



Dounia Bunis Christiani



Joyce Lexicography:

**A Lexicon of
Common Scandinavian
in *Finnegans Wake***

compiled by **C. George Sandulescu**







Henrik Ibsen.



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The present Lexicon is a **profound and thoroughgoing lexicographic re-processing** of Dounia Bunis Christiani's book, entitled *Scandinavian Elements of Finnegans Wake*, published by Northwestern University Press, Evanston, 1965, 259 pages. I hereby duly express all acknowledgements to it. Personally, I do not claim originality in this book, except for a fair knowledge of the three Scandinavian languages. My genuinely original contributions are the lexicographic techniques and procedures, which prove to be essential in the structuring of the Lexicon. All credit for the choice of the Scandinavian entries should therefore go to Dounia Bunis Christiani. I cannot but express my gratitude, thanks and admiration to her for her own selection of *Finnegans Wake* entries, as listed in print in the 1965 book. Sadly, her lexicographic competence was not quite up to standards. I am still surprised, however, that Roland McHugh never even mentions her name in his itemized Acknowledgements to his massive *Annotations to Finnegans Wake* (1980 and 1991). The only place where Roland McHugh mentions Dounia Bunis Christiani is in his book on *The Sigla of Finnegans Wake*.

The fundamental hurdle for everybody is the inability to surmount the clearcut opposition between the **Synchronic** and the **Diachronic**. That is the reason why the first Epigraph of the Lexicon is the quotation from Joyce to the effect that "history is a nightmare"...

I wish to thank Professor Bengt Sigurd, Head of the Departments of Theoretical Linguistics in the University of Stockholm, and afterwards in the University of Lund, for his careful reading of early extracts from this Scandinavian Lexicon. His most relevant comments over the many years I worked with him on the inter-relationship between these three Scandinavian languages have been of great assistance to me.

G.S.

Acknowledgements are also due to Gustaf Stern and James Atherton for the following: Gustaf Stern. *Meaning and Change of Meaning. With special reference to the English language*. Published by Indiana University Press at Bloomington. 1931. 466 pages. James Atherton. *The Books at the Wake. A Study of Literary Allusions in James Joyce's Finnegans Wake*. Published by Southern Illinois University Press, Carbondale and Edwardsville. 1959. 308 pages.

Henrik Ibsen's photograph (by Bettman/Corbis) was published by The Guardian. His signature appears in the book *Henrik Ibsen's Prose Dramas*, published in London. James Joyce's signature after the Holograph List of 40 Languages is taken from his Letter to Henrik Ibsen (March 1901).



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*History is a nightmare
from which I am trying to awake.*
(said by Stephen Dedalus to Mr Deasy...)
Ulysses, 2.377

Le signe est un renvoi.
Roman Jakobson, 1974



You want to know a language really well?
Then, write a Dictionary for it! And do it from scratch!
Leon D. Levičhi



To the memory of Leon D. Leviṭchi,
teacher and friend,
the greatest lexicographer of us all.



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**Holograph List of the Forty Languages used by
James Joyce in writing *Finnegans Wake*.**

English
Irish
Norwegian
Latin
Greek
Chinese
Japanese
Spanish
Volapuk
Norwegian
Flemish
French
Italian
Burmese
Basque
Welsh
Romanian
Dutch
German
Russian
Breton
Hebrew
Sanskrit
Kishinev
Swedish

Spanish
Persian
Rumanian
Lithuanians
Malay
Finnish
Albanian
Icelandic
Arabic
Portuguese
Czech
Turkish
Polish
Rumanian
Hungarian

James A. Joyce

Joyce Lexicography: A Lexicon of Common Scandinavian in *Finnegans Wake*,
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This is the Rosetta Stone – Champollion’s centre-piece in deciphering the hieroglyphs. Its most important feature was that the three different texts on it were written in three different languages and three different scripts. It was that very feature that assisted Champollion in deciphering the famous Egyptian hieroglyphs. Hence the analogy with Joyce’s poly-linguistic *Finnegans Wake*.

IN THE SAME SERIES:

Joyce Lexicography:

1. The **Romanian** Lexicon of *Finnegans Wake*.
2. Helmut Bonheim’s **German** Lexicon of *Finnegans Wake*.

In preparation:

Extracts from the **overall Romance** Lexicon of *Finnegans Wake*.





On Languages.

To Joyce in his later years, after *Ulysses*, all languages are one. One language. All in one.

Once you understand this, you begin to understand *Finnegans Wake*. The overwhelming point is that he knows them, and everything that goes with them by way of *culture et civilisation*... In fact, just like Jim Atherton's **Books at the Wake** (1959).

That is why you are all badly in need of Benjamin Lee Whorf's idea of genius, labelled by himself **Standard Average European** in order to understand the whole world around us, and Joyce, and Joyce and **his** World. Ultimately, that may be the workings of William Blake's Devil as he appears in *The Marriage of Heaven and Hell*... That is how Babel the Tower lands as Babble-cum-Beelzebub right in your lap.

And you are unprepared. The trouble is that everybody – especially the Americans – are quite unprepared.

What can you do to unravel the conundrum? The solution I propose here is to resort to a multiple reading of the text by means of what the French might choose to call *tranches de langage*, largely depending on your personal linguistic background (with the proviso that you are familiar with more languages than just one). Say, begin with



German and Scandinavian, and – most important – learn the Glossaries first! As Joyce himself had done.

For learning by rote three to four hundred alien words is nothing to you, is it?

You are quite aware that we are all of us today well-travelled *citizens of the world* (where is Oliver Goldsmith to hear this?) in **The Global Village** of today.

At a rate of speed of one hundred words a day, you are through the whole bunch in less than a week.

Et ainsi de suite!

Afterwards, when it comes to less linguistic information, Louis Mink and his *Gazeteer of Finnegans Wake* (1978) you are sure to chew out properly in a fortnight – and what a mouthful of a word (favourite with the Americans) that word *fortnight* is!

Adaline Glasheen? Give her double the time! She is a difficult lady... Her three successive *Censuses* (1956. 1963. 1977.) is very hard work!

One last thing: Joyce was no ordinary language learner. He was coming quite close to a linguistic genius. That way it was easy to him to intuit Whorf's *Standard Average European*. And, that way too, he could see the objective existence of *Common Scandinavian* (much in the same way in which travelled Germans bracket together Germany with Austria, large chunks of Switzerland and smaller bits of Northern Italy, when they say – *Echt deutsch spricht man in Österreich!*).



If you still do not believe that, just spend a couple of days studying my oh so subjective **Lexicon of Common Scandinavian Words and Phrases** to be found on pages **35** to **159** of the present book.

One brief anecdote, to wrap things up with: in my dozen or so years in Sweden at both Stockholm and Uppsala, I was all the time a more than enthusiastic supporter of *Nordiska Sommaruniversitetet*, or *The Scandinavian Summer University*. Every summer it rallied for a month staff and students alike from practically all the universities of Sweden, Norway, Finland, Denmark, and even Iceland. Further, it had a heavy programme of discussions of eight to ten hours every day. The wide range of topics included even Semiotics – a subject which aroused considerable interest. And all the meals were taken together. The programme was interspersed with excursions to places of interest of the respective country hosting the event.

Every year it was a different country. And everybody spoke their own language. And the Swedes and Danes understood the Norwegians without great difficulty. The Norwegians in their turn, understood the others without great difficulty either. And remember that each and every one spoke his or her own language. And all dinners in Finland did take place in the sauna, where the dress code was for everybody to be stark naked. Men and women alike, and children and all, if any. And everybody complied to the dress code without complaining. In a word, we were, literally speaking, swimming in languages... And late at night, to wind things up the proper way, there was the collective jump in the sea, or in the lake. Still naked. But the next morning, everybody was on



time for both breakfast – with cheese and ham and salami – and for the very first Seminars of the day...

To me, it was Linguistic Paradise in... quite a biblical – pre-Babel – attire! Though the Babble was all around!

It is a real pity that the Brussels authorities of a certain 'European' Union are today ignoring not only Benjamin Lee Whorf, but also his *Standard Average European* theory completely. There is a plethora of translations into 27 languages at the Headquarters of the European Union, in a situation in which everybody there has at least two or three major international languages in their breast pocket.

(One of the 'two' Presidents of the Union, the Belgian Herman Van Rompuy, made a couple of years ago a point in his inaugural address of using French, English, and Dutch in alternate paragraphs, thus generating a three-language mosaic in that international body. Just for once.)

In consequence, I hereby move that Joyce's *Finnegans Wake* be made compulsory reading to all European Union staff, in both Strasbourg, at their Parliament there, and in Brussels, where all the big policy makers are having their offices.

L'Ami Fritz, the one with a bistro in Marseilles, is doing real wonders by teaching *Finnegans Wake* to multilingual Switzerland, which is the only country in Europe, to my knowledge, with four



national languages – French, German, Italian, Romansch.

We forget far too often the languages of James Joyce's own family: they followed him everywhere, and used the language of the place wherever they went – English in Ireland, Italian in Italy, German and *Zurichois* in Switzerland, and finally *echt* French in Paris.

One hundred years after Joyce it is our turn to achieve a similar feat. All the more so as we speak so often of The Global Village, in the "Euro" zone.

But for the moment... let us stick to Common Scandinavian! Some passionate Joyceans may even venture to play *Scrabble* in Common Scandinavian as it is detailed in this book. The ones who won't would indeed be called Skandi-knaves!

Written in CosmoPolitan multiLingual Monaco
(119 languages police-registered to date),
on St Old Nick's Day 2011

C. George SANDULESCU

Recommended Reading:

Benjamin Lee Whorf:

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Benjamin_Lee_Whorf

Standard Average European:

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Standard_Average_European

Languages of Europe:

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Languages_of_Europe

Languages of the European Union:

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Languages_of_the_European_Union

Lastly, something about SCRABBLE:

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scrabble>





Dounia Bunis Christiani

The Polyglot Poetry of *Finnegans Wake*

Laden with the loot of Joyce's learning and elaborated well-nigh unto impenetrability by multivalent allusions and polyglot puns, *Finnegans Wake* undertakes to be nothing less than the Book of Life. Its professed subject is all human history; its protagonist, H. C. Earwicker, is both Everyman and every God that man has ever created. And, as life is a riddle, so the *Wake*, on whose 628 pages Joyce spent sixteen years, is a riddle which he gave scholars three hundred years to figure out. When the American poet-critic Max Eastman suggested to him that "the demands on the reader were too heavy and that perhaps he ought to provide a key," Joyce replied, "The demand that I make of my reader is that he should devote his whole life to reading my works."¹ The classic reaction of the common reader to this demand was expressed by H.G. Wells in a letter to Joyce: "Who the hell is this Joyce", asks Wells, "who demands so many waking hours of the few thousands I have still to live

¹ Edmund Wilson, *The Wound and the Bow* (New York, 1959), p.266.



for the proper appreciation of his quirks and fancies and flashes of rendering?"²

But *Finnegans Wake* is not, of course, intended for the common reader. In one of the innumerable passages in the book about the book itself it asks us to "look at this pre-pronominal *funferal*, engraved and retouched and edgewiped and puddenpadded, very like a whale's egg farced with pemmican, as were it sentenced to be nuzzled over a full trillion times for ever and a night till his noddle sink or swim by that ideal reader suffering from an ideal insomnia"(120.9-14). Rarely, however, is the *Wake* "sentenced" so candidly as this; more characteristically, it compounds our bewilderment even as it anticipates it: "You is feeling like you was lost in this bush, boy? You says: It is puling sample jungle of woods. You most shouts out: Bethicket me for a stump of a beech if I have the poultriest notions what the farest he all means. Gee up, girly!" (112.3-6) Notice the confusion between reader and rider, reader of Earwicker's dream, rider *in* it. The distortion "poultriest notions" includes French *poule* "hen" – one of the major roles of Earwicker's wife – and *poule* "whore". The voice teasing the reader lost in the jungle that is *Finnegans Wake* shifts without transition to that of a Freudian jockey lost in an anatomical bush.

The *Wake* calls itself an "allnights newseryeel" (489.35) and advises us to listen for the sound if we want to get the picture: "if you are looking for the bilder deep your ear on the movietone!" (62.8; German *Bilder* "pictures.") But the fact is, we must also *see* our way through this

² *Letters of James Joyce*, ed. Stuart Gilbert, I (New York, 1966), 275.



“pure and simple jumble of words” because Joyce himself not only sees words as images; even individual letters, even punctuation marks are suggestive shapes to him. “Doubleyou,” we are told in the accents of a German lecturer, “seated with such floprightdown determination and reminding us ineluctably of nature at her naturalest,” are, “kants koorts, topplefouls” (120.31-33). So two W’s side by side generally introduce the wee widgers, or weewee widgers – two squatting, urinating girls whom Earwicker spies on in the park, as before him Bloom in *Ulysses* furtively inspected the nether curves of statues of goddesses in the museum. Similarly, when Earwicker in the privy contemplates “of” himself, “wiz my naked I” (357.33) the object of his vision is graphically present in the capital letter *I*, while parentheses may be the shape of the “chapelofeases (571.11) “either in the sense of a privy or of “(the scorchhouse)” (454.33) – womb or chapel of Isis, tomb, and pub.”³

How can one say anything meaningful in an hour about a book whose total exegesis, it has been estimated, would run to about the length of the Encyclopaedia Britannica? It can’t be done, of course. So, rather than discuss the poetry of *Finnegans Wake*, I propose to read a few passages from the book – not with any foolish hope of doing them justice but as an introduction to its unique language, “Djoytsch.” But first, I suspect that some of you are wondering what the fuss is all about; so if I may, let me anticipate your questions in an imaginary dialogue:

Q. Just what is the subject matter of *Finnegans Wake*?

³ See my *Scandinavian Elements of ‘Finnegans Wake’* (Evanston, 1965), pp. 79-82, for further suggestions in the privy passage in pages 357-8 of the *Wake*.



A. Everything.

Q. *Everything?* Who on earth would try to write a book about everything?

A. Obviously, Joyce.

Q. Who'd he think *he* was?

A. I'll tell you. "Suffocles! Shikespower! Seudodanto! Anonymoses!" (47.19)

Q. Oh, stop your kidding.

A. I'm not kidding. It says so in the book.

Q. *Who* says so in the book?

A. That's a good question, but let's come back to it later, shall we? Meanwhile, take my word for it, *Finnegans Wake* is an imitation of the cosmos, a model of an infinite, timeless universe.

Q. How can a book imitate timelessness and infinity?

A. By telescoping all history – past, present, and future – into the dramatic NOW and by squeezing, as it says in the book, "Allspace in Notshall" (455.29).

Q. I wish you'd stop repeating what it says in the book. Can't you answer me in your own words?

A. Sorry. But you see, the *Wake* is not only about everything, it also says everything that can possibly be said about the *Wake*, and says it more wittily than I could hope to.

Q. Well, I still don't see how you can get everything into one book.

A. Let me give you some examples. As you know, in terms of the Dublin landscape Earwicker is the Hill of Howth and his wife, Anna Livia



Plurabelle, is the River Liffey. Well, in the famous chapter about her, Joyce aimed to plant the names of all rivers of the world, including those from mythology. The chapter is said to name four hundred. In the same way a passage dealing with warfare is chock-full of names of famous battles; so too with philosophy, religion, exploration, children's games, and so forth. But since literature was most important of all things to Joyce, authors and books are alluded to or parodied in every context. For instance, on page 540 the "newseryeel" takes us on tour through a section of Dublin figuring here as *the* city, the archetypal city built by man – for remember, Earwicker is the master builder. Well, of course the city is for all manner of people: "for peers and gints, quaysirs and galleyliers, fresks letties from the say and stale headygabblers, gaingangers and dudder wagoners, pullars off societies and pushers on rothmere's homes." Or, translated from "Djoytsch," the city contains Master Builder Ibsen's *Peer Gynt*, *Kejser og Galilaeer* (*Emperor and Galilean*), *The Lady from the Sea* and *Hedda Gabler*, *Gengangere* (*Ghosts*) and *Når vi døde vågner* (*When We Dead Awaken*), *Pillars of Society* and *Rosmersholm*. This sort of thing is going on all the time, though rarely are the distortions so transparent or restricted to a single reference.

Take songs, which the *Wake* is full of, too. One sentence elsewhere in the book reads, "Twere yeg will elsecare doatty lanv meet they dewscnt hyemn to cannons' roar and rifles' peal vill shantey soloweys sang" (330.7-8). The first half of the sentence is simply the Norwegian national anthem, by Bjørnstjerne Bjørnson: "Ja, vi elsker dette landet med de tusen hjem," "Yes, we love this land with the thousand homes."



But “soloweys sang,” now there’s a beauty! Primarily it’s recognizable as Solvejg’s in *Peer Gynt*. But by putting in the extra syllable *o*, Joyce also suggests Bjørnson’s “Synnøves Sang,” which is similar to Solvejg’s song and just as famous; and since “solowey” is a close transcription of the Russian word for nightingale, “soloweys sang” also names another famous Norwegian song, “The Nightingale,” which was set to music by the same composer as “Synnøves Sang.”

Often, too, because the *Wake* consists of variations on a given number of themes, Joyce can rely on rhythm alone as a recurring motif to make a remote allusion. For instance, Earwicker dreams of the Duke of Wellington at the Battle of Waterloo, riding his “big wide harse” (8.21) – his big white horse, his big wide arse. Now, Wellington, or *Sir Arthur Wellesley*, is an analogue of Buddha, or *Siddharta Gautama*; so when the big white horse appears as a “speak quite hoarse” (334.16) we probably have a distant allusion to a chapter in the legendary life of the Buddha in which Kanthaka, his horse, carries on an interior monologue. Before the *Wake* has done with Earwicker’s “harse,” it includes analogues from Norse mythology, Hindu cosmology – all that the symbolizing mind of man has ever...

Q. Whoa! Whoa! I’ll take your word for it. But granted Joyce could squeeze everything into some six hundred pages, how can a book be a model of infinity? Even if it were a million pages long, it still has to begin and to end.

A. Oh, haven’t you heard? *Finnegans Wake* does not begin on the first page nor end on the last; it concludes with the beginning of a sentence



and opens with the conclusion of the same sentence. It goes 'round and 'round, endlessly. For Joyce is following Giambattista Vico's cyclical theory of history: everything happens over and over again, going through the same three-stage cycle which terminates in a fourth stage that marks the beginning of a new cycle – both chaos and source of order, or death and resurrection. The very title of the book states this theory and reflects its shape: *Finnegans Wake*. In its beginning is its end, in its end its beginning.

While we are on the subject of the sentence that links both ends of the book, I can't resist proposing a footnote to J. Mitchell Morse's essay, "On Teaching 'Finnegans Wake'." Mr. Morse makes the fruitful observation that the second half of this sentence, with which the *Wake* opens on page 3, has a totally different style from its first half, on page 628, and he comes to the conclusion that while the book ends with the voice of Anna Livia it seems to begin with that of Shaun.⁴ Here we note one of the many correspondences between the *Wake* and *Ulysses*, which similarly closes with Molly and opens with Buck Mulligan, a major Shaun-figure. In the *Wake*, however, Shaun is an aspect of Earwicker himself, which brings us to another resemblance between the books: the Earwickers, who are in fact Bloom and Molly writ large, like them sleep head to foot. Earwicker's head is the Hill of Howth – the name Howth originated in Norse *hoved* "head" – and his feet are to the west; the River Liffey runs approximately parallel to his outstretched form, but from

⁴ J. Mitchell Morse, "On Teaching 'Finnegans Wake,'" in *Twelve and Tilly*, ed. Jack P. Dalton and Clive Hart (Evanston, 1965), pp. 69-70.



west to east. Since the book is circular, I suspect that among other things – for its form as well as its contents is many things – *Finnegans Wake* imitates the symbol Yangyin, a circular union of all dualisms, chiefly male and female, which underlines Chinese philosophy, religion, magic, folklore...⁵

Q. Excuse me, but do you see what time it is?

A. Oh, good heavens!

Q. There's another question on my mind, but I hate to ask a lady...

A. I suppose you refer to the obscenity, scatology, mysophilia.

Q. Come again?

A. Mysophilia. It's a word I coined by analogy with mysophobia, a morbid fear of dirt, to mean an abnormal attraction to dirt.

Q. Well, to tell the truth, that's not quite what I had in mind. Not the mysophilia, anyway.

A. I think I guess your meaning, and I believe I can satisfy you in a few words. Let us pass over the numerous descriptions of Earwicker's and Anna Livia's private parts – some of them, incredible as it may sound, uniquely delightful – and the everlasting variations on their coupling, which range in character from the lustful exuberance of certain Hindu temple reliefs to the salacity of pornographic postcards. To get the gist of the matter, let me quote from Clive Hart's *Structure and Motif in 'Finnegans Wake'*:

⁵ Bernard Benstock points out in *Joyce-again's Wake* (Seattle and London, 1965), p.196, that Shem and Shaum are Yin and Yang, "interlocked opposites." This does not, I trust, preclude another use of the symbol in Joyce's design.



It seems to have been a part of Joyce's design to include allusions to every possible form of sexual deviation, and to use the most common perversions as primary material. The sin of the Father is alternately voyeurism and incest; the daughter is Lesbian; the sons consistently homosexual; onanistic and narcissistic imagery abounds, and absolutely everyone is avidly coprophilic. The ceremonial *osculum ad anum diaboli* of the Black Mass plays an even more important part in *Finnegans Wake* than it does in *Ulysses*.

Here I should like to observe that my translation of certain distortions of the introit to the Mass disclosed the *Interibo ad altare Dei* to be a homosexual entry in several instances, rather than an osculation of the Devil's behind. But this is by no means the ultimate blasphemy in *Wake*. As Mr. Hart points out, in a liturgical chapter Shaun, one of Earwicker's twin sons, "makes an unusual act of communion with his sister, who plays the part of the BVM" – that is, he drinks her "mystically transubstantiated urine."⁶ Elsewhere in the book I find a mock Descent from the Cross (449.30-33), and, most shocking of all, even Christ's *noli me tangere* in an indecent context (509.33).

Q. Good Lord! Is *that* why *Finnegans Wake* is written in "Djoytsch" rather than understandable English?

A. No, not primarily. The basic reason must be that Djoytsch is the fullest expression of Joyce's genius. For if the pen is mightier than the sword, then, in William York Tindall's delightful paraphrase, the pun is mightier than the word. Djoytsch enabled Joyce to be the artist-priest

⁶ Clive Hart, *Structure and Motif in 'Finnegans Wake'* (Evanston, 1962), pp.205, 207 respectively.



and “offer or assign over to God,” according to the view of Father William T. Noon, a work of supreme imagination even as he was committing (in the view of less Catholic or perhaps less Christian critics) an act of desecration. Ambivalence can reach no further.

But the *Wake* is also a supreme confession – at times, indeed, almost an act of indecent exposure. This observation leads us, by a mighty leap, to your earlier question: *who* in the book says that Joyce is Sophocles, Shakespeare, and so forth. Let us discount such reasonable objections as that Earwicker’s dream is unrealistic because no single night’s dreaming can be that long; or because a Dublin pubkeeper’s subconscious mind could hardly encompass Joyce’s knowledge, private experience, and wit; or because it voices unconscious drives which even the dream censor would suppress; or because it is unclear how, although a dreamer is everybody in his dream, he can be dreaming the *dreams* of other characters. As a matter of fact, Joyce steps out of his time-frame in *Ulysses* itself, allowing the dramatic present to intrude into the narration of past events;⁷ and the “Circe” chapter in that book violates rules of consistency and of psychological censorship. Still, the fact remains that all of *Finnegans Wake* comes to us in a dream voice or voices – whether of the characters, or of the characters in a variety of roles, or of the narrator, whom Mr. Tindall calls the “traumconductor.”⁸

This being so, I suggest that the *Wake*, an “auradrama” (517.2) in its own terminology, comes as close to drama as Joyce was capable of. (I

⁷ The narrator is “Cyclops” tells how he *went* “round to the back of the yard to pumpship,” but proceeds to let off his “load” here and now. *Ulysses* (New York, 1961), p. 335.

⁸ William York Tindall, *A Reader’s Guide to James Joyce* (New York, 1962), p. 263.



omit his single published play, *Exiles*, which he himself did not enter into competition with Sophocles, Shakespeare, or Master Builder Ibsen.) Inevitably, one therefore recalls the words of Stephen Dedalus in *A Portrait* about the dramatic form: "The artist, like the God of his creation, remains within or behind or beyond or above his handiwork, invisible, refined out of existence, indifferent, paring his fingernails."⁹ Well, we all grant that the artist-god of this creation is within, behind, and beyond his handiwork; but it requires a good measure of sophistry to account him above it or to say in what sense he is refined out of existence. Indifferent, at any rate, he is not, and whatever he's doing, by Apollo, he is hardly paring his fingernails.

Earwicker's dream is intended to be an epiphany of Man, but whether or not, in this superhuman undertaking, Joyce produced a divine comedy of the Collective Unconscious, he unquestionably recorded for all time the tragedy of his own creative genius. In its content, its form, its mode of expression, *Finnegans Wake* compulsively lays bare the act of its own generation. Joyce knew this, but he could not stop. "You'll have loss of fame from Wimmegame's fake" (375.16-17) is one of the many variations on "You'll have lots of fun at Finnegans Wake," but the next word is "Forward!" It is staggering to think of him, despite the early criticism of his Work in Progress that it was puzzle not literature; despite the torture of a series of operations in his failing eyes; despite the anguish of his daughter's decline into insanity; despite the alarms and dislocations due to the approach of World War II, laboring

⁹ *A Portrait* (New York, 1952). P. 168.



away at this exorbitant entry into the literary immortality sweepstakes – this labyrinthine dream portrait of the artist as the old artificer Dedalus, which was at any rate to occupy the critics for three hundred years.

Will it? While a few ardent Joyceans expound the book as though it were sacred scripture, there is considerable doubt that *Finnegan* is worth all that waking. In 1947 Edmund Wilson qualified his first judgment that the work fails to achieve what it aims at for two thirds of its length, acknowledging in a footnote that it “gets better the more you go back to it....beyond all the antics, the pedantry, the artificial patterns, something organic and independent of these is always revealing itself.”¹⁰ But not al, the ore turned up in subsequent mining has proved to be gold, and after years of study, his own and others’, Richard M. Kain still finds that the *Wake* reduces life to “a sequence of music-hall turns, comic routines with almost endless encores.” Joyce’s distortions of a favorite sentence from Quinet (and, one might add, of other choice literary fragments which, like Tiresias-Eliot in *The Waste Land*, Earwicker-Joyce shores up against his ruins), Mr. Kain observes, “are sometimes informed by playful humor, wistfulness, or pathos, but more often they seem motivated by malice and mischief.”¹¹ To the present “*hypocrite lecteur*” it seems, besides, that the obsessive encores of sex and perversion betray necessity which even the dream medium fails to assimilate into the image of Everyman.

¹⁰ Wilson, p.266.

¹¹ Richard M. Kain, “Nothing Odd Will Do Long,” in *Twelve and Tilly*, pp.97, 98 respectively.



This said, I turn with pleasure to the poetry of *Finnegans Wake*, the supreme achievement of its “nat language” (83.12; Danish *nat* “night” is pronounced “not”), the “Nichtian glossary” whereby the recondite and often private particular is absorbed into life’s “systomy dystomy” (597.21). The creation of an uncanny aural sensibility, “Djoytsch” can express all-but-ineffable shades of awareness and feeling and compress more meaning and music, mimicry and wit into a few words than would be possible in any standard language.

Our first selection evolves from this action: night is falling, and the Earwicker children are called in from playing outdoors. The “tommelise” mentioned in the excerpt is the thumb-sized heroine of H.C. Andersen’s fairytale, “Thumbelina,” or Earwicker’s daughter in relation to his twin sons as Tweedledum and Tweedledee; and in part the passage retells Tommelise’s worst trial, her winter underground with a hibernating mole. But observe how Joyce manages to evoke our deepest feelings about night and winter, both the terror of darkness and cold and the bliss of shelter, sleep and sabbath peace. The key to this exquisite ambivalence is the Danish-German coinage “Ondslosby”: a city free from evil, a city in which evil is on the loose. (To Mr. David Hayman “Ondslos” further suggests Hitler’s *Anschluss*, and the context bears him out.) “Roo” means rest in Yiddish; you will observe how many Jewish holy days appear in the passage, along with other motifs too numerous to mention.



But who comes yond with pire on poletop? He who relights our spearing torch, the moon. Bring lolave branches to mud cabins and peace to the tents of Ceder, Neomenie! The feats of Tubbournigglers is at hand. Shopshup. Inisfail! Timple temple tells the bells. In syngagyng a sangasongue. For all in Ondslosby. And, the hag they damename Coverfew hists from her lane. And haste, 'tis time for bairns ta hame. Chickchilds, comeho to roo. Comehome to roo, wee chickchilds doo, when the wildworewolf's abroad. Ah, let's away and let's gay and let's stay chez where the log foyer's burning!

It darkles, (tinct, tint) all this our funnaminal world. Yon marshpond by ruodmark verge is visited by the tide. Alvemmare! We are circumveiled by obscuritads. Man and belves frieren. There is a wish on them to be doing or anything. Or just for rugs. Zoo koud! Drr, deff, coal lay on and, pzz, call us pyrress! Ha. Where is our highly honourworthy salutable spousefounderess? The foolish one of the family is within. Haha! Huzoor, where's he? At house, to's pitty. With Nancy Hands. Tcheetchee! Hound through the maize has fled. What hou! Isegrim under lolling ears. Far wol! And wheaten bells bide breathless. All. The trail of Gill not yet is to be seen, rocksdrops, up benn, down dell, a craggy road for rambling. Nor yet through starland that silver sash. What era's o'ering? Lang gong late. Say long, scielo! Sillume, see lo! Selene, sail O! Amune! Ark!? Noh?! Nought stirs in spinney. The swayful pathways of the dragonfly spider stay still reedery. Quiet tales back her folded fields. Tranquille thanks. Adew. In deerhaven, imbraced, alleged, injoynted and unlatched, the birds, tommelise too, quail silent. ii. Luthan? Nuathan! Was avond ere a while. Now conticinium. As Lord the Laohun is sheutseuyes. The time of lying together will come and the wildering of the nict till cockeodoodle aubens Aurore. Panther monster. Send leabarrow loads amorrow. While loevdom shleeps. Elefant has siang his triumph, *Great is Eliphas Magistrodontos* and after kneepayer pious for behemoth and mahmoth will rest him from tusker toils. Salamsalaim! Rhinohorn isnoutso pigfellow but him ist gonz wurst. Kikikuki. Hopopodorme. Sobeast! No chare of beagles, frantling of peacocks, no muzzing of the camel, smuttering of apes. (244.3-245.4)

Next I should like to read to you part of one of the tales told of Shem and Shaun, the Earwicker twins who epitomize all contending opposites and who, "atoned" or made one, become their father over again. In terms of the Dublin landscape Shem is the left bank of the Liffey, Shaun the right bank. Shem is thus sinister, the black Devil, Old



Adam's son Cain, while Shaun is always right, is St. Michael the white-haired boy, is Abel. Among other opposites Shaun represents justice, Shem mercy, and in the following passage, Shaun space, Shem time: Shaun is "raumybult" (Rumbolt, the name of a man who had offended Joyce, modified by German *Raum* "space"), Shem suffers from "chronic's despair."

This tale about them is Aesop's fable of the grasshopper and the ant, with Shem as the improvident "Gracehoper" and self-righteous Shaun as the "Ondt," which in Danish means pain. A showpiece of Joyce's linguistic virtuosity, the tale is told almost entirely in puns on the names of insects in numerous languages and on entomological terminology. A few examples must suffice: "(*ichnehom diagelegenaitoikon*)," which mimics a scientific Greek term since it appears in italics and between parentheses, turns out to be German *ich nehme die Gelegenheiten* "I take the opportunities," whereas the German philosopher Leibniz appears as live nits. "Tingsomingenting," which in Djoytschean Danish means a thing like nothing, a mere nothing, describes the ant not only because he is tiny but because, in the language of the nursery, he "tinkles," ants being pismires, from Danish *pissemyre*. The word can also be read as *tingsom ingenting*, a tinkling nothing, or perhaps as a tingling nothing, for as a *formica* (Italian for "ant") he fornicates. And since in Danish buzzing flies are said to *summe*, the term musical ensembles becomes French-German-Danish-Latin "mouschical umsummables."

[Here the author quotes two full pages out of *Finnegans Wake*: 416.3-418.1]



Last I shall read a passage at once so tender and so funny, so richly allusive, so exquisite in its mimicry, that Joyce expects it to elicit a burst of applause. (Please bear in mind that my last words will come from the book itself.) The episode concludes another tale of Shem and Shaun, this one based on the fable of the fox and the grapes. Shaun is the “Mookse,” from Danish *mukke* “grumble,” and Shem is the “Gripes.” They have been quarrelling, as usual, about matters totally beyond the comprehension or interest of their sister, Isabel, while she – again, as usual – is alone with her other self, her image in the mirror. (It is doubtful, by the way, that she is Lesbian, as Mr. Hart believes, for the “Other” that Isabel loves her own reflection.)

As Shem and Shaun together are the youth of Earwicker, so Isabel is Anna Livia that was. Thus she is a little cloud which, turning to water, comes down to earth, becomes a stream, and goes on flowing and growing till she herself becomes “Missisliffi.” Now, clouds are said to be the natural phenomenon symbolized by the Valkyries, chooses of the slain, the maidens who rode over the battlefield and selected those fallen heroes who were to dwell in Odin’s (or Wotan’s) hall, Valhalla. So Isabel is a little Valkyrie. As the eventual wife of her “atoned” brothers, or Earwicker, she is also an analogue of Isis, the sister-wife of the Egyptian god Osiris, who gathers together the pieces of his dismembered body when he has been done to death by his brother.¹² As Osiris is a

¹² Strictly speaking, it is the two washerwomen on the banks of the Liffey who gathered up Osiris-Shaun and Osiris-Shem; however, they too, like Isabel, are aspects of Anna Livia.



vegetation or fertility god, all versions of the myth concern themselves particularly with his genitals; in the *Wake* they are wittily singled out as his "beotitubes."

Elsewhere called Storiella, here Nuvoletta, Isabel is also Tristan's Isolde – for Shem and Shaun turn into an elm and a stone, or Tree-stone. She is also a little flame, like Boccaccio's Fiammetta; a light, like Joyce's daughter Lucia; a star, therefore all the Stellas of literature, especially Swift's; as well as a daughter of the moon – the heavenly creature in this passage, small wonder that she reminds us as well of Rossetti's Blessed Damozel.

[The article ends with a quotation in full of two pages from *Finnegans Wake*: 157.8-159.20]

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Henning Oldenburg Christiani was born on 20 July 1911 in Hamburg, Schleswig-Holstein. He died on 25 May 1950 in Janvilliers, Montmirail. He married Dounia Bunis on 20 December 1936 in Church of Transfiguration, New York City, New York, United States of America. Henning was employed as Cand.polyt., Underdirektør i Christiani & Nielsen A/S og Direktør i Christiani & Nielsen USA.

Dounia Bunis was born on 15 August 1913 in New York City, New York, United States of America. She married Henning Oldenburg Christiani on 20 December 1936 in Church of Transfiguration, New York City, New York, United States of America. (Other marriages: Eisenhardt) They had the following children: (1) Karin Anita Christiani. (2) Hedda Christiani. (3) Erica Christiani.



Formal Structure of FINNEGANS WAKE

with an Eye to Facilitating the Constant Use of the Lexicographic
Material Currently Available on this Site.

We first propose that the Book was divided, by the Author himself, into seventeen **nameless natural units of text**, which we here choose to name **EPISODES**.

These Episodes can, for first level of facility, be numbered from 1 to 17 . Or, alternatively, they can be assigned LETTERS: from A to Q. But as Joyce himself has his favourite February Girls – **on page 147.11-13** – we can, for reasons of literary affection, give them purely Joycean names, rather than the various sets of names internationally appended to the alphabet. The variation depends either on the country, e.g. Sweden, or even on the professional intention, such as Maritime, or Aviation, etc.

Lastly, each and every episode has a specific number of pages. That is indeed the last column! Correlating Page to Episode largely facilitates search.



Ordinal:	Joyce:	Alphabetic:	FebGirls:	exact pages:
1	1.1	A	<u>A</u> DA	003-029.
2	1.2	B	<u>B</u> ETT	030-047.
3	1.3	C	<u>C</u> ELIA	048-074.
4	1.4	D	<u>D</u> ELIA	075-103.
5	1.5	E	<u>E</u> NA	104-125.
6	1.6	F	<u>F</u> RETTA	126-168.
7	1.7	G	<u>G</u> ILDA	169-195.
8	1.8	H	<u>H</u> ILDA	196-218.
9	2.1	I	<u>I</u> TA	219-259.
10	2.2	J	<u>J</u> ESS	260-308.
11	2.3	K	<u>K</u> ATTY	309-382.
12	2.4	L	<u>L</u> OU	383-402.
13	3.1	M	<u>M</u> INA	403-428.
14	3.2	N	<u>N</u> IPPA	429-473.
15	3.3	O	<u>O</u> PSY	474-554.
16	3.4	P	<u>P</u> POLL	555-590.
17	4	Q	<u>Q</u> UEENIEE	591-628.



By way of conclusion, I tentatively propose that the best **methodology of reading** of the Book is “by episodes” with an eye to one particular problem.... **Common Scandinavian** would ultimately lead us to Scandinavian Mythology; **German** would lead us to Central Europe at the time between the two world wars; and **Romanian?** well, **Romanian** might with luck give us a glimpse of the Balkans, and point to the significance of the Slavonic world... Balkanisation is an important concept. But Language is most certainly LOCAL COLOUR, and that is perhaps what James Joyce was, in the last analysis, after...

Or, if you decide to drop Languages, there are vast amounts of Literary and Religious Allusions to follow up, or the Gazeteer Allusions will take you to the most unexpected corners of the Earth, including Van Demon Land!

It is up to you to find **your own method of reading**, on the basis of the lexicographic material we are gradually putting at your disposal, mon pauvre lecteur, mon semblable, mon frère!

*

Then, there are the ten Centums, of course. I call them **Centums** in Graphemics, as they are made up of one hundred letters each; except one, which chooses to have an extra letter. A phenomenon, so far never cogently and logically explained. Their current name of “thunder-words” I find far too narrative-oriented to be of any use for either graphemic, graphotactic, or even lexicographic purposes. (It is time, I think, now in the 21st Century, literary critics should be more alert in situations of scientific rigour than ever before.) After all, James Joyce was exceedingly **precise** in anything he did. On paper. And *Finnegans Wake* itself is his supreme exercise in **precision**.

Are the **Centums** circumstantial evidence of **a context-free approach** to the Joycean micro-text? This is not a rhetorical question: the floor is open for more rigorous discussions of the micro-texture of



Finnegans Wake! Of the kind “the novel *Ulysses* begins with the letter **S**, and ends with the letter **S**.” Or rather, “its very first sentence begins with the word **state** and ends with the word **cross**...”

There are millions of such instances in *Finnegans Wake*. It is up to you to find them... And squeeze the meaning that Joyce wanted you to squeeze out of them.

Monaco, St Nicholas 2011

C.George SANDULESCU



Joyce Lexicography: **A Lexicon of Common Scandinavian in *Finnegans Wake***,
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The Colours:

(The FW Segment under scrutiny is invariably in **BOLD BLACK**, mostly in the Second Column. The Glosses are all in “labelled brackets,” a term coming from Theoretical Linguistics. The Meta-Level Terminology is always and invariably in **BOLD RED UNDERLINED, often but not always fully capitalised**. The gist and essence of the Glosses is (optionally) in **BOLD BLUE**. (Most such items function as **convergency elements**, and are listed alphabetically right at the end of the Lexicon.) The Address contains, after the colon, the first place in line of the FW Segment that follows; the rest of the Segment can thus be more easily numbered for position in line, and absolute identification without need of specific quotation, or rendering.)

The Abbreviations:

D|S|N: stands for **Common Scandinavian**, synchronically, NOT diachronically.

➔ occurring fairly often, stands for Roman JAKOBSON’s **RENVOI**, in his definition of the SIGN: “**Le signe est un renvoi.**” (discussed in great detail at the First Congress of Semiotics, organised by Umberto Eco in Milan, in the autumn of 1974). This term has no exact English equivalent, though it has one in Swedish, namely *hänvisning*, carried over, most probably, in the other Scandinavian languages.)

† †† ††† stand for variable degrees of “remoteness in the past”: hence, their clear **diachronic** status.

Δ GREEK DELTA stands for ‘Rhetorical Device’. It seems that Joyce was a good teacher of languages after all, for his most frequent rhetorical device is ‘inter-Language Tautology’ of the type (**FW037.16:11** (**kveldeve** (kveld **D**|eve **E**: evening))). Along the same line of thought, have a look at the whole line **21** of **FW093**, where all the seven elements of the whole line are indeed **contextual tautology** in as many languages.

N. B. All Abbreviations function as **Semantic Operators**. The superscript **+(** denotes supplementary glosses of variable degrees of importance.



Scandinavian Lexicon, Episode 1 (Section 1.1). 88 entries.

Follows Episode 1, or A for ADA. (27 pages, from 003 to 029).

Address	Segment FW	Gloss
004 .06:4	boomeringstroms	(strøm D Strom G : stream)
004.07:6	larms	(larm D Lärm G : noise. clamour) (larmes F : tears)
:8	Killykillkilly	(D : tickle-tickle...)
004.15:9	elms ... askses	(elm D S N G E : elm) (askes D S N G E : ashes) (A sh & E lm ≈ the first Man & Woman ≈ Adam & Eve)
004.18:1	Bygmester	(D : master builder)
004.18:7	freemen's maurer	(freemason)
004.35:9	waalworth	(a whale-worth building) (Wal G hval D : whale) (a Woolworth building)
005 .01:7	himals	(Himmel G D : sky. heaven)
005.13:3	agentlike	(egentlig D eigentlich G : exactly. properly speaking)
005.31:3	stonengens, kistvanes	(stony meadows and tombs)
006.08:7	howd ... hoddit	(hoved D hodet N : head)
006 .11:11	For whole the world to see	(D Cliché : for hele verden at se)
006.20:8	Hanandhunigan's	(han / hun D : he / she)
006.36:3	fjord to fjell	(D : bay) (D : mountain)
007 .10:7	baken	(D : to bake)



007.27:2	med	(<u>DISN</u> : with)
007.34:3	bagsides	(bagside <u>D</u> : back. behind)
007.35:1	ombushes	(?ombud. ?ombudsman)
<u>008</u> .22:2	boyne	(boy <u>E</u> + -ne <u>D</u> plural) (the Battle of the Boyne → <u>FW126.22</u> + <u>FW341.05</u>)
<u>010</u> .15:2	Hney, hney, hney!	(no! no! no!) (nej <u>S</u> <u>D</u> nei <u>N</u> : no!)
010.36:2	Skud	(<u>D</u> : a plant shoot)
<u>011</u> .02:4	kvarters	(<u>D</u> : districts)
011.03:8	Thon's	(Thund, "The Thunderer")
011.05:13	liv	(<u>DISN</u> : life) (Roman numeral 54)
011.09:4	peacefugle	(fugle <u>D</u> : bird)
011.10:2	pringlpik	(pikke <u>D</u> : to peck, to pick up) (pike <u>N</u> : girl)
011.23:6.7	foder allmicheal	(foder <u>D</u> : fodder) (fødder <u>D</u> : feet → The Twins...) (mikill <u>Old Norse</u> : mickle → father almighty)
011.34:11	so sair! so solly!	(saa søer <u>D</u> : so sorry!)
011.36:9	for ever a picture	(for endhver et billede <u>D</u> : to every picture)
<u>012</u> .04:10	while Luntum sleeps	(while London sleeps)
012.31:8	Olaf ... Ivor ... Sitric	(first names)
<u>013</u> .13:2	Fiery Farrelly	(fier <u>F</u> : proud) (farlig <u>D</u> <u>S</u> : dangerous)
:8	Lokk	(Loki : The Norse <u>God of Mischief!</u>) (††† Lothur)
013.22:6	Dyffinarsky	(Dyfflin <u>Old Norse</u> : Dublin)
013.23:13	fear	(fear <u>D</u> : fire) (vier <u>G</u> : four) ⁺ (?fir-tree)



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013.34:1	hwide Whallfisk	(hvid hvalfisk † D : white whale)
013.36:4	Baalfire's	(bonfire) (A : Tautology!)
014 .03:12	swart goody	(svårt gode S svært gode N : mighty good)
014.16:5	ginnandgo gap	(Old Norse : chaos)
014.18:13	sultrup	(Danish place-name) (sult D : hunger)
014.20:3	the Dannamen gallous banged pan the bliddy duran	(the foreign Danes seem to be banging on the bloody door) (→ invading Danes...)
014.31:8	fredeland's	(D : to protect)
015 .14:6	norgels	(N : Norway)
015.16:7	Elsekiss thou may, mean Kerry piggy?	(Elsker Du mig, min kære pige? D Älskar Du mig, min kära flicka? S : Do you love me, my dear girl?)
016 .05:10	tollerday donsk?	(tolker De Dansk? D : talar Du danska? S : do you speak Danish?)
016.06:5	tolkatiff	(tolke D S : to interpret. to translate)
016.07:5	saxo	(Saxon) (→ ? → Saxo Grammaticus → FW304.18 + FW388.31)
:7	Clear all so!	((it is) clear, then) (also G : all right...) (altsaa D : so, then)
016.17:2	I became a stun a stummer	(stund D S : while. moment. time) (stum D : mute. dumb) (Stummer G : mute)
016.34:4	Cedric Silkyshag	(Sitric SilkyBeard)
017 .08:4	Wid wad for a norse like?	(med hvad for D : with what sort of)
017.14:1	forsstand	(forstand D : understanding) (forstaa D : to understand)



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017.18:6	skull	(skal D : shall) (skulde D : should / would)
017.23:2	Finishthere Punct	(Cape Finisterre) (punct Romanian : punct !)
017.24:6	brack	(brak D : brackish)
017.31:2	'Stench!	(just tænk! D : just think)
017.32:5	Llarge by the smal	(smal D schmal G Dutch : narrow)
017.35:1	drunkn on ild	(D : drowned in fire) (D : drunk on fire) (druknet D : drowned) (drukken D : intoxicated. drunk) (ild D : fire)
017.36:4	leebez luv	(life's love) (liv D Leben G : life) (Liebe G : love)
018 .13:4	viceking's graab	(Grab G grav D S : grave) ⁺ (? Viking)
018.14:2	Hwaad!	(hvad D vad S : what)
018.34:6	Futhorc	(Scandinavian : the runic alphabet)
018.35:5	flintforall	(flint D : flintlock musket) (forfald D : decay. disrepair)
019 .04:2	tomtummy's	(tom D S N : empty)
:7	ragnar rocks	(Ragnarok) ('the day of the downfall of the gods')
019.31:11	lumpend papeer	(lumpen papir † D : scurvy paper) (lumpen Papier G : ragged paper)
020 .12:4	endlike	(endlich G endelig D : finally)
020.19:11	sytty	(sytti N : seventy)
020.28:1	folty barnets	(D : forty children) (barn S : child) (børn D : children)
021 .22:11	warlessed	(? jack o' lantern) (varlys D : jack o' lantern)
021.24:6	swaradid	(D S N : answered) (svara S svare D N : to answer)



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021.25:3	brannewail	(? a cry of 'Fire!')
022 .02:5	brodar and hister	(brother and sister) (bror DISN : brother) (syster DISN : sister) (→ Swift 's Esther Johnson and Esther Vanhomrigh, respectively his 'Stella' and 'Vanessa')
022.36:3	ladbroke breeks	(Ragnar Lodbrók) (lodbrók Old Norse ≈ 'shaggy breeches') (Ladbroke : an Irish town)
:7	cattgut	(Scandinavian Geography : Kattegat) (cattgut D : catgut)
023 .04:6	ordurd	(D : word) (?ordered) (A : Tautology ! ord [urd])
023.19:1	Norrnesen	(N : son of Norwegians)
023.32:12	halibutt	⁺ (hale D : tail)
024 .07:3	Unfru-	(Humphrey) (uden frue D : without wife) (→ SHAW : <i>Widowers' Houses</i>)
025 .14:8	till the drengs	(to the boys) (to the warriors) (dreng D : boy) (dreng OE Old Norse : warrior)
025.21:6	to free	(fri D : to woo / propose to)
025.22:6	skull!	(D : Skaal! S : Skål! E : Here's to you!)
025.28:2	Brettland	(→ Great Britain)
026 .26:4	holmsted	(homestead) (holm sted [†] D : island place)
027 .28:1	angst of	(afraid of)
028 .05:1	her lex's salig	(Latin : lex Salica) ⁺ ("her smoked salmon is salty") ("her law is blessed") ("her salmon leap") (lax S laks N laks D : salmon) (salting D : salty) (salig D : blessed) (saltus Latin : a leap)
028.19:7	abbely dimpling	(apple dumpling) (æble D eple N äpple S : apple)



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028.22:11	Stormount	(? great mountain) (stor D S N : great)
028.26:13	Selskar	(elskere D N älskare S : lovers) ⁺ (? proper name... → FW626.19:6 sealskers.)
028.27:8	Viv	(N : wife † D : wife)
029.03:2	deadlop (aloose!)	(insects) (loppe D : flea) (lus D : louse)
029.08:5	twilling	(tviling D : twin)
029.24:1	waxenwench	(gewachsen / wachsen G voksen D : grown up) (wench E : a girl. a young woman † E : a prostitute)

ends Episode 1, or A for ADA. (27 pages, from 003 to 029).



Scandinavian Lexicon, Episode 2 (Section 1.2). 30 entries.

Follows Episode 2, or B for BETT (18 pages, from 030 to 047).

Address	Segment FW	Gloss
<u>030</u> .01:8	Iris Trees and Lili O'Rangans	(two Irish women) (lille D : little) (names also mean <i>histories</i> and <i>little men</i> .) (orang Malay : man → <i>Clockwork Orange</i> , by Anthony Burgess))
<u>033</u> .04:6	folkforefather	(folkeforfatter D : popular author)
033.35:4	quidam	(→ Søren Kierkegaard ...)
<u>034</u> .03:2	Gamellaxarksky	(gammel lax D : old salmon) ⁺ (→ Solomon...)
034.05:6	,Ibid,	(Ibsen)
034.06:7	sulhan sated	(sulten D : hungry. the hunger) (? Sultan seated)
034.12:2	homeur	(hummer D homard E : lobster)
034.28:1	hwere	(hvor D : where)
<u>035</u> .13:6	his schulder	(skulder D Schulter G : shoulder)(skylder D : debts. guilt)
<u>036</u> .05:10	Morganspost	(Morgen G : morning)



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036.26:3	hoath	(Howth) (hoved D : head)
037 .04:4	ham	(D : him)
037.08:3	Tyskminister	(taskmaster) (→ (tysk S D : German) minister)
037.12:7	snorler	(a snarling dog)
037.14:10	tag for ildiot	(tak for ilden D : thanks for the light / fire)
037.16:11	kveldeve	(A : Tautology!) (kveld D : (eve.) evening)
037.33:2	senaffed and pibered	(senap S D : mustard) (peppar S : pepper)
037.35:10	snevel season	(sne D : snow)
038 .11:4	persicks	(persika S : peach)
:6	armelians	(<i>Prunus armeniaca</i> Latin name : apricots)
:9	Pomeranzia	(Pomeranze G : orange)
038.15:6	manfolker	(et mandfolk D : a he-man) (as opposed to (FW038 .18:3.4.5 they old hens))
040 .25:3	natigal	(nattergal D : nightingale)
041 .14:9	shinkhams	(A : Tautology!) (skinke D : ham)
041.26:6	soed lavender	(sød D söt S : sweet)
042 .13:8	balledder	(ballader D S : ballads)
044 .19:4	brumming	(brumme D : growl. buzz. hum)
046 .v12:5	hammerfast	(Hammerfest, in Norway)
046.v17:5	Cookingha'pence	(København : Copenhagen) ('pence' → Merchants' Town...)



046.v19:2	min	(min D S : my)
:3	gammelhole	(gammel D N gammal S : old. ancient)
046.v20:1	Og as ay are at	(og som jeg er et D och som jag är ett S : and as I am an)
047 .v15:3	frew	(fru D : Mrs)

ends Episode 2, or B for BETT (18 pages, from 030 to 047).



Scandinavian Lexicon, Episode 3 (Section 1.3). 85 entries.

Follows Episode 3, or C for CELIA (27 pages, from 048 to 074).

Address	Segment FW	Gloss
048 .05:1	kingsrick	(kingdom) (kongerige D kongerike S : kingdom) (kinrick Old English : kingdom)
048.16:1	Eyrawyggla saga	(Icelandic saga)
049 .06:9	Shuley Luney	(Irish SONG)
049.28:9	Sheawolving	(Scandinavian Mythology : → Ota, wife of Torgils, or Turgesius)
049.29:6	glimt	(glimt D : gleam. glimpse. flash)
050 .05:7	! Han var.	(han var DISIN : he was)
050.19:8	treu and troster	(treun ?Irish : champion. hero) (trøster D : comforter. consoler)
051 .14:1	haardly creditable edventyres	(hardly credible fairy tales) (haard D : hard) (eventyr D : adventure...)
051.15:5	Enkelchums in their Bearskin ghoats	(bachelors in their bearskin coats)
051.16:9	Thorkill's time	(conquered Dublin in 836)
051.18:6	halfsinster	(→ -sister)
051.19:7	wholebroader	(bror / broder DISIN : brother)
052 .09:9	tolkaheim	(Tolka rivulet, Dublin)



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052.16:9	Our Farfar	(farfar S D : paternal grandfather) (→ Paradigm : mormor/morfar/farmor/farfar ...) (→ Paternoster!)
052.17:5	doyne	(døgn D dygn S : 24 hours)
052.36:8	stilling	(stilling D : situation. pose. attitude)
053 .03:9	kusin of kristansen	(kusin S : cousin)
053.04:5	os	(os D : us) (oss S : us)
053.06:1	tingmount.	(ting D S N : court, parliament) (sagas derived thereof)
053.24:8	lekan	(leken N : playful)
053.26:8	kreeksmen	(krigsmænd D : warriors)
053.27:3	gothsprogue	(sprog D : language)
053.28:4	bester	(bedste D : grandfather)
053.33:1	sonson's grandson	(Δ : Tautology!) (sønnesøn D : grandson)
054 .09:2	storthingboys and dumagirls	(→ <i>Storting</i> in Norway. <i>Duma</i> in Russia)
054.10:6	Huru more Nee, minny frickans?	(Hur mår Ni, mina fröken? S : How are you, my young ladies?)
054.11:2	Hwoorledes har Dee det?	(Hvorledes har De det? D : How are you?)
:6	? Losdoor	(laas døren D : lock the door) (luk døren D : shut the door)
054.14:5	bron orm	(brun orm D : brown worm)
054.19:3	thak	(tak D S N : thank you)
054.24:4	sicker	(sikker D : sure. certain)



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054.25:3	yorehunderts	(aarthundrede D : century) (århundrade S : century) (Jahrhudert G : century) (→ (of) yore E : (in) the old days)
054.27:4	cowhaendel	(A : Cliché : horse trading...)
055 .27:4	the gigantig's lifetree, our fireleaved loverlucky blomsterbohm	(fire D : four) (blomster D : flowers) (Baum G : tree boom Dutch : tree)
055.30:1	asches with lustres of peins	(Asche G : ashes) (→ Strindberg ...)
056 .03:9	acorss the yawning (abyss),	(across Ginnunga-gap) (→ FW014 .16:4 the ginnandgo gap) (corss = cross) (acorss → across)
056.08:5	skumring	(D : dusk)
056.14:4	(O'dan stod tillsteyne at meisies aye skould show pon)	(D : O'dan stood turned to stone that /lest girls should ever look upon him)
056.19:1	akkurat	(akkurat D : exact)
056.20:8	Bygning	(bygning D : building, construction) (Also : in the beginning...(John.1.1.))
056.22:1	skald	(skjald D : Norse minstrel)
056.25:2	cabbageblad	(blad D : leaf)
:3	,stockfisch,	(stockfisch D : dried cod)
056.34:4	? Tal	(tale D N tala S : to speak)
:10	Giv the gav of the grube	(give the gift of the mine, or pit) (→ Grab G : grave)
056.36:6	regnans	(regnen D : to rain)
057 .14:5	Jotnursfjaell	(D : Giants' Mountain) (jötnar Icelandic : giants) (fjeld D : mountain) (fjäll S : mountain)



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058.16:7	Mester Begge	(little master) (Gael)
058.17:9	bugge	(bug D : belly)
058.18:10	threnning gods	(Trinity)
058.30:11	Wroth mod eldfar	(against old father)
058.31:3	ruth redd stilstand	(deadlock)
058.32:1	santoys play	(the Holy Ghost)
060.10:9	Benkletter	(benklæder D : trousers)
060.13:7	Paw!	(dog...) (Ibsen : <i>When We Dead Awaken</i> + <i>Peer Gynt</i>)
061.20:7	fastra sastra	(aunts, sisters) (faster D S N : paternal aunt) (moster D S N : maternal aunt)
061.24:9	piscman	(pisk D : whip)
062.03:4	baggermalster	(baker-brewer)
062.05:10	ostmen's dirty on the old vic	(Dublin) ("Dear Dirty Dublin" on Vico Road) (Old Vic)
062.07:6	dead seekness	(→ Kierkegaard ...)
062.08:8	bilder	(pictures) (bild D S N : picture)
062.10:2	mine qvinne	(my woman)
:6	giftake	(to get married)
062.26:5	(the real Us)	(→ Kierkegaard 's 'the real I' versus 'the reflective I') (→ FW446.36:3.4.5 ,the real Us,)
063.08:7	snaps	(strong drink, in the Germanic world)



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063.14:3	liv	(life) (Roman numeral 54 stands for Anna Livia)
063.22:7	hanguest or hoshoe	(Hengist and Horsa : Jutish founders of Kent)
063.36:3	hald barra tinnteack	(? HCE's clock)
064 .03:7	raglar rock	(Ragnarok) ('the day of the downfall of the Gods')
064.04:1	war' prised	(→ pris være Gud D : Glory be to God)
064.13:10	musikants'	(Musikant D G : musician)
065 .36:8	so to singen	(saa at sige D : so to say)
066 .12:6	d. e.	(det er D : that is) (more commonly : (d.v.s → det vil sige D : that is to say))
067 .15:7	mand	(mand D : man)
068 .13:11	True dotter of a dearmud	(true Eve)
068.33:6	obseen	(obscene) (Ibsen)
069 .06:4	Gyant Blyant	(blyant D : pencil) (→ FW056.12: 4 overgrown leadpencil)
069.08:5	ore ... Aaarlund	(Ireland)
069.10:12	eddams	(Adam)
069.34:6	Laxlip	(D S : salmon)
070 .03:1	The first deal of Yuli	(1 st part of July)
070.12:9	roebucks	(? Rubek)
070.26:9	steppebrodhar's	(→ Brian Boru)
070.30:6	irsk	(Irish)



072 .13:1	<i>Hraabhraab</i>	(shout! shout!)
073 .04:6	,Seir,	(sejr D seger S : victory)
073.06:9	flishguds	(Gud DISN : God)
073.08:9	Keddle Flatnose	(Ketil Flatneb)
073.34:5	skatterlings	(skatter D : treasure)
073.36:4	hwen	(imitative of D : <i>hvem. hvis. hvor</i>) (N.B. <u>when</u> → <i>naar</i> Danish)
074 .01:8	skall	(skal D : shall)

ends Episode 3, or **C** for CELIA (27 pages, from 048 to 074).



Scandinavian Lexicon, Episode 4 (Section 1.4). 77 entries.

Follows Episode 4, or D for DELIA (29 pages, from 075 to 103).

Address	Segment FW	Gloss
075 .04:4	twentyg	(tvende D : twain) (tygge D : to chew, ruminate)
075.05:10	liliths	(little)
075.07:11	Fooi, fooi	(fy D : Fie! Fie!)
076 .08:2	(sicker!)	(sikker D : sure, certain)
076.19:2	forescut	(advance payment)
:5	maateskippey	(might happen)
077 .07:4	thorpeto	(→ Thor + Peter)
077.13:4	Oorlog	(naval warfare) (Δ: pun on clock) (horloge F : clock)
:7	Sygstryggs to nine	(six strokes to nine)
077.14:3	Ryan vogt	(to watch, to guard)
077.22:4	welholden of ladykants	(well liked)
077.27:6	overgiven it	(övergiva S : abandon)
077.33:2	javel	(oh, yes!)
078 .19:3	monads	(D S + G : month) (→ Leibniz ...)
078.22:5	hoodenwinkle	(hud D S N : skin) (vink D S vinke N : signal) (→ E : to hoodwink)



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078.27:5	bluemin and pillfaces	(black men and pale faces) (blámenn ≈ blumen, are called the Africans in the Icelandic Sagas)
079 .05:8	Massa Ewacka	(Master Earwicker)
082 .11:11	ham	(ham D : him)
082.28:12	Yuni or Yuli	(juni juli D S N Juni Juli G : June July)
082.36:4	Yuddanfest	(Jødefest D Judenfest G)
083 .12:4	nat language	(nat D natt S N : night)
083.13:4	kish his sprogues	(Scandinavian + Irish !) (kish → FW014 .01-04... (kish Irish : basket)) (sprogues A : Portmanteau : sprog + brogues...) (sprog D språk S N : language) (brogues E : strong, outdoor shoes of untanned leather)
085 .14:12	bare his Butt's	(bare D : just) (butt esp.US slang : the buttocks)
085.16:5	naturlikevice	(naturligvis D S N : naturally. of course)
085.23:3	Festy King	(feste D : to celebrate)
086 .22:3	his brother dane	(→ agriculture)
086.26:11	pikey	(pike N : girl)
087 .25:2	local congsmen	(konge D N kung S : king)
088 .29:3	,hvad?	(D vad S hva. hvilken N : what?)
088.34:8	leaftime	(lifetime)
089 .03:3	Two dreamyums in one dromium?	(→ Two Dromios in one dream. → Shakespeare: <i>Comedy of Errors</i> .) (drøm D : dream) (droom Dutch)
089.17:11	rognarised	(recognised) + (Ragnarok : 'the Day of the downfall of the Gods')



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090.02:1	buxers	(bukser D byxor S bukse N : trousers)
090.08:10	morkernwindup	(mörk S mørk D N : dark)
090.13:11	Guinney's Gap	(the Abyss) (the Ginnunga-gap → F W014.16 + FW056.03)
091.24:8	skuld	(skulde D : should)
091.30:1	Warhorror	(→ Valhalla)
093.03:8	Tommeylommey's	(empty pockets)
093.13:3	krigkry	(battlecry) (krig D S N G : war)
093.20:7	our Favver	(farver D : colours) (→ Paternoster)
093.21:5	Skam!	(skam D S N : shame) (A : contextual Tautology → the whole of this line : 1.2.3.4.5.6.7)
094.18:7	framm Sin fromm Son	(fra sin fromme søn D : from his pious son) (from D S N : pious) (søn D son S sønn N : son)
095.06:3	Ah! dearome forsailoshe!	(ber/beder om forladelse D : beg your pardon)
095.20:3	farfather	(paternal grandfather) (A : Scandinavian + English hybrid : nonce formation...)
096.04:3	Lillytrilly	(a lullaby...)
096.09:9	old gammeldags	(A : Tautology!) (gammeldags D S N : old-fashioned)
096.30:3	forehearingly	(forhøre D N förhöra S : to examine)
096.31:9	some funner's stotter	(some Finn's stutter) (<i>Samfundets Støtter</i> D : <i>The Pillars of Society</i> (title of play by Ibsen))
097.03:1	Juletide's genial corslands	(Yule) (Yuletide's ingenious crosslands)



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097.05:6	Mr Læwensteil Fitz Urse's	(<u>G</u> <u>L</u> † <u>F</u> <u>Irish</u> : Mr Lion's Share Bear-son)
097.06:6	a bruin of some swart	(a bear of some sort) ⁺ (<u>Pun</u> on <u>Swedish</u> <u>svart</u> versus <u>Danish</u> <u>sort</u> , both of them meaning 'black'!)
097.16:3	mikkelraved	(mikkelræv <u>D</u> : Reynard the Fox) (<u>Λ</u> : <u>Tautology</u> : renard <u>E</u> : fox)
097.19:6	whilk	(hvilket <u>D</u> : which)
097.30:10	Pung?	(<u>Λ</u> : <u>Onomato.</u> ?)
<u>098</u> .03:11	dreven	(dreven <u>D</u> : driven)
098.09:1	badoldkarakter	(karakter <u>D</u> : character)
098.15:9	till	(til <u>D</u> : to)
098.16:6	saggarth	(sagart †† <u>Irish</u> : priest)
<u>099</u> .06:3	(pust!)	(puste <u>D</u> : to be out of breath)
099.08:4	standbuild	(standbillede <u>D</u> : statue)
099.11:3	bror	(bror <u>D</u> : brother) (broer <u>D</u> : bridges)
099.15:10	Hvidfinns lyk	(white Finn's luck)
099.34:8	Aftening	(aften <u>D</u> afton <u>S</u> : evening)
<u>100</u> .05:4	Vikeroy Besights Smucky Yung Pigesschoolies	(Vicekonge besøger smukke unge skolepiger <u>D</u> : Viceroy visits beautiful young schoolgirls)
100.06:3	Tri Paisdinernes Eventyr Med Lochlanner Fatach I Fiounnisghaven	(Three somebodies' adventure with Norwegian giant in Finnish Park (Phoenix Park))



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:4	Paisdinernes	(servants of the peace) (paix F : peace) (Diener G : servant)
100.25:12	Ivor the Boneless ... Olaf the Hide	(Ivar Beinlaus & Olaf the White ≈ two Norsemen invading Dublin in 852)
100.30:8	dode canal sammenlivers	(døde D : dead) (sammen D : together)
100.36:6	Ulma	(the elm of ALP)
101 .09:10	Pigeys, hold op med yer leg!	(Piger, hold op med jeres leg! D : Girls, cut out the nonsense) (Literal : Girls, stop your hanky-panky!)
101.11:10	folkrich	(folkerig D : populous)
101.33:1	murrmurr	(mormor D S : maternal grandmother)
102 .04:4	rast	(rast D S : peace. rest. pause)
102.07:2	Pearlfar	(father-of-pearl)
102.13:1	circusfix	(fiks D : chic)
:5	cockneze,	(næse D : nose)
102.18:6	Morandnor	(mor D S : mother)
102.19:5	balmheartzyheat	(compassion)
102.24:6	holden	(holden D : prosperous)
102.27:6	whilko	(hvilken D : whichever)
102.36:1	Bum!	(bum! D : Bang!)

ends Episode 4, or D for DELIA (29 pages, from 075 to 103).



Scandinavian Lexicon, Episode 5 (Section 1.5). 29 entries.

Follows Episode 5, or E for ENA (22 pages, from 104 to 125).

Address	Segment FW	Gloss
104 .09: 9	Selver	(silver) ⁺ (A : pun !)
104.18:4	Hansbaad's	(hans baad D : his boat)
105 .30:4	Sukceded	(suk D : sigh)
105.32:6	Gage	(gage D : wages)
106 .04:11	Norsker Torsker	(norsk D S N : Norwegian) (torsk D S N : cod)
106.15:13	Captain Smeth	(smed D S : smith) ⁺ (A : Tautology D + E)
106.33:10	Hoved	(hoved D : head)
109 .01:5	cant	(kant D : side)
111 .07:1	Hane	(hane D S : cock)
111.08:1	klokking twelve	(twelve o'clock)
112 .08:12	auld hensyne	(A : pun !)
113 .07:8	kik	(kik D : peep) (kika S : to peep)
113.08:3	fores	(fore D : front (opposed to rear))
:9	outerrand	(outer circle) (rand D S : edge. border)
113.09:4	forrader	('more' forward!) (A : Tautology)



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113.11:6	All schwants ... trootabout him	(All she wants is to tell the God's truth about him)
113.15:8	feebles	(faible D : a weakness for smth. (from → E : <i>faible</i> ...))
113.35:3	jully glad	(D : Merry Xmas, in reverse)
114 .24:8	karrig	(karrig D : stingy. miserly)
114.26:3	buk	(buk D : billy goat)
117 .18:11	thee	(tea)
118 .05:5	clink	(klinke D : to toast)
118.34:11	lufted	(lifted) (løfte D S : promise)
123 .16:4	ulykkhean	(ulykke D olycka S : accident)
123.20:8	Tung-Toyd	(tung D S : heavy) (tøj D : thing. material. toy) + (tongue-tied)
124 .27:2	bisses	(bisse D : hooligan)
124.29:7	Fjorgn Camhelsson	(Finn MacCool)
124.30:4	Kvinnes	(kvindes D S N : woman's)
125 .11:7	Formelly	(formøle D : to marry)
125.14:6	Hans	(male first name ≈ Sean / Shaun)

ends Episode 5, or E for ENA (22 pages, from 104 to 125).



Scandinavian Lexicon, Episode 6 (Section 1.6). 93 entries.

Follows Episode 6, or F for FRETТА (43 pages, from 126 to 168).

Address	Segment FW	Gloss
<u>126</u> .04:4	briefdragger	(letter carrier → postman) (Brief <u>G</u> : letter) (drager <u>D</u> Träger <u>G</u> : carrier. bearer. porter)
126.06:1	storehundred	(large hundredweight)
126.15:7	hooth	(hoved <u>D</u> : head) (→ Howth)
126.22:3	prodestung boyne	(protestant boys)
126.23:11	allmarken	(all the field. the land)
<u>127</u> .05:3	once was he arsoned	(? → Ibsen)
127.28:5	banck of Indgangd	(Bank of England)
127.30:11	a block at Morgen's	(constipation in the morning) (large financial holdings)
127.32:8	lustyg	(lystig <u>D</u> : sportive) (lustig <u>G</u> : gay. jovial. laughable) (styg <u>D</u> : nasty. odious...)
<u>128</u> .05:1	scoutturn	(skovturen <u>D</u> : the picnic)
128.12:4	dry puder	(puder <u>D</u> : pillows) (pudder <u>D</u> : powder)
128.28:1	found stead	(fandt sted <u>D</u> : took place)
128.32:10	khalassal	(kalas <u>S</u> : party. celebration)
<u>130</u> .05:5	the unparishable sow	(Valhalla boar)
:11	reglar rack	(<u>Ragnarok</u>) ('the day of the downfall of the Gods')



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130.08:9	roeverand	(reverend) (røver D : robber)
130.17:3	tams turmoil; sas seed	(tæme D : to tame)
130.21:1	annesleyg	(Anna's play)
130.33:10	Hoed	(hode N : head)
131 .07:3	hoveth	(E : haveth) (hoved D huvud S : head)
:7	morder	(murderer+mother: Ibsen pun)
:8	Ostman	(Norseman in Ireland)
131.24:1	Lora	(? → FW547 .08:11 : O my lors! ≈ Lord)
132 .17:8	Olaph the Oxman, Thorker the Tourable	(→ <i>Ulysses</i> , 1.258: the pantomime of Turko the Terrible)
132.33:8	Irskaholm	(The Islet of Ireland)
132.35:4	Allthing	(Alting D : National Assembly)
133 .36:3	kongsemma	(kongsemne D : heir apparent to the throne)
134 .07:12	fears of spates	(four of spades, at cards)
134.09:1	tre to uno	(three to one)
134.27:1	herald hairyfair, alloaf the wheat	(Harald Fairhair. Olaf the White)
134.33:2	has a tussle with the trulls ...	(→ Ibsen)
135 .11:3	hestens	(hesten D S : the horse)
135.18:6	yldist ... unguest	(ældst D : oldest) (yngst D : the youngest)
136 .29:7	driv	(drev D : drove)



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137.07:9	Hennery Canterel	(chantecler)
137.08:3	egotister	(egoists)
137.12:3	Kukkuk	(kukkuk D : cuckoo)
137.14:3	chaosfoedted	(født D född S : born)
137.22:12	kersse	(kors D S : cross)
138.01:11	himmeltones	(himmel D S N Himmel G : sky / heaven)
138.15:12	charms of H. C. Endersen	(Hans Christian Andersen (1805-1875) Danish writer)
138.18:7	badend	(badend D : bathing)
138.25:5	was dipped in Hoily Olives	(was baptized in Saint Olav's) (døbe D döpa S døpe N : to baptize) (dyppe D : dip)
138.27:4	predikants	(preacher)
138.31:4	livsadventure	(life)
139.03:1	blick	(blick D S N Blick G : glance)
139.06:1	farfar and morefar	(paternal and maternal grandfather)
139.19:9	grig mountains	(<i>Peer Gynt</i> by Grieg)
140.36: 7	gaarden	(Δ : a pun!)
141.08:1	Whad slags	(hvad slags D : what sort)
:1	retten smuttyflesks	(dirty bottles)
141.09:4	melk vitious geit	(milk vicious goat)
:9	fra tiddle anding	(from time to time)
141.10:4	papish	(pap D G : pasteboard)



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141.13:7	nor his hair efter buggelawrs	(when he sees burglars) (when he looks up building codes) (naar han ser efter byggelove D : when he looks for bellies and thighs) (bug D : belly) (laar D : thighs)
141.14:3	underhold three barnets	(entertain three children)
141.17:10	spoorwaggen	(tram)
141.20:5	to not skreve	(not to write)
141.21:6	begripe fullstandingly irers' langurge	(† begribe fuldstændig irernes sprog D : understands completely the language of the Irish) ⁺ (F : gorge...)
141.22:1	jublender	(Jylløender D : Jutlander)
:	bigger	(bygger D : builder)
141.24:9	soundigged in moodmined	(Kierkegaard)
:5	aleconnerman	(allkunnebok N : encyclopaedia)
142 .07:9	Tak	(thanks)
143 .10:5	hopeinhaven	(Copenhagen)
146 .34:8	gravstone	(grave)
146.35:2	Garnd ond mand!	(Grand Old Man → G. O. M. → William Gladstone (1809-1898) great British statesman)
148 .22:2	trons	(tron S trone D : throne)
150 .10:9	as a fatter of macht	(matter of fact)
151 .06:5	mandaboutwoman type)	(womaniser)
151.32:8	Llewellys ap Bryllars	(Lucien Lévy-Bruhl (1857-1939) major Swiss philosopher)
152 .15:2	Mookse	(mukke D : to grumble)



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152.19:4	onesomeness	(ensomhed D ensamhet S : solitude)
153 .30:6	yea longer ... yea broader	(the longer, the broader)
154 .05:8	Ney?	(D : No)
154.23:3	Let thor be orlog	(Thor ≈ Orlögg)
155 .14:11	motherour's	(motherour's → ≈ Paternoster...)
155.24:6	blueild	(ild D eld S : fire)
155.25:10	luciolys	(Lucia lys D ljus S : Lucia light)
155.27:8	gresk	(grøesk D : Greek)
156 .06:8	Cunning	(konung S : king)
156.19:1	Efter	(after)
156.24:13	Electress of Vale Hollow	(Valkyrie)
157 .12:7	zwivvel	(tvivel S : doubt)
157.15:7	Fuerst quarter	(fyrst D furste S : prince)
157.16:5	Fuvver, that Skand	(father, that disgrace) (Schande G D disgrace. shame)
157.36:9	as were she born	(as if she were born)
158 .04:6	pinefully	(pine D : pain)
158.14:6	Tung and trit	(tung og trøet D tröt S : heavy and tired)
158.19:2	Oh, how it was duusk!	(†† D <u>syntax...</u>)
159 .01:12	got wrong	(fik uret D ≈ FW158.31:1.2 had reason F avait raison)
159.25:10	vaultybrain	(→ Ibsen)



160 .09:4	stand	(G : state. condition)
160.24:5	husky in my truths	(throat)
161 .28:1	sprog of a Pedersill	(sprig of parsley)
162 .04:5	furst	(prince) (→ FW157.15)
162.15:4	kuk	(kuk vulgar S : penis)
162.15:14	Ostiak	(a nomadic Finn)
162.26:9	og	(og D og N och S : and)
162.30:4	Silkeborg	(town in Jutland)
167.29:10	to vend	(to sell) (vende DISN : to turn)

ends Episode 6, or E for FRETТА (43 pages, from 126 to 168)



Scandinavian Lexicon, Episode 7 (Section 1.7). 40 entries.

Follows Episode 7, or G for GILDA (27 pages, from 169 to 195).

Address	Segment FW	Gloss
<u>169</u> .04:2	Ragonar Blaubarb and Horrid Hairwire	(Ragnar Lodbrók) (Harald “Thick-Hair”)
<u>170</u> .18:7	when we deader walkner	(Ibsen : <i>When We Dead Awaken</i>) (vakna S : to wake up, to awaken...)
170.28:2	lax	(salmon)
170.29:3	Leixlip	(salmon leap)
170.31:9	Ananias’	(Biblical liar) (pineapple)
<u>171</u> .04:7	hunself	(herself) (→ Nora Barnacle : Joyce’s wife’s maiden name)
171.17:2	funkleblue	(funkle D : spark, glitter)
171.20:8	withswillers	(fellow-drinkers)
171.24:5	jo, jo	(yes, yes)
171.36:12	nummer	(D S N G : number)
<u>173</u> .15:5	tamileasy samtalaisy	(? Tamil) (samtal D S N : conversation) (small talk)
<u>175</u> .12:7	Judder	(Jyder D : Jutes)
175.31:5	gaasy	(gaas D S N : goose) (gosse S : boy)
<u>177</u> .22:7	Bethgelert	(? Saxo Grammaticus)



178.05:1	lankaliveline	(long life line)
178.15:6	waaded ... baaded	(vaad D : wet) (baad D : boat)
180.30:7	Hook's fisk	(hakefisk N : hake. kelt)
181.09:3	full	(fuld D full S : drunk)
183.06:8	a stinksome inkenstink	(en stank som ingen stank D : a stink like no other stink)
183.07:4	wrottel	(rotte D : rat)
184.02:1	jas jos ... neys	(1.3.4.5 + 6. + 9.11.13) (oui E : yes) (Ja D S N : yes) (Jo D : but yes. on the contrary) (gia Italian : yes. of course) (nej D : no) (A : Extensive Tautology)
184.07:10	reddr hawrors	(redder) (rædsel D : horror) (A : Tauto)
185.11:3	dunsky tunga	(dönsk tunga Old Norse : the Danish language)
186.08:7	dudhud	(død hud D : dead skin)
186.11:6	arklast fore arklyst	(at last before the arc light)
186.31:4	fongster	(fangster D : prisoners) ⁺ (fönster S : window)
186.32:3	Where ladies have they that a dog meansort herring?	(Hvorledes har De det idag min sorte Herre D : How are you today, my black sir?) (→ FW016.04 Come on, fool porterfull, hosiered women blown monk sewer? : Comment vous portez-vous, aujourd'hui, mon blond monsieur French) (→ FW093.06 Commodore valley O hairy, Arthre jennyrosy?: Unidentified Language) (→ FW095.05 How do you do, todo, North Mister? English) (→ FW160.31 Houdian Kiel vi fartas, mia nigra sinjoro? Esperanto)



(→ **FW247**.14 Men, teacan a tea simmering, hamo
mavrone kerry O? **Modern Greek**)

(→ **FW322**.16 who did you do at doyle today, my
horsey dorksey gentryman. **English**)

(→ **FW409**.14 Comb his tar odd gee sing your
mower O meeow? **Italian**)

(→ **FW466**.29 Fee gate has Heenan hoity, mind uncle
Hare? **German**: Vie geht es Ihnen heute, mein dunkler
Herr?)

(→ **FW511**.21 Where letties hereditate a dark mien
swart hairy? **Norwegian + Swedish**)

187 .02:6	Pulpably ... stummung	(Stamm G : stem. trunk. descent) (stamme D : stem. trunk. descent) (stumm G : dumb) (stum D : dumb) (stamme D : to stammer. to falter)
187.09:6	it was said him	(det blev sagt ham D syntax!)
187.10:5	outgift of the dead	(udgive D : to publish) (→ title of the story 'The Dead' in the book <i>Dubliners</i>)
	med	(with)
187.12:6	coon at bringer at home	(kun at bringe hjem D : only to bring home)
187.13:7	till his murder	(til sin moder D : to his mother) (→ title of the story 'A Mother' in the book <i>Dubliners</i>)
187.19:7	Slider	(slide D : herrings) (hareng F)
187.21:7	lovom	(lov D S : law...) (om D S : about)
187.26:4	brune	(D : to brown)
189 .07:7	fear	(fire D : four)
189.18:7	son of Sorge	(son of sorrow → Tristram) (sorg D S N Sorge G : sorrow)



- 191**.35:9 himmels (sky / heaven) (→ **FW005**.01:7 himals)
- 192**.21:9 Danmark (**D**: Denmark)
- 193**.13:2 Herr Studiosus (derogatory nickname for **Ibsen**) (→ much coveted
Herr Student)

ends Episode 7, or **G** for GILDA (27 pages, from 169 to 195).



Scandinavian Lexicon, Episode 8 (Section 1.8). 52 entries.

Follows Episode 8, or H for HILDA (21 pages, from 196 to 216).

Address	Segment FW	Gloss
<u>197</u> .09:10	Urgothland, Twistown on the Kattekat? ...	(ur- <u>D</u> <u>G</u> : primeval. original. ancient) (twist <u>D</u> : discord. dispute) (→ <u>≠</u> <i>Concord, Mass.!</i>) (kat <u>D</u> : cat)
197.13:6	ether duck	(ederfugl <u>D</u> : eider duck)
197.14:2	wildgaze	(vildgæs <u>D</u> : wild geese)
<u>198</u> .05:9	lille	(<u>D</u> : little)
198.06:2	staley bred	(daily bread) (→ Paternoster)
198.07:9	kaldt	(<u>D</u> : called)
198.08:4	Havemmarea	(Ave Maria) (<u>Δ</u> : <u>Tautology!</u>) (hav <u>D</u> mare <u>Italian</u> <u>Romanian</u> : <u>sea</u>)
198.09:9	badher	(bader <u>D</u> : bather)
198.11:2	bakvandets	(<u>N</u> : the backwarder's)
198.20:2	skol	(skole <u>D</u> skola <u>S</u> : school)
198.35:1	drommen	(drømmende <u>D</u> : dreaming)
<u>199</u> .04:7	holding doomsdag over hunselv	(sig selv <u>D</u> : himself + herself ≈ oneself)
199.08:8	to peer	to peer (→ <u>Ibsen</u> + <u>Solness</u> + <u>Peer Gynt</u>)
199.12:10	Wendawanda	(turning water) (vende <u>D</u> : to turn) (vand <u>D</u> : water)



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199.16:2	fisk	(fisk D S N : fish)
199.17:1	staynish beacons ... cupenhave	(Danish bacons) (cup and a half) (Copenhagen)
199.24:6	kast	(kaste D kasta S : to throw. to cast)
199.34:6	gebroren	(geboren G née F : born) (bro D : bridge)
199.36:9	virveflies	(fireflies) (→ FW029.07:10 flyfire)
200.05:7	femtyfyx	(fifty six) (femti N : 50) (fiks D : smart)
200.06:3	poother	(pudder D : powder)
:8	<i>Vuggybarbey,</i> <i>Wickerymandy!</i>	(lullaby, little viking) (vuggebarn D : baby in the cradle) (vik N : cove. creek. inlet) (vik mand D N : inhabitant of a cove. a viking) (vikkerfisk N : cod)
200.11:8	hoon var	(hun var D S : she was)
200.12:1	sangs	(sang D : song)
:4	holmen	(holmen D : the islet)
:5	High hellskirt saw ladies hensmoker lilyhung pigger	(Jeg elsker saaledes hine smukke lille unge piger D : I so love those beautiful little young girls)
200.19:1	siligirl	(silly girl) (silde D : herrings)
200.33:9	Odet! Odet!	(O det! O det! D : Oh that! Oh that!) (ödet S : the fate. the destiny)
201.02:14	tummel	(D G : tumult)
201.04:1	ore	(øre D : ear) (öre S : subdivision of krona (Swedish money))
201.21:10	teign	(tegn D tecken S : sign. indication)
201.31:8	kirkeyaard	(kirkegaard D : graveyard)



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201.33:8	Kund ... Eyolf	(<i>Eyolf</i> → Ibsen)
201.34:3	ayther nayther	(→ Kierkegaard 's <i>entweder oder...</i> ≈ either or ...)
:6	Yakov Yea	(James J. in Common Scandinavian 'saying aloud' !) (→ Jameson whisky...)
201.36:1	loddon lodes	(heavy loads) (lod D : lead. weight. fate. lot)
202 .01:4	twills ... trills	(tvillinger D : twins) (trillinger D : triplets)
202.05:8	gidgad	(gid Gud D : God willing)
202.10:3	tillhavet	(til havet D : to the sea)
202.15:7	elwys	(always) (eleven ways) (stream-wise) (elva S elf G elv D : eleven)
202.32:2	forstfellfoss	(forest+mountain+cataract) (Forst G : forest) (fell E : an upland tract) (fos/fosser D : cataract)
204 .05:7	navn	(D : name)
205 .21:2	snee	(sne D : snow)
206 .24:12	longsome	(langsam G langsom D : slow) (langsomt D : slowly) (långsam / långsamt S : slow/slowly)
207 .21:11	iern	(jern D : iron)
207.33:10	hoogly igloo	(hyggelig D : cosy)
208 .28:5	whelk	(hvilken D : which) (hwilc Old English : which)
209 .13:5	effer	(D S : after)
:13	frisk	(D : fresh) (S : healthy)
210 .02:1	raabed	(raabe D : to call. to shout)
212 .20:6	bakereen's dusind	(tusind D : 1,000)



213 .09:4	Regn	(D S : rain)
214 .12:6	forehengist	(hingst D : stallion)
215 .15:6	gangsters	(→ genganger D : ghost)
215.21:3	turkiss	(turkis D : turquoise)
215.22:9	Tys Elvenland!	((1) Hush, Riverland!) (2) Hush, Fairyland!) (→ elf G D S N E : elf) (3) 'Tis Fairyland!)
215.24:8	Northmen's thing	(ting D S N : parliament. court)

ends Episode 8, or H for HILDA (21 pages, from 196 to 216).



Scandinavian Lexicon, Episode 9 (Section 2.1). 116 entries.

Follows Episode I for ITA (41 pages, from 219 to 259).

Address	Segment FW	Gloss
220.24:9	Laxdalesaga	(the Icelandic Laxdælasaga...)
221.06:3	Knut Oelsvinger	(Knud Beerslinger) (øl D : beer)
221.09:1	Gugnir	(Gungnir : Odin 's spear)
221.15:10	aasgars	(Asgaard : home of Norse gods)
221.20:4	beorbtracktors	(Beobacher/Betrachter G betrachter D : observer)
221.23:7	rocknarrag	(Ragnarok → Götterdämmerung G)
221.28:3	Ouida Nooikke	(Ouida : English writer Louise de la Ramée) (oui+da+ ikke nu F R D : 'yes, yes, not now')
221.29:3	pibe	(pibe D : pipe)
:7	Hoed Pine	(hovedpine D : headache)
221.30:4	Morgen	(D G : morning) (i morgen D S N : tomorrow)
:5	bosse and stringbag	(Harriet Bosse : August Strindberg 's third wife)
221.34:1	silktrick	(Sitric)
222.03:11	bemark	(bemærke D bemerken G : to note. to observe)



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223.08:6	monthage	(hage D : chin)
223 .30:8	luft	(D G : air)
:1	matthued	(dull coloured)
223.33:6	The scand for scholing	(Sheridan: <i>School for Scandal</i> , a play) (→ FW157.16 Fuvver, that Skand)
224 .26:4	fand	(fand+en D : the Devil)
224.31:9	angskt	(asked) (→ angst D G : fear)
225 .08:2	Oloff!	(off!) (Ulf!) (uf!) (ugh!)
225.12:6	whatacurss	(karse D : cress)
225.30:1	Foreweal!	(farvel D : farewell)
226 .05:10	swan's	(svans D S N : tail)
226.21:4	toe by toe	(two by two)
226.28:6	glants	(glans D Glanz G : glance. brilliance. lustre)
228 .08:5	dagrene day	(dawning day) (daggy D gryning S : dawning)
228.17:3	Unkel Silanse	(pitiful silence) (ynkelig D : pitiful) (→ Sheridan Le Fanu: <i>Uncle Silas</i>)
228.24:6	Rovy the Roder	(red rover) (Rovy den røde D)
228.27:1	ligger	(ligge D ligga S : to lie down)
228.31:2	othersites of Jorden	(“On the Other Side of Jordan” : American revival hymn) (jorden D S N : the earth)
:5	(heave a hevvy, waterboy!)	(rise, rise, what a boy!)



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228.36:1	turdenskaulds	(thunder shields) (Tordenskjold (1691-1720) : Norwegian naval hero in Danish service)
:7	tinsammon	(tilsammen DISIN : together)
229.02:3	frem at	(from) (fremad D framåt S : forward)
229.32:3	sindbook	(synd DISIN : sin) (→ sindbillede D : symbol)
229.34:4	many so meny on block	(mening D : common) (meninge D : rank and file)
229.36:9	grusomehed's	(grusomhed D grymhet S grusomhet N : cruelty)
230.13:8	tosend	(tusind DISIN : thousand)
230.25:9	Nej!	(nej! DISIN : no)
231.05:7	tumtum	(tum DISIN : empty)
231.26:10	Mid	(med DISIN mit G : with)
232.28:3	Sifadda, sosson	(like father, like son!) (sea father, sea son!) (si F : if) (→ if father, so son!) (fader DISIN father) (son DISIN son)
232.34:1	orlop	(orlov D : furlough) (deck of ship)
233.13:5	say can for dog	(say 'canis' for 'dog')
233.16:7	heron's plumes	(heron : bird of forgetfulness...)
233.17:13	bolderdash	(balder's ash)
233.32:2	utskut	(utskud N : scum. rabble. garbage)
233.33:4	Skarp snakk ... underfallen engelsk	(sharp chatter) (fallen angel) (snacka → prata S : to talk. chat. chatter. gossip)



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233.34:8	raskly	(rask D : brisk. agile. dashing)
236 .09:11	A paaralone! A paaralone!	(Panthelonian : member of an ancient Irish tribe)
236.12:11	wibfrufrocksfull of fun	(women's frocks full of fun) (Weib G fru/frue D S N : wife. woman. lady)
237 .15:2	barnaboy	(boy child) (barn D S N : child)
238 .35:6	fuld	(fuld D : full. drunk)
239 .13:4	gifting in mennage	(giving in marriage) (gifte D gifta sig S gifte seg N : to marry) (gift D S N : poison)
239.34:4	Helldsdend, whelldse	(Danish ring so far unidentified ...)
240 .08:1	Nu mere ... tumstull	(nu mere D : now more) (domstol D S N : tribunal. court of law)
240.09:11	the dags in his sengaggeng	(the days of his going to bed) (seng D S N : bed)
240.16:6	maketomake	(make D S N : mate. husband...)
240.17:8	swuith Aftreck!!	(a strong defecation)
240.28:5	centy procent	(one hundred per cent)
240.30:3	A.A.	(Anaks Andrum → 240.27:6.7)
241 .01:9	akter	(akter D S N : acts)
241.03:1	offarings	(afføring D avføring S avføring N : faeces)
241.10:2	femtyfem	(femtifem N : fifty-five)
241.14:1	Smugpipe, his Mistress Mereshame	(smuk pige D : beautiful girl)(Meerschaum G : sea foam) (smug pipe D : a pipe smoked by stealth)



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241.15:6	Aasdocktor Talop	(aas N : myth) (tal op D : speak up!)
241.20:6	bedshead farrer	(bedstefar D : grandfather) (bedstefædre D : grandfathers)
241.21:1	swigamore	(svigermor D N svärmor S : mother-in-law)
241.24:1	lochkneeghed forsunkener, dope in stockknob	(daab D : baptism) (forsinke D : to delay)
241.27:2	begeds	(begets)
241.28:1	gudth!	(gud D/S/N : God)
241.36:9	<i>Just a Fication of Villumses, this Mr Heer Assassor Neelson</i>	(Herr Assessor William Afham : defender of the institution of marriage...) → Kierkegaard !
242.05:3	nummer	(D : number) (→ Nummer G)
242.06:9	senst mangy years	(† senest mange aar D : many years ago)
242.08:6	daarlingt	(darling) (daarling D : bad. rotten)
242.19:1	poetographies	(A : specific Joyce word-building)
:6	red	(ræd D : afraid. scared)(ret D adverb : quite right)
242.33:3	eckcot hjem	(eget hjem D/S/N : one's own home)
242.34:5	iern	(jern D N järn S : iron)
243.01:8	elskerelks'	(elsker D : lover) (elskere D : lovers) (älskare S sg+pl : lover(s))
243.03:2	Hwemwednoget	(hvem véd noget D : who knows something)
243.04:9	fiertey	(firti N : forty)
243.12:7	her or damman	(D : gentleman or lady)



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244.04:7	lolave branches	(low olive branches) (lave D : low)
244.05:8	Ceder	(D : cedar)
244.06:1	Tubbournigglers	(tabernacles)
244.07:5	syngagyng	synagogue. (syng D : to sing) (gynge D gunga S : to swing)
:7	sangasongue	(sange D : songs)
:11	Ondslosby	(† ondsløs by D : a city where evil is rampant (i.e. loose!) (Ondløse <u>is also</u> a town in Denmark)
244.14:10	Alvemarea!	(Ave Maria!) (mare Italian Romanian : sea) (mare +a Romanian : <u>the</u> sea)
244.22:3	Far wol!	(Farewell!)
244.29:4	deerhaven	(dyrhaven D : the deer park)
244.30:4	tommelise	(Thumbelina)
244.34:8	loevedom	(the plant kingdom) (the lion kigdom) (løv D : foliage) (løve D : lion)
245.06:6	Yul ... Mei	(Jul D S N : Christmas) (maj D S N : May)
245.13:6	hoghly course	(Holy Cross) (kors D S N : cross)
245.20:5	brasse of beauys	(brace) (a pair of beauties)
245.33:2	alefru's	(frue D : wife)
246.01:2	kerkegaard.	(kirkegaard D : churchyard)
246.06:9	Brandenborgenthor... Asa's	(Berlin : Brandenburger Tor) (Asator D : Thor) (borg D : castle) (Asa ≈ Asator ≈ Thor → <u>Tautology?</u>)



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246.28:10	gelifting	(gifting. poisoning) (→ vergiften G) (forgifte D)
247.30:4	forebanned	(forbandet D förbannad S forbannet N : cursed. damned)
247.31:9	hvide	(hvid sg / hvide pl D : white)
248.12:8	valse	(valse D : to waltz)
248.15:3	halunkenend.	(halunk D : rascal. rogue) (→ Halunke G : rogue)
248.17:6	oldeborre	(oldenborre D : cockchafer. May-bug)
:8	Flo	(Floh G : flea) (flue D : fly)
248.22:9	Dunckle	(dunkel D/S/N G : dark. obscure)
249.07:3	rubinen	(Rubinen G rubiner D/S/N : rubies)
251.03:2	Hun! Hun!	(hun D hon S : she) (The Huns are coming!) (→ Attila...)
251.11:11	totter	(dotter S datter D : daughter)
251.22:8	larningstoel	(lænestol D : armchair) (professorship)
254.33:4	sanger	(D : singer)
255.15:6	Ivorbonegorer of Danamarca	(iver D/S/N : eagerness. zeal. ardour. fervour) (Ivor: name of person) (ivory E elfenben D/S elfenbein N Elfenbein G)
255.16:6	Woldomar with Vasa	(vold D : mound. rampart) (vold D : assault) (voldtage D/S/N : to rape)
255.22:2	Kongdam Coombe	(kingdom come) ⁺ (condom)
257.08:5	store	(stor D/S/N : big)



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257.12:8	some header Skowood Shaws	(som hedder Skov D : some university fellow who is called Wood)
257.19:2	his weg tillbag	(sin vej tilbage D : his way back) (→ Weg G väg S vei N)
257.27:3	Lukkedoeren-	(luk døren D : shut the door) (start of Centum Six !)
257.29:1	Byfall	(bifald D : applause) (bifalla S : to approve. to sanction)
257.35:8	Orbiter	(øreorm D Ohrwurm G : earwig) (→ Earwicker)
258.01:1	Rendningrocks	(Ragnarok) ('the day of the downfall of the Gods')
258.12:2	And he war	(og han var D : and he was) (story-telling cliché !)
258.20:13	Tumbuldum ... tombaloom	(→ Tommeltot D : thumbinkin) (→ Tweedledum and Tweedledee) (→ FW244.30:4 tommelise)

ends Episode I for ITA (41 pages, from 219 to 259).



Scandinavian Lexicon, Episode 10 (Section 2.2). 100 entries.

Follows Episode **J** for JESS (49 pages, from 260 to 308).

Address	Segment FW	Gloss
260 .02:5.1	Tea tea	(ti ti D : ten ten) (Tea for Two E : 'marriage'...)
260.10:6.1	Tycho Brache Crescent	(A : Allusions : Astronomy ... + Anatomy of Female...) (Tycho Brahe (1546-1601) : Danish astronomer) (brach D : hound bitch) (Tycho → tykke D : fat)(→ dick G fat) (Tyche : Greek goddess of fortune : Fortuna)
260.13:2	Gadeway	(gateway) (gade D : street)
260.15:3	But fahr, be fear!	(fare D Gefahr G : danger) (far DISIN : father)
261 .02:2	petsybluse	(bluse D : blouse)
261.03:6	En elv, et fjaell	(D : a stream, a mountain)
262 .19:1	# Sow byg eat. #	(byg D : barley) (bygge D N bygga S : to build) (byg! DISIN : build!) (Sow! Build! Eat!)
262.22:3	skimmelk	(skimmel D : a white-grey horse) (mælk D mjölk S melk N : milk)



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262.31:3	,Gothahelv!	(Go to hell!) (helvede D helvete S N : hell) (Göta Elv Geography : the Göta River of Sweden)
262.32:6	salg	(A : palindrome : glass) (salg D N försäljning S : sale)
262.33:2	goodrid croven	(Godrid Croven : a Norse king of Dublin in 1079)
262.37:2	To go to Begge	(begge D N bägge S : both) (béag Irish : little)
263 .01:1	seldomers	(selvdommere D : self-judges) (→ Ibsen ...)
263.18:4	Saaledies er it in this warken werden, mine boerne	(Saaledes er det I denne (varig S) verden, mine børn D : that's how it is in this rotten world, my children. # that's how it is in this enduring (varig D) world, my children.) (varig S : festering. purulent. suppurating)
265 .02:4	Kloster	(DISIN G : cloister. abbey. monastery. convent. nunnery)
265.06:2	Skole! Agus skole igen!	(School! and school again!) (skole D N : skola S : school) (skaal D skål! S N : here's to you!) (agus Irish : and) (→ Drink! and Drink again!)
265.10:8	niedelig	(nydelig D niedlich G : neat. charming)
265.14:3	,an litlee plads	(en lille plads D : a little place) (→ ALP)
266 .23:5	bancorot	(bankerot D Bankerott G : bankrupt)
267 .05:3	kongen in his canteenhus	(the king is in his counting house)(kongen D : the king) (hus D S N : house) (canteenhus :: the pub)
267.07:6	Storiella as she is syung	(as the story is sung) (sy D : to sew) (-ung G : -ing...)



267.15:8	blow	(blaa [blu:] D : blue)
267.19:5	Yggely ogs Weib	(Odin and his wife) (Ygg : Odin) (og D : and) (Weib G : wife. woman)
267.27:1	# Forening Unge Kristlike Kvinne. #	(Kristelig Forening fo Unge Kvinder D : the Danish YWCA)
268 .11:5	andt's avarice	(aand D : soul) (onde D : evil)
269.22:8	.Cookcook!	(kukkuk D : cuckoo!)
270 .10:1	waxedup	(er vokset op D : has grown up)
270.21:5	lokker	(lokke D : to look)
271 .03:8	gamely torskmaster	(gamle D gammal S gammel N : old) (torsk D S N : cod)
272 .01:3	fromm	(from D S N : pious)
272.08:1	# Pige pas. #	(girl dance-step) (pige D : girl) (pas E : dance-step)
272.17:3	Hengegst and Horsesauce	(Hengst and Horsa)
273 .06:5	foe err you	(hvor er du? D : where are you?) (→ G equivalent ...)
273.11:2	ned	(D : down)
273.17:3	mangay	(mange D : many)
273.18:1	tak mutts	(til tak for mat N : by way of grace (for food) (said BEFORE the meal)) (tak for mad D tack för maten S : thank you for the food (said to the host AFTER the meal))



273.36:2	six	(sex S : six) (seks D : six)
274 .25:7	windstill	(vindstille D : calm)
275 .05:4	gammel	(DISIN : old)
275.08:6	Standfest, our topical sagon hero	(fest DISIN G : feast. festival. celebration) (sago- S : fairytale) (sago DISIN : tapioca) (Standfast, our fairytale hero...) (→ H.C. Andersen's story Den Standhaftige Tinsoldat D : The Steadfast Tin Soldier)
275.10:3	bellyguds	(gud DISIN G : God) (bilygoat)
275.13:8	hen's i' forehead	(en fodret høne D : a fattened hen)
275.18:6	eyne	(øjne D : eyes) (→ Shakespeare : eyne...)
275.21:8	hun ... ham	(hun D : she) (ham D : him)
276 .14:6	fadervor	(Paternoster) (→ fn 5: apholster's creedle ...)
277 .15:1	Drommhiem	(drøm DIN dröm S : dream) (hjem D : hem/hemma S hjem/hjemme N : home)
279 .27:3	my	(mig [mai] D : me)
279.29:5	old nurse Asa	(nurse → Norse) (Asa → ? → Odin)
279.35:15ff	a dag in Skokholme	(a day in Stockholm) (a day on whose islet) (dag DISIN : day) (sköka S : harlot. prostitute. whore) (holme DISIN : islet)
279.36:6	astrid	(Astrid : Swedish name of female)
279.39:7	of red	(afraid) (ræd D rädd S redd N : afraid)



<u>281</u> .21:5	.Ancient's aerger.	(ærger D erger N Ärger G : trouble, spite, annoyance, chagrin) (Ancient : Iago (in <i>Othello</i>))
281.26:8	.Enten eller,	(enten/eller D : either/or) (<i>Either-or</i> : Søren Kierkegaard ’ s first major work (1843))
<u>282</u> .05:1	# Boon on begyndelse. #	(bøn D N bön S : prayer) (begyndelse D begynnelse S N : beginning)
282.07:2	flink	(D : bright, clever, brisk)
:6	freck	(fræk D : bold, audacious)
282.12:7	boko	(buhko : moo-cow)
282.25:4	Fanden's	(fand D fan S djevel N : devil)
<u>283</u> .01:3	,Enoch Thortig,	(en och tretio S : thirty-one)
<u>284</u> .35:7	Hjalmar Kjaer	(kær D : dear)
284.36:10ff	H for Lona the Konkubine	(høne D höna S høns N : hen) (kone D : wife)
<u>285</u> .03:3	knuts	(knut S knute N knude D : knot)
285.11:8	mand	(mand D man S mann N : man)
<u>286</u> .15:5	suitclover.	(klöver S kløver N : clubs (<u>in card-playing</u>))
286.25:3	nei	(nej D S nei N : no) (→ ikke D N icke/inte S : not)
<u>287</u> .18:2	husk	(huske D : to remember) (husk! D : remember!)
<u>288</u> .05:7	ned	(D : down)



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288.17:5	P. T. Publikums,	(P. T. Barnum) (→ P.T. Publican → HCE)
289 .10:5	sin	(sin DISN : his)
290 .28:1	craft ebbing	(kraft DIS N G : power) (→ Richard von Krafft-Ebing (1840-1902) : author of <i>Psychopathia Sexualis</i>)
291 .04:6	Tut's fut	(mild Norwegian interjection) (→ Tutankhamen)
291.20:8	valsehood	(falsehood) (valse D : to waltz)
292 .10:7	Huggin Green	(Hoggen Green Topography : area in North Dublin)
292.26:13	mearbound ...landsmaul	(parody of Parnell's "No man has the right to set a boundary to the march of a nation")
293 .14:2	Great Ulm	(the great elm)
294 .16:7	galehus	(lunatic asylum) (→ Swift's insanity in old age) (galen S : mad) (hus DISN : house)
295 .05:4	yules gone by	(hjøl DISN : wheel) (Homophone Jul DISN : Christmas)
295.28:2	kunst ... handel	(kunst D N konst S Kunst G : art) (handel DISN : trade. commerce)
296 .13:5	keek peep.	(kikke D N kika S : to peep)
297 .06:10	Pisk!	(whip! flog!) (piske D N piska S : to whip)
297.09:4	spidsiest ... trickkikant	(spids D : point. pointed) (trekant D : triangle)
297.31:5	rutsches	(rutsche D rutschen G : to glide. to slide)



298 .01:1	Paa lickam laa lickam	(paa lik laa lik N : like lay on like) (på lekan(en), låg lekam(en) S : body lay on body)
299 .01:6	trist sigheds	(Freud : id. ego. super-ego)
299.10:4	slepped	(släppa S slæbe D slippe N : to trail. to drag)
299.17:5	wandret	(vandret D : horizontally)
299.19:5	bolgylines	(bølgelinie D : waveline)
300 .24:6	mund	(mund D mun S munn N Mund G : mouth)
300.36:4.5	whide elephant	(white elephant) (wide elephant) (hvid D : white) (vid D : ample. large. wide)
301 .01:7	bloodlekar	(läkare S : doctor. leech) (Lecker G : licker)
302 .01:5	biskop	(biskop D S bisp N : bishop)
302.17:3	had ever funnet	(havde funnet D : had found)
303 .23:2	pergaman	(pergament DISIN G : parchment. vellum)
303.33:10	aebel	(æble D äpple S eple N : apple) (→ Abel)
304 .04:1	# Slutningsbane. #	(end of the line) (slutning D : end. conclusion) (bane D : railway. death. slayer. bane)
304.18:2	Saxon Chromaticus,	(Saxo Grammaticus (1150-1206) : Danish historian)
305 .06:5	,Eyeinstye!	(Eystein : possible name of several Norse historical figures)



306.03:1 Heavysciusgardaddy, (heavy + sugar + daddy) (sjusker **D**:
scamp. sloven)

306.06:8 hung cong (konge **D**: king)

ends Episode J for JESS (49 pages, from 260 to 308).



Scandinavian Lexicon, Episode 11 (Section 2.3). 350 entries.

Follows Episode K for KATTY (74 pages, from 309 to 382)

Address	Segment FW	Gloss
<u>309</u> .04:5	stamppunkt	(point of origin) (Stamm <u>G</u> stamme <u>D</u> : race. breed. stem) (punkt <u>D</u> Punkt <u>G</u> : point)
309.10:2	,ruric	(rural) (Riurik → Hrorekr : Norse ruler of Novgorod from the year 862)
309.11:8	Argloe-Noremen,	(Anglo-Normans) (Arklow (<u>Ireland</u>) Norsemen) (normænd <u>D</u> : Norsemen)
309.12:3	,birth of an otionthat was breeder to sweatoslaves,	(birth of a nation of Swedo-Slavs) (Sviatoslav I (died 972) was the first Norse king of Kiev...)
309.14:4	tolvtubular high fidelity daildialler,	(a twelve-tubed radio) (an assembly of twelve Varangians) (tolv <u>D S N</u> : twelve) (væringjar → várar : oath of allegiance sworn to the emperor of Constantinople by his viking guard) (Dail <u>Irish</u> : Assembly)
<u>310</u> .01:6	(the Mole)	(maal <u>D</u> : <u>1</u> . measure. goal. <u>2</u> . speech. language. dialect) (mál <u>Old Icelandic</u> → <i>Grimnismol</i> = <i>Poetic Edda</i> , translating <i>The Ballad of Grinnir</i>)
310.03:5	,Thorpetersen and Synds,	(synder <u>D S N</u> : sins) (sønner <u>D S N</u> : sons) (→ <u>Ibsen</u>)
310.16:3	Askold	(governed Kiev until he was murdered by Oleg)



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:4	Olegsonder Crowds	(the Scandinavian conquerors of Kiev)
310.17:5	,the Ligue of Yahooths o.s.v.	(Ibsen 's <i>The League of Youth</i>) (o.s.v. DISIN : og saa videre DISIN : and so on) ⁺ (Yahoos...)
310.19:8	, hummer, enville and cstorrap ((the anatomy of the middle ear : hammer + anvil + stirrup) (hummer D hummer G : lobster)
310.24:2	,a lur of Nur,	(nur Arabic : light) (→ Koran "God's light is like a lamp encased in glass.") (lur : a great Scandinavian bugle-horn, playing a role in Norse Mythology)
310.29:8	indtil	(indtil D : as far as. until.to)
310.30:3	,oyne of an oustman	(the eyes of an eastman (Norwegian))
310.32:2	Culsen,	(Danish and Norwegian form of name: MacCool, son of Cool.
311 .17:3	.Our svalves	(ourselves) (Sinn Fein)
311.21:2	sagd	(sagde D : said)
311.22:3	.Hwere	(hvor D : where)
311.24:3	tayleren.	(the taylor) (-en : definite article for both genders)
:7	,closechop,	(clothes shop, for purchase)
311.25:8	beddest his friend	(bedste D : best)
311.29:12	prove,	(prøve D : to test. try. try on)
311.33:1	tog his fringe sleve ((took his French leave) (tog D : took)
:7	,fur whale).	(farvel! D : goodbye)
312 .01:2	.Stolp, tief, stolp,	(stop, thief, stop)
:6	bag	(tilbage D : back)



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312.02:3	swaradeed,	(svarede D : answered)
:4	,some	(som D : like)
312.03:1	All lykkehud!	(all the best for you!) (lukke D : fortune. happiness. luck) (→ FW021.24 : Unlikelihud (in the Prankquean subepisode...))
312.04:9	surfered bark	(sailed back) (shipped back) (søfart D : shipping. navigation) (færd D : expedition) (bark E : barque)
312.05:4	vauce.	(voice) (vaas D : nonsense. moonshine) (vaad D : wet)
:11	Norgean	(Norge D S N : Norway) (Norsk D S N : Norwegian)
312.06:3	sailend	(sejlende D : sailing)
312.09:8	.Farety days and fearety nights.	(førti / firti N : forty)
312.12:4	raign!	(regne D : rain)
312.19:4	godthaab	(godt haab D : good hope) (godthaab, Greenland) (Cape of Good Hope)
312.25:6	sputsbargain	(Spitsbergen , Svalbard Archipelago, Norway)
313 .10:6	saw	(saa D : so)
313.11:1	sagasfide	(satisfied) ⁺ (saga)
313.13:3	boyg	(Bøigen → Ibsen → Peer Gynt)
313.14:1	# Whereofter,	(hvorefter D : whereafter)
:7	Thing	(Thing / Ting D S N : court of justice) (→ :10 ff the pilsener had the baar ≈ the prisoner was given the floor) (→ HCE, the pub-keeper)



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313.15:4	,Recknar Jarl,	(jarl <u>D S N</u> : earl) (räkna <u>S</u> : to count) (Ragnar Lodebrok : the calculating or reckoning earl)
313.16:6	,pengeypigses,	(pieces of money. coins) (penge <u>D S N</u> : money)
313.20:6	ind ast velut	(in as well as out / in or out) (ind <u>D</u> : in) (vel <u>D</u> <u>N</u> <u>Latin</u> : as well as) (it works in Danish, Norwegian and Latin !!)
313.23:11	lewdbrogue	(Lodbrok)
313.24:10	sixtric	(the first coins (silver pennies) to be minted in Ireland early in the ninth century, inscribed <i>Sitric Rex Dyflin</i>)
313.25:6	.Nummers	(numbers)
313.27:4	frameshape of hard mettles.	(mettlesome friendship) (the ship Fram, built of iron) (→ FW325.22 & 317.09)
313.30:3	pengapung	(pengepun <u>g</u> <u>D</u> : change purse) (→ FW275.28 , may also allude to the Hungarian <i>pengö</i>)
313.34:6	Lynn-Duff,	(Dyflin : the Norsemen's name for Dublin, <u>reversed</u>)
313.35:2	son of a pookal,	(pukkel <u>D</u> : hump) (son of a pukkel) (son of a ghost) (puka <u>Irish</u> : ghost)
<u>314</u> .05:7	dyfflun's kiddy	(territory around the Norse city of Dublin) (→ FW013.22)
314.12:1	# Rutsch	(rutsche <u>D</u> rutschen <u>G</u> : to glide. slide. slip)
314.31:6	ungkerls	(ungkarl <u>D S N</u> : bachelor)
<u>315</u> .09:3	efter,	(efter <u>D S N</u> : after)
315.14:1	skibber	(skib <u>D</u> : ship)



315.23:6	straks for that oerasound the snarsty weg	(† straks for Øresund den snarste vej D : straight for Øresund the quickest way) (A : pun : Öresund/öre/öra)
315.24:6	horenpipe	(høren D hören G S : hearing (noun))
315.28:5	fand	(Devil)
315.29:10	endnew strandweys	(† endnu strandvejs D : still along the strand)
315.31:2	,fordeed he was langseling to	(because he was longing to) (fordi D : because) (længsel D : longing, yearning)
:11	,clown toff, tye hug fliorten.	(Clontarf, 1014) (Clontarf, ti og fjorten) (date of the battle of Clontarf) (fliorten → E : flirting → E : hug... → tye → ty til D : to attach oneself to a person)
315.34:1	# Skibereen has common inn,	(† skibberen er kommen ind D : the skipper has come in)
315.35:2	paw	(paa D : on)
316.01:1	# Pukkelsen,	(→ FW313.35:5 pookal,)
316.05:2	thane and tysk and hanry.	(Tom, Dick, and Harry) ((thane Scottish!) + (tysk DISIN : German!) + (Henri French!))
:10	summed.	(summe D : to hum. buzz. drone)
316.08:12	eric.	(character in Ludvig Holberg's comedy <i>Jeppe paa Bierget</i> (1722), who is a peasant given to drink)
316.14:3	overlive	(overleve D : to survive)
316.17:9	peixies	(pixies ≈ fairies) (→ FW100.06)
316.19:3	boelgein	(Belgium + bilge + bølge)
316.22:8	home gang	(→ ? → holmgang D : a duel on an island ?)
316.23:6	turkeys tumult	(turquoise + turkeys + tumult...)



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316.24:7	foe things	(few things) (faa D : few)
316.25:10	the sign of the hammer	(the sign of Thor) ⁺ (→ ? → the Soviet “hammer & sickle”...)
316.27:2	bliakings,	(Kings of Blekinge, Eastern Sweden)
:4	leif	(the personal name <i>Leif</i> is pronounced “ Life ” in Danish)
316.28:3	Blasil the Brast	(Basil the Blest) (Basil the Brast) (St Vladimir (956 – 1015), assumed the name Basil, and Christianised Russia) (Vladimir → Valdemar , in Scandinavia)
316.32:6	handlegs	(hand play) (leg D : play) (handling D S : action, plot of a play, or story)
316.36:2	,he sagd, til Dennis,	(he said, to Dennis)
317 .01:8	t.d.	(to deciliter D : two deciliter) (common way of measuring drink in Zurich etc)
317.04:14	tomtartarum	(tomtar S : fairies)
317.06:13	(and could tolk sealer’s solder into tankar’s tolder)	(could translate sailor’s carousals into thinker’s profit)
317.09:10	!Afram.	(Amen) (→ ship’s name FRAM → Nansen’s ship (1893-1896) → Amundsen’s ship 1910-1912))
317.10:3	ekspedient	(ekspedient D Expedient G : salesman. shop assistant)
317.12:1	a disk of osturs	(a dish of oysters) (østers D Auster G auster Latin : oysters) (→ Horus : the Egyptian God of the Rising Sun...)
317.14:9	ven	(ven D vän S venn N : friend)
317.15:6	,sonnur mine,	(son of mine) (sonr Old Norse : son) (synir Old Norse : sons) (søner D : sons)



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:8	,Shackleton Sulten!	(sulten D : hungry) (Shackleton failed to reach the South Pole for want of food)
317.16:2	!Opvarts and at ham,	(up and at him) (opvarte D : to serve food) (varte paa ham D : to wait on him) (a waiter waits on somebody)
317.18:8	,soe syg	(søsyg D : seasick) ⁺ (so sick!) (→ meer crank / mehr crank G : sea sick / so sick!)
317.20:14	.Say wehrn! #	(say when!) (Seewehr G : marines) (søværn D : the Navy)
317.26:13	mistaenk,	(mistænke D misstänka S mistenke N : to suspect) (mistanke D N misstanke S : suspicion)
317.27:4	taler	(taler D N talare S : speaker)
317.28:5	.Uglymand	(Ugly → ? → Odin) (mand D : man)
:9	throats	(threats) (Odin as Ygg = “The Terrifier”)
317.34:10	haares	(haar Scottish : mist) (haar D S N G Dutch : hair)
317.35:8	kend	(know) (ken Scottish kende D känna S kjenne N : to know)
318 .14:7	han in hende	(he in her)
318.31:7	coldtbrundt natteldster	(kol-brún Old Icelandic : coal brow) (eld Old Icelandic : fire)
318.33:3	wolving the ulvertones	(Völva : the wise woman of the <i>Voluspá</i> , or <i>The Poetic Edda</i>) ⁺ (Wolfe Tone (1763-1795) : the Irish trouble-maker...)
319 .21:4	,apopo of his buckseailers,	(bukseseler D : trouser suspenders) (bugser- → bugserbaad D : tugboat)
319.26:2+6	marinned ...trombsathletic	(rinnen G rinde D : to run. flow. gush) (transatlantic) (athletic) (tromme D : to drum) (numse D : arse)



319.27:3	.The kersse of Wolafs	(the curse of Olaf) (The Order / Cross of Saint Olaf : Norwegian decoration)
319.28:11	sigen	(sige D säga S si N : to say)
319.30:10	.Hops! sagd he.	(hopsa! sagde han D : whoopee! he said)
320 .01:3	dope!	(daab D : baptism)
:10	dyply	(dyb D : deep) (dyppe D : to dip)
320.02:4	doper	(daabe D doopen Dutch : to baptize)
320.04:1	screeder,	(skræder D skræddare S skredder N : tailor)
:3b	-snider,	(-snider → Schneider G : tailor) (→ FW320.07: civile row Topography: Saville Row : the famous London tailors' street)
320.07:7	dubblebrasterd	(double-breasted) ⁺ (devil-bastard...) ⁺ (double-rubbishy) ⁺ (double-burst) (bras D : rubbish) (brast D : burst)
320.08:4	hvide aske,	(hvide aske D : white ashes)
320.11:8	oatshus,	(uthus N : outhouse)
320.14:5	gitter!)	(gitter D Gitter G : railing, fence)
320.16:6	fisk	(fisk D S N : fish)
320.21:4	,from our lund's rund turs bag til threathy hoeres a wuke. Ugh! #	(from our grove's round trip back to thirty hours / öre a week) (lund D S N : grove) (Lund Geography : town in Sweden) (rundtur (D : round trip, excursion) → round towers → phallic connotation!) (heures E : hours) (öre S : 100 th of a Swedish Krona) (uke N : week)
320.25:1	# Ild luck to it!	(ill luck to it) (ild D : bad, ill)



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320.28:1	Afferik	(Africa → ape realm) (Affe G : ape. monkey) (rike D S N : state. country. realm. kingdom)
:9	Blawland	(Blaaland Geography : name for Africa in the sagas) (blaa D : blue)
321 .01:4	pervious oelkenner	(ølkenner D : beer connoisseur) (øl D N öl S : beer) (kenner D kännare S kjenner N : connoisseur) (→ FW319 .04 :3 ersewild aleconner → Daniel O'Connell (1775-1847) the Irish politician) (ale E : beer) (pervious E : permeable. affording passage → heavy drinker)
321.20:4	.Copeman helpen.	(København (literally: the Merchants' Haven) Copenhagen) (købmand D : tradesman. shopkeeper)
321.23:7	,geil	(gejl D geil N G : lascivious. goatish. randy. horny. lecherous))
321.24:3	,blanding	(mixing) (blande D N blanda S : to mix. mingle. blend)
321.25:13	pattedyr	(mammal) (pattedyr D N däggdjur S : mammal)
321.28:1	drohnings	(dronning D N drottning S : queen) (→ ? → the prankqueen) (→ Noah's Ark → drownings...)
322 .33:6	Kongbullies	(kong D kung S konge N : king) (William III → the King Billy , (→ FW322 .34:1 Ovlergroamlius ≈ of Oliver Cromwell's time...))
323 .04:8	bloedaxe	(→ Eric Blood-Axe , son of Harald Fair-Hair) (blød D : soft)
:9	bloodooth	(blue tooth) (Harald Blátand (≈ Blue-Tooth !) 10 th C king of Denmark, claims to have conquered all Norway & converted the Danes to Christianity) (He also founded (FW310 .03:8 Jomsborg))
323.06:1	lumbsmall	(landsmaal D landsmål S dialekt N : dialect)



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323.13:11	Gaascooker,	(gaas D gås S N : goose)
323.22:5	foran	(foran D : before. in front of)
323.28:5	tummelumpsk	(tummelumsk D : bewildered)
323.30:2	layir	(lejr D : camp...)
323.34:10	cram bokk!)	(crooked back) (bögg D : scape goat) (kram D : trash) (kramme D : to crush. crumple) (kramme ud D : to display. parade) (buk D : he-goat. buck)
323.36:3	,gen and gang,	(gengang D : walking again) (genganger D spöke. gengångare S spøkelse N : ghost)
324 .01:4	foetotype	(phototype) ⁺ (foe) ⁺ (født D : born)
324.03:4	atlas onder	(atlas S Atlas G atask D : satın) (onde D ond S N : evil) (→ The Evil One ...)
:3+4	satın atlas	(A : typical Joycean Tautology!)
324.13:5	overraskelled.	(surprised ... by the rascals) (overaske D N överskaka S : to surprise.
324.17:8	.Scaald! #	(scald → skald : in ancient Scandinavia, a composer and reciter of poems honouring heroes and their deeds) ⁺ (skaal ! D S N : “cheers!”)
324.20:6	Hoved politimester.	([†] hoved politimester D : head chief of police) ⁺ (Howth)
324.21:3	.Ellers	(ellers D : else. otherwise)
:10	,callen hom:	((to) call him) (ham D honom S : him)
324.25:4	nordth.	(Nord D S N : North) (WordBuilding D S N + E : Nord + th !)



324.27:7	,a bygger muster	(bygmester D : master builder) (bygger D : builder)
324.28:3	veiryng	(vejr D : weather)
:8	faugh	(faa D : few) ≈ Perfect Homonymy in Danish ≈ (faa D : foe)
324.29:2	kokkenhovens ekstrast)	(Københavns ekstrast D : Copenhagen 's extras) († køkkens ovns ekstrast D : kitchen stove's extras)
324.30:8	middelhav	(middelhav D : the Mediterranean)
324.33:7	Mandig)	(mandag D : Monday)
325 .06:6	thievesdayte	(Tuesday) (Tyr : name of the Norse God of War) (Tiwesdæg Old English : Tuesday)
:9	stork dyrby	(stork derby) (dyr by D : 1 . animal city 2 . expensive city)
325.07:14	drums	(drøm D : dream)
325.10:4ff	(Kiskiviikko, ... Torstaj, ... Perjantaj, ... Lavantai)	(FINNISH SEGMENT:) (keskiviikko Finn : Wednesday) (torstai Finn : Thursday) (perjantai Finn : Friday) (lantantai Finn : Saturday) (N.B. The Finnish language seems to reject two of the three Norse mythology names for the days of the week, namely the Wednesday and the Friday. They do preserve the Thursday, for reasons that I cannot possibly explain.)
325.17:1	hanguet and horasa,	(→FW063.22:6 hanguet or hoshoe)
325.20:13	betving	(between) ⁺ (betvinge D : to subdue. control) ⁺ (tvinge D : to force. coerce)
325.21:11.14	fisk ... flesk,	(fish ... flesh.. pork) (flæsk / svinekød D fläsk S flesk N : pork) (kød D kött S : 1 . flesh 2 . meat)



325.22:4	,Aestmand Addmundson	(Eastman : Norwegian!) (Roald Amundsen (1872-1928) : Norwegian explorer who between 1900 and 1920 reached both the North Pole and the South Pole)
325.25:8	.Boathes ... Coathes,	(boats) (coats) (baade D både S begge N : both) (baad D båt S N : boat) (kaad D : wanton. skittish)
326 .07:4	,Erikvikkingr,	(The name " Earwicker " in pseudo "Old Icelandic"!) <i>Lexicon of Common Scandinavian FW</i>
326.08:6	,forfor furst of gielgaulgalls	(† forfører fyrst D : seducer prince) (geil N G : voluptuous. lascivious) ⁺ (Earwicker 's Freudian stut ter)
326.10:6	sea aase	(aas D : ridge. esker) (ose D N osa S : to smoke. to reek. to burn black)
326.13:4	danned	(danne D : to educate. to form) (dannet D : cultured)
326.17:1	gott kvold ... til Edar ... sael ...Spickinusand. #	(godt D : good. well) (kveld D : evening) (til Eder D : to you) (sjæl D : soul) ⁺ (sale) ⁺ (sail) (usand D : untrue)
326.21:1	# Nansense,	(nonsense) (Fridtjof Nansen (1861-1930) Norwegian explorer)
:6	haltid	(altid D S N : always)
326.22:3	overtrow	(overtro D : superstition)
:4	so hworefor the thokkurs pokker	(saa hvorfor Pokker D : so why the Devil) (→ Loki : the Devil of Norse Mythology) (→ The Eddas)
326.23:2	miklamanded storstore	(micel Old English : much) (mycken S : much. great) (mand D : man) ⁺ (mind) (stor D S N : large. great)
326.24:1	daadooped	(daabe D doopen Dutch : to baptize)
:4	Gudfodren	(Gudfader D S N : God the Father) (gudfader D S N : godfather)



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326.25:3	Domnkirk	(domkirke D N domkyrka S : cathedral)
326.26:2	here, aaherra,	(Herr O'Hara → Mr O'Hara)
:7	peadar poulsen,	(Peter Paulson, in Danish spelling...)
326.30:10	lief eurekaason	(Leif Ericson)
326.33:5	crismion dottrin,	(Chrismal doctrine : baptismal doctrine)
326.35:11	Lukky Swayn	(“Lykke-Peer” : H. C. Andersen 's autobiographical long short story.
327 .22:4	,titting	(titta S : to look. to peep)
:8	droemer window	(dormer window) (dreamer window) (drøm D : dream)
327.27:2	loe	(ly D : shelter. cover. lee)
327.30:10	Norgeyborgey	(Norge D S N : Norway) (borger D : citizen)
327.36:3	huggin and munin	(Hugin and Munin : Odin's ravens) (Thought and Memory)
328 .06:4	lovsang	(lovsang D : paean. anthem)
328.25:3	,ringsengd ringsengd,	(Ringsend, Dublin) ⁺ (seng D N säng S : bed)
328.27:6	Thingavalley	(Icelandic Thingvellir : seat of the Althing (or National Parliament) since the year 930)
328.35:15	roedshields,	(Rothschilds) (rød D : red)
329 .06:7	Ulivengrene	(olivengrene D : olive branches)
329.11:5	bettest	(bedst D : best) (Bett G : bed)
329.12:6	skib. #	(skib D : ship)



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329.20:7	.Holyryssia,	(Ryssland S Russland N Rusia Romanian : Россия Russia)
330 .01:7	Suenders	(Sünder G synder D : sinner)
330.05:7	Peer Pol.	(Peter Paul) (→ FW351 .14: 5 Pivorandbowl)
330.07:2	yeg will elscare doatty lanv meet they dewscant hyemn	(Ja, vi elsker dette landet ... med de tusen hjem N : Yes, we love this land with the thousand homes) (Norway's National Anthem)
330.08:9	soloweys sang!	(Solveigs Sang → Peer Gynt)
330.23:4	Bolche	(bolsje D : a candy. sugarplum) (Bolshie → Bolshy English Slang : socialist → Bolshevik)
330.24:5	holm	(holm D S N : islet)
:9	Fiord,	(fjord D S N : bay. firth)
330.33:2	kilder massed,	(Childermas) (kilder D : springs. fountains. sources) (cildru Old English Kinder G : children)
:7	uhundred,	(unhindered. unobstructed) ⁺ (one hundred)
330.34:6	barneydansked	(barn D S N : child) (dansk D : Danish)
330.36:5	,moder of moders?	(moder D : mother)
331 .14:6	the balder	(the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost) (→ Balder : son of Odin : the “bleeding god” of Norse Mythology) (→ Adjective and Adverb in coarse British slang, expressing annoyance or antipathy, e.g. a bleeding nuisance)
331.15:2	ogsowearit,	(og saa var det D : and so was it)
:10	aandt ... grosskropper	(The Ondt and the Gracehopper) (aand D : spirit. breath. intellect ≠ krop D : body)
331.19:10	diublin's owld mounden ... Vikens,	(Dublin's old mound : Howth) (vik N S vig D : cove. creek)



331.22:7	as so will is	(→ saavel som D : as well as)
331.26:1	sommerlad	(summer lad) (Sommer G : summer) (→ ? → (lad D <u>Adjective</u> : idle. lazy))
:6	Viv,	(viv D : spouse)
:8	Big Bil Brine Borumoter	(HCE as Brian Boru...) (→ 333.30)
331.27:9	lavvander waader	(ALP as “lavender water”) (lavvande D : low water. low tide) (vaad D : wet) (vade D : to wade) (low water wader)
331.28:13	twylyd	(twilight) (tvelyd D : diphthong : tve (two) + lyd (sound))
331.36:1	Borneholm	(the island of Bornholm) (børneholm D : children’s island) (“the wild man from Borneo”) (the men from mediaeval Borgundaholm are supposed to have been the founders of Burgundy)
332 .01:1	# Snip snap snoody. Noo err historyend goody.	(snip snap snude, nu er historien ude D : snip snap snude, now the story is over) (untranslatable jingle appearing in H. C. Andersen ’s “ Hørren ” (‘The Flax’)) ((→ Søren Kierkegaard about the poet’s mind, when it refuses to function...) (Søren Kierkegaard <u>again</u> : snip snap Snude ≠ tip tap Tønde... now another story can begin!))
:10	lil	(lille D S N : little)
:11	trip trap ...treeskooner	(trip trap træsko D : (literally : “step step wooden shoe”) a cliché used to claim victory in a game) (E <u>equivalent</u> : ‘as easy as pie’, ‘as easy as A B C’!)
332.04:4	haningen ... huningen ... their hinningen	(han igen D : he again) (hun igen D : she again) (derhen igen D : there again) (N.B. In Joyce, Danish d often becomes th !)



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332.11:2	plantage,	(plantage D : plantation)
332.12:5	toground	(gaa til grunde D : (literally : 'to go to gutter') ≈ (E equivalent : 'to be ruined')
332.17:2	.Till sealump becamedump	(→ goddess Gefjun (≈ Frigga)) (She turns her four sons into oxen; and they 'ploughed' the sea away from Sweden)
332.18:7	.Kaemper Daemper	(kæmpedamper D : giant steamship)
332.20:5	mand	(mand D : man)
:9	haard	(haard D : hard)
332.22:10	blowbierd, leedy, plasheous stream.	(Bluebeard , Lady, Precious Stream) (blaa D : blue)
332.28:7	,synnbildising	(symbolising) (Sinnbild G sindbillede D : symbol) (syn D : sight) (synd D : sin)
332.29:4	,eke ysendt?	(ikke sandt? D : not so?) (nicht wahr G : is it not so ?)
333 .01:9	v doer s t	(dør D : door) (vi dør D : we die) (→ ? → vi durst D : we dare) (→ ? → †† videres (v+door+s) D : further being...)
333.20:1	bragged	(bragt D : brought)
333.22:2	dronnings	(dronning D drottning S : queen)
333.26:2	fader	(fader D S N : father)
333.30:3	lillabilla	(lilla D S N : little) (bil S : car. automobile) (lillebil D S N : taxi) (→ FW331.27:7 lil lolli) (→ FW337.19:2 HCE is called an Omnibil ...)
334.13:6	Danelagh,	(The Danelaw)



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334.25:3	crimm crimms.	(Krim D S N : Crimea) (→ “The Charge of the Light Brigade” is on the wall of the pub...)
334.26:3+8	,canins ... ,canins	(canines. dogs) (kaniner D Kaninchen G : conies. rabbits)
335 .10:6	hundt	(hunt E + Hund D S N G : ‘hound’ E !)
335.13:4	oltrigger some,	(→ Olaf Tryggvesson (969-1000) , associated with bringing in Christianity)
336 .02:2	corse	(kors D S N : cross)
:7	mess	(messe D Messe G : mass) (the Introit follows...)
:10	(enterellbo add all taller Danis)	(Introibo ad altare Dei) (ad alle taler dansk D : that everybody speaks Danish) (repeat : → FW433 .06:6.7 (Danish spoken!))
337 .09:4	lude	(lyd D N ljud S : sound)
337.11:7	bleakhusen	(Dickens : <i>Bleak House</i>) ⁺ (blækhus D : inkwells)
337.18:10	biggermaster Omnibil	(HCE) (→ FW333 .10)
338 .14:6	aften.	(aften D afton S kveld N : evening)
339 .10:7	wappents.	(vapen S Waffen G : weapons)
:10	raglanrock	(rock S Rock G : jacket) (raglan-sleeved coat ≈ Lord Raglan coat) (→ Ragnarok) (‘the day of the downfall of the Gods’)
339.14:5	beromst!	(berømtst D berömd S : most famous. celebrated)
339.15:4	confessioners.	(konfektion D : ready-made clothing)
339.34:3.10	barn ... befodt	(barn D S N : child) (født D : born)



340.01:5	guld,	(guld D S N : gold)
340.10:2	.Nye?	(nyet Russian : no) (nej D S N : no)
:6	.Tak!	(tak D S N : thanks) (tok Russian : Yes, so it is!)
340.31: 3+6	,kittylys, ... ,pan!	(kittel D Kittel G : smock) (pan Polish Russian : gentleman. sir . Mr) (girls and gentleman) (kettles and pans...)
340.35:9	Russers	(russer D S N : Russian (man))
341.05:10	,blodestained boyne!	(blood-stained boys) (blood-stained Boyne (1690)) (→ FW008.22:2 Boyne...)
341.10:13	<i>hummer,</i>	(lobster) (hammer) (→ the Hammer and Sickle...)
342.17:3	,gurrarunch!	(J. P. Jacobsen's <i>Gurresange</i>)
343.02:4	<i>on the Lour).</i>	(paa lur D : on the watch. in wait for) (lure D : to lurk. spy) (the Lyra Constellation)
343.09:3	! Think some ingain think,	(ting som ingen ting D S N : thing like no thing)
343.11:1	chooldrengs	(skoledreng D : schoolboy)
343.26:9	egondoom	(ejendom D egendom S eiendom N : posession. property) (egen dom D S N : one's own judgment)
343.27:4	pulversporochs	(pulver D G : powder. gunpowder)
343.31:7	lewdbrogue	((Ragnar) Lodbrók) ("coarse breeches") (unlearned speech) (→ FW313.23:11 lewdbrogue)
344.01:11	, jotning	(jötnar Icelandic : giants)
344.03:5	tyr	(Tier G : animal) (Tyr : The Norse God of Battle)



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344.12:1	<i>bleyes bcome broon</i>	(blue eyes become brown) (pale eyes become brown) (bleg D : pale) (brun D : brown)
344.34:1	the weight of his arge	(the weight of his age) (the weight of his anger) (arg DISIN G : ill-tempered, malicious) (Arger G ærgrelse D : annoyance)
344.35:4	rueckenased the fates of a bossier	(recognized the face of a bossier) (removing one's nose away from the feet of a fatso) (rücken G rykke D : to jerk, pull) (Nase G næse D : nose) (basse D : a big, fat lump of a man) (den bøsse D der Bøse G : the Devil)
345 .15:1	when you smugs to bagot	(smuge tilbage D : to sneak back) (smokes tobacco)
345.19:2	lagan	(lagen D lakan S : sheet)
345.25:3	To bug at	(→ FW345.15:1 when you smugs to bagot)
345.28:4	<i>trosstpassers</i>	(trespassers) (trespasses) (trøst DISIN : comfort, consolation) (trods DISIN : spite)
345.30:7.5	knud ... svend	(common names of male persons in Scandinavia) (Knude D : knot) (svend D : journeyman) (†† svenddom DISIN : chastity, virginity in a young man)
346 .23:3	offgott	(afgud D Abgott G : idol)
346.24:5	? Vaersegood!	(værsgo! D : varsågod! S : here you are! help yourself!)
346.27:2	howed	(hoved D : head)
346.28:11	stod op	(stod op D : stood up)
346.34:5	<i>baggutstract</i>	(bagud D bakut S : behind) (Baggot Street, Dublin)
347 .04:4	,elve hundred and therety and to years	(eleven hundred and thirty two years) (1132)
347.05:12	skimiskes,	(skirmishes)
347.06:1	blodidens and godinats	(bloody days and good nights)



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347.13:2	wapping stiltstunts	(vaabenstilstand D : armistice)
347.31:7	patronning,	(patron D S N : cartridge) (→ FW347.31:4 cartridges ,) (Δ : Joyce deliberate Tautology!)
348 .10:9	waulholder,	(Valhalla)
348.13:1	absents wehrmuth.	(absinthe) (vermouth) (Wehrmacht G : Armed Forces)
348.17:11	kick	(kik D : peep)
348.18:9+11	!) Cedric ... Gormleyson	(Sigtryg, son of Gormflath (or Kormlada))
348.21:2	Kong Gores Wood	(Dublin Topography : Clongowes Wood)
348.25:4	,we war,	(vi var D : we were)
349 .01:10	.Whor	(hvor D : where)
349.12:8	,the missledhropes,	(mistletoe) (→ FW331.14:2 in the names of the balder and of the sol and of the hollichrost ,) + (→ FW616.32:7 haily, icy and missilethroes .)
349.33:3	be undering her.	(beundre D beundra S : to admire)
349.35:8	confoderacies.	(confederacies) (fod D : foot)
352 .03:5	domstoole	(domstole D S N : courts of justice)
352.13:9	hory synnotts,	(Holy Synods...) (haar D : hair)
353 .01:10	the dommed	(the damned) (de dømt D : the judged. the sentenced)
353.15:7	tolfoklokken	(klokken tolv D) (klockan tolv S : twelve o'clock)
353.19:2	Igorladns!	(the land of Igor, prince of Kiev)
353.21:3	rockrogn.	(Ragnarok) ('the day of the downfall of the Gods')



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353.22:8	grisning ... grunder	(gris DISIN : pig) (grynter D : grunts)
353.26:3	skaping	(creating) (skapa S skape N skabe D : to create)
353.29:5	mordern Atems	(modern Athens) (mord DISIN Mord G : murder) (Atén DISIN : Athens) (Atem G : breath. spirit)
353.32:1	.At someseat of Oldanelang's Konguerrig, by dawnbreak in Aira.]	(at sunset of old Danelaw's kingdom, by break of dawn in Eire) (Danelagh D : Danelaw) (Kongerige D : kingdom) ⁺ (guerre E : war) (langue E : language)
354 .18:4	falter or mormor	(father or grandmother) (mormor DISIN : maternal grandmother)
354.20:3	fest man	(fästman DISIN : fiancé) (fæstmand D : fiancé)
355 .06:10	.Stillhead.	(stilhed D stillhet S N : silence)
355.27:8	scuffeldfallen	(scaffold-fallen) (skuffe D : to disappoint) (skuffe N : to deceive. to fail) (skuffa S : to push. to shove)
355.28:6	hersirrs,	(hersir N : the ruler of a district in mediaeval Norway)
355.30:9	Teewiley Spillitshops	(Tivoli Garden, Copenhagen) (spil D : game. play. acting) (spille D : to play. to act)
355.31:7	Khummer-Phett	(kummer D Kummer G : trouble. care. sorrow) (Kummer G : rubbish. dirt) (kumme D : toilet-bowl) (hummer D : cubbyhole)
355.32:5	dog's bladder,	(dagblade DISIN : daily newspapers) (blade D : to turn over pages...)
355.35:1	allfaulters ((Alfader : Odin)
356 .05:3	, grobbling hummley,	(gruble D N grubbla S : to ponder. to brood)
356.08:6	steadied Jura	(studied law) (steadied the Jura mountains) (Jura G : law)



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356.15:6	hurtig.	(hurtig D : fast. quick(ly))
356.26:12	bedst	(bedst D : best)
357 .03:2	Chubgoodchob, arsoncheep	(köpa S kjøpe N : to buy. to purchase) (→ E : chap) (→ E : cheap) (arson → Strindberg : <i>Growing Castle</i>)
357.16:5	.Kunstful,	(kunstfuld D kunstvoll G : artistic)
357.29:3	liggen gobelimned	(liggende gobelined D : lying tapestried. lying limned, like a tapestry)
358 .07:12	giftname	(married name) (pigenavn D : maiden name)
358.16:1	altoogooder. #	('the high gods' in Hindu cosmology) (alto Italian : high) (guder D : gods)
358.26:1	woksed up	(vokse op D : to grow up)
359 .25:8	hofdking	(literally : 'head king') (höfdingi Old Icelandic : chieftain) (høvding D hövding S : chieftain... governor)
359.33:8	haydyng	(hiding) (dyng D : mass. heap. pile)
360 .02:4	,sweetishsad lightandgayle,	(Jenny Lind : H. C. Andersen 's unrequiting love) (also nicknamed "the Swedish nightingale"...)
360.17:1	# Roguenaar Loudbrags,	(Ragnar Lodbrók) (Narr G nar D : fool)
360.23:1	# Bulbul	(adulatory pet name of Ole Bull (1810-1880), Norwegian violinist more celebrated for his beauty than for his art)
361 .16:2	! Kissykitty Killykelly!	(kisse S : pussy)
361.17:3	ung	(ung DISIN : young)
361.25:8	boyne!	(→ FW008.22:2 boyne)



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362 .31:7	hoarsehaar	(horsehair)
364.23:5	hworsoever	(wheresoever) (hvor D : where)
364.24:2	sex of fun to help a dazzle off the outhour.	(six of one and half a dozen of the other) (sex S seks D : six)
364.36:5	hunsbend,	(hun D hon S : she)
366 .28:6	,sowill	(saavel ... som D : as well as)
367 .24:1	he had behold	(he had kept)
367.29:2	langwid	(languid) (langs D : alongside) (langsmed D : lengthwise)
368 .30:10	atlas	(atlas S : satin)
368.34:12	.Andoring	(changing) (ændre D ändern G : to alter. to change)
370 .06:7	skittered	(skattered) ⁺ (skidt D : shit. dung) (→ FW370.09:5 Dix Dearthly Dungbin E : Dear Dirty Dublin)
370.10:6	what he finally postscrapped ...	(Søren Kierkegaard : <i>Concluding Unscientific Postscript to the Philosophical Scraps</i>)
370.23:7	! What soresen's head	(what the devil is in this head that ...)
370.26:5	Noggens	(nogen som DISIN : someone who)
370.32:2	,tillfelthey deadwar knootvindict	([†] tilfælde det var nødvendigt D : in case it were necessary ...)
:6	whle time	(hele tiden DISIN : all the time. the whole time)
370.33:3	smutsy floskons nodunder	([†] smudsige flasker nedunder D : dirty bottles down under)
370.34:4	Fyre maynoother endow!	(fire minutter endnu! D : four minutes to go) (the Four Old Men of Maynooth) (→ FW372.34:2 for eolders)



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371.06:10	nor	(naar D : when)
371.17:8	sture.	(sture N : mope)
371.25:10	.Tids, genmen, plays	(Time, gentlemen, please) (tid DISN : time) (→ parody on T.S. Eliot)
371.26:8	almaynoother	(† alle minuter D : at any moment) (all Maynoothers)
371.28:4	farwellens rouster?	(farvelens røster D : calls of farewell) (literally : voices of farewell) (røst D N röst S : voice)
371.36:10	errindwards,	(erindre D : to remember) (Erin) (errand)
372.03:8	the dotter of his eyes	(the daughter of his eyes) (the dotter of his i 's) (the pranquean is identified as Isobel)
372.13:11	the sheep was loosed	(a fourfold PUN :) (Chapelizod) (the sheep was locked in) (the shop was locked) (the ship was loosed) (laaset D : locked) (løst D : loosed)
373.24:8	ware eggs.	(varig S : festering. purulent. suppurating) (→ rotten...)
373.29:3	.Lodenbroke	(Ragnar Lodenbrók) (loden-breeches)
374.13:8	,a fugle	(fugl D : bird (singular)) (fugle D : birds (plural))
374.16:11	Biskop	(biskop DISN : bishop)
374.33:7	! The sinus the curse.	(the sign of the curse → Cain) (the sign of the cross) (kors DISN : cross)
374.36:12	sagasand	(sack of sand) (a true saga) (sand D sant S N : true)
375.19:2	woxen up,	(vokse op D : to grow up)
:9+11	wecker ... earse,	(Earwicker) (Wecker G : awakener. arouser)



375.25:4	Ex-Skaerer-Sissers	(skærer D : slicer. cutter)
376 .10:5	,Here Inkeeper,	(Herr D S N G : Mr)
376.11:5	! Grusham undergang!	(grusom undergang D : cruel perdition)
376.14:1	.Sauss.	(sauce E : gravy)
:9	,fullends	(fuldendt D : fully. complete)
376.24:5	.Scaldhead,	(skaldepande D : bald-headed)
376.29:8	never say dog.	(never say die) (never say day) (never say 'however') (dag D S N : day) (dog D : yet. still. however)
377 .18:4	knuttet	(knyttet D : tied. bound)
377.25:2	gosson	(gosse S : fellow. boy) (gosoon E dialect : lad)
:10	morhor.	(mother)
377.26:2	myterbilder	(master builder) (myth builder) (myth pictures) (myter D S N : myths) (Bilder G billeder D : pictures)
:4	fullen aslip.	(drunken sleep) (full S fuld D : drunk)
377.28:9	segnet	(segne D : to sink) (segnen G : to bless. to consecrate) ⁺ (signed) ⁺ (cygnet E : a young swan)
377.33:4	aaskart,	(the ass, or god, who follows the Four Evangelists in the Wake) (Asgaard : the home of the Norse Gods)
378 .08:10	flashmurket.	(mørkret D mørkret S : the darkness)
378.11:5	Greenislender	(Greenlander) (Islænder D : Icelandic) (green islander = Irishman) (→ H. C. Earwicker)



378.13:7	.Adversed ord, Magtmorken, Kovenhow.	(The Adversary → Lucifer) (→ Tolstoy : <i>Power of Darkness</i>) (magten D makten S : <u>the</u> power) (mørkret D mörkret S : <u>the</u> darkness) (→ Copenhagen)
378.25:4	obsen	(Ibsen)
378.26:8	os.	(os D S N : us)
378.31:2	.You talker dunsker's brogue men we ...	(De taler danskernes sprog, men vi D : you speak the Danes' language , but we...)
382 .28:1	Nattenlaender.	(night-lands) (natte- D : night) (Länder G : countries)
382.28:7	.Farvel, farerne!	(Farewell, travellers !)

ends Episode **K** for KATTY (74 pages, from 309 to 382)



Scandinavian Lexicon, Episode 12 (Section 2.4). 33 entries.

Follows Episode L for LOU (17 pages, from 383 to 399).

Address	Segment FW	Gloss
383 .15:1	Overhoved	(overhoved D : chief. head)
383.18:3	smacked	(smagte D : tasted)
383.22:2	Kaempersally	(kæmper D : giants)
383.24:6	kemin in	(kime D : to chime) (kimen D : chiming)
384 .05:4	Moykle ahoykling!	(mycken S : much. great)(høj klingende D : high-sounding)
385 .34:3	Dagsdogs	(dagbog D : journal. diary)
386 .08:2	fald	(fald D : fall. tumble)
387 .08:7	Forkbearded and bluetoothed	(Swein Forkbeard + (his father) Harald Bluetooth)
387.35:3	Mind mand gunfree	(my man Humphrey)
388 .01:2	conk	(kong D : king)
388.02:7	kirked into yord	(→ Kierkegaard) (jord D S N : earth)
388.03:8	natsirt	(nat D S N : night) (nightshirt)
388.06:6	Elsker	(elsker D : lover) (A : anagram : reckless)



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388.19:3	Hedalgoland ... freebutter	(→ Ibsen , <i>Hærmænde på Helgeland</i> N : <i>The Vikings of Helgoland</i> , a play)
388.31:7	sexon grimmacticals	(Saxo Grammaticus (1150-1206)) ⁺ (the Grimm brothers → Grimm's Law in Language Studies...)
388.34:4	regnumrockery	(→ Ragnarok) ('the day of the downfall of the Gods')
389 .15:3	Fatima	(→ Oehlenschläger ...)
389.21:7	eddaying	(→ FW597.06:2 eddas and oddes bokes of tomb) (→ The Eddas) (→ Egypt → The Book of the Dead)
390 .04:4	the Lagener	(lagen D : bed-sheet)
390.05:8	liggen hig	(lying high) (liggende D : lying)
391 .09:4	borstel	(børste D S N : brush) (→ Borstal)
391.16:8	Herrinsilde	(silde D : herrings) (Δ : Tautology)
391.35:8	unfriends	(uvenner D ovänner S : enemies)
392 .11:11	doed	(day) (død D : dead)
392.16:5	sorgy	(sorry) (sorg D S N : sorrow)
392.20:8	porple blussing	(blusse rød D : flush crimson)
393 .07:14	konning Soteric Sulkinbored	(King Sitric Silken-Beard) (cunning, sulking, and bored) (→ <i>Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man</i> → Stephen Dedalus → silence, exile, and cunning)
394 .23:10	minder	(Minder D : recollections, memories)
394.28:6	,katte efter kinne,	(cats after women) (kvinde D : woman → queen, quean E)
395 .05:6	,ovenfor, nedenfor,	(ovenfor D : above) (nedenfor D : below)



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395.06:1	duk	(duk <u>D</u> : plunge. dip)
395.29:4	duckhouse	(<u>Ibsen</u> : <i>Et Dukkehjem</i> <u>N</u> : <i>A Doll's House</i>) (hybrid WordBuilding <u>D+E</u> → FW129.06:13 -toutcas)
395.34:8	leavetime	(liv <u>DISIN</u> : life)

ends Episode L for LOU (17 pages, from 383 to 399).



Scandinavian Lexicon, Episode 13 (Section 3.1). 57 entries.

Follows Episode M for MINA (26 pages, from 403 to 428).

Address	Segment FW	Gloss
<u>403</u> .02:1	Tolv	(tolv <u>D S N</u> : twelve)
:9	sax	(sex <u>S</u> seks <u>D</u> : six)
403.04:4	tray	(tre <u>D S N</u> : three)
403.12:4	blautoothdmand	(<u>hybrid WordBuilding</u> → blau <u>G</u> tooth <u>E</u> mand <u>D</u> : blue-toothed man)
403.14:3	hvis	(hvis <u>D</u> : if, in case, whose)
403.16:9	aal	(ål <u>D S</u> el <u>N</u> : eel)
<u>404</u> .19:8	mereswin	(dolphin, porpoise) (marswin <u>D</u> : porpoise, guinea pig)
<u>405</u> .20:6	oyeglances!	(øye <u>D</u> : eye)
<u>406</u> .19:7	clister of peas,	(cluster of peas)
<u>407</u> .02:10	smorregos,	(smorgås <u>S</u> : an open sandwich) (gosse <u>D S N</u> : boy) (smör <u>D S N</u> : butter)
407.04:4	smag of a lecker biss	(smag af en lækkerbissen <u>D</u> : taste of a choice morsel)
<u>408</u> .19:12	os so ker	(os saa kær <u>D</u> : us so dear) (kært <u>D</u> : dearly)



410 .05:6	maggot	(meget D : much. very)
410.11:8	the catchalot trouth	(The Catholic faith) (tro D S N : faith)
411 .19:8	daggily broth,	(daily bread) (→ Paternoster)
413 .14:10	ski	(D S N : ski)
413.16:1	stakkers	(stakkers D S N : poor thing. poor wretch)
414 .14:10	mood!	(mod D S N : courage)
414.19:1	(husstenhassten-	(hosten D S N : coughing) (→ 'coffin') (tousser F : to cough)
414.20:4	Ondt	(ondt D S N : bad. evil)
414.25:3	Luse	(lus D : louse)
414.30:1	melissciously,	(melis D : granulated sugar)
414.34:6	Tingsomingenting,	(en ting som ingen ting D S N : a thing like no other thing. a mere nothing) (→ FW183 .06:8 a stinksome inkenstink,)
414.35:12	besterfarther	(bedstefar D : grandfather)
415 .05:11	fussfor,	(fosfor D S N : phosphorus)
415.12:4	,langsome	(D S N G : slowly)
415.27:9	sommerfool,	(sommerfugl D : butterfly) (summer fool)
415.30:9	lopp's,	(loppe D : flea)
415.32:3	oldeborre's	(oldenborre D : cockchafer)
415.34:1	loftet	(løfte D : to lift. raise) (the promise. the vow)



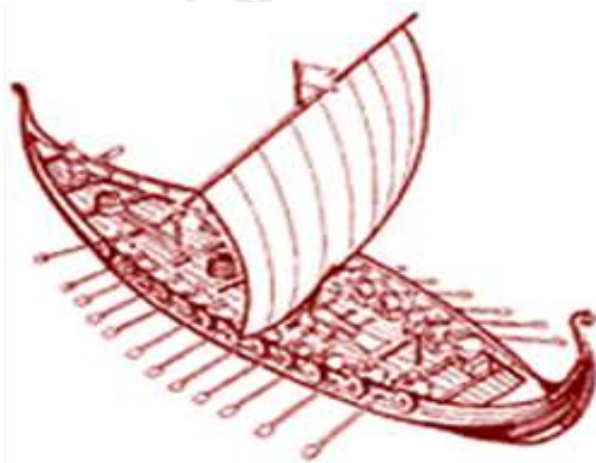
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416.10:10	,drikking	(drickke D S N : to drink)
416.16:5	osa	(ogsaa D S N : also)
416.27:5	Tingsomingenting.	(→ FW414.34:6)
416.30:4	Tossmania.	(tassmania) (tosse D : fool)
416.33:3	thuckflues	(flue D N fluga S : fly)
416.35:3	tegolhuts	(tegel D S N : brick. tile)
416.36:4	ragnowrock	(Ragnarock) ('the day of the downfall of the Gods')
417.29:9	Luse,	(luse D lus S N : louse)
417.33:4	odderkop	(edderkop D : spider) (spindel D S N : spider)
:7	myre,	(myra D S N : ant)
419.12:5	velktingeling	(tinge-ling D Onomato : ding dong!)
420.08:3	treefellers	(three fellows)
420.12:1	stayne	(to stay) (stone)
:6	tiltop.	(tiltops D : to the summit! all the way up!)
421.08:1	Kaer	(kær D S N : dear)
421.29:5	views of Denmark.	(→ FW422.07 his brach premises) (→ Tycho Brache...)
423.18:5	.Digteter!	(Dictator) (digter D S N : poet)
423.21:12	sygnus the swan,	(syg D : sick) (sygnus → cygne F : swan)



423.33:4	— negertop, negertoe,	(negro head) (negro toe) (neger → Shem)
424 .20:6	.Ullhod-	(the head of Ull) (Ull → the Norse archer god)
424.27:10	Jon Jacobsen	(D : John Jameson) (famous Irish whisky)
425 .09:9	muttermelk	(D S N G : mother milk)
425.28:10	Paatryk	(Patrick) (paa tryk D S N : in print)
426 .13:10	sickself,	(sig selv D S N : himself)
426.27:8	dreamskhwindel	(a dream swindle)
427 .09:2	! Tapaa!	(pas paa D : → ? → take care! look out!)
427.12:4	luftstream.	(luft D S N G : air)

ends Episode M for MINA (26 pages, from 403 to 428).



Scandinavian Lexicon, Episode 14 (Section 3.2). 65 entries.

Follows Episode N for NIPPA (45 pages, from 429 to 473).

Address	Segment FW	Gloss
<u>430</u> .15:6	Dotter dead bedstead mean diggy smuggy flasky.	(Dette er det bedste, min dejlig smukke flaske <u>D</u> : This is the best, my nice beautiful bottle.) (diggy →? → tykke <u>D</u> : fat)
430.26:9	,broad by bread	(bred <u>D</u> : broad)
<u>432</u> .26:1	feugtig	(fugtig <u>D</u> : feucht <u>G</u> : damp)
<u>433</u> .06:6	(Danish spoken!)	(→ FW336.02:12.13.1)
<u>434</u> .13:6	Forglim mick aye!	(forglem mig ej! <u>D</u> : forget me not!)
434.14:1	tillgive	(tilgive <u>D</u> : to forgive)
<u>435</u> .23:5	hemel.	(Himmel <u>D</u> <u>G</u> : sky / heaven) (hemmelig <u>D</u> : secret) (→ FW450.31)
435.28 :10	milchmand.	(Milch <u>G</u> : milk) (mand <u>D</u> : man)
<u>436</u> .12:5	snakking svarewords	(snakke <u>D</u> : to chatter) (svare <u>D</u> : to answer)
<u>437</u> .30:5	kommen	(kommen <u>D</u> : to come)
437.33:6	Mistro	(Maestro) (mistro <u>D</u> :distrust)



438 .24:4	twenty twotoosent	(tusind D : thousand) ⁺ (too sent)
439 .03:3	danger zone ... dancer years.	(→ book <i>Den Farlige Alder</i> D : <i>The Dangerous Age</i> (published in 1910 by Karin Michaelis))
439.13:11	tante's	(Tante F G : aunt)
442 .28:11	sicker	(sikker D sicher G : sure. certain. safe)
443 .12:3	magistrafes	(straf D Strafe G : punishment)
443.21:3	,Rollo the Gunger,	(Rolf the Ganger, first Duke of Normandy)
443.30:4	Olaf Stout	(St Olav, also called Olav Digre) (digre D : stocky. thick-set) (Olav the Proud)
444 .11:2	,Miss Fortstowelsy,	(misforstaaelse D N missförstånd S : misunderstanding)
444.15:7	vokseburst	(vokse D : to grow) (voks D : wax)
444.21:10	cowhandler	(bargainer. haggler) (kohandel D : ≈ horse-trading)
444.32:6	wi'Wolf the Ganger.	(→ FW443.21 Rollo the Gunger)
445.06:8	ask unbrodhel	(Cinderella) (Aschenbrödel G : Cinderella) (askepot D : Cinderella) (→ FW494.34)
446.09:1	mig	(mig D : me)
446.36:3	,the real Us,	(→ Kierkegaard ...) (→ FW062.26:5)
447.28:3	? Overset	(oversætte D : to translate) (imperative form in text)
448.22:8	Job Loos.	(jobless) (-løse D -los G : without (suffix))
448.31:4	Badanuweir ((badan- S : bathing. baths) (uvejr D : storm. rough weather)



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449.23:10	brilliants	(brilliant = diamond (in popular usage))
449.35:2	moon ... himself	(<u>moon</u> is masculine in Old Icelandic , Old English , and some Germanic languages)
450.29:1	lillabilling	(→ FW333 .30)
450.31:1	heimlocked	(hemlock) (heimlich G hemmeligt D : secretly) (→ FW435 .2:5 hemel)
451.16:5	scats, mine shatz,	(treasure, my treasure!) (skat D S N Schatz G : treasure)
452.09:3	Flonnels	(flonel D : flannel) (→ Tennyson , <i>Morte d'Arthur</i>)
453.13:9	bluemoondag,	(Blue Monday) (dag D S N : day)
453.17:3	Blownose	(blaa [blo:] D : blue) ⁺ (to blow)
453.36:8	! Fastintide	(fastetiden D : Lent)
455.09:3	? Hogmanny	(hogmanay : Scotland : the last day of the year) (→ hoggu nott Old Scandinavian ...) (etym : slaughtering cattle for pagan pre-Christian mid-winter festivities)
458.27:12	silky paper,	(silkepapir D : tissue paper)
460.07:3	,hvisper,	(hviske D : to whisper)
460.24:5	ask	(ask D : ash. ashes)
460.32:2	Thingavalla	(→ FW328 .27:6)
461.22:3	fondstare	(fönster S Fenster G : window)
461.26:4	whesen	(Wesen G væsen D : being. essence. creature)



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462.29:1	Ousterrike,	(Österrike D S N G : Austria)
464.32:1	Tower Geesyhus?	(Turgesius)
465.25:7	leberally	(læber D : lips)
466.29:1	holmgang	(a duel ... on an island...?)
466.32:7	lavguage	(lav D : low)
467.12:8	faher's onkel	(fars onkel D : father's uncle)
467.27:11	allemanden huskers.	(huske D : to remember)
468.36:3	hourihaared	(haar D : hair)
469.07:8	staffet	(courier, runner)
469.11:6	Winland	(Vinland ≈ the North America discovered by Norse in the year 1000)
469.18:5	.Jerne valing	(Jarnved ≈ the home of witches)
469.20:12	Halt Linduff!	(Old Dublin) (alt G : old) (Dyfflin ≈ Dublin)
469.27:3	.Fik yew!	(got you) (faa D : to get. have. receive) (fik ≈ the past tense)
470.36:7	(Frida! Freda!	(fred D S N : peace)
471.19:5	,so mear and yet so fahr	(so near and yet so far)
471.30:4	borne of bjoerne,	(children of bears) (bear of bears) (Bjørnstjerne Bjørnson)
471.31:2	,hellyg Ursulinka,	(hellig D : holy) (St Ursula)



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- 471.33:5 *:Where maggot Harvey* (Hvor meget har vi tilbage? **D**: How much have we left
kneeled till bags? over?)
- 471.34:1 *?Ate Andrew coos hogdam* (Et andre gods damper vel! → en anden godsdamper vel!
farvel! **D**: Another freight ship I suppose!)

ends Episode N for NIPPA (45 pages, from 429 to 473).



Scandinavian Lexicon, Episode 15 (Section 3.3). 201 entries.

Follows Episode Q for OPSY (81 pages, from 474 to 554).

Address	Segment FW	Gloss
<u>476</u> .04:3	goddestfar	(gudfar D : godfather) (bedstefar D : grandfather) (bedste far D : the best father)
<u>478</u> .12:10	majestate	(Majestät G majestæt D : (your) Majesty!)
478.16:7	hopenhaven	(hope in heaven) (Copenhagen & → FW143.10)
478.28:5	fatherick	(father's kingdom) (rige D rike S : kingdom. realm)
<u>479</u> .31:11	The both how	(baad [pronounced like both !] haug D : the boat barrow. tumulus)
479.32:5	Draken af Danemork!	(the Serpent of Denmark) (drake DISIN dreki Old Icelandic : dragon) (Danmörk Old Scandinavian : Denmark)
479.33:1	Hennu!	(endnu D : still!)
479.34:5	Beseek the runes	(visit the ruins) (visit the runes) (besöka S besøge D : to visit)
479.35:3	the longurn	(Ormirinn Langi DISIN : The Long Serpent (the most famous of all Viking ships (built in Norway for Olav Trygvason (969 – 1000)))) (orm S slange D N : snake)
<u>480</u> .01:5	Norsker	((a) Norwegian (person etc))
480.02:5	good, jordan's scaper, good's barnet	(Gud, jordens skaber, guds barnet D : God, the Creator of the Earth—God's child) (skapa S : to create)



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480.12:3	korsets krosser	(the Crosser of the Cross) (kors D S N : cross)
480.28:8	Dyb! Dyb!	(dyb D djup S dyp N : deep)
481 .09:2	Sinflowed	(Syndfloden D : the (biblical) Flood)
481.24:6	Abrahamsk	(-sk- ≈ typical Scandinavian digraph) (also : Slavic name-ending)
481.27:6	barnabarnabarn	(barnebarn D S N : grandchild)
481.31:11	tiptip tim oldy faher	(tiptipoldefader D : great-great-great-granfater)
481.33:9	brodar	(brother) (→ FW070.26: 1 -brodhar's)
482 .03:8	naun	(navn D : name)
482.07:5	Vulva! Vulva! Vulva! Vulva!	(Völva → deity in Norse Mythology)
483 .13:12	andatt	(andagt D andakt S N : devotion. prayers)
483.35:7	(ickle coon icoocoon)	(kun D : only) (ikkun †† D : kun D : only)
486 .06:11	lied of	(lide af D : to suffer from) (Lied G : song, tune) (→ Ulysses at 12.694 the tune the old cow died of) (→ FW452.16:4 the tune the old plow tied off) (COINCIDENCE!)
487 .30:1	Gangang	(gengang D : return) (genganger D : ghost → revenant F)
488 .04:8	bogholders	(bogholder D : bookkeeper)
489 .15:6	Ham	(ham D : him)
490 .23:5	foster's	(faster D S N : aunt)
491 .14:4	raabraabs	(‘a duck’ in Danish onomato baby-talk!) (→ turtur Latin : turtle-dove) (raabe D : to shout)



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491.22:2	lillypets	(little pets) (lille D : little) (→ “Lilliputs”)
491.35:9	Baltic Bygrad	(Baltic city) (A : Tautology → Scand : -by + Russian : -grad)
492 .06:3	Luredogged!	(lørdag D N lördag S : Saturday)
492.29:10	dryfilthyheat	(Trefoldighed D Trefaldighet S N : Trinity)
493 .14:11	Snooker, bort!	(bort D N bort / borta S : away) (→ snooker, bort → Snooty Baronet , a story by Wyndham Lewis)
493.16:5	whem	(hvem D : whom)
493.19:8	Ota ... Torquells	(→ H. C. Earwicker the Ostman...)
493.27:2	Eivin	(Eivind : Scandinavian male name) (→ vindauga OLD NORSE : wind eye → window)
494 .01:6	strawnummical	(Mr Stråmand → the country pastor of Ibsen : <i>Love's Comedy</i>)
494.26:1	slanger	(slanger D : serpents)
494.34:3	askapot	(Askepot : Cinderella)
494.36:2	baggermen	(bager D : baker) (beggars ?) (dogs traditionally bark at + beggars!)
495 .34:6	,Frui Mria,	(Fru Marie Grubbe → J. P. Jacobsen's historial romance)
496.10:8	Nor nogent ingen meid on allad ... jorth	(nor any maid on the whole surface of the earth) (nogen D : some) (ingen D : none) (jord DISIN : earth)
496.26:7	bloodfadder	(fadder D : 1. godfather 2. godmother)



<u>497</u> .06:2	panhibernskers	(D : panhibernians)
:10	scalpjaggers	(scalp hunters) (jæger D : hunter)
497.07:2	houthunters	(head hunters) (skin hunters, if → (hud D : skin))
<u>498</u> .11:5	Kong	(kong D : king) (→ Ulster, king-of-arms) (→ Athlone Poursuivant... → Heraldry ...)
498.18:10	oels	(øl D : beer)
498.27:8	foregifness	(forgifte D : to poison)
498.32:4	dattid	(datid D : that age. that time)
<u>500</u> .17:1	Slog slagt	(slog D : struck) (slagte D slakta S : to slaughter)
500.21:6	My ersther! My sidster!	(My first ! My last !) (min sidste D : my last) (→ sister) (mein erste G : my first) (My Esther! My sister! → Swift's Esther Johnson → Pipette (FW500 .23:1))
<u>501</u> .02:2	Tittit!	(D : Peekaboo!) (titta S : to look)
501.13:1	swarwords	(swearwords) ⁺ (svar D S N : answer) ⁺ (E : war)
:7	Sybil!	(→ Völva : deity in Norse Mythology)
501.16:6	lukesummer	(lykke D : joy. luck) ⁺ (Loki) ⁺ (highlucky nackt (FW502 .12:4.5) → heilige Nacht G: Holy Night!) (→ Ragnarok) ('the day of the dwonfall of the Gods')
<u>502</u> .17:3	latterlig	(latterlig D : ridiculous. laughable) (→ Latearly ! (FW502 .16:1.2.3.4))
502.23:6	ahrtides	(seasons) (aarstid D Jahrzeit G : season (of the year))
<u>503</u> .08:9	kikkinmidden	(kitchen-midden) (køkken D : kitchen) ⁺ (kik ind D : to peek in)



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503.28:3	Sigeth Woodin Warneung	(says the wooden warning) (sige D : säga S N : to say) (→ “Trespassers will be persecuted”...)
503.30:9	An overlisting eshtree?	(an everlasting ashtree:Yggdrasil) (→ FW504.35:9 eggdrazzles) (the Joyce version of world-tree of Norse mythology)
504.23:5	fuglewards	(birdwise) (fugle D : birds)
504.35:9	eggdrazzles	(Yggdrasil)
505.07:4	Downslyder ... snakedst	(sludder D : talk. chatter) (lyde D noun : sounds) (lyder D S verb : obeys) (snakke D snacka S : to chatter)
505.12:3	Ond’s ... Odd’s	(onde D noun : evil) (Odd → ? → Odin) (oðr Old Norse : breath. spirit)
505.21:8	steyne	(sten D S N Stein G : stone)
505.24:5	Dr Melamanessy	(mellemmand D ≈ hermaphrodite) (esse Latin : to be) (→ a being between man and woman) (mellan D S N : between)
506.11:4	eh Hehr	(O’Hara ...) (→ FW049.03:1 + FW326.26:3...)
506.13:7	graws on me	(grows on me) (grauen G grue D : to seize with horror)
506.15:10	foerst	(først D först S erst G : first)
507.10:2	cattégut	(→ FW022.36:7 + 197.10:3 + 548.15:1)
507.22:6	ur sprogue	(ursprog D : primitive language) (our language) (ure Old English : our)
507.23:4	Mere	(mere) (more)
508.17:5	skib	(ship + sk...)



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508.33:8	cloever spilling	(klaverspil D : piano playing)
509 .21:9	solely	(sol DISIN : sun)
509.27:11	Lid efter lid.	(led efter led D : link after link. gate after gate)
510 .04:6	troopers	(tropper D : troops)
510.10:1	fraher	(from her) (fra D : from)
510.20:2	Trou Normend fashion	(→ boire comme un trou F : to drink like a fish) (Normænd D : Norwegians) (Claudius says in <i>Hamlet</i> 1.4 : “other nations clepe us drunkards, and with swinish phrase / Soil our addition.”) (→ Horatio: “Is it a custom?”)
510.24:9	ehren of Fyn’s Insul	(the honour of Finn’s island) (→ <i>Heimskringla</i> carries the following: “found himself a dwelling on an island which is now called Odesö in Fyn”) (Odense → Odin) (Odin’s ø) (ø D ö S øy N : isle. island)
510.32:1	Kerssfesstiydt	(korsfæstet D : crucified) (Kerstfeest tijd Dutch Christmas) (Cross + Feast + Time)
510.35:1	Mr Hopsinbond	(Mr Hop-His-Bond) (sin DISIN : his)
511 .21:9	Where letties hereditate a dark mien swart hairy?	(Hvorledes har De det idag min sorte herre ? D : How are you today, my black sir?) (→ FW186.32:3 FOR THE WHOLE DISCUSSION ,) e.g. (Where ladies have they that a dog meansort herring?) etc)
512 .14:6	safter	(softer) ⁺ (saft DISIN Saft G : fruit juice. juice. sap)
513 .08:1	Fluteful as his orkan	(orkan DISIN : Orkan G : hurricane) (Flut G : Noah’s Flood) (organ D Organ G : voice) (→ Song “Phil the Fluter”) ⁺ (Sexual Connotations...)
513.25:5	Lillabil Issabil	(Isobel) (little Bill / bil) (taxi) (→ FW333.30:3.4)
514 .27:4	Pontifical mess	(→ FW336.02:10 (enterellbo add all taller Danis),)



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514.33:1	Gaa.	(gaa D gå S N : to go)
516 .19:8	Fanden,	(fand +en D : <u>The Devil</u>) (fand D fan S djevel N : Devil)
516.21:1	for sent	(for sent D S N : too late)
517 .05:5	for his deal	(for sin del D S : for his part)
517.24:4	my meaning	(min mening D S N : my opinion)
520 .18:9	soldat	(D S N F G Romanian : soldier)
520.22:5	you have right	(D S N F G Romanian : you are right)
520.24:11	bil	(car) (automobile) (bil D S N : car)
520.29:3	noo	(nu D S N : now)
521 .35:10	seilling	(sejle D segla S seile N : to sail)
523 .17:6	nun till dan	(noon till dawn) (nu til da D nun bis dann G : now till then)
525 .03:1	morkning	(mørkning D mörkning S mørkne N : twilight. nightfall)
525.21:5	<i>lax salmoner</i>	(laks D : salmon) (Δ : Tautology !) (laks D N lax S : salmon)
525.24:2	freck	(fræk D : fresh. audacious. impertinent)
526 .25:1	rawkneepuds-frowse,	(raw-knee'd) (pudse D putsa S pusse N : to clean) (Frau G : woman. lady. wife)
526.34:2	,add shielsome bridelittle!	(† en sælsom brudlille D : an odd little bride) (schielen G : to squint) (→ Isobel ≈ Lucia Joyce ?)
528 .07:2	at minne owned hos	(hos mig D chez moi F : at my place / home / house)
528.22:10	hild	(hilde D : to ensnare)



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530.15:6	lagenloves	(lagen D lakan S laken N : bed-sheet)
530.23:1	<i>Day shirker ...</i>	(→ Ibsen ...)
530.32:7	Bigmesser's	(bygmester D S N : master builder) (→ Big Knife (Messer G : knife)) (→ Odin) (→ " Den Store Mester Kommer " Danish Hymn 663)
531.03:3	salmenbog	(salmebog D : hymnbook)
:6	Councillors-om-Trent	(A : pun...) (omtrend D : approximatively. almost) (om D : about. around)
:7	.Pave Pannem	(pave D : pope) + ("cave canem" ?)
531.04:5	! Nummer half dreads!	(nummer halvtreds D : number fifty) (→ FW586.23:8 (half back from three gangs multaplussed on a twentylot add allto a fiver with the deuce or roamer's numbers ell a fee and do little ones)
531.05:6	bedst.	(bedst D : best)
:11	sausepander	(sausepander D : saucepans) ⁺ (suspenders)
532.03:1	snider's	(synder D Sünder G : sinner)
532.07:9	camel	(gammel D N gammal S : old. ancient)
532.19:5	crim crig con	(Krimkriegen D S N : the Crimean War)
532.22:1	Kissilov's Slutsgartern	(slot D slott S N : castle)
532.30:7	wifukie	(→ ? → Viveke D S N : female first name) (wife) (to fuck)
533.04:6	,sowell her as hereafter,	(saavel her som herefter D : here (now) as well as hereafter)
533.07:6	proofpiece	(prøvestykke D : assay piece (literally : proof piece))



533.18:7	duckyheim	(dukkehjem D : doll's house) (play by Ibsen) (dukke D N docka S : doll)
533.20:2	hoardpayns	(labour pains) (haard / hård D hård S hard N : hard)
533.33:10	.Hiemlancollin.	(Holmenkollen, Oslo) ("Homeland Calling !") (hjem D N hem S : home) (→ FW331.19:7 Haraharem)
534.02:6	! Tak.	(tak D S N : thank you)
534.08:4	moresome	(morsom D : amusing)
534.18:6	bloweyed	(blaa [blou] D : blue) (blackened eyes) (→ FW403.12:4 bblautoothdmand)
534.27:5	Thom's towel	(domstol D S N : court of justice)
534.34:8	till	(til D S N : to)
535.06:3	hestened	(hest D S N : horse)
535.13:5	at handgripper	(att angripa S angrippe N angribe D : to attack. assail. assault) (N.B. att is the Swedish infinitive particle, corresponding to the to particle in English)
:9	? Dose makkers ginger.	(dødmager ganger D : death-lean horse)
535.15:8	! Wulv!	(ulv D N varg S : wolf)
535.16:8	! Sulken taarts!	(sikken D) (what tarts!)
:10	Man sicker at I ere bluffet konservative?	(first line of a poem by Ibsen ...) (De siger, jeg er bleven "konservativ" D : You (or they) say I have become a "conservative")
535.19:3	! Noksagt!	(nok sagt! D N : enough said!) (swearword used by the Norwegian writer Knut Hamsun)



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535.22:4	, Whitehed?	(hed <u>D</u> het <u>S</u> <u>N</u> : hot) (white hot)
<u>536</u> .08:4	tonguer of baubble.	(tongues of Babel) (tunger <u>D</u> : tongues) (Tower of Babel ...)
536.14:5	hoyt	(højt <u>D</u> högt <u>S</u> høyt <u>N</u> : high, adverb) (→ FW536 .14:2 haute <u>F</u> : high) (Δ Tautology “à distance”!)
536.19:8	, mest	(mest <u>D</u> : most) (mist) (Isobel → Nuvoletta → little cloud)
536.26:8	. Mood! Mood!	(mod <u>D</u> <u>S</u> mot <u>N</u> : courage)
536.31:3	Thing of all Things	(Allthing ICELANDIC : National Assembly)
536.35:6	naun.	(navn <u>D</u> : name) ('hallowed be Thy name') (→ Paternoster)
<u>537</u> .04:13	thorgtfuldt	(thoughtful) (fuld <u>D</u> : drunk) (full <u>S</u> : drunk)
537.10:8	(<i>Ehren til viktrae!</i>)	(<u>G</u> + <u>D</u> : Honour to Vikings three!) (Erin to victory!) (N.B. The italics are inexplicable...)
537.23:6	goodbuy cootcoops	(→ FW357 .03:2.3.4.5.6.7 Chubgoodchob, arsoncheep and wellwillworth a triat!) (→ FW406 .35:6 ,given prelove appetite and postlove pricing good coup, goodcheap,)
537.24:8	Blawlawnd -	(Blaaland Scandinavian sagas : Africa)
537.30:7	,Frick's Flame, Uden Sulfer,	(Frigg's flamme, uden svovl <u>D</u> : Frigga's flame, without sulphur)
<u>538</u> .04:9	,I hwat mick angars,	(†† i hvad mig angaar <u>D</u> : as to what concerns me)
538.31:5	smutsick	(smutsig <u>S</u> smudsig <u>D</u> <u>N</u> schmutzig <u>G</u> : dirty)
538.32:3	pigstenes	(sten <u>D</u> / <u>S</u> / <u>N</u> : stone)
:5	Congan's	(Kongens <u>D</u> : the King's)



538.33:2	,ekeascent?	(ikke sandt D : not so? is it not true?)
:3	Igen Deucollion!	(again Deucalion!)
538.36:8	free heat	(frihed D S N : freedom)
539 .02:6	,minhatton,	(Manhattan) (my hat on)
539.11:7	cramkrieged,	(kram D : bits and pieces) (Krimkrig D : The Crimean War)
539.13:8	stolemines	(steel mines) (staal D : steel)
539.14:6	Spainien.	(Spain)
:11	ogso	(ogsaa D också S også N : also)
539.29:5	marken	(mark D S N : ground. soil. land. field)
539.33:4	Hangry the Hathed,	(Hangry the Hated) (hade D hat S N : hate)
539.35:3	skat and skuld	(skat og skyld D : debits and credits)
:7	Flukie of the Ravens	(The <i>Landnáma-bok</i> recounts: “He made ready a great sacrifice, and hallowed three ravens to tell him the way.”)
540 .22:10	peers and gints	(<i>Peer Gynt</i> , play by Ibsen)
540.23:3	,quaysirs and galleyliers,	(<i>Kejser og Galilæer</i> D : <i>Emperor and Galilean</i>) (play by Ibsen)
:6	,fresk letties from the say	(<i>The Lady from the Sea</i> , play by Ibsen) (fersk D N färsk S : fresh)
540.24:2	headygabblers,	(<i>Hedda Gabler</i> , play by Ibsen)



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:3	,gaingangers	(<i>Gengangere</i> D : <i>Ghosts</i>) (play by Ibsen)
:5	dudder wagoners	(<i>Naar Vi Døde Vaagner</i> D : <i>When We Dead Awaken</i>) (play by Ibsen)
:7	,pullars off societies	(<i>Pillars of Society</i> , play by Ibsen)
540.25:6	rothmere's home	(<i>Rosmersholm</i> , play by Ibsen)
540.36:3	poudies	(pude D : pillow)
:6	,we segn your skivs	(we seen your knives) (skibe D : ship)
541 .14:1	I loue yous	(I love you) (I. O. U.)
541.18:3	the Loughlins,	(→ H. C. Earwicker the Ostman...)
542 .18:6	folksfiendship,	(<i>En Folkefiende</i> D : <i>An Enemy of the People</i>) (play by Ibsen)
543 .11:7	becket	(bygget D bigget Scottish : built)
543.19:2	,bonders	(bonde D : peasant) (bønder D plural : peasants)
545 .27:2	morgenattics	(morgen D : morning)
546 .15:1	huddled til summone	(huddled together) (sammen D : together) (tilsammen D : altogether)
547.08:11	o my lors!	(O my Lord!) (laar D : thigh / thighs) (→ FW131 .24:1 Lora)
547.17:5	lacksleap	(Leixlip) (salmon leap) (laks D N lax S : salmon)
547.28:11	,min bryllupswibe:	(† min bryllupsviv D : my wedded wife) (mit bryllup D : my wedding) (bryllup D N bröllop S : wedding) (Weib G : wife)



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547.32:4	streng	(strong) (streng D N G sträng S : severe. stern. harsh. hard. rigorous. strict. rigid)
547.33:9	iern	(jern D N järn S : iron)
547.34:4	lieflang	(lifelong) (liv D : life) (lang D : long)
:10	,iday, igone, imorgans, and foe ervigheds	(idag, igaar, imorgen, og for evigheden D idag, igår, imorgon, och för evigheten S : today, yesterday, tomorrow, and for eternity)
548 .14:5	Farseeker ... cattagut ... fortiffed	(→ Oehlsenschläger ...)
548.30:11	bedes of wampun	(a rosary) (bede D be S be / bete N : to pray)
548.36:9	order of the Danaborg	(The Order of the Danneborg : Danish order and decoration of merit)
549 .01:4	Soll leve!	(G D : “Long Live !”) (→ FW548 .01:8.9 skall vives!)
549.10:8	tolvmaans	(tolv maaner D : twelve moons) (→ FW549 .13:5 lunas)
549.13:8	Kettil Flashnose	(Ketil Flatneb : father of Queen Aud of Dublin)
549.18:5	siomen's lure	(sjöman S : sailor) ⁺ (Siemens...(trademark)) (→ FW245 .08: 3.4 siemens lure)
549.24:6	sankt piotersbarq	(St. Petersburg) (sankt D Sankt G : saint)
550 .13:8	Paas and Pingster's	(Easter and Whitsuntide) (Paaske D : Easter) (Pingst S Pfingsten G : Whitsuntide)
550.14:9	store dampkookin	(stort dampkøkken D : big steam kitchen) ("Dampkjøkkenet" is a restaurant much discussed in Knut Hamsun's <i>Hunger</i> ; which induced Ibsen to write the play <i>An Enemy of the People</i>)
550.17:8	skinsyg,	(syg D sjuk S syk N : sick. ill) (skinsyg D svartsjuk S sjalu N : jealous)



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550.18:1	Biorwik's powlver and Uliv's oils	(Biorwik → Earwick) (Earwick 's powder and Liv 's oils) (tvestjärt S : earwig) ⁺ (olive)
551 .02:7	Sur Gudd	(Sir God) (Gud D S N : God) (sur (not D : sour!) # another language ?)
551.04:7	Snorryson's Sagos	(Snorri's sagas) (sago- S affix , e.g. sagoland. sagoprins...)
:9	in paycook's thronsaale	(The Peacock Throne of Persia ≈ a particular enclosure...)
551.07:2	merk	(merke N merken G : to mark. observe)
551.11:12	fullmaked:	(→ ? → fuldmagt D fullmakt S N : power of attorney)
551.12:10	joybelled	(juble D jubeln G : to rejoyce. shout with joy. exult)
551.13:4	traemen	(træmænd D : tree-men) (tre mænd D : three men)
551.24:11	minne elskede	(min elskede D : my loved one) (Minne G : love)
551.28:6	festfix	(fest DS N G : celebration)
551.34:1	Newgade	(gade D gata S gate N : street)
552 .21:11	smuggy	(smukke D : beautiful)
552.35:3	,snaeffell,	(E noun & verb : (to) snaffle) (Geography : Snaefell Mountain, on Isle of Man) (Snæfell, Iceland)
552.36:7	eller	(eller D S N : or)
:13	fairskin book	(Fagrskinna D : fair skin) (→ Noregs Konunga-tal : a Norse Compendium of Norwegian Kings)
553 .22:7	hallaw vall	(Valhalla reversed) (Halloo Vale → dyrchace ≈ deer hunting) (dyr D : deer) (chace → chasse F : hunt)



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553.31:5	syddenly	(syd D S N : South)
553.32:1	opslo!	(slow up) (opslaa D uppslag (→ slå upp S : to open a book in order to look up something))
:3	get storting!	(get started!) (The Norwegian Storting ≈ Parliament) (→ stor ting D S N : big thing)
553.34:2	fahrts	(fart D Fahrt G : journey. passage. speed)
:5	velkommen	(welcome)
:10	vongn	(vogn D : carriage. car)

ends Episode Q for OPSY (81 pages, from 474 to 554).



Scandinavian Lexicon, Episode 16 (Section 3.4). 101 entries.

Follows Episode P for POLL. 101 entries. (36 pages, from 555 to 590).

Address	Segment FW	Gloss
555 .05:2	nat	(D : night)
555.10:3	blowreaper,	(Blue “black” man TIME, who beheads four-headed Brahma) (→ FW078 .27:5.6.7 , bluemin and pillfaces ,) (→ FW403 .12:4 blautoothdmand)
556 .23:8	Watchman Havelook	(watchman Have-a-look) (→ <i>Havelok the Dane</i> : the Middle English romance) (Havelock Ellis (1859-1939) British physician and writer, specialist in human sexuality)
556.26:11	for at	(in order to)
556.28:8	,og gneiss ogas nasty,	(and nice and nasty) (og D agus Irish : and)
556.29:3	,kickers, brillers, knappers, and bands	(kikkert D kikare S kikkert N : binoculars) (briller D N glasögon S : spectacles) (knapper D knappar S N : buttons) (baand D band S bånd N : ribbons)
556.30:2	strumpers, sminkysticks and eddiketsflaskers;	(strømper D : stockings) (sminke D : make-up) (eddikeyflasker D : vinegar bottles) ⁺ (etikette D étiquette E : label. protocol)
557 .06:13	Kong	(D : king)
559 .27:4	,trekant	(D : triangle)
560 .12:3	tiltop	(to the top)



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560.14:1	ingang	(indgang D : entrance)
560.18:4	!Nogen, ... is begraved	(nogen er begravet D : someone is buried)
560.20:5	bedst.	(bøest D : beast) (bedst D : best) (beds) (<i>Beauty and the Beast</i> + <i>Aladdin's Lamp</i> + <i>Bluebeard</i>)
560.24:4	fourlike tellt.	(forlike N : to reconcile. accomodate) (talt D : counted. told)
560.34:9	tonearts	(tonart D G : key. mood. strain)
560.35:9	snakkest	(snakke D snacka S skravle N : to chatter. talk)
561 .01:1	# To reachy a skeer do!	(skeer D : spoons)
:6	!Still hoyhra, till venstra!	(still higher, to the left) (højere D : higher) (til venstre D : to the left) (fönster S Fenster G : window)
561.02:9	knifekanter.	(knivskanter D : knife edges) ⁺ (to canter)
561.08:2	,sov us!	(save us!) ⁺ (sove D N sova S : to sleep)
561.24:10	a lilybit	(a little bit) (lille D : little) (lillebitte D : tiny)
562 .04:4	gift	(gifte D : to marry)
562.08:12	onsk?	(ønske D N önska S : to wish. desire)
562.29:7	will blare	(will be. will become) (blive D N bliva S : to become)
563 .12:9	tosset	(tosset D : mad. furious)
563.13:6	life's unblest ... bannars.	(slight change of a song by Thomas Moore) (ond blæst D : ill wind) (bannor S : scolding)
563.15:6.9.12	bleak ... blake ... tint-	(blæk D bläck S blekk N : ink) (Tinte G : ink)



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563.24:5	breadscrums,	(bread crumbs) (broad backs) (bred <u>D</u> : broad) (scrum → scrummage → FW563.27:4 Hoy's Court) ...)
563.29:3	barmhearts	(barm <u>D</u> : bosom) (→ barmhjertig <u>D</u> barmherzich <u>G</u> : <u>literally</u> : barm-hearty...) compassionate)
563.30:8	.Blech and tin soldiers,	(black and tan soldiers) (tin soldiers) (blik <u>D</u> Weissblech <u>G</u> : tin)
563.31:5	.Som's wholed, all's parted.	(as if sold, as if parted) (som <u>D</u> : sold) (als <u>German conjunction</u> : than. as)
563.34:2	.Take. And take.	(tak <u>D/SIN</u> : thanks)
:11	for gives for gives	(forgæves, forgæves <u>D</u> : in vain, in vain) (→ FW563.36:8 .Still tosorrow!)
564.18:3	heavysuppers	(→ FW228.31:5 heave a hevyy,)
564.20:3	these tallworts	(these stalwarts) (these tall words) (these numbers) (these tall herbs / roots)(<u>German and Danish COGNATES!</u>) (→ cognate = <u>InterLanguage Paronyms</u>)) (Wort <u>G</u> ord <u>D/SIN</u> : word) (talord <u>D</u> : count-word. number) (Wurzel <u>G</u> : root) (urt <u>D</u> : herb . vegetable)
564.35:8	tvigate shyasian gardeen	(tve- <u>D</u> <u>affix</u> : bi-. two- ...) (tvi! <u>D</u> : "for shame!") (Gardinen <u>G</u> gardiner <u>D/SIN</u> : curtains) (shy Asian) (→ FW565.8:11 Throu shayest who?) (shy ass (arse))
564.36:10	,so well ... so will	(saavel ... som <u>D</u> : (one) as well as (another))
565.02:2	Holl Hollow.	(Valhalla) (Hell Hollow) (Hölle <u>G</u> : Hell) (→ FW565.02:8 guttergloomering (→ Götterdämmerung → Ragnarok ('the day of the downfall of the Gods')) → ? → (hyle <u>D</u> : to howl...)
565.05:1	woodensdays	(Woden 's days) (Wednesdays ...)
:4	wolvertones.	(Völva tones) (wolf tones) (→ wolverine <u>E</u> : glutton ...)



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:5	Ulvos! Ulvos!	(Wolves! Wolves!) (ulve D : wolves) (Völva! Völva!) (→ <i>Voluspá</i> of the <i>Poetic Edda</i> (<i>Völva</i> , or <i>Sybil</i> , is called from the lower regions to be told by her the fate of the gods – and she tells them about <i>Ragnarok</i> ('the day of the downfall of the Gods')))
565.10:11	a guineeser	(a Guinness beer) (kineser D : a Chinese (man))
565.13:4	?Stemming!	(stemning D Stimmung G : 1 mood. emotion 2 , the tuning up of musical instruments)
565.14:11	O, keve silence, ... !	(→ hold kæft! D håll käften! / knip käften! S : shut up!) ⁺ (Kiev)
565.17:1	Let op.	(let up) (? let op D : lightly up)
566 .10:5	tent sticker.	(tændstikker D tändstickor S : matches)
567 .06:4	leer	(lér D present indicative → le D : to laugh) (jeg lér, du lér D : I laugh, you laugh ...) ⁺ (→ E : to leer)
567.13:12	queen ... gales	(Anne of Denmark, coming to marry James I, was delayed in landing by a storm at sea.)
567.16:5	,mellem	(mellem D mellan S mellom N : between)
567.18:9	,Ulaf Goldarskiöld?	(Scandinavian Mythology : Nordic personification of the Sun)
567.19:2	Dog! Dog!	(But yes! But yes!) (doch G : but surely!) (GOD reversed) (→ Ulaf Goldarskiöld... See above!)
567.21:5	uge by uge	(week by week) (uge D : week)
567.27:7	cats' killings overall	(kattekillinger overalt D : pussycats all over the place)
567.33:9	bikeygels and troykakyls	(bicycle girls) (troika : a Russian three-horse vehicle) (karls DISIN : fellows. boys) (kyl S : chill)



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568.28:8	Caubeenhauben!	(København D : Copenhagen) (caubeen Irish : hat) (Copenhagen : Wellington's horse)
568.29:11	Sole!	(sol DISIN : sun) (sol + en : the sun)
568.34:5	pepinregn	(Pepin's reign) (Pepin : king of the Franks . died in 768)
569.01:9	tonguespitz	(tungespids D : tip of the tongue) (Spitze G : point. tip)
569.02:4	balkonladies	(balkon D Balkon G : balcony)
570.04:4	! It will give piketurns on the tummlipplads	(there will be girl acts on the playground) (tummelplats S : battlefield)
570.16:11	in taken deal	(in his bottom) (touchas Yiddish : rear part. behind. bottom. bum)
570.24:12	leer?	(le S D (→ to laugh..) smile N : to smile) (→ FW567.06:4 At that do you leer, ...?) (→ to leer E !)
571.07:7	lese,	(læse D lesen G : to read)
571.36:6	,saltklesters,	(saltklyster D : salt douche)
572.15:1	# Live well!	(Lev vel! D : Farewell!)
572.17:5	,elskmestoon!	(love me soon) (elske D : to love elsk! D imperative) (Embla → Elm → the Eve of Norse Mythology) (elm-stone → the tree-stone : Motif throughout FW)
573.33:3.7	lax ... bradaun	(lax S bradán Irish : salmon) (A : Tautology !)
575.36:7	thoms,	(thumbs) (dom DISIN : judgment.doom)
576.18:4	boomooster	(bygmester D : master builder Finn MacCool)
576.20:1	straxstraightcuts ... perambulaups,	(strax S straks D : immediately. directly. at once) (Lauf G løp N E lope : race. run) (to perambulate E : to walk through / over / about)



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577.04:6	with bissemate alloyed,	(with bismuth alloyed) (with hooligan mate allied) (bisse D : hooligan)
577.07:3	landsmoolwashable,	(Landsmaal N : the national Norwegian dialect) (mewl E : to whimper) ⁺ (lamb's wool)
577.17:6	,hodinstag on fryggabet,	(Odin) (Frigg) (Odin's Day → Wednesday) (Frigg's Day → Friday) (Odin ≈ Day Frigg ≈ Night) (Tag G : day) (Bett G : bed)
577.29:4	,til sengentide	(til sengetid D : until bed-time) (seng + en D säng + en S : the bed)
578.11:8	O'Sorgmann,	(man of sorrow) (→ literally : grandson of sorrowman) (sorg D S N : care. affliction. sorrow)
578.23:1	frew!	(fru D : Mrs) frue D : lady. wife)
578.28:4	brennt	((ver)brennt G brændt D : burnt)
578.34:3	,andens aller, athors err,	(Enter / Eller D : Either /Or) (all are others / all are sconds / all are repetitions) (anden D : other. second) (ein Anderer G : another)
578.36:2	,konyglik	(kongelik D koninklijk Dutch : royal. kingly)
579.08:6	.Bolt the grinden.	(grind + en D S N : the garden gate...) (→ Ibsen poem <i>Paa Vidderne</i> (having influenced both Joyce's <i>Portrait</i> & Joyce's <i>The Holy Office</i>))
579.14:10	raabers for the kunning	(raabers D : criers. megaphones) (raabers D Homonym : robbers (→ H. C. Andersen's <i>The Emperor's New Clothing</i>) (konung S koning D : king)
579.28:8	Thawland within Har danger	(→ Norwegian SONG <i>Brudeførd i Hardanger</i> , about a wedding in Hardanger...)
580.17:7	seegn	(→ FW540.36:7 segn)
:11	,Pervinca ... Soloscar	(→ FW626.18)



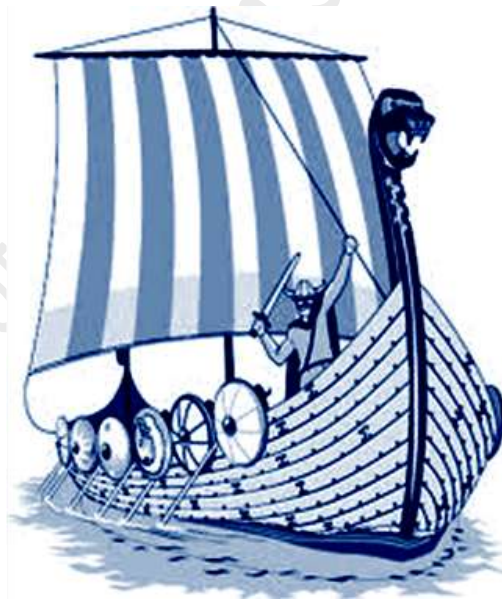
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581.31:4	eldfar,	(ancient father. ancestor) (far D S N : father)
582.12:4	enver a man.	(enhver mand D : every man. any man)
582.21:12	Dyfflinsborg	(Dublin Castle) (Dyfflin → FW013.22:6) (borg D : castle)
582.32:5	dullakeykongbyogblag roggerswagginline	(Kongeby Kingstown Kingston) (The Dalkey Kingston Blackrock train from Dublin)
583.09:7	lylyputtana.	(lilliputian) (Lilliput Anna) (lille D : little) (puttana Italian : harlot. prostitute. whore)
583.10:6-9	The datter, io, io	(datteren, jo, jo D : the daughter, yes, yes)
583.11:3	twillingsons,	(tvilling D : twin)
583.26:1	# Kickakick.	(kika S kikke D : to peep) (keek D : a peep. a look) (→ FW583.32:8 kicker)
584.14:1	bornybarnies	(born children) (børnebørn D : grandchildren)
584.25:5	morgans.	(morgen D Morgen G : morning)
585.10:5	!twos intact!).	(tusind tak! D S N : A thousand thanks!) (→ FW585.08:8 dankyshin → Danke schön! G : Thank you!) (→ FW585.13:6 mercy → merci E : Thank you!) (N.B: Δ : Tautology Context as a whole!)
586.22:13	for at sammel up	(for at samle op D : to gather together)
586.23:8	(half back ... twentylot	(halvtredsintyve D : fifty) (→ FW531.04: 6.7 halv dreads → halvtreds D : an abbreviation of the same...)
586.29:10	mac siccar of inket goodsforetombed ereshiningem	(make (sikker af intet gudsfordømt) Erscheinungen E D G : make certain of no goddamned appearances)
586.34:9	wand	(vand D : water)
586.35:9	ham	(ham D : him)



<u>587</u> .19:4	Who true to me?	(hvem truer mig D : who threatens me?)
<u>588</u> .05:8	wappin stillstand,	(vaabenstilstand D vapenstillestånd S Waffenstillstand G : armistice)
588.16:10	hofd a-hooded, welkim warsail,	(Odin , The Hooded One) (hvilket varsel D : What a warning!) (E : welkin warning)
588.34:3	domday's	(dommedag D : judgment day)
<u>590</u> .20:9	mand!	(mand D : man)
590.26:6	drummed	(drømt / drømmede D : dreamed / dreamt)

ends Episode P for POLL (36 pages, from 555 to 590).



Scandinavian Lexicon, Episode 17 (Section 4.1). 110 entries.

Follows Episode17, or Q for QUEENIEE (36 pages, from 593 to 628)

Address	Segment FW	Gloss
593 .09:3	Guld modning, have you viewed Piers' aube?	(English advert : Good morning, have you used Pears' soap?) (guld modning D : gold ripening → the rising sun) (aube E : dawn)
593.14:2	Clogan slogan.	(klog D klok S : wise, cunning, prudent) (smart slogan)
593.17:4	publikumst	(Publikum D G : the public)
594 .11:1	Morkret ... Rubbinsen	(mørk D N mörk S : dark)
594.21:6	spearspid	(spids D : point, tip)
594.24:8	stanserstanded	(standser D : stops)
594.30:2	han	(han D S N : he) (hane D Hahn G : cock)
595 .03:2	Hill of Hafid	(hoved D huvud S hode N : head) (Hill of Howth)
595.05:12	dotter	(dotter S datter D N : daughter) (→ FW595 .06:8 farther E : father → far D S N : father → FW628 .13:6.7.8.9 Far calls. Coming, far!)
595.22:3	apad vellumtomes muniment, Arans Duhka	(opad D : at the top of) (apud Latin : in the writings of) (The Wellington Monument : an obelisk) (dukke D dokk / dukke N docka S : doll) (→ ? → 'the iron doll') (→ Wellington nicknamed ' The Iron Duke ') (Buddha's <i>Arya Dukkha</i> ≈ the noble truth of suffering) (Wellington also nicknamed by the Russians ' <i>Erin's Little Darling</i> ' ([duʃka] Russian))



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595.33:6	,Syd!	(syd D S N : south) (→ Sydney, Australia...)
596 .04:6	foretold	(fortælle D : to tell. relate)
596.07:5	;fram	(fram D : 1 . from 2 . through) (→ 317.09 ...)
596.08:2	sogns	(SONGS ...) (Wein, Weib, und Gesang G : wine, women, and songs) ⁺ (sogn D : parish) ⁺ (sovn D : sleep) ⁺ (savn D : privation) (→ FW138 .15:5 poor waifstrays on the perish ;))
596.12:2	;forbe	(forbi D vorbei G : past. over)
:8	leery	(clayey) (ler D lera S leire N : clay)
596.13:2	,Woodenhenge,	(→ Stonehenge ...) (→ Odin's Valhalla ...)
:10	oel	(øl D N öl S : beer)
596.17:7	kilderkins	(cildru Old English : children) (kilder D : sources. springs) (→ FW330 .33:2...)
596.31:2	;sorensplit	(Søren (Severinus) D Euphemism : Satan) (split by the Devil)
597 .01:2	.Soe?	(so?) (sø D : sea)
597.06:2	eddas and odes bokes	(oddes bokes → The Book of the Dead ...)
597.30:1	# Tom. #	(D S N : empty) (→ Tim! FW597 .27:1 (Tom = 'time'))
597.31:5	excelsius.	(Celsius : Swedish inventor) ⁺ (excelsus Latin)
597.32:3	mackrel	(makrel D makrell N makrill S : mackerel E : a North Atlantic marine fish (<i>Scomber scombrus</i>) with a greenish-blue body, used for food)
597.36:4	You have snakked mid a fish.	(you have talked with a fish) (snakke med D : to talk with) (snacka /prata S : to talk. chat. chatter. gossip)



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598 .03:8	.Forswundled.	(forsvunet D verschwunden G : gone. disappeared.) († forsvindlet D verschwindelt G : swindled away)
598.04:6	tang.	(D : tongs) (D : tongue)
598.08:9	sommenwhat	(somewhat) (+ somnus Latin) (+ saamend D saamen N : after all. indeed)
598.18:3	.Panpan and vinvin are not alonety vanvan and pinpin	(bread and wine are not alone water and bread)
598.32:10	maaned	(maaned D månad S måned N : month)
598.34:8	,actaman housetruewith	((husband and wife) (äktaman S : husband) (hustru S : wife)
599 .09:5	tungs may tolkan,	(tongues may talk) (tunge D : tongue) (tolka S : to interpret)
600 .10:9	kongdomain	(kongedømme D : kingdom. monarchy) ⁺ (condom...)
600.22:12	Vitalba.	(vit D S N : white) (alba Latin : white) (A : blatant Tautology!)
600.25:10	dyrt chapes	(dirt cheap) (dyr /dyrt D S N : dear. expensive. costly) (köp S kjøp N : bargain. purchase)
601 .08:2	!Hwy,	(hwi D : wherefore. why)
601.10:1	# Hillsengals,	(hilse D hälsa S helse N : to greet. salute) (hilsen D N hälsning S : greeting. salutation)
:8	.Longsome	(† langs om D : along)
601.16:1	similies	(simile E rhetoric : 'a favourable comparison', here with narrative value)
602 .31:5	the sorter,	(den sorte D : the black one. the black man) (→ FW603 .22:7 Dr Chart of Greet Chorsles street → (чорт [tfort] Russian : the Devil))



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602.35:1	Grimstad	(the town where Ibsen had worked as a chemist's assistant) (grim+stad DISIN : ugly town/city)
603 .10:8	sengers	(senge D : beds)
603.16:1	.Hans	(Hans → John → Sean (Shaun))
603.20:10	pigskin	(pige D : girl) (-skin D : diminutive suffix ≈ -chen G ...e.g. das Mädchen...)
603.29:1	fulvixen freakings	(fuldvoksen frøkener D : fully grown-up young ladies) (voksne D : grown up)
604 .07:1	.Malthus is yet lukked	(the pub is still closed) (malt DISIN : malt) (hus DISIN : house) (lukket D : shut. closed)
604.08:5	! Besoakers	(besökare S besøgende D : visitor. caller. guest)
604.13:9	hastencraft.	(hestekraft D : horsepower) (häst DISIN : horse)
604.14:11	fartykket	(fartyg S fartøy N D Fahrzeug G : vessel. ship. boat) (→ travel + ticket ...)
604.26:3	Osthern	(eastern) (ost S Ost G : east)
606 .15:8	blixiom	(blik D blick S blikk N : look. glance. glimpse) (om D : around. about)
606.21:6	whosold	(household) (hus DISIN : house) (+ E suffix -hold)
606.26:2	arky paper,	(ark papir D : sheet of paper)
606.27:2	,kuvertly falted,	(folded like an envelope) (kuvert DISIN : envelope) (falten G : to fold)
606.29:6	Old Toffler	(tøffler D tofflar S : slippers. mules) (tøfler D : one who shuffles, or trudges...) (en tøffelheld D : a henpecked husband...)
606.33:11	flickars	(flickor S pl : girls)



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607.04:4	sonner,	(sønner D : sons)
607.05:6	(skrimmhandsker)	(fencing gloves) (fegtehandsker D : fencing gloves) (escrime F : fencing)
607.18:9	,gnid mig	(gnid mig D : rub me)
607.22:1	engl!	(engel D Engel G : angel)
:6	sovvv.	(sleepy) (sove D N sova S : to sleep)
607.24:1	# Dayagreening	(daggrýning → dawning S : dawn. daybreak) (→ daggrý D : dawn. dawning)
607.25:4	,regn	(regn D S N : rain)
607.27:3	hist,	(hist D : yonder) (hist og her D : there and here → E cliché : here and there)
607.28:1	,Solsking the Frist ((King Sol the Tempter) (solskin D solskén S solskinn N : sunshine) (friste D N fresta S : to tempt) (→ FW604.19:7.8.1 aubrey our first (aube F : dawn) (rey Spanish : king))
608.15:5	,baas.	(both)
608.16:4	Stena	(sten D S stein N Stein G : stone)
608.23:2	traylogged	(three-legged) (tre D S N : three)
:10.11	some kvind	1. (some kind) 2. (some woman (kvinde D kvinna S kvinne N : woman)
608.29:2	,Nattenden Sorte;	(Natten, den sorte D : Night, the Black One → The Devil) (→ Lessing : <i>Nathan der Weise</i> (→ D G pun Natten den Weisse !) → Nathan's <i>Parable of the Three Rings</i> —Judaism, Christianity & Islam...) → Swift 's <i>Parable of the Three Coats</i> —Roman Catholicism, Church of England & Protestantism...)



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608.36:3	.Ah diar, ah diar!	(diar → drottmar Scandinavian Mythology : the 12 priestly judges) (dia Irish : God) (A Dhia Irish : O God!)
609 .09:3	.Ah ess, dapple ass!	(letter A + letter S + double letter S → ass. donkey) (The Ass, or Donkey ≈ As ≈ God)
609.15:3	staneglass	1. (stained glass) 2. (sten glas D : stone glass) (→ FW609.15:5 stoneglass,)
609.18:5	Wallhall.	(Valhalla)
609.19:3	thingaviking.	(viking) + (ting DISIN : court of law. parliament)
:4	.Obning shotly.	(Opening shortly) (→ aube E : dawn)
610 .09:7	with such for a leary	(hvad er det for en ... D : what sort of...)
610.22:3	Winne, Woermann og Sengs.	(Wein, Weib, und Gesang G : wine, women and songs) (wine, women and beds...) (seng D N säng S : bed)
610.30:6	hordwanderbaffle	(hot-water bottle)
611 .19:4	absorbere,	(Latin : to absorb)
611.21:8	hvad	(hvad D : what)
612 .18:5	blackinwhitepaddynger,	(dynger D : scrapheaps. wasteland) (an indiscriminate collector of rubbish...)
612.35:4	The hoyhop of His Ards	(høj D hög S høy N : high) (ard Irish : high) (Højhed D : Highness)
613 .06:9	karls	(karl D : man)
613.12:7	.Gudstruce!	(God's)
613.24:4	paint	(pænt D : nice. pretty)
613.29:8	lovleg day	(lovely day) (lovlig D : legal) (lovlig S : permissible)



614 .01:2	,ethel or bonding.	(noble(man) or peasant) (ædel D adel S aristokrati N : of noble birth)
615 .16:6	uhrweckers	(alarm clock) (Earwicker)
615.19:9	warpon	(vaaben / våben D vapen S våpen N : weapon) + (harpoon)
616 .01:5	hugglebeddy fann,	(Huckleberry Finn) (fan S fand D djevel N : Devil)
616.10:7	.Good wheat!	(Gud véd! D : God (only) knows!)
616.20:4	hun	(hun D : she) (høne D : hen)
616.32:10	missilethroes.	(mistletoe) (Scandinavian Mythology : Odin was vulnerable only to mistletoe !)
617 .01:4	good in even	(God in heaven)
617.08:7	pockle	(pocket) (pukkel D N puckel S : hump)
617.21:4	.Kingen	(kong+en D : <u>the</u> king) (kong D kung / konung S konge N)
617.31:1	fands	(fand D : devil) (fand+en D : <u>The</u> Devil)
619 .33:8	.Taks	(tak D S N : thanks)
620 .15:6	.Som.	(som D S N : like. similar) (→ FW620.15:9 .Sim.)
620.16:3	asnuh.	(nu D S N : now) (as now)
:4	.Two bredder	(two brothers) (two banks/shores) (brødre D : brothers) (bredder D : shores)



Joyce Lexicography: A Lexicon of Common Scandinavian in *Finnegans Wake*,
compiled by C. George Sandulescu

621 .22:8	Jorgen Jargonsen.	(a Dane, born in 1780, who joined the British navy, spied for them; and then, was sent to Van Diemen's Land ...)
622 .02:7	snae.	(sne D snö S snø N : snow)
622.06:4	Fjorn na Galla	(Fjorn the Foreigner) (na gall Irish : foreign...)
622.20:10	go dutc to Danegreven	(duc E : duke) (greve D S N : count) (Δ: Tautology: French + Common Scandinavian)
624 .09:1	acute bubel runtoer	(→ Ibsen : <i>The Master Builder</i> ...)
624.19:5	bailby pleasemarm	(city/town policeman) (baile Irish by D : town) (Δ: Tautology!)
624.28:2	that hark from the air	(→ Ibsen : <i>The Master Builder</i> ...)
624.29:4	mayit pressing	(very pressing) (meget D N mycket S : very)
624.32:11	bragged up by Brostal	(brought up by/at Borstal) (Borstal : schools specialised in juvenile delinquency)
625 .27:5	sama	(samma S : the same)
626 .18:11	while blubles blows there'll still be sealskers	(while bluebells blow there will always be lovers : English saying) (sealskers ≈ elskere D älskare S : lovers)
626.33:13	fforvell?	(farvel D : farewell. good bye)
628 .12:1	tid.	(tid D S N : time) (tid Old English : season. tide. hour)
628.13:6	Far calls. Coming, far!	(far E : distant. remote (... far-away... far-off... far gone)) (far D S N : father)

Ends Episode17, or Q for QUEENIEE (36 pages, from 593 to 628)



Ends the Joyce Book *Finnegans* *Wake*



The Abbreviations:

The Colours:

(The FW Segment under scrutiny is invariably in **BOLD BLACK**, mostly in the Second Column. The Glosses are all in “labelled brackets,” a term coming from Theoretical Linguistics. The Meta-Level Terminology is always and invariably in **BOLD RED UNDERLINED, often but not always fully capitalised**. The gist and essence of the Glosses is (optionally) in **BOLD BLUE**. (Most such items function as **convergency elements**, and are listed alphabetically right at the end of the Lexicon.) The Address contains, after the colon, the first place in line of the FW Segment that follows; the rest of the Segment can thus be more easily numbered for position in line, and absolute identification without need of specific quotation, or rendering.)

The Abbreviations:

D|S|N: stands for **Common Scandinavian**, synchronically, NOT diachronically.

→ occurring fairly often, stands for Roman JAKOBSON’s **RENOI**, in his definition of the SIGN: “**Le signe est un renvoi**.” (discussed in great detail at the First Congress of Semiotics, organised by Umberto Eco in Milan, in the autumn of 1974). This term has no exact English equivalent, though it has one in Swedish, namely *hänvisning*, carried over, most probably, in the other Scandinavian languages.)

† †† ††† stand for variable degrees of “remoteness in the past”: hence, their clear **diachronic** status.

Δ GREEK DELTA stands for ‘Rhetorical Device’. It seems that Joyce was a good teacher of languages after all, for his most frequent rhetorical device is ‘inter-Language Tautology’ of the type (**FW037.16:11** (**kveldeve** (kvelde **D**|eve **E**: evening))). Along the same line of thought, have a look at the whole line **21** of **FW093**, where all the seven elements of the whole line are indeed **contextual tautology** in as many languages.

N. B. All Abbreviations function as **Semantic Operators**. The superscript **+(** denotes supplementary glosses of variable degrees of importance.





Appendix

Gustaf Stern

Meaning and Change of Meaning

Chapter Seven. General Theory of Sense-Change. (from page 162 to page 169)

Meaning and Change of Meaning. With special reference to the English language. Published by Indiana University Press at Bloomington. 1931. 466 pages.



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Gustaf Stern

Stern, Nils Gustaf, språkforskare(1882–1948), fil. dr 1923; doc.T922, prof. i engelska vid Göteborgs högsk.1936.S. utgav ett flertal läroböcker och språkvetenskapliga arbeten, spec. på betydelärlärens område, däribland främst det skarpsinniga, grundläggande arbetet "Meaning and change of meaning"(1931). Under sin tid som doc. var han även livligt verksam på det studentsociala området och inom såväl det svenska som internationella studentsamarbetet.

Nils Gustaf Stern (1882-1948) was born on 10 November 1882 in Göteborg. He died there on 11 September 1948. He taught at Göteborgs Högskola (Gothenburg University College), which was founded in 1891. He was one of the most important specialists in Scandinavian Studies, and a linguist before everything else. He was the first to specialise in semantics, and this is his major work in the field.

Meaning and Change of Meaning (1931) explains the directions along which meanings migrated within the Scandinavian languages, whose words are almost identical in most cases.

Chapter Seven, which follows, provides the "General Theory of Sense-Change".



CHAPTER VII

GENERAL THEORY OF SENSE-CHANGE

7.1. Definition and Preliminary Delimitation.

7.11. *Change and Stability.* Every utterance is the expression of the momentary state of mind and purposes of the speaker. Every man has — within reasonable limits — thoughts and feelings to express that are peculiarly his own, and also his own way of expressing them. Moreover, many referents are constantly changing, compelling changes in the utterances by which they are symbolized. If speech were determined only by these factors, it would vary indefinitely.

But every utterance has also to symbolize stable referents, and to carry a communication, and these functions work for stability. They compel the individual speaker to conform — again, within reasonable limits — to the ruling language system (cf. 2.11), otherwise he would not be understood by his hearers. A limit is thus set to the variations of speech.

An utterance is, on the one hand, the product of the momentary situation and the individual speaker's reaction to it: as such it is subject to variations in different respects; on the other hand, it is a realization in concrete linguistic material — words, meanings, and sentence schemes — of a portion of the language system: as such it tends to conformity with previous utterances referring to the same kind of referents, and spoken by the same or other speakers. The language system serves as a norm for the individual utterance, moulding it in the traditional form.

The actual course of semantic development emerges as the result of these conflicting tendencies; and according as one or the other of them prevails with regard to a complex of word and meaning, we find that the complex remains stable throughout long periods, or, conversely, that it offers a picture of constant change.

Change and stability are equally normal phases in the history of language; only the total absence of either would be abnormal.



7.12. Definition of Sense-change (Change of Meaning). When a word is employed to express a meaning which it has not previously expressed, we have, from the point of view of the word, a change of meaning. Often a change of meaning is also a change of referent (for details, see the following chapters); from the point of view of the new referent, we have then a change of name. The former point of view is that of semasiology, the latter that of onomasiology (cf. 1.2).

If a word is used with a new meaning once only, the matter is of no importance for linguistic development; but if it is thus used repeatedly, and by a comparatively large number of speakers, the incidental use becoming habitual, there is established a permanent connection between the word and the new meaning. The traditional semantic range of the word is modified accordingly, often the referential range also.

A change of meaning is not necessarily a change of referent. According to the definition adopted in the present work (cf. 3.27) a change in the manner of apprehending a referent is also a change of meaning. The word then symbolizes a referent or some referents within its traditional referential range, but it expresses a changed subjective apprehension of them. This type of change is especially instanced by adequation (ch. 14).

I define change of meaning as the habitual modification, among a comparatively large number of speakers, of the traditional semantic range of the word, which results from the use of the word (1) to denote one or more referents which it has not previously denoted, or (2) to express a novel manner of apprehending one or more of its referents.

7.13. Change and Fluctuation. The wording of the definition in the preceding paragraph brings us immediately to the problem of change and fluctuation, and the distinction between them.

It has been pointed out in the previous chapters that, strictly speaking, the psychic processes always vary from instance to instance, and from individual to individual. The variations are largely variations of context — of "setting" — due to the constantly shifting circumstances in which the word is employed, and to the similarly shifting apprehension and purposes of the speaker.

I have referred above (3.24) to the circumstance that "what for one is no more than a *kodak*, develops for the perception of another into a *reflex*, *extension*, *swing-front*, *focal-plane*, *anastigmatic hand-camera de luxe*", and I have stated that I do not consider that the word *kodak*



has the same meaning for the two individuals. But the ignorance of the one or the special knowledge of the other does not constitute a permanent change of meaning for the word. They apprehend the referent differently, but these differences are a matter of individuals, and, at least for the moment, not a matter of the speaking community or of any considerable group within it. They have not yet led to any permanent modification of the *traditional* semantic range of the word *kodak*. I therefore regard the differences as fluctuations, not as changes of meaning.

Nor do I regard as changes of meaning the shifts of apprehension involved in occasional specialization (cf. 4.24), or particularization (4.23). If these processes become habitual, a sense-change may result (cf. 14.8).

The expression "the community or any considerable group within it" covers another point of uncertainty. There are, obviously, all degrees between the individual variation and the change adopted by the whole speaking community. Shifts peculiar to individual trades and professions are generally recognized as definite changes of meaning, even if the trade or profession in question should happen to be exercised only by a comparatively small number of people. On the other hand, there are modifications of meaning which are known only to a family, a coterie of friends, among the staff of an institution, or the members of a school class, or any other similar little group. These modifications of meaning must be classed as fluctuations as long as they do not pass the boundaries of the group where they originated.

A third point of contact for fluctuation and change lies in the factual variations of the referent. There are, no doubt, constant alterations in the manufacture and construction of *kodaks*, as improved types are produced, but these variations cannot be said to lead to a sense-change until their cumulated effect, working in one direction, results in the production of something that presents itself as a new sub-category of *kodaks*, apprehended as such at least by some considerable group of speakers. Cf. also 12.13.

It will be evident from these remarks that the discrimination of fluctuation and change of meaning is a problem of great difficulty, which requires much further investigation. In practice it will often be impossible to assign an individual instance definitely to one or the other class. We have to be content, at present, with formulating



the rule that a change of meaning must involve a *habitual modification* of the traditional semantic range of a word among a *comparatively large* group of speakers. In other words, the change must have become incorporated in the language system of the group.

7.2. The Seven Classes of Sense-change.

7.21. *The Fundamental Point of View.* If we compare a new meaning of a word with the earlier meaning out of which it arose, we find that the change has caused a modification of the mental content that constitutes the meaning. The logical relation between the earlier and the later meaning has been utilized by many writers to classify the semantic changes. It has been found, however, that such a classification cannot be made exhaustive (cf. 1.3).

We may, further, study the psychic processes which result in, or are involved in, the changes of meaning, and classify the changes on that basis. Wundt and other writers have proposed psychological classifications, but their systems have not been satisfactory, chiefly owing to the fact that they were founded on an inadequate analysis of the nature of meaning, and on an insufficient linguistic material.

For my part, I began by analysing and sorting historical instances of sense-change, mainly with regard to the psychic processes involved. By this *empirical* method I arrived at the result that there are seven main classes of change; they are enumerated in the following paragraphs. I then turned the matter round, in order to ascertain if these classes were statistical types only, or if they formed an organic and coherent system. I found that the latter was so to a certain extent. By applying the psychological principles explained in the preceding chapters, and the definition of meaning proposed in ch. 3, the seven classes can be arranged in a satisfactory system. The principles are explained in 7.3, and in detail for each class in the relevant chapter.

The adoption of psychological principles for the distinction of the main classes does not imply that the logical points of view are to be discarded altogether. It will appear from the detailed treatment below that they are indispensable for making further divisions in each class. It is a mistake to assume that a satisfactory semantic classification can be founded on psychological considerations alone. These give us, to begin with, only a limited number of main classes or groups, too large for practical purposes; and logical points of view must be ap-



plied for breaking them up into smaller groups of a more convenient size. Secondly, many psychic processes may lead, indiscriminately, to one or the other semantic result; conversely, different processes may give the same result. Since it is sense-changes I am classing, such processes are useless for my purposes. I can make use only of phenomena that are constant concomitants of a group of changes, and of that group alone. Moreover, we cannot always determine with precision what psychic processes are involved in one or the other change of meaning.

It should be added that the logical relations holding between meanings are often direct reflections of the factual relations between the corresponding referents, and the latter relations are of great importance for the changes affecting their names. I refer for details to the following chapters.

In the present chapter, the general principles of sense-change will be the topic of discussion. In order to provide a material to work on, I shall first give a typical instance of each of the seven classes, with a brief analysis of its main characteristics.

7.22. Class I. Substitution. Substitutions are sense-changes due to external, non-linguistic causes. The word *ship*, at present, may have meanings that were unknown at a time when *steam-ships*, *motor-ships*, *airships*, etc., were not yet invented; and it will no doubt go on gathering new meanings in future, as new types of ships are built. The new referents were apprehended by English speakers as belonging to the category of *ships*, and they were therefore denoted by the same name. *To travel* nowadays calls up the thought of trains, motor-cars, steam-ships, and air-planes, while a hundred years ago it made people think of horses, stage-coaches, and sailing-ships. The cause of such shifts, as well as others of cognate types, is the development of technique and other cultural factors, which lie altogether outside language and the speech activity. Language only registers the change. In this respect substitutions differ from all the other types, which without exception are due to psychic causes connected with the speech activity.

7.23. Class II. Analogy. Analogy plays as important a part in the semantic system as it does in the morphological system. There are several types, of which I shall quote one. The English adjective *fast* has two meanings that are almost contradictory, 'firm, immovable', and 'quick'. There are no intermediate senses that might have served



as links in a development from the former to the latter. The adverb *fast* (ME. *faste*), on the other hand, shows a continuous development from the earlier sense 'firmly, immovably' to the later sense 'quickly'. It is evident that, as stated by the NED, the adjective has "borrowed" the sense 'quick'. In other words, when the adverb had acquired the new sense, it was, by analogy, extended also to the adjective; our linguistic feeling is accustomed to adjectives and adverbs of the same stem having strictly correlated senses.

7.24. Class III. Shortening. If, for some reason, a word is omitted from a compound expression, which still retains its meaning, the remaining words or word have to carry the total meaning that formerly belonged to the whole expression. If the omission becomes habitual, the result may be a sense-change for the remaining word or words. Thus, *private* 'common soldier' is a shortening of *private soldier*; the noun has been omitted and the adjective has acquired nominal character, as shown by its ability to take a plural ending.

7.25. Class IV. Nomination. All speech is more or less intentional, in so far as it is an instrument for the promotion of purposes. But the intentional character of speech concerns primarily its import, not its form. The selection of words, as well as their syntactical arrangement according to traditional sentence-schemes, is left to the care of lower centres, the activities of which are almost completely automatic, and we intervene consciously only when something goes wrong and has to be rectified. However, sometimes we also pay attention to the *form* of our utterance. We wish not only to present the topic to the listener in an objectively correct way, we wish also to make the hearer take up a definite attitude towards it, to perceive it in a certain colour, and so on. We then strive to select words suitable for the purpose, and it is this intentional selection of words that is here meant by the term intentional (cf. 11.13 for details). In such cases the speaker may find that he cannot make his point without employing one or more words in a new way. When Keats begins his *Ode on a Grecian Urn* with the words:

*Thou still unravished bride of quietness,
Thou foster-child of silence and slow time —*

the metaphors are intentionally chosen for their power of expression and impression, and they are new in this use. Nominations are trans



fers in which a name is intentionally transferred from one referent to another. The distinction between intentional and unintentional is often vague.

7.26. Class V. (Regular) Transfer. I include in this class only unintentional transfers, based on some similarity between the original (primary) referent of the word and the new (secondary) referent. The condition of the transfer is the speaker's perception of the similarity, on which he bases a transfer of the name from one referent to the other. Thus, thin objects resembling a leaf in shape, may be called *leaves*. In other cases, the basis of transfer may be a similarity of function, as when *bed* is used for the foundation of a steam-engine or other machine, because it supports the machine as a bed supports a person lying on it.

7.27. Class VI. Permutation. In the phrase *he is counting his beads*, the last word (ML. *bedes*) originally meant 'prayers'. In the Middle Ages, prayers were mostly Pater Noster and Ave Maria, which were said repeatedly, being counted by means of the little balls on a rosary. To count one's prayers and to count the balls of one's rosary was, then, almost the same thing as regards the purpose of the action. A person saying *he is counting his beads*, which meant 'he is counting his prayers', would in reality see the man referred to counting the balls of his rosary. There was thus set up a close association between the word *beads*, with its primary meaning 'prayers', and the notion of 'balls'. Moreover, it was often quite immaterial whether the phrase was understood in the one way or the other; it remained, nevertheless, an adequate designation for its total (phrase) referent. The meaning is "equivocal" (cf. 13.12) but either interpretation will serve. The result is that, finally, the word *beads* is employed to designate the balls.

7.28. Class VII. Adequation. I have taken the term adequation from Stöcklein, who describes some types belonging to this class. It is, essentially, an adaptation of the meaning to the actual characteristics of the referents which the word is employed to denote, but in contradistinction to substitution, the cause of the shift lies in the subjective apprehension of the speakers. *Horn* was originally 'an animal's horn' and was so called even when used for producing signals or music. The chief characteristic of such a horn was after all not the material from which it was manufactured, but the purpose for which it was used; and the notion of this purpose became the predominant element of



7.28

MEANING AND CHANGE OF MEANING

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the meaning of *horn* — when applied to such objects. The meaning of the word was adequated (adjusted) to the real characteristics of the referents. When the adequation was completed, the word could be transferred to similar musical instruments manufactured from other material. The condition for the transfer was the preceding adequation of meaning.





Rudiments of Norse Mythology



Rudiments of Norse Mythology

by C. George Sandulescu

Vulva! Vulva! Vulva! Vulva!

FW482.07:5.6.7.1

Scandinavian Mythology—better known under the more precise name of ***Norse Mythology***—is a more than vast subject, fairly little known outside its proper geographical territory. I am almost amazed at the rather elementary gaps about it that I find in current *Finnegans Wake* research, as conducted by even the most reputed and most popular Joyce scholars, like Adaline Glasheen, or Roland McHugh, or even Clive Hart...

This worrying conclusion reinforces my conviction that that the vast territory covered by the *Finnegans Wake* phenomenon can only be



covered by systematically narrowing the angle of approach, never widening it.

Consequently, I propose here to restrict the whole subject of Gods and Goddesses to a handful of Key names – **Odin**, **Thor**, **Freja**, **Loki**, **Volva**. To which one should add **Ragnarok**, for good measure.

For Joyce inevitably pushes us into open-ended lexicography, which, though feasible at least at times, throws us into the subjective precipice of **literary criticism** (where fashion reigns supreme, and becomes a matter of 'ideology' and 'politicisation'...). That, at least from the more than strict point of view of the standard lexicographer...

Here is what Adaline Glasheen and Jim Atherton give under the above mentioned Key-names, representing mainly the names of persons. I have often expanded mere addresses into complete lexicographic entries. (Sometimes inserting some inexplicable omissions in Glasheen, **Census III...**)



(**Global Gloss:**)

Odin, or **Wodan**: (→ Wednesday! → the third day of the week in English)

(The "All Father": The Ruler of ALL the Gods)

Odin

GLASHEEN. *Census 3*.
page 212.

Address	Segment FW	Comments
056.14:4	(O'dan	
062.28:3	Wednesbury	
069.10:4	Odin	
082.16:7	woden	
088.21:7	Odin	
130.05:2	asama	(Asator D : Thor)
154.23:3	Let thor be orlog	(Thor ≈ Orlögg)
246.07:3	Asa's	(. At Asa's arthre.) (Asator D : Thor)
279.F1:line 20:7	Asa.	(Asator D : Thor)
:line 26:7	.Auden.	(What superb parophone!)
303.21:5	woodint	
317.28:5	.Uglymand	(Ugly → ? → Odin) (mand D : man)



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:9	throats	(threats) (Odin as Ygg = “The Terrifier”)
319.27:6	Wolafs	⁺ (→ Olaf)
325.31:3	wutan	
334.15:4	,odding:	
348.19:3	O’Dunnochoo	⁺ (→ O’Donough)
349.19:7	O’Donoshough,	⁺ (→ O’Donough)
355.35:1	allfaulters ((Alfader : Odin)
365.25:8	O’Duane!	⁺ (→ O’Duane)
487.09:15	odin-	(odinburgh)
503.28:4	Woodin	
535.05:11	Wodin	
565.05:1	woodensdays	(Woden’s days) (Wednesdays ...)
577.17:6	,hodinstag	⁺ (→ Hod)
588.32:5	o’dendron	
625.12:9	O’Daniel	⁺ (→ O’Connell) ⁺ (→ Conal)



(**Global Gloss:**)

Thor: (→ Thursday, the fourth day of the week in English)

(Thor, or Donar, : God of Thunder and Battle.) (**Consort**: Sif.)
(→ Donnerstag **G**: Thursday)

Thor

GLASHEEN. *Census* 3.
page 281.

Address	Segment FW	Comments
006.14:4	thirstay	
009.05:2	Orthor.	
036.35:6	errthors,	
053.26:11	thore	
073.15:4	,Thortytoe;	
077.07:4	thorpeto,	
080.14:5	Thursmen's	
086.11:12	Thoorsday,	
090.26:1	Thos Thoris, Thomar's Thom?	
130.04:10	tharr	
132.18:2	,Thorker the Tourable;	⁺ (→ <i>Ulysses</i> 1.258: Turko the Terrible (pantomime))
137.24:3	thorstyites	



Joyce Lexicography: **A Lexicon of Common Scandinavian in *Finnegans Wake***,
compiled by C. George Sandulescu

148.17:4	author,	
154.23:4	thor	
198.29:12	thor	
246.06:09	Brandenborgenthor.	(Asator D : Thor)
279.F1:line26	thor.	
310.03:5	,Thorpetersen and Synds,	
310.20:3	cstorrap	
311.06:5	thor	
353.26:6	-thorror-	(slight error in Glasheen...)
360.16:3	thorush!	
378.12:8	thortin	
424.22:2	! Thor's	
452.10:8	thauthor	
494.09:5	thorizon,	
532.09:3	Thord?)	
537.04:13	thorgt-	thorgtfuldt
543.16:13	Thor-	Thorstan's,
568.17:4	Thorsman, (
609.26:5	thorly	He odda be thorly well ashamed of himself
626.28:8	Thorror,	, by Thorror,



(**Global Gloss:**)

Frey, or **Freyja**

(→ Friday, the fifth day of the week in English)

(**Freyja** - Goddess of Love, Sexuality, Fertility and Battle.)

(Consort: **Óðr**)

(Sometimes taken for being a 'male god'...)

Frey

GLASHEEN. *Census 3*.
page 100

Address

Segment FW

Comments

211.04:4

frey;

231.13:1

frey-

335.15:7+10

frey of the fray!

356.17:9

-frey.

582.26:7

Humpfrey,



(**Global Gloss:**)

Volva, or **Völur**, or **Vör**

(Goddess(es) of Wisdom...)

(Sometimes taken collectively...)

Völur practiced **seiðir**, **spá** and **galdr**, practices which encompassed shamanism, sorcery, prophecy and other forms of indigenous magic. **Seiðr** in particular had connotations of **ergi** (unmanliness).

Historical and mythological depictions of **völur** show that they were held in high esteem and believed to possess such powers that even the father of the gods, Odin himself, consulted a **völva** to learn what the future had in store for the gods. Such an account is preserved in the **Völuspá**, which is roughly translated as **Prophecy of the Völva**.

In addition to the unnamed seeress (possibly identical with **Heiðr**) in **Völuspá**, other examples of **völur** in Norse literature include **Gróa** in **Svipdagsmál**, Þórbjörgr in the *Saga of Eric the Red*, and *Huld* in for instance *Ynglinga saga*.

The **völur** were not considered to be harmless. The goddess who was most skilled in magic was **Freyja**, and she was not only a goddess of love, but also a warlike divinity who caused screams of anguish, blood and death, and what Freyja performed in Asgard, the world of the gods, the **völur** tried to perform in Midgard, the world of men. The



weapon of the völvá was not the spear, the axe or the sword, but instead they were held to influence battles with different means, and one of them was the wand.

Freja herself was the most prominent völvá of them all. **The völvur were not considered to be harmless. The goddess who was most skilled in magic was indeed Freyja. She was A PROPHETESS !**

Volva

GLASHEEN, *Census 3*.

Address	Segment FW	Comments
270.25:2	,volve	
297.27:7	vulve	
318.33:3	wolving the ulvertones	(Völva : the wise woman of the <i>Voluspá</i> , or <i>The Poetic Edda</i>) + (Wolfe Tone (1763-1795) : the Irish trouble-maker...)
482.07:5	Vulva! Vulva! Vulva! Vulva!	(N.B. Very strong sexual conotation!)
565.05:4	wolvertones.	(Völva tones) (wolf tones) (→ wolverine E: glutton ...)
565.05:5	Ulvos! Ulvos!	(Wolves! Wolves!) (ulve D: wolves) (Völva! Völva!) (→ Voluspá of the Poetic Edda (Völva, or Sybil, is called from the lower regions to learn the fate of the gods from her; and she tells them about Ragnarok ('the day of the downfall of the Gods'))))



(**Global Gloss:**)

Loki

(‘The God of Mischief and Evil’)

(Sometimes he is also called The *Trickster and Giant of Mischief*.)

(**Consort:** Sigyn (also called Saeter)

Loki

GLASHEEN. *Census 3.*

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Address

Segment FW

Comments

013.13:8

.Lokk

051.26:3

,lokil

221.09:7

loki-

237.22:7

loki,

326.22:4

so hworefor the thokkurs pokker

(saa hvorfor Pokker **D**: so why the Devil) (→ **Loki**: the Devil of Norse Mythology) (→ *The Eddas*)

326.35:11

Lukky

597.24:1

Lok!



(**Global Gloss:**)

Ragnarok:

(‘The Day of the Downfall of the Gods’)

(→ ? ≈ ? ≈ → The Apocalypse → The Book of Revelations
....(the last Book of the New Testament))

Ragnarok

ATHERTON, p 220cd

Address	Segment FW	Comments
019.04:7	ragnar rocks	
064.03:7	raglar rock	
089.17:11	rognarised	(recognised) + (Ragnarok : ‘the Day of the downfall of the Gods’)
:11	reglar rack	(Ragnarok)
170.24:1	the rending of the rocks	
221.23:7	Rocknarrag.	
221.32:1	Rock rent.	
258.02:1	gttrdmrng.	(→ G : Götterdämmerung) (→ in manner of Arabic & Hebrew script, with vowels left out)
339.10:10	raglanrock	(rock S Rock G : jacket) (raglan-sleeved coat ≈ Lord Raglan coat) (→ Ragnarok)



388.34:4	regnumrockery	(→ Ragnarok)
416.36:4	ragnowrock	(Ragnarock)
424.22:1	rackingarockar!	(very last part of the last Centum— Number Ten — , the one with 101 letters)



IN THE SAME SERIES:

Joyce Lexicography:

1. The **Romanian** Lexicon of *Finnegans Wake*.
2. Helmut Bonheim's **German** Lexicon of *Finnegans Wake*.

In preparation:

Extracts from the **overall Romance** Lexicon of *Finnegans Wake*.





James Atherton

The Books at the Wake.

A Study of Literary Allusions in James Joyce's *Finnegans Wake*.

Chapter Thirteen. The Eddas. (from page 218 to page 223)

*The Books at the Wake. A Study of Literary Allusions in James Joyce's **Finnegans Wake**.* Published by Southern Illinois University Press, Carbondale and Edwardsville. 1959. 308 pages.



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CHAPTER 13

The Eddas

'eddaying back to them' (389.21)

Frank Budgen was the first to write about Joyce's use of the Eddas in an article called 'James Joyce's *Work in Progress* and Old Norse Poetry' which appeared first in *transition* and afterwards in *An Exagmination*. Joyce must have thought well of this essay for he told Miss Weaver that he hoped to have it translated and published in a Danish or Swedish review.¹ Budgen says that he can 'see a kinship' between Joyce and 'heathen Scandinavia'² and suggests that the Mutt and Jute episode (pp. 16–18) presents a kind of parallel to the *Voluspo*. 'In the Edda', he writes, 'we find the same sense of continuous creation as in Joyce's *Work in Progress*. The world and the Gods were doomed but phoenix like they were to rise again . . . Thor's hammer fell into the mighty hands of his two sons . . . In *Work in Progress* the poet's imagination seems one with racial memory. Human society in its groups, tribes, nations, races, searches the earth and its legends for the story of its beginning.'³ It is in this sense, as the attempt of the Norse people to describe the creation of the world, that Joyce uses the Eddas.

There are also many references to the Sagas, indeed the *Wake* itself is once described as 'this Eyrawyggla saga' (48.16). This is a good description for it refers to the *Eyrbyggja saga*, a title which Morris translated as *The Ere-landers Saga*, and 'Ere' would be near enough to Eire or Erin for Joyce's purposes. The saga itself describes how an increasing number of 'undead' who were causing trouble by their hauntings were finally laid by holding a court over them and passing judgement upon them. Joyce probably had this in mind when he wrote about the trial of Shaun. The *Heimskringla* is being named in 'a waast wizzard all of whirlworlds' (17.28) for its title is derived from *Kringla heimsins*, 'the world's circle', and there are other references to this

¹ *Letters*, p. 281. Letter dated '28 May 1929'.

² *An Exagmination*, p. 37.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 40.



THE EDDAS

work.¹ Joyce also adds many romantic details. For example in his introduction to the Mutt and Jute episode which Budgen said paralleled the *Voluspo* we are told that 'it is slaking nuncheon out of some thing's brain pan' (15.33). This reflects 'a conception of the viking which appealed to romantic taste in England, an incredibly heroic viking, completely indifferent to death, eager to enter Valhalla and drink beer from the skulls of his enemies . . . The detail of drinking from skulls made an especial appeal, and for a long time few writers could mention a viking without telling the strange fashion of his drinking . . . Horace Walpole and Southey prate of it, Percy has it in the *Dying Ode of Ragnar*, and Matthew Arnold in *Balder Dead*. The originator was Olafsson who mistranslated the lines of the *Krahmal* . . .'² The lines in question contain a kenning for horn cups, 'from curved branches of skulls' which was mistakenly translated as 'the skulls of his victims'. Joyce's account of Mutt and Jute is more than half parody and he includes this discredited detail to add to the fun. It is pretty certain that he would use E. V. Gordon's *Introduction to Old Norse*, from which I have quoted the account of the origin and progress of the mistake, for it is the standard book on the Old Norse language for English readers, and—as Patricia Hutchins says—'Joyce went to infinite trouble over his work. One day Mrs. Joyce arrived in my room . . . "You have Norwegian friends, haven't you? Will you ask them to get this book from Oslo—my husband wants it at any price?"'³ Unfortunately it is not stated what the book is, and Budgen's essay mentions no work in Norse except the Eddas. 'Norse made easy' (314.27) may refer to Gordon's book, and 'Gordon' (392.34) to the author.

The Eddas are named in the *Wake* quite often. On one occasion, when they are combined with the *Arabian Nights*, an explanation of their title is mentioned. This is in 'unthowsent and wonst nice or in eddas and oddes bokes' (597.5). One suggested derivation for the word *edda* is from the genitive of 'Oddi',⁴ the name of a settlement in the south-west of Iceland where Snorri Sturlason and Saemund the Wise, the two who are thought to have compiled the Eddas, are traditionally said to have lived. But there is no certainty about the composition of the Eddas. 'How did it but all come eddaying back to them' (389.21) wonders Joyce.

¹ See Appendix, p. 283, 'Sturlason, Snorri'.

² E. V. Gordon, *An Introduction to Old Norse*. Oxford: The Clarendon Press, 1927, p. lxxi.

³ Patricia Hutchins, *James Joyce's World*, p. 156.

⁴ See H. E. Bellows (Trans.), *The Poetic Edda*. New York: The American-Scandinavian Foundation, 1923, p. xvi.



THE SACRED BOOKS

Runes are mentioned occasionally. 'He who runes may rede it on all fours' (18.5), and 'But the world, mind, is, was and will be writing its own wrunes for ever' (19.35). Runes were often used for magical purposes. E. V. Gordon says, 'An event might be brought to pass if it were cut in runes which were inlaid with blood while charms were recited.'¹ Joyce had opinions of his own about the magical power of words, and he mentions both the Nordic runes and the Egyptian 'words of power'. The Norse name for the runic alphabet is used once by Joyce in 'Futhorc' (18.3), which comes just after Mutt and Jute have abruptly vanished. Joyce is following his usual practice of grouping his chosen scraps of material round a focal point. In this case the focal point is the dialogue between Mutt and Jute, and it may be presumed that the scraps of Norse are intended to warn the reader that the passage is intended to be Nordic. Budgen tells us that the sudden ending of the dialogue is similar to the sinking into the ground of the Volva at the end of the *Voluspö*: 'And as the unwilling Sybil sinks to the underworld and the old giant forfeits his wagered head and the god departs, so the familiar spirits of this river valley become again silent and immobile.'²

One of the scraps of Old Norse is the name of the runic letter, *thorn*, mentioned in 'thick is for thorn' (19.6). It is characteristic of the demands that Joyce makes on his readers that he expects them to know the origin of the symbol as a rune and not think it merely an Anglo-Saxon letter. Another word first used in this passage is Ragnarok, which is the name given in the Eddas to the day of the downfall of the gods. It is first used in the *Wake* as 'Right rank ragnarocks' (19.4). Norse and Ragnarok are mentioned again when someone knocks at the door in an attempt to waken H.C.E. The noise becomes 'the noise of guns playing Delandy is cartager on the raglar rock to Duly'n' (64.2). But it is also a carter named Delaney on the rocky road to Dublin. The Ragnarok motif is, I think, repeated in 'the rending of the rocks' (170.24). At the beginning of the Mime chapter it recurs as 'Rocknarrag' (221.23) followed by 'Rock rent' (221.32). It is repeated, together with a mention of Snorri Sturlason, in 'Sealand Snorres. Rendningrocks roguesreckning reigns. Gwds with gurs are gtttrdmrng' (257.36). The last word here is a disemvowelled version of the German equivalent of Ragnarok: Götterdämmerung. The last appearance of the word in the *Wake* is at the end of the attempt Shaun makes to copy the hundred-lettered word of the thunder, and here it becomes 'rackinarockar!'

¹ E. V. Gordon, *Introduction to Old Norse*, p. 162.

² *An Exagmination*, p. 45.



THE EDDAS

Thor's for yo!' (424.22). Ragnarok has no place in the *Wake* after this for several reasons: we are no longer in a 'Divine' period according to Vico's theories; we are in a Christian, rather than pre-Christian period; the falls have occurred and the main remaining business is to describe the resurrection. Shaun's thunder-word contains the name of Thor's hammer, 'Molnir', and the names of Loki or Surt, and Fenris, the wolf who was the most dangerous of Loki's children, who, together with their father, will attack the gods on the day of their downfall. Midgard, which is the home of mortals, is named as 'mudgaard' in the same hundred-lettered word (257.36).

Another passage which contains references to the Norse gods is the letter written by Issy which is appended as a note to the 'Night Lessons' chapter. She writes 'I learned all the runes of the gamest game ever from my old nourse Asa. A most adventuring trot is her and she vicking well knowed them all heartswise and fourwords . . . bolt the thor. Auden' (279, note). 'Asa' is frequently used as the English for the Norse word for gods, *Æsir*. Incidentally there is another strand in the connection Joyce makes between god and the donkey in the Old Norse word for god—which is *Ass*. It will be noticed that Issy also mentions the name of Thor who was the most popular god in Norse mythology and who causes the thunder. He is named very frequently in the *Wake*—thirty times at least. His father Odin is named seven or eight times. But, of course, these names are not necessarily connected with the Eddas.

But there are many indications that Joyce did make use of the Eddas. The word 'daysent' (578.14) includes the name of George Webbe Dasent who translated the *Prose Edda* into English. It is followed—about a page later—by 'brought Thawland within Har danger' (579.28). 'Thawland' here probably means the land of Thor and 'Har' is the name of the god Odin when he answers the questions in the *Prose Edda*. It is probably meant in 'a most adventuring trot is har' (279, note 1). There is also a pun on Hardanger—the name of a fjord—in the same line. One question and answer has many echoes in the *Wake*. It is: 'Then said Gangleri: What is the headseat or holiest stead of the Gods? Har answers: That is at Yggdrasil's ash, there must the Gods hold their doom every day . . . The Ash is of all trees best and biggest, its boughs are spread over the whole world, and stand above heaven; three roots of the tree hold it up and stand wide apart.'¹ This is connected in the *Wake* with all the other important trees, particularly the Tree of

¹ (G. W. Dasent), *The Prose of Younger Edda commonly ascribed to Snorri Sturlason translated from the Old Norse by George Webbe Dasent*. Stockholm and London, 1842, pp. 16–17.



THE SACRED BOOKS

Knowledge and the tree from which the Cross was made. The theme is given its chief expression in the chapter in the third book which combines an inquest and a spiritualist séance to find why 'Pure Yawn lay low' (474.1). The question is asked: '—There used to be a tree stuck up?' (503.30). We are told that it was 'high and holy' (504.2). It is then asked '... how grand ... is this preeminent giant ... I would like to hear ... what you know ... about our sovereign beingstalk ...' (504.16). The tree is also Jack's beanstalk—it reaches up to the sky. We are given a full account of it. The word 'eggdrizzlies' (504.35) connects it with Yggdrasil. There are 'hermits of the desert barking their infernal shins over her trilateral roots' (505.4) which are the three roots of the tree as well as the Hebrew language St. Jerome struggled with. But in the *Wake* the tree conceals within its branches the tempting snake as 'snakedst-tu-naughsy' (505.7), proving that this is the Tree of Knowledge. Its leaves are 'sinsinsinning since the night of time' (505.9), telling us that it is also the tree whose branches are tapping against the window of the inn at Chapelizod where the publican is asleep. Adam sat at the foot of this tree 'to put his own nickname on every toad, duck, and herring before the climber clomb aloft, doing the midhill of their park, flattering his bitter hoolft with her conconundrums' (506.1). This echoes Genesis 2:19, 'And Adam gave names to all cattle ...' and the following verses about the serpent. Finally the tree becomes the Cross as the questions and answers evoke the negro spiritual, 'Was you there when they lagged um through the coombe?—Wo wo! Psalmtimes it grauws on me to ramble, ramble, ramble' (506.11). It is the family tree of all mankind; this is the reason for the references it contains to Darwin and his family and his books,¹ but all the time it is Yggdrasil.

The authors of *A Skeleton Key to Finnegans Wake* describe fully the use which Joyce makes of the Ginnunga-gap, which is, as they say, 'the name given in the Icelandic *Eddas* to the interval of timeless formlessness between world aeons'.² Joyce has a 'ginnandgo gap between antediluvius and annadominant' (14.16). Many Old Norse words are used, especially in the first book of the *Wake*. For example, 'fjaell' (261.3) which means 'mountain', and 'lokker' (270.21), which is from a word meaning 'an allurer', *Svara*, the old Norse for 'to answer' may underlie the unexplained word 'swaradid' (22.11, etc.) or 'swaradeed' (312.2) which is used several times in the *Wake*. Joyce also made use of the typical trope of the *Eddas*, *kenning*, and mentions it on one occasion,

¹ See Appendix, p. 244, Darwin, Charles.

² *A Skeleton Key to Finnegans Wake*, p. 45, note 2.



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'keen his kenning' (313.31). This is in the Norwegian Captain passage where H.C.E. is Odin, as is shown by his ravens: 'old cawcaws huggin and munin for his strict privatear' (327.36), for these are Huginn (Mind) and Muninn (Memory)—Odin's ravens from the Eddas.



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untranslatable jingle

Valdemar

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vi durst

viking

Völva : deity in Norse Mythology

Völva! Völva!

waits on somebody

weapons

Wednesday

Wehrmacht

Woden

wooden warning

word

world-tree

you speak the Danes' language



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