

The Vikings in Notebook VI.B.45

Ian MacArthur and Viviana Mirela Braslasu

In “*How the ‘offspring of vikings’ went ‘east-viking’*” Viviana Mirela Braslasu and Robbert-Jan Henkes provided a solid background to Joyce’s use of Allen Mawer’s book, *The Vikings*, published in the Cambridge Manuals of Science and Literature (Cambridge University Press, 1913). The article exploring the notes in VI.B.7 and VI.B.46 was published in GENETIC JOYCE STUDIES – Issue 16 (Spring 2016) and it can be accessed online at: http://www.geneticjoycestudies.org/articles/GJS16/GJS16_Braslasu_Henkes_mawer.

In the introduction to the ‘*East Vikings’ Notes* Robbert-Jan Henkes asked a question: “Why did Joyce return to *The Vikings*, thirteen years after his first jottings, only to annotate one chapter?” The new cluster transcribed below answers that question: Joyce returned to *The Vikings* to annotate more than one chapter. His jottings towards the end of one of the notebooks he was compiling at the time, catalogued as VI.B.45, complement and follow the notes previously identified in notebook VI.B.46. In terms of source citation, these entries start on page 133 in the notebook and end on page 137, and they cover four chapters: Chapter VIII – Viking Civilisation to Chapter XII – Scandinavian Influence in the Empire and Iceland.

The new Vikings index comprises both entries that Joyce harvested for the first time (from pages 83 up to 113 in the source), as well as notes that he had jotted down in notebook VI.B.7 (pages 158-60 and 169, respectively), but he had never used. With the exception of: ‘inhales fumes through cloth’, ‘Gillis’, ‘wait till wind fills sails’, ‘bloody grooved sword’, ‘corselet’, ‘when high seat pillars landed’, ‘trilobed’, ‘cornelian’, ‘grave chamber’, ‘till’ and ‘fence it, speaker’, all the other notes were red-deleted and entered the drafts of *Finnegans Wake* at the beginning of 1938.

From the evidence we could trace in the three notebooks—VI.B.7, VI.B.46 and VI.B.45, Joyce returned to *The Vikings* to annotate five chapters. Why only five chapters? Further research will be needed to answer this question, too.

VI.B.45.133

(l) ‘S P C C bornokarl

The Vikings 84: Children were tossed on the point of the spear and the Viking leader who discouraged the custom was nicknamed *barnokarl*, i.e. children’s friend.

MS 47478-342, ScrPrTMA: ^+Barneycarroll, a precedent for the prodection of curiosity from children.+^ | *JJA* 53:321 | Feb 1938 | II.2§1.13/2.11/3.13/5.3-6.5/7.4/8.14/9.12 | *FW* 285.F.2.2

(m) ‘Rurik 800 wh

The Vikings 85: In Ireland we hear of what seem to have been veritable harems, while in Russia we are told of the great grandson of Rurik, the founder of the Russian kingdom, that he had more than 800 concubines, though we may perhaps suspect the influence of Oriental custom in this case.

MS 47478-342, ScrPrBMA: [^]A pfurty pscore of ru[^]+de[^]ric rossies comcubined for his divelsion.+[^] | *JJA* 53:321 | Feb 1938 | II.2§1.13/2.11/3.13/5.3-6.5/7.4/8.14/9.12 | *FW* 285.F.3.3

VI.B.45.134

(a) [^]bloodeagle

The Vikings 83-4: The custom of cutting the blood-eagle (i.e. cutting the ribs in the shape of an eagle and pulling the lungs through the opening) was a well-known form of vengeance taken on the slayer of one's father if captured in battle, and is illustrated in the story [83] of the sons of Ragnarr Loðbrók himself.

MS 47476b-291, PrPrIns: remembering your shapes and sizes [^]+primesigned in the full of your dress, bloodeagle waistcoat and all, remembering your shapes and sizes+[^] | *JJA* 50:033 | early 1938 | I.1§1.8/2.8 | *FW* 024.29

(b) inhales fumes through cloth >

(c) [^]cups of memory

The Vikings 88: At the great autumn festival at Lade when the cups of memory were drunk, Earl Sigurd signed a cup to Odin, but the king made the sign of the cross over his cup. Earl Sigurd pacified popular clamour by saying that the king had made the sign of the hammer and consecrated the cup to Thor. The next day the king would not eat the horse-flesh used in their offerings nor drink the blood from it: the people were angry and the king compromised by inhaling the steam from the offering through a linen cloth placed over the sacrificial kettle, but no one was satisfied and at the next winter-feast the king had to eat some bits of horse-liver and to drink crossless all the cups of memory.

MS 47476a-147v, ScrPrILA: [^]+[^]with over the bowls of memory with a pledge till the drengs,+[^] in the Salmon House.+[^] | *JJA* 49:318 | early 1938 | I.1§1.7/2.7 | *FW* 025.13

(d) [^]bury below tidemark

The Vikings 89: Among the settlers in Iceland who came from the West were many Christians, and Auðr herself gave orders at her death that she should be buried on the sea-shore below the tide-mark, rather than lie in unhallowed ground.

MS 47478-330, ScrPrBMA: [^]+Jussive smirte and ye mermon answerth from his bellyingplace below the tightmark, Gotahelv!+[^] | *JJA* 53:309 | Feb 1938 | II.2§1.13/2.11/3.13/5.3-6.5/7.4/8.14/9.12 | *FW* 262.F.1-2

(e) [^]primesigning

The Vikings 91: Even on formal lines the Church had to admit of compromise, as for example in the practice of *prime-signing*, whereby when Vikings visited Christian lands as traders, or entered the service of Christian kings for payment, they often allowed themselves to be signed with the cross, which secured their admission to intercourse with Christian communities, but left them free to hold the faith which pleased them best.

MS 47476a-148, ScrPrILA: ^+^+primesigned in the full of your dress+^ remembering your shapes and sizes+^+^ | *JJA* 49:320 | early 1938 | I.1§1.7/2.7 | *FW* 024.28

(f) 'Eddams & aves

The Vikings 93: It is to the Viking age that we owe the poems of the older Edda, that storehouse of Norse mythology and cosmogony. They are almost purely heathen in sentiment, and yet one feels that it could only be in an age when belief in the old gods was passing away that the authors of these poems could have struck those notes of detachment, irony, and even of burlesque, which characterise so many of them.

MS 47476a-183, ScrPrRMA: ^+Ere ore or ire in Aarlund. Or you Dair's Hair or you Diggin Missus or your horde of orts and oriorts to garble a garthen of Odin and the lost paladays when all the eddams ended with aves. Armen. The doun is theirs and still to see for menags if he strikes a lousaforitch 2[...] +^ | *JJA* 49:387 | early 1938 | I.3§1.10/2.10/3.10 | *FW* 069.10-11

(g) Gillis { 'called the Russian / (he went there)

The Vikings 97: On a certain occasion a wealthy merchant named Gille (the name is Celtic), surnamed the Russian because of his many journeys to that country, set up his booth in the market and received a visit from the Icelander Höskuldr who was anxious to buy a female slave. Gille drew back a curtain dividing off the inner part of the tent and showed Höskuldr twelve female slaves. Höskuldr bought one and she proved to be an Irish king's daughter who had been made captive by Viking raiders.

MS 47476a-148, ScrPrILA: ^+We calls him the journeyall Buggaloffs since he went Jerusalemfaring.+^ | *JJA* 49:320 | early 1938 | I.1§1.7/2.7 | *FW* 026.03-04

(h) 'Gotaelv (3 Ks)

The Vikings 96: The chief trading centres were the twin towns of Slesvík-Hedeby in Denmark, Skiringssalr in S.W. Norway, and Björkö, Sigtuna and the island of Gothland in Sweden, while an important market was held periodically at Bohuslän on the Götaelv, at a place were [sic] the boundaries of the three northern kingdoms met.

MS 47478-330, ScrPrBMA: ^+Jussive smirte and ye mermon answerth from his bellyingplace below the tightmark, Gotahelv!+^ | *JJA* 53:309 | Feb 1938 | II.2§1.13/2.11/3.13/5.3-6.5/7.4/8.14/9.12 | *FW* 262.F.2

(i) 'soft, youthful, bright / matchless girls / their silkclad / blooming W [young] / active wellformed / & handsome boys / large

The Vikings 97-8: They captured too 'their soft, youthful, bright, matchless girls: their blooming silk-clad young women: and their [97] active, large, and well formed boys.'

MS 47476a-223, ScrPrRMA: ^+while satisfied that soft youthful bright matchless girls should bosom into fine silkclad joyous blooming young women is not so pleased that heavy swearsome strong-smelling irregularshaped men should blottout active handsome wellformed frankeyed boys;+^ | *JJA* 49:469 | early 1938 | I.6§1.8/2.5/3.11/4.7 | *FW* 134.23-26

VI.B.45.135

(a) 'Jerusalemfarer >

MS 47476a-148, ScrPrILA: ^+We calls him the journeyall Buggaloffs since he went Jerusalemfaring.+^ | *JJA* 49:320 | early 1938 | I.1§1.7/2.7 | *FW* 026.04

(b) wait till wind fills / sails

The Vikings 100: There we may note the parti-coloured sail with its variegated stripes, and the rich carving of stem and stern. These magnificent sails were a source of much pride to their possessors, and the story is told of Sigurd Jerusalem-farer that on his way home from Jerusalem to Constantinople he lay for half-a-month off Cape Malea, waiting for a side wind, so that his sails might be set lengthwise along the ship and so be better seen by those standing on shore as he sailed up to Constantinople.

(c) bloody/grooved/ sword

Note: For the source see (d) below.

(d) corselet

The Vikings 101: In battle the weapons of defence were helmet, corselet and shield. The shields were of wood with a heavy iron boss in the centre. The corselets were made of iron rings, leather, or thick cloth. The weapons of offence were mainly sword, spear and battle-axe. The sword was of the two-edged type and usually had a shallow depression along the middle of the blade, known as the blood-channel.

(e) when high seat pillars / landed

The Vikings 104: Prominent in the chieftain's hall stood the carved pillars which supported his high-seat and were considered sacred. When some of the settlers first sailed to Iceland they threw overboard their high-seat pillars which they had brought with them, and chose as the site of their new abode the place where these pillars were cast ashore.

(f) trilobed 'brooch

The Vikings 105: The most characteristic of Viking ornaments is undoubtedly the brooch. It was usually oval in shape and the concave surface was covered with a framework of knobs and connecting bands, which divided it into a series of 'fields' (to use a heraldic term), which could themselves be decorated with the characteristic ornamentation of the period. The commonest form of oval brooch was that with nine knobs on a single plate, but in the later examples the plate is often doubled. The

brooches themselves were of bronze, the knobs usually of silver with silver wire along the edge of the brooch. These knobs have now often disappeared and the bronze has become dull with verdigris, so that it is difficult to form an idea of their original magnificence. The oval brooches were used to fasten the outer mantle and were usually worn in pairs, either on the breast or on the shoulders, and examples of them have been found from Russia in the East to Ireland on the West. Other types of brooch are also found—straight-armed, trilobed and round. Such brooches were often worn in the middle of the bosom a little below the oval ones.

The Vikings 107: One of the finest brooches preserved to us from this period is of Frankish workmanship— a magnificent trilobed brooch of gold with acanthus-leaf ornamentation.

MS 47476a-218, ScrPrRMA: ^+; from zoomorphology to omnianimalism he is brooched by the spin of a coin;+^ | *JJA* 49:459 | early 1938 | I.6§1.8/2.5/3.11/4.7 | *FW* 127.14

(g) cornelian

The Vikings 104: In clothing and adornment there can be no question that our Viking forefathers had attained a high standard of luxury. Any visitor to the great national museums at Copenhagen, Stockholm or Christiania must be impressed by the wealth of personal ornaments displayed before him: magnificent brooches of silver and bronze, arm-rings and neck-rings of gold and silver, large beads of silver, glass, rock-crystal, amber and cornelian.

(h) gravechamber >

(i) 'ship >

MS 47476a-148, ScrPrILA: ^+Howe of the shipmen, steep wall+^ | *JJA* 49:320 | early 1938 | I.1§1.7/2.7 | *FW* 026.23

(j) 'full dress >

MS 47476a-148, ScrPrILA: ^+primesigned in the full of your dress+^ | *JJA* 49:320 | early 1938 | I.1§1.7/2.7 | *FW* 024.29

(k) 'suttee

The Vikings 108-9: A large how was very necessary in the well-known ship-burial when the dead man (or woman) was placed in a grave-chamber on board his ship and the ship was drawn on land and buried within a how. Men and women alike were buried in full dress, and the men usually have all their weapons with them. In the latter case weapons tend to take the place of articles of domestic use such as are found in the graves of an earlier period, and the change points to a new conception of the future life. It is now a life in which warriors feast with Odin in Valhalla on benches that are [108] covered with corselets. A careful examination of Norwegian graves has proved fairly definitely the existence of the custom of 'suttee' during the Viking period and the evidence of the

Arab historian Ibn Fadhlān seems to show that the same custom prevailed among the Rûs. Horses, dogs, hawks and other animals were often buried with their masters, and the remains of such, burned or unburned, have frequently been found.

MS 47476b-291, PrPrIns: ^+you buy in the soottee stores.+^ | *JJA* 50:033 | early 1938 | I.1§1.8/2.8 | *FW* 025.03

(l) 'treasure pyre

The Vikings 110: When the fire destroyed the body, the king commanded his followers to walk round the pyre and chant a lament, making rich offerings of weapons, gold and treasure, so that the fire might mount the higher in honour of the great king.

MS 47476a-147v, ScrPrILA: ^+the whole treasure of the pyre+^ | *JJA* 49:318 | early 1938 | I.1§1.7/2.7 | *FW* 024.33

(m) ^xsloping straight / runes

The Vikings 111: The runic alphabet itself was the invention of an earlier age. It is based chiefly on the old Roman alphabet with such modifications of form and symbol as were necessitated by the different sounds in the Teutonic tongues and by the use of such unyielding materials as wood and stone. Straight lines were preferred to curved ones and sloping to horizontal.

MS 47478-339, ScrPrBMA: ^+, slapping my straights till the sloping ruins, postillion, postallion,+^ | *JJA* 53:318 | Feb 1938 | II.2§1.13/2.11/3.13/5.3-6.5/7.4/8.14/9.12 | *FW* 279.F.28

(n) 'Northumbrian Road / to the Fiv[e]s borough

The Vikings 123: Of the districts occupied by Scandinavian settlers in England the ones which show their presence most strongly are Cumberland, Westmorland, North Lancashire and Yorkshire in the old kingdom of Northumbria and the district of the Five Boroughs in the midlands.

MS 47476a-147v, ScrPrILA: ^+, the North Umbrian; ^+and+^ the Fivs Barrow, and Waddlings Raid and the Bower Moore+^ | *JJA* 49:318 | early 1938 | I.1§1.7/2.7 | *FW* 024.19-20

VI.B.45.136

(a) 'gill (ravine)

The Vikings 124: -GILL. O.N. *gil*, deep narrow glen with a stream at the bottom.

Note: O.N. *Old Norse*.

MS 47478-339, ScrPrLMA: ^+We have wounded our way on foe his prince till that force in the gill is faint afarred and the face in the treebark feigns afar.+^ | *JJA* 53:318 | Feb 1938 | II.2§1.13/2.11/3.13/5.3-6.5/7.4/8.14/9.12 | *FW* 278.26

(b) 'force

The Vikings 124: -FORCE. O.N. *fors*, waterfall.

MS 47478-339, ScrPrLMA: ^+We have wounded our way on foe his prince till that force in the gill is faint afarred and the face in the treebark feigns afar.+^ | *JJA* 53:318 | Feb 1938 | II.2§1.13/2.11/3.13/5.3-6.5/7.4/8.14/9.12 | *FW* 278.26

(c) **'old holmsted >**

MS 47476a-149v, ScrPrILA: ^+, in the old holmsted here+^ | *JJA* 49:322 | early 1938 | I.1§1.7/2.7 | *FW* 026.26

(d) **'keld water >**

MS 47476a-147v, ScrPrILA: ^+by the keld water+^ | *JJA* 49:318 | early 1938 | I.1§1.7/2.7 | *FW* 024.31

(e) **'lund (grove) >**

MS 47476a-183, ScrPrRMA: ^+Ere ore or ire in Aarlund. Or you Dair's Hair or you Diggin Missus or your horde of orts and oriorts to garble a garthen of Odin and the lost paladays when all the eddams ended with aves. Armen? The doun is theirs and still to see for menags if he strikes a lousaforitch 2[...] +^ | *JJA* 49:387 | early 1938 | I.3§1.10/2.10/3.10 | *FW* 069.08

(f) **'raise (cairn)**

The Vikings 124: -HOLM. O.N. *holmr*, small island especially in a bay, creek, or river. In England its meaning was further developed and it often means 'low-lying level ground on the borders of a river or stream.' Now often concealed in the suffix -ham.

-KELD. O.N. *kelda*, well, spring.

-LUND, -lound. O.N. *lundr*, grove. Now often corrupted to -land in English place-names.

-MIRE. O.N. *myrr*, moor, bog, swamp.

-RAISE. O.N. *hreysi*, cairn.

?47476a-174, ScrPrTMA: ^+[...] What regnans raised the rains have levelled [...] +^ | *JJA* 49:369 | early 1938 | I.3§1.10/2.10/3.10 | *FW* 057.01

(g) **'scars in the sea & / the sky >**

MS 47476a-223, ScrPrRMA: ^+; beckburn brooked with wath, scale scarred by scow;+^ | *JJA* 49:469 | early 1938 | I.6§1.8/2.5/3.11/4.7 | *FW* 134.30

(h) **'scale >**

MS 47476a-223, ScrPrRMA: ^+; beckburn brooked with wath, scale scarred by scow;+^ | *JJA* 49:469 | early 1938 | I.6§1.8/2.5/3.11/4.7 | *FW* 134.30

(i) **'scout (cave) >**

MS 47476a-219, ScrPrRMA: ^+; mountunmighty, faunonfleetfoot; plank in our platform, blank in our scouturn; hidal, in carucates he is enumerated, hold as an earl, he counts; shipshaped phrase of buglooking words with a form like the easing moments of

a graminivorous; to our dooms brought he law, our manoirs he made his vill of;+^ | *JJA* 49:461 | early 1938 | I.6§1.8/2.5/3.11/4.7 | *FW* 128.05

(j) ***r*scow (wood) >**

MS 47476a-223, ScrPrRMA: ^+; beckburn brooked with wath, scale scarred by scow;+^ | *JJA* 49:469 | early 1938 | I.6§1.8/2.5/3.11/4.7 | *FW* 134.30

(k) ***r*with (wood) >**

MS 47476a-223, ScrPrRMA: ^+; beckburn brooked with wath, scale scarred by scow;+^ | *JJA* 49:469 | early 1938 | I.6§1.8/2.5/3.11/4.7 | *FW* 134.30

(l) ***r*wath (ford)**

The Vikings 125: -SCALE. O.N. *skali*, house. This word is Norse rather than Danish.

-SCAR, -skear, -skerry. O.N. *sker*, isolated rock in the sea.

-SCOUT. O.N. *skúti*, cave formed by jutting rocks.

-SCOUGH, -scow. O.N. *skógr*, wood.[...]

-WITH. O.N. *viðr*, a wood.

-WATH. O.N. *vað*, a ford.

MS 47476a-223, ScrPrRMA: ^+; beckburn brooked with wath, scale scarred by scow;+^ | *JJA* 49:469 | early 1938 | I.6§1.8/2.5/3.11/4.7 | *FW* 134.30

(m) ***r*beechburnbeckbrook**

The Vikings 123: -BECK. O.N. *bekkr*, brook, small stream of water.

The Vikings 127-8: The small streams are [127] ‘burns’ and not ‘becks’ the Wansbeck being a corruption of an earlier *Wanespike*.

When we cross into co. Durham the tributaries of the Wear vary between ‘burn’ and ‘beck’ but by the time we reach the Tees these have all become becks. Beechburn Beck, a tributary of the Wear, shows how a Scandinavian term could be attached to an English name, when its own meaning was neglected or forgotten.

MS 47476a-223, ScrPrRMA: ^+; beckburn brooked with wath, scale scarred by scow;+^ | *JJA* 49:469 | early 1938 | I.6§1.8/2.5/3.11/4.7 | *FW* 134.29-30

(n) **till**

The Vikings 130: To Scandinavian influence we owe the pronouns *they*, *them* and *their*, the adjectives *same* and *both*, the *fro* in *to* and *fro* and possibly the auxiliary *are* and the preposition *till*.

VI.B.45.137

(a) ***r*hidal, carucal vs / — ?**

The Vikings 132-3: There are traces of a duodecimal assessment in the two N.E. hundreds of [132] Northamptonshire, in Lancashire a hidal assessment has been superimposed upon an original carucal one.

MS 47476a-219, ScrPrRMA: ^+; mountunmighty, faunonfleetfoot; plank in our platform, blank in our scouturn; hidal, in carucates he is enumerated, hold as an earl, he counts; shipshaped phrase of buglooking words with a form like the easing moments of a graminivorous; to our dooms brought he law, our manoirs he made his vill of;+^ | *JJA* 49:461 | early 1938 | I.6§1.8/2.5/3.11/4.7 | *FW* 128.05

(b) 'manor, vill & sokeland >

MS 47476a-219, ScrPrRMA: ^+; mountunmighty, faunonfleetfoot; plank in our platform, blank in our scouturn; hidal, in carucates he is enumerated, hold as an earl, he counts; shipshaped phrase of buglooking words with a form like the easing moments of a graminivorous; to our dooms brought he law, our manoirs he made his vill of;+^ | *JJA* 49:461 | early 1938 | I.6§1.8/2.5/3.11/4.7 | *FW* 128.08

(c) 'hold, earl, >

MS 47476a-219, ScrPrRMA: ^+; mountunmighty, faunonfleetfoot; plank in our platform, blank in our scouturn; hidal, in carucates he is enumerated, hold as an earl, he counts; shipshaped phrase of buglooking words with a form like the easing moments of a graminivorous; to our dooms brought he law, our manoirs he made his vill of;+^ | *JJA* 49:461 | early 1938 | I.6§1.8/2.5/3.11/4.7 | *FW* 128.05

(d) 'the drengs >

MS 47476a-147v, ScrPrILA: ^+over the bowls of memory with a pledge till the drengs,+^ | *JJA* 49:318 | early 1938 | I.1§1.7/2.7 | *FW* 025.14

(e) 'doom law

The Vikings 135-6: Certain types of manorial structure are specially common in the Danelagh. Manor and vill are by no means identical, indeed several manors are included under one vill. Very frequent is the type which consists in a central manor with sokeland appurtenant. In the Danelagh there was a large number of small freeholders and the free peasant class was much more numerous than in Anglo-Saxon England. These districts stand in clear contrast to the strongly manorialised southern counties and they were not feudalised to any appreciable extent before the Norman conquest. When that system was imposed we often find single knight's fees having to be taken over by entire communities of sokemen. The 'holds' of Northumbria, who rank next after the earls, [135] and the 'drengs' of Cumberland, Westmorland, Lancashire, Northumberland and Durham, are also of Scandinavian origin. The 'dreng' was 'a free servant of the king endowed with lands' and the name still survives in the Yorkshire place-name Dringhouses.

The legal instinct was strong in the Scandinavian mind and English law bears deep marks of its influence. The very word 'law' itself is of Scandinavian origin and has replaced the English 'doom.'

MS 47476a-219, ScrPrRMA: ^+; mountunmighty, faunonfleetfoot; plank in our platform, blank in our scouturn; hidal, in carucates he is enumerated, hold as an earl, he counts; shipshaped phrase of buglooking words with a form like the easing moments of

a gramminivorous; to our dooms brought he law, our manoirs he made his vill of;+^ | *JJA* 49:461 | early 1938 | I.6§1.8/2.5/3.11/4.7 | *FW* 128.07-8

(f) 'Papa Vestray

The Vikings 117: In the Orkneys and the Shetlands such names as Papa Westray or Papa Stronsay bear witness to the presence of Irish priests or *papae* as the Norsemen called them.

MS 47476a-148, ScrPrILA: ^+, Papa Vestray,+^ | *JJA* 49:320 | early 1938 | I.1§1.7/2.7 | *FW* 026.07

(g) 'Steep wall >

MS 47476a-148r, ScrPrILA: ^+Howe of the shipmen, steep wall+^ | *JJA* 49:320 | early 1938 | I.1§1.7/2.7 | *FW* 026.24

(h) 'Skokholm

The Vikings 120: It is probably to the trading activities of Vikings from the chiefs ports of Ireland that we owe the sprinkling of names of Norse origin which we find along the Welsh coast from the Dee to the Severn—Great Orm's Head, Anglesey, Ramsey I, Skokholm Island, Flat Holme and Steep Holme, and to them may be due the establishment of Swansea, earlier *Sweinesea*, Haverfordwest and possibly Bideford, as Norse colonies in the Bristol channel. We know in later times of several Norsemen who were living in Cardiff, Bristol, Swansea and Haverfordwest

MS 47478-339, ScrPrBMA: ^+, dag in Skokholme+^ | *JJA* 53:318 | Feb 1938 | II.2§1.13/2.11/3.13/5.3-6.5/7.4/8.14/9.12 | *FW* 279.F.27

(i) 'a Godred crovan

The Vikings 120-1: The line of Sigtryggr of the Silken Beard came to an end by the middle of the 11th century, and the rulership of Dublin fell into the hands of various Norse families [120] from other Irish settlements and from Man and the Isles. From 1078-94 it was under the rule of the great conqueror Godred Crovan from Man, and its connexion with that kingdom was only severed finally when Magnus Barefoot came on his great Western expedition in 1103, and brought Man into direct allegiance to the kings of Norway.

MS 47478-330, ScrPrTMA: ^+A goodrid croven in a tynwalled tub.+^ | *JJA* 53:309 | Feb 1938 | II.2§1.13/2.11/3.13/5.3-6.5/7.4/8.14/9.12 | *FW* 262.F.4

(j) 'tynwalled

The Vikings 115: The chief executive and legislative authority in the island (after the Governor) is the Tynwald Court.

MS 47478-330, ScrPrTMA: ^+A goodrid croven in a tynwalled tub.+^ | *JJA* 53:309 | Feb 1938 | II.2§1.13/2.11/3.13/5.3-6.5/7.4/8.14/9.12 | *FW* 262.F.4

(k) fence it, speaker

The Vikings 116: These men who have the ‘keys of the law’ in their bosom closely resemble the ‘lawmen’ or speakers of the Icelandic assembly. All laws to be valid must be promulgated from the Tynwald Hill which corresponds to the *lögberg* or law-hill of the Icelandic *althing*. When the court is held the coroner ‘fences’ it against all disturbance or disorder just as in the old Norwegian Gulathing we hear of *vé-bönd* or sanctuary-ropes drawn around the assembly.