

Aldgisl

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Leges Alamannorum. Leges Baiuvariorum. Leges Burgundionum. Lex Frisionum

1. *legis ipso regnante legi esse adiectas .*
2. *Ex mea sententia tres partes legis Frisionum sunt discernendae, ac diversis temporibus conceptae .*
3. *Antiquissimam partem legis conditam esse censeo , postquam anno 734 Karolus Martellus Frisiam mediam regibus Francorum subiecerat , et quidem ipso Karolo Martello vel Pippino eius filio regnante , in usum Frisiae mediae ; alteram partem legis ,*
4. *postquam anno 785 Karolus Magnus Frisiam orientalem subiecerat , in usum omnis Frisiae ; tertiam denique partem , vel additiones legis , anno 802 , et quidem eo consilio ut ius Frisionum pluribus in locis emendaretur .*
5. *Fundamentum , vel ut verbo utar basin , sententiae meae de tempore , quo litteris sit conceptus textus noster legis Frisicae , dico tempus quo Francorum reges sibi subiecerunt tres Frisiae partes , quarum fines supra illustravi ; hanc ob rem quam diligentissime constituendi mihi sunt anni , quibus tres partes Frisiae regno Francorum sint attributae Frisia occidentalis .*
6. *Dagobertus I , qui ab anno 622 usque ad annum 638 rex erat Francorum , ecclesiam condidit Traiecti ad Rhenum in castello ad fines Francorum in Frisia occidentali exstructo ;*
7. *Frisiones castellum Traiectinum a Francis recuperaverunt ac diruerunt ecclesiam ; neque Frisia occidentalis tunc regno Francorum erat subiecta.*
8. *- Tempore Dagoberti II , teste Beda Venerabili in Historia ecclesiastica gentis Anglorum V . c . 19 §. 418 , S . Wilfridus , episcopus Eboracensis , anno 677 ,, ex Anglia Romam iturus , navem conscendit , et flante Favonio pulsus est Fresiam ;*
9. *ibique honorifice susceptus a barbaris ac rege illorum Aldgislo , praedicabat eis Christum , et multa eorum milia verbo veritatis instituit ."*
10. *Atque Eddius Siephanus , qui socius S . Wilfridi anno 677 in Frisia evangelium praedicavit , narrat in Vita S . Wilfridi cap . 26 , copiosius iis explicatis quae ex Bedae Historia ecclesiastica laudavimus :*
11. *Eodem tempore Efruinus , dux Theoderici regis Francorum , misit nuntios suos cum literis ad Aldgelsum (emend . Aldgislum) regem Freis (em .Fresiae) , salutans eum verbis pacificis ,*
12. *promittensque ei modium solidorum aureorum dare , si Wilfridum episcopum aut vivum deductum ,*
13. *aut caput eius occisi sibi emisisset Statimque rex praesentibus nobis et nuntiis coram populo suo in palatio epulantibus*

- omnibusque audientibus , legi literas iussit ; post lectam vero chartam in ignem proiecit etc .
14. Postquam pontifex noster in Freis (em . in Fresia) hiemaverat , populum multum Domino lucratus , verno tempore adveniente ,
 15. (coeptum iter carpebat , veniens ad Francorum regem nomine Daegberth , qui eum cum honore mansuetissime pro meritis eius anteactis in eum suscepit ;)
 16. Haec verba scriptoris aequalis probant, anno 677 Aldgislum regem fuisse Frisiae liberae , neque tunc Frisiam sub ditione regum Dagoberti II et Theoderici fuisse , vel contra Francos bellum gessisse .
 17. - Duodecim annorum autem spatio intermisso , teste continuatore Fredegarii,
 18. Pippinus ab Herestal Radbodum Frisionem vicit Durestadii , quod in confinio Frisionum et Francorum situm est ad Rhenum . inde Traiectum defluente .
 19. *Frisionem vicit Durestadii , quod in confinio Frisionum et Francorum situm est ad Rhenum inde Traiectum defluente*
 20. *Causam belli anno 689 gesti inter Pippinum , qui anno 687 susceperat administrationem totius regni Franconici , et Radbodum ,*
 21. *quem dicunt filium Aldgisli regis , cognitam non habemus ;*
 22. *ex iis autem quae Beda in Historia ecclesiastica Anglorum narrat , efficitur , Pippinum victoria illa Frisiam occidentalem Francis subiecisse .*
 23. *Paulo antea Wicbertus , teste Beda , Frisionibus et Radbodo regum eorum per duos annos frustra evangelium praedicaverat ;*
 24. *anno 690 contra S . Willibrordus , ex Anglia in Frisiam profectus , plurimos Frisiones ad cultum christianum convertit ,*
 25. *sustinente eum „ Pippino duce Francorum , qui nuper citeriorem Frisiam ceperat , expulso inde Rathbedo rege " 30 .*
 26. *Vox nuper , qua Beda utitur in historia rerum anno 690 gestarum , innuit annum 689 , quo Pippinus Radbodum Durestadii vicerat , ut ex continuatore Fredegarii adnotavi .*
 27. *Frisia citeriore autem significari Frisiam occidentalem , quam lex Frisionum dicit cis Fli , neque solos pagos eius dem in occidentali parte Rheni sitos ,*
 28. *probat , et Pippinus illo tempore Willibrordum , auxilio Sergii papae , archiepiscopum Frisionum faciendo , et S . Adalbertus , socius S . Willibrordi , domicilium suum constituendo Egmundae in Nordhollandia 31 .*

- 1.
2. In my opinion there are three parts of the Frisian law covering different eras.
3. I think that the oldest part of the building after the year 734, Charles Martel, Friesland kings of the French center had subjected the fact that Charles Martel and his son Pepin ruling in use Frisiae medium; the other side of the law;

4. After the year 785, Charlemagne along East subjected to the use of the Frisii; Finally, a third party or modification of the law, in the year 802, and, indeed, in many places, so that the right Frisionum corrected.
5. The foundation, or to give the word and I shall use the base, the thought of my life from the time when the letter of the law, Frisicae body was conceived of the text of the our God, I say to the parts of Frisia in the time in which the three kings of the Franks under their subjection, of which the ends of the above, I have shown; This is why they should be appointed to the year, three of which are associated with the French West Frisia.
6. Dagoberto 1, the King of France from the year 622 to the year 638, serving as the assembly of the Franks, he build a castle in the town of Utrecht in West Frisia.
7. The Frisian castel Utrecht was recovered and destroyed the church of the Franks and western Frisia was made subject to the kingdom of the Franks,
8. During the reign of Dagobert II, according to Bede in his Ecclesiastical History of the English People 5. c. 19 §. 418, s. Wilfrid, Bishop of York in England, from 677 ,, Rome to go on board the ship, the wind blew hard west expelled from Friesland.
9. , where he was received with honor by the barbarians, Aldgisl people and their king, to whom he preached the Christ, the word of truth, to many thousands of them.
10. And Eddius Siephanus, joining S. Wilfrid in 677 preached the Gospel in Frisia, tells about the life of Saint Wilfridi, which Beda covers more extensively in the praiseworthy Historia ecclesiastica
11. At the same time Efruinus (i.e. [Ebroin](#)), Chief Theodoric, king of the Franks sent messengers with letters to Aldgelsum (emend. Aldgisl) King of Frisia (em .Fresiae), greeted him with words of peace and promising to give him a bushel of gold solidi, if the bishop Wilfrid, was taken alive.
12. So the king said to the messengers, bringing them in in the palace, in the presence of the feasting head of the bishop (Wilfrid), and all his people, he read out a letter to the men, to those who could hear, after reading he threw the paper into the fire.
13. After the bishop stayed the winter in Friesland, where he converted many people to the Lord, the spring time came, and resumed journey.
14. (...)
15. The reliable written sources mention that in 677 Aldgisl made Frisia free Friesland was not under the authority of kings and Tedderic was Dagobert II, despite the wars with the Franks.
16. After a twelve year of impasse (689), according to the book Fredegario continuatore,
17. Pepin Herestall won Durestadii, situated at the Rhine crossing and the boundary between Frisians and Franks, from the Frisian Radbode.
18. When the Frisians won Durestadii, on the border of the Frisians and the Franks, and situated next to the Rhine, around Utrecht.
19. It caused the war between the principles, in the year of 689 Pepin, who had received the government of the whole of the reign of the Franks in the year 687,

20. and of Radbod's Frieslanders, whom they say was the son of the king Aldgisl, of which we have no evidence,
21. however mentioned by Bede in the history of the Church of England,
22. results in the victory of Pepin who had subjected those of the western Frisia.
23. Paul, previously Wicbertus, according to Bede, preached the Gospel in vain to the Frisians and Radbodo to those two years.
24. In the year around 690 S. Willibrord, he set out from England to Frisia and, in abundance, the Frisians had turned to the worship of the Christian, was supported by "Pepin, the Frank leader", who recently had taken Nearer Friesland and expelled King Radbod.
25. Recently Bede, making use of 690 years of history, hints on the year of 689 that Pepin won (at) the Radboda Durestadii, as mentioned in the Fredegarii continuatore.
26. Further, it is indicated that the law of the Frisians applied to the Western part of Frisia, at the south the side of the Vlie, and to the people in the individual villages of the western part of the Rhine, which explains why Pepin, at the time of Willibrord; serving the Pope Sergius, the reigning archbishop of the Frisians and S. ADALBERTUS, member S. Willibrordi, were establishing a residence in the Egmondia northholland.

Passiones vitaeque sanctorum aevi Merovingici (IV)

1. Quomodo in Frisia navigio pervenit .
2. (..)
3. a vento ab occidente temperanter, versis navium rostris ad orientem , usquedum in Frisia prospere cum omnibus pervenit,
4. ibique gentium copiis inventis , ab Aldgislo c rege eorum honorifice susceptus d est .
5. Tunc statim sanctus pontifex noster cum licentia regis verbum
6. Dei gentilibus e cotidie praedicavit , enuntians eis verum Deum patrem omnipotentem et Iesum Christum , filium eius unicum , et Spiritum sanctum sibi coaeternum , et baptismum unum in remissionem peccatorum et vitam aeternam post mortem in resurrectione manifeste docuit .
7. Et doctrinam fidei secundum paganos bene adiuuvavit; erat enim in adventu eorum eo tempore solito amplius in piscatione et in omnibus frugifer annus, ad Domini gloriam reputantes , quem sanctus vir Dei praedicavit .
8. Deinde eo anno , accepta praedicatione , omnes principes , exceptis paucis , et multa k milia vulgi in nomine Domini baptizavit l et primum ibi secundum apostolum m fundamentum fidei posuit , quod adhuc superaedificat filius eius , in Hripis nutritus, gratia Dei Willibrordus episcopus ,
multo labore desudans , cuius merces manet n in eternum .

9. De eo , quod pretium adpretiati rex rennuit . Eodem quoque tempore Efyrvine a dux Theoderici regis Francorum misit nuntios suos cum litteris ad Aldgislum regem Freis, salutans eum verbis pacificis promittensque ei sub iureiurando modium plenum solidorum aureorum dare , pretium utique sceleste, si Wilfridum episcopum aut vivum deductum aut caput eius occisi sibi emisisset.
10. Statimque rex , praesentibus nobis et nuntiis coram populo suo in palatio epulantibus omnibusque i audientibus ,
11. legi litteras iussit ;
12. post lectam vero cartam , accipiens inter manus suas , cunctis videntibus discerpens dissipavit et in ignem coram se ardentem proiecit , dicens portitoribus :
13. ' Enuntiate domino vestro hoc modo me dicentem : Sic rerum creator regnum et vitam in Deo suo per iurantis pactumque initum non custodientis scindens destruat et consumens in favillam o devellat !'
14. Deinde autem nuntii cum confusione a rege , non consentiente piaculo , ad dominum per suum , unde venerunt , redierunt .

1. How to Friesland in the ship arrived.
2. (..)
3. when the wind came from the west, he turns to the beaks of ships to the east, till he arrived at after a prosperous voyage to Friesland,
4. where he was received with honor by their king Aldgisl.
5. The the bishop arrived with the consent of the king
6. They talked to the pagan people, preaching to them about the true God, the Father Almighty, and Jesus Christ and the Holy Spirit, and of baptism for the forgiveness of sins and eternal life after death and teaching about the resurrection of the times.
7. The doctrine did help the pagans; it was the right time for them, and the fishing was more fruitful that year than usually, to the glory of God, about whom the sacred man of preached.
8. So that year they accepted his teaching and all the princes, with the exception of a few, and many thousands of common people were truly baptized for the first time in the name of the Lord, according to the Apostle, whose son is still building upon, brought up in Hripum, in the grace of Bishop Wilbrord, delivered hard work and whose efforts carried a long time.
9. At the same time, too, the king of the Franks, sent his messengers with a letter from Efyrvine (e.i. Ebroin) from the duke of Theodoric to Alsgisl, the king of the Frisians, with words of peace, and vowing to him under an oath, and saluting him how and promising him a bushel full of gold solidi, the bounty, to slay bishop Wilfrid, or take him alive.
10. Right after the king read the letter in front of all the people present in the palace
11. legi litteras iussit.
12. After reading the letter, he took it in his hands, tore it up, throwing it into the burning flames, saying: "Tell your master this: By taking the oath by the creator of the kingdom of God and life, he took the covenant, ripped it apart and burned it all together.

13. Subsequently, with the messengers of the king, in shame, would not consent to commit a crime, to his master, from which they had come.

Passiones vitaeque sanctorum aevi Merovingici (V)

VITA WILLIBRORDI

ARCHIEPISCOPI TRAIECTENSIS

AUCTORE ALCVINO .

1. *Wilfridus episcopus Eboracensis , cum sede sua expulsus a . 678 .*
2. *Romam proficisce retur ,*
3. *ob insidias inimicorum evitandas Gallica via neglecta in Frisiam navigavit ,*
4. *ubi ab Aldgislo rege honorifice susceptus est*
5. *, et per hiemem ibi commoratus Frisonibus evangelium praedicavit ,*
6. *ita ut plerique principes multaque milia vulgi baptizati esse dicantur.*
7. *Quod Stephanus biographus Wilfridi fortasse exaggeravit ,*
8. *neque fructus percepti admodum durasse videntur ; tamen ei dicere licebat , episcopum exulem apud Frisones*

1. Wilfrid, bishop of York, was expelled from his seat in 678.
2. He set out to Rome,
3. he sailed to Frisia for the purpose of avoiding the enemy plots of the Franks
4. where he was received with honor by the king Aldgislo
5. And during the winter he preached the good news to the Frisians and it is claimed that thousands of common people were baptized, as well as most of their leaders
6. That Stephen, the Biographer of Wilfrid perhaps exaggerated, however it does not seem to conflict much,

Passiones vitaeque sanctorum aevi Merovingici (V)

1. *Willibrordus in Hiberniam se contulit ibique per duo decim annos apud Ecgberctum commoratus est,*
2. *et ipsum propugnatorem consuetudinum Romanarum ,*
3. *cumque iam presbyter factus ' peregrinam pro aeterna patria duceret vitam ' , inter socios eius erat , quo tempore opus a Wilfrido apud Frisones inchoatum continuare ille sibi proposuit .*
4. *Ab Ecgbercto igitur Willibrordus , tricesimum tertium annum agens, cum undecim sociis a . 690 in Frisiam missus est.*
5. *Munus iis iniunctum iam minus facile aggredi licebat quam a . 678 / 79 sub Aldgislo ,*
6. *Quamquam enim etiam Radbodus dux , cum ipse paganus permaneret , minime obsisteret , ne evangelium genti praedicaretur*

, tamen post quam Pippinus dux rerum potitus est (a . 687) , inter Francos et Frisones bellum gestum est (a . 689 ?) , Radbodoque devicto Frisiae pars dir a Rhenum sita ad Francos per venerat , neque fieri potuit , quin inimicitiae inter Francos christianos et Frisones paganos obortae fidei christianae propagandae obstarent .

7. Itaque socii , cum primo Traiectum castellum , si Alcvinus recte rettulit , tum in dicione Radbodi situm adiissent , brevi post ad Pippinum se contulerunt , et ab eo honorifice suscepti , parti Frisonum ei subditae con vertendae operam dabant , duce eos adiuvante beneficiaque in paganos baptizatos conferente.

1. Willibrord stayed in Ireland for two decades and stayed with Egbert.
2. And that this defender was transported to Rome, he became priest for eternal life, while he was amongst his accomplices, where he proposed at that time to continue the work begun by Wilfride among the Frisians.
3. From then Willibrord left Egbert, in the thirty-third year, with eleven partners in 690, he was sent to Frisia.
4. It was less easy to undertake than in the year 678 and 679 under Aldgisl, compared to the leader Radbod, since he remained a pagan resisting the gospel, even more when Pepin, the leader in power (a. 687), fought a battle between the Franks and Frisians (a. 689) over a part of Frisia near the Rhine, bordering to the Franks, after the hostility between the Frank Christians and the pagans made the Frisones oppose the spreading of Christianity.
5. And so, comrades, when they first began the crossing the Utrecht castel, if Alcvinus rightly reported, as well as the location under the sway of Radbodi to Pepin, a short while after they had retreated, and respectfully received by the Frisian party and allowed to evangelise among the pagans.

Passiones vitaeque sanctorum aevi Merovingici (IV)

1. *Wilfridi ipse recordabatur, qualesque mores eius fuissent , noverat, qui passim ' sanctus pontifex noster ' apud eum audit .*
2. *Cum patrono exilium passus est , ' sub alienis dominis ' serviens, et iam a . 678 / 79 .*
3. *Wilfridum Romam comitatus est , siquidem in eo itinere Aldgislus rex Frisionum ' praesentibus nobis ' litteras a nuntiis Ebroini perlatas discepsit et igni tradidit.*
4. *Proximis decenniis an non apud Wilfridum fuerit , dubitaverim , siquidem perpauca tantum de eis temporibus memoriae mandavit ;*
5. *sed primis annis saeculi octavi iterum inter comites episcopi erat .*

1. From Wilfrides is recorded, what what kind of behavior been known to listen to 'our holy bishop'.
2. Since suffering from banishment under foreign masters, serving to the year 678
3. Wilfrid went to Rome, accompanied, and passed through the king of the Frisians on this march, Aldgisl, 'while we are present', threw into the fire a letter of the messengers of Ebroinum
4. During the following decades, with Wilfrid indeed a few handed down this memory.

5. But the early years of the eighth bishop at the time of his companions.

Passiones vitaeque sanctorum aevi Merovingici (IV)

1. Nam e contrario sanctus pontifex noster , secundum desiderium eius flante zefiro a vento ab occidente temperanter,
2. versis navium rostris ad orientem , usque dum in Freis prospere cum omnibus pervenit, ibique gentilium copiis inventis ,
3. ab Aldgislo rege eorum honorifice susceptus est .
4. Tunc statim sanctus pontifex noster cum licentia regis verbum Dei gentilibus e cotidie praedicavit , enuntians eis verum Deum patrem omnipotentem et Iesum Christum , filium eius unicum , et Spiritum sanctum sibi coaeternum , et baptismum unum in remissionem peccatorum et vitam aeternam post mortem in resurrectione manifeste docuit .

1. For, on the other hand, the Holy, the high priest, our Lord, according to her desire for her by the blast of zefiro driven by the wind from the west, fortitude, temperance, he turns to the beaks of ships, to the east, came after a prosperous voyage to Friesland, with all the news reached,
2. There he found great, from the Aldgisl their king, was received with honor, it is.
3. Immediately our holy prelate, with the consent of the king the word of God to the heathen from the daily to the people, telling them of the true God, the Father Almighty, and Jesus Christ, His only Son, and the Holy Spirit is co-eternal, and of one baptism for the forgiveness of sins and eternal life after death, in the resurrection of the times plainly taught .

Passiones vitaeque sanctorum aevi Merovingici (IV)

Vita Wilfridi, Stephen of Ripon was the author of the eighth-century hagiographic text Vita Sancti Wilfrithi ("Life of Saint Wilfrid"). Other names once traditionally attributed to him are Eddius Stephanus or Æddi Stephanus.

1. *Itaque anno 678 . vergente navi profectus est ;*
2. *cum autem ob reditum Dagoberti inimicitiae Ebroini ei metuendae essent,*
3. *non via solita ad Quentovicum portum appulit ,*
4. *sed in Frisiam profectus ab Aldgislo rege susceptus est, neque rex hospitem Ebroino postulante prodidit , immo epistolam huius coram nuntiis discerptam in ignem proiecit.*
5. *Unde per hiemem a . 678 / 79 . inter Frisiones commoratus paganis fidem praedicabat multosque eorum baptizavit, eoque modo primus ex Anglis viam ingressus est , qua postea Willibrordus et Bonifatius progressi opus ab eo inchoatum continuaverunt , neque vero quae ipse perfecerat durasse videntur. Deinde primo vere a . 679 . ad Dagobertum II . regem Austrasiorum profectus est , quem ante paucos annos in patriam remiserat , sicque a rege honorifice susceptus est , qui ei episcopatum Stratoburgensem obtulit renuentemque una cum Deodato episcopo Tullensi in Italiam misit .*

1. So in the year 678. he went to the ship, drawing to its close;
2. When we got back because of the hostility of Dagobert 3 Ebroino to be feared, not the usual way to Quentovicum port, but a set of Friesland

3. Aldgisl received by the King, a king or a host Ebroino request of the facts, contrary to the messages of this letter is torn into the fire threw
4. Hence the winter. 678/79.
5. Then, by early spring. 679.to Dagobert. king of Austrasia, he departed, whom he had sent back: a few years ago to my own place, where he was received by the king, and thus, together with the bishop, Deodatus, who was in the office of bishop Stratoburgensem tulle into Italy; and he sent, he offered renuentemque.

Historia ecclesiastica gentis Anglorum [pg 352]

It is believed to have been completed in 731 when Bede was approximately 59 years old.

Afterwards, in the reign of Egfrid, he was expelled from his bishopric, and others were consecrated bishops in his stead, of whom mention has been made above.

Designing to go to Rome, to plead his cause before the Apostolic Pope, he took ship, and was driven by a west wind into Frisland, and honourably received by that barbarous people and their King Aldgils, to whom he preached Christ, and he instructed many thousands of them in the Word of truth, washing them from the defilement of their sins in the Saviour's font.

Thus he began there the work of the Gospel which was afterwards finished with great devotion by the most reverend bishop of Christ, Wilbrord.

Having spent the winter there successfully among this new people of God, he set out again on his way to Rome, where his cause being tried before Pope Agatho and many bishops, he was by the judgement of them all acquitted of all blame, and declared worthy of his bishopric.