

**Stockholm, Kungliga biblioteket, B 96, Kristofer kuninkaan maanlaki, Herra Martin suomeksi kääntämänä**

Saec. XVI (around 1548?) Finland(?)

*Contents*

A Finnish translation of Kristoffer's *Landslag*.

Fol. 1r: in a saec. XIX hand 'Landslagen på Finska' (1v-5r blank)

Fol. 5v: A mnemonic tool for the different parts of the law in Latin and Swedish (edited in Airila – Harmas 1930, XI).

[5v] 1. Lex sacra 2. Rex 3. sponsans 4. hæres... 14. med wåda, 15. tiwffuer j gadga.

Fols. 6r-72v: A Finnish translation of Kristoffer's *Landslag*. Apart from the *Konungabalk*, the different section begin with a listing of the chapters. Edited in Setälä and Nyholm 1905, 1-182.

[6r] *Rotzin ualdacunda ombi pacanaitten olemusest yhten tullut...* [14r] Naimisen kaari... [18r] Perimisen kaari... [22r] Maan kaari... [27v] Rakennoxen kaari... [43r] Kaupan asian kaari... [45v] Käreiän asian kaari... [51r] Wala sackoin kaari... [56r] Corkeimbain syidhen kaari... [58r] Tachto tapon kaari... [62v] Tapaturman tappoin kaari... [64v] Tachto haauain sackoin kaari... [67r] Tapaturmain haauain sackoin kaari... [68r] Varkaudhen kaari... [72v] ...nytt näissä asiois toisin tehdän ia tuomitan.

Fols. 73r-185v are blank.

Fols. 186r-190r: *Arbor consanguinitatis* in Latin and Swedish with translations of the terms in Finnish. Cf. Setälä and Nyholm 1905, 183-189.

[186r] *Vocabula arboris Consanguinitatis ascendendo et descendendo*. Pater Isä Fadher, Mater äiti Modher... [187v] ...Patrinus Patrini Gutzeinsett Gutzewer. [189r-190r] A drawing of the *Arbor consanguinitatis* on folded sheets.

Fols. 191-196 are blank.

*Structure*

III-1<sup>5</sup> + 2xVI<sup>29</sup> + VII<sup>43</sup> + 2xVI<sup>67</sup>+2xV<sup>87</sup>. The rest of the binding is extremely tight and difficult reconstruct, but it also seems to contain several sexterns. Paper; 196 fols.; 19,5 x 31 (c. 14,5-15 x 17,5-18,5); number of lines varies between 40 and 50; one columns, no ruling.

Modern foliation in pencil in the upper right margin. Foliation for the first half of the quire in the lower margin in ink on fols. 6-12 (A1-A7), 18-24 (B1-B7), 30-37 (C1-C8), 44-49 (D1-D6), 56-61 (E5). In the upper margin in ink a number referring to the law text found on the folia (from 2 to 15, since the Church law, which would be 1, is not included). The first word of the next page is included in the lower margin of the preceding one.

The manuscript is in good general condition. There are no lacunae or damaged sections.

*Script*

One mainhand writing a saec. XVI cursive. Another hand writes a short section on fol. 9r-v, and there are other hands (up to 14 according to Airila – Harmas 1930, XII-XIII) writing short stints. Notes on the contents or referring to other sections of the book written in the margins by a few contemporary hands.

#### *Decoration*

The headlines of the laws and chapters are written in larger letters; all in black ink. Apart from this, the only decorations are the use of majuscule letters.

#### *Provenance*

The inside of the front cover has the shelf-mark and ownership markings of the Swedish National Library. There is also a note on the manuscript being lent to Finland 1849-1853 and 1863-1866.

#### *Binding*

Wood with whitish leather covers. Blind-tooled with various ornamental figures (vines, portraits) and lines forming frames. In the center of the front cover a depiction of the Christ slaying the devil (also interpreted as St. George slaying the dragon) with the text 'ero mors t[ua]'; in the centre of the back cover a depiction of a man in armor with a sword and another man fallen at his feet; a year '1548' and the name 'iosua' are included. There are two hook-clasps attached to the edge of the front cover; both the clasps and catches have been decorated with simple lines. Parts of the upper, lower and outer edges of the covers have been planed thinner. Paper has been pasted to the inside of the front and back covers.

#### *History*

The large number of empty leaves suggests that additional texts were planned for the manuscript. However, for some reason, they were never included. Pajula (1955) judges by the number of errors that the manuscript was not made with considerable care. Airila and Harmas (1930, XXIII) speculate on the possibility of the manuscript being dictated. Based on the language, Finland seems a likely place of origin, but since the translation in all likelihood originated from Stockholm (Airila – Harmas 1930, VIII), Sweden is not out of the question either. The year 1548 on the back cover should provide at least some indication of the date, especially since there are several empty leaves, which seem to suggest that the manuscript was bound early on and any additional text were meant to be written into the ready-bound codex. It is uncertain, how the manuscript ended up in the Swedish National Library.

#### **Ville Walta**

##### *Literature*

E. N. Setälä – M. Nyholm, *Kristoffer kuninkaan maanlaki herra Martin suomeksi kääntämä. 1. Tukholman Codex B 96*, Helsinki 1905.

M. Airila – H. Harmas, *Kristoffer kuninkaan maanlaki herra Martin suomeksi kääntämä. 2. Toisintotekstit verrattuina Tukholman Codexiin B 96*, Helsinki 1930.

Paavo Pajula, *Ensimmäinen lainsuomennos. Lisiä suomalaisen lakikielen varhaishistoriaan*, Helsinki 1955, 58-61.