In his book Philosophy Through the Looking Glass (Open Court, La Salle IL, 1985), Jean-Jacques Lecercle concerns himself with a variety of perversion which Michel Pierrssens termed logophilia, "...the love of language that knows no bounds, certainly not those of common sense." In his exposition upon délires, the point where grammar and madness meet, he introduces us to several obscure French writers and contrasts their varieties of délires with the more patterned and orderly nonsense of Lewis Carroll.

The bizarre writings of Jean Pierre Brisset (1837-1923) were an inspiration to André Breton and the Surrealists. Brisset was known for two "curious theses", the non-existence of Latin, and the demonstration, from linguistic evidence, that Man evolved from the frog. This conclusion was based upon a series of homonyms of the French verb form loger (lodged). As recorded by Lecercle, here are seven:

1. l'eau j'ai    1 have water
2. l'haut j'ai  1 am high
3. l'os j'ai    1 have a bone
4. le au jet    where I throw that object
5. loge j'ai    1 have a lodge
6. lot j'ai     1 bear my lot
7. l'auge ai    1 have my trough

Brisset indicated that all these homonymous ideas had the same basic origin. They tell a story of carnivorous (3) frogs (1) living in a village built on posts (2), etc. The French language is ideally suited to polyhomonymy, and it seemed odd that Brisset stopped short, since restraint seems not to have been one of his virtues. We dare to enlarge the list:

8. l'O j'ai     I have O: the letter or the porno novel
9. l'au j'ai    I have an interjection to call someone
10. l'oh j'ai   I have an interjection for expressing surprise
11. l'ho j'ai   I have an interjection for expressing indignation
12. l'eau jet   the jet of water
13. l'Auge ai   I have the Valley of Auge
14. l'augeai    the contents of a trough
15. l'auge     the bucket on a water-wheel

Enough! Perhaps for display logais, logatis, world is unlikely the these homonyms.

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