olce Grg þþ 32

kvánarmundr (ON) noun

bride price Olce Grg Arþ 118

kvánfang (ON) noun

marriage Olce Grg Klþ 1, 18, KRA 16, ONorw EidsL 22.6, GuL Kvb, Løb

See also: brúllöp, eiginorð, hjúskapr, kvennagifting

kvánga (ON) verb

marry Olce Grg þþ 80 Arþ 118, Jó Kge 7, 26, ONorw EidsL 22.3

See also: kvænes

kveða (ON) verb

state Olce Js Lbb 2

kveðja (ON) verb

call Olce Grg passim

claim ONorw GuL Kpb, Olb

present a claim ONorw FrL Rgb 6

See also: krævia

kvennaskr (ON) noun

woman’s measure Olce Jó Kab 26

kvengjafir (pl.) (ON) noun

gifts to women ONorw GuL Mhb

kvenklæði (ON) noun

woman’s clothes ONorw GuL Mhb

kvennagifting (ON) kvennagift (ON) kvennagiptir (ON)
noun

marriage of women Olce Jó MagBref Kge 1 Kab 12, ONorw BorgL 7.1, GuL Kvb

women’s marriage ONorw GuL Kvb

See also: brúllöp, kvæning

kvennaegorð (ON) noun

case concerning intercourse with women Olce Js þþ 6, KRA 34

case concerning the seduction of women Olce Jó þþ 8, 16, ONorw FrL Var 46

seduction of women Olce Jó þþ 8

See also: legorð

kvennaðamál (ON) noun

illicit sexual intercourse ONorw FrL KrbB 2

kvensift (ON) kvennsift (ON) noun

kinship traced through women Olce Grg Bat 113

kvensvift (ON) noun

feminine side ONorw GuL Arþ, Mhb, Sab

See also: nefgildismáfð

kviðburðr (ON) noun

verdict-giving Olce Grg þþ 35, 36

kviðja (ON) verb

forbid ONorw GuL Krb

kviðmaðr (ON) noun

panel member Olce Grg Lbþ 202 Hrs 234

kviðr (ON) noun

verdict Olce Grg Klþ 2 þþ Vis passim

Expressions:

bera kvið Olce Grg þþ 35, 36

give a (panel) verdict Olce Grg þþ 35

See also: kvöð

kvikvendi (ON) noun

domestic animal ONorw GuL Tfb, Mhb
kvinnetakt  (ODan) noun
rape ODan JyL 2
rape of women ODan JyL 2
See also: kona, vald

kvæfa  (ON) verb
choke ONorw BorgL 3.2

kvænes  (ODan) verb
marry ODan ESjL 1, JyL 1
See also: kvæna

kvøð  (ON) kvøða  (ON) noun
When the merits of a dispute were not known (when the claimant had no legal witnesses to his claim), the claimant proceeded with a kvøða, a formal demand for restitution, a request that his counterpart (the defendant) should follow a certain procedure in the matter. The defendant must then either comply with the request (e.g. to pay his debt) or agree to have the complaint heard and considered by a court of arbitration.

claim Olce Grg bsp 33, Js Kab 5, ONorw FrL Rgb 4
demand ONorw GuL Kpb, Arb, Olb
See also: kvøð
Refs: Hertzberg s.v. kvøða, kvøð; Robberstad 1981, 343

kvøðudómr  (ON) noun
court for settling a claim ONorw FrL Rgb 11

kvøðuváttr  (ON) noun
appointed witness ONorw FrL Rgb 2
witness to a claim ONorw GuL Olb
See also: kvøðuvitni

kvøðuvitni  (ON) noun
testimony of a claim Olce Js Kab
2, ONorw FrL Rgb 2
witness to a claim ONorw GuL Løb, Olb
witness to a formal claim Olce Jó Gfa 4
See also: kvøðuvátr, vitni

kyn  (OSw) kyn  (ODan) kynne  (ODan) kyn (OGu) kyn
(ON) kön  (OSw) kun  (OSw) noun
family OGu GL A 5, Add. 1 (B 4)
kin ODan ESjL 2, JyL 1, SKL 7, SkL 2, Olce Grg Ómb 140, ONorw GuL Løb, Arb, Mhb, Leb, OSw SmL
kinship OSw UL Åb, VmL Åb
kinsman ODan JyL 2, SKL 219
relationship ODan SKL 92, 97, OSw DL Gb
See also: frændi, nípi, skyldarman, skylder (1), æt

kyndilmæssa  (OSw) kyndilsmessa  (ON)
quindilmæssa  (OSw) noun
Candlemas ONorw GuL Krb, OSw DL
Kkb, SámL Kkb, Bb, UL Kkb, Kgb, VmL Kkb, Jb, YVgL Kkb, Add
See also: mariuilmæssa

kynsarrv  (ODan) noun
inheritance between kin ODan VSjL 20

kynseth  (ODan) noun
An oath sworn by kinsmen, possibly in a kynsnævnd (q.v.).
men of the kin ODan JyL 3

kynsnævnd  (ODan) noun
A nævnd (ODan) ‘nominated men’ consisting of twelve of the defendant’s kinsmen in the region, and nominated by the plaintiff, possibly a reduced form of defence in cases where the plaintiff lacked important evidence. Appearing mostly in cases of inheritance but occasionally also concerning violent crimes without witnesses. The concept, albeit not the word, also appears in SkL.
men named from the kin ODan JyL 1
men of one’s kin ODan JyL 1, 2
men of the kin ODan JyL 3
Refs: Andersen 2010, 92, 103–05; Tamm and Vogt, eds, 2016, 307

kynsæme  (ODan) noun
kinship ODan SKKL 6, 7

kynsæmesbrut  (ODan) noun
offences as to kinship relations ODan SkKL 8
See also: freundsimmispæl

kyrking  (ON) noun
throttling Olce Grg Vis 87

kyrkja  (ON) verb
strangle Olce Js Kab 12, ONorw BorgL 3.2, GuL Krb, Kpb
throttle Olce Grg Vis 88

kyrr  (ON) adj.
quiet ONorw GuL Llb, Olb, Leb

kyrra  (ON) verb
tame OFar Seyð 5, 10

kýr  (ON) noun
cow ONorw GuL Krb, Kpb, Løb, Llb, Mhb, Leb

kýrverð  (ON) noun
value of a cow Olce KRA 35

kæfsir  (OSw) kæpsir  (OSw) noun
concubinal man of a slave woman OSw ÁVgL Gb
thrall woman’s concubinal man OSw YVgL Gb
kænna (OSw) kænne (ODan) kenna (OGu) kenna (ON) kænna (OSw) verb
Essentially, to make someone or something known, mainly concerning responsibility in legal matters. When referring to oneself translated as ‘to confess’, ‘to admit’, ‘to acknowledge’ (mostly appearing as kænna sik, kænnas and often with a particle við(er)). When referring to somebody else: to make a suspected criminal known (‘to accuse’, ‘to charge’), or, for example, to make the father of a child known (‘to identify’, ‘to attribute’). Also to make a convicted criminal known (‘to be found guilty’). When referring to an object: to make ownership known of, for instance, missing domestic animals (‘to identify’, ‘to attribute’). When referring to oneself translated as ‘to confess’, ‘to recognize’, ‘to claim’). There is considerable overlap between usages and translations.

kænlænd (ODan) noun
Agricultural land that was not farmed jointly.

kænneland (OSw) noun
land marked separately

kænne sak (OGu)

kænne(s) við (OSw) kænn(s) vithor (ODan)

See also: sak, viðerkænna
sue OSw HL Mb, SdhL Kkb, Kgb, Åb, Bb, Kmb, Mb, Rb, Yvgl Add, ÖgL Kkb, Eb

take action ODan Jyl 2

Expressions:

kæra fyrir (ON)

to bring an action before Olce Jó Sg 3, Mah 21

kæra sik (ON)

bring an action Olce Jó Sg 1

kæra til, kæra til, til kæra (OSw)

prosecute OSw UL Kkb, Kgb, Mb, Blb

VmL Kkb, Kgb, Mb, Jb, Bb, Rb

kæra æptir (OSw)

bring a prosecution OSw UL Mb, Rb

raise an objection OSw UL Blb VmL Jb

See also: giva, sak, sökia, tilta

Refs: Helquïst s.v. kæra; Schlyter s.v. kæra, sökia

kæra (OSw) noun

action ODan ESJl 2, Jyl 2

case ODan ESJl 2

claim ODan ESJl 2

complaint ODan Jyl 1, 3

suit OSw SdhL Till

kærande (OSw) kærandi (OSw) noun

plaintiff OSw HL Kgb, UL Kmb, Blb, VmL Kmb, Bb

sui tor OSw SdhL Bb, Kmb

See also: malsæghandi

kærasunnudagher (OSw) noun

fifth Sunday in Lent — Passion

Sunday OSw UL Mb, Rb

kærling (OSw) noun

wife OSw HL Kkb, UL Kkb, VmL Kkb

See also: bonde, husfrugha, karl, kona, leghokona

kæromal (OSw) noun

complaint OSw Yvgl Add

suit OSw SdhL Till

kæti (OSw) kæti (OSw) noun

amusement OSw UL Mb, VmL Mb

köp (OSw) kop (ODan) kaup (ON) noun

The many translations reflect the ambiguity of the
verb köpa (OSw) kope (ODan) kaupa (ON) ‘to settle
affairs’, i.e. both ‘to buy’ and ‘to sell’ etc., from
which this noun is derived. Appears in many legally
significant compounds and some derivations.

contract Olce Jó Llb 6, ONorw FrL Jkb 1

deal Olce Grp Arp 127, Jó Kab 11, Js Kab 9

pay Olce Grp Þsp 78, Jó Kab 25

purchase ODan ESJl 2, 3, Jyl 2, Skl 50, OSW

DL Bb, HL Kkb, Åb, Mb, Jb, Kmb, Blb, Rb, SdhL

Kkb, Jb, Kmb, Tjdb, Yvgl Tb, Jb, Ávgl Jb, Tb

purchase agreement OSw DL Bb

sale ODan Skl 48, 81, VSJl 82, OFar Seyð 5,

Olce Grp Arp 126, Jó Llb 6, OSW DL Gb

selling ODan VSJl 82

trade Olce Jó Kab 11 Fml 5, ONorw GuL

Kpb, Kvb, LoB, Llb, Arb, Tjlb, Olb

transaction Olce Jó Kab 12

wages Olce Grp Þsp 80, Js Kab 19

See also: legha, verkakup

köpa (OSw) kope (ODan) kaupa (ON) verb

Originally ‘to settle affairs’, i.e. both ‘to buy’ and ‘to
sell’ etc.

buy ODan ESJl 1–3, Jyl 1–3, Skl 30, 47, 50, 51,

75, 77, 80, 129, 239, VSJl 50, 79, 81, Olce Grp

Arp 123, Jó Kab 11, ONorw GuL

Kpb, Kvb, Kvh, LoB, Arb, Tjlb, Olb

trade voyage Olce Jó MagBref Fml 2, 6

trading journey ONorw FrL Intr 20

See also: kæfa
köpfæst (OSw) noun
confirmation of purchase OSw YVgL Jb, ĀVgL Jb
purchase OSw ĀVgL Jb
witness of purchase OSw YVgL Add
köpgilder (OSw) köggilder (OSw) adj.
negotiable (i.e. in coin) OSw UL Āb, Mb, Blb
See also: karlgilder
köpi (OSw) köpe (ODan) kaupi (ON) köpe (OSw) noun
buyer ONorw GuL Olb
purchaser OSw YVgL Jb, ĀVgL Jb
salesman ODan SkL 139, 144
seller ODan JyL 2, 3, SkL 144
köplagh (OSw) noun
laws of trading OSw SmL
See also: lagh
köpmalabalker (OSw) noun
book concerning trade OSw HL För, Kmb
trade section OSw SdmL För, Kmb
See also: balker, köp, mal (1)
köpmann (OSw) kaupmaðr (OGu) kaupmaðr (ON) noun
merchant OGu GS Ch. 3, Olce Jó Fml 5, 14,
ONorw FrL ArbB 13, OSw UL Kmb (table of contents only), VmL Kmb (rubric only)
salesman OSw SdmL Jb
köpstaðr (OSw) köppaðr (ON) noun
Bought land could be sold without the restrictions that applied to inherited land. In ODan SkL often appearing in the phrase köppaðr ok holfae ‘bought land and moveables’ in the context of inheritance. In ONorw GuL appearing as a non-acceptable means of payment of fines.
bought land ODan ESjL 1, 3, JyL 1, 3, SkL 1, 5, 7, 22, 24–26, 30, VSjL 1, 3, 14
land which one buys OSw HL Blb
purchased land ONorw GuL Mhb,
OSw YVgL Āb, Rlb, Jb
See also: aldaopal, ærtpaðr
Refs: Tamm and Vogt, eds, 2016, 307
köprüf (OSw) kaupruf (ON) noun
breach of bargain ONorw FrL Jkb 4
breach of purchase OSw YVgL Jb, ĀVgL Jb
suspension of purchase OSw DL Bb
köpskatter (OSw) kopskater (ODan) köpskatter (OSw) noun
bought goods ODan SkL 230

köpstaðr (OSw) kaupstaðr (ON) noun
It is unclear how the use of köpstaðer differed from that of köpunger (q.v.) and torg (q.v.). When contrasted to the surrounding countryside (OSw SdmL, UL, VmL), it presumably referred to a market town. In SdmL appearing in the context of correct procedure for trade regarding specific witnesses and oaths to avoid accusation of theft or forgery, not least in the trade with objects such as weapons, horses and cattle, cloth, silver and gold. In UL and VmL appearing in the context of land exchange and in UL concerning a very specific killing. In Olce Jó (Kge) it refers to market towns as the home of foreign fathers of illegitimate children in Iceland, and in the context of benchmarks for pricing lost merchandise (Fml).
market town Olce Jó Kge 28 Fml 10, OSw SdmL Jb, Kmb, Mb, UL Mb, Jb, Kmb, VmL Mb, Jb, Kmb, Bb
See also: köpunger
köpstaðman (OSw) noun
market town-dweller OSw SdmL Kmb, Tjdb
köpuman (OSw) köpa man (OSw) noun
purchaser OSw DL Bb
köpunger (OSw) koping (ODan) kaupungr (OGu) kaupangr (ON) noun
A trading center, market-place or town. As a proper noun Kaupang refers to several place names throughout the North, the best known of which is perhaps Kaupang in Skiringssal west of Oslo. There is some semantic overlap with other designations for trading areas, such as bær (see byr), kaupstaðr (see köpstaðr), bjarkey and torg (see torg). In FrL (e.g. KrB 24) a kaupangr is often contrasted with a herað (‘district’, see heraða), as the summons process varied slightly between urban and rural areas. Dánish and Swedish and laws (e.g. JyL, UL) associate these trading areas with major roads, and infractions occurring there could incur additional fines similar to breaches of law committed at an assembly.
market town ONorw FrL Leb 11,
OSw UL Bb, VmL Bb
marketplace OGu GL A 6, 13,
OSw UL Mb, VmL Mb
town ODan JyL 1–3, SkL 69, ONorw FrL KrB A 10, 37 KrB 24 Rgb 31 Kvb 23, GuL Arb
township Olce Grg Misc 248, ONorw FrL KrB 20
See also: bjarkeyjaráttir, byr, herað, köpstaðer
Refs: CV s.v. kaupangr; Fritzner s.v. kaupangr; GAO s.v. kaupang; Hertzberg s.v. kaupangr;
KLNM s.v.v. handelsplasser, köping, marked,
lagakefli (ON) lagarkefli (ON) noun
  law-stick ONorw FrL ArbB 30
  Rgb 11 LlbA 23 LlbB 11
lagaleiga (ON) noun
  legal amount of rent ONorw FrL Jkb 2
lagalöstr (ON) noun
  lawbreaking Olce Grg Vis 86, 87
lagáorskurð (ON) noun
  A legal decision or verdict presented at the outcome of a case. According to Jó (Mah 2 and Kab 21) this decision was delivered by the law-man (ON lögmaðr, see laghmaþer).
  legal decision Olce Jó Mah 2 Kab 21
  See also: domber, örskurð, skipan
  Refs: CV s.v. lagaúrskurð; F s.v. lagaorskurð; Hertzberg
lagaresfing (ON) noun
  punishment in accordance with the law Olce Jó MagBref Mah 16
  See also: refsing
lagarétt (ON) noun
  legal compensation Olce Jó Mah 30, Js Mah 36
lagasekð (ON) noun
  legal fine ONorw FrL KrbA 27
lagasetning (ON) noun
  The establishment of law; legislation.
  law ONorw FrL Intr 16
  Refs: CV s.v. lagasetning; Fritzner s.v. lagasetning; Hertzberg s.v. lagasetning
lagaskilrorð (ON) noun
  legal provision Olce Js Mah 29, 31
  provision of the law Olce Jó Mah 1, 14
lagasökn (ON) noun
  lawful action Olce Jó PfB 6
laggiertr (OGu) adj.
  lawfully acceptable OGu GL A 25, 26
laggh (OSw) logh (ODan) lag (OGu) lag (ON) lög (ON)
  logh (OSw) noun
  Usually plural. Literally ‘something laid’, most commonly in the general meaning ‘law’, with varying degree of specificity (reflected in translations such as ‘rule’, ‘law of the land’, ‘right’ and ‘legislation’). Also the jurisdiction of a law (translated as ‘jurisdiction’, ‘law district’, ‘legal district’), and various means to obtain what is right, such as ‘oath’ and ‘proof’. In the singular occasionally more concrete, such as a defined group of people (reflected in the translation ‘guild’).
  agreement ODan VSjL 1, 2, 7
  ban Olce Jó Llb 15
guild ODan Jyl 2
jurisdiction ONorw FrL Libb 1
law ODan ESjL 2, 3, Jyl Fort, 1–3, SkKL 3, 13, SkL passim, VsjL 1, 13, 51, 58, 79, 84, 87, OFar Seyð 1, 4, OGu GL A 1, 7, 8, 19, 20, 23, 24f (64), 28, 36, 61, Add. 7 (B 49), Olce Grg passim, Jó passim, Js Mah 7 [passim possibly], KRA 6, 7 passim, ONorw BorgL 1.1 10.4, EidsL 22.1 30.4, FrL Intr 1, 7 Krbr 1, 27 Krbr 6 Mhb 7 passim, GuL Krb, Kpb, Kvb, Leb, Llb, Arb, Tlb, Mhb, Olb, Leb, ÖSw DL Mb, Bb, Gb, Tjdbr, Rb, HL För, Kkb, Áb, Mb, Bblb, Rb, SdmL För, Kgb, Gb, Áb, Jb, Bb, Kmb, Mb, Rh, Till, SmL, UL SttBM, För, Kgb, Áb, Mb, Jb, Kmb, Blb, Rb, Vml För, Kgb, Áb, Mb, Jb, Kmb, Bh, Rh, VvGl passim, ÁVgL Kkb, Md, Slb, Áb, Gb, Rblb, Jb, Tb, Föb, ÖGl Eb, Db law district ONorw FrL Var 44, GuL Krb, Lob, Lib, Olb, Leb law of the land ÖSw HL Blb lawful proof ODan Jyl 1 legal district ONorw FrL Krbr 39 Arbr 28 legislation ÖGu GL A 38 oath ODan ESjL 1–3, Jyl 1–3, SkKL 6, 11, SkL passim, VsjL passim, ÖGu GL A 32, ÖSw DL Kkb, Mb, Bb, Tjdbr, Rh, HL Kkb, Kgb, Mb, Rb, SdmL Conf, Kkb, Kgb, Mb, Tjdbr, Rh, UL Kkb, Kgb, Mb, Rh, Vml Kkb, Kgb, Mb, Bb, Rh, VvGl Kkb, Gb, Rblb, Jb, Jb, Add, ÁVgL Áb, Jb, Kva, Tb, ÖGl Kkb partnership Olce Grg Vis 97 person’s share ODan Jyl 3 place ÖGu GL A 23 proof ODan Jyl 1, 2, SkL 75, 200, 203, VsjL 18, 39, 49, 57, 85, 87 proving ODan Jyl 2 reason ODan ESjL 3 right ODan ESjL 3, Jyl 1, OSw VvGl Jb, Kvab right to prove ODan ESjL 3 rule ODan ESjL 1, 3, OSw HL Blb standard value Olce Grg Fep 167 stipulated fine ÖGu GL A 8 Expressions:

at lagum (ÖGu) at lögum (ON)
in accordance with the law Olce Grg þsp 25 lawfully ÖGu GL A 26
biupa lagh (OSw)

offer a defence ÖSw UL Kkb
offer an oath ÖSw UL Kgb, Rb
eftir lögum (ON)
in accordance with the law OFar Seyð 1

fæsta lagh (OSw)
promise an oath ÖSw UL Rb VmL Kkb, Rb
ganga lagh (OSw)
swear an oath ÖSw UL Mb VmL Kkb, Bb
gups lagh (OSw)

God’s law ÖSw SmL ÁVgL Áb

kristendoms logh (ODan)

Christian law ODan Jyl 1

lagh ok landsræt, lagh ok lannræt (OSw)
law and custom of the province ÖSw UL Áb VmL Áb

mæþ logh, mæþ lohum (ODan) mæþ

laghum, miþ lagum (ÖGu)

lawfully ODan SKL 8, 66, 152, 180

VSjL 58 ÖGu GL A 37

according to the law ODan SKL 60

mæþ retum lohum (ODan)

lawfully ODan SKL 7

uæræ uiper loh (ODan)
prove ODan SKL 75

uæræ i lohum mæþ (ODan)

swear with ODan SKL 78

See also: biupa, eiper, fæsta, retter, vinna

Refs: Cleasby and Vigfusson s.v. lag;
Fritsner s.v. lög; Hertzberg s.v. lög;
ONP s.v. lag; Schlyter s.v. lagh

lagha (OSw) lagh (ODan) laga (OGu) adj.

In OSw appearing in many phrases corresponding to compounds with ODan and ON nouns lagh-/lög- ‘law-’. Examples are lagha forfall ‘lawful excuse’, lagha domber ‘lawful judgment’, lagha rætter ‘right law’, lagha stæmna ‘legal meeting’, lagha thing ‘lawful assembly’, lagha alder ‘legal age’, lagha hus ‘prescribed houses’, lagha garth ‘lawful fence’, lagha men ‘prudent men’, lagha tompt ’rightful/legal ground’. It is rarely defined what makes a certain object or action legal.

according to the law ÖSw DL Bb

lawful ODan ESjL 2, 3, Jyl 1–3, SkKL 7, SkL 49, 78, 83, VsjL 10, 60, 82–84, ÖGu GL A 24f (64), 39, ÖSw DL Eb, HL Kkb, Kgb, Áb, Mb, SmL, UL Kkb, Kgb, Áb, Mb, Bblb, Vml Kkb, Kgb, Áb, Mb, Bb, VvGl Gb, Rblb, Tb, Jb, ÁVgL Kkb, Gb, Tb, ÖGl Kkb, Eb, Db, Vm

legal ODan ESjL 1, 3, Jyl 1, ÖGu GL A 11, 12, 20, 30, Add. 7 (B 49), ÖSw DL Eb, Mb, Gb, Tjdbr, Rh, HL Mb, Jb, Bblb, SdmL Conf, Kkb, Kgb, Gb, Jb, Mb, Tjdbr, Rh, UL SttBlm, Kkb, Kgb, Áb, Mb, Jb, Bblb, Rh, Vml Kkb, Kgb, Áb, Mb, Jb, Bb, Rh, VvGl passim, ÁVgL SmL, Blb, Gb, Jb, Tb, Föb
laghabalker (OSw) noun
law section OSw SdmL För
See also: balker, lagh

laghabótir (pl.) (OSw) lögþót (ON) noun
lawful fines OSw HL Kkb, Kgb
See also: bot

laghagerð (OSw) lagh Garcia (OSw) noun
oath-taking OSw VmL Kkb, Jb

laghakland (OSw) noun
legal claim OSw YVgL Útgb, Add

laghaleter (OSw) noun
legal part OSw YVgL Föb, Add, ÁVgL Föb

laghalós (OSw) laghlós (ODan) adj.
freed from proof ODan JyL 1
illegal OSw YVgL Tb, ÁVgL Tb

laghaskillinger (OSw) laghskillinger (OSw) noun
legal sum OSw SdmL Bb, UL Bb, VmL Bb

laghastæmna (OSw) laghestævne (ODan) lagastefna
(ON) lögstefna (ON) noun
agreed day ODan SkL 188
day decided ODan SkL 83, 188, 231
fixed day ODan SkL 183
lawful summons Olce Jó þjb 5
legal meeting OSw YVgL Add
legal summons Olce Grg þþb 31 Fjl 221 Tíg
256, Jó þþb 9 Líb 54, Js Klb 2 þþb 4
legal time limit ONorw BorgL 4.1 17.1
provided day ODan SkL 183
summons at the assembly ONorw
GuL Lób, Líb, Tjb, Ólb
summons to the assembly ONorw FrL LíbA 26
See also: laghdag, staemna

laghasökning (OSw) noun
legal prosecution OSw SdmL Tjdb

laghbinda (OSw) verb
lawfully convict OSw UL Mb, Rb, VmL Rb
See also: vinna

laghbiþa (OSw) laghbjuthe (ODan) verb
Land that was to be sold had to be offered to the legal heirs first.
follow the law OSw HL Rb
lawfully offer ODan ESjL 3, JyL 1, OSw UL Jb, Add. 10
legally bid OSw YVgL Add
legally offer OSw SdmL Jb
legally offer to the kin OSw HL Jb
notify ODan Þsþ 22
offer a legal option OSw VmL Jb
offer according to the law OSw YVgL Jb, Add, ÁVgL Jb
offer legally OSw YVgL Jb, Add
offer with a purchase option to one’s kin/offer legal option on ownership OSw DL Bb
publicly offer ODan SkL 42, 51, VŠjL 21
See also: buþsiörp
laghe (ODan) noun
assault ODan JyL 3
laghealer (ODan) noun
legal age ODan JyL 1, 2
laghedom (ODan) lagadóm (ON) lögdomr (ON) noun
A private court established in the way prescribed by the law.
lawful court OIce Grg þþþ 20, 45, Jó þþ 8, ONorw FrL Var 46, GuL Krb
lawful judgement ODan ESl 2,
VSl 58, OFar Seyð 1
legal decision OIce Jó Kge 29
legal judgement OIce Jó Mah 11 Kge
26 Llb 26, 30 þþþ 6 Fml 16
verdict ONorw FrL Jkb 8
See also: skiladóm

lagheeghere (ODan) noun
lawful owner ODan JyL 2

laghegarth (ODan) löggarðr (ON) noun
A wall built to legal specifications. Defined in Grg Lbþ 181 and Js Lbb 22 as being the height of an average-sized man’s shoulder and five feet thick at the base and three at the top. Probably synonymous with OSw lagha garðr (er) (see garþer). According to the Icelandic laws, legal walls could only be built between work seasons during the summer.
lawful fence ODan JyL 3
legal wall OIce Grg Lbþ 181, 188,
Jó Llb 22, 23, Js Lbb 22
See also: garþer
Refs: CV s.v. löggarðr; Hertzberg s.v. löggarðr; KLNM s.v. hegn

laghegif (ODan) noun
lawful reward ODan VSjL 86

lagher (ODan) noun
lawful roping ODan JyL 2
See also: lagha, rep

laghesar (ODan) noun
wound covered by the law ODan ESjL 2

lagheskip (ODan) noun
regular ship ODan ESjL 3

laghestaðnedag (ODan) noun
fixed day ODan Skl 214

lagheveth (ODan) lögveð (ON) noun
A legal pledge. A legal pledge, or a right of preemption (ON lögmaði), could be placed upon land or an object of value by the person selling it. Legal pledges could be sold or inherited.
lawful pledge ODan JyL 3
legal pledge OIce Grg þþþ 192, Jó Lbb 9, Js Lbb 6
See also: laghmað, veþ
Refs: CV s.v. lögveð; Fritzner s.v. lögveð;
Hertzberg s.v. lögveð; Hoff 2012, 191–92;
KLNM s.v. panþ, Páll Sigurðsson 2016, 39–40

laghfangen (OSw) adj.
legally acquired (land) OSw UL
Add. 10, YVgL Gb, Add

laghfæt (ODan) adj.
prudent ODan ESl 1–3, JyL 3, SkKL 4–7, 9,
11, 12, SkL 19, 29, 51, 53, VSjL 76, 79, 82, 87

laghfylgja (OSw) verb
bring a case lawfully OSw UL Mb

laghlylla (OSw) verb
lawfully convict OSw UL Mb
See also: laghbinda, laghfelder

laghfelder (OSw) laghfeða (ODan) lagfeldr (OGu) adj.
lawfully convicted ODan JyL 2,
3, OSw UL Rb, VmL Rb
lawfully dismissed OGu Gl A 31
legally convicted OSw HL Rb
sentenced OSw YVgL Add
See also: faella, laghlylla, laghvinna

laghfastning (ODan) lögfestning (ON) noun
promise of oaths ODan ESl 2
right to place a ban OIce Jó Lbb 17
See also: ýrirttr

laghfjëfter (OSw) laggiþtir (OGu) adj.
lawfully married OGu Gl A 21,
22, OSw SdmL Gb, UL Áb
lawfully wedded OSw ÖgL Db
legally married OSw YVgL Áb

laghgive (ODan) verb
lawfully marry ODan VSjL 69

laghgeð (OSw) laghgað (OSw) noun
legal rate OSw UL Blb
legal restitution OSw UL Blb, VmL Blb

laghguþa (OSw) verb
have legal possession of something OSw ÖgL Kkb

laghkallaper (OSw) adj.
lawfully announced OSw HL Áb
lawfully summoned OSw ÖgL Kkb, Db
legally summoned OSw HL Rb

laghklanda (OSw) verb
claim OSw ÁVgL Föb
See also: klanda, lagh
laghkrævje (ODan) verb
  demand ODan JyL 3
laghlika (OSw) loghlika (ODan) laglika (OGu) lögliga (ON) adv.
  according to the law ODan JyL 1, ONorw FrL Intr 16
  in law OSw UL Kgb, Čb, VmL Čb
  lawfully ODan ESJL 1–3, JyL 1, 2, SkL 83, VSJL 69, 84, OGu GL A 26, 28, GS Ch. 4, Olce Jó Mah 1, 3 Ïjb 2 Fml 1, 25, Js Kdb 3, KRA 4, 9, OSw DL Eb, Bb, HL Čb, SdmL Kkb, Kgb, Ób, Jb, Bb, Knb, Mb, Tjdb, Till, UL Kkb, Kgb, Čb, Mb, Jb, Blb, Rb, VmL Kkb, Kgb, Čb, Mb, Jb, Bb, Rb, YVgL Drb, Tb, ÖgL Kkb, Ebo, Db
  legally ODan SKL 50, 226, OSw DL Kkb, HL Čb, Mb, Jb, Blb, Rb, UL Čb, Mb, Jb, Add. 18, VmL Čb, Mb, Jb, YVgL Kkb, Add
  See also: lagha, laghliker

laghliker (OSw) noun
  lawful OSw UL Kgb, Čb, VmL Čb
  lawfully ODan ESJL 1–3, JyL 1, 2, SkL 83, VSJL 69, 84, OGu GL A 26, 28, GS Ch. 4, Olce Jó Mah 1, 3 Ïjb 2 Fml 1, 25, Js Kdb 3, KRA 4, 9, OSw DL Eb, Bb, HL Čb, SdmL Kkb, Kgb, Ób, Jb, Bb, Knb, Mb, Tjdb, Till, UL Kkb, Kgb, Čb, Mb, Jb, Bb, Rb, YVgL Drb, Tb, ÖgL Kkb, Ebo, Db
  legally ODan SKL 50, 226, OSw DL Kkb, HL Čb, Mb, Jb, Blb, Rb, UL Čb, Mb, Jb, Add. 18, VmL Čb, Mb, Jb, YVgL Kkb, Add
  See also: lagha, laghliker

laghlysa (OSw) verb
  announce ODan SdmL Kmb, Add
  lawfully ODan JyL 1, 2, SkL 83, VSJL 69, 84, OGu GL A 26, 28, GS Ch. 4, Olce Jó Mah 1, 3 Ïjb 2 Fml 1, 25, Js Kdb 3, KRA 4, 9, OSw DL Eb, Bb, HL Čb, SdmL Kkb, Kgb, Ób, Jb, Bb, Knb, Mb, Tjdb, Till, UL Kkb, Kgb, Čb, Mb, Jb, Bb, Rb, YVgL Drb, Tb, ÖgL Kkb, Ebo, Db
  legally ODan SKL 50, 226, OSw DL Kkb, HL Čb, Mb, Jb, Blb, Rb, UL Čb, Mb, Jb, Add. 18, VmL Čb, Mb, Jb, YVgL Kkb, Add
  See also: lagha, laghliker

laghlysnýng (OSw) noun
  lawful OSw UL Kgb, Čb, VmL Čb
  lawfully ODan ESJL 1–3, JyL 1, 2, SkL 83, VSJL 69, 84, OGu GL A 26, 28, GS Ch. 4, Olce Jó Mah 1, 3 Ïjb 2 Fml 1, 25, Js Kdb 3, KRA 4, 9, OSw DL Eb, Bb, HL Čb, SdmL Kkb, Kgb, Ób, Jb, Bb, Knb, Mb, Tjdb, Till, UL Kkb, Kgb, Čb, Mb, Jb, Bb, Rb, YVgL Drb, Tb, ÖgL Kkb, Ebo, Db
  legally ODan SKL 50, 226, OSw DL Kkb, HL Čb, Mb, Jb, Blb, Rb, UL Čb, Mb, Jb, Add. 18, VmL Čb, Mb, Jb, YVgL Kkb, Add
  See also: lagha, laghliker, lögfullr, rætter

laghlysa (OSw) verb
  announce ODan SdmL Kmb, Add
  lawfully ODan JyL 1, 2, SkL 83, VSJL 69, 84, OGu GL A 26, 28, GS Ch. 4, Olce Jó Mah 1, 3 Ïjb 2 Fml 1, 25, Js Kdb 3, KRA 4, 9, OSw DL Eb, Bb, HL Čb, SdmL Kkb, Kgb, Ób, Jb, Bb, Knb, Mb, Tjdb, Till, UL Kkb, Kgb, Čb, Mb, Jb, Bb, Rb, YVgL Drb, Tb, ÖgL Kkb, Ebo, Db
  legally ODan SKL 50, 226, OSw DL Kkb, HL Čb, Mb, Jb, Blb, Rb, UL Čb, Mb, Jb, Add. 18, VmL Čb, Mb, Jb, YVgL Kkb, Add
  See also: lagha, laghliker, lögfullr, rætter

laghlysnýng (OSw) noun
  lawful ODan SdmL Kmb, Add
  lawfully ODan JyL 1, 2, SkL 83, VSJL 69, 84, OGu GL A 26, 28, GS Ch. 4, Olce Jó Mah 1, 3 Ïjb 2 Fml 1, 25, Js Kdb 3, KRA 4, 9, OSw DL Eb, Bb, HL Čb, SdmL Kkb, Kgb, Ób, Jb, Bb, Knb, Mb, Tjdb, Till, UL Kkb, Kgb, Čb, Mb, Jb, Bb, Rb, YVgL Drb, Tb, ÖgL Kkb, Ebo, Db
  legally ODan SKL 50, 226, OSw DL Kkb, HL Čb, Mb, Jb, Blb, Rb, UL Čb, Mb, Jb, Add. 18, VmL Čb, Mb, Jb, YVgL Kkb, Add
  See also: lagha, laghliker, lögfullr, rætter

laghmannsþökie (OSw) noun
  lawman’s jurisdiction OSw SdmL Kmb, Add
  lawmanship OSw YVgL Add

laghmannsþönning (pl.) (OSw) noun
  A fee, presumably annual, to the lawman. It is not stated who was to pay.
  payment to a lawman OSw SdmL Till
  Refs: Schlyter s.v. laghmanþaþnöngar

laghþáþer (OSw) lögmaðr (ON) laghman (OSw)
laghmandr (OSw) noun
  One of the king’s officials; a royal judge. The laghþáþer was a prominent judicial figure throughout the Nordic lands during the medieval period. In most areas one of the prime responsibilities of the laghþáþer was the organization of assemblies (þing). Lagmenn were paid from a combination of public funds and royal grants.

  In Sweden the term laghþáþer probably originally referred to a man learned in law who advised during assemblies. A laghþáþer was of particular importance in Sweden, as he was placed over an entire province by the king. He led assemblies, suggested and framed judgments, recited law at assemblies annually from memory, presented official notices and legally recognize newly elected kings ahead of the eriksgata (q.v.), assessor in the ?provincial tax committee (q.v.). Initially laghþáþaþ were legislators in Sweden, but from the late thirteenth century on they were almost exclusively judges. In HL the laghþáþer seems to refer almost exclusively to judges. According to a charter dated to 1270, the laghþáþer in Västergötland was the recipient of a tax called laghþáþaþyld in the sum of fifty cattle every four years. In both Sweden and in Norway the laghþáþer had the right to demand hospitality from householders on the way to and from assemblies (cf. e.g. UL Kmb 10). After MEL was promulgated in Sweden, and perhaps even before, the laghþáþer had the power to convene extraordinary assemblies. One of most important duties of the laghþáþer in MEL was to hold four ‘land’ assemblies (landsþing) every year. The laghþáþer was also in charge of the general assembly for the areas governed by the Göta laws (aldra göta þing). ÁVgL (Rlb 3) stipulates that a laghþáþer must be the son of a householder (bonde, q.v.) and be elected by ‘all householders’ for life. The memory, presented official notices and legally recognize newly elected kings ahead of the eriksgata (q.v.), assessor in the ?provincial tax committee (q.v.). Initially laghþáþaþ were legislators in Sweden, but from the late thirteenth century on they were almost exclusively judges. In HL the laghþáþer seems to refer almost exclusively to judges. According to a charter dated to 1270, the laghþáþer in Västergötland was the recipient of a tax called laghþáþaþyld in the sum of fifty cattle every four years. In both Sweden and in Norway the laghþáþer had the right to demand hospitality from householders on the way to and from assemblies (cf. e.g. UL Kmb 10). After MEL was promulgated in Sweden, and perhaps even before, the laghþáþer had the power to convene extraordinary assemblies. One of most important duties of the laghþáþer in MEL was to hold four ‘land’ assemblies (landsþing) every year. The laghþáþer was also in charge of the general assembly for the areas governed by the Göta laws (aldra göta þing). ÁVgL (Rlb 3) stipulates that a laghþáþer must be the son of a householder (bonde, q.v.) and be elected by ‘all householders’ for life. The post was not hereditary, but it often fell to magnate families and later to members of the landed nobility. Lagmenn were commonly among the king’s council and were appointed by him and the bishop up until the sixteenth century, when it became a noble privilege
to select lagmenn until 1668. In Sweden the office of
laghmare was not abolished until 1849.

In Norway a lögmaðr could refer to anyone
knowledgeable in legal matters as well as an official
title. They remained legal councilors until the late
twelfth century when a lögmaðr became a royal
official. In the mid-thirteenth century they were given
judicial powers and control of the lagting. As an
official he was entitled to a portion of certain fines
(cf. FrL Intr 1). Besides these a portion of royal estate
was set aside for their maintenance (cf. FrL Intr 16).
In later amendments lögenn also received a fee from
attendees at assemblies. A lögmaðr in Norway was
required to ‘recite the law’, i.e. announce judgments
which occurred at assemblies. Like the Icelandic
Lawspeaker (lögsgúmaðr, q.v.), the Norwegian
lögmaðr was also responsible for dictating the law
to the general public (cf. EidsL 1.10 and FrL Rgb 1).
Until the twelfth century the position of lögmaðr
was absorbed into the royal sphere and became one
of the king’s officials. He was also charged with
prosecuting certain cases, such as those in which
were illicitly resolved outside of a court. Occasionally
several lögenn were assembled to decide on a case.
As in Sweden, the lögmaðr eventually became a type
of judge in Norway and is referred to as such in e.g.
MLL. Likewise in MLL the lögmaðr was responsible
for setting up the boundaries (vèbønd, q.v.) around
the assembly and around the Law Council (lögretta,
q.v.). Early on lögenn were drawn from among the
hersir (‘local chiefs, lords’) and then from the landed
men (lendir menn, see lendir). The office of lagmann
was not abolished in Norway until 1797, and it was
subsequently revived in 1890 as a new type of official.

In Iceland the lögmaðr replaced the lögsgúmaðr
after the Commonwealth Period. The term appears first
in Js and subsequently in Jó and numerous charters.
In Iceland the lögenn were appointed by the king, and
from 1277–83 there were two of them. They directed
the General Assembly (alþingi, q.v.) and chaired the
Law Council (lögretta), which by this time was now
a court rather than a legislative body. According to an
ordinance issued in 1294 a lögmaðr in Iceland had
to be a member of a chieftain’s (góði, q.v.) family.
In later sources the term lögmaðr is often applied to
earlier persons who did not bear such a title at the
time. Icelandic lögenn continued to be appointed
until 1800 when the General Assembly was dissolved.

Macek (2009, 242) makes a distinction between
the lögmaðr and one of its translations: lawyer. Where
the latter is a profession involving formal education
and practice, the former, she states, was a relative or
friend to whom one turned for legal assistance.

lawman OFar Seyð 0, ONorw EidsL 30.11
44, FrL Intr 1, OSw HL Kb, Rb, SdmL Conf,
Kkb, Kg, Kmb, Rh, Till, UL StFBM, Fór,
Kkb, Kgb, Mb, Kmb, Rb, Add. 18, VmL Kmb
(correction), Rb, VYgL Áb, Gb, RlB, Tb, Jb,
Fób, Add, ÁVgL Rlb, Tb, ÒgL Kkb, Db

legal expert Olce Grg Lsþ 116 Lrb 117, Js Mah 7, 29

magistrate Olce Js bf 2, 3 Lbb 5

presiding judge Olce Jó MagBref
Bf 2, 3 Sg 3 Mah 2

See also: domari, hærafshöfþingi, lagh,
landsdomari, lögsgúmaðr, maper, lysluman

Refs: CV s.v. lögmaðr, Einar Arnórsson 1945,
170–90; F s.v. lögmaðr; FJ s.v. lagman; Jón Viðar
Sigurðsson 2011a; KLNM s.v. Allra Góta thing,
embedsindtaegar, hárardhvöðing, lagman, lagting,
rettarting, rettargang, staðsstyrelse; Lindkvist
2007; Schulmann 2010; SNL s.v. lagmann

laghæla (OSw) verb
legally address OSw SdmL Kb

laghæli (OSw) laghæla (ODan) noun

laghsaga (OSw) laghsaga (ON) noun

Literally, ‘law speaking’ or ‘law saying’, which might
be a translational borrowing of the Latin, jurisdicion.

This word is used in three distinct meanings. The
closest to the literal meaning is the formal recitation
of the law by a lawman, for example in the Olce Grg,
also including the office of the man who does the
recitation. The second is the written manifestation of
the law — the legislation itself, and the third is the
jurisdiction over which a particular version of the law
is relevant; this last could be a grouping of a number
of provinces, a single province or a smaller division
thereof. In the third meaning, the word is often coupled
with land (q.v.) in an alliterative expression that seems
to be synonymous. A distinction is drawn in UL between
hundari (q.v.), folkland (q.v.), and laghsaga in such a
way that it is evident that increasing areas of authority
are referenced. Wessén clearly equates laghsaga with
‘landskap’, province.

jurisdiction OSw SdmL Tjdb, Till, UL Mb,
Jb, Rb, VmL Mb, Jb, ÒgL Eb, Db

law-speaking Olce Grg Klþ 19

Lawsspeechership Olce Grg Lsþ 116

legal district OSw DL Bb

legislation OSw UL För

recitation of the law OSw SdmL
Rb, Sml, UL Rb, VmL Rb
laghsighia (OSw) noun
judgement OSw UL Mb

laghsikta (OSw) verb
divide according to law OSw YVgL Kva, ÅVgL Kva
parcell legally OSw YVgL Add
See also: lagh, skipta

laghslikt (OSw) verb
breach of the law OSw SdmL Mb
fine OSw HL Mb
penalty OSw UL Mb

lagshsman (ODan) noun
followers ODan SkL 88
See also: atvistarmæjer, fylghi, haldhanni, umstapumæn (pl.)

laghsstæmna (OSw) verb
lawfully sue OSw YVgL Add
legally summon OSw SdmL Till

laghsokja (OSw) laghsokeja (ODan) verb
lawfully OSw JyL 2, OSw ÒgL Db
legally prosecute OSw SdmL Mb, Tjdb
sue ODan JyL 2, OSw HL Rb
take action ODan JyL 2, 3

laghtak (OSw) lögtekinn (ON) adj.
according to the law OSw YVgL Gb
included in the law OIce Grg Klþ 15, 18
lawfully OSw UL Åb, VmL Åb
lawfully taken OSw HL Åb, SdmL Gb

laghvaksen (ODan) adj.
of age ODan SkL 49, 50

See also: laghsighta

laghværne (OSw) laghværna (OSw) verb
lawfully claim OSw ÒgL Kkb
lawfully OSw ÒgL Kkb
legally inform OSw SdmL Kkb, UL Kkb, VmL Kkb
tell according to the law OSw YVgL Föb

laghvardenær (OSw) noun
safeguard OSw HL Kgb
See also: lagh, varþner

laghvinna (OSw) laghvinne (ODan) verb
find guilty OSw UL Mb, VmL Mb
lawfully OSw UL Kkb, UL Åb, Mb, Rb, Add. 9, VmL Åb
legally OSw SdmL Åb, YVgL Add
legally decide OSw ÒgL Kkb
legally recognize OSw HL Kgb

laghværje (ODan) verb
lawfully defend ODan ESjL 3

laghværn (OSw) noun
legal fencing OSw SdmL Bb

lagþing (OSw) lagthing (ODan) lögþing (ON)
lögþingi (ON) lagþingir (OSw) noun
A þing ‘assembly’ that 1) was legal, i.e. held at the
right time and place etc., 2) upheld and sanctioned
the law, 3) covered the ONorw administrative/judicial
district lög (see lagh) and was held once a year for
those nominated from each
district

See also: afkennþing, lagh, urþinga, þing,
þingarþ, þingafastar (pl.), þinglam

lagþinga (OSw) verb
prosecute at a legal thing OSw HL Mb
summon to legal assemblies OSw
UL Åb, Rb, VmL Kgb, Åb
See also: þing
lagkauptr (OGu) adj.
legally purchased OGu GL A 28

lagreka (OGu) verb
lawfully secure OGu GL Add. 8 (B 55)

lagryþia (OGu) verb
lay a legal claim OGu GL A 10, 17, Add. 2 (B 17)

lagsmaðr (ON) noun
companion OIce Grg Rsþ 230, Jó Llb 66, ONorw GuL Leb

laigi (OGu) noun
This refers to land worth a certain amount in rent. The word was originally used in connection with the rent to be paid by a tenant farmer. The expression marka laigi came later to be used in reference to any area of land that would fetch a mark of silver in annual rent, if tenanted, in the context of inheritance, dowry and punishment for misappropriation of land. This usage seems to have continued into the eighteenth century in Gotland. It is not clear how the rental value was calculated and all the numerical evidence comes from a much later period. According to Schlyter’s glossary, it was the equivalent of markland (q.v.) in UL and elsewhere in the Svea laws, giving for comparison the passage in UL Jb 1. Here it is stated that rent is one twenty-fourth of the freehold value of the land. If the same relationship (ignoring the actual value of a mark) applied on Gotland a mark laigi would have been land to the freehold value of twenty-four marker of silver or three marker of gold. The basis for land taxation was freehold value, but this could also be expressed in acreage, varying from district to district depending on the fertility of the soil.

land bringing/valued at/worth (a specified amount) in rent OGu GL A 20, 28, 63
See also: attunger, landboe, legha, leghia, markland
Refs: KLMN s.v. jordleige; Peel 2015, 138–39 note 20/91; Schlyter 1877, s.v. laigi; SL GL, 269 note 39

laigulenningr (OGu) leiglendingr (ON) noun
The word used in GL for a tenant, particularly a tenant farmer. The expression marka laigulenningr came later to be used in reference to any area of land that would fetch a mark of silver in annual rent, if tenanted, in the context of inheritance, dowry and punishment for misappropriation of land. This usage seems to have continued into the eighteenth century in Gotland. It is not clear how the rental value was calculated and all the numerical evidence comes from a much later period. According to Schlyter’s glossary, it was the equivalent of markland (q.v.) in UL and elsewhere in the Svea laws, giving for comparison the passage in UL Jb 1. Here it is stated that rent is one twenty-fourth of the freehold value of the land. If the same relationship (ignoring the actual value of a mark) applied on Gotland a mark laigulenningr would have been land to the freehold value of twenty-four marker of silver or three marker of gold. The basis for land taxation was freehold value, but this could also be expressed in acreage, varying from district to district depending on the fertility of the soil.
lain (OSw) lan (ODan) lân (ON) noun
loan ODan ESjL 3, Jyl 2, 3, SkL 234, OIce Grg Fj 221, Jó Kab 21 Jþj 1, 16, Js Llb 1 Kab 16, OSw DL Bb, SdmL Kmb, Mb, Tjdb, UL Mb, Kmb, VmL Mb, YVgL Kkb, Rlb, Tb, ÁVgL Rlb, Tb
See also: lan

lanardroten (OSw) lánardróttinn (ON) landroten (OSw) landsdroten (OSw) lýnar droten (OSw) noun
landowner ONorw GuL Llb, Arb, OSw YVgL Áb, ÁVgL Áb
liege lord ONorw GuL Krb
lord OSw YVgL Add
master OSw ÁVgL Urb
See also: kununger

land (OSw) land (ODan) land (OGu) land (ON) noun
1) arable land, 2) province, kingdom, 3) ground, 4) shore, 5) property, 6) countryside as opposed to town and 7) parcel of land. As a place-name element, it means ‘large island or peninsula’ for example Öland, Langeland, Lolland.

authorities OGu GL A 4, 13, 21, 24, 28, 37, 63, 65, Add. 6 (B 49)
country OGu GL A 28, GS Ch. 3, 4, OIce Grg passim, Jó Kab 10, Js Mah 1, 28 Kab 3, ONorw GuL Krb, Kpb, Kvb, Løb, Llb, Arb, Tfb, Reb, Mhb, Tjb, Olb, Leb, OSw DL Kkb, HL Rb, SdmL Kgb, UL Jb, ÁVgL Md
landmæri (OSw) noun
Boundary or border/border area between provinces. In
Olce it refers to border land or border marker.

border OSw SdmL Till
boundary OSw YVgL Tb
boundary marks between lands OSw HL Rb
boundary of the province OSw DL Bb, VmL Mb

See also: land, landamæki
Refs: CV s.v. land-; KLN M.s.v.
rigsgrænse; Schlyter s.v. landmæki

landamæki (OSw) landamæki (ON) landsmerki
(ON) noun
Border marker between provinces in VgL. In Olce sometimes between estates.

boundary of the province OSw ÁVgL Tb
boundary mark Olce Jó Lbb 16

land boundary Olce Jó Lbb 6
See also: land, landamæki, mærki
Refs: CV s.v. land-; Schlyter s.v. landamæki

landasak (OGu) noun
fine to the general assembly OGu GL A 7, 8

landboe (ODan) landboi (OGu) landbúi
(ON) landbo (OSw) noun
The corresponding ON word is leiglendingr (see
laiguleningr). A person who cultivated farmland
he didn’t own himself, and paid a yearly rent
for (landskyld OSw/ON, ODan landgilde).
The landowner would be the king, the church, the
nobility or some other magnate. The legal and social status
of the landboe is regulated in detail in most of the
laws. Formally, he had the right to farm the land for
an agreed period of time, which differed between
provinces/laws. The contract is described in most laws
as a mutual agreement between the landowner and the landboe. The landboe was a free man of equal status with the landowner, except for Denmark where certain landowners had a jurisdiction over the landboe. Most often, he would have been an allodial peasant who for various reasons had been forced to sell his land.

neighbour of the land

See also:

- man of a province
- cleansing of the land
- cleansing of the country
- rent
- land rent
- peace of the land
- land inheritance
- realm

See also:

234 Misc 237, Ómb 143 Feþ 166 Lbþ 177, 190 Fjl 223, 225 Hrs

See also: bonde, garthseide, laigulemining, land, landgilde, landskyld, leghómaþer, leiguliði

Reps: KLMN s.v. landbo, landgild, leiglending; Lindkvist 1979

landbrigðaþáttr (ON) noun

- land sales section
- land division

See also:

- Ómb, Utgb, Add, Jb, Kmb, Rb, LlbA 1 LlbB 3, OIce

landboe (ON) noun

- land agent
- tenant farmer
- neighbour of the land

See also:

- SkL
- Krb
- Tjb
- Mah 6
- YVgL
- Jó
- Grg
- ÆVgL
- Æb
- Kkb, Äb, Krb, Kgb, Jb, Kmb, Rb, Till, UL Kkb, Kmb, Jb, Kmb, Tb, Vml Kkb, Kgb, Jb, Kmb, Rb

See also: leiguliði

tenant farmer

See also:

- ÖkJb 6, 239, 241
- Ómb 143 Feþ 166 Lbþ 177, 190 Fjl 223, 225 Hrs
- 234 Misc 237, Jó Llb 61, Js Llb 13 Rkb 1, KRA 4

See also: jorþeghandi

landfrith (ODan) noun

- peace of the land
- jorþeghandi

See also: friþer, land

landeigandi (ON) noun

- tenant farmer
- bonde

See also:

- Ómb 219, 225, 229, 244
- Kvb 15, Lbþ 177
- ÓkJb 6, 239, 241
- SkL 20, 45
- Lbþ 1, 2 Fml 5, 26, Js
- Llb 10, 13, ONorw FrL LlbA 1 LlbB 1 Bvb 5 Reb 1

See also: leiguliði

landhreinsan (ON) noun

- land inheritance

See also:

- Ómb 219, 225, 244
- Kvb 15, Lbþ 177
- ÓkJb 6, 239, 241
- SkL 20, 45
- Lbþ 1, 2 Fml 5, 26, Js
- Llb 10, 13, ONorw FrL LlbA 1 LlbB 1 Bvb 5 Reb 1

See also: leiguliði

landland (ON) noun

- purchase of land

See also:

- Ómb 219, 225, 244
- Kvb 15, Lbþ 177
- ÓkJb 6, 239, 241
- SkL 20, 45
- Lbþ 1, 2 Fml 5, 26, Js
- Llb 10, 13, ONorw FrL LlbA 1 LlbB 1 Bvb 5 Reb 1

See also: leiguliði

landfrith (ODan) noun

- peace of the land
- jorþeghandi

See also: friþer, land

landeigandi (ON) noun

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- Ómb 219, 225, 244
- Kvb 15, Lbþ 177
- ÓkJb 6, 239, 241
- SkL 20, 45
- Lbþ 1, 2 Fml 5, 26, Js
- Llb 10, 13, ONorw FrL LlbA 1 LlbB 1 Bvb 5 Reb 1

See also: leiguliði

landhreinsan (ON) noun

- land inheritance

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- Ómb 219, 225, 244
- Kvb 15, Lbþ 177
- ÓkJb 6, 239, 241
- SkL 20, 45
- Lbþ 1, 2 Fml 5, 26, Js
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- SkL 20, 45
- Lbþ 1, 2 Fml 5, 26, Js
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See also: leiguliði

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- Kvb 15, Lbþ 177
- ÓkJb 6, 239, 241
- SkL 20, 45
- Lbþ 1, 2 Fml 5, 26, Js
- Llb 10, 13, ONorw FrL LlbA 1 LlbB 1 Bvb 5 Reb 1

See also: leiguliði
landsendi (ON) noun
Land’s End ONorw GuL Leb

landsfolk (ON) noun
people of the land Olce Jó HT 2, Js Kdb 2

landslutr (ON) noun
land share Olce Jó Llb 66

landsherra (OSw) noun
lord of the land/province OSw YYgL Kkb, Föb
See also: hrerra

landskap (OSw) landsskap (OSw) noun
province OSw SdmL Tjdb, UL Mb
See also: land

landskyld (OSw) landskyld (ON) landsskyld (ON) noun
Annual rent for land, which ensured the tenant’s right to the crops.
land rent ONorw FrL Kvb 15
rent OFar Seyvů 2, Olce Jó Mah 1 Kge 8, 16
Llb 4, 5, Js Mah 4, KRA 29, ONorw FrL Intr
5 KrB 20 LlbA 1 LlbB 2, OSw YYgL Föb
tax ONorw FrL Intr 16
See also: legha
Refs: Hagland and Sandnes 1997, 109;
KLN M s.v. landsgilde, landskyld

landskyldarlykð (ON) noun
paying rent ONorw FrL LlbA 1

landslagabók (ON) noun
book of the law of the land Olce Jó Fml 29

landslagh (OSw) landslógh (ODan) landslóög (ON)
lanzlagh (OSw) noun
country’s law ONorw FrL Intr 9 KrB 10
law of the country ONorw GuL Krb
law of the land ODan Jyl 2, Olce Jó Kge 4, Js
Kvg 3, KRA 9, 13, OSw HL Kkb, Ėb, Mb, Rb
law of the province OSw DL Ėb, Mb, Bb,
UL Kkb, Kgb, Ėb, Mb, Blb, Rb, VmL Kkb,
Ėb, Mb, Rb, YYgL Add, ÕgL Kkb, Eb
law of the province OSw DL Conf, Fö,
Kgb, Ėb, Bb, Mb, Rb, Till
public law Olce Jó Kge 6
See also: landsræter

landslaigha (OGu) landslaiga (OGu) lanzlaiga (OGu)
landaleiga (ON) landsleiga (ON) noun
land rent OGu GL A 28, Olce Grg Arp 122
Llb 196, ONorw FrL Kvb 5 Jkb 2 LlbA 1

landsleigubólkr (ON) landsleigubólkr (ON) noun
book on tenancy ONorw GuL Llb
chapter on tenancy Olce Jó MagBref Llb 1

landsmaþer (OSw) landsmáðr (ON) landsman (OSw)
landsmaþ (pl.) (OSw) lanzmaþer (OSw) noun
country-dweller OSw VmL Kmb, Rb
countryman Olce Jó Sg 3, KRA 15
inhabitant Olce Grg Misc 247
man Olce Jó Kab 5
man from the province OSw HL
Kkb, SdmL Conf, Till
man of the country Olce Grg Hrs 235
man of the land OSw HL Blb
rural man OSw SdmL Kmb

landsmáli (ON) noun
The right of redemption, or preemption, of land. When sold, a condition could be placed upon land whereby the original seller was allowed to purchase it back when the land went on sale again, if he were willing to match the highest bid. These rights could be passed on to heirs (cf. Grg Lbþ 192).

pre-emption rights on land Olce Grg
Lbþ 192, 193, Jó Lbb 9, Js Lbb 7
See also: málaland, viðþjóðandi, vęp
Refs: CV s.v. landsmáli; Fritzner s.v. landsmáli;
GrrTr II:392; Hertzberg s.v. landsmáli

landsnyt (ON) noun
Resources, yield from land, including non-agricultural benefits such as found property and drift.
land benefit Olce Grg Lbþ 192, Jó Lbb 7, Js Lbb 3
Refs: CV s.v. landsnytjar; Fritzner s.v. landsnytjar;
Hertzberg s.v. landsnytjar

landsnæmd (OSw) noun
A námd ‘panel’, presumably representing the entire land ‘province’, dealing with appeals.
province’s commission OSw DL Rb

landsofringi (ON) noun
vagabond Olce Grg Arp 118

landsræter (OSw) landræt (ODan) lanzræter (OSw) noun
assembly of a province ODan ESjL 2
custom of the province OSw UL Ėb, VmL Ėb
province rights OSw DL Ėb

Expressions:
lagh ok landsræt, lagh ok lancræt (OSw)
law and custom of the province OSw UL Ėb, VmL Ėb
See also: landslagh

landsyn (OGu) lanz syn (OGu) noun
sight of land OGu GL A 49, Add. 8 (B 55)
landstjórnarmaðr (ON) noun
A high-ranking official. Appears only rarely in the earliest laws. Landstjórnarmenn are mentioned in Js Mah 31 as men who decide whether some legal necessity precipitated the use of illegal daggers. Given the rarity of the term it is difficult to say whether a landstjórnarmaðr was a fixed post or whether it was a more general term covering multiple officials.
governor Olce Js Mah 31
See also: hirðstjóri, laghmsøp
Refs: F; NGL V s.v. landstjórnarmaðr

landsverð (ON) noun
land price Olce Grg Lbp 192
land value Olce Jó Lbb 9, Js Lbb 6

landsþing (ON) noun
land-valuing Olce Grg ßsp 49, 62

landsvist (OSw) landsvist (ON) lanzwist (OSw) noun
The right to reside in a realm or province. Such a right was possessed by every free person (ON friðheilagra maðr) but could be lost via the commission of a serious crime. Exile was usually part of the penalty for particularly heinous crimes which could not be mitigated with compensation (ðobotamál, see urbotamal).

In the Norwegian and Icelandic laws, landsvist seems to have carried some additional meanings. There it may refer specifically to a letter in which a king grants this right to someone proven guilty of a crime which would incur a sentence of exile, such as murder. Landsvist seems to have been granted specifically for homicide cases in which some mitigating circumstances became apparent. In order to be granted landsvist the defendant had to procure a letter outlining these circumstances (ModNorw provsbrv) and pay a fine to the king (ON friðkaup; also called landkaup or skógarcaupt) as well as compensation to the kin of the slain. The actual landsvist letter was then issued by the king’s chancellor (ON kanceler).

Since landsvist is not present in GuL, it has been suggested that the concept was an innovation of the thirteenth century as part of the growing centralized power of the monarchies in the Nordic countries.
leave to remain in the country Olce Jó Mah 1, 2, Js Mah 4, ONorw FrL Intr 5 KrbB 24
leave to remain in the kingdom ONorw FrL Mhb 41
right to live in the land OSw HL Kgb
right to live in the province OSw SdmL Kkb, Kgb, UL Kgb, Vml Kgb, ÁVgL Urb
right to remain in the land ONorw EidsL 28.2
See also: frithkap, intlænder, land, urbotamal

Refs: CV s.v. landsvist; Fritzner s.v. landsvist; Imsen 2009; Kadane and Næshagen 2013; Kjus 2011, 81−88; KLMN s.v. fredløshed, landsvist, landsvistbrev, niddingsværk; Kongsrud 2011; LexMA s.v. Treuga Dei

landsvægher (OSw) landsvägh (ODan) noun
highway ODan ESjL 2
main road OSw YVgL Föb
road over land ODan ESjL 3
See also: weghe

landsþping (OSw) landsthing (ODan) noun
Aping ‘assembly’ of the highest administrative/judicial district land ‘province’ in ODan and OSw laws. There may, however, have been more ODan landsthing than land, at least understood as the provinces with separate law codes (i.e. Jylland, Sjælland and Skåne). The ODan landsthing were held every two weeks and dealt with certain cases relating to inheritance (often with the hearesthing (see hærapsþing) as an alternative), land disputes, killings, theft, and occasionally as an appeals court (explicitly stated in ESjL 2:40). Less is known of the OSw landsþping, but in YVgL it dealt with incompliance with a decision from or summonses to another thing, and in SdmL it was as a venue for announcing new laws. The relationship between the landsþping and the folklandsþping (q.v.) in OSw UL is unclear. Landsþping presumably corresponded to OGu gutnalþing (q.v.), Olce alþingi (q.v.) and the four ONorw provincial assemblies/law districts.

assembly of the province OSw YVgL Kkb, Gb, Föb, Add
provincial assembly ODan ESjL 2, 3, JyL 1, 2, SkL 17, 19, 59, 71, 73, 118, 121, 139, 145, VSjL 32, 50, 51, 53, 58, 68, 69, 78, 87, OSw SdmL Conf
thing of the land OSw HL Rb
See also: hærapsþing, land, þing
Refs: Andersen 2011, 314−42; KLMN s.v.v. landsþing, þing; Tamm and Vogt, eds, 2016, 301

landværn (OSw) landværn (ODan) landvörn (ON) noun
defence of the country ONorw Gul Leb
defence of the land OSw HL Kgb
military due ODan JyL 2
military tax ODan JyL 2, 3
See also: leþunger

landvær (ON) adj.
having the right to be in the country Olce Grg Arp 125

langafasta (ON) noun
Lent ONorw GuL Krb, Kpb
langafredagher (OSw) langafréðagar (ON)  
langafreadgher (OSw) noun  
Good Friday ONorw GuL Krb,  
OSw YVgL Kkb, ÁVgL Kkb
langfeðgar (pl.) (ON) langfeðr (ON) noun  
ancestor ONorw FrL Jkb 4  
ancestors on the father’s side ONorw GuL Olb  
forefathers ONorw GuL Olb
langskip (ON) noun  
longship ONorw GuL Leb
langvior (ON) noun  
long log ONorw GuL Mhb, Leb  
See also: timher, verkiðvör
langhili (ON) noun  
floor planks running lengthwise ONorw GuL Llb
lansvini (OSw) noun  
loan witness OSw SdmL Rb  
See also: vitni
las (OSw) las (ODan) láss (ON) noun  
lock ODan ESjL 3, JyL 2, SkL 141, VSjL 87, ONorw  
GuL Tjb, OSw SdmL Bb, YVgL Tb, ÁVgL Tb
lass (OSw) las (ODan) lass (OGu) hlass (ON) noun  
cart-load ODan ESjL 2, 3, SkL  
164, ONorw GuL Kpb, Llb  
load ODan ESjL 2, SkL 191, 227, VSjL 66, OGu  
GL A 6, 47, OSw DL Kkb, Bb, Rb, HL Blb, SdmL  
Kkb, Jb, Bb, UL Blb, VmL Kkb, Bb, YVgL Kkb,  
Jb, Föb, Utgb, Add, ÁVgL Jb, Föb, ÓgL Kkb  
wagon-load OSw HL Kkb
lasta (OGu) verb  
dispute OGu GL A 13
lastalaus (OGu) lastalauss (ON) adj.  
free of defects Olce Grg Misc 246, Jó Ól 6  
without defect OGu GL A 19
laster (OSw) lastr (OGu) lestr (OGu) lóst (ON) noun  
damage OGu GL A 19, Add. 2 (B 17), OSw UL Mb  
defamation Olce Grg Misc 238  
defect Olce Grg Ömb 140, Ól Ól 18, ONorw  
GuL Kpb, Lób, Mhb, OSw HL Mb, Kmb  
deficiency OGu GL A 19  
fault OGu GL A 33, 33a, 34, Add. 7 (B 49), OSw  
UL Kmb, VmL Áb, Kmb  
injury Olce Jó Ól 16  
maiming OGu GL A 17
Expressions:  
laster æller lyti, laster æller liute (OSw)  
fault or failing OSw VmL Áb
leynandi lóst (ON)  
hidden flaw ONorw GuL Kpb, Lób  
See also: lyti, last, ókostr, vamn
lastmæli (ON) noun  
defamation Olce Grg Misc 238
lat (OSw) noun  
loss OSw UL Mb, Kmb, Blb, Rb, Add. 14, VmL Mb
lata (OSw) lata (OGu) látá (ON) verb  
allow OGu GL A 13, OSw UL Kkb,  
Kgb, Áb, Mb, VmL Kkb, Áb, Mb  
bring OSw UL Jb  
cause OGu GL A 20a, OSw UL  
StfBM, Kkb, Kmb, VmL Kmb  
claim OGu GL A 22  
fail OSw UL Kgb  
force OGu GL A 19  
give OSw UL Áb, Jb, VmL Kkb, Kgb, Áb, Mb, Jb, Rb  
grant OSw UL Jb, VmL Jb  
leave OGu GL A 13, OSw VmL Kkb  
let OGu GL A 25, 40, OSw UL Jb,  
Kmb, Blb, Rb, VmL Kmb, Bb, Rb  
lose OSw UL Mb, Rb, VmL Mb  
permit OGu GL Add. 8 (B 55)  
be place for OGu GL A 19  
pull to (cultivation) OGu GL A 48  
release OGu GL A 26, OSw UL Mb, Kmb  
surrender Olce Jó Pb 4  
take OSw UL Mb, Kmb, Blb, VmL Mb  
Expressions:  
lata liggia (OGu)  
allow to lie fallow OGu GL A 47  
lata löst, laust lata (OGu)  
release OGu GL A 44
lata sík (OSw)  
allow OSw UL Kkb  
til lata (OSw)  
supply OSw UL Kkb VmL Kkb  
See also: aterlæggia, aterlægha, lós, sea, sleipa, treipi
lathegarth (ODan) noun  
barn ODan VSjL 53
launharn (ON) noun  
If a slave had a natural child, the one who sold the  
slave was to provide for the child. See GuL ch. 57.  
illegitimate child Olce Grg Feþ 158  
natural child ONorw GuL Lób  
See also: lóm  
Refs: KLMN s.v. öikt barn
laungetinn (ON) adj.
  illegitimate Olce Grg Vis 94 Bat 113 Arþ
  118, 127 Ómb 143 Feþ 146, Js Ert 7
laupr (OGu) noun
  This was a measure of capacity apparently equating to approximately a bushel or a quarter of a barrel, although Schlyter does not suggest this. It was also the basket in which the grain to be sown was carried. The word is not used in the OSw laws.
  bushel OGu GL A 20
  See also: laup, markland, öresland, örtoghaland, spannaland
  Refs: KLNM s.v. laup; Peel 2015, 136 note 20/47–48; Schlyter 1877, s.v. löper; SL GL, 268 note 28
laupsland (OGu) noun
  An area equivalent in size to one quarter of an acre, or in metric units 1/10 hectare or 1,000 square metres. The obsolete English term for this is a decare, while the modern Swedish equivalent of an acre is a tunnland. It was the area on which one would sow a quarter of a barrel of seed corn.
  bushel-land OGu GL A 47, 48, 56a
  See also: laup, markland, öresland, örtoghaland
  Refs: KLNM s.v. laup; Peel 2015, 181 note 47/7; Schlyter 1877, s.v. laupsland (under ‘löp-’); SL GL, 286 note 3 to chapter 47
lausafé (ON) noun
  chattels Olce Jö Mah 1 Kge 4 þjb 1
  goods Olce Grg Bat 114
  moveables Olce Js Mah 2, 4, ONorw FrL Intr 2, 4
  property ONorw FrL Intr 2
  See also: lösöre
lausakor (ON) noun
  floating options Olce Grg Arþ 127
lauss eyrir (ON) -
  chattels Olce Grg Klþ 4 Arþ 122 [and elsewhere possibly] Tíg 255, Jö MagBref þþþþ 5 Mah 1 Kge 22 þþþþ 1, Js Mah 2, 9 Kvg 3 þþþþ 1, KRA 14, 15, ONorw BorgL 3 2 4 2, FrL Mhb 2, 12, GuL Mhb
  movable property ONorw GuL Krb
  moveables ONorw FrL Tþþþþ 5 LifB 12, GuL LifB
lausungarorô (ON) noun
  unreliable report Olce Jö Fml 6
lavarþer (OSw) noun
  An OE borrowing, literally ‘bread warden’ referring to a master of slaves.
  lord OSw YVgL Rlb, ÁVgL Rlb
  Refs: Brink 2008c, 7–9; von See 1964, 16–17
laxá (ON) noun
  salmon stream ONorw GuL LifB
læþa (OSw) latthe (ODan) hlaða (ON) laða (ON) noun
  barn ODan JyL 2, 3, ONorw GuL LifB, Tþþþþ, OSw DL Kkb, SdmL Kkb, Bþþþþ, SmL, YVgL Kkb, Tþþþþ, ÁVgL Tþþþþ
lánfé (ON) noun
  borrowed chattels Olce Jö Kab 4
  borrowed thing ONorw GuL Kpb, Tþþþþ, Olb
  lent property Olce Js Kab 5
  See also: leghofæ
látr (ON) noun
  rookery Olce Jö LifB 68
  sealing ground ONorw GuL LifB
lefsufþ (OSw) lefsugl (OSw) lefsufghl (OSw) lefsuf (OSw) noun
  food to eat with a loaf of bread OSw VnL Kkb
legha (OSw) leghe (ODan) laigha (OGu) leiga (ON) noun
  contract OSw HL Bþþþþ
  employment OSw DL Bþþþþ, SdmL Bþþþþ, UL Bþþþþ, VnL Bþþþþ
  fee OSw VmL Kkb, YVgL Add
  hire ODan ESJL 3, JyL 3, OGU GL A 56, OSw UL Kkb, VmL Kkb, YVgL Urb, Uigb, ÁVgL Fþþþþ
  hire charge Olce Grg Misc 246
  interest Olce Grg Arþ 122 Ómb 130 Lþþþþ 192 Fþþþþ 221 Misc 249, ONorw GuL Kpb, Arþ
  lease ODan JyL 3, OSw DL Bþþþþ, SdmL Bþþþþ, Kkb, Tþþþþ, UL Mb, Jb, Bþþþþ, VnL Bþþþþ
  passage money Olce Grg Fþþþþ 166
  payment ODan SkL 165, Olce Jö LifB 45, OSw HL Kkb, UL Kkb, VmL Kkb
  rent ODan JyL 2, OFar Seyð 2, 5, Olce Grg Lþþþþ 183, Jö Kge 16 LifB 1, 4 Kab 16 þþþþ 16 Fml 1, 2, Js LifB 10, 21 Kab 13, KRA 35, ONorw FrL LifB 1, GuL Kpb, Olb, OSw HL Bþþþþ
  rental OSw VmL Kkb, Bþþþþ
  salary Olce Jö Kab 25, OSw HL Kkb
  wages OSw SdmL Bþþþþ, UL Bþþþþ, VnL Bþþþþ
  yield Olce Grg Lþþþþ 218
  See also: fjárleiga, köp, landskyld, lón, mal, verkakaup
leghemal (ODan) leigumál (ON) leigumáli (ON) noun
  contract ONorw GuL Krb
leghvaer (ODan) noun
salaried work ODan ESjL 1

leghia (OSw) legha (ODan) laigia (OGu) leigma (ON)
leiga (ON) verb
borrow ONorw Gul Kpb, OSw HL Kmb
employ OSw DL Bb
hire Olce Grg Arp 122 Feþ 164 Fjl 224, Jo Llb 37,
ONorw FrL Kgb 10, GuL Kpb, Loþ, OSW DL Bb, HL Bb, SdmL Bb, Till, UL Kkb, Ab, Kmb, Bblb, VmL Kkb, Ab, Kmb, Bb, YVgL Rlb, AVgL Rlb, OgL Eb
lease Olce Jo Llb 1 Fml 13, ONorw Gul Llb, OSW DL Bb, SdmL Bb, Kmb
pay interest ONorw GuL Kpb
pay rental OSw UL Bblb, VmL Bb
rent ODan JrL 2, SkL 235, OGu GL A 3,
Olce Grg Lbþ 183, 219, Jo Llb 3, Js Llb 10, 11, ONorw FrL Kvb 23, OSw HL Bblb, UL Kkb, Mb, VmL Mb, YVgL Add
take against rent OSw UL Kkb, VmL Kkb
See also: byggsia, laigulemningr, sitia

leghdrænger (OSw) leghdraeng (ODan)
leghdrænger (OSw) noun
farm-hand OSw HL Kkb

leghof (OSw) leiguf (ON) noun
hired cattle OSw YVgL Utgb, AVgL Fob
hired livestock OSw YVgL Rlb
hired stock Olce Grg Fjl 224, Jo Kab 15
leased thing ONorw Gul Kpb
See also: fæ, länfæ, legha, leiguþyr

leghhion (OSw) leghhejon (ODan) leghu hion (OSw) noun
hired servant ODan JrL 2, 3, SkL 152, OSw HL Bblb, SdmL Bb, UL Kkb, Mb, Bblb, VmL Mb, Bb
hireling OSw HL Mb
servant OSw YVgL Add
See also: hemahion, hion, legha

leghkon (OSw) leghukona (OSw) leghukuna (OSw) noun
farm-maid OSw HL Kkb
hired woman OSw DL Kkb, Bb, HL Bblb, SdmL Mb, Till, UL Kkb, Mb, Bblb, VmL Kkb, Mb
See also: bonde, husfrugha, kona, kæring

leghmaþer (OSw) legheman (ODan) leigmað (ON) noun
hired man ODan JrL 3, Olce Jo Kab 25, OSw DL Bb, SdmL Add
hired worker OSw YVgL Fob, Utgb, Add, AVgL Fob
labourer Olce Jr Lbb 19
tenant Olce Grg Vis 89 Lbb 172, 214, Jo Lbb 7 Lbb 6, Js Lbb 3, 13, OSw YVgL Kkb
workman ONorw Gul Lbb
See also: hion, laigulemningr, landboe, legha, leigulœi

leghosven (OSw) noun
hired servant OSw YVgL Tb

leghuruf (OSw) noun
breach of employment OSw SdmL Bb
breaching of a work contract OSw DL Bb, HL Bblb
breaking of an employment contract OSw UL Bblb, VmL Bb

leghustampna (OSw) leghostæmna (OSw) noun
employment period OSw DL Bb, SdmL Bb
period of employment OSw UL Bblb, VmL Bb
See also: stæmna

lekgau (ON) legrkaup (ON) noun
burial fee ONorw EidsL 47.7 48.1, GuL Krb
grave fee Olce Grg Klþ 2 Lbb 218

glegor (ON) noun
Sexual misconduct, adultery, fornication. A case involving such infractions.
adultery ONorw GuL Krb, Loþ, Mbb
intercourse Olce Grg Vis 90 Feþ 149, 155
Refs: CV s.v. legorð; Fritzner s.v. legorð; Hertzberg s.v. legorð

legorøsko (ON) noun
punishment for sexual intercourse
ONorw FrL Krb 4

legorøsk (ON) noun
case of seduction Olce Jo Fml 22
intercourse case Olce Grg þþþ 57 Feþ 144, 145 Misc 254, Jo Mah 27 Kge 5

legvita (OGu) noun
under-blanket OGu GL A 20

leñ (ON) noun
autumn meeting Olce Grg Klþ 2, 6 þþþ 49, 54 Vis 100 Lbb 202, Js þþþ 5
meeting on the autumn assembly site Olce Jo þþþ 7

leðangrfsar (ON) noun
levy journey ONorw FrL Leb 26
leiðangrsferð (ON) noun
  levy expedition duty ONorw FrL Leb 8
leiðangsfé (ON) noun
  levy provisions ONorw FrL Leb 19
leiðangrsgerð (ON) leiðangrgérð (ON) noun
  levy preparation duty ONorw FrL Leb 8, 12
leiðangrsmaðr (ON) noun
  man of the levy ONorw FrL Leb 23
leiðangrskip (ON) noun
  levy ship ONorw FrL Leb 19 Bvb 11
leiðangrsvist (ON) noun
  levy provisions ONorw FrL Leb 8
leiðangrsvíti (ON) noun
  fine for neglecting the levy ONorw FrL Leb 14
leiguból (ON) noun
  tenant farm ONorw FrL Leb 17, 192, Js Lbb 13
See also: leiguland
leigukyr (ON) noun
  hired cow ONorw GuL Kpb
See also: leghofæ
leiguland (ON) noun
  tenant land ONorw FrL Leb 183, 192, Js Lbb 13
See also: leiguból
leigulandsfjara (ON) noun
  shore of tenant land ONorw Jó Lbb 6
leigulauss (ON) adj.
  rent free ONorw FrL Kvb 15
  untenanted ONorw FrL Leb 14
See also: öleigis, vaxtalauss
leiguláðaskifti (ON) noun
  division made by tenants ONorw Jó Lbb 14
leiguló (ON) noun
  tenant ONorw FrL Kg 1
See also: laigulenningr, landboe, leghomapher
leirblót (ON) noun
  clay-sacrifice ONorw EidsL 24.3
lekaraætter (OSw) noun
  law of laymen OSw ÁVgL Lek
lekari (OSw) noun
  jester OSw ÁVgL Lek
  wandering minstrel OSw ÖGl Db
lekisskepr (OGu) noun
  medical treatment OGu GL A 19
lekman (OSw) leikmáðr (ON) legman (OSw) noun
  law of laymen OSw SmL
Expressions:
  leyman ONorw KRA 4, 34, ONorw EidsL 2, OSw HL Kkb, Mb, Jb, SmL Kkb, Mb, SmL, YVgL Kkb
lekmansthing (ODan) noun
  presumably a non-ecclesiastical thing 'assembly', appearing in the context of learned men’s limited rights there.
  law of laymen ODan JyL 1
See also: þing
lem (ON) lend (ON) noun
  injury ONorw GuL Lbb, Mhb
See also: lemja
Until he had given his freedom ale, he ranked below
given permission Olce Jó Llb 19
without permission Olce Jó Llb 13
Fml 17, ONorw FrL LlbB 11
leysingi (ON) leysingr (ON) noun

A freed slave was a person whose freedom was limited
or imperfect. The man was variously termed frælsgivi
(OSw), frælsgive (ODan) and frjálsgjafi (ONorw)
(freed slave, freedman), the woman frælsgíva (OSw)
and frjálsgjafa (ONorw) (freed woman, freedwoman).
It should be added that the word frjálsgjafi in Olce
(Grg) means ‘freedom-giver’. A different set of
terms was leysingi and leysingja. Among free men,
frjálsgjafar and leysingjar occupied the lowest rank
in society with respect to personal rights and social
status. The difference between the two categories was
marked by the frelsisöl (freedom ale). The frjálsgjafi
(Olce grefleysingr) was a person whose manumission
had been granted, but not confirmed (made public).
Until he had given his freedom ale, he ranked below
the leysingi. (This terminological distinction was
not always strictly observed: the word leysingi
was sometimes used to denote frjálsgjafi as well.)
Nevertheless, frjálsgjafi and leysingi belonged to the
same class with respect to the system of compensation
for insults etc. (bótr, see bot).

The leysingi could attain a practically free status
either by giving his freedom ale or by other means
(e.g. through performing extra work, or having his
freedom granted by others). In ODan and OSw
laws — with the exception of ESjL — manumission
presupposed that the slave to be freed was adopted
into a free kin. Still a freedman had a lower status in
society. With respect to compensation for offences,
whether suffered or performed, he was worth less
than a (completely) free man. Although his master had
to provide him with a place where he could live, the
master inherited the frælsgívi and could decide whom
the latter was allowed to marry. When he got old, he
had to rely on the care of the church. In any case, the
act of manumission had to be confirmed by oath and
later announced in public, either at the assembly or in
the church.

ON laws also show that the freedman was not
entirely free from dependence on his master. His
disability in this respect was inherited in the form
of special loyalty commitments (þyrsingl) (which
might end after twenty years). His freedom was also
restricted in other respects. He could not leave his
fylki (q.v.) without his master’s permission (GuL ch. 67).
If he had not given his freedom ale he could not make
any bargain that exceeded the worth of one ertog, i.e.
1/3 eyrir (GuL ch. 56), in the FrL 6 counted aurar
(Kvb ch. 23); his master made decisions about his marriage
(GuL ch. 63) and inherited from him. The children
of a freedman could not inherit from him, unless the
freedman was married to a freedwoman and they had
both given their freedom ale (GuL ch. 65). The master
was also responsible for his freedman’s contribution
to the leví, if the latter could not pay (GuL ch. 296).

His right to compensation (in case of injury)
was 6 aurar (GuL ch. 200), half of what the bóndi
(householder) could claim. According to the BorgL
he was buried in the quarter leysingjalega, which was
farther from the church than (and inferior in rank to)
the quarter where the householder was buried. The
EidsL (I 50) has a similar provision.

The system of slavery implied in this terminology
was gradually abolished. The GuL (Krb ch. 4) states
that the assembly each year had to give one slave
his freedom, and slavery seems to have disappeared
in Norway towards the end of the twelfth century.
In Sweden, slavery disappeared gradually under the
influence of the church and the king. An important
step in this direction was marked by the Skara stadga (1335). In Denmark slavery disappeared in the thirteenth century. In Iceland slavery was never officially abolished, but seems to have disappeared in the twelfth century.

freed slave **ONorw** EidsL 48.3
freedman **Olce** Grg Vís 96 Bat 113 Arp 119, 127 Ömb 128, 134 Feþ 146, **ONorw** FrL Mhb 4, 49 Arp B 10 Rgb 35 LibA 15 Bvb 1, **GuL** Krb, Kvb, Leb, Lib, Arb, Mhb, Leb
fully freed slave **ONorw** BorgL 9.5 12.6, EidsL 50.3

See also: bóndaréttir, bonde, bot, frelsisöl, frelsgiva, frelsgivi, fylki, grefleyingr, leysinga, ettelöting, þyrmsl

Refs: Helle 2001, 125–32; Hertzberg s.v. frjálsgjafl, leysingi; Iversen 1997, 41–43, 190–91, 199–204, 210–28, 235–40, 258–65, 281–84; KLMN s.v.v. bóter, leysingi, staender, árbores mann; Névéus 1974, 46–50, 80–86, 102–05, 128–31, 150–56, 162, 165; RGA2 s.v. freigillassene; Robberstad 1981, 348; Strauch 2008b, 250–53; 2016, 35–37

leysingja (ON) leysing (ON) noun
freedwoman **Olce** Grg Arp 119 Feþ 146, **ONorw** FrL Arp B 11, **GuL** Leb, Mhb, Tjb

See also: leysingi

leysingahárn (ON) leysingshárn (ON) noun
children of fully freed slaves **ONorw** BorgL 9.5
freedman’s child **Olce** Grg Arp 119

leysingakap (ON) noun
purchase by a freedman **ONorw** FrL Kvb 23

leysingavatni (ON) noun
witness to the freeing process **ONorw** FrL Jkb 8

leysingjakatt (ON) noun
family of freedmen **ONorw** FrL Arp B 11

leysingsaur (pl.) (ON) noun
freedman’s purchase money **ONorw** GuL Arb
ransom fee **ONorw** GuL Leb

See also: veraþórar (pl.)

leysingaerfö (ON) noun
freedman’s inheritance **ONorw** GuL Arb

leysingkskona (ON) noun
freedman’s wife **Olce** Grg Feþ 156

leysingskyn (ON) noun
family of a freedman **ONorw** GuL Arb

leysingslög (ON) noun
Freedman’s Law **ONorw** GuL Leb

leysingsson (ON) leysingsjason (ON) noun
son of a freedman **ONorw** GuL Arb
son of a fully freed slave **ONorw** BorgL 12.5

leþpa (OSw) laþpa (OGu) leþøa (ON) verb
confirm **OSw** YVgL Add
find guilty **OSw** YVgL Föb
lead **OSw** YVgL Tb, ÖgL Kkb, Eb
present **ONorw** GuL Kpb
prove **OGu** GL A 4
take **ONorw** GuL Krb
trace **OSw** SdmL Kkb, Bb, Kmb, Tjdb

leþsn (OSw) laizn (OGu) ledsn (OSw) leþzn (OSW)
leþzn (OSW) noun
The obligation and ability to trace a disputed object to one who could prove that it was legally acquired, potentially back through several transactions.

**finding a guarantor** **OSw** HL Mb
**proof of provenance** **OSw** UL Mb, VmL Mb
**provenance** **OSw** UL Mb, Rb, VmL Mb
**tracing** **OSw** SdmL Tjdb, YVgL Tb
**tracing to an assignor** **OSw** DL Bb, Tjdb
**warrant for ownership** **OGu** GL A 37

Expressions:
raña taks ok leþsnar, raña taks ok leþnar (OSw)
deprive of the right to put matters into the hands of a surety man and permit proof of provenance **OSw** VmL Mb

Refs: Schlyter s.v. leþsn

leþsnaðfall (OSw) leþnu fall (OSw) noun
failure to trace proof of provenance **OSw** UL Mb, VmL Mb (rubric only)
neglect concerning tracing **OSw** SdmL Tjdb

See also: leþsn

leþsnaðforfall (OSw) noun
excuses concerning tracing **OSw** SdmL Tjdb

See also: forfall, leþsp

leþsnavatni (OSW) noun
tracking witness **OSw** SdmL Rb

See also: leþsn, vitni

leþspund (OSw) noun
navigable sound **OSw** UL Blb (E text), VmL Blb
waterway sound **OSw** SdmL Blb

leþunger (OSw) leþing (ODan) laþingr (OGu)
leþønger (ON) leþonger (ON)

The leþunger was the military service connected to the system of naval defence, and the dues and taxes that the subjects owed to this service. When mobilised, the soldiers were obliged to stand at the king’s disposal in order to protect the country, esp. the coastal areas, against attacks from enemies. There is evidence of its existence in all Danish laws, in ÖgL, and all Svea
laws except DL, and in the Norwegian FrL and GuL as well as in the appendix to GL (Guta saga, GS). By the time that the Swedish laws were written down in the form we know them today, these obligations had been transformed into yearly taxes in times of peace. levy OGu GS Ch. 4, OSw HL Kgb, Sdml Kgb, Mb, Rb, Till, UL Kgb, Mb, Rb, VmL Kgb, Mb levy duty ONorw FrL Lev 9 
military duty ODan ESjL 3, Jyl 2, SkL 75 
military duty ODan ESjL 2, 3, Jyl 2, 3 
military service due ODan Jyl 3 
military tax ODan Jyl 3 
naval levy ONorw GuL Kpb, Leb 
tax ONorw FrL Intr 17 
warfare ODan Vsjl 79 
{leþungar} OSw HL Kgb

See also: ar (1), hamna, har (1), landværn, leþungslami, skiplagh

Refs: Bagge 2010, 72–80 and passim; Hafström 1949a; Helle 2001, 32–34, 158–75; Hertzberg s.v. leiðangr; Hjärne I, 1980, 263; KLNM s.v.v. folkvapen, frælse, hamna, hændverkssløvgivning, landværn, ledungslama, leidang, lide, nefgildi, proviantering, skatter, stadens skepp, styresmann, ärmann; Lindkvist 1995, 56–64; Lund 1967; Lönnroth 1940, 62–72; Robberstad 1981, 389–93; Tamm and Vogt 2016, 37–38

leþungslami (OSw) lailingslami (OGu) leþungslami (OSw) noun

A tax levied replacing military duty in the naval defence organization.
levy tax OGu GS Ch. 4, OSw UL Kgb, VmL Kgb 
{leþungslami} OSw HL Kgb

See also: leþunger

Refs: Ericsson 2012, 139 f.; Hafström 1949, 63–65; KLNM, s.v. leiðangr; Lindkvist 1995, 56–64; Peel 2015, 314 note 4/14; Schlyter, s.v. leþungslami; SL GL, 321 note 68

leþungskin (OSw) noun

A tax paid in animal skin replacing military duty in the naval defence organization, and contrasted to the other skin-taxes bælskin (q.v.) and vighramannaskin (q.v.). 
{leþungskin}-tax OSw DL Rb

See also: boghi, bælskin, leþunger, leþungslami, skin, vighramannaskin

Refs: Schlyter s.v. leþungskin

liðfærð (ON) liðferrr (ON) adj.
sufficiently manned Olce Jó Fml 6

liðskostr (ON) noun
assistance Olce Jó Mah 16, Js Mah 34

lif (OSw) noun
life OSw Sdml Tjdb, ÖgL Eb

lifflat (OSw) livslat (ODan) noun
life-threatening wound OSw HL Mb
loss of life ODan Jyl 2, OSw VYgL Tb

lifspund (OSw) noun
lispound OSw UL Kgb

liftapilse (OSw) noun
loss of life OSw HL För

lifvakan (OSw) noun
protective weapon OSw HL Áb

See also: vapn

liggia (OSw) ligje (ODan) liggja (OGu) liggja (ON) verb
lie (1) 
sleep with ONorw GuL Krb

Expressions:
lata liggja sik (OSw) late ligje (sik) (ODan) allow someone to fornicate with OSw HL Áb allow someone to lie with ODan ESjL 3
lata liggja (OGu) allow to lie fallow OGu GL A 47
liggia i (OSw)
be entitled to OSw UL Áb, Mb, Blb VmL Mb be subject to OSw UL Mb, Blb, Rb VmL Mb
liggia viþ (OSw) ligje viþer (ODan) liggja viþr (OGu) compensate OSw AVgL Md be compensated OSw VYgL Drb fine applies OGu GL A 13 be a fine OGu GL A 8 be fined OGu GL A 2, 6, 7, 8, 13 be liable for OGu GL A 21 be (liable) to pay a fine OGu GL A 7 be payable OGu GL A 23 pay ODan SkL 69, 70, 72 VSjL 73, 82
liggia i hæl (OSw) overlie OSw ÖgL Eb

See also: aterlæggi, aterlægga, böta, forligje, gilder, træpi

lighra (OSw) lágr (OSw) verb
seduce OSw DL Gb
sleep with OSw VYgL Gb

lighri (OSw) láegrí (OSw) noun
seduction OSw UL Áb, VmL Áb
sexual intercourse **OSw** DL Gb
state of ownership (in a village) **OSw** DL Bb, UL Bb, VmL Jb, Bb
See also: *lagræth*

**lighrisbot** (OSw) *læghre bot* (OSw) noun
compensation for seduction **OSw** UL Āb, VmL Āb
See also: *bot, bóta*

**lighrisvilla** (OSw) noun
Concerns illegal moving of boundary markers.
changed position **OSw** DL Bb
confusion in the state of land ownership **OSw** VmL Jb

**likræn** (OSw) noun
robbery from a corpse **OSw** HL Mb, SdmL Mb

**liksvötni** (OGu) *ligsvötni* (OGu) noun
evidence of neighbours **OGu** GL A 25
See also: *vötni*

**likvær** (OSw) *ligvær* (OSw) noun
road for dead bodies **OSw** YYgL Jb, ĀVgL Jb
See also: *vær*

**limalastr** (OGu) noun
disability **OGu** GL A 19, Add. 3 (B 19)
See also: *limalyti*

**limalyti** (OGu) noun
maining **OGu** GL A 16, Add. 2 (B 17)
See also: *limalastr*

**limber** (OSw) *lim* (ODan) noun
Appears in expressions for corporal punishment, such as *lif æth limmæ* (ODan JyL 2), *lif eeller limi* (OSw SdmL Mb) ‘life or limbs’ and dómæ of hanum húp eeller annær slikan lim ’sentence him to lose his skin or another such limb’ (ODan SkL 151).

*limb* **ODan** JyL 2, 3, SkL 94, 95, 151, 153, **OSw** SdmL Tjdb

**limheil** (ON) adj.
sound in *limb* **ONorw** GuL Tjdb

**lindagyr** (OGu) adj.
male **OGu** GL A 20
See also: *bauggliðsamóðr, fæðerni, gyrthleugyr, mórðerni*

**lindæbot** (ODan) noun
Presumed to mean that all possessions but the belt should be paid in fines by a poor person.
belt-fine **ODan** SkL 126, 127
See also: *bot, lindi*
Refs: Tamm and Vogt, eds, 2016, 301

**lindi** (ON) noun
Expressions:
*sökja til lindalags* (ON)
claim one’s last penny **ONorw** FrL ArbB 23
A symbolic gesture of insolvency.
See also: *lindeboi*
Refs: CV s.v. *lindi*

**litvan** (OGu) noun
facial defect **OGu** GL A 19

**liugha** (OSw) *ljúga* (ON) verb
lie (3) **OIce** Grg Þ.þ. 27 Vís 86, **OSw** DL Rb, ĀVgL Slb

**liughari** (OSw) noun
liar **OSw** SdmL Mb

**liuta** (OSw) *liauta* (OGu) *hljóta* (ON) *lyta* (OSw) verb
get or be assigned by lot **ONorw** GuL Kvb, Llb, Arb, Olb, Leb
deal **ONorw** FrL Leb 24
get **ONorw** GuL Arb
inherit **OGu** GL A 14, 20, 24e, 28, Add. 1 (B 4)
suffer **OGu** GL A 27, **OSw** UL Kkb, Mb, Kmb, Bb, Rb (E text), VmL Bb
take a share **OGu** GL A 26
win by lot **ONorw** GuL Kpb

Expressions:
**liauta ater** (OGu)
revert **OGu** GL A 20

**liup** (OSw) noun
hearing **OSw** UL Āb, VmL Āb

**lip** (1) (OSw) *lip* (OGu) noun
The meaning of *lip* in this instance is, basically, ‘gap’ and has no connection with *lip*2. As well as several related meanings, it also forms part of a number of combinations, all of them relating in some way to a link between two things — hand and arm, outside and inside a house, two fields, two villages, etc.
gap **OGu** GL A 24f (64), **OSw** UL Kkb, Bb
gate **OSw** YYgL Kkb, Jb, Add, ĀVgL Jb
passage **OSw** SdmL Bb
path **OSw** YYgL Utgb
slip rail **OSw** UL Bb, VmL Bb
track **OSw** YYgL Utgb
wicket-gate **OSw** HL Kkb
See also: *barliþ, baugliþr, farliþ, garþsliþ, gatelith, lipsmeli, lipstarkr, lipstukkr*
Refs: Schlyter 1877, s.v. *lip* (first entry)
líkagröftr (OSw) líð (ON) líðh (OSw) líðth (OSw) noun
The word líþ in this instance has the basic meaning ‘company’, a group of people supporting another, as well as a particular significance when linked with the word leþunger (q.v.), in which case it refers to the official fighting force taken by the king on the levy. It is, perhaps, simply part of an alliterative tautological expression (parallelism). It occurs in this context in the Swedish laws UL, VmL and SdmL. In the Norwegian laws, it occurs in this context in GuL; elsewhere other words are used for the same concept.

assistance ONorw GuL Lílb, Mhb, Tjb, Olb, Leb
crew ONorw GuL Mhb, Leb
escort OSw SmL
fighting force OSw SdmL Kgb, Mb
help Olce Grg Vis 86, 99, Jó Mah 20
partly Olce Grg Rsp 230
service Olce Grg Ómb 141
support Olce Grg þsp 46, Js Mah 30
troop OSw UL Kgb, VmL Kgb

See also: beini, flokker, leþuner, liþstæmpna, vezla
Refs: KLNM, s.v.

1877, s.v. líþ (second entry); SL UL, 55–58
notes 30, 31; SL VmL, 40 note 16

líper (OSw) líðth (ODan) líþr (ON) noun
degree in relationship or lineage ONorw GuL Krb
joint ODan ESjL 2, OSw UL Mb
See also: bauglíþr, líþstærkr

líþzmeli (OGu) lízmeli (OGu) líþzmeli (OGu) noun
gap to drive through OGu GL A 26
See also: líþ (1)

líþstærkr (OGu) adj.
stiffened OGu GL A 19
See also: líþer

líþstækkr (OGu) noun
entrance pillar OGu GL A 17
See also: líþer

líþstæmpna (OSw) líþstæmpna (OGu) noun
mobilization OGu GS Ch. 4, OSw UL Kgb
See also: stæmna

líþugher (OSw) líðugher (OSw) líþogher (OSw) adj.
free OSw SdmL Kkb, Bb, Tjdb, UL Kkb, Kgb, Blb
freed OSw SdmL Rb
lík (ON) noun
corpse ONorw GuL Krb, Mhb
líkagröfr (ON) noun
burial Olce Grg Tíg 267

likamslosti (ON) noun
sexual intercourse ONorw GuL Krb
líksima (ON) noun
bolt-roppe ONorw GuL Leb
líksöngr (ON) noun
burial service Olce Grg Tíg 262, 267
funeral service Olce Grg Klþ 1, 2 Arþ 125, Krb 11, ONorw GuL Krb
postmortem rites ONorw BorgL 12.13
líksöngskaup (ON) noun
burial service fee Olce Grg Lþþ 218
funeral fee ONorw GuL Krb
See also: líksöngr
líkprár (ON) adj.
leþr ONorw GuL Leb
líjúgviðr (ON) noun
A false verdict could be prosecuted, and was severely punished.
false verdict Olce Grg þsp 35, 37
Refs: Dennis, Foote and Perkins, trans., 1980, 76-77
líjúgvitni (ON) noun
Both a vitni (ON) ‘testimony’ and a kvíðr (ON) ‘verdict’ that was either false or refused to be given, which was severely punished.
false witness Olce Grg þsp 25, 32
See also: falsvitni, vitni
Refs: Finsen 1883, III:640
líjúgvetti (ON) noun
false witness Olce Grg þsp 32, 58
lof (OSw) lov (ODan) lúf (OGu) lóf (ON) lof (OSw) lúf (OSw) noun
confirmation OSw YVgL Add
consent OSw HL Jb, YVgL Kkb
leave OGu GL A 57, OSw SmL, UL Jb, Blb, VmL Bb
licence Olce Grg Lþþ 117
permission ODan ESjL 2, 3, SkKL 3, SkL 178, 196, 204, 210, 211, 240, OGu GL A 6, 24, 55, Olce Grg þsp 59, Jó þfb 3, OSw DL Jb, HL Kkb, Blb, SdmL Kkb, Bb, Kmbr, Tíll, UL Kkb, Áb, Kmbr, Blb, VmL Kkb, Áb, Kmbr, Bb, YVgL Kkb, Gb, Tb, Jb, Uíthb, ÆVgL Kkb, Gb, Fób, ÆVgL Kkb
promise OSw HL Blb
lof (OGu) noun
flat of the hand OGu GL A 19, 62, Add. 5 (B 20)
loflíker (OSw) adj.
permission OSw ÓgL Kkb
lofsvitni (OSw) lófsvitni (OSw) luftvitni (OSw) noun
permission witness OSw SdmL Rb
witness as to permission OSw UL Jb, Blb, Rb (E, F texts), VnL Bb
witness that one has permission OSw DL Bb
See also: lof, vitni
lok (ON) noun
cover ONorw GuL Tjb
lokurán (ON) noun
Lock-robbery. Refers to a specific situation in which a landowner whose property has been damaged by cattle belonging to someone else has penned in the animals until damages are settled. Passages in Jó and MLL relate that a charge of lock-robbery is incurred when the owner attempts to take back his livestock without paying for the damaged property.
burglary Olce Jó Llb 33
See also: ran
Refs: CV s.v. loka; Fritzner; Jó tr.:225
lom (OSw) noun
disability OSw HL Kkb
lotfal (ODan) noun
Possibly a procedure for distribution of land and inheritance, as well as a means of resolving disputes about property.
lot ODan SkL 55
See also: luta, luter, hlutfall, lutfal
Refs: KLNM s.v.v. arveskifte, gudsdom, jordejendom, lutkasting
lotkafli (OSw) noun
A baton used for drawing lots at distributions.
lot baton OSw SdmL Mb
See also: bupkafli, luter, skipta, kafli
lotran (OSw) lut ran (OSw) noun
robbery of goods which shall be divided by lots OSw HL Mb, SdmL Mb
lottakari (OSw) noun
participant OSw YVgL Tb, ÁVgL Tb
See also: luter
loyfa (OGu) verb
leave OGu GL A 3, 20, 24f (64), 26, 35, 48
pay back OGu GL A 56
loyfi (OGu) leyfi (ON) noun
licence Olce Grg Lrb 117
permission OGu GL A 13, Olce Jó Llb 19, 26 Fml 9
privilege Olce KRA 27, 28
See also: lof
loyski (OGu) noun
bald patch OGu GL A 19, 62, Add. 5 (B 20)
lóð (ON) noun
crop OFar Seyð 2, Olce Js Llb 26, ONorw GuL Llb
produce from the land Olce Jó Llb 10, 32
lufa (OGu) lofa (ON) verb
give leave OGu GL A 25
give permission OGu GL A 6
grant OGu GS Ch. 1
permit OGu GL A 7, 65, Olce Jó Pjb 11, ONorw EidsL 26.1
promise OGu GL A 28, GS Ch. 1
luka (OSw) lúka (ON) loka (OSw) verb
compensate OSw ÁVgL Áb
disburse Olce Js Kvg 5 Ert 24, KRA 15
discharge Olce Jó Kab 23, Js Kab 4, 18, KRA 31
pay Olce Jó Mah 4 Kge 6 Llb 11, 49, ONorw BorgL 11.3, FrL Rgb 24, GuL Kvb, Løb,
OSw Ylgl Kkb, Vs, Frb, Áb, Gi, Rb, Tb, Jb, Utgb, ÁVgL Kkb, Slb, Áb, Jb, Tb, Föb
redeem OSw ÁVgL Jb
settle ONorw BorgL 11.2, GuL Kpb
lukahagg (OGu) noun
blow that does not cause blood
to be spilt OGu GL A 19
lukka (OGu) verb
seduce OGu GL A 21
lunder (OSw) noun
Appears as a place of pagan worship.
grove OSw HL Kkb
See also: sten
lunnendi (OSw) lum (OSw) lumminu (OSw) noun
Disputed form, alternatively interpreted as an otherwise not recorded lum.
property OSw HL Kgb
Refs: Brink forthcoming
lurker (OSw) noun
beggar OSw ÓgL Db
luta (OSw) lote (ODan) hluta (ON) verb
assign by lots OSw YVgL Add
cast lots ODan ESjL 1, JyL 1, SkL 55,
Olce Grg bsp 22, Jó Kge 25 Llb 5 Llb
13 Kab 20 Fml 6, 25, Js Kab 15
draw lots Olce Grg bsp 25, ONorw GuL Kpb,
Kvb, Llb, Arb, Leb, OSw YVgL Jb, ÁVgL Jb
See also: luter
lutadagr (OGu) noun
day of division OGu GL A 26
luter (OSw) lot (ODan) lutti (OGu) luter (OGu) hluti (ON) lütr (ON) loter (OSw) lytir (OSw) noun

allotment OSw YVgL Add
case ONorw GuL Kvb, Olb
inheritance OGu GL A 20
instalment ONorw SkL 43
land ONorw GuL Llb, Tjb
line (of inheritance) OGU GL A 20
lot ODan ESjL 1–3, JyL 1, 3, SkL passim, VSjL passim, Olce Jó Lbb 5, ONorw EidsL 32.1, GuL Llb, Arb, OSW DL Kkb, HL Kgb, Åb, Mb, Blb, SdmL Kkb, Kgb, Gb, Åb, Jb, Bb, Kmb, Mb, Tjdb, UL Åb, Mb, Blb, Vml Bb, YVgL Kkb, Jb, Add, ÁVgL Kkb, Jb, ÓGl Kkb, Eb, Db
monetary value OGU GL A 20
part ODan JyL 2, OGU GL A 3, 7, 8, 17, 25, Add.
8 (B 55), OSW DL Kkb, Mb, Bb, Gb, Tjdb, Rb, HL Mb, SmL, UL Kkb, Kgb, Mb, Jb, Blb, VmL Kkb, Kgb, Mb, YVgL passim, ÁVgL Slb, Rlb
portion OGU GL A 3, 20, 24d, 29, OSW DL Eh, UL Kkb, Kgb, Åb, Mb, Jb, Blb, Rb, VmL Kkb, Kgb, Åb, Mb, Jb, Bb, Rb
respect OGU GL A 5
section OSW UL Bb, VmL Bb
share ODan JyL 3, OGU GL A 26, ONorw GuL.
Kvb, Løb, Llb, Arb, Mhb, OSW HL Kgb, Åb, UL Rb, VmL Jb, Rb, YVgL Gb, Utgb, ÁVgL Åb
thing (2) OGU GL A 3
third OSW UL Åb, VmL Åb, Jb

See also: arver, hiorplöt, hovaplóter

lutfal (OSw) noun
Outlying land, a piece of land separated from the lands of the village.
enclave OSSW DL Bb
See also: lotfal, urfælder, hlutfall
Refs: KLN M s.v. grunslæggning, hump, urfjäll

lutlöts (OSw) lotlöts (OSw) adj.
ipartial OSW HL Mb, Blb, Rb
not involved OSSW HL Blb
without share OSSW HL Kkb
See also: luter

lutskipter (OSw) adj.
divided into lots OSSW ÓGl Db

lyf (ON) noun
An herb; medicine. Refers particularly to plants involved with healing or sorcery.
herb ONorw EidsL 45.4
Refs: CV s.v. lyf; Fritzner s.v. lyf; ONP s.v. lyf

lygð (ON) noun
lie Olce Jó Fml 6
See also: liugha

lykil (OSw) lykel (ODan) nykil (OSw) noun
Keys appear in contexts of legal responsibility of stolen goods found in houses and containers (ODan JyL 2; OSW HL Mb; UL Mb; YVgL Kkb), theft from churches (OSW DL, SdmL), the care of ships (GL A 36), and women’s legal status (ODan ESjL 1; OSW UL Åb; YVgL Gb, Add).
key ODan ESjL 1, 3, JyL 2, VSjL 87,
OSW DL Kkb, HL Mb, SdmL Kkb, YVgL Kkb, Gb, Tb, Add, ÁVgL Åb, Tb
Expressions:
las ok lykil (OSw)
lock and key OSSW HL Åb
See also: las
Refs: Carlsson 1942

lykkia (OGu) lykia (OGu) verb
seal OGU GS Ch. 4

lyktaran (OSw) noun
robbery of confiscated goods OSSW UL Rb

lyktarviti (OSw) ályktarviti (ON) álykðarviti (ON) lyktar (OSw) noun
conclusive testimony Olce Jó Kab 2,
Js Kab 2, ONorw GuL Løb
final witness OSSW SdmL Kkb
sworn testimony concerning final judgement OSSW VmL Kkb
See also: vitni

lyktryggur (pl.) (OGu) littrygg (OGu) lyktryggjar (pl.) (OGu) noun
expiry period OSSW UL A 63

lypta (OGu) lyta (OGu) verb
take OSSW GL A 31
See also: liuta

lyttinger (OSw) lyting (OSw) noun
poop deck OSSW UL Mb, VmL Mb

lysla (OSw) ljuse (ODan) lysa (OGu) lýsa (ON) liusa (OSw) verb
announce Olce Jó Þlb 5 Lbb 3 Llb 50 Kab 9 Þjb 5, 13 Fml 21, Js Mah 14 Kvg 2 Lbb 5 Þjb 4, KRA 15, 16, ONorw FrL Mhb 7 ArbB 5, GuL Kvb, Løb, Llb, Arb, Tlb, Mhb, Olb, Løb, OSSW DL Mb, Bb, Tjdb, HL Kkb, Mb, SdmL Conf, Kkb, Bb, Kmb, Mb, Tjdb, YVgL Kkb, Drb, Gb, Tb, Jb, Föb, Add, ÁVgL Md, Smb, Slb, Jb, Tb, Íós
announce lawfully OSSW DL Tjdb
dawn OGU GL A 8
lysning  (OSw)  ljusning  (ODan)  lysning  (ON) noun

The purpose of an announcement (lysning) was to call certain facts to the attention of assembled men, usually at church, at an ale feast, or at the assembly (see ping). Such notice had to be given to validate certain acts and to keep alive certain rights, such as the right to redeem odal land.

announcement  ONorw  Gúl.  Arb,  Olb,  OSw  DL  Mb,  HL  Mb,  SdmL  Bb,  Tjdb
announcing  Olce  Jó  Fml  21,  KRA  16,  ONorw  FrL  KrbB  19  Kvb  5
declaration  OSw  UL  Mb,  Rb,  VmL  Mb
publication  ODan  ESjL  2
publishing  Olce  Grg  Þsp  21,  57  Vis  87
See also:  löglysning, næmni
Refs:  KLNM s.v.v.  bröllop, hittegods, hämnd, lysing, termin, ægteskab, ættleiing

lysningavitni  (OSw) noun

announcement witness  OSw  SdmL  Tjdb,  Rb
witness that something was announced  OSw  DL  Mb,  HL  Mb
witness to an announcement of a crime  OSw  DL  Mb
See also:  vitni

lysta  (2)  (OSw)  liausta  (OGu)  ljósta  (ON)  lustin  (OSw) verb
beat  ONorw  FrL  KrbA  10  Mhb  22,  Gúl  Loðb,  Mhb,  OSw  ÆvgL  Kkb,  Frb,  ÁvgL  Kkb,  Slb
cut  OSw  ÁvgL  Smb
harpoon  ONorw  Gúl  Llb
hurt  ONorw  Gúl  Mhb

strike  OGu  GL  19,  Olce  Grg  Vis
111,  Js  Mah  16,  17,  KRA  8
See also:  bardaghi, bæria, diunga

lysta  (OSw)  verb
wish  OSw  UL  Kkb,  Blb

lyte  (ODan) verb
maim  ODan  Jyl  3,  SkL  94,  VSjL  30

lytessar  (ODan) noun
maining wound  ODan  VSjL  36

lytesvirthning  (ODan) noun
valuation of maiming  ODan  VSjL  32

lyti  (OSw)  lyte  (ODan)  áljótr  (ON)  lýti.  (ON)  liute
(OSw)  lýsti  (OSw) noun
blemish  Olce  Grg  Misc  238
damage  ODan  Jyl  3
deformity  ODan  ESjL  2,  OSw  HL  Mb,  UL  Mb
disadvantage  ODan  ESjL  2
disfigurement  Olce  Grg  Misc  237,  244,
OSw  SdmL  Mb,  UL  Mb,  Bbl,  VmL  Mb
failing  OSw  VmL  Ab
injury  ODan  VSjL  33,  86
maiming  ODan  ESjL  2,  3,  Jyl  3,  SkL  94,  95,  105,
122,  VSjL  27,  32,  34,  36−38,  41,  44,  46,  49,  86
Expressions:
laster  æller  lyti,  laster  æller  liute  (OSw)
fault or failing  OSw  VmL  Æb
See also:  laster

lytisbot  (OSw)  lytesbot  (ODan)  noun
compensation for maiming  ODan  ESjL  2,  VSjL  33
disfigurement fine  OSw  DL  Mb,  SdmL  Mb,  VmL  Mb
fine for maiming  ODan  VSjL  46
maiming compensation  OSw  ÆgL  Vm
maiming-fine  ODan  VSjL  36
payment for maiming  ODan  SkL  105
See also:  bot,  lyti

lytter  (OSw)  lytr  (OGu) adj.
damaged  OGu  GL  19,  Add.  4 (B 19)
defective  OSw  ÆvgL  Frb
maimed  OSw  HL  Mb

lyznuvarper  (OSw) noun
listening guard  OSw  SdmL  Kgb

lybiskuper  (OSw)  ljóðbyskup  (ON)  noun

A suffragan bishop beneath the archbishop; the term has been used to translate Medieval Lat.  suffraganesus  (‘subordinate’).  A  ljóðbyskup  still refers to a subordinate bishop in Modern Icelandic.  Thought to be derived from OE  leoð-byscop  (‘people-bishop’).  As such it can also refer to a bishop of an entire area
or people, including an archbishop. In Iceland the Archbishop of Nidaros confirmed the election of a ljóðbiskup and performed his consecration.

The term lýþbiskuper was also used to designate missionary bishops who preached the gospel among the ‘gentiles’, including the Nordic peoples. A lýþbiskuper has also been identified as a type of rural bishop (korbiskop) who was responsible for a district of countryside until at least the sixth century and possibly as late as the ninth. These were bishops without a fixed see and who assisted with consecrations and acted on the behalf of the ordinary bishops when the latter were unavailable.

determination of a bishop ONorw FrL Intr 1
people’s bishop OSw SdmL Kgb
suffragan bishop Olce Js Kdb 3 Mah 7
See also: biskuper

Ref: Brink 2010a; CV s.v. ljóðbiskup; Fritzner s.v. ljóðbiskup; Hertzberg s.v. ljóðbiskup; Keyser 1856, 142; KLMN s.v. ærkebiskop; Magnus Már Lárusson 1956; NF s.v. korbiskopar; ODS s.v. ljóðbiskop; Rietz 1962 s.v. löð; SAOB s.v. lyð; von See 1964, 60

líþir (pl.) (OSw) noun
people OSw SdmL Mb

Expressions:
allir lýþir (pl.) (OGu)
all the people OGu GL A 13, 14, Add. 1 (B 4)
everyone OGu GL A 28
general assembly OGu GL A 2
þing fyri alla lýþir, þing firi alla lýþir (OGu)
all the people at the general assembly
OGu GL Add. 1 (B 4)
general assembly OGu GL Add. 1 (B 4)
See also: land, maper, þing

líþskaða (ON) noun
homage Olce Js Kdb 3, 7
See also: þegnskaða

líþskarr (ON) adj.
Carve-able by the people. Refers to the practice of allowing free men to flense for themselves portions of certain types of whale.

which everyone has a right to carve ONorw FrL Lbb 10

Ref: CV s.v. lýþskarr; Fritzner s.v. lýþskarr; Hertzberg s.v. lýþskarr

líþrræðið (ON) líþrræðið (ON) noun
folk-law-oath ONorw EidsL 45.6

oath of three Olce Jó Mah 22 Kg e 20, 32 Lbb 19, 39 Kab 14 Þjb 3, 21, Js Mah 12, 22 Rkb 1

Kab 10 Þjb 6, KRA 2, 18, ONorw FrL KrbB 3, 5 Mhb 15 Var 9 Leb 3 Bvb 11 Reb 2
three-man oath ONorw FrL KrbA 1, 35
See also: eþer, þríggi-mannaeiðr

líþrræðvörn (ON) noun
veto-ban Olce Grg Lbþ 174, 185

líþri (GN) lýþri (GN) noun

Three boundary stones marking divisions between properties. According to Jó Lbb 3 (and MLL VI.3) these are also called marksteinar (see marksteinn). Associated with the power of ‘veto’ (ON lýþrir). It has been suggested that these stones serve as a type of witness and derive their name from the legal term for a three-man oath (ON lýþrræðið), though at least one scholar has argued that the stones predate the oath (cf. Páll Vidalin 1854 s.v. lýþrir).

boundary stone Olce Jó Lbb 3
See also: mark (3), marksteinn, marki, tingdrusten, þrestene

Ref: Fritzner s.v. lýþrræðið, lýþri; Hertzberg s.v. lýþri, lýþrræðið; KLMN s.v. jordfeindom, lýþrir; Páll Vidalin 1854 s.v. lýþrir

líþrræðnæm (ON) noun
Expressions:
líþrræðnæm sök (ON)
case conferring rights of veto
Olce Grg Þsp 80 Bat 113

líþrir (ON) lýþir (ON) lýþir (ON) lýþir (ON) noun

A prohibition or veto. These could be issued in a variety of circumstances during private cases, such as prohibiting a man thought to be deserting dependents from leaving the country (Grg Þsp 132) or forbidding owners of pasture land from grazing when boundaries were not properly established (Grg Þsp 175). A similar, and probably related, term is used to indicate stone boundary markers (q.v. lýþri). Hoff (2012, 329) suggests that ON lýþir parallels the concepts of actio auctoritatis or actio finium regundorum in Roman Law. One commonly accepted etymology of lýþir is lýð (‘people’) and réitr (‘rights’) which yields an interpretation of ‘the law of the people, the law of the land’ as in GuL Lb þ and Jó Lbb 26.

law ONorw Ggl. Lbb
laws of the people Olce Jó Lbb 26
veto Olce Grg Þsp 4 Þsp 25, 37 Bat 113
Lb þ 117 Ómb 128, 132 Fe þ 144, 158 Lb þ 174, 183 Misc 250, ONorw FrL Rgb 6

Expressions:
verja lýþri (ON)
to forbid by veto Olce Grg Þsp 58
See also: lögfeasta
Refs: CV s.v. lyritr; Finsen III:641–43; GrgTr II:400;
Hertzberg; Hoff 2012, 329; KLNMs.v. lýrittr; ONP;
von See 1964, 57–63; de Vries 2000 s.v. lýréttr

lýsístollr (ON) noun
light toll OIce KRA 13, 15

læa (OSw) ljá (ON) lea (OSw) verb
lend Olce Grg Klþ 5 Ómb 131 Feþ 164 FjL 225, Js Kvg 1 Kab 16, KRA 1, 3, ONorw FrL Rgb 45, GvL Kpb, Løb, OSw DL Bb
loan Olce Jó Kge 2 Llb 47 Þjb 16 Fml 28
rent ONorw FrL Intr 18

Expressions:
læa sik til (OSw)
intend OSw UL Mb VmL Mb

læande (OSw) noun
lender OSw UL Kmb, VmL Kmb

lægarth (ODan) noun
depository ODan VSjL 57
storehouse ODan VSjL 53

lægja (OSw) leggja (ON) laggher (OSw) lagher (OSw) laggher (OSw) verb
declare OSw UL Kgb, VmL Kgb, Åb, Bb
decree OSw UL Kgb, VmL Kgb

Expressions:
lægja á (ON)
incur a fine Olce Jó Llb 9 Js Lbb 12

lægja til (ON)
endow Olce Grg Klþ 4

lægja við (ON)
to charge (with a crime) Olce Jó Kab 14

lægja fram/níper/in (OGu, OSw)
deposit OSw DL Bb
lay in custody OSw HL Rb
leave OSw GL Add. 1 (B4)

See also: laghvinna

lægher (OSw) lægher (ODan) noun
fornication OSw YvgL Gb, Add, ÁvgL Gb
sleeping with OSw SkL 217

See also: kor, löskálahet, lónlæghe

lægherbarn (OSw) noun
child of fornication OSw YvgL Add

læghersbot (OSw) noun
compensation for fornication OSw YvgL Gb, Add
fine for adultery OSw HL Åb

See also: bot, lægher

lægherstaþr (OSw) noun
burial OSw YvgL Kkb, ÁvgL Kkb
grave OSw SmL

læghervite (ODan) noun
illegal intercourse ODan JyL 2
lying with a woman ODan JyL 1

læghorætter (OSw) noun
right of land tenancy OSw VmL Mb

lækersbot (OSw) lækisbot (OSw) noun
doctor’s fee OSw DL Mb, YvgL Mb
See also: bot

lækir (OSw) noun
doctor OSw HL Mb
physician OSw SdmL Mb

lækirsgef (OSw) lækesgave (ODan) lækesgift (ODan) noun
leech’s fee ODan VSjL 86
medical expenses ODan JyL 3, SkL 105, 122
physician’s fee OSw YvgL Vs, ÁvgL SmL, Vs

See also: gef, lækningskaup, lækærisfé

lækningskaup (ON) noun
physician’s fee ONorw GvL Mb

See also: lækærisfé

lækærisfé (OSw) læknisfé (ON) noun
doctor’s fee Olce Jó Mah 8, Js Mah 8
doctor’s payment OSw HL Mb
leech money ONorw FrL Mb 11, 12

See also: lækirsgef, lækningskaup

læn (OSw) løen (ODan) løen (ON) noun
Literally ’loan’. Granted by a superior to a subordinate, and may refer to the area granted, the revenue from this area, the office controlling it, and it is not always clear which of the senses is intended. Most of the regulations deal with restrictions on the fief-holder’s rights, and with causes for him to lose his fief. In Olce Jó referring to the king’s sheriff in charge of a district.
area of an office ODan JyL 2
charge of a district Olce Jó Fml 14
county OSw UL Kgb, Kmb, Rb, VmL Kmb
enfeoffment OSw SdmL Kgb, Kmb, Till
fief OSw YvgL Urb, Add
office ODan JyL 2, 3

See also: lænsmøaper

Refs: Cleasby and Vigfusson s.v. løen; Fritzen s.v. løen; Gammeldansk ordbog s.v. løen;
Hertzberg s.v. løen; KLNMs.v. løen; Schlyter s.v. løen; Schlyter Bihang s.v. løen
lænder (OSw) lendr (ON) adj.
The landed man (lænder mæper, lendr maðr, so called because he had been endowed with land from the king) was a local magnate who acted as the king’s highest representative in his district. He was a royal vassal, attached to the king by an oath of fealty and service. He was ranked below an earl, but above a freeholder. With respect to personal rights, his status (in the FrL and GuL) was equal to that of the stallari (q.v.), i.e. twice as high as that of a freeholder. He belonged to the group of the king’s most important advisers. In the king’s retinue (hírð) he was counted among the officers. If the son of a landed man was not endowed with land by the king before he was 40 years old, he was not counted as a landed man.

Men holding this title were called barons after 1277, and they were granted the right to use the title herra (see hærra).

In Sweden the concept of lænder mæper is only known from the VgL. He seems to have been an aristocrat. His functions are unknown.

Expressions:
lænder mæper (OSw) lendr maðr,
lendr menn (pl.) (ON)
baron Olce Jó Kab 1 bjð 3
landed man ONorw EidsL 48.1; 50.1 FrL Intr 1 Mhb 10, 52 Var 43 Leb 8 Rgb 8 LlbA 15 Reb 2 GúL Krb, Kpb, Kvb, Lrób, Llb, Arb, Tfb, Mhb, Tjb, Ulb, Leb Olce Js Kdb 3 Mah 7, 29
lænderman OSw YVgL Jb ÁVgL Jb
See also: jarl, merkismaðr, riddari

Refs: Andrae 1960, 77 ff.; Bagge 2010, 53, 80, 119, 233; DMA s.v. Scandinavia: Political and legal organization; Helle 2001, 149–52, 154–55, 159–60; Hertzberg s.v. lendr maðr; KLMN s.v.v. baron, befalingsmand, edsformular, hird, jarl, lendmann, stænder, ármann; Lindkvist 2009a, 62–63; Nilsson 2012, 207–09; Robberstad 1981, 378; SL 5, 143; Waerdahl 2011, 51; 2013, 96

lænsmaður (OSw) lênsmaður (ON) lænsman (OSw) lænsmander (OSw) noun
In the most general sense, a lænsmaður was a representative, proxy or deputy to a higher official.
Like gælkare (q.v.), the title has been used to translate Lat. exactor. In Denmark and Norway a representative of this kind was often called høvedsmand.

In the Swedish laws a lænsmaður was often an official of the king (OSw konungs lænsmaður) or bishop (OSw biskups lænsmaður) who saw to local administrative matters and represented their interests at assemblies (OSw þing) and collected taxes and fines on their behalf. Lænsmaður also appears to be interchangeable with the term for prosecutor (OSw soknari) in YVgL, ÓgL and SmL., all of which appear to have functions similar to the Norwegian ármødr (q.v.). According to UL the lænsmaður had the privilege of convening a panel (OSw næmd) which selects judges (OSw domari) in each hundred (OSw hundari). The husabyman (q.v.) in DL may have been the equivalent of a lænsmaður in Dalarna, though the former may have had some slightly different responsibilities or indeed have been subordinate to the lænsmaður. The terms konungs mæper and biskups mæper in OSw DL and HL may refer to a lænsmaður.

In Denmark and Norway a lænsmaður may also refer specifically to a holder of a fief (ON lén, see læn) granted by the king (or a bishop, in the case of church estates). As such he operated as governor of an area during the Middle Ages and was permitted to make use of the region’s incomes.

In Norway a lênsmaður often referred to a deputy to the sheriff (sýslumaðr, see sýsluman) and acted on his behalf, particularly by serving in court proceedings. He also had the authority to arrest criminals. There were not supposed to be more than two lênsmaðar in any given district (fylki). According to an ordinance issued in 1293, a man who was appointed lênsmaður had to be a householder (bóni, see bonde) from a good family. The most important function of a lênsmaður was collecting incomes, namely taxes and fines. He also had police duties and could stand in for the law-man (lögmaðr, see laghmaður). After 1537 the administration system was restructured and a lênsmaður was renamed bondelensmann. The title lensmann is still used in Norway.

In the Icelandic laws the lênsmaðar generally refers to the sheriff and his aides. The term does not appear until amendments began to be made to Jónsbók, though it is used in several medieval Icelandic diplomas thereafter.

administrator OSw YVgL Kkb, Urb, Tb, Föb, Add bailiff OSw DL Mb, Tjdb, Rb, HL Mb, Rb bishop’s administrator OSw UL Kkb, VmL Kkb deputy ONorw FrL Mhb 60 king’s administrator OSw HL Rb, YVgL Urb, Tb king’s local administrator OSw HL Rb local administrator OSw UL Kgb, Mb, Kmb, Blb, Rb, VmL Mb, Kmb, Bb, Rb official OSw HL Kkb representative OSw SdmL Kkb, Jb, Bb, Kmb, Mb, Tjdb, Rb sheriff OSw HL Rb
Expressions:

biskups lænsmaþer, biskups lænsman, biskops lænsman, biskops man (OSw)
bishop’s administrator OSw UL
Kkb, Åb, Mb VmL Kkb
bishop’s bailiff OSw DL Kkb, Rb
bishop’s official OSw HL Kkb
konungs lænsmaþer, konungs lænsman, kunungs lænsman (OSw)
king’s administrator OSw DL Tjdb
UL Kkb, Mb, Rb VmL Mb, Rb
king’s bailiff OSw HL Md DL Mb, Rb
See also: ármaðr, gælkare, husabyman, laghmera, lefn, sysluman, umbulpsman

lænspræster (OSw) noun
deputy priest OSw YVgL Kkb, ÅVgL Kkb
See also: prester

lærder (OSw) lærth (ODan) lerpr (OGu) lærjer (OSw) adj.
cleric ODan ESlJ 2
learned ODan Jyl 1–3, OSw SmL, UL Jb, ÁVgL Åb
ordained OGu GL A 5, Add. 1 (B 4)
lærpt (OSw) lerept (OGu) læref (ON) lérept (ON) noun
Used as currency.

linen OGu GL A 65, Olce Grg Arp 125, Jó
Kab 6 Bj 23, OSw DL Kkb, HL Kgb
linen cloth ONorw GuL Mhb

læsa (OSw) verb

harvest OSw VmL Bb
read OSw ÁVgL Kkb

læst (OSw) læst (ODan) noun

defect OSw SdmL Kmb, YVgL Vs, ÁVgL Smb, Vs
disfigurement OSw UL 1, VmL Mb
mutation ODan Jyl 3
See also: lyti

læstast (ODan) læst (OGu) lesta (ON) verb

damage OGu GL A 19, Olce Jó Fml 11, KRA 4, OSw DL Bb, ÁVgL Smb
incapacitate OGu GL A 19
injure ODan ESlJ 2, Olce Jó Kab 16
main OGu GL A 17, OSw YVgL Rlb, ÁVgL Rlb
mutate OSw YVgL Frb
See also: spilla, styva

læstemal (ODan) noun

mutilation case ODan VSjL 33
læstibot (OSw) noun

compensation for defect OSw ÁVgL Smb
deformity fine OSw HL Mb
disfigurement OSw DL Mb
disfigurement compensation OSw UL Mb, VmL Mb
See also: bot, læst
løfvirkinger (OSw) noun

vagrant OSw YVgL Drb
See also: løsvittinger

løgarfi (ON) noun

legal heir Olce Jó Llb 28

lögbaugr (ON) noun

A ‘legal ring’. Four types of legal ring are outlined in Grg Bat 113, which recounts the division of wergild among the victim’s family members. In FrL. løgbaugr are a fine submitted to the king by the perpetrator of certain types of injuries. These fines are in addition to wound compensation (ON särbo) and doctor’s fees paid to the injured person. Bj (NGL I:306) stipulates that injuries committed by multiple persons at a marketplace (ON kaupangr, see köpunger) required løgbaugr to be paid both to the king and the men of the town. [CV equates løgbaugr with höfuðbaugr, but this does not appear to be correct? In Grg Bat 113 a höfuðbaugr is called the ‘main ring’ and refers to the first category of løgbaugr, i.e. the three-mark rings.]

ring (wergild) fixed by law Olce Grg
Bat 113, ONorw FrL Mb 16, 17
wergild ONorw FrL Mb 11

See also: baugatal, baughak, bogher, höfuðbaugr, sarabot, þveiti

Refs: CV s.v. baugr; F; Finsen III:588; Hagland and Sandnes 1997, 109; Hertzberg; Hoff 2012, 185; KLMN s.v. legemskrenkelse, mansbot

lögbeoilng (ON) noun

legal request Olce Grg Þsp 25, 58 Lrþ 117 Misc 244

Lögberg (ON) noun

The Law-Rock; part of the Icelandic General Assembly (ON alþingi) during the Commonwealth. The Law-Rock was the seat of the lawspeaker (ON lögsögumaðr) and was the location for announcements, such as new laws. It fell out of use after Js was introduced in 1271. The actual site of the Law-Rock at Pingvellir is unknown, though several places have been suggested.

Law Rock Olce Grg Vis 99 Lþp 116
See also: pingbrehkka
lögboð (ON) noun
legal offer OIce Grg Arþ 122 Lbþ 192, ONorw GuL Olb

lögbrotn (ON) noun
breach of law OIce Jó Lbþ 56
See also: brut

lögdeir (ON) noun
A lawful oath. In Grg Þþ 49 this kind of oath is sworn on a book, though in several instances a cross is stipulated (e.g. Grg Þþ 25). A passage in Landnámabók in which lawful oaths are sworn on rings suggests that the practice predates the Christian period.
lawful oath OIce Grg Þþ 25, 41 Ómb 129 Lbþ 178 Tíg 255, ONorw FrL Rgb 24
See also: eber
Refs: CV; Fritzner; Hertzberg; KLNM s.v. edsformular, kors; RGA s.v. Eid

lögendagi (ON) noun
legal settling day OIce Grg Fjl 221

lögeyrir (ON) noun
lawful money ONorw GuL Mhb, Olb
gift allowed by law OIce Grg Klþ 6 Þþ 51, 78 Vis 88, 102 Bat 113 Arþ 122 Feþ 148 Lbþ 193 Fjl 221, 222 Hrs 234, Jó Kab 5

lögfaradagar (pl.) (ON) lögfaradagar (pl.) (ON) noun
legal moving days OIce Grg Klþ 2 Tíg 255

lögfasta (ON) noun
established fast OIce Grg Klþ 16, 17 Feþ 148
legal fast OIce KRA 26

lögfastr (ON) adj.
legally resident OIce Grg Klþ 1, 2 Vis 87, 89 Ómb 143 Rsþ 228 Misc 238, KRA 1

lögfesta (ON) verb
claim ONorw FrL ArbA 16
place a ban on OIce Jó Lbþ 4, 15
secure by law ONorw FrL ArbB 28

lögfestu (ON) noun
ban OIce Jó Lbþ 26, 52
lawful prohibition ONorw FrL Lbþ B 7
legal ban ONorw FrL Leb 26

lögfð (ON) noun
legal payment ONorw BorgL 17.14

lögfóstr (ON) noun
legal fostering OIce Grg Vis 89

lögfóstr (ON) noun
legal foster-son OIce Grg Vis 89

lögfrét (ON) noun
legal information OIce Grg Þþ 27

lögfull (ON) adj.
lawful OIce Jó Þþ 9, Js Þþ 6 Lbþ 1
See also: lagðlíker, rætt

lögöstnun (ON) noun
legal betrothal OIce Grg Feþ 144

lögjöf (ON) noun
gift allowed by law OIce Jó Kge 22

löggríð (ON) noun
legal domicile OIce Grg Þþ 22, 78
See also: gríðfang

löggrind (ON) noun
legal gate OIce Jó Lbþ 32

lögheilagr (ON) adj.
Expressions:
lögheilagr dagr (ON)
established holy day OIce Grg Feþ 148 Lbþ 185, 198 Fjl 221 Tíg 265 Jó Lbþ 3, 69 Js Lbþ 11 KRA 30

lögheimpl (ON) noun
legal home OIce Grg Klþ 4, 6 Þþ 27, 78 Feþ 156 Fjl 221, 222 Hrs 235 Misc 251, 252 Tíg 255, KRA 15

löghlöð (ON) noun
established gateway OIce Grg Klþ 8
legal gateway OIce Grg Lbþ 206, KRA 26

löghepr (ON) noun
established commune OIce Grg Klþ 5 Feþ 156 Hrs 234, 235
legal commune OIce Jó Kge 31

lögkaup (ON) noun
legal fee OIce Grg Klþ 6 Tíg 265
legal pay OIce Grg Þþ 78

lögkominn (ON) adj.
lawfully entitled OIce Jó Kge 9

lögkvöð (ON) lagakvöð (ON) noun
legal calling OIce Grg Þþ 26 Lbþ 177, 199, ONorw FrL Rgb 6

löglangr (ON) adj.
of lawful length OIce Jó Fml 24

lögleið (ON) noun
established autumnal meeting OIce Grg Klþ 6

löglega (ON) noun
interest at a legal rate OIce Grg Arþ 122, 126 Fjl 221
legal rent OIce Jó Kab 15
lawful length Olæc Jó Fml 24
contempt of law Olæc Jó Llb 15, ONorw GuL Kpb, Olb
legal veto Olæc Grp Þsp 58 Ómb 132
legal publishing Olæc Grp Þsp 21, 39 Vis 88 Lbp 172 Tïg 259
See also: lysning
seal of the presiding judge Olæc Jó Kab 12
lawful mark Olæc Grp Fjï 225, Jó Llb 57, 60, KRA 26
land subject to a right of lawful pre-emption Olæc Grp Lbp 193
right of lawful pre-emption Olæc Grp Lbp 192, Jó Llb 8, Js Llb 5
legal valuation ONorw GuL Olb
lawful steelyard Olæc Grp Rsþ 232
lawful valuer Olæc Grp Þsp 51, 67 Fjï 221 Hrs 234 Misc 246
deemed by law Olæc Grp Vis 86, 88
lawful mark; KLNM s.v. 
OIce
lawful steelyard; KLNM s.v. 
OIce
legal administrator Olæc Grp Klþ 4 Þsp 81 Fþ 144, 152 Misc 238 Tïg 259, Js Llb 4, 8, KRA 15
See also: forráðandi
denial of legal right ONorw GuL Olb
rejection at law Olæc Þsp 20, 25
An enclosure for livestock gathered together following the summer grazing season. Landowners were required to drive all animals found on their land to these enclosures so that they could be sorted and collected by their owners through identification of lawful ownership marks (ON lögmark). Locations for lawful enclosures were determined by the men of the district (ON heraðsmaðr, see heraðsmaþer), or possibly men of the commune (ON hreppsmaðr).
With Iceland’s submission to Norway in 1262/64, the lögretta was remodelled on the pattern of Norw law. Járnsviða (1271) and Jónsvéki (1281) transformed it into a higher court of law, consisting of 36 men, from each of the 12 new administrative districts (sýslur, see syssel), plus two Icelandic bishops. It was from now on a superior court and a court of appeal (see KLNM, s.v. lögretta; Strauch 2016, 238).

**Law Council**

*Olce* Grg Klp 4 bþb 43 Feb 144, 147 Lþb 184 Fjl 225 Hrs 235 Tig 268, *Jó* þþb 3 Lþb 64 þþb 13, Js þþb 3, 5, *ONorw* FrL Var 46 Rgb 30 ultimate court of law *ONorw* GuL Olb

Refs: Gunnar Karlsson 2005, 504; Hagland and Sandnes 1994, xxvii–xxviii; Helgi Þorláksson 2005, 142, 151; Helle 2001; Hertzberg s.v. lögretta; KLNM s.vv. alþing, lagting, lögretta, rettergang, ting; Laws of Early Iceland, Grágás I; Sandvik and Jón Viðar Sigurðsson 2005, 236–37; Strauch 2016, 40–41, 119, 158, 218–20, 223, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 246; Sveaas Andersen 1977, 259–60

lögretta (ON) noun personal compensation fixed by law *Olce* Grg Vis 94

lögrettuð (ON) noun Funds at the disposal of the Law Council in Iceland. It is unclear how these funds were generated. *Grg* Feb 147 states that payments for licenses to marry someone who was too closely related were paid as lögrettuð, and it is possible that other forms of license generated revenue as well. The lawspeaker (ON lögsgógaðr) was annually paid two hundreds of homespun cloth from Law Council money (cf. *Grg* Lþb 116). Presumably these payments ceased to be collected when Iceland fell under Norwegian rule and the Law Council lost its legislative powers.

**Law Council money**

*Olce* Grg Feb 147

*Law Council’s funds* *Olce* Grg Lþb 116

See also: *fæ*, lögretta

Refs: CV; Fritzner; *GrgTr* I:188 n.7; KLNM s.v. embedsindætgert, lögretta

lögrettumáðr (ON) noun man of the Law Council *Olce* Grg þþb 43 Lþb 116 Feb 158, *Jó* þþb 2, 3, Js þþb 3, 5, *ONorw* FrL Var 46

lögrettusetata (ON) noun seat on the Law Council *Olce* Grg Lþb 116 Lþþ 117

lögrettupletr (ON) noun law council section *Olce* Grg Lþþ 117

löggræna (ON) verb take *Olce* *Jó* þþb 8

lögsmör (ON) lögsmór (ON) adj. lawfully pronounced *Olce* Js þþb 6, *ONorw* GuL Krb
woman in legal debt-bondage **Olce** Grg Feþ 156
See also: **lögskuldarmaðr**, **skuldarkona**, **skuldarmaðr**
Refs: CV s.v. **lögskuldarkona**; Fritzner

**lögskuldarmaðr** (ON) noun
A 'man of legal debt'; a bounden debtor. A person who was legally obligated to work for another in order to pay off a debt. Along with the **leysingi**, the **lögskuldarmaðr** occupied a social status between householders and slaves. This type of debtor also existed in medieval Sweden (cf. SdmL Mb 14:2), albeit without a specific designation.

bounden debtor **Olce** Grg Vis 96 Arþ 118
See also: **lögskuldarkona**, **skuldarmaðr**
Refs: CV s.v. **lögskuldarmaðr**; Fritzner; RGA s.v. **Gesellschaft, Island**

**lögskyldr** (ON) **lögskyldugr** (ON) adj.
legally required **Olce** Grg Klþ 15, 18 Ómb 143, **KRA** 13, 26

**lögspurning** (ON) noun
legal asking **Olce** Grg Þþ 22, 26 Vis 89

**lögstakkgarðr** (ON) noun
legal stackyard **Olce** Grg Lþþ 191

**lögsvöll** (ON) noun
law-speaking **Olce** KRA 34
legal decision **Olce** Jó Mah 2

**lögsvöllumr** (ON) noun
The office of Lawspeaker present in Iceland from ca. 930 until 1262/71. The primary responsibility of the Lawspeaker was to recite a third of the law each year at the General Assembly (ON **alþing**). He was elected by the Law Council (ON **lögþáttr**) and is often cited as the only governmental official in Iceland during the commonwealth period. This position was eventually replaced by the office of **lögmaðr** (see **laghmaþer**) when Iceland fell under Norwegian rule.

Lawspeaker **Olce** Grg Klþ 19 Þþ 21, 24, Lþþ 11 Lþþ 117 Arþ 127 Lþþ 172
See also: **alþing**, **laghmaþer**, **lögþáttr**
Refs: KLMN s.v. **embedsindægter, lögsgumumr**; LexMA s.v. **Rechtssprecher**

**lögskummanfrum** (ON) noun
the Lawspeaker’s seat **Olce** Grg Þþ 24

**lögsgumannsrítr** (ON) noun
lawspeaker’s section **Olce** Grg Lþþ 116

**lögvtir** (pl.) (ON) noun
established services **Olce** Grg Þþ 80

**lögvtnda** (ON) noun
legal tithe **Olce** Gkl þ 4 Tíg 255, **KRA** 14

**löggunaut** (ON) **löggunautur** (pl.) (ON) noun
man belonging to the same law district **ONorw** **GuL** Krb
member of a jurisdiction **ONorw** FrL KrbB 17 Mhb 53 Reb 1

**lögvttr** (ON) noun
lawful witness **OFar** Seyð 10
See also: **vatter**

**lögvilla** (ON) noun
deception at law **Olce** Grg Þþ 22

**lögvörn** (ON) noun
legal defence **Olce** Grg Þþ 32, 34
Ómb 130, 139 Lþþ 172 Hrs 235

**lögvttr** (ON) noun
yield at the legal rate **Olce** Grg Arþ 122

**lögpttr** (ON) noun
section of the law **Olce** Grg Lþþ 116

**lön** (OSw) **laun** (OGu) **laun** (ON) noun
see **OGu** GL A 42, 43
pay **OSw** SdmL Kmb, Till
return **Olce** Grg Arþ 127
wages **OSw** UL Jb, Vml Jb
See also: **heptalaun**, **legha**, **mali**, **þinglaun**

**lóna** (OSw) **launa** (ON) verb
make a return **Olce** Grg Ómb 141
pay **ONorw** **GuL** Leb
present **OSw** ÆVgL Rlb
requisite **ONorw** **GuL** Arb

**lónd** (OSw) **lón** (ODan) **lond** (ODan) **loyndir** (pl.) (OGu) **lynd** (OGu) **laun** (ON) **lónn** (OSw) noun
Used in the plural for 'private parts'.
private part **OGu** GL A 23

Expressions:
**getinn á laun** (ON)
begotten secretly **ONorw** **GuL** Arb
i **lón**, i **lóndum** (OSw) i **lón**, i **lond** (ODan)
scretely **OSw** SdmL Bb **ODan** **ESjL**
3 JyL 2, 3 SkKL 6 VsjL 62, 69
surreptitiously **ODan** SkL 60, 219, 223, 224
**laeggia lón a**, **laeggia lón at** (OSw)
**laeggjón a** (ODan)
hide **OSw** SdmL Bb **ODan** JyL 2
See also: **openbarlika**

**lóndaskript** (OSw) noun
private church penalty **OSw** DL Kkb
lős (OSw) los (ODan) lauss (ON) adj.
deprived of something ONorw GuL Arb
free ODan Jyl 2, SkL 159, OSw UL Mb, YVgL Tb
lose OSw UL Kkb
null and void Olce Jó Kge 23
released Olce Grg Misc 244, OSw
UL Mb, YVgL Tb, ÁVgL Tb
unbound Olce Jó Kab 7, ONorw GuL Kpb, Løb
vacant OSw YVgL Åb
See also: lata
lös (OSw) lose (ODan) loysa (OGu) leysa (ON) verb
absolve OSw ÖgL Kkb
buy ODan SkL 135, VSIJL 50
discharge Olce Grg Misc 252
dissolve OSw UL Kkb, VmL Kkb
free ODan Jyl 2, SKL 11, OGu GL A 14, OSW
DL Tjdb, HL Mb, UL Kmb, ÁVgL Åb, ÖgL Kkb
get back ODan SkL 142, 144
get back against payment ODan SkL 182
give absolution OGu GS Ch. 3
give back ODan SkL 83
grant ODan SkL 128
pay ODan SkL 90, 133, 150, 159, 161, 162, 166, 183, OSW HL Kgb
pay a fee OGu GS Ch. 3
pay back OSw DL Rb
pay for one’s life OSw DL Kkb
ransom OGu GL A 28

redeem ODan ESjL 2, 3, Jyl 3, SkL 126, 130, 157, 170, 171, 179, OGu GL A 28, 63, Olce Jó Mah 1
Lib 10, 33 Kab 20, 22 bjbd 1 Fml 21, Js Kab 17, KRA
6, OSw DL Eb, Tjdb, Rb, Hl Rb, SdmL Kkb, Kgb, Åb, Rb, Bb, Kmb, Mb, Tjdb, YVgL Urb, Rlb, Tb, Jb, Föb, Add, ÁVgL Rlb, Jb, Tb, Fós, ÖgL Eb, Db
release ODan SkL 131, 139, 233, ONorw FrL
Mhb 55, OSw YVgL Åb, Tb, ÁVgL Åb, Tb
resolve OSw DL Bb
settle OSw YVgL Jb, ÁVgL Jb
solve ODan ESjL 2, OSw HL Kmb, ÁVgL Tb
take back ODan SkL 197
unbind ODan SkL 156
unchain OSw HL Mb

Expressions:
lösa sik (OSw) loysa sik (OGu)
redeem oneself OGu GL A 22 UL
Kgb, Mb, Blb VmL Kgb, Mb
loysa ut, loysa undan (OGu)
redeem OGu GL A 20, 20a, 26
See also: aterlösa
lösgjótrar (OSw) laus gyrtr (OGu) lausgyrð (ON)
lösgyrf (OSw) adj.
In house-searches, those doing the search had to show
that they did not have anything hidden under their
Clothing in order to plant it on the premises and thus
incriminate the householder. They also had to have
their hoods thrown back and so be bareheaded.
loosely girded OGu GL A 37, OSW
DL Tjdb, UL Mb, VmL Mb
with belts undone OSw SdmL Tjdb
with loose girdle OSw YVgL Rlb, Tb, ÁVgL Tb
without a belt ONorw GuL Tjb
See also: ransaka
Refs: Schlyter s.v. lösgjótrar; SL
GL, 283, note 2 to chapter 37
löska (OSw) lösker (OSw) adj.
Expressions:
löska kona (OSw)
unmarried woman OSw YVgL Gb, Add ÖgL Vm
löska maka, lösa maka, löska man,
löskur man, löskur maka (OSw)
impecunious man OSw HL Kmb
itinerant OSw DL Bb UL Kkb, Kgb VmL Kkb, Mb ÖgL Db
unmarried man OSw SmL VmL Åb YVgL Kkb
vagrant OSw HL Kgb, Mb SdmL Kgb YVgL Drb
See also: bolfaster, stafkarl
løskalæghi (OSw) lønskalæghe (OSw) noun
Literally ‘secret laying’ referring to illegal sexual relations between unmarried people. The man had to compensate the woman’s kin, with the woman herself receiving nothing. In OSw YVgL, a criminal offence only if the woman got pregnant, or if the wrongdoers were caught in the act, and it was explicitly a violation of ecclesiastical law, demanding confession and penance on top of the compensation paid. OSw HL made no real distinction between løskalæghi and hor (q.v.); any man who seduced another man’s mother or daughter was to pay compensation to the aggrieved party as well as a fine to the king and to the community.

fornication OSw HL Åb, SdmL Åb, YVgL Kkb
illicit relationship OSw DL Gb, UL Kkb, Åb, Mb, VmL Åb

See also: hor, lægher, lønskalæghi

Ref: Hertzberg s.v.; KLNM s.v.v.; Schlyter s.v. løskalæghi

lösning (OSw) noun
Payment for the release of property, such as sold land, slaves used as bonds and stolen or lost goods, under certain circumstances. Also of slaves buying their freedom and of killers paying for their crime. In ON occasionally of the right to such release.

compensation OSw HL Mb
compensation to the captor OSw HL Mb

fee OGu GS Ch. 3
payment OIce Jó Fml 21
payment for freedom OSw YVgL Tb
ransom OSw HL Mb
redemption ODan VSl 86, OIce KRA 6, 7 passim,
ONorw GuL Olb, OSw SdmL Jb, Bb, Tjdb
reward OSw DL Bb, UL Mb, VmL Mb
right of redemption OIce Grg Fjl 221, Jó
Mah 1, Js Mah 2, ONorw FrL Jkb 1

Refs: Cleasby and Vigfusson s.v. lausn;
Fritzner s.v. lausn; Hertzberg s.v. lausn;
ONP s.v. lausn; Schlyter s.v. løsn

løsvittinger (OSw) noun
vagrant OSw YVgL Mb

See also: løjfyrtinger

løsørapanter (OSw) noun
pledge concerning movable property OSw HL Kmb

See also: løsore, panter

løsøre (OSw) løsore (OSw) noun
chattels OSw HL Rb

goods OSw DL Gb

moverable goods OSw YVgL Åb, Jb,
Add, ÁVgL Urb, Åb, Jb
moverable property OSw HL Kkb, Åb,
YVgL Urb, Rlb, ÓgL Kkb
movables OSw SdmL Kgb, Gb, Jb, SmL,
UL För, Kkb, Åb, Jb, Kmb, Rb, VmL För,
Kkb, Åb, Jb. Kmb, Rb, ÓgL Eb
personal goods OSw DL Gb

See also: lausafé, òre

løt (OSw) noun
Pasture, ‘green grass-ground’, ‘level field’ and a direct synonym of ON var/vollr (pl. vellir) in Brink 2004, 210.
pasture OSw UL Bbl, VmL Bb
pastureland OSw SdmL Mb, ÁVgL Tb

See also: fålót, hiorþlót, valder

Refs: Brink 2004b, 210

lon (ODan) verb
conceal ODan Skl 121
cover up ODan VSl 87
hide ODan JyL 2
be secret ODan JyL 2
withhold ODan Skl 229

lonlike (ODan) adv.
secretly ODan JyL 2, SkKL 12

See also: openbarlika

lonlæghe (ODan) noun
Illegal sexual relations between unmarried people. The woman’s kin prosecuted and her guardian received any fines, which could only be taken once.

intercourse in secrecy ODan JyL 2

See also: løskalæghi

lope (ODan) hlaupa (ONu) verb
run away ODan VSl 86, ONorw GuL Leb, Leb
run off ODan VSl 86, 87

magaraij (OGu) noun
ride of the relatives OGu GL A 24

See also: vagnikalæferþ

magararfi (ONu) noun
heir to a son ONorw FrL ArbA 7

See also: maghararf

maghandi (OSw) magandi (OGu) moghandi (OSw) adj.
Usually appears in expressions such as koma til maghandi alder or vara a maghandi ar (OSw) ‘be/become of age’ (for example DL Bb, SdmL Jb). The expression for this varied, as did the age.
maghararf (OSw) noun

son’s inheritance OSw HL Åb, UL Åb

See also: magharf

magher (OSw) magh (ODan) magr (OGu) mágr (ON) noun

These refer to a male person related by marriage.

The usual meaning in Medieval Nordic legal texts is ‘son-in-law’, attested in ODan ESjL, but also other meanings (some of them more comprehensive) occur: ‘brother-in-law’ (OSw DL; Olce Jó), ‘kinsman’ (ODan ESjL), ‘kinsman by marriage’ (ONorw GuL), and ‘relative’ (OGu GL).

The plurality of the meanings of this term in the medieval Nordic languages can be compared to the similar ambiguity of the kinship terms gener (‘male in-law’) and nepos (i.e. ‘grandchild’, ‘nephew’, ‘niece’) in medieval Latin.

brother-in-law Olce Jó Kab 2, OSw DL Mb

in-law OGu GL A 63, Add. 6 (B 33)

kinsman ODan ESjL 2

kinsman by marriage ONorw GuL Sab

relative OGu GL A 24

son-in-law ODan ESjL 1, OGu GS Ch. 3

See also: mögr

Refs: Bjorvand 2007, 772; KLN M s.v. ætt; Latham and Howlett s.v. gener, nepos; Niermeyer and van de Kieft s.v. gener, nepos

magnús messa (ON) noun

Feast of St Magnus ONorw EidsL 9.2, FrL KrbA 25

St Magnus’s Day Olce Grg Klþ 13

mak (OGu) noun

benefit OGu GL A 28

convenience OGu GL A 3

makeskifte (ODan) noun

exchange of land ODan JyL 1

exchange of real property ODan JyL 1

makt (OSw) noun

power OSw SdmL Till

mal (OSw) mal (ODan) mal (OGu) mál (ON) noun

Etymologically ‘congregation’, specifically a legal one, and hence the speaking at this (‘language’, ‘speech’, ‘tale’, ‘talk’), the matters dealt with (‘case’, ‘dispute’, ‘matter’, ‘procedure’, (law)suit, ‘crime’, ‘offence’) and the agreements made (‘contract’, ‘lease’).

affair Olce Grþ bþþ 23, 35

agreement Olce Grþ Ómb 135

appeal OSw DL Rb

arrangement Olce Grþ bþþ 78, Js Kvg 5

article of law Olce Grþ Hrs 235 Tïg 263

bargain ONorw GuL Kpb

business Olce Grþ bþþ 81

case ODan ESjL 2, 3, JyL 2, 3, SkgL 7, SkL 83, 87, 101, 108, 112, 145, 146, 150, 217, VSjL 15, 50, 86, 87, OGu GL A 2, 21, 28, 31, 37, Add. 1 (B 4), Olce Grþ Lrþ 117, JS þþb 9, Js þþb 3 passim, KRA 7, ONorw BorgL 17.5, FrL Instr 16 Tfb 2

KrbA 1, 29 KrbB 2 Mhb 4 passim, GuL Krb, Kpb, Løb, Mhb, Ltb, Tfb, Lvb, Arb, OSw DL Eb, Rb, HL Kkb, Kgb, Åb, Mb, Jb, Bbb, Rb, SdmL Conf, Kkb, Kgb, Jb, Bb, Mb, Rb, Till, UL Kkb, Kgb, Åb, Mb, Jb, Bbb, Rb. Add. 16, Vml Kkb, Kgb, Åb, Mb, Jb, Rb, Rb, ÆVgL passim, ÆVgL Md, Smb, Åb, Gb, Jb, Föb, ÆVgL Kkb, Eb, Db

cause OSw Vml Lb

charge (1) OGu GL A 2, OSw UL Mb

contract Olce Grþ Árþ 127

crime OGu GL A 2, OSw UL Mb

dispute OSw DL Rb

language OGu GS Ch. 1

lawsuit Olce Jó þþb 4

lease OSw DL Bb

matter OGu GL A 20a, Olce Grþ þþþ 58, Jó MagBreF, KRA 16, ONorw BorgL 17, OSw UL StrBM, Kkb, Åb, Mb, Jb, Kmb, Bbl, Vml Kkb, Jb, Kmb, Rb

offence OSW UL Kkb, YVgL Urß, ÆVgL Kkb, Eb, Db

procedure ONorw FrL Instr 7

reason OSw DL Rb

section of the law Olce Grþ Lbþ 220

situation Olce Jó Kge 31 þþb 15

speech OSw ÆVgL Smb

suit OSw UL Mb

tale OSw UL Mb

talk OGu GL A 19, Olce Grþ Lþþ 116

wages ODan JyL 3

Expressions:

koma lykt viþer mal (OSw)

conclude a case OSw UL Rb Vml Lb

mat ælær mal (OSw)

food and rent OSw HL Bb
malt (ON) noun
Malt was a necessary part of the subsistence allowances to the delegates in the Gulathing (q.v.).

malt ONorw GuL Krb
Refs: KLN M s.v. brygging, kornhandel, malt och malthandel, Öl, ölhandel

malþing (OSw) noun
A þing ‘assembly’ handling lawsuits at the lower levels of judicial districts, hæraþ (q.v.) and fiarþunger (q.v.) as opposed to the provincial assembly (OSw landsþing).

local assembly OSw ÖgL Db
Refs: Schlyter s.v. lionga þing, malþing

man (OSw) man (ON) noun
Often used collectively of ‘people’, particularly ‘household members’, or of unspecified slaves.

household members (as a group)
ONorw GuL Løb, Leb
slave Olce Grg Fjl 221, ONorw GuL Krb, Løb, Olb, Leb
thrall OSw YYgL Gb

See also: annöþogher, lýður, mansmaðr, fjönn, frael
Refs: Fritzner s.v. man; Hertzberg s.v.v man, mansmaðr; Schlyter s.v. man

manþot (OSw) manþot (ODan) manbót (ON)

mannþot (ON) noun

man’s compensation ODan ESjL 2, JyL 2, 3, SkL 43, 87, 93, 95, 103, 126, 128−130, VSjL 23, 26−31, 33−35, 38
man’s fine OSw HL Mb, SdmL Mb
wergild Olce Js Mah 29, OSw YYgL Add

See also: bot, mansþjald

mandrap (OSw) mandrap (ODan) manndrap (OGu)

mandráp (ON) noun
Literally, ‘man killing’. This crime was specifically one in which the killer was known, and had admitted to the killing. The killing was also one that was not aggravated by other circumstances (cf. dulghadr, morf). The word appears as an alternative to drap in the laws of Denmark and Götaland, in GL and in SdmL but is absent from most of the laws of Svealand, where drap (q.v.) with different qualifying prefixes appears throughout. The contrast with the crime of morf (‘murder’) seems to be more in the context of the admission to the killing and the lack of concealment than in the nature of the killing itself, although there are instances in the laws of Götaland in which breach of trust is an element in the classification of the crime. This being the case, the translations ‘killing’, ‘homicide’ and ‘slaying’ are probably nearer
in meaning to the original than ‘manslaughter’, which carries with it the connotation of a reckless or violent act, likely to cause or intending injury, but devoid of a prime intent to kill.

case of homicide ODan ESjL 2, JyL 3
case of killing ODan SKL 114

homicide ODan ESjL 2, 3, JyL 2, Olce Js Mah 7
killing ODan SKL 92, ONorw FrL Intr
1, 7 KrbA 46, OSw SdmL Mb
killing of a man ODan SKL 17, 85

manslaughter OGu GL A 13, OSw YVgL
Drb, Åb, ÁVgL Md, Åb, ÖgL Kkb
See also: drap, drapari, dulghadrap, mandrapare, manndrápari, mandraplogh, mandrapsmal, maðer, morð

Refs: KLMN, s.v. drab; Peel 2015, 110 preamble to notes to chapter 13; Schlyter 1877, s.v. mandrapare;
SL GL, 254 preamble to notes to chapter 13

mandrapsmal (ODan) noun
An oath of defence in cases for which a full man’s compensation was to be paid.

oath for homicide ODan ESjL 2
See also: drap, lagh

Refs: Tamm and Vogt, eds, 2016, 305

mandrapare (OSw) manndrápari (ON) noun
Although translated ‘murderer’ in Jó (pfb 5), the more general ‘manslayer’ is perhaps preferable. Appears in SmL in the context of who may be appointed a priest. These requirements are stated in alliterating, to some extent synonymic, pairs: han scall ey wara moorthare eller mandrapare. ey kirkiu brytere eller kloster lopaere. ey doblare eller drinkare. ey puto mather eller portkunuw. (‘He must neither be a murderer nor a manslayer, neither a church chief nor a monastery escaper, neither a gambler nor a drinker, not a man who visits whores or harlots.’) The paragraph may in fact be inspired by a letter from the pope Alexander III to the archbishop of Uppsala, written around 1170, where he issues a warning against recruiting criminal priests.

manslayer OSw SmL
murderer Olce Jó pfb 5
See also: drap, drapari, morðvargr

Refs: Fridell forthcoming; Schlyter 1877, s.v. mandrapsmal; SL SmL, 438

mandrapsmal (ODan) noun
An oath of defence in cases for which a full man’s compensation was to be paid.

oath for homicide ODan ESjL 2
See also: drap, lagh

Refs: Tamm and Vogt, eds, 2016, 305

mandrapslogh (ODan) noun
An oath of defence in cases for which a full man’s compensation was to be paid.

See also: lagh, dreg

Refs: Tamm and Vogt, eds, 2016, 305

mandrapslogh (ODan) noun
An oath of defence in cases for which a full man’s compensation was to be paid.

oath for homicide ODan ESjL 2
See also: drap, lagh

Refs: Tamm and Vogt, eds, 2016, 305
violation of someone’s personal liberty OSw DL Mb
violation of someone’s personal rights OSw DL Mb
See also: bot, friper, helagher, hemfriper, hemsoke, manhælsbot, maper, reetter
Refs: KLN M s.v. manhælg; Peel 2015, 102–03 note 8/2, 106 note 9/10–11; Schlyter 1877, s.v. manhælghi, manhælghþ; SL DL, 38 note 1; SL GL, 252 note 1 to chapter 8; SL UL, 117; SL ÓGl, 96 note 6

**manhælghisbalke** (OSw) noun
book concerning personal and property rights OSw DL Mb, HL För, Äb, Mb personal rights section OSw SdmL För, Mb
See also: balke

**manhælghisbalke** (OSw) noun
breach of personal peace OSw ÓGl Kkb case concerning personal and property right OSw HL Mb case for a man’s personal peace OSw ÓGl Vm
See also: bot, hemfriþer, manhæliæsbot

**manhæliæsbot** (OSw) noun
compensation for wergild OSw YVgL Drb See also: bot, hælghisbot, manhælghi

**manløs** (ODan) adj.
unmarried ODan SkL 58 without a husband ODan VSjL 67

**manndrápsþing** (ON) noun
A þing ‘assembly’ summoned at killings, presumably at a þing location close to the scene of the killing or to the home of the accused. All householders receiving a summons were obliged to participate. assembly held on account of a murder ONorw GuL Tfb manslaughter assembly Olce Jó Kge 34
See also: þing
Refs: KLN M s.v. ting; Jón Viðar Sigurðsson 2015

**manne** (ODan) verb
get a man ODan SkL 58 marry ODan JyL 1, SkL 46, VSjL 67

**mannelói** (ON) **mannaelóí** (ON) noun
people for boarding Olce Grg Hrs 234, Jó Kge 34

**mannfrelsi** (ON) noun
freeing of slaves Olce Grg Vis 112, ONorw FrL KrbB 19

**manngerð** (ON) noun
The levy district called manngerð was the area that had to equip one man for naval service, usually 2–3 farms. levy district ONorw GuL Krb, Leb
See also: leþunger, hamna, har (2), ar (1), skiplagh
Refs: Helle 2001, 35, 170–71; Hertzberg s.v. manngerð; KLN M s.v.v. leidang, manngerð; Robberstad 1981, 324

**manngerðarmenn** (pl) (ON) noun
men belonging to the same levy district ONorw GuL Krb

**mannmergö** (ON) noun
number of people Olce Jó Fml 10, 15

**mannsgjöld** (ON) noun
wergild ONorw EidsL 3.4

**mannsgjald** (ON) noun
wergild ONorw EidsL 3.4

**mannskaði** (ON) noun
killing Olce Jó Maih 16

**mannsverk** (ON) noun
full farm ONorw GuL Llb man’s work Olce Jó Kgb 25, ONorw GuL Løb

**mannsöfnuð** (ON) **mannsafnaðr** (ON) noun
gathering Olce Grg Bat 114

**manntalsþing** (ON) noun
An assembly held to number the men available for service in the naval levy, and to prepare the muster lists. It was held each year, probably at some time between 15 May and 15 June. levy census assembly ONorw FrL Leb 8 mustering thing ONorw GuL Tfb, Leb spring county meeting ONorw FrL Intr 17 See also: mantal, þing
Refs: Helle 2001, 83; Jón Viðar Sigurðsson 2015, 17–24; KLN M s.v. ting; Robberstad 1981, 394

**mannvilla** (ON) noun
false identification Olce Grg Feb 158

**mannæta** (ON) noun
maneater ONorw GuL Krb

**mansal** (ON) noun
sale of a slave ONorw GuL Løb

**mansbani** (OSw) **mannsbani** (ON) noun
killer Olce Jó Maih 1, 8, Js Maih 8, 19, KRA 32, ONorw FrL Intr 2, 4 KrbB 15 Mhb 30, GuL Mhb, Leb, OSw SdmL Mb
See also: bani

**mansivi** (OSw) **manzcifvi** (OSw) noun
kin in blood OSw SmL
See also: guþsivi
mansleiga (ON) noun
   hiring slaves ONorw FrL Rgb 31

mansmaðr (ON) noun
   A compound presumably made up of man (ON) — used collectively of household members, particularly slaves — and of maðr (ON) ‘man’, ‘human’, i.e. ‘slave-person’.
   bondsman Oléc Grg Ómb 138
   slave Oléc Grg Klþ 4, ONorw FrL
   Mhb 44 Kvb 21, GuL Lob, Leb
   See also: man, fjönn, prey
   Refs: Fritzner s.v. man; Hertzberg s.v. man, mansmaðr; Schlyter s.v. man

mansöngr (ON) noun
   Literally ‘maiden-song’. The first element man is thought to be an old word for a maid or female servant similar to an ambát (see ambat). There is some disagreement among scholars over what constitutes a mansöngr, but from the context of Grg Misc 238 it has been interpreted by many as defamatory love poetry or erotic libel. This specifically legal usage of obscene love poetry has been identified in certain literary texts, such as Vatnsdæla saga and Jóns saga helga. Others have interpreted mansöngr more broadly as love poetry inspired by French troubadour literature and German Minnesang, and it is in this context that they appear in late medieval Icelandic rimur.
   love-verse Oléc Grg Misc 238
   See also: ambat, fjölmæli, illmæli, nið, skáldskapr, snápr
   Refs: Bjarni Einarsson 2003; CV s.v. mansöngr; Fritzner s.v. mansöngr; GAO s.v. Liebesdichtung; KLNm s.v. kjærighedsdiktning; Marold 2007

mantal (OSw) mantal (ODan) manntal (ON) noun
   A count or number of men, particularly concerning certain obligations, such as to participate in the levy (ONorw GuL), build a church (OSw SmL), take an oath (OSw YVgL), pay a murder fine (OSw ÖgL), or concerning certain rights, such as to receive an inheritance (ODan SkL, VSJl; OSw YVgL).
   count Oléc Grg Þþ 41 Lþb 217
   headcount OSw UL Kkb
   muster ONorw GuL Leb
   number ODan SkL 34
   number of men ONorw GuL Krb, OSw SmL, YVgL Áb, Add, ÖgL Db
   number of people Oléc Jó Lþb 13
   number of persons ODan VSJL 1
   See also: bondatal, hafþatal, leþunger, manntalsþing, okíafl, tal, vighramannatal
  Refs: Cleasby and Vigfusson s.v. manntal;
   Fritzner s.v. manntal; Hertzberg s.v. manntal;
   Schlyter s.v. manntal; SL SmL, 436, note 4; Tamm and Vogt, eds, 2016, 312

mantul (OSw) mantol (OSw) noun
   cloak OSw YVgL Gb
   gown OSw VmL Áb
   Expressions:
   særk ok mantul (ODan)
      shift and mantle ODan ESjL 2

manvæt (ODan) noun
   homicide ODan SkL 8

marbakkí (ON) noun
   sea bank Oléc Jó Lþb 68

maríumessa (OSw) mariemisse (ODan) maríumessa (OGu) mariemessa (ON) maríumessa (ON) noun
   Various feasts of the Blessed Virgin
   Purification of the Blessed Virgin
   Mary Oléc Grg Klþ 13
   Expressions:
   maríumessa (ON)
      Purification of the Blessed Virgin
      Mary Oléc Grg Klþ 13

maríumessa fyrra (OSw) maríumessa fyrrri (ON)
   earlier St Mary’s Mass (15 August) ONorw GuL Krb
   Feast of the Assumption (15 August) OSw UL Kkb
   first Mass of the Virgin Mary ODan SkL 239

maríumessa öfri (OSw) maríumessa âfri (ON)
   Feast of the Nativity of Our Lady (8 September)
   ONorw GuL Krb OSw UL Blb VmL Kkb
   Nativity of Mary Oléc Klþ 13

maríumessa í fastu (OGu) maríumessa í fóstu (ON)
   Anunciation (25 March) OGu GL A
   3, 47, 57, 58 ONorw GuL Krb
   See also: kyndilmæssa, varafrudagher

mark (1) (ON) noun
   boundary mark Oléc Grg Lþb 174,
   Lþb 199, ONorw FrL Lþb 7
   mark (of ownership) Oléc Grg Fjl 221, 225, Jó Lþb 6, 47, Js Lþb 13
   See also: marki
   Refs: Björvand 1994, 79–80, 158–59; 2007, 722;
   KLNm s.v. rágang; Schlyter s.v. mark [3]

mark (2) (OSw) mark (ODan) mark (OGu) mörk (ON) noun
   Unit of weight and coinage.
   mark (a unit of the weight and monetary system)
   ODan ESjL passim, JyL passim, SkL passim,
mark

marka\v{g}her (OSw) noun
road OSw Y\textit{yg}l F\text{"o}b
See also: \textit{vaeg}her

markera\n (ODan) noun
Stealing crops from fields.
field rapine ODan JyL 2
See also: ran

markland (OSw) markaland (OSw) noun
Land assessment unit in SmL, VgL and the Svea laws.
\{markland\} OSw SdmL Bb, SmL, UL Kkb, Kgb, Blb, VmL Mb, Bb, Y\textit{yg}l Kkb
See also: attunger, laigi, legha, ploghsærje
Refs: Dovring 1947b; Ericsson 2007, 9–10; Hafström 1949, 193–228; KLNM s.v. markland; Schlyter s.v. markland

markr\'{a} (ON) noun
marked boundary ONorw FrL LlbA 19

markre\textit{in}a (ON) markre\textit{in} (ON) noun
boundary line ONorw FrL LlbA 19

markstei\textit{n}(ON) noun
boundary stone Olce J\={o} bjb 10, Js Llb 26, ONorw GuL Llb, Tjb
See also: m\={a}rki, sten
Refs: CV s.v. marksteinn

marktei\textit{gr}(ON) noun
forest lot ONorw GuL Llb

markrein\textit{bakk}i (ON) noun
edge of the shore ONorw GuL Kpb, Llb, Mhb, Olb

martinsmessa (OSw) martei\textit{n}smessa (ON) noun
Martinnas (11 November) Olce Grg Kl\={b} 13, ONorw GuL Krb, OSw SdmL Bb, Till, UL Jb, Blb, VmL Bb, Y\textit{yg}l F\text{"o}b
See also: sancta m\={a}rtens dagher

matar\textit{ver}\={o}(ON) noun
price for food Olce Kr4 1
value of food Olce J\={o} Kab 25, Js Kab 19

matt\={a}n (ODan) noun
Prohibition against feeding a criminal.
food-ban ODan SKL 145
food-ban decision ODan SKL 145
See also: ban
Refs: Tamm and Vogt, eds, 2016, 304

matbl\={o}t (ON) noun
food-sacrifice ONorw EidsL 24.3
food contribution OSw HL Kkb
Refs: KLN M s.v. matskott
matskutfredagher (OSw) noun
Day for offering food to the poor. It is stated specifically that the priest is to have none of it.
Friday of providing food OSw YVgL Kkb
Refs: Schlyter s.v. matskutfredagher
mattéimessa (ON) mattéusmessa (ON)
mattaeusmessa (ON) noun
St Matthew’s Day Olce Gl Hrs 234
St Matthew’s Mass (21 September) ONorw GuL Krb
mattiasmessa (ON) ONorw Krb
Feast of St Matthias (24 February) ONorw GuL Krb
St Matthias’s Day Olce Gl Hrs 13
mat próta (ON) adj.
running out of food ONorw GuL Krb
maðer (OSw) man (ODan) maðr (OGu) man (OSw) noun
Appears passim — including in numerous compounds — and is also used as a pronoun. Also with more specific reference to a farmer, householder, husband, subordinate or even slave, depending on the context.
farmer OSw HL Mb
generation OGu GL A 20
householder OSw YVgL Frb
husband ODan ESIJ 1, 3, OSw DL Gb, HL Kkb, Mb, UL Āb, Jb, VmL Āb, Jb, ÖgL Eb
man ODan ESIJ 1–3, JyL Fort., 1, 2, SkL passim, OGu GL passim, GS passim, OSw DL Kkb, Eb, Mb, Bb, Gb, Tjdwb, Rb, HL, SdmL Conf, Kkb, Kgbl, Gb, Āb, Jb, Bb, Kmb, Mb, Tjdwb, Rb, SdmL, UL passim, VmL passim, YVgL Kkb, Vs, Frb, Urb, Drb, Āb, Gb, Rlb, Tb, Jb, Kvb, Fōb, Utgb, Add, ÁVgL Kkb, Md, Smnb, Vs, Sdm, Urb, Āb, Gb, Rlb, Jb, Kvb, Tb, Fōb, Fōb, Lk, ÖgL Kkb, Eb, Db, Vm one ODan SkL 225, VSjL 9, 37, 56, 82, OSw HL, SdmL Conf, Bb, Rb, ÁVgL Kva, Fōs
slave OGU GL A 32a (rubric), Add. 7, 8 (B 49, 55)
somebody OSw DL Eb, Mb, Bb
someone OSw DL Kkb, Eb, Mb, Bb, HL
you ODan ESIJ 2, 3, JyL 1–3, SkL 226, VSjL 65, 66
Expressions:
alliř mæn (pl.) (OSw) alle mæn (pl.) (ODan)
The inhabitants of a district (land, hæræf etc.) with collective rights and obligations, such as to receive part of numerous fines and compensations, to decide over the location of the assembly (ODan ESIJ 2) and to maintain bridges, roads and ferries (OSw HL Blb).
all men OSw DL Kkb, Eb, Mb, Bb, Tjdb, Rb HL Kkb, Kgb, Áb, Mb, Blb, Rb SdmL Mb Yvgl Kkb, Drb, Gb, Rlb, Uthb Áygl Gb, Rlb, Th, Fös ÓgL Kkb, Eb ODAn JyL Fort, 1, 3 SkKL 12 SkL 187
dauðr maðr (ON) dead man ONorw GuL Mhb
fírnari menn (ON) remoter kin Olce Grg Arþ 122, Ómb 137
máli
márað (ON) man (servant or slave) of a man ONorw EidsL 36.4, 50.5 BorgL 9.7, 12.8
someone’s slave OGu GL A 32a (rubric), Add. 7, 8 (B 49, 55)
nærri menn (ON) men of closer kin Olce Grg Jó Kge 1, 18 Js Kvg 1 ONorw FrL Mhb 8
ungr maðr (ON) Lit. ‘young man’.
ward Olce Grg Misc 249
See also: bonde, karl, lýþir (pl.)
málæfni (ON) málaðni (ON) noun circumstances of a case Olce Jó Llb 26
substance of a case Olce Grg Þþþ 47
málajörð (ON) noun
The máli (ON, ‘contract’) was a term for mortgage contract, which meant conveyance of property by debtor to creditor as security for debt, with the provision that the seller might redeem the property when he wanted, if he gave notice of this half a year in advance. In ONorw málaðjörð was a term for mortgaged land. In Olce (Grg, Js, Jó) málaðjörð (málaland) implied a right to purchase land when resold with no sense of credit or debt.
land given in mortgage ONorw GuL Llb, Olb land subject to pre-emption right Olce Jó Llb 10, Js Llb 17
See also: mali
Refs: Helle 2001, 118; Hertzberg s.v.v. málaðjörð, máli; KLNM s.v.v. jordlæge, pant; Robberstad 1981, 385–89
málakona (ON) noun
A married woman who retained legal ownership of her own property. When married a málakona and her husband stipulated an agreement (ON máli) concerning which property was to remain hers. This type of property ownership during marriage was an alternative to the more common practice of joint-ownership between spouses (ON félag).
wife Olce Jó Kge 13
See also: gagnjald, hemfyllgjó
Refs: CV s.v. máli; Fritzen; Guðrún Ása Grimsdóttir 2015; KLNM s.v. festermál; Páll Vidalin 1854 s.v. prioritas dotis
málaland (ON) noun
Land upon which a right of preemption (ON máli) had been placed. The holder of this right had the opportunity to match the offer of the highest bidder or purchase the land at a pre-arranged price when it was put up for sale again.
land subject to pre-emption right Olce Grg Lbþ 192, 196, Jó Llb 11, Js Llb 7, 8
See also: landsmáli, lögmáland, málaðjörð
Refs: CV s.v. máli; Fritzen; GrgTr II:392; Hertzberg
málalandsbrigð (ON) noun
land claim where there is a right of pre-emption Olce Jó Llb 11
málauss (ON) adj.
free of pre-emption right Olce Grg Lbþ 193, Jó Llb 10, Js Llb 7
málamaðr (ON) noun
owner of a pre-emption right Olce Grg Lbþ 192
málamundi (ON) noun
agreement Olce Grg Þþþ 78
málavöxt (ON) noun
circumstances of a case Olce Jó Mah 1, 7, Js Mah 13, 29, KRA 16, 34, ONorw FrL KrbA 17 Mhb 35
máldagi (ON) noun
A general term for an agreement or contract, but often refers specifically to a written document or register detailing the terms of the agreement. Frequently used for church inventories (kirkjumáldagi) from the end of the twelfth century onwards. This sort of máldagi was kept updated and could include, among other things, land deeds, incomes, number of priests, granted rights or privileges, lists of books and registers of church equipment. New máldagar were supposed to be read aloud at the General Assembly (ON alþingi) and then annually at the church where the document was kept.
agreement Olce Grg Klþ 4 Þþþ 80 Arþ 125 Ómb 133 Feþ 144 Fjl 223 Misc 251, Jó Llb 11 Llb 1, KRA 4, ONorw GuL Krb arrangement Olce Jó Kge 18, Js Kvg 1 endowment agreement Olce Grg Tig 268 register Olce KRA 15 terms Olce Jó Kge 1
See also: kirkjumáldagi
Refs: CV; KLNM s.v. donasjon, máldagi; LexMA s.v. máldagi; NGL V s.v. máldagi
málmyta (ON) noun
  dairy stock Olce Grg Klþ 8 þþþ 81
málmytukúgildi (ON) noun
  animal equivalent to one milk cow Olce Jó Kab 15
málsægflöpun (ON) noun
  balking an affair Olce Grg Misc 244
málsmatr (ON) noun
  meal ONorw GuL Krb, Leb
máltrygga (ON) máltryggja (ON) verb
  plan with security ONorw FrL ArbB 10
mánaðarmatr (ON) noun
  The amount of food which one man needed for one month, when he served in the levy. Usually provided as butter (7.7 kg) and meal (24.7 kg).
  month’s food ONorw GuL Krb, Mlb, Leb
  Refs: Helle 2001, 69; Hertzberg s.v.
mánaðarstefna (ON) noun
  one-month time limit ONorw BorgL 8.1
  summons with one month notice Olce KRA 36
meiða (ON) verb
  damage Olce Grg Feþ 165, 166, Jó Fml 25
  hurt ONorw FrL Rgb 26
  maim Olce Grg Vis 110, Js Mah 9, ONorw FrL Mlb 35
  mutilate Olce Jó Mah 2
meiðing (ON) noun
  maiming ONorw FrL Mlb 43
meinbugalaust (ON) adv.
  without impediment Olce KRA 16
meinbugr (ON) noun
  impediment Olce KRA 16
meinskona (ON) noun
  concubine ONorw GuL Krb
  See also: amia, arinelja, frilla, slókefríthe
meinalauss (ON) meinalauðs (ON) adj.
  not prevented Olce Grg Klþ 4 þþþ 24 Feþ 144
meineiki (ON) noun
  impediment Olce Jó Kge 6, Js Kvg 5
  legally acceptable reason ONorw FrL Kvb 14
meinsóri (ON) meinsæri (ON) noun
  A false oath given as a deliberate lie.
  perjury Olce Jó Þþþ 19, KRA 2, 23
  See also: meineþer
meinsórismaðr (ON) meinsærismæðr (ON) noun
  perjurer Olce Jó Kab 2

men (OSw) men (ODan) main (OGu) mein (ON) noun
  damage Olce Jó Lib 43
  harm OGu GL A 7, Olce Grg Vis 88, 108 Lbb 184, 203 Fjl 225 Rþþ 230, Js Mah 30 Lbb 21, KRA 8, 16
  hindrance Olce Grg Feþ 164, Jó Lib 9
  inconvenience ONorw GuL Lib
  injury Olce Jó Mah 13, 23 Lib 29, ONorw GuL Kvb
  perjury ODan ESjL 3, JyL 2, SKL 78
  wound ONorw FrL KrbA 10
  Expressions:
  ren ok eit men (OSw)
  pure oath and not perjury OSw YVL Add
  See also: meineþer
mena (OSw) mene (ODan) meina (ON) verb
  bar ODan Jyl 1
  forbid OSw Vml Kkb
  object OFar Seyþ 10
  prevent ODan JyL 2
meneþer (OSw) meneth (ODan) meineþor (ON) noun
  In OSw ÖgL, an oath given on a day when swearing was not allowed; otherwise not defined, even when contrasted to other illegal oaths, afflagha ethar (YVL) and skrokvitni (ÖGl), or when graded (HL).
  In ODan VSjL, probably an oath given as a deliberate lie (as with men in SkL, ESjL and JyL). In ON, not defined.
  false oath Olce KRA 34, ONorw FrL KrbA 2
  perjury ODan VSjL 82, OSw HL Kkb, SmL, YVL Kkb, ÖGl Kkb
  See also: falþeþer, glafseþer, men, osvirin, skrokvitni, meineþori
menföre (OSw) noun
  hindrance OSw UL Blb, Vml Bb
  See also: forfall
mergund (ON) mergunda (ON) noun
  marrow wound Olce Grg Vis 86, 88
  wounded to the marrow ONorw FrL Mah 47, GuL Mlb
mergundaðr (ON) mergunda (ON) adj.
  brand OGu GL A 17 (B-text), 40, 41
  mark OGu GL A 38, Olce Jó Lib 6
  See also: amerk
merkía (ON) noun
  boundary river Olce Grg Lþþ 208
merkibjörk (ON) noun
  Birch trees which served as a boundary marker between land plots in Iceland.
boundary birch Olce Grg Lbpp 199, Jó Llb 19, 21
See also: mark (3)
Refs: CV s.v. merkibjörk; KLN M s.v. gránslagning; NGL V s.v. merkibjörk

merkigárðr (ON) noun
boundary fence ONorw GuL Lb

merkíóss (ON) noun
boundary rivermouth Olce Grg Lbpp 209, Jó Llb 60

merkismaðr (ON) noun
A standard-bearer. The term appears in numerous saga sources referring to a person who bore a standard, especially during battle. By the late thirteenth century it is thought to have been primarily an honorific title, albeit a significant one with a rank equivalent to a chancellor (ON kanceler) or marshal (ON stallari). According to Híðarskrá, a merkismaðr held the same rights as a landed man (ON lendr maðr, see lænder). After an ordinance issued in 1302, the merkismaðr was one of four men responsible for daily governance of Norway during a king’s minority. The title of merkismaðr seems to have vanished in Norway during the fourteenth century as part of the union with Sweden and Denmark.

standard bearer Olce Jó Llb 18
See also: híðr, lænder, stallari
Refs: CV; Fritzner; GAO s.v. Feldzeichen; Imsen 2015; KLN M s.v. baðer, merkesmann

merkvatn (ON) noun
boundary stream Olce Grg Lbpp 191, Jó Llb 24

merkjaganga (ON) noun
boundary walk Olce Grg Lbpp 174, 175

merkjasýning (ON) noun
boundary showing Olce Grg Lbpp 175

merkraskði (ON) noun
one mark worth of damage ONorw FrL Bvb 11

merr (ON) noun
mare ONorw GuL Mhb

messudagáðir (ON) noun
proclamation of feast days ONorw Borg L 13

messudagr (ON) noun
feast day Olce Grg Klþ 4, ONorw Eids L 10.1

messuprestr (ON) noun
mass-priest ONorw GuL Krb, Leb

messúsöngr (ON) noun
mass chant ONorw GuL Krb

metandi (ON) noun
assessor ONorw GuL Trm

valßer Olce Grg Bat 115
See also: mætsma (pl.)

metfé (ON) noun
stock whose value is open to assessment
Olce Grg Fj 221 Misc 246, Jó Kab 6

mël (ON) noun
notice Olce Grg bþp 56, 57 Arþ 122 Feþ 144
See also: fæmt

miðskipsár (ON) noun
midship oar ONorw GuL Kvr

miðbppnám (ON) noun
middle group of payers or receivers of wergild ONorw GuL Mhb

mielkmatr (OGu) noun
dairy produce OGu GL A 6
See also: matnabhr

mielktulin (OGu) adj.
lacking in milk OGu GL A 33a

mikialsdagher (OSw) noun
Saint Michael's Day OSw YVgL Kkb
See also: sancta mikialds dagher

mikialsmessa (OSw) mikialsmissee (ODan)
mikialsmessa (ON) noun
Michaelmas ODan JyL 3, SkKL 9, Olce Grg Klþ 13, OSw HL Rh, SdmL Kkb, Bb, Rb, UL Rb, VmL Kkb, Kgb, Bb, YVgL Utgb, ÁVgL Föb
St Michael's Mass (29 September) ONorw GuL Krb

mikialsmæssodagher (OSw) noun
Michaelmas Day OSw UL Rh, VmL Rb

minni (OGu) noun
toast OGu GL A 24, 63, Add. 6 (B 33)

minnung (OSw) minningi (OSw) noun
evidence of long-standing possession OSw HL Jb
long-standing possession OSw HL Jb
oath of inheritance from ancient times OSw HL Jb
testimony of old holding OSw HL Blb

testimony of old possession OSw HL Blb

minnungamenn (pl) (OSw) noun
Men who verified ownership, particularly of land and boundary markers between villages, probably as a reminiscence of an old oral legal custom.
misbjóða (ON) verb
misproclaim ONorw BorgL 13.1
proclaim wrongly ONorw GuL Kr
do something inappropriate ONorw GuL Kr
offend ODan SkKL 2
perpetrate a crime OLce Jó Mah 21
wrong ONorw BorgL 17.4, FrL Intr 6

mishaldinn (ON) adj.
treated unfairly OLce Jó Sg 3

mishægga (OSw) verb
mismanage OSw YYgL Åb

mishælde (ODan) noun
maltreatment ODan SkKL 8
offence ODan SkKL 7

mishögga (ON) verb
wound by accident ONorw FrL Mhb 26

miskun (OSw) miskund (OSw) noun
woman at the mercy of (someone) OSw UL Åb
woman dependent on compassion OSw HL Åb
See also: nápaka

miskunnakona (OSw) misskonna kona (OSw) noun
man in state of mercy towards another OSw YYgL Åb, ÁVgL Gb
See also: nápaka

miskunnarmaþer (OSw) noun
man in state of mercy towards another OSw YYgL Åb, ÁVgL Gb

misgore (ODan) misgera (ON) verb
act wrongly OLce Js Mah 22, ONorw BorgL 17.7
do something inappropriate ONorw GuL Kr

misgörr (ON) adj.
wrongfully conducted ONorw BorgL 17.5
six months ONorw FrL KrbB 12
Refs: Janson 2011; KLNM s.v.v.
tideräkning, året och dess indelning

misseristal (ON) noun
calendar Olce Grg Þsp 61 Lsp 116

misskifta (ON) verb
divide in an unfair way ONorw GuL Arb
divide incorrectly Olce Jò Kge 20

missverja (ON) verb
perjure oneself ONorw GuL Løb

mistaka (ON) verb
take by mistake Olce Grg Rsþ 231

mistekja (ON) noun
unlawful seizure ONorw GuL Kpb
See also: gripdeild

mistroa (OGu) verb
disbelieve OGu GL A 2, 28
suspect OGu GL A 25
See also: vaena

misverja (ON) verb
fail to defend successfully ONorw GuL Olb

misverki (ON) noun
misdeed Olce Grg Feþ 154, Jò Kge 5

misvinna (ON) verb
work wrongly ONorw EidsL 12.5 15.1

misvigi (ON) noun
dishonourable killing ONorw GuL Mhb

mispyrma (ON) verb
mistreat Olce Jó Kvg 2, KRA 7

missyprmsl (ON) noun
violation Olce KRA 34

misæti (ON) noun
mis-eating ONorw EidsL 29.3

miþfasta (OSw) miðfasta (ON) noun
Mid-Lent was an important date for the settlement of
certain transactions regarding odal land. See GuL chs
266 and 267.

mid-Lent ONorw GuL Olb, OSw SdmL Jb, Rb
Refs: KLNM s.v. ting

miþsumar (OSw) miðsumar (ODan) noun
midsummer ODan Jyl 2, OSw HL Rb, YYgL Kkb

miærþi (OSw) miárþi (OSw) miarþi (OSw) miærdi
(OSw) miærþri (OSw) miærdi (OSw) maerþi
(OSw) maerþri (OSw) noun
osier fish basket OSw UL Blb, VmL Bb

mjøl (ON) noun
meal ONorw GuL Krb, Kpb

mogi (OGu) noun
community OGu GL A 12, 19, 25, 26, 31, 35

calendar Olce Grg Þsp 61 Lsp 116

mold (ON) noun
sod ONorw GuL Olb
See also: torf

calendar Olce Grg Þsp 61 Lsp 116

moldran (OSw) noun
land theft OSw HL Blb
theft of land OSw HL Blb

molka (OSw) mulka (OGu) verb
Appears in the context of illegal milking.
milk OGu GL A 33a, OSw HL Blb, SdmL
Bb, UL Blb, VmL Mb, Bb, ÁVgL Fös

morðseiðr (ON) noun
murder oath ONorw GuL Mhb

morðvargr (ON) noun
A murderer was outlawed and could not be buried in
hallowed earth.
murder-wolf ONorw EidsL 50.13
murderer Olce Grg Vis 102, ONorw GuL Krb
See also: mandrapare, morþingi

morghongæf (OSw) morghon gieff (OSw) morghon
gieff (OSw) noun
Literally, ‘morning gift’. This was the gift that the
groom gave to his wife on the morning after their
marriage. Carlsson maintains that this was to be interpreted as the price for her virginity (pretium
virginitatis), following early Germanic law. Later writers, however, Kopiola and Ekholst, point out that there is no direct indication of this interpretation in the Swedish medieval laws, even if its origin might have been such. Ekholst believes that it was merely a culmination of the preceding acts in the marriage process. The giving of the morghongæf might thus simply be confirmation that the marriage was valid and indissoluble. The importance of consummation to a marriage was that, if it had not been consummated, it could be dissolved leaving both parties free to marry again. This was the only way in which a marriage could be ended under the Catholic Church, unless it was incestuous or entered into under duress. Although widows sometimes did not receive a morghongæf, or the equivalent, if they married a second time, this was not always the case. The equivalent gift is called the hindradagsgæf (‘following day gift’) in HL, UL, ÁVgL and ÓgL. This gift, which could be in land or movables, was the bride’s to keep, unlike the dowry (hemfylghþ) that came with the bride as an advance on inheritance and had to be returned to her family estate if she were widowed. It was thus clearly intended
to support her if she became widowed, especially as the gift returned to the husband’s estate should she die before him. It could, however, be forfeited if she committed adultery. A completely different system applied in GL and no mention is made of any gift to his wife by a man while he lives, but only of what she is to receive on and after his death, which included everything that she took to the farm at her marriage, as well as the hogsl ok ip (see hogsl). This implies that in this case her dowry was not returnable. The margsgeaf does not figure in Nordic countries apart from Sweden.

Refers: Ekholt 2009, 180–82; KLN M s.v. mord; Maček 2009; SAOB s.v. mord; Schlyter s.v. morp; Tamm and Vogt, eds, 2016, 309

morðari (OSw) morðhere (ODan) mordari (OSw)
morðare (OSw) noun
killer OSw HL Mb
murderer ODan Jyl 2, Skl 151, OSw HL Mb, SdmL Mb, SmL, UL Mb, VmL Mb, ÖgL Db
See also: drapari, morp, morþingi, stæghla

morþgælð (OSw) morþgælð (OSw) morþgælð (OSw) noun
compensation for murder OSw DL Mb, SdmL Mb, UL Âb, Mb, VmL Âb, Mb
muder fine OSw ÖgL Db
See also: geðl, morþ, sporgælð

morþingi (OGu) morþingi (ON) noun
murderer OGu GL A 39, Olce Jó Mah 10, Js Mah 14, KRA 11, ONorw BorgL 3.2, FrL Mhb 1, 7 Var 20, GuL Mhb
See also: morþ, morþari

morþraþ (OSw) noun
day of chastening OSw SdmL Mb
See also: morþ, raþ

morþvapn (OSw) noun
Using a morþvapn was more severely punished than using a folkvapn (q.v.). The specific weapons may have varied, but SdmL lists table knife, carving knife, and bow and arrow; the latter is sometimes classified as a folkvapn, but its simultaneous status as morþvapn seems to be confirmed by DL and HL.
muder weapon OSw DL Mb, SdmL Mb
See also: folkvapn, morþ, vapn

morþ (OSw) morþ (ODan) morð (ON) noun
A secret killing — i.e. when the offender failed to make an announcement (lysning) of the deed, was unknown, denied the killing or hid the body (the latter, presumably, the original meaning) — or one committed as breach of loyalty, i.e. killing between spouses or servants killing their master. A crime characterized by its lack of openness and honourability and contrasted to drap (q.v.) and vigh (q.v.). All these types of killing could, however, be punished by death or outlawry, or fine/compensation.

foul murder ONorw GuL Krb, Tfb, Mhb
murder ODan ESJL 3, Olce Grg Klþ 2 Vis 87, 88, Jó Mah 2, 10, Js Mah 6, 14, ONorw BorgL 3.2, EidsL 3.2 7, FrL Mhb 4 Var 45 Bvb 4, OSw DL Mb, HL Mb, SdmL Mb, SmL, UL Mb, Rb, VmL Mb, Rb, YVgL Add, ÆgL Eb
See also: döþsdrap, drap, niðingsvig

Refs: Brink forthcoming; KLN M s.v. vapenforbud; Schlyter s.v. morþvapn; SL DL, 45 note 61; SL HL, 407 note 104

Mosterþing (ON) monsþing (ON) noun
The assembly that met at Moster in Sunnhordland (SW Norway) (probably) 1024. At this meeting, the Christian church was officially established in Norway.
Moster assembly ONorw GuL Krb
See also: þing

Refs: Helle 2001, 46, 177–80, 201–04; Robberstad 1981, 325

mot (OSw) mot (OGu) mótt (ON) noun
assembly OGu GL A 19
town-meeting Olce Grg Misc 248

motstukkr (OGu) noun
Literally, ‘meeting post’. Most probably one of the posts used to mark out the site of the assembly. In
GL, stray cattle and ponies were to be tied up within sight of these, but a distance away, presumably so that they were not confused with animals belonging to the people attending the assembly. It is possible that the assembly was in a natural hollow and that by having the animals a distance away the men holding them could see the posts over the heads of others at the assembly, or alternatively that potential claimants could see the beasts.

**assembly-site pole** OGu GL A 45a

See also: *vēbōnd (pl.)*

Refs: Peel 2015, 180 note 45a/10–11; Schlyter 1877, s.v. *motstukker*, SL GL, 286 note 2 to chapter 45a

**mopotghur (pl.)** (OSw) noun

mother and daughter OSw ĀVgL Gb

**mopotnæfþ** (OSw) noun

intercourse with mother or daughter OSw SmL

**møðurafðr** (ON) noun

inheritance from a mother Olce Js

Ert 21, ONorw FrL ArbB 9

**møðurfrændi** (ON) noun

kinsman on the mother’s side ONorw FrL Inr 4 ArbB 22 Kvb 9

maternal kinsmen Olce Js Kvg 4

**møðurætt** (ON) noun

kin on mother’s side ONorw FrL ArbB 26

maternal kin Olce Js Kvg 3

mother’s family Olce Grg Ómb 128

**mun** (ODan) noun

goods ODan VsjL 7, 14

means ODan EsjL 1

movables ODan EsjL 1

valuables ODan VsjL 6, 53

**munder** (OSw) munðr (ON) noun

A bride-price paid by the bridegroom, which originally was a requirement for a legal marriage and was added to the personal property of the woman as a counterpart to her portion (in ONorw laws at least 12 aurar (GuL ch. 51)). A woman married off in this way, *mæþ mund ok mæþ mæli* ‘with payment and measurement’ (OSw ĀVgL, YVgL), was a legally married woman (*mundgipt* or *mundi keypt* ‘paid and bought’).

bridal gift OSw YVgL Åb, Gb

bride price Olce Grg ßþ 62 Arþ 118 Feþ 144, 150 Fjþ 223, Js Kvg 5, ONorw FrL KrkB 13 Kvb 14, Gúl. Krb, Kvb, Løb, Arb

See also: *mynde*

Refs: Agnes Arnórdsdóttir and Thyra Nors 1999; Helle 2001, 138–40; Hertzberg s.v. *mundr*;

KLNM s.v.v. *arveskifte, brudkôp, bröllop, festermål, konkurs, leJerml, morgongåva, mundr, vângâva, ægteskab*; Lindkvist forthcoming; RGA s.v. *mund*; Robberstad 1981, 346–48

**mundgipt** (OSw) adj.

legally married OSw ĀVgL Åb

See also: *kona*

**mundr** (OGu) noun

thumb-nail’s breadth OSw GL A 19

**mundriði** (ON) noun

handle of a shield ONorw GuL Leb

**mungat** (OGu) noun

ale OGu GL A 19, GS Ch. 1

feast OGu GL A 18

See also: *öl*

**mungatstíþir (pl.)** (OSw) noun

Presumably a communal feast day when, among other things, wedding days were decided.

feasts OSw ĀVgL Gb

times for feasts OSw YVgL Gb

See also: *ölstæmna*

Refs: Schlyter s.v. *mungats tîþir*

**munhaf** (OSw) mun hav (ODan) munhævthe (ODan) noun

There are only a few occurrences in the laws of a term for oath formulas. OSw mun hav and ODan munhav, *munhævthe* occur, among other things, concerning land disputes and roping (ODan VSjL and SkL), wounding and levelling oaths (ODan SkL), and illegitimate children and perjury (OSw YVgL). Various oath formulas in the laws typically invoke the Christian God, but in OSw ĀVgL pagan gods collectively.

formula ODan VsjL 76

statement ODan JyL 2

wording ODan JyL 2, SkL 72, 114, OSw YVgL Drb, Add

wording of an oath ODan VsjL 76

Refs: Lindkvist forthcoming

**munk (ODan) munkr** (OGu) noun

monk ODan JyL 2, 3, OGu GL A 7

See also: *kloster, nunna*

**musa** (OSw) noun

armour OSw HL Rb

**muslegumâþr** (OGu) noun

fugitive OGu GL Add. 8 (B 55)

**muta** (OSw) múta (ON) noun

A bribe. Related to Gothic *móta* (‘toll’). At some point *muta* meant a business transaction fee or gift, a sense
myntere (ODan) noun
mint-master ODan JyL 3

myr (OGu) noun
marshland OGu GL A 25

myrþa (OSw) myrða (ON) verb
kill OSw YVgL Rlb

murder OIce Grg Vis 88, Jö Mah 2, Js Mah 5, ONorw EdsL 7, GuL Mhb, OSw DL Mb, HL Mb, SdmL Mb, UL Mb, VmL Mb, YVgL Urb, Gb, ÂVgL Gb, Rlb, ÓGl Kkb, Eb
See also: dræpa, morp

mægð (ON) mægðir (ON) noun
kinship by marriage OIce Grg Þsp
25, 35, Jö Mah 7, 10 Kab 2
marriage relations ONorw GuL Sab
See also: frændsimi, gupsivi

mæghen (ODan) noun
power ODan VSlJ 52

mægjask (ON) verb
enter into marriage relations ONorw GuL Krb

mæla (1) (OSw) mæla (ON) verb
Derived from the noun mæl (1). A basic, albeit not original, meaning (‘to speak’) is reflected in several translations relating to various stages of legal proceedings (as ‘appoint’, ‘order’, ‘respond’, ‘agree’, ‘decide’, ‘declare’), particularly relating to the start of legal proceedings (‘summon’, ‘prosecute’, ‘take action’, ‘pursue’). Also used in numerous phrases and compounds.
agree ONorw GuL Krb, Løb
make a claim OSw ÂVgL Md
order ONorw GuL Krb
plead OSw ÂVgL Âb
promise ONorw GuL Kpb, OSw YVgL Gb, Utgb
prosecute OSw YVgL Drb, Tb, ÂVgL Kkb, ÓGl Kkb, Eb
See also: mæl (1)
Refs: Bjorvand and Lindeman 2000, s.v. mál

mæla (2) (OSw) mæle (ODan) verb
measure OSw SdmL Bb
assess ODan SKL 168, 169

malandi (ON) noun
advocate ONorw FrL Var 43
spokesman OIce Grg Vis 94

mælikerald (ON) noun
measuring vessel OIce Jö Kab 26

mælir (ON) noun
measure ONorw FrL ArbB 12 Bvb 13
measure of capacity, ca. 1/2 bushel
ONorw GuL Krb, Løb

mælistang (OSw) noun
measuring pole OSw SdmL Bb
See also: rep, stangfall, vapstang
mærki (OSw) mærke (ODan) merki (OGu) merki
(ON) merki (OSw) noun
A ‘landmark’ of any kind. When meaning boundary marker it is often preceded by a qualification: ra-
‘stake’ röö- ‘cairn of stones’, skogha- ‘forest’, skogs-
‘forest’, sokna- ‘parish’, sten- ‘stone’, tre- ‘wooden’. When meaning a livestock brand it can be preceded by bols-
‘farm’. Also used to mean a general means of identification.
boundary Olce Grg Klb 2 Lbp 174, 181, Jó Lbb
6, Js Lbb 2, ONorw Gul Lib, OSw UL Mb
boundary land OGu GL 0 A 25
boundary mark OSw HL Bb
boundary marker Olce Jó Lbb 43,
OSw YVgL Ja, AVgL Jb
brand OGu GL A 44, OSw HL Bb,
UL Mb, Bb, Vml Mb, Bb
dividing mark OSw HL Bb
identification OSw UL Mb, Vml Mb
indication ODan Jy 2
mark ODan ESJL 3, Jy 2, OSw SdmL Bb
markbrand OSw HL Bb
visible indication Olce Grg Tig 262
See also: bol, engjamerki, landamærki,
mark (1), markreina, merkigarðr
Refs: CV s.v. merki; Schlyter s.v. mærki
mæssufall (OSw) messufall (OGu) mæssofall (OSw)
mæssufal (OSw) noun
cancelled mass OSw HL Kkb
case of (breach of) mass (peace) OSw ÖgL Kkb
failure to say mass OGu GL A 60,
OSw UL Kkb, Vml Kkb
neglect of the mass OSw SdmL Kkb
mæssukläþi (OSw) mæsso klæþi (OSw) noun
mass vestments OSw UL Kkb, Vml Kkb
See also: klæþi
mæssuskruþer (OSw) noun
mass vessels and vestments OSw UL Kkb
mæt (OSw) noun
assessment OSw DL Rb, UL Rb
confiscation OSw DL Rb, UL Rb, Vml Rb
scale of measurement OSw DL GB
seizure OSw HL Rb
seizure process OSw HL Rb
set value OSw DL GB
mæta (OSw) meta (ON) miæta (OSw) verb
assess ONorw Gul Mhb, Olb, OSw DL
Bb, SdmL Kkb, Jb, Bb, Kmb, Tjdb, Rb,
UL Kmb, Bb, Vml Mb, Bb, Rb
confiscate OSw DL Rb, UL Rb, Vml Rb
consider ONorw Gul Kpb
decide ONorw Gul Arb, Mhb, Olb
deeem Olce Grg Vis 93, ONorw Gul Olb
determine ONorw Gul Arb
estimate ONorw Gul Olb, OSw YVgL Add
examine OSw YVgL Add
extract OSw UL Kgb
measure ONorw FrL Lib A 1, OSw HL
Bb, YVgL Vs, Gb, Jb, AVgL Vs, Gb
seize OSw HL Rb
send bailiffs (to someone) OSw UL Rb
value ONorw Gul Kvb, Lob, OSw
DL Bb, HL Mb, Vml Kmb, Bb
Expressions:
meta ut (OSw)
distrain OSw HL Rb
See also: ofsökn, utmeta
mætansþop (OSw) metorð (ON) noun
assessment Olce Grg Fj 221, ONorw FrL Rgb 29
investigators’ decision OSw YVgL Add
words of investigators OSw YVgL Add
mætr (ON) adj.
valid Olce Grg bþþ 41
mætsmaþ (pl) (OSw) mætans mæn (pl) (OSw)
mætsmaþ (pl) (OSw) mætansmæn (pl) (OSw)
mættens mæn (pl) (OSw) mæzmæn (pl) (OSw)
noun
Literally ‘measuring men’. Combined the function of
surveyors, assessors and collectors. Often appear in
the plural, which implies that they worked in pairs or
groups, but nothing seems to be known of their status
or appointment.
assessors OSw DL Bb, Rb, SdmL Bb,
Kmb, Tjdb, UL Mb, Bb, Vml Mb, Bb
bailiffs OSw UL Rb, Vml Rb
evaluators OSw YVgL Add
measure men OSw HL Bb
measurers OSw HL Rb
measuring men OSw HL Bb
See also: metandi, meta
Refs: Brink, forthcoming, KLNM s.v. mætism;
SAOB s.v. mætism; Schlyter s.v. mættens maen
mæþfylghþ (OSw) noun
This was one of a number of words used to designate
the marriage portion given by the parents to their son
or daughter on marriage. This form occurs only in UL
and in VmL, where fylghia (q.v.) is also used in one instance. The more commonly used form is hemfylghþ (q.v.).

marriage portion OSw UL Åb, VmL Åb
See also: fylghia, gift, heimanferð, heimangerð, hemfylghþ, hemfað, hemgarð, hindradagsgæf, morghongaf, munder, tilgar, vingaf
Refs: KLNM, s.v. medgift; Schlyter 1877, s.v.v. fylghþ, hemfylghþ

móðerni (OSw) móðerni (ODan) móðerni (ON) noun
girl Olce Grg Arþ 118, ONorw FrL Rgb 36, GuL Arb, Olb maid ODan JyL 2, ONorw GuL Kvb, OSw YVgL Gb, Add, ÁVgL Gb maiden ODan ESjL 1–3, JyL 1, 2, VSjL 1, Olce Jó Llb 19, OSw HL Åb, Sdml Gb, SmL spinner OSw DL Gb
unmarried sister OSw DL Gb unmarried woman Olce Grg þþ 78 Vis 94, Jb Mah 36 Kvg 3, 4, ONorw FrL Sab 4 virgin ODan Skl 218

mógr (ON) noun
son Olce Grg Bat 115
See also: magher

móðarlarð (OSw) noun
virginity OSw UL Åb, VmL Åb
móðunautr (ON) noun
messmate Olce Grg Vis 97 Arþ 120 Misc 249, Jó Kge 18 Flm 9, ONorw GuL Mhìb
móðuneyti (ON) noun
eating in common ONorw GuL Krb, Tjb
móðerni (OSw) muthrene (ODan) myðrni (OGu) móðerni (ON) móðrinni (OSw) móðærni (OSw) noun
Literally, ‘maternal’. The meaning extended to cover the whole of the maternal side of the family, the maternal inheritance (as opposed to the paternal) and the ancestral land inherited from the mother, although the expression móðrinni jorþ in full does occur. Sometimes the same word was employed with more than one of these meanings in the same sentence. The noun in the possessive case was also used adjectivally to mean ‘maternal’, to relate to other specific parts of an inheritance, e.g. ancestral home, movables.
maternal ODan ESjL 1, 3, JyL 2, Skl 24, 26, 27, 85, 92, 223, VSjL 1, OSw HL Åb
maternal goods ODan VSjL 1

maternal inheritance ODan Skl 37, OGu GL A 20, 24e, OSw DL Bb, Gb, SdmL Gb, Jb, UL Åb, VmL Åb, YVgL Rlb, ÁVgL Åb
maternal kin ODan DL Gb
maternal land ODan ESjL 3, Skl 23, 27, 45, VSjL 1, 4, OSw UL Jb, VmL Jb, YVgL Jb
maternal part ODan YVgL Åb
maternal side ODan Skl 57, 223, OSw Sdml Gb, Åb, UL Åb, VmL Åb, YVgL Drb, Åb, Add, ÁVgL Md, Åb
mother’s ODan VSjL 15
mother’s side ODan ESjL 1, 3, JyL 2, Skl 57, ONorw EidsL 30.5, FrL Var 9, OSw DL Gb what is from the mother ODan JyL 1

Expressions:
móðernis frændi (OSw) kinsman of the mother ODan ESjL 2 JyL 1 kinsman on the mother’s side ODan Skl 57
maternal kinsman ODan ESjL 1–3
JyL 1 Skl 85, 92 OSw DL Bb
maternal relative ODan DL Rb SdmL Gb, Åb
mother’s kinsman ODan ESjL 3 JyL 1
móðernis jorþ (OSw) maternal land ODan Skl 23, 45 VSjL 1 OSw DL Rb

See also: fæþerni, gyrbilagyr, lindagyr
Refs: Peel 2015, 134 note 20/36–37; Schlyter 1877, s.v.v. móðerni, móðrinni jorþ

móÞringar (pl.) (OSw) noun
mother’s side OSw ÖgL Eb, Db
relatives on the maternal side OSw SmL

mórir (pl.) (ON) noun
people from Sunnmøre ONorw GuL Leb

nafnbóti (ON) noun
rank Olce Jó Llb 18 Þjb 16

nagfastr (ON) adj.
fastened with a nail ONorw GuL Llb

nagli (ON) noun
If a nail needed for the building of a church or a warship was missing, the person(s) responsible had to pay a fine. See GuL chs 10, 306.
nail (of tree or metal) ONorw GuL Krb, Leb
Refs: KLNM s.v.v. nagle, sud, tak

nagranni (OSw) nagranni (ON) nagranni (OSw) nägranni (OSw) noun
Neighbour, possibly other than the closest one, who appears as a legally required witness to various events in the community, such as nam ‘seizure’, fires and
funerals. Often in the phrase grænni ok/æller nagrænni (OSw).

close neighbour OSw DL Kkb, Gb, HL Kkb, Blb man of the area OSw UL Blb, VmL Mb, Bb near neighbour OSw DL Bb, SdmL Kkb, Bb, Mb, UL Kkb, Áb, Jb, VmL Kkb

 neighbourhood OFar Seyð 10

 See also: byaman, bygdamaen (pl.), grænni

Refs: KLNM s.v. naboforhold; SAOB s.v. nágænne

**nam** (Osw) **nam** (ODan) noun

Literally ‘taking’. Movable goods taken by a creditor or plaintiff as surety for due compensation or fine. In ODan, nam had to be preceded by a verdict from the thing ‘assembly’. In both ODan and OSw, it was regulated which parts of the owner’s property could be legally entered when taking the nam, and the taker had to announce it to the neighbours. Contrasted to theft and robbery. Increasingly replaced by distraint had to be preceded by a verdict from something taken in custody.

Reps: KLNM s.v. nam

**nam** (Osw) **navn** (ODan) noun

Apart from name giving of children, also appearing on the one hand in punishable insults (such as fult namn ‘foul name’ OSw SdmL Mb), and on the other hand in legal identification of a wrongdoer, such as a thief (ODan VSjL 87), where (OSw DL Kkb) or villain (OSw YvgL Urb). name ODan VSjL 87, OSw SdmL Mb, YVgL Urb

**nam** (ODan) noun

judgement for seizure ODan JyL 3

**nast** (Ogu) noun

buckle OGu GL A 23

See also: nestli

**nauðahandsal** (ON) noun

forced agreement OIce Grg Misc 244

**nauðsynjalauss** (ON) adj.

prevented by lawful impediment ONorw EidsL 10.3 unhindered ONorw FrL KrbB 12 unnecessarily ONorw FrL Var 46 without a lawful excuse OIce Jó Lbb 10 Fml 4, ONorw FrL KrbA 44 without compelling necessity OIce Jó Fml 19 without delay OIce Jó Lbb 4 without due cause ONorw FrL Tfb 1 without good reason ONorw FrL KrbA 14 without legitimate excuse OIce GrG Lsb 116 Lrþ 117 Lbb 193 Hrs 234, Js Þjb 2 Lbb 7 Kab 3, KRA 1, 3 passim, ONorw FrL Leb 8Rgb 5 without need OIce Jó Þjb 3, ONorw BorgL 5.13 without reason OIce Jó Llb 36, ONorw FrL Rgb 46

See also: foráttalaust, orndauss

**nauðsynjalaust** (ON) adv.

not prevented by necessity ONorw GuL Krb

**nauðsynjaváttir** (ON) noun

testimony of lawful absence ONorw FrL Rgb 3

**nauðsynjavitni** (ON) noun

testimony of necessity OIce Jó Kab 2 Þjb 4 witness to legal excuses ONorw GuL Leb, Tjb witness to necessity OIce Jó Þjb 4 witness to testify necessity OIce Jó Þjb 5

See also: vitni

**nauðsynligr** (ON) adj.

compulsory OIce KRA 12

**naumdólir** (pl.) (ON) noun

people from Namdalen ONorw GuL Leb

**naumdóll** (ON) noun

person from Namdalen ONorw FrL Reb 3

**naust** (ON) noun

boathouse OIce GrG Féþ 165, ONorw GuL Lbb, Leb

**naustgerð** (ON) noun

building of boat-houses ONorw GuL Leb

**nautabo** (Ogu) noun

cattle OGu GL A 65

See also: not, söper

**nautamark** (ON) noun

cattle mark OIce GrG FjL 221

**nautatröð** (ON) noun

cattle trod ONorw EidsL 11.6

See also: troth

Reps: CV s.v. troð; ONP troð.

**náþakona** (OSw) noun

woman at the mercy of (someone) OSw VmL Áb

See also: miskunnakona
naþir (OSw) naþe (ODan) noun
The king could pardon an arsonist (ODan JyL) and execute an excommunicate who refused to ask for forgiveness (OSw HL), and parents could show mercy to a daughter who went against their choice of husband (OSw SdmL).
forgiveness OSw HL Kkb
mercy ODan JyL 3, OSw SdmL Gb
See also: miskun

náinn (ON) adj.
close ONorw GuL Krb, Løb, Olb

nálgask (ON) verb
be vague Olce Grg Þsþ 32

námágr (ON) noun
close kinsman by marriage Olce Grg Þsþ 25, 35 Vis 89 Bat 113 Fjl 223, Js Mah 13, 14 Kab 2, ONorw FrL Mhb 9 Rgb 14
near male relative related by marriage ONorw GuL Kpb, Løb, Tfb, Mhb, Olb, Sab

nássesi (ON) noun
man sitting close to another ONorw GuL Mhb

náttin helga (ON) noun
Christmas Eve ONorw GuL Krb, Kpb, Løb, Arb, Olb, Leb
See also: jólannátt, julaapton

náttsetr (ON) náttseting (ON) noun
nightwatch ONorw BorgL 12.9, EidsL 47.7

náttstæðarvitni (ON) noun
dwelling confirmation ONorw FrL Var 12
night-quarters testimony Olce Js Mah 21
See also: vitni

náttstaðr (ON) noun
dwelling ONorw FrL Mhb 7
night-quarters Olce Js Mah 14,
ONorw GuL Arb, Tfb, Mhb
place where one spends nights Olce Jó Kge 26, 32

náungi (ON) náingi (ON) noun
close relative ONorw BorgL 9.14
near kinsman ONorw GuL Olb

návistarðaðr (ON) noun
eyewitness Olce Jó Mah 9, ONorw GuL Tjb
nearby person Olce Js Mah 10, 18
Þsb 7, ONorw FrL Mhb 35
neighbour witness Olce Jó Þsb 7

ne (OSw) nai (OGu) nei (OSw) nai (OSw) noun
denial OGu GL A 20a, OSw UL Kkb, Åb, Mb, Jb, Blb, VmL Kkb, Åb, Mb, Bb, Rb
See also: dul, dylia, neka

nep (ON) noun
nose ONorw GuL Tjb
person ONorw GuL Krb
person (in relation to enrolment) ONorw GuL Krb, Leb
See also: felauss, prot

nefðildi (ON) noun
In Olce and ONorw referring to compensation for a killing, to be paid or received by kinsfolk on the mother’s side.
cognate payment Olce Grg Bat 113, ONorw FrL Sab 7
compensation to be paid or received by kinsfolk on the mother’s side ONorw GuL Olb
mother’s side ONorw FrL ArbB 8, GuL Olb
See also: bauggildi, manbot, nefgildismaðr
Refs: Hertzberg s.v. nefgildi; KLNM s.v. nefgildi

nefðildingr (ON) noun
cognate kin Olce Grg Bat 113

nefðildismaðr (ON) noun
A nefgildismaðr, ‘cognatic kinsman’, was a near kinsman on the female side. In the GuL the circle of cognatic kinsmen extended up to and including first cousins.
cognate kinsfolk ONorw FrL Mhb 34 ArbB 20
cognate who has to pay or receive {nefgildi} ONorw GuL Krb, Løb, Tfb, Mhb, Olb
cognate-payment kinsman ONorw FrL ArbB 1 Mhb 7, 9 Sab 15
kinsman on the mother’s side ONorw FrL Var 9 ArbB 8
See also: bogher, kvensvift, nefgildi
Refs: Hertzberg s.v. nefgildismaðr; KLNM s.v. nefgildi, straff; værge I; RGA2 s.v. ringgeld; Robberstad 1981, 343

nefðdarvitni (ON) noun
appointed witness ONorw FrL Mhb 8, 14 Var 9 Rgb 32
man appointed by the court Olce Jó Mah 10
testimony of nominated men Olce Js Mah 14, ONorw FrL Mhb 7
See also: vitni

neka (OSw) naiikka (OGu) verb
deny OSw UL Kkb, Áb, Mb, Jb, Rb, VmL Kkb, Áb, Mb, Rb
reject OGu GL A 1
See also: dul, dylia, ne
nekvæþi (OSw) nikvæði (ON) nekuþi (OSw) noun
  annullment ONorw EidsL 23.2
denial OSw ÁVgL Rlb
See also: nikvæðr

nerkumin (OGu) adj.
  closely related OGu GL A 14
See also: fraendi, nipi, skyldar (1)

nes (ON) noun
  A spit or protrusion of land. Certain types of land, such as cutting woodland and nesting grounds, necessitated
  that walls be built around them rather than through them.
  *intrusion* Olce Grg Lbp 181, Jò Llb 32
Refs: CV s.v. nes; Fritzner s.v. nes;
Hertzberg s.v. nes; ONP s.v. nes

nestli (OGu) noun
  *clasp* Hertzberg s.v.
Refs: CV s.v.

netlag (ON) noun
  *net-laying line* Olce Grg Lbp 212, Jò Llb 58

niauta (OGu) verb
  Expressions:
  *at niauta* (OGu)
  *benefit from* OGu GL A 22

niðgjald (ON) noun
  *kindred payments* Olce Grg Vis 91 Bat 113
See also: mannsgilad

nikulásMESSa (ON) noun
  *Feast of St Nicholas* (6 December) ONorw GuL Krb
  St Nicholas’s Day Olce Grg Klbp 13

nib (OSw) noun
  family OSw UL Áb, VmL Áb
  kin OSw SmL, UL Áb, VmL Áb
  kinship OSw DL Gb
See also: kyn, skyldar (1), et

nipjararf (OSw) nipjar arf (OSw) noun
  *kinsman’s inheritance* OSw UL Áb, VmL Áb
  *relative’s inheritance* OSw HL Áb

nibi (OSw) nithe (ODan) nipi (OGu) niðr (ON) noun
  descendant ODan JyL 1
  family ODan SkL 129
  heir ODan VSjL 50
  kinsman ODan EShL 2, 3, JyL 1, SkL 127, 146, OGu GL A 7, 13, 14, 20, 28, Olce
  Grg Ómb 128, ONorw GuL Krb, Tfb
  relative ODan SkL 223, VSjL 41, 50, 53, 67
See also: fraendi, kyn, skyldarman

nipiás (OSw) verb
  *substantiate birthright by kinship* OSw VmL Áb

niþiavitni (OGu) noun
  *kin witness* OGu GL A 25
See also: liksviti, viini

niper (OSw) niðring (ON) noun
  *nithing OSw YVgL Urb
villain ONorw GuL Leb
See also: niþingsherr, niþingsvig

niperSÆrk (OSw) nithingsÆrk (ODan) niþingsverk (ON) noun
  A particularly shameful or ignominious act or deed which makes the perpetrator a niðing (see niper).
  An action classified as a niperSÆrk was strongly condemned on moral grounds. Crimes which fell
  under the heading of niperSÆrk varied according to time and place. Generally the term was reserved
  for the most egregious offenses, such as treason and breaking sworn truces, but it was applied to a variety
  of other offenses as well, such as destroying someone’s household, piracy (both in ÁVgL) or killing someone
  on a king’s ship (MLL IV 4).
    Penalties for committing a niperSÆrk were usually severe. In the Danish laws the fine was
  forty marks for killing someone with whom one had previously made peace through compensation. In
  Norway and Iceland a niperSÆrk was often marked as an unatonable crime (òbótamál, see urbotamal)
  and carried a penalty of property forfeiture and exile. There seem to have been some lesser offenses which
  were still considered niperSÆrk but punished less severely, such as killing another man’s domestic
  animals (JyL III.53) and slandering someone with
  *outrageous case* OSw YVgL Urb, ÁVgL Urb
outrageous crime **OSw** $YVgL$ Rlb, $AVgL$ Rlb
outrageousness **OSw** $YVgL$ Add
villain’s act **ODan** $ESjL$ 3
villainous act **ODan** $VSjL$ 55
villainy **ONorw** $FrL$ Mhb 1
See also: niðingsvíg, niþinger, skemmðarvíg, svik, urbotamal
Refs: Almqvist 1965; CV s.v. niðingr; F s.v. niðingsverk; KLNM s.v. niddingsverk, sjörätt, straff; LexMA s.v. Strafe/Strafrecht; Orning 2008, 120

niþra (OGu) **niðra** (OGu) verb
debase **OGu** GL Add. 1 (B 4)

nið (ON) noun
insult **OIce** Js Mah 25
shaming slander **OIce** Grg Misc 237, 238
slander **OIce** Jó Mah 26
See also: bakmæli, fjölmæli, háðung, régja, ýki

niða (ON) verb
insult **ONorw** GuL Tfb

niðingsherr (ON) noun
band of traitors **ONorw** GuL Tfb
See also: niðingsvig, niþinger

niðingsvig (ON) noun
dishonourable killing **OIce** Jó Mah 2, 4
foul murder **ONorw** GuL Mhb
See also: niðingsherr, niþinger, skemmðarvíg, vigh

niðstöng (ON) noun
shame-pole **OIce** Grg Misc 237
See also: nið

niðvæðr (ON) adj.
which can be denied **ONorw** GuL Tfb
See also: neqvæþi

nokkadrummer (OSw) noun
A man or a woman who did not pay any tax and who refused employment.
sluggard **OSw** $YYgL$ Utgb, Add
Refs: Hellquist s.v. nucka; Schlyter s.v. nokkadrummer

nokkefrue (ODan) noun
Synonymous with ODan nokkekone (q.v.).
single woman **ODan** $VSjL$ 8, 10
See also: nokkekone

nokkekone (ODan) noun
A woman without a guardian or head of the household, which affected her right to inheritance. Synonymous with ODan nokkefrue (q.v.).
single woman **ODan** $VSjL$ 9

See also: nokkadrummer, nokkefrue
Refs: Hellquist s.v. nucka; Lund s.v.v. nokkefrughe, nokkekune; Schlyter s.v. nokka kona; Tamm and Vogt, eds, 2016, 316

norðmórir (pl.) (ON) noun
people from Nordmøre **ONorw** GuL Leb

norgesmár (ON) noun
man from Norway **OIce** Grg Féh 166
Norwegian **ONorw** $FrL$ ArbB 5

noræn (OSw) **noren** (OSw) **nornir** (OSw) adj.
Appears in regulations concerning the punishment for killing foreigners.
Norwegian **OSw** $YYgL$ Drb, $AVgL$ Md

not (OSw) **nót** (ODan) **naut** (OGu) **naut** (ON) noun
bullock **OSw** $UL$ Kgb, Blb, $VmL$ Kgb, Mb, Bb
cattle **ODan** $ESjL$ 3, **OGu** GL A 45a, Add.
2 (B 17), **OSw** $SdmL$ Ab, $ÄVgL$ Tb
horned cattle **ODan** SkL 169
livestock **ONorw** GuL Krb, Kpb, Leb
oxen **ODan** JyL 2, 3
seine-net **OSw** $UL$ Blb, $VmL$ Bb
See also: nautabo, rus

notadræt (OSw) noun
seine-net catches **OSw** $UL$ Kkb

noyta (OGu) verb
enjoy **OGu** GL A 20, 28

noyta (OGu) **nauðga** (ON) **nauðiga** (ON) verb
compel **OGu** GL A 16
rape **OIce** KRA 36, **ONorw** $FrL$ KrbB 3
See also: noyþa, nöþogher

noyþa (OGu) verb
compel **OGu** GL A 22, Add. 1 (B 4)
force **OGu** GL A 20
need arise **OGu** GL A 20
See also: noyþa, nöþogher

nón (ON) noun
noon **ONorw** GuL Krb

nónheilagr (ON) adj.
holy after 3pm **ONorw** $FrL$ Var 8
holy from nones onwards **OIce** Grg Klþ 9
holy from the preceding nones **ONorw** GuL Krb
nones-holy **OIce** KRA 28

nóþa (OGu) verb
compel **OGu** GL Add. 1 (B 4)
force **OGu** GL A 22, Add. 1 (B 4)
need arise **OGu** GL A 20
See also: noyþa, nöþogher

nótari (ON) **notarius** (ON) noun
scribe **OFar** Seyð 0
**nunnna** (ON) noun

*nun* Olce Grg Fep 158, ONorw FrL KrbB 3

See also: *kloster, munk*

**nunnuvigsla** (ON) noun

consecration of a nun ONorw FrL KrbB 14

**ny** (OSw) noun

Expressions:

*ny ok niþ * ny ok niþær* (OSw) * ny ok niþan* (OGu)

waxing and waning* OGu GL Add. 7

(B 49) GS Ch. 1 OSw UL Blb

**nykkia** (OGu) verb

*manhandle* OGu GL A 8

shake* OGu GL A 19

**nykr** (OGu) noun

*jerking* OGu GL A 19

See also: *nykia*

**nytfall** (ON) noun

*loss of milk* Olce Jó Llb 39

**nýlendi** (ON) noun

*new farm* ONorw FrL KrbA 23

recently cultivated land* Olce Jó Kge 33

**nýmæli** (ON) noun

A new law issued by the Icelandic Law Council (ON lögætta) or by the Norwegian king. Several provisions throughout Grg are marked as new laws, and there has been some speculation concerning whether these provisions were enforced or retained as law, in part due to the stipulation in Grg Klþ 19 that new laws become void if not recited every third summer. In Iceland new laws were announced at the General Assembly (ON alþingi; cf. Grg Vis 101) and at autumn meetings (ON leið) in each quarter of the country.

new information ONorw FrL LlbB 6

new law Olce Grg Klþ 18, 19 Þþþ 61

Vis 101 Lrþ 117 Arþ 118 Lbþ 202

new ordinances ONorw GuL Krb

See also: *lagh, órskurðr, réttarbótt*

Refs: CV; Fritzner; GrgTr II:388; GAO s.v. Grágás; Hertzberg; Jochens 1993; KLMN s.v. nýmæli

**nýtr** (ON) adj.

useful ONorw GuL Llb

**næffer** (OSw) *næfr* (ON) noun

*birch bark* ONorw GuL Llb, Leb,

OSw UL Blb, Vml Bb

See also: *nafrabunki*

**nafrabunki** (OSw) noun

*pile of birch bark* OSw UL Blb, Vml Bb

See also: *naffer*

**nafðraðumbull** (ON) noun

bundle of birch bark ONorw GuL Leb

**næfsa** (OSw) *næpsa* (OSw) verb

punish OSw HL För

**næma** (OSw) *nime* (ODan) *nema* (ON) verb

make a seizure ODan JyL 2

seize ODan ESjL 2, 3, SKl 85, 170

take a deposit OSw DL Rb

take a pledge OSw SmL

take as surety OSw DL Rb, SdmL Till

take by pawn OSw YYgL Drb, AVgL Md

take security OSw AVgL Rlb

take seizure ODan ESjL 3, JyL 2

take surety OSw Vml Mb, YYgL Utgb

Expressions:

*nema af* (ON)

abolish ONorw GuL Krb

declare oneself free of something ONorw GuL Kpb

demand a personal surety OSw Vml Kgb

See also: *nam*

**næmd** (OSw) *nævd* (ODan) *næfd* (OSw) *næmpd* (OSw) noun

A group of men, often twelve (cf. *næmdarmaþer*), appointed to deal with and decide in legal matters. Its origin is debated, and may vary within the Nordic area. The Danish material suggests ecclesiastical incentive to replace formal evidence such as curators and ordeals with truth-seeking procedures. Certain variations may indicate a gradual change over time: they were appointed either for each case (ODan ESjL, SKL) or for a fixed period (ODan JyL), and they acquitted or convicted the accused either unanimously (OSw AVgL, YYgL) or by majority decision (OSw YYgL). There was a *næmd* for various judicial/administrative levels such as *hærop* (q.v.) and *land* (q.v.). Difficult to distinguish from *næmdarmaþer* (q.v.) and *næmdarmaþ* (cf. *næma*), and frequently appearing alongside these as well as in mixed forms, such as *æm af *næmp* (YYgL Gb).

commission OSw DL Rb
deputation OSw DL Kkb

jury OSw DL Rb, ÓgL Kkb, Eb, Db, Vm

nominated men ODan ESjL 1–3, SKKL 7, SKL

66, 108, 146, 147, 177, 180, 217, 218, 221, 226, 230, VjgL passim, OSw YYgL Kkb, Frb, Gb, Rlb, Tb, Föb, Utgb, Add, AVgL Smb, Gb, Rlb

panel OSw DL Eb, Rb, SdmL Kkb, Kgb, Jb, Bb, Kmb, Rb, Till, Sml, UL StfBM, Kkb, Kgb, Mb, Jb, Kmb, Rb, Add. 13, Vml Kkb, Kgb, Jb, Kmb, Bb, Rb
næmdarmaþer (OSw) nævndeman (ODan) nemdarmaþr (OGu) nefdarmaðr (ON) næmdamen (OSw) næmningaman (OSw) noun

The first and the last four above are formally similar and have the same etymology. Historically the OSw næmningaman also belongs to this context. Nevertheless, these words differ considerably in their semantics over the Nordic area.

In ONorw this term refers to a delegate from the fylki (q.v.) to the lögþing (see lögþinging), whereas in Olce (Jó) it refers to a delegate, appointed by the valdsmaðr (see valdsmaþer) from the assembly district (þing) to the General Assembly (alþingi). In OSw, OGu and ODan it most often refers to a member of a næmd (q.v.), and occasionally a man appointed to another assignment (such as, in DL, making a request to the bishop from the householders). In YVgL, it refers to a local delegate dealing with certain legal matters, possibly responsible for the skiri (i.e. part of a hæraþ (q.v.)). The næmningaman in SdmL was possibly a member of the folklandsnæmd ‘provincial panel’ authorized to pass judgement besides the lawman (laghmaþer) and the judge (domari).

chosen man ODan ESjl 1
commissioner OGu GS Ch. 4, OSw DL Kkb
delegate ONorw FrL Tfb 5, GuL Krb
man in a panel OSw SdmL Kmb, Rb, Till
man of a {næmd} OSw HL Åb
named man OSw YYgL Kkb, Frb, Drb, Tfb, Jb, Fób, Add, ÅVygL Md, Slb, Jb
nominated man ODan ES jl 1, Olce Jó Tfb 2
panel member OSw UL Rb, VmL Kgb, Rb

See also: maper, næmd, valdsmaþer

Refs: CV s.v. nefndarmaðr; Einar Arnórsson 1945, 191–232; Fritzner s.v. nefndarmaðr; Hertzberg s.v. nefdr (nemdr) maðr; KLMN s.v. hæradsdomare, nefndarmenn, nämand, næmningaman, rettergang, sexman, syn; Nilsson 2012, 148–59; Schlyter s.v.v. næmdarmaþer, næmningaman; Áqvist 1989, 176–336

næmna (OSw) nævne (ODan) nemna (OGu) nefna (ON) næfnæ (OSw) næmpna (OSw) verb

Literally ‘to name’. Legally significant uses include to baptize children, to nominate men for positions on panels, guard duties, inspections etc., to call someone to appear at a þing ‘assembly’, and to identify an offender. When used of nomination, often appearing in phrases such as næmdar maper, næmda menn (OSw), næmd man, næmvde man (ODan), which are difficult to distinguish from næmd (q.v.) and næmdarmaþer (q.v.), and frequently appearing alongside these. When used to lay blame at the start of legal proceedings, occasionally translated as ‘to charge’, ‘to prosecute’.
næmdarmal (OSw) noun
-case involving a {næmdl} OSw HL Áb
næmpning (OSw) nævning (ODan) noun
choosing representatives for commission
or investigation OSw DL Rb
nominated men ODan JyL 2, 3
næpnastulðr (ON) noun
-theft of turnips Olce Jó þjb 11
næs (OSw) noun
Appears once in the phrase skiera eller till nas fælle
‘acquit or sentence to defence by oath’ (OSw SmL) of
a {næmdl} ‘panel’ making a decision.
Refs: Schlyter s.v. næs
næsiavær (OSw) noun
-beach-guard OSw HL Kgb
næstabróðra (pl.) (ON) næstabræðra (ON)
næstabróðri (ON) noun
-second cousins Olce Grg þþ 25, 35 Vis 89, 107
Bat 113 Ómb 143 Feþ 157 Hrs 235 Misc 248
næstsystkenebarn (ODan) noun
second cousin ODan SkKL 7
nætrgamall (ON) adj.
-one night old ONorw GuL Tjb
næveehog (ODan) hnefahögg (ON) noun
-fist blow ODan JyL 3, Olce Grg Vis 86
strike with a fist ODan SkL 98, Olce Jó Mah 22
nöthus (OSw) nöta hus (OSw) nótos (OSw) noun
cattle barn OSw HL Mb
cattle house OSw YVgL Tb, ÁVgL Tb
cow byre OSw SmL
cow shed OSw YVgL Kkb
See also: nöt
nøþogher (OSw) nøthigh (ODan) naþugr (OGu) adj.
gainst someone’s wishes OSw YVgL Kkb
by force ODan SkL 218, VSjL 61, 86,
OSw HL Kkb, UL Jb, Vml Kkb
forced OGu GL Add. 8 (B 55), OSw UL Kkb
in need OGu GL Add. 8 (B 55)
unwilling OGu GL Add. 1 (B 4)
with force ODan VSjL 86
See also: nóyta, nóyha
nøþysyn (OSw) naþysyn (OGu) násðysyn (ON) noun
Legitimate excuse given to avoid legal action, with
varying emphasis on it being caused by necessity due
to obligations or to misfortune. Mainly of failure to
perform a duty, such as to appear at a þing ‘assembly’.
Certain excuses were stipulated in the laws, such as
illness or injury, while others were assessed by prudent
men (such as the lögmaðr (see laghmapr) and the
Law Council in Jó þfb 2). In OSw SmL, presumably
a pun interpreting syn (q.v.) as the homograph meaning
‘inspection’ etc.
-accident OSw HL Kmb
circumstance Olce Jó Kab 22
compelling reason ONorw EidsL 32.9
48.10, FrL KrbB 19, GuL Krb
difficulties OSw HL Kgb
distress Olce Jó Fml 18
emergency OGu GL A 6, ONorw BorgL 2
excuse Olce Jó Fml 4
genuine difficulty OFar Seyð 10
great need ONorw FrL KrbB 14
lawful extenuating circumstance ONorw EidsL 32.9
lawful hindrance ONorw FrL KrbB 12
legitimate necessity Olce Jó þfb 8
legitimate reason Olce Js þfb 6 Mah 18
necessity Olce Grg þþ 23, 34, Jó þfb 2 Sg
2 Mah 14, 17 Kge 12, 20 Lbb 1, 4 Lib 20,
59 þjb 12, 13 Fml 4, 13, Js Mah 30, 31 Lbb
1, KRA 1, 11, ONorw BorgL 5.14, EidsL
32.8, FrL Var 46 Leb 8, GuL Krb, Kpb
necessity inspection OSw SdmL Bb
need ONorw EidsL 47.7
reason ONorw FrL Var 46
time of need ONorw BorgL 12.11
urgent need Olce Jó Mah 13
valid excuse ONorw GuL Krb, Arb, Mhb
Refs: Fritzner s.v. násðysyn; Hertzberg s.v. násðysyn;
SAOB s.v. násðysyn; Schlyter s.v. n¡susyn
nøthtækt (ODan) noun
-rape ODan ESIJ 2
See also: vald
oborghæper (OSw) adj.
without security OSw YVgL Add
oborin (OSw) adj.
unborn OSw DL Mb
See also: forleikisværk, oskabarn
obrightjer (OSw) adj.
undisputed OSw UL Kmb, Vml Kmb
ofdyri (ON) noun
lintel ONorw GuL Tjb
See also: uppdyri
ofdóma (ON) ofdæma (ON) verb
-judge too harshly Olce Jó Mah 17
See also: vandóma
**offerdagher** (OSw) noun
*day of offering OSw JVgL Kkb*
*sacrificial day OSw SdmL Kkb, Till*

**ofgangr** (ON) noun
Expressions:

-ganga ofgöngum yfri konu sinni (ON)
use violence toward one's wife ONorw FrL Mhb 35

**ofhog** (OSw) noun
*excessive felling OSw SdmL Jb, Bb, Till*

**oflið** (ON) noun

-force of numbers Olce Grg þþþ 58

**ofmegri** (ON) noun

-starvation ONorw GuL Kpb

**ofra** (ON) verb

-brandish ONorw GuL Mhb

**ofrán** (ON) noun

-Ofrán was a robbery considered too bad to require the usual compensation.
-overrobery ONorw GuL Mhb

Refs: Helle 2001, 94; KLNM s.v. rán

**ofrester** (OGu) adj.

-before being tortured OGu GL Add. 8 (B 55)

**ofriþer** (OSw) ufrith (ODan) noun

-breaking of a man’s peace ODan ESjL 2
distress OSw UL Kmb, VmL Kmb

-something illegal ODan ESjL 2

-unrest OSw SdmL Till

-violence OSw SdmL Kmb, Till

See also: friþer

**ofríki** (ON) noun

-force Olce Grg þþþ 41, 77, Js Kab 1

-force (illegally used) ONorw GuL Tlb

-violence ONorw FrL KrbA 45

**ofríkismaðr** (ON) noun

-A person who uses force or violence to coerce others. Used of men who attempt to influence or obstruct cases through intimidation. Transferring a case to such a person, presumably with the intention of strong-arming one’s adversary, is explicitly forbidden in some laws (e.g. GuL Kpb [ch. 47] and Js Kab 8).

-more powerful man ONorw GuL Kpb, Lœb, Olb

-powerful man Olce Jó Kab 10, Js Kab 8

-tyrannous man Olce Grg Arþ 126

Refs: CV s.v. ofríkismaðr; Fritzner s.v. ofríkismaðr; Hertzberg s.v. ofríkismaðr; Schulman 2010, 311 note 196

**ofráls** (OSw) ofrels (OGu) ófrjáls (ON) adj.

-Literally, ‘unfree’. The word was used as an infrequent alternative to þrael (q.v.) and equivalent nouns, perhaps indicating a less permanent state of slavery (cf. hemahion). Such people had restricted rights and were subject to reduced compensation, but in certain circumstances they were treated as equals with free people. For instance in VmL, where a woman claims to have miscarried, the testimony of an unfree woman is as valid as that of a free woman. The same is true in the situation in which a woman claims that the child was born alive and this is challenged by relatives. In GL, the word is used in connection with assaults on unfree women, who received much lower compensation for rape and no compensation for assaults that did not result in injury.

-slime OGu GL A 22

-unfree OGu GL A 23, ONorw EidsL 48.5, OSw SdmL Åb, Bb, Kmb, Mb, UL Åb, Mb, Kmb, VmL Åb, Mb

See also: ambat, fostre, fræls, hemahion, hemakona, þjörðin, þræl

-Ref: KLNM, s.v. frälse, træl; Nevéus 1974; Peel 2015, 149−50 note 23/8−9; Schlyter 1877, s.v. ofraels; SL UL, 60 note 56, 63 note 91

**ofse** (OSw) opse (OSw) opse (OSw) noun

-higher force OSw VmL Jb

**ofsinnisarf** (OSw) noun

-inheritance after a disaster OSw SdmL Åb

-inheritance after an accident OSw HL Åb, UL Åb, VmL Åb

**ofsinnisvatn** (OSw) offsinne (OSw) noun

-accidental flooding OSw UL Bb, VmL Bb

See also: vaþadrap, vaþaeþer, vaþaværk, vaþi, viliaværk

**ofsokn** (OSw) opsokn (OSw) upsokn (OSw) noun

-harsh judgement OSw VmL Rb

**ofsökia** (OSw) offsökia (OSw) verb

-over penalize OSw UL Rb, VmL Rb

See also: meta

**oftala** (OSw) oftala (ON) noun

-high estimate ONorw FrL Var 42

-unreasonable action OSw UL Rb, Add. 16

**ofværkaböter** (OSw) noun

-fines for violence OSw HL Kkb

**ofylter** (OSw) adj.

-unsubstantiated OSw UL Rb, VmL Rb
ofæfl (OSw) ofævle (ODan) oefli (OSw) ofvælli (OSw) uræfl (OSw) uefl (OSw) noun

For details on usage, see vanrökt.

force ODan SkL 234

superior force OSw YVgL Rb, Utgb, Add, ÁVgL Rlb, Föb

See also: vangöma

ofæster (OSw) adj.

not promised OSw YVgL Add

ofüdder (OSw) ufod (ODan) uföder (OSw) adj.

unborn ODan FSjL 6, OSw DL Mb, Gb

See also: askabarn

oför (OSw) oförr (ON) öfær (ON) uförr (ON) adj.

The latter part of the word (-för) is etymologically connected to the verb (q.v.) 'go, travel'. The meanings fall into two groups, one related to persons: 'unfit to work' (OSw, HL), 'disabled' (ONorw, GuL), 'not able bodied' (OLíce, Jó); the other related to ground, terrain: 'impassable' (ONorw, GuL), or ships: 'unseaworthy, not seaworthy' (ONorw, GuL). In the sense 'impassable' oför is related to the noun öföra (ON) 'impassable area'.

disabled ONorw GuL Tfb

impassable ONorw GuL Krb, Lób

not able bodied Olce Jó Kge 34

unfit to work OSw HL Mb

unseaworthy ONorw GuL Lób

ogilder (OSw) ugild (ODan) ógildr (ON) ogíldær (OSw) ogilt (OSw) ugilder (OSw) adj.

Etymologically related to the verb gælda ‘to pay (for); to be worth’. As an antonym of gilder (q.v.), used of that which does not meet legal standards, translated as e.g. ‘invalid’, ‘deficient’, ‘inaequate’. Also applying to certain legal procedures — for which the translations may overlap — such as the legal denial of compensation, including that for a criminal who is also victimized, reflected in translations such as ‘uncompensated’, ‘without compensation’, ‘not repaid’, of the dismissal of a plaintiff’s request, translated as e.g. ‘dismissed’, ‘without a case’, ‘without voice in the matter’, and of the dropping of charges against a defendant, translated as ‘with impunity’, making it partly synonymous with saklòs (q.v.).

deficient OSw DL Bb

dismissed OSw HL Kkb

entitled to no compensation OSw DL Eb

of forfeit immunity Olce Jó Llb 34

inadequate OSw SdmL Bb, VmL Kkb, Bb

ineligible for compensation OSw HL Kgb, Rb

invalid Olce Js Llb 22, OSw HL Rb, SdmL Jb, Bb, Rb, Till, UL Kkb, Jb, Blb, VmL Mb, Bb, Rb, YVgL Th, Jb, Add, ÁVgL Smh, Slb, Jb, Th, Föb

do no fine is to be paid out OSw HL Bb

no punishment is to be inferred OSw DL Kkb

not in accordance with the law Olce Jó Llb 33

not in order OSw YVgL Jb, Föb, Utgb

not liable to compensation or wergild ONorw GuL Krb, Lób

not subject to compensation OSw DL Kkb, Tjdb, UL Kkb, Mb, Jb, Kmb, Blb, VmL Kkb, Áb, Mb, Kmb

not to be compensated OSw UL Bb, Rb, VmL Áb, Rb

not obliged to repay OSw HL Jb

not pay anything for somebody ODan SkL 215, 216

not repayed OSw DL Bb

uncompensated OSw DL Eb, Rb, HL Kgb, Áb, Mb, Blb, SdmL Kkb, KgB, Gb, Bb, Mb, UL Mb, Blb, Add, 2, VmL Mb, Bb, ÖgL Kkb, Eb, Db

void OSw YVgL Frb, Drb, Tlb

voided OSw UL Rb, VmL Rb

with impunity OFar Seyð 5

without a case OSw YVgL Rlb, ÁVgL Rlb, Lek

without cause OSw YVgL Tb

without compensation OFar Seyð 5, Olce Jó Mah 2, Js Mah 6, 7, KRA 8, ONorw FrgL Intr 1 KrbA 10 Var 14 Rgb 26 Kb 14 LlbA 21, OSw UL Kgb, Áb, Mb, Blb, Add, 2, VmL Kkb, KgB, Áb, Mb, Bb, YVgL Kkb, Drb, ÁVgL Kkb, Md

without voice in the matter OSw HL Kkb

See also: aterbryta, atergangs, gilder

Refs: Cleasby and Vigfússon s.v. úgildr; Hertzberg s.v. ogíldr; Schlyter s.v.v. gilder, gælda, ogíldr

ogípter (OSw) ugítfi (ODan) ögíptr (OGu) ogíflr (ON) ogípt (ON) adj.

unmarried ODan Jyl 1, OGu GL A 20, 20a, 21, 28, Olce Jó Kge 2, Js Kvg 1, ONorw FrgL Kvb 2, GuL Arb, OSw DL Mb, Bb, HL Kkb, SdmL Kkb, YVgL Kkb, Áb, ÁVgL Áb

See also: gifter

ogymsla (OGu) noun

carelessness OGu GL Add. 2 (B 17)

See also: vangöma

ohailigr (OGu) óheilagr (ON) óheilagr (ON) adj.

This word, which does not occur in the Danish or Swedish laws, is used in at least three distinct ways. Firstly, it means ‘unholy’ in a general sense, the opposite to helagher and cognates. Secondly (in GL only), it refers to working or weekdays as opposed to ‘holy’ days: Sundays, saints’ days, church festivals,
etc. Thirdly, it means unprotected in some way. In the senses ‘of forfeit immunity’ and ‘unprotected’, the word is related to the concepts of manhælghþ, the right to personal protection under the law, and hemfríþer, the protection that one had in one’s own home against attack. This is the implication behind the majority of usages in OIce and ONorw law and occurs when a person is suspected of a crime, but perhaps not yet condemned by trial, in which case their right to compensation was removed. In GL it is used to refer to the loss of protection suffered if someone refused to admit a legally correct house-search for stolen goods. The search party could legally break down his door without fear of prosecution, even if no stolen goods were found. Similar rules, but without the use of the word ohelagher, are to be found in ÁVgL, YVgL and ÖgL.

condemned ONorw FrL Mhb 41
of forfeit immunity OIce Grg þþþ 52, 55 Vis 87, 88 Bat 113 Fþþ 159 Lþþ 181, 201 Rsþ 230 Misc 238, 242, Js Lþb 27 Kab 4 unholy ONorw EidsL 24.2 27.5 unprotected OGu GL A 14, 37 unprotected by the law ONorw Gul Krþ, Kþþ, Lþ, Mhb without legal redress OIce Grg Vis 90 without the protection of law OIce Jó Mah 4, 16 Lþb 22, 30 þþþ 6 working OGu GL A 56
See also: helagher, hemfríþer, manhælghþ
Refs: Heusler 1911, 6–68, 114–23; KLMN s.v.v. hæmnd, rætlösa; Miller 1984, 127 n. 126; Peel 2015, 172 note 37/7–9; Schlyter 1877, s.v. ohailiger

ohailiger (OGu) adj.
indecent OGu GL A 23

ohemul (OSw) ðheimill (ON) ðheimull (ON) ðheimill (ON) ohemol (OSw) uhemol (OSw) adj.
having no legal authentication of ownership OSw UL Jb, Kþþ, VmL Kþþ having no warrantable rights OIce Js Lþþ 10 Kab 9 illegal ONorw Gul Kþþ, Lþ, Oþþ illegally OIce Jó Lþb 1 illegitimate ONorw FrL Kvþþ 16 without authority OSw YVgL Add

ohemult (OSw) uhemol (ODan) uhemleth (ODan) uhemol (OSw) uhemolt (OSw) adj.
without authority OSw SdmL Kþþ without giving a guarantee OSw UL Jb, VmL Jb without title ODan ESþþ 3, Jþþ 1, 3, OSw SdmL Jb
See also: hemula

oklandaþer (OSw) adj.
unchallenged OSw UL Jb, Kþþ, VmL Kþþ without contention OSw UL Äb
Expressions:
oklandaþer ok oqvalder (OSw) unchallenged and uncontested OSw SdmL Jb oklutraþer ok oklandaþer (OSw) unchallenged OSw DL Bb oqvalþ ok oklandat (OSw) without blame and charge OSw HL Bb
See also: oklutraþer, oqvalder

oklutraþer (OSw) adj.
unchallenged OSw SdmL Jb undisputed OSw UL Jb without complaint OSw UL Äb
Expressions:
oklutraþer ok oklandaþer (OSw) unchallenged OSw DL Bb
See also: oklandaþer

okr (ON) noun
usury OIce KRA 35

okrkarle (ON) noun
usurer OIce KRA 11, 35, ONorw EidsL 50.13

okærder (OSw) ukærth (ODan) adj.
unchallenged ODan Jþþ 1 undisputed ODan Jþþ 1 without dispute OSw YVgL Add
See also: kær, uilter

olafsdagher (OSw) noun
Feast of St Olaf (29 July) OSw UL Rþþ, VmL Rþþ
See also: olafsmessa

olafsmessa (OSw) olavsmisse (ODan) olafsmessa (ON) noun
Feast of St Olaf (29 July) OSw UL Kþþ, VmL Kþþ
See also: olafsdagher

olagh (OSw) ulogh (ODan) ðlög (ON) ðlög (ON) noun
incorrect law OSw SdmL Till injustice ONorw FrL Tþþ 6 lawlessness OFar Seyð 4, ONorw GuL Lþþ unlawful action ODan ESþþ 2 unlawful ends OIce Grg þþþ 46 unlawfully ODan ESþþ 3, 3, SKL 66 unlawfulness OSw YVgL Add, ÖgL Kþþ, Eb
olagha (OSw) adj.

*illegal* OSw SdmL Kkb, Bb

*unlawful* OSw ÓgL Eb, Db

olaghlika (OSw) ulaghlik (ODan) olaglica (OGu) ulaghlika (OSw) adv.

*by unlawfully* ODan ESjL 3

*unlawfully* OGu GS Ch. 4, OSw HL Äb, SdmL Kmb, ÓgL Kkb, Eb, Vm

olerþr (OGu) ölerðr (ON) úlærðr (ON) adj.

*lay* OGu GL A 5, 21, ONorw GuL Krb

Expressions:

úlærðr maðr (ON)

*layman* OIce Grg Klþ 1, 2 KRA 15

olia (OSw) oelea (ON) olía (OSw) ola (OSw) olea (OSw) verb

*administer* Extreme Unction OSw YVgL Kkb, ÁVgL Föb

*anoint* OSw ÓgL Kkb

*give* Extreme Unction ONorw GuL Krb, OSw SmL, YVgL Utgb, ÁVgL Kkb

oling (OSw) olean (ON) öleng (OSw) olning (OSw) noun

*anointment* OSw ÓgL Kkb

*Extreme Unction* ONorw GuL Krb, OSw SmL, YVgL Kkb, ÁVgL Kkb

*unction* OSw SmL

See also: olia

olof (OSw) ólof (ON) noun

*lack of permission* OIce Grg Lrb 117, Jó Llb 36

*without permission* OSw HL Blb

oloflíker (OSw) adj.

*non-permissible* OSw ÓgL Kkb

olovandis (OSw) olofins (OGu) olofís (OGu) olovís (OSw) olovís (OSw) ulovandis (OSw) adv.

*illegally* OGu GL A 26, 63

*illicit* OSw DL Bb

*without leave* OGu GL A 35

*without permission* OGu GL A 56, OSw SdmL Bb, UL Blb, VmL Mb, Bb, YVgL Jb, Föb, Utgb, ÁVgL Jb, Fös, Föb

*without promise* OSw HL Blb

See also: lof

omaghi (OSw) oformagi (OGu) ovormaghi (OGu) ómagi (ON) úmagi (ON) oformagi (OSw)

oghormaghi (OSw) ovormaghi (OSw) ovormaghi (OSw) ughurmaghi (OSw) noun

According to the Svea laws (DL, HL, SdmL, VmL, UL), OGu GL and ONorw law a person was omaghi until he reached the age of 15, in Olce law until he was 16 years old. An omaghi was a person who could not maintain himself or manage his own affairs, either because he had no property and was unable to work for his living, or because he could not use his property in a sensible way. Old people, unable to work, were usually supported by their heirs. If they were freedmen and had no heirs, they were put in an open grave where they were left to die; their master had to support the one (of a couple) who lived longer (GuL Løb ch. 63). A person who became insane was also considered an omaghi. The omaghi had reduced personal rights and responsibility. According to the GuL (Mhb, ch. 190) a male was not legally responsible before he was 12 years old, then he was halfréttismaðr (q.v.) until he reached the age of 15 and became a fullréttismaðr. According to the FrL (Mhb ch. 36) he was halfréttismaðr between 8 and 15 years of age. If he damaged property, he paid only half compensation. He was not allowed to make deals, and if he killed someone, he had to leave the country within a fixed deadline; if exceeding that deadline he forfeited all his property. However, agnates and cognates might accompany him abroad and allow him to stay there with impunity (FrL ibid.). In ODan laws, the age of criminal responsibility was 15.

With regard to maintenance, it was possible for people to donate their property to an ecclesiastical institution and receive maintenance in return. In general, however, the duty of maintenance was incumbent on the kin and distributed among the kinsfolk for certain fixed periods, in Olce law (Grg) for 2 to 4 years, depending on the degree (nearness) of kinship; failure to fulfil this duty implied penalty. Alternatively, the Olce commune (heppr) and the quarter (fiarþunger, see fiarþunger) was responsible, in the last resort the entire country.

OSW laws state that whoever was responsible for an omaghi and his property could not sell or trade in this property if it would be to the disfavour of the omaghi. The omaghi himself was not allowed to sell or trade in property unless his nearest kinsfolk consented. Only if he needed money for maintenance might his nearest kinsmen sell parts of his land. However, when he came of age (maghandi alder) he could reverse such bargains. As in the ONorw laws an omaghi was not considered to have full age and legal capacity. To kill him was a villainy (niðingsverk, see niþingsværk). He could not be outlawed and could not be sentenced to death if guilty of theft or murder. If guilty of theft and injury, he had to pay a smaller amount of compensation. He was not allowed to take an oath, neither could he marry, or pass on a message...
baton. The person responsible for an omaghi was his legal guardian.

ODan laws have no term corresponding exactly to omaghi in the sense of person under age. The nearest ones are flatføring (house-led person) and oreght man (a man who had no house or land and did not take part in military duty).

The condition of being an ovormaghi was termed (ON) ómegð.

dependent Olce Grg Klþb 18 þþþ 22 passim, Jó Mah 2, 4 Kge 3, 7 Lbb 1 Kab 24 þþþ
16, Js Mah 8 Kab 18 þþþ 7, KRA 10, 14, ONorw FrL Mhb 32 Var 13 Leb 10
dependent child Olce Grg Fþþ 148
disabled OSw HL Blb
incapable person Olce Grg þþþ 49
infant OSw YVgL Jb, Add, ÁVgL Jb
legal minor OSw YVgL Tb, ÁVgL Tb
minor OGu GL A 14, 20, 28, 51, 59, Olce Jó
Kge 16, 32 þþþ 8, ONorw FrL Mhb 34 FrôB 22,
Gul. Kvþþ, Lþþ, Lþþ, Arb, Mhb, Tþþ, OSw DL
Eb, Mb, Bb, Tþþb, Rb, HL Kkb, Kgb, Mb, Jh,
SdmL Kkb, Kgb, Jh, Mb, Tþþb, UL Kkb, Kgb,
Mb, Jb, VmL Kkb, Kgb, Åb, Mb, Jb, YVgL Kkb,
Frþþ, Urb, Add, ÁVgL Slþþ, ÓgL Eb, Db, Vm
under-age OSw HL Åþþ, Mb
ward Olce Grg Arþþ 122, Jó Lþþ 29 þþþ 1
See also: alder, maghandi, ómegð, orþþþþþþþ
Refs: Hertzberg s.v. úmagi; KLMN s.v.v. alderdom,
framfærsla, tilrægnelighed, úmagi, vitme, værge
l, ægteskab, ætt; Tamm and Vogt 2016, 20

omynd (OSw) noun
dowry OSw ÓgL Eb, Db, Vm

op (OSw) op (OGu) noun
cry OGu GL A 22
shout OGu GL A 22, 36, OSw UL Kgb, VmL Kgb
Expressions:
op ok (a) kallan (OSw)
cries and shouts OSw ÓgL Eb
cry or invocation OSw YVgL Add
scream or cry for help OSw HL Kgb
screams and shouts for help OSw DL Eb
shouting and calling for help OSw SdmL Kgb

openbar (OSw) openbar (ODan) adj.

Used of public, publicly known or otherwise apparent actions or states, often in phrases such as openbar hor ‘evident adultery’ (OSw YVgL Kkb), openbar men ‘open perjury’ (ODan JyL 2), openbar win ‘open enemy’ (ODan JyL 3), yppinbar uini ‘public/
ora (OSw) verb
seek revenge OSw ÖgL Db

oran (OSw) noun
feud
OSw UL Mb, VmL Mb

oranbot (OSw) noun
feuding compensation
OSw ÖgL Db

See also: bot, oran

oraþamaþr (OGu) noun
unreasonable man
OGu GL A 28

See also: oraþlika

oraþlika (OGu) adv.
il advisedly
OGu GL A 24d, 29

See also: oraþamaþr

ordela (OSw) verb
acquit OSw YVgL Föb
exonerate OSw YVgL Kkb

Expressions:
ordela sik (OSw)
acquit OSw YVgL Föb
exonerate OSw YVgL Kkb

orðfullr (ON) adj.
correctly worded
Olce Jó Llb 17

oreghe (ODan) verb
despoil
ODan Jyl 2

oreghe (ODan) noun
outlying field
ODan ESjL 3

oreghthman (ODan) noun
A man without property who did not pay military tax.
man without property
ODan Jyl 2

orf (OSw) orf (OSw) noun
The principal meaning is ‘creature’. It frequently, however, seems to have referred to an inheritance in movables rather than in land. In this context, the word was always coupled with a word meaning the latter in the alliterative expression arf ok orf. Here arf is a neuter form of the masculine noun arver (‘land; inheritance, birthright’). It has also been suggested that a different meaning of orf is involved in this expression, and that it is just an example of a parallelism, with orf containing its ON attested meaning, ‘scythe handle’, just indicating insignificant items of inheritance: an equivalent to the English ‘goods and chattels’. Schlyter links the word to Anglo-Saxon words referring to livestock, ‘creatures’, to distinguish movables from real estate (the birthright

land). A similar meaning attaches to fea, which can be used to mean ‘money’ amongst other things. In UL the expression is used in particular in connection with situations in which inheritance might be disputed — posthumous children or those born out of wedlock — so the expression could well indicate that the child concerned was to inherit both land and movables, and not just the latter. The word occurs only in the laws of Svealand.

inheritance in movables OSw UL Äb, VmL Åb

Expressions:
(taka) arf ok orf (OSw)
birthright and inheritance OSw UL Åb VmL Åb
inheritance OSw HL Åb
inheritance and birthright OSw DL Gb
inheritance in land and movables OSw SdmL Åb
right of inheritance and birthright OSw DL Kkb

See also: arver, fea

Refs: KLNM, s.v. arv; Schlyter 1877, s.v. orf; SL UL, 83−84 note 39

orka (OSw) orka (OGu) verb
be able to
OGu GL A 14, OSw UL Kkb, Kgb, Mb, Jb, Blb, VmL Mb, Jb, Kmb, Bb
afford to
OGu GL A 13, 14, Add. 9 (B 81), OSw UL Kkb, Kgb, Mb, Blb, VmL Kkb

orka (ON) noun
slave’s work for his own benefit
ONorw GuL Løb

orlof (OSw) orlov (ODan) orlof (ON) orloff (OSw) noun
permission
ODan Jyl 2, 3, Olce Jó Llb 20, OSw HL Kkb, Rb, SdmL Kkb, Kgb, Gb, UL Kkb

ormylia (OSw) noun
A pejorative term for a person breaking boundary markers.
{ormylia} OSw YVgL Jb, ÄVgL Jb

Refs: Schlyter s.v. ormylia

ornume (ODan) noun
Privately owned cultivated land that was marked off and exempt from land division between the landowners of a village.

land apart
ODan Jyl 1, SkL 72

land outside the roping
OSw VSjL 76

separate land
ODan Jyl 3

Refs: Hoff 1998, 150−53; KLNM s.v. ornum; Lund s.v. ornun; Schlyter s.v. ornun; Tamam and Vogt, eds, 2016, 307

ornumeskjal (ODan) noun
unroped boundary
ODan VSjL 76
orosta (OSw) orresta (ODan) orista (OGu) noun
battle OGu GL Add. 1 (B 4), OSw YVgL Åb
war ODan Vsjl 16
orsake (ODan) verb
prove one’s innocence ODan JyL 2
ortarvitni (OGu) noun
evidence as to work OGu GL A 25
See also: viti
ortasoyþr (OGu) noun
working beast OGu GL A 10
orudder (OSw) orydder (OSw) adj.
uncultivated OSw UL Blb, VmL Bb
orunabot (OSw) noun
unnuly animal compensation OSw UL Mb
See also: bot, bóta
orvite (ODan) adj.
without OSaD EsjL 2
orþ (OGu) orð (ON) noun
pledge Olce Íó Kge 32, ONorw FrL Mhb 8
promise Olce Íó Kab 17
slander OGu GL A 2
statement OGu GL Add. 8 (B 55)
vote Olce Grg Lrp 117
word OGu GL A 20a, 39
Expressions:
jafrask orðum (ON)
consider oneself somebody’s equal ONorw GuL Løb
orð ok eiðr (ON)
pledge and promise ONorw GuL Krb, Kpb, Tfb
See also: eþer
orþaskipti (OSw) noun
squabbable OSw YVgL Add
orat (OSw) adv.
wrongly OSw YVgL Add
orætlik (OSw) urættelik (ODan) adv.
icorrectly OSw SdmL Bb
unjustly ODan Skl 47, Vsjl 82
unlawfully ODan EsjL 2, OSw UL Blb, VmL Bb
without justification OSw UL Kkb, Rb, VmL Kkb
orætter (OSw) uræt (ODan) uræt (ODan) noun
injustice ODan EsjL 2, OSw SdmL För, Till
orætter (OSw) adj.
illegal OSw HL Blb
incorrect OSw HL Jb, SdmL Kkb
unjust ODan Jyl 2, OSw SdmL För, Bb, Kgb
unlawful OSw HL Kgb

orsaker (OSw) orsak (ODan) ósekr (ON) orsækr (ON)
orsaker (OSw) urorsaker (OSw) adj.
Antonymous to saker (q.v.) and partly synonymous with saklós (q.v.), inasmuch as orsaker also shows the ambiguity and translational overlap of the meanings ‘innocent; not guilty’, ‘acquitted’ and ‘with impunity/without penalty’.
blameless ODan JyL 2, SkKL 12
free and innocent ODan JyL 2
innocent ODan JyL 2, OSw VmL Rb
not guilty ONorw GuL Mhb, Tjb, Leb, OSw ÁVgL Kkb, ÖgL Kkb
with impunity OFar Seyð 3, Olce Íó Mah 8, 16
Kge 14, 34 Ílb 6, 19 Kab 20 Íjb 12 Fml 3, 9
without action taken against ODan JyL 2
without guilt ONorw FrL KrbA 2, 37 Mb 32, 41
without penalty Olce Grg Omb 132 Feb 149
Fjl 225, Íó Íjb 3, Jv Mah 8, 18 Íjb 6, KRA 26,
ONorw FrL KrbB 1 Mb 62 Leb 2 Rgb 3 LlbA 1
without punishment ONorw FrL KrbB 1, GuL Løb, Llb, Tjb, Leb
See also: osander, saker, saklós
Refs: Fritzen s.v. úsakr; Hellquist s.v.v.
orsak, saker, ursäkt; de Vries s.v. sekr

osander (OSw) ósannr (ON) ósóðr (ON) osandær
(ODan) usander (OSw) adj.
innocent OSw VmL Kkb
not guilty Olce Grg Feb 157 Rsh 227
Rsh 230, Íó Íjb 6, OSw YVgL Tb
See also: osaker, saklós, sander

osannind (OSw) noun
deceit OSw SdmL Till
untruth OSw ÖgL Kkb

osater (OSw) osatter (OSw) osætter (OSw) adj.
as enemies OSw HL Kgb, UL Kkb, Kgb, Mb, VmL Kgb, ÖgL Eb
as foes OSw HL Kgb, YVgL Add
not settled OSw HL Kgb
unreconciled OSw SdmL Kgb, Mb
See also: sater

osíper (OSw) osíðr (ON) noun
objectionable practice Olce Íó Kge 35
sinful living OSw ÖgL Kkb

oskabarn (OSw) uskabarn (OSw) noun
Appears in the context of compensation for children never conceived due to violence (e.g. castration or bride-robbery).
appeared children OSw SdmL Gb, Mb, VmL Åb
oskemdr (OGu) adj.
without dishonour OGu GL A 13, 14
without shame OGu GL Add. 1 (B4)

oskiel (OGu) óskil (ON) noun
bad behaviour ONorw FrL KrbA 40
dishonesty Olce Jó Kab 7
injustice OGu GL A 37
unfairness ONorw FrLRgb 33

oskipter (OSw) uskipt (ODan) uskifteth (ODan)
óskiðr (ON) uskiðer (OSw) uskipter (OSw) adj.
outlying OSw YVgL Kkb
undistributed ODan JyL 1
undivided ODan ESjL 2., JyL 1, SKL 65, 141, VSjL 70, ONorw GuL Lib, Arb, OSw DL Bb, SdmL Bb, Till, YVgL Tb, Förb, ÖgL Db
without division ODan SKL 1
See also: oskanda

oskraðað (OSw) adv.
unconfessed OSw SdmL Kkb
unrepented OSw ÖgL Kkb
unshriven OSw UL Kkb, VmL Kkb

oskyldr (OSw) uskyld (ODan) oskyldr (OGu)
óskyldr (ON) óskyldr (ON) oskyldr (OSw) adj.
distantly related Olce Jó Kge 17
having no duty ONorw FrL KrbA 12
innocent OGu GL Add. 8 (B 55)
not close in kin OSw YVgL Add
not closely related Olce Jó Kge 23
outside of kin ONorw FrL KrbB 3
outside the kindred ONorw GuL Olb
remotely related Olce Grg Arp 122, KRA 36
unkinned OSw SmL
unrelated OSw DL Bb, Gb, SdmL Kkb, Jb, VmL Jb, YVgL Äb
without guilt ODan SKL 111
See also: skylder (2)

oskælika (OSw) oskælika (OGu) uskælika (OSw) adv.
for no reason OSw DL Kkb
illegally OGu GL A 25, OSw YVgL Add
without reason OSw SdmL Conf, YVgL Kkb

oskar (OSw) uskar (ODan) óskirðr (ON) oskir
(OSw) uskir (OSw) adj.
desecrated OSw UL Kkb
impure OSw YVgL Kkb
not cleansed ODan SKL 88, 121, 156, 217, 221
unbaptized Olce Grg Klþ 2, KRA 1, 11, ONorw FrL KrbA 3, 4

unholy OSw ĀVgL Kkb
See also: skær

osoyþr (OGu) osøyþan (OGu) noun
unruly animal OGu GL A 17, 26, Add. 2 (B 17)

ospaker (OSw) adj.
vilious OSw UL För, VmL För

osvurin (OSw) ósörr (ON) adj.
false ONorw GuL Krb, Arb
perjured Olce Jó þbj 22
unsworn OSw SdmL Jb
See also: meneper, svería

osökter (OSw) usot (ODan) ósöttr (ON) osotter (OSw)
usokter (OSw) usotter (OSw) adj.
unchallenged ODan SKKL 11
unclaimed Olce Jó Kge 20
without being sued OSw YVgL Gb, Rlb, ĀVgL Rlb
without legal proceedings OSw VmL Bb
without prosecution OSw DL Bb, SdmL Mb
See also: sökja

othelgarth (ODan) noun
field fence ODan ESjL 2, VSjL 57, 58

ovanfalk (OSw) noun
killing caused by somebody falling
down by himself OSw DL Mb

ovighja (OSw) uvighja (ODan) óvígôr (ON) úvígör
(ON) adj.
desecrated OSw Ögl Kkb
unblessed OSw DL Kkb, SdmL Kkb
unconsecrated ODan SKKL 1, Olce KRA 5, 15,
ONorw EidsL 2.2, GuL Krb, OSw Ögl Kkb
without consecration OSw HL Kkb
See also: vigja

ovili (OSw) óvili (ON) noun
unwillingness OSw DL Bb
Expressions:
að óvilja (ON)
against one's will
unintentionally Olce Js Mah 30
See also: vili

ovin (OSw) uvin (ODan) noun
enemy ODan JyL 1, 3, SKKL 3, SKL 147,
OSw SdmL Kgb, Till, ÖgL Eb
fiend OSw HL Kgb
foe OSw YVgL Add
See also: vin

ovitagerning (OSw) noun
senseless deed OSw SdmL Mb
See also: odal

od(al) (allodial) land

inherited land

See also: allodial estate

division of allodial lands

division of odal land

parcelling out of odal land

regulation of possession between neighbours of the village

regulation of possessions

See also: odal, skippti

odal (allodial) water

odal (allodial) water works

fine for a crime concerning allodial land

See also: átan

An unatonable criminal; a person who has committed a type of crime which deprives them of the opportunity to pay compensation through legal settlements (cf. urbotamal).

criminal

unatonable criminal

See also: uðabetesman, urbotamal

Refs: CV s.v. úbótamaðr; Fritzner s.v. úbótamaðr

unatonable crime

See also: úbótamaðr

unatonable crime

See also: úbótamaðr

uninhabited parts of the country

See also: unatoned

uninhabited

See also: unatoned

unatoned

See also: unatoned
without paying compensation ONorw FrL LlbA 21

Se also: bot

ódáðaverk (ON) noun

crime Olce Jó Mah 20, ONorw FrL Intr 12, GuL Krb, Lób, Tfb

Se also: urbotamal

ódlóðr (ON) adj.

knowingly Olce Jó Llb 45

óðalbróður (ON) adj.

born to odal right ONorw GuL Mhb, Olb entitled to patrimony Olce Js Kdb 4

See also: oðal

óðalsbrigði (ON) noun

redemption of odal land ONorw GuL Olb

óðalskona (ON) noun

woman having a right to odal ONorw GuL Olb

óðalsnautar (pl.) (ON) noun

men sharing the same odal ONorw GuL Olb

óðalsvitni (ON) óðalvitni (ON) noun

ownership witness ONorw FrL LlbA 23 testimony of patrimonial rights Olce Js Llb 1 witness to odal right ONorw GuL Olb

See also: vitni

óðinsnátt (ON) noun

night before Wednesday ONorw GuL Krb

óðr (ON) adj.

mad ONorw GuL Mhb

Expressions:

óðr maðr (ON)

madman Olce Grg Þþ Þþ 80 Jó Mah 2, 8 Js Mah 8

óeinkyntr (ON) adj.

Lacking a mark of ownership; used particularly concerning animals.

unmarked Olce Grg Fjl 225

Refs: CV s.v. úeinkyntrr; Fritsner (supp.) s.v. úeinkyntrr

ófalsatr (ON) adj.

without fraud Olce Jó Kab 24, Js Kab 18

óferjandi (ON) adj.

Untransportable. Refers to a full outlaw (ON skógarmaðr) to whom no one is permitted to grant passage out of the country.

to be denied passage Olce Grg Klþ 2 Þþ 51

See also: ferjandi, óöll, skógarmaðr

Refs: CV s.v. úferjandi; Finsen III:672; Fritsner s.v. ferja, úferjandi (suppl.); KLNm s.v. fredlished

ófestr (ON) adj.

undecided ONorw FrL Kvb 11

ófolginn (ON) úfolginn (ON) adj.

unhidden ONorw GuL Kpb

ófrár (ON) adj.

weak ONorw GuL Krb

ófóðr (ON) noun

accident ONorw GuL Mhb

ófóra (ON) noun

impassable area ONorw GuL Mhb

Ógangsmaðr (ON) noun

miscreant ONorw FrL Mhb 43

ógildi (ON) noun

no compensation Olce Jó Lib 39

ógoldinn (ON) adj.

unpaid Olce Grg Lþþ 215 Tig 256, Js Lbb 17

ógörr (ON) adj.

not contributed ONorw GuL Leb

óheimila (ON) verb

lose a right ONorw GuL Llb lose title Olce Jó Lib 1 lose warranty Olce Js Lbb 10

óhelgi (ON) noun

forfeit immunity Olce Grg Vis 86, 90, Js Mah 1

óhlutr (ON) noun

injury ONorw BorgL 18.3 mistreatment Olce Jó Þþ 5, Js Þþ 4

óhygginn (ON) adj.

mentally incapable Olce Grg Vis 94

óhófuverk (ON) óháfuverk (ON) noun

indecent act Olce Jó Mah 27 unseemly act Olce Js Mah 25

óknytti (ON) noun

failing Olce Grg Ómb 140 Þþ 144

See also: laster

ólfamsæssa hin fyrr (ON) noun

earlier Feast of St Olaf (29 July) ONorw GuL Krb

ólfamsæssa hin afr (ON) ólfamsæssa hin sínrri (ON) noun

later Feast of St Olaf (3 August) ONorw GuL Krb

ólfassóð (ON) noun

grain oblation ONorw BorgL 12.2 Olaf’s measure ONorw BorgL 12.2
óleiddr (ON) adj.
not legitimated ONorw GuL Arb
óleigðr (ON) adj.
without borrowing OIce Jó Þjb 16
óleigis (ON) adv.
without interest OIce Grg Arþ 122
See also: leigulauss, vaxtalauss
óleyfa (ON) verb
deny permission OIce Jó Llb 19
óleyfi (ON) noun
without leave OIce Grg Lbþ 219
without permission OIce Jó Þjb 164
óleyfiliga (ON) adv.
without permission OIce KRA 16
ólíkan (ON) noun
dead tissue ONorw GuL Mhb
ólofaðr (ON) adj.
without leave OIce Grg Fþ 164
ólýstr (ON) adj.
not announced ONorw FrL Mhb 14 Jkb 7 Bvb 4
not declared ONorw FrL Mhb 41
unpublished OIce Grg Lbþ 193
ólögligr (ON) adj.
illegitimate OIce KRA 16
unlawful OIce Jó Þjb 6
ómagaeyrir (ON) noun
dependent’s means OIce Grg Arþ 127
Omb 143 Tig 255, Js Lbb 4, KRA 15
ómagabólkr (ON) ómagabálkr (ON) noun
dependents section OIce Grg Ömb 128
ómagarf (ON) noun
dependents’ property OIce Jó Kge 14
minor’s money ONorw FrL Arþ 28
ómagaframfórsla (ON) ómagaframsósla (ON) noun
maintenance of dependents OIce Js Lbb 9
maintenance of incapable people OIce Grg Þpb 50
ómagakaup (ON) noun
purchase made by a minor OIce Jó Kab 24
ómagalandsbrigði (ON) noun
land claim where there is a dependent OIce Jó Lbb 12
ómagalauss (ON) adj.
free of dependents OIce Jó Sg 1
without dependents OIce Grg Feþ 148
ómagalýsing (ON) noun
publishing maintenance of dependents OIce Grg Ömb 130
ómagamál (ON) noun
dependent case ONorw FrL Arþ 27
ómagamót (ON) noun
A meeting of dependents. Refers to a situation in which a person responsible for providing for a dependent is themselves destitute and in need of support.
collision of the incapable OIce Grg Ömb 129
Refs: CV s.v. ómagamót
ómagaskifti (ON) noun
distribution of dependents OIce Jó Kge 25
distribution of wards ONorw GuL Arb
ómagasók (ON) noun
maintenance case OIce Grg Ömb 130, 143
ómagaverk (ON) noun
ward’s actions OIce Jó Lbb 29
ómarkaðr (ON) adj.
unmarked OFar Seyð 4, 5
ómegðr (ON) adj.
not announced ONorw FrL Mhb 14 Jkb 7 Bvb 4
not declared ONorw FrL Mhb 41
unpublished OIce Grg Lbþ 193
ómegður (ON) adj.
illegitimate OIce KRA 16
unlawful OIce Jó Þjb 6
ómennska (ON) ómenska (ON) noun
Expressions:
ómennska sakir (ON)
perversity OIce Grg Ömb 143
ómerekðr (ON) ómerektr (ON) ómerektr (ON) adj.
unmarked (of lots) ONorw GuL Llb
ómettinn (ON) adj.
unvalued ONorw FrL Arþ 22
ómétr (ON) adj.
invalid OIce Grg Þpb 41, 47
See also: ónýtr
óneytr (ON) ónýetr (ON) adj.
not eaten ONorw GuL Løb
ólnýta (ON) verb
render invalid ONorw GuL Kpb
void OIce Grg Þpb 27
See also: ónýtr
ónýtr (ON) ónýtr (ON) adj.
invalid Olce Grg þþ 23, 47, Jó Lbþ 52, ONorw GuL Kpb
void Olce Grg Vis 89, 99 Bat 113 Lbþ 172, 185 Misc 250
See also: ömætr, ónýta
óprófaðr (ON) adj.
unproven Olce KRA 18
óprannçaðr (ON) adj.
unsearched ONorw FrL Bvb 8
órav¶k (ON) noun
deeds of insanity Olce Grg Vis 93
óréiddr (ON) adj.
not paid out Olce Js Lbb 21
órför (ON) noun
withdrawal ONorw GuL Arb
órálag (ON) noun
solution Olce Grg Misc 244
órskurlr (ON) adj.
decision Olce Jó þþ 9 Mah 7 Kge 26 Kab 14 þþ 4, Js Mah 13 Kab 3, KRA 34, ONorw FrL Intr 16
órókð (ON) örák (ON) noun
negligence Olce Grg Klþ 1 Feþ 158 Tig 261, Jó Lbþ 6, Js Lbb 13, KRA 1
órókðr (ON) adj.
neglected ONorw FrL Kvb 17
ósáinn (ON) ósáinn (ON) adj.
unsown ONorw GuL Lib
ósátt (ON) ósætt (ON) noun
dissent Olce Grg Ómb 135 Feþ 148
óseldr (ON) úseldr (ON) adj.
not sold ONorw GuL Olh
óskikkðr (ON) óskiktr (ON) adj.
uncut (of cloth) ONorw GuL Mhb
See also: óskorinn
óskjöt (ON) noun
nuisance ONorw FrL Mhb 8
óskorinn (ON) óskorinn (ON) adj.
uncut (of cloth) ONorw GuL Mhb
See also: óskikkðr
óskuld (ON) noun
liability Olce Jó Fml 22
óskóknardagr (ON) noun
day on which prosecutions are not permitted Olce KRA 29, ONorw FrL KrbB 20
ósyinn (ON) adj.
without justification Olce Jó Mah 20, Js Mah 23
<br>ónýt (ON) ónýt (ON) adj.
not saddled ONorw GuL Llb
ótalðr (ON) ótaldr (ON) adj.
not enumerated ONorw GuL Arb
not listed ONorw GuL Mhb
untallied Olce Js Kab 1
without having been inventoried Olce Jó Kab 1
ótáinn (ON) adj.
not paid out Olce Js Lbb 21
ótaldr (ON) ótaldr (ON) adj.
not enumerated ONorw GuL Arb
not listed ONorw GuL Mhb
untallied Olce JS Lbb 21
ótíð (ON) noun
improper time ONorw Borgl 6 13.3
óvarinn (ON) adj.
not spent Olce Jó Kge 18
óvenja (ON) noun
abuse Olce Jó Kge 29
bad custom OFar Seyð 4
óvirðr (ON) ovírt (ON) adj.
unappraised Olce Jó Kge 14 Lbþ 57
unassessed ONorw GuL Arb
unvalued Olce Grg Arþ 122, Js Kvg 3 Ert 24, ONorw FrL Kvb 6
óvit (ON) adj.
senseless Olce Grg Vis 101 Lþþ 117
óvitr (ON) adj.
mentally deficient Olce Grg Klþ 16
óvík (ON) noun
insanity ONorw GuL Krb
óvíslaði (ON) adj.
boarding (an outlaw) in ignorance Olce Grg þþ 77
óvíslavargr (ON) óvíslavargr (ON) noun
outlaw not known to be such ONorw GuL Mhb
unforeseen misfortune ONorw FrL Mhb 9, Var 9
óvæni (ON) noun
bodily injury Olce Js Mah 16,
ONorw FrL Mhb 56 Leb 24
injury ONorw GuL Mhb
óvænishögg (ON) noun
blemishing blow Olce Grg Vis 111
injuring blow ONorw FrL Mhb 19
óværateig (ON) noun
irritant plot Olce Grg Lþþ 194
óæti (ON) noun
forbidden food Olce Grg Klþ 16
pavi (OSw) pave (ODan) páfi (ON) noun

pope ODan JyL Fort, 3, Olce Grg Bat 114, Js Kdb 4, KRA 6, 27, ONorw FrL KrbA 26 KrbB 17, OSw ÁfGl Gb

páfabann (ON) noun

papal ban Olce KRA 11

pálsmessa (ON) noun

Feast of St Paul (25 January) ONorw GuL Krb
St Paul’s Day Olce Grg Klp 13

páskaaptann (ON) noun

Easter Eve ONorw GuL Krb

pell (OGu) noun

wedding canopy OGu GL A 65

petersmessa (OSw) pétrsmessa (ON) noun

Saint Peter’s Mass OSw HL Rb, SmL, ÖgL Kkb
St Peter’s Day (in the spring) Olce Grg Klp 13
St Peter’s Day (in the summer) Olce Grg Klp 13, 17
St Peter’s Mass (29 June) ONorw GuL Krb
See also: apostlamessuadager

pétrsmessuaptann (ON) noun

St Peter’s Eve (28 June) ONorw GuL Krb

philipus messa ok jakobus (ON) noun

Feast of SS Philip and James Olce Grg Klp 12

pilgrim (ODan) noun

pilgrimage ODan JyL 1, 2, OSw DL Rb

pine (ODan) pina (ON) verb

punish ODan JyL Fort

papal ban Olce Grg Bat 114, Js Kdb 4, KRA 6, 27, ONorw FrL KrbA 26 KrbB 17, OSw ÁfGl Gb

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Feast of SS Philip and James Olce Grg Klp 12

pilgrim (ODan) noun

pilgrimage ODan JyL 1, 2, OSw DL Rb

pine (ODan) pina (ON) verb

punish ODan JyL Fort

torture Olce Grg Vis 110, ONorw FrL Rb 40, GuL Mhb, Tjb

use force Olce Grg Fep 161

pingetsuke (ODan) noun

Pentecost week ODan SkKL 9

pingizdagher (OSw) pingetsdagh (ODan)
pighizdagher (OSw) pikizdagher (OSw)
pinkizdagher (OSw) noun

Whitsunday ODan JyL 3, OSw SdmL Kkb, Bb, Till, SmL, YfGl Föb, ÖgL Kkb

pingizsdaghafríper (OSw) noun

Beginning on Whitsun eve and lasting eight days. Breaching it with violence was punished with fines to the bishop.

peace at Whitsun days OSw ÖgL Kkb
See also: friper, julafriper, paskafriper, pingizdagher

Refs: Schlyter s.v. pingísz dagha fíper
plogenæ (ODan) noun
Unit of taxation worth four marker of gold, corresponding to a third of a havne (see hamna).
ploughland ODan JyL 3
See also: hamna, markland
Refs: Tamm and Vogt, eds, 2016, 281

portkunamær (OSw) noun
man who visits harlots OSw SmL
See also: putomær

prestadóm (ON) noun
A court of priests; an ecclesiastical court. According to Grø Klþ 6 the bishop prosecuted cases against
subordinates at a court of priests, and such cases were judged by twelve priests appointed by the bishop.
The bishop and two other priests issued verdicts on cases. These courts were held during the annual
General Assembly (alpingi). It is thought that the 
prestadóm was established in Iceland as a general
court for ecclesiastical offenses from the introduction
of Christianity until at least 1275 when KRA came
into force.
court of priests OIce Grg Klþ 6
See also: alpingi, domber
Refs: CV; F; KLN M s.v. alpingi, kyrkostraff; MSE s.v. alpingi

prestamó (ON) noun
synod ONorw BorgL 12.20

prestasteðna (ON) noun
synod OIce KRA 13

prestbarn (OGu) noun
priest’s child OGu GL A 5

prester (OSw) præst (ODan) prestr (OGu) prestr
(ON) præster (OSw) noun
clergyman OSw HL Kkb, Mb, Bblb
priest ODan ESIJL 2, JyL 1–3, SkKL 2, 5, 7, 11, 12, 
SkL 3, 156, VSLJ 5, OGu GS Ch. 3, 4, OIce KRA
1, 4, ONorw BorgL 2.3 5.14, EidsL 2.1 4, FrL Tfb
3 KrbA 3 Mhb 8 LibA 3, Gú L Krb, Leb, OSw DL
Kkb, Mb, HL Kkb, Áb, Mb, Jb, Bblb, SdmL Kkb, 
Áb, Kmb, Mb, Till, SmL, WVgL Kkb, Drb, Áb, Rlb, 
Tb, Ugb, ÆVgL Kkb, Md, Áb, Rlb, Föb, ÓgL Kkb
See also: biskup, kennimaðr, lænsprester, soknprester, ærchipiskup

prestgarþ (OSw) prestgarþ (OGu) præsta garþer
(OSw) noun
priest’s farm OSw HL Kkb
rectory land OGu GL A 8, 13
See also: biskupsgarþer, kirkiubol,
prester, prestastuvu

prestkuna (OGu) noun
priest’s wife OGu GL A 5

prestlingr (ON) noun
priest’s assistant ONorw FrgL KrbA 17
priestling OIce Grg Klþ 4

prestreða (ON) prestaraða (ON) noun
priest’s dues ONorw Gú L Krb
priests’ pay OIce Grg Tfb 258

prestsfjórðungr (ON) noun
priest’s quarter OIce KRA 15

prestskauð (ON) noun
priest’s income OIce KRA 15

prestson (OGu) prestssonr (ON) noun
priest’s son OGu GL Add. 1 (B 4) 
son of a priest ONorw Gú L Mhb

preststúnd (ON) noun
priest tithe OIce KRA 15

primsigna (OSw) prímsigna (ON) verb
mark with a cross ONorw FrL KrbA 5
prime-sign OIce Grg Klþ 1, ONorw 
BorgL 1.3, OSw SmL, YVgL Kkb
See also: skæra (1)

privilege (ODan) noun
privilege ODan JyL 3

primsigning (ON) noun
prime-signing OIce Grg Vis 89 Feþ 144

primsignun (ON) prímsignan (ON) noun
prime-sign ONorw BorgL 15.10
prime-signing OIce Grg Þþp 25
signing with the Christian cross ONorw GuL Krb

provastargift (OSw) noun
fee to a dean OSw YVgL Kkb

provaster (OSw) proastr (OGu) proaster (OSw) noun
dean OSw HL Kkb, Áb, WVgL Kkb
provost OSw ÓgL Kkb
rural dean OGu GS Ch. 3, OSw 
UL Add. 8, VML Kkb

próf (ON) noun
legal examination of evidence OIce Jó bóþ 4

prófan (ON) prófæn (ON) noun
proving OIce KRA 18, 34

præstastuva (OSw) noun
priest’s house OSw HL Kkb
See also: biskupsgarþer, kirkiubol,
priest, prestgarþer

próva (OSw) prove (ODan) prófa (ON) verb
prove ODan JyL 1, 2, OIce Jó Lib 62 bóþ 22
prove with evidence 

**pænningar** 

(Ou) **pænningaböter** (OSw) noun 

unit of the weight system, c. 5 kg 

See also: *fa, lösöre, malì, mark (2), öre, ortogh, pænter*

**pæningsöl** (OSw) noun 

*alehouse* 

**pænter** (OSw) adj. 

in coin 

See also: *penninger*

**qui** (Ogu) **kví** (ON) noun 

path between fences 

**quindi** (Ogu) noun 

woman 

**quindismaþr** (Ogu) noun 

female 

**quisl** (Ogu) **kvísl** (ON) noun 

family line 

**quil** (Ogu) noun 

womb 

**qvalafós** (OSw) adj. 

unchallenged 

**qvarstaða** (OSw) **qaerstaða** (OSw) noun 

Literally ‘remaining’. The handling of a legal case awaiting further developments such as results of appeals (HL, VmL), and confirmation of ownership of disputed objects (SdmL, UL, VmL). 

**qvarsetu** (OSw) **kværsæt** (ODan) noun 

In ODan Jyl, land that was exempt, presumably from military service (ODan lething, see lehunger), as well as as a fee paid for this. In OSw ÄVgL, synonymous with qvarsetu and tak, i.e. a surety for a disputed object, but it is unclear who should hold it. 

due for exempt land 

**land where military dues are not paid** 

See also: *fa, lösöre, malì, mark (2), öre, ortogh, pænter*
qviktiundi (OSw) qviktiund (OSw) noun
cattle tithe OSw HL Kkb

livestock tithe OSw HL Kkb, UL Kkb, VmL Kkb
living tithe OSw SdmL Kkb, YVgL Kkb
See also: tiund

qvinnaarf (OSw) noun
maternal inheritance OSw HL Åb

qvinnaðænker (OSw) noun
women’s bench OSw HL Mb

qvinnafríjep (OSw) noun
Included among the peace declarations related to the
king and epsöre, and breaching it (defined in HL as
rape and abduction) was considered a non-atoneable
crime.

peace of women OSw YVgL Add
women’s inviolability OSw HL Kgb
women’s peace OSw SdmL Kgb, Till

See also: epsöre, friþer, kona, urbotamal, vigher

qvelja (OSw) verb
Literally ‘to torment’. To complain about something
that could be handled at the þing ‘assembly’ (translated
as ‘to complain’, ‘to challenge’, ‘to contest’, ‘to
criticize’), also to summon a formal meeting,
particularly a þing, and occasionally understood as
initiating legal proceedings (reflected in translations
such as ‘to bring a case (against)’, ‘to prosecute’, ‘to
sue (for)’, ‘to appeal’).

appeal OSw DL Bb
bring a case (against) OSw DL Gb, UL Mb, Rb
bring a case of inheritance against OSw DL Gb
challenge OSw DL Bb, UL Kkb, Vmb, Rb,
Vml Kkb, Mb, Jb, Rb
complain OSw HL Kkb
complain (about something) OSw UL Mb, Vml Mb
contest OSw SdmL Åb, Jb, Mb
convene OSw SdmL Rb
criticize OSw HL Mb, Rb
make demands of OSw UL Kkb, Mb, Vml Mb
persecute OSw UL Mb, Vml Mb
prosecute OSw DL Kkb, Bb, HL Mb
raise a challenge OSw UL Kkb,
Kgb, Vml Kkb, Jb, Kb

sue OSw HL Mb
sue for OSw Vml Mb

See also: klanda, krævia, kara, tiltala

qværn (OSw) kværn (OSw) noun
mill OSw DL Bb, HL Blb, SdmL Bb

non-military due ODan JyL 3
Refs: KLMN s.v. leidang; Lund s.v. qvær;
Ordbog over det danske sprog s.v. kversæde;
Schlyter s.v.v. qvarseta, qvarsetta tak;
Tamm and Vogt, eds, 2016, 307

qvarsætutak (OSw) kyrrsetutak (ON) kuarsæt tak
(OSw) noun
In OSw, deposition of disputed goods during the legal
handling of an accusation of theft; mentioned as a
legal tak (q.v.) alongside brötartak (q.v.) and skælatak
(q.v.). In ONorw, security for an obligation to attend
something.
løyen OSw ÁVgL Tb
security that a person be present at a
certain place ONorw GuL Lib
sequestration security OSw YVgL Tb
Refs: CV s.v. kyrrseta; Fritzner s.v. kyrrsetutak;
Hertzberg s.v. kyrrsetutak; Schlyter s.v. qvarsætutak

qviggrind (OSw) noun
fold’s gate OSw YVgL Rlb, ÁVgL Rlb

qvikfæ (OSw) kvikfæ (ODan) qvikfé (ON) kykfé (ON)
noun
animal OSw YVgL Gb
livestock ODan SKL 142, OIce Js Ert 2
livestock quota OIce Grg Lbp 180
living chattel ODan JyL 2

See also: fæ

qvikker (OSw) quikr (OGu) kvikr (ON) adj.
Legally significant contexts include tithes (paid in
livestock), capital punishment (see below), and rights
of inheritance, e.g. when a dying woman gave birth to
a living child, the child was assigned a number (13) in
the line of succession (ONorw GuL ch. 104),
alive OGu GL A 14, 18, ONorw GuL Løb, Arb, OSw
UL Kkb, Åb, Mb, Blb, Rb, Vml Kkb, Åb, Jb, Rb
cattle OSw UL Kkb, VmL Kkb
living OSw UL Kkb, Åb, Mb, Kb, Blb, Vml Åb, Mb, Kb, Bb
quick OSw UL Kkb

Expressions:
qvikker i Ëorph gravas (OSw)
Burying alive as a capital punishment for women
committing theft exceeding a certain value and
for men committing bestiality. In the latter case it
was specified that the plaintiff, i.e. the owner of
the abused animal, was to act as executioner.
to be buried (in the earth) alive OSw DL Kkb HL Mb
See also: jyþilagh
Refs: KLMN s.v. dødsstraf
ra (OSw) rá (ON) noun
Literally, ‘pole’. It is used to refer to a boundary or boundary line marked by a pole or poles. This word is frequently combined in an alliterative expression with rör ‘pile of stones’. In that case, it could have signified a pile of stones topped by a stake or pole, used as a boundary marker. It is also combined with other nouns to indicate the function of the boundary referred to (frequently depending upon the context): village, highway, farmland, curtilage, enclave or plot. The word is widely used on its own to mean ‘acceptable boundary marker’ in general. In UL, for example, several arrangements are described that are counted as a ra, some of which include a pole, and some of which do not. A stake or pole was used as a boundary marker where stones would not be appropriate — at a shoreline, for instance.

sail-yard ONorw GuL Leb
boundary OSw UL Blb, VmL Bb
boundary line OSw UL Blb, VmL Bb
boundary marker OSw DL Bb, SdmL Bb, UL Blb, VmL Bb

Expressions:
ra ok rör (OSw)
boundary lines and markers OSw
UL Jb, Blb VmL Bb
See also: mærk, rör, skael, tomtara
Refs: KLNM s.v. gränsläggning;
Schlyter s.v. ra; Tollin 1999 51–63

raförning (OSw) noun
shift of boundary markers OSw SdmL Bb
ragr (ON) adj.
womanish Olce Grg Misc 238
See also: nið
raíkkléþi (OGu) noun
saddlecloth OGu GL A 24c
raíþvengi (OGu) noun
riding cushion OGu GL A 24c
rakna (ON) verb
pay out Olce Grg Misc 249
ran (OSw) ran (ODan) ran (OGu) rán (ON) noun
There was a clear distinction between robbery (ran) and theft (þiufi, styld etc.). The thief operated in secret or under the cover of night, whereas the robber (ransmáþer) committed his depredations by daylight and often used violent methods, which were, however, regarded as less reprehensible than those of a sneak thief. In effect, ran sometimes took the form of a forced sale, it being not unusual for the ‘robber’ to leave behind a purchase price. Both material property and immaterial rights could be robbed. Ran entailed compensation for the one who had suffered the robbery and the payment of a ránbaugr to the king.

abduction OSw HL Mb
bride kidnapping OSw HL Áb
case of rapine ODan Jyl 3
force OGu GL A 21
open seizure ODan SKL 233
rapine ODan ESJL 2, 3, Jyl 2, 3, SKKL 7, SKL 85, 106, 181, 231, VSJL 65, OSw ÖgL Vm
robbery Olce Grg Féþ 167, Jó Mah 3 Kge 19 Llb 15, 34 Kab 14 Fml 17, Js Lbb 15 Kab 10, KRA 34, ONorw FrL ArbB 23 Rgb 48 LlbA 17, GuL Krb, Kpb, Kvb, Lib, Arb, Mb, Olb, OSw DL Blb, Tjdb, HL Mb, Rb, SdmL Kkb, Bb, Kmb, Mb, Rb, Till, UL För, Mb, Rb, VmL För, Kkb, Mb, YVgL Rlb, Tb, Utgb, ÁVgL Tb, Fób seizure Olce Grg Fji 224 Rpþ 228
violence OSw YVgL Tb, ÁVgL Tb

Expressions:
handraghit ran (OSw)
robbery from a man’s hand OSw HL Mb SdmL Mb
See also: ransbot, styld
Refs: Helle 2001, 94; Hertzberg s.v. rán;
KLNM s.v. böter, dodstraff, huvudsyn, krigsbyte, rannsakning, rán
rangendi (ON) noun
injustice Olce Jó Mah 17, ONorw FrL Intr 21
rangfenginn (ON) adj.
wrongfully acquired ONorw GuL Leb
rangflutter (ON) adj.
wrongly salvaged Olce Jó Llb 67
rangkvadder (ON) adj.
wrongly called Olce Grg þþþ 34, 35
ranglýstr (ON) adj.
wrongly published Olce Grg þþþ 193
rannsóknþáttir (ON) noun
searches section Olce Grg Rpþ 227, 230
ransak (OSw) ransak (ODan) rannsak (OGu) rannsak (ON) rannszak (OSw) noun
house search OSw UL Mb, VmL Mb
inquiry Olce Jó þþþ 9, OSw YVgL Add
legal investigation Olce Jó þþþ 4
right to search ODan SKL 140, OGu GL A 25
search ODan SKL 134, 140, 142, 159,
Olce Jó þþþ 6, ONorw FrL Bvb 7
ransaka (OSw) ransaken (ODan) ransakan (OGu)

ransak (ODan) noun
action for rape
ODan JyL 2

case of rape
ODan JyL 2

ransvitne (ODan) noun
witness to rape
VSjL 65

rantakin (OSw) rantaken (ODan) adj.
arrant seizure
SkL 142

rapt (OSw) rap (ODan) ráð (OGu) ráð (ON)
noun
abetting
OSw HL Mb

rauðaráin (ON) noun
horse having a protruded rectum
ONorw GuL Mhb

rauðarán (ON) noun
violent robber
OGu GL A 39

raukr (OGu) noun
stook
OGu GL A 3

raumdölr (pl.) (ON) noun
people from Romsdalen
ONorw GuL Leb

rauða (OSw) rath (ODan) rauð (OGu) ráð (ON) noun
abetting
OSw HL Mb

accord
Olce Grg Tig 268

advice
ODan ESjL 1–3, JyL 1, SkL 48, 76, VSjL 80, 86, Olce KRA 2, ONorw EidsL

ransaka (OSw) ransaken (ODan) ransakan (OGu)

ransókn (ON) noun
house search
OSw UL Mb, VmL Mb

permission to search
house search (permit a)
OSw ÖgL Eb

search
ODan ESjL 3, JyL 2, SkL 134, 141, 159,
OGu GL A 37, Olce Grg Rsþ 230, Jö þjb 6,
OSw HL Mb, SdmL Kkb, Jb, Mb, Tjdb, Rb

See also: löggiurðer

ransaka (OSw) ransaken (ODan) ransakan (OGu)

ransdele (ODan) noun
make a house-search
OSw DL
Tjdb, YVgL Tb, ÅVgL Tb

perform visitation
OSw ÖgL Vm

search
ODan ESjL 3, Olce Grg Rsþ 229, 230, Jö þjb 6, Js þjb 5, OSw HL Mb, SdmL Bb, Tjdb

See also: bot, bóta

ransbot (OSw) noun
fine for enforcement
OSw UL Rb

fine for robbery
OSw UL Blb, Add. 6, VmL Bb

See also: bot, bóta

ranssak (ODan) noun
action in a case of rape
ODan JyL 2

case of rape
ODan JyL 2

ranshævth (ODan) noun
possibility to search
ODan ESjL 3

search
ODan ESjL 3, Olce Grg Rsþ 229, 230, Jö þjb 6, Js þjb 5, OSw HL Mb, SdmL Bb, Tjdb

See also: handran, ran

ransnefning (ODan) noun
rape
OSw ÖgL Kkb

ransmaðr (OSw) ransman (ODan) rámsmaðr (ON) noun
rapine man
ODan JyL 2, 3

robber
Olce Jö Mah 3 þjb 3, KRA 11, ONorw EidsL 50.13, GuL Krb, Leb, OSw HL Mb, SdmL Kmb, Mb

ransnefningar (ODan) noun
Eight householders from a district (ODan hæreth, see hærþ) appointed for one year to deal with cases of rapine (ODan ran), accidents and theft.

men nominated for rapine cases
ODan JyL 2

Refs: KLNM s.v. nämmnd

ransnævning
ransmaðer
ransmal
ransnævning
ransnævning
raþa (OSw) rathe (ODan) raþa (OGu) ráða (ON) verb
Several legally significant uses exhibit considerable overlap. Most commonly 'to take care of', with more or less focus on control, reflected in translations such as 'care for', 'be in charge', 'control', 'dispose over', 'be responsible', 'manage', appearing, for instance, in the context of guardianship over children, control over keys, managing households and arranging marriages. Sometimes with stronger emphasis on decision making, as in 'decide (over)', 'determine', 'appoint', 'select', appearing, for instance, in the context of determining dowries, bridai gifts and rents, choosing law men or panels, and separating betrothed couples. When the one exerting responsibility or control, making decisions or giving advice is a leader, ranging from God, king and bishop to local landowners, it has sometimes been translated as 'carry authority', 'rule', 'prevail', 'have the say'. Often with ill-intent, translated as 'conspire', 'contrive', 'instigate', 'plot', 'bring', appearing in contexts such as uprisings against the king, hired killings of spouses or children, assisting killings, and dealing with stolen goods. The seemingly neutral meaning of considering, reflected in translations such as 'advise', 'counsel', 'prepare', also tends to appear in the context of crimes. Also, more physically, as in 'attack', 'chasten', 'chastise', 'punish', appearing in contexts such as unintentional killing of spouses, and hurting somebody with weapons when attacking them at their home.

advise ODan ESjL 2, VSjL 86, OGu GL A 16, OSw Ögl. Eb
appont ODan UL Kkb, VmL Kkb, Kgb arrange Olce Js Kvg 1, ONorw GuL Løb
attack ODan ESjL 2
beat OSw YVgL Frb
bring OSw YVgL Tb, ÄVgL Tb
care for OSw HL Åb, YVgL Add
carry authority OGu GS Ch. 3, OSw UL Mb, Jb, Blb
chasten OSw HL Mb
chastise OSw SdmL Mb, ÖgL Eb
conspire ONorw FrL Mhb 35
contrive Olce Grg Misc 249
control ONorw GuL Kvb, OSw ÄVgL Åb
counsel OSw ÖgL Kkb
decide OGu GL A 14, 21, Add. 1 (B 4), Olce Js Kvg 4, ONorw FrL KrbB 1, GuL Krb, Kpb, Mhb, OSw DL Kkb, HL Kgb, Åb, Mb, UL Kkb, Kgb, Blb, VmL Kkb, YVgL Rlb
decide over OSw SdmL Kgb, Gb, Jb, Bb, Kmb, Tjd, Rb, Till
determine Olce Js Kvg 1, OSw UL Åb, VmL Äb
direct ONorw GuL Løb
dispose over ONorw GuL Løb,
OSw YVgL Åb, ÄVgL Åb
be entitled to ONorw GuL Tfb
force ONorw GuL Løb
be forced OSw VmL Jb
govern ONorw FrL KrbA 11, GuL Krb
have control over OSw UL Blb, Rb, VmL Blb, YVgL Åb
have the authority OGu GL A 28
have the say OGu GL A 47
help OSw ÖgL Eb
be in charge of OSw HL Mb
incite OSw YVgL Drb
instigate ODan SKL 112, OIce Jó Llb 30, ONorw GuL Llb, OSw UL Mb, VmL Mb, ÄVgL Md
interpret OGu GS Ch. 1
manage OIce Js Kvg 2, ONorw GuL Kvb, Arb
be one’s own master ONorw GuL Kpb
plan ONorw FrL Bvb 14
plot OIce Jó Mah 24, Js Þjb 9, OSw SdmL Áb
prepare OSw UL Áb, VmL Áb
prevail OIce Jó Lbb 3, KRA 9
punish ONorw GuL Krb, Kvb, OSw UL Mb, VmL Mb
be responsible for something OIce Grg Ömb 131
be responsible for OGu GL Add. 1 (B 4), OSw UL Kkb, Áb, VmL Kkb, Áb, Mb
rule OGu GS Ch. 4, OSw HL Blb, UL Kgb, YVgL Kkb, Kvab
select OSw UL Jb, Kmb, Blb, Rb, VmL Jb, Kmb, Bb, Rb
steer ONorw GuL Mbh
supervise OIce Jó Kge 1
take care of ODan VSjL 6, OSw DL Bb
take charge of OSw HL Áb
take counsel OGu GL A 13
See also: rap
raðasak (OSw) rathesak (ODan) noun
case of instigation ODan SKL 111, 112, 118
instigation ODan SKL 118, OSw YVgL Add
See also: raþa, sak
raþman (OSw) raþmár (OGu) raðsmaðr (ON) raþ mæper (OSw) noun
A compound with the noun rap (OGu, OSw)/ráð (ON), and thus referring to a man giving advice, being in charge, acting on somebody else’s behalf etc. Specifically, a judge (OGu GL), one of several officials at a marketplace (OIce Jb), and a member of the king’s council (OSw UL).
councillor OSw UL Mb
ealdorman OIce Jó Kge 28
magistrate OGu GL A 19, 31, 32, Add. 8 (B 55)
Refs: Cleasby and Vigfusson s.v. ráð; Fritzier s.v. raðsmaðr; Hertzberg s.v. raðsmaðr; Schlyter s.v. raþman
raþbani (OSw) raþbani (OSw) noun
A person who assisted or instigated a killing.
instigator OSw DL Mb, YVgL Drb, ÄVgL Md
killing’s advisor OSw HL Mb, SdmL Mb
See also: avstarmaper, bani, forman, fylghi, haldbani, höfdingi, hovohsmaker, hærværk, rap, raþa, raþsbænd, sanbani
raþbænd (OSw) raþbænd (OSw) noun
incitement to a killing OSw VmL Mb
instigation OSw ÄVgL Md
See also: hovohsmaker, raþ, raþsbani
raþstova (OSw) noun
central building OSw VmL Rb
raðahagr (ON) noun
married state OIce Grg Feb 151
raðbóti (ON) noun
private compensation ONorw GuL Mbh
raðspell (ON) noun
fine paid for reduced marriage
prospects OIce Jó Mah 30 Kge 5
spoiled prospects OIce Js Mah 36
raðbaugr (ON) noun
A ‘robbery-ring’; a fine paid to the king for cases of rán (‘robbery’). The amount of this fine is given as twelve aurar in GuL Krb 9 and half a mark in Jó Llb 62.
fine ONorw FrL Intr 23
fine for robbery ONorw FrL LlbA 11 LlbB 11
fine to the king for unlawful seizure or holding of property ONorw FrL Rgb 24, GuL Llb
robbery OIce Jó Llb 62
seizure fine OIce Js Lbb 15
See also: bogher
Refs: CV s.v. ránbaugr; Fritzier s.v. ránbaugr; Hertzberg s.v. ránbaugr
rás (ON) noun
pursuit ONorw GuL Mbh
running away ONorw GuL Mbh
refla (ON) verb
make enquiries ONorw FrL Krb A 22
refsa (ON) verb
punish OIce Jó Mah 7, 16, Js Mah 6, 34, ONorw FrL Intr 12 Var 45, GuL Krb
reðingarlaus (ON) adj.
unpunished ONorw FrL Intr 12
regluðald (ON) noun
discipline OIce KRA 16
reiða (ON) noun
contribution ONorw GuL Leb
dues ONorw GuL Krb
fee ONorw FrL Krb A 44
income *Olce* Jó þþb 2, *ONorw* FrL KrbA 14 Mhb 8
necessary item *Olce* Grg þþþ
payment *ONorw* EidsL 32.8
reiðask (ON) verb
be offended *Olce* Grg Misc 237, 238
reiðaspell (ON) noun
damage to a ship’s rigging *Olce* Jó Fml 16
reiðskjótabøð (ON) noun
request for riding horses *ONorw* FrL Intr 19
reiðskjótaskifti (ON) noun
meeting about providing horses *ONorw* FrL KrbA 44
reiðskjót (ON) noun
The householders had a duty to provide saddle horses for the bishop and his men when he was coming to consecrate a church or provide other services to people. See, e.g., GuL ch. 33.
riding horse *Olce* Grg Klþ 5, KRA 3, *ONorw* FrL Intr 19
saddle horse *ONorw* FrL KrbA 44, *GuL* Krb
Refs: KLN M s.v. *skjutsväsen*
reifa (ON) verb
sum up *Olce* Grg þþþ 40, 41
reifing (ON) noun
summing up *Olce* Grg þþþ 40, 58
reifingarmaðr (ON) noun
man to sum up a case *Olce* Grg þþþ 40
reisa (ON) verb
raise *ONorw* GuL Leb
rouse *ONorw* GuL Llb
set up *ONorw* GuL Mhb
reizla (ON) noun
weighing *Olce* Grg Rþþ 232
rek (ON) noun
things drifting ashore *ONorw* GuL Tþþ
rekabálkr (ON) noun
section on drift rights *Olce* Jó Llb 60
rekafjara (ON) noun
drift-shore *Olce* Grg Lþþb 210, Jó Llb 61
rekhvalval (ON) noun
drift whale *Olce* Grg Lþþb 215, Jó Llb 66, 70, KRA 26
rekald (ON) noun
wreckage *Olce* Grg Arþ 126
rekamaðr (ON) noun
owner of drift rights *Olce* Jó Llb 61
rekamark (ON) noun
‘Drift boundary’. Iceland is surrounded by ocean currents (Gulf stream, Polar stream) so the rights to gather driftwood and other things washed ashore was important and strictly regulated in the laws. The landowners had parts in the shore and had the right to collect anything that drifted ashore on his part of the shore and off of the coast out to an imaginative ‘boundary’ (rekamark) in the sea. He also had the right to all catch, with certain limitations, within another restricted area with a defined boundary (netlag).
*drift boundary* *Olce* Jó Llb 60, 61
See also: reki
Refs: CV s.v. reki; KLN M s.v. reki
rekströnd (ON) noun
A ‘wreck-strand’. A stretch of beach onto which something has drifted, usually a whale or flotsam and jetsam. Such beaches were considered to be significant amenities in medieval Iceland.
*drift-strand* *Olce* Grg Klþ 8, Jó Mah 30
See also: hvalreki, reki, vrak
Refs: CV s.v. *reki*; F; NGL V s.v. *rekströnd*
rekatré (ON) noun
taking care of drift *Olce* Jó Llb 62
rekavöðlaþ (ON) noun
chain *OGu* GL A 36
reki (ON) noun
Goods or items washed ashore. Also drift rights; ownership rights concerning flotsam, jetsam and other material floating offshore or washed ashore. Rights to drift generally belonged to the owner of the coastal land (cf. Grg Lþþb 209), though anything still at sea beyond a certain range (cf. ON *gildingr*) could be salvaged by anyone. Drift rights attached to land could be separately transferred to someone else by sale or gift. In some sagas reki appears in the phrase gera ... reka and refers to the pursuit of vengeance in killing cases.
*drift rights* *Olce* Grg Lþþb 174, 209, Jó
Kge 14 Lþþb 4, 6 Lþþb 28, 61, Jó Lþþb 2
*drift-shore* *Olce* Jó Lþþb 61 Fml 26
*driftage* *Olce* Jó Lþþb 26
*driftwood* *Olce* Grg Lþþb 172
item drifted ashore *Olce* Grg Arþ 122
See also: *gildingr*, hvalreki, vágrek, veiðr, vrak
Refs: CV; Fritzner; GAO s.v. *Rache*; Hertzberg s.v. *reki*, reki; KLN M s.v. *berging*, reki; ONP
rekstr (ON) noun
cattle-track *ONorw* GuL Lþþb
path used by animals *Olce* Jó Lþþb 44
reksþegn (ON) noun
A social class appearing solely in Norwegian wergild lists between the rank of freeborn man (ON árborinn maðr) and son of a freedman (ON leysingjasonær). Etymologies of the term are uncertain, but there have been suggestions connecting it to rek (‘wreck, jetsam’), reka (‘to drive’ [e.g. cattle]) and rekk (‘warrior’). Since the wergild value of a reksþegn is given as half of a freeholder (ON höldr, see bonde) elsewhere in Norway (e.g. GuL). It has also been put forth that reksþegn may refer to a class of hunters such as the Sámi who were more prevalent in the Trondelag area than elsewhere (cf. KLNM).

{reksþegn} ONorw FrL Mhb 49 Rgb 35 LlbA 15
See also: bonde, hilippeg, þaeing
Refs: CV s.v. rekk; F; Hertzberg 1890; KLNM s.v. reksten; LexMA s.v. Bauer; Bauernrntum; Maurer 1890

renga (ON) verb
reject Olce Grg Þsb 25, 57

rennisaurr (ON) noun
pole ONorw GuL Kpb

rep (ODan) reip (ON) noun
measuring with rope ODan ESjL 2
rope ODan Jyl 1, ONorw GuL Leb
roping ODan ESjL 2, Jyl 1, 3, SkKL 3, SkL 56, 67, 73, 75, 76, VSjL 71, 78–80
See also: fæst, maðölistang, sónir, stangfall, vaspestang

repa (OSw) repe (ODan) verb
To divide communal village land between landowners using a rope as measurement.
measure and divide land with ropes
OSw Yvgi Jb, Ævgi Jb
rope ODan ESjL 2, Jyl 1, 3, SkKL 3, SkL 56, 67, 73–76, VSjL 71, 78–80
Refs: KLNM s.v. rebning; Tamm and Vogt, eds, 2016, 307, 312

repdrogh (ODan) adj.
ropeed ODan Jyl 3, SkKL 3
See also: rep

rethsle (ODan) noun
due ODan Jyl 3

reykmælir (ON) noun
measure of malt ONorw FrL Reb 1

reykr (ON) noun
smoke ONorw GuL Kpb

reyna (ON) verb
confirm Olce Grg Misc 251
make a complaint Olce Jó Llb 5
test Olce Grg Ljb 176, Js Þjb 3

repa (OSw) rethe (ODan) reða (ON) reþa (OSw) verb
Literally ‘to make ready’.
give ODan SKL 226
inquire OSw SmL
make even ODan ESjL 3
pay ODan ESjL 3, SKL 226, 239–241, VSjL 79, ONorw GuL Krb, Kpb, Mhb, Olb, Leb
pay out Olce Grg Þeb 166 Fjl 221, Js Þfb 2 Kvg 4 Kab 4
prepare ODan SKL 226
Refs: Hellquist s.v. reda; Fritzner s.v. reða; OED s.v. ready; SAOB s.v. reda v1

reþe (OSw) raiþi (OGu) reðö (ON) noun
The word reþe on its own has the meanings ‘driving equipment’, ‘tackle’, ‘tools’, but in conjunction with the word rop it takes on the meaning ‘provisions’. In VmL this expression refers to the statutory duties of a free man. In this case, they are mentioned in a rather puzzling passage in connection with a homebred slave who, on his death, leaves property and possessions in the form of a house and its contents. It seems that his kin could maintain that he was, in fact, free and lay claim to those possessions rather than letting them revert to his master. In UL the phrase, reþe ok rop, refers to the actual personnel and provisions for the levy.

driving equipment OGu GL A 26
provisions OSw UL Kgb
tackle ONorw GuL Leb
tools OSw UL Blb
Expressions:
reþe ok rop (OSw)
oarsmen and provisions OSw UL Kgb
statutory levy duties OSw VmL Mb
See also: leþunger, roþerattur
Refs: Fritzner s.v. reða; KLNM s.v. roder; ONP s.v. reða; Schlyter 1877, s.v.v. reþe, roþer; SL UL, 55–56 note 30, 60–61 note 51; SL VmL, 99–100 notes 145–147

repohion (OSw) noun
supporters of the bride OSw UL Äb
See also: bruþmaþer, þion
Réttarbót (OSw) réthesven (ODan) noun
A man who managed the property of another without co-ownership.

bailiff OSw YVgL Tb
farm-hand ODan Jyl. 2

Refs: Myrdal and Tollin 2003, 139; Nevéus 1974, 31

Répskaper (OSw) raipskiper (OGu) répskiper (OGu) rezskaper (OSw) noun
Holy Communion OSw ÓgL Kkb
last rites OSw UL Kkb, VmL Kkb
sacrament OSw UL Kkb, VmL Kkb
support OGu GS Ch. 3, OSw UL Kmb, VmL Kmb
See also: guðslikami

Reþuman (OSw) noun
Man with responsibility for organizing the wedding feast.
organizer OSw DL Gb
See also: drozsieti, gerþamahr

Rétt (ON) noun
An enclosure, particularly one for rounding up and separating livestock. Also this gathering of animals.

common fold OFar Seyþ 5, Olce
Grg Klp 8 Fjl 225, KRA 26
gathering of sheep to folds Olce Jó Llb 49
See also: samrétt

Refs: Cleasby and Vígufsson s.v. rétt; Fritzner s.v. rétt; Hertzberg s.v. rétt; ONP s.v. rétt

Rétt (ON) verb
frame Olce Grg þþp 36, 59 Lrþ 117 Misc 252

Réttarfarsók (ON) noun
case which requires personal compensation
Olce Grg þþp 77 Vís 94, 95 Feþ 158
See also: réttarsók

Réttarbót (ON) noun
A legal amendment, such as those issued by the king of Norway. Often these were used to grant privileges or dispensations, but any type of change to an earlier law could be given in a réttarbót. One such example is Seyðabrævið, which grants special dispensation to Faroese Islanders in household and farming matters. These amendments were subject to approval of the assembly/-ies in which they were to take force. From the second half of the twelfth century, réttarbætr were increasingly used to issue new laws (ON nýmaelir). Legislation of a similar nature was also passed under the names bréf (‘letter’) or skipan (‘ordinance’) during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. Both terms, along with réttarbót, could refer to royal ordinances or proclamations.

In several law codes (e.g. FrL and Jó) such amendments were transmitted in their own section as a kind of appendix to the law.

amendment Olce Jó MagBref, Js Mah 29,
ONorw FrL Intr 22 KrkB 17 Reb 1, GuL Reb
See also: bot, bref, nýmaelir, skipan

Refs: CV s.v. réttarbót; Fritzner s.v. réttarbót;
Hertzberg s.v. réttarbótt; KLMN s.v. retterbot;
LexMA s.v. Réttarþótt; Seyð. ed., 5

Réttarfarr (ON) réttarfarr (ON) noun
Compensation; the right to compensation for insults and other personal offenses. Thought to be identical to two other terms connoting personal compensation: fullrétti (q.v.) and rétr (see raett).

compensation Olce Grg Vís 95 Arþ 122 Ömb 143
Feþ 158, Jó Mah 24 Kge 14, 27, ONorw FrL Kvb 11
compensation claim Olce Js Mah 24
personal compensation/right to personal compensation ONorw GuL Mhb
personal rights ONorw FrL Rgb 37
right to compensation ONorw FrL Rgb 34
See also: bot, manbot, manhælghi, raetter

Refs: CV s.v. réttarfarr; Fritzner s.v. réttarfarr, réttarfur; Hertzberg s.v. réttarfarr; KLMN s.v. fullrétti, straff; Lúðvik Ingvarsson 1970, 249; Vidalin 1854 s.v. réttarfarr

Réttarmál (ON) noun
right ONorw FrL Kvb 11

Réttarstaðr (ON) noun
case ONorw FrL Mah 38

Réttarsók (ON) noun
case involving personal compensation
Olce Grg þþp 62
See also: réttarfarsók

Réttarinn (ON) adj.
correctly brought Olce Grg þþp 58

Réttbundinn (ON) adj.
rightfully bound ONorw GuL Tjb
See also: mishundinn

Réttendarvald (ON) noun
right to enforce the law Olce Jó Mah 21

Réttendi (ON) réttendi (ON) noun
justice Olce Jó Mah 2
legal competence ONorw BorgL 18.4
rights Olce Jó þþf 9 HT 2, Js þþf Mah 37

Réttfluttr (ON) adj.
lawfully floated Olce Jó Llb 66
réttning (ON) noun
framing the wording (of testimony) Olce Grþ bþp 32
réttkosið (ON) adj.
correctly chosen ONorw EidsL 31.1
réttligr (ON) adj.
fitting Olce KRA 7
réttmæla (ON) verb
speak correctly ONorw EidsL 2.2
réttnaemr (ON) adj.
come of age Olce Jó Kge 14
eligible to take one’s rights Olce Js Mah 27
entitled to demand compensation Olce Jó Mah 29
having personal rights ONorw FrL Mhb 7 LlbB 12
having reached full age ONorw GuL Arþ
ri (OGu) noun
beam OGu GL A 19
riddarakona (ON) noun
wife of a knight Olce Jó Kab 24
riddari (OSw) riddari (ON) noun
In legal texts a riddari most often refers to a title or rank equivalent to the Latin miles or eques. It can refer both to a soldier and to someone holding a title of knight, though the feudal system, including the conferral of knighthoods, was much less pronounced in the medieval Nordic countries than elsewhere in Europe.
In Norway the term comes into use during the latter part of the twelfth century. Certain high-ranking positions such as squire (ON skutilsveinn) conferred the title of riddari. In Sweden the title of riddari may have eventually replaced the more general class of hærrar (‘lords’), though both terms appear together at least as late as SdmL.
knight Olce Jó Llb 18, OSw HL Mb, SdmL Conf, Kmb, Till
See also: harra, laender, skutilsveinn
Refs: CV s.v. riddari; Fritzer s.v. riddari; Hertzberg s.v. riddari; KLN M s.v. frälse, riddare; ONP s.v. riddari
rifhrís (ON) noun
brush woodland Olce Jó Llb 24, 32
brushwood Olce Jó Llb 24
scrubland Olce Grþ Lþþ 181
See also: höggskógr
rifta (ON) verb
cancel Olce Grþ Arþ 127 Feþ 152, Js Lbb 2, 4
void Olce Jó Llb 6
riki (OSw) rike (ODan) riki (OGu) riki (ON) noun
Realm; domain; kingdom. Dominion or authority over such a region.
country ODan ESjL 2, 3
kingdom OGu GS Ch. 4, ONorw FrL Intr 20, OSw DL Eb, UL Mb
power ONorw GuL Krþ
realm ODan ESjL 1, 3, JyL Fort, VSjL 19,
Olce Js Mah 37, OSw HL Kgb, Mb, SdmL Kgb, Kmb, Mb, Tjdb, Till, UL Kgb, Mb,
Vmel Kgb, Mb, YVgL Add, ÓgL Eb
See also: lagh, land, veldi
Refs: CV s.v. riki; Fritzer s.v. riki; GAO s.v. Reich; Hertzberg s.v. riki; LexMA s.v. s.v. Island > III. Der isl. Freistaat. Gerichtswesen, Verfassung, Kirchenorganisation > 3. Ausbildung von Territorialherrschaft; MSE s.v. Iceland; ONP s.v. riki; von See 1964, 188; Ævald 2011, 55
rimmin (OGu) adj.
cracked OGu GL A 19
rinda (OSw) rinda (OGu) hrinda (ON) rundit (OSw) verb
deny OSw ÀVgL Tb
drive ONorw GuL Krþ
exonerate oneself OSw YVgL Tb, ÀVgL Tb
nullify ONorw GuL Leb
oust ONorw GuL Krþ
push OGU GL A 8, ONorw GuL Mhb
rindr (OGu) noun
pushing OGU GL A 19
ringer (OSw) noun
enclosure OSw Vmel Mb
ringrór (OSw) noun
boundary marker ring OSw SdmL Bþ
rinnare (OSw) noun
trotter OSw Vmel Bþ
risgarþer (OSw) noun
fence made by wood OSw ÀVgL Fþ
fence of brush wood OSw YVgL Utgb
See also: garþer
rishofþe (OSw) noun
A derogatory term for a child conceived during outlawry, possibly alluding to a secret conception in the forest on a scrub heap. Such children were excluded from any inheritance. Appears to be a direct correspondence to ON hrisungr ‘scrubling’.
brush-born OSw UL Áb, Vmel Áb
rit (ON) noun
Something written. As with modern English *writ*, ON *rit* can refer to an official letter or document, such as *rit biskups* (FrL KrbB 24) or *rit ok innsigli konungs* (Jb Mah 2).

See also: *bref, innsigli, máldagi*

Refs: Brink forthcoming; Ney 1998, 106–08, 115; Schlyter s.v. *rishofþe*

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rof (ON) noun
breaking *ONorw FrL KrbB 22*

See also: *rova*

See also: Hjärne 1947; KLNM s.v. *konge, leidang, roden*; Schlyter 1877, s.v. *roþarætter*, SL UL, 60–61 note 51

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ró (ON) noun
rove *ONorw GuL Leb*

rófa (ON) noun
tail bone *ONorw GuL Llb*

róg (ON) noun
slander *Olce Jó Mah 2, ONorw FrL Mhb 4 Bvb 1*

See also: *fjólmæli*

rógsmáðr (ON) noun
slanderer *Olce Jó Mah 25, Js Mah 26*

See also: *roþa*

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ruþa (OSw) noun
clearing *OSw DL Bb*

cultivated land *OSw UL Bb*

cultivation *OSw UL Blb, VmL Bb*

See also: *hæfþ, ryþsl*

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slanderer *Olce Jó Mah 25, Js Mah 26*

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slander *Olce Jó Mah 2, ONorw FrL Mhb 4 Bvb 1*

See also: *bref, innsigli, máldagi*

Refs: Brink forthcoming; Ney 1998, 106–08, 115; Schlyter s.v. *rishofþe*

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rugið (OSw) rug (OGu) rygr (OGu) noun
rye *OGu GL A 20, 56a, OSw UL Kkb, VmL Kkb*

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ruþa (OSw) ruþa (ON) noun
clearing *Olce Jó Mah 2, Js Mah 26*

cultivated land *OSw DL Bb*

cultivation *OSw UL Blb, VmL Bb*

See also: *hefþ, ryþsl*
rúmheilagr (ON) adj.

Expressions:

rúmheilagr dagr (ON)

ordinary day Ölce Grfl Æþþ 44 Feb 144, 149 Lþþ 176, 198 Fj 221 Hrs 234 KRA 24
weekday ONorw FrL LhBa 1
work day Ölce Jó Lþþ 52 ONorw FrL LhB 7

rýfte (ODan) verb
admit ODan SkL 161

rýgir (pl.) (ON) noun
people from Rogaland ONorw GuL Leb

rýkta (OGu) verb
enforce OGu GL A 48
prosecute OGu GL A 21

rýpta (OGu) verb
invalidate an agreement OGu GL A 28

rýsking (ON) noun
shaking Ölce Grfl Vis 87, Jó Mah 22

rystr (OGu) noun
shaking OGu GL A 19

rýva (OSw) rif (OGu) rýþfa (ON) rýþa (ON) verb
break Ölce Jó Fml 14, Js Ert 17, ONorw EidsL 22 7, FrL KrbA 46 Mhþ 4 Var 46
cancel Ölce Jó Kab 24
disregard Ölce Jó Æþþ 5, 8 Kge 29 Lþþ 3 Æþþ 24
dissolve OSw UL Jb, Vml Jb
invalidate Ölce Jó Kge 1, 3
nullify Ölce Js Kvg 2, 3 Lþþ 17 Kab 15, 18
pull down OGu GL A 63
re-distribute OSw UL Blb, Vml Blb
set aside ONorw GuL Olb
tear up OGu GL A 26, 63
violate Ölce Js Æþþ 3, 5 Mah 29, KRA 9
withdraw ONorw FrL ArbB 4

See also: lósa, skilia

rýve (ODan) verb
admit ODan SkL 148

rýþia (OSw) rýþja (ON) verb
annul ONorw FrL Rgb 15
challenge Ölce Grfl Æþþ 22, 24 Vis 89 [and elsewhere possibly] Feb 156 Lþþ 176, 202 Fj 223
Hrs 234, Js Mah 20, KRA 29, ONorw FrL KrB 20
clear OSw SdmL Blb, UL Blb, Vml Blb

See also: frýja

rýþning (OSw) rúþning (OSw) noun

clearing OSw DL Blb, SdmL Blb

ryþsl (OSw) ruzl (OSw) ryzl (OSw) noun
burn-beaten land OSw HL Blb
clearing OSw SdmL Blb, UL Blb, Vml Blb

rýgjartó (ON) noun
linen tax ONorw FrL Reb 2

ræðismaðr (ON) noun
advisor ONorw GuL Mhb

ræfsing (OSw) ræfsing (ON) noun
punishment OFar Seyð 12, Ölce Jó Mah 7, 14
Kge 1 Kab 7 Æþþ 1, 2, Js Mah 31 Æþþ 1, KRA 7,
ONorw FrL Var 43, OSw YYgL Add, ÆVgL Urb

See also: ræfst, vité

ræfsningþing (OSw) noun

A þing ‘assembly’ held twice a year, where decisions concerning criminal cases were made in the name of the king. Originally, presumably referring to the punishment (OSw ræfsing) to be implemented.

investigative assembly OSw YYgL Fób, Add

See also: þing

Refs: Schlyter s.v. ræfsingþing

ræfsing (OSw) ræfsing (ON) noun
sentence OSw YYgL Urb

See also: ræfsning

rækkia (OSw) rekkia (OGu) verb
extend OSw UL Blb, Vml Blb
stretch OGu GL A 36

rækning (OSw) rækning (OGu) noun
drawing up of accounts OGu GL A 28, OSw UL Æþþ, Vml Æþþ

ræna (OSw) ræne (ODan) ræna (ON) rænna (OSw) verb

abduct OSw HL Mhb
attack ONorw GuL Mhb
block ONorw GuL Llb

capture from another OSw YYgL Tþþ
commit rapine ODan JyL 2, Vþþ 65

See also: ræft

demand payment OSw HL Rþþ
deprive OSw DL Blb, Tþþ, UL Æþþ, Mhb, Add, 9, Vml Mhb
plunder Ölce Js Mah 6
do rapine ODan JyL 2

rob Ölce Jó Mah 2, 3 Æþþ 3, KRA 7, 9, ONorw FrL Intr 23 Læþþ 25, GuL Krb, Tþþ, Mhb, Læþþ,
OSw DL Tþþ, HL Mhb, SdmL Kþþ, Gþþ, Blb, Mhb,
UL Kþþ, Mhb, Blb, Vml Mhb, Mb, YYgL Urb, Æþþ,
Rþþ, Tþþ, Utgb, Add, ÆVgL Md, Rþþ, Tþþ, ÆVgL Vm

steal OSw UL Kþþ, Æþþ, Vml Æþþ, Mhb
take (away) by rapine ODan ESjI 2, 3, JyL 2, SkL 192, OSw ÆVgL Db
take something away from somebody ONorw GuL Leb
wrest away OlCe Grg Vis 86, Jó Llb 44
See also: ran, rantakin, stieela
ræt (OSw) rætt (ODan) rétt (ON) adv.
correctly ONorw GuL Mhb, Tfb, Olb
in the right place ONorw GuL Llb
rightly ODan SkL 27, OSw DL Rb
with reason ONorw GuL Leb
Expressions:
\text{rætt göra} (OSw)
do right OSw UL Kkb, Kgb, Mb, Kmb,
Rb VmL Kkb, Åb, Jh, Kmh, Rb
rættlik (OSw) rættlike (ODan) réttliga (ON) adv.
according to the law OSw UL Kmb, VmL Kmb
by rights OSw UL Kgb, VmL Bb
correctly OSw SdmL Conf, Bb, Kmb, Rb
duly OSw UL Kkb, Blb, VmL Bb
lawfully OlCe Jó ðjb 4, OSw DL Kkb,
HL Rb, UL StfBM, Blb, ÖgL Eb
legally OSw YVgL Kkb, Add
legally stipulated OSw HL Rb
properly ONorw GuL Krb
rightfully ODan ESjL 1–3, JyL 1, VSjL
30, OlCe KRA 10, OSw SdmL Gb
See also: laghlika
rættsubolker (OSw) rættosubolker (OSw) noun
book about lawlessness OSw YVgL Rlb, ÅVgL Rlb
rættosa (OSw) rættose (ODan) noun
in compliance with the law ODan ESjL
2, 3, SkL 19, 73, VSjL 66, 78
lawlessness OSw YVgL Föb
outside the law OSw YVgL Föb, Utgb, ÅVgL Fös, Föb
rættos (ODan) réttaraus (ON) réttlaus (ON) adj.
having no personal rights ONorw FrL Mhb 7 Bvb 6
lawless ODan JyL 2
without justice ODan JyL 2
without right to personal compensation OlCe Grg Arp 118, Jó Mah 29, Js Mah
14, ONorw FrL Leb 13 LlbA 25
rætmæli (OSw) noun
legal right OSw YVgL Rlb, ÅVgL Rlb
rætskyldigh (ODan) adj.
legal ODan ESjL 3
rætta (OSw) rætte (ODan) retta (OGu) ræta (OSw) verb
answer for ODan JyL 2
correct ODan JyL Fort, OSw UL StfBM
direct OSw SdmL Kmb
judge OGu GL A 31, GS Ch. 3
do justice ODan JyL Fort
let OSw UL Kkb, VmL Kkb
make amends OSw ÖgL Kkb
pay ODan JyL 2
raise OSw UL Mb
rectify OSw SdmL Conf
settle ODan VSjL 5
show someone to lodgings OSw UL Kmb, VmL Kmb
Expressions:
rætta ivir (OSw) rætte yver (ODan)
execute ODan JyL 3 OSw SmL
judge ODan ESjL 2
rætta sik, ræta sik (OSw)
clear oneself by oath OSw SmL
comply OSw UL Kkb VmL Kkb
do right OSw SmL
rættari (OSw) rættare (ODan) rëttari (ON) noun
This was, in the Swedish laws SdmL, UL and VmL,
the person in charge of providing lodgings in a
town or village for travellers, particularly officials
or others being billeted. He either had to provide
lodgings himself, or direct travellers to a suitable host.
Travellers in turn had to pay for what they received
and not force themselves on people. Fines were extracted
from those unwilling to provide hospitality and from
the rættari if he did not himself then do so. There were
stipulations concerning to whom a traveller might be
directed and what had to be provided for him at cost.
He in turn could be punished for abusing his position
as houseguest. This meaning appears to have been
the original one (von See). Although the translation
“bailiff” has been used by the translator of YVgL, it
is clear from the context and from Schlyter’s glossary
that a facilitator of hospitality was intended in this
case too.

In the Danish law, JyL, it seems that the rættare
was an official carrying out judgements. This meaning
is considered by von See to be a borrowing from
MLG, rather than a development of the meaning of
the OSw word. It is, however, possible that, as insns
and lodging houses became more common, the person
with the function of a rættare took over duties more
associated with law enforcement. Even later in the
middle ages, after the period of the provincial laws,
the word referred to a functionary on a large estate or
over several estates, who collected the rent and passed
it to the stewards of the landowners.

In the Icelandic and Faroese laws, it is clear that
this person is a justice or justiciary of some sort, which
more closely equates with the meaning in JyL. The term also appears in later Norwegian legal texts that have not been excerpted. Here the person is defined as a ‘court enforcer’, a representative of the government (Hertzberg) or an ‘appeal court judge’ (Sunde).

*bailiff* OSw *VVG* Add

**justice** OLce Jó Mah 1, 2 Kab 13 Þjb 7 Fml 25

**justiciary** OFar Seyd 12

**official** ODan *JyL* 2

**provider of lodgings** OSw *SdmL*

Kmb, UL Kmb, *Vml* Kmb

See also: *bryti*, *gælkare*, *husabyman*, *lænsmaþer*, *repoven*

Refs: Hertzberg s.v. *rætari*; KLN, s.v. *gástgiveri*, *gæsting*, *råttare* (2); ODS s.v. reter; ONP s.v. *rætari*; SAOB s.v. *ræt*, *汕头* (2) and (3); Schlyter 1877, s.v. *råttari*; von See 1964, 44, 45; SL UL, 158 note 19; SL Vml., 128 note 47; SL YVgL, 397 note 1 to Add 6; Sunde 2014, 149–50

**rætter** (OSw) *ræt* (ODan) *retr* (OGu) *rétr* (ON) *ræt* (ON) noun

This word has several different but associated meanings: 1) that which is considered proper, correct, or consonant with justice, 2) law, 3) the right to do something, 4) the privilege to do something, 5) punishment that a person deserves, 6) validity, 7) something, 4) the privilege to do something, 5) punishment that a person deserves, 6) validity, 7) law-court.

**belongings** OSw *DL* Rb

**compensation** ONorw *FrL* Intr 23 KrbA 10

damages OLce Jó Mah 5

due ODan *ESJL* 2, SKL 156, VSJL 84,

OSw *SdmL* Kkb, Mb, Tjdb

duty ODan *ESJL* 2, 3

**free man’s legal status** OLce Jó Mah 2

**justice** ODan *ESJL* 2, 3, JyL Fort, 2, VSJL 78, 84, OSw *SdmL* För, Bb, ÖgL. Kkb, Db, Vm

law ODan *ESJL* 1–3, JyL 1, SKL Prol, 6, 12, SKL 22, 23, 25, 30, OGu GL A 38, 60, GS Ch. 4, ONorw BorgL 2, 2, FrL KrbA 11, GUL Krb,

OSw *HL* Åb, Rb, UL StfBM., För, Kgb, Åb, Vml. Åb, Mb, YVgL Rb, Th, ÆVgL Tb

legal rights OLce Grg Misc 247, 248

lot OSw *YVgL* Föb

part OSw *DL* Tjdb

personal compensation/ right to personal compensation OLce Grg Þsb 49, 56 Bat 113, 114 Fép 144, 145 Misc 247, Þjo Þsb 5 Sg 3 Kge

5 Llb 30 Kab 11 Þjb 8, 10, 16, Js Þb 4 Mah

11, 16 Kvg 2, KRA 8, ONorw FrL KrbA 1

personal rights ONorw *Gul*.

Kvb, Løb, Arb, Tfb, Mhb

**protection from the law** ONorw *FrL* LlbB 13

punishment OSw *HL* Mb, *UL* Mb, Kmb, Vml. Mb

**regulation** OSw *SdmL* Conf, För, Kmb, Till

right ODan *ESJL* 1–3, JyL 1, 2, SKL 14, 82, 83, 139, 140, VSJL 10, 62, 76, 87, OGU GL Add. 1 (B 4), OLce Grg Vis 111 Lsb 220, Jó Þjb 8, Js Þjb 6, KRA 2, ONorw FrL Intr 23 KrbA 1 Mhb 18 ArB 19 LlbB 12, OSW DL Kkb, Bb, Gb, Rb, *HL* För, Kkb, Åb, SdmL Conf, Kgb, Kgb, Bb, Kmb, Mb, Rb, Till, SmL, UL För, Jb, Kmb, Rb, *Vml* För, Kkb, Mb, Jb, Kmb, Rb, YVgL Kkb, Frb, Drb, Tb, Utgb, Add, *ÁVgL* Md, Smb, Vs, Slb, Lek, ÓgL Eb

**rights** OGU GL A 20, 65, Add. 1 (B 4), GS Ch. 2, OSW UL Kkb, Åb, Mb, Vml. Åb, Mb

rites OSW UL Kkb, *Vml* Kkb

social standing ONorw *Gul* Tfb, Mhb

**statute** OGU GS Ch. 3

treaty OGU GS Ch. 2

**trial** ODan *ESJL* 2, JyL 2

**what is rightful** OSw *UL* Kgb

Expressions:

**gúps rætter** (OSw) *guths rät* (ODan) *guðs rétr* (ON)

(ODan) *retr* (OGu) *rétr* (ON) noun

God’s law ODan *SKL* 1 SKL 9 VSJL 3 OSw *YVgL* Åb

law of God ONorw *Gul* Krb

OSw *YVgL* Gb *ÁVgL* Gb

right of God OSw *ÁVgL* Gb

kirkjuina rætter (OSw)

right of the church OSw *YVgL* Kkb

**mapl ræte** (ODan)

lawfully ODan *VSJL* 13, 53

rightfully ODan *SKL* 82 VSJL 13, 16, 17, 20

ræt göra (OSw)

to do right OSW *UL* Kkb, Kgb, Mb, Kmb, Rb *Vml* Kkb, Åb, Jb, Kmb, Rb

til alz ræte (ODan)

in all legal respects ODan *SKL* 20

See also: *bot*, *geld*, *lagh*, *manhælghi*, *laghliker*, *lögfullr*, *rætter*

**rætter** (OSw) adj.

This word has several different but associated meanings: 1) right, 2) real, 3) true, straight, unaltering, the way things should be, 4) equitable.

appropriate OLce Jó Kab 12

correct ODan *VSJL* 2, OLce Jó Mah 10 Fml 1,

ONorw *Gul* Llb, Tfb, OSW *HL* Kkb, Åb, Jb, Bbl, *UL* Kkb, Kgb, Åb, Bbl, Vml. Åb, Rb
heap of rocks or stones

boundary lines and markers

stealing of boundary markers

shoreline plot

grounds

vote

plunder

steal

slander

justic

accusation

admission

statement

ground

sak

ra ok rör (OSw)

raokrær (ODan)

ra ok rær (SdmL)

boundary lines and markers

justified

heap of rocks or stones

refers to a pile of stones forming all or part of a boundary marker plotting out the ownership of land in a village.

Norwegian law shows that burying a corpse under a pile of stones was considered disgraceful in heathen times and even more so after the introduction of Christianity. See, e.g., GuL ch. 23. In OSw the word for such a pile of stones was rösar n. pl.

boundary marker

heap of rocks or stones

Expressions:

ra ok rör (OSw)

boundary lines and markers OSw

UL Jb, Bblb, Vml L Bbl

See also: ra, skal

Refs: KLN M s.v. gränsläggning; Schlyter s.v.v. rör, röra; SL UL, 192 note 77; SL Vml, 161 notes 172–76; Söderwall s.v. röra; Tollin 1999, 51–63

rörarf (OSw) noun

ra ok rör (OSw)

raokrær (ODan)

ra ok rær (SdmL)

boundary lines and markers

justified

heap of rocks or stones

refers to a pile of stones forming all or part of a boundary marker plotting out the ownership of land in a village.

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boundary marker

heap of rocks or stones

Expressions:

ra ok rör (OSw)

boundary lines and markers OSw

UL Jb, Bblb, Vml L Bbl

See also: ra, skal

Refs: KLN M s.v. gränsläggning; Schlyter s.v.v. rör, röra; SL UL, 192 note 77; SL Vml, 161 notes 172–76; Söderwall s.v. röra; Tollin 1999, 51–63

rörarf (OSw) noun

stealing of boundary markers OSw SdmL Bbl

rörtegher (OSw) noun

shoreline plot OSw UL Bblb, Vml L Bbl

röst (OSw) noun

grounds OSw Vml L Jb

vote OSw SdmL Till

röva (OSw) rove (ODan) verb

plunder ODan Jyl 2

rob ODan Jyl 2

steal OSw HL Åb

rógja (ON) rægja (ON) verb

slander Olce Jó Mah 25, Js Mah 26

saga (OGu) saga (ON) noun

acccusation ONorw GuL Lob, Mhb

admission OGu GL Add. 8 (B 55)

statement Olce Jó Mah 9, Js Mah 11, 14, ONorw FrL Mblb 5 LibA 1

sak (OSw) sak (ODan) sak (OGu) sök (ON) noun

Primarily, ‘(legal) case’, however often appearing in alternative translations and used of related aspects of the legal procedure, such as ‘lawsuit’, ‘charge’, ‘claim’ and ‘indictment’. Sometimes used of the cause for the legal case, occurring in translations such as ‘crime’, ‘cause’ or ‘accusation’. Elsewhere used of the result of legal proceedings, illustrated by translations such as ‘fines’, ‘compensation’ and ‘punishment’ but also ‘guilt’ and ‘liability’. There is considerable overlap between usages and it is not always possible to determine which one is intended.

acccusation ODan SkL 148, ONorw GuL

Krb, Mhb, Tjb, OSw DL Kkb, Vyl L Tbl

action ODan Jyl 1, 2

case ODan ESjL 2, 3, Jyl 1, 3, SkKL 11, SkL 85, 121, 145, 149, 156, VSjL 37, 41, 50, 87, OGu GL A 4, 14, Add. 2 (B 17), Olce Grg, Js passim, KRA 15, 34, ONorw BorgL 16, 7, FrL Krb A 32 Mblb 6, GuL Trm, OSw DL Kkb, HL Mblb, Rh, SdmL Kgb, Gb, Jb, Bblb, Kmb, Mb, Tjdb, Rblb, UL Kkb, Kgb, Åb, Mb, Kmb, Bblb, Rh, Add. 9, Vml L Kkkb, Åb, Mb, Kmb, Bblb, Rh, Vyl L Kkkb, Drb, Gb, Rlb,
appeal
allege
accuse of a crime
is informed of this, and has hence been translated
or when a person who allegedly committed a crime
victim of a crime wanted to start legal proceedings
early stages of legal proceedings, i.e. when the
Literally ‘to give (somebody) a case’. Used in the
ODan
ESjL 3, Jyl 2, SkKL
11, OGu GL Add. 1 (B 4)
claim for compensation OGu GL A 14, Add. 1 (B 4)
compensation ONorw Gul Mhb, Sab, OSw DL Mb,
Tjdb, YVgL Kkb, Föb, Add, ÄVgL Kkb, Gb, Rlb
crime OGu GL A 5, 13, Add. 1 (B 4), OSw
DL Kkb, UL Mb, Rb, VmL Kkb, YVgL Kkb,
Drb, Rlb, Add, ÄVgL Rlb, Tb, ÖgL Eb, Db
errand OSw HL Kkb
fine OGu GL A 6–9, 25, 31, GS Ch. 3, OIce Jó
Fml 16, OSw DL Kkb, Mb, Bb, Tjdb, Rb, HL
Äb, Rb, SdmL Conf, Rb, UL Kkb, Kmb, Rb
guilt ONorw Gul Krb, Mhb, Tjdb
indictment OSw ÄVgL Vs
lawsuit OIce Grg þþþþ 64
liability OGu GL A 17, OSw UL Mb
matter ONorw FrL Intr 10, OSw DL Tjdb, UL
SttBM, Mb, Rb, VmL Kkb, TygL Föb
misdemeanour OSw UL Kkb, Äb, VmL Kkb, Äb
offence OIce Grg þþþþ 80, ONorw Gul Tfb,
OSw HL Äb, UL Mb, ÖgL Eb, Db, Vm
payment ONorw Gul Kpb
prosecution ONorw Gul Krb, Kpb, Mhb
punishment OSw SdmL Kkb, Bb, Rb
right to claim compensation OGu GL A 2
suit OIce Grg passim, ONorw FrL KrbB 20
Expressions:
kenna sak (OGu)
accuse OGu GL A 2
sak gifa, giva sak (OSw) give sak
(ODan) gefa sök (ON)
be a case against ODan SkL 203
blame for a crime OSw HL Äb
bring a case (against) ODan Jyl 2 OSw DL Bb, Rb
bring an action against ODan Jyl 2
bring a prosecution OSw UL Mb,
Rb VmL Kkb, Mb, Rb
challenge OSw VmL Mb, Bb
charge ODan SkL 89, 230 OIce Jó Llb
26 OSw SdmL Kkb, Kgb, Bb, Bb, Kmb,
Mb, Tjdb, Rb YVgL Kkb ÄVgL Gb
conduct prosecution OSw DL Rb
give indictment OSw YVgL Vs
give someone a case ODan ESjL 3 SkL 149, 219
give someone a case ÄVgL Rlb
initiate a case ODan SkL 121
make a case ODan SkL 111, 140
make a suit OSw YVgL Drb ÄVgL Md
make suit against OSw YVgL Drb
prosecute OSw UL Kkb, Kgb, Mb, Bb, Rb
VmL Kkb, Kgb, Mb, Kmb, Bb, Rb YVgL
Kkb, Drb, Rlb, Tb, Föb, Add ÖgL Db
put in action (a case) ODan SkL 119
raise a case ODan ESjL 2 SkL 158 OSw HL Rb
raise a claim ODan SkL 9, 12
raise an accusation OSw YVgL Frb, Tb ÄVgL Slb
state a claim OSw HL Rb
sue ODan Jyl 2, 3 OSw HL Kkb, Mb
YVgL Frb, Gb, Add ÄVgL Slb
summon ODan Jyl 2 SkL 145,
146, 200 VSjL 38, 41, 87
summon someone for a case ODan SkL 149
take action against ODan ESjL
2 Jyl 2, 3 SkL 118, 120
sak sætia (OSw)
sue OSw HL Rb
sea sakum, sak sia (OGu)
demand compensation OGu GL Add 1 (B 4)
negotiate compensation OGu GL Add 1 (B 4)
sea viþer sakum, sakum viþr sia (OGu)
answer a demand for compensation
OGu GL Add 1 (B 4)
defend a claim OGu GL Add 1 (B 4)
sökia sak (OSw)
sue OSw YVgL Gb
accuse ODan SkL 147 VSjL 37
be the plaintiff ODan SkL 121
bring a case (against) ODan SkL 219
bring action OSw ÄVgL Md
complain ODan SkL 4
prosecute OSw SdmL Mb
pursue a case ODan SkL 147, 152
raise a case ODan SkKL 11 OSw YVGl Gb
raise a charge ODan SkL 86
raise a claim ODan SkL 14, 88
summon ODan SkL 147
take action ODan EJ/L 1 SkL 121
viper sak, vípr sak (OGu)
to the sum of OGu GL A 17
ægha sak (OSw)
be guilty OSw HL Mb
See also: brut, fall, giva, gærnung, kænna, kaer, mal (1), sea, söka, tilala, tortryggð
Refs: Bjorvand and Lindeman s.v.; KLB s.v. kæra
See also: be guilty
of something which spoils a case
charge (1)
accused Olce Jô þfb 3 Kab 2 þjb 19, 21
charged Olce KRA 6, 11
principal in the case Olce Grg Vis 87
om 142, Feb 156, 167 Misc 254
case-bearer
injured person
plaintiff Olce Jô þfb 5, 8 Mah 8, 22 Ldb 27
Kab 13, Js þfb 3, 5 Mah 8, 16, ONorw FrL
Intr 16 KrB 20 Mhb 8 Rgb 7, GUL Krb
prosecutor ONorw FrL Mhb 22 Var 12 Bvb 11
See also: áberi, saksöki, sökiandi
accusation ONorw FrL Kvb 14
charge (1) Olce Jô Kge 5, Js Kvg 5
case-spoiler Olce Grg þsp 72 Vis 89
something which spoils a case Olce Grg þsp 35
prosecutor Olce Grg þsp 25, 58
defendant Olce Grg þsp 20
defence in a case Olce Grg Vis 86
This was an additional person (i.e. outside the circles of baugamenn (see baugamaðr) and nefgildismenn
(see nefgildismaðr), such as an illegitimate child, entitled to part of the wergild. See GU L chs 236 and 237.
atonement extras Olce Grg Bat
113, ONorw FrL Sab 5
increaser of the wergild ONorw GuL Mhb
Refs: Hertzberg s.v. sakaauki; KLNM s.v. mansbot
sakú (ON) sakbætr (ON) sakþr (ON) noun
atonement Olce Grg Vis 102 Bat 113, Js Mah 15
compensation ONorw GuL Kpb
saker (OSw) sakr (OGu) sekr (ON) søker (OSw) adj.
Derived from the noun sak ‘case; cause; crime; fine’. Often translated as ‘guilty’ or occasionally ‘sentenced’. Frequently appers with the amount to be paid in fines/compensation, which explains translations such as ‘guilty/liable/obliged to pay’, ‘guilty/liable/responsible to compensate’. The specifically Olce usage (ON sekr) ‘outlawed’ (Grg) changed into ‘liable to pay a fine’ or ‘under penalty’ in the later Js and Jô, possibly related to a stronger emphasis on the expropriation of the convicted’s possessions.
case OSw YVGl Fôb
compensation OSw YVGl Jb
condemned Olce Grg þsp 48
fine OSw YVGl Jb
fined OGu GA A 4, Olce Grg Klþ 2, Jô þfb 2, 3
Sg 1, Js Mah 12, KRA 1, 14, ONorw FrL KrbA 8
Krb 4 Mhb 7, 9 Var 1 Bvb 6, OSw ÓgL Kpb
guilty Olce Jô þfb 8, OSw YVGl Tb,
A VGl Gb, Tô, Fôs, ÓgL Kpb
guilty to compensate OSw YVGl Utgb, ÓgL Kpb, Db
guilty to pay OSw ÓgLVm
liable OSw DL Bb, UL Rb
liable to OSw SdmL Kpb, Åb, Bb, ÓgL Kpb
liable to OSw LGL Jb
liable to pay OSw SdmL Ksb, Åb, Bb, Kmb, Rb
liable to compensate OSw YVGl
Kpb, Fôb, Utgb, ÓgL Kpb
liable to compensate OSw YVGl
liable to compensation or a fine
ONorw GuL Kpb, Löb, Ldb, Leb
liable to pay OSw YVGl Gb
liable to pay a fine OSw DL Tjdb
oulawed Olce Grg þsp 48 Vis 102 Bat 113 Feb 158
responsible to compensate OSw YVGl Tb
sentenced OSW HL Kpb
under penalty Ofar Sveþ 5, Olce Grg Klþ
1 Vis 90 Feb 144 Ldb 172 Misc 237
See also: sækja, sökja.
saklös (OSw) saklós (ODan) saklaus (OGu) saklauss (ON) adj.

Literally ‘without a case’ (cf. sak). Sometimes translated as ‘innocent’, ‘not guilty’, but often appearing in contexts that are ambiguous as to whether the defendant has been acquitted/declared not guilty, or whether the charges have been dropped. Potential translations of the former are ‘exonerated’, ‘free from responsibility’, ‘blameless’, ‘without fault’, while the latter might be reflected in translations such as ‘discharged’, ‘with impunity’, ‘without a case’, ‘without cause’, ‘free of charge’. In addition, saklös might be used for cases where the victim/plaintiff does not receive any fines/compensation, or, possibly, is to be protected from loss, reflected in translations such as ‘unsalaried’, ‘indemnified’.

blameless OSw HL Kkb, Mb, Jb, Blb, Rb, UL Kgb, Jb
clear of charge OSw HL Kgb
discharged OSw DL Kkb, Mb, Bb, Rb, SdmL Kkb, Kgb, Bb, Kmb, Mb, Tjdb, Rb, Till, UL Kkb, Mb, Kmb, Blb, Rb, VmlL Kkb, Äb, Mb, Jb, Kmb, Bb, Rb exempt OSw UL Kkb, Blb, VmlL Kkb, Bb exempt from having to pay a fine OSce Æa Mah 15 exempt from punishment OSce Æa Mah 21 Fml 15 exonerated OSw UL Blb, Add. 8 not to be forfeited OSw DL Eb free from obligation OGu GS Ch. 4, OSw UL Kkb, Kgb, Mb, Rb free from responsibility OSw DL Kkb, Bb, Rb, HL Äb, Mb, SdmL Kkb, Kgb, Jb, Bb, Kmb, Mb, Rb, UL Kkb, Kgb, Äb, Mb, Rb, VmlL Kgb, Äb, Mb, Bb, Rb

free of any claim ODan SkL 241 free of charge ODan ESlL 2, 3, JylL 3, SkL 137, 147, 148, 163, 170, 233, 241, VSjL 87 free of guilt OSw DL Bb, Rb, UL Kkb, Kgb, Jb, VmlL Kkb, Jb, Bb freed OSw DL Kkb
guiltless OSw DL Bb having no case to answer OGu GL A 2, OSw UL Kgb, Mb, Jb, Kmb, Blb, Rb, VmlL Kgb, Mb, Jb, Kmb, Bb, Rb
illegal OSw HL Mb, YVgL Tb indemnified OSw SdmL Bb innocent ODan ESlL 2, OLce Æa Mah 14, 17, Js Mah 7, 36, KRA 18, OSOr FrL Inr 1, 6, GuL Mhb, OSw HL Kgb, Mb, Blb, SdmL Kgb, Kmb, Mb, Tjdb, UL Kkb, Kgb, Mb, Kmb, Blb, Rb, VmlL Kgb, Mb, Kmb, Bb

inoffensive OSce GrG Misc 243 invalid OSw YVgL Jb, Add lawful OSw YVgL Utgb no fine in compensation is to be paid out OSw HL Blb not guilty OSw HL Kgb, Mb not implicated OSw YVgL Tb not litigant ODan JylL Fort not prosecuted OSw YVgL Tb not responsible OSw YVgL Frb not obliged OSw DL Bb, HL Kgb uncompensated OSw DL Mb, Bb with impunity OGu GS Ch. 4, OSw SdmL Kkb, Jb, Bb, Kmb, Tjdb, Rb, Till, SmL, UL Kkb, Blb, VmlL Kkb, Bb with right OSw HL Blb without a case ODan ESlL 3, OSw YVgL Tb, Add, AvgL Tb, Föb without a case to answer OSw DL Eb, Bb, Tjdb, OgL Kkb, Eb, Db without cause ODan JylL 2, Oiva Æa Mah 2 Kge 5, Js Mah 7 Kge 5, OSw HL Kkb, UL Blb, YVgL Kkb, Frb, Urb, Drb, Tb, Föb, Utgb, Add, AvgL Md, Fös without compensation OSw HL Jb, Blb without consequences OSw YVgL Utgb, AvgL Tb without fault OSw UL Kkb without guilt OSw HL Kgb without legal penalty OSw UL Kgb, YVgL Föb without liability OSw YVgL Drb without obligations OSw DL Eb, Mb, Bb, Gb without reason OSOr FrL Inr 24 Kvb 14

Refs: Breisch 1994, 162–63; Brink 2002; Cleasby and Vigfusson s.v. sek; Fritzner s.v. sek; Riisøy 2014; SAOB s.v. sak; Schlyter s.v. saker
with impunity **OSw** **SmL, UL** Kkb, Blb, **Vml** Kkb, Jb, Bb, Rb
without a case **OSw** **DL** Rb, **YVgL** Add
without a case to answer **OSw** **ÓgL** Db
without compensation **OSw** **HL** Mb
without penalty **OGu** **GL A** 26, **OSw UL** Kgb
See also: **saklös**

**saknæmr** (ON) adj.
liable at law **Olce** **Grg Feþ** 155

**sakráða** (ON) verb
give advice on lawsuits **Olce** **Grg Lrþ** 117

**sakrmaþr** (OGu) noun
criminal **OGu** **GL A** 11
fugitive **OGu** **GL A** 8

**saksöti** (OSw) saksökjere (ODan) saksökia (OSw) noun
accuser **ODan** **SkL** 218
claimant **OSw** **YVgL** Kkb
person aggrieved **OSw** **YVgL** Add
plaintiff **ODan** **SkL** 147, **OSw** **YVgL** Kkb, Frb, Drb, Åb, Gb, Rlb, **YVgL** Kkb, Md, Smb, Slb, Gb, Rlb, Fós
See also: sak, sakaráberi, sökia, sökia

**saktal** (ON) saktala (ON) söktal (ON) noun
atoning list **Olce** **Grg Bat** 113, Js
fine **Olce Jó** Mah 1
scale of compensations **ONorw** **GuL** Sab

**saköri** (OSw) sakteyrir (ON) noun
fine **Olce Jó** Mah 21 Þjb 23
fines **OSw UL** Jb, **Vml** Kgb
monetary fines **OSw UL** Kgb, Mb, Rb, **Vml** Kgb

**sakörisbrut** (OSw) noun
fine **OSw SdlL** Till

**sal** (ODan) **sal** (ON) noun
hearing **ONorw** **FrL** Var 46
instalment **ODan** **EþL 1−3, JyL** 2, 3, **SkL** 85, 92, 97, 109
part **ODan** **EþL 3**
payment **Olce Jó** þþb 6, **ONorw** **GuL** Krb, Mhb
payment date (by instalments) **ONorw** **GuL** Krb
time fixed for payment **Olce Jó** þþb 8
See also: sal, sælia, værb

**sala** (OSw) **sal** (ODan) **sala** (ON) noun
sale **ODan** **EþL 1, Olce Jó Lrb 1, OSw HL** Jb, **SdmL** Kmb
selling **ODan** **SkL** 12, 30
samlendr (ON) adj.
  living in the same country OlCe Grg Feþ 144
sammothe (ODan) sammóddr (ON) sammóðra (ON) adj.
of the same mother OlCe Grg Vis 94 Bat
113 Feþ 144, 156 Misc 254, Jò Kge 7-4, Js
Ert 5, ONorw FrL KrB 11 ArbA 6
with the same mother ODan SkL 27
samne (ODan) verb
  marry ODan JyL 1
samneth (ODan) noun
  gathering ODan JyL 3
samneyti (ON) noun
  company OlCe Grg Feþ 144, 152
samolendr (ON) adv.
  within the same quarter OlCe Grg Ómb
130 Feþ 147 Lbþ 193 Misc 250
samfrænde (ODan) noun
  common kinsman ODan ESjL 3, JyL 1, VsjL 15, 20
  kinsmen ODan ESjL 1
samfund (OSw) samfund (ODan) noun
  company ODan SkL 11
  gathering ODan SkL 97, OSw SdmL Kkb, Mb
general gathering OSw ÖgL Kkb, Db
samféðri (ON) adj.
of the same father OlCe Grg
Vís 94, 95 Bat 113 Feþ 144, 156 Misc 253,
Jò Kge 7-4, Js Ert 3
with the same father ODan SkL 27
samfær (ON) noun
  wedlock OlCe Grg Feþ 144
samfrænde (ON) noun
  common kinsman ODan ESjL 3, JyL 1, VsjL 15, 20
  kinsmen ODan ESjL 1
samfund (OSw) samfund (ODan) noun
  company ODan SkL 11
  gathering ODan SkL 97, OSw SdmL Kkb, Mb
general gathering OSw ÖgL Kkb, Db
samféðri (ON) adj.
of the same mother OlCe Grg
Vís 94, 95 Bat 113 Feþ 144, 156 Misc 253,
Jò Kge 7-4, Js Ert 3
with the same mother ODan SkL 27
samfær (ON) noun
  wedlock OlCe Grg Feþ 144
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Vís 94, 95 Bat 113 Feþ 144, 156 Misc 253,
Jò Kge 7-4, Js Ert 3
with the same mother ODan SkL 27
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  company ODan SkL 11
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samféðri (ON) adj.
of the same mother OlCe Grg
Vís 94, 95 Bat 113 Feþ 144, 156 Misc 253,
Jò Kge 7-4, Js Ert 3
with the same mother ODan SkL 27
samfær (ON) noun
  wedlock OlCe Grg Feþ 144
rather than mere formal criteria. In phrases such as legal proceedings also aimed at obtaining the truth, the literal meaning 'true, truthful' reflects that the victim or acted as an accessory in any other way.

found guilty OSw SdmL Kkb, Kgb, Mb, Mb, Tjdb
found guilty by witnesses OSw DL Kkb, Mb, Mb, Tjdb

proved OSw SmL
real OSw YVgL Tb, ÅVgL Tb
reliable OSw UL Kkb, Mb, Blb
right OSw DL Kkb, Mb, Tjdb
rightful OSw DL Tjdb
true ODan ESjL 1−3, JyL 1, 2, SkL 121, VSjL 19, 37, OGu GL A 30, OIce Grg Þsp 47, KRA 18, ONorw EidsL 3.2, GuL Dkb, Olb, Leb, OSw DL Kkb, Eb, Hf, VmL Kgb, Åb, Mb, Mb, YVgL Krb, Drb, Gb, Rlb, Töb, UtgL, Add, ÅVgL Md, Smb, Rlb, Föb, ÖgL Kkb, Db

trueful ODan ESjL 1, 3, JyL 2, 3, OSw SdmL Kkb, Jb, ÖgL Db

Expressions:

kunnr ok sannr (ON)
identified and convicted ONorw GuL Krb, Løb, Llb

See also: fulder, gilder, kunder, osander, rætter, saker, saklós, sanna, sannind, sannindaman, skyldar (1)

Ref: Andersen 2010; Andersen 2014; Bjorvand and Lindeman 2000 s.v.v. sann, synd; Hellquist, s.v.v. sann, synd; Hertzberg s.v. sannr; SAOB s.v. sann

sangbok (OSw) noun
song book OSw SmL

sanghus (OSw) noun
chancel OSw HL Kkb

sanghusdyr (OSw) noun
chapel door OSw DL Kkb

doorway to the chancel OSw HL Kkb
sankta eiriks dagh (OSw) noun
St Erik’s Day OSw UL Kkb
sankt petrs messa (OGu) noun
Saint Peter’s Mass OGu GS Ch. 4
sanna (OSw) sanne (ODan) sanna (OGu) sanna (ON)
verb
acknowledge ONorw GuL Kpb, Mhb, Tjb
confirm OIce Jó bfb 1 Lib 57 Fml 19, Js
bfb 1 Mah 24 Kab 5, ONorw FrL KrbA
18, 29 KrbB 12 Var 22, GuL Olb
corroborate OIce Jó Mah 24 bj 19
prove the veracity of something OGu GL A 39
say that someone is guilty ODan SkL 89
substantiate OSw SdmL Mb, UL Kgb, VmL Mb
testify on being the truth OSw DL Tjdb
vouch for OIce Grg bsp 33 Arp 124
Misc 248, Jó Kge 1 Kab 17, Js Mah
24, 37 Ert 24 Kab 12, KRA 1, 2
See also: sander
sannaðarvitni (ON) noun
witness for confirmation ONorw GuL Olb
sannendeeth (ODan) noun
man of truth ODan JyL 2
truth oath ODan JyL 2
sannind (OSw) sannende (ODan) sannund (OGu)
sannendi (ON) sanind (OSw) noun
man of truth ODan JyL 2
truth ODan ESjL 2, 3, JyL Fort, 2, SkL 76,
VSjL 80, OGu GS Ch. 3, OIce Jó bj 24,
OSw DL Eb, SdmL För, Jb, Kmb, Till, UL
Jb, Blb, Rb, VmL Rh, ÓgL Kkb, Eb
truthfulness OSw SdmL Kkb
See also: sander, sannindaman, syn
sannindaman (OSw) sannendemæn (ODan)
sannanarmað (ON) sannaðarmað (OR)
sannindaman (OSw) sannanísmamæn (OSw) noun
Literally ‘man of truth’. In ODan JyL, the king
appointed a permanent board of eight landowning
sannendeman in each hæreð (see hærð), who, at
the thing (see þing), made decisions by oath in certain
serious cases such as killing, rape, church-theft and
disputed field boundaries. Their decision could,
however, be overruled by the bishop and ‘the best men
of the area’ (baeste bygdæmað). In OSw, the status and
function of sannindaman appears more temporary; they
could replace members of a næmd (q.v.) when absent
(OSw SdmL), or be appointed in pairs by the priest
in matters of guardianship of orphans (OSw HL). In
Olce Grg, sannaðarmenn appear as two oath-helpers

who at the þing ‘assembly’ confirmed previous oaths,
specifically for verifying genealogies when appointing
a judge.

honest man OSw HL Æb
man of truth ODan JyL 1–3, OSw SdmL Till
man to vouch OIce Grg bsp 25, 35 Vis 110 Bat
113 Ómb 130 Féð 147 Lbþ 215 Misc 248
righteous man OSw HL Æb
trustworthy man OSw UL Jb, VmL Rb
See also: fastar (pl.), gofr, hærð, hæstellegt, mæfr, minnuðamæn (pl.),
mestmað (pl.), næmd, sander, sannaðarvitni,
sannendeeth, sanind, trygger, þing
Refs: Andersen 2014; Cleasby and Vigfússon
sannaðarvitni

sannahár (ON)

sannleirkr (ON) noun
truth OIce Jó bj 24
sannlígr (ON) adj.
just OIce Jó bj 6
lawful OIce Jó bj 9
sannprófa (ON) verb
prove OIce Jó Mah 2
sannsakaðr (ON) adj.
rightly accused ONorw FrL Intr 16
sannsorðinn (ON) adj.
proven to have been engaged in unlawful
sexual intercourse ONorw GuL Mhb
really been used as a woman ONorw FrL Rgb 35
sannsprýja (ON) verb
confirm OIce Jó Llb 28
find out about the truth OIce Jó Kge 18
prove ONorw FrL Llb 5
sar (OSw) sar (ODan) sar (OGu) sár (ON) sar (ODan)
sárr (ON) noun
injury ODan ESjL 2, 3, OGu GL A 11,
12, OSw HL Kkb, Mb, UL Kkb, Æb,
Mb, Jb, VmL Kkb, Mb, YVgL Urb
injury case OSw HL Mb
wound ODan ESjL 1–3, JyL 2, 3, SkL passim,
VSjL 35–39, 54, 63, 86, OGu GL A 17, 19, Add.
2 (B 17), Olce Grg Vis 86, 87 Féð 149 Misc 241,
Jó Mah 2, 13, Js Mah 6, 30, ONorw FrL KrbA 10
Mhb 12 Var 2–6, GuL Krb, Mhb, OSw DL Mb, Gb,
Tjhd, HL Mb, Rh, SdmL Kkb, Gb, Mb, UL Fór,
Kgb, Mb, Add. 2, VmL Fór, Kgb, Mb, YVgL Frb,
Add, AVgL Smb, Vs, Slb, Urb, ÓgL Kkb, Eb, Db
sarcopenia (OSw) noun

wounding ODan JyL 2, VSjL 30, 86, OSw
DL Eb, HL Mb, Rb, SDmL Kgb, Tjdb, Rb, UL Kgb, Mb, Rb, VMl Kgb, Mb, ÖgL Vm

Expressions:
fulder sar (OSw)

wound subject to full compensation
OSw UL Kkb, Kgb, Mb VMl Mb
högst sar (OSw)
highest injury OSw HL Mb
highest wound OSw HL Mb SDmL Mb

See also: skæpi, sære, bæn

sar (OSw) adj.
injured OSw HL Mb
wounded ODan ESjL 3, VSjL 33, 36, Olce Grg
Psþ 32 Vis 87 Misc 244, Jô þfþ 8 Mah 7, Js Kab 19, ONorw Eidsl. 32.9 48.11, FrL Mhb 10, GuL Krb, Kvb, OSw DL Eb, HL Mb, SDmL Kgb, Mb, YVgL Kkb, ÁVgL Smb, ÖgL Kkb

sarabot (OSw) sarbot (ODan) sárþót (ON) sárþótr (ON) noun

compensation for a wound ODan ESjL 2, JyL 3, SKL 116, VSjL 55, ONorw GuL Mhb, OSw DL Mb, HL Mb, UL Mb
compensation for wounding ODan ESjL 2
compensation of wounds OSw YVgL Áb, Add, ÁVgL Áb, ÖgL Eb
payment for wound ODan SKL 103
wound compensation Olce Jô Mah 8, 23 Llb 39, Js Mah 8, 15, ONorw FrL Mhb 11, 16
wound-fine ODan VSjL 30, 33, 34, 36, OSw SDmL Mb

See also: bot, sar

sarafar (OGu) noun

wound OGu GL A 19

saramal (OSw) sáraemal (OSw) noun

case of wounds OSW DL Mb, Tjdb, Rb, Vm, ÁVgL Smb
injury case OSw HL Kkb, UL Mb, VMl Mb

See also: mal (1), sar

saramaþer (OSw) noun

injurier OSW ÁVgL Smb

See also: sar

saremun (ODan) noun

worth of wounds ODan ESjL 2

saresak (ODan) noun

case of wound ODan SKL 118

sargha (OSw) sarga (OGu) sára (ON) verb

injure OSW HL Kkb, Kgb, Mb, Blb, UL Kkb, Blb, VMl Mb, Blb
wound OGu GL A 8, 9, 19, Olce Grg Vis 86
Misc 242, Jô þfþ 5 Mah 3, 7, Js þfþ 4 Mah 8, 16, KRA 6, 8, ONorw FrL Intr 6 KrbA 10 Mb 5, 10, OSw DL Eb, MB HL Mb, SDmL Kkb, Kgb, Gb, Bb, Mb, UL Kkb, Kgb, Mb, Add 2, VmL Kgb, Mb, YVgL Kkb, Frb, Urb, Drb, Tb, Add, ÁVgL Kkb, Smb, Vs, Slb, Lek, ÖgL Kkb, Eb, Vm

sarlyte (ODan) noun

maiming by wounding ODan VSjL 86

saraþaþer (OSw) noun

wounding OSW SDmL Mb

sarpþuli (OSw) saradhule (OSw) saraþoli (OSw)
sarpaþle (OSw) noun

wounded man OSW VML Mb

sat (OSw) sáþ (ON) noun

ambush Olce Grg Vis 108, OSw HL Mb, SDmL Mb
hiding OSW UL Mb, VML Mb

sater (OSw) sat (ODan) satr (OGu) sáþtr (ON) sätter (OSW) adj.

agreed ODan JyL 2, 3, SKL 70, 108, VSjL 32, Olce Grg Lþþ 181
agreeing ONorw GuL Kpb, Lþþ, Olb as friends OSw HL Kgb, Mb, UL Kkb, Kgb, Mb, VMl Kgb, YVgL Add, ÖgL Eb
in agreement OGu GL A 3
reconciled ODan JyL 2, OSw SDmL Kgb, Mb, YVgL Vs, Jb
settled ODan ESjL 3, SKL 113

See also: osater

sauðagarþ (ON) noun

sheep-walk Olce Grg FjL 225

sauðamörk (ON) noun

sheep mark OFar Seyð 5

sauþbítr (ON) noun

A sheep biter; a dog which repeatedly bites sheep.

Used as an insult in manuscript variants of Jöns saga helga.

sheep worrier OFar Seyð 6
Refs: CV s.v. sauþbítr; Fritznr s.v. sauþbítr; Seyð. ed. p. 64

saumgjald (ON) noun

fine for sewn cloth ONorw FrL Leb 1

saurliþi (ON) noun

immoral life Olce Jô Kge 1

saþþ (OGu) noun

well OGu GL A 27
sax (ON) noun
  gunwales ONorw GuL Leb

saxbönd (pl.) (ON) noun
  crossbeams in the prow ONorw GuL Leb

sáðgerð (ON) noun
  time for payment OIce Jó Mah 21
  See also: stæmna

sáð (ON) noun
  cask OIce Grg Feþ 166
  {sáð} ONorw GuL Krb, Løb

sáðssáð (ON) noun
  sáld of seed corn ONorw FrL LlbA 1

sáluhús (ON) noun
  wayside shelter ONorw GuL Lib

sáluöl (ON) noun
  soul’s ale ONorw GuL Krb
  See also: sjauð

sárdaráð (ON) sárráð (ON) noun
  advice leading to injury OIce Jó Mah 11
  See also: sárráð

sársauki (ON) noun
  added injury OIce Js Mah 11
  painful injury OIce Jó Mah 19

sáttaleyfi (ON) noun
  licence for settlement OIce Grg Lrþ 117

sáttargerðarváttr (ON) noun
  witness of settlement terms OIce Grg Þþ 48

sáttarmár (ON) noun
  arbitrator OIce Grg Þþ 60 Vis 102
  See also: sáttarmár

sáttarstefna (ON) noun
  settlement meeting OIce Grg Bat 114

sáttarvætti (ON) noun
  testimony of settlement OIce Grg Þþ 49

sáttmál (ON) noun
  agreement ONorw FrL Var 9 Sab 1

sea (OSw) se (ODan) asia (OGu) sia (OGu) ase (OSw)
  se (OSw) verb
  accept OSw VmL Mb, Rb
  appear OSw UL Mb, Rb, VmL Rb
  ascertain OGu GL A 6
  inspect ODan ESþL 2, OSw SdmL Bb, Mb,
  UL Áb, Kmb, VmL Mb, Kmb, ÁVgL Jb
  look ODan ESþL 1

observe OSw UL Rb, VmL Bb
see OGu GL A 19, 23, 26, 45a
study OGu GL Add. 1 (B 4)
be visible OGu GL A 19
witness OSw UL Mb, Bbl
be an (eye) witness OGu GL A 22

Expressions:

sia víðer (OGu)
  negotiate compensation OGu GL A 13, 14, Add. 1 (B 4)
syna ok see (OSw)
  examine OSw HL Áb
  inspect and observe OSw UL Kkb, Áb, Mb, Bbl, Rb VmL Kkb, Áb, Mb, Bb

See also: halda, sak, skupa

segja (ON) verb
  Expressions:
  segja fyrir (ON)
  give notice ONorw GuL Olb
  segja í sundr (ON)
  annul ONorw GuL Kvb
  segja til (ON)
  notify ONorw GuL Krb

segjandi (ON) noun
  someone who can tell what happened
ONorw FrL Mhb 23

segl (ON) noun
  sail ONorw GuL Lib

sekðarfé (ON) sektarfé (ON) noun
  property under penalty OIce Grg Þþ 49, 60

sekðarhandsal (ON) noun
  formal guarantee to accept
outlawry OIce Grg Þþ 60

sekðarlauss (ON) sektalauss (ON) sektarlauss (ON)
sekðalauss (ON) adj.
  exempt from action OIce Jó Mah 13
  free of compensation ONorw FrL KrbB 12
  guiltlessly ONorw EidsL 16.3
  with impunity ONorw BorgL 14.7, EidsL 12.7 13.1
  without a fine ONorw FrL Mhb 39 Var 46
  without guilt ONorw FrL KrbA 23, 40
  without penalty OIce Jó þþ 6 þþ 18,
  24 FmL 20, Js þþ 5 Mah 10, 30 Ert 24,
  KRA 27, 33, ONorw FrL KrbA 37
  without punishment ONorw FrL
  Intr 7 KrbB 24 Mhb 18

sekðarsök (ON) sektarsök (ON) noun
  outlawry case OIce Grg Þþ 77
sel (ON) noun

shieling Olce Grg Klþ 8 Ómb 129 Lbþ 182, KRA 26
See also: sætr

selastulðr (ON) noun

theft of seals Olce Jó bjb 9

seljamannamessa (ON) heilagra manna (messu) i Selju (ON) seljamannamessa (ON) noun
day of the Saints of Selju Olce Grg Klþ 13, ONorw FrL KrbA 24, GUL Krb

seljandi (ON) noun

seller Olce Grg Lbþ 174, Js Lbb 4

selr (ON) noun

seal (2) ONorw GUL Lbb

selver (ON) noun

hunting grounds for seals ONorw FrL LlbB 11

senaþearf (OSw) noun

late-month inheritance OSw HL Áb

sengakleþi (OGu) noun

bedclothes OGu GL A 20
See also: klaþi

serða (ON) streða (ON) verb

bugger Olce Grg Misc 238

serkr (OGu) noun

vest OGu GL A 19

sess (ON) noun

oar bench ONorw GUL Llb, Olb, Leb
seat ONorw GUL Lob

seta (ON) noun

The seta was one of the two highest ranked bondwomen. It is assumed that her work was principally within the house.

housemaid ONorw GUL Mhb
See also: deghia

Refs: Hertzberg s.v. seta; KLN M s.v. bryde, tyende; Schlyter s.v. seta

seter (OGu) settir (OGu) noun

mediator (i.e. one who makes good) OGu GL A 26

setjask (ON) verb

Expressions:

setjask fyrir (ON)

ambush ONorw GUL Mhb

setning (ON) noun

rite Olce KRA 16

setstokkr (ON) noun

bench support ONorw GUL Llb

setuhús (ON) noun

dwelling house Olce Jó Kge 32

setumaðr (ON) noun

man with a fixed residence Olce KRA 30

See also: sætr

sexmannadómr (ON) noun

assessment of six men Olce Jó Kge 18

sexmannaeiðr (ON) noun

six-man oath ONorw EidsL 45.3
See also: eþer, séttareiðr

seyma (ON) verb

fasten ONorw GUL Leb

sepalus (OGu) adj.

having no arable land OGU GL A 48, 56a

séttareiðr (ON) noun

oath of six Olce Jó Mah 5, 13 Lbþ 30 Kab 11
bjb 6, 14 Fml 20, Js Kab 5, 9 bjb 4, ONorw EidsL 46.2, FrL KrbB 20 Var 9 Rgb 32 Bvb 7

six-man oath ONorw GUL Krb, Løb, Llb, Tfb, Mhb, Tjb

See also: eþer, sexmannaeiðr

sialadagher (OSw) noun

day of souls OSw YVgL Kkb
See also: sialamæssudagher

sialagift (OSw) sjalegift (ODan) sálugjöf (ON)

sialagift (OSw) sielagæf (OSw) noun

A gift for the soul, one’s own or somebody else’s, often to a religious institution and restricted as to the amount allowed to be given. In Olce, also a mandatory gift as an addition to the tiund ‘tithe’ or as a contribution to the poor. Also a burial fee to the priest in OSw (as well as in ONorw, where it, however, only appears in later diplomas).

gift for the soul ODan ESjL 1, JyL 1, 3
gift for the soul’s good Olce Grg Arþ 127
soul gift Olce KRA 11, 13, OSw
eþer HL Kkb, SdmL Kkb, SmL
spiritual gift OSw YVgL Add

See also: geþ

Refs: Fritzen s.v. sálagipt; Gerhold 2002, 206; Hertzberg s.v. sálugjöf; KLN M s.v. sjelegave

sialamæssa (OSw) sielamæssa (OSw) noun

mass OSw HL Kkb
mass for the dead OSw HL Kkb, UL Kkb, VmL Kkb, ÓgL Kkb

soul mass OSw SmL, UL Kkb, VmL Kkb, YVgL Kkb

sialamæssudagher (OSw) noun

Day of All Souls OSw YVgL Kkb

See also: sialadagher
siaľfræþi (OSw) noun

deliberation OSw YVgL Föb
See also: rapa, vabi, vili

siaľfškut (OSw) siaľfškot (OSw) siaľfškot (OSw) noun
arrow trap OSw DL Bb, UL Mb, VmL Mb
spear OSw HL Mb

siaľfsviliande (OSw) adj.
of one's own free will OSw SdmL Kkb

siaľvasät (OSw) siaľvasæt (OSw) noun
Literally, 'self agreement'. This was a system of mutual conciliation, whereby the injured party agreed with the person who had injured him on a compensation sum, as if it were an accidental injury. They did this before witnesses at the assembly. There was in this case no payment to the king, via his administrator as was usual in other cases of injury and it was thus considered to be an important concession, applicable in DL and VmL, that does not appear in UL. In DL it is made clear that the mutual conciliation must be in place before the king's administrator becomes involved. Once he has raised the case, mutual conciliation cannot be invoked, and any conciliation or agreement (set) must involve payment to the crown. In VmL further details of the system are given. The right is counterbalanced by an agreement to supply one ship each year to the levy. The fact that stress is laid on the arrangement in DL and VmL shows that it was an unusual concession. In Jó it is prohibited for cases to be settled between two parties privately, since it denies the fine to the king. Jó Mah 19 has the related adjective sjalfsettr, translated 'as a matter of course'.

conciliation OSw DL Mb
mutual conciliation OSw DL Mb, VmL Mb
See also: nam, sjalfsettr, set, setttargaerhp
Refs: Schlyter 1877, s.v. sjalvasæt; SL DL, 44 note 53; SL VmL, 95–96 notes 93–95

siang (OSw) noun

The marital bed where the woman became the responsibility of her husband (HL Åb, SdmL Gb) and where the rights of the spouses could be violated through adultery (HL Åb, SdmL Gb). The translation 'family' appears in expressions such as innan siængæ drap (HL Mb, SdmL Mb) and iorpa köp innan siængar (HL Jb) and refers to killing and land purchase within the family.

bed OSw HL Åb, Jb, SdmL Gb, Mb
family OSw HL Mb, SdmL Mb
Refs: Schlyter s.v. siang, siæng

siangaran (OSw) siæng ran (OSw) noun

The robbing of someone's marital rights through adultery, a crime specifically concerning the women involved, as the guilty woman was to compensate the offended wife directly.

bed-robbery OSw SdmL Gb
violation of the marriage bed OSw UL Kkb

Refts: Carlsson 1942, 87; Schlyter s.v. siangaran, siæng ran

siðsemð (ON) noun

good conduct Olce Jó þfb 5, Js þfb 4

siaľfsvald (OGu) noun

freedom OGu GL A 13
right OGu GL A 24
See also: friper

siettung (OGu) settung (ON) noun

Literally 'a sixth' of something. An administrative judicial division at a low level.
sixth OGu GL A 19, 31, Add. 8
(O55), Onorw FrL Mhb 8
Refts: KLNM s.v. settung; Peel 2015, 14–16, 248–49, 286 note 1/18; Schlyter s.v. siattung

sifað (ON) adj.
related Olce Jó þfb 3
related by kinship Onorw FrL Mhb 8
related by marriage Olce Jó þjb 19

sifjar (pl.) (ON) noun

affinity Olce Grg Klþ 18 Feþ 144

sifjaspell (ON) noun

adultery with in-laws Olce Jó Kge 7-6
incest with affines Olce Grg Feþ 156

sifkona (ON) noun

woman related through spiritual kinship Olce KRA 20
See also: kona, kyn, skylnder (1), æt

sifskaprar (OSw) sifskapr (ON) noun

affinity by marriage OSw UL Kkb, VmL Kkb
kinship by marriage OSw SdmL Kkb
relation by marriage OSw AVgL Gb
relationship by marriage Olce Jó Kge 6, Onorw EidsL 22.5, FrL KrbB 1
See also: guþsivi, mansivi

sifskapspiael (OSw) noun

incest in kinship by marriage OSw SdmL Kkb

silafylli (OSw) noun

substitute for the harness OSw UL Blb

silfrband (OGu) noun

silver band OGu GL A 65
silver currency. Refers particularly to the purity or quality of silver in Grg Misc 245.

currency of silver Olce Grg Misc 245
See also: konungssteði, kúgildi, lögsilfr, mark (2), vámal

Refs: Arnljótr Ólafsson 1904; CV; Fritzner; Helgi Skúli Kjartansson 1988; Hertzberg; Jón Jóhannesson 2006, 330; KLNM s.v. gangssylv

in measured silver ONorw FrL Mhb 45 Var 1 KvB 25 measured in burnt silver ONorw FrL KrbA 18 KrbB 2

silver smith OSw HL Kmb

satin ribbon OGu GL A 65

white silver Olce Grg Misc 245

brennt silfr (ON) (ON)

burnt silver Olce Jó Kab 5 ONorw EidsL 39.4 refined silver Olce Grg Klþ 4, 5 Arþ 125 Fþ 166 Fjl 221 Misc 246 Tíg 257 Js Ert 2 KRA 15

sexually impotent Olce KRA 17

See also: hörundfall

lake OSw UL Mb, Blb, VmL Mb, Bb

sea OGu GL A 36, OSw UL Kgb

sibling brood OSw UL Jb

sit (OSw) sitja (ON) verb

sit

Expressions:
sitia (a vægh) firi (OSw)
lie in wait for someone OSw DL
Eb UL Kgþ VmL Kgþ

sit in ambush OSw HL Kgþ SdmL Kgþ YVgL Add ÖgL Eb

See also: byggia, leghia

security in seven nights OSw YVgL Tb

A legal time-limit of seven nights as well as a meeting held after it, where witnesses and compurgators were to handle a case. If a settlement was not reached, the case was passed on to the þing ‘assembly’.

seven-night summons OSw YVgL Jb, ÁVgL Jb

seven-night meeting OSw ÁVgL Slb

seven-night summons OSw YVgL Jb

incest with kin by marriage OSw SmL

custom OSw GS Ch. 3

A purchase made by married spouses. The man owned two thirds and the woman one third.

bed-purchase OSw DL Ab

items bought to a couple’s common home OSw DL Gb

purchase into the marriage bed OSw UL Áb, Jb, VmL Áb, Jb

See also: bolköp, væggiarköp

conjugal rights OSw UL Kkb, VmL Kkb

marital bed OSw SmL

children of different batches OSw HL Áb

descendants OSw DL Áb

offspring OSw HL Kkb

offspring of a lawful bed OSw HL Áb

See also: byrþaman, siængaralster, sængaslaet

offspring OSw UL Kkb, Áb
offspring of a man and wife **OSw**

spouses and parents and children **OSw** **HL** **Åb**

**simonsmessudagr ok judas** (ON) noun

SS Simon and Jude’s Day **OIce** Grg Klþ 13

See also: *tveggjapostulamessa*

**síþráðr** (ON) noun

oakum **ONorw** GuL Leb

**sjalfboðinn** (ON) adj.

self-supporting man **OIce** **Js** **Kdb**

4, **ONorw** **FrL** **Mhb** 8

**sjalfkvaddr** (ON) adj.

automatically called **OIce** **Grg** **Jsþ** 58, 59

**sjalfræði** (ON) noun

one’s own accord **OIce** Grg Arþ 121

**sjalfsettr** (ON) adj.

Self-set; self-appointed; automatically triggered by an event.

as a matter of course **OIce** **Js** **Ert** 18

See also: *sialvasat*

Refs: CV s.v. *sjalfsettr*; Fritzen s.v. *sjalfsettr*; Hertzberg s.v. *sjálfssettr*

**sjalfsfózlumaðr** (ON) noun

man who sets up on his own **OFar** Seyð 7

**sjalfskeytr** (ON) adj.

automatically conveyed **ONorw** **FrL** Jkb 2

transferred automatically **ONorw** **FrL** **LlbB** 4

**sjalfstefndr** (ON) adj.

automatically summoned **OIce** **Jsó**

**þþb** 5, **ONorw** **FrL** **Mhb** 8

without a summons **ONorw** **FrL** **LlbB** 11

**sjalftekinn** (ON) adj.

automatically dissolved **OIce** **Jsó** Kge 18

end automatically **ONorw** **FrL** **LlbB** 1

**sjalfvili** (ON) noun

one’s own free-will **ONorw** **FrL** Var 45

**sjaud** (ON) noun

A legal meeting possibly synonymous with OSw *siunættinger* (q.v.), but in ONorw only used concerning the funeral, funeral feast and distribution of the estate seven days after a death.

 period of seven days **OIce** **Js** Ert 18

seventh-day ale **ONorw** **GuL** **Krb**

See also: *endagi*; *finnaættinger*; *fæmt*; *sáluöl*; *siunættinger*; *þrenættinger*

Refs: Cleasby and Vigfusson s.v. *sjauð*; Fritzen s.v. *sjauð*

**sjaundargerð** (ON) noun

giving a seventh-day ale **ONorw** **GuL** **Arb**

See also: *sjauð*

**sjauviknafasta** (ON) noun

seven-week fast **ONorw** **FrL** Jkb 2

**sjándi** (ON) noun

eyewitness **ONorw** **FrL** **Mhb** 23

**sjóðr** (ON) noun

purse **ONorw** **GuL** **Arb**

**sjónarváttr** (ON) noun

eyewitness **OIce** **Js** Mah 18

**sjúkr** (ON) adj.

ill **ONorw** **GuL** **Krb**, **Kvb**, **Løb**

**skaðabót** (ON) **skæðabær** (ON) noun

Compensation paid for damages, especially in cases of willful damage (ON *spellvirki*) (cf. *Grg Þsþ* 51 and 63). Use of the term appears to have been most common in Iceland, though it does appear later in the Faroes and in MLL. According to *Grg Þsþ* 63 the amount was determined by a panel of five neighbours. Failure to pay this compensation was grounds for outlawry. In one instance *skæðabót* refers specifically to losses incurred by sailors forced to jettison cargo (Grg Feþ 166).

The significance of a *skæðabót* appears to have lessened in the later thirteenth century, when it refers to minor damages committed by grazing livestock (Js Lbb 13; Jó Llb 6; Seyð) and to driftwood (Jó Llb 61). In this sense it appears to resemble *skapagaeld* (q.v.), a term employed in Swedish (HL) and Danish (ESjL, JyL) laws.

compensation for damage **OFar** Seyð 5, **OIce** **Grg** **Þsþ** 51, 63 **Feþ** 166, Jó Llb 6, 31, Js Lbb 13

See also: *bot*, *skapagaeld*, *spellvirki*

Refs: CV s.v. *skæðabætr*; Fritzen s.v. *skæðabót*; Hertzberg s.v. *skæðabót*

**skaf** (ON) noun

scraped bark **ONorw** **GuL** **Llb**

**skafi** (OSw) **skafi** **(OGu)** noun

fruit crops **OSw** **UL** **Mb** (table of contents only)

tree fruit **OGu** **GL** **A** 59

**skaflíuver** (OSw) noun

theft of fruit and vegetable **OSw** **HL** **Mb**

**skaffoks** (ODan) noun

axe with a handle **ODan** **ESjL** **3**

**skal** (OGu) **skál** (ON) noun

A bowl (for drinking), and in the plural a pair of scales (for measuring coins and other small items).
bowl  OGu  GL  A 19, 63, Add. 6 (B 33)
pair of scales  ONorw  GuL  Løb, Mhb
scales  OGu  GL  A 20
See also: hiernskal
skall (OSw) noun
battue  OSw  SdmL  Bb
skam (OSw) skam  (ODan) skam  (OGu) skömm  (ON)

See also: hiernskal
skarlap  (OGu) noun
fine woollen cloth  OGu  GL  A 24b, 65
See also: bladragning
skathelos  (ODan) adj.
free of charge  ODan  EJL  2
harmless  ODan  EJL  2
without damage  ODan  JyL  3, SkL  203
skathelost  (ODan) adv.
without damage  ODan  SkL  179, 196, 198, 199, 201
skatskyldugheir  (OSw) adj.
liable to tax  OSw  SdmL  Till
skattalaust  (ON) adv.
free from dues  ONorw  GuL  Løb
skatter  (OSw) skattr  (OGu) skATTR  (ON)
noun
Etymologically ‘livestock; valuables; coin; money’
used of tributes/duties/taxes. In OIce Jó, paid to the
king beside the þingfararkaup (q.v.). In OSw HL,
explicitly linked to the king and leþunger (q.v.).
tax  OGu  GS  Ch. 2, 4, OSw  HL  Kgb, YVgL  Utgb
taxes  OIce  Sg  1
Refs: Helgi Þorláksson 2011, 143–46; Jónsson
and Boulhosa, 2011, 158–60; ONP s.v. skattr
skattgreizla  (ON) noun
payment of tax  OIce  Sg  1

skattman  (OSw) noun
The konungx rætter skatman ‘the king’s legal tax-
collector’ in OSw HL Rb is presumed to be the
ari (q.v.).
tax collector  OSw  HL  Rb, UL  Mb
See also: ari, boghi, intækiuman, næmdarmaþer, skatter, tækiomaþer
Refs: Förvaltningshistorisk ordbok s.v. konungsåren

skattsvarr  (ON) adj.
acceptable as tax money  ONorw  GuL  Løb

skauðhvítr  (ON) adj.
having a whitish sheath (of
stallions)  OSw  HL  Rb
See also: skap

skaut  (ON) noun
piece of cloth used for drawing lots  ONorw  GuL  Løb

skapa (OSw) skaA  (ON) verb
cause damage  OSw  DL  Bb
damage  OSw  SdmL  Kkb
harm  OIce  Løb  3

see also: skapagaeld  (OSw) skathegjald  (ODan) noun
compensation for damage  OSw  HL  Løb
skáldskaparmál

skálamári (OSw) skála (ON) skálan (OSw) noun

skaþi (OSw) skaþamaðr (ON) skáþaman (OSw) noun

skaþamaðr (ON) noun

See also:

injure

detriment
deed (1)

skálamári (OSw) skála (ON) skálan (OSw) noun

See also:

slander in verse form

language of poetry OIce Grg Misc 237

See also: mansårng


damage OSw YYgL Tb

indemnification OSw HL Blb

indemnity OSw HL Mb

payment for damage ODan ESjL 2, JyL 3

Refs: CV s.v. skáldskaparmál; Fritzner s.v. skáldskaparmál; Hertzberg s.v. skáldskaparmál; LexMA s.v. Skald, Skaldendichtung

skáldskapr (ON) noun

See:

poetry OIce Grg Misc 238, Jó Mah 26

skelja (ON) verb

damage OIce Lbþ 185, Jó Lbb 7, Js Lbb 3

skemma (OGu) verb

dishonour OGu GL A 22

harm OFar Seyð 12, OIce Js Mah 11

hurt ONorw FrL Intr 6

injure ONorw FrL Intr 7

shame OIce Jó Sg 3

skemmð (ON) noun

dishonour OIce Js Mah 33

injury OIce Jó Mah 19

skemmdarvíg (ON) noun

A shameful killing, similar or perhaps equivalent to a villainous killing (ON niðingsvíg) or villainous deed (ON niðingsverk, see niðingsverk). Three types of shameful killings are listed in Jó Mah 5: killing someone after giving guarantees of peace (ON tryggð, see tryggð), killing during a truce and committing murder (ON myrða, see myrða). Other offenses called niðingsvíg are listed in Jó Mah 2, including bodily mutilation and taking vengeance for someone convicted of theft. Those convicted of committing a skemmdarvíg forfeit their lands and lost the right to atone for crimes through compensation (cf. ON óbótamaðr).

shameful killing OIce Jó Mah 1, 2, Js Mah 5, 29, ONorw FrL Mbb 1, 2

See also: myrða, niðingsvíg, niðingsverk, tryggð, urbotamal

Refs: CV s.v. skemmdarvíg; Fritzner s.v. skemdarvíg; Hertzberg s.v. skemdarvíg; KLMN s.v. tryggð

skena (OSw) skaina (OGu) skæna (ON) skæne (ODan) verb

hurt slightly ONorw FrL Rgb 41

scratch OIce Grg Vis 92

tear apart OGu GL A 19

wound ONorw FrL Mbb 17, OSw YYgL Add

skena (OSw) noun

external injury ODan SkL 96

flesh wound OSw VmL Mb, ÖgL Vm

open wound OSw YYgL Add, ÖgL Kkb, Eb, Vm

serious wound OSw YYgL Add

wound made with a weapon OSw SdmL Mb
skiljask (ON) noun
decision OSw SdmL Kkb, UL Kkb, Rb, Add. 18

See also:
Mahon 8 Ert 2, 3, ONorw GuL Kpb, Leb, OSw UL Kgb, Rb
decide ONorw Ert 4, 16, OSw UL Kgb, Rb
determine OSw UL StfBM, Blb, Rb, VmL Rb
distinguish OSw UL Äb, Blb, VmL Bb
divide ONorw GuL Lib, Arb, OSw YYgL Kkb
divorce OSw FrL KrbB 10, OSw YYgL Kkb
lose one’s right ONorw GuL Mhb
make an agreement OSw YYgL Gb, ÁVgL Gb
organize OSw YYgL Add
prove ONorw GuL Mhb
say ONorw GuL Tjb, OSw ÁVgL Gb

from rights (‘lose one’s right’) or obligations (‘free’),
analysing legal matters (‘investigate’, ‘distinguish’) and
deciding legal matters (‘decide’, ‘determine’),
as well as stating the legally significant result of
the analysis in more general terms (‘say’, ‘declare’,
‘stipulate’) or more specific terms (‘take a stand’,
‘settle’, ‘prove’, ‘make an agreement’).
annul Oice Jó Kge 6
bar OSw HL Äb
break an agreement ODan SkL 228
care for OSw YYgL Add
decide ODan EjsL 1, 3, JyL 1–3, VSjL 1, OGu GL
A 26, ONorw GuL Kpb, Leb, OSw UL Kgb, Rb
detach OSw ÁVgL Jb
determine OSw UL StfBM, Blb, Rb, VmL Rb
differ OSw UL Kkb, Rb, VmL Kkb
disagree ODan EjsL 1–3, JyL 1, 2, SkKL 13, SkL
4, 27, 28, 67, 70, 72–74, 80, VSjL 2, 82, OGu GL
A 3, ONorw GuL Krb, Lib, Tlb, Ölb, Leb, OSw
DL Eb, HL Jb, UL Kkb, Kgb, Kmb, YYgL Kkb, Áb,
Rlb, Jb, Föb, Add, ÁVgL Kkb, Áb, Rlb, Jb, Föb
dispute ODan JyL 1, VSjL 15, 18, 71, 73, 76, 78, OGu GL
Add. 7 (B 49), OSw DL
Tjdb, HL Kgb, Rb, YYgL Kkb, Jb, Utgb
dissolve Oice KRA 17, ONorw
BorgL 3.4 15.4, OSw UL Äb
distinguish OSw UL Äb, Blb, VmL Bb
divide ONorw GuL Lib, Arb, OSw YYgL Kkb
divorce OSw FrL KrbB 10, ONorw
FrL Krbb 10, OSw YYgL Kkb
be divorced ONorw GuL Kvb, Löb
exclude ODan JyL 2, OSw UL Äb, Jb, VmL Äb
be free ODan EjsL 1
be free ONorw GuL Kvb
be a dispute ODan EjsL 2
investigate OSw DL Rb
leave ODan SkKL 2, SkL 19, 238, Oice Jó Kge 5
list ONorw GuL Mhb

Originally ‘to split’. Legally significant uses include
dissolving marriages (‘divorce’, ‘part’, ‘separate’),
partaking in other conflicts with legal consequences
(‘quarrel’, ‘(have a) dispute’, ‘disagree’), evading
legal duties (‘withdraw’, ‘leave’). Also being separated

- skerrey-corpse Oice Grg Bat 113
- witness of conveyance ONorw FrL Rgb 28
- from rights (‘lose one’s right’) or obligations (‘free’),
- analysing legal matters (‘investigate’, ‘distinguish’) and
deciding legal matters (‘decide’, ‘determine’),
as well as stating the legally significant result of
the analysis in more general terms (‘say’, ‘declare’,
‘stipulate’) or more specific terms (‘take a stand’,
‘settle’, ‘prove’, ‘make an agreement’).
- annul Oice Jó Kge 6
- bar OSw HL Äb
- break an agreement ODan SkL 228
- care for OSw YYgL Add
- decide ODan EjsL 1, 3, JyL 1–3, VSjL 1, OGu GL
- A 26, ONorw GuL Kpb, Leb, OSw UL Kgb, Rb
detach OSw ÁVgL Jb
determine OSw UL StfBM, Blb, Rb, VmL Rb
differ OSw UL Kkb, Rb, VmL Kkb
disagree ODan EjsL 1–3, JyL 1, 2, SkKL 13, SkL
- 4, 27, 28, 67, 70, 72–74, 80, VSjL 2, 82, OGu GL
- A 3, ONorw GuL Krb, Lib, Tlb, Ölb, Leb, OSw
- DL Eb, HL Jb, UL Kkb, Kgb, Kmb, YYgL Kkb, Áb,
Rlb, Jb, Föb, Add, ÁVgL Kkb, Áb, Rlb, Jb, Föb
dispute ODan JyL 1, VSjL 15, 18, 71, 73, 76, 78, OGu GL
- Add. 7 (B 49), OSw DL
- Tjdb, HL Kgb, Rb, YYgL Kkb, Jb, Utgb
dissolve Oice KRA 17, ONorw
- BorgL 3.4 15.4, OSw UL Äb
distinguish OSw UL Äb, Blb, VmL Bb
divide ONorw GuL Lib, Arb, OSw YYgL Kkb
divorce OSw FrL KrbB 10, ONorw
FrL Krbb 10, OSw YYgL Kkb
be divorced ONorw GuL Kvb, Löb
exclude ODan JyL 2, OSw UL Äb, Jb, VmL Äb
be free ODan EjsL 1
be free ONorw GuL Kvb
be a dispute ODan EjsL 2
investigate OSw DL Rb
leave ODan SkKL 2, SkL 19, 238, Oice Jó Kge 5
list ONorw GuL Mhb
lose one’s right ODan EjsL 2
make an agreement OSw YYgL Gb, ÁVgL Gb
organize OSw YYgL Add
part OGu GL A 20, ONorw EidsL 4, OSw UL
Kkb, Kgb, Mb, VmL Kkb, Kgb, ÁVgL Áb, Tb
prove ONorw GuL Mhb
quarrel ODan JyL 2, VSjL 75, 78
say ONorw GuL Tjb, OSw ÁVgL Gb
separate ODan EjsL 1, 3, JyL 1–3, SkKL 11, SkL 7, 9, 11, 17, 29, 221, 231, VSjL 2, 3, 8, OGu GL A 20,
Oice Grg Fep 149, Js Kvg 5, KRA 1, 16, ONorw
skilnáðarsök (ON) noun
cause of divorce Olce Jó Kge 5

skilnæper (OSw) skilneth (ODan) skjalneth (ODan) skilnari (ON) skilnúr (ON) skilnæper (OSw) skjalnæper (OSw) noun

comparison OSw Sdml Kgb, Gb, YVgL Add
disagreement ODan Jyl. 1, 2, SKL 4, VSjL 1
dispute ODan Jyl. 1, 3, VSjL 6, 15, 16, 20, OSw DL Eb, HL Kgb, UL Kgb, Kmb, VmL Kgb, YVgL Add, ÓgL Eb, Db
divorce ONorw Gul. Kvb, Lób, Arb
separation ONorw EidsL 22.4, OSw HL Kkb, SdmL Kkb, Gb, UL Kkb, Blb

skilrör (ON) noun
agreement Olce Jó Mah 4 Bjb 19,
condition Olce Jó Mah 31, 37, KRA 16, 32
provision ONorw FrL Intr 4
 stipulation Olce Jó Kge 1
terms Olce Jó Kge 7-4 Llb 45

skilrir (ON) adj.
discerning Olce Jó MagBref
responsible Olce Jó Brb 2
trustworthy OFar Seyð 3

skilvangi (ON) noun
rule ONorw Frl KrbB 11

skin (OSw) noun

In the northernmost OSw laws, hunting for fur was economically important and a basis for taxation. In HL they appear as annual taxes paid in twælyt skin ‘two-coloured pelt’ and blaskorin skin ‘blue-cut pelt’ permanently substituting the lejunger ‘levy’. For skin-taxes in DL see bælskin, lejjungsskin, vighramannaskin.

pelt OSw HL Kgb
skin-tax OSw DL Rb

References: KLNM s.v.

skilðer (OSw) skjold (ODan) skjöldr (ON) noun
sanctuary ONorw BorgL 18.3

skilðr (OSw) skilv (ODan) skip (OGu) skip (ON) noun
boat OGu GL A 49
ship ODan ESjL 2, 3, Jyl. 2, SKL 164, VSjL 64,
OGu GL A 13, 20, 36, Add. 8 (B 55), ONorw
Gul. Krb, Kpb, Líb, Arb, Tíb, Reb, Kvr, Mhb, Olb, Leb, OSw HL Kgb, Mb, Blb, SdmL Kgb, Bb, Mb, UL Kgb, Áb, Mb, YVgL Áb, ÁVgL Áb, Fós

Expressions:

halfþritugt skip (ON)
twenty-five bencher ONorw Gul. Leb
þritugt skip (ON)
thirty-bencher ONorw Gul. Leb

See also: bater, byrthing, farkoster, floti, halfþritugr, kaupskip, myndrikkia, skiplagh

skipa (OSw) skipa (OGu) (ON) verb
allocate OSw UL Blb, VmL Bb
allow OSw UL Blb, VmL Bb
arrange ONorw Gul. Arb, Olb
decide OSw YVgL Kkb
design OSw UL StfBM
divide OGu GL A 40, 41, OSw UL Blb
draw up ONorw Gul. Sab
decree Olce Jó Fml 8, OSw HL Jb
decree Olce Jó Kge 29
law ONorw FrL Intr 22
load ONorw Gul. Tíb
man ONorw Gul. Mhb, Olb, Leb
ordain OSw UL StfBM, Kkb

skipakaup (ON) noun
trading at ships Olce Ggr Fef 167

skipamaðr (OR) noun
shipman Olce Ggr Hrs 234

skipan (OSw) skipan (ON) skipun (ON) noun
arrangement OSw SdmL Bb
contract Olce Jó Fml 8, OSw HL Jb
decree Olce Jó Kge 29
law ONorw FrL Intr 22
load a ship ONorw Gul. Tíb
new law OFar Seyð 0

References:

BorgL 15.4 17.1, EidsL 30.8 53.6, Gul. Mhb, Olb,
OSw HL Áb, Sdml Gb, UL Áb, Blb, YVgL Kkb,
Frb, Áb, Gb, Jb, ÁVgL Síb, Áb, Gb, ÓgL Kkb
settle OSw YVgL Add, ÁVgL Kva
split up ODan ESjL 2, Jyl. 3, OSw HL Kkb, Áb
take a stand ODan Jyl. 2
withdraw ODan SkKL 7

See also: askilia, delu, forskialmaðer, rafa, skel, vita

expressions with...
order Olc Js Kdb 3 Mah 29, 37, KRA 4, 6, ONorw FrL Intr 19
ordinance OFar Seyð 0, 4
provision Olc Jó MagBref
statute ONorw FrL Intr 7

skipari (OSw) skipere (ODan) skipari (ON) noun
crewman Olc Jó Fml 4, 8
man on a ship OSw SdmL Kgb, Mb
sailor ODan ESJL 3, ONorw GuL Llb
skipper OSw HL Mb, UL Áb, Mb
someone on a ship ODan JyL 2

skipsmið (ON) noun
shipbuilding ONorw GuL Leb

skipbrotsmaður (ON) noun
shipwrecked man Olc Jó Fml 12

skipbrut (ODan) noun
shipwreck ODan JyL 3

skipdráttir (ON) skipdráttir (ON) noun
ship hauling Olc Grg Klþ 3, Jó Fml 3

skipdróttinn (ON) skipdróttinn (ON) noun
ship’s master Olc Grg Misc 249, ONorw FrL ArbB 5
See also: styriman

skipen (ODan) noun
ship-soke ODan JyL 3
See also: skiplagh

skipferð (ON) noun
ship’s inheritance ONorw GuL Arb

skipfarmr (ON) noun
boatload OFar Seyð 8

skiphlutur (ON) noun
boat share Olc Jó Llb 66

skiplag (OSw) skiplæghi (OSw) noun
A naval sub-district (HL, SdmL, VmL, UL) which was to equip, provision and man a ship for the leðurger, a naval military defence organization.
ship-district OSw SdmL Kgb, Mb, Rb
{skiplagh} OSw HL Kgb, Áb, Mb, Blb, Rb, UL Kgb,Mb, Rb, VmL Kgb
See also: ar (1), fiæræjmsæber, hamna, har (1), hundari, leðurger, skip, skiperiða, manngerð, skiper
Refs: Bagge 2010, 75; Hafstrøm 1949, 18–20, 139–44 and passim; Helle 2001, 35, 77–78, 163–65, 168, 171, 174–75; Hertzberg 1895, s.v. skiperiða;
Hobæk 2013:5, 64–75; KLN M s.v. leidang, skipreide, skeppslag; Robberstad 1981, 318–20, 390–92, 394, 399–401; Ødegaard 2013:5, 48

skiplæiga (ON) noun
payment Olc Jó Fml 4
payment for cargo space Olc Jó Fml 22
rent for the ship Olc Jó Fml 6, 25

skiplöti (OSw) noun
{skiplöti} OSw HL Kgb, Mb

skiperiða (ON) noun
Originally a coastal district (within the fylki), which had to provide a warship fully equipped with crew and food for a period of two months. These obligations were eventually transformed into yearly taxes.
warship district ONorw GuL Krb, Leb
See also: skiplagh, skipen, ar (1), har (1), leðurger, hamna
Refs: Bagge 2010, 75; Hafstrøm 1949, 18–20, 139–44 and passim; Helle 2001, 35, 77–78, 163–65, 168, 171, 174–75; Hertzberg 1895, s.v. skiperiða;
Hobæk 2013:5, 64–75; KLNM s.v. leidang, skipreide, skeppslag; Robberstad 1981, 318–20, 390–92, 394, 399–401; Ødegaard 2013:5, 48

skiperiðumenn (pl.) (ON) noun
men belonging to the same levy district ONorw GuL Leb
See also: skiplagh

skiperiðuping (ON) noun
levy district assembly ONorw FrL Intr 23
See also: fylkising, ping

skipslán (ON) noun
ship loan Olc Jó Fml 28

skipsnævning (ODan) noun
Men on board a ship appointed to deal with conflicts between steersman (ODan styreman, see styriman) and crew (ODan skipere, see skipari). Synonymous with farvitænævning (q.v.).
men nominated from the ship ODan JyL 3
Refs: Lund s.v. farvitænæfning; Tamm and Vogt, eds, 2016, 304

skipsstjórn (ON) noun
command of a ship ONorw GuL Leb

skipsverð (ON) noun
ship cost ONorw FrL Leb 2

skipsýsla (ON) noun
levy district ONorw FrL Leb 2
See also: skiplagh

skipta (OSw) skifte (ODan) skipta (OGu) skifta (ON)
skifte (OSw) verb
appoint OSw ÁVgL Rlb
apportion ONorw GuL Arb
bring [OSw] ÁVgL Gb
change [OSw] DL Bb
decide [ODan] SkKL 13, [OSw] HL Mb
detract [ONorw] GuL Krb
distribute [ODan] JyL 1, [OGu] GL 25, [ONorw] GuL Krb, Leb, [OSw] HL Kkb, Åb, Jb, UL StfBM, Kgb, Åb, Mb, Blb, VmL Kgb, Gb, Mb, Jb, Db
divide [ODan] ESjL 1–3, JyL 1, 2, SkL passim, [VSjL] 1–3, 6, 8, 18–21, 70, 87, [OGu] GL A 20, 24e, 28,
[ONorw] GuL Krb, Leb, Tlb, Leb, [OSw] DL Kkb, Eb, Mb, Bb, Gb, Tjdb, [HL] Kkb, Kgb, Åb, Mb, Jb, Blb, Rb, SdmL Kkb, Kgb, Gb, Åb, Jb, Bb, Mb, Till, SmL, UL passim, VmL passim, [AVgL] passim, AVgL Kkb, Md, Slb, Åb, Jb, ÖgL Eb, Db, Vm
divide inheritance [OGu] GL A 28
exchange [ODan] ESjL 1, 3, JyL 1, SkL 46,
[OGu] GL A 47, [ONorw] GuL Olb, [OSw] DL Bb, HL Jb, SdmL Jb, Kmb, UL Åb, Jb, Kmb, VmL Jb, Jb, Kmb, VgL Kkb, ÁVgL Jb
judge [ONorw] GuL Arb
leave a household [ODan] VSjL 1
make a division [ODan] ESjL 1, JyL 1, SkL 27, 230, 231, [VSjL] 6, [OSw] DL Bb, HL Blb
make an exchange [ODan] ESjL 1, [OSw] DL Bb
partition [OSw] VgVL Föb, ÖgL Eb
reclaim [OSw] DL Bb
replace [ODan] JyL 2
separate [ODan] ESjL 1, [OSw] DL Bb, HL Åb, UL Kgb, Åb, Rb, VmL Kgb, Åb, Rb
share [ODan] JyL 3
share out [OSw] UL Åb, Jb, VmL Åb
shift [OSw] HL Kgb
transfer [OGu] GL A 7
Expressions:
undan skipta (OSw)
separate out [OSw] UL Åb, Rb VmL Kgb, Åb, Rb
skipter (OSw) adj.
divided [OSw] DL Bb
divided concerning property [OSw] DL Mb
skipti (OSw) skifte (ODan) skipti (OGu) skipti (ON)
skift (OSw) skipt (OSw) noun
Derived from the verb skipta and referring to the parting, sharing and distribution of property, mainly land but also moveables, through purchase, barter and inheritance. Also the share of the property thus obtained, often a specific piece of land.
barter [OSw] UL Mb, VmL Mb
distribution [OSw] DL Eb, UL Bb, VmL Bb
distribution of estate [ODan] JyL 1
division [ODan] ESjL 1, 2, JyL 1, SkL 21, 23, 27, 28, 55, 67, 71, 229, [VSjL] 17, 20, [OGu] GL A 28, [OSw] DL Bb, HL Mb, Jb, SdmL Kgb, Gb, Mb, Till, UL Åb, Jb, Blb, VmL Åb, Jb, Bb, VgL Åb, Jb, Add, ÖgL Eb
division of land [ONorw] GuL Lib, Olb
division of odal land [ONorw] GuL Lib, Olb
division of property [OSw] HL Åb
exchange [ODan] ESjL 2, [OSw] DL Bb, HL Jb, Kmb, Blb, SdmL Jb, Kmb, UL Jb, Kmb, VmL Jb, Jb, VgL Jb, ÁVgL Jb
exchanged land [OSw] ÁVgL Jb
parcel of land [OSw] VgL Jb, Add
partition [OSw] VgL Åb, Föb, ÁVgL Åb
plot of land [OSw] VgL Jb, ÁVgL Jb
property division [OSw] UL Åb,
Jb, Add, 5, VmL Åb, Jb
share [OSw] HL Mb
shift [OSw] ÁVgL Gb
See also: bo, boskipti, egn, fa, gops, inviþi
skiptisfastar (pl.) (OSw) noun
transaction witnesses for an exchange [OSw] SdmL Jb
See also: fastar (pl.), skipti
skipvist (OSw) skipuist (OSw) skipwist (OSw) noun
Provisions for the leþunger ‘levy’ supplied by all landowning householders, and a tax that replaced it during the thirteenth century.
provisions [OSw] UL För, Kgb, VmL För, Kgb, Mb
ship supplies [OSw] SdmL Kgb
See also: husaby, leþunger, utgerþ, vist
Refs: KLNM s.v. skeppsvist
skiri (OSw) noun
district [OSw] VgL Add
skjot (OSw) noun
conveyance [OSw] HL Kgb
horse for conveyance [OSw] HL Kgb
mare [OSw] HL Blb, UL Mb, Kmb, Blb, VmL Mb, Kmb, Bb
packhorse [OSw] DL Bb, Tjdb, Rb, UL Kmb, Blb, VmL Kmb, Bb
See also: faruskiaut
skjöta (OSw) skjute (ODan) skiauta (OGu) skjóta (ON) skiuva (OSw) verb
collect [OGu] GL A 53
convey [ONorw] GuL Olb
dismiss [ODan] ESjL 2, [VSjL] 39, 87
point [ONorw] GuL Lib
propel [OSw] UL Mb
push [OGu] GL A 8, 19, 23, [OSw] UL Mb
With some minor variations, all of the Norwegian Christian laws divide the year into several different baptismal terms, with Christmas day, Easter Eve, St John’s Eve, and St Michael’s Mass as the termins of each period (see Landro 2010, 77–81). This arrangement is quite unusual in a European context. In the year 385, Pope Siricius prescribed Easter and Pentecost as the only legitimate dates for baptism, with exceptions for emergency situations. Due to the spreading of the Augustinian notion of sin, it was later demanded (e.g. in Anglo-Saxon sources) that infants should be baptized as soon as possible. This was emphasized in the provincial laws, except in Norway. The Norwegian baptismal terms do not correspond to any of these traditions, perhaps because the baptismal terms follow the gagnfasta (see fasta).

In baptism, a spiritual relationship (cognatio spiritualis) was established through godfathers and godmothers. Baptism was regarded as the child’s second and spiritual birth, and created a spiritual kinship between the actors involved in the ceremony, with significant consequences: They were forbidden to marry one another in order to prevent sexual relations among spiritual kin, which were regarded as a kind of incest (see Lynch 1998, 17). The concept of spiritual kinship originated in the Eastern Church and was introduced to the western parts of Europe in the early Middle Ages.
skoghaskæl (OSw) noun
woodland division OSw SdmL Bb, Till

skogher (OSw) skog (ODan) skoegr (OGu) skoegr (ON) noun
The woods and forest were important economic assets yielding food for the animals, firewood and timber for building houses and joinery, iron and tar, hunting and fishing, birch-bark and bark for bat, and they were protected against misuse. Most important was also that the forest and woodlands offered next to unlimited land for expansion of cultivated land through slash and burn methods. These rights were also regulated. Mostly they were regarded as common resources.

forest ODan JyL 1, ONorw Gul Mhb, OSw DL Mb, HL Mb, Jb, Blb, Rb, Yvgl Frb, Urb, Drb, Áb, Jb, Föb, Ugb, Add, Ávg Md, Slb, Urb, Áb, Jb, Fös, Föb

wood (I) ODan ESjL 3, JyL 1–3, SKL 69, 71, 192, 194, 196–98, 201–07, 210, VSjL 60, 66, 80, 87, OGu GL A 7, 13, 22, 25, 26, OSw Ógl Db

woodland ODan JyL 3, OGu GL A 25, 26, 63, Olce Grg Klþ 8 Lbþ 174, 175, Jó Lbþ 4, 6 Lbþ 6, 17, Js Mah 15, 30 Lbþ 2, 13, OSw DL Bb, SdmL Jb, Mb, Till, UL Mb, Jb, Blb, Vml Kkb, Mb, Bb

woods ONorw FrL Mhb 22

Expressions:

hæghneth skog (ODan)
enclosed wood(land) ODan SKL 191, 193, 195–98, 201, 203, 204, 206, 207, 210

See also: almenningen, tré, víper
Refs: CV s.v. skoegr; Fritzner s.v. skoegr; Eliasson and Hamilton 1999, 47–54; Hoff 1997, 262–87; Kardell 2003, 54–105; KLNM s.v. skog; ONP s.v. skögr

skoghland (ODan) skóglánd (ON) noun
wood (I) ODan ESjL 2

woodland Olce Grg Lbþ 172
See also: skogher

skoghran (ODan) noun
wood rape ODan VSjL 66

skoghvægh (ODan) noun
road in the wood ODan ESjL 3

wood road ODan ESjL 3

skoghæng (OSw) noun
woodland meadow OSw SdmL Bb

skor (ON) noun
notch ONorw Gul Tfb

skothógr (ON) noun
shoulder of a deer ONorw Gul Lbþ

skotfæ (ON) noun
‘Shot-fee’. The portion of a whale due to the harpooner.

harpoon-money Olce Jó Lbþ 64
See also: skotmannshlutr
Refs: CV s.v. skotfæ; Fritzner s.v. skotfæ; Hertzberg s.v. skotfæ

skothlutr (ON) noun
harpoon-share Olce Grg Lbþ 217

harpooner’s share Olce Jó Lbþ 67
See also: skotmannshlutr

skotmannshlutr (ON) noun
harpooner’s share Olce Grg Lbþ 215, Jó Lbþ 61, 63

skógarkaup (ON) noun
payment for redemption from outlawry ONorw Gul Mhb

purchase of release from the woods ONorw FrL KrþB 24 Mhb 35

skógarmað (ON) noun
full outlaw Olce Grg Klþ 2, 4 Þþ 44, 55

Vis 102 Arþ 118 Ômb 142 Feþ 156

skógarspell (ON) noun
damages done to the woodland Olce Jó Lbþ 19
See also: markarspell

skógarstaða (ON) noun
woodland floor Olce Jó Lbþ 21

skóggangr (ON) noun
‘A going to the woods’; full outlawry. A sentence of outlawry which stripped the offender of all legal rights and protections. Several crimes warranted a penalty of full outlawry, including assault and homicide (Grg Víg 86), arson (Grg Víg 109) and horse theft (Grg Feþ 164). Skóggangr was a lifetime sentence, as opposed to ‘lesser outlawry’ (ON fjörbaugsgardr), which was limited to three years.

full outlawry Olce Grg Vis 88 Feþ 166
See also: sækt, útlagi
Refs: CV s.v. skóggangr; Fritzner s.v. skóggangr; GAO s.v. Wargus; Hertzberg s.v. skóggangr;
skra (ODan) noun
book Olce Grí Lrþ 117
deed (2) Olce Grí Klþ 4
ordeal of glowing ploughshares ODan SkKL 7
plough shares ODan SkL 121
skreíðartíund (ON) noun
tithe of cod ONorw FrL KrþA 19
skriftagangr (ON) noun
confession Olce Grí Klþ 5, Js Kdb 1, KRA 31
skriftrof (ON) noun
penance breaking Olce KRA 22
shrift-breaking ONorw FrL KrþB 16
skriftrofa (ON) adj.
breaking penance Olce KRA 22
shrift breaking ONorw FrL KrþB 16
skrin (ODan) noun
coffer ODan ESI L 3
skript (OSw) skript (ODan) skript (OGu) skrift (ON)
skriift (OSw) skrift (OSw) noun
Confession of one’s sins, as well as the penance issued in the form of, for instance, fasting and exclusion from church services, that could be public (openbar skript) or private (lóndaskript). A punishment for, among other things, adultery, murder, perjury, not observing fast and working on holy days, Translations such as ‘something written’ refer to the written law itself.
atonement ONorw FrL KrþB 24
church fine OSw HL Mb
church penance OSw DL Kkb, HL Kkb, SdmL Kkb, Mb, SmlL, YVgL Kkb, Frþ
confession ODan SkKL 12, Olce Jó þþj 24, ONorw BorgL 3.3 5.14, EidsL 27.3 29.3, FrL KrþA 2, 5 KrþB 9, GuL Krþ, Mhb, OSw ÓgL Kkb
confession in church OSw HL Rb
confession or penance OSw HL Rb
fast OSw HL Kkb
penance OGu GL A 2, Olce Jó Mah 16, Js Mah 34, KRA 16, 18, ONorw BorgL 10.5, OSw SmlL, UL Kkb, Mb, Rb, Add. 8, VmL Kkb, Mb, Rb, ÓgL Kkb
write OSw YVgL Add
written document ODan SkKL 13
See also: fasta, fasta, skæra (1)
Refs: KLNM s.v. botsakrament
skripta (OSw) skripte (ODan) skripta (OGu) skræta (ON) skrifta (OSw) verb
confess ODan SkL 216, OGu GL A 2, OSw ÓgL Kkb
give absolution OSw UL Kkb, VmL Kkb
give as penance ONorw EidsL 3.3
hear confession OSw ÓgL Kkb
listen to confessions OSw ÓgL Kkb
resolve through penance OSw ÓgL Kkb
shrive OSw DL Kkb, UL Kkb, VmL Kkb
See also: skæra (1)
skriptabrut (OSw) skripta brut (OSw) noun
breach of a church penance OSw SmL
confessional offences OSw ÁVgL Gb
imposed church penance OSw HL Kkb
offence against penance OSw YVgL Kkb, ÓgL Kkb
See also: skript
skriptaþæn (OSw) noun
man subject to church penalty OSw DL Rb
man who has had a church penance imposed OSw UL Kkb, VmL Kkb
skriptaþær (OSw) adj.
imposed with a church penance OSw HL Kkb
sentenced to church penalty OSw HL Kkb
See also: skriptaman
skriptaman (OSw) skrætaman (OSw) skriptæn man (OSw) noun
man who has had a church penance imposed church penance
skriptamál (OSw) skrætamál (ON) skriptamal (OSw) skriftamal (OSw) noun
church penance OSw SdmL Kkb, SmL
confession Olce KRA 35, ONorw EidsL 31.4
See also: mal (1), skript
skrive (ODan) verb
write ODan JyL Fort, 3
skroksak (OSw) noun
false prosecution OSw ÁVgL Smb
See also: liugha, lygð, sak
skroksok (OSw) skruk sokn (OSw) noun
A judgement that was unsound because of false witness or false presentation of the case.
unsafe judgement OSw VmL Rb
Refs: SAOB s.v. skroksokken;
Schlyter s.v. skroksok
skrokvitni (OSw) noun
Refers both to a person and to a testimony being false.
In OSw HL, explicitly defined as not supported by an oath.
false witness **OSw** HL Rb, **SdmL** Kkb, Rb, **ÖgL** Kkb
See also: **skrökvátttr**
Refs: Schlyter s.v. **skrokvitvi**

**skruk** (**OSw** **skrük**) (**ON**) noun
A false, legally significant, statement, such as an accusation or a testimony. Not defined as being either a deliberate lie or an error.

**false witness** **ONorw** **GuL** Olb
**falsehood** **ONorw** **GuL** **Olb**, **Mhb**, **OSw** **YVgL** **Äb**
Refs: Hertzberg s.v. **skrök**

**skruþer** (**OSw** **skrúð**) (**ON**) noun
finer cloth **ONorw** **GuL** **Mhb**

**furnishings** **OSw** **UL** **Kkb**

**vessels and vestments** **OSw** **VmL** **Kkb**

**skrökváttr** (**ON**) noun
false testimony **OIce** Jó bjþ 19, Jb bjþ 9
false witness **ONorw** FrL **LlbA** 25, **GuL** **Løb**, Olb
See also: **skrokvitni**

**skuldalauð** (**ON**) **skuldarlauss** (**ON**) **skuldlauss** (**ON**) adj.
debt-free **OSce** Grg Misc 254
free **ONorw** FrL Intr 18

**skuldalía** (**ON**) noun
people one is required to maintain **OSce** Grg **Ömb** 143

**skuldalykning** (**ON**) **skuldaluköning** (**ON**) **skuldalykning** (**ON**) noun
payment of debts **OSce** Jó Kge 12 Kab 1, 4

**skuldamót** (**ON**) noun
debt assembly **OSce** Grg Fjþ 221
See also: **skuldaþing**

**skuldarkona** (**ON**) noun
A ‘woman of debt’. The term is rare but would appear to be the female equivalent to the more common **skuldarmaðr** (q.v.).

woman in bondage for debt **ONorw** **GuL** **Løb**, **Mhb**
See also: **lögskuldarkona**, **skuldarmaðr**
Refs: F; Hertzberg

**skuldarmaðr** (**ON**) noun
A ‘man of debt’. Can refer either to a creditor or a debtor. In the latter case the term seems to be synonymous with **lögskuldarmaðr** (q.v.). **Skuldarmenn** were required to repay their debts within a specified time or they could be summoned for robbery (**ON** **rán**, see **ran**). In a broader sense a **skuldarmaðr** is a person with obligations and can therefore refer to a kinsman (cf. **OSw** **skyldarman**).

bounden debtor **OSce** Grg Klþ 9, 14 bjþ 44, **KRA** 13 creditor **OSce** Jó Kge 12, Jb Ert 18, **ONorw** **GuL** **Arb**
debtor **ONorw** **GuL** **Løb**
See also: **lögskuldarkona**, **lögskuldarmaðr**, **skuldarkona**
Refs: CV s.v. **skuldarlaus**; F s.v. **skuldarmaðr**; Hertzberg s.v. **skuldarmaðr**; KLNM s.v. **gæld**; RGA s.v. Gesellschaft, Norwegen

**skuldarstaðr** (**ON**) noun
place of debt **OSce** Grg Misc 254
residence **OSce** Jó Kab 23

**skuldaþing** (**ON**) noun
debt assembly **OSce** Grg bjþ 49, 62 Fjþ 223
See also: **þing**

**skuldfastr** (**ON**) adj.
bound by debt **OSce** Grg **Ömb** 143

**skuldfesta** (**ON**) verb
make one a bounden debtor **OSce** Grg **Ömb** 143

**skuldfesti** (**ON**) noun
debt bondage **OSce** Grg bjþ 44

**skuldingi** (**ON**) noun
relative **OSce** Grg **Ömb** 128

**skuldleikr** (**ON**) noun
relationship **OSce** Grg **Ömb** 128
skuldskeyta (ON) verb
transfer of debt Olf Jó Kab 23, Js
Kab 18, ONorw GuL KvB

skuldskeyting (ON) noun
transfer of debt Olf Jó Kab 23

skuldnautr (ON) skuldnautr (ON) noun
creditor Olf Jó Kge 13, Js Ert 19
Lbb 4, ONorw GuL Arb
debtor Olf Jó Kab 15

skuli (OSw) skoli (OSw) noun
assignor OSw DL Bb, UL Mb
guarantor OSw VmL Mb
See also: borghananaman, fangaman,
fastar (pl.), hemulsman, taki

skunkufalsmæper (OSw) noun
A freed slave. Supposedly referring to a garment, and
possibly to be understood as derogatory, or to indicate
a ceremony accepting the former slave in an æt ‘kin’
while wrapping him in a cloak.
Refs: Nevéus 1974, 81; RGA s.v. Geschlechtsleite;
Schlyter s.v. skunkufals mæper

skurðr (ON) noun
cut ONorw GuL Mhb

skurtheman (ODan) noun
Usually plural. Men who kept track, possibly by notches
in a wooden stick, of landowners’ responsibility to pay
military tax (ODan havne, see hamna) and fines for
not participating in the launching of a new ship for the
levy (ODan lething, see lefunker).
tally man ODan Jyl 3
See also: farvitenævning, hamna,
lefunker, skipsnævning
Refs: Tamm and Vogt, eds, 2016, 314

skut (ODan) skot (ON) noun
appeal to a higher court ONorw GuL Kpb, Olb
reference ODan Jyl 2
shot ONorw GuL Mhb
See also: skiuta

skutebot (ODan) noun
collective compensation ODan SkL 224
See also: bot

skutil (ON) noun
harpoon ONorw GuL Llb

skutilsveinn (ON) noun
The skutilsveinn was originally a waiter at the king’s
table. This is evident from the etymology of ON skutill
(q.v.). The word is derived from Latin scutella ‘plate,
small table’. Gradually, however, the service at the
king’s table assumed a more ceremonial character,
which changed its function, transforming it into a kind
of chamberlain and an officer in the king’s retinue and
bodyguard, where the skutilsveinn ranged next to the
lendr maðr (‘landed man’, see lænder). Together with
the stallari (the king’s marshal), the merkismaðr (the
bearer of the royal standard) and the lendir men he was
counted among the hróðstjórar (officers of the king’s
retinue, see hróðstjóri). In addition to their ceremonial
functions at the court, such as (e.g.) administering the
admission of new members of the king’s retinue, the
skutilsveinar were obliged to organize and lead the
king’s bodyguard (fylgð) and supervise its duties. The
skutilsveinn enjoyed the same personal rights as the
freeholder (haulsdrétt, see hölœsrétt, according to
GuL ch. 200 and FrL IV 60). However, by the middle
of the thirteenth century there was no longer any close
connection between the title of skutilsveinn and its
functions. The title itself disappeared 1277, when the
skutilsveinar were knighted and received the title of
herrar (lords, see hærra).
cup-bearer ONorw FrL Mhb 60
page serving at the royal table ONorw GuL Mhb
Refs: Hertzberg s.v. skutilsveinn; KLNM s.v.
befalingsmand, drikkekar, hird, skutilsveinn

skutsjarn (ODan) noun

skutfila (ON) noun
bottom board of the stern ONorw GuL Kl., Mb

skúpa (OSw) skúpa (OGu) scutha (OSw) skópa
(OSw) verb
assess OSw YVgL Tb
declare to witnesses OSw DL Eb
examine OSw SdmL Conf, Kkb, Bb, Mb,
SmL, UL Kkb, Åb, Kmb, VmL Kkb, Kmb
inquire OSw YVgL Add
inspect OSw HL Bb
investigate OGu GL Add. 8. (B 55), OSw
DL Eb, HL Kkb, UL Kkb, VmL Rb
study OSw UL StfBM, Kkb, Mb, VmL Kkb
try a case OSw HL Åb, Jb
See also: ransaka, sea, utröna

skyfla (OSw) skífla (OSw) skófla (OSw) verb
distribute OSw VmL Mb

skyl (OSw) skuler (OSw) skýler (OSw) noun
stook OSw UL Kkb, Mb, VmL Kkb
See also: raukr
skyld (OSw) skyld (ODan) skyldir (OGu) skuld (ON) skylda (ON) skuld (OSw) noun
debt Olce Grg bsp 53, 62 Arp 118, 126 Ómb 128 Ófg 158 Lbb 172 Misc 254, Jó brb 8 Mah 1, 4 Krge 12, 35 Lbb 1 Kab 2, 7, Js Prb 6 Mah 29;Ert 18 Lbb 4 Kab 2, ONorw FrL Intr 4 KrkB 20, 23 Var 13, 42 ArbB 5 Kvrb 7, Gull Krb, Kpb, Kvrb, Lorb, Arb, Mhb, Leb, OSw YVgL Kkb, Frb, Æb, Rlb, Js, Föb, Add, AÝVgL Slb, Æb, Rlb, Js
debt-bondage Olce Grg Vis 110 Arp 127 Ómb 128, 134 Fjl 223 Hrs 234
due ODan Jyl 2, SkL 75, ONorw EidsL 48.8
duty ODan Jó Llb 28, ONorw BorgL 10
expense ODan VSjl 79, OGU GL A 54
farm rent ODan Jyl 3
fault ODan Jyl 2
obligation Olce Js Mah 34, OSw SdmL Jb, SmL
proof ODan Jyl 1
reason OSw UL StfIBM, Kkb
rent OSw YVgL Kkb, Utgb
sake OSw UL Mb
tax OSw UL Mb

skylda (OSw) verb
indict OSw SdmL Till

skyldarf (OSw) noun
inheritance by siblings OSw UL Æb
inheritance from close relatives OSw HL Æb

skyldarman (OSw) skyldr mjr (OGu) skyldaman (OSw) skyldar mjr (OSw) skyldeman (OSw)
skyldman (OSw) noun
close relative OSw UL Æb, Blb, Vml UL Æb, Jb
close-related kin OGU GL A 28
See also: frændi, kny, nípí

skylder (1) (OSw) skyldastr (OGu) skyldr (OGu)
skyldr (ON) skyldaster (OSw) skylder (OSw) adj.
close in kin OSw YVgL Kkb, Drb, Æb, Gb, Add, AÝVgL Mb, Æb, Gb, Lek, ÕgL Db
closely related OGU GL A 28
in kinship OSw Vml UL Kkb
related Olce Grg bsp 84 Vis 101 Bat 113, Jó Mah 30 Krge 17, KRA 17, ONorw BorgL 15.3, FrL KrbB 6, OSw DL Kkb, Gb, Rb, HL Jb, SdmL Æb, Jb, Mb, Sml, UL Æb, Vml UL Kkb, Æb, Jb
within kin ONorw FrL KrbB 3
See also: nerkumin

skylder (2) (OSw) skyld (ODan) skyldr (OGu) skildar (OSw) adj.
entitled ODan Jyl 2, OSw Sml

guilty ODan ESIJ L 2, SkL 86, 121, 156, OGU GL Add. 8 (B 55)
obliged ODan SskL 7, SkL 10, 85,
ONorw BorgL 10.1, EidsL 15.2 47.2
permitted OGU GL Add. 7 (B 49)
required Olce Grg passim, Jó Mah 3, 6 Kab 3 Fml 2, Js Mah 34 Kab 4 bj 2, KRA 1, 3
See also: skyldugher

skyldskaper (OSw) noun
kinship by lineage OSw SdmL Kkb

skyldugher (OSw) skyldigh (ODan) skyldugr (ON) skuldugher (OSw) adj.
due ODan ESIJ L 1
entitled OSw SdmL Kkb, Kgb, ULI Kgb

skynd (OGu) noun
test OGU GL A 28
See also: skyndian

skyenia (OGu) verb
prove OGU GL A 28
test OGU GL A 28

skylna (OSw) noun
woman dependent on other person's discretion OSw DL Gb

skyynian (OGu) noun
discretion OGU GL A 28

skyvle (ODan) verb
confiscate ODan ESjl 2, VSJL 55

skyði (OGu) noun
footwear OGU GL A 24a

skyliðhögg (ON) noun
A notch or cut made on wood which blemishes or defaces it. In the Icelandic laws these strikes are
mentioned as damage to ships (Grg Feþ 166) and standing woodland (Grg Lbþ 199). The penalty for hacking notches in another’s timber was more severe in the case of ships (lesser outlawry) than for standing wood (a six-ounce fine). In addition to legal texts, the term appears in at least three sagas, including a verse in Grettis saga.

*notch OIce Grg Feþ 166 Lbþ 199, Jó Lbþ 19 Fml 16*

See also: *skor*

Refs: CV s.v. *skylihögg*; Fritzen s.v. *skylihögg*; GrgTr II:92 note 238; Herzberg s.v. *skylihögg*; Páll Vidalin 1854 s.v. *skylihögg*

**skýra** (ON) verb

*investigate OIce Jó Fml 2*

**skæl** (OSw) *skjal* (ODan) *skiel* (OGu) *skil* (ON) *skial* (OSw) *skiel* (OSw) *skiell* (OSw) *skiell* (OSw) noun

Etymologically related to a verb originally meaning ‘to split’ realized as *skilia* in OSw. Concretely, a border marker, appearing in various compounds (see Appendix C). Abstractly, frequently referring to something reasonable, or obliged, in general (‘reason’, ‘plausibility’, ‘proper, right way’), and according to legal form in particular (‘legal form’, ‘legal formality’, ‘justice’, ‘justification’, ‘law’), including legal analysis and its actual implementation (‘legal proceeding’, ‘trial’) as well as the grounds for and the result of the analysis (‘condition’, ‘evidence’, ‘formal reason’, ‘proof’, ‘corroboration’, ‘decision’).

*arrangement ODan VSyL 1*

*border OSw YVgL Jb, ÄVgL Jb*

*boundary ODan ESyL 2, OSw SdmL Bb, UL Bb, VmL Bb*

*boundary marker OSw UL Blb, VmL Bb*

*condition OSw UL Kmb, Blb*

*corroboration OGu GL A 20, 37, OSw VmL Mb*

*decision ODan ESyL 2, 3, VSyL 15, 16*

*defence OSw YVgL Utgb*

*differentiation OSw UL För*

*duty OIce Grg Ósþ 25*

*evidence OGu GL A 13, 22, 37, OSw UL Mb, VmL Kkb, Jb*

*formal reason OIce Grg Ómþ 128*

*justice ODan VSyL 60*

*justification OSw SdmL Conf law OSw DL Tjdb, Rb*

*legal form OSw SdmL Jb, Bb, Kmb, Mb*

*legal formality OSw DL Bb, HL Äb, UL Mb, VmL Mb, Bb*

*legal proceeding OSw HL Äb*

majority OSw ÖgL Eb

manner OSw UL Kkb

obligation OIce Grg Feþ 164, Jó þþþþ 16

plausibility ODan JyL 2

proof OSw DL Kkb, Gb

proper way ONorw GuL Mhb, Olb

reason ODan ESyL 2

trial ODan JyL 2, OSw SdmL Jb

Expressions:

*at skilikum (ON)*

properly, correctly ONorw passim

domber ok skæl (OSw)

excuse OSw VmL Mb

judgement and legal formality

OSw UL Mb VmL Mb, Bb

legal grounds OSw HL Rb

legal procedures OSw UL Blb VmL Mb, Bb

höghre skjal (ODan)

higher court ODan JyL 1:50

mep fullum skieallum (OSw)

fully proved OSw DL Kkb

mep skællum, med skielom gin (OGu)

lawfully OGu GL A 39

legally OGu GL A 6, A 25

with the right of law OGu GL A 56a

mat hæt skial (ODan)

plausibly ODan JyL 2

skæl skællum gin, skiel skielom gin (OGu)

counter-claim OGu GL Add 7 (B 49)

vara til skials kumin (OSw)

having reached majority OSw ÖgL Eb

See also: *bolstaper, ra, rör*

Refs: Gammeldansk ordbog s.v. *skjal*; Guth 2002–03, 67; ONP s.v. *skil*; Schlyter s.v. *skæl*

**skælalöst** (OSw) *skielalöst* (OSw) adv.

outside the law OSw UL Jb, Rb, VmL Rb

**skælatað** (OSw) noun

lawful lien OSw YVgL Tb, ÄVgL Tb

**skælavæþ** (OSw) *skielu væþ* (OSw) noun

legal amount in redemption OSw UL Blb, VmL Bb

pledge in accordance with the legal form OSw SdmL Bb

**skælika** (OSw) adv.

lawfully OSw DL Tjdb

legally OSw YVgL Föb

**skælik** (OSw) adj.

reasonable OSw SdmL Conf, UL StfBM
true **OSw** **YVgL** Utgb
trustworthy **OSw** **DL** Mb, **YVgL** Add
See also: *askeïka*

**skæppa** (**OSw**) *skæppe* (**ODan**) *skeppa* (**ON**) noun
- bushel **ODan** **SkL** 226, **VSjL** 87, **ONorw** FrL KrbA 18, **OSw** **YVgL** Kkb, Åb, Föb, Utgb, **ÄVgL** Kkb, Åb, Föb

**skær** (**OSw**) *skær* (**ODan**) *skir* (**OGu**) *skier* (**OSw**) adj.
- clean **OGu** GL A 8, **OSw** **UL** Kmb, **VmL** Kmb
- cleansed **ODan** **SkL** 121, 145, 156, 221, **VSjL** 87
- innocent **OSw** **GL** A 2
- pure **OSw** **UL** Jb
- purified **OSw** **YVgL** Kkb
- used as a synonym for *baptise*. In the Norwegian laws related to the verb *skera* (*to cleanse, to purify, to baptise*). Often used as a synonym for *baptise*.

**skær** (**OSw**) adv.
- clearly **OSw** **UL** Mb

**skæra** (**OSw**) *skære* (**ODan**) *skira* (**OGu**) *skirma* (**ON**) noun
- skier (**OSw**) verb
- absolve **OSw** **UL** Mb, **VmL** Kgb, Mb
- acquit **OSw** **SmL**
- baptize **Olce** Grg Fep 144 Tig 261, Jó Kge 7, **KRA** 1, **ONorw** BorgL 2.2 4 10.6, EidsL 1, FrL KrbA 2, 3, **GuL** Krb
- clean **ODan** **SkKL** 3
- cleanse **ODan** **ESjL** 2, **SkL** 85, 86, 88, 121, 145, 157, 177, 218
- clear **ODan** **SkKL** 7, 9, **OGu** GL A 2, **Olce** Jó Mah 9, Js Mah 11, **ONorw** EidsL 45.3, **FrL** Mhb 5 ArbB 10, **OSw** **SdmL** Kmb, Rb
- consecrate **OSw** **UL** Kkb
- excuse (of an oath or other obligation) **OSw** **UL** Mb
- free **ONorw** **FrL** KrbA 22
- make clear **ONorw** **GuL** Lób, **OSw** **SdmL** Jb
- note **OSw** **UL** Kgb
- purify **OSw** ÖgL Kkb
- say that someone is innocent **OSw** **HL** Åb
- separate **OSw** **UL** Åb
- slice **ODan** **VSlj** 27
- be wanting **OSw** **UL** Kgb

Expressions:
- **skera krossa** (**ON**) verb
- cut cross-tokens **Olce** Grg þsp 84
- Hrs 234 Misc 240 Js Rb 2
- prepare a cross **ONorw** **FrL** KrbA 22
- **skera ör** (**ON**) verb
- cut an arrow **Olce** Jó Mah 10 Js Mah 10, 17 **ONorw** **FrL** Mhb 6, 23
See also: *arf, bup, pingbup*

**skærdaðher** (**OSw**) *skærdagðher* (**OSw**) noun
Maundy Thursday **OSw** **YVgL** Kkb
See also: *skærpordagðher*

**skærskuta** (**OSw**) *skærskute* (**ODan**) *skirskuta* (**OGu**) *skirskota* (**ON**) **skirskuta** (**OSw**) verb
- announce **OSw** **YVgL** Tb, Föb, **ÄVgL** Rlb, Tb, ÖgL Eb, Db
- announce to witnesses **OSw** **SdmL** Kgb, Bb, Mb, **YVgL** Frb, Rlb, Add
- appeal **ONorw** **FrL** Krb A 15, 22 Mhb 7
- appoint **ONorw** **FrL** Krb A 16 ArbB 23 Bvb 6
- call on one for testimony **Olce** **Js** Mah 14, 21
- Kab 7, **KRA** 18, **ONorw** **FrL** Krb B 5 Mhb 8
- call witnesses **ONorw** **GuL** Kpb, Tfb, Mhb, Olb, Leb
- confirm **ONorw** BorgL 14.5
- declare **ODan** **SkL** 192, **OGu** GL A 18, 22, **OSw** **UL** Kgb, **VmL** Kgb
- make clear **ONorw** **FrL** Var 12
- make public **ODan** **SkL** 192
- prove **ONorw** **FrL** Mhb 14
- refer to judgement **Olce** **Js** Mah 22, 25 Kab 10, **KRA** 11
- refer to witness **OSw** **ÄVgL** Rlb
- report **ONorw** **GuL** Mhb
- submit to witnesses **OSw** **YVgL** Rlb
- tell **ODan** **SkL** 181

See also: *lysa, sværia, vita*

**skærskutavitni** (**OSw**) noun
- announcement of a case **OSw** **ÄVgL** Slb
- announcement with testimony **OSw** **ÄVgL** Rlb
See also: *vitni*

**skærs** (**OSw**) *skírsl* (**ON**) *skírsla* (**ON**) *skirsl* (**OSw**) noun
- Related to the verb *skira* (*to cleanse, to purify, to baptise*). In the Norwegian laws *skírsla* is sometimes used as a synonym for *skirn* (*‘baptism’*). Often used
to refer to an ordeal, carrying a hot iron (*jarnbyrþ*) for men or plucking stones from boiling water (*ketiltak*) for women. Since the ordeal was used as a means for determining guilt in certain cases, *skírs* also bears the connotation of ‘evidence’ or ‘proof of innocence’. Ordeals seem to have been brought into Scandinavia through Christian influence, though the turf ordeal (mentioned only in sagas) seems to have been native to Iceland, and some have argued that the concept of the ordeal was a native development (cf. Boyer 1990, 181).

In Grg ordeals are used specifically for paternity cases, adultery and incest. A few other infractions, such as theft and homicide, involve ordeals in Icelandic saga literature. Ordeals for legal procedures were prohibited by the Fourth Lateran Council in 1215, but they are thought to have remained in use in Iceland until sometime between 1248 and 1275 (cf. GrgTr II:49). It has been suggested that ordeals were less common in Iceland, where witness testimony was favoured, than in Norway, where compurgation was preferred.

*baptism* ONorw BorgL 2, FrL KrbA 3
*defence* ONorw GuL Mhb
*evidence* OlCe Js Mah 18, KRA 33
*ordeal* OlCe Grg Ómb 143 Feb 156
*Tig 264, ONorw FrL KrbA 1
*proof of innocence* OlCe Jò jbj 24
*purification* ONorw EidsL 42.2,
*OSw SdmL* Kkb, YVgL Klb
*trial by ordeal* ONorw GuL Krb

Expressions:
*guðs skírsli* (ON)
*ordeal* ONorw GuL Krb

See also: *jarnbyrþ, skírn, skæra (1), vitni*

Refs: Boyer 1990; GrgTr; KLNm s.v.
*gudsdóm, dàp*; Miller 1988; NGL V s.v. *skírs*;
Nilsson 2001; von See 1964, 123–25

**skærð** (OSw) *skerða* (ON) verb
*reduce* ONorw GuL Kpb
*violate* OSw UL Kkb

**skærþorsdægher** (OSw) *skirþórsdagr* (ON) *skæra þorsdægher* (OSw) noun
*Maundy Thursday* ONorw GuL Krb,
*OSw UL* Kkb, VmL Kkb

See also: *skærðager*

**sköggia** (OSw) verb
*hunt* OSw DL Bb

**skögnning** (OSw) noun
*hunting* OSw DL Bb, HL Bbl

**sköktia** (OSw) noun
*whore* OSw HL Mb

**sköta** (OSw) *skote* (ODan) *skeyta* (ON) verb
*convey* ODan EŚjL 1–3, JyL 1, 3, SkL 37, 52, 59, 63, 64, 78−80, 84, VSjL 13, 68, 69, 82, 85, 87, OlCe Js Ert 17, ONorw FrL ArbB 4, 19 Jkb 2, GuL Olb
*give land with conveyance* OSw YVgL Jb
*transfer* ONorw FrL LibB 4

**skötarf** (OSw) noun
*inheritance from a legitimate child* OSw HL Áb

**sköti** (OSw) noun
*arrow* OSw HL Áb

**skötning** (OSw) *skotning* (ODan) *skeyting* (ON)
**skotning** (OSw) noun

The transfer or conveyance of landed property. In all of the Nordic countries, as well as in England, this process is thought to have been accompanied by the symbolic placing of sod in the cloak (ON *skaut*) or lap of the person acquiring the property. The act is similar to an old Frankish legal custom of throwing a stick into the lap of the new owner and gives rise to the idea of a common Germanic custom of land transfer. Parts of this ceremonial process are described in various laws (e.g. GuL ch. 292 and Arne Sunesen’s paraphrase of SkL 78–80), but it is nowhere described in its entirety.

In Norway *skeyting* required a fee to be paid by the buyer (*skeytingsaurrar*) for the service of documenting the transaction (bókaskeyting). In MLL it is stipulated that all transfers worth more than ten marks had to bear a seal from the law-man (lögmaðr, see *laghnaðr*), sheriff (*syslumaðr*, see *sysluman*) or other official, or, at the very least the two parties had to produce a chirograph.

The medieval Swedish *skapfärdd* may be connected with the procedure of measuring the land that was to be handed over. We know that measuring the acreage was important and OSw *skapt* may refer to the measuring-stick that was used for this purpose.

In the Västgöta laws and in ÖgL *skötning* eventually took on the meaning of ‘land given as a gift’.

*conveyance* ODan EŚjL 1–3, VSjL 13,
*OSw YVgL* Kkb, Jb, ÁVgL Jb
*conveyance of land* ONorw GuL Olb
*donation* OSw ÖGl Kkb

**estate conveyance** OlCe Js Kvb 3,
*ONorw FrL* ArbB 4 Kvb 8 Jkb 1
*land (given to a church)* OSw SmL

See also: *flatfaring, sal, sköta, umfærþ*

Refs: CV s.v. *skeyting*; Du Cange 1883–87 s.v. *scotare*; F s.v. *skeyting*; KLNm s.v. *bréfalausn*,
skötra (OSw) noun

*corner boundary marker* *OSw DL Bb*

See also: *ra*

Refs: Schlyter s.v. *skötra.*

skötsætubarn (OSw) noun

Literally, ‘child set in the lap’, translated as ‘adopted or legitimized child’. This act was a sign of formal adoption, particularly of children born before the marriage of a couple, in acknowledgement that the husband accepted the wife’s pre-existing child as his own. This was the case even if there had been an intervening marriage to other parties. In UL, a further situation is envisaged in which a couple were engaged to testify to the betrothal, the children would be accepted and the man dies before a marriage takes place. With general acceptance or with appropriate witnesses to testify to the betrothal, the children would be accepted as the legitimate heirs to the dead man. In GL, a similar procedure is described but relating to the adoption by a grandfather of children whose own father had died. *legitimized child* *OSw UL Åb*

See also: *arver, apalkomubarn, frilla, fæsta, karl, löskaleghi, ættleiðing*

Refs: KLNM s.v. *ettleiðing*; Peel 2015, 132 note 20/16; Schlyter 1877, s.v. *skötsætubarn*; SL GL, 266 note 5 to chapter 20; SL UL, 85 notes 57–59

skot (ODan) noun

*cloak tail* *ODan SkL 79, 80*

See also: *sköta*

skotevitne (ODan) noun

*witness of a conveyance* *ODan VSjL 82*

*witness to a conveyance* *ODan SkL 78*

sla (OSw) *sla* (ODan) *sla* (OGu) *slá* (ON) verb *beat* *ODan ESjL 2, JyL 2, VSjL 27, 31, 55, 86, ONorw FrL KrbA 10, OSw HL Kgb, SdmL Kgb, YVgL Drb, Add, ÓgL Kkb, Eb, Vm

*cut* *ODan JyL 2, VSjL 33*

*cut down* *OGu GL A 25*

*gouge* *ODan VSjL 26*

*hit* *OSw DL Rb, HL Kkb, SdmL Mb, YVgL Fób*

*lift* *OGu GL A 8*

*punch* *OGu GL A 8, 11, 19*

*slay* *OSw HL Mb*

*sling* *OSw VmL Mb*

*strike* *ODan ESjL 1–3, VSjL 27, 28, 30, 33, 45, OGu GL A 8, 11, 12, 19, 23, Add. 4 (B 19), OSw DL Eb, Mb, Rb, HL Mb, SdmL Mb, UL Kkb, Kgb, Mb, Bllb, VmL Kkb, Kgb, Mb, Bb, ÓgL Vm*

*throw* *OGu GL A 19*

Expressions:

*skafla* (OSw) *kill* *OSw UL Kkb, Áb VmL Kkb, Áb* *slay* *OSw VmL Bb* *sla til blops* (OSw) *strike so that blood is spilt* *OSw UL Kgb, Mb* *sla til skája* (OSW) *injure* *OSw VmL Kkb*

See also: *beria, dreapa, vægha (1)*

slagh (OSw) *slagh* (ODan) noun

*blow* *ODan VSjL 30*

*stroke* *OSw SdmL Mb*

Expressions:

*slagh ok bardaghi* (OSw) *blows and battle* *OSw UL Kmb*

slanbaugr (ON) noun

*sloth-fine* *ONorw GuL Mhb*

See also: *týja*

slátra (ON) verb

*slaughter* *Olce Grg ðþp 78*

slegr (OGu) noun

*assault* *OGu GL A 5*

*blow* *OGu GL A 19, 23, Add. 3 (B 19)*

slenstrákr (ON) noun

*vagabond* *Olce Jó Mah 29*

slita (OSw) *slita* (OGu) *slita* (ON) verb

*decide* *OGu GL A 61*

*dissolve* *Olce Jó Þþb 14*

*settle* *OSw DL Rb, ÓgL Kkb, Eb*

slitna (ON) verb

*torn off* *ONorw GuL Kpb*

slimuseta (ON) *slimusetr* (ON) noun

*A ‘slime-sitting’. Refers to someone who overstays the hospitality of another. Such unwanted guests could be forcibly removed without legal penalties for assault.***

*hangers on* *Olce Jó Mah 28*

*parasite* *Olce Js Mah 33*

*remaining as guest uninvited or longer than a certain time* *ONorw GuL Mhb*

Expressions:

*sitja slimusetri* (ON) *to remain as a ‘slime-sitter’* *Olce Js Mah 33*

*to stay afterward as a hanger on* *Olce Jó Mah 28*

Refs: CV s.v. *slimusetra*; Fritzner s.v. *slimusetr*

slokífrillusun (OSw) *slokífrithesun* (ODan) noun

*concubine’s son* *OSw ÁVgL Åb*
son by/with a concubine ODAN ESjL 1, 2, JyL 3
See also: aþalkona

slóðahrís (ON) noun
brushwood OIce Jó Llb 6
faggot-wood OIce Grg Lbþ 220
See also: rifhrís

slæppa (OSw) sléppa (OGu) verb
let go OSw UL Mb, VmL Mb
release OGu GL A 44
set free OSw UL Mb
See also: lata

slaetringr (ON) noun
mown grass ONorw GuL Tjb

slokefrithe (ODan) noun
A (free) woman living with a man without their being married. The woman could gain status of legal wife after three years (ODan JyL). Children were not called horbarn (‘children born in adultery’) and there could be varying rights to mutual paternal inheritance.
concubine ODan JyL 1, 2
See also: amia, arinelja, aþalkona, deghia, frilla, horkona, husfrugha, kona, kæfsir, meinkona
Refs: KLNM s.v. slegfred

slokefrithebarn (ODan) noun
child by/with a concubine ODan JyL 1, SkL 59, 61, 63, 64, VSjL 68–70
concubine’s child ODan ESjL 1, JyL 1

slokefrithedotter (ODan) noun
concubine’s daughter ODan ESjL 3, JyL 2
daughter by a concubine ODan ESjL 1, SkL 223
See also: friðludóttir

slóða (ON) slæða (ON) noun
dung OIce Grg Þþp 78

smafeleþi (OGu) noun
small farm animal OGu GL A 40
small livestock OGu GL A 40 (rubric)

smagris (OGu) noun
piglet OGu GL A 41

smali (ON) noun
cattle ONorw GuL Llb

smalensker (OSw) adj.
from Småland OSw ÁVgL Md

sniþia (OSw) noun
smithy OSw SdmL Mb

smiðarkaup (ON) noun
work wages ONorw FrL Leb 2

smjór (ON) noun
butter ONorw GuL Krb, Kpb

smórmali (OSw) noun
butter tithe OSw HL Kkb

snattan (OSw) noun
pilferage OSw DL Tjdb
See also: hvin, hvinska, þiuver

snattarbot (OSw) snattanbot (OGu) noun
fine for petty larceny OGu GL A 38
fine for petty theft OSw SdmL Mb
See also: bot, bota, snattan

snápr (ON) noun
Commonly refers to a ‘dolt’, ‘fool’ or ‘charlatan’ and listed among the heiti synonymous with ‘unwise man’ in the Poetic Edda; cognate with ModE ‘snob’. The term is also used to describe the tip of a gimlet or similar pointed object and can allude to male genitalia. In Medieval Icelandic law snápr refers specifically to someone who makes false boasts of having lain with a woman (Jó Mah 30). The penalty for this type of boast was the same as having actually committed the offense. Snápr also appears in a marginal gloss for maðr at verri (‘a worse man’) and elsewhere in MLL.

fool OIce Jó Mah 17
man who falsely boasts of having dishonoured a woman OIce Jó Mah 30
Refs: CV; F; Horstrup 1963; NGL V; ONP

snápsgjald (ON) noun
A ‘snob-fine’. Compensation paid by someone convicted of being a snápr, someone who has falsely boasted of having lain with a woman.
fine of disgrace OIce Jó Mah 30
Refs: CV s.v. snápr; Fritzner s.v. snápsgjöld; Hertzberg s.v. snápsgjöld

sníóll (ON) noun
sickle ONorw GuL Tfb

sníólsverp (ON) noun
throw of a pruning knife ONorw FrL LlbB 8

sniovægher (OSw) noun
road clear of snow OSw HL Kgb

snúðr (ON) noun
head-piece of a spindle ONorw GuL Olb
See also: snælda
snekkia (OSw) snekkia (OGu) noun
longship OGu GS Ch. 4
warship OGu GS Ch. 4, OSw HL Blb
See also: kaupskip
snekkirfrith (OSw) noun
Peace during the lebungher ‘levy’ including the journey to and from the ship. Breaching the peace was severely punished with fines to the king.
ship peace OSw HL Mb
See also: fríþer, lebungher, snækkia
Refs: Brink forthcoming
snælda (ON) noun
distaff ONorw GuL Olb
spindle ONorw GuL Olb
See also: gýrþlugýrt, snúðr
snöpa (OSw) sneypa (ON) verb
castrate OSw SdmL Mb
disgrace ONorw FrL Kvb 11
geld OSw HL Mb
snöri (ON) snara (ON) noun
rope ONorw GuL Mbh
See also: fast, rep
sokn (OSw) sokn (ODan) sök (ODan) sökn (OGu)
sókn (ON) sopn (OSw) noun
Derived from a verb realized in OSw as sökia ‘to seek’. Translations related to ‘parish’ may refer to both a territory and a community, traditionally interpreted as the people who ‘seek’ together, not only applying to the church, as reflected in the translation ‘jurisdiction’. For a description of the various translations related to the meaning of examination such as ‘prosecution’, ‘suit’, ‘case’ and ‘accusation’, see the verb sökia.
accusation ONorw FrL Var 12, OSw ÁVgL Rlb
case ODan ESjL 2, 3, ONorw FrL Mhb 7 Var 7 Kvb 11
charge (1) OSw YVgL Rlb
claim ODan ESjL 2, 3
conduct of legal action ONorw GuL Olb
demand ODan ESjL 2, OSw YVgL Jb
exaction OSw SdmL Rb
investigation ONorw BorgL 17.14
lawful action Olce Jó Llb 39
parish ODan ESjL 2, OGu GL A 2, 3, 14, 20a, 39, 48, 52, 55, 56a, 60, 61, GS Ch. 2, Olce KRA 35, ONorw EidsL 49.2, OSw DL Kkb, Bb, Gb, HL Kkb, Mb, Rb, SdmL Kkb, Bb, Kmb, Mb, Rb, Till, SmL, UL Kkb, Mb, Jb, VmL Kkb, Bb, YVgL Kkb, Jb, Utgð, Add, ÁVgL Kkb, Jb, Föð, ǪgL Kkb, Eb, Dð
parishioners OGu GL A 40, OSw UL Kkb, Mb, Add. 1, VmL Kkb, Āb, Mb, Jb
prosecution Olce Grg þpþ 49 Vis 86, 104 Feþ 148, 156 Lþþ 192 Rþþ 230 Hrs 234, 235 Misc 250, 251 Tigr 256, Jó þþ 6, Js Mah 13 Kab 5, 8, KRA 29, ONorw FrL KrB B 1 Mhb 8 Rbl 2, GuL Kpb, Arb, Mhb, Olb, OSw SdmL Rb, UL Rb, VmL Mb, Rb
prosecution for damages Olce Jó Llb 7
right of suit Olce Jó Kab 10
right to prosecute Olce Grg þþ 80 Rþþ 227
seeking of fines OSw UL Rb, Vml Mb
suing OSw HL Rb
suit Olce Grg Lþþ 206, Js Mah 20, 25, ONorw FrL KrB 20 ArB 10
Expressions:
inna sokna full (OGu)
parishioners OGu GL A 24a
See also: asokn, mal (1), soknamæðr
Refs: Brink 2016; Hellquist s.v.
soccken; Lindkvist forthcoming
soknaband (OSw) noun
prosecution proof OSw SdmL Rb
See also: sokn, synaband
soknamæðr (OSw) sokneman (ODan) soknamenn (pl.) (OGu) sóknarnaðr (ON) soknamæn (pl.) (OSw) noun
Ultimately derived from the verb ODan sokje, ON sökja, OSw sökia ‘to seek’ in its various legal senses. In ODan, ONorw and OSw referring to parishioners (cf. sokn). In Olce referring to an official in the service of a local authority (valdsmaðr, see valdsmaþer, or sýslumaðr, see sysluman) prosecuting those who failed to meet their commune obligations (tithes, food gifts) and overseeing oaths. The sóknarmenn need not be landowners (Grg Hrs) and their numbers in each hreppr (‘commune’) or fjörðungr (‘quarter’, see fjárþunger) were specified.
commission from the parish OSw DL Bb
man of the parish ODan SkL 70, OSw SdmL Kkb, Bb, YVgL Kkb, Add, ÁVgL Kkb
parish man OSw ǪgL Kkb
parish men ODan VSjL 73, OSW DL Kkb, Mb, Bb
parishioners ONorw FrL KrBA 14
parishioners OGu GL A 3, 8, 16, 24d, 26, 28, 30, 39, 41, 44, 45a, Add. 2 (B 17), OSW HL Kkb, Mb, Rb, SmL, UL Kkb, Mb, Jb, Blb, FvmL Kkb, Mb, Kmb, Bb
prosecutor Olce Grg Hrs 234, Jó þþ 2 Sg 2, Js Mah 13, 31 Lþþ 15 Kabb 1, 4 þþ 2, 6
soknæsýrð (ON) noun
A day on which prosecutions could lawfully be summoned. In ONorw, referring to procedures for dealing with multiple assemblies falling on the same day.

parish thing OSw HL Rb
prosecution assembly Olce Grg Þþ 58, 59
Feþ 149 Fjl 225, ONorw FrL Rgb 3
ting (1) OSw HL Rb
See also: kirkubol, kirkjusóknarþing, laensmaþer, sokn, þing
Refs: Fritzner s.v. sóknarþing; Hertzberg s.v. söknarþing

solkigrin (OSw) adj.
sun-divided OSw DL Bb

solskipt (OSw) solskifte (ODan) noun
Literally, ‘sun division’. The ‘sun’ element refers to the position of each strip field (aker, tegher) in the field (vang, gerðr) and of the curtilage (tompt) in the village in a fixed order after the daily course of the sun through the sky, i.e. ‘clockwise’. This division system ensured that all farms got their fair share of the common fields, meadows, grazing, fishing rights etc. in the village in accordance with the size and clockwise position of the curtilage around their dwellings (tompt), and that the strip fields were positioned accordingly.
sun division ODan Jyl 1, OSw SdmL Bb, UL Blb, VmL Bb
See also: attunger, bol, hamarskip, markland
Refs: Göransson 1961, 80–83; Göransson 1976, 22–37; Hafström 1951, 104–56; Hoff 1997, 197–209; KLNM, s.v.v. balskifte, hammarskifte, solskifte, tegskifte; Porsmose 1988, 270; Riddersporre 2001, 64–65; Schlyter s.v. hamar, soknarmærki; Sporrong 1992, 355

somi (OSw) some (ODan) noun
honour OSw ÁVgL Slb
will (2) ODan VSJL 60

sonarkóta (ON) noun
son’s wife Olce KRA 20, ONorw EidsL 52.1, GuL Krb, Kvb, Mhb

sóknaraðili (ON) noun
prosecution principal Olce Grg Þþ 20, 35 Rþ 227 Hrs 234

sóknardagr (ON) noun
A day on which prosecutions could lawfully be summoned.
prosecution day Olce KRA 29, ONorw FrL KrBB 20 Mhb 8
Refs: CV s.v. sóknardagr; Fritzner s.v. sóknardagr; Hertzberg s.v. sóknardagr
sóknargagn (ON) noun
prosecution means of proof [OE] Grg Lbþ 176

sóknarkviðr (ON) noun
prosecution panel (verdict) [OE]
Grg Vis 90 Ómb 143

sól (ON) noun
sun [ON] GuL Krþ, Olb

spakmænni (pl.) (OSw) noun
peaceful men [OS] YVgL Add

spander (OSw) spann (ON) span (OSw) noun
bucket [OS] HL Kkb
bucket, a measure of volume [ON] GuL Leb
measure [OS] UL Kkb, Kgb, Mb, VmL Kkb, Kgb, Bb
span [OS] DL Bb, Rb
{spander} [OS] SdmL Till

spann (ON) spönn (ON) noun
span, a measure of length [ON] GuL Lbþ

spannaland (OSw) noun
{spannaland} [OS] HL Jb

spannamali (OSw) noun
grain [OS] UL Kgb, VmL Kgb
See also: korn, sæp

spannarlangr (ON) adj.
having the length of a span [ON] GuL Lbþ
See also: spann

sparka (OGu) verb
kick [OG] GL A 19, 33a, 34

sparri (ON) noun
stick [ON] GuL Mhb

spá (ON) noun
soothsaying [ON] GuL Krþ

spáfóðr (ON) noun
prophecy [ON] FrL Var 45
soothsaying [OE] Jó Mah 2, Js Mah 6

spásga (ON) noun
prophecy [ON] FrL KrþB 15

spekt (ON) noun
moderation [OE] Jó Þþb 5
peace [OE] Js Þþb 4
See also: frierip, grip

spektarmaðr (ON) noun
man of peace [ON] FrL KrþA 10
upstanding person [OE] KRA 8

spellalauss (ON) adj.
unspoiled [OE] Js Kvþ 5, [ON] FrL Kvþ

spellreið (ON) noun
damaging ride [OE] Grg Feþ 164

spellvirki (ON) noun

 damage [OE] Jó Lbþ 20 Lbþ 56, [ON]
FrL LbþB 8, GuL Lbþ, Tþb

 harm [OE] Jó Lbþ 20

 loss [OF] Seyþ 5

 malicious damage [OE] Grg þþþþ 51 Lbþ 203

 property damage [OE] Jó Fml 19

 willful damage [OE] Grg þþþþ 63

See also: illvirki, skápi

spilla (OSw) spaella (OGu) spilla (ON) verb

damage [OG] GL A 25, [OE] Grg þþþþ 64 Fjþ 226
Tþþþþ, Jó Lbþ 4, KRA 26, [ON] EidþL 1.2,
GuL Lbþ, Tþþþþ, [OS] UL Kmb, Bþþþþ, VmL Kmb, Bb

 destroy [OG] GL A 9, [ON] FrL Intr 11 Mhb 36

 disregard [OE] Jó Lbþ 27

 fall into disrepute [OG] GL Add. 1 (B 4)

 harm [OS] UL Bþþþþ, VmL Bþþþþ

 injure [ON] FrL Bþþþþ, 10, GuL Lbþ, [OS] UL Bþþþþ, VmL Bþþþþ

 kill [OG] GL A 2

 let perish [ON] GuL Krþ

 lose [OS] ĀVgL Smb

 miscarry [OG] GL A 18

 spoil [OE] KRA 5, [ON] FrL KrþB 3, GuL Lbþ, Leb

See also: firikomas, ònd

spini (OSw) spení (ON) noun

 eat [ON] GuL Mhb, OSw UL Áþþþþ, VmL Kþþþþ, Áþþþþ

 spital (OSw) spital (ODan) noun

 A beneficiary of tithes in OSw SdmL (obligations
of the hamna (q.v.) and YVgL, and of soul gifts (or
possibly wills) in ODan Jþþþþ.

 hospital [OD] Jþþþþ 3, [OS] SdmL Till, YVgL Kþþþþ

 spiuð (OSw) spjút (ODan) spjót (ON) noun

 spear [OD] ESþþþþ L3, SKþþþþ 87, 176, [ON] GuL Lbþ,
Kvr, Leb, OSw DL Bþþþþ, SdmL Bþþþþ, Mb, ĀVgL Rlb

 spiall (OSw) spjál (ODan) spiall (OGu) spell (ON) noun

 damage [OD] SKþþþþ 174, 214, [OG] GL A 25,
26, [OE] Jó Lbþ 7 Lbþ 19 Fml 16, Js Lbþ 3,
[ON] GuL Arb, OSw DL Bþþþþ, SdmL Bþþþþ

 flaw [OE] Grg Tþþþþ 259

 harm [ON] FrL Rgb 24

 injury [OG] GL A 25, OSw VmL Bþþþþ

 tear [OS] UL Mb, VmL Mb

 violation [OS] SdmL Till, UL Kþþþþ, Áþþþþ, VmL Kþþþþ, Áþþþþ

 wasting of property [ON] GuL Arb
spiaællabot (OSw) spiel bot (OSw) noun
damage compensation OSw DL Bb
See also: bot
spjótar (ON) noun
fence of spears ONorw FrL LlbB 9
spjótskaft (ON) noun
spearshaft ONorw GuL Mhb
See also: geirskraft
spjutsman (ODan) noun
spear man ODan ESjL 1
sporðr (ON) noun
tail ONorw GuL Kvr
sporgæld (OSw) noun
Literally, ‘discovery compensation’. It referred originally to compensation taken from a self-confessed killer, who confessed and offered compensation at the assembly. It later came to cover all cases in which single compensation was demanded from a known killer, as opposed to the higher compensation (tvæböti) taken in a case of morþ (‘murder’), unacknowledged killing (dulghadrap), unsolved killing or killing aggravated by other circumstances. Examples of this last are a man killing a woman, someone being killed in their own home, someone being ambushed, someone being killed when undertaking a legal house-search.
proof payment OSw SdmL Mb
single compensation OSw DL Eb, Mb
single compensation (from a known killer) OSw UL Mb, VmL Mb
See also: drap, dræpa, dulghadræp, mandræp, morþ, spyria, tvebøti
Refs: KLNM s.v. spårgæld; Schlyter 1877, s.v. sporgæld; SL DL40−41 note 12; SL UL119−20 notes 34−37; SL VmL, 91 note 41
sprængia (OSw) verb
hurt OSw UL Blb, VmL Bb
spyria (OSw) spyrja (ON) verb
follow ONorw GuL Tjb
investigate ONorw GuL Mhb
Expressions:
spirya up (OSw)
trace OSw ÁVgL Kkb
See also: sporgæld
staddr (ON) adj.
present ONorw GuL Mhb
staða (ON) noun
summer solstice ONorw GuL Llb
staðarabúð (ON) noun
householding on a church farm Olce Grg Tíg 266
staðestafa (ON) noun
fixed place of residence Olce Jó Kge 30
staðestulauss (ON) adj.
without a fixed home Olce Grg Arp 127
stafgarpr (OGu) noun
Literally ‘stake enclosure’, but translated as ‘ancient site’ since the exact nature of these features is not clear. It has been proposed that they were the sites of abandoned Iron Age dwellings, which later became the subject of an ancestor cult, perhaps with the erection of stone pillars within the limits of the ruined foundations. Whilst there are several instances of a stafr ‘stake’ being forbidden by post-Christianization laws, with the assumption that these were objects of worship, whether or not they were actually engraved with heathen images, the stafgarpr seems to have been a uniquely Gotlandic phenomenon. A full study of stafgarpr has been made by Olsson (1976; 1992) and a short résumé of his conclusions and the suggestions of Måhl and Gösta Holm (in private correspondence) appears in Peel 2015.
an ancient site OGu GS Ch. 1
See also: höghabyr, hörg, hult, högh, högheman, lunder, sten, vi
Refs: Cathey 1978; Måhl 1990; Olsson 1976;Olsson 1992; Peel 2015, 97−98, 261−62, 290−91
staflkarl (OSw) stavkarl (ODan) stafkarl (ON)
stakkari (OSw) noun
A beggar, probably vagrant.
beggar ODan ESjL 3, ONorw FrL KrbA 16, OSw SdmL Kkb, UL Kkb, VmL Kkb, ÖgL Kkb
man with (beggar’s) staff OSw YVgL Kkb, Tb, ÁVgL Kkb
staff man OSw HL Mb
Refs: Gerhold 2002, 85−86; KLNM s.v. fattigvård, tiggar
staflafærsla (ON) noun
Transportation of beggars between householders for support.
housing homeless people ONorw FrL KrbA 23
Refs: Hertzberg s.v. stafkarlafærsla
staflægja (ON) noun
cross-beam ONorw GuL Leb
stafnasmiðr (ON) noun
prow builder ONorw GuL Leb
staka (ON) verb
  stagger ONorw GuL Mhb
stawkkarðr (ON) noun
  hay-yard Olce Jó Llb 9, 37
  stackyard Olce Grg Ljb 189
stallari (OSw) stallari (ON) noun
  In Norway the king's marshal, the stallari, Medieval Lat. *comes stabuli* ('head of the horse-stable'), was originally in charge of the king's stables. He was the highest ranked officer of the royal bodyguard (*hirð*) and the king's spokesman there and at the assembly. According to Norwegian provincial laws (GuL ch. 185, FtL Mhb, ch. 60) he had the same rank and legal status as a *lendr maðr* (see lænder).
  In Sweden, the stallari was a prominent member of the retinue of other highly ranked persons, such as, e.g., bishops, with varying functions.
constable OSw YVgL Kkb
groom OSw DL Kkb
  king's marshal Olce Jó Llb 18, ONorw GuL Mhb
  marshal Olce Js Kdb 3 Mah 29, ONorw FrL Mhb 60, OSw SdmL Mb
staller OSw ÖgL Db
  Refs: Hertzberg s.v. stallari; KLNM s.v.v. befalingsmand, embedtsindtægter, følje, lendmann, stallar; ONP s.v. stallari; Schlyter s.v. stallari
staller (OSw) stal (ODan) noun
  stable ODan JyL 2, OSw YVgL Tb
stamboi (OSw) noun
  man in the stem of a ship OSw UL Mb, VmL Mb
  See also: stamn
stamm (OSw) stafn (ON) noun
  prow ONorw GuL Mhb, Leb
  stem (2) ONorw GuL Leb, OSw UL Kgb, Mb
  See also: stamboi
stampa (OSw) stappa (OSw) noun
  log trap OSw UL Mb, VmL Mb
standa (OSw) standa (ON) verb
  apply ONorw GuL Tfb
  remain ONorw GuL Kpb
  stop ONorw GuL Tfb
  be valid ONorw GuL Leb, Mhb, Leb
  Expressions:
  eptir standa (ON)
  remain to be paid ONorw GuL Leb
  standa a (OGu, OSw)
  last OGu GL A 9, 10
be a matter for (someone) to decide OSw UL
  Åb, Jb, Jb, Mhb, Mb, Jb, Bb, Rb
standa firi (OSw)
  defend oneself OSw DL Gb
standa firi sik (OGu)
  defend oneself OGu GL A 4, 37
standa fore (OSw)
  cite in excuse OSw UL Blb
standa frammi (OGu, OsSw)
  be offered OGu GL A 28
  present oneself OSw UL Jb
standa til ængs (OSw)
  allow to go to seed OSw VmL Bb
  See also: ganga, væria
stang (OSw) noun
  post OSw UL Blb, VmL Bb
  staff OSw UL Mb
  upright OSw UL Blb, VmL Bb
stanga (ON) verb
  butt ONorw GuL Tfb
stangehog (ODan) noun
  blow with a staff ODan ESjL 2
  staff-blow ODan ESjL 2, SkL 96, 109, VSjL 41, 47
stangehogsbardaghe (ODan) noun
  staff-blow ODan VSjL 48
stangfall (OSw) noun
  pole measuring OSw SdmL Bb
  See also: mælistang, rep, vaþstang
starblindr (OGu) adj.
  moonblind OGu GL A 34
starf (ON) noun
  office Olce Jó Prfb 1
  position Olce Js Prfb 1
staur (OGu) staurr (ON) noun
  enclosure OGu GL A 25, 57, 63
  farmstead OGu GL A 20
  stake ONorw GuL Mhb
  See also: garþer
staura (ON) verb
  drive a stake down ONorw GuL Krb
staurgulf (OGu) noun
  fence section OGu GL A 26
  pair of fence supports OGu GL A 17
stava (OSw) verb
  To dictate an oath; SdmL and YVgL state who had the right to do this, and HL states that the king’s man was...
to dictate the verdict of acquittal or conviction of the næmd ‘panel’.

*dictate OSw HL Kgb, SdmL Kkb, Bb, YVgL Föb*

**Staver** (OSw) **Stav** (ODan) **Staf** (ON) noun

*post ONorw GuL Leb*

*staff OSw YVgL Rlb, ÅVgL Rlb*

*stave ODan ESjL 2*

*stick ODan JyL 2*

See also: *hyrnustokker*

**Stavre** (ODan) verb

*put staves ODan ESjL 2*

*stave ODan ESjL 2*

See also: *staþfæsta, staþga*

**Stavshog** (ODan) noun

*blow with a rod ODan JyL 3*

**Stafþesta** (OSw) **Staðfesta** (ON) verb

*establish OSw SdmL Conf*

*settle in a fixed home Olce Grg þþ 62*

**Staþga** (OSw) verb

*decree OSw SdmL Conf, Kmb, Till*

*prescribe OSw YVgL Kkb*

**Staþgaþ** (OGu) **Staþvi** (OSw) noun

*agreement OSw HL Jb, ÅVgL Föb*

*statute OGu GS Ch. 2, OSw SdmL Conf*

**Stefnandi** (ON) noun

*summoner Olce Jó þþ 9*

**Stefnubøð** (ON) noun

*meeting-message ONorw EidsL 33.1*

**Stefnubýr** (ON) noun

*meeting-farm ONorw EidsL 33.1*

**Stefnugerð** (ON) noun

*setting of time limits ONorw BorgL 16.1*

**Stefnujörð** (ON) noun

*The *stefnujörð* (‘land on lease’) was land that had been sold for a term of years, and which was subject to redemption at the end of the term. land on lease ONorw GuL Olb*

*Refs: Helle 2001, 118; Hertzberg s.v. *stefnujörð*; Robberstad 1981, 385–87*

**Stefnulag** (ON) noun

*appointment ONorw FrL Intr 15*

**Stefnulíð** (ON) noun

*member of a meeting-party ONorw EidsL 22.7*
mærkia mæth sten æthe mæth stapel æthe mæth gryft (ODan)
mark with stone or with stake or with ditch ODan JyL 1, 2
ren ok sten (OSw)
edges and stones OSw YVgL Jb ĀVgL Jb
stens mæter ok strandar (OSw)
A capital punishment, often interpreted as stoning, for women committing witchcraft and for men stealing grain. It was not specified who was to act as executioner.
food for stone and shore OSw DL Kkb, Tjdb

stynaþer (OSw) adj.
estedges and stones OSw YVgL Jb ĀVgL Jb
stakat ok stenat (OSw)
marked with both stakes and stones OSw DL Bb
stenka (OSw) verb
stone OSw ÖgL Eb
stenmærki (OSw) noun
stone-mark OSw HL Blb
stenshog (ODan) noun
blow with a stone ODan JyL 3, SKL 98
strike with stone ODan ESjL 2
steypa (ON) verb
pour ONorw GuL Krb
stigheman (ODan) noun
highwayman ODan JyL 3
stighöre (OSw) noun
A fine for illegal use of another’s boat.
stepping-{öre} OSw SdmL Bb
stika (ON) verb
block with stakes ONorw GuL Kvr
measure by rod OLce Jó Kab 5
See also: stika
stika (ON) noun
yard measuring rod OLce Jó Kab 26
stikæmaez (OSw) noun
sword OSw YYgL Föb
stilli (ON) noun
trap ONorw GuL Llb
See also: gildri

stinga (OSw) stinga (OGu) stinga (ON) verb
place ONorw GuL Mhb
poke OGu GL A 19, OSw UL Mb, VmL Mb
thrust ONorw GuL Mhb
Expressions:
stinga handum víper (OSw)
lay claim to OSw VmL Mb
stingi (ON) noun
stick ONorw GuL Løb
stonka (OSw) stinqua (OGu) verb
bounce OSw UL Mb, VmL Mb
fly OGu GL A 23
stiuþarn (OSw) stiuþarn (ODan) stiuþarn (OSw) noun
stepchild ODan ESjL 1, JyL 1, VSjL 1, 2, 12, 13, 15, OSw DL Tjdb, SdmL Ab, YYgL Áb, ÁVgL Áb
See also: barn
stiuþafær (OSw) stiuþafær (ODan) noun
stepfather ODan ESjL 1, JyL 1, VSjL 2, 12, 13, 15, OSw DL Tjdb, ÖgL Eb
stíela (OSw) stíjale (ODan) stolen (ODan) stíela (OGu) stela (ON) stal (OSw) stólet (OSw) stólin (OSw) verb
grasp OSw ÁVgL Áb
rob OLce Jó bjb 2, OSw YYgL Tb
steal ODan ESjL 2, 3, JyL 3, SKL 112, 130, 136, 141, 145, 151, 160, 162, 184, VSjL 86, 87, OGu GL A 38, Add. 8 (B 55), OLce Grg Feb 170 Rsþ 227, Jó Ìþb 7 Ìþb 1, Js Mah 7 Ìþb 1, KRA 7, ONorw FrL Intr 9, 22 Rgb 38 Bvb 7, GuL Llb, Tjb, OSw DL Bb, Tjdb, HL Kkb, Mb, Jb, Bbl, SdmL Kkb, Kgb, Jb, Bb, Kmb, Tjdb, Rb, UL Kkb, Kgb, Mb, Jb, Kmb, Bbl, VmL Kkb, Mb, Kmb, Bb, YYgL Kkb, Drb, Áb, Rlb, Tb, ÁVgL Kkb, Md, Áb, Rlb, Tb, ÖgL Eb, Vm
take by stealth OSw HL Kkb
See also: raena, þiüver
stíla (ON) noun
dam OLce Jó Lib 22, 24
stjarfi (ON) noun
epilepsy ONorw GuL Løb
stjörn (ON) noun
administration OLce Jó Kge 31
starboard side ONorw GuL Løb
stjúdpotter (ODan) stjúdpotter (ON) noun
stepdaughter ODan ESjL 1, VSjL 12,
ONorw FrL Mhb 39, GuL Krb
stjupmother (ODan) stjúpmóðir (ON) stýfmóðir (ON) noun
stepmother ODan ESjL 1, JyL 1, ONorw EidsL 52.1, GuL Krb, Mbh
stjupsun (ODan) stjúpsónr (ON) noun
stepson ODan JyL 1, VSjL 9, 12, Olce Grg Bat 113
stjupsystken (ODan) noun
stepsiblings ODan JyL 1
stofuhurð (ON) noun
door of a living-room ONorw GuL Llb
stokka (OSw) verb
put in the stocks OSw SdmL Mb, UL Mb, VmL Mb, YVgL Tb, Add, ÓgL Eb, Db, Vm
stokker (OSw) stok (ODan) stukkr (OGu) stokkr (ON) noun
Literally ‘log’ appearing in contexts such as legal and illegal felling of trees, including risk of injury or death in the process; the right to claim bees, described in particular detail in some Danish laws; as a boundary marker; and as an implement of detention or penalty through public humiliation or corporal punishment (i.e. a pillory). The construction and use of the latter was not specified, but it may have been vertical or horizontal with or without holes or irons for neck, hands or feet, and it is unclear if the stokker referring to a chopping block for mutilations (ODan JyL, OSw HL, UL, VmL) also denoted such a device. Temporary detention in a stokker of certain criminals was allowed (ODan JyL, OSw YVgL, SdmL, ÓgL), but illegal use was severely punished. It was used for punishment in cases of adultery (OGu GL), theft (OSw YVgL) and murder (OSw ÓgL) and in ODan SkL it appeared in conjunction with certain ordeals. It is generally not specified where the stokker was placed or who was to perform the punishments assumed to be associated with it, such as flogging or locking into it.

bee-hive ODan ESjL 3
bollard OGu GL A 36
pillar OSw UL Blb
stake ODan JyL 2
stock (1) ODan JyL 2, ONorw GuL Mb, OSw HL Mb, YVgL Add, ÓgL Eb
stocks OGu GL A 20a
stump OSw UL Kgb, Mb, Blb, VmL Kgb, Mb
trunk OSw UL Blb
Expressions:
band ok stok (ODan)
ropes and iron ODan SkL 138
Refs: Fritzner s.v. stokkr; KLNMY s.v. kák, skamstraff, strafffredskap, stupa; ONP s.v. stokkr

stokkland (ON) noun
isolated land ONorw EidsL 15
storpahug (OSw) noun
The crime of illegally felling a certain number of trees or amount of wood.
big wood-pile of young trees OSw YVgL Föb felling in brushwood OSw YVgL Add
See also: viðsthorth
stoth (ODan) noun
Defined as twelve horses. JyL considered intentional illegal grazing by a stoth a gang crime (ODan hærværk), which was severely punished. Contrasted to damage made by stray or single animals.
horse troop ODan JyL 3
troop ODan JyL 3, SkL 169
troop of horses ODan SkL 169
See also: hiorþ, vrath
stophors (OSw) stothhors (ODan) noun
breeding mare OSw ÁVgL Áb
troop horse ODan JyL 3, SkL 179, 180
troop of horses ODan JyL 3
stórglópr (ON) noun
serious crime ONorw FrL Krb A 46
stórmál (ON) noun
weighty case Olce Jó Mah 17
stórnauðsyn (ON) noun
compelling reasons ONorw GuL Krb
serious trouble Olce Jó pfb 8
urgent need Olce KRA 17
See also: nóþsyn
stórskrift (ON) noun
serious penance Olce KRA 31
stórskaul (ON) noun
major debt Olce Grg Misc 245
strandsetr (ON) noun
someone left on a shore Olce Grg Ómb 132
strithe (ODan) verb
contest ODan ESjL 2
strip (OSw) strið (OGu) noun
battle OSw UL Áb, VmL Áb
quarrel OGu GL A 39
stryka (OSw) verb
abort OSw ÁVgL Rlb
strænger (OSw) noun
snare OSw UL Mb, VmL Mb
stubbi (OSw) stubbili (OGu) noun
stump OGu GL A 25, OSw UL Blb, VmL Blb
stumn (OSw) stuvn (ODan) noun
separate part ODan JyL 1, 3
stub OSw ĀVg  Fös
stump ODan JyL 2, SkL 192, VSjL 66
stumnyn (OSw) noun
stump inspection OSw SdmL Bb
stungafól (ON) noun
Stolen goods which have been planted in order to implicate an innocent person. Thought to be synonymous with borafól (q.v.).
sting-felony ONorw EidsL 24.5
See also: borafól
Refs: CV s.v. stingafól; Fritzner s.v. stingafoli; Hertzberg s.v. stingafoli
stuva (OSw) stova (OSw) stuga (OSw) noun
cottage OSw DL Kkb, YVgL Ėb, ĀVgL Ėb
dwelling house OSw SdmL Kkb, Mb, SmL, YVgL Kkb
dwelling quarters OSw DL Bb
stuver (OSw) stúfr (ON) noun
stump of wood ONorw GuL Mhb
stuvkóp (ODan) noun
bought land ODan JyL 2
See also: köp, stunn
stup (OSw) stuth (ODan) noun
Literally ‘support’. In JyL, the relatives’ contribution to compensation for murder. In ESjL, SkL and VSjL, an annual tax, presumably paid in grain by all landowning householders, replacing earlier contributions of food for the king’s travels (cf. gengærþ) or for his horses.
contribution ODan JyL 2
other dues ODan SkL 75, VSjL 79
pillar OSw UL Mb, VmL Mb
prop OSw UL Jb, Bb, VmL Bb
support ODan JyL 2
tax ODan ESjL 3
Refs: KLNM s.v. stud, Schlyter s.v. stup; Venge 2002, 16–21, 116
stúfa (ON) noun
female thief whose nose has been cut off ONorw GuL Tjb
See also: hniúfa
styggr (ON) adj.
wild OFar Seyð 10
styl (OSw) styld (ODan) stuld*r (ON) stulår (ON) noun
Derived from the verb stíela ‘to steal’ referring to the act of stealing rather than the stolen object. Sometimes contrasted to ran ‘robbery’ and köp ‘purchase’. For more on stealing, see þiufnaþer.
stealing OLce Grg Rsþ 229, OSw SdmL Bb, Tjdb
theft ODan JyL 2, VSjL 86, OLce Jó bjþ 1, 5, Jr Bjþ 1, 4, KRA 28, 34, ONorw GuL Tjb, OSw HL Mb, YVgL Rlb, Tb, ĀVgL Rlb, Tb, ÓGl Vm
Refs: Ekholst 2014, 57–62; KLNM
s.v. tyvi; SAOB s.v. stjála, stóld;
Schlyter s.v.s. styld, þiufnaþer, þiúft
styllingsrast (OSw) noun
A rast was the distance travelled between breaks, while the meaning of stylling is unclear. Appears in the context of a settler claiming new land.
styllingsrast/ OSw HL Bb
Refs: Brink forthcoming; Schlyter s.v. styllingsrast
styra (OSw) styre (ODan) verb
govern ODan JyL Fort, OSw SdmL Till
rule ODan JyL Fort
styremanspáningar (PL) (OSw) noun
An annual fee to the ship’s master paid by ‘all those who eat their own bread, no matter whom they belong to’.
payment to a shipmaster OSw SdmL Till
Refs: Schlyter s.v. styremans páningar
styreshavne (ODan) noun
Possibly the office of styreman (ODan, see styriman) ‘steersman’ in the leþunger (ODan, see leþunger) ‘military duty’, or some landed property belonging to this office. Alternatively, the position on the rowing team. The laws deal with the right to inherit this.
steering land ODan JyL 3
steering office ODan JyL 3
See also: hamna, styriman
Refs: Gammeldansk ordbog s.v. styreshavne;
Tamm and Vogt, eds, 2016, 314
styrfaster (OSw) noun
first among witnesses OSw YVgL Jb
{styrfaster, OSw AVgL Jb
See also: fastar (PL), opolfastir
styriman (OSw) styreman (ODan) styrímaðr (ON) noun
steir mæþr (OSw) styrimafær (OSw) noun
A ship’s master on a ship in the leþunger (naval defence organization, Denmark, Norway, Sweden) with duties also when the ship was in the harbour. In Iceland a ship’s master.
captain OLce Jr Kab 20
ship captain ONorw FrL Leb 7
ship’s master OLce Grg Klþ 10 Bjþ 53 Vis 97
Arþ 120 Ömb 132, 139 Fþ 156, 166 Misc 243,
250, Jó Sg 3 Kge 17 Fml 1, 2, ONorw FrL. Intr 20 Krba A 27, GuL Llb, Arb, Leb, OSw SdmL Kgb, Till, UL Kgb, Mb, VmL Kgb, Mb
steersman ODan ESlJ 3, Jyl 2, OSw HL Kgb
See also: hamna, lejungur, styreshavne
Refs: KLMN s.v. styresmann; Tamm and Vogt, eds, 2016, 314
styva (OSw) verb
  maim OSw DL Bb, VmL Bb
  mutilate OSw YYgL Tb
stýri (ON) noun
  rudder ONorw GuL Kvr, Mhb, Leb
See also: stýrhamla
stýrihamla (ON) noun
  rudder strap ONorw GuL Leb
See also: stýri
stýrisdrengr (ON) noun
  tiller ONorw GuL Leb
stæghl (OSw) noun
  Literally 'stake, pole' referring to an implement for capital punishment of disputed construction and usage. Presumably, a wheel placed on top of a pole used for breaking a criminal’s limbs or joints and/ or for attaching and displaying the dead or dying body. Used for certain male murderers, whereas the corresponding female offender was to be stoned. It was not specified who was to act as executioner, but OSw ÓgL Eb suggests the plaintiff. wheel OSw HL Mb, SdmL Mb
Refs: Ambrius 1996, 63; Kjus 2011, 100–01; KLMN s.v. dodstraf, straffredskap; Schlyter s.v. stæghla
stæghla (OSw) stæghla (OSw) verb
  bind to the stake OSw UL Mb, VmL Mb
  break on a wheel OSw HL Mb, ÓgL Eb
See also: döma
stækka (OSw) stakka (OSw) verb
  mutilate OSw DL Bb, VmL Bb
stæmma (OSw) verb
  dam up OSw UL Bb
stæmma (OSw) stævne (ODan) stefna (OGu) stemma (OGu) stefna (ON) stefna (OSw) stæmna (OSw) stafne (ODan) stævne (ODan) stefna (OGu) stemma (OGu) stefna (ON) stæmpna (OSw) verb
Etymologically ‘to fix’. Frequently used for setting a formal meeting, particularly a þing ‘assembly’, and specifically a þing for handling one’s case, usually translated as ‘to summon’ or ‘to call’. With stronger emphasis on the legal proceedings thus started, occasionally translated as ‘to sue’. Andersen (2010) contrasts summoning an accused with witnesses ahead of the þing to a law suit initiated by lýsning ‘announcement’ at the þing in that it was quicker, allowed the plaintiff compensation if the accused failed to appear, allowed the accused to prepare his defence and allowed them both to settle the case outside of court before the þing.
assemble ONorw BorgL 17.5
call ODan Jyl 2, ONorw BorgL 14.5
challenge ONorw GuL Mhb
direct ONorw GuL Leb
go ONorw GuL Leb
raise a case OSw ÓgL Kkb
sue OSw HL Rb, YYgL Fób, Add, ÓgL Kkb, Db
summon ONorw ESlJ 2, 3, Jyl 1, 2, SKKL 11, SkL 14, 67, 73, 83, 121, 145, 146, 173, 233, 241, VSjL 78, 84, 87, OFar Seyð 1, OGU GL A 30, 39, Olce GrG passim, Jó passim, Js passim, KRA 29, 36, ONorw EidsL 33.3, FrL Intr 15 Tfb 1 Krba A 1, 22 Krbb 1 Mhb 7, GuL Kpb, Lb, Llb, Tb, Mhb, Tbj, Olb, Leb, OSw DL Eb, HL Rb, SdmL Kkb, Rb, Tll, Sml, UL Kkb, Rb, Add. 18, VmL Rb, YYgL Add, ÓgL Kkb, Eb, Db
See also: biupa, bup
Refs: Andersen 2010, 81–83; Helquist s.v. stæmma; Hertzberg s.v. stefna; Schlyter s.v. stæmma
stæmma (OSw) noun
  appointed day ONorw GuL Kpb, Llb, Olb
  appointed muster ONorw GuL Leb
  appointment ONorw FrL Leb 2
  assembly OSw YYgL Urb
case OGU GL A 31
certain number OSw UL Áb, VmL Áb
lawful time OSw HL Mb
lease ONorw GuL Olb
meeting ODan ESlJ 1, ONorw EidsL 22.7, GuL Llb, Leb, OSw HL Mb, UL Bb, YYgL Tb, Add, ÁVgL Tb, ÓgL Kkb, Eb
plaint OSw YYgL Add
suit OSw YYgL Add
summoning ODan ESlJ 2, SKKL 11
summons ODan ESJL 3, SKKL 7, 11, OGU GL A 32, 39, Olce GrG þsb 72, Jó Þfb 9, Js Kvg 2, KRA 16, ONorw FrL Intr 16 Mhb 7, GuL Krb, Kvb, Arb, Leb
term ODan SKL 146, ONorw GuL Krb, Olb
stæmning (OSw) stævning (ODan) stæmpnung (OSw) noun
  suing at the Thing OSw HL Rb
  summons ODan SKKL 11, OSw SdmL Jb, Till
sumarhagi (OSw) stævnedag (ODan)

stefnedag (ON) stæmndag (OSw) noun
appointed day ONorw GuL Krb, Olb

contract day OSw YVgL Utgb, ÆVgL Föb
day agreed upon OSw SmL
day of summoning OSw YVgL Add
day summoned ODan Slk 241
deadline OSw HL Jb, Rb
determined day/time OSw DL Bb, YVgL Föb
due time OSw HL Kmb, Blb
day of contract time OSw HL Blb
expiry date OSw UL Jb, Blb, Rb, VmL Bb, Rb
meeting date OSw SdmL Kkb, UL Kkb, VmL Kkb

period of possible redemption OSw HL Rb
prescribed time OSw HL Rb

set day OSw UL Kkb, Kgb, VmL Kkb, YVgL Kkb, Äb

settled respite OSw YVgL Föb

specified date OSw DL Bb

summoning day ODan Skl 240,

OIce Grg bsh 57, 58, KRA 16
time limit OSW DL Gb, SdmL Kkb, Jb,
Bb, Kmb, Tjdb, UL Kkb, Äb, Jb, Kmb,
Blb, VmL Kkb, Äb, Jb, Kmb

See also: stæmna

stæmnufríper (OSw) noun
Peace of legal gatherings, presumably including the participants’ journey to and from it. Breaching this peace was an unatonable crime.

peace of assembly OSW YVgL Add

See also: fríper, stæmna

Refs: Schlyter s.v. stæmnufríper

stæmnufriþer (OSw) noun

stæmnuna (pl.) (OSw) noun
meeting men OSW SdmL Gb

stæniza (OSw) noun
chemise OSW UL Ab, VmL Äb

stæþia (OSw) stæþje (ODan) verb
agree OSW YVgL Kkb

marry ODan JyL 1

suarþsprangr (OGu) noun
split scalp OGu GL A 19

subdjakn (ODan) subdjakn (ON) noun
subdeacon ODan JyL 1, OIce KRA 17

suigin (OGu) adj.
indented OGu GL A 19

sumar (ON) noun

summer ONorw GuL Llb, Kvb

sumarhagi (ON) noun

summer pasture OIce Jó Llb 51

See also: haghi

Refs: CV s.v. sumarhagi

sumarhlass (ON) noun

summer load ONorw FrL LlbA 1

sumarmál (ON) noun

beginning of summer ONorw FrL LlbA 1

sumarnat (OSw) noun
The first day, literally night, of summer. In OSw, not specified as to the date, but in Olce and ONorw, 14 April, indicating certain legally significant time limits.

beginning of summertime OSw DL Bb

Refs: KLMN s.v.v. første vinterdag,

sommerdag; Schlyter s.v. vinternat

sumarsetr (ON) noun

summer stay ONorw FrL LlbB 8

sumartenlunger (OSw) sumarten unger (OSw) noun

beast born the same summer OSw

UL Bb, VmL Mb, Bb

sumermynne (ODan) noun

summer mill ODan ESJL 3

See also: mylna, vintermynne

sunaranver (OSw) noun

inheritance after a son OSW YVgL Äb

sunderkulla (OSw) adj.
of another bed OSw YVgL Add

half-siblings OSw DL Gb, HL Äb

of separate broods OSw SdmL Äb

See also: kolder, samkulla

sundersla (OGu) verb

break OGu GL Add. 3, 4 (B 19)

sundr (OGu) adv.

broken OGu GL A 19

sundrisker (OSw) adj.
Possibly German. Appears in the context of the punishment for violence against foreigners.

southern (man) OSw ÁVgL Slb

See also: supermaber

sunnudagahald (ON) noun

observance of Sundays ONorw GuL Krb

sunnudagr (ON) noun

Saturday ONorw GuL Krb, Kpb, Leb

sunnudagshegl (ON) noun

Sunday holy period ONorw EidsL 12

sunnudagsverk (ON) noun

work on Sundays ONorw GuL Krb

sunnuhátiðisdagr (ON) noun

Sunday Holiday OIce KRA 29
sveit (ON) noun
night before Sunday ONorw GuL Krb
supermæþur (OSw) noun
Appears in the context of punishment for violence against foreigners. Also, however not included here, the people to which OSw SdmL applied.

Southerner OSw YVgL Frb, Drb, ÁVgL Md, Smb
sútari (ON) noun
shoemaker OlCe Grg Vis 101
svar (OSw) svar (ON) noun
answer ONorw GuL Kpb, Olb, OSw YVgL Add
defence OSw HL Rb, YVgL Add
svara (OSw) svare (ODan) svara (ON) verb
answer ODan JyL 2, SkKL 11, SkL 73, 152,
ONorw GuL Olb, OSw DL Mb, SdmL Kkb, Jb
answer for OSw UL Kkb, Kgb, Äb, Mb, VmL Kkb, Mb
defend OSw DL Rb, UL Jb, VmL Jb
respond OSw HL Äb, UL Jb, Rb,
VmL Jb, Kb, YVgL Föb
svorlása (OSw) noun
defiance OSw HL Rb
fine for refusal OSw DL Rb
freedom from responsibility OSw DL Rb
svorandi (OSw) noun
defendant OSw DL Rb, HL Kgb, Äb, Rb,
SdmL Jb, Bb, Kmb, Rb, YVgL Add
respondent OSw UL Jb, Kmb, Blb, Rb,
Add. 15, VmL Jb, Kmb, Bb, Rb
See also: kærande
svortslagh (OSw) svortslag (ON) svartslag (OSw) noun
black blow ONorw GuL Mhb
black wound OSw YVgL Frb
blow that makes a bruise OSw ÖgL Vm
svartmunk (ODan) noun
black monk ODan JyL 3
svært (pl.) (OSw) noun
Men from Svealand had the right to choose a new king.
{svær} OSw YVgL Rlb, ÁVgL Rlb
svæit (ON) noun
In Iceland a sveit was a type of geographical division akin to a smaller district (ON herað, see hæraþ), though it has also been suggested that it corresponded to an area overseen by a chieftain (ON göði). The term persists into modern Icelandic as a type of administrative district. In the Norwegian GuL a sveit refers to a division of the military, a squad. A svæit in early Danish law appears to have been a division of a quarter (ODan fjarthing, see fjarhunger), though it is first attested in the fifteenth century. A sveit may also refer to a retinue, as of soldiers or of people accompanying someone performing sorcery (ON seíd).
district ONorw FrL Mhb 14
group OlCe Grg Lrp 117
part of the country OlCe Grg Lrp 117
region OlCe KRA 15
squad ONorw GuL Leb
See also: fylki, hreppr, hæraþ
Refs: CV s.v. sveit; Fritzner s.v. sveit; GDO s.v. Hl. sver, Hertzberg s.v. sveit; Hollander 1916; Jón Viðar Sigurðsson 1993; KLNM s.v. hird, militære enheder, sejd; Svavar Sigmundsson 2003
svelta (ON) verb
underfeed ONorw GuL Kpb
svén (OSw) sven (ODan) sveinn (ON) noun
A young man, particularly a free, young man in someone’s service, sometimes specifically one performing military service in the retinue of a high-ranking man. In ONorw GuL, also a male, otherwise unspecified, unfree servant or a slave.

boy ODan ESjL 1, OSw VmL Äb
farm-hand ODan JyL 2
man ODan JyL 3
servant ODan JyL 2, VSjL 42, ONorw
GuL Lob, Mhb, Leb, OSw DL Tjdb, Rb,
SdmL Kkb, Kmb, Mb, UL Kkb, Kmb, Mb,
VmL Kkb, Kmb, YVgL Äb, Rlb, Jb
squire OSw HL Mb, SdmL Kmb, Till, VmL Rb
young boy ODan ESjL 1
See also: verkasveinn
Refs: Brink 2012, 151–54; Hellquist s.v. sven; Hertzberg s.v. sveinn
svensker (OSw) svænsker (OSw) adj.
Used of a man from Svealand. Appears in the context of varying punishments for killing someone from different parts of the realm.
Swedish OSw ÁVgL Md
svérskriði (ON) noun
sword cutler OlCe Grg Vis 101
svidda (ON) adj.
death from unknown causes OlCe Grg Klp 16, KRA 32
svíða (ON) noun
burned spot ONorw GuL Mhb
svik (ON) noun
deceit OlCe Jó Kge 6
fraud Olce Jó Fml 2, ONorw GuL Kpb
treachery Olce KRA 6
trickery ONorw GuL Olb
svin (OSw) svin (ODan) suin (OGu) noun
pig ODan JyL 3, SkL 169, 206,
OSw UL Kkb, Blb, VmL Bb
swine OGu GL A 26, 41, Add. 2 (B
17), OSw UL Blb, VmL Bb
See also: gris, smagris
svinavalder (OSw) svinawaller (OSw) noun
swine grazing common OSw UL Blb, VmL Bb
See also: almenningar, hiorþvalder
svinesti (ODan) noun
pig sty ODan VsjL 57, 58
svinevrat (ODan) noun
drove of pigs ODan SkL 168, 206
svintæppa (OSw) verb
swine-proof the fencing OSw UL Blb, VmL Bb
See also: atertæppa, teppa
svitunsmessa (ON) noun
St Swithun’s Day (2 July) ONorw GuL Krb
svip (OSw) noun
clearing in the forest OSw HL Blb
svidauðr (ON) adj.
dead from unknown causes ONorw BorgL 5.9
svidái (ON) adj.
dead from accident or disease ONorw
BorgL 5.1, EidsL 26.2, GuL Krb
svivirðing (ON) noun
disgrace ONorw FrL KrbB 13
svær (OSw) noun
male in-law OSw SdmL Áb
sværa (OSw) noun
female in-law OSw SdmL Áb
sværia (OSw) sværja (ODan) sueria (OGu) sverja
(ON) svoret (OSw) svorin (OSw) verb
declare OSw UL Jb, VmL Jb
defend by oath OSw DL Tjdb
free by oath OSw DL Bb
invigorate OSw HL Áb
make an oath OSw YVgL Add
produce an oath ODan SkL 114
prove with oaths OSw HL Kkb, Mb
substantiate an accusation OGu GL A 20a
swear ODan EsjL 1–3, JyL 1–3, SkKL 6, 7, 11,
SkL passim, VsjL passim, OGU GL A 19, 20a, 39,
61, Olce Jó Þfb 1, 3 Mah 24 Kge 2 Llb 26, 52 Kvb
18, Js Þfb 1 Kdb 4 Mah 14, KRA 15, ONorw EidsL
sykn dagher, suknan dagher, söknan dagher
(OSw) sykndagr, sóknardagr (ON)
A non-holy day when legal procedures were allowed.
case-day ONorw EidsL 30.7
litigation day ONorw GuL Lib, Olb
public-day OSw HL Kkb, SdmL Kkb, Tjdb
work day: ONorw GuL Krb, Leb
See also: virkr
Refs: Cleasby and Vigfusson s.v. sykn;
Hellquist s.v. söcken; SAOB s.v. söcken;
de Vries s.v.v. sykn, sykna, søkn

sykna (ON) noun
repprieve OIce Grg Vis 110
terms of mitigation OIce Grg þsp 54, 55 Bat 113 Fsp 162

syknuleyi (ON) noun
licence for mitigation of penalty OIce Lsp 116

sylftal (OSw) noun
value in silver OSw HL Āb
See also: silver

syma (OGu) verb
confirm the honour OGu GL A 2
restore the honour OGu GL A 39

symhhus (OSw) söminhus (OSw) symphhus (OSw)
noun
bedchamber OSw UL Kkb, VmL Kkb
sleeping house OSw SdmL Kkb
See also: symisksæmma

symini (OGu) svefini (ON) noun
rape ONorw GuL Mhb
sexual intercourse OGu GL A 22

symisksæmma (OSw) noun
sleeping house OAvgL Tb
See also: kornsæmma, matskamma, symhhus

syn (OSw) noun
Derived from a verb meaning ‘to see’. In OSw, both an inspection and a group of inspectors. Inspections were performed by a varying number of men, typically nominated by the disputing parties in specific matters dealing with disputed property: land, grazing, fences, crops, boundaries, timber felling, fire, injured or killed game, fishing waters, mills etc. A syn could be accompanied by valuations or assessments, but the majority decision by the syn generally settled the matter. A syn could also be more permanent, mainly when the object was to inspect communal obligations such as fences and roads. In ODan ESJL, used in the context of finds that should be brought for inspection to avoid accusation of theft, a procedure that also entailed virthing (ODan) ‘valuation’ and to ljuse (ODan) ‘make public’ (see lysa) the find at church and at three thing (ODan) ‘assemblies’ (see ping). In JyL, used in the context of theft where the stolen property could not be brought to inspection, rendering it a vanesak (ODan) ‘case of suspicion’. The concept also appears in Oice and ONorw laws albeit without this word.

commission OSw DL Bb, Rb
inspection OSw SdmL Jb, Bb, Mb,
Till, UL Blb, Add. 13, VmL Bb
investigation OSw DL Bb, UL Blb, VmL Bb
investigators OSw DL Rb
panel of inspectors OSw UL Kkb, Blb, VmL Bb
panel of investigators OSw UL Blb, Rb, VmL Jb, Bb

Expressions:
syn ok sannind (OSw)
decision of an investigation panel OSw UL Blb, Rb
vaþia undi sanna syn (OSw)
appeal for an investigation OSw DL Bb
See also: nœmd, sannind, syna

Refs: KLMN s.v. syn

syyna (OSw) sjune (ODan) sýna (ON) sýnask (ON)
synas (OSw) verb
be visible OSw Uc Kgb, Āb, Mb, Blb, VmL Kkb, Mb
Expressions:
syna ok sea (OSw) 
examine OSw HL Åb 
have sight and inspection OSw UL Mb 
inspect and observe OSw UL Kkb, Åb, Mb, Blb, Rb VmL Kkb, Åb, Mb, Bb 
synaband (OSw) noun 
inspection proof OSw SdmL Rb 
synamal (OSw) noun 
case of inspection OSw SdmL Bb, Rb 
synaman (OSw) sjuneman (ODan) asynarmæn (OSw) noun 
examiner OSw YVgL Jb, ÅVgL Jb 
inspector OSw HL Kkb, SdmL Jb, Bb, Rb, UL Kkb, Blb 
investigator OSw DL Bb, UL Blb, VmL Mb, Jb, Bb 
surveyor ODan JyL 1, OSw YVgL Kvab 
See also: syna 
synarvitni (OSw) asjunavitne (ODan) sjónarvitni (ON) asynarvitni (OSw) noun 
eyewitness ONorw FrL KrbB 5, OSw DL Mb, YVgL Rlb, ÅVgL Slb, Rlb 
eyewitness testimony Olce Jó Mah 10, Js Mah 14, KRA 18, ONorw FrL Mhb 7 
obvious to witnesses ODan SkKL 7 
ocular witness OSw ÅVgL Rlb 
See also: asyn, vitni 
synd (OSw) synd (ODan) noun 
sin ODan SskL 12, OSw SmL, YVgL Kkb, Urb, Add, Ólgl Kkb 
synda (OSw) synde (ODan) verb 
sin ODan JyL 2, OSw YVgL Kkb 
syndal (OSw) noun 
sin OSw YVgL Rlb, ÅVgL Rlb 
See also: mal (1), synd 
synðalauss (ON) syndalauss (ON) adj. 
without punishment Olce Jó Mah 16 
without sin Olce Js Mah 34 
synia (OSw) synje (ODan) synia (OGu) synja (ON) verb 
decline (to do something) OGu GL A 25 
deny ODan JyL 3, SKL 140, 192, OFar Seyð 1, OGu GL A 37, Olce Jó Mah 5 Þjb 6 Fml 15, Js Mah 7, 19 Þjb 4, KRA 2, 20, ONorw Eidschl 3.2, FrL KrbA 15, 32, GuL Krb, Kpb, Tfbl, Leb, OSw HL Åb, Blb, SmL, UL Kkb, Mb, Blb, YVgL Rlb, Tb, ÅVgL Rlb, Tb 
forbid OGu GL A 37 
hinder ODan SkL 134
twelfth and thirteenth centuries. Icelandic systlemenn were subordinating to the hírðstjóri (q.v.) from the end of the thirteenth century. It has been suggested that certain other officials worked under the systlumaðr, such as the söknari (see soknari), söknarmaðr (see soknamaþer), rættari (see rættari) and lénsmaðr (see lënsmaþer) (KLNM s.v. sysっちman).

The Swedish systlan often refers to an administrator of ecclesiastical goods at a church. In Iceland and the Faroes the systlumaðr has been viewed as an early form of police officer.

representative OSw HL Rb
sheriff Olce Jó Ómb 128, Feþ 147, Jó Sg 1 Kge 23, ONorw FrL KrB 1
siblings Olce KRA 20, ONorw FrL KrB 1
systkinadóttir (pl.) (ON) noun
 daughters of siblings ONorw FrL ArbA 12
female first cousins Olce Jó Kge 7-6
systkinasynir (pl.) (ON) noun
 male first cousins Olce Grg Bat 113, Jó Kge 7-6, ONorw FrL Sab 7, 10
 sons of siblings ONorw FrL ArbA 12
systrabarn (ON) noun
 children of sisters Olce Jó Kge 7-10
systradóttir (pl.) (ON) noun
 female first cousins Olce Jó Kge 7-6
systrasynir (pl.) (ON) noun
 male first cousins Olce Jó Kge 7-6
systrunger (OSw) systling (ODan) sysstrungr (ON)
syslingi (OSw) syslunghi (OSw) systlungi (OSw)
systlinga (OSw) systlingi (OSw) sysslungi (OSw) noun

Derived from a word meaning ‘sister’, referring to maternal relatives, originally possibly descendants of a maternal aunt. The masculine form sysstrunger (OSw) would be expected to refer to male relatives, possibly cousins, the feminine form sysstrunga (OSw) to females, and the male collective form sysstrungi (OSw) to both males and females, but the usage in the laws is often unclear. This and other kinship notations in the Nordic laws are often misleading to modern interpreters, as they do not necessarily refer to ego.

children of one’s sister and brother OSw HL Âb
father of one’s sister OSw YWgL Urb
first cousin Olce Grg Bat 113 Ómb 143, ONorw FrL KrB 1, 8
kin ODan ESJL 3
maternal cousin OSw SdmL Âb, UL Âb, Jb
nephew ODan ESJL 2
niece OSw DLGb, HL Mb
sister’s daughters OSw ÁVgL Gb
sister’s sons OSw YWgL Gb, ÁVgL Gb
See also: bröprungi
Refs: Hellquist s.v. sysstång

sytning (OSw) noun
Support of the old and disabled, primarily by relatives, in return for their property.
support OSw HL Jb
See also: flatföring
Refs: KLNM s.v. fattigvård, flatföring

sysla (ON) verb
look after ONorw GuL Lób
provide ONorw GuL Lób
See also: sysel

sægnarþing (OSw) noun
A þing ‘assembly’ where the verdict was given in a case that had been handled at a preceding legal meeting, an endagði (q.v.) ‘one-day’.
assembly of the one-day OSw YWgL Drb, Àb, Jb, ÁVgL MdB, SmB, SlB, Àb, Jb
See also: endagði, þing
Refs: Brink 2011b, 151; Lindkvist forthcoming; Schlyter s.v. sægnarþing

sækia (OSw) sækja (ON) sækja (ON) sákja (ON) verb
Related to the adjective saker (OSw) ‘guilty’, ‘liable’, and meaning ‘to make oneself or somebody else guilty’ generally understood as liable to pay a fine or compensation, often of a stipulated sum, and frequently appearing in the reflexive and the passive sækia sik (OGu), sækia sik (OSw), sekjasik (ON), sækias (OSw).
attack Olce Jó Kab 3
bring a claim or case Olce Jó Ómb 23
ONorw FrL Intr 23
bring a suit ONorw FrL KrB 20
charge ONorw FrL Tfb 4
compensate OŚw AVgl Jb, Föb
compensation OŚw YVgl Utgb
get (someone) condemned Olce Grg Þþþ 48
be guilty to compensate OŚw YVgl Utgb
be guilty to compensation OŚw AVgl Tb
be guilty to OŚw AVgl Þb
be guilty OŚw Frl Tfb 1
make oneself guilty OŚw AVgl Rlb
make oneself liable to compensation OŚw YVgl Rlb, Tb
make someone liable to pay a compensation OŚw Frl Olb
owe OŚw EidsL 8.2
pay a fine OFar Seyð 3, Olce Jó þþþ 9, Js þþþ 4, KRA 14, 29, OŚw Frl Tfb 2 KrbB 1
prosecute Olce Grg passim, Jó passim, Js passim, KRA 2, 18, OŚw Frl KrbA 1 KrbB 3, 5 Mhþ 4
pursue Olce Jó Mah 16, OŚv BorgL 17.8
sue OŚw Frl KrbA 29
Expressions:
sækia, sekia sik (OGu)
to be liable for OGu GL A 3
See also: saker
sækt (OŚw) sækt (ON) sekð (ON) noun
compensation OŚw Frl Intr 21, OŚw YVgl Kkb
fine OFar Seyð 3, Olce Grg Lþþ 215, Jó þþþ 5, 8 Mah 19 Kab 10 þþþ 1, 5 Fml 3, 14, Js þþþ 6, OŚw BorgL 16.1, Frl Intr 16 Tfb 1 KrbA 28 Var 9 Læb 2 Rgb 24, GL Krb, Tjb, Leb
currency law Olce Grg þþþ 49 Feþ 156 Misc 244
owed money OŚw EidsL 32.6
penalty Olce JsÆrt 24, OŚw EidsL 27.3 29.3, Frl KrbB 20
sækta (OŚw) sækte (ODan) verb
Related to the adj. saker (OŚw) ‘guilty’; basically ‘to lay blame on’. The various translations focus on several aspects of legal proceedings that can be difficult to distinguish between, ranging from making a claim about something (such as a crime or a condition), over an accusation (‘to accuse’) to a legal prosecution (‘to sue’). There is considerable overlap between usages and translations. Particiles may be construed as adjectives (for instance ODan SkL 67 ‘liable’).

accuse ODan ESjl 2, 3, YlL 2, 3, SkKL 7, 11, 12, SkL 86, 121, 161, 217, 230, VStL 65, 76, 86, 87
charge ODan YlL 1, 2, SkKL 7, 11, SkL 106, 229
claim ODan ESjl 3
make a claim ODan ESjl 2

prosecute ODan ESjl 2
raise a claim ODan SkKL 9
sue ODan ESjl 3, YlL 2, OŚw YVgl Add, Ögl L Eb
summon ODan SkL 72, 85, 146−148, 180, 182
take action ODan YlL 1, 2
take action against ODan ESjl 2, 3, YlL 2, 3, SkL 67, 121, 127, VSjl 76
sælia (OŚw) sælje (ODan) selja (ON) salt (OŚw) verb
convey OŚw Frl Llb
hand over OŚw Frl Kpb, Tfb, Olb
lend OŚw Frl Kpb
prove ODan ESjl 1, 3
relinquish OŚw Frl Kpb
rent out OŚw Frl Llb
sell ODan ESjl 1, 3, YlL 1, SkL passim, VSjl 79, 80, 82, 83, Olce Grg Lþþ 172, Jó Lþþ 7 Kab 11, OŚw Frl Krb, Kpb, Lþþ, Tjþ, OŚw DL Bb, HL Kgþ, Jþ, Kmb, SdmL Js, Kmb, YVgl Kþþ, Æb, Tþ, Jþ, Fþþ, Add, ÀVGl Æb, Jþ
transfer Olce Grg passim, Jó Kgþ
16 Kab 10, OŚw Frl Kþþ
See also: kþþ, sal, sali
sæljen (ODan) noun
selling ODan ESjl 1
sællaboþ (OŚw) noun
shieling OŚw DL Bb
sæluskip (ON) noun
A ‘bliss ship’ or ‘soul ship’. These ferries were funded by benefactors [although the KLNM says they (as part of kristþ ‘Christ’s properties’, i.e. property especially used to pay for the maintenance of paupers) were administered by the hreþþ þþþ comprise ‘commune’?] and intended for public use. Several versions of ‘The Old Tithe Law of the Icelanders’ (ON Tíundarlögt islendinga hin formu) state that property given to establish a sæluskip is exempt from inclusion in the tithe (e.g. DI I:22a item 2). Often mentioned with charity bridges (ON salthþþ Æþþ and other charitable establishments.
charity boat Olce Grg Tig 255
See: CV s.v. brþþ sæl; Fritzner s.v. sæluskip; KLNM s.v. kristþþ
sæmia (OŚw) verb
Expressions:
sæmia sik (OŚw) semia sik (OGu)
agree OGU GL A 31, 52, 53, 59, 61, 65
ODan UL Kþþ, Mþþ, Jþ, Blb, Rb
stipulate OGU GL A 24d
sændumajþer (OŚw) sændumajþr (OŚw) noun
envoy OŚw YVgl Rlb, ÀVGl Rlb
sængarferð (ON) noun

childbed ódla KRA 2
See also: sængför

sængaslet (OSw) noun

descendant ós Sw DL Gb
direct descendant ós Sw VmL Áb
See also: byrfjaman, sængaralder

sængför (ON) noun

labour oNorw BorgL 3, EidsL 1.3 3.1

sære (ODan) særa (ON) verb

inflict a wound ódan Jyl 3
wound ódan ESjL 1–3, Jyl 1, 2, SkL 91, 104, 124,
VsjL 30, 35, 40, 56, 63, 86, ódle Jó Malh 3, Js Malh
16, oNorw EidsL 50.13, FrL passim, guL Mhb, Tib
See also: sar

særkul (ODan) noun

group of siblings ódan Jyl 1
See also: kolder

særkop (ODan) noun

Cultivated land that was sold and thus added to
the property share of the buyer and reduced from
the property share of the seller when roping, i.e.
measuring and allocating (see repa (OSw)), the land
of the village.

land bought specially ódan Jyl 1
See also: enkap

Refs: Tamm and Vogt, eds, 2016, 301

særnævnd (ODan) noun

nominated men ódan VSjL 39
proof against wound by nominated
men ódan VSjL 39
See also: næmd

særsystken (ODan) noun

particular sibling ódan Jyl 1

sæssi (OSw) sæssi (ON) noun

benchmate oNorw guL Mhb
rower OSw ÓgL Db

sæt (OSw) sátt (ON) sætt (ON) sætti (ON) noun

Literally ‘something set’. Mostly appearing in the
context of the initial agreement of a sætt, which seems to have
been announced at the þing ‘assembly’, whether
reached privately outside of court or as a result of
legal proceedings at the þing.

agreement ódle Jó Malh 2
arrangement oNorw guL Mhb
compromise oNorw guL Mhb, Tjb
conciliation OSw DL Eb, Mh, UL Kgb, VmL
Kgb, Mh, Yvgl Lrb, Ávgl Urb, Lrb
private settlement ódle GrL Þþþ 60 Misc 244
reconciliation oNorw FrL Sab 21,
OSw HL Mh, Yvgl Urb, Add
settlement (1) ódle GrG Vis 95 Bat 113 Feþ
156, Jó bijb 3, OSw HL Kgb, SdmL Kgb
See also: griþ, sætta, sættarkaup
Refs: Hertzberg s.v. sætt; ONP
s.v. sætt; Schlyter s.v. sæt

sætesambut (ODan) noun

house slave ódan VSjL 86
See also: ambat

sætia (OSw) sætja (ON) utsætia (OSw) verb

appoint oNorw guL Krb, Kpb
inspect OSw Yvgl Lb, Jb
lay down oNorw guL Krb
settle oNorw guL Mhb
sue OSw HL Rb

sætiseþer (OSw) noun

oath of attendance OSw ÓgL Kkb

sætr (ON) noun

shieling ódle Jó Kge 31 Llb 42, Js
Lbb 25, oNorw guL Llb
See also: sel

sætraferð (ON) noun

path to the shielings ódle Jó Llb 42, Js Lbb 19

sætralþa (OSw) noun

barn on summer pasture OSw DL Tjdb, VmL Bb

sætrgata (ON) noun

path to the shielings ódle Jó Llb 44

sætt (OSw) sætte (ODan) sætt (ON) sættask (ON) sættir (OSw) verb

come to terms with oNorw guL Krb, Mhb, Leb
comply oDan Jyl 2
conclude oNorw guL Trm
pay oDan Jyl 2
reconcile OSw Yvgl Tb, Add, Ávgl Jb, Tb, ÓgL Eb
become reconciled ódle Jó Malh 27, OSw HL Kgb
settle **Olce** Grg Vis 94 Bat 113, Jó Sg 3 Mah 21, Js Kvg 5, **OSw** HL Mb, **SdmL** Kgb, Mb, **Ögl** Db
See also: set, **settarkaup**

**settara** (OSw) noun
oarsmen **OSw** HL Kgb

**sættargærð** (OSw) **sættargjörð** (ON) noun
arbitration **Olce** Grg Misc 244
conciliation **OSw** ÁVgL Vs
settlement (1) **Olce** Js Mah 37, KRA 29

**sættarkaup** (ON) noun
price for settlement **ONorw** GuL Mhb
See also: sæt, sætta

**sættarmaðr** (ON) noun
arbitrator **Olce** Grg Bat 113
See also: sættarmaðr

**sættarstefna** (ON) noun
peace-meeting **ONorw** FrL Var 9

**sættagarfer** (OSw) noun
residence **OSw** SdmL Rb, Till

**sæþ** (OSw) **sæþ** (OGu) **sæþ** (OSw) noun
arable land **OGu** GL A 48, **OSw** UL Kkb
grain **OSw** UL Kkb, VmL Kkb, Jb, Bb
seed **OGu** GL A 56a, **OSw** UL Jb, Blb
sowing time **OGu** GL A 10
See also: korn, spannimali

**sæþaspander** (OSw) noun
bushel basket **OSw** UL Blb

**sööla** (ON) verb
saddle **ONorw** GuL Llb

**sög** (ON) noun
indictment **ONorw** GuL Mhb
testimony **Olce** Jó Mah 9

**sökia** (OSw) **sökkja** (ODan) sykia (OGu) **sókja** (ON) verb
Literally ‘to seek’ and etymologically derived from the noun sak ‘(legal) case’. Refers to the initiation of a legal procedure, typically by the injured party although for instance **OSw** UL Rb discusses the rights of a (public) prosecutor (lænsmaþer) to sökia, which can be translated as e.g. ‘to have a case’, ‘to prosecute’, ‘to pursue (a case)’, ‘to take action (against)’. It might also refer to preceding or complementary actions and be translated as ‘to accuse’, ‘to call’, ‘to summon’. It has been suggested that a characteristic trait in relation to kara (another verb for initiating and pursuing a legal procedure) is that sökia centres on the injured party’s request for justice. This might be reflected in translations such as ‘to demand’, with a stronger focus on the outcome of the procedure, e.g. ‘to distrain’, ‘to exact’, ‘to extract’, ‘to recover’, often in constructions with a preposition or an adverb (particle).

**accuse** **ODan** ESjL 2, **OSw** ÁVgL Rlb, **Ögl** Eb
appear before **ODan** SKL 14
*attack** **ODan** ESjL 2
attend **OSw** UL Rb
*bring* **ODan** ESjL 2
*bring a claim* **ODan** ESjL 2
*bring a prosecution* **OSw** UL Åb, Mb, Jb, Rb, VmL Åb, Mb
*bring an action* **OGu** GL A 8, 59, **OSw** UL Rb
call **OSw** ÁVgL Föb
*carry forward actions of law* **ONorw** GuL Krb
charge **ONorw** GuL Leb, **OSw** VmL Rb
claim **ODan** ESjL 3, **SKL** 121, 145, **ONorw** GuL Krb, Kpb, **OSw** ÁVgL Drb
collect **ONorw** GuL Leb
come **ONorw** GuL Krb
*complain* **ONorw** GuL Llb
deem **OSw** ÁVgL Smb
*demand* **ODan** Jyl 2, **OGu** GL A 2, **OSw** DL Bb, UL Mlb, Rb, **YYgL** Jb, Add, ÁVgL Jb
demand one’s right **ONorw** GuL Krb
distrain **OSw** HL Rb
*exact* **OSw** SdmL Kmb
*have a case* **ODan** ESjL 2
impose **OGu** GL A 31
*prosecute* **OGu** GL A 3, 4, 11, 39, 61, **ONorw** GuL Kpb, **OSw** DL Tjdb, **SdmL** Kkb, Jb, Bb, Mb, Tjdb, Rb, UL Kkb, Mb, Jb, Rb, **VmL** Kkb, Åb, Mb, Jb, Knb, Bb, Rb, **YYgL** Gb, Rlb, Föb, Ugb, ÁVgL Md, Rlb, Fös, **Ögl** Kkb
*prosecute an action (for something)* **OGu** GL A 11
*pursue** **ODan** ESjL 2, 3, **Jyl** 3, **SKL** 12
*pursue a case* **ODan** ESjL 3
*raise a claim* **ODan** SKKL 7
recover **OSw** DL Tjdb
seek **ODan** ESjL 2, **OSw** HL Åb, UL Kkb, Kgb, **VmL** Kkb, Mb, **YYgL** Add, ÁVgL Jb
*sue** **ODan** ESjL 3, **Jyl** 1–3, **ONorw** GuL Kpb, Olb, **OSw** HL Kkb, **YYgL** Kkb, Drb, Gb, Fö, Add, ÁVgL Gb, Rlb, **Ögl** Kkb, Eb, Db, Vm
*summon* **ODan** ESjL 2, **SKL** 14, 121, 145, **OSw** YYgL Rlb
take action **ODan** ESjL 2
take action against **ODan** ESjL 3, **Jyl** 2, **SKKL** 7
take refuge **OGu** GL A 13
visit **OGu GL** A 3, 13

Expressions:

**sökkia sak** (OSw) **sokje sak** (ODan)

**accuse** **ODan** SKL 147 **VSL** 37

**be the plaintiff** **ODan** SKL 121

**bring a case (against)** **ODan** SKL 219

**bring action** **OSw** **ÄVgL** Md

**complain** **ODan** SKL 4

**prosecute** **OSw** **SdmL** Mb

**pursue a case** **ODan** SKL 147, 152

**raise a case** **ODan** SKKL 11 **OSw** **YYgL** Gb

**raise a charge** **OSw** **SdmL** Gb

**raise a claim** **ODan** SKL 86

**raise a charge** **OSw** **SdmL** Mb

**summon** **ODan** SKL 147

**take action** **ODan** **ESJL** 1 **SKL** 121

**sökkia ut/æptir** (OSw)

**exact** **OSw** **SdmL** Äb, Bb, Rb, TiIl

See also: **söka**, **viðerbinda**

Refs: **Hellquist** s.v.

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**sökiandi** (OSw) **sækjandi** (ON) **sökjandi** (ON)

**noman bringing the suit** **Olce** **Grg** Ömb 143

**Feþ** 144 **FJL** 221 **Hrs** 234 Misc 250

**plaintiff** **Olce** **Jó** Lbb 1 Kab 3, **ONorw** **FrL**Rgb

11 Jkb 8, **GuL** Kpb, Løb, Llb, Olb, **OSw** **DL** Rb

**prosecutor** **Olce** **Grg** Vis 89, 102 Bat 113 **Feþ** 158

**Tig** 257, **Jó** Kab 8, **Js** Kab 4, 6, **ONorw** **FrL** Mhb 8

See also: **saknari**, **spaknari**, **soknari**

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**söknande** (OSw)

**prosecution** **OSw** **SdmL** Mb

See also: **sykn**

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**sökunautr** (ON)

**opponent in a lawsuit** **ONorw** **GuL** Kpb, Løb

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**sörgata** (OSw)

An illegal road that was the result of repeatedly driving across someone else’s growing field or meadow.

**dirty road** **OSw** **YYgL** Föb, **ÄVgL** Fös

See also: **gata**

Refs: **Schlyter** s.v.v.

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**söpper** (OSw) **söypr** (OGu)

**beast** **OGu GL** A 6, 17, 26, 27

**cattle** **OGu GL** A 10, **OSw** **DL** Bb

**creature** **OGu GL** A 26, Add. 2 (B 17), **OSw** **UL** Bb

**farm animal** **OGu GL** A 26

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**sokkr** (ON)

**lying in water** **ONorw** **GuL** Leb

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**sófask** (ON)

**be killed** **ONorw** **GuL** Kvr

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**sökjask** (OSw) **skekjask** (ON)

**be liable to a fine** **ONorw** **GuL** Krb

**be prosecuted** **ONorw** **GuL** Kpb

See also: **saker**

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**sörr** (ON) **sær** (ON)

Derived from a verb realized in ON as **sverja** ‘to swear’. Appearing in **ONorw** **GuL** in the phrase **sörr dagr** (ON) ‘oath day’ of a day when swearing an oath was allowed or possibly even prescribed.

**oath-taking** **Olce** **Jó** Lbb 1 Llb 30, 39, **Js** Lbb 1, **KRA** 29, **ONorw** **FrL** KrbB 20

Expressions:

**sörr dagr** (ON)

**oath day** **ONorw** **GuL** Krb, Løb, Llb, Tfb, Leb

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**ta** (OSw) **tæ** (OSw)

**village lane** **OSw** **DL** Mb, Bb

Expressions:

**ta ok tomtara, ta ok tomta ra** (OSw)

**village highway and property boundaries** **OSw** **VmL** Bb

See also: **gata,** **vegher**

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**taða** (ON)

A fertilized meadow, or hay from one.

**hayfield** **Olce** **Grg** Lbb 180, **Jó** Lbb 3, 4 Llb 17, **Js** Lbb 26

See also: **túðuvöllr**

Refs: **CV** s.v. **taða**; **ONP** s.v. **taða**; **Zoega** s.v. **taða**

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**taðfall** (ON)

**manure** **Olce** **Jó** Llb 14

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**taðförsla** (ON) **taðfærla** (ON)

**removal of manure** **Olce** **Jó** Llb 8

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**tafastr** (OGu)

**bordering a right of way** **OGu** **GL** A 24f (64)

**bounding a road** **OGu** **GL** A 25

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**tagarpr** (OGu)

**fence along a road** **OGu** **GL** A 25

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**tagbænda** (OSw)

A type of sewn boat.

**{tagbænda}** **OSw** **ÄVgL** Fös

Refs: **Steen** 1933b, 284

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**tak** (OSw) **tak** (ODan)

**(The state of) a person or an object functioning as a surety for a person not to evade justice, to pay a debt or to fulfil an obligation, sometimes involving an impartial taki (q.v.) to hold goods deposited during a dispute. Often appearing in the context of accusations of theft.**

**bail** **ONorw** **FrL** KrbB 20, **OSw** **HL** Rb
custody OSw Yvgl Åb
hands of a surety man OSw DL Bb
lien OSw Ävgl Tb
pledge OSw Ävgl Tb
responsibility ODan Jyl 2
right to submit goods in the hands of a surety man OSw DL Bb, Tjdb
security ODan Jyl 2, SKL 137, 139, 142, 159, ONorw FrL KrbB 23 ArbB 28, GuL Llb, Tjb, Leb, OSw Yvgl Tb
surety ODan ESjL 3, Jyl 2, SKL 159, VSjL 60, 87, OIce Grg Misc 248, Js Ìjb 3, ONorw FrL Mhb 12 Reb 2, OSw UL Mb, Blb, Rb, VmL Rb
taking OSw HL Bb
Expressions:
gagna i tak (ON)
give security ONorw GuL Llb
raena taks ok leþsnar, raena taks ok leznar (OSw)
deprive of the right to put matters into the hands of a surety man and permit proof of provenance OSw VmL Mb
æsta taks (ON)
give security ONorw GuL Llb, Tjb
to demand surety OIce Grg Misc 248
See also: nam, taka, taki, væþ
Refs: Hertzberg s.v. tak; KLN M s.v. borgen; Schlyter s.v. tak
taka (OSw) taka (ON) verb
There are mainly two legally significant uses: 1) to seize goods in pursuance of a judicial order (often taka in (OSw) or take til (ODan)), and 2) to apprehend criminals, particularly thieves, but also certain sex criminals and killers, in circumstances that made their guilt evident, typically with the stolen goods on their person or locked in their home. Provided that the apprehension and its circumstances were properly announced, a criminal caught in this way could be more severely punished, and sometimes even killed, without legal consequences. Expressions include bar ok/ællæ a takin (viper/maþ), innitakin, take i hænde, takin maþ, takin (ok gripin) a færsko gærning, takin viþ.
apprehend OSw UL Mb, Blb, Rb, VmL Mb, Bb
capture OIce Jó Ìjb 2, OSw UL Kgb, Åb, Kmb, VmL Kgb, Kmb
seize OIce Jó Kab 1
Expressions:
bar ok ataka (OSw)
catch in the act OSw UL Kkb, Åb, Mb, Blb VmL Kkb, Åb, Mb, Bb
caught in action OSw HL Bb
bar ok/ællæ a takin viper/maþ (OSw)
catch in action OSw HL Bb
catch in the (very) act OSw DL Kkb, Tjdb
captured red-handed OSw DL Bb SdmL Kkb, Bb, Mb
i handum taka (OSw) take i hænde (ODan)
be found in someone’s hands OSw Yvgl Rlb, Tb
take someone with something in his possession ODan Jyl 2
take someone with something in their hands ODan Jyl 2
inni takin (OSw)
caught in the act OSw Yvgl Kkb
taka af (ON)
abolish ONorw GuL Krb
kill ONorw GuL Sab
taka in (OSw) in take (ODan)
fence OSw Yvgl Jb, Kvab Ävgl Kva
seize OSw SdmL Bb ODan SKL 170, 179, 181, 189, 206
take out ODan Jyl 3
taka maþ (OSw)
take in flagrante delicto OSw VmL Åb
ntaka nauðga (ON)
rape OIce Jó Mah 2
taka upp (ON)
confiscate ONorw GuL Mhb
have ONorw GuL Krb
seize ONorw GuL Tfb
taka viþ (ON)
receive ONorw GuL Løb, Tjb
take i hænde (ODan)
take someone with something in his possession ODan Jyl 2
take someone with something in their hands ODan Jyl 2
take til (ODan)
seize ODan ESjL 3 SKL 226
take seizure ODan Jyl 2
take viþer (ODan)
admire ODan SKL 118
takin a uærkium (ODan)
caught in the act ODan SKL 190
takin maþ (OSw, ODan)
captured with (it) OSw SdmL Bb, Mb, Tjdb
taken with it ODan SKL 162, 184
takin ok gripin a færsko gærning (OSw)
apprehended red-handed OSw HL Kgb
taksætje (ODan) taksetja (ON) i taksetja (OSw) noun
witnesses of the demand for surety
ONorw Grg Misc 248

taksætja (OSw) noun
agreement OSw UL Jb
tenant’s contract OSw HL Jb

tala (1) (OSw) noun
appeal OSw DL Rb
case ODan JyL 2, OSw DL Mb, Rb, HL Rb
grounds OSw UL Rb, VmL Rb
suit OSw YVgL Jb
See also: talan

tala (2) (ON) noun
calculation ONorw GuL Kpb, Arb, Mhb, Leb, Sab

talan (OSw) noun
accusation OSw SmL

talaut (OGu) noun
land by a road OGu GL A 24f (64)

taluman (OSw) noun
man knowledgeable in genealogies OSw HL Åb

tassal (OGu) noun
buckle OGu GL A 65

taibur (ON) noun
measurement (with a line) ONorw FrL LlbA 9

tegh (OSw) tegir (ON) noun
A strip field (parcel) in a gerði (OSw), vang (ODan) or teiglag (ONorw, not in the laws) or, sometimes, an enclosed strip of land for grazing or hay harvest as in Iceland. Tegh also has a more general meaning ‘particular piece of land’. The corresponding ODan term was aker (q.v.).
arable land OSw DL Bb
grazing plot OIce Grg Llb 194

taksæsting (ON) noun
demand for security ONorw GuL Llb
demand for surety OIce Grg Misc 248

taksæstingavvattr (ON) noun
witnesses of the demand for surety
OIce Grg Misc 248

takeman (OSw) tak man (OSw) noun
surety man OSw DL Bb, VmL Mb
See also: taki

takfore (ODan) verb
give security ODan SkL 136, 137, 142
have a pledge ODan SkL 197
have as security ODan SkL 159
See also: tak

taki (OSw) taki (OGu) noun
Person with whom pledges or challenged goods were placed pending resolution of a dispute. Often appearing in expressions such as i taka hænder ‘in the hands of a taki’ Also one who guarantees something abstract, particularly an oath, without sequestration.
bailsman OSw YVgL Tb
capture OSw HL Blb
guarantor OSw UL Mb, Rb, VmL Rb
pledge man OSw HL Rb
surety OSw VmL Mb, YVgL Tb, ÄVgL Tb, ÖgL Db
surety man OGu GL Add. 1 (B 4), OSw UL Kkb, Mb, Jb, Kmb, Bbl, Rb, VmL Kkb, Mb, Jb, Kmb, Bb, Rb
taker OSw ÖgL Kkb
trustee OSw SdmL Jb, Bb, Kmb, Mb, Tjdb, Rb, Till
See also: borghaman, fangaman, fastar (pl.), hemulsman, skuli, tak, taksmæper, tækiomæper
Refs: Schlyter s.v. taki

takmark (ON) noun
Boundary marker, border, frontier.
limit OIce Grg Feb 167, KRA 6, 8
Refs: CV s.v. takmark; Fritzner s.v. takmark; Schlyter s.v. takmark.

taksmæper (OSw) taks man (OSw) noun
surety man OSw DL Bb, VmL Mb
See also: taki

takmark (OSw) takmark (ON) noun
Boundary marker, border, frontier.
limit OIce Grg Feb 167, KRA 6, 8
Refs: CV s.v. takmark; Fritzner s.v. takmark.
piece of grassland **Olce** Jó Llb 14 Kab 20
plot (1) **OSw** UL Bb, Vml Bb
strip **OSw** SdmL Bb, YvgL Jb, AvgL Jb
See also: aker, deld, gerþi, tomp, vang
Refs: Hoff 1997, 142–49; KLNM s.v. teig.; Schlyter s.v. tegher

telgia (OGu) noun
  cutting off or splitting a smaller bone
  **OGu** GL A 19, Add. 3 (B 19)
telja (ON) verb
  calculate **Olce** Grg Lbp 201, Jó Lbb 4 Lib 51
  claim **Olce** Grg Klþ 4
  count **Olce** Jó Lbb 47, **ONorw** GuL Krb, Arb
  enumerate **Olce** Grg Ömb 130, Jó Kab 22,
  **ONorw** GuL Krb, Arb, Mhb, Olb, Leb
list **ONorw** GuL Mhb
See also: heimta
teljandi (ON) noun
  enumerator **Olce** Grg Þþ 35
tengð (ON) noun
  connection **Olce** Grg Þþ 36 Vís 89
  Arþ 122, 127 Fjl 221, 225
testament (OSw) testament (ODan) testamentum
  (ON) noun
  The laws deal mainly with wills that favour religious
  institutions, in Olce KRA and OSw SdmL also others,
  and focus on potential disputes, which are to be settled
  by the bishop according to Olce KRA and OSw YvGd.
  Only in ODan JyL explicitly a written document.
testament **Olce** KRA 9, 10
will (2) **ODan** JyL 3, **OSw** HL Kkb,
  SdmL Conf, Kkb, Áb, YvGd Kkb
thinghøring (ODan) noun
  A person appointed to observe a case being handled at
  the thing (ODan) ’assembly’ (see þing).
  assembly hearers **ODan** ESjL 3, JyL 2
  nominated assembly men **ODan** JyL 1
  people of an assembly **ODan** JyL 1
See also: þing
Refs: Tamm and Vogt, eds, 2016, 301
thingljuse (ODan) verb
  make public **ODan** SkL 223
  make public at the assembly **ODan** ESjL 1, 3,
  JyL 1, 2, SkL 60–62, 64, **VsjL** 21, 68, 69
See also: lysa, þing
thingrath (ODan) noun
  advice of the assembly **ODan** ESjL 3
See also: þing

thingstævne (ODan) verb
  summon to the assembly **ODan** ESjL 3
See also: stæmma, þing
thjuvgilde (ODan) noun
  double value as compensation for theft **ODan** VsjL 87
thjuvnethsak (ODan) noun
  theft **ODan** VsjL 87
thjuvsmærke (ODan) noun
  A thief could be marked by losing the nose or an ear
  or being branded or flogged, which also allowed the
  identification of repeat offenders. The concept, albeit
  not the word, also appears in other ODan as well as in
  Olce, ONorw and OSw laws.
thief’s mark **ODan** JyL 2
Refs: KLNM s.v. kroppsstraff, skamstraff;
Tamm and Vogt, eds, 2016, 36, 315
thjuvsnavn (ODan) noun
  being called a thief **ODan** JyL 2
thjuvsite (ODan) noun
  accomplice of a thief **ODan** JyL 2
thokkeland (ODan) noun
  separate land **ODan** SkKL 3
thomasmessa (ON) noun
  St Thomas’ Day (21 December) **Olce**
  Grg Klþ 13, **ONorw** GuL Krb
  St Thomas’s Mass (21 December) **ONorw** GuL Krb
thorpemark (ODan) noun
  thorpe field **ODan** SkL 185
thyrılmærke (ODan) noun
  three half marks **ODan** VsjL 86
thraeþbarth (ODan) adj.
  beaten as a slave **ODan** JyL 3
thraeþmark (ODan) noun
  Giving a free man the mark of a slave by cutting up
  both nostrils was punishable by half a manbot (ODan)
  ’man’s compensation’.
  mark of a slave **ODan** VsjL 28
tigla (ON) verb
  recompense **Olce** Grg Feþ 164
tiliupa (OSw) verb
  make an offer **OSw** UL Mb, Jb, Rb, VmL Bb
tilbú (OSw) noun
  oath **OSw** UL Mb
  offer **OSw** SdmL Kkb
  offer proceedings **OSw** UL Mb, Blb
tilfellí (ON) noun
  circumstance **Olce** Jó Kab 7
tilfőr (ON) noun
legal seizure of a debtor’s property ONorw. GuL Arb

tilgef (OSw) tilgjöf (ON) noun
A gift from the bridegroom given directly after the betrothal. In OIce and ONorw, the property of the bride to be inherited by the couple’s mutual children. In OSw, given to the relatives of the bride other than her giftarmaþer (q.v.), i.e. the man authorized to marry her off.

betrothal gift OIce Jœ Kge 1, 2 Ert 19, KRA 4
bridal gift OIce Jœ Kge 1, 2, ONorw. GuL Arb
gift OSw YVgL Gb
husband’s gift ONorw GuL Arb
{tilgef} OSw AYVgL Gb
See also: fæst, gagnjald, giftarmaþer, gæf, hemfylghþ, morgongæf, munder, vingæf
Refs: Fritzner s.v. tilgjöf; KLNm s.v. festermål; Schlyter s.v. tilgef

tilgærth (ODan) noun
additional land ODan SkL 56

tilhlaup (ON) noun
assault ONorw FrL Var 7

till (ON) tillaga (ON) noun
contribution OIce Jœ Kge 23, KRA 4
obligation OIce Ggr þþ 81

tillæg (OSw) tillægha (OSw) noun
additional charges OSw SmL
payment in coin OSw UL Kkb, VmL Kkb
See also: mali

tilmæla (OSw) verb
prosecute OSw YVgL Tb

tilmæli (OSw) noun
Related to the noun mali ‘speech; case’ etc., referring to various types of formal address at the assembly.
accusation OSw DL Rb
gathering OSw ÖgL Eb
indictment OSw HL Kgb
prosecution OSw DL Mb
pursuit OSw SmL Kgb, Bb, Mb, Till
summons OSw DL Rb
Refs: Schlyter s.v. tilmæli

tilræði (ON) noun
assault OIce KRA 7

tiltal (OSw) verb
Literally ‘to speak to’, specifically of starting legal proceedings.
arraig OSw SdmL Áb, Mb, Rb

bring a case (against) OSw DL Mb, Bb, Rb, UL Kkb, Áb, VmL Bb, Rb
See also: atala, giva, kaera, sak, sökia

tiltalandi (OSw) noun
plaintiff OSw HL. Áb, Rb, UL Rb, VmL Rb

tillasteskip (ODan) noun
ten-load ship ODan ESjL 3

timber (OSw) timbr (OGu) timbr (OSw) noun
timber OGu GL A 26, ONorw GuL
KrB, OSw UL Bib, VmL Bb
See also: garþsvirki, langviðr, verkviðr, viþer

tiund (OSw) tiende (ODan) tiunt (OGu) tiund (ON) tiund (OSw) tyund (OSw) noun
Tithes, generally consisting of a tenth of the annual income, were paid by householders for the maintenance of the priest, the bishop, the poor and the church building, though the number of beneficiaries and the distribution between them varied.

arable tiith OSw HL Kkb
tenth OSw ÖgL Kkb

tithe ODan SkKL 12, OGu GL A 3, 13, OIce Ggr Klþ 4, 5 Ómb 143 Feb 163 Hrs 234 Tig 255, 259, Jœ Kge 31, 34 Llb 69, KRA 4, 13, ONorw BorgL 11.1, EidsL 31.3, FrL KrB A 18 KrB 17, GuL KrB, ArB, OSw DL Kkb, Rb, HL Kkb, SdmL Kkb, Till, SmL, UL Kkb, Rb, VmL Kkb, Rb, YVgL Kkb, Gb, Add, AVgL Kkb, Gb
Expressions:
tiund hin meiri (ON)
capital tiith OIce Ggr Klþ 18 Arþ 127 Feb 144, 163
Refs: Cleasby and Vigfússon s.v. tiund; Fritzner s.v. tiund; Gerhold 2002, 207–08; Hertzberg s.v. tiund; KLNm s.v.v. fattigvård, tiend; Lindkvist 1998

tiunda (OSw) tiunda (ON) verb
give a tenth ONorw FrL ArbB 18
make a tenth OSw ÖgL Kkb

tithe OGu GL A 172 Tig 255, 259, Js Ert 17, KRA 14, 15
See also: tiund

tipafall (OSw) noun
neglect of services OSw SmL
See also: tipir (pl.)

tipakóp (OSw) tíðakaup (ON) noun
annual fee OSw DL Kkb
annuity OSw YVgL Kkb
fee for church services OIce Ggr Tig 265
mass for the dead OSw HL Kkb
remuneration for services Olce KRA 15

tiþir (pl.) (OSw) tiþir (pl.) (OGu) tið (ON) tiðir (pl.) (ON) tyþir (pl.) (OSw) noun
church services Olce Grg Tíg 258, 263, ONorw GuL Krb, OSw HL Kkb, SdmL Kkb
feasts OSw SmL
holy office OGu GL A 6, 8
hours OSw SmL
liturgical service ONorw EidsL 10.2
mass ONorw EidsL 32.7
religious service ONorw EidsL 31.2
services OGu GL A 3, 13, OSw UL Kkb, VmL Kkb, AVgL Kkb

Expressions:
sætia aff tyþum (OSw)
set in prohibition

Boundary marker; tiældrubrut (q.v.) is to break up the stones of a boundary marker; tiældrusten (q.v.) stone used to form a boundary marker. In YVgL Jb 22 it says that two stones should be dug into the ground with a third on top to form a boundary marker.
boundary marker OSw YVgL Jb, Föb, Utgb, Add, AVgL Jb

See also: ra, rör, tiældrubrut, tiældrusten
Refs: Schlyter 1877 s.v. tiældra

Breaking of a boundary marker OSw YVgL Kkb, Add
See also: tiældra

Stone used as a boundary marker.
boundary stone OSw YVgL Jb, AVgL Jb
See also: tiældra
Refs: Schlyter s.v. tiældra

tina (ON) verb
rehearse Olce Grg þþþ 41

tiundargerð (ON) tiundargerð (ON) noun
remission of tithes Olce KRA 14
tithe payment ONorw BorgL 11, FrL KrbA 18

tiundargjald (ON) noun
tithe payment Olce Grg Tíg 255

tiundargjöf (ON) noun

A gift of a tenth; a type of legal gift (ON lögjöf). In Jó Kge 22 it is specified that a person may give away up to a tenth of inherited goods to whomever he wishes, whereas a person may dispense up to a quarter of one’s possessions acquired elsewhere (ON fjörðungsgjöf). References to tenth gifts and quarter gifts appear in several late medieval Norwegian and Icelandic diplomas.
gift of a tenth ONorw FrL ArbB 4
tenth-gift Olce Jó Kge 22

See also: fjörðungsgjöf, gæf, lögjöf, vingæf
Refs: Agnes Arnórsdóttir 2005; CV s.v. tiund; Fritzner; Hertzberg; KLN M s.v. donasjon, tiend; Páll Vídalín 1854 s.v. tiund, tiundargjöf

Discharge of tithes Olce KRA 15
withholding of tithes Olce Grg Tíg 256, KRA 15

tiundarmál (ON) tiundamál (ON) noun
tithe case Olce Grg Tíg 258, 259
tithe matters Olce Grg Tíg 260

fine for failing to pay tithes ONorw FrL KrbB 2
allocation of tithes Olce Grg Hrs 234, Jó Kge 34

tjald (ON) noun
tent cover ONorw GuL Leb
tjaldbúð (ON) noun
tentbooth ONorw GuL Arb
tjara (ON) noun
tar ONorw GuL Lb, Leb
tjóðr (ON) noun
tether ONorw GuL Lb
tjun (ODan) noun
something stolen ODan JyL 2
tolfeyringr (ON) noun
twelve ounce ring Olce Grg Bat 113, ONorw FrL Mhb 18
tolfmannadóm (ON) noun
judgment of twelve men Olce Jó Mah 3
twelve man judgment ONorw FrL Rgb 13
twelve-man court Olce Grg Feþ 167
tolftakyrkia (OSw) tolftæ kirkia (OSw) noun
parish church OSw UL Kkb, Kgb
tolftarkvið (ON) noun
panel of twelve Olce Grg Klþ 7, 17 þþþ 22, 26 Vis 86, 89 Arþ 118 Omb 136 Lbþ 176
See also: búaþviðr, kviðr

tolftidagher (OSw) tolftedagh (ODan) noun
Twelfth Day ODan JyL 2, SkKL 9
Twelfth Night OSw YVgL Kkb
tompt (OSw) toft (ODan) tóft (ON) tuft (ON) toft (OSw) tomt (OSw) topp (OSw) noun

Tompt (OSw) and toft (ODan) refer to the enclosed area immediately surrounding the farm houses (curtilage, plot), the size and use of which varied considerably throughout the North. The words have a number of related meanings in the East Norse laws, all of which seem to carry some legal significance. The ON toft, might also refer to the foundation and walls before a roof was put on, and later it was used to describe ruined buildings. A corresponding word in Norwegian is (not in the laws) tún and in Icelandic bérr (q.v. byr).

building plot OSw DL Gb

tompt (OSw) noun
boundary markers of plots OSw SdmL Mb
building plot boundary marker OSw DL Mb, Bb, UL Mb, Blb

Expressions:
ta ok tomtara, ta ok tomptra ra (OSw) village highway and property boundaries OSw VmL Bb

tompaskipti (OSw) noun
division of plots OSw SdmL Bb

tompfaskal (OSw) noun
plot boundary OSw SdmL Bb, Till

Expressions:
tomptastæmna (OSw) noun
A meeting for dividing the plots in a village.

Expressions:
tomtamal (OSw) noun
part in the village measurements OSw DL Bb

Expressions:
brut ok tomatal, brot ok tomtatal (OSw)
part of the village measurement OSw VmL Bb

See also: brut, byamal

torf (OSw) torf (ON) tov (OSw) noun
sod ONorw GuL Krb, Kvr
torf ONorw GuL Løb, OSw UL Mb, Blb, VmL Bb

See also: mold, suarpsprangr, torfa

torfa (OGu) torfa (ON) noun

Expressions:

torfsmár (ON) noun
man of the turf ONorw FrL LlbB 12

torfvölr (ON) noun
turf lath ONorw GuL Leb

torgh (OSw) togh (ODan) torg (OGu) noun

Presumed originally to have referred to the function of a market for trade, later also to its location and as such occasionally (OSw ESjl 2:22, 23) appearing alongside, for example, church and ‘beer bench’ (OSw YvlG Frb) as places where acts of violence were more severely punished. Also appearing in the context of correct procedure for transactions, not least with high status objects such as weapons, horses and cattle, cut and uncut cloth, silver and gold (cf. torghköp). The time and place for these is not specified, but was probably not restricted to towns.
torgfrith (ODan) noun

Appears once, where violence in breach of the torgfrith resulted in heavy fines to the king in addition to the victim. The concept, however, of a market peace appears elsewhere as well (ODan JyL 3, the sections dealing with manhælghi (q.v.) in OSw DL, SdmL, UL, VmL, and YVgL Fb).

breach of the peace in the market place
ODan VSjL 63

See also: byarfríper, fríper, köþþingafriþer, torgfrí

Refs: Andrén 1985, 90−91; KLNM s.v.v. torgfríð, torvevæsen, marked, handelsplass

torgkhóp (OSw) torgkhóp (ODan) noun

Transactions made at the market were restricted in certain ways, including requirements of specific witnesses and oaths in order to avoid accusation of theft and forgery. Conversely, general restrictions concerning purchases might not apply to torgkhóp, such as the purchase sum that women and children were allowed to handle and time limits for cancelling purchases (OSw SdmL). Appearing as torgkhóp ræt (ODan), torgkhóp rætta (OSw) of lawful transactions, particularly concerning high status objects such as weapons and cloth.

purchase at a market
ODan SkL 143, OSw SdmL Kmb, YVgL Tb, ÁVgL Tb

Refs: Andrén 1985, 91; Tamm and Vogt, eds, 2016, 28–29

torgkhópe (ODan) verb

buy at the market
ODan JyL 2

torgkhópi (OSw) noun

exchange at the market
OSw SdmL Kmb

tortryggð (ON) noun

charge (2)
OFar Seyð 10
doubt Olce Js Mah 8
question Olce Jó Fml 23

See also: sak

tortryggja (ON) tortryggja (ON) verb

doubt ONorw GuL Olb
question Olce Jó Kge 18
be unsure ONorw FrL KrbA 3

torvogæld (OSw) noun

The payment for burying somebody alive (between stone and turf) who is found and rescued.

turf payment
OSw SdmL Kmb

See also: grafnár, qvikker

traðargarðr (ON) noun

fence between pasture and cultivated land
ONorw FrL LibA 2

See also: troth, træþi

Refs: Fritsner s.v. træþardgarðr

traðgjöf (ON) noun

fodder
OLce Jó Lib 12

tré (ON) noun

mast
ONorw GuL Leb

piece of timber
ONorw GuL Krb, Leb

tree
ONorw GuL Mhb

See also: borð, skogher, víþer

trénið (ON) noun

This form of insult was primarily carving a person’s likeness in an obscene position on an upraised post or pole. It was often accompanied by a libellous poem and qualified as a crime subject to outlawry. See GuL ch. 138.

libel by carving on a tree
ONorw GuL Tfb

wood-shame
OLce Grg Misc 237

See also: fjölmæli, níð, róg, tunguníð

Refs: KLNM s.v.v. nid, offer, tunge ond, ærekrenkelse

tróör (ON) noun

wooden arrow
ONorw GuL Leb

tro (OSw) noun

fealty
OSw YVgL Urb

{tró} OSw DL Kkb

trogvin (OSw) adj.

Appears in the phrase trogvin man ‘man of allegiance’, i.e. a man bound to a master by honour, presumably reflecting a feudal system.

of allegiance
OSw YVgL Add

Refs: Lindkvist forthcoming

troldommer (OSw) truldom (ODan) trulldommer (OSw) noun

sorcery
ODan SkKL 7

witchcraft
OSw DL Kkb, SmL, YVgL Add, ÓgL Kkb, Vm

See also: firigæra, gærning, viþskipli

troll (ON) noun

troll Olce Jó Mah 2, Js Mah 2, ONorw GuL Krb, Mhb

witch
ONorw BorgL 16.8

See also: trollkona
trollkona (ON) noun
  *witch* **ONorw** **GuL** **Krb**
  See also: *troll*
trolshamber (OSw) noun
  An insult to a woman.
  *guise of a hobgoblin* **OSw** **YVgL** **Rlb**, **ÄVgL** **Rlb**
  See also: *trolskaper*
trolskaper (OSw) noun
  *witchcraft* **OSw** **YVgL** **Tb**, **ÄVgL** **Tb**
  See also: *trolomber*
troth (ODan) **tróð** (ON) noun
  1. ‘enclosure’, 2. (pl. **traðir**) ‘a trodden path, passage’,
  3. ‘a plot of land allotted for cultivation, a fallow field’.
  *enclosed fallow land where cattle are kept* grazing **ONorw** **FrL** **LibA** 1, 22
  *pasture* **ODan** **ESjL** 2
  See also: *nautatröð*, *traðargarðr*, *træþi*
 Refs: **CV** s.v. **tröð**; **Lund** 1967 s.v. **troth**, **ONP** s.v. **tröð**; **Schlyter** s.v. **troþ**
troþr (OGu) **tróða** (ON) noun
  *fencing wood* **OGu** **GL** A 25
  *roof board* **ONorw** **GuL** **Leb**
  See also: *garþsvirki*, *timber*
troughsjað (ODan) noun
  A type of *jarðbyrð* (OSw) ‘ordeal’ where the accused
  was to throw a piece of hot iron into a trough twelve
  steps away.
  *trough-iron* **ODan** **SkL** 156
  See also: *jarn*
  Refs: **Nilsson** 2001
trolkarl (OSw) noun
  *sorcerer* **OSw** **HL** **Mb**
trulkaðing (OSw) noun
  *troll bitch* **OSw** **HL** **Mb**
trúnaðarváttr (ON) noun
  *reliance witness* **OIce** **Grg** ḃþþ 32
  See also: *kvðr*
trúnuðr (ON) **trúnaðr** (ON) noun
  *trust* **OIce** **Fjl** 221, **Jó** ḃþþ 15
trygdareþer (OSw) **trygðereth** (ODan) noun
  In **ODan** **SkL**, an oath sworn when receiving
  compensation for a killing, otherwise known as *trygð* (q.v.).
  In **OSw** **SdmL**, an oath sworn by the new
  king directly after being chosen by the lawman and
  twelve representatives from each jurisdiction; its six
  articles are given in **SdmL** **Till** 1, together with the
  corresponding oath sworn by the voters.
  *oath of security* **ODan** **ESjL** 2, 3, **SkL** 114
  *protection oath* **OSw** **SdmL** **Till**
  Refs: **Tamm** and **Vogt**, eds, 2016, 310
tryggðamaðr (ON) **trygðamaðr** (ON) noun
  *man who has been pledged* security **ONorw** **GuL** **Mhb**
  *person with whom one has exchanged* pledges of peace **OIce** **Jó** **Mah** 2
tryggðamál (ON) **trygðamál** (ON) noun
  Defined by F as ‘the formula given for completing
  settlements in a killing case’.
  *peace guarantee speech* **OIce** **Grg** **Bat** 115
  *peace pledge* **ONorw** **GuL** **Trm**
  See also: *eiðstafr*, *mal* (1), *munhaf*, *trygð*
tryggrof (ON) noun
  *truce-breaking* **ONorw** **FrL** **ArbB** 19
  *violation of a peace pledge* **ONorw** **GuL** **Tfb**
  See also: *trygð*
tryggrofamaðr (ON) noun
  *truce-breaker* **OIce** **Js** **Kvg** 5
tryggrofi (ON) **tryggðrofi** (ON) noun
  *pledge-breaker* **OIce** **KRA** 11
  *truce-breaker* **OIce** **Jó** **Tfb** 8 **Mah** 27, **Js**
  **Tfb** 6 **Kvg** 5, **ONorw** **FrL** **Mhb** 38 **Var** 9,
  10 **ArbB** 19 **Kvb** 4 **LlbB** 4
  *violator of a peace pledge* **ONorw** **GuL** **Krb**, **Sab**
  See also: *trygggr*
tryggvakaup (ON) noun
  *payment for peace pledge* **ONorw** **GuL** **Mhb
  See also: *trygð*
tryggvaváttr (ON) noun
  *security witness* **ONorw** **FrL** **Jkb** 1
trygð (ODan) **tryggð** (ON) noun
  *oath of security* **ODan** **SkL** 85, 97
  *peace* **ONorw** **FrL** **Intr** 3 **Mhb** 4
  *peace guarantee* **OIce** **Grg** **Bat** 113, **Js** **Mah**
  3, 5 **Kvg** 5 **Ert** 17, **ONorw** **FrL** **Sab** 21
  *peace pledge* **OIce** **Jó** **Mah** 2,
  **ONorw** **GuL** **Krb**, **Mhb**, **Trm**
  *security* **ONorw** **FrL** **Mhb** 2, 22 **Var** 9 **ArbB** 4 **Bvb** 3
  *truce* **OIce** **Jó** **Mah** 27
  See also: *friþer*, *griþ*, *trygggr*, *tryggvakaup*
tryllska (ON) noun
  *witchcraft* **ONorw** **BorgL** 16.8
trægarþer (OSw) noun  
\textit{garden} OSw SdmL Bb

træmærki (OSw) noun  
Boundary marker of wood.  
\textit{tree-mark} OSw HL Blb

See also: merkibjörk

treði (OSw) noun  
fallow OSw HL Jb, SdmL Bb, ÓgL Kkb  
fallow land OSw UL Jb, Blb, VmL Bb  
ploughing OSw UL Jb, VmL Jb  
uncultivated field OSw YVgL Jb, ÁVgL Jb

See also: aterlæggia, aterlægha, lata, liggia, traðargarðr, troth

treþislón (OSw) noun  
payment for ploughing OSw HL Jb, SdmL Jb

tug (OGu) noun  
\textit{train} OGu GL A 6

tuld (OGu) tol (ON) noun  
toll OGu GS Ch. 2, Olce Grg Misc 248, Jó Fml 5

tulkr (ON) tulk (ON) noun  
\textit{interpreter} Olce Jó Fml 7

tunga (ON) noun  
Men who did not speak Norse were exempted from fines to the bishop related to the eating of horse flesh (GuL ch. 20). It seems to have been required that oaths were to be taken in the Norse language (GuL ch. 24).  
\textit{language} ONorw GuL Krb

Refs: KLNM s.v. dansk tung

tungarþer (OSw) túngarðr (ON) noun  
courtyard OSw HL Bbl

home field wall Olce Grg ßþp 78 Lþp 181, KRA 11

tunguníð (ON) noun  
libel by word of mouth ONorw GuL Tfb

See also: fjölmæli, róg, tréníð

tungupundari (ON) noun  
tongue steelyard Olce Jó Kab 26

See also: pundari

tuppr (OGu) noun  
\textit{headdress} OGu GL A 23

See also: húfr

tatte (ODan) verb  
\textit{push} ODan JyL 2, VSjL 45, 56

tatten (ODan) tuttan (ON) noun  
\textit{hair pulling} ONorw GuL Mb

pushing ODan VSjL 54

See also: \textit{har (1)}

túm (ON) noun  
\textit{Tún} is related to words meaning ‘fence’, ‘barrier’. In Norwegian (not in the laws) it refers to the area around which the farmhouses were grouped. In Icelandic laws it refers to the cultivated land surrounding the farm, which might be enclosed by a \textit{túngarðr} (see tungarþer) or \textit{túnvöllr} (q.v.).  
\textit{home field} Olce Grg Klþ 2, 4 Ómb 129

Misc 238 Tíg 256, 257, KRA 15, 24

See also: tompt

Refs: CV s.v. tún; Hastrup 1992, 108; Helle 2001, 106–16; Holmberg, KA 1969, 247–61; KLNM s.v. tún, ONP s.v. tún

túnvöllr (ON) noun  
\textit{home field} Olce Jó Lþb 3 bjþ 6

See also: garper

tveggjamanenn (ON) tveggjamanassumess (ON) tveggjamanessumessudagr (ON) noun  
oath of two Olce Jó bjþ 21, Jó bjþ 11

See also: eiper

tveggjapostulamessa (ON) tveggjapostulamessudagr (ON) noun  
\textit{Two Apostles’ Mass (28 October)} ONorw FrL KrbA 25 Kvb 15, GuL Krb

See also: simonsmessudagr ok judas

tvimænuðr (ON) tvimánaðr (ON) noun  
‘Double-month’. The fifth month of summer, which normally began on Tuesday, 12–18 August. It may have been used as a synonym for the summer month called heyannir.  
double month Olce Grg þþp 80, ONorw GuL Lþb

See also: einmánuðr

Refs: CV s.v. tvimænuðr; Fritzen s.v. tvimánaðr; GAO s.v. Misseristal; GrgTr I:129; Hertzberg s.v. tvimánaðr; KLNM s.v. mánadsnamn

tvíugsessa (ON) noun  
A ship with twenty pairs of oars. The size of a ship was indicated by the number of thwarts (benches); a twenty-bencher would thus have seats for twenty pairs of oarsmen.  
\textit{twenty-bencher} ONorw GuL Leb

See also: skip

tvæþbóti (OSw) tuibyt (OGu) tvæbóte (OSw) noun  
double compensation OSw DL Eb, UL Áb, Mb, VmL Áb, Mb  
double fine OGu GL A 63, Add. 6 (B 33), OSw DL Mb, Rb, SdmL Gb, Mb, Tjdb

See also: bot, bóta, sporgæld
tvæbōtisdrap (OSw) noun
killing for double fines OSw SdmL Mb
See also: bot, drap
tvæbōtismal (OSw) noun
case of double fines OSw SdmL Mb
tvægilda (OSw) tvigilda (ON) verb
pay double OIce Jó Llb 8, 30 Kab 15 þjb 11
recompense with the double value OSw YVgL Rlb
tvægilder (OSw) adj.
paid with double penalty OSw YVgL Add
twice-fold compensated OSw ÖgL Eb, Vm
tvægildi (OSw) tvigilde (ODan) noun
compensation of twice the value OSw ĀVgL Rlb
double value ODan JyL 2, SkL 145, VSjL 87
twice the value ODan SkL 141, 144, 177
Expressions:
igjald ok tvigjald (ODan)
what was stolen and the double of it ODan JyL 2
See also: halfgildi
tvægipter (OSw) adj.
twice married OSw HL Āb
tvæskipti (OSw) noun
division in two OSw DL Mb
division in two parts OSw DL Rb
tvæskylder (OSw) adj.
liable to pay double OSw YVgL Föb
tvæsværi (OSw) noun
contradictory oath OSw ÖgL Kkb
tvatala (OSw) noun
If one party changed his plea or evidence during legal proceedings, he was fined. OSw DL, UL and VmL specify it as changing one’s plea from one þing ‘assembly’ to another.
 altered case OSw UL Rb, VmL Rb
case-changing OSw HL Rb
self-contradiction OSw DL Rb, SdmL Rb
Refs: Schlyter s.v. tvatala
tyghende (ODan) noun
Appears in the phrase hæræthz tyundæ ‘statement from the district’ which could help the kunings umbuzman ‘king’s official’ to prosecute in certain cases of wounding.
statement ODan ESjL 3
tykr (OGu) adj.
able to be seized OGu GL A 6
able to be taken OGu GL A 25
tylft (OSw) tylft (ODan) noun
oath of twelve ODan ESjL 1–3, SkL 32, 86, 89, 142, 144, 218, VSjL 2, 12, 38, 52, 56, 57, 59, 60, 82, 86
 twelfth OSw YVgL passim, ĀVgL Md, Smb, Slb, Āb, Gb, Rlb, Jb, Kva
twelve ODan ESjL 1, SkL 109, 111, 120
See also: eper, tylftareper
tylftareper (OSw) tylftareiðr (ON) noun
 oath of twelve OIce Jó Mah 9, 27 Llb 30 þjb 19, Js Mah 7, 8 þjb 9, KRA 20, ONorw FrL Mhb 7, 8 Var 9 Bvb 1, OSw YVgL passim, ĀVgL passim
twelve-man oath ONorw GuL Tfb, Mhb, Leb
See also: eper, tylft
tyrsa (ON) verb
pelt with turf ONorw GuL Tfb
Expressions:
tyrsa męp stenum (OSw)
stone OSw UL Mb
tyja (ON) verb
help ONorw GuL Mhb
See also: slanbaugr
tæbundin (OSw) tæbyndin (OSw) adj.
bound by a village highway OSw UL Blb, VmL Bb
See also: ta
tækiomær (OSw) takuman (OSw) tekianum (OSw) tækioman (OSw) tækkianum (OSw) noun
A man receiving something on behalf of somebody else, as a synonym for intækianum ‘tax collector’ or for taki lit. ‘taker’.
man to receive OSw ĀVgL Smb
tax-collector OSw UL Kgb, Add. 4, VmL Kgb
See also: ari, intækiuman, næmdarmær, skattman, tak, taki
Refs: Schlyter s.v. tækiomær	 tækiufæ (OSw) tækiufa (OSw) noun
cattle taken as lien OSw YVgL Utgb, ĀVgL Föb
See also: tak
tækt (OSw) noun
claimed item OSw UL Blb
reclaimed land OSw DL Blb
tæktata (OSw) noun
taken land OSw HL Blb
tælghekniver (OSw) noun
carving knife OSw SdmL Mb
See also: kniver, morpvapn	ætpa (OSw) verb
Expressions:
ætpa vatn (OSw)
hinder the flow of water OSw UL Blb VmL Blb
See also: atertæppa, svinteppa
töðuvöllr (ON) noun
A manured infield.
hayfield Olce Grg Lbb 181, Jó Mah 2 Lbb 4 Llb 31
See also: tæda
Refs: CV s.v. töðuvöllr
tökuvætti (ON) noun
witness of taking Olce Grg Þsp 58
tölueyrir (ON) noun
current coin ONorw FrL LlbA 17
tölumaðr (ON) noun
counting-man ONorw EidsL 30.5
kin-counter ONorw BorgL 15.8
man who has been counted or enumerated ONorw GuL Arb
ubrutliker (OSw) adj.
not culpable OSw YVgL Add
not guilty OSw YVgL Urb
uböti (OSw) noun
not subject to compensation OSw DL Mb
udræpen (ODan) ódrepinn (ON) adj.
not killed ODan SkL 124, ONorw FrL Mhb 15
udæthesman (ODan) ódååmaðr (ON) noun
criminal Olce Jó Þsp 5, ONorw FrL Intr 12 Kvb 20
evildoer ODan Jyl Fort, ONorw GuL Krb
iniquitous criminal Olce KRA 11
See also: óbótamaðr, ódáðaverk, urbotamal
udömd (ODan) ódæmör (ON) ódömdr (ON) ódómör (ON) adj.
not condemned ODan ESjL 2
undecided ONorw FrL Var 7
unjudged Olce Js Mah 20 Kab 1
unsentenced ONorw GuL Tjb
ufortheth (ODan) adj.
Expressions:
ufortheth ok uspilt (ODan)
undamaged and unspoiled ODan ESjL 3
ufritheman (ODan) noun
disturber of the peace ODan SkL 165
See also: friper
ufyrmd (ODan) noun
harm ODan Jyl 2
ufyrme (ODan) verb
harm ODan Jyl 2
ufælder (OSw) ufaðl (ODan) adj.
not convicted OSw YVgL Rlb
unconvicted ODan SKL 7
without conviction OSw ÁVgL Rlb
without resolution OSw YVgL Urb
See also: failla
ugga (ON) verb
suspect ONorw GuL Lob
uhæghth (ODan) noun
neglect ODan Jyl 1
uhæghthe (ODan) verb
squander ODan SkL 58
uiafliker (OSw) adj.
undisputable OSw YVgL Add
uilsketh (ODan) adj.
unchallenged ODan ESjL 3, VSjL 80, 82
undisputed ODan Jyl 2
See also: illa, uilter
uilter (OSw) adj.
without complaint OSw YVgL Jb
Expressions:
ui lter ok oklandat (OSw)
without dispute and protest OSw YVgL Add
uilt ok uspilt (ODan)
unclaimed and unharmed ODan SkL 53
uncontested and unchallenged ODan SkL 80
without charge and challenge ODan SkL 76
See also: illa, klaða, okærder, uilsketh
ukesjo (ODan) noun
nautical mile ODan ESjL 3
See also: vika
ukrstin (OSw) adj.
pagan OSw SmL
without being christened OSw DL Kkb
See also: helin
ulovlika (ODan) adv.
illegally ODan SkL 47
unlawfully ODan ESjL 2
ulv (ODan) ulfr (ON) noun
Wolves appear in the laws as a threat to domestic animals and people, and in ONorw GuL they were always hunted with impunity. In ODan laws, predators — wolves, bears and hawks — only appear as domestic animals, for which the owner was responsible if they attacked somebody.
wolf ODan SkL 104, ONorw GuL Llb, Mhb
See also: biorr, kasnavargher, morðvargr, vargr
ulykke (ODan) noun
accident ODan Jyl 2
See also: varpi
umanneth (ODan) adj.
unmarried ODan JyL 1
See also: manløs, ogipter

umbót (ON) noun
improvement Olce Jó MagBref
reparation Olce KRA 11

umbúþ (OSw) umbúþ (OGu) umboð (ON) ombúþ (OSw) noun
acting on behalf of another ONorw FrL Rgb 29
agent OSw SdmL Kkb, Kgb, Till
appointment ONorw FrL LlbB 1
authority OGu GL A 28
authorization Olce Jó Llib 28 Kab 10, 23
charge (I) OSw YVgL Tb
permission Olce Jó Llib 26
representative OSw UL Kgb, VmL Kgb, Åb, Mb
responsibility Olce Jó Mah 2, ONorw FrL LlbB 2
stewardship Olce Jó Kge 18

umbúpsman (OSw) umbuthsman (ODan)
umbúðsmáðr (ON) noun
A person endowed with legal authority on behalf of another. Variously given the title of ‘trust manager’, ‘commissary’ and ‘steward’ in CV/Z. F adds that an umbúpsman has full power, suggesting something akin to the modern concept of full power of attorney.
agent Olce Jó bjb 1, 2 HT 2 Sg 1 Mah 2,
4 Kge 17, 33 Llb 10 Llib 10 Kab 1, 22 bjb
2 Fml 1, 17, Js bjb 1, 2 Mah 5, 13 Kab 3,
KRA 2, 11, ONorw FrL Var 9, 46 Rgb 3
deputy ONorw FrL Rgb 29, OSw YVgL Fötb
king’s official ODan ESjL 2, 3
official ODan ESjL 1–3, JyL 2, 3, SkKl 11, SkL 108,
130, 153, 163, 165, 166, VSjL 32, 50, 60, 86, 87
representative ONorw FrL Intr 12 KrbA 23 Kvb
15 LlbA 14 LlbB 1, GuL Krb, OSw YVgL Kkb
See also: bjb, halzmaþer, ørendreki
Refs: CV; F; Z

umdómi (ON) umdæmi (ON) noun
decision Olce Js Mah 20
opinion ONorw FrL Var 2–6
thinking ONorw FrL Var 2–6

umeghn (OSw) om eghn (OSw) omæghn (OSw) noun
outlying land OSw HL Rb, SdmL
Åb, UL Åb, Rb, VmL Åb, Rb

umfærð (OSw) noun
A procedure confirming a purchase, where the buyer (or other recipient), the seller (or donor etc.), witnesses
and landowners of the village inspected a piece of land when it was transferred.
circumambulation OSw YVgL Gb,
Jb, Kvab, Add, ÁVgL Jb, Kva
Refs: Ejdestam 1946, 86–114; Larsson
2009, 156–57; Lindkvist forthcoming

umhvarft (ON) noun
area within which one is permitted to
move around ONorw GuL Lüb

umiorþ (OSw) noun
outlying land OSw HL Åb

ummerki (ON) noun
boundary mark Olce Jó Llib 6
surrounding boundary Olce Js Llib 2

umstáþumen (pl.) (OSw) noun
men present at the deed OSw YVgL Drb
present men OSw ÁVgL Mb, Slb
See also: atvistarmaþer, þylghi, hallbani, laghsman

umælende (ODan) adj.
under-age ODan JyL 1

una (ON) verb
be satisfied ONorw GuL Llb, Olb

unda (OSw) verb
wound OSw UL Mb, VmL Mb

undanfórsa (ON) undanfærsla (ON) noun
defence Olce Jó bjb 22
defence by oath ONorw GuL Kpb
means for acquittal Olce Js Mah 25, KRA 33
vindication of a charge Olce Jó Mah 27

undarrættare (ODan) noun
one who acts on another’s order ODan JyL Fort

undersøknere (ODan) noun
subordinate ODan JyL 2

undirgif (OSw) undi gef (OSw) undigipt (OSw) noun
encroachment on tenancy OSw SdmL Jb
illegal deposit OSw UL Jb, VmL Jb

undirmál (ON) noun
private conditions Olce Grg Arþ 127

undirvirðin (OSw) noun
Mostly appearing in expressions such as lóð oc loc oc
vøðir þip re ‘leaves and grass and plants under the trees’
(OSw YVgL Jb) concerning rights to natural resources
in relation to one’s property. Occasionally contrasted
to fruit bearing trees.
bush wood OSw YVgL Add
plants of the forest OSw YVgL Jb, ÁVgL Jb
small tree OSw YVgL Utgb, ÁVgL Föb
young tree *OSw* *YYgL* Föb, *ĀVgL* Fös
See also: *aldin*, *gisningaskogher*
Refs: Schlyter s.v. *undirvíþer*

**ungimaþr** *(OGu)* noun  
bridegroom *OGu* GL A 24

**ungr maðr** *(ON)* noun  
ward *Olce* Grg Misc 249

**unna** *(OSw)* *unna* *(OGu)* verb  
grant *OGu* GL A 1, *OSw* UL Kkb, Mb
See also: *lufa*

**unningjalausn** *(ON)* noun  
Refers to a reward for a runaway slave.  
finder’s reward *ONorw* GuL Løb
See also: *vinningælogh*

**upbyrþer** *(OSw)* noun  
case *OSw* DL Rb

**updöma** *(OSw)* *updome* *(ODan)* verb  
condemn *ODan* EšJL 2, *VšJL* 58
judge invalid *OSw* *YYgL* Add

**upgiva** *(OSw)* *op giva* *(OSw)* verb  
excuse (of an oath or other obligation)  
*OSw* UL Rb, *Vml* Mb, Rb
See also: *forfall*

**upgærþ** *(OSw)* *op gærþ* *(OSw)* noun  
cleared plot of land *OSw* *HL* Blb  
cultivation *OSw* UL Blb, *Vml* Bb
See also: *rupa*

**upgöra** *(OSw)* verb  
present *OSw* *Vml* Mb  
repair *OSw* UL Blb

**uphald** *(OSw)* noun  
delay *OSw* *HL* Rb  
fine for delay *OSw* *HL* Rb

**uphalde** *(ODan)* verb  
detain *ODan* JyL 2

**uphaldsman** *(ODan)* *uphaldsmaðr* *(ON)* noun  
In *ODan*, in the phrase *laghe uphaldsmaðr* of the men of legal age in charge of their own property, who were to pay and receive specified instalments of a man’s compensation. In *ONorw* FrL, someone in charge of a church, presumably when the priest was absent. In *Olce* KrB 16, the priest or the *uphaldsmaðr* was responsible for accepting the bodies of the dead when they were delivered to the church, and in *LlbB* 3 the *uphaldsmaðr* appears to be the person appointed by the archbishop to manage church lands in a given area.  
law-paying man *ODan* JyL 2  
person responsible *ONorw* FrL KrbA 16

**uphov** *(ODan)* noun  
boundary *ODan* *JyL* 1

**uplata** *(OSw)* verb  
open *OSw* UL Blb

**uppdrykkia** *(OGu)* noun  
drunkenness *OGu* GL A 39

**uppyr** *(ON)* noun  
lintel *ONorw* *GuL* Llib
See also: *ofdyr*

**upphaita** *(OGu)* verb  
declare *OGu* GL A 42, 45, 45a
See also: *heta*, *upphaizlusoyþr*

**upphaizlusoyþr** *(OGu)* noun  
animal to be declared *OGu* GL A 45a
See also: *föþa*

**upphald** *(OSw)* *op halda* *(OSw)* *oppehalda* *(OSw)*  
*opphalda* *(OSw)* verb  
default *OSw* *Vml* Rb
provide for *OSw* UL Kkb, Jb, Kmb, *Vml* Kkb, Jb  
be responsible for *OSw* UL Mb,  
Bb, *Vml* Mb, Jb, Bb  
withhold *OSw* UL Kkb, *Vml* Kkb
See also: *halda*

**uppnám** *(ON)* noun  
The taking of a fine/compensation for killings, as well as the group of relatives, more distant than the *baugr* (see *bogher*), receiving it.  
group of receivers *ONorw* *GuL* Mhb
See also: *bogher*, *gæld*, *nam*, *uppnámamenn* *(pl.)*
Refs: Hertzberg s.v. *uppnám*

**uppnámamenn** *(pl.)* *(ON)* noun  
men in the groups (‘rings’) of  
receivers *ONorw* *GuL* Mhb
See also: *uppnám*

**uppnær** *(ON)* adj.  
seizable *Olce* *Js* *Þjb* 3, *ONorw* *GuL* Mhb, *Tjb*, *Leb* which can be kept *ONorw* *GuL* *Tjb*

**uppreist** *(ON)* noun  
hearing *Olce* *Jö* *Þbb* 3  
renewing a claim *ONorw* *GuL* Kpb, *Kvb*, *Arb*, *Olb*

**uppsaga** *(ON)* noun  
announcement *Olce* *Grg* *Þbb* 55  
law recital *Olce* *Grg* *Bat* 117
and divided between the bishop and the king. This probably replaced the earlier practice of holding a confiscation court (ON férãsðómr) for outlaws.

Similarly, according to the medieval Danish laws, those convicted of an orbodemál had their property confiscated and transferred to the outlaw’s heirs or the king, depending on the circumstances of the offence.

In certain Swedish laws (e.g. UL and ÖgL), an urbotamal was listed among breaches of the king’s peace (OSw epsöre). Crimes classified as urbotamal, in particular murder (OSw morb), were later punishable by the death penalty in the late medieval and early modern periods.

crime ONorw GuL Krb
crime that cannot be expiated by fine OSw DL Mb
non-compensable crime ODan
ESjL 2, VSjL 50, 53, 54
outlaw cases OSw YVgL Urb, Add, ÁVgL Urb
unatonable crime OIce Jó Mah 2, 4
Lib 30, 63 bj 3, 19, Js bj 9
See also: bot, mal (1), nippingværk, ôbótasök, ôbótaverk, ódãðaverk
Refs: CV s.v. ûbótamái; Fritsner s.v. ûbótamál;
Hertzberg s.v. ûbótamal; Imsen 2009; KLNM
s.v. bôter, drab, edgârdorman, fredløshed;
konfiskation, landsvist, niddingsværk, orbodemál,
spådom, straff [suppl.], torvevæsen, trolldom,
trygð, tyveri, urkundsførfalskning, voldtægt;
LexMA s.v. Buße, Eid, Landfrieden, Strafe;
Lund 1967 s.v. orbodemal; Orning 2014; Schlyter
1877 s.v. urbota; SL YVgL, 249–50; SL ÅVgL,
71–72; Tamm and Vogt 2016; Tveito 2005

urfaelder (OSw) noun
A piece of land, usually without buildings, separated and marked off from the owner’s other land, and often located in another village. This land was excluded from the division/distribution of the village.
enclave OSw SdmL Jb, UL Blb, VmL Bb
See also: fielder, flutfelder, lutfal, ornume, overateigr, repa
Refs: Hellquist s.v. urfjäll; Hoff 1997, 150–53;
KLNM s.vv. urfjäll, utjord; Nordisk familjebok
1892, s.vv. utjord; Schlyter s.v. urfaelder

urpinga (OSw) orthinge (ODan) orpina (OSw) adj.
assembly is over ODan Skl. 156
too late for thing assembly proceedings OSw VmL Rb
Æurpinga OSw ÓgL Kkb
See also: afkænnuþing, lagðþing, þing,
þingarip, þingfastar (pl.), þinglami
urðiuva (OSw)  orðufva (OSw) orðuva (OSw)  orðiuva (OSw)  adj.
exonerated of theft  OSw DL Bb, SdmL Kmb, Tjdb, UL Mb, Kmb, VmL Mb, Kmb
not a thief  OSw HL Mb, YVgL Tb, ÁVgL Tb
See also: þiuve
uskabarnabot (OSw) noun
fine for anticipated children  OSw SdmL Gb
See also: bot, oskabarn
uskylt (ODan) adv.
without due cause  ODan SkL 112
uskarlise (OSw) uskirlse (OSw) noun
desecration  OSw SmL
usplitt (ODan) úspiltr (ON) óspilfr (ON) adj.
iinviolate  OIce Jó Mah 27, Js Kvg 5, ONorw FrL Kvb 14
unimpared  ONorw GuL Lib, Tjb
unspoiled  OIce Grg bðð 34
Expressions:
ufortheth ok uspilt (ODan)
undamaged and unspoiled  ODan ESjL 3
uillt ok uspilt (ODan)
unclaimed and unharmed  ODan SkL 53
uncontested and unchallenged  ODan SkL 80
without charge and challenge  ODan SkL 76
usækteth (ODan) adj.
unaccused  ODan JyL 2
utanlands (OSw) utenlands (ODan) utanlæn (OSw) adv.
abroad  ODan JyL 1, SkL 83, OGu GL Add. 1 (B 4)
foreign (land)  OSw YVgL Kkb
outside the province  ODan ESjL 1–3, JyL 1, SkL 133, 146, VsjL 16, 86, OSw VmL Kgb, YVgL Urb, Tb, Utgb
See also: innanlands, land
utanmenn (pl.) (OGu) noun
men outside the family  OGu GL A 28
utanrikar (OSw) utanrikar (ODan) adv.
foreign  OSw YVgL Drb
outside the kingdom  OSw YVgL Gb
outside the realm  ODan ESjL 1, VSjL 19, 20, 50, 87, OSw YVgL Add
utær (ODan) utarving (ODan) útarfi (ON) noun
Literally an ‘out-heir’. Defined in CV as distant heirs not in the direct line of inheritance.
distant heirs  OIce KRA 9
heir outside (a partnership)  ODan ESjL 1, JyL 1, SkL 21, VSjL 1, 3, 7, 8
heir who has left (the household)  ODan VSjL 3
heirs other than children  OIce Jó Kge 4
See also: feilag, utarve
Refis: CV
utdele (ODan) verb
claim  ODan ESjL 2
utdöma (OSw) verb
deem compensation from  OSw ÁVgL Smb
demand compensation  OSw VmL Mb
impose  OSw VmL Kgb, Jb
utenmarkesman (ODan) noun
Man who was not a co-owner of a specific piece of land.
other men  ODan JyL 3
Refis: Ordbog over det danske Sprog s.v. udenmarkmand
utgarðer (OSw) noun
fence around fields  OSw YVgL Utgb
fence around fields and meadows  OSw ÁVgL Föb
outer fence (around fields and meadows)  OSw SdmL Jb, ÁVgL Föb
utgarðo (ODan) noun
fence  ODan SkL 187
field  ODan SkL 75
outland  ODan SkL 75
utgarðsman (ODan) noun
one who shall pay  ODan JyL 3
utgæðr (OSw) utgæðth (ODan) útgerðr (ON) útgerðir (ON) útgerðir (ON) noun
In ON, an obligation to perform military naval service and to contribute to it with provisions or money. In OSw, also a tax that replaced it during the thirteenth century, and occasionally similar obligations to the church.
debt  OSw HL Rb
defence duties  ONorw GuL Leb
dues  OSw DL Rb, UL Kgb, Mb, VmL Mb
military service  OIce Grg Misc 248
payment  ODan JyL 3
provisions  OSw VmL Kgb
tax  OSw SdmL Kgb, Bb, Rb, UL Kkb
See also: leþunger, matgæðr, skipvist
utgæðpa (OSw) utgæðth (ODan) verb
fence out  ODan ESjL 2
Expressions:
utgæðpa sik (OSw)
fence oneself  OSw ÁVgL Jb
utgærþabolker (OSw) noun
book about fences OSw YVgL Utgb
See also: utgarþer

utgærþips (OSw) utgærþir (OSw) adv.
Refers to land ‘outside the enclosure’. The use of this land was characterized by versatile use and expansion of farmland.
outside enclosures OSw SdmL Bb
without the enclosure OSw VmL Kkb
See also: almenninger, ingærþir, utjorth
Refs: KLNM s.v. utmark; Myrdal 1999a, 125–30; 2011, 77–97

uthus (OSw) úthús (ON) noun
In ONorw and OSw, houses detached from the main building and not lived in, such as barns, cattle houses and stables (OSw YVgL). In Olce, the functions are unspecified.
outhouse ONorw GuL Krb, OSw YYgL Tb, ÁVgL Tb
outlying house Olce Jó bj 6, KRA 11
See also: hus, invistarhus, utvistarhus
Refs: CV s.v. úthús; Fritzen s.v. úthús

utiunda (OSw) adj.
unpaid tithes OSw SmL

utjorth (ODan) útjørð (ON) noun
Refers to ‘land outside the enclosure’. In ON it is used of tenant estates and is equated with ON leiguból (cf. Sveinbjörn Rafnsson 1985, 153). Útjørðr were also the parcels of land that were not covered by odal in the kin. They could be inherited by women, whereas sons received the ‘primary estate’ (höfuðból) according to Jó Kge 7.
fields outside the village ODan SkL 56
outlying land Olce Jó Kge 7
See also: almenninger, höfuðból
Refs: KLNM s.v. utmark; Myrdal 1999a, 125–30; 2011, 77–97; Rafnsson 1985, 153

utlændis (OSw) utlændis (OGu) utlændis (OSw) adv.
abroad ODan JyL Fort, Olce Grg Vis 94, 97 Arn 120 Ómb 138 Misc 248 Tíg 259, Jó Kge 17, 28 FmL 14, ONorw GuL Krb, OSw DL Gb, HL Mb, VmL Mb, YYgL Kkb, Drb, Tb, ÁVgL Md, Tb, ÓgL Eb
foreigners ONorw GuL Mb, Tjbl
from outside the province OSw SdmL Mb

utmaeta (OSw) verb
deliver OSw UL Rb, VmL Rb

utretta (OGu) ut raiða (OGu) ut reyda (OGu) verb
discharge ODan GL A 13, 20 (B-text only)

utrikis (OSw) utenrikis (ODan) adj.
foreign ODan ESjL 2, OSw YYgL Drb

utrikis (OSw) adv.
abroad OSw UL Kgb, Mb, Jbl, VmL Kgb, Jb

utroper (OSw) noun
outward sea expedition OSw HL Kgb

utröna (OSw) verb
investigate OSw UL Kkb, Rb, VmL Kkb, Rb
try OSw HL Rb
try and settle OSw HL Rb

utskipt (OSw) noun
outlying field OSw YYgl Jb
part in outlying land OSw YYgL Kkb, ÁVgL Jb
See also: skipti

utskutstola (OSw) utskuts stol (OSw) noun
bride-seat-eviction OSw HL Áb

utskyld (OSw) noun
A general term for duties or taxes, mostly appearing in the context of the church’s tax exemption.
dues OSw UL Kgb
obligation OSw SdmL Bb, Till
tax OSw HL Kkb, UL Kkb, VmL Kkb

utsökia (OSw) verb
extract OSw UL Kgb, VmL Áb, Mb, Jb, Jb
See also: sökia

utvarþer (OSw) noun
outer guard OSw SdmL Kgb

utvistarhus (OSw) noun
outhouse OSw YYgL Tb
ultimate (OSw) noun
outlying meadow OSw HL Blb
uvildigh (ODan) adj.
impartial ODan ESjL 2, JyL 3
See also: vildigh
útanfjórðungsmaðr (ON) noun
someone from a different quarter OIce Grg Vis 104 Feþ 147
útanþingsmaðr (ON) noun
man of a different assembly OIce Grg Þsþ 49, 58 Misc 239
úteynaþing (ON) noun
‘assembly’ at a specified location for the inhabitants of the outer islands, (Eyin ýtri, now Ytterøya, in Trøndelag), explicitly equivalent to the right of other inhabitants of the ON fylki ‘county’.

Expressions:
útiseta at vekja tröll upp (ON)
sitting outside to wake up trolls OIce Js Mah 6 ONorw FrL Var 45

See also: leþunger
Refs: CV s.v. útiseta; Fritzen s.v. útiset;

útlagaverk (ON) noun
act of an outlaw OIce KRA 20

See also: skógarmaðr, útlegð, útlægja, útlægr

útganga (ON) noun
payment OIce Grg Vis 110
release OIce Grg Fjl 221 Misc 249 Tig 256

útgerðarbölkr (ON) noun
book on the naval levy ONorw GuL Leb

útgrunnr (ON) adj.
shoaling gradually from the shore ONorw GuL Kvr
úthagi (ON) noun
outer-pastures OIce Jó Lb 20
See also: haghi
Refs: CV s.v. úthagi; Fritzner s.v. úthagi
útheraðsmenn (pl.) (ON) noun
men from outside the district ONorw GuL Olb
úthúrð (ON) noun
outer door ONorw GuL Lb
úthýsi (ON) noun
outlying building OIce Grg Klþ 2
útilega (ON) noun
‘Outlying’, highway robbery; lying in wait to rob passersby.

robbery OIce Jó Mah 2, Js Mah 6, ONorw FrL Var 45
sitting at night ONorw GuL Krb
See also: útiseta
Refs: CV s.v. útilega; Fritzner s.v. útilega
útiseta (ON) noun
Sitting outside with the intention of performing sorcery. It has been classified as a type of divination or necromancy and was considered an unatoneable crime (óbótamál, see urbotamal) in the Icelandic and Norwegian laws. Útiseta appears to have been known in Norway and Iceland, and there may have been some connection to similar practices found in Scotland and on the Continent.
sitting at night ONorw GuL Krb
sitting outside OIce Jó Mah 2, Js Mah 6
staying outside ONorw FrL Var 45

Expressions:
útiseta at vekja tröll upp (ON)
sitting outside to wake up trolls OIce Js Mah 6 ONorw GuL Krb
spending the night outside to practice witchcraft OIce Jó Mah 2
staying outside to wake up ghosts ONorw FrL Var 45

See also: fordeþskepr, garðning, troldember, útilega
Refs: CV; F; GAO s.v. Ekstase, Orakel, Seherinnen; KLNM s.v. spådom
útlægr (ON) noun
outlaw OIce Jó Mah 6, ONorw FrL Intr 4, 5
See also: skógarmaðr, útlegð, útlægja, útlægr
Gunnar cut these runes. And he fled í flǿðarmáli útlegðarfé. En sa fluu sakiR, sotti vi petta ‘Gunnar cut these runes. And he fled’ (“under penalty”, “guilty” or “outrayed”) and sought this sanctuary’ (see Peel 2015, 44–45). This means that before he reached the sanctuary, Gunnar was subject to pursuit and killing, with impunity of the pursuers. — In mainland Scandinavia the outlaw was excluded from the law province, alternatively (in the Göta laws) from the local court district.

(2) A more severe punishment was permanent or irredeemable outlawry, from which there was no escape. One who was sent into permanent outlawry was an öbótamaðr (q.v.), one from whom, or for whom, no fine could be received. It has been suggested (by Imsen 2014, 64) that being labelled útlægr signified execution: ‘… the perpetrator [of manslaughter] [was] ipso facto an outlaw, … .’ The latter probably implied that he was executed, even though some killers may have escaped to the forest and joined crowds of criminal vagabonds.’ The outlaw was usually denied Christian burial. According to the GuL (ch. 23) he or she had to be buried on the foreshore (í flǿðarmáli), where ‘the tide and the green sod meet’, perhaps heathen burial mounds. Outlaws who were executed were often buried at the place of their execution.

útlagr (ON) adj. belonging to an outlaw ONorw FrL Var 13 
fined Olce Grg Klþ 1, 2 Vis 89 Lþþ 116 
forfeit Olce Grg Psþ 61 
oulawed Olce Grg Bat 114, ONorw FrL Intr 1 
Mhb 1, 19 LlbA 1 LlbB 12 Reb 1, GuL Krþ, Kpb, Kvb, Llb, Arb, Tfb, Reb, Mhb, Tþþ, Obþ, Leb
See also: útlagi, útlægð, útlægða, útlægðr

útlægð (ON) útlægðr (ON) noun
Outlawry (útlægð) was a common form of punishment in the Middle Ages. The most important crimes qualifying to such punishment were treachery, murder, breach of truces and pledges, and theft (see the survey in Riisøy 2015, 76). The person who was sentenced to útlægð was called útlagð (q.v.), útlægher, útlægðr (q.v.) or útlægr (q.v.); OSw bultugher (q.v.), friþlös (q.v.). (The same word was also used to denote the property of an outlawed person: útlagð/útlægð fæ, útlægr eyrir; útlægðarfarð.) This meant that he or she was outside the law and excluded from society. Those who had committed even worse crimes, such as treason towards a lord or a master, aggravated arson, and murder by night, were considered to be níðingar (see níþing) or vargar (see varðar) (the latter word esp. in compounds like brennuvargr, mordvargr, etc.). The corresponding verb was útlægða ‘to outlaw’. A deed leading to outlawry was said to be níþingsværk (OSw níþingsværk) or útlægðarverk (q.v.).

The punishment was of two kinds:

(1) Common outlawry, which meant the same as expatriation, from which the outlaw could be released by making certain payments (so-called skórgarkaup (q.v.) or fríðokaup) to the king — in which case he was allowed to stay in the country or the district (within a restricted area, usually in the woods, hence the Olce terms skóggangr (q.v.), fjöðurgsgafor (q.v.) — and to the family of the aggrieved party. In more serious cases, he might even forfeit his property, which was then called útlægðarfarð (q.v.). According to Grágás, the person who was sentenced to fjöðurgsgafor was granted three sanctuaries (heimili, q.v.) within which he was safe during three years in Iceland. After that, he had to go abroad for three years. A resemblance to these three sanctuaries in Grágás is found in ch. 13 of the GL: If a man killed another, he could flee to one of three churches, which had status as sanctuary churches. These churches were situated in each third of the island and were therefore convenient places of asylum. After forty days had expired the killer must ride to the place where he wanted to draw up his peace circle, and someone else might negotiate compensation on his behalf (see Peel 2015, 113). The stipulation relating to a peace circle bears resemblance to an older parallel in Sweden. The ninth-century Oklunda runic inscription from Östergötland is an early pre-Christian example of (legal) sanctuary: Gunnarr faði runaR þessaR. En sa fluu sakiR, sotti vi petta ‘Gunnar cut these runes. And he fled’ (“under penalty”, “guilty” or “outrayed”) and sought this sanctuary’ (see Peel 2015, 44–45). This means that before he reached the sanctuary, Gunnar was subject to pursuit and killing, with impunity of the pursuers. — In mainland Scandinavia the outlaw was excluded from the law province, alternatively (in the Göta laws) from the local court district.

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útlægðareiðr (ON) noun
oath involving outlawry ONorw FrL Mhb 8
útlegðarfé (ON) noun
Property forfeiture in serious outlawry cases which could reduce the degree of outlawry.
outlaw-property Olce Jó Mah 7, Js Mah 13, ONorw FrL Mhb 10 outlawry-wealth ONorw EidsL 25 44
See also: fæ, útlagi
útlegðarmaðr (ON) noun
outlaw-wealth Olce Grg Þsþ 57, ONorw FrL Mhb 10
See also: fæ, útlagi
útlegðarmál (ON) noun
cases involving outlawry Olce KRA 39, ONorw FrL Mhb 8
útlegðarsök (ON) noun
fining case Olce Grg Þsþ 57
outlawry-wealth Olce FrL KrbA 40 KrbB 3 Bvb 4
See also: fæ, útlagi, útlagr, útlegð, útlægja
útlegðarfverk (ON) noun
act of an outlaw Olce Jó Mah 3, 6
deed leading to outlawry ONorw GuL Tfb
deed punishable by outlawry Olce Js Kab 1
útlægja (ON) verb
outlaw ONorw FrL KrbB 3, GuL Mhb
See also: útlagi, útlagr, útlegð, útlægja
útlegðrafr (ON) adj.
belonging to an outlaw ONorw EidsL 30.11
44, FrL KrbB 23 Var 13, GuL Tjb
outlawed Olce Jó þfb 8 Mah 1, 6 Kge 1 Llb 30, 63 Kab 14 þjb 1, Js þfb 6, Mah 5 Llb 21
Kab 1, 4 þjb 1, KRA 1, 22, ONorw BorgL 8.13,
EidsL 3.3 30.10, FrL KrbA 40 KrbB 3 Bvb 4
See also: saker, útlagi, útlagr, útlegð, útlægja
útmerki (ON) noun
A rare term within Nordic law. CV defines it as ‘a locality; the place of a summons for launching a
ship’. A note from the translators of Grg (II:90) state: ‘A compound útmerki is not otherwise known. It
might mean “external marks” and conceivably refer to means of identifying the vessel and/or its location.
The reading may also possibly be an error for um merki, with the whole clause then meaning “and
make a statement about the marks” or “about the boundaries”. This might then refer to the limits of the
territory from which men were expected to come for the ship-hauling.’
boundary Olce Jó Llb 17
external marks Olce Grg Feþ 166
Refs: Grg trans. II:90
útslátta (ON) noun
exposure ONorw FrL A 2
útpróndr (ON) noun
someone from outer Trondelag ONorw FrL Mhb 56
útprónzkr (ON) adj.
of outer Trondelag ONorw FrL Mhb 54
vaðr (ON) noun
fishing line ONorw GuL Krb, Mhb
vaflanarfær (ON) noun
pointless journey Olce Grg Þsþ 82
vagubarn (OSw) noun
infant OSw DL Mb
See also: krooklokarl
vaghlí (OSw) vaglí (OGu) noun
perch OGu GL A 19
roost OSw Vml Mb
vaghráki (OSw) noun
willow tie OSw UL Blb
vagn (OGu) noun
wagon OGu GL A 6, 24, 26
See also: kerra
vagniklaferþ (OGu) noun
wagon-riders’ procession OGu GL A 24
See also: magaraþ, vagniklar (pl.)
vagniklar (pl.) (OGu) noun
wagon-riders OGu GL A 63, Add. 6 (B 33)
vaizlurol (OGu) noun
feast OGu GL A 24
See also: mungat, öl, væzla
vaka (OSw) noun
Appears in expressions such as vtan warþ oc wacu (SdmL) ‘outside the guard and watch’ concerning the
naval defence.
watch OSw SdmL Kgb, Mb, UL Kgb
See also: leþunger, roþarætter, varþer
vaksen (ODan) adj.
adult ODan ESjL 1
grown-up ODan SkL 141
See also: laghvaksen, omaghi
vakta (OSw) verb
observe OSw UL Kkb, Add. 15, VmL Kkb
val (OSw) noun
election OSw SdmL Till, ÓgL Kkb
valborghamæssa (OSw) valborgamessa (OGu) noun
Walpurgis’ Day OSw VmL Bb
Walpurgis’ Mass OSw SdmL Kkb, Bb
Walpurgis’ Night OGu GS Ch. 3
vald (OSw) vald (ODan) vald (OGu) vald (ON) val
(OSw) vold (OSw) noun
Frequently appearing in various translations related to a central meaning of ‘power’, often rather abstract and
translated as ‘power (to choose)’, ‘right (to choose)’ but also ‘precedence’ or ‘choice’. From this usage an associated meaning of domination can be discerned, referring both to a privilege and to a territory, and reflected in translations such as ‘control’, ‘authority’, ‘reign’ and ‘dominion’. Another line of usage centres on aspects of brutality, which is reflected in translations such as ‘force’, ‘violence’ and ‘fear’. When referring to a person, these two lines of usage have been translated as ‘proxy’ and ‘rapist’ respectively.

chied OSw UL Mb
control OGu GL A 6
decision OSw YVgL Gb
domination Olce Jô HT 2
fear ODan JyL 3
force ODan JyL 2, 3, VSjl 60, OSw
SdmL Kmb, UL Kmb, ØgL Eb, Db
power ODan ESjl 1−3, Jyl. Fort, 2, 3, Skl 42, 81, 130, 140, 151, 153, VSjl 13, 15, 20, 22, 43, 58, 82, 86, 87, OSw DL Tjdjb, UL Jb, Kmb, Blb, VmL Jb, Bb, YVgL Kkb, Rib, ÅVgL Rlb, Tb, ØgL Eb
power to choose ODan ESjl 3, Skl 123
precedence OSw DL Bb, SmL
proxy OSw HL Rb
rapist ODan JyL 2
reign Olce Jô HT 1
right ODan JyL 1, 2, Skl 180, OSw DL Kkb, Bb, Gb, Tjdjb, Rb, HL Kgb, Åb, Mb, Jb, Rb, UL Kkb, Åb, Mb, Jb, Kmb, Blb, Rb, VmL passim, YVgL Drb, Åb, Tb, Jb, Kvb, Föb, Add, ÅVgL Mb, Åb, Jb, Kva, Tb
right to choose ODan Skl 234, OSw SmL
violence ODan JyL Fort, 2, 3, OGu GL
A 19, 21, Olce Jô þþb 5, KRA 6
Expressions:
taka mæþ vald (OSw) mæþ vald takæ (ODan)
Much debated expressions without any clear consensus. Most notable are the questions whether they refer to rape or abduction, if the victim’s lack of consent was a prerequisite for the crime, whether it was considered a violation of the guardian or the victim him- or herself, if completed sexual intercourse was a prerequisite, and the importance of a resultant deprivation of virginity, or if the real issue was whether the offender married the victim or not. The laws make it clear that it was a serious crime which was severely punished with high fines/compensation, or even outlawry or death. The victim was not penalized (cf. hor, lægher). Legal requirements concerning proof stipulated proper announcement (lysning), and emphasized signs of the victim’s distress, such as calls for help (op ok akallan), torn clothes or scratch marks or bruises.

rape OSw HL Kgb, Åb YVgL Add
take away with violence ODan VSjl 56
take by force OSw HL Kgb
take by violence OSw HL Åb YVgL Urb
take forcefully ODan VSjl 25

See also: kvinnetakt, raþ
Refs: Carlsson 1965, 32; Dübeck 2003a, 56−58; Ekholst 2014, 190−208; KLN s.v. kvinerov, voldtægt; Ljungqvist 2005; Rísóys 2009, 45

valda (OSw) valde (ODan) valda (OGu) valda (ON) verb
cause OGu GL A 16, ONorw GuL Llb, Mhb, OSw UL Kkb, Blb, VmL Kkb, Kgb, Bb, ÅVgL Tb
choose ODan JyL 2
decide ODan JyL 3, Skl 46, 219, OSw ÅVgL Rlb
dispose of ODan JyL 2, Skl 29, OSw YVgL Jb
dispose over ODan Skl 29
do (i.e. commit) OGu GL Add. 8 (B 55)
force OSw VmL Bb
be guilty OSw YVgL Tb, ÅVgL Tb
have a right OSw ÅVgL Jb
have command over OGu GL A 7
get power ODan JyL 1
be responsible Olce Grg þþþ 58
retain authority over OGu GL A 7
rule OSw ÅVgL Kkb
take care of ODan Skl 58
See also: abyrga, lata, vald

valder (OSw) vólfr (ON) noun
field Olce Grg Llb 181, Jô Llb 8, 14
ground Olce Grg Vis 86
pasture ground OSw SdmL Till
See also: hiorþvalder
Refs: CV s.v. vólfr; ONP s.v. vólfr; Schlyter s.v. valder.

valdeygor (ON) adj.
wall-eyed (of a horse) ONorw GuL Mhb

valdföra (OSw) verb
forcefully abduct OSw SdmL Tjdb
take by force OSw UL Mb
take with violence OSw YVgL Add
See also: band, binda
valdsgerning (OSw) valzgierning (OSw) valzgerning (OSw) noun
act of violence OSw HL Kgb, UL Kgb, Kmb, Vml Kgb, Kmb
violent deed OSw Sdml Kgb, Kmb, Rb, Till
See also: valdsverk, vigh, varn
valdsmaðr (OSw) valdsmaðr (ON) noun
A ‘man of power’ or ‘man of authority’. In Norwegian-ruled Iceland a valdsmaðr appears to have been synonymous with a royal official (ON konungs umboðsmaðr, see umbuþsman) or sheriff (ON systlumaðr, see systluman). As such the Icelandic valdsmaðr had a variety of administrative responsibilities, such as convening assemblies and appearing on behalf of the king. After the position of jarl (q.v.) was abolished in Iceland in 1268, governance of the country was said to be in the hands of valdsmenn.

man of authority OSw Sdml Jb, Kmb
official Olce Jó Kab 9
sheriff Olce Jó þfl 1, 2 Kab 9, Js þfl 1, 2 Mah 26, 34 Kab 1 þfl 6

Expressions:
valdsmanna by (OSw)
village of a man of authority OSw Sdml Jb
See also: hirðstjóri, jarl, næmdarmáðer, systluman, umbuþsman

Refs: Bagge 2013; CV; F; Hertzberg; KLN M s.v. sysselmann; MSE s.v. Iceland; Strauch 2011, 260; Óðarrdahl 2011, 147–48

valdsverk (OSw) noun
act of violence OSw Sdml Bb, Kmb, VYgL Rb, FÖh, Add
crime OSw YYgL Drb
force of arms OSw UL Bb, Vml För
violence OSw HL Bb, YYgL Drb, Utgub, Add

See also: valdsgerning, vigh, varn

valdtaka (OSw) valdtake (ODan) valltaka (OSw) verb
rape ODan Jyl 2, OSw UL Kgb, Åb, Vml Kgb, Åb
rob OSw DL Bb, HL Jb
take by force OSw UL Kgb, Åb, Jb, Kmb, Vml Kgb, Åb, Kmb
take forcefully OSw Sdml Gb, Jb, Kmb

See also: raena

valdtækt (ODan) noun
rape ODan Jyl 2

valinkunnr (ON) adj.
impartial Olce Jó Kge 26 Lbb 5 Kab 14 þfl 19,
ONorw Gul Krb, Kpb, Lœb, Llb, Arb, Olb
respectable ONorw FrL Mhb 45

vallaskifti (ON) noun
division of fields Olce Jó Llb 14
valrof (OSw) valrof (ODan) valrof (ON) noun
corpse-robbery ODan Jyl 3, SkL 110, OSw ÓgL Db
plundering of the slain ONorw Gul Mhb
robbing the corpse of a dead man ODan ESjL 2

vamm (ON) noun
blemish ONorw Gul Mhb
See also: later

van (OSw) noun
right to inherit from a home-born thrall OSw ÓgL Db

vanda (ON) verb
select Olce Grg þfl 77

vandhófr (ON) vandhæfi (ON) adj.
safeguarded Olce Grg þfl 52

vandréði (OGu) vandréði (ON) noun
danger OGu GL A 13
difficulties ONorw Gul Sab
ill intent ONorw FrL Var 7
poverty ONorw Gul Loð

vandáma (ON) vandæma (ON) verb
judge too mildly Olce Jó Mah 17
See also: ofdóma, vanrefsa

vanefn (ON) noun
inadequate means Olce Grg Ómb 130, 137

vanerð (ON) noun
incomplete inheritance rights ONorw FrL ArbB 14

vanesak (ODan) noun
A case without witnesses or proof, where a suspect was to be summoned to a thing (ODan) ‘assembly’ (see þing), accused at a second, and have the case settled by nominated men at a third.
case of suspicion ODan Jyl 2

See also: grun, humanamal, jæva, næmd, vœna, þing

Refs: Tamm and Vogt, eds, 2016, 302

vanfor (OSw) vanfor (ODan) adj.
debilitated ODan VSjL 21, 22
disabled ODan SkL 41, 42, OSw HL Kmb, Sdml Kmb, UL Kmb, Vml Kmb

vang (ODan) noun
The large individual cultivated field in a field rotation system was called gærþi (OSw), vang (ODan) or (to the extent that field rotation systems existed in Norway) teiglag (ONorw, not in the laws).
cultivated field ODan SkL 75, 168, 169, 189, VSjL 79
field ODan ESjL 3, JyL 3, SkL 185, VSjL 79
land ODan JyL 3
See also: gerði, staur
vangrov (ODan) noun
violent seizure ODan ESjL 2
vangsgarth (ODan) noun
fence around cultivated field ODan JyL 3
vangezla (ON) noun
carelessness Olce Jò þjb 16, ONorw FrL LlbB 3
See also: vangöma
vangöma (OSw) vangome (ODan) vangömsla (OSw) noun
For details on usage, see vanrökt.
awkwardness ODan JyL 3
carelessness OSw DL Bb, UL Kkb, VmL Kkb
neglect OSw SmL, YVgL Rlb, Utgb, ÁVgL Rlb, Föb
want of proper care OSw DL Kkb
See also: ofæfi, vanrökt
vanhafôr (ON) adj.
badly done Olce Grg Ömb 133
vanheill (ON) adj.
in poor health Olce Grg Ömb 141
infirm Olce Grg þþþ 35, 77
vanheilsa (ON) noun
poor health ONorw GuL Leb
vanhluti (ON) adj.
suffered Olce Grg þþþ 80
vanlokinn (ON) adj.
not fully paid Olce Grg þþþ 53
vanlykð (ON) noun
failure Olce Grg þþþ 54, 60
vanr (ON) adj.
wanting ONorw GuL Krb
vanrefsa (ON) verb
punish mildly Olce Jò Mah 17
vanrökt (OSw) vanrøkt (ODan) vanrækt (ON)
vanrákt (ON) vanrykt (OSw) noun
Domestic animals and other items borrowed, hired, taken as security or otherwise kept by someone other than the owner were to be cared for and returned unharmed or be compensated to their value. In OSw ÁVgL and YVgL, neglect of this caring duty included drowning, injuries from shackles and starvation, but they also allowed exceptions to this duty in cases of ofæli ‘superior force’ which included natural disasters (thunder and fire), disease (boils and epilepsy) and bears. Thieves and wolves were alternately treated as vanrökt and ofæli. ODan SkL also mentions ofæfle,
albeit undefined, but includes it in the caring duty. Other mentions of vanrökt, vangöma (q.v.), vangömsla
are not defined and often deal with fire or delapidation of houses.

neglect OSw HL Kkb, UL Kkb, Áb, VmL Kkb, Áb
neglect ODan ESjL 3, SkL 226, 235,
Olce Jò Llb 71, ONorw FrL ArbB 24
See also: vangöma

vantala (ON) noun
low estimate ONorw FrL Var 42

vanvirða (ON) noun
dishonour Olce Jò Sg 3 Mah 11, 20
insult Olce Jò Mah 21

vanvirðing (ON) noun
Lasting, disabling wound caused by assault.
dishonour Olce Jò Mah 21
insult Olce Jò Sg 3

vanviti (OSw) noun
crazy person OSw DL Bb

vapn (OSw) vapn (ODan) vápn (ON) vakan (OSw)
vapin (OSw) noun
arms OSw DL Eb
weapon ODan ESjL 3, JyL 2, 3, SkL 106, 107, 176, ONorw GuL Kpb, Llb, Trb, Mhb, Leb, OSw HL Kgb, SdmL Kgb, Mb, YVgL Drb, Tb, Add, ÁVgL Md, ÓgL Eb

vapnaskipti (OSw) vaknaskipte (OSw) vapn skipte (OSw) noun
armed combat OSw SdmL Kgb
armed conflict OSw DL Eb, HL Mb, UL Kgb, VmL Kgb
assault at arms OSw YVgL Add
clash of weapons OSw ÖgL Eb
combat with arms OSw HL Kgb

See also: vapn

vapntak (ODan) vápnatak (ON) noun

The closing proceedings of an assembly; synonymous with þinglausnir (see þinglausn). In earlier times this was signified by a brandishing or clashing of weapons as a sign of assent to the proceedings. As a means of assent the vápnatak might a very old institution, some parallels of which have been seen in Tacitus’ Germania. It is believed that it was the custom at assemblies (þing) to make noise with weapons to express agreement, e.g. with a judgment. In MLL (I.5) it is stated that judgments passed by the Law Council (lögrétta) were not valid until those seated outside of its boundaries (vöðönd) clashed their weapons in assent (vápnatak or þingtak). The term was borrowed
into Old English and became *wapentake*, which was used to indicate a lower-level administrative district in areas under the former Danelaw. In Norway a *våpnatak* may also refer to an assembly of weapons (våpnadring) which was convened in order to ensure that those who were required to furnish arms for a levy were able to do so (cf. Gul ch. 309; LandsL). The *våpnatak* seems to have lost its connotation of ‘validation’ in Iceland already by the time *Grágás* was compiled, in which it stands for the end of an assembly, possibly heralded by the clashing of weapons. However the older sense of the word was reintroduced in Iceland during the later medieval period through influence from Norway. In Denmark the *vapntak* went out of use comparatively early. It is mentioned only in SkL as part of the process of removing someone’s personal rights (fredløshetsforskræling). *Våbentag* is also the term used by Anders Sunesen (par. 90) to refer to an oath of fealty to one’s lord in Denmark. There is no form of *vapntak* extant in the medieval Swedish laws.

close of assembly *Olce* Grg Klþ 2, 3 þþ 47, 48 Arþ 122 Ømb 128 Feþ 166 Lþb 177 Fjþ 222 Hrs 234 Tgþ 259, Jó þþ 5, Js þþ 5 raising of weapons *ONorw* FrL Var 46 Jkb 2 Lþþ 4, GuL Olb sound of weapons *ODan* SkL 145 weapon-taking *Olce* Grg Misc 248 See also: *jinglausn*, jingtak

Refs: Brink 2008a; CV s.v. våpnata; F s.v. våpnata, våpnadning; KLN s.v. ceremoniväben, lagting, ting; Larsson 2009, 151–60; LexMA s.v. Danelaw, Wapentake; NF s.v. vapentag; NGL v s.v. våpnatak

**vara** (ON) noun
cargo *ONorw* GuL Tfb
trade goods *Olce* Grg þþ 32 Arþ 125 Feþ 166, Jó Lþb 71 Fml 7, Js Ert 2 Kab 20 wares *Olce* Jó Fml 2

See also: *varningr*

Refs: Brink 2008a; CV s.v. våpnata; F s.v. våpnata, våpnadning; KLN s.v. ceremoniväben, lagting, ting; Larsson 2009, 151–60; LexMA s.v. Danelaw, Wapentake; NF s.v. vapentag; NGL v s.v. våpnatak

**varafrudagher** (OSw) noun

Three major feasts of the Blessed Virgin Mary Expressions:

varafrudagher í fastu (OSw)

Lady Day (Annunciation, March 25th) *OSw* VmL Bb
varafrudagher þæn fyrr (OSw)

Day of Our Lady (Assumption, August 15th) *OSw* SdmL Kkb YVgL Kkb
varafrudagher þæn öfri (OSw)

Feast of the Nativity of Our Lady (September 8th) *OSw* UL Kkb

See also: *mariumæssa*

varafreldr (ON) noun
cloak of fur *ONorw* GuL Mhb
trade cloak *Olce* Grg Klþ 4, 5 Fjþ 221 Misc 246, KRA 15

varafræulla (ON) noun
care *Olce* Grg þþ 39, 49 Arþ 122 Misc 249, Jó Lþb 62, Js Lþþ 1 charge (2) *Olce* Grg Tgþ 267 custody *Olce* Jó Lþb 1 keeping *Olce* Jó Mah 1 protection *Olce* Jó Sg 1 Fml 29

varafræullumær (ON) noun
caretaker *Olce* KRA 30

varfriþr (OSw) varfriþr (OGu) noun

The spring peace lasted during the time of sowing (OGu GL), in OSw HL defined as between Rogation Day (gangdagher litli, 25 April) and St Botulf’s Mass (17 June), during which time lawsuits were prohibited (OSw HL, UL, VmL) and certain rules applied concerning taking and reclaiming draft animals (GL, HL).

spring peace *OSw* DL Rb, SdmL Rb
spring sanctity *OSw* HL Rb
springtime immunity *OSw* UL Rb, VmL Rb
springtime sanctity *OGu* GL A 10

See also: akerfrith, anfriþer, friþer, hosthælgh, ónn (pl. annir)

Refs: Schlyter s.v. varfriþer

vargdropi (ON) noun

Literally ‘wolf droppings’, a derogatory term for a child conceived during the father’s outlawry. Such children were excluded from any inheritance.

outcast’s brat *Olce* Grg Arþ 118

See also: biltugher, hæsingr, friþlós, horbarn, hrisungr, rishofþe

Refs: KLN s.v. oäkta barn; Ney 2012, 484–85; Schlyter s.v. rishofþe

varghagarþr (OSw) noun

fenced-in space for trapping wolves *OSw* YVgL Føb
wolf trap *OSw* SdmL Kkb, Jb

varghanaþ (OSw) noun

net for wolves *OSw* SdmL Kkb, YVgL Føb

vargr (OSw) vargr (ON) noun

Etymologically presumably ‘strangler’. In OSw, used of both wolves and humans, and in Olce, specifically of outlawed criminals. The animal appears as a threat to domestic animals and people, and the hunting of wolves was either an obligation, always done with impunity, or entitled the hunter to a reward from others
in the district (SdmL, UL, VmL, YVgL) (cp. ulv). In OSw ÄVgL and YVgL, if wolves killed domestic animals in one’s care it was occasionally considered neglect, in contrast to bears, which were always seen as superior force.

outcast Olce Grg Bat 115
wolf ONorw Gul Krb, Kpb, OSw HL Blb, SdmL Bb, YVgL Rlb, Utgb, ÄVgL Rlb, Föb
See also: biora, bremmuvargr, gorvargr, kasnavargr, morðvargr, ulv, vangöma
Refs: Hellequist s.v. varskogher

varna (ON) verb
abstain from ONorw Gul Krb

varnaraðili (ON) noun
defence principal Olce Grg þþ 20, 25

varnargagn (ON) varnargögn (ON) noun
formal means of proof for the defence Olce Grg þþ 38 Lþþ 176

varnarkviðr (ON) noun
defence panel Olce Grg Ómb 143

varnarmáðr (ON) noun
defender ONorw FrL Jkb 8, Gul Olb
guardian ONorw FrL Rgb 36, Gul Olb

varningr (ON) noun
trade goods Olce Grg Klþ 8, Jó Fml 8, KRA 26
wares Olce Jó þþ 23
See also: vara

varp (OSw) noun
catch OSw Ul Bbl, VmL Bb

varskogher (OSw) noun
private woodland OSw Ul Blb

varzla (ON) noun
compensation ONorw FrL Intr 6
pledge Olce Jó Lþþ 50
security ONorw FrL Intr 6
surety Olce Jó Kge 15, 17 Lþþ 64 þþ 4, Js Ert 24
value ONorw FrL Intr 15
See also: veðmáli, vaf

varpa (OSw) varthe (ODan) varþa (OGu) varða (ON) verb
answer for ODan Jyl 2, SkL 103, 106, 126, OGu GL Add. 7 (B 49), OSw HL Blb, UL Jb, Blb, VmL Mb, Jb, Jb
be answerable for OGu GL A 17, 19, 28, Add. 2 (B 17), OSw DL Mb, UL Mb, Jb, VmL Kkb, Mb
attend ONorw Gul Tjb
care for OSw HL Blb, ÄVgL Jb
cause OGu GL A 18, 19

compensate ODan SkL 78, VSjL 82
concern OSw Ul SttbM, Für, Kkb
be in control over OSw ÄVgL Äb
defend ODan SkL 17, 179, VSjL 82
be forced OGu GL A 20
guard OSw HL Blb
hand over OSw UL Kkb
be liable for ODan SkL 43, 203, 205, OGu GL Add. 2 (B 17), OSw UL Jb, Kkb
pay ONorw Gul Leb
pay for OGu GL A 26
protect ODan Jyl 3, OSw UL Kkb
be punishable by Olce Grg passim, KRA 1, 26, ONorw FrL Krb A 7 Mhb 10 Var 12
respond for OSw ÄVgL Jb
be responsible (for) ODan ESjL 2, SkL 235, VSjL 41, OGu GL A 16, 17, 24f (64), 25–27, 36, Add. 7 (B 49), ONorw Gul Krb, OSw HL Mb, Blb, SdmL Kkb, UL Blb, VmL Bb, YVgL Kkb, Äb, Gb, Rlb, Tb, Jb, Utgb, Add, ÄVgL Kkb, Äb, Gb, Rlb, Tb, Föb
serve ONorw Gul Lþþ
take (care of) OGu GL A 14, 36, OSw UL Kkb
take care of ODan ESjL 2
take responsibility for ODan ESjL 2
vouch for ODan Jyl 1, VSjL 23
See also: atergælda, rafa, upphalda

varþalaus (OGu) varþlaus (OGu) adj.
unattended OGu GL A 36
unprotected OGu GL Add. 8 (B 55)
unsupervised OGu GL A 18

varþer (OSw) varþr (OGu) vörðr (ON) værþer (OSw) noun
care ONorw Gul Kpb, Lþþ, Arb, Mhb, Olb
guard OSw HL Kgb, SdmL Kgb, Mb
guard duty OSw HL Kgb
guardianship Olce Jó Kge 16
protection OSw VmL Bb
watch OGu GL A 54, ONorw Gul Leb, OSw UL Kgb
See also: varþhald

varþhald (OSw) varþhold (ON) noun
guard duty OSw HL Kgb, SdmL Kgb
guard posting Olce Jó Fml 24
watch ONorw Gul Leb
See also: leþunger, varþer

varþping (OSw) várþping (ON) noun
A þþþ þþþ ‘assembly’ held in spring. In Olce Grg, the venue for sóknarþping (see soknarþping) and skuldaþping
(q.v.), dealing with verdicts and payments respectively, and presumably held in each quarter (ON fjördung, see fjaðrfagner). In OSw Vygl, appearing, along with høsthþing (q.v.) ‘assembly held in autumn’, in the context of refusal to fence, suggesting that this þing dealt with local village matters, but also appearing in reference to ræfsingapíning (q.v.), literally ‘punishment assembly’.

spring assembly Olce Grg Klþ 4, 10 bþþ
49, 54 Vis 100 Lrf 117 Arþ 122 Úmb
128 Òmb 147, OSw Vygl Utgb, Add
See also: þing
Refs: KLNM s.v. várþing

varþmaþer (OSw) varðmaðr (ON) noun
A general term for watchman or guard. The context of Grg Misc 248 suggests that there was some form of organized watch in Norwegian trading centres (ON kaupangar, see köpunger). In HL IX it is specified that guardsmen had to be householders and residents, not vagrants (OSw löskæ mæn, see lóm). HL IX also makes mention of where guards could be posted, including the hills (OSw bærgvarþer), headlands (OSw naesiavarþer) and at harbours. Concerning the last, SdmL XII stipulates that a varþmaþer watching over a ship was liable to pay a fine if something were stolen from it.

guard OSw HL Kgb, SdmL Kgb
warden Olce Grg Misc 248
See also: byavarþer, bærgvarþer, köpunger
Refs: CV; Fritzner; GrgTr II:211; Hertzberg

varþnæþ (OSw) noun
servant OSw HL Blb

varþmaþer (OSw) varþnæþ (ODan) varnaþer (OGu)
vardnap (OSw) varnaþer (OSw) varþnæþ (OSw) noun

varþmaþer (OSw) varðmaðr (ON) noun

varþpenningar (pl.) (OGu) noun
This is defined in Schlyter as an annual tax paid in Easter Week by each man on Gotland of age to bear arms and take part in military service. Comparison with other medieval Nordic laws, however, suggests that it might be the penalty for failing to keep watch properly, particularly since in the same chapter mention is made of those keeping watch paying their own expenses.

watch-money OGu GL A 54
See also: vaka, varþer, varþhald, varþmaþer, vitavördr
Refs: KLNM s.v. várþing; Peel 2015, 184–85 note 54/2–4; Schlyter 1877, s.v. varþpenningar; SL GL, 287 note 1 to chapter 54

varþpenningar (pl.) (OGu) noun

varþpíting (OSw) varþveta (ON) verb
administer Olce Jó Kge 5
be in charge of Olce Grg passim, Js
Mah 8 Kvg 5 Ert 22, KRA 7
keep Olce Jó Mah 7
look after Olce Jó Mah 8 Lrb 62
manage Olce Jó Mah 1
preserve ONorw EidsL 31.4
protect ONorw EidsL 2.2
provide for ONorw GuL Arb
be responsible (for) OSw ÁVgl Jb
take care of Olce Grg Fþþ 156, Jó Kge 17 Ómb 15, Js
Rkb 2 Kab 11, KRA 15, ONorw EidsL 32.2, FrL Intr
5 ArbB 20, GuL Lrb, OSw Vygl Kkb, ÁVgl Kkb
See also: varþa

vatthvesar (ODan) vóðvasár (ON) noun
case over flesh wounds ODan JyL 2
flesh wound ODan Skl 89
muscle wound ONorw FrL Mhb 47

vatn (ON) noun
Everyone was to have the same right to use lakes as he had from the past. See GuL ch. 85.

lake ONorw GuL Lrb, Mhb
stream ONorw GuL Lrb
water ONorw GuL Krb, Lrb, Tfb, Mhb, Tjb, Olb
vatubanda (OGu) noun

The vatubanda was a provisional ‘legally witnessed or testified safety circle’, later replaced by a more permanent one drawn up during the general period of peace following Easter. Of the medieval Nordic provincial laws, this word occurs only in GL. Kokk suggests a relationship with Norwegian vätta, ‘take notice of; suffice’, giving vatubanda as ‘a circle of safety that one took notice of’, or which ‘sufficed for the time being’. Wessén thinks that a more likely root is a Gutnish vatta or vata f. with a meaning related to Old Swedish vat, vatt f., ‘the twelve men collectively swearing an oath; the oath itself’ or vatter, vatti m., ‘one of the twelve witness; the witness statement itself’. This may be compared to the expressions vattum minum and vattum sinum in ÄVgL (Md 1 and 3, Gb 7) and YVgL (Kkb 3 and Tb 1). The concept would thus be one of a ‘witnessed safety circle’. Comparison may be made with provisions related to the Icelandic fjarbaugsgarðr, ‘lesser outlawry’.

tested safety circle OGu GL A 13

See also: banda, bandavereldi, fjarbaugsgarðr, grip, vatter, værgeld

vax (ON) noun

wax ONorw GuL Krb

vaxtalauss (ON) adj.

without interest Oice Grg Vis 97 Ómb 143 Misc 249

See also: leigulauss, óleigis, vöxtir

væl (OSw) noun

boundary path OSw SdmL Bb

path OSw DL Bb

vapabol (OSw) vapæ bot (OSw) noun

blood spilled by accident OSw YVgL Kkb, ÄVgL Kkb

See also: vapi

vapabot (OSw) vapæ bot (OSw) noun

accident compensation OSw UL Kkb, Áb, Mb, Kmb, VmL Kkb, Áb, Mb, Kmb

accident fine OSw SdmL Kkb, Bb, Kmb, Mb

accidental damage compensation OSw DL Mb, Bb, UL Bb, Add. 14, VmL Bb

book of accidental cases OSw Óg L Eb

compensation for accidental injury OSw UL MB, Bb, VmL Mb

compensation for an accidental act OSw HL Bb, UL Mb, VmL Mb

misadventure compensation OSw HL Mb

misadventure fine OSw HL Mb

See also: bot, bóta, fulder, galda (1), vapagæld, vapi

vapabrænna (OSw) noun

burning by accident OSw YVgL Utgb

See also: brandvafa

vapadrap (OSw) noun

accidental killing OSw SdmL Mb, VmL Mb (rubric only)

See also: drap, ofsinnsvatn, vapæper, vapaværk, vapi, vilaværk

vapældr (OSw) váðældr (ON) noun

accidental fire Oice Jó Llb 29, OSw SdmL Bb

fire by accident OSw HL Bb

See also: brandvafa, vapi

vapæper (OSw) noun

accident oath OSw SdmL Kkb, Bb, Mb

misadventure oath OSw HL Mb

oath about/concerning misadventure OSw HL Mb, YVgL Add

oath as to accidental damage OSw DL Mb, Bb, UL Kkb, Mb, Bb, Add. 14, VmL Kkb, Mb, Bb

Refs: KLMN s.v. drab; Kock 1918, 364–68; SL GL, 256–57 note 9; Peel 2015, 111–13 notes 13/7–13/23–24; Schlyter 1877, s.v. vatubanda

vatnfynd

Expressions:

halda undir vatn (ON)
baptise OIce Grg þþþ 25

See also: á

vatnfynd (OSw) noun

find in water OSw HL Mb, SdmL Tjdb

vatnqværn (OSw) noun

water-mill OSw SdmL Bb

vatter (OSw) váttir (ON) noun

In ON, various types of witnesses, such as eyewitnesses (ONorw FrL, GuL), compurgators at denials (ONorw FrL) and those giving testimony concerning legal proceedings at the þing ‘assembly’ (ONorw Eids, FrL, GuL). In OSw, a witness in a þyrfi (oath of twelve) and only appearing in an oath formula.

man of oath OSw YVgL Tb

witness Oice Grg passim, Jó þþþ 4, Måh 2, 24, Js þþþ 6 Kvg 1 Llb 1 Káb 2, KRA 3, 11, ONorw BorgL 14.5, EidsL 7, FrL Intr 15, 16 Tb 2 KrbA 16, 22 KrbB 5 Mhb 8, OSw YVgL Kkb, Add, ÁVgL Kkb, Md, Smb, Vs, Gb, Rib, Jb, Tb

witness (i.e. person giving testimony) ONorw GuL Arb, Kpb, Llb, Mhb, Tjb, Krb, Lôb, Olb, Tb, Kvr, Leb

See also: lögváttir, vetti

Refs: Cleasby and Vigfusson s.v. váttir; Fritzner s.v. vatter; Hertzberg s.v. vatter

References:
oath as to accidental injury OSw UL Mb, VmL Mb
oath as to an accident OSw UL Mb, VmL Mb, Bb
oath concerning accidental injury case OSw YVgL Vš
oath of accidental deed OSw ØgL Db, Vm
See also: eþer, ofþinsvats, vaþadrapr, vaþærk, vapi, viþíaervk

vaþagæld (OSw) vaþagæld (OSw) noun accidental damage compensation OSw DL Mb, Bb accidental injury compensation OSw UL Kkb, Mb, Bb, VmL Kkb, Mb, Bb compensation for an accidental act OSw HL Blb compensation for misadventure OSw HL Mb misadventure payment OSw HL Mb See also: vaþabot, vapi

vaþahug (OSw) noun accidental wound OSw YVgL Frb, ÁVgL Slb See also: vapi

vaþakast (OSw) noun wagering OSw DL Bb See also: vaþ

vaþalæst (OSw) noun defect by accident OSw ÁVgL Smb See also: vaþi

vaþamal (OSw) noun accidental case OSw ØgL Vm case of accidents OSw ØgL Vm See also: mal (1), vapi

vaþasar (OSw) vathesar (ODan) noun accidental wound ODan ESjL 3, SkL 108 wound by accident OSw ÁVgL Vs See also: sar, vapi

vaþaskena (OSw) noun accidental scratch OSw YVgL Vs, ÁVgL Vs See also: skena, vapi

vaþaskuver (OSw) noun accidental pushing OSw SdmL Mb See also: vaþi

vaþaþærk (OSw) vatheærk (ODan) vaðaþærk (ON) noun accident ODan JyL 2, Olce Grg Vis 92, Jó Mah 13 Fml 19, Js Mah 8, 30, KR4 11, ONorw EidsL 37.5, OSw YVgL Áb, Add, ÁVgL Áb accidental act OSw UL Mb, VmL Mb something done unwillingly ONorw FrL LibB 8 unintentional harm ONorw GuL Mbh

vaþi (OSw) vaþi (ODan) vapi (OGu) váöi (ON) noun Literally ‘danger; accident; harm’. In the laws primarily contrasted to vili ‘will’, a distinction presumed to be influenced by canon law. Definitions and examples of deeds characterized as committed by vapi differ, but generally, harm done by animals, inanimate objects, particularly those under no direct control of their owner, as well as by dependent people — women, minors, the insane — were seen as done by vapi. Whether a deed was done by vapi or by vili had legal consequences; a deed done by vapi was less severely punished — if punished at all — and was seen as a breach only against the victim, not against society.

accident ODan ESjL 2, 3, JyL 2, 3, SkL 9, SkL 96, 102, 108, 168, 172, VSjL 26, GGU GL A 23, ONorw EidsL 37.4, OSw DL Mb, Bb, HL Mb, SdmL Kkb, KgbBb, Mb, UL Kkb, Āb, M, VmL Kkb, AB, Mb, YVgL Utgb, Add, ÁVgL Vs, ØgL Eb, Db, Vm accidental act OSw DL Mb, UL Mb, Blb danger Olce Grg Vis 108 injury GGU GL A 27, ONorw GuL Mbh misadventure GGU GL A 18, OSw HL AB, Mb
Expressions:

handlós vapi (OSw) handlós vathe (ODan) handless accident ODan ESjL 2 SkL 102, 205 misadventure OSw HL Mb misadventure without interference by someone OSw HL Mb maþ vapa (OSw) maþ uþape (ODan) accidentally, by accident ODan SkL 172 OSw UL Kgb, Āb, M, Bb, VmL Āb, M, Bb by accident OSw HL Mb by misadventure OSw HL AB See also: avund, brandvaþa, handaþærk, ofþinsvats, vaþadrapr, vaþærper, vaþaþærk, vili, viþíaervgæning, viþíaervgændis, viþíaervk, vreþe

vaþmal (OSw) vaþmál (ON) noun Woven woollen cloth, occasionally appearing as currency or payment. Appears in a list of currencies in Jb þjb 23, and its value is discussed in Grg Misc 246. homespun Olce Grg KlB 2, 4 þþ 78 Ómb 143, Jó Sg 1 Lib 34 þjb 23, KR4 14, 15
vaþstang (OSw) noun
OSw vaþ refers to a boundary between meadows (SdmL Jb 4). To mark it, you walk (vaþa v.) or ride in a straight line between stakes (vaþ stang) set at the boundary markers.
pole for marking a boundary path OSw SdmL Bb
See also: me alistang, rep, stangfall
Refs: Schlyter s.v. vaþ

váglati (ON) noun
accident OIce Grg Fjl 224

vágr (ON) noun
cove ONorw GuL Kvr

vágrek (ON) noun
wave drift OIce Grg Lbþ 218, Jó Llb 61, 71, Js Rkb 1

vánarmaðr (ON) noun
man expecting an inheritance ONorw FrL ArbB 10

vápnaburðr (ON) noun
bearing of arms OIce Grg Tíg 263

vápnaspell (ON) noun
damage to weapons ONorw GuL Tfb

vápnafjöldi (ON) noun
A þing ‘assembly’ for inspecting the weapons of those obliged to participate in the ON leiðangr ‘levy’ (see leþunger).
assembly to muster weapons ONorw FrL Rgb 3
See also: þing
Refs: Fritzner s.v. vápnafjöldi; Hertzberg s.v. vápnafjöldi

várfóðr (ON) noun
spring fodder ONorw GuL Llb

várkunn (ON) noun
extenuating circumstance OIce Jó Mah 18

vártiund (ON) noun
spring tithe OIce Grg Tig 260

váttabær (ON) adj.
able to testify ONorw FrL Rgb 7
admissible as a witness OIce Jó Llb 40, Js Mah 12
allowed to testify ONorw FrL Mhb 15 LlbA 25

váttlaus (ON) váttalauss (ON) adj.
without witnesses OIce Grg Feb 169 Fjl 221, Jó Llb 6

váttlaus (ON) noun
testimony OIce Grg Misc 251
See also: veðfox

veðflærð (ON) noun
pledge fraud OIce Jó Kab 17
See also: veðfox

veðjón (ON) veðjan (ON) noun
decision made by bet ONorw GuL Olb

veðmál (ON) noun
threefold testament OIce Jó Llb 44

veðmæla (ON) verb
advise OIce Jó Sg 1 Llb 20

veðning (ON) noun
testimony of witnesses ONorw GuL Kpb, Arb

veðsvégl (ON) noun
calling witnesses OIce Grg Misc 237 Tíg 263

veðþing (ON) noun
assembly to muster weapons ONorw FrL ArbB 15 Jkb 8

veðþing (ON) noun
inspection of weapons ONorw GuL Leb
See also: þing

veðþing (ON) noun
improvement of highways ONorw FrL KrbB 19

veðþing (ON) noun
unlawful prevention of someone using a path OIce Jó Llb 44

veðþing (ON) noun
hindering of travel OIce Jó Llb 45

veðþing (ON) noun
building of walls OIce Jó Llb 2
See also: garðlag

veðþing (ON) noun
killed OIce Grg þsp 25 Vis 86, 87 Bat 113, Jó Mah 10, ONorw FrL Mhb 14

homespun wool OSw ÓgL Db
payment cloth ONorw BorgL 12.18
wadmal ONorw GuL Løb, Mhb
woollen cloth ONorw FrL KrbA 8
See also: alin, lærípt
Refs: KLNM s.v. vadmål

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See also: garðlag

veðþing (ON) noun
killed OIce Grg þsp 25 Vis 86, 87 Bat 113, Jó Mah 10, ONorw FrL Mhb 14
vegsl (OGu) noun
having to flee OGu GL A 14
vegβueri (OGu) noun
blocking of the way OGu GL A 19
veiðþueri (OGu) noun
having to flee OGu GL A 14
veiðiá (ON) noun
fishing stream Olce Jó Llb 56
veiðibúð (ON) noun
hunting shed Olce Jó Llb 59, ONorw FrL LlbB 8
veiðispell (ON) noun
spoiled catching rights Olce Jó Llb 24
veiðistígr (ON) noun
course of a hunted animal ONorw GuL Llb
veiðistöð (ON) noun
fishing place Olce Jó Llb 11, ONorw GuL Llb

veiðivatn (ON) noun
fishing waters Olce Jó Llb 56, ONorw GuL Llb

veiðivél (ON) noun
fishing gear ONorw GuL Llb

veið (ON) noun

catch ONorw GuL Llb

catching Olce Jó Llb 61

catching rights Olce Grg Lbþ 174, 208, Jó Llb 4, 6 Llb 6, Js Llb 2

hunting ONorw GuL Llb

veilendi (ON) vélindi (ON) noun
ailment Olce Grg Þsp 32 Feþ 144

veita (ON) noun
irrigation Olce Jó Llb 22, 56
irrigation channels Olce Grg Lbþ 187

veiguðjörð (ON) noun
Land given by the king to his officials, esp. landed men, on certain conditions: Such land was not to be used by others (GuL ch. 101) and could not be sold (GuL ch. 264).

land held as a grant ONorw GuL Llb, Mhb, Tjb
See also: vazla
Refs: KLNM s.v.v. embedsindtaegter; gæstning, kunngárd, veitsle

vekja (ON) verb
begin ONorw GuL Mhb
call forth ONorw GuL Krb

veita (OGu) verb
conspire OGu GL A 14

veidí (ON) noun
authority Olce Grg Tig 255

vegsl (OGu) noun
pillow OGu GL A 20
See also: raifvengi

vengi (OGu) noun
pillow OGu GL A 20

vendi (OGu) noun
suspicion OGu GL A 4, Add. 8 (B 55)

verðgangar (ON) noun
Vagrancy, particularly — but not exclusively — of beggars.
vagrancy Olce Grg Arþ 118
Refs: Cleasby and Vigfusson s.v. verðgangr; Fritzen s.v. verðgangr

verðlauss (ON) adj.
without payment ONorw GuL Olb

verð (ON) adj.
entitled to ONorw GuL Kpb, Tfb, Olb
worth ONorw GuL Løb

verðslýkðing (ON) noun
price Olce Jó Llb 11

verelzmaþr (OGu) noun
layman OGu GL A 7

verkafall (ON) noun
loss of use Olce Jó Llb 39

verkakaup (ON) noun
work wages Olce Grg Þsp 78
See also: köp, legha

verkavesinn (ON) noun
workman ONorw GuL Løb
See also: sven, verkmaðr

verkatjón (ON) noun
loss of work Olce Jó Kab 25, Js Kab 19, ONorw GuL Løb

verkförr (ON) adj.
able to work ONorw GuL Løb
capable of working Olce Jó Mah 29

verkhailigr (OGu) adj.
designated holy OGu GL A 8
Expressions:
verkhailigr dagr (OGu)
holy day OGu GL A 8
See also: dagher, hælghidagher

verkaupamaðr (ON) noun
piece-worker Olce Jó Kab 25
See also: verkakaup, vinnumaðr

verklaun (ON) noun
compensation for loss of work ONorw GuL Mhb
**verkmaðr** (ON) noun

*workman* **Olce Grg** Klþ 17 Vis 89, Jó Sg 1, **KRA** 30, **ONorw FrL KrbB** 19 Rgb 10, **GuL Lób**

See also: **verkasveinn**

**verkviðr** (ON) noun

*timber* **ONorw GuL Láb**

See also: **langviðr, timber**

**veta** (OSw) **vaita** (OGu) **veita** (ON) **vaita** (OSw) **væita** (OSw) **væta** (OSw)

verb *cause* **OGu GL A** 11, 12, 17

*commit* **OSw ÁVgL Rlb**

*give* **ONorw GuL Kpb**

*grant* **OSw ÁVgL Kvab**

*happen* **ONorw GuL Krb**

*impose* **OSw SmL**

*lead water* **ONorw GuL Láb**

*serve* **ONorw GuL Mhb**

*take off* **ONorw GuL Láb**

*testify* **OSw ÁVgL Slb**

**vetrarstefna** (ON) noun

*term which expires at the end of the winter* **ONorw GuL Olb**

**vetragni** (ON) noun

*winter pasture* **Olce Jó Llb 51**

**vetrðus** (ON) noun

*winter dwelling* **ONorw GuL Krb**, **Tfþ**

*winter residence* **Olce Jó Kge 31**

**vetrungur** (ON) noun

*winter rye* **ONorw GuL Láb**

**vetrivist** (ON) noun

*winter board and lodging* **Olce Grg Þþp 80**

**veða** (OSw) **veiða** (ON) verb

*Fishing and hunting were subject to a number of restrictions. See, e.g., GuL chs 85, 91, 94, and 149.*

*catch* **Olce Grg Lþp 208**

*fish* **ONorw GuL Láb**

*have the right to fish* **Olce Jó Llb 56**

*hunt* **Olce KRA 26, ONorw GuL Láb**, **Kvr**

*kill* **OSw Hl Slb**

Refs: KLNM s.v.v. *fiskeret*, *jakt*, *laxfiske*, *skáljakt*, *sálfjakt*, *álgjakt*

**veipur** (OGu) noun

*ram* **OGu GL A** 43, 44, **GS Ch. 2**

**vēbönd** (pl.) (ON) noun

*A rope or cord attached to stakes, which surrounded certain courts, such as the *löggrétta ‘Law Council’ at an assembly. A description of the *vēbönd using ropes and hazel poles is given in *Egils saga*. Most likely considered a hallowed area, as the first element (ON *vé*, see *vę*) was used throughout the North to indicate pre-Christian holy grounds. The tradition is thought to be very old, as a similar practice is known from the eighth-century *Lex Ribuvia*.*

It was the duty of the *ármaðr* (q.v.) (FrL Tfb 2) or the *lögmaðr* (see *laghmær*) (Js Þfb 3) to set up the *vēbönd at assemblies. The term also appears in Magnus Lagabæt’s *Bylov*, where it is used in Norwegian guild houses, and in the Faroese *Hundabréið*. In *Hirðskrá* 38 it is stated that the king’s banner was to be placed within a *vēbönd at masters.*

*boundary ropes* **Olce Jó Tfb 3, Js Tfb 3**

*enclosure* **ONorw FrL Tfb 2**

*holliness of the assembly* **ONorw FrL Tfb 2**

See also: **banda, vatubanda, ví**

Refs: Brink 2004b; CV s.v. *vēbönd*; Fritzner s.v. *vēbönd*; KLNM s.v.v. *dómhringr*, *krigsbytte*, *tingsted*, *ví*; LexMA s.v. *Díng > II. Skandinavien*; Riisøy 2013; von See 1964, 129–30

**véfang** (ON) noun

*divided judgement* **Olce Grg Þþp 40, 42 Lþþ 176**

**véfangseíðr** (ON) noun

*divided judgement oath* **Olce Grg Þþp 42 Lþþ 117**

See also: **eþer**

**véfangsmál** (ON) noun

*divided judgement speech* **Olce Grg Þþp 42**

**véfangja** (ON) verb

*give divided judgements* **Olce Grg Þþp 58 Lþþ 176**

**vélabóð** (ON) noun

*fraud* **ONorw GuL Olb**

**vélaðaup** (ON) noun

*fraudulent agreement* **Olce Jó Kge 12**

*fraudulent contract* **Olce Jó Kge 30, ONorw GuL Lób**

**vélasókn** (ON) noun

*fraudulent prosecution* **ONorw GuL Kpb**

*fraudulent suit* **Olce Jó Kab 10**

**vélaverk** (ON) noun

*fraud* **ONorw GuL Olb**

**véllauss** (ON) **vélauss** (ON) adj.

*without deceit* **ONorw FrL Jkb 1**

*without guile* **Olce Grg Þþp 22, 44 Arþ 123 Lþþ 172**

**ví** (OGu) noun

*The context in which *ví*, ON *vé*, is used in GL is as one of five objects of the verb *heta* (OGu *haita*), ‘pray to’ and in GS as one of the five objects of the verb *troþa*, ‘believe in’. The other objects of these verbs*
are ‘groves and grave howes, ancient sites and heathen idols’. This suggests that, at least in Gotland, it might have meant something more concrete and specific than simply a ‘holie place’, but no assumptions can be made from any archaeological finds yet made. It seems to have referred to a place in which pagan sacrifices were conducted, sometimes specifically to one god, although not all place-names containing the element vi, either as a prefix or suffix, can be associated with that meaning. Many seem to derive from viðer, ‘wood’. The etymological relationship between vi and the town name Visby is debatable and references in Peel 2015 discuss this. It appears that there was a place-name Vi at the time that GS was written, since it is referred to in one of the story elements, but there are arguments for the name referring to a natural feature of the land, rather than its being a ‘holie place’.

*holie place* **OGu** GL A 4, GS Ch. 1

See also: guþ, heta, högr, hult, haugh, lunder, stafgarþr, sten, vêbond (pl.)

Refs: Brink 2004a, 291–316; KLN M s.v. vi; Peel 2015, 97 note 4/4, 261–62, 290 note 1/44–46, 302–03 note 3/8; Schlyter 1877, s.v. vi; SL GL, 248–49 note 2, 304 note 13, 312 note 33

**vidve** (ODan) noun

*widow* **ODan** ESJ L 3, JyL Fort

**viða** (ON) verb

*build a barricade in a stream* **ONorw** GuL Llb

See also: viða, viða

**viða** (ON) noun

*barricade* **ONorw** GuL Llb

**viðarflutning** (ON) noun

*timber salvaging* **OIce** Grg Lbþ 211

**viðarhlass** (ON) noun

*cart-load of wood* **ONorw** GuL Llb

**viðarmark** (ON) noun

*timber-mark* **OIce** Grg Lbþ 209, Jó Llb 60

**viðarspell** (ON) noun

*wood damage* **ONorw** FrL Llb A 11

**viðarverð** (ON) noun

*value of timber* **OIce** Grg Arþ 122

*value of wood* **ONorw** FrL Llb A 10

**viðbjóðandi** (ON) noun

*counter-bidder* **OIce** Grg Lbþ 192

**viðrelöð** (ON) **viðrelöð** (ON) noun

*livestock* **ONorw** GuL Krb

**viðrelöðistjónd** (ON) noun

*tithe of stock* **ONorw** FrL Krb A 18

**viðrænlað** (ON) noun

*defence* **OIce** Jó bþb 9, Jó Kab 3

See also: værn

**viðræntaka** (ON) noun

*reception of stolen property* **ONorw** GuL Tjb

See also: vipertaka

**viðtaka** (ON) noun

*payment received* **OIce** Grg bþþ 49, 62

*reception* **OIce** Jó Fml 26

**viðtökumaðr** (ON) noun

*rightful receiver* **OIce** Grg Fjl 221, Jó Kge 17

**vigh** (OSw) **vigh** (ODan) **vig** (OGu) **vig** (ON) noun

A common term for combat or killing/homicide, especially in the Icelandic in Norwegian laws. Equivalent to ODan and OSw drap (q.v.). Used in contrast to morp/morð ‘murder’.

**battle** **OGu** GL A 20, **OSw** UL Åb, Add. 2

**fight** **ODan** JyL 2, **OIce** Jó Mah 7, **OSw** ÁVL Urb

**force** **OSw** HL Åb

**killing** **OIce** Grg bþþ 25 Vis 86, 87 Ömb 143 Misc 238, Jó Mah 8, 9, Jó Mah 11, 14, **ONorw** FrL Krb A 10 Mhb 5, GuL Mhb, **OSw** ÁVL Drb

**manslaughter/homicide** **OSw** ÁVL Md

Expressions:

**vigh ok værn** (OSw)

*force of arms* **OSw** UL Mb VmL Mb, Rb

See also: drap, orosta, striþ, valdsgærning, valdsverk, viglysing

Refs: CV s.v. vig; Fritzner s.v. vig; GAO s.v. Totschlag; Hertzberg s.v. vig; Maček 2009; Riusoy 2014; von See 1964, 21–22

**vighanzvaka** (OSw) noun

*drawn weapon* **OSw** HL Kgb

**vigharf** (OSw) **vighærfl** (OSw) noun

May refer to an inheritance of weapons and/or to an obligation to avenge a killing.

**combat inheritance** **OSw** HL Åb

See also: arf, vigh

Refs: Brink forthcoming

**vigharvi** (OSw) noun

**combat heir** **OSw** HL Åb

Expressions:

**eiga vigt um** (ON)

*entitled to defend and revenge* **ONorw** GuL Krb

**vigher ok vælför** (OSw)
vigsl (OSw) vigsl (OGu) vigsl (ON) noun
via (OSw) verb
anoint OSw UL Kgb
bless ONorw Eidsl 2.1, FrL KrbA 32, Gul Krb, OSw DL Kkb, Mb, HL Kkb, SdmL Kkb, UL Kkb, VmL Kkb
consecrate ODan SkKL 1, 3, OGu GL A 3, GS Ch. 3, OLce KRA 3, 4, ONorw Eidsl 40.2, FrL KrbA 8, OSw DL Kkb, HL Kkb, SdmL Kkb, Kgb, SmL, UL Kkb, VmL Kkb, YYgL Kkb, AVgL Kkb, OGgL Kkb
inagurate OSw SDmL Till
marry ODan ESjL 1, 3, JyL 1, VSjL 86, OSw DL Kkb, HL Kkb, UL Kkb, Äb, VmL Kkb, Äb, OGgL Kkb
ordain OGu GL Add. 1 (B 4)
wed OSw HL Kkb, Äb
See also: vigthman
vigging (OSw) viging (ON) noun
consecration ONorw BorgL 18.2, OSw UL Kkb (table of contents only), VmL Kkb
wedding OSw UL Kkb
See also: hionavigning, vigsl
vigframannaskin (OSw) noun
Literally ‘skin (supplied) by men fit for combat’. A tax paid in animal skin replacing the lepungsskin (q.v.) when the lepunger ‘levy’ was cancelled. Contrasted to the other skin-taxes, bælskin (q.v.) and lepungsskin (q.v.).
[vigframannaskin]-tax OSw DL Rb
Refs: KLNM s.v. skinnskat; Schlyter s.v. skin
vigframannatal (OSw) noun
number of men allowed to bear arms OSw HL Kkb
See also: haftatal, mantal, tal
vigthman (ODan) noun
consecrated man ODan SKKL 8
ordained man ODan JyL 2
vigvalder (OSw) vighsvalder (OSw) vighvalder (OSw) noun
place of a crime OSw YYgL Drb, AVgL Smb
scene of the killing OSw DL Mb, UL Mb, VmL Mb, OGgL Db
site of a killing OSw HL Kkb
See also: vigh
vigniauri (OGu) noun
testicle OGu GL A 19
vigs (OSw) vigs (OGu) vigsla (ON) vighils (OSw) vixl (OSw) noun
consecration OGu GL A 3, 8, ONorw BorgL 18.1, OSw DL Kkb, SdmL Kkb, Kgb, Till, SmL, YYgL Kkb, Rlb, AVgL Kkb, Rlb, OGgL Kkb
marriage OSw DL Kkb
ordination OLce Grg KlP 6
wedding OSw VmL Kkb, YYgL Kkb
See also: brullöp, gifta, giftarmal, vighia, vighning
vigslafa (OSw) noun
consecration fee OSw DL Kkb, VmL Kkb
vika (OSw) noun
nautical mile OSw HL Rb
See also: ukesjo
vild (OSw) vild (ODan) vild (ON) vilò (ON) villir (OSw) noun
favourable gift OSw SDmL Jb
prejudice ODan JyL 2
Expressions:
meò vilò (ON)
on purpose OLce Jó Fml 19
vildigh (ODan) adj.
partial ODan JyL Fort
See also: uvildigh
vilòr (ON) vildr (ON) adj.
good ONorw GLUL Mhb
vili (OSw) vilje (ODan) vilia (OGu) vili (ON) noun
Literally, ‘will’. Mainly contrasted to vaphi ‘accident’, a distinction presumed to be influenced by canon law. Definitions and examples of deeds characterized as committed by vili differ greatly. Whether a deed was done by vili or by vaphi had legal consequences; a deed done by vili was more severely punished and was seen as a breach not only against the victim but also against society.
acceptance OSw HL Mhb
 accord OLce KRA 12
agreement OGu GL A 32, OSw UL Kkb, Jb, Add. 1, VmL Kkb, Jb
consent ODan ESjL 2, 3, JyL Fort, 1, 3, SKKL 2, SKL 167, 219, VSjL 14, 53, 87, OGu GL A 28, OSw DL Bb, Gb, HL Kkb, Äb, Mb, Blb, SmL, UL Äb, Mb, Jb, Blb, Add. 6, VmL Äb, Bb, YYgL Add
desire OGu GL A 1, OSw UL Rb
inclination OGu GL A 24
intent ODan ESjL 2, 3, SKKL 9, SKL 168, VSjL 26, 57, 58, OSw HL Mhb, SdmL Kgb, Bb, Mb, Rb, Till, OGgL Db, Vm
intent (to damage) OSw YYgL Add
intention OLce Jó bfb 5 Mah 2, OSw SdmL Bb, UL Blb, VmL Bb, OGgL Eb
permission ODan ESjL 2, SKL 201, OSw VmL Jb
purpose OSw HL Äb
vilia

will (1) ODan JyL 1–3, SkL 108, 172, 226, OGu GL Add. 1 (B 4), Olce KRA 13, OSw DL Gb, Tjdb, HL Åh, Mb, UL Mb, YVgL Utgb, Add wish ODan ESjL 1, SkL 50, 131, ONorw GuL Krb, KvB, Leb, OSw HL Kkb
Expressions:

avund ok ilder vili (OSw) avund ok ilvilje (ODan)
malignancy and wrath OSw YVgL Rlb
hate or ill will ODan SkL 149
at vili (ODan) at vilja (ON)
deliberately ONorw GuL Leb
wilfully ODan JyL 3

mæþ vilia (OSw) mæth vilje (ODan)
according to the wishes ODan SkL 131
by will OSw HL Mb
intentionally OSw UL Mb VmL Mb
ODan ESjL 3 SkL 168 VSjL 57, 58
on purpose OSw HL Åb
wilfully ODan SkL 108, 172, 226
with consent ODan SkL 219
with intent ODan ESjL 2 VSjL 26 OSw SdmL Kgb UL Mb, Blb VmL Mb
with intention ODan SkL 9
See also: avund, gobvili, handaværk, ilvilje, vapí, vilia, viligaering, viliandis, viliaværk, vreþe
Refs: Descheemaeker 2009, 70–73;
KLNM s.v.v. forbytelse, vådaverk

vília (OSw) vilia (OGu) verb
intend OSw UL Mb, Blb, Rb, VmL Mb, Bb, Rb
mean OGU GL A 37
want OGU GL A 3, 6, 13, 20, 22–24, 28, Add. 1, 7 (B 4, 49)
will OGU GL A 2, 13
be willing OGU GL A 3, 20a, 28
wish OGU GL A 3, 7, 13, 14, 19, 20, 20a, 24a, 24d, 24f (64), 25, 26, 28, 32, 34, 36, 37, 44, 47, 61, Add. 1, 9 (B 4, 81), OSw UL passim, VmL passim
See also: vapí, vili

viliabraenna (OSw) noun
arson OSw YVgL Utgb

viligaering (OSw) noun
intent OSw SdmL Åb
intentional act OSw VmL Mb
See also: handaværk, vapí, vili, viliandis, viliaværk

viliæst (OSw) noun
defect by intent OSw ÅVgL Smb
See also: last, vili

viliandis (OSw) adv.

with the intention OSw UL Kgb, VmL Kgb
See also: handaværk, vapí, vili, viligaering, viliaværk

viliaværk (OSw) noun
deliberate act OSw UL Kgb, Mb, Blb, VmL Mb, Bb
inten OSw DL Bb, HL Blb, YVgL Urb, Add
intentional deed OSw SdmL Kkb, Mb
intentional killing OSw HL Mb
intentional killing fine OSw HL Mb
wilful OSw DL Mb, Bb
will (1) OSw YVgL Utgb
See also: handaværk, vapaværk, vapí, vili, viligaering, viliandis

viliaværksbot (OSw) noun
fine for an intentional deed OSw SdmL Bb, Mb
See also: bot

viliaværksdrap (OSw) noun
intentional killing OSw HL Mb
See also: drap, vili

viljaligr (ON) adj.
voluntary Olce KRA 12

vila (ON) verb
counterfeit Olce Jó Llb 71 Æj 16
falsify Olce Grg Lbþ 175 Rsp 227,
js Rkb 1, ONorw FrL Rgb 26
lose track Olce Grg Lbþ 172
mislead Olce Grg Lbþ 172

villinger (OSw) noun
madman OSw HL Jb

villupoka (ON) noun
fog of error Olce Js Kdb 3

vin (OSw) vin (ODan) noun
Literally ‘friend’, who, in addition to other witnesses, was present at certain purchases and who was obliged to testify or produce the seller in case of a later dispute.

aide ODan ESjL 2, 3, JyL 2, SkL 144
friend ODan ESjL 2, 3, SkL 113, VSjL 32,
OSw YVgL Vs, Th, Add., ÀVgL Tb
See also: fastar (pl.), vitni
Refs: Schlyter s.v. vin

vinga (OSw) verb
act as a purchase agent OSw SdmL Kmb
buy with a friend OSw ÀVgL Tb
sell with a friend OSw YVgL Tb
See also: vin
vinganaman (OSw) noun
purchase agent OSw SdmL Kmb, Tjdb
See also: vin
vinghan (OSw) noun
agency OSw SdmL Kmb
vingretta (ON) noun
squabble between friends ONorw GuL Mhb
See also: barsmið, dela
vingæf (OSw) vingjöf (ON) noun
Literally, ‘friend gift’. This word is used in three different ways. In Grg, it seems to have an entirely literal sense, with the ruling being that one might give such gifts as one wished to one’s friends during one’s lifetime. The heir could only object if it seemed that the gift-giver was trying to dispossess him. In the Swedish provincial laws, it seems most often to have a similar significance to giftarmaþer (q.v.), which is the expression used in HL, UL and VmL in similar circumstances. In this second meaning, it was the consideration given by the prospective husband to the giftarmaþer (q.v.), either at the meeting agreeing to a landowner to seal lease of land. If the arrangement failed, both the advance rental and the legal reward to the owner of an object that somebody else had found. In ODan and OSw, an oath that a person was the finder’s reward that the finder should receive. Also a reward that the finder should receive. Also a reward that the finder should receive.

Refs: CV s.v. unningi; F s.v. undingi; KLN M s.v. hittegods; Schlyter s.v. vinningelogh; Tamm and Vogt, eds, 2016, 310

vinnagæf

vinnagæf (OSw) (ON) noun
worker ONorw FrL Intr 20

vinræð (OSw) vinsorþ (OSw) noun
acting as a friend OSw YVgL Tb
witness at a purchase OSw ÅVgL Tb
See also: vin

vinjarspann (ON) noun
Possible scribal error for vinjar toddi oc smiörspann, a tax paid in butter by every household.

Refs: Cleasby and Vigfusson s.v. vinjarspann; NGL I, 257, note
vinna (OSw) vinna (OGu) vinna (ON) vinnask (ON)

vinnas (OSw) verb
afford to OGu GL A 20a, Add. 8 (B 55)
convict OSw HL Mb, SdmL Bb, UL Kgb, ÖgL Vm
be enough ONorw GuL Krb, Arb
find guilty OSw HL Mb
harvest ONorw GuL Llb
hunt ONorw GuL Krb
manage ONorw GuL Llb
prove OSw SdmL Kgb, YVgL Tb, ÅVgL Tb
be sufficient OSW UL Åb, Mb, Blb, Rb, VmL Åb, Mb, Bb, Rb
swear OGu GL A 16
testify OSW YVgL Jb, Add
win OSw YVgL Llb
witness against OSw YVgL Llb
work ONorw GuL Krb, Lób, Llb

Expressions:
til vinna, til wnnæ, vinna til (OSw)
convict OSw UL Åb, Mb, Blb, Add 12 VmL Mb
prove OSw UL Ab VmL Åb
laghlika til vinna, laghlika til vinna (OSw)

vinnningælogh (OSw) unningelogh (ODan) noun

In ODan and OSw, an oath that a person was the owner of an object that somebody else had found. Also a reward that the finder should receive.

finder’s reward ONorw FrL. Rgb 40
legal reward OSw ÅVgL Tb
oath of acquisition ODan ESjL 3, SkL 166, VSjL 87
recompense OSw YVgL Tb
reward OSw YVgL Tb, ÅVgL Tb

See also: unningjalausn

Refs: CV s.v. unningi; F s.v. undingi; KLN M s.v. hittegods; Schlyter s.v. vinningelogh; Tamm and Vogt, eds, 2016, 310

vinnumaðr (ON) noun
hired man Olce Jó Kab 25 Fml 3
servant OFar Seyð 7

worker ONorw FrL Intr 20

See also: vin
**vinsked** (OSw) *vindskeið* (ON) noun
A board nailed to the slanting gable side of a roof protecting it against the wind. In ONorw GuL (ch. 307), the person commissioned to provide a *vindskeið* to a boathouse for a warship was fined if he failed to do this. In OSw, appearing as one of several boundaries delimiting the borders of a house or farm, and as such deciding who was responsible for finding the killer of a guest killed on either side of it.

*bargeboard* ONorw GuL Leb, OSw DL Mb

Ref: CV s.v. *vindskeið*; KLNM s.v. *vindski*

**vinterdagher** (OSw) noun
winter day OSw SdmL Bb

See also: *vinternat*

**vintermylne** (ODan) noun
winter mill ODan ESjL 3

See also: *mylna, sumermylne*

**vinternat** (OSw) *vetrnætr* (pl.) (ON) noun
The first day, literally night, of winter. In OSw, not specified as to the date, but in Olce and ONorw, 14 October, indicating certain legally significant time limits. In the plural, at least in Olce Grg, referring to the preceding Thursday and Friday night before the beginning of winter (on a Saturday).

*beginning of winter* ONorw GuL Lb, Olb
*first day of winter* OSw DL Bb
*first night of winter* OSw SdmL Bb
*first winter’s night* OSw HL Bb

*Winter Nights* Olce Grg Klþ 3 Lþ 174, Jó Lþ 9, 21

See also: *sumarnat*

Ref: KLNM s.v. *første vinterdag*, *sommerdag*; Schlyter s.v. *vinternat*

**virðingarváttr** (ON) noun
something valued in money ODan JyL 2

**virðingarfé** (ON) noun
assessment ODan SkL 176, 207, 210, 234, 235

**virðing** (ODan) *virða* (ON) verb

Expressions:

*virða* dagr (ON)
*weekday* ONorw GuL Olb

See also: *sykn*

**virðingarpenning** (ODan) noun
something valued in money ODan JyL 2

**virþing** (ODan) *virþa* (ON) verb

Expressions:

*virþing* (ODan) *virþing* (ON) noun

*appraisal* Olce Jó Lþ 4 Lþ 38
*assessment* Olce Jó Kþe 7 Lþ 18 Kab 22 þbj 23
*estimate* ODan SkL 176, 207, 210, 234, 235

*estimated value* ODan SkL 150
*estimation* ODan ESjL 2
*stipulation* ONorw GuL Arb
*valuation* ODan ESjL 1–3, VSjL 17, 32, Olce Grg Lþb 178, Jó Kþe 16, ONorw GuL Mþb
*value* ODan SkL 145, 170, 200, 203
*valuing* Olce Grg Arþ 122, 125 Lþb 215, Js Ert 25
worth ODan JyL 3

**virþa** (OSw) *virth* (ODan) *virþa* (OGu) *virða* (ON) verb

*appraise* Olce Jó Kþe 14 Fml 22, ONorw GuL Arb
*assess* ODan VSjL 32, ONorw FrL Intr 10, GuL Arb
*claim* OGu GL A 10
*decide* OGu GL A 32
*estimate* ODan ESjL 2, ONorw GuL Trm
*evaluate* ODan ESjL 3

give (someone) the value (of something)
OGu GL Add. 9. (B 81)

*make a valuation* OGu GL A 30,
*OSw UL Bb, Vml Kmbr
*set a value upon* OGu GL A 40, 41, 45a, OSw UL Bb, Vml Mb
*take in payment of a debt* OGu GL A 63
*value* ODan ESjL 2, VSjL 32, 87, OFar Seyð 5, Olce Grg Arþ 122, Jó Lþb 50, 64, Js Kþv 1 Kab 4, 17, KRA 1, 1

See also: *bregða, lata, ræpa, skilia, vita*

**visa** (OSw) *vise* (ODan) *visa* (OGu) verb

*appoint* ODan SkL 44
*send* OGu GL A 51
*summon* OSw YVgL Drb, Jb, Utgb, ÁvgL Md, Sþl, Rþb

**visse** (ODan) noun
security ODan JyL 1

**vist** (OSw) *vist* (OGu) *vist* (ON) noun

*board* OSw YVgL Utgb, ÁvgL Föb
*food* ONorw GuL Mþb
*hospitality* ONorw EidsL 32.11
*keep* Olce Jó Kab 25
*lodging* Olce Grg Klþ 1, 2 þþþ 22, 53 Vis 97 Bat 113 Arþ 120 Ómb 143 Feþ 144 Misc 237, 249, Jó Kþe 17, Js Kab 19, KRA 1, 26, ONorw FrL Rþb 10
*position* OFar Seyð 3
*provisions* OGu GS Ch. 4
*residence* ONorw GuL Kþb
*work* Olce Jó Mah 29, ONorw GuL Lþb

See also: *ala, gæstning, skipvist*
vistafar (ON) noun

domicile Olce Grg Arp 118 Feþ 158

vistahus (OSw) noun

pantry OSw SdmL Kkb
storehouse OSw DL Kkb, UL
Kkb, KgGb, VmL Kkb, Kgb

vistavitn (OSw) noun

oath of defence OSw ÖgL Db
See also: vitni

vistfæstr (ON) vistfestr (ON) adj.

having a fixed abode Olce Jô Kge 24, 31
in settled lodging Olce Grg ßþþ
35, 78 Hrs 235 Tig 260

vit (OSw) noun

knowledge OSw UL Mb
majority OSw HL Âb, UL Kkb,
Âb, VmL Kkb, Âb, ÖgL Eb
See also: maghandi, omaghi

vita (OSw) vité (ODan) vita (OGu) vita (ON) vitas
(OSw) vité (ODan) vita (OGu) verb

Etymologically related to the homonym vita ‘to know’
and many of its different usages might be subsumed
under a general meaning ‘to make known’, which is
reflected in translations such as ‘to declare’. Used in
various stages of the legal procedure with more specific
translations; when focusing on the announcement of a
case to be handled at the þing, it might be translated
as ‘to accuse’, ‘to charge’, ‘to sue’, ‘to prosecute’.
When implying an investigation leading to an ensuing
declaration, it might be translated as ‘to try’, ‘to examine’,
‘to investigate’, ‘to value’. When referring to corresponding oaths and/or testimonies, it might be
translated as ‘to confirm’, ‘to witness’, ‘to strengthen’,
‘to substantiate’, ‘to defend’. When focusing on the
result of such preceding procedures it might be translated as ‘to prove’, ‘to convict’, ‘to determine’,
‘to ascribe’.

accuse ODan Jyl 2, 3, OSw DL Kkb, Mb, Bb,
Gb, HL Mb, SdmL Kkb, KgGb, Bb, Kmb, Mb,
Tjdb, SmL, UL Mb, Kmb, Rb, Add. 8, VmL Kkb,
Mb, Kmb, YVgL Rlb, Tb, Föb, ÖgL Kkb
be accused OSw UL Kkb, Âb, Mb,
Kmb, VmL Kkb, Mb, Kmb
acknowledge OSw UL Âb
act as witness OSw HL Mb
allege OSw YVgL Tb
be appraised OSw UL Stfbm
ascribe OSw YVgL Add
bear witness ODan Jyl 1, 2, OGu GL
A 14, 18, OSw ÖgL Eb, Db

blame ODan Jyl 3, OSw HL Mb
charge ODan Jyl 2, 3, OGu GL A 2, OSw HL Mb,
UL Mb, Bblb, VmL Rb, YVgL Tb, Utgb, ÄVgL Tb
be charged OSw UL Bblb
claim OSw UL Âb, VmL Âb
confirm OGu GL A 13, 23, 26, OSw DL
Mb, Bb, HL Kkb, Âb, Jb, Rb, UL KgGb, Âb,
Mb, Kmb, Bblb, VmL Âb, Jb, Kmb, YVgL
passim, ÄVgL Âb, Jb, Tb, ÖgL Db
confirm by oath OSw SmL, ÄVgL
Mb, Smb, Vs, Slb, Âb
convict ODan Jyl 3
corroborate OSw HL Âb
declare OGu GL A 3, OSw HL Âb, SdmL Kkb, KgGb,
Gb, Âb, Jb, Bb, Kmb, Mb, Tjdb, Rb, UL Rb, VmL Rb
defend OSw YVgL Drb, Rlb
determine ODan ESjL 2
examine OSw DL Ebl, HL Kkb, Bblb
correct by oath OSw SmL
fine Olce Jô Þfb 5
give evidence OSw HL Kkb
give proof ODan ESjL 3
give witness ODan ESjL 1
inquest OSw YVgL Add
inquire OSw YVgL Add, ÖgL Eb, Db
investigate OSw DL Eb, Gb, UL Kkb, Âb,
Mb, Jb, Rb, VmL Kkb, KgGb, Âb, Mb
know OGu GL A 2, 37, ONorw
GuL Krb, Kpb, Tfb, Mlb
probe OSw YVgL Add
prosecute OSw YVgL Föb
prove ODan ESjL 3, Jyl 1, SkKL 3−7, 12,
SkL passim, VSjL 1, 2, 16−18, 24, 71, 72,
OGu GL A 19, OSw DL Mb, Bb, Gb, Tjdb,
HL Mb, Jb, Rb, UL Kkb, VmL Kkb, YVgL Jb,
Kvab, ÄVgL Rlb, Jb, Kva, Tb, ÖgL Kkb
prove lawful acquisition OSw DL Bb
prove one’s right OSw HL Âb
put responsibility on OSw VmL Âb
state OSw YVgL Rlb
strengthen one’s case OSw HL Bblb
substantiate OSw DL Bb, UL Kkb, Âb, Mb, Jb, Bblb,
Rb, Add. 13, VmL Kkb, Âb, Mb, Jb, Kmb, Mb, Rb
sue OSw YVgL Add
swear ODan ESjL 3, Jyl 1, 3, SkL 13,
14, 18, 32, 72, 75, VSjL 73, 79
swear to (something) OGu GL A 14
testify OGu GL Add. 8 (B 55), OSw UL
Âb, Mb, Jb, Bblb, Add. 1, ÖgL Db
try **OSw** DL Mb, Bb, **HL** Kgb, Åb, Mb, Jb, Blb, Rb, **UL** Kmb, Rb, **Vnl** Kkb, Åb, Mb, Jb, Kmb, Rb
value **OSw** DL Tjdb
verify **OGu** GL A 19, **OSw** UL Mb
witness **ODan** EJSJL 3, **JyL** 1, 2, **SkL** 4, 67, 109, **VSJL** 6
See also: *dýlia*, *sanna*, *skynja*, *skærskuta*, *sökia*, *vinna*, *vita*, *vítna*, *vita*, *vítni*, *vitisorp*
Refs: Hertzberg s.v. *vita* 4

**vita** (**OSw**) noun
case of defence **OSw** YVgL Tb
confirmation **OSw** YVgL Åb
defence **OSw** YVgL Tb
judgement **OSw** YVgL Tb, Jb, ĀVgL Jb, Tb, Föb, Lek
knowledge **OSw** Vnl Kmb
precedence **OSw** DL Bb, Vnl Kkb, Jb
proof **ODan** SkL, 26, **VSJL** 1, 71
right **OGu** GL A 24f (64), **OSw** DL Eb, Mb, Gb, Vnl Kkb, Mb, Jb, YVgL Åb, Tb, Jb, Utgb, Add, ĀVgL Åb, Föb
right of defence **OSw** DL Tjdb
right to clear oneself by oath **OSw** SmL
right to confirm **OSw** YVgL Utgb
right to defend oneself **OSw** DL Kkb
right to prove **ODan** SkL 84
testimonial **OSw** UL Åb, YVgL Jb, ĀVgL Jb, Föb
verdict **OSw** YVgL Jb
witness **ODan** SkL 37, **OSw** YVgL Tb

**vitafé** (**ON**) noun
Literally ‘known property’. The term is used for cases involving debts for which there is evidence (e.g. witness testimony). Such cases cannot be contested by the defendant, thus the definition of ‘secure money’ given by CV. *Vitafé* is defined in Jó Kab 16 as ‘everything that witnesses know of’ (*það er allt vitafé er váttar vitu*) and in FrL Rgb 19 as ‘that which is secured before witnesses’ (*Pat er vita fé er fest er fyrir váttum*). This definition was expanded in Jó (Kab 21) to include property adjudged by a court or by the lögmaðr. By the fourteenth century this debt may have been documented in written form.

goods secured by verdict **ONorw** FrL Rgb 19
known debt **Olce** Js Kab 16, 21
notorious debt **Olce** Jó þfb 2 Llb
4, 13 Kab 4, 16 Fml 15
notorious property **ONorw** **GuL** Kpb, Llb, Tfb
Refs: CV; Dyrhaug 2012; F; **NGL** V

**vitavörðr** (**ON**) noun
watch at the beacons **ONorw** FrL Var 1, **GuL** Leb

**vite** (**ODan**) **viti** (**ON**) noun
compensation **ODan** **JyL** 3, **SkL** 189
financial penalty **ONorw** EidsL 11.1
fine **ODan** EJSJL 2, **Olce** Grg Þfb 147, **ONorw** FrL KrbA 22, 29 Rgb 33, **GuL** Krb, Mhb
offence **Olce** Grg Hrs 234
penalty payment **Olce** Grg Feþ 147 Hrs 234
security **ODan** EJSJL 2
See also: *refising*

**vitende** (**ODan**) **vitandi** (**ON**) adv.
knowingly **ODan** **JyL** 2, **Olce** Jó Kab 14, **Js** Mah 7

**viter** (**OSw**) **vitr** (**ON**) adj.
wise **ONorw** **GuL** Krb
Expressions:

**viter mapar** (**OSw**) knowledgeable man **OSw** **HL** Kkb
wise man **OSw** YVgL Add

**vitfirring** (**ON**) noun
insanity **Olce** Grg þþ 80, **ONorw** **GuL** Krb

**vitherlogh** (**ODan**) **vīþrlag** (**OGu**) **viðlaga** (**ON**) **viðrlag** (**ON**) **viðrōg** (**ON**) noun
additional fine **Olce** Jó **Sg** 3
compensation **OGu** GL Add. 8 (B 55)
deposit **OGu** GL Add. 8 (B 55)
fine **ONorw** **GuL** Krb
penal law **ODan** **JyL** Fort
penalty **Olce** Grg Tīg 268

**vitherleghisbrut** (**OSw**) **vidherlاغhbrut** (**OSw**) **vitherlagha brut** (**OSw**) **vithersake** (**ODan**) **counterpart** **ODan** **JyL** 2

**vithstorth** (**ODan**) **vithstør** (**ON**) noun
Illegal felling and chopping of a specified, large quantity of wood.
{vithstorth} **ODan** **VSJL** 66
See also: *støfahug*
Refs: Tamm and Vogt, eds, 2016, 316
viti (ON) noun
  beacon ONorw GuL Leb
  beacon fire ONorw FrL Var 1
vitne (OSw) vitne (ODan) vitna (OGu) vitni (ON) verb
  attest ONorw GuL Kpb
  bear witness OGu GL A 25, OSw DL Kkb, Tjdb, UL Kkb, Jb, ÖgL Eb, Db, Vm
  bring testimony against OSw ÖgL Kkb
  bring witness OSw ÖgL Eb
  confirm OSw YGl Tb
  consider (something) substantiated OSw DL Eb
decide OSw HL Jb
give precedence OSw HL Blb
prove ODan VSjL 72, OGU GL A 25,
OSw DL Bb, HL Kg, Blb
prove with witness OSw HL Mb
substantiate OSw UL Kg, Mb, Jb, Kmb, Blb, Rb, VmL Kg, Åb, Jb, Kmb, Bb
swear OGu GL A 25, OSw HL Åb
testify ODan ESjL 1, 3, OSw HL Rb, SmL, UL
Kkb, Mb, Jb, Blb, Rb, Add. 17, VmL Mb, Jb, Bb, Rb, YGl Tb, Kvb, ÂVgL Jb, Tb, ÖgL Eb
tie to a crime using witnesses OSw HL Mb
try OSw HL Kg
witness ODan JyL 1, 2, SkL 146, 155, 230,
VSjL 51, 77, OGU GL A 25, Add. 8 (B 55),
OLce Jó Kab 13, OSw DL Kkb, HL Rb, SdmL
Kgb, Jb, Bb, Rb, UL Mb, YGl Rlb, Add
Expressions:
  til vitna (OSw)
  substantiate OSw UL Mb
See also: uppihalda, vita, vitni
vitnalös (OSw) adj.
  without witnesses OSw YGl Add
vitnesbyrth (ODan) vitnishurðr (ON) noun
confirmation OFar Seyð 0
testifying OLce Grg þsp 31, Jó Kab 13, KRA 9
testimony ODan JyL 3, ONorw FrL
Arb 10 Jkb 1, GuL Løb
witness ODan JyL 1−3
witness statement ODan VSjL 20
witness-bearing ONorw EidsL 3.2
See also: vitni, vettishurðr
vitni (OSw) vitne (ODan) vitni (OGu) vitni (ON) noun
Originally ‘knowledge’, used for declaration of knowledge in a legal case, reflected in translations such as ‘testimony’, ‘statement’, ‘oath’, and hence for

the facts in a case that such a declaration provided, which is reflected in translations such as ‘evidence’, ‘proof’. Also a person testifying or being present at the scene of e.g. a crime or agreement, or at an announcement of such matters, as well as for one who resides in the area or for some other reason is presumed to have the knowledge required in a case, reflected in the translation ‘witness’, and hence for the act of witnessing e.g. a transaction, negotiation or agreement, which is reflected in the translation ‘supervision’. It is not always possible to determine which of the different usages is intended. Appearing in many compounds specifying type, function or circumstance. A vitni could thus be an actual eyewitness of a crime, transaction etc., or a witness of an announcement of a crime etc., or a type of character or local witness. A woman could act as a vitni in certain cases, particularly those involving childbirth.

corroboration OSw HL Åb
evidence OGu GL A 18, 19, 20a, 25,
OLce Js Mah 10, ONorw BorgL 17,13,
EidsL 12.5, OSw UL Kkb, VmL Kkb
judgement OSw DL Bb
oath OSw HL Rb
proof ODan ESjL 3, JyL 2, ONorw
FrL LjB 10, OSw HL Mb
statement ONorw FrL Intr 13
supervision OSw UL Åb, Vml Åb
testimony ODan JyL 2, 3, OFar Seyð 12, OLce
Grg Klþ 6, Jó Þsp 4, Js Þsp 6 Mah 11 LjB 25
Kab 2, KRA 2, 11, ONorw FrL KrB B 22 Var 7,
Gui Krb, Kpb, Løb, LjB, Kvb, Mhb, Olb,
OSw DL Kkb, Mb, Gb, Rb, UL Mb, Rb, UL Kkb, Kg, Åb, Mb, Jb, Kmb, Rb, YGl Rlb, Add,
ÂVgL Md, Smb, Slb, Rlb, Jb, Föb, ÖgL Eb
Db
verification OSw DL Bb, Tjdb
witness ODan ESjL 1−3, JyL 1−3, SkKl 5, 12,
SkL passim, VSjL passim, OFar Seyð 1, OGU GL
A 2−4, 16, 18−20 (B-text), 22, 23, 25, 26, 28, 44,
OLce Jó Mah 7 Kge 18, ONorw BorgL 12.1 16.8,
EidsL 30.7, FrL Intr 15 KrB A 2, OSw DL Kkb, Mb, Bb, Gb, Tjdb, HL Kkb, Åb, Mb, Jb, Kmb, Rb, SdmL Kkb, Kg, Gb, Åb, Jb, Bb, Kmb, Mb, Tjdb, Rb, SmL, UL Kkb, Kg, Åb, Mb, Jb, Kmb, Blb, Rb, VmL Kkb, Åb, Mb, Jb, Kmb, Rb, YGl passim,
ÂVgL Md, Gb, Rlb, Jb, Kva, Tb, ÖgL Kkb, Eb
Db
witness (i.e. person giving testimony) ONorw
GuL Kpb, Løb, LjB, ArB, Kvb, Mhb, TjB, OlB, LjB
witness (i.e. testimony) ONorw
GuL Løb, LjB, Mhb, OlB
Expressions:

biskops vitne (ODan)
bishop witness ODan JyL 2

bæra vitni (OSw)
testify OSw UL Åb, Rb VmL Åb, Rb
gothe mæns vitne (ODan)
testimony of good men ODan JyL 2

granna vitne (OSw)
witness of neighbours OSw SdmL Jb

jæflík vitni (OSw)
uncertain testimony OSw YVgL Add

mað lagha witnum ok lagha domum (OSw)
with lawful witness and lawful judgment OSw ÖgL Kkb

mað vin ok vitni (OSw)
with a friend and witness OSw YVgL Tbl, Add ÄVgL Tbl

úiaflít vitni (OSw)
undisputable testimony OSw YVgL Add

ymslík vitni (OSw)
disputable testimony OSw YVgL Add
ccontradictory testimony OSw YVgL Add

vitnit mikla (ON)
ordeal ONorw GuL Mhb

See also: andvitni, jarnbyrð, skæl, skærsl, vita, vitna, vitesbyrð, vitskórþ, vætti

Refs: Cleasby and Vigfússon s.v. vitni; Fritze
s.v. vitni; Hellsquist s.v. vitne; Hertzberg s.v. vitni; KLNM s.v. vitne; Lund s.v. vitni; Schlyter s.v. vitni

vitnisfastr (ON) adj.
proven Olce Jó Sg 3 Mah 26 Kge 29 Llb 35, 48

vitnighildr (OSw) adj.
allowed to witness OSw DL Rb

See also: gilder, vitni

vitinskuna (OGu) noun
woman witness OGu GL A 2

See also: vitni

vitnismal (OSw) noun
prosecution substantiated by testimony OSw UL Blb, Rb
testimony OSw HL Rb, SdmL Rb, UL Rb

See also: mal (1), vitni

vitnismáper (OSw) vitnismaór (ON) noun
witness Olce Jó Fml 23, ONorw FrL Jkb 8,
OSw DL Bb, Rb, HL Rb, SdmL Kmb, YVgL Rlb, Tbl, Add, ÄVgL Rlb, Tbl, ÖgL Db

See also: mæper, vitni

vitnissance (ON) adj.
proven guilty Olce Jó Fml 8
witnessed ONorw EidsL 50.12

vitra (OGu) verb
confirm OGu GL A 20

See also: uppihalda, vita

vituskтир (pl) (OSw) noun
precedence OSw SmL

vitrors (OSw) vitors (OGu) viturð (OSw) vizorþ (OSw) noun

The right, granted to one party in a conflict, to provide evidence (such as testimony, witnesses, compurgators); if successful the counterpart was not allowed to reply. Generally granted to the defendant if there was some concealment involved, otherwise to the plaintiff. The translations reflect different aspects of this central meaning; focusing on the evidence: ‘evidence’, ‘testimony’ and ‘oath’, on the right: ‘right to prove’, ‘right to defend oneself’, ‘right to substantiate’, ‘right’, ‘precedence (to prosecute)’, ‘advantage’, ‘preference’, or on the evidence being the final word in the matter: ‘final verdict’, ‘judgement’, ‘deciding word’, ‘winning a case’. Corresponding to ON vitorð ‘knowledge’, appearing in other sources.

admissible evidence OSw SdmL Kkb, Kgb, Gb, Áb, Jb, Bb, Kmb, Mb, Tjdb, Rb, Tíll

advantage OSw HL Áb
deciding word OSw ÖgL Kkb, Ebl, Db
evidence OSw DL Kkb, UL Mb, Kmb, Blb, Rb, VmL Rb

final verdict OSw HL Kkb

judgement OSw YVgL Tbl, Jb, Add, ÄVgL Jb

oath OSw HL Rb, YVgL Add

precedence OSw DL Bb, Gb, HL Mb, Kmb, Blb, Rb, UL Kkb, Áb, Mb, Jb, Kmb, Blb, Rb, VmL Kkb, Àb, Mb, Jb, Kmb, Bb, Rb

preference to prosecute OSw DL Mb

right OGu GL A 28, OSw DL Bb, Gb, Tjdb, Rb, SmL, UL Kgb, Áb, Mb, VmL Áb, Rb, ÖgL Db

gfront of OSw DL Tjdb

right to be compensated OSw DL Mb

right to defend OSw DL Bb

right to defend oneself OSw DL Kkb, Mb, HL Mb

right to prove OSw HL Rb

right to substantiate OGu GL A 13, 19, 20, 20a, 22, 23, 25, Add. 7 (B 49), OSw VmL Mb, Kmb

testimony OSw YVgL Add, ÖgL Kkb

winning a case OSw HL Kkb
See also: *vättord*, *vita*

Refs: Helquist s.v. *vitsord*; Hertzberg s.v. *vitorð*; KLNM s.v. *rettergang*; Schlyter s.v. *vitsord*; Strauch 2008a; Äqvist 1989, 182

**vittia** (OSw) verb

- inspect *OSw ÁVgL Åb*
- *vittia* (OSw) verb

**vitr** (OSw) noun

- case without a defence *OSw YVgL Tb, ÁVgL Tb*
- *vitr* (OSw) noun

**vitrberg** (OSw) noun

- pile of wood *ONorw GuL Lib, Tjb*
- woodpile *OSw UL Mb, VmL Mb*
- *vitrberg* (OSw) noun

**vitr** (OSw) verb

- firewood *OGu GL A 25, 26*
- forest *ONorw GuL Lib*
- timber *ONorw GuL Kpb, Lib, Ttb, ObL, *OSw VmL Kkb*
- wood (2) *OSw SdmL Kkb*
- *vitr* (OSw) verb

**vitr** (OSw) noun

- case in which a plaintiff is to prove his case against the defendant *OSw VmL Rb*
- evidence *OSw UL Rb*
- *vitr** (OSw) noun

**vitrbinda** (OSw) noun

- charge (someone) with (something) *OSw UL Mb, Rb, VmL Åb, Mb (table of contents only), Rb*
- convict *OSw UL Mb, Kmb, Lib, Rb, VmL Kmb, Bb, Rb*
- find guilty *OSw UL Mb, Rb, VmL Mb, Rb*
- *vitrbinda** (OSw) verb

**viper** (OSw) noun

- community *OSw UL Blb*
- book concerning building or community *OSw HL För, Blb*
- *viper** (OSw) noun

**viperdelas** (OSw) verb

- disagree *OSw UL Kkb, VmL Kkb*
- *viperdelas** (OSw) verb

**viperdelumænar** (OSw) noun

- adversary *OSw SdmL Rb*
- disputing man *OSw ÖgL Kkb*
- *viperdelumænar** (OSw) noun

**viperanga** (OSw) verb

- acknowledge *OSw HL Mb*
- admit *OSw DL Kkb, Bb, HL Rb, SdmL Bb, Mb, Tjdb, UL Kkb, Åb, VmL Kkb, Äb, Rb, YVgL Kkb, Drb, Gb, Rlb, Tb, Föb, Add, ÁVgL Md, Tb, Fös, ÖgL Eb, Db*
- avow *OSw ÁVgL Md*
- confess *OSw DL Mb*
- recognize *OSw ÁVgL Åb*
- *viperanga** (OSw) noun

**vipergeild** (OSw) noun

- counter-payment *Olce Grg Arp 118*
- *vipergeild** (OSw) noun

**viperhætta** (OSw) noun

- compensate *OSw YVgL Utgb, Add*
- be fined *OSw DL Kkb, Bb*
- be guilty to compensate *OSw YVgL Tb*
- be liable for *OSw UL Blb*
- be liable to a fine of *OSw UL Kkb, Rb, VmL Kkb, Gb, Mb, Jb, Kmb, Rb*
- be liable to compensate *OSw YVgL Föb*
- lose *OSw YVgL Utgb*
- pay a fine *OSw DL Bb, Tjdb, Rb, UL Rb, VmL Rb*
- pay compensation *OSw DL Blb*
- risk *OSw YVgL Kkb*
- *viperhætta** (OSw) noun

**viperkænna** (OSw) noun

- (a fine of) *OGu GL A 6, 58*
- *viperkænna** (OSw) noun

**viperkænnas** (OSw) verb

- acknowledge *OSw SdmL Kmb, UL Åb, Rb, VmL Åb, Rb*
- admit *OSw HL Mb*
- admit to *OSw UL Mb, Rb, VmL Mb, Rb*
- claim *OSw UL Jb*
- *viperkænnas** (OSw) verb

**viperkænnas** (OSw) noun

- make an admission *OSw UL Jb*
- *viperkænnas** (OSw) noun

**viptaka** (OSw) verb

- accept *OGu GL A 6, OSw UL Jb, Kmb, Blb, Rb, VmL Jb*
- *viptaka** (OSw) verb
acknowledge ODan ESjL 2
admit ODan SkL 118
admit to OGu GL A 14, OSw UL Kmb, VmL Kmb
adopt OGu GL A 20a
catch ODan ESjL 3
receive OSw UL Kgb, Åb, VmL Kkb, Åb
take OGu GL A 20
take back OGu GL A 34
take responsibility OGu GL A 20a, 37
See also: liuta, lypta

viþertakuþiufnaþer (OSw) noun
receiving stolen goods OSw SdmL Tjdb

viþertakuþiuver (OSw) noun
hider of theft OSw YVgL Tb
receiver OSw AVGl Tb
receiver of stolen goods OSw SdmL Tjdb
someone who hides stolen goods OSw HL Mb
See also: piuver

viþervaruman (OSw) viþer vara man (OSw) noun
Literally ‘present man’, who, in addition to other witnesses, was present at for instance a land transaction or at the payment of a debt.
eyewitness OSw SdmL Kgb, Jb, Kmb, Mb, UL Åb, VmL Mb
Refs: Schlyter s.v. viþervarum man, viþer vara man

viþervist (OSw) viðrivist (ON) noun
abetting OSw Øgl Db
presence Olce Jó Kab 13
See also: atvist, forvist, hema, husa, samvist, samvara

viþbratta (OGu) noun
dispute OGu GS Ch. 1

viþskiðli (OSw) noun
superstition OSw YVgL Rlb, Add
See also: troldomber

viþgaferði (ON) viþgaferli (ON) vigaferð (ON) noun
battle Olce Jó Kab 2

case of killing ONorw GuL Krb
homicide Olce Jó MagBref bfb 8
killing ONorw FrL Intr 2
killing case Olce Js bfb 6, ONorw FrL Var 44

viþglyþing (ON) noun
The viþglyþing (‘killer’s report’) was the announcement given by a killer that he had committed a killing for which he assumed full responsibility.
announcement of killing ONorw GuL Mb
declaration of a killing Olce Jó Mah 10

killing announcement Olce Js Mah
14, ONorw FrL Mhb 7 Var 12
Refs: Helle 2001, 90; Jurasinski 2002; KLNM s.v.v. drab, lysing, provsbrev, vitne, landsvist

viglyþingarvitni (ON) noun
testimony of a killing announcement Olce Js Mah 14, ONorw FrL Mhb 7
testimony to the declaration of a killing Olce Jó Mah 10
witness to the report of a killing ONorw GuL Mhb
See also: vitni

vigsakabót (ON) vigsakarbætr (ON) noun
compensation in killing cases Olce Grg Misc 249
See also: rætter, vígbót

vигsbót (ON) vигsbætr (ON) noun
compensation for killing Olce Grg
Vis 95 Bat 113, Jó Kge 17
See also: rætter, vigsakabót

vigsleði (ON) noun
treatment of homicide Olce Grg Vis 96

vигsvættvangsbúi (ON) vигsvetrangsbúi (ON) noun
neighbour of a killing place Olce Grg Vis 90

vigsvök (ON) noun
killing case Olce Grg Þþþ 57, 80 Vis 86, 87
Bat 113 Arþ 120 Fþþ 167 Misc 238, 254

vigvöldr (ON) noun
A ‘battle-stick’; a cudgel.
whatever does duty for a weapon Olce Grg Vis 86
Refs: CV s.v. vigvöldr; Fritzer s.v. vigvöldr

vikingr (ON) noun
viking ONorw GuL Leb

vikverir (pl.) (ON) noun
people from Vika ONorw GuL Leb

visendr (pl.) (ON) noun
family members who act as guarantors ONorw FrL Sab 2

visvitandi (ON) adj.
knowing Olce Jó Lbþ 57 Kab 25 þþþ 1, KRA 10
witting Olce Grg Feþ 158 Lbþ 194 Fþþ 224 Rsþ 227
See also: vitende

vitigjald (ON) noun
penalty payment Olce Grg Hrs 234

vitislauss (ON) vitiluss (ON) adj.
unpenalized Olce Grg Þþþ 78
Lþþ 117 Lþþ 201 Fþþ 225

vitr (ON) adj.
liable to a fine ONorw GuL Krb, Tfb, Mhb, Leb
vrak (ODan) noun
wreck ODan ESjl 3, JyL 3, SkL 164, 165

vrakelot (ODan) noun
casting of lot ODan ESjl 1

vranger (OSw) rangr (ON) adj.
false OSw YVgL Frb, ÁVgL Slb
wrong ONorw GuL Leb

vranglika (ODan) adv.
wrongfully ODan SkL 78

vrangt (ODan) rangt (ON) adv.
faithfully ODan JyL 2
without good reason ONorw GuL Leb
wrongly ONorw GuL Tfb

vrangvisa (OSw) noun
wrong OSw SdmL Till

vrath (ODan) noun
Defined as twelve pigs. JyL considered intentional illegal grazing by a vrath a gang crime (ODan härværk), which was severely punished. Contrasted to damage made by stray or single animals.
drove ODan JyL 3, SkL 169
pig drove ODan JyL 3

See also: hiorþ, hærværk, stoth

vretàgarþer (OSw) noun
fence around a clearing strip OSw SdmL Bb

vreter (OSw) noun
clearing strip OSw SdmL Bb

vreþ (OSw) vreethe (ODan) raiþi (OGu) noun
Literally ‘wrath, anger, rage’. Used of unpremeditated deeds and accusations, such as a husband accusing his wife of adultery which he later retracts (OSw SmL), as well as of violent deeds, such as attacking a man at his home when he has laid down his spear (ODan SkL). Appearing in expressions such as mæþ vreþe (ODan) ‘in anger’; vreþe ok braþe (OSw) ‘anger and haste’.

anger ODan ESjl 2, SkL 87, OGu GL A 8, OSw SmL

vreþer (OSw) adj.
angry OSw ÆgL Eb
in wrath OSw YVgL Rlb, Add

vreþshand (OSw) noun
anger OSw ÆgL Vm
rage OSw DL Eb

vreþsvili (OSw) vreþsivi (OSw) noun
anger OSw ÁVgL Md
wrath OSw ÁVgL Sm, Rlb

See also: vapi

vreþsværk (OSw) noun
fit of rage OSw ÆgL Kkb

vreþa (OSw) vreþke (ODan) rvaka (OSw) rvæka
(OSw) vraka (OSw) verb
drive away OSw UL Áb, Jb, Kmb, Blb, VmL Áb, Jb, Kmb, Bb, Rb
evict OSw VmL Jb
exclude OSw UL Rb, VmL Kkb
expel OSw SmL
pursue ODan ESjl 3
refuse OSw SmL
reject OSw ÁVgL Rlb
release OSw UL Bb
send away OSw UL Bb

See also: invræka

væggiarköp (OSw) noun
Literally a ‘purchase (within the) walls’, i.e. between spouses. These were not made public at the þing ‘assembly’.

wall purchase OSw YVgL Jb, ÁVgL Jb

Refs: Schlyter s.v. væggiar köp, væggia köp

vægha (1) (OSw) vaghhe (ODan) vega (OGu) vega (ON) viga (ON) verb
commit manslaughter OGu GL Add. 1 (B 4)
kill ODan ESjl 3, SkKL 7, OGU GL A
8, 14, Add. 1 (B 4), OLice Grg Vis 86, 87
Misc 249, Jó Prb 5 Mah 1, 16, Js Mah 1,
ONorw FrL Mhb 1, GuL Krb, Tfb, Mhb
slay OSw UL Mb, VmL Mb

See also: draepa, sla, spilla

vægha (2) (OSw) verb
waver OSw VmL Bb
weigh OSw VmL Kkb

væghafynd (OSw) noun
find on a road OSw HL Mb, SdmL Tjdb

væghandi (OSw) vegandi (ON) noun
killer OLice Grg Þsp 25, 80 Bat 113, Jó Mah 1, 9, Js Mah 2, 11, ONorw FrL Intr 3 Mhb 7 Sab 2, GuL Mhb, Sab, OSw DL Mb, YVgL Drb, ÁVgL Md

vægher (OSw) vægh (ODan) vegr (OGu) vegr (ON) vægh (OSw) noun

Roads appear, among other things, concerning the responsibility for their building and maintenance to varying width according to place and function (cf. þjóðvegr). They also appear regarding, the protection enjoyed by travellers particularly to and from church, assembly etc., the risk of encountering crime, which was less severely punished on the road than in for instance one’s home, and the procedure for dealing with lost and found objects on the road (cf. fynd and lysning). There are numerous compounds for
various types of roads referring to their function, such as OSw likvægher and grasvægher, i.e. roads for transportation of corpses and hay respectively. There are also several compounds for various public roads, possibly suggesting a difference in status or standard, e.g. ODan athelvægh (q.v.), hærethsvægh (q.v.), ON fjöðvegr and OSw almenningsvægher (q.v.), farvægher (q.v.).

**common highway** OSw DL Bb

**highway** Olæc Jó bjb 12, ONorw FrL KrkB 19, OSw DL Bb, UL Blb, VmL Bb

**journey** OSw UL Ab, VmL Åb

**path** ODan ESjL 3, SkL 186

**pathway** OSw UL Kkb, VmL Kkb

**right of way** OGu GL A 24f (64)

**road** ODan ESjL 2, 3, JyL 1, SKL 68−70, 97, 137, VjL 72, OGu GL A 22 (B-text only), OSw DL Eb, Bb, HL Kgb, Mb, Blb, SmL Kkb, Kgb, Gb, Bb, Mb, UL Kgb, Mb, Blb, VMl Kgb, Mb, Bb, YVgL Kkb, Rlb, Tb, Jb, Kvab, Föb, Add, ÁYgl Kkb, Jb, Kva, Tb

**route** OSw UL Bb, VmL Bb

**side** OSw UL Blb, Rb, VmL Bb, Rb

**way** OSw HL Blb, UL Kgb, VmL Kgb

Expressions:

**sitia a vægh** (OSw)

wait in ambush OSw HL Kgb

**farin vægher** (OSw) **faren vægh** (ODan)

common road ODan JyL 2, 3

**highway** ODan JyL 3

**road** OSw YVgL Tb ÁVgL Tb

**svoren vægh** (ODan)

Not defined, but possibly analogous to svoren toft (cf. tomt) and hence a road converted from common land (ODan almenning) by all men of the village. Seems to have entailed some special status and protection for its travellers.

**sworn road** ODan JyL 56

See also: farvægher, gata, ta

Refs: Lundbye 1933a; Schück 1933; Steen 1933a

**väghfarandi** (OSw) **väghfærende** (ODan) adj.

**itinerant** ODan JyL 2, 3

**travelling** OSw UL Kkb, Mb, Kmb, VmL Kmb

**wayfaring** OSw HL Mb, SmL Kkb, Bb, Tjdb, SmL, YVgL Add, Ógl Kkb

See also: vægher

**väghin** (OSw) adj.

Appears in the phrase mark væghin translated as ‘silver in weight’ etc., contrasted to the current value of coins.

**väghsel** (ODan) noun

bribe ODan ESjL 2

See also: muta

**væna** (OSw) **vænasak** (ON) verb

In ONorw, to charge/sue/accuse in a regular manner, but only appearing concerning adultery. In OSw, specifically concerning cases without witnesses or proof, such as certain cases of adultery (UL, VmL), killing of unbaptized children (ÖgL) and complicity in crime. Some regulations reveal special handling of cases based on suspicion: ÖgL problematizes that ordeals were no longer allowed and states that these cases should not lead to a death sentence, and in HL the accused was to appoint part of the næmd ‘panel’ settling the case.

**accuse** ONorw GuL Mb

**claim** ONorw GuL Tjb

**suspect** OSw HL Åb, SmL Tjdb, Rb, UL Åb, VmL Åb, Bb, ÖgL Kkb, Eb

See also: grun, humanal, jæva, vanesak

**vænslabot** (OSw) noun

fine for a crime based on suspicion OSw SmL Tjdb

See also: bot, væna

**vænslamal** (OSw) **vænslomal** (OSw) noun

case where there is mere suspicion

**OSw** UL Åb, Mb, VmL Mb

**vænslasak** (OSw) **vænslasak** (OSw) noun

case based on circumstances OSw SmL Rb

case where there is mere suspicion

**OSw** UL Mb, Bb, VmL Bb

**vænte** (OSw) **væne** (ODan) verb

believe OSw UL Åb, VmL Åb

**expect** OSw UL Kgb

**suspect** ODan JyL 2

**værelshvorning** (ODan) **veraldhöfðingi** (ON) noun

secular chieftain Olæc KRA 7

secular lord ODan JyL Fort

See also: hófðingi

**værelskote** (ODan) verb

convey forever ODan SkL 84

convey to eternal possession ODan VjL 85

convey to ownership as long as the world may last ODan VjL 85
værgæld (OSw) vereldi (OGu) værold (OSw) noun
The wergild (‘man price’, ‘worth of a man’) payable for a killing. There are equivalents in other West Germanic languages and the first element of the word is related to ON verr, ‘man’. The second element is related to ON giald, OSw gæld (q.v.), ‘payment’. Schlyter in his glossary points out that the only OSw instance of the word, as found in HL (værold), should be værgæld. He records the OGu form under a separate entry. Wessén suggests that both vereldi and værold were loan words from a West Germanic language, but this has been rejected by Brink (2010b, 127). He instead suggests that the forms found came into OGu and OSw (where it occurs only in HL), via ON legal texts, and ultimately from OE wergild, but that the form was altered by confusion with OSw værold, ‘world’. In the context in which it occurs in HL, it refers only to the king’s portion of the manprice. The usual word in Swedish provincial laws is manbot (q.v.) (ÄVgL) and cognates, whereas ON has vigsbótt (q.v.) and vigsbætr.

It was the sum of money that a killer owed to the kindred of the victim to compensate them for the death. It was the means by which a wronged family could obtain satisfaction from wrongdoers, without resorting to a blood feud. Swedish provincial laws demonstrate how the latter was gradually replaced by a system of compensation. In HL, the family is given the choice of revenge or payment (seven marker in silver, or 9 1/3 marker in coin, to the family and four, or 5 1/3 in coin, to the king). Levels of wergild are defined in GL chapters 14 and 15. These varied with the status of the person killed and sometimes with the status of the killer. The sums varied from six örar in coin for a slave in his banda (q.v.) to three marker in gold, 96 marker in coin, for a Gotlander, the coinage being considerably less valuable in Gotland than in Hålsingland, for example. The level of wergild seems in GL to have been used as a basis for calculating fines to be paid in general. It was sometimes demanded of a thief of between two örar and a mark of silver, equating theft with a killing (GU 38), but leaving an ambiguity over whether the amount depended on the status of the thief or the person from whom he had stolen. It could also be the punishment for the abduction of a woman and rape (GL 21, 22) and for taking stolen goods into another’s house to incriminate him (GL 37). It was also demanded of a person causing injury by carrying fire to another’s house (GL 51). A third of a wergild was even payable if an animal caused someone’s death (GL 17).

In ONorw laws, a wergild ring (see bogher) was the compensation to be paid by a member of the killer’s family to the corresponding member of the family of the killed man. Outside the circle of the closest relatives (the ‘ring men’ mentioned in the GuL 218–22), the GuL distinguishes three circles, groups of receivers and corresponding groups of payers. Each group of receivers or payers was called an uppnám (q.v.). The amount to be paid was differentiated between the values of the lives of individuals of various social classes. GuL contains different systems of assessing the wergild (cf. Robberstad).

compensation OGu GL A 15
fine for manslaughter OSw HL Mb
wergild OGu GL A 9, 12–18, 20–22, 28, 37, 38, 51, Add. 1, 2 (B 4, 17), GS Ch. 2
wergild compensation OGu GL A 15
See also: bandavereldi, bogher, bot, grið, gæld, krafarvereldi, lögbaugr, manbot, mangeild, vigsakabót, vigsbót

Refs: Brink 2010b; Helle 2001, 14, 110, 117, 144; Hertzberg, s.v. jóversök; KLN, s.v. mansbot; Peel 2015, 106–07 note 9/10–11, 118–19 notes 15/2–6–15/6–12, 119–20 notes 16/2–4–16/9–13, 121–22 notes 17/17–19/17–19–21; Radding 1989, 617; Robberstad 1981, 370–75, 380; Schlyter 1877, s.v. vereldi, værold; SL GL, 250 note 20; Vogt 2010, 121, 133, 143–51

væria (OSw) værje (ODan) veria (OGu) verja (ON) værplia (OSw) verb
Refers to defence and acquittal in a legal case. Although displaying some overlap, the defence is represented in translations such as ‘defend’, ‘deny’, ‘excuse’, ‘give defence’, ‘respond’, ‘substantiate’, and the acquittal is reflected in translations such as ‘acquit’, ‘exonerate’, ‘free’, ‘clear’, ‘free from fines’. Both defence and acquittal could be performed by the defendant alone as well as by oath-helpers, witnesses, occasionally other men involved in the dealings at hand, sometimes other actual eye-witnesses or other local men assumed to have knowledge of the facts of the case, or a group of nominated men, sometimes referred to as a næmd (q.v.). Both defence and acquittal could be reached through an eper ‘oath’. Appearing in numerous phrases and expressions, such as: döma warþæ ’deem innocent’ (OSw UL Kkb 19), gíter han æy swa wart ’if he cannot defend it like this’ (ODan SkL 80), með fastum væria ’to defend with transaction witnesses’ (OSw SdmL Jb 9), væri sik medh landzlaghum ’defend oneself according to the law of the land’ (OSw HL Mb 8), væri með fingshtårn manna epe ’defend with an oath of fourteen men’ (OSw ÓgL Kkb 24),
defend himself according to the law’ (OIce Js Mah 13). Also ‘to fend for’, ‘to fend off’, ‘to defend’ referring to the care, protection and defence of children, houses, land etc., for example værje ok æj hærje ‘defend and not destroy’ (ODan SkL 57).

*defend* (ODan) noun
- advocate *OSw* UL Rb, *Vml* Rb
- defend *OSw* ESjL 2, *ODan* ESjL 1, *OSw* SdlM Add
- defendant *Oice* Grg ðsp 35
- be innocent *OGu* GL A 37, *OSw* UL Kkb
- child without protection *ODan* ESjL 3
- defend oneself *OSw* UL Kkb, Gkb, Mb, Kmb, Rb, *Vml* passim *OGu* GL A 4, 20a, 22
- to be the defendant *OSw* GL A 19, 22
- guarantor *OSw* UL Kkb, Āb
- the one who wants to defend himself *OSw* DL Kkb
- parent *OSw* HL Mb
- protector *ODan* VsjL 1

*vaerje* (ODan) noun
- guardian *ODan* ESjL 2, 3, *Jyl* 1, 2
- guardianship *ODan* Jyl 1

*vaerjende* (ODan) adj.
- the one who wants to defend himself *OSw* DL Kkb

*vaerjandi* (ON) noun
- to fend off *ODan* ESjL 1

act *OSw* Vml Kmb
- defence *ODan* Jyl 1, *OGu* GL A 28, *OSw* SdlM Kgb, Gb, Bb
- case *ONorw* GuL Kpb

*deed (1)* *ONorw* EidsL 12.4, *GuL* Mhb, *OSw* DL Gb, Tjdb, *HL* Mb, SmL, *VylG* Drb, Āb, Tb, *AVg* Md, Āb
- device *OSw* SdlM Bb

labor *Oice* Jó Kab 25
- mischievous deed *ONorw* FrL KrbA 10
- misdeed *ONorw* GuL Tjb

*vaerka* (OSw) *verkia* (OSw) verb
- commit a crime/offence *OSw* UL Rb, *Vml* Rb
- hurt *OGu* GL Add. 7 (B 49)
The word værn alone had a multiple of meanings apart from simply a physical enclosure, usually bounded by fencing. It meant, amongst other things, ‘defence’, ‘guardian’, ‘proof’ and ‘protection’.

all the farmers in a collective OSw UL Blb, VmL Bb

See also: staðr, værn, værnalaghi, værnareþer, værnarord, værnaruf, værnkallaþer

Refs: KLNM s.v.v. hegn, tröghbolagh;
Schlyter s.v. værnalaghi

værnalaghi (OSw) værnalage (OSw) noun

farmer in a collective OSw UL Kkb, Blb, VmL Bb

See also: bolfstær, boltstapsmæder, bonde, jorþeghandi, karl

værnareþer (OSw) værnareiðr (ON) noun

defence oath Olce Grg þsp 47

oath in cases of defence OSw DL Rb

See also: eþer

værnarord (OSw) noun

right to defend oneself OSw DL Mb

værnaruf (OSw) noun

destruction of fences OSw HL Blb

værnkallaþer (OSw) adj.

protected OSw UL Blb, VmL Bb

See also: friþkallaþer

værsla (OSw) noun

custody OSw YVgL Rlb

værþ (OSw) værþ (ODan) værð (ON) værdhe (OSw) noun

amount paid OSw HL Jb
cost Olce Js Rkb 1 Kab 13
goods OSw UL Jb
money ODan E§JL 3
payment ODan SkL 12, 78, OFar Seyð 10, ONorw GuL Krb, Løb, Leb
price Olce Jó Lbb 6 Kab 20 Jhb 16 Fml 25
purchase sum OSw DL Blb, HL
Kmb, YVgL Jb, Add, ÁVgL Jb
value ODan JyL 1, SkL 47, Olce Jó Kab 18, OSw HL Kkb, Blb, UL Jb, ÁVgL Jb
worth ONorw GuL Kpb, Olb, OSw UL Jb
See also: sal

værþórar (pl.) OSw væðaurar (pl.) (ON) væðeyrir (ON) noun

money OSw YVgL Add
purchase sum Olce Grg Ómb 137
ransom fee ONorw GuL Løb
valuables OSw SdmL Áb
value Olce Jó Llb 39
worth Olce Jó Llb 35
See also: leysingsaurar (pl.)
væslirmæn (pl.) (OSw) noun
poor OSw ÁVgL Kkb
væstgötar (pl.) (OSw) noun
\{västgötar\} OSw ÁVgL Kkb
Expressions:
allir væstgötar (pl.) (OSw)
all Væstgötar OSw YVgL Gb
västgötsker (OSw) adj.
from Västergötland OSw YVgL Db, ÁVgL Md
væta (ON) verb
wet ONorw GuL Mhb
væta (ON) noun
liquid ONorw GuL Krb
væthrskot (ODan) verb
convey as pledge ODan VSjL 85
væthskotning (ODan) noun
conveying as pledge ODan SkL 84
See also: sköta, væp
vætt (ON) noun
Expressions:
háf vætt (ON)
forty pounds Olce Grg Klþ 8
vætti (OSw) vætti (ON) noun
In ON (neuter), a testimony, particularly one given by a witness known as váttr (see vatter). In OSw (masc.), a testimony as well as a witness or a group of witnesses.
oath OSw YVgL Föb
oath-making OSw YVgL Rlb
oath-taking OSw ÁVgL Rlb
testimony Olce Grg Pþþ 22, 31 Feþ 144
witness OSw YVgL Tb, Add
See also: andviti, vatter, vité
Refs: Cleasby and Vigfusson s.v. vætti;
Fritzner s.v. vætti; Hertzberg s.v. vætti;
Schlyter s.v.v. vat, vatter, vætti
vätti (ODan) noun

Expressions:

testifying Olce Grg Pþþ 31, 58
See also: witnesburyth
vättisvætti (ON) noun
men to witness testimony produced
Olce Grg Pþþ 53, 62
vättvangr (ON) vettvangr (ON) noun
place of action Olce Grg Pþþ 38 Vis 86 Feþ 155

vättvangsby (ON) vettvangsby (ON) noun
neighbour of the place of action Olce
Grg Vis 90, 105 Misc 238
vavildræt (OSw) adv.
Appears in the context of division of common ground between two hundari (‘districts’).

following a tight string OSw UL Blb
Ref: Schlyter s.v. vavildræt
væzl (OSw) veizl (ON) noun

This is derived from the verb væta (OSw)/veita (ON) in the sense ‘give, grant, provide’. It was an old tradition to provide travellers with board and lodging, and, as indicated by the more specialized meaning of the verb (‘serve, treat’), væzla came also to signify a feast. In addition vezla was the board and lodging provided by the tenant when the landowner (or his representative) came to visit his lands.

With the development of a royal and ecclesiastical administration the vezla became closely tied to the concept of billeting, i.e. the provision of board and lodging to the king, the bishop and royal officials on their journeys through the country. Negligence in providing such hospitality was called væzlufal (q.v.) (OSw HL Kgb). The duty of billeting was later replaced by a regular tax.

Esp. in ONorw sources veizla was also a feudal concept, understood as ‘land given as a grant’, namely by the king to some of his highly trusted men, who became ármenn (see ármadr) or lendir menn (see lendir). In return these men were obliged to serve the king as officers in the bodyguard and in the army, and to act on his behalf in their local community, e.g. as prosecutors. Such granted land was also called veizljörð (q.v.).

billeting ONorw FrL Krba 8, OSw HL Kgb
help Olce Grg Vis 86
hospitality ONorw EidsL 34.3 40.1
land held as a grant ONorw GuL Mhb, Leb
See also: gengarepf, gæstning, lif (2), veizljörð
Refs: Brink 2013a, 441; KLNM s.v.v. bygser, embedsindtægter, gæstning, kunngást, veitsle
väzlufal (OSw) noun
negligence to provide hospitality OSw HL Kgb
väþ (OSw) væth (ODan) væþ (OGu) væð (ON) vap (OSw) noun

The most common word for ‘pledge’, i.e. something deposited as security for a payment or the fulfilment of an obligation. A væþ could consist of movables or fixed property and be worth more or less than the claim. If it consisted of fixed property, primarily
land, the creditor could use it until the maturity of the obligation, and keep the yield, which can be seen as a means of negotiating the church’s prohibition against interest. The væþ became the property of the creditor if the debtor did not fulfil the obligation, and thus allowed the circumvention of restrictions concerning land sales, although often with the prospect of a repurchase within a stipulated time. The væþ was presumably made public, and, in OSw, should be witnessed by fastar (q.v.) or at the ping ‘assembly’ or church, and could be subject to certain procedures otherwise used at sales (umfærþ, q.v.). Also specifically a stake ventured by disputing parties, and sometimes handed over to an impartial taki (q.v.) before or after a search, seizure, trial etc. The latter case, when for instance a judgement or a statement by a syn (q.v.) or næmd (q.v.) was challenged, can be seen as an appeal, that is the væþ could refer both to the appeal itself in a legal case, as well as to the deposit put down to pursue the appeal. When the dispute had been settled, the winner received the væþ of both parties.

*appeal OSw DL* Rb, *HL* Rb, *UL* Blb, *Vml* Bb

*bond OSw Vml* Kkb

*lien* [Olce] Jó Kge 13

*mortgage OSw YvGL* Gb, *ÅvGL* Gb

*pawn ODan Jyl 2, OSw ÅvGL* Jb

*pledge ODan ESl 2, Jyl 2, 3, SkL 84, 179, 182, 183, 192, VSL 85, OGu GL A 26, Olce Grg Lbþ 192, 193, Jó Lbb 8, 11 Lbb 34 Kab 16, Js Mah 13, 20 Ert 19 Lbb 6, 8 Kab 11, 17, ONorw BorgL 12.15, GL Kpb, Arb, OSw DL Bb, Tjdb, *HL* Jb, SdmL Bb, Kmb, Tjdb, Till, *UL* Ml, *Vml* Rb, *YvGL* Jb

*redemption OSw UL* Blb

*security ODan Skl 168, ONorw FrL ArbB 28

*surety OGu GL A 30, OSW UL* Kmb, *Vml* Kmb

*wager OSw HL* Ml

See also: *fastar (pl.), jæmannahænder, nam, næmd, panter, skælavæþ, syn, tak, taki, umfærþ, varzla, veðmáli, væþning*

*Ref*: KLNM s.v. dómr, pant, rettergang, veddemål; Peel 2015, 167 note to 30/2–4; Schlyter s.v. væþ
interest Olce Grg Ómb 136, KRA 15
yield Olce Grg Arþ 118 Feþ 150 Misc 249 Tig 259
See also: vaxtalauss

vözt (ON) noun
fishing ground ONorw GuL Kvr, Mhb

yfirboð (ON) noun
authority Olce Jó HT 2
command Olce Js Kdb 2

yfirbót (ON) noun
atonement Olce Jó Kge 5, Js Kvg 5, KRA 35, ONorw FrL KrB 24 Mhb 62
repentance ONorw FrL Kvb 14
See also: bot

yfirferð (ON) noun
visitation Olce KRA 3, ONorw BorgL 10

yfirhor (OGu) noun
Double adultery, that is, where both participants were married. This word occurs only in GL. The wronged party (malsaigandi, see malsæghandi) was considered to be the husband of the woman in the case, and he received twelve marker as did the ‘authorities’. The wife of the man not receiving any compensation. This is comparable to the situation where a married man commits adultery with an unmarried woman, in which case he pays her, but his wife receives nothing. The penalty was far higher (wergild equivalent or death) if the pair were discovered in flagrante as was the case if only the woman were married. It is worth noting that the expression lerdir ella olerdir ‘ordained or not ordained’ in the B-text of GL, implies that married priests were still a feature of Gotlandic society in the thirteenth century.
double adultery OGu GL A 21
See also: hor, hordomber, værgeld
Refs: KLNM s.v. egteskabsbrud; Peel 2015, 145 note 21/4; Schlyter 1877, s.v. yfir hor; SL GL, 271 note 2

yfirþókn (ON) noun
jurisdiction Olce Grg Klþ 4
right to govern and to prosecute ONorw GuL Olb, Leb

yfirþóknarmaðr (ON) yfirþóknarmenn (ON) noun
These were men acting as public prosecutors.
official ONorw GuL Krb
surveyor ONorw FrL Var 13
Refs: Hertzberg s.v. yfirþóknarmaðr; KLNM s.v.v. lejde, sysselmann; RGA2 s.v. lender menn

ykia (OSw) verb
dispute OSw SmL

ýlfa (ON) verb
bully ONorw FrL Var 46

yliansmæssa (OSw) noun
Saint Ilian’s Mass OSw DL Bb

ymil (OGu) noun
runour OGu GL A 20a

ymsir (OSw) ymis (OGu) adj.
on each side OSw VmL Bb
several (of them) OGU GL A 28

yrkia (OSw) yrkia (OGu) verb
extend their slavery OGU GL A 6
work OGU GL A 16, 25, OSw UL Mb, VmL Mb

yrknaþafæ (OSw) öknafæ (OSw) værknaþa (OSw) noun
working animal OSw UL Bb, VYgL Bb

ýki (ON) noun
exaggeration Olce Grg Misc 237
impossible tale ONorw GuL Tfb

þarnask (ON) verb
accept loss or reduction ONorw GuL KrB, Arb

þarseta (ON) noun
loitering Olce Js Lbb 19
remaining there Olce Jó Lbb 42, ONorw GuL Llb

þátr (ON) noun
section Olce Grg Lþþ 116 Lþþ 117

þegnskaparlagnið (ON) noun
giving one’s word of honour Olce Grg Þþþ 147
See also: efer, leggja
Refs: CV s.v. þegnskapr; Finsen III:698–99; Fritzner; GrT II:61

þegnskaparlagnið (ON) noun
An oath given one’s word of honour. Thought to be a sort of preliminary oath given by anyone taking part in law at an assembly and served as a prerequisite for submitting one’s word of honour (ON leggja undir þegnskap sinn).
word-of-honour oath Olce Grg Feþ 147
See also: efer, leggja
Refs: CV s.v. þegnskapr; Finsen III:698–99; Fritzner; GrT II:61

þegnskapr (ON) noun
word of honour Olce Grg þþþ 25 Feþ 144

þegnskyla (ON) noun
allegiance Olce Jó HT 2, Js Kdb 7, ONorw FrL Intr 19
duty of a subject Olce Jó MagBref HT 1 Sg 1
See also: lýðskyla

þegnsbani (OSw) þegnsbani (OSw) noun
killer of a free man OSw YVgL Drb
See also: bani, þægn
þiaufgildi (OGu) noun
fine for theft OGu GL A 28

þiaþ (OGu) noun
person OGu GL A 18

þigia (OSw) thigje (ODan) þegja (ON) verb
Keeping silent mainly appears in contexts where it was interpreted as consent or where it had implications for the legal proceedings. Failing to challenge a land transaction and thus making it legal after a stipulated time (ODan JyL 1:51, 2:71; SkL 49). Failing to claim an inheritance and thus losing one’s right to it (ONorw GuL ch. 122). A woman’s failure to answer a proposal was interpreted as consent (ONorw EidsL 22.7, FrL KrbB 22). Failing to prosecute in cases of illicit sexual relations, and thus allowing an official to keep quiet mainly appears in contexts where it was not strictly hierarchical, but rather served separate purposes reflecting the opinion and power of the different sets of inhabitants that they included, which in turn affected the compliance with the decisions of the assembly.

1. a þing with a specific function or an extraordinary þing: afkænnþing, ennetþing, konungsþing, málþing, manndrúþing, manntalsþing, ræfsingþing, skuldþing, soknþing, sagnþing, váþaþing, vithemaþestþing, örrþardingþing.
2. a þing with a specific judicial area mentioned in the name: aldragóta þing, alþingi, almæningþing, fjærþardingþing, fylkirþing, hálþþing, hreppstjórnþing, hæðþþing, hundariþing, kirkjusóknþing, landsþing, skapþing, skipreiðþing, syselþthing, thrithingþthing.
3. a þing with reference to the time of the meeting in the name: höstþing, jamlangþing, leiðþþing, varþþing.
4. a þing held within five days or with five days’ notice: fimmtþþing.
5. a þing with the name of the meeting place in its name: Eidsísþathing, Frostþthing, Gulþþing, Lionga þing, Öxaráþþing.
6. a þing held at the right place at the right time: lagþþing
7. a þing with the term for the official in charge of the meeting: lagþþing

In the Olce Grg þing also could refer to a church parish, and in the OGu GL to a local judicial district, possibly synonymous with OGu hundari (q.v.).

assembly ODan Eisl 1–3, JyL 1–3, SkL passim, VSjL passim, OGu GL A 2, 4, 7, 11, 13, 14, 21, 28, 30, 31, 37–42, 45, 45a, 48, 52, 61, Add. 8 (B 55), GS Ch. 4, Olce Grg passim, Jó passim, Js passim, KRA 29, 36, ONorw FrL Intr 15 Tfb 1 Krba 1, 22 KrbB 1 Mhb 5, 6 passim, Gul L Krb, Kpb, Kvþ, Lb, Lib, Arb, Tfb, Mhb, Tjb, Olb, Leb, OSw SdmL Kkb, Kgb, Jb, Bb, Kmb, Mb, Tjdb, Rb, Tíll, YVL passim, ÁVL Md, Smb, Slb, Urb, Áb, Gb, Rlb, Jb, Tb, ÓgL Kkb, Eb, Db

assembly area OGu GL A 28
district Olce Grg Tig 265, Jó þþþ 1 Kge 33
judgement from the assembly OSw SdmL Mb
legal thing assembly OSw DL Eb
meeting OSw DL Mb
place of assembly OGu GL A 13
property Olce Jó Kge 6, Js Kvg 5
thing (1) ONorw EidsL 15.2 30.7, FrL Tfb 5, OSw HL Kkb, Kgb, Áb, Mb, Jb, Blb, Rb

Expressions:
þigia þingje OSw
secret of the Mass OSw UL Kkb VmL Kkb
silent mass OSw YVL Kkb ÁVL Kkb
þing OSw thigje (OSw) þing (OGu) þing (ON) thing (OSw) noun
A meeting/assembly, its congregation and district area and location as well as the activities — judicial, administrative, economic and fiscal matters — publicly and communally dealt with there. To be legal, meetings with the þing were held at predetermined times and locations that vary between the laws and have a stipulated minimum of participating free men, but extraordinary meetings would be summoned when need be.

Many usages are reflected in the numerous compounds containing þing, giving the terminology an impression of far-reaching complexity. For instance, a þing could be held with a specific function (1) for a specific judicial district (2) at a specific time (3). The assemblies of the various judicial districts were not strictly hierarchical, but rather served separate
thing assembly ONorw BorgL 8.12 17.5, OSw DL Eb, Mb, Bb, Gi, Tjdb, Rb, HL Kgb, Åb, Mb, SmL, UL passim, VmL passim

Thing assembly meeting OSw DL Rb

Expressions:
þing fyrir alla lyði, þing firi alla lyði (OGu) all the people at the general assembly

OGu GL Add 1 (B 4)

general assembly OGu GL Add 1 (B 4)

þing gengt (ON)
free passage to the assembly Olce Js Mah 19

See also: afkennufing, alþingi, disþaping, Eiðsifaþing, emnaþing, fimmarþing, fiþarfingþing, folklandþing, Frostþing, fylkirþing, Gulaþing, gutaþing, höfþing, höstþing, hreppspjóðþing, hundarþing, hærþing, jarlþingþing, kirkjusóknþing, konungsþing, lagþing, land, landsþing, leiðþing, leikþing, lyðþing (pl.), malþing, manndráþing, manntalþing, Mosþringþing, öðvarþing, ræþingþing, skapþing, skiptaþing, skútaþing, soknaþing, sysleiðþing, særþingþing, urþinga, útþingþing, varþinga, vitheralþing, Öxarþingþing, pingarlþingi, pingfastar (pl.), pingðlami

Refs: Andersen 2011, 29–36; Brink 2004b; Cleasby and Vigfusson s.v. þing; Foote 1984, 74–83; Fritzner, s.v. þing; KLN M s.v. þing; Schlyter s.v. þing; Sunde 2005, 83–85; Tamm and Vogt, eds, 2016, 22–24, 300.

þinga (OSw) þingta (OSw) þinkta (OSw) verb
hold an assembly OSw SdmL Kmb
hold thing OSw HL Kgb
inform OSw DL Eb

See also: þing

þingadóm (ON) noun
assembly court Olce Grg Lbþ
172, 176 Fj 223 Hrs 234

þingaþving (ON) noun
calling to serve on an assembly
panel Olce Grg ßþþ 77

þingarþ (OSw) þinghrþ (OSw) noun
meeting of the Thing assembly
OSw DL Rb, VmL Mb, Bb
See also: afkennufing, lagþing, urþinga, þing, þingfingþing (pl.), þinglami

þingbalkar (OSw) noun
book concerning the legal process OSw DL Rb
See also: balker, þing

þingbóinn (ON) adj.
announced at the assembly Olce Jò Lbþ 63

assembly-displayed Olce Grg Lbþ 217

þingbrekk (ON) noun
assembly slope Olce Grg ßþþ 57, 58 Vis 100, 110 Arþ 127 Féþ 147 Lbþ 201 Fj 222, 223

þingbuþ (OSw) þingboð (ON) þingsþóð (ON) noun
assembly summons Olce Jò Lbþ 52, Js Mah 21, ONorw FrL Tfb 4 KrbA 23 Lbþ B 7
message baton to summon an assembly ONorw GUL Mhb
order concerning an assembly OSw SdmL Rb
summons to an assembly ONorw GUL Tfb

See also: buþ, þing

þingfall (OSw) þings fell (OSw) noun
absence from a Thing OSw HL Rb
failure of thing assembly (to make a quorum) OSw UL Rb
failure to come to a Thing OSw HL Rb
neglect of assemblies OSw SdmL Rb

See also: þing, þinglami

þingfararbþókkir (ON) þingfararþákkir (ON) noun
chapter on traveling to the assembly Olce Jò MagBref

þingfararþéi (ON) noun
fee for travelling to parliament ONorw FrL Tfb 1

See also: þingfararkaþp

þingfararkaþp (ON) noun
Fee paid by householders with specified minimum assets that entitled them to certain rights at the þing ‘assembly’. Also a compensation paid annually by householders failing to attend the alþingi ‘general assembly’, and conversely a compensation paid to those attending it. In Jó, travel expenses for a loðréttaþmör ‘man of the Law Council’.

assembly attendance dues Olce Grg Klþ 1, 8 ßþþ
23, 35 Vis 89, 110 Arþ 127 Féþ 166 Hrs 234, 235 Misc 251 Tíg 255, Jó þþ 2 Sg 1, KRA 1, 14
See also: farareyvir

Refs: Gerhold 2002, 60; Helgi Þorláksson 2011, 143–46; Jónsson and Boulhosa, 2011, 158–60; KLN M s.v. þingfararkaþp

þingfaþar (pl.) (OSw) noun
thing assembly witnesses OSw VmL Jb
See also: afkennufing, fasta, lagþing, urþinga, þing, þingarþ, þinglami

þingfaþ (ON) adj.
attached to an assembly Olce Grg ßþþ 79

þingfat (ON) noun
assembly baggage Olce Grg Klþ 8
assembly gear Olce KRA 26
þingfestr (ON) þingfesti (ON) noun
assembly attachment Olce Grg þþp 22, 48 Ómb 136
þingfjall (OSw) noun
home assembly OSw SdmL Kkb
See also: þing
þingfór (ON) noun
assembly attendance Olce Grg Vis 87, 99 Misc 251
assembly journey Olce Grg Feþ 164, Jó þþb 13
travel to an assembly ONorw FrL Tfb 5 Mhb 62 Leb 6
þingfórr (ON) þingfarr (ON) noun
assembly-fit Olce Grg þþp 32 Vis 89
þinggilder (OSw) adj.
þinggilder Olce Grg þþp 32 Vis 89
þinghá (ON) þingá (ON) noun
assembly district Olce Jó Llb 52, ONorw FrL LlbB 7
community Olce Js Mah 14
þinghámaðr (ON) noun
assembly participant Olce Grg þþp 35
þinghelgi (ON) þinghelgr (ON) noun
formal inauguration of an assembly Olce Grg Klb 10 þþp 56
þinghestr (ON) noun
assembly horse Olce Grg Feþ 164, Jó Llb 36
þingheyjandi (ON) noun
assembly participant Olce Grg Klb 10 þþp 23, 27
Visit 89, 97 Feþ 147, 149 Lþþp 205 Fjl 223, 225
þingkænun (OSw) noun
word from the Thing assembly OSw DL Rb
See also: þing
þinglami (OSw) noun
Literally ‘hindrance to the assembly’. This word is used in two different ways. On the one hand, in VmL and DL, it refers to the similar situation covered by þingfall (q.v.), which is to be found in HL, SdmL and UL, and is translated in a number of different ways. Reference here is to the failure of a prescribed assembly to take place, as a quorum of its members is not present. This failure was the subject of a fine and the word þinglami came to refer to the fine (or tax) itself (as in the Roden, the historical region along the coast of Uppland) A similar transfer of meaning applied to leþungslami (q.v.). Thus in UL þinglami refers to a tax payable by those inhabitants of the Roden area, who would normally be obliged to attend the local assembly (e.g. adult male householders). Wessén considers that Schlyter’s interpretation of this as an amount payable as a fine when the levy was raised because the assembly was then not held is unlikely, since those called up to the levy are elsewhere stated to be free of obligation to attend the assembly. He thinks that it is more likely that it was a tax payable on an annual basis by the inhabitants of the Roden district, where an assembly was not held at all, in addition to other taxes mentioned in the same passage of UL.

classification ofþingfestr 387

Was failure of thing assembly (to make
a quorum) OSw VmL Rb
Was failure to make a quorum OSw DL Rb
thing assembly tax OSw UL Kgb
See also: afkænþing, lagþing, leþungslami,
þinghá, þinghámaðr, þingfestr, þingfarr (pl.), þinggilder,
þinghelgi, þinghelgr, þinghestr, þinghestrand (pl.), þinghjorder

References: KLNM s.v.v. skatter, smörskatt, þing;
Lexikon des Mittelalters, s.v. ding; Schlyter 1877, s.v.v. leþungslami, þingfall, þinglami; SL DL,
108 note 4; SL UL, 60–61 notes 51, 52
þinglaun (OGu) þinglausn (OGu) þingslaun (OGu)
þingslausn (OGu) noun
assembly fee OGu GL A 40, 41
See also: lön, þing
þinglausn (ON) noun
end of the assembly Olce Grg Klþþ 2 þþp 23, 27
Visit 104 Lþþp 116 Rþþp 233 Hrs 235 Misc 250, Jó Llb 37
See also: vapntak
þinglausnadjag (ON) noun
closing day of an assembly Olce Grg Lþþp 117
þingmalabalker (OSw) noun
book concerning legal process OSw HL Rb, Rb
legal procedure section OSw SdmL Rb, Rb
See also: baliker, mal (1), þing
þingmannadóm (ON) noun
assemblymen’s judgment Olce Jó Kge 26
þingskór (ON) noun
assembly boundary Olce Grg þþp 23, 56
þingmál (ON) noun
lawsuit presented at the assembly ONorw GuL Olb
þingreio (ON) noun
assembly attendance Olce Grg Vis 99
riding to the assembly Olce Grg Feþ 164, Jó þþþ 2
See also: þingfór
þingreior (ON) adj.
having the right to attend an assembly Olce Grg Vis 86, 99
þingrof (ON) noun
assembly disruption ONorw FrL Rgb 30
þingsafglöpun (ON) noun
assembly balking *Olce Grg þsb 23, 25 Lrþ 117
þingsdagur (OSw) noun
assembly day *OSw SdmL Jb, Tjdb, Rb
Thing day *OSw DL Rb
See also: þing
þingsdómi (OSw) thingsdom (ODan) noun
decision by the assembly *ODan JyL 1, 2
judgement of the assembly *ODan ESjL 2, JyL 2, *OSw ÁVgL Jb
See also: domber, þing
þingsfriður (OSw) thingfrith (ODan) þingfriðr (OGu)
þingfriðr (OSw) noun
Peace for the participants of a þing ‘assembly’, including their direct journey between it and home. In ODan ESjL and OGu GL, criminals were excluded from this peace. Violence — however mild, such as hair-pulling — in breach of þingsfriður was fined. In OSw, this peace was guaranteed by the king as part of the efsóre ‘king’s (sworn) peace’.
assembly peace *ODan ESjL 2, *OSw SdmL Kgb, Mb, Till
assembly sanctity *OGu GL A 11
peace of thing *OSw YVgL Add
ting assembly inviolability *OSw HL Kgb
Thing assembly peace *OSw DL Eb
ting inviolability *OSw HL Kgb
thing peace *OSw HL Mb
See also: friður, þing
þingsganga (OSw) þingganga (ON) þinganga (OSw) noun
access to an assembly *Olce Js Mah 19,
*ONorw FrL Mhb 30, *GuL Mhb
appearance at the assembly *OSw ÁVgL Md
coming to the assembly *OSw YVgL Drb
See also: þing
þingskapaþattr (ON) noun
assembly procedures section *Olce Grg þsb 20
þingskot (ON) noun
appeal to an assembly *ONorw FrL Tfb 2
þingsköp (pl.) (ON) noun
assembly procedures *Olce Grg þsb
21, 57 Lþþ 116 Lrþ 117
þingsmennvitni (OSw) thingmennvitne (ODan)
þingsmennvitna (OSw) noun
testimony of the men of the assembly *OSw YVgL Add
witness of assembly men *ODan ESjL 1

witness of the men of the assembly *OSw YVgL Drb, Jb, ÁVgL Smb, Slb, Jb
See also: maþer, viti, þing
þingsmenn (pl.) (OSw) thingman (ODan) þingsmenn (pl.) (OGu) þingmødr (ON) þingmenn (pl.) (ON)
þinxmenn (pl.) (OSw) noun
assembly members *OGu GL A 2, 4
assembly men *ODan ESjL 1–3, VSjL 24, *OGu
GL A 11, 28, *Olce Grg Vis 110 Lþþ 205 Misc
251, Jó þfb 1 Kge 19, 26 Llb 37 Kab 7 þjb 25,
Js þfb 2 Mah 18 Llb 15 Kab 3, *ONorw FrL Jkb 2 Bvb 4, *OSw UL Mb, Rb, ÓgL Kkb
members of the assembly *ONorw FrL Tfb 3 KrB 24 Rgb 30
men of the assembly *ODan ESjL 2, 3, Skl passim,
VSjL 22, 60, 68, 71, 84–87, *OGu GL A 30,
*OSw YVgL Drb, Add, ÁVgL Md, Smb, Slb, Jb
men present at an assembly *ONorw GuL Krb, Kpb, Llb, Arb, Tfb, Mhb, Olb
thingmen *OSw HL Kkb
See also: maþer, þing
þingsókn (ON) noun
assembly district *Olce Grg Ómb 143,
Jó Kge 34, *ONorw GuL Mhb, Olb
þingsóknarmaðr (ON) noun
man belonging to the assembly
district *ONorw GuL Olb
þingsstæper (OSw) þingstaðr (ON) þingstðô (ON) noun
In order to be legal, assemblies had to be held at specific locations, of which not much else is specified in the laws. The assembly site was only named in the Olce Jó and Js (oxarþping). *ONorw Gulþping (q.v.) etc. presumably referred to districts rather than specific locations. There was to be one in each hundari (q.v.) according to OSw SdmL and UL, and according to HL the þingsstæper of the soki ‘parish’ was to be located anywhere but at the vicarage (OSw kirkiubol, q.v.) reflecting a division between secular and ecclesiastical matters. Although the word does not appear in ODan laws, the assembly site, according to ESjL, was decided by the king and approved by the men of the hæreth (see hærþp), suggesting one in each such district.
assembly place *Olce Grg þsb 61
assembly site *Olce Jó þfb 1, Js þfb 1 Mah 18, *OSw SdmL Mhb, Tjdb, Rb, Till, UL Mb, Rb, Vml Rb
place where an assembly is held *ONorw FrL Var 12
thing site *OSw DL Rb, HL Rb
pingstefnutin (ON) noun

testimony of an assembly summons OIce Js Kab 2
witness that lawful summons to the assembly has taken place ONorw GuL Kpb, Løb
witness to an assembly summons OIce Jó Þf 4, ONorw FrL Rgb 7
See also: vitni

pingstæmna (OSw) thingstærne (ODan) þingstefna (ON) þings stæmna (OSw) þingstæmpning (OSw) noun

assembly meeting OSw YVgL Add, ÓgL Eb
assembly summons ODan ESJL 3,
OSw SdmL Mb, Rb, ÓgL Db
summons to an assembly OIce Jó Þf 6, Js
Mah 22, ONorw FrL KrkB 4, 20 Mbh 18 ArbB
23 Ljb 1, GuL Kpb, Løb, OSw ÓgL Db
See also: stæmna, þing

pingstöð (ON) noun

place where the assembly was held ONorw GuL Mhb

þingvægher (OSw) thingvægh (ODan) noun

assembly road OSw SdmL Kgb
road to the assembly ODan JyL 2, 3, OSw YVgL Add
road to the Thing assembly OSw DL Eb, Bb
ting road OIce HL Kgb
way to the assembly OSw ÓgL Eb, Db
See also: þing, þingsfriper

þingtak (ON) noun

Acceptance (of legislation) at an assembly.
assembly legislation OIce Js Kdb 3
Refs: CV s.v. þingtak; Fritzner s.v. þingtak; Hertzberg s.v. þingtak

þingunöti (OSw) þingunaur (ON) noun

jurisdiction of the assembly OSw ÓgL Db
man of the district OIce Grg Tjg 265
man of the same assembly OIce Grg Þfsp 49, 56 Misc 239
member of the Thing assembly OSw DL Rb
See also: innanþingsmaðr, þing

þingvist (ON) noun

assembly membership OIce Grg Þfsp 22, 59
þingviti (OSw) þingviti (ON) noun

fine for not appearing at the assembly when summoned ONorw GuL Þf, Mhb
fine for not appearing when summoned OIce Jó Þf 5 Kge 34
fine for not attending an assembly ONorw FrL Leb 8
thing penalty OSw HL Rb
See also: þing

þingviti (OSw) thingsvitne (ODan) þings vitni (OSw) noun

Defined in ODan JyL 1:38 as the men, at least seven, present at a thing (ODan) ‘assembly’ (see þing) who witnessed cases being handled there. These could be called on to testify later, and ODan laws repeatedly state that no oaths could be sworn against their testimony. In OSw DL Rb:9, three men from each broafiol (OSw) ‘quarter of a Thing assembly area’ were to be called to swear as þingviti, and in ODan SkL 18 they were two. One of their main functions seems to have been to ensure and confirm proper public announcements, not least concerning land transactions, but they also appear in matters of inheritance, wounds, killings, etc.

assembly witness ODan ESJL 1−3, JyL 1, 2, SKL 18, 59, 121, 140, 170, 233, OSw SdmL Jb, Mhb, Rb
thing assembly witness OSw DL Bb, Gb, Rb
witness of the assembly OSw YVgL Jb, AVgL Jb
See also: vitni, þing
Refs: Andersen 2010, 84, 96; Schlyter s.v. þingviti, Tamm and Vogt, eds, 2016, 301

þingværr (ON) adj.

having the right to be present at an assembly OIce Grg Vis 105
þingvöllr (ON) noun

assembly ground OIce Grg Þfsp 50 Vis 101
spring assembly place OIce Grg Klþ 2
þiufbogheðr (OSw) þiufbóðer (OSw) noun

A fine paid for theft.
thief-{bogheðr} OSw HL Mb
Refs: Brink forthcoming
þiufbot (OSw) þiufbóter (OSw) noun

compensation for theft OSw YVgL Tb, Fðb, AVgL Tb
thief-fine OSw HL Mb
See also: bot, þiuvver
þiufhol (OSw) noun

thief lair OSw HL Mb
þiufnþabalker (OSw) þiufnaðarker (OSw) noun

thief section OSw SdmL Tjdb
See also: balker, þiufnþar
þiufnþar (OSw) þiufnaðar (OGu) þjófnar (ON) þjófnar (ON) noun

The taking or withholding of somebody else’s belongings, as well as the actual stolen goods. With an element of concealment, in contrast to the act of openly — but still illegally — taking something (OSw ræna ‘to rob’). Occasionally delimited against
legally conducted purchases (OSw kóp, q.v.). The stealthy nature of the deed made it dishonourable and could entail harsh punishments, including mutilation, hanging and outlawry (in Iceland) under certain conditions, such as being caught in the act and relapsing, or depending on the value of the stolen goods or the gender and status of the thief.

case of theft ODan ESjI 2, OSw
stolen goods ODan ESjI 3, JyL 2, SKL 141, VShL 86, 87, OGu GL Add. 8 (B 55), OSw DL Tjdb, HL Mb, Sdml Tjdb, UL Mb, VmL Mb, YVgL Rlb, Add, ĀVgL Rlb, ḌgL Eb
stealing OSw HL Mb

stolen goods ODan ESjI 3, JyL 2, SKL 141, VShL 86, 87, OGu GL Add. 8 (B 55), OSw DL Tjdb, HL Mb, Sdml Tjdb, UL Mb, VmL Mb, YVgL Rlb, Add, ĀVgL Rlb, ḌgL Eb

theft ODan ESjI 2, 3, JyL 2, 3, SKL 85, 146, 161, 201, VShL 41, 87, Olce Jó þþb 20, 25, OSw DL Tjdb, HL Mb, Sdml Kkb, Bb, Kmb, Tjdb, Rb, UL FöKr, Kkb, Mb, Rb, VmL För, Mb, YVgL Gb, Ḍlb, FöKr, Add, ĀVgL Gb, Tb, Ḇós, ḌgL Eb, Vm

theft case OSw HL Mb

Expressions:

fulder þiufnaþer, full þyft (OSw)

Usually a theft of half a mark or more.

full theft OSw UL Mb VmL Mb YVgL Tb

See also: bodrat, hopenáu, fulder, fyli, urþiuva, þiufska, þiuf, þiuv

Refs: Ekholst 2009, 107–12; KLN M s.v. tyveri; SAOB s.v.v. stjæla, stöld; Schlyter s.v.v. stylld, þiufnaþer, þiuf

þiufsak (OSw) þjósvak (ODan) þjófsök (ON) þiufsak (OSw) noun

case of theft ODan ESjI 2, SKL 152, 157, 158, Olce Jó LbB 48, 71 þþb 9, 13 Fml 21, OSw ÁVgL Tb

stealing OSw ÁVgL Tb

theft ODan JyL 2, SKL 145, 230, VShL 87, OSw YVgL Tb, Add

thieving case Olce Grg þþb 49, 62 Vis 110

See also: sak, þiuv

þiufþær (OSw) þýfeirð (ON) noun

oath concerning theft OSw YVgL Add

oath of denial in cases of theft ONorw GuL Tlb

þiufþíka (OSw) þýfska (ON) noun

theft ONorw FrL Var 45, GuL Krb, Tjb, OSw YVgL Tb, ÁVgL Tb

thievery Olce Jó Mah 2, Js Mah 6 þþb 1, 7, ONorw FrL Intr 22

See also: stylld, þiuf, þiuv

þiufþrættar (OSw) þiaufa retra (OGu) noun

law of thief/theives OSw GL A 38

thief’s due OSw Sdml Kmb

thief’s punishment OSw HL Mb

þiufþstolí (OSw) þthjústolí (ODan) þþjóftolinn (ON) adj.

something thieved Olce Grg Rsþ 227

stolen ODAn SKL 141, 142, Olce Grg Klþ 5 Ómb 131, Jó þþb 1, 3, Js þþb 3, ONorw GuL Tjb, OSw HL Mb, YVgL Tb, ÁVgL Tb

stolen goods ODAn SKL 197

taken by theft ODAn SKL 157

þiuf (OSw) þypt (OGu) þypi (OGu) þyfi (ON) þyft (ON) þþfið (ON) þþfíð (ON) þþfíti (OSw) þþfíti (OSw) þþfítt (OSw) þþfitt (OSw) þþfitt (OSw) þþfitt (OSw) þþfitt (OSw) noun

stolen goods ODAn GL Add. 8 (B 55), Olce Jó þþb 6, OSw HL Mb, UL Mb, VmL Mb, YVgL Drb, Tb, ÁVgL Md, Tb

theft ODAn GL Add. 8 (B 55), Olce Grg Lbþ 186, 199 Fjþ 221, Jó þþb 5, 8, KRA 29, ONorw FrL KrbB 20, GuL Tjb, OSw DL Tjdb, HL Mb, UL Mb, Kmb, VmL Kkb, Mb, Kmb, YVgL Drb, Tb

See also: agríper, fylly, þiufnaþer, þiufþska

þiufþtámál (OSw) noun

theft OSw ḌgL Kkb

þiufþtas (OSw) þþjuvtes (ODan) þþfítas (OSw) verb

act like a thief ODAn SKL 177

make oneself a thief OSw YVgL Tb, ÁVgL Tb

take in a thief’s way ODAn SKL 85

See also: þiuv

þiufþvalabótt (OSw) noun

fine for harbouring a thief OSw VmL Mb

See also: bot, bóta

þiuvabóalker (OSw) þþjófabálkr (ON) þþjófabálkr (ON) þþfína bóalker (OSw) þþfínaþa bóalker (OSw) noun

book on theft ONorw GuL Tjb, OSw YVgL Tb, ÁVgL Tb

chapter on theft Olce Jó MagBref þþb 1, 20

theft section OSw Sdml För

See also: bóalker, þiuv

þiuv (OSw) þþjuv (ODan) þþaufr (OGu) þþjófr (ON) noun

thief ODAn ESjI 2, 3, JyL 2, 3, SKL passim, VShL 87, OFar Seyð 5, OGu GL A 38, 39, Add. 8 (B 55), Olce Jó Mah 2, 20 LbB 19, 45 Kab 2 þþb 1, 2, Js Lbb 24 Kkb 1 þþb 1, KRA 11, ONorw EidsL 50.13, FrL Intr 21, 22 Mhb 30 LlbB 11, GuL Krb, Llb, Tjb, Kvr, Mhb, Tjb, OSw DL Tjdb, Rb, HL Kkb, Áb, Mb, Sdml Kkb, Bb, Kmb, Tb, Rb, UL Kkb, Mb, Kmb, Blb, Add. 9, VmL Kkb, Mb, Kmb,
piþist (OSw) þiþaras (ON))

born of a bondwoman Olce Grg Bat
113, ONorw FrL Sab 5 ArbA 8 ArbB
1 Rgb 47, GuL Løb, Arb, Mhb
son of a slave-woman OSw Vml Kmb
See also: þrel, þybar, þydotir

þianista (OSw) þiængsgæld (OSw) þiængsgæld (OSw) noun

frost-bound investigations OSw Vml Bb
ground frost inspection OSw SdmL Bb

þiæna (OSw) þiæna (OSw) verb
perform armed service OSw UL
Kmb, Rb, Vml Kmb, Rb

þjóðbraut (ON) noun

This word, together with ON þjóðgata (q.v.) and þjóðvegr (q.v.), all meaning ‘highway’, referred to public roads (as opposed to farm roads and private roads). Highways had to meet certain standards with respect to breadth. A passage in Grg (Lbþ 181) states that if a fence crossed a þjóðbraut there should be a gateway in it with a breadth of 4 1/2 ells. The þjóðgata was required to have a breadth roughly equal to the length of a spear (specified in detail in GuL ch. 90). The þjóðvegr had to be at least 8 ells broad.

It is not always clear who were responsible for the supervision of these roads, but FrL held the bishops responsible, since it was vital to the interests of the church that the roads were in good condition. The duties of building and maintenance were imposed on the peasants.

highway Olce Grg Lbþ 181, Jó Lbb 21, 32
See also: þjóðgata, þjóðleið, þjóðvegr
Reps: Hertzberg s.v. þjóðbraut, þjóðgata, þjóðvegr; KLN M s.v. ferjemann, kongevej, veg

þjóðgata (ON) noun

highway Olce Jó Lbb 44, ONorw GuL Lbb
See also: þjóðbraut, þjóðleið, þjóðvegr

þjóðleið (ON) noun

fairway ONorw GuL Leb
highway Olce Grg Lbb 206

þjóðstefna (ON) noun

array Olce Grg Bat 115

þjóðvegr (ON) noun

highway Olce Jó Lbb 32
See also: gata, þjóðbraut, þjóðgata, þjóðleið

þjóflaun (ON) noun

thief concealment Olce Grg Fjl 225 Rsþ 227

þjófnadarmál (ON) noun

case of theft Olce Jó þjb 20

þjófræði (ON) noun

advising to steal Olce Jó þjb 1
thief plot Olce Grg Rsþ 227

þjófskapr (ON) noun

case of theft Olce Grg Rsþ 227
thief Olce Grg Rsþ 227, 230
þokkabot (OSw) thokkebot (ODan) þokkabót (ON) noun
A fine for breaches of honour; a supplementary fine. A þokkabót has been equated with ‘punitive damages’ or ‘exemplary damages’ in modern US and UK court systems (Jó trans. p. 243). As a payment to satisfy a breach of honour the fine is thought to be a practice older than written provincial laws. The amount due varied by rank according to some of the Swedish provincial laws. There it is predominantly specified as a fine paid to one’s superior, such as when a slave is injured. A special instance of þokkabót features as part of the king’s þordaretter (see þorpakarl), whereby he is entitled to a fine when someone is killed aboard a ship he is on (cf. KLN Mhb, s.v. þiónn). In Denmark the term appears only in SkL 103 and refers to a new settlement (‘outlying village’) created from the old (village) (athelby, q.v.), and the laws regulate the relationship between the old and the new village, boundaries, size and the use of deserted settlements. In the Swedish laws, þorpa seems to refer to a single (often small) farm, possibly moved out from a village.

þokkabót (OSw) thokkebot (ODan) þokkabót (ON) noun
fine for shaming ODan SkL 103
honorary fine OSw HL Mb
honour fine OSw UL Mb, SdmL
Mb, UL Mb, VmL Mb
payment for shaming ODan SkL 175
redress Olce Jó Llb 45 þjb 1
See also: bot, þóta, þófundarbót, þrangsgeld, þokki
Refs: CV s.v. þokkabót; F s.v. þokkabót;
GAO s.v. Mannheiligkeit; KLN Mhb, s.v. þóter, þónn, þraft, þyver, ærekrenkelse;
LexMA s.v. þúlfe; NGL V s.v. þokkabót
þokkaþorp (OSw) noun
insulting words OSw HL Mb
need OGu GL A 28, OSw VmL Kkb
pressing need OGu GL A 28, OSw UL Kgb
throng OGu GL A 18, ONorw GuL Llb
þragaköp (OSw) noun
hardship sale OSw SdmL Jb
þragalöð (OSw) þraglaus (OGu) adj.
without coercion OGu GL A 63
without necessary cause OSw VmL Bb
þrásk (ON) verb
be stubborn ONorw GuL Mhb
þrenætinger (ON) noun
A legal meeting summoned three days in advance,
only appearing in the context of a stolen animal found
in another province by the owner.
three night summons OSw YVgL Tb
See also: endaghi, ñeamt, siunættinger
þrettánsessa (ON) noun
thirteen-bencher ONorw GuL Leb
þriðjabræðra (pl.) (OSw) þriðjabrøðra (ON) noun
without necessary cause OSw VmL Bb
þrettán dagr jóla (ON) noun
Thirteenth Day of Christmas (6 January) ONorw GuL Krb
See also: þrettandadagur
þrettánssessa (ON) noun
thirteen-bencher ONorw GuL Leb
þriðjungsmaðr (ON) noun
man of the Third ONorw EidsL 38.5
man of the third ONorw EidsL 34.2, FrL KrbA 7
þriðjungsmaðr (ON) noun
man of the Third ONorw EidsL 38.5
man of the third ONorw EidsL 34.2, FrL KrbA 7
þripplingmaðr (ON) noun
three-man oath ONorw GuL Krb, Kpb, Løb, Llb, Arb, Tfb, Mhb, Tjb, Leb
See also: eper, lyrritareiðr
þripplingmarkamál (ON) noun
three {marka} case ONorw GuL Krb
þripplemarkasekô (ON) noun
fine of three marks OIce Grg þsp 59, ONorw FrL Intr 16
þrippleþingamál (ON) noun
A three-assembly case. Appears only once in Grg Feþ 156,
where it refers to cases of illicit sexual unions.
The term has been interpreted to mean that such
cases had to be prosecuted before the end of the third
assembly after the incident took place (or after the
principal learned of it). Otherwise the case expired.
three-assembly case OIce Grg Feþ 156
See also: fall, fyarna, mal (I)
þrippiþingsskipti (OSw) noun
division into thirds OSw YVgL Gb
þripþung (ON) adj.
three years old ONorw GuL Løb
Refs: CV s.v. þingmál; Fritzer
s.v. þingmál; GrTr II:73
þrigildi (OGu) noun
threefold fine OGu GL Add. 8 (B 55)
triple fine OGu GL Add. 8 (B 55)
þriskuldi (OSw) þærskeld (ODan) þresköldr (ON) noun
Appears in several legally significant contexts as a
boundary, for instance concerning certain deals (OSw
YVgL Jb), violent crimes (OSw HL Mb) or ownership
in cases of theft (ODan Jyl L 2).
threshold ODan ESjL 3, JyL 2, VSjL 87, ONorw
GuL Krb, Llb, OSw HL Mb, YVgL Gb, Jb
þripþybirþ (OSw) noun
kinship of the third degree OSw VmL Kkb, Áb
See also: attunger
þrippiþunger (OSw) þripþiungr (OGu) þripþungur (ON) noun
Literally a ‘third’ of something. An administrative/
judicial division on different levels in the administrative
hierarchy. The division into þripþunger in Uppland
was limited to very few districts (Hafström 1949, 142–43),
and might not have existed in Västmanland as Schlyter
indicates that the manuscript might have been corrupt
in the actual passage (Schlyter s.v. þripþunger). In GL,
DL and HL it is the highest administrative district
below land (q.v.). In Norwegian laws it was a district
on the highest level in FrL and a district below fylki
(q.v.) in BorgL, EidsL, GuL. In Iceland (Grg) a þripþunger corresponds to the group of men attached
to a particular goði (q.v.) at a spring assembly. There
were three goðar per spring assembly, thus they were
responsible for an ‘assembly third’ [cf. Grg tr. I:240].
assembly third OIce Grg þsp 23, 45
riding OGu GL A 31, 41, 42, 45a
third OGu GS Ch. 1, 3, ONorw EidsL 32.7, GuL
Krb, Kb, Løb, Mhb, Sib, OSw HL Áb, Mb,
Jb, Kmb, Blb, Rb, UL passim, VmL passim
three lots OSw HL Kkb, Kgb, Mb, Blb
þripþunger (OSw) DS L Eb, Bb, Rb, HL Mb
See also: attunger, fiarþunger, goði, hundari, land, ping, þrippiþungamaðr, varþing
Refs: KLN, s.v. treding; Lundberg 1972, 91–92;
Peel 2015, 14–15, 248–49, 286 note 1/18; Schlyter
s.v. þripþunger; SL DL, xxi; SL GL, lxxxiv–lxxxvii
þræl (OSw) þrel (ODan) þrel (OGu) þrel (OGu) þrel (ON) noun
slave ODan ESjl 2, 3, JyL 1, 3, SkKL 10, SkL 115, 119, 122–125, 130, 151, 160–162, VSjl 43, 86, OGu GL A 6, 8, 15, 16, 19, 22, Add. 8 (B 55), OIce Grg Klj 9, 14 þþf 44 Vis 102, 111 Æþ 118 Ómb 128 Rsþ 229 Misc 237, KRA 10, ONorw FrL KrbA 1, 2 Mb 5, 55 Var 20 ArbB 12 Rgb 40 Kvb 20 LiB 21 LiB 10, GuL Kvb, LoB, LiB, Mhb, TjB, LeB, OIce SdmL KbM, Mb, Tjdb, UL Áb (table of contents only), Mb, Kmb, VmL Kkb, Áb (rubric only), Mb, Kmb tharl OSw DL Kkb,Gb, YVgL Vs, Frb, Drb, Áb, Gb, Rlb, Tb, FöB, Add, ÁVgL Md, SmB, Vs, Slb, Áb, Gb, Rlb, Tb, Fös, ÖgL Eb, Db, Vm See also: ambat, annþopgher, deghia, fostra, fostre, frælsgiva, frælsgivi, gæþþfel, hemahion, hemakona, hion, huskona, leysingr, man, mansmaþr, ofræls, skuldarmaþr, þjþborin, þjþonn
þrela (ON) noun
call a person a slave ONorw GuL Mhb
þrelaarf (OSw) noun
inheritance from a thrall OSw HL Áb
þrælbaugr (ON) noun
Compensation rings, wergild paid by slaves or for slaves.
slave ring OIce Grg Bat 113
Refs: CV s.v. þrelbaugr; Fritzenr þrelbaugr
þrelbott (OSw) noun
compensation for a thrall OSw YVgL Frb
See also: bot, þrel
þrelðómr (ON) noun
slavery OIce Grg Rsþ 229
þreammningar (OSw) þræmningar (ON) noun
person related in the third degree
OIce Jô Kge 23, KRA 20
second cousin OIce Jô Kge 17, 31, OSw DL Kkb, Mb, HL Mb
þræskipta (OSw) verb
divide in three OSw DL Gb, SdmL Mb
divide in three lots OSw HL Mb
divide in three parts OSw DL Mb
þræskipti (OSw) noun
Mostly used of fines divided and distributed between
three parties, occasionally explicit, such as the leader
(the king, the shipmaster, etc.), the collective
(the district, the oarsmen, etc.) and the plaintiff. Also of,
for instance, tithes divided and distributed between
the church, the priest and the poor.
division in three OSw DL Kkb, Mb, Bb, Tjdb, Rb, SdmL Kgb, Jb, Bb, Kmb, Mb, Tjdb, Rb, Till
division in three lots OSw HL
Kkb, Åb, Mb, Jb, Blb, Rb
ing divided in three OSw DL Tjdb
three instalments OSw HL Kgb
præstene (OSw) noun
boundary marker consisting of
three stones OSw SdmL Bb
See also: lýrittr, mark (3), marksteinn, marki, rör, tielldrusten
Refs: Schlyter s.v. præstene
præta (OSw) thratte (ODan) noun
disagreement OSw Ógl Kkb
dispute ODan ESJL 1, 2, JyL 1, OSw Ógl Eb
quarrel ODan ESJL 2, OSw DL Mb
prættandidagher (OSw) noun
Epiphany OSw UL Rb, VmL Rb
Twelfth Day OSw SdmL Rb, Till
See also: þrettándi dagr jóla
þróndir (pl.) (ON) þróndr (ON) noun
people from Tröndelag ONorw GuL Leb
person from Tröndelag ONorw FrL Reb 3
þumallfringr (ON) noun
thumb ONorw GuL Llb, Mhb
þumalði (ON) þumalalin (ON) noun
thumb-ell Olce Grg Misc 246, ONorw FrL LlbA 21
þumlungr (ON) noun
thumb-width Olce Grg Misc 246, Jó Kab 5
þurfamaðr (ON) noun
needy person Olce Grg Tìg 255
þveiti (ON) noun
bit Olce Grg Bat 113
small coin ONorw FrL LlbB 12
þvergarðr (ON) noun
dam Olce Jó Llb 56
þverra (ON) verb
decrease ONorw GuL Arb, Mhb
þversök (ON) noun
The þversök (‘cross payment’) was a part of the værgæld that was paid by a certain group (uppnám, q.v.) in the killer’s kindred to two others but not exactly correspondent groups (uppnám) in the kindred of the killed man.
cross payment ONorw GuL Mhb
Refs: Hertzberg s.v. þversök
þverþili (ON) noun
wainscot ONorw GuL Llb
þverþili (ON) noun
þverþili (ON) noun
þverþili (ON) noun
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þverþili (ON) noun
þverþili (ON) noun
on runestones, where the term has been interpreted as something akin to ‘member of a royal retinue’. Both ðegn and drengr have at times been viewed as a type of military or social rank, but this hypothesis seems to be losing favour. It has been postulated that a Danish ðegn referred to someone who had given an oath of fealty to the king and perhaps served as some sort of royal official. In some instances (e.g. Jb Kge 26) ðegn is used as a synonym for ðegngildi, a type of fine paid to the king.

dues to be paid for a subject of the crown Ólce Jó Kge 26, 29
free man ONorw GuL Lib, Mhb, Olb, Leb, OSw YVgL Drb, ÂVgL Md
good man and true Ólce Grg Þsp 20, 45
man ONorw FrL Intr 8 Byb 1
subject Ólce Jó MagBref Mah 2 Fml
14, Js Kdb 4, 5 Mah 5, 7 Þbj 9
thane ONorw FrL Mhb 5
See also: błępgen, drengar, hóldr, reksþegn, þiangsgaeld
Refs: CV s.v. þegn; F s.v. þegn; GAO s.v. Untertan; Goetting 2006; KLN M s.v. þegn; NF s.v. thegn;
NGL V s.v. þegn; ONP s.v. þegn; Orning 2008, 73, 80; Sundkvist 2008; Syrett 2000

þörf (ON) noun
benefit ONorw GuL Kvb
need ONorw GuL Krb, Leb
relying oneself ONorw GuL Mhb

æftermal (ODan) noun
action ODan JyL 2
suit ODan JyL 2

ægha (OSw) aiga (OGu) eyga (OGu) eiga (ON) noun
land OGu GL A 63, Add. 9 (B 81), OSw DL Bb, Gb, UL Jb
ownership OSw UL Bb
ownership of land OSw DL Bb
possession Ólce KRd 10
property OGu GL A 7, 24d, 25, Add. 9 (B 81), OSw UL Kkb
real property OSw DL Gb
See also: egn

æghandasyn (OSw) noun
inspection by owners OSw SdmL Till

æghandi (OSw) eghende (ODan) eigandi (ON)
eghandi (OSw) noun
assignor OSw UL Áb, Jb
landowner OSw UL Jb, Bb, VmL Bb

owner ODan ESjL 3, SkL 80, 83, VSjL 82, Ólce Grg
Feb 164, 170 Fjl 225 Misc 239, Jó Þbj 2 Mah 23 Kge
17 Lbb 6 Llb 17 Kab 22 Þbj 13, 16 Fml 21, Js Mah
5, 29 Llb 7 Rkb 1, ONorw BorgL 5.6, FrL Intr 17
Mhb 4 Var 16 Rgb 42 LibA 13, OSw SdmL Kmb, UL
Áb, Mb, Jb, Kmb, Blb, VmL Áb, Mb, Jb, Kmb, Bb
possessor ODan SkL 166
See also: þorþeghandi, malsæghandi

æghas (OSw) verb
fight OSw HL Mb, YVgL Add

ægholuter (OSw) noun
property plot OSw YVgL Jb
See also: later

ældari (OSw) noun
vagrant OSw YVgL Utgb

ælgher (OSw) noun
The hunting of elks was regulated in OSw laws (HL, YVgL, ÂVgL), and in HL it was such an important
economic resource that a shoulder from each kill was
to be paid as tithes.
elk OSw HL Bb, ÂVgL Föb
See also: qvikiundi

ælgstokker (OSw) noun
elk block OSw YVgL Drb

embæte (ODan) embatti (ON) noun
duty ODan JyL Fort
mass ONorw EidsL 10.4
office ONorw EidsL 31.2 35.1
service ONorw EidsL 31.4

ændakarl (OSw) noun
householder furthest away in the village OSw UL Bb, VmL Bb

æng (OSw) æng (ODan) engi (OGu) eng (ON) engi (ON) ængi (OSw) noun
Refers to enclosed open land, which was not cultivated
but, most often, cleared of trees and stone, and where
hay was harvested. After the harvest, the meadow as
well as any cultivated field lying fallow were used for
grazing, and thus became fertilized to some extent.
In Norway, a farm might lack arable land (ON akr, see
aker) but never æng. The æng was an asset not
included in the common village land, but was treated
as private property.

Both cultivated fields and meadows would be
enclosed with stone walls or wooden fences as shown
by the many rules about enclosures in the laws (ODan
SkL, JyL 3; OSw DL Bb, HL Blb; SdmL Jb; YVgL
Utgb; ÂVgL Föb). These rules may also reveal
information about the different farming systems —
one-field system, two-field system, and three-field
system (Dan *envang-* *tovang-* and *trevangsbrug*) — that were used in different areas. See Appendix B.

Hay OSw *ÄVg*Jb

Meadow ODan *JyL* 2, 3, SKL 3, SkL 75, 76, 168, 169, 174, 179, 186, 187, 213, 214, VSjL 79, 80, OGu GL A 3, 27, ONorw *GuL* Krb, Llb, Tfb, Olb, Leb, OSw DL Kkb, Bb, RB, HL Mb, Blb, SdmL Kkb, Jb, Bb, SmL Kkb, UL Jb, Blb, VmL Kkb, Jb, Bb, *YVg*Kkb, Äb, Jb, Kvab, Föb, Utgb, *ÄVg*Äb, Jb, Jva, Fös, Föb, ÖgL Kkb, Eb, Vm

*meadowland* ODan *JyL* 1, OLce *Grg* Klb 2 Ñsp 48, 62 Feb 164, 166 Ljb 174, 175 Fjl 222 Hrs 234, Jö Mah 2 Lbb 4, 6 Llb 2, 3 Fml 27, Js Mah 11 Lbb 2, 11, *KRA* 11, *ONorw* *BorgL* 14.5, *EidsL* 11.5, *FrL* Intr 18 Leb 26 LlbA 2 Bvb 5

Expressions:

**enka æng** (OSw)

Separate meadow OSw *YVg*Jb Äb

See also: aker, garber, hiorplót, hiorpvalder, deld, skoghæng

Refs: CV s.v. eng; KLNM s.v.v. eng, odlingsystem (with further refs); ängsskötsel; ONP s.v. eng, engi; Schlyter s.v. æng

**ængialagi** (OSw) noun

Fellow meadow owners OSw *DL* Bb

See also: æng

**ængialaþa** (OSw) noun

Meadow barn OSw *DL* Bb

See also: æng

**ængialaþ** (OSw) noun

Household of a widow ODan *JyL* 1

See also: bo, konuhú, ænkia

**ænsker** (OSw) adj.

English OSw *YVg*Fr, Drb, Äb, *ÄVgL* Md, Smb, Slb, Äb

**æplesbarn (pl.)** (ODan) noun

Literally ‘apple children’, supposedly referring to children who were so small that they played with apples.

*apple-children* ODan SkL 50

Refs: Lund s.v. æplesbarn; Tamm and Vogt, eds, 2016, 300

**æptirganga** (OSw) verb

Make an oath OSw *ÄVg*L Slb

**æptirmæla** (OSw) æftermæle (ODan) verb

Claim ODan SkL 233

Prosecute OSw *YVg*L Drb

Raise a suit OSw *ÄVg*L Smb

Speak for OSw *ÄVg*L Smb

See OSw *ÄVgL* Mb

Take action ODan *JyL* 2, SkL 127

Take action against ODan ESjL 3

**æptirmælandi** (OSw) efírmælandi (ON) noun

An ‘after speaker’. Refers to a person who takes up a legal case on behalf of someone who is not able to do so. The *efírmælandi* can be a kinsman, usually the next of kin, or an agent (ON umboðsmadr, see umhufsmann). An *efírmælandi* usually appears on behalf of someone who has been killed, but he might also represent someone who is injured and unable to travel to the assembly (cf. Js Mah 20).

Later claimant OSw *YVg*L Frb, Drb, Tb, *ÄVgL* Md, Slb, Tb

Slaying prosecutor OLce JS Mah 20, ONorw *FrL* Mhb 54

Someone intending to prosecute ONorw *FrL* Var 2-6

See also: soknari

Refs: CV s.v. eptirmælandi; Hertzberg s.v. eptirmælandi; ONP s.v. efírmælandi

**æptirmæli** (OSw) noun

Prosecution OSw *YVg*L Drb

**ær** (ON) noun

Ewe ONorw *GuL* Kvr

**ærchibiskuper** (OSw) ærkebiskop (ODan) erkebiskup (ON) erkibyskup (ON) noun

Archbishop ODan *JyL* Fort, SKL 43, 57, 67, 69, 70, 82, 102, 108, 121, 133, 137, 172, *Olce* Jó Llb 18, Js Kdb 3 Mah 7, 29, *KRA* 36, ONorw *EidsL* 32.9, *FrL* Intr 1 Tfb 3 KrbA 21, 44 KrbB 17 Mhb 24 Var 2-6 Rgb 29 LlbA 15 LlbB 3, *GuL* Krb, OSw *SdmL* Kgb, Till, *YVg*L Kkb

See also: biskuper, prester

**ærfdakona** (OSw) noun

Woman taking inheritance OSw *DL* Gb

See also: kona, ærf

**ærfl** (OSw) ærvth (ODan) erfó (ON) ærfð (OSw) noun

Birthright OSw *UL* Äb, VmL Äb

Class of inheritance ONorw *GuL* Krb, Arb, Løb

Inheritance ODan ESjL 1, OLce *Grg* Vis 94 Arp 118 Ómb 128, 129 Feb 150, 154 Lbpp 172, Jö
MagBref Mah 4 Kge 1, 4 Lbb 1, Js Kdb 3 Kvg 3, 5 Ert 2 Lbb 1, KRA 10, ONorw FrL KrBb 11, 17 ArbA 2 Kvb 5, GuL Arb, OSw UL För, YVgL Add

Expressions:
litl ærfta (ON)
lesser inheritance ONorw GuL Arb
See also: arver, ærva
ærflapiorp (OSw) noun
Inherited land appearing in the context of the evidence required to prove ownership in land disputes.
inherited land OSw YVgL Åb
See also: afling, byrþ, fang, förning, feþperi, hæftþ, jorþ, köpoiorþ, möþerni, opal, ærfþ
ærflapoler (OSw) noun
inheritance OSw HL Åb
part of inheritance OSw YVgL Add
share of inheritance OSw YVgL Add
See also: luter, ærfþ
ærflparbalker (OSw) erfþbolkr (ON) arvabolke (OSw) arvabolker (OSw) noun
book concerning inheritance ONorw GuL
Arb, OSw HL Åb, YVgL Åb, ÄVgL Åb
inheritance section OSw SdmL För, Åb
See also: balker, ærfþ
ærflparvitni (OSw) noun
witness of inheritance OSw YVgL Jb, ÄVgL Jb
See also: vitni, ærfþ
ærflpavita (OSw) noun
testimony of inheritance OSw YVgL Add
See also: vita, ærfþ
armaband (OSw) noun
Literally, ‘armband’. Outside the legal texts, this referred to an item of jewellery, a bracelet or arm-ring. From the contexts in which it is used in VmL, it seems that it could also refer to a minor form of restraint, handcuffs held in front of the body, rather than a humiliating form of capture, bastaper ok bundin (see basta), where the hands were behind the back. In VmL the penalty for allowing a thief to escape from armaband was only three marks, but if he had been bastaper ok bundin and escaped, the penalty was 40 marks. This implies that the latter was considerably more restrictive than the former.
handcuffs OSw VmL Mb
See also: basta, baugbund, binda
Refs: Schlyter 1877, s.v. armaband;
SL VmL, 101 note 164a

ærraper (OSw) adj.
scarred OSw UL Mb, VmL Mb
ærva (OSw) ærve (ODan) verb
inherit ODan ESjL 1, 2, JL 1, 3, SkL 3, 64, YSJL 1–3, 6–8, 10, 14, 20, 86, OSw DL Gb, HL Åb, Jb, Rb, SdmL Kkb, Åb, Jb, Till, YVgL Kkb, Jb, Add, ÅVgL Jb, ÖgL Eb, Db
take inheritance OSw HL Åb, Jb
See also: arver
ærve (OSw) noun
funeral feast OSw SdmL Åb
See also: ærvisöl
ærvísöl (OSw) noun
inheritance beer OSw YVgL Drb, ÄVgL Md
See also: öl
æsta (ON) verb
call upon ONorw GuL Llb, Tjb, Mhb, Olb
demand OSw VmL Åb
æt (OSw) æt (ODan) ett (OGu) ætt (ON) ett (OSw) ætt (OSw) átt (ON) noun
Etymologically related to the verb ægha ‘to own’, and referring to a group of people belonging together. The nature of this relationship has been debated, and kinship, whether originating in an ancestor or an individual in the present, seems central but not necessary. The laws do not define the term. Certain inheritance and paternity rules suggest a unilineal, primarily patrilineal, ætt (OIce Grg, KRA), æt (OSw SdmL, VmL); in OIce Js it refers to a royal dynasty. Also appearing in the context of compensation for killings, where it seems to refer both to paternal and maternal relatives of the killer or the victim (ONorw FrL, OSw DL, YVgL, ÆVgL, ÖgL, cf. OSw ætarbot and OSw ættaþgi). Often appearing in the context of a person — related or not — becoming part of an æt, which thereby accepts legal responsibility for them (the only usage in ODan, but also appearing in OIce Grg, Js; ONorw FrL, GuL; OSw ÆVgL, YVgL, cf. ON ætliðing), and of dependents being cared for by members of the æt (OIce Grg, Jó, Js; ONorw GuL, cf. OSw æmorgi). OGu GL states that land must not be sold outside the OGu ætt, a notion that appears elsewhere in expressions with OSw byrþ (q.v.), ODan byrd, and which in older research was interpreted as a remnant of an old, collective form of ownership and organization of society.
family OGu GL A 28, OIce Grg Vis 94 Ómb
138 Rsþ 229, Js Mah 7 Ert 16, KRA 2, ONorw FrL Intr 1, OSw SdmL Åb, UL Åb, VmL Åb
ættahöger (OSw) noun
kin OSw ÆgL Eb
See also: æt

ættarbot (OSw) ættebot (ODan) noun
Fine/compensation from the relatives of the killer to the relatives of the killed.

compensation of the kin OSw YVgL Add
compensation to the kin OSw DL Gb, YVgL Drb, ÆVgL Md
to fine OSw ÆVgL Md
kin’s compensation ODan JyL 2
kinship fine OSw HL Mb
kinsman’s share ODan SkL 92
kinsmen’s compensation ODan JyL 3, SkL 92
kinsmen’s compensation of a man’s compensation ODan SkL 85
See also: bauggatal, bot, manbot, æt, ættarstúpi
Refs: Schlyter s.v. ættarbot

ættarstúpi (OSw) noun
Contribution from a killer’s relatives to pay the fine/compensation.

collection of the kin OSw YVgL Drb
See also: bauggildi, manbot, nefgildi, æt, ættarbot
Refs: Schlyter s.v. ættarstúpi

ættler (OSw) adj.
born in kin OSw YVgL Gb, Rlb, ÆVgL Md, Gb
of kin OSw YVgL Drb, Add
See also: æt, ættleder

ættvasisl (ON) noun
branch of a family Olce Jó Kge 7-2

ættleioðing (ON) noun
Adoption, in the sense of taking a freeborn person into another ætt (see æt), is not mentioned in medieval Nordic law. (A possible exception is Jó V 9, which contains a provision for adoption of brothers or nephews, though it is unclear whether they are illegitimate.) The ættleioðing was the act of officially recognizing an illegitimate child and including it in the kin, thus giving it the right to inherit and partake of odal right. To begin with, this arrangement seems to have been used to adopt illegitimate children of unfree women into their father’s kin. In addition, however, other children born out of wedlock could be adopted in this way (e.g. slaves), and this became the only way of legitimization after the disappearance of slavery.

The act had to be performed in a special ceremony, described at length in the GuL (Løb, ch. 58). The
legitimizer (the father) was obliged to give an ale feast with ale brewed from 3 sálð (ca. 290 l) of malt according to the measure used in Hordaland (Western Norway) and slaughter a 3-year-old bull. He had to flay the skin off the right foreleg, make a shoe of it and place it beside the ale cask. He who was to legitimize must be the first to put on the shoe, then the one who was to be legitimized, then the one who was to grant him inheritance, then the one who was to grant him the odal right, then the other kinsmen. The father had to state that ‘I conduct this man to the property that I give him, and to wergild and gift, to seat and to settle, to fines and to [payment of] wergild, and to all personal rights, as if his mother had been bought with bride price’. A brother and a sister might legitimize a brother with themselves, and a father’s brother a brother’s son. A nookling and a scrubling (ON hornungr (q.v.) and hríisungr (q.v.)) might be legitimized in the same way as the son of a bondwoman. Other kinsmen might be legitimized and granted inheritance in the same way, if the nearest heir consented. He whom the father gave his freedom before he was 15 years old might also be legitimized, but all those who were in the same class as him with respect to inheritance had to give their consent.

The procedure described in the FrL (ArbB, ch.1) is less detailed and somewhat different. An important addition is the sentence that allows for the legitimization of a slave who had been given his freedom. (Whether this means that the slave in question was only partly free, or completely free, i.e. having given his freedom ale, is not clear.)

The ONorw provincial laws require the ceremony to take place at an ale feast, probably in order to make the act publicly known. It also had to be announced in public every 20 years until the adoptee had received his inheritance; from then on his inheritance testified for him the rest of his life and ever after.

The OSw verb for legitimization was ætelpea (q.v.); ODan used the phrase takæ i æt með sæ ‘take into one’s æt’. In OSw and ODan law legitimization was a necessary element in the manumission of a slave, because only a free person could be adopted into a free kin. The ÄVgL (Äb 21) also mentions legitimization of children born out of wedlock. Legitimization had to take place in the assembly. In Scania a freed slave was adopted into a kin in the assembly (SKL 126). As in Norway the ættleiðing had to be performed by a special ritual, e.g. a previous notice of 7 nights (OSw siunættægæld, q.v.) before the act could take place, the acceptance of the owner (to give his slave freedom), the payment of ransom, and the presentation of oath-bound men. The details are somewhat different in the various OSw laws.

adoption OSw Jó Kge 9, Js Ert
16, ONorw FrL ArbB 1
legitimation ONorw GuL Løb

See also: leysingi, skótsættubarn, æt
Refs: Bagge 2010, 218; Helle 2001, 15, 127, 138; Hertzberg s.v. ættleiðing; Iversen 1997, 229, 231, 264, 267; KLN M s.v. adoption, træl, ætt, ættleiðing; Nevéus 1974, 48, 80–82, 103–04, 128–29, 150–51; RGA2 s.v. geschlechtsleite; Robberstad 1981, 349; Schlyter s.v. ættleþa, ættfeður; Strauch 2016, 53, 94–96; Tamm and Vogt 2016, 20

ættleiðingr (ON) noun
adopted child OSw Js Ert 1
adopted son ONorw FrL ArbA 1
adoptee OSw Jó Kge 7-2

ættmaðr (ON) noun
kinsman ONorw FrL ArbB 5

ættærgæld (OSw) ættærgæld (OSw) ættar gæld (OSw) noun
The derivation of this word is obscure, made even more so by the fact that there is no consensus in the manuscripts over the spelling. It can hardly be related to ætt, ‘family’ but might be derived from ater, ‘return’ or even atta, ‘eight’. It appears to refer to the tribute paid by the crew of each levy ship according to two of the levy laws of Svealand, UL and VmL. There are records of its payment throughout the fourteenth century and through to the beginning of the seventeenth. The amount for each hundari (q.v.) was set in UL at 30 marker, ten per ship’s crew, but the amount is not specified in VmL. In the Roden (the historical region along the coast of Uppland), the tax was 10 marker per skiplagh (q.v.). It is considered to be one of the oldest fixed taxes, but its history is obscure and attempts to state how much it was per person have been unsuccessful. Although recorded in the laws in the context of the levy, it was probably more likely to have been an unrelated general communal tax, linked to the same divisions as the levy.

This word is not to be confused with ættarbot (q.v.), which is the compensation payable to the family of the victim of a killing by the family of the killer.

tribute OSw UL Kgb, VmL Kgb

See also: hamna, lepunger, lepungslami, lepungskin, matgerp, roparætter, skiplagh, skipvist, utgærp, vigrahamannaskin
Refs: KLN M s.v. ættárgæld; Lindkvist 1993, 21–23; Schlyter 1877, s.v. ættærgæld; SL UL, 60 note 45, 61 note 52; SL VmL, 42 note 27
force of beasts of draught OSw SmL
Refs: SL SmL, 436, note 4
ök (OSw) noun
uncultivated land OSw UL Mb, Blb, VmL Mb
öl (OSw) ol (OGu) öl (ON) öldr (ON) noun
Literally ‘ale’ or ‘beer’. As a necessary provision in festivities, the word took on a legal significance referring to social gatherings where legally important actions took place, such as ON ölgerð ‘The Ale feast’, OSw (lagha) ölstæmen ‘legal feast’, giftaröl ‘marriage beer’ and arvisöl ‘commemorative feast’. In connection with funerals, this feast was generally given on the seventh or 30th day after the funeral. Instructions to give ale feasts are mentioned in several kings’ sagas. Öl, including its various compounds, also appears as a public place where violence or accusations of adultery had specific legal consequences (DL Kb, HL Mb, YVgL Urb, ÄVgL Urb). Cf. ölfriper ‘banquet peace’ and other öl- compounds.
ale OGu GL A 24, ONorw GuL Krb, Løb
ale feast ONorw GuL KvB, Løb, Arb
beer OSw DL Mb, YVgL Gb, Add, ÄVgL Gb
feast OSw YVgL Drib, ÄVgL Md
Refs: GuL, ch. 115; Helle 2001, 170, 191; KLNM s.v. arbeidsfest, byrggestol, dríkkstegger, eina, handelsafgifter, humle, jord, pors, öl, öldhauer; Robberstad 1981, 322, 334; Schlyter s.v. öl; Thunaeus 1968, 52–56
ölbüfni (OSw) adj.
iinvited to a wedding OSw HL Åb
ölbüfning (OSw) noun
Participant at a wedding.
man at a feast OSw HL Åb
ölbenkar (OSw) noun
beer bench OSw YVgL Frb, Urb, ÄVgL Slb, Urb
See also: öl
öldykker (OSw) noun
ale banquet OSw HL Mb, UL Mb
festivity OSw SdmL Kkb, Mb
ölárkkjar (pl.) (ON) noun
drinking-mates ONorw GuL Mhb
See also: ölhúsmenn (pl.)
ölörhús (ON) öldhrús (ON) noun
alehouse ONorw FrL Mhb 14, 15, GuL Løb, Mhb, Olb
tavern ONorw FrL Mhb 15
ölörhúsvesni (ON) öldhrúsvesni (ON) noun
banqueting house witness ONorw FrL Arba 16
funeral witness ONorw FrL KvB 8
**ölfríðr** (OSw) noun

Peace at a banquet appears in the context of regulations concerning wedding celebrations.

*banquet peace OSw HL Æb*

See also: *brúllop, frífer, öl*

Refs: Thunaeus 1968, 52–56

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**önn (pl. annir)** (ON) noun

able to drink **Ole** Jó Kge 21

able to take part in ale feasts **ONorw GuL Arb**

See also: *spilla*

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**öndvegi** (OSw) noun

*see also: *ölfríðr* *(pl.)*

*ale feast **ONorw GuL Krb, Llb***

See also: *stúfa*

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**ölfríðr** (ON) adj.

*beer cottage OSw * ÁVgL Drb, *ÁVgL Md beer-house OSw DL Kkb***

See also: *ölfreiþer*

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**öldvegi** (ON) noun

*feast OSw ÁVgL Gb legal feast OSw * ÁVgL Gb***

See also: *mungatstíþir (pl.)*

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**öltrægg** (OSw) noun

*life **ONorw GuL Krb, Kpb***

See also: *spilla*

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**ölpöpp** (ON) noun

*working season **Ole** Grg þþ 80 Lbþ 181, Jó Llb 54***

See also: *andvegi*

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**önnungsverk** (ON) noun

*labouring work **Ole** Grg Klþ 17***

See also: *lósöre, mark (2), örtogh, pæning*
**öresland** (OSw) **oreland** (ODan) **örlánt** (OSw) noun
land for an ounce **ODan** VSl 80
land one ounce of worth **ODan** SkL 76

{öresland} **OSw** UL Bb, VmL Bb, ÄVgL Jb
{öre} field **OSW** YVgL Jb

**örkostr** (ON) noun
means to pay **Olce** Grg Bat 113

**örnavingi** (OSw) noun
Probably a foreign coin worth 18 pænningar.

{örnavingi} **OSW** YVgL Drb

See also: **penning**
Refs: **Lindkvist** forthcoming; **Schlyter** s.v. **örnavingi**

**örs** (OSw) noun
war-horse **OSW** Sdml Kmb, Rb, **UL** Kmb, **Vml** Kmb, **Bb**

**örscoat** (ON) noun
bowshot **Olce** Grg Lbþ 181

See also: **ödragn, örscothelgr**
Refs: **CV** s.v. **örscothelgr; Fritsner** s.v. **örscothelgr**; **Hertzberg** s.v. **örscothelgi**

**örtscothelg** (ON) **örvarscotshelg** (ON) noun
An area of sanctuary or legal immunity determined by the range of a bowshot.

**bowshot** **Olce** Grg Klb 2 Þsb 52, 62 Lbþ 191, 215
Fjl 222 Hrs 234, Æo Lb 31, Js Lb 27, **KRA** 11
See also: **ödragn, örskot**
Refs: **CV** s.v. **örscothelgr; Fritsner** s.v. **örscothelgr**; **Hertzberg** s.v. **örscothelgi**

**örtogh** (OSw) **ortogh** (ODan) **ertau** (OGu) **ertog** (ON) **örtug** (OSw) noun
ertog **Olce** Jó Fml 8, **ONorw** FrL Rgb 1 Lbþ 12
shilling **ODan** ESjL 1–3, **JyL** 3, **VSel** 40, 86, 87
unit of the weight and monetary system, 1/24
{mark} **ONorw** GuL Kvb, Mhb, Sab
{örtog} **OGu** GL A 19, 23, 26, 35, 41, 43, 45, 45a, 56, **OSw** DL Kkb, Tjdb, **HL** Mb, Kmb, Rb, **Sdml** passim, **SmL**, **UL** Kkb, Kgb, Mb, Jb, Bb, **Vml** Mb, Jb, Kmb, Bb, **Rb**, **YVgL** passim, **ÄVgL** passim, **ÖgL** Kkb, Ebo, Db
See also: **mark** (2), **öre, penning**

**örtoghaland** (OSw) **örtoghaland** (OSw) **örtugsland** (OSw) **yrtugh land** (OSw) noun
{örtoghaland} **OSW** SmL, **UL**
Jb, **Vml** Mb, Jb, Bb, **Rb**

**örvårhunn** (ON) noun
shaft of an arrow **ONorw** GuL Kvb

**örvárþing** (ON) **örvþing** (ON) noun
An assembly convened as soon as possible (i.e. on the same day or the following morning) after certain serious crimes, including killings, grave injuries, plundering (hervirki, see hærwerk) and abuse of office.

To convene the assembly the prosecutor, usually the slaying prosecutor (eftirmælandi, see aptirmælandi) or nearest kinsman (or widow?), sent summons betokened by an arrow (buð (see buþ), övarskurðr) to neighbours, who were legally obligated to pass it on to further neighbours. In lieu of a regular prosecutor, an arrow-assembly could be initiated by the king’s representative (ármadðr).

The arrow-assembly seems to have been primarily used to establish evidence. It took place at the scene of the crime and required 27 assembly-men in attendance to be considered valid. The suit was subsequently prosecuted five days later at another assembly (ON fimmtarþing).

Arrow-assemblies appear almost exclusively in the Icelandic laws (Js and Jb) somewhat later.

**arrow assembly** **Olce** Jó Mah 10, Js Mah 14, 17, **ONorw** FrL Mhb 7, 29 Var 7 **Rgb** 3

**arrow thing** **ONorw** GuL Mhb
See also: **buþ, fimmtarþing, kafl, skaera** (2), **þing**
Refs: **KLNM** s.v. frostatingsloven, rettergang, våpensyn, örvárþing; **NGL** V s.v. örvárþing; Z s.v. ör, örvárþing

**öthe** (OSw) noun
folly **OSw** SmL

**öxabyrp** (OSw) noun
right to bring an axe **OSw** YVgL Jb
right to bring an axe to the forest **OSw** ÁVgL Jb

**öxaol** (OSw) noun
axe handle binding **OSw** UL Mb, **Vml** Mb

**öxe** (OSw) **ox** (ON) **öx** (OSw) **yxi** (OSw) noun
axe handle binding **ONorw** GuL Mhb, Leb, **OSw** HL **Rb**, **ÄVgL** Fös

**öjebol** (OSw) noun
deserted farm **OSw** YVgL Fób, Add

**öper** (OSw) **auðr** (ON) noun
‘Wealth, abundance’. In OSw, in the phrase uppsala öper ‘wealth of Uppsala’ referring to farms of the Swedish crown. Its origin, function and relation to husaby (q.v.) and konongsgarþer (q.v.), which it presumably included, has long been debated. **HL** and **YVgL** list uppsala öper farms, stating that they may not be sold or disposed of in any way. **Sdml** declares it the property of the king, being one of the sources of income for the crown, and prohibits its depletion.

**weath** **Olce** Grg Klþ 3, **OSw** Sdml
Kgb, Till, **YVgL** Kvb

{öper} **OSw** HL Kkb, Kgb
See also: **bo, fjæreign, husaby, konongsgarþer**
Refs: **Brink** 2000a; **Brink** 2000b; **Brink** forthcoming; **KLNM** s.v. kronogods; **Pettersson** 2000
öþi (OSw) øthe (ODan) adj.  
*deserted* ODan ESjL 3, OSw YVgL  
Kvab, Fôb, ÀVgL Kva  
öþishyr (OSw) öþisky (OSw) noun  
*uncultivated village* OSw UL Blb, VmL Bb  
See also: eyðijörð  
øfylle (ODan) noun  
*beer drinking* ODan ESjL 3  
oreigô (ON) noun  
*state of poverty* Olce Grg Feþ 153  
oreigi (ON) õreigi (ON) noun  
*indigent man* Olce Jô Kge 4  
*pauper* ONorw FrL Kvb 8  
*poor person* Olce Js Kvg 3  
oreigi (ON) adj.  
*destination* Olce Grg Fjl 223  
*poor* ONorw GuL Kvb, Arb  
*without property* ONorw FrL KrbB 20  
oredlauss (ON) adj.  
*for no good reason* OFar Seyð 3  
See also: foráttalaust, forfallalöst, nauðsynjalauss  
orendreki (ON) noun  
*An official, mainly of the bishop (ONorw GuL Krb) or the king (ONorw GuL Krb, Ulb, ONorw FrL LlbB 7), possibly synonymous with ármær (q.v.).*  
*king's messenger* ONorw FrL LlbB 7  
*representative* ONorw GuL Krb, Olb  
Expressions:  
*biskups erendreki* (ON)  
*bishop's representative* ONorw GuL Krb  
*konungs erendreki* (ON)  
*king's representative* ONorw GuL Krb, Olb  
See also: *biskuper, kununger*  
Ref: Hertzberg s.v. erendreki  
orhôfi (ON) ørhafi (ON) noun  
*open, harbourless coastline* Olce Jô Fml 3  
orkuml (ON) ørkymil (ON) ørkymli (ON) noun  
*deformity* ONorw EidsL 1.2  
*ill mark* ONorw BorgL 1.2, EidsL 5  
*lasting injury* Olce Grg Klþ 4 Vis 88, 91  
Ômb 131 Feþ 161 Misc 241, 254  
*physical deformity* ONorw GuL Krb  
orlendiris (ON) adv.  
*abroad* Olce Grg Lbþ 173, Js Mah 8  
in foreign countries Olce Grg ðþp 55  
orvasi (ON) noun  
*old person* ONorw FrL Var 13  
othe (ODan) eyêa (ON) verb  
*destroy* ODan ESjL 2  
*leave vacant* ONorw GuL Krb, Leb  
Öxarárpíng (ON) noun  
*general assembly* Olce Jô ßjb 13  
See also: alþingi, þing  
oxarskaft (ON) noun  
*axe handle* ONorw GuL Mhb  
ôôi (ON) noun  
*madness* ONorw FrL Mhb 31  
ôll (ON) øll (ON) adj.  
*sustainable* Olce Grg Vis 86 Feþ 144  
ôrr (ON) adj.  
*insane* Olce Grg Vis 93, ONorw FrL Mhb 31  
See also: *afvita, galin*  
ôxla (ON) verb  
*earn* ONorw GuL Løb  
*make a profit* Olce Grg ðþp 54