Joyce Lexicography
Volume Fifty-Eight



Vol. 58



A Lexicon of Finnegans Wake:

Boldereff's Glosses Linearized.

Edited by **C. George Sandulescu**

Redacted by **Lidia Vianu**

București 2014



FW Episode One Joyce Lexicography. Volumes 58-76.

A Lexicon of Finnegans Wake: Boldereff's Glosses Linearized.

Edited by C. George Sandulescu & redacted by Lidia Vianu.

The Irish Trojan Horse

At the beginning of the year 2014, Contemporary Literature Press continues the James Joyce Lexicography Series started in November 2011. The present 19 volumes contextualize and linearize the second part of Frances Boldereff's Reading Finnegans Wake, initially published as far back as 1959. Our series focuses on Boldereff's own obsessions as to what the reader might recognize time an again in Joyce's last text: HCE, Dear Dirty Dublin, Jonathan

De ce a scris James Joyce Finnegans Wake?

La început de an 2014, *Contemporary Literature Press* îşi continuă seria lexicografică James Joyce deschisă în noiembrie 2011. Publicăm acum 19 volume care contextualizează şi linearizează partea a doua a cărții *Reading Finnegans Wake*, publicată de Frances Boldereff încă din anul 1959. Ne concentrăm asupra numelor de persoane, locuri şi incidente pe care autoarea le identifică repetat în ultimul text scris de Joyce: HCE, Dear Dirty Dublin, Jonathan Swift şi Stella, Chapelizod, 1132, Finn MacCool...

Swift and his Stella, Chapelizod, 1132, Finn MacCool... Boldereff explained that she was interested in "words of Irish reference only", words which could "establish the *Irish* identity". She made a point of never referring to "Joyce's meaning". As she herself put it, "Joyce has not written a history, nor a study-book of any kind; he is conveying his wonderful excitement over his country."

According to Frances Boldereff, then, James Joyce evokes Ireland emotionally: she chose Irishness as a possible key to *Finnegans Wake*.

Her choice of Ireland could hardly go wrong.

Her explanation of this choice, however, does not sound quite right.

Finnegans Wake research began a few years after Joyce's death. CLP has made most of it available to its readers:

In 1944, Joseph Campbell and Henry Morton Robinson published *A Skeleton Key to Finnegans Wake*. The year 1959 brought no less than four books at once: Boldereff, James Atherton with a *Study of Literary Allusions*, Matthew Hodgart and Mabel Worthington with *Song*, and Richard Ellmann with James Joyce's life. In 1962 and 1963, Clive Hart published both *Structure and Motif* and *A Concordance to Finnegans Wake*. After the year 1965 there was an explosion of Lexicons: among others, Dounia

Boldereff anunță din prefață că nu caută decât "cuvintele legate de Irlanda", cuvintele care definesc o "identitate irlandeză". Ea declară de la bun început că nu caută alte "înțelesuri" în Joyce, și încheie cu explicația următoare: "Joyce nu a scris o istorie ori un manual; el și-a comunicat afecțiunea reală pentru țara sa."

Frances Boldereff consideră că *Finnegans Wake* este o evocare afectivă a Irlandei: ea se folosește, așadar, de spiritul irlandez pentru a pătrunde în textul lui Joyce.

Alegerea Irlandei este fără îndoială o idee bună.

Explicația acestei alegeri, însă, nu o duce pe autoare prea departe.

Studii critice despre ultima carte scrisă de Joyce au început să apară la doar câțiva ani după moartea lui. CLP a prelucrat pe rând pentru cititorii ei informații din volumele cele mai importante:

În 1944, Joseph Campbell şi Henry Morton Robinson publică *A Skeleton Key to Finnegans Wake*. Anul 1959 aduce 4 cărți simultan: Boldereff, James Atherton cu *Study of Literary Allusions*, Matthew Hodgart şi Mabel Worthington cu *Song* şi viața lui Joyce scrisă de Richard Ellmann. În 1962 şi 1963, Clive Hart publică *Structure and Motif* şi *A Concordance to Finnegans Wake*. După anul 1965 a urmat o explozie de Lexicoane: dintre lexicografi, Dounia Bunis Christiani publică *Scandinavian Elements* (1965), Helmut Bonheim termină *Lexicon of the German* (1967). Adaline

Bunis Christiani came with *Scandinavian* Elements (1965), while Helmut Bonheim published his *Lexicon of the German* (1967). Adaline Glasheen compiled a *Census* of the characters (1977). In 1978, Louis Mink published his *Gazetteer*.

Boldereff noticed one essential fact, which she never carried to an ultimate conclusion, though: the harder Joyce fought to become a citizen of Europe and a speaker of all languages, the more acutely his small Ireland stuck to every fibre of his mind. Ireland was the one, the inescapable Earworm of Joyce's intelligence: it haunted him in spite of himself, at all times.

We are now publishing Boldereff's Glosses because we feel they are pointing the reader in the right direction: Earworms *are* a possible Trojan horse.

1 January 2014 Bucharest—Monte Carlo Glasheen alcătuiește un *Census* al personajelor (1977). În 1978, Louis Mink publică *Gazetteer*.

Boldereff a descoperit un lucru esențial, chiar dacă nu a mers cu concluziile suficient de departe: în ciuda dorinței aprinse a lui Joyce de a fi cetățean al lumii întregi și de a-i cunoaște toate limbile, Irlanda a rămas până la moarte spațiul lui definitoriu. Irlanda a fost refrenul obsedant al vieții lui interioare și, implicit, al scrisului lui. Nu s-a eliberat de ea niciodată, indiferent în ce spațiu s-ar fi aflat, deși a părăsit-o de foarte tânăr.

Acesta este motivul pentru care publicăm în context prelucrarea linearizată a părții a doua din cartea lui Frances Boldereff: ea indică o direcție de cercetare importantă. Obsesiile unui scriitor spun multe despre opera lui. Speranța noastră este că, împreună cu celelate volume ale seriei, și această nouă carte îl va ajuta pe cititor să se întrebe cu folos, De ce a scris James Joyce *Finnegans Wake*?

C. George Sandulescu & Lidia Vianu

Joyce Lexicography
Volume Fifty-Eight



Vol. 58



A Lexicon of Finnegans Wake:

Boldereff's Glosses Linearized.

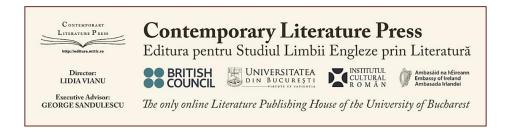
Edited by **C. George Sandulescu**

Redacted by Lidia Vianu

București 2014



FW Episode One



ISBN 978-606-8366-94-4

- © Frances Boldereff
- © The University of Bucharest
- © C. George Sandulescu

Acknowledgments

Frances Boldereff: *Reading Finnegans Wake*, Classic Nonfiction Library, Woodward, Pennsylvania, 1959, Part 2, "Idioglossary He Invented", pp. 1-282.

N.B. This Lexicographic Series as a whole is primarily meant as **teaching material** for the larger half of Continental Europe, which, for practically three quarters of a century, was deprived of ready access to the experimental fiction and poetry of the world. All Western literary criticism was also banned. Hence, the imperative necessity of re-issuing a considerable amount of post-war discussions. **The Publisher.**

N.B. Not all placement errors have been specifically corrected everywhere, though we have done the maximum to set everything right.

GS & LV

Cover Design, Illustrations, and overall Layout by Lidia Vianu

Given the importance of James Joyce's *Finnegans Wake*, all postgraduates in English, Romanian, French, and German work on this research project as part of their normal and regular academic assignments.

Academic Director C L P

Subediting: Mircea Cosoianu, Daniela Chiriță, Silvia Constantinidis, Alexandra Dumitrescu, Cristina Geantă, Maria Lucescu, Irina Stoian.

Typing: Bianca Zbarcea (co-ordinator), Beatrice Ahmad, Diana Apetroaei, Silvia Constantinidis, Georgiana Cotolan, Alexandra Dumitrescu, Ana Maria Florea, Cristina Geantă, Iulia Gheorghescu, Maria Lucescu, Alexandra Munteanu, Bianca Muşat, Diana Raicev, Sînziana Paltin, Sabrina Seserman, Minodora Tunaru, Mihai Țoncu.

IT Expertise: Simona Sămulescu Publicity: Violeta Baroană

If you want to have all the information you need about *Finnegans Wake*, including the full text of *Finnegans Wake* line-numbered, go to the personal site **Sandulescu Online**, at the following internet address: http://sandulescu.perso.monaco.mc/

Joyce Lexicography
Volume
Fifty-Eight

Vol. 58

A Lexicon of Finnegans Wake:

Boldereff's Glosses Linearized.

Edited by **C. George Sandulescu**

Redacted by **Lidia Vianu**

FW Episode One

1

Table of Contents

C. George Sandulescu	Joycean Coincidences	p. 7
Frances Boldereff	A Word of Intent	p. 13
Boldereff's Glosses Linearized	Part One. 1. FW Episode One (27 pages, from 003 to 029)	p. 15



București 2014

2

We have so far published in this James Joyce Lexicography Series:

Part Two

Volume:	Title	Number of Pages:	Launched on:
Vol. 36.	A Lexicon of Selective Segmentation of <i>Finnegans Wake</i> (The 'Syllabifications'). FW Episode One. http://editura.mttlc.ro/sandulescu-segmentation-of-fw.html	205 pp	9 September 2013
Vol. 37.	A Lexicon of Selective Segmentation of Finnegans Wake (The 'Syllabifications'). FW Episode Two. http://editura.mttlc.ro/sandulescu-segmentation-of-fw.html	127 pp	9 September 2013
Vol. 38.	A Lexicon of Selective Segmentation of Finnegans Wake (The 'Syllabifications'). FW Episode Three. http://editura.mttlc.ro/sandulescu-segmentation-of-fw.html	193 pp	9 September 2013
Vol. 39.	ol. 39. A Lexicon of Selective Segmentation of Finnegans Wake (The 'Syllabifications'). FW Episode Four. http://editura.mttlc.ro/sandulescu-segmentation-of-fw.html		9 September 2013
Vol. 40.	A Lexicon of Selective Segmentation of Finnegans Wake (The 'Syllabifications'). FW Episode Five. http://editura.mttlc.ro/sandulescu-segmentation-of-fw.html	136 pp	9 September 2013
Vol. 41.	A Lexicon of Selective Segmentation of Finnegans Wake (The 'Syllabifications'). FW Episode Six. http://editura.mttlc.ro/sandulescu-segmentation-of-fw.html Contemporary	266 pp	9 September 2013
	LITERATURE PRESS		
	http://editura.mttlc.ro București 2014		

Vol. 42.	A Lexicon of Selective Segmentation of <i>Finnegans Wake</i> (The 'Syllabifications'). FW Episode Seven. http://editura.mttlc.ro/sandulescu-segmentation-of-fw.html	173 pp	9 September 2013
Vol. 43.	A Lexicon of Selective Segmentation of Finnegans Wake (The 'Syllabifications'). FW Episode Eight. http://editura.mttlc.ro/sandulescu-segmentation-of-fw.html	146 pp	9 September 2013
Vol. 44.	A Lexicon of Selective Segmentation of Finnegans Wake (The 'Syllabifications'). FW Episode Nine. http://editura.mttlc.ro/sandulescu-segmentation-of-fw.html	280 pp	9 September 2013
Vol. 45.	A Lexicon of Selective Segmentation of Finnegans Wake (The 'Syllabifications'). FW Episode Ten. http://editura.mttlc.ro/sandulescu-segmentation-of-fw.html	290 pp	9 September 2013
Vol. 46.	A Lexicon of Selective Segmentation of Finnegans Wake (The 'Syllabifications'). FW Episode Eleven. Part One. http://editura.mttlc.ro/sandulescu-segmentation-of-fw.html	271 pp	9 September 2013
Vol. 47.	A Lexicon of Selective Segmentation of <i>Finnegans Wake</i> (The 'Syllabifications'). FW Episode Eleven. Part Two. http://editura.mttlc.ro/sandulescu-segmentation-of-fw.html	266 pp	9 September 2013
Vol. 48.	A Lexicon of Selective Segmentation of Finnegans Wake (The 'Syllabifications'). FW Episode Twelve. http://editura.mttlc.ro/sandulescu-segmentation-of-fw.html	116 pp	9 September 2013
Vol. 49.	A Lexicon of Selective Segmentation of Finnegans Wake (The 'Syllabifications'). FW Episode Thirteen. http://editura.mttlc.ro/sandulescu-segmentation-of-fw.html	169 pp	9 September 2013
Vol. 50.	A Lexicon of Selective Segmentation of Finnegans Wake (The 'Syllabifications'). FW Episode Fourteen. http://editura.mttlc.ro/sandulescu-segmentation-of-fw.html	285 pp	9 September 2013
Vol. 51.	A Lexicon of Selective Segmentation of <i>Finnegans Wake</i> (The ' <i>Syllabifications</i> '). FW Episode Fifteen. Part One. http://editura.mttlc.ro/sandulescu-segmentation-of-fw.html	260 pp	9 September 2013



Vol. 52.	A Lexicon of Selective Segmentation of <i>Finnegans Wake</i> (The 'Syllabifications'). FW Episode Fifteen. Part Two. http://editura.mttlc.ro/sandulescu-segmentation-of-fw.html	268 pp	9 September 2013
Vol. 53.	A Lexicon of Selective Segmentation of Finnegans Wake (The 'Syllabifications'). FW Episode Sixteen. http://editura.mttlc.ro/sandulescu-segmentation-of-fw.html	247 pp	9 September 2013
Vol. 54.	A Lexicon of Selective Segmentation of Finnegans Wake (The 'Syllabifications'). FW Episode Seventeen. http://editura.mttlc.ro/sandulescu-segmentation-of-fw.html	241 pp	9 September 2013
Vol. 55.	Theoretical Backup One for the Lexicon of <i>Finnegans Wake</i> . Charles K. Ogden: <i>The Meaning of Meaning</i> . http://editura.mttlc.ro/ogden-the-meaning-of-meaning.html	331p	Noël 2013
Vol. 56.	Theoretical Backup Two for the Lexicon of <i>Finnegans Wake</i> . Charles K. Ogden: <i>Opposition</i> . http://editura.mttlc.ro/ogden-opposition.html	93p	Noël 2013
Vol. 57.	Theoretical Backup Three for the Lexicon of <i>Finnegans Wake</i> . Charles K. Ogden: <i>Basic English</i> . http://editura.mttlc.ro/ogden-basic-english.html	42p	Noël 2013
Vol. 58.	A Lexicon of <i>Finnegans Wake</i> : Boldereff's Glosses Linearized. FW Episode One. http://editura.mttlc.ro/boldereff-linearized.html	235p	7 January 2014
Vol. 59.	A Lexicon of <i>Finnegans Wake</i> : Boldereff's Glosses Linearized. FW Episode Two. http://editura.mttlc.ro/boldereff-linearized.html	149p	7 January 2014
Vol. 60.	A Lexicon of <i>Finnegans Wake</i> : Boldereff's Glosses Linearized. FW Episode Three. http://editura.mttlc.ro/boldereff-linearized.html	190p	7 January 2014
Vol. 61.	A Lexicon of <i>Finnegans Wake</i> : Boldereff's Glosses Linearized. FW Episode Four. http://editura.mttlc.ro/boldereff-linearized.html	191p	7 January 2014
Vol. 62.	A Lexicon of <i>Finnegans Wake</i> : Boldereff's Glosses Linearized. FW Episode Five. http://editura.mttlc.ro/boldereff-linearized.html	164p	7 January 2014
	Contemporary		
	Literature Press		
	http://editura.mttlc.ro București 2014		

5

Vol. 63.	A Lexicon of <i>Finnegans Wake</i> : Boldereff's Glosses Linearized. FW Episode Six. http://editura.mttlc.ro/boldereff-linearized.html	310p	7 January 2014
Vol. 64.	A Lexicon of <i>Finnegans Wake</i> : Boldereff's Glosses Linearized. FW Episode Seven. http://editura.mttlc.ro/boldereff-linearized.html	136p	7 January 2014
Vol. 65.	A Lexicon of <i>Finnegans Wake</i> : Boldereff's Glosses Linearized. FW Episode Eight. http://editura.mttlc.ro/boldereff-linearized.html	157p	7 January 2014
Vol. 66.	A Lexicon of <i>Finnegans Wake</i> : Boldereff's Glosses Linearized. FW Episode Nine. http://editura.mttlc.ro/boldereff-linearized.html	234p	7 January 2014
Vol. 67.	A Lexicon of <i>Finnegans Wake</i> : Boldereff's Glosses Linearized. FW Episode Ten. http://editura.mttlc.ro/boldereff-linearized.html	361p	7 January 2014
Vol. 68.	A Lexicon of <i>Finnegans Wake</i> : Boldereff's Glosses Linearized. FW Episode Eleven, Part One. http://editura.mttlc.ro/boldereff-linearized.html	337p	7 January 2014
Vol. 69.	A Lexicon of <i>Finnegans Wake</i> : Boldereff's Glosses Linearized. FW Episode Eleven, Part Two. http://editura.mttlc.ro/boldereff-linearized.html	266p	7 January 2014
Vol. 70.	A Lexicon of <i>Finnegans Wake</i> : Boldereff's Glosses Linearized. FW Episode Twelve. http://editura.mttlc.ro/boldereff-linearized.html	167p	7 January 2014
Vol. 71.	A Lexicon of <i>Finnegans Wake</i> : Boldereff's Glosses Linearized. FW Episode Thirteen. http://editura.mttlc.ro/boldereff-linearized.html	148p	7 January 2014
Vol. 72.	A Lexicon of <i>Finnegans Wake</i> : Boldereff's Glosses Linearized. FW Episode Fourteen. http://editura.mttlc.ro/boldereff-linearized.html	174p	7 January 2014
Vol. 73.	A Lexicon of Finnegans Wake: Boldereff's Glosses Linearized. FW Episode Fifteen Part One.	187p	7 January 2014
	Contemporary		
	Literature Press		
	http://editura.mttlc.ro București 2014		

6

http://editura.mttlc.ro/boldereff-linearized.html

Vol. 74.	A Lexicon of <i>Finnegans Wake</i> : Boldereff's Glosses Linearized. FW Episode Fifteen Part Two. http://editura.mttlc.ro/boldereff-linearized.html	229p	7 January 2014
Vol. 75.	A Lexicon of <i>Finnegans Wake</i> : Boldereff's Glosses Linearized. FW Episode Sixteen. http://editura.mttlc.ro/boldereff-linearized.html	191p	7 January 2014
Vol. 76.	A Lexicon of <i>Finnegans Wake</i> : Boldereff's Glosses Linearized. FW Episode Seventeen. http://editura.mttlc.ro/boldereff-linearized.html	215p	7 January 2014

You are kindly asked to address your comments, suggestions, and criticism to the Publisher: lidia.vianu@g.unibuc.ro



7

C. George Sandulescu

Joycean Coincidences.

It is a matter of common knowledge that the novel *Ulysses* happens in one single day: that day is the day when Joyce met his wife for the first time **good** and proper.

In consequence, the centre-point of Joyce's first book, which is *Portrait of the Artist*, is "The Dead", which is ultimately a summary of the life of *Dubliners*, the tiny collection of sketches bearing that name preceding it.



8

The conclusions are clear at this stage: if the most important thing in *Ulysses* is "a day in the life of a town", that day was the day when Joyce met his wife good and proper—and that is a matter of common knowledge. This second most important piece of writing being "The Dead", the most important narrative element in most non-science fiction narratives is the woman. And the name of the woman in "The Dead" is the name of Joyce's wife—Nora.

However: it seems that nobody has ever noticed that *Finnegans Wake*, too, is exclusively based on something more than vital in Joyce's wife's life. To put it otherwise: *Finnegans Wake* was there, too, when Joyce met his wife for the first time! Just because nobody so far, after three quarters of a century of criticism passing in front of our eyes, nobody so far has noticed that the day the main character of "The Dead" met future European writer James Joyce, she was working for an establishment which was called "The Finn's Hotel"!

Do you want another formidable coincidence? Here it is: in spite of his chronic, lifelong eye trouble, Joyce was aware of Marshall McLuhan's belated so-called "discovery" of the relation between the word and the image. This is the following: as far back as 1909, when they had settled "for good" in Trieste, Joyce went back to Dublin to set up the first cinema there, and stayed for two and a half months away from his beloved wife.



9

The further strange coincidence is that, in the process of setting up a cinema in Dublin, he associated himself with a rich Italian businessman, whose business was that of setting up cinemas all over Europe. And it so happens, and here comes the coincidence, that the businessman who set up a cinema in Dublin on the incitation of Joyce, and with his help, had already been setting up a cinema in the remote city of Bucharest in Romania. And the last and nicest coincidence is the following: that very first cinema in Dublin, set up by James Joyce and his associate, was called the Volta. And the associate that he was working with had also called the very first cinema in Bucharest the Volta.

I hereby advance the idea, which cannot be confirmed by any Richard Ellmann biographer, that both the cinema in Bucharest and the cinema in Dublin had been a major subject of conversation in the drinking sessions Joyce had had with the Romanian sculptor Constantin Brancusi.

It is inevitable that it should be so.

P.S. We learn from Richard Ellmann's life of James Joyce (Richard Ellmann, *James Joyce*, Oxford University Press, 1982, pp. 300-311) that on 18 October 1909 James Joyce went to Dublin in order to set up a Volta Cinematograph there. He stayed in Dublin till 2 January 1910. Three Volta cinemas already existed: two in Trieste and one in Bucharest. The Romanian



10

Volta was opened on Doamnei street in May 1909, and was the first cinema in town. Joyce had secured the financial help of the four small businessmen who had already set up the other three Cinemas, and whom he sent telegrams to in Bucharest all through December 1909.

The Dublin Volta changed its name in 1921. Its importance to FW research lies in the fact that it led Joyce to see for the first time the small room Nora had inhabited while working at Finn's Hotel, when the two had met for the first time. Joyce installed there two of his associates, who soon left for Bucharest, which provides one more, quite unexpected, coincidental connection between Joyce and the capital of Brancusi's native Romania.

The Volta Cinematograph actually links once again the three elements discussed before: Nora, James Joyce, and Brancusi... Their literary meeting place is *Finnegans Wake*, where Frances Boldereff finds the word "volt(a)" on pages 40 and 285, and explains it thus:

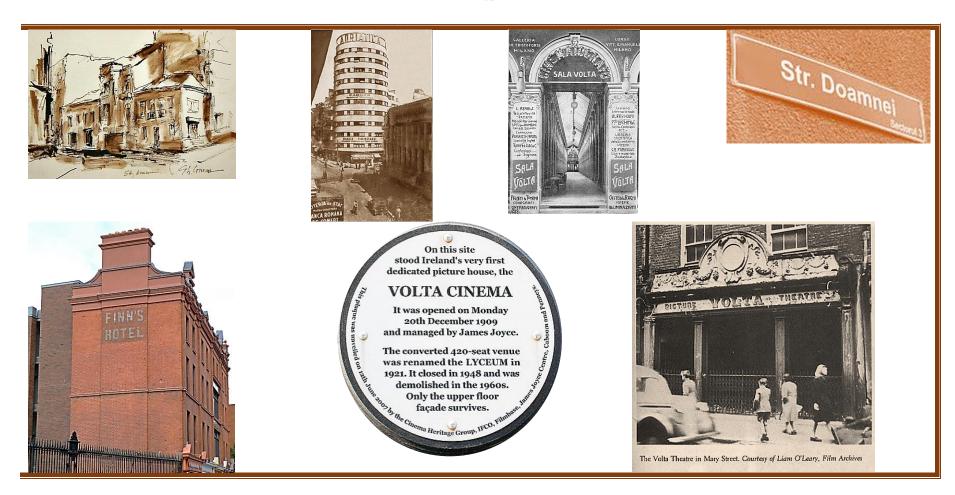
"This is a fine Irish remembrance of an unpleasant experience when Joyce returned to Dublin to open the Volta Theatre where foreign movies were to be exhibited, and had so much trouble with electricians, one of whom walked out one half hour before the curtain on opening night!"



11

040.05	moltapuke on voltapuke , resnored alcoh alcoho alcoherently to
285.18	volts yksitoista volts kymmenen volts yhdek-
	san <mark>volts</mark> kahdeksan <mark>volts</mark> seitseman <mark>volts</mark> kuusi
	volts viisi volts nelja volts kolme volts kaksi
	volts yksi!

București 2014





13

Frances Boldereff

A Word of Intent

Part Two of *Reading Finnegans Wake* is a glossary of those words and phrases pertaining to the life of Ireland to be found in Joyce's poem. It has been prepared by a minute examination into the archaeology, literature, history, genealogy, educational institutions, geography and individual lives of remembered persons (whether great or obscure) of the island.

It differs in several important ways from the usual glossary—it does not attempt to cover the full meaning of the reference; it is obvious that each word or phrase might in itself be a volume; it does not give even the most common or the most central or the widest definition—it often illustrates by an obscure anecdote a person or event about which thousands of words are available; it seeks to do only one thing, to **establish the** *Irish* **identity** of the word or phrase and for this purpose a brief, unimportant scrap of information serves as well as a polished dictionary-type definition and it has the further virtue of allowing into the matter some glimpse of the passion which lies behind and is the life of Ireland. Where the material has been taken from very early sources, the dryness and sparse reality of the ancient phrasing have been retained, so as to convey the feel of the antiquity of Ireland.

[...]



14

...should the reader desire to advance in the technique of reading Joyce, he has only to read several entries in the glossary, pursue in the pages there noted the phrase about which the entry has been made, follow the matter up for himself by investigating an appropriate sourcebook similar to those mentioned in the entries and then return to the text to read into it the full import of Joyce's meaning.

[...]

... limiting the glossary to words of Irish reference only

[...]

There is no reference to Joyce's meaning.

The attempt has been made to give the meaning as it would exist for an Irishman, past or present.

[...]

The definitions are more precisely characterizations; they may be rounded and general, but are more likely to be partial—resembling the vocabulary of a private person in which a name may conjure up a life-time of association or may call to mind some momentary flash of acquaintance which the person bearing the name would not be likely to remember. I preferred this method because Joyce has not written a history, nor a study-book of any kind; he is conveying his wonderful excitement over his country—and the dry lean fact alternating with vivid detail it is hoped will convey some small measure of his excitement. I am not without hope that some few readers will just read the glossary through.

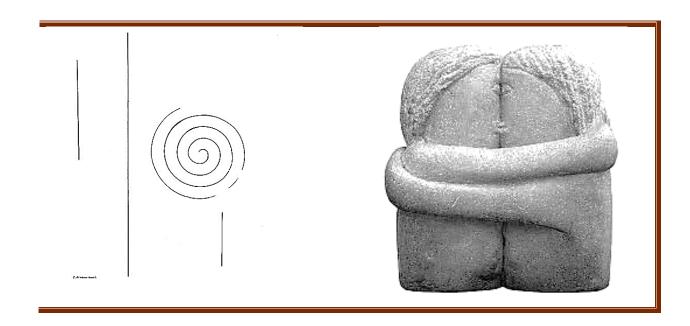
[Frances Boldereff, Reading Finnegans Wake, 1959, Part 2, pp i-viii.]



15

Boldereff's Glosses Linearized







16

PART ONE:

1. Episode One (27 pages, from 003 to 029)

FW Address	FW Text	Boldereff Glosses	FW003	Line
			riverrun, past Eve and Adam's, from swerve of shore to bend	1
003.02	by a commodius vicus	→ Vico's road	of bay, brings us by a commodius vicus of recirculation back to	2
003.02	commodius	Lucius Aelius Aurelius Commodus, Roman emperor from 161-192 A.D. See Geoffrey Keating for contemporary events in Ireland during his reign.		



commodius vicus island in which was a private school where Joyce taught. Gorman and Hugh Kenner and others think that it recalls Giambattisto Vico, whose cyclic theory of history they believe Joyce adopted. A study of Joyce appears to me not to confirm such a theory, except in the loose general way that nature makes use of all her materials over and over again	
Gorman and Hugh Kenner and others think that it recalls Giambattisto Vico, whose cyclic theory of history they believe Joyce adopted. A study of Joyce appears to me not to confirm such a theory, except in the loose general way that nature makes use of all her	
and others think that it recalls Giambattisto Vico, whose cyclic theory of history they believe Joyce adopted. A study of Joyce appears to me not to confirm such a theory, except in the loose general way that nature makes use of all her	
Giambattisto Vico, whose cyclic theory of history they believe Joyce adopted. A study of Joyce appears to me not to confirm such a theory, except in the loose general way that nature makes use of all her	
cyclic theory of history they believe Joyce adopted. A study of Joyce appears to me not to confirm such a theory, except in the loose general way that nature makes use of all her	
believe Joyce adopted. A study of Joyce appears to me not to confirm such a theory, except in the loose general way that nature makes use of all her	
of Joyce appears to me not to confirm such a theory, except in the loose general way that nature makes use of all her	
confirm such a theory, except in the loose general way that nature makes use of all her	
in the loose general way that nature makes use of all her	
nature makes use of all her	
materials over and over again	
in a cycle which is rhythmic in	
structure. The rhythm is what	
Joyce fixed on, but any	
theories more closely related	
to Vico's can not be found, as	
he was not a believer in the	
expounding of historical	
theses; he wanted to examine,	
to understand and to	
immortalize. That he	
concurred in the existence of a	
general pattern of a rhythmic	



		structure in the history of		
		cultures there can be no doubt.		
003.03	Howth Castle	HCE reference	Howth Castle and Environs.	3
	and Environs		Howell Cable and Divitorio.	
003.03	Howth Castle	The Hill of Howth near Dublin		
003.04	Tristram	A combination name to stand		4
		for Tristan and the historical		
		Sir Almeric Tristram, the	Cin Twistener wisley d'amongs (n'array the short are had recorn	
		founder of Howth Castle, who	Sir Tristram , violer d'amores, fr'over the short sea, had passen-	
		had arrived in Ireland from		
		across the St. George Channel.	1.	
003.05	North	Niall of the Nine Hostages,	f	5
	Armorica	when he had finished his		
		design upon the kingdom of		
		Wales, carried his arms into		
		France and invaded the		
		country at that time called	care rearrived from North Armorica on this side the screege	
		Armorica, but now Little	core rearrived from North Armorica on this side the scraggy	
		Brittany, and from thence he		
		led St. Patrick and his two		
		sisters into captivity.		
		—Keating, General History of		
		Ireland.		
			isthmus of Europe Minor to wielderfight his penisolate war: nor	6



			had topsawyer's rocks by the stream Oconee exaggerated themselse	7
003.08	doublin	→ Dublin	to Laurens County's gorgios while they went doublin their mumper	8
003.08	doublin	The birthplace of Joyce and		
		seat of the rulers of Ireland		
		since the fall of Tara, 566.		
		In an old book it recalls that		
		the point of the river over		
		which the bridge of the		
		hurdles was thrown was at		
		this time called Dubhlinn,		
		which literally is the Black		
		Pool called after a lady named		
		Dubh, who had formerly		
		drowned at this spot. From		
		this time forward it took the		
		name of Dubhlinn Atha Cliath,		
		or the Black Pool of the Ford of		
		Hurdles, and this ford		
		extended from a point at the		
		Dublin side of the river, where		
		the Dothor falls into the Liffey		
		at Rings-End, to the opposite		
		side where the Poll-beg		
		Lighthouse now stands. The		



		Danish and English name	
		Dublin is a mere modification	
		of Dubhlinn, or Black Pool, but	
		the native Irish have always	
		called and still do call the city	
		of Dublin, Ath Cliath, or Baile	
		Atha Cliath, that is, the Ford of	
		Hurdles or the Town of the	
		Ford of Hurdles.	
003.08	Laurens	Lorcan or Laurence O'Toole,	
		Archbishop of Dublin, was	
		born in Kildare and baptized	
		at the shrine of St. Bridget, his	
		father was hereditary chief of	
		the Hy-Murray. His father had	
		been at war with	
		MacMurrogh, King of	
		Leinster, and had been	
		defeated by him, and the King,	
		as a pledge of O'Toole's	
		submission, insisted that his	
		son be given as a hostage. The	
		father gained his son back and	
		the son chose to be trained for	
		the Church and went to the	
L	1		



21

school of St. Kevin at Glendalough. After he completed his studies he was made Abbot and later was called to Dublin. His efforts to bring the Irish chiefs together in resistance to the invaders were inspired by a strong feeling of love for Ireland. However, after Roderick O'Connor had been defeated he acquiesced in the Anglo-Norman conquest of Dublin and Leinster. He had small faith in Henry II, even though he accepted him as King. So much was he feared by Henry II for his character and disinterestedness that when Laurence was forced to go thru England on his way to the second council of Lateran (1179), Henry compelled him to take an oath that he would say or do nothing at Rome



București 2014

22

prejudicial to the King's interests in Ireland. He feared that Laurence would speak the truth and if so, the Pope would learn that Ireland was not so black as it had been painted by Henry, who had not changed greatly since the days when he persecuted Thomas à Beckett. The next vear Laurence died. He had gone to Normandy with the son of Roderick O'Connor to be left as a hostage with Henry II. On his way he was taken ill and sought refuge at the monastery of Eu and there he died on the 14th of November. He foresaw clearly the dangers to Ireland out of her present situation and it is believed by many that he was poisoned by the English since an attempt was made to murder him at Canterbury in 1175. At any



		rate his saintly life was crowned by a saintly death		
		and many regard him as a		
		martyr for his country. His		
		heart is kept as a sacred relic		
		in the southeast chapel of		
		Christ Church. The chapel in		
		the same church which is		
		dedicated to St. Laurence		
		contains neither his effigy nor		
		a relic of the saint. Curious!		
003.09	mishe mishe	Gaelic for "I am, I am", the		9
		form of a famous poem by		
		Amergin, one of the earliest		
		poets of Ireland, which		
		Stewart McAlister believes		
		may very well have been a	all the time: nor avoice from afire bellowsed mishe mishe to	
		sacred hymn of the Druids. It	an the time. Not avoice from time believised more to	
		begins,		
		"I am the wind which blows		
		over the sea,		
		I am the wave of the ocean"		
		and closes		



		"I am the god who creates in		
		the head of man the fire of		
		thought"		
003.10	tauftauf	From the German, meaning to	tauftauf thuartpeatrick: not yet, though venissoon after, had a	10
		baptize	taurtaur thuaitpeatrick. Hot yet, though vernssoon after, had a	
003.10	thuartpeatrick	"Thou are called Patrick", the		
		baptismal naming which here		
		refers to Ireland as "Patrick"		
		—its most used surrogate.		
003.11	buttended a	Sir Isaac Butt, leading counsel		11
	bland old	for the defence of Irish		
	isaac	prisoners in the English courts		
		in Dublin. He became very		
		close to his Fenian prisoners		
		and switched his loyalty as a		
		Tory member of Parliament to		
		become an advocate of Irish	Lidea d button ded a bland ald issay not yet the such all'a fair in	
		independence. He believed in	kidscad buttended a bland old isaac: not yet, though all's fair in	
		Home Rule and advocated an		
		independent Irish Parliament.		
		However, he later negated the		
		good he had done by	1	
		becoming the chief obstruction		
		to Parnell in the House of		
		Commons.		



003.11	buttended a bland old isaac	→ contributting		
003.11	buttended a bland old isaac	→ butt		
003.12	nathandjoe	Jonathan Swift, whom Joyce with all other true Irishmen loves, for the way in which he showed her people what rights should be theirs and taught them the weapon of non-importation and non-use of articles from England. Francis Plowden's History of Ireland makes the feeling about Swift quite clear and the reasons for it.	vanessy, were sosie sesthers wroth with twone nathandjoe. Rot a	12
003.12	nathandjoe	→ Jonathan → Swift		
003.12	twone	Theobald Wolfe Tone, the founder of the United Irishmen, who, alone and unknown, went to France from Philadelphia, to which city he		



had fled for his life from the	
English, and there met and	
persuaded the leaders of the	
French government to send an	
expedition of soldiers to effect	
the freedom of Ireland. His	
Autobiography is one of the	
finest ever written and	
deserves a place among the	
masterpieces of the world for	
the living quality which is	
instant in every part of it. No	
man of greater integrity ever	
lived, he of whom Padraic	
Pearse said, "I would rather	
have been his friend than the	
friend of any other man who	
ever lived. " and in this	
sentiment I concur. The Duke	
of Wellington considered Tone	
a man of genius—"He came	
near being as fatal an enemy to	
England as Hannibal was to	
Rome. "	



003.12	twone	→ tones		
003.12	vanessy	in place of Vanessa, the name		
		which Dean Swift gave to the		
		young Miss Vanhomrigh, with		
		whom he corresponded and		
		for whom he had a lasting, if		
		somewhat equivocal, affection.		
003.13	rory	Joyce explained in his letter		13
		discussing the meaning of the		
		opening paragraph that rory		
		means red in English and gave		
		it as the color at one end of the		
		rainbow.		
		This is the name of many		
		great men, one of the best		
		known being Rory O'Moore,	peck of pa's malt had Jhem or Shen brewed by arclight and rory	
		of the Offaly family of the		
		O'Moores, who was		
		responsible for the Rising that		
		broke in Ulster on the night of		
		21st of October, 1641.		
		The original Roray Mor,		
		ruler of Ulster, became King of		
		Ireland and was the founder of		



		the Rudrician line of Ulster		
		kings.		
			end to the regginbrow was to be seen ringsome on the aquaface.	14
			The fall (bababadalgharaghtakamminarronnkonnbronntonner-	15
			ronntuonnthunntrovarrhounawnskawntoohoohoordenenthur-	16
			nuk!) of a once wallstrait oldparr is retaled early in bed and later	17
003.18	life	→ Liffey	on life down through all christian minstrelsy. The great fall of the	18
003.18	life	The Lifé, or Liffey, the river		
		which flows past Dublin and		
		is interwoven as the symbol of		
		life throughout Finnegans		
		Wake. It would be impossible		
		to exaggerate how intimately		
		the history of this river is		
		interwoven with Irish history		
		from earliest pagan times.		
			offwall entailed at such short notice the pftjschute of Finnegan,	19
			erse solid man, that the humptyhillhead of humself prumptly sends	20
			an unquiring one well to the west in quest of his tumptytumtoes:	21
003.22	upturnpikepoi	"Are you up?"—the slogan of		22
	ntandplace	the United Irishmen. It is said		
		that when General Lake,	and their upturnpikepointandplace is at the knock out in the park	
		Commander of the British		
		forces to suppress the United		



		T · 1 / / · · · · T 1 1		
		Irishmen's activities in Ireland,		
		was visiting in Ulster, put his		
		thumb to a parrot in his host's		
		home, he was answered by the		
		parrot, "Are you up?", much		
		to everyone's chagrin!		
003.23	where oranges	A reference to the Orange		2 3
	have been laid	Dublin Corporation, a much		
	to rust upon	disliked Protestant society,		
	the green	which in the person of		
		D'Esterre, a retired Lieutenant		
		in the English Navy and a		
		member of the Corporation,		
		met its downfall in a duel		
		between O'Connell and		
		D'Esterre in which the latter	where oranges have been laid to rust upon the green since dev-	
		was mortally wounded, a duel		
		which grew out of an attempt		
		on the part of D'Esterre to		
		chastise publicly O'Connell for		
		slurring remarks he had made		
		concerning the Orange Dublin		
		Corporation.		
		-		
		achievement of success by		
		was mortally wounded, a duel which grew out of an attempt on the part of D'Esterre to chastise publicly O'Connell for slurring remarks he had made concerning the Orange Dublin Corporation. In general it implies the		



		Catholic Ireland in winning		
		her freedom from England		
		and the Anglo-Irish		
		(Orangemen) without whom		
		England could have never		
		retained her hold over the		
		country.		
003.23	devlinsfirst	"Little Jo" Devlin. John		
		Horgan has an account of		
		"Wee Jo's" contribution to		
		Ireland's welfare in Parnell to		
		Pearse.		
003.24	livvy	The Lifé, or Liffey, the river	linsfirst loved livvy.	24
		which flows past Dublin and		
		is interwoven as the symbol of		
		life throughout Finnegans		
		Wake. It would be impossible		
		to exaggerate how intimately		
		the history of this river is		
		interwoven with Irish history		
		from earliest pagan times.		
			FW004	



			What clashes here of wills gen wonts, oystrygods gaggin fishy-	1
			gods! Brékkek Kékkek Kékkek! Kóax Kóax Kóax! Ualu	2
			Ualu Ualu! Quaouauh! Where the Baddelaries partisans are still	3
004.04	Malachus	MacGreine was one of the		4
	Micgranes	three last kings of the Tuatha		
		De Danaan, who were in joint		
		sovereignty over Ireland. The		
		other two were MacCuill and	out to mathematica Malachus Misgranes and the Wordons sate	
		Mac Ceacht. MacGreine fell in	out to mathmaster Malachus Micgranes and the Verdons cata-	
		battle with the sons of Miledh		
		and was killed by Amhergin		
		in the year 3500 of the Age of		
		the World.		
004.04	Verdons	Nicholas, son of John Verdun,		
		Lord of Oriel, slain by		
		Geoffrey O'Farrell in the year		
		1271, Age of Christ.		
004.05	Whoyteboyce	From the accession to the		5
		English crown of the Hanover		
		family arose trouble to Ireland,		
		and in southern Ireland	pelting the camibalistics out of the Whoyteboyce of Hoodie	
		particularly there was great		
		suffering among the peasantry		
		which brought about the riots.		



32

The insurgents at first committed their outrages at night and usually wore frocks or shirts, from which they came to be called "White boys". These were Catholic labourers who rose up against very severe treatment in respect of their tithes, united with the speculative rise in rents - they committed outrages and the English retaliated by ordering them hung without trial, completely ignoring the just causes of their indignation and doing nothing to help the condition of the working classes in the South. For instance, in the month of January, 1762, the White Boys first appeared and in one night dug up twelve acres of rich ground belonging to Mr. Maxwell of Kilfinnam in the County of Limerick. A



		. 1		
		special commission was		
		immediately issued to try		
		them and the leaders were		
		executed at Gallows Green,		
		the 19th of June.		
			Head. Assiegates and boomeringstroms. Sod's brood, be me fear!	6
			Sanglorians, save! Arms apeal with larms, appalling. Killykill-	7
			killy: a toll, a toll. What chance cuddleys, what cashels aired	8
			and ventilated! What bidimetoloves sinduced by what tegotetab-	9
			solvers! What true feeling for their's hayair with what strawng	10
			voice of false jiccup! O here here how hoth sprowled met the	11
			duskt the father of fornicationists but, (O my shining stars and	12
			body!) how hath fanespanned most high heaven the skysign of	13
004.14	Ere were	In <i>Ulysses</i> , Joyce pointed up		14
	sewers?	the antiquity and		
		autochthonous character of		
		Irish culture, as well as its		
		concern for things of beauty in		
		both objects and character by	soft advertisement! But waz iz? Iseut? Ere were sewers? The oaks	
		the following:		
		"What was their civilisation?		
		Vast, I allow: but vile. Cloacae:		
		sewers. The Jews in the		
		wilderness and on the		



		mountain top said, 'It is meet		
		to be here. Let us build an altar		
		to Jehovah.' The Roman, like		
		the Englishman who follows		
		in his footsteps, brought to		
		every new shore on which he		
		set his foot (on our shore he		
		never set it) only his cloacal		
		obsession.		
		He gazed about him in his		
		toga and he said: 'It is meet to		
		be here. Let us construct a		
		watercloset.' "		
			of ald now they lie in peat yet elms leap where askes lay. Phall if	15
			you but will, rise you must: and none so soon either shall the	16
004.17	phoenish	A reference to Phoenix Park		17
		in Dublin, largest public park		
		in the world, where the		
		murder of the Chief Secretary		
		for Ireland, Lord Frederick	pharce for the nunce come to a setdown secular phoenish .	
		Cavendish and the Permanent		
		Under-Secretary, Thomas		
		Henry Burke, by Joe Brady		
		and his Invincibles, in the year		



35

1882, was an event which rocked the Irish world and led to the downfall of Parnell and the loss of liberty for Ireland, because Forster saw in it a chance to implicate Parnell in the guilt and accused him in the English Parliament of permitting crime in pursuance of the Land League. Parnell said he would defend himself only to the Irish people and the famous trial of Pigott completely freed Parnell, but this began the break in his power, which the English desired at any cost. The name Phoenix as applied to this Park came from

The name Phoenix as applied to this Park came from the old manorhouse, the original purchase from which the government developed the Park, the name of which is supposed to have referred to the appearance of the house



36

standing on a hill overlooking the Liffey, suggesting the conventional attitude of the Phoenix bird rising from its ashes.

The more widely accepted version of the origin of the name, however, is a derivation from a spring called "Fionnuisge" (Feenisk), which had been resorted to from time immemorial for the beneficial effects of its waters. It seems probable that the Fionn-uisge, or Feenisk spa, originated the name of the lands on which the Phoenix manor house was buit by Sir Edward Fisher. The lands formed the earliest portion of the Park, subsequently known as the Phoenix.

The government being without any official residence for the Irish Viceroys, in 1618



București 2014

		repurchased the Phoenix lands		
		with the new house and until		
		the Restoration it was the		
		principal viceregal residence.		
004.18	Bygmester	→ Finn MacCool	Bygmester Finnegan, of the Stuttering Hand, freemen's mau-	18
	Finnegan			
004.18	Bygmester	Sometimes written Mac		
	Finnegan	Cumhaill. The celebrated Finn		
		Mac Cumhaill, poet and		
		warrior, was contemporary		
		with Cormac. He was		
		educated for the poetic		
		profession and studied under		
		Cethern, the son of Fintan, but		
		having taken more freedom		
		with one of the daughters of		
		Monarch Conn at Tara than		
		her father approved of, the		
		young bard was obliged to fly		
		the court and abandon his		
		gentle profession for the more		
		rough and dangerous one of		
		arms. Finn lived to the year		
		283, when he was killed by		
		Aichleach at Ath Brea on the		



Boyne. Finn was succeeded by his sons, Oisin and Fergus, and their cousin Cailté, all of whose writing are found in the Dinn Seanchas.

He was the last commander of the select militia, set up to protect Ireland from invaders, called Fenians, or associatedly, the Fian.

Dr. O'Curry states it as his belief that "it is quite a mistake to suppose Finn Mac Cumhaill to have been imaginary or mythological. Much that is narrated of his exploits is apocryphal, but Finn himself is an undoubtedly historical personage and that he lived at about the time his appearance is recorded in the Annals is as certain as that Julius Caesar lived. His pedigree is fully recorded on the unquestionable authority of



1	ı			
		the Book of Leinster, in which		
		he is set down as the son of		
		Cumhall, who was the son of		
		Trenmor, son of Snaelt, son of		
		Eltan, son of Baiscni, son of		
		Nuada Necht, who was of the		
		Heremonian race and		
		monarch of Erinn about A.M.		
		5090, according to the Four		
		Masters, that is, 11 B.C."		
			rer, lived in the broadest way immarginable in his rushlit toofar-	19
			back for messuages before joshuan judges had given us numbers	20
004.21	sternely	Laurence Sterne (1713-1768),		21
		author of the famous Tristram		
		Shandy, was a native of		
		Clonmel, a town about twenty		
		miles from Waterford.		
		When he was a small boy of	or Helviticus committed deuteronomy (one yeastyday he sternely	
		seven, while staying at the		
		parsonage of Annamoe, in the		
		environs of Dublin, he		
		miraculously escaped death		
		when he fell unharmed		



		through a millrace while the		
		mill was working.		
004.22	tete in a tub	A Tale of a Tub, written by		22
		Jonathan Swift in 1697 and		
		published in 1704. It is reputed	struxk his tete in a tub for to watsch the future of his fates but ere	
		by scholars to be the finest		
		satire in the English language.		
004.23	swiftly	Dean Jonathan Swift — author		23
	_	of The Drapier's Letters, A		
		Modest Proposal, and other		
		pieces which taught the Irish		
		how to regard themselves and		
		to seek their existence as a	he consisting at a slight against here the majority of manager the grown weet	
		separate nation. His writings	he swiftly stook it out again, by the might of moses, the very wat-	
		are referred to throughout the		
		entire Finnegans Wake, as it		
		was largely he, in modern		
		times, who awoke Ireland		
		from her lethargy.		
			er was eviparated and all the guenneses had met their exodus so	24
			that ought to show you what a pentschanjeuchy chap he was!)	25
004.26	hod, cement and edifices	HCE reference	and during mighty odd years this man of hod, cement and edi-	26
			fices in Toper's Thorp piled buildung supra buildung pon the	27



			banks for the livers by the Soangso. He addle liddle phifie Annie	28
			ugged the little craythur. Wither hayre in honds tuck up your part	29
			inher. Oftwhile balbulous, mithre ahead, with goodly trowel in	30
			grasp and ivoroiled overalls which he habitacularly fondseed, like	31
004.32	Haroun Childeric Eggeberth	HCE reference	Haroun Childeric Eggeberth he would caligulate by multiplicab-	32
			les the alltitude and malltitude until he seesaw by neatlight of the	33
			liquor wheretwin 'twas born, his roundhead staple of other days	34
			to rise in undress maisonry upstanded (joygrantit!), a waalworth	35
004.36	hoyth	The Hill of Howth near Dublin	of a skyerscape of most eyeful hoyth entowerly, erigenating from	36
			FW005	
			next to nothing and celescalating the himals and all, hierarchitec-	1
			titiptitoploftical, with a burning bush abob off its baubletop and	2
005.03	larrons o'toolers	Lorcan or Laurence O'Toole, Archbishop of Dublin, was born in Kildare and baptized at the shrine of St. Bridget, his father was hereditary chief of the Hy-Murray. His father had been at war with	with larrons o'toolers clittering up and tombles a'buckets clotter-	3



	MacMurrogh, King of
	Leinster, and had been
	defeated by him, and the King,
	as a pledge of O'Toole's
	submission, insisted that his
	son be given as a hostage. The
	father gained his son back and
	the son chose to be trained for
	the Church and went to the
	school of St. Kevin at
	Glendalough. After he
	completed his studies he was
	made Abbot and later was
	called to Dublin. His efforts to
	bring the Irish chiefs together
	in resistance to the invaders
	were inspired by a strong
	feeling of love for Ireland.
	However, after Roderick
	O'Connor had been defeated
	he acquiesced in the Anglo-
	Norman conquest of Dublin
	and Leinster. He had small
	faith in Henry II, even though
	he accepted him as King. So
_	



43

much was he feared by Henry II for his character and disinterestedness that when Laurence was forced to go thru England on his way to the second council of Lateran (1179), Henry compelled him to take an oath that he would say or do nothing at Rome prejudicial to the King's interests in Ireland. He feared that Laurence would speak the truth and if so, the Pope would learn that Ireland was not so black as it had been painted by Henry, who had not changed greatly since the days when he persecuted Thomas à Beckett. The next year Laurence died. He had gone to Normandy with the son of Roderick O'Connor to be left as a hostage with Henry II. On his way he was taken ill and sought refuge at the



		monastery of Eu and there he	
		died on the 14th of November.	
		He foresaw clearly the dangers	
		to Ireland out of her present	
		situation and it is believed by	
		many that he was poisoned by	
		the English since an attempt	
		was made to murder him at	
		Canterbury in 1175. At any	
		rate his saintly life was	
		crowned by a saintly death	
		and many regard him as a	
		martyr for his country. His	
		heart is kept as a sacred relic	
		in the southeast chapel of	
		Christ Church. The chapel in	
		the same church which is	
		dedicated to St. Laurence	
		contains neither his effigy nor	
		a relic of the saint. Curious!	
005.03	tombles	The famous prelate, Thomas à	
	a'buckets	Becket, Archbishop of	
		Canterbury, was murdered on	
		Christmas Day in his own	
		cathedral, year 1171. King	



		Henry II was prosecuted by		
		the Church of Rome and		
		threatened with		
		excommunication unless he		
		could furnish satisfaction to		
		Rome on the innocence of the		
		throne in relationship to the		
		murder.		
			ing down.	4
			Of the first was he to bare arms and a name: Wassaily Boos-	5
			laeugh of Riesengeborg. His crest of huroldry, in vert with	6
			ancillars, troublant, argent, a hegoak, poursuivant, horrid, horned.	7
			His scutschum fessed, with archers strung, helio, of the second.	8
005.09	Mister Finn	→ Finn MacCool	Hootch is for husbandman handling his hoe. Hohohoho, Mister	9
005.10	Mister	Sometimes written Mac		10
	Finnagain	Cumhaill. The celebrated Finn		
		Mac Cumhaill, poet and		
		warrior, was contemporary		
		with Cormac. He was	Fing and described to be Mister Fingers in Commission of the many and	
		educated for the poetic	Finn, you're going to be Mister Finnagain! Comeday morm and,	
		profession and studied under		
		Cethern, the son of Fintan, but		
		having taken more freedom		
		with one of the daughters of		



46

Monarch Conn at Tara than her father approved of, the young bard was obliged to fly the court and abandon his gentle profession for the more rough and dangerous one of arms. Finn lived to the year 283, when he was killed by Aichleach at Ath Brea on the Boyne. Finn was succeeded by his sons, Oisin and Fergus, and their cousin Cailté, all of whose writing are found in the Dinn Seanchas.

He was the last commander of the select militia, set up to protect Ireland from invaders, called Fenians, or associatedly, the Fian.

Dr. O'Curry states it as his belief that "it is quite a mistake to suppose Finn Mac Cumhaill to have been imaginary or mythological. Much that is narrated of his exploits is



București 2014

		apocryphal, but Finn himself		
		is an undoubtedly historical		
		personage and that he lived at		
		about the time his appearance		
		is recorded in the Annals is as		
		certain as that Julius Caesar		
		lived. His pedigree is fully		
		recorded on the		
		unquestionable authority of		
		the Book of Leinster, in which		
		he is set down as the son of		
		Cumhall, who was the son of		
		Trenmor, son of Snaelt, son of		
		Eltan, son of Baiscni, son of		
		Nuada Necht, who was of the		
		Heremonian race and		
		monarch of Erinn about A.M.		
		5090, according to the Four		
		Masters, that is, 11 B.C."		
005.10	Mister	→ Finn MacCool		
	Finnagain			
			O, you're vine! Sendday's eve and, ah, you're vinegar! Hahahaha,	11
			Mister Funn, you're going to be fined again!	12
			What then agentlike brought about that tragoady thundersday	13

this municipal sin business? Our cubehouse still rocks as earwitness	14
to the thunder of his arafatas but we hear also through successive	15
ages that shebby choruysh of unkalified muzzlenimiissilehims that	16
would blackguardise the whitestone ever hurtleturtled out of	17
heaven. Stay us wherefore in our search for tighteousness, O Sus-	18
tainer, what time we rise and when we take up to toothmick and	19
before we lump down upown our leatherbed and in the night and	20
at the fading of the stars! For a nod to the nabir is better than wink	21
to the wabsanti. Otherways wesways like that provost scoffing	22
bedoueen the jebel and the jpysian sea. Cropherb the crunch-	23
bracken shall decide. Then we'll know if the feast is a flyday. She	24
has a gift of seek on site and she allcasually ansars helpers, the	25
dreamydeary. Heed! Heed! It may half been a missfired brick, as	26
some say, or it mought have been due to a collupsus of his back	27
promises, as others looked at it. (There extand by now one thou-	28
sand and one stories, all told, of the same). But so sore did abe	29
ite ivvy's holired abbles, (what with the wallhall's horrors of rolls-	30
rights, carhacks, stonengens, kisstvanes, tramtrees, fargobawlers,	31
autokinotons, hippohobbilies, streetfleets, tournintaxes, mega-	32
phoggs, circuses and wardsmoats and basilikerks and aeropagods	33
and the hoyse and the jollybrool and the peeler in the coat and	34

005.35	merlinburrow	The indefatigable Stowe, in		35
		his British Chronicle, printed		
		at London in the year 1614,		
		gives an account that these		
		Saxons were so pleased with		
		the air and the fertility of the		
		island that they barbarously		
		murdered at one massacre 480		
		of the nobility and gentry of		
		Britain, and that Aurelius		
		Ambrosius, then King of		
		Britain, caused the stones that		
		were brought by Merlin from	the mecklenburk bitch bite at his ear and the merlinburrow bur-	
		Mount Clare, in the province		
		of Munster, to be erected in		
		the same place where the		
		barbarous execution was		
		committed as an eternal		
		monument of the Saxon		
		cruelty upon the natives of		
		Britain. These stones, when		
		they were fixed, were called		
		Chorea Gigantum, but now		
		are known by the name of		
		Stone Henge, upon Salisbury		



1		
plain. That historian asserts		
further that the Irish brought		
these stones with them from		
Africa and what Geoffrey of		
Monmouth observes is very		
remarkable, that not two of		
those stones came originally		
out of the same part of that		
country.		
	rocks and his fore old porecourts, the bore the more, and his	36
	FW006	
	blightblack workingstacks at twelvepins a dozen and the noobi-	1
	busses sleighding along Safetyfirst Street and the derryjellybies	2
	snooping around Tell-No-Tailors' Corner and the fumes and the	3
	hopes and the strupithump of his ville's indigenous romekeepers,	4
	homesweepers, domecreepers, thurum and thurum in fancymud	5
	murumd and all the uproor from all the aufroofs, a roof for may	6
	and a reef for hugh butt under his bridge suits tony) wan warn-	7
	ing Phill filt tippling full. His howd feeled heavy, his hoddit did	8



006.09	There was a	The English Pale. Towards		9
	wall of course	the close of the reign of		
	in erection	Edward I there seems to have		
		been a general tendency on the		
		part of English settlers		
		throughout the country to		
		congregate in the district		
		around Dublin, which thence		
		became known as The English		
		Land. It was not until a		
		century later that it became		
		known as "The Pale", from		
		which period it shrank until	shake. (There was a wall of course in erection) Dimb! He stot-	
		by 1515 it included portions of		
		but four counties, Dublin,		
		Kildare, Meath and Louth.		
		With the view of anglicizing		
		such Irish as lived within the		
		Pale, it was enacted in 1465		
		that every Irishman dwelling		
		among the English in these		
		four counties "shall go like an		
		Englishman in apparel, shall		
		be within one year sworn the		
		liege man of the king and shall		



take an English surname of	
one town as Sutton, Chester,	
Trim, Scrine, Cork, Kinsale; or	
of colour, as white, black,	
brown, or art or science, as	
smith or carpenter; or office as	
cook, butler, etc. and he and	
his issue shall use this name	
under pain of forfeiting his	
goods yearly."	
In 1494, at a Parliament	
convened at Drogheda by Sir	
Edward Poynings, an act was	
passed for the construction	
and maintenance of a great	
double ditch or rampart	
around the whole district.	
There is a portion now	
surviving near Clane, where it	
commences ½ mile northeast	
of the village running	
northward for half a mile until	
lost in the lawn of Clongowes	
Wood College.	



006.09	There was a wall of course in erection	were as much at home in these trackless forests and treacherous swamps as the snipe and the woodcock. The pale		
			tered from the latter. Damb! he was dud. Dumb! Mastabatoom,	10
			mastabadtomm, when a mon merries his lute is all long. For	11
			whole the world to see.	12
006.13	Macool	Sometimes written Mac Cumhaill. The celebrated Finn Mac Cumhaill, poet and warrior, was contemporary with Cormac. He was educated for the poetic profession and studied under Cethern, the son of Fintan, but having taken more freedom with one of the daughters of Monarch Conn at Tara than her father approved of, the young bard was obliged to fly the court and abandon his	Shize? I should shee! Macool , Macool , orra whyi deed ye diie?	13



gentle profession for the more rough and dangerous one of arms. Finn lived to the year 283, when he was killed by Aichleach at Ath Brea on the Boyne. Finn was succeeded by his sons, Oisin and Fergus, and their cousin Cailté, all of whose writing are found in the Dinn Seanchas.

He was the last commander of the select militia, set up to protect Ireland from invaders, called Fenians, or associatedly, the Fian.

Dr. O'Curry states it as his belief that "it is quite a mistake to suppose Finn Mac Cumhaill to have been imaginary or mythological. Much that is narrated of his exploits is apocryphal, but Finn himself is an undoubtedly historical personage and that he lived at about the time his appearance



		is recorded in the Annals is as		
		certain as that Julius Caesar		
		lived. His pedigree is fully		
		recorded on the		
		unquestionable authority of		
		the Book of Leinster, in which		
		he is set down as the son of		
		Cumhall, who was the son of		
		Trenmor, son of Snaelt, son of		
		Eltan, son of Baiscni, son of		
		Nuada Necht, who was of the		
		Heremonian race and		
		monarch of Erinn about A.M.		
		5090, according to the Four		
		Masters, that is, 11 B.C."		
006.13	Macool	→ Finn MacCool		
006.13				
			of a trying thirstay mournin? Sobs they sighdid at Fillagain's	14
			chrissormiss wake, all the hoolivans of the nation, prostrated in	15
			their consternation and their duodisimally profusive plethora of	16
			ululation. There was plumbs and grumes and cheriffs and citherers	17
			and raiders and cinemen too. And the all gianed in with the shout-	18
006.19	Agog and magog	Keating says in his chapter, "Origin of the Milesians", "the	most shoviality. Agog and magog and the round of them agrog.	19
	•	•		



57

Grecians call the Scythians by the name of Magogi, because they were the descendants of Magog".

"Nemedius, the Firbolgs and Tuatha de Danaans, the Longorbardians, the Hunns, Goths and many other nations descended from Magog and came originally out of Scythia."

Wolfe Tone's Autobiography, in the chapter entitled "Preparing for the Catholic Convention", under the date of October 14, 1792 has the following entry, "Dine with Magog—a good fellow; much better than Gog. Gog a papist. 'Wine does wonders.' Propose to revive Volunteers in this city. Magog thinks we may have 1000 Catholics by the 17th March next. Agreed that he shall begin to canvass for



București 2014

	uits immediately and		
	inue through the winter. If		
he su	acceeds, he will resign his		
office	e of Secretary to the		
Cath	olic Committee and		
comr	mence a mere Volunteer.		
Brave	o! All this looks well.		
Satis	fied that volunteering will		
be or	nce more the salvation of		
Irela	nd. A good thing to have		
1500	men in Dublin. Green		
unifo	orms, etc."		
	Gog was Tone's nickname		
for Jo	ohn Keogh; Magog was		
Tone	e's nickname for R.		
McC	ormick.)		
		To the continuation of that celebration until Hanandhunigan's	20
		extermination! Some in kinkin corass, more, kankan keening.	21
		Belling him up and filling him down. He's stiff but he's steady is	22
		Priam Olim! 'Twas he was the dacent gaylabouring youth. Sharpen	23
		his pillowscone, tap up his bier! E'erawhere in this whorl would ye	24
		hear sich a din again? With their deepbrow fundigs and the dusty	25
		fidelios. They laid him brawdawn alanglast bed. With a bockalips	26



006.27	guenesis	Sir Arthur Guinness (later	of finisky fore his feet. And a barrowload of guenesis hoer his head.	27
		Lord Ardilaun) whose seat as		
		a member of Parliament for		
ı		the City of Dublin, Joyce's		
		father electioneered against		
		successfully, as well as that of		
		the other Conservative		
		member, Mr. Stirling, and ran		
		in their places Maurice Brooks		
		and Dr. Lyons, whose election		
		was brought about. His father		
		took pride in this achievement.		
		Joyce's father proposed to him		
		a place in the Guinness		
		brewery, but Joyce refused		
		such a post and when he		
		graduated from University		
		College at his father's		
		suggestion and at the		
		suggestion of his own spirit,		
		he left Ireland.		
			Tee the tootal of the fluid hang the twoddle of the fuddled, O!	28
			Hurrah, there is but young gleve for the owl globe wheels in	29



			view which is tautaulogically the same thing. Well, Him a being	30
			so on the flounder of his bulk like an overgrown babeling, let wee	31
			peep, see, at Hom, well, see peegee ought he ought, platterplate. ഥ	32
			Hum! From Shopalist to Bailywick or from ashtun to baronoath	33
			or from Buythebanks to Roundthehead or from the foot of the	34
006.35	ireglint's eye	→ Ireland's Eye	bill to ireglint's eye he calmly extensolies. And all the way (a	35
006.35	ireglint's eye	Inis-mac-Nesain, Island of		
		the sons of Nesan, near the		
		Hill of Howth, in the County		
		of Dublin. This island was		
		originally called Inis-Ereann,		
		i.e., Erin's Island, which is the		
		name given in the		
		Dinnsenchus, and afterwards		
		it was called as above for		
		Dicholla, Munissa and		
		Nadsluagh, the three sons of		
		Nessan who erected a church		
		upon it.		
		The name Ereann-Ey was		
		given the island by the Danes		
		in whose language ey or ei		
		denotes island. The same		
		people translated, remodelled		



		or altered the names of other		
		islands near Dublin, as Dalk-		
		ey; Lamb-ey for Inis-		
		Reachrainn, etc.		
			horn!) from fjord to fjell his baywinds' oboboes shall wail him	36
			FW007	
007.01	livvy-long	The Lifé, or Liffey, the river	rockbound (hoahoahoah!) in swimswamswum and all the livvy-	1
		which flows past Dublin and		
		is interwoven as the symbol of		
		life throughout Finnegans		
		Wake. It would be impossible		
		to exaggerate how intimately		
		the history of this river is		
		interwoven with Irish history		
		from earliest pagan times.		
			long night, the delldale dalppling night, the night of bluerybells,	2
			her flittaflute in tricky trochees (O carina! O carina!) wake him.	3
007.04	patterjackmart	In 1917, when Joyce was		4
	ins	living in Zurich, there came to		
		him a man he had never seen,	With her issavan essavans and her patterjackmartins about all	
		who called himself Joe		
		Martins, and made to Joyce		



		the astonishing proposal that		
		Joyce write a scenario for a		
		movie which would have rich		
		women in its cast, who would		
		wear their own furs and who		
		were to contribute money for		
		the privilege of being in a		
		movie—the title suggested was		
		Wine, Women and Song.		
		It was through this Joe Martins		
		(who was an adventurer and		
		swindler, who popped up		
		more than once in Joyce's life,		
		whose real name was Jules		
		something or other, a black		
		sheep in the family of a		
		gynecologist in Holland) that		
		Joyce met Mr. Claud Sykes,		
		who proposed to Joyce that he		
		should play the part of Robert		
		Hand in Exiles.		
007.05	teary turty	Name of a play of Joyce's time		5
	Taubling	called, "Dear Dirty Dublin",	them inns and ouses. Tilling a teel of a tum, telling a toll of a tea-	
		by Lady Morgan.		
		•		



007.05	teary turty	→ Dear Dirty Dumpling		
	Taubling			
			ry turty Taubling. Grace before Glutton. For what we are, gifs	6
007.07	pool the begg	This was begun in 1761 and		7
		finished in 1768. The present		
		granite causeway was then		
		gradually built inwards		
		towards the city until it had		
		joined the earlier portion, 32 ft.		
		wide at the base and tapering		
		to 28 ft. at top.		
		Gerard Boate, in 1652 wrote		
		this description of the Port of		
		Dublin "Dublin haven hath a	Same if any and about to believe Compatible base and many the	
		bar in the mouth uopn which	à gross if we are, about to believe. So pool the begg and pass the	
		at high flood and spring-tide		
		there is fifteen and eighteen		
		feet of water, but at the ebbe		
		and nep-tide, but six. With an		
		ordinary tide you can not go to		
		the key of Dublin with a ship		
		that draws five feet of water,		
		but with a spring tide you may		
		go up with ships that draw		
		seven or eight feet. Those that		



64

go deeper can not go nearer Dublin that the Rings-end, a place three miles distant from the bar, and one from Dublin. This haven almost all over falleth dry with the ebbe, as well below Rings-end as above it, so as you may go dry foot round about the ships which lye at anchor there, except in two places, one at the north side, halfway betwixt Dublin and the bar and the other at the south side not far from it. In these two little creeks (whereof the one is called the pool of Clontarf and the other Poolbeg) it never falleth dry, but the ships which ride at an anchor remain ever afloat; because at low water you have nine or ten feet of water there. This haven, besides its shallowness, hath yet another great incommodity, that the



007.12	Dobbelin	→ Dublin	A glass of Danu U'Dunnell's foamous olde Dobbelin ayle. But,	12
			try's Kennedy bread. And whase hitched to the hop in his tayle?	11
			foefom the Fush. Whase be his baken head? A loaf of Singpan-	10
			but grinny sprids the boord. Whase on the joint of a desh? Fin-	9
			kish for crawsake. Omen. So sigh us. Grampupus is fallen down	8
		the Poolbeg, or little pool.		
		called The Pool and the other		
		The Pool of Clontarf is now		
		news hath been heard since."		
		most part whereof never no		
		misfortune befaln them, of the		
		ten or twelve barks had that		
		November, 1637, in one night		
		into sea; in the beginning of		
		from their anchor and driven		
		west storm the ships run great hazards to be carried away		
		land, so with a great south-		
		those which come off from the		
		such as come the sea, but also		
		there for any winds, not only		
		ships have hardly any shelter		



007.12	Dobbelin	The birthplace of Joyce and	
		seat of the rulers of Ireland	
		since the fall of Tara, 566.	
		In an old book it recalls that	
		the point of the river over	
		which the bridge of the	
		hurdles was thrown was at	
		this time called Dubhlinn,	
		which literally is the Black	
		Pool called after a lady named	
		Dubh, who had formerly	
		drowned at this spot. From	
		this time forward it took the	
		name of Dubhlinn Atha Cliath,	
		or the Black Pool of the Ford of	
		Hurdles, and this ford	
		extended from a point at the	
		Dublin side of the river, where	
		the Dothor falls into the Liffey	
		at Rings-End, to the opposite	
		side where the Poll-beg	
		Lighthouse now stands. The	
		Danish and English name	
		Dublin is a mere modification	
		of Dubhlinn, or Black Pool, but	

	1			
		the native Irish have always		
		called and still do call the city		
		of Dublin, Ath Cliath, or Baile		
		Atha Cliath, that is, the Ford of		
		Hurdles or the Town of the		
		Ford of Hurdles.		
			lo, as you would quaffoff his fraudstuff and sink teeth through	13
			that pyth of a flowerwhite bodey behold of him as behemoth for	14
			he is noewhemoe. Finiche! Only a fadograph of a yestern scene.	15
007.16	Salmosalar	The town of Leixlip received		16
		its name from the Danes, who		
		had merely translated into		
		Danish (Lax-hlaup), the		
		original Irish name which was		
		Salmon Leap.		
		This Danish name was	Almost rubicund Salmosalar , ancient fromout the ages of the Ag-	
		translated into Latin by		
		Giraldis Cambrensis as Saltus		
		Salmonis, from whence it		
		came to be known as Salt		
		Salm, which by a further		
		abbreviation became Salt.		
			apemonides, he is smolten in our mist, woebecanned and packt	17
			away. So that meal's dead off for summan, schlook, schlice and	18



			goodridhirring.	19
			Yet may we not see still the brontoichthyan form outlined a-	20
			slumbered, even in our own nighttime by the sedge of the trout-	21
007.22	Hic cubat edilis	HCE reference	ling stream that Bronto loved and Brunto has a lean on. <i>Hic cubat</i>	22
			edilis. Apud libertinam parvulam. Whatif she be in flags or flitters,	23
			reekierags or sundyechosies, with a mint of mines or beggar a	24
			pinnyweight. Arrah, sure, we all love little Anny Ruiny, or, we	25
			mean to say, lovelittle Anna Rayiny, when unda her brella, mid	26
			piddle med puddle, she ninnygoes nannygoes nancing by. Yoh!	27
007.28	Upon Benn Heather	Benn Edair is the early name for the Hill of Howth near Dublin, also written Binneadair. It was at this place that Partholanus landed and which his posterity occupied until they were destroyed by a pestilence. The curious story of his arriving in Ireland from Greece, by way of Sicily and Spain may be read in full in Keating, General History of Ireland.	Brontolone slaaps, yoh snoores. Upon Benn Heather , in Seeple	28



007.28	Seeple Isout	Chapelizod (Chapelle		
		d'Iseut), a hamlet near Dublin,		
		which was supposed to be the		
		birthplace of Isolde, beloved of		
		Tristram and daughter of		
		Aengus, King of Ireland.		
007.28	Seeple Isout	→ Chapelldiseut		
007.28	Upon Benn	→ Benn of all bells		
	Heather			
			Isout too. The cranic head on him, caster of his reasons, peer yu-	29
007.30	Whooth?	The Hill of Howth near Dublin	thner in yondmist. Whooth? His clay feet, swarded in verdigrass,	30
			stick up starck where he last fellonem, by the mund of the maga-	31
			zine wall, where our maggy seen all, with her sisterin shawl.	32
007.33	ollollowed	This was the highest rank of		33
		poet in ancient Ireland; his		
		education was long and		
		minute, it extended over a		
		space of twelve years of hard		
		work. This rank was	While over against this belles' alliance beyind Ill Sixty, ollol-	
		responsible for knowing		
		genealogies, synchronisms		
		and historic tales; knowledge		
		of the seven kinds of verse and		
		how to measure them by		



70

letters and syllables;
judgement of seven kinds of
poetry; and improvisation,
that is, to contemplate and
recite verses without thinking
of them beforehand.
According to several of the
most ancient authorities, the
ollave (ollamh) or perfect
Doctor, was bound to have for
recital at public feasts at least
Seven Fifties of these Historic
narratives and there appear to
have been various degrees in
the ranks of the poets as they
progressed in education
towards the final degree, each
of which was bound to be
supplied with at least a certain
number.

The Ollaves of music, those raised to the highest order of musicians in ancient Erinn were obliged by the rules of the order to be perfectly

București 2014

		accomplished in the		
		performance of 3 classes of		Ì
		music:		Ì
		1. Suantraighé—which no		Ì
		one could hear		Ì
		without falling into delightful		Ì
		slumber.		Ì
		2. Goltraighé—which no one		Ì
		could hear without bursting		Ì
		into tears and lamentation.		Ì
		3. Geantraighé—which no		Ì
		one could hear without		Ì
		bursting out into loud and		Ì
		irrepressible laughter.		Ì
007.34	tarabom,	The seat of the ruling	lowed ill! bagsides of the fort, bom, tarabom, tarabom, lurk the	34
	tarabom	monarch of ancient Erinn. The		Ì
		Gaelic word is Temair, which		Ì
		in its declension is in the		Ì
		genitive very nearly		Ì
		pronounced Târa, which it is		Ì
		now called in English. This		Ì
		celebrated hill is situated in		Ì
		the present county of Meath,		İ
		but a few miles west of		l
		Dublin. The remains of the		



		ancient palace of the kings of		
		Erinn are still visible upon it.		
007.35	lyffing-in-wait	The Lifé, or Liffey, the river	ombushes, the site of the lyffing-in-wait of the upjock and hock-	35
		which flows past Dublin and		
		is interwoven as the symbol of		
		life throughout Finnegans		
		Wake. It would be impossible		
		to exaggerate how intimately		
		the history of this river is		
		interwoven with Irish history		
		from earliest pagan times.		
007.35	upjock	Union Jack — the British		
		military flag which is a		
		combination of the three flags		
		of England, Scotland and		
		Ireland. The old flag of		
		England was the Cross of St.		
		George, a red cross on a white		
		field, that of Scotland, St.		
		Andrew's cross, a white saltire		
		on a blue field. After the		
		union, these were blended by		
		blazoning the cross of St.		
		George on the Scottish flag. In		
		1801 the cross of St. Patrick, a		



		and colting on a rubite greater d		
		red saltire on a white ground,		
		was combined with the others.		
		This union now fills the canton		
		in the red, the white and the		
		blue ensigns.		
007.35	upjock and	"Up Guards, and at them!", a		
	hockums	saying attributed to the Duke		
		of Wellington, which he		
		denied.		
			ums. Hence when the clouds roll by, jamey, a proudseye view is	36
			FW008	
			enjoyable of our mounding's mass, now Wallinstone national	1
			museum, with, in some greenish distance, the charmful water-	2
			loose country and the two quitewhite villagettes who hear show	3
			of themselves so gigglesomes minxt the follyages, the prettilees!	4
			Penetrators are permitted into the museomound free. Welsh and	5
			the Paddy Patkinses, one shelenk! Redismembers invalids of old	6
008.07	butt	Sir Isaac Butt, leading counsel		7
		for the defence of Irish		
		prisoners in the English courts	guard find poussepousse pousseypram to sate the sort of their butt .	
		in Dublin. He became very		



	T			
		close to his Fenian prisoners		
		and switched his loyalty as a		
		Tory member of Parliament to		
		become an advocate of Irish		
		independence. He believed in		
		Home Rule and advocated an		
		independent Irish Parliament.		
		However, he later negated the		
		good he had done by		
		becoming the chief obstruction		
		to Parnell in the House of		
		Commons.		
008.07	butt	→ contributting		
008.08	Kathe	Kathleen-na-Houlihan,	For her passkey supply to the janitrix, the mistress Kathe . Tip.	8
		Ireland, as she is known to the		
		poets		
			This the way to the museyroom. Mind your hats goan in!	9
			Now yiz are in the Willingdone Museyroom. This is a Prooshi-	10
			ous gunn. This is a ffrinch. Tip. This is the flag of the Prooshi-	11
			ous, the Cap and Soracer. This is the bullet that byng the flag of	12
008.13	Bull	England	the Prooshious. This is the ffrinch that fire on the Bull that bang	13
			the flag of the Prooshious. Saloos the Crossgunn! Up with your	14
			pike and fork! Tip. (Bullsfoot! Fine!) This is the triplewon hat of	15
		•	•	



008.16	Lipoleumhat	One of the many references to		16
		Napoleon, who is here stated		
		to have had to choose between		
		Josephine and Marie-Louise		
		since he had to have an heir to	Lipoleum. Tip. Lipoleumhat. This is the Willingdone on his	
		his flesh in order to carry on	Lipoleum. Tip. Lipoleumnat. This is the winniguone on his	
		the work that he had begun. A		
		reading of Napoleon's own		
		memoirs confirms this view of		
		his obedience to necessity.		
008.16	Lipoleumhat	→ Leonie		
008.17	Cokenhape	The horse of Duke Wellington,		17
		"Copenhagen", with		
		reverberations of the burning		
		of Copenhagen under		
		Wellington's command, when		
		the Danish navy was taken	same white harse , the Cokenhape . This is the big Sraughter Wil-	
		from her own waters while	same white marse, the covermape. This is the big staughter will-	
		Denmark was a completely		
		neutral country. The Memoirs		
		of Napoleon in the chapter,		
		"On Neutral Powers" gives an		
		excellent understanding of		



		what these countries were		
		attempting to do.		
008.17	white harse	Both Napoleon and		
		Wellington had big white		
		horses which were famous;		
		Napoleon's was called		
		"Bellerophon" and		
		Wellington's was called		
		"Copenhagen".		
		This phrase echoes the white		
		steed of Irish legend, whose		
		presence always signifies the		
		coming of disaster.		
008.18	ironed dux	Duke Wellington, originally		18
		Lieutenant Colonel Arthur		
		Wesley, an Anglo-Irishman,		
		who in the House of Lords		
		explained his effort to get the		
		Emancipation Bill passed as	lingdone, grand and magentic in his goldtin spurs and his ironed	
		due to the fact that he	iniguotie, grand and mageride in his golddin spurs and his notice	
		considered it a substitute for		
		rebellion. The man who fired		
		on and burned down		
		Copenhagen after having		
		stolen the Danish navy, lying		



		in its own waters, a neutral		
		country.		
			dux and his quarterbrass woodyshoes and his magnate's gharters	19
			and his bangkok's best and goliar's goloshes and his pullupon-	20
008.21	big wide harse	→ white harse	easyan wartrews. This is his big wide harse. Tip. This is the three	21
008.21	big wide harse	Both Napoleon and		
		Wellington had big white		
		horses which were famous;		
		Napoleon's was called		
		"Bellerophon" and		
		Wellington's was called		
		"Copenhagen".		
		This phrase echoes the white		
		steed of Irish legend, whose		
		presence always signifies the		
		coming of disaster.		
008.22	boyne	Where James II's hopes of		22
		regaining the English throne		
		were shattered, July 1, 1690.		
		On the south bank is	linelaum houng groughing down in the living dotch. This is an	
		Oldbridge, beneath the steep	lipoleum boyne grouching down in the living detch. This is an	
		slopes of Donore Hill, on		
		which James's army was		
		drawn up. William of Orange,		



78

who was slightly wounded in a reconnaissance before the fight, detached part of his army to cross the ford near Slane, while the main body under General Schomberg rushed the ford opposite Grove Island. Schomberg, who showed great courage, was killed in an Irish cavalry charge, but in the meantime another force had crossed the Boyne lower down, cutting off the way to Drogheda and James's army was forced to retire over the hill to Duleek. William's forces amounted to 36,000, mostly Dutch, Germans, Danes and French Hugenots, while with James were between 23,000 and 30,000 Irishmen. Sarsfield insisted on fighting -he defended Limerick, a guerrilla (Ireland called them



the Rapparees), Galloping	
Hogan, rider and scout,	
helped to cross over and take	
William's force at Killaloe	
bridge. Had James remained,	
or had help come from France,	
there is no question but that	
the Irish would have gained	
their freedom, after the	
magnificent defense of	
Limerick and other incidents	
successfully carried by the	
Irish.	
Although considered	
technically a drawn battle,	
actually the Battle of the Boyne	
marks the triumph of William	
over the Irish Royalists. It was	
fought on Tuesday, July 12,	
1690.	
James fled to France,	
leaving the Irish army to	
whatever fate it could muster.	
Colonel Grace held Athlone,	

		but in the end was forced to		
		surrender.		
			inimyskilling inglis, this is a scotcher grey, this is a davy, stoop-	23
			ing. This is the bog lipoleum mordering the lipoleum beg. A	24
			Gallawghurs argaumunt. This is the petty lipoleum boy that	25
			was nayther bag nor bug. Assaye, assaye! Touchole Fitz Tuo-	26
			mush. Dirty MacDyke. And Hairy O'Hurry. All of them	27
			arminus-varminus. This is Delian alps. This is Mont Tivel,	28
			this is Mont Tipsey, this is the Grand Mons Injun. This is the	29
008.30	lipoleums	One of the many references to Napoleon, who is here stated to have had to choose between Josephine and Marie-Louise since he had to have an heir to his flesh in order to carry on the work that he had begun. A reading of Napoleon's own memoirs confirms this view of his obedience to necessity.	crimealine of the alps hooping to sheltershock the three lipoleums.	30
		<u> </u>	This is the jinnies with their legahorns feinting to read in their	31
			handmade's book of stralegy while making their war undisides	32
			the Willingdone. The jinnies is a cooin her hand and the jinnies is	33
			a ravin her hair and the Willingdone git the band up. This is big	34



			Willingdone mormorial tallowscoop Wounderworker obscides	35
			on the flanks of the jinnies. Sexcaliber hrosspower. Tip. This	36
			FW009	
			is me Belchum sneaking his phillippy out of his most Awful	1
009.02	Cromwelly	Cromwell came to Ireland to	3 1 111	2
		subdue it and in the name of		
		his Puritan God, killed,		
		maimed and tortured without		
		mercy thousands upon		
		thousands of Irish people. His		
		name is synonymous with		
		butchery to the Irish – he		
		showed qualities which make	Grimmest Sunshat Cromwelly. Looted. This is the jinnies' hast-	
		Hitler seem strangely	Gilliniest Surishat Cronwerry. Looted. This is the junites mast-	
		incapable in cruelty – no		
		country has ever endured the		
		like of the ruthless destruction		
		meted out to the Catholic Irish	h	
		by this famous English-man.		
		The Irish poet, David Ó		
		Bruadair, wrote a poem called,		
		'The Purgatory of the Men of		



009.02	Cromwelly	Ireland', which describes Cromwell thus: 'When the champion of murderlust finished his tour of life' → Bold Boy Cromwell		
			ings dispatch for to irrigate the Willingdone. Dispatch in thin	3
			red lines cross the shortfront of me Belchum. Yaw, yaw, yaw!	4
			Leaper Orthor. Fear siecken! Fieldgaze thy tiny frow. Hugact-	5
009.06	Nap	One of the many references to Napoleon, who is here stated to have had to choose between Josephine and Marie-Louise since he had to have an heir to his flesh in order to carry on the work that he had begun. A reading of Napoleon's own memoirs confirms this view of his obedience to necessity.	ing. Nap. That was the tictacs of the jinnies for to fontannoy the	6
009.06	Nap	→ Leonie		
009.07	Shee,shee,she e!	Reference to the shee, the fairy people of Ireland and to Mrs. Shea, the woman whom Parnell loved and whose	Willingdone. Shee, shee! The jinnies is jillous agincourting	7



		divorce was the scandal with		
		which England broke Parnell's		
		power.		
009.08	lipoleums	One of the many references to		8
		Napoleon, who is here stated		
		to have had to choose between		
		Josephine and Marie-Louise		
	since he had to have an heir to	all the lipoleums . And the lipoleums is gonn boycottoncrezy onto		
		his flesh in order to carry on	A	
		the work that he had begun. A		
		reading of Napoleon's own		
		memoirs confirms this view of		
		his obedience to necessity.		and the Milliandens of the head on Till
			the one Willingdone. And the Willingdone git the band up. This	9
			is bode Belchum, bonnet to busby, breaking his secred word with a	10
			ball up his ear to the Willingdone. This is the Willingdone's hur-	11
			old dispitchback. Dispitch desployed on the regions rare of me	12
			Belchum. Salamangra! Ayi, ayi! Cherry jinnies. Figtreeyou!	13
			Damn fairy ann, Voutre. Willingdone. That was the first joke of	14
			Willingdone, tic for tac. Hee, hee, hee! This is me Belchum in	15
			his twelvemile cowchooks, weet, tweet and stampforth foremost,	16
			footing the camp for the jinnies. Drink a sip, drankasup, for he's	17



009.18	guinness	Sir Arthur Guinness (later		18
		Lord Ardilaun) whose seat as		
		a member of Parliament for		
		the City of Dublin, Joyce's		
		father electioneered against		
		successfully, as well as that of		
		the other Conservative		
		member, Mr. Stirling, and ran		
		in their places Maurice Brooks		
		and Dr. Lyons, whose election		
		was brought about. His father	as sooner buy a guinness than he'd stale store stout. This is Roo-	
		took pride in this achievement.		
		Joyce's father proposed to him		
		a place in the Guinness		
		brewery, but Joyce refused		
		such a post and when he		
		graduated from University		
		College at his father's		
		suggestion and at the		
		suggestion of his own spirit,		
		he left Ireland.		
			shious balls. This is a ttrinch. This is mistletropes. This is Canon	19
			Futter with the popynose. After his hundred days' indulgence.	20



009.21	Tarra's	The seat of the ruling monarch	This is the blessed. Tarra's widdars! This is jinnies in the bonny	21
	widdars!	of ancient Erinn. The Gaelic		
		word is Temair, which in its		
		declension is in the genitive		
		very nearly pronounced Târa,		
		which it is now called in		
		English. This celebrated hill is		
		situated in the present county		
		of Meath, but a few miles west		
		of Dublin. The remains of the		
		ancient palace of the kings of		
		Erinn are still visible upon it.		
009.22	lipoleums	One of the many references to		22
		Napoleon, who is here stated		
		to have had to choose between		
		Josephine and Marie-Louise		
		since he had to have an heir to	bawn blooches. This is lipoleums in the rowdy howses. This is the	
		his flesh in order to carry on	buvit blooches. This is inpoleums in the roway nowses. This is the	
		the work that he had begun. A		
		reading of Napoleon's own		
		memoirs confirms this view of	f	
		his obedience to necessity.		
			Willingdone, by the splinters of Cork, order fire. Tonnerre!	23
			(Bullsear! Play!) This is camelry, this is floodens, this is the	24

			solphereens in action, this is their mobbily, this is panickburns.	25
009.26	Almeidagad!	Almighty God!	Almeidagad! Arthiz too loose! This is Willingdone cry. Brum!	26
			Brum! Cumbrum! This is jinnies cry. Underwetter! Goat	27
			strip Finnlambs! This is jinnies rinning away to their ouster-	28
			lists dowan a bunkersheels. With a nip nippy nip and a trip trip-	29
			py trip so airy. For their heart's right there. Tip. This is me Bel-	30
			chum's tinkyou tankyou silvoor plate for citchin the crapes in	31
			the cool of his canister. Poor the pay! This is the bissmark of the	32
			marathon merry of the jinnies they left behind them. This is the	33
			Willingdone branlish his same marmorial tallowscoop Sophy-	34
009.35	his royal	The name of an old famous	Key-Po for his royal divorsion on the rinnaway jinnies. Gam-	35
	divorsion	melodrama about Napoleon,		
		described by John Horgan in		
		his book, Parnell to Pearse,		
		and used in Finnegans Wake to		
		refer to the destruction of		
		Parnell politically (and thus		
		the destruction of Ireland's		
		chances for freedom) by		
		making Mrs. Shea's husband		
		sue for divorce, when he had		
		known and had acquiesced in		
İ		her love for Parnell. Parnell's		



		marvelous statement that he		
				ĺ
		would rather appear to be a		ĺ
		rogue than be one, is the most		1
		fitting comment which has		ĺ
		been made on the entire		ĺ
		episode; he denied nothing		
		and let the divorce		1
		proceedings be carried out in		
		order that Mrs. Shea might be		1
		freed, permitting Parnell to		
		marry her.		1
		He did not survive this		
		fracas by many months.		
009.36	Dalaveras	Eamon DeValera, President of	bariste della porca! Dalaveras fimmieras! This is the pettiest	36
	fimmieras!	the Irish Republic, refused		
		invitations from Lloyd George		
		to treat of dominion status for		1
		Ireland until the offer for a		
		conference came to Ireland		
		free of conditions. Out of this		
		came a treaty which proved		1
		but one step on the troublous		
		road to the Irish Free State.		
		DeValera, who had sent		
		delegates who signed for		



		Ireland, fought this treaty, because he felt it would do harm to Ireland's future and curtail her liberty. After tumultous times and many changes, he is today again head of the Irish Republic.		
			FW010	
010.01	lipoleums	One of the many references to Napoleon, who is here stated to have had to choose between Josephine and Marie-Louise since he had to have an heir to his flesh in order to carry on the work that he had begun. A reading of Napoleon's own memoirs confirms this view of his obedience to necessity.	of the lipoleums, Toffeethief, that spy on the Willingdone from	1
010.02	Capeinhope	→ Cokenhape	his big white harse , the Capeinhope . Stonewall Willingdone	2
010.02	Capeinhope	The horse of Duke Wellington, "Copenhagen", with reverberations of the burning		



		steed of Irish legend, whose presence always signifies the coming of disaster.	
		This phrase echoes the white	
		"Copenhagen".	
		Wellington's was called	
		"Bellerophon" and	
		Napoleon's was called	
		horses which were famous;	
	harse	Wellington had big white	
010.02	big white	Both Napoleon and	
		attempting to do.	
		what these countries were	
		excellent understanding of	
		"On Neutral Powers" gives an	
		neutral country. The Memoirs of Napoleon in the chapter,	
		Denmark was a completely	
		from her own waters while	
		the Danish navy was taken	
		Wellington's command, when	
		of Copenhagen under	



010.03	lipoleums	One of the many references to		
	1	Napoleon, who is here stated		
		to have had to choose between		
		Josephine and Marie-Louise		
		since he had to have an heir to		
		his flesh in order to carry on		
		the work that he had begun. A		
		reading of Napoleon's own		
		memoirs confirms this view of		
		his obedience to necessity.		
			lors. This is hiena hinnessy laughing alout at the Willing-	4
			done. This is lipsyg dooley krieging the funk from the hinnessy.	5
			This is the hinndoo Shimar Shin between the dooley boy and the	6
			hinnessy. Tip. This is the wixy old Willingdone picket up the	7
010.08	lipoleums	One of the many references to		8
		Napoleon, who is here stated		
		to have had to choose between		
		Josephine and Marie-Louise		
		since he had to have an heir to	1 16 601 (1 6 1 11) (12 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	
		his flesh in order to carry on	half of the threefoiled hat of lipoleums fromoud of the bluddle	
		the work that he had begun. A		
		reading of Napoleon's own		
		memoirs confirms this view of		
		his obedience to necessity.		



			filth. This is the hinndoo waxing ranjymad for a bombshoob.	9
010.10	lipoleums	One of the many references to		10
		Napoleon, who is here stated		
		to have had to choose between		
		Josephine and Marie-Louise		
		since he had to have an heir to	This is the Willingdone banking the half of the hat of line layers	
		his flesh in order to carry on	This is the Willingdone hanking the half of the hat of lipoleums	
		the work that he had begun. A		
		reading of Napoleon's own		
		memoirs confirms this view of		
		his obedience to necessity.		
			up the tail on the buckside of his big white harse. Tip. That was	11
			the last joke of Willingdone. Hit, hit, hit! This is the same white	12
010.13	Culpenhelp	The horse of Duke Wellington,		13
		"Copenhagen", with		
		reverberations of the burning		
		of Copenhagen under		
		Wellington's command, when		
		the Danish navy was taken	harse of the Willingdone, Culpenhelp, waggling his tailoscrupp	
		from her own waters while		
		Denmark was a completely		
		neutral country. The Memoirs		
		of Napoleon in the chapter,		
		"On Neutral Powers" gives an		



		excellent understanding of		
		what these countries were		
		attempting to do.		
010.13	Culpenhelp	→ Cokenhape		
010.14	lipoleums	One of the many references to	with the half of a hat of lipoleums to insoult on the hinndoo see-	14
		Napoleon, who is here stated		
		to have had to choose between		
		Josephine and Marie-Louise		
		since he had to have an heir to		
		his flesh in order to carry on		
		the work that he had begun. A		
		reading of Napoleon's own		
		memoirs confirms this view of		
		his obedience to necessity.		
			boy. Hney, hney! (Bullsrag! Foul!) This is the seeboy,	15
010.16	upjump and	"Up Guards, and at them!", a		16
	pumpim	saying attributed to the Duke	madrashattaras, upjump and pumpim , cry to the Willingdone:	
		of Wellington, which he	madrashattaras, upjump and pumpim , cry to the winniguone.	
		denied.		
			Ap Pukkaru! Pukka Yurap! This is the Willingdone, bornstable	17
			ghentleman, tinders his maxbotch to the cursigan Shimar Shin.	18
010.19	dooforhim	References to the Sepoy		19
	seeboy	Mutiny in India, in which the	Basucker youstead! This is the dooforhim seeboy blow the whole	
		sepoys turned against their		



		D ::: 1		
		British masters, who had		
		insulted their religion by		
		asking them to bite the paper		
		caps off shells. Exactly why		
		this order aroused so much		
		fury and was considered an		
		insult it is not today clear. It		
		was during this Mutiny that a		
		British officer ordered a live		
		sepoy to be fastened to the		
		mouth of a cannon in order to		
		teach them obedience! See the		
		remarks about this episode in		
		the Political Writings of		
		Padraic Pearse.		
010.19	dooforhim	A reference to the Sepoy		
	seeboy	Mutiny in India, to which		
		Padraic Pearse referred in one		
		of his most bitter attacks on		
		England.		
010.20	lipoleums	One of the many references to		20
		Napoleon, who is here stated		
		to have had to choose between	of the half of the hat of lipoleums off of the top of the tail on the	
		Josephine and Marie-Louise		
		since he had to have an heir to		
	1			



		his flesh in order to carry on		
		the work that he had begun. A		
		reading of Napoleon's own		
		memoirs confirms this view of		
		his obedience to necessity.		
			back of his big wide harse. Tip (Bullseye! Game!) How Copen-	21
			hagen ended. This way the museyroom. Mind your boots goan	22
			out.	23
			Phew!	24
			What a warm time we were in there but how keling is here the	25
			airabouts! We nowhere she lives but you mussna tell annaone for	26
			the lamp of Jig-a-Lanthern! It's a candlelittle houthse of a month	27
			and one windies. Downadown, High Downadown. And num-	28
			mered quaintlymine. And such reasonable weather too! The wa-	29
			grant wind's awalt'zaround the piltdowns and on every blasted	30
			knollyrock (if you can spot fifty I spy four more) there's that	31
_			gnarlybird ygathering, a runalittle, doalittle, preealittle, pouralittle,	32
			wipealittle, kicksalittle, severalittle, eatalittle, whinealittle, kenalittle,	33
			helfalittle, pelfalittle gnarlybird. A verytableland of bleakbardfields!	34
010.35	Lumproar	One of the many references to		35
		Napoleon, who is here stated	Under his seven wrothschields lies one, Lumproar . His glav toside	
		to have had to choose between	Crider his seven wromschields hes one, Lumpioar. The glav toside	
		Josephine and Marie-Louise		



		since he had to have an heir to		
		his flesh in order to carry on		
		the work that he had begun. A		
		reading of Napoleon's own		
		memoirs confirms this view of		
		his obedience to necessity.		
010.35	Lumproar	→ Leonie		
			him. Skud ontorsed. Our pigeons pair are flewn for northcliffs.	36
			FW011	
			The three of crows have flapped it southenly, kraaking of de	1
			baccle to the kvarters of that sky whence triboos answer; Wail,	2
			'tis well! She niver comes out when Thon's on shower or when	3
			Thon's flash with his Nixy girls or when Thon's blowing toom-	4
			cracks down the gaels of Thon. No nubo no! Neblas on you liv!	5
			Her would be too moochy afreet. Of Burymeleg and Bindme-	6
			rollingeyes and all the deed in the woe. Fe fo fom! She jist does	7
			hopes till byes will be byes. Here, and it goes on to appear now,	8
			she comes, a peacefugle, a parody's bird, a peri potmother,	9
			a pringlpik in the ilandiskippy, with peewee and powwows in	10
			beggybaggy on her bickybacky and a flick flask fleckflinging	11
			its pixylighting pacts' huemeramybows, picking here, pecking	12



			there, pussypussy plunderpussy. But it's the armitides toonigh,	13
			militopucos, and toomourn we wish for a muddy kissmans to the	14
			minutia workers and there's to be a gorgeups truce for happinest	15
			childher everwere. Come nebo me and suso sing the day we	16
			sallybright. She's burrowed the coacher's headlight the better to	17
			pry (who goes cute goes siocur and shoos aroun) and all spoiled	18
			goods go into her nabsack: curtrages and rattlin buttins, nappy	19
			spattees and flasks of all nations, clavicures and scampulars, maps,	20
011.21	woodpiles of haypennies	William Wood, an English ironmonger, in 1722 obtained a patent from the King to coin halfpence and farthings for Ireland. In this action the Irish were not consulted. The Irish Parliament protested to the treasury of the English government. Lord Cartaret, a friend of Swift and also Secretary of State in England was an enemy of Walpole. Walpole got rid of Cartaret by having him appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. In 1724,	keys and woodpiles of haypennies and moonled brooches with	21



97

when he arrived to take up his residence, Ireland had been whipped into a fury. His arrival coincided with the issuance of Swift's Fourth Drapier's Letter.

Swift, under the pen-name of the Drapier, wrote a series of letters addressed to shop keepers, citizens, farmers "to the whole people of Ireland", which were hawked through the streets at a penny. Swift pointed out that Wood was trying to force upon the Irish the coins which the patent did not obligate them to accept and called Wood "an enemy to God and this Kingdom".

The letters were brilliant, well calculated to do their work. They united the common people of Ireland into a consciousness of themselves as a people—in consequence a

București 2014

worship of Swift began to		
grow up among the people		
and to this day he is reverently		
remembered. Wolfe Tone		
adored him. So does Joyce.		
The Drapier's Letters make		
fine reading and are		
recommended.		
	bloodstaned breeks in em, boaston nightgarters and masses of	22
	shoesets and nickelly nacks and foder allmicheal and a lugly parson	23
	of cates and howitzer muchears and midgers and maggets, ills and	24
	ells with loffs of toffs and pleures of bells and the last sigh that	25
	come fro the hart (bucklied!) and the fairest sin the sunsaw	26
	(that's cearc!). With Kiss. Kiss Criss. Cross Criss. Kiss Cross.	27
	Undo lives 'end. Slain.	28
	How bootifull and how truetowife of her, when strengly fore-	29
	bidden, to steal our historic presents from the past postpropheti-	30
	cals so as to will make us all lordy heirs and ladymaidesses of a	31
	pretty nice kettle of fruit. She is livving in our midst of debt and	32
	laffing through all plores for us (her birth is uncontrollable), with	33
	a naperon for her mask and her sabboes kickin arias (so sair! so	34
	solly!) if yous ask me and I saack you. Hou! Hou! Gricks may	35
	rise and Troysirs fall (there being two sights for ever a picture)	36



FW012	
for in the byways of high improvidence that's what makes life-	1
work leaving and the world's a cell for citters to cit in. Let young	2
wimman run away with the story and let young min talk smooth	3
behind the butteler's back. She knows her knight's duty while	4
Luntum sleeps. Did ye save any tin? says he. Did I what? with	5
a grin says she. And we all like a marriedann because she is mer-	6
cenary. Though the length of the land lies under liquidation	7
(floote!) and there's nare a hairbrow nor an eyebush on this glau-	8
brous phace of Herrschuft Whatarwelter she'll loan a vesta and	9
hire some peat and sarch the shores her cockles to heat and she'll	10
do all a turfwoman can to piff the business on. Paff. To puff the	11
blaziness on. Poffpoff. And even if Humpty shell fall frumpty	12
times as awkward again in the beardsboosoloom of all our grand	13
remonstrancers there'll be iggs for the brekkers come to mourn-	14
him, sunny side up with care. So true is it that therewhere's a	15
turnover the tay is wet too and when you think you ketch sight	16
of a hind make sure but you're cocked by a hin.	17
Then as she is on her behaviourite job of quainance bandy,	18
fruting for firstlings and taking her tithe, we may take our review	19



			of the two mounds to see nothing of the himples here as at else-	20
			where, by sixes and sevens, like so many heegills and collines,	21
012.22	somepotreek	→ thuartpeatrick	sitton aroont, scentbreeched and somepotreek, in their swisha-	22
012.22	somepotreek	"Thou are called Patrick", the		
		baptismal naming which here		
		refers to Ireland as "Patrick"		
		—its most used surrogate.		
012.23	taffetaffe	From the German, meaning to	wish sating and their taffetaffe tights playing Wharton's Folly	23
		baptize	wish satins and their taffetaffe tights, playing Wharton's Folly,	
			at a treepurty on the planko in the purk. Stand up, mickos!	24
			Make strake for minnas! By order, Nicholas Proud. We may see	25
			and hear nothing if we choose of the shortlegged bergins off	26
012.27	Arbourhill	Where Wolfe Tone died		27
		alone in prison.		
		"Stretched on his bloody		
		pallet in a dungeon, the first		
		apostle of Irish union and		
		most illustrious martyr of Irish	Carlibill on the housement of Arbourbill on the house cambale	
		independence, counted each	Corkhill or the bergamoors of Arbourhill or the bergagambols	
		lingering hour during the last		
		seven days and nights of his		
		slow and silent agony. No one		
		was allowed to approach him.		
		Far from his adored family		



	ī			1
		and friends he heard only the		
		step of the sentry. He retained		
		the calmness of his soul and		
		the possession of his faculties		
		to the last. The consciousness		
		of dying for his country and in		
		the cause of justice and liberty,		
		illumined like a bright halo,		
		his latest moments and kept		
		up his fortitude to the end."		
			of Summerhill or the bergincellies of Miseryhill or the country-	28
			bossed bergones of Constitutionhill though every crowd has its	29
012.30	tones	Theobald Wolfe Tone, the		30
		founder of the United		
		Irishmen, who, alone and		
		unknown, went to France from		
		Philadelphia, to which city he		
		had fled for his life from the		
		English, and there met and	several tones and every trade has its clever mechanics and each	
		persuaded the leaders of the		
		French government to send an		
		expedition of soldiers to effect		
		the freedom of Ireland. His		
		Autobiography is one of the		



		finest ever written and		
		deserves a place among the		
		masterpieces of the world for		
		the living quality which is		
		instant in every part of it. No		
		man of greater integrity ever		
		lived, he of whom Padraic		
		Pearse said, "I would rather		
		have been his friend than the		
		friend of any other man who		
		ever lived. " and in this		
		sentiment I concur. The Duke		
		of Wellington considered Tone		
		a man of genius — "He came		
		near being as fatal an enemy to		
		England as Hannibal was to		
		Rome. "		
_			harmonical has a point of its own, Olaf's on the rise and Ivor's	31
012.32	Sitric's place's	Sitric, son of Aulaf, King of the		32
	_	Danes of Ath-Cliath, or	on the lift and Sitric's place's between them. But all they are all	
		Dublin.		
			there scraping along to sneeze out a likelihood that will solve	33
			and salve life's robulous rebus, hopping round his middle like	34
			kippers on a griddle, O, as he lays dormont from the macroborg	35

			of Holdhard to the microbirg of Pied de Poudre. Behove this	36
			FW013	
			sound of Irish sense. Really? Here English might be seen.	1
013.02	petery pence	The Bull of Pope Adrian IV in the year 1154 reads in part "And further also we do strictly charge and require that all the people of that land (Ireland) do with all humbleness, dutifulness and honour receive and accept you as their leige lord and sovereign reserving and excepting the right of Holy Church to be inviolably perserved as also the yearly pension of Peter pence out of every house, which we require to be truly answered to St. Peter and to the Church of Rome."	Royally? One sovereign punned to petery pence. Regally? The	2
			silence speaks the scene. Fake!	3



013.04	Dyoublong	The birthplace of Joyce and		4
		seat of the rulers of Ireland		
		since the fall of Tara, 566.		
		In an old book it recalls		
		that the point of the river over		
		which the bridge of the		
		hurdles was thrown was at		
		this time called Dubhlinn,		
		which literally is the Black		
		Pool called after a lady named		
		Dubh, who had formerly		
		drowned at this spot. From		
		this time forward it took the	So This Is Dyoublong ?	
		name of Dubhlinn Atha Cliath,		
		or the Black Pool of the Ford of		
		Hurdles, and this ford		
		extended from a point at the		
		Dublin side of the river, where		
		the Dothor falls into the Liffey		
		at Rings-End, to the opposite		
		side where the Poll-beg		
		Lighthouse now stands. The		
		Danish and English name		
		Dublin is a mere modification		
		of Dubhlinn, or Black Pool, but		



		the native Irish have always		
		called and still do call the city		
		of Dublin, Ath Cliath, or Baile		
		Atha Cliath, that is, the Ford of		
		Hurdles or the Town of the		
		Ford of Hurdles.		
013.04	Dyoublong	→ Dublin		
013.05	Hush!	HCE reference		5
	Caution!		Hush! Caution! Echoland!	
	Echoland!			
013.06	How	HCE reference		6
	charmingly		How charmingly exquisite! It reminds you of the outwashed	
	exquisite!			
			engravure that we used to be blurring on the blotchwall of his	7
			innkempt house. Used they? (I am sure that tiring chabelshovel-	8
			ler with the mujikal chocolat box, Miry Mitchel, is listening) I	9
			say, the remains of the outworn gravemure where used to be	10
			blurried the Ptollmens of the Incabus. Used we? (He is only pre-	11
			tendant to be stugging at the jubalee harp from a second existed	12
			lishener, Fiery Farrelly.) It is well known. Lokk for himself and	13
013.14	Dbln.	→ Dublin	see the old butte new. Dbln . W. K. O. O. Hear? By the mauso-	14
013.14	Dbln.	The birthplace of Joyce and		
		seat of the rulers of Ireland		
		since the fall of Tara, 566.		



In an old book it recalls that
the point of the river over
which the bridge of the
hurdles was thrown was at
this time called Dubhlinn,
which literally is the Black
Pool called after a lady named
Dubh, who had formerly
drowned at this spot. From
this time forward it took the
name of Dubhlinn Atha Cliath,
or the Black Pool of the Ford of
Hurdles, and this ford
extended from a point at the
Dublin side of the river, where
the Dothor falls into the Liffey
at Rings-End, to the opposite
side where the Poll-beg
Lighthouse now stands. The
Danish and English name
Dublin is a mere modification
of Dubhlinn, or Black Pool, but
the native Irish have always
called and still do call the city
of Dublin, Ath Cliath, or Baile



		Atha Cliath, that is, the Ford of		
		Hurdles or the Town of the		
		Ford of Hurdles.		
			lime wall. Fimfim fimfim. With a grand funferall. Fumfum fum-	15
			fum. 'Tis optophone which ontophanes. List! Wheatstone's	16
			magic lyer. They will be tuggling foriver. They will be lichening	17
			for allof. They will be pretumbling forover. The harpsdischord	18
013.19	ollaves	This was the highest rank of		19
		poet in ancient Ireland; his		
		education was long and		
		minute, it extended over a		
		space of twelve years of hard		
		work. This rank was		
		responsible for knowing		
		genealogies, synchronisms		
		and historic tales; knowledge	shall be theirs for ollaves.	
		of the seven kinds of verse and		
		how to measure them by		
		letters and syllables;		
		judgement of seven kinds of		
		poetry; and improvisation,		
		that is, to contemplate and		
		recite verses without thinking		
		of them beforehand.		



According to several of the	
most ancient authorities, the	
ollave (ollamh) or perfect	
Doctor, was bound to have for	
recital at public feasts at least	
Seven Fifties of these Historic	
narratives and there appear to	
have been various degrees in	
the ranks of the poets as they	
progressed in education	
towards the final degree, each	
of which was bound to be	
supplied with at least a certain	
number.	
The Ollaves of music,	
those raised to the highest	
order of musicians in ancient	
Erinn were obliged by the	
rules of the order to be	
perfectly accomplished in the	
performance of 3 classes of	
music:	
1. Suantraighé—which no	
one could hear	

		without falling into delightful slumber. 2. Goltraighé—which no one could hear without bursting into tears and lamentation. 3. Geantraighé—which no one could hear without bursting out into loud and irrepressible laughter.		
			Four things therefore, saith our herodotary Mammon Lujius	20
013.21	Boriorum	A variation of the name of Brian Boroimhé (Boru), king of Munster from 975 to 1002, and from 1002 until 1014, monarch of all Erinn. He was of the Dalcassian line, descended from Cormac Cas, first king of Munster. Brian Boru established a new general system of family names, decreeing that each family should take a permanent name, either that of their fathers or of a more	in his grand old historiorum, wrote near Boriorum , bluest book	21



		remote ancestor. 'Mac' means	
		son of, 'O' means grandson.	
		For further details see Brian	
		Boru.	
013.21	Boriorum	Brian Boru. Spelled, Brian	
		Borumha, monarch of Ireland,	
		born 925, began reign 1002.	
		The foreigners of the west of	
		Europe assembled against	
		Brian. A spirited, fierce,	
		violent, vengeful and furious	
		battle was fought between the	
		foreigners and Brian's army	
		the likeness of which was not	
		to be found at that time, at	
		Cluaintarbh, i.e., the Plain,	
		Lawn or Meadow of the Bulls,	
		now Clontarf, near the city of	
		Dublin. The Danes were better	
		armed than the Irish, for they	
		had one thousand men	
		dressed in armour from head	
		to foot. In a dialogue between	
		the Banshee Oeibhill and the	
		hero, the former is represented	



111

as advising the latter to shun the battle as the Gaedhill were dressed only in satin shirts, while the Danes were one mass of iron. This battle took place on Good Friday, year 1014. In this battle Brian, son of Ceinneidigh, monarch of Ireland, who was the Augustus of all the West of Europe, was slain in the 88th year of his age.

The ten hundred in armour were cut to pieces and at least three thousand of the foreigners were slain.

Maelmuire, son of
Eochaidh, successor of Patrick,
proceeded with the seniors
and relics to Swords, in the
county of Dublin and they
carried from thence the body
of Brian, king of Ireland and of
Murchadh, his son and, the
head of Conaing and the head



112

of Mothla. Maelmuire and his clergy waked the bodies with great honor and veneration and the bodies were interred at Ard-Macha in a new tomb. It would seem a reproach to the bards of Brian's day to suppose that an event so proudly national as his victory, so full of appeal to the heart as well as to the imagination, should have been suffered to pass unsung. And yet though some poems in the native language are still extant, supposed to have been written by an Ollamh, or Doctor of Poetry, attached to the court of Brian and describing the solitude of the halls of Kincora, after the death of their royal master, there appears to be, in none of these ancient poems, an allusion to the inspiriting

		theme of Clontarf. By the		
		bards of the north, however,		
		the field of death and the		
		name of its veteran victor,		
		Brian, were not so lightly		
		forgotten. Traditions of the		
		dreams and portentous		
		appearances that preceded the		
		battle formed one of the		
		mournful themes of Scaldic		
		song and a Norse ode of this		
		description which has been		
		made familiar to English		
		readers, breathes, both in its		
		feeling and imagery, all that		
		gloomy wildness which might		
		be expected from an		
		imagination darkened by		
		recollections of defeat.		
013.22	baile's	Town of the Ford of Hurdles	in baile's annals, f.t. in Dyfflinarsky ne'er sall fail til heathersmoke	22
		i.e., Dublin	in barie's armais, i.t. in Dymmarsky ne er sam fan in heathersmoke	
013.23	the fear of um	The Four Masters refers to		23
		Annals of the Kingdom of Ireland	and cloudweed Eire's ile sall pall. And here now they are, the fear	
		by the Four Masters,	and cloudweed Elle's lie sail pail. And liefe flow they are, the fear	
		translated by John O'Donovan,		
			Company	



Dublin, Hodges & Smith,
Grafton Street, 1851.
O'Clery settled down about
1630 near the ruined
monastery of Donegal and
there determined to write the
Annals of Ireland from the
earliest times to the death of
Hugh O'Neill. Single-handed
he could not reduce to order
this mass of matter and was
obliged to obtain the
assistance of three others, his
brothers Peregrine and
Conary, and his cousin,
Fearfesa O'Mulconry. Like
Father O'Clery they were
skilled in Irish history and
genealogies and wrote Gaelic
with ease. Farrell O'Gara,
member of Parliament for
Sligo, supplied them with food
and attendance and to him
they dedicated the work when
it was finished in 1636.
1



		0/01 1: 1: 1		$\overline{}$
		O'Clery died in Louvain in		
		1643; his Annals remained in		
		ms until the 19th century,		
		when it was edited, translated		
		and annotated by O'Donovan		
		with an ability and		
		completeness worthy of the		
		original.		
		The Four Masters		
		by		
		Thomas D'Arcy McGee		
		"Not of fame and not of		
		fortune do these eager penmen		
		dream;		
		Darkness shrouds the hills of		
		Banba, sorrow sits by every		
		stream,		
		One by one the lights that		
		lead her, hour by hour, are		
		quenched in gloom,		
		But the patient, sad, Four		
		Masters toil on in their lonely		
		room—		
		Duty still defying doom."		
013.24	the fear of um	→ Four Masters	of um. T. Totities! <i>Unum</i> . (Adar.) A bulbenboss surmounted up-	24
	<u> </u>	<u>l</u>		

013.25	puir old wobban	Ireland	on an alderman. Ay, ay! Duum. (Nizam.) A shoe on a puir old	25
013.26	auburn mayde	Ireland	wobban. Ah, ho! Triom. (Tamuz.) An auburn mayde, o'brine	26
			a'bride, to be desarted. Adear, adear! Quodlibus. (Marchessvan.) A	27
			penn no weightier nor a polepost. And so. And all. (Succoth.)	28
013.29	as innocens	In Roger of Sicily, occurs the		29
	with anaclete	following: "If one candidate		
	play popeye	for the Papal throne seemed		
	antipop	more sure of success than		
		another it was the Cardinal		
		Peter di Leone, Cardinal-priest		
		of St. Mary's in Trastevere.		
		The Reforming party might		
		claim him as one of		
		themselves; his father Leo had	So, how idlers' wind turning pages on pages, as innocens with	
		been Gregory VII's right-hand		
		man in Rome; he himself had		
		studied in France and there		
		attached himself to the		
		Cluniacs; Pascal II had made		
		him a Cardinal; he had		
		accompanied Gelasius to exile		
		and returned with Calixtus.		
		He was orthodox, versed in		



affairs of the world, and had
been legate in France and
Germany. The grandson of a
rich banker in Rome, master of
a whole fortified quarter
around the church of St. Mark,
his wealth and resources gave
him a popularity among the
poor, the middle classes, and
the aristocracy of the city,
which was little impaired by
the circumstance that his
grandparent had turned from
the Jewish faith to one more
profitable. Most of the nobles
were for him, but with the
important exceptions of the
powerful Frangipani and
Corsi. The fact gave the
Hildebrandine party serious
apprehensions; what if an
aristocratic Papacy should
arise dominated by Roman
families such as was seen in
the days of the Crescentii? The



1		
	heads of the Curia, the	
	Chancellor Almeric and	
	Cardinal Girard of Bologna,	
	became convinced that by the	
	election of Peter the Papalist	
	victories of a hundred years	
	would be gravely imperilled.	
	Already before the death of	
	Honorius the preliminary	
	choice had been left to eight	
	cardinals among whom was	
	Peter. Acting with the greatest	
	energy, Almeric summoned	
	the cardinals of his party on	
	the morning of the Pope's	
	death (14th February) and	
	they, five of the above electors	
	being among them, chose the	
	Cardinal Gregory of San	
	Angelo, giving him the name	
	of Innocent II. On the same	
	day, but later, the remaining	
	cardinals assembled at San	
	Marco and chose Cardinal	
	Peter as Anacletus II. The two	
•		



119

Popes were consecrated on March 23rd, Innocent in S. Maria Nuova and Anacletus at St. Peter's. Technically there can be no doubt that Anacletus's election was at least as valid as

doubt that Anacletus's election Innocent's. A majority of the whole college of electors were for the former, if a majority of the initial electors and the most influential cardinals were for his opponent. This made a prolonged civil war in the very heart of the Papacy inevitable. For Anacletus could not in conscience be called either a reactionary or a mere antipope. But the party of Innocent were prepared to do violence even to the decree of Nicholas II, to secure a Pope of the most approved Hildebrandine type, and,

worsted in Rome, were ready



		to appeal to the Church at		
		large and the kings and		
		nations of Europe.		
013.29	as innocens	→ Anacletus the Jew		
	with anaclete			
	play popeye			
	antipop			
			anaclete play popeye antipop, the leaves of the living in the boke	30
			of the deeds, annals of themselves timing the cycles of events	31
			grand and national, bring fassilwise to pass how.	32
013.33	emmets	Thomas Addis Emmet, born		33
	Iris uni Bot	in Cork in 1764, was a United		
		Irishman. He was imprisoned		
		until 1802. In 1803 he urged		
		Bounaparte to invade Ireland.		
		When hopes for Ireland were		
		blasted, he came to America.	1122 A.D. Man like to onto an amount around any around a great	
		He was both a doctor and	1132 A.D. Men like to ants or emmets wondern upon a groot	
		lawyer.		
		Robert Emmet became a		
		member of the Provisional		
		government and was a leader		
		in the planned Rising of 1803.		
		On July 16th of that year an		



explosion took place in a	
house where he was storing	
ammunition and guns- he	
decided their plot was known	
and decided not to wait for the	
help promised from France.	
The plan was to attack Dublin	
Castle, Pigeon House Fort and	
the Artillery Barracks at Island	
Bridge, with the help of men	
from Wicklow, Kildare and	
Wexford. Emmet expected	
2000 to turn up at Costigan's	
Milles to help him, but due to	
the treachery of certain	
officers, many of the men did	
not report, so that in the end,	
instead of 2000, he had 80	
men. When Robert saw Lord	
Kilwarden wounded, he broke	
up his followers and hunted to	
find Michael Dwyer, who	
advised attempting the nearby	
towns; Robert decided to wait	
for French aid and sent a	



				т —
		messenger to his brother		
		Thomas to hurry. His brother		
		tried, but came to the		
		conclusion that Buonaparte		
		was playing with them and		
		was "the worst enemy Ireland		
		ever had", because he played		
		with their hopes.		
		Before the messenger		
		reached his brother, Robert		
		was arrested at Harold's		
		Cross, where he dangerously		
		ventured in order to visit		
		Sarah Curran, the woman		
		whom he loved. In the dock on		
		Green Street he uttered words		
		that all Irishmen hold		
		precious; the English		
		condemned him and he was		
		publicly beheaded in Dublin.		
			hwide Whallfisk which lay in a Runnel. Blubby wares upat Ub-	34
			lanium.	35
013.36	Baalfire's	The Irish name for May-day,	E((A D On Peelfing) a might of this year after delivery are that	36
	night	Baltinne, meaning the fire of	566 A.D. On Baalfire's night of this year after deluge a crone that	

	1		
		Baal, or the Sun,	
		commemorates one of the	
		great sun festivals – the best	
		known of which is	
		Midsummer night (June 23rd).	
		At Clongowes Wood	
		College, which Joyce attended,	
		this custom was observed each	
		year – the students gathered	
		on the height to light the	
		traditional bonfire, dedicated	
		to St. John, but it is obviously a	
		ceremony dating from pagan	
		days, which along with the	
		legends of the area, worked its	
		way into the soul of the	
		youngest boy in the school	
		and started there his passion	
		for Finn MacCool and his	
		Fiana, which gave us	
		Finnegans Wake.	
013.36	crone	The beautiful paragraph from	
		page 15 of <i>Ulysses</i> states	
		Joyce's reaction to his	
		country's history, where	



		Ireland is identified as "a wandering crone", "maybe a messenger" from a morning world. Padraic Pearse some time before his death at the hands of the British gave an address in which he stated his belief in Ireland as a purveyor		
		of ideals to a future world.		
			FW014	
			hadde a wickered Kish for to hale dead turves from the bog look-	1
			it under the blay of her Kish as she ran for to sothisfeige her cow-	2
			rieosity and be me sawl but she found hersell sackvulle of swart	3
			goody quickenshoon and small illigant brogues, so rich in sweat.	4
014.05	Hurdlesford	The name of Dublin in Gaelic, translated into English, which name it had in the beginning has now, ie, Baile Atha Cliath.	Blurry works at Hurdlesford .	5
			(Silent.)	6
			566 A.D. At this time it fell out that a brazenlockt damsel grieved	7
			(sobralasolas!) because that Puppette her minion was ravisht of her	8



014.09	Ballyaughacle	Town of the Ford of Hurdles	by the case Disease Disease Disease Disease Disease Disease Delly and Delly	9
	eaghbally	i.e., Dublin	by the ogre Puropeus Pious. Bloody wars in Ballyaughacleeagh-	
014.09	Ballyaughacle	Dublin. Examples of other		
	eaghbally	names in Ireland formed in the		
		same way are:		
		Baile-Ui-Ogain-na-Coille-		
		moire—Ballyhogan		
		Baile-Ui-Raghailligh—		
		O'Reilly's town		
			bally.	10
014.11	1132 A.D.	In the year 1132 there were		11
		two popes elected and the		
		Catholic Church was very		
		close to peril and had it not		
		been for the good offices of St.		
		Bernard of Clairvaux, might		
		have gone upon the rocks as a	1132 A.D. Two sons at an hour were born until a goodman	
		unified organization headed at	1132 A.D. Two sons at an nour were born until a goodman	
		Rome by the Roman Pontiff.		
		It was probably due to		
		Bernard that his well beloved		
		brother, Malachi, was made		
		Primate of Armagh in the		
		same year. His was the first		



11.1 1 1 1 1 1		
pall to be worn by an Irish		
archbishop, for prior to this		
time there had been no		
allegiance to Rome. The		
Catholic church of Ireland		
remained independent longer		
than any other country and		
this independence from the		
judgments of Rome has		
cropped up frequently in her		
history, both early and late,		
and was most famously stated		
by Daniel O'Connell in a		
speech at the John Magee trial,		
in which he declared, "Though		
I am a Catholic, I am no		
Papist! and I deny temporal		
rights to the Pope in this		
island."		
	and his hag. These sons called themselves Caddy and Primas.	12
	Primas was a santryman and drilled all decent people. Caddy	13
	went to Winehouse and wrote o peace a farce. Blotty words for	14

014.15	Dublin	The birthplace of Joyce and		15
		seat of the rulers of Ireland		
		since the fall of Tara, 566.		
		In an old book it recalls that		
		the point of the river over		
		which the bridge of the		
		hurdles was thrown was at		
		this time called Dubhlinn,		
		which literally is the Black		
		Pool called after a lady named		
		Dubh, who had formerly		
		drowned at this spot. From		
		this time forward it took the	Dublin.	
		name of Dubhlinn Atha Cliath,		
		or the Black Pool of the Ford of		
		Hurdles, and this ford		
		extended from a point at the		
		Dublin side of the river, where		
		the Dothor falls into the Liffey		
		at Rings-End, to the opposite		
		side where the Poll-beg		
		Lighthouse now stands. The		
		Danish and English name		
		Dublin is a mere modification		
		of Dubhlinn, or Black Pool, but		



		the native Irish have always		1
		called and still do call the city		
		of Dublin, Ath Cliath, or Baile		
		Atha Cliath, that is, the Ford of		
		Hurdles or the Town of the		
		Ford of Hurdles.		
			Somewhere, parently, in the ginnandgo gap between antedilu-	16
			vious and annadominant the copyist must have fled with his	17
			scroll. The billy flood rose or an elk charged him or the sultrup	18
			worldwright from the excelsissimost empyrean (bolt, in sum)	19
014.20	bliddy duran	A character in a book of		20
		Joyce's day in Ireland.	earthspake or the Dannamen gallous banged pan the bliddy du-	
014.20	bliddy duran	→ Belinda of the Dorans		
			ran. A scribicide then and there is led off under old's code with	21
			some fine covered by six marks or ninepins in metalmen for the	22
			sake of his labour's dross while it will be only now and again in	23
			our rear of o'er era, as an upshoot of military and civil engage-	24
			ments, that a gynecure was let on to the scuffold for taking that	25
			same fine sum covertly by meddlement with the drawers of his	26
			neighbour's safe.	27
			Now after all that farfatch'd and peragrine or dingnant or clere	28
			lift we our ears, eyes of the darkness, from the tome of <i>Liber Li-</i>	29
			vidus and, (toh!), how paisibly eirenical, all dimmering dunes	30



			and gloamering glades, selfstretches afore us our fredeland's plain!	31
			Lean neath stone pine the pastor lies with his crook; young pric-	32
			ket by pricket's sister nibbleth on returned viridities; amaid her	33
			rocking grasses the herb trinity shams lowliness; skyup is of ever-	34
			grey. Thus, too, for donkey's years. Since the bouts of Hebear	35
			and Hairyman the cornflowers have been staying at Ballymun,	36
			FW015	
015.01	duskrose	"My Dark Rosaleen", a poem by Clarence Mangan which sang of Ireland under this name, taken by Mangan from an early anonymous poem called "My little black Rose".	the duskrose has choosed out Goatstown's hedges, twolips have	1
015.01	duskrose	→ dark Rasa Lane		
			pressed togatherthem by sweet Rush, townland of twinedlights,	2
			the whitethorn and the redthorn have fairygeyed the mayvalleys	3
015.04	Knockmaroon	Knockma, "the hill of the fairies".	of Knockmaroon , and, though for rings round them, during a	4
015.05	Formoreans	The Formorians were an important tribe in pagan Erinn, whose battles and kings	chiliad of perihelygangs, the Formoreans have brittled the too-	5



		are described in the Annals of		
		Four Masters.		Ì
015.05	too-ath of the	is at once two names: ath-		
	Danes	cliath being the name of		
		Dublin which was the		
		stronghold of the Danes in the		
		Irish islands and Tuath De		
		Dannan being the strong, early		
		people who invaded and ruled		
		Erinn for many years and later		
		were turned by Irish legend		
		into a kind of faery folk.		
015.06	Firebugs	Firbolgs, one of the early tribes	ath of the Danes and the Oxman has been pestered by the Fire-	6
		to hold and rule Ireland in		
		pagan times. According to the		
		Annals, the Firbolgs arrived in		
		Ireland about the year of the		
		world 3266. Very soon after		
		landing, the chiefs, though		
		wide apart the spots upon		
		which in different parties they		
		first touched the shore,		
		contrived to discover the fate		
		of each other, and having		
		looked out for a central and		



suitable place to reunite their		
forces, they happened to fix on		
the green hill now called Tara,		
but which they named Druim		
Cain, or the Beautiful		
Eminence. Here they planted		
their seat of government; they		
divided the island into five		
parts, between the five		
brothers and distributed their		
people among them. The		
Firbolgs continued to hold and		
rule the country until their		
discovery and defeat by the		
Tuatha De Danaan.		
	bugs and the Joynts have thrown up jerrybuilding to the Kevan-	7
	ses and Little on the Green is childsfather to the City (Year!	8
	Year! And laughtears!), these paxsealing buttonholes have quad-	9
	rilled across the centuries and whiff now whafft to us, fresh and	10
	made-of-all-smiles as, on the eve of Killallwho.	11
	The babbelers with their thangas vain have been (confusium	12
	hold them!) they were and went; thigging thugs were and hou-	13
	hnhymn songtoms were and comely norgels were and pollyfool	14
	fiansees. Menn have thawed, clerks have surssurhummed, the	15
	_	



blond has sought of the brune: Elsekiss thou may, mean Kerry	16
piggy?: and the duncledames have countered with the hellish fel-	17
lows: Who ails tongue coddeau, aspace of dumbillsilly? And they	18
fell upong one another: and themselves they have fallen. And	19
still nowanights and by nights of yore do all bold floras of the	20
field to their shyfaun lovers say only: Cull me ere I wilt to thee!:	21
and, but a little later: Pluck me whilst I blush! Well may they	22
wilt, marry, and profusedly blush, be troth! For that saying is as	23
old as the howitts. Lave a whale a while in a whillbarrow (isn't	24
it the truath I'm tallin ye?) to have fins and flippers that shimmy	25
and shake. Tim Timmycan timped hir, tampting Tam. Fleppety!	26
Flippety! Fleapow!	27
Hop!	28
In the name of Anem this carl on the kopje in pelted thongs a	29
parth a lone who the joebiggar be he? Forshapen his pigmaid	30
hoagshead, shroonk his plodsfoot. He hath locktoes, this short-	31
shins, and, Obeold that's pectoral, his mammamuscles most	32
mousterious. It is slaking nuncheon out of some thing's brain	33
pan. Me seemeth a dragon man. He is almonthst on the kiep	34
fief by here, is Comestipple Sacksoun, be it junipery or febrew-	35
ery, marracks or alebrill or the ramping riots of pouriose and	36



			FW016	
			froriose. What a quhare soort of a mahan. It is evident the mich-	1
016.02	kraals	Benedict Fitzpatrick, writer and scholar of Irish history, says that George Macauley Trevelyan, the English historian who bears an Irish name, in order to be offensive has to go to Africa to find a name to apply to the earliest Irish towns, in reality famous monastic and university cities, unique as having their origin in a hunger for things of the mind. The name which Trevelyan used was "kraal".	indaddy. Lets we overstep his fire defences and these kraals of	2
			slitsucked marrogbones. (Cave!) He can prapsposterus the pil-	3
			lory way to Hirculos pillar. Come on, fool porterfull, hosiered	4
			women blown monk sewer? Scuse us, chorley guy! You toller-	5
016.06	spigotty	Richard Pigott, who had forged the letters which implicated Parnell as being an accomplice of the Phoenix	day donsk? N. You tolkatiff scowegian? Nn. You spigotty an-	6



		Park murderers and accused		
		him of advocating		
		assassination as a political		
		weapon, was brought on the		
		witness stand February 20,		
		1889 and was destroyed by his		
		cross-examiner, Sir Charles		
		Russel, who gave him a list of		
		words to spell, one of which		
		was "hesitancy", which he had		
		spelled, "hesitency" both in		
		the forged letters and in the		
		witness stand. He fled from		
		England a day or so later and		
		committed suicide in Madrid,		
		just prior to the arrival of the		
		police.		
016.06	spigotty	→ pigotted		
016.07	saxo	"You phonio Saxo?" means		7
		"Do you speak Danish?". The		
		language of Ireland's foreign	alogo Nnn Vou phonio cavo Nnnn Cloar all col 'Tic a Luta	
		invaders who held the land	glease? Nnn. You phonio saxo? Nnnn. Clear all so! 'Tis a Jute.	
		and ruled the eastern portion		
		of it from Dublin, from which		



they were dislodged by the		
king, Brian Boru, at the Battle		
of Clontarf.		
Saxo stands for Saxo		
Grammaticus, the great		
Danish scholar who compiled		
a grammar of the Danish		
language.		
	Let us swop hats and excheck a few strong verbs weak oach ea-	8
	ther yapyazzard abast the blooty creeks.	9
	Jute. — Yutah!	10
	Mutt. — Mukk's pleasurad.	11
	Jute. — Are you jeff?	12
	Mutt. — Somehards.	13
	Jute. — But you are not jeffmute?	14
	Mutt. — Noho. Only an utterer.	15
	Jute. — Whoa? Whoat is the mutter with you?	16
	Mutt. — I became a stun a stummer.	17
	Jute. — What a hauhauhauhaudibble thing, to be cause! How,	18
	Mutt?	19
	Mutt. — Aput the buttle, surd.	20
	Jute. — Whose poddle? Wherein?	21
	Mutt. — The Inns of Dungtarf where Used awe to be he.	22



			Jute. — You that side your voise are almost inedible to me.	23
			Become a bitskin more wiseable, as if I were	24
			you.	25
016.26	Boohooru! Booru	→ Brian Boru	Mutt. — Has? Has at? Hasatency? Urp, Boohooru! Booru	26
016.26	Boohooru! Booru	Brian Boru. Spelled, Brian Borumha, monarch of Ireland, born 925, began reign 1002. The foreigners of the west of Europe assembled against Brian. A spirited, fierce, violent, vengeful and furious battle was fought between the foreigners and Brian's army the likeness of which was not to be found at that time, at Cluaintarbh, i.e., the Plain, Lawn or Meadow of the Bulls, now Clontarf, near the city of Dublin. The Danes were better armed than the Irish, for they had one thousand men dressed in armour from head to foot. In a dialogue between		



137

the Banshee Oeibhill and the hero, the former is represented as advising the latter to shun the battle as the Gaedhill were dressed only in satin shirts, while the Danes were one mass of iron. This battle took place on Good Friday, year 1014. In this battle Brian, son of Ceinneidigh, monarch of Ireland, who was the Augustus of all the West of Europe, was slain in the 88th year of his age.

The ten hundred in armour were cut to pieces and at least three thousand of the foreigners were slain.

Maelmuire, son of Eochaidh, successor of Patrick, proceeded with the seniors and relics to Swords, in the county of Dublin and they carried from thence the body of Brian, king of Ireland and of



138

Murchadh, his son and, the head of Conaing and the head of Mothla. Maelmuire and his clergy waked the bodies with great honor and veneration and the bodies were interred at Ard-Macha in a new tomb.

It would seem a reproach to the bards of Brian's day to suppose that an event so proudly national as his victory, so full of appeal to the heart as well as to the imagination, should have been suffered to pass unsung. And yet though some poems in the native language are still extant, supposed to have been written by an Ollamh, or Doctor of Poetry, attached to the court of Brian and describing the solitude of the halls of Kincora, after the death of their royal master, there appears to be, in none of



		these ancient poems, an		
		allusion to the inspiriting		
		theme of Clontarf. By the		
		bards of the north, however,		
		the field of death and the		
		name of its veteran victor,		
		Brian, were not so lightly		
		forgotten. Traditions of the		
		dreams and portentous		
		appearances that preceded the		
		battle formed one of the		
		mournful themes of Scaldic		
		song and a Norse ode of this		
		description which has been		
		made familiar to English		
		readers, breathes, both in its		
		feeling and imagery, all that		
		gloomy wildness which might		
		be expected from an		
		imagination darkened by		
		recollections of defeat.		
016.27	rath in mine	Rathmines village in old		27
		times commenced opposite	Usurp! I trumple from rath in mine mines when I	
		Rathgar Road and in addition	Osurp: I trumple from fath in nine finites when f	
		there was a portion known as		



"The Chains", because a		
number of dilapidated		
shanties at this point were		
enclosed by chains hung from		
stone pillars such as now		
surround Stephen's Green.		
The Swan Water, now a		
subterranean river, flows past		
this point and has given name		
to the avenue known as		
Swanville place.		
Another residence of the		
Joyce family during Joyce's		
youth was on Castlewood		
Avenue, Rathmines.		
No. 8 Ontario Terrace,		
Rathmines, was the residence		
of John Mitchel at the time he		
was convicted of felony by a		
packed jury and sentenced to a		
penal colony of the British in		
Ireland island in the		
Bermudas.		
	rimimirim!	28

			Jute. — One eyegonblack. Bisons is bisons. Let me fore all	29
			your hasitancy cross your qualm with trink gilt. Here	30
016.31	Ghinees	→ Guinnesses	have sylvan coyne, a piece of oak. Ghinees hies good	31
016.31	Ghinees	Sir Arthur Guinness (later		
		Lord Ardilaun) whose seat as		
		a member of Parliament for		
		the City of Dublin, Joyce's		
		father electioneered against		
		successfully, as well as that of		
		the other Conservative		
		member, Mr. Stirling, and ran		
		in their places Maurice Brooks		
		and Dr. Lyons, whose election		
		was brought about. His father		
		took pride in this achievement.		
		Joyce's father proposed to him		
		a place in the Guinness		
		brewery, but Joyce refused		
		such a post and when he		
		graduated from University		
		College at his father's		
		suggestion and at the		
		suggestion of his own spirit,		
		he left Ireland.		



			for you.	32
			Mutt. — Louee, louee! How wooden I not know it, the intel-	33
			lible greytcloak of Cedric Silkyshag! Cead mealy	34
			faulty rices for one dabblin bar. Old grilsy growlsy!	35
			He was poached on in that eggtentical spot. Here	36
			FW017	
			where the liveries, Monomark. There where the mis-	1
			sers moony, Minnikin passe.	2
			Jute. — Simply because as Taciturn pretells, our wrongstory-	3
			shortener, he dumptied the wholeborrow of rubba-	4
			ges on to soil here.	5
			Mutt. — Just how a puddinstone inat the brookcells by a	6
			riverpool.	7
			Jute. — Load Allmarshy! Wid wad for a norse like?	8
017.09	clompturf	Battle of Clontarf in which Brian Boru defeated the Danes and broke their rule over Ireland and very effectively altered their position in relation to all northern Europe. A beautiful description of this	Mutt. — Somular with a bull on a clompturf. Rooks roarum	9



		battle can be found in Keating		
		General History of Ireland. It		
		took place on Good Friday,		
		A.D. 1014.		
017.09	Somular with	The Battle of Clontarf which		
	a bull on a	took place on Good Friday		
	clompturf	April 23, 1014, because it had		
		been predicted to the Danes		
		that Brian Boru would be slain		
		if he fought on that day. This		
		was the most important battle		
		ever fought in Ireland, for it		
		destroyed the power of the		
		Danes and even largely		
		affected their history		
		elsewhere.		
		While they were completely		
		routed, unfortunately the king,		
		his son and his grandson were		
		all killed, so that Ireland again		
		came under the kingship of		
		warring factions.		<u> </u>
			rex roome! I could snore to him of the spumy horn,	10
			with his woolseley side in, by the neck I am sutton	11



			on, did Brian d' of Linn.	12
017.13	Boildoyle	A small hamlet near Dublin.		13
		In the Easter rising only one		
		or two officers knew what the		
		day's program was, and the		
		section commanders and rank		
		and file obediently tramped		
		out along the side of Dublin		
		Bay, turning off to the left,		
		according to orders, where a		
		by-road leads to Baldoyle, a		
		little village near a racecourse.		
		The place became	Jute. — Boildoyle and rawhoney on me when I can beuraly	
		conspicuous in the Rising this		
		way: the Carsonite Volunteers		
		imported into Ulster a large		
		shipment of arms in 1914. In		
		July of the same year the		
		Dublin Volunteers were		
		mobilized for a route march		
		and according to orders as		
		above were stopped at		
		Baldoyle. The police expected		
		a coup, but the column was		



		dismissed and permitted to		
		take refreshment. The		
		following week, imitating this		
		march, they received arms		
		from a yacht and the results of		
		this arming eventually led to		
		the great Easter Rising.		
017.13	Boildoyle	→ Baldoyle		
017.13	rawhoney	This stands for the town		
		Raheny. From Mt. Prospect		
		Ave. an ancient roadway and		
		field-path lead to Raheny,		
		passing by a tunnel under		
		Lord Ardilaun's grounds and		
		crossing the Naniken River by		
		a ford, a route passable only in		
		dry weather.		
			forsstand a weird from sturk to finnic in such a pat-	14
			what as your rutterdamrotter. Onheard of and um-	15
			scene! Gut aftermeal! See you doomed.	16
017.17	dun	This entire passage can best	•	17
		be understood by reading the	Mutt Ouite agreem Programs a see Walls a direction.	
		"seige of Howth" on pages	Mutt. — Quite agreem. Bussave a sec. Walk a dun blink	
		265-270 of O'Curry,		



Manuscript Materials of		\top
_		
Ancient Irish History.		
In this siege a battle took		
place in which the Ultonians		
retreated to Beann Edair (the		
Hill of Howth), carrying with		
them the seven hundred cows		
they had taken. Here they		
threw up a strong earthen		
fortification which was called		
Dun Aitherné, within which		
they took shelter and they sent		
for further reinforcements to		
the north and continued in the		
meanwhile to defend		
themselves within their fort or		
Dun.		
	roundward this albutisle and you skull see how olde	18
	ye plaine of my Elters, hunfree and ours, where wone	19
	to wail whimbrel to peewee o'er the saltings, where	20
	wilby citie by law of isthmon, where by a droit of	21
	signory, icefloe was from his Inn the Byggning to	22
	whose Finishthere Punct. Let erehim ruhmuhrmuhr.	23
	Mearmerge two races, swete and brack. Morthering	24



017.25	Hither, craching eastuards	HCE reference	rue. Hither, craching eastuards, they are in surgence:	25
017.26	hence, cool at	HCE reference	hence, cool at ebb, they requiesce. Countlessness of	26
			livestories have netherfallen by this plage, flick as	27
			flowflakes, litters from aloft, like a waast wizzard all of	28
			whirlworlds. Now are all tombed to the mound, isges	29
			to isges, erde from erde. Pride, O pride, thy prize!	30
			Jute. — 'Stench!	31
			Mutt. — Fiatfuit! Hereinunder lyethey. Llarge by the smal an'	32
			everynight life olso th'estrange, babylone the great-	33
			grandhotelled with tit tit tittlehouse, alp on earwig,	34
			drukn on ild, likeas equal to anequal in this sound	35
			seemetery which iz leebez luv.	36
			FW018	
			Jute. — 'Zmorde!	1
			Mutt. — Meldundleize! By the fearse wave behoughted. Des-	2
			pond's sung. And thanacestross mound have swollup	3
			them all. This ourth of years is not save brickdust	4
			and being humus the same roturns. He who runes	5
			C	•



			may rede it on all fours. O'c'stle, n'wc'stle, tr'c'stle,	6
018.07	Humblin	The birthplace of Joyce and	crumbling! Sell me sooth the fare for Humblin! Hum-	7
		seat of the rulers of Ireland		
		since the fall of Tara, 566.		
		In an old book it recalls that		
		the point of the river over		
		which the bridge of the		
		hurdles was thrown was at		
		this time called Dubhlinn,		
		which literally is the Black		
		Pool called after a lady named		
		Dubh, who had formerly		
		drowned at this spot. From		
		this time forward it took the		
		name of Dubhlinn Atha Cliath,		
		or the Black Pool of the Ford of		
		Hurdles, and this ford		
		extended from a point at the		
		Dublin side of the river, where		
		the Dothor falls into the Liffey		
		at Rings-End, to the opposite		
		side where the Poll-beg		
		Lighthouse now stands. The		
		Danish and English name		



D 111		
Dublin is a mere modification		
of Dubhlinn, or Black Pool, but		
the native Irish have always		
called and still do call the city		
of Dublin, Ath Cliath, or Baile		
Atha Cliath, that is, the Ford of		
Hurdles or the Town of the		
Ford of Hurdles.		
	blady Fair. But speak it allsosiftly, moulder! Be in	8
	your whisht!	9
	Jute. — Whysht?	10
	Mutt. — The gyant Forficules with Amni the fay.	11
	Jute. — Howe?	12
	Mutt. — Here is viceking's graab.	13
	Jute. — Hwaad!	14
	Mutt. — Ore you astoneaged, jute you?	15
	Jute. — Oye am thonthorstrok, thing mud.	16
	(Stoop) if you are abcedminded, to this claybook, what curios	17
	of signs (please stoop), in this allaphbed! Can you rede (since	18
	We and Thou had it out already) its world? It is the same told	19
	of all. Many. Miscegenations on miscegenations. Tieckle. They	20
	lived und laughed ant loved end left. Forsin. Thy thingdome is	21
	given to the Meades and Porsons. The meandertale, aloss and	22



			again, of our old Heidenburgh in the days when Head-in-Clouds	23
			walked the earth. In the ignorance that implies impression that	24
			knits knowledge that finds the nameform that whets the wits that	25
			convey contacts that sweeten sensation that drives desire that	26
			adheres to attachment that dogs death that bitches birth that en-	27
			tails the ensuance of existentiality. But with a rush out of his	28
			navel reaching the reredos of Ramasbatham. A terricolous vively-	29
018.30	hatch, a celt, an earshare	HCE reference	onview this; queer and it continues to be quaky. A hatch, a celt,	30
			an earshare the pourquose of which was to cassay the earthcrust at	31
018.32	earthcrust at all of hours	HCE reference	all of hours, furrowards, bagawards, like yoxen at the turnpaht.	32
			Here say figurines billycoose arming and mounting. Mounting and	33
018.34	Futhore	One of the kinds of writing in Ogham inscriptions cut into stone – Ireland's earliest alphabetic writing.	arming bellicose figurines see here. Futhorc, this liffle effingee is for	34
			a firefing called a flintforfall. Face at the eased! O I fay! Face at the	35
018.36	Upwap and dump em	"Up Guards, and at them!", a saying attributed to the Duke of Wellington, which he denied.	waist! Ho, you fie! Upwap and dump em, ¬ace to ¬ace! When a	36



			FW019	
			nant so ntoo door duty for the heles we soon grow to use of an	1
			part so ptee does duty for the holos we soon grow to use of an	1
			allforabit. Here (please to stoop) are selveran cued peteet peas of	2
			quite a pecuniar interest inaslittle as they are the pellets that make	3
			the tomtummy's pay roll. Right rank ragnar rocks and with these	4
			rox orangotangos rangled rough and rightgorong. Wisha, wisha,	5
			whydidtha? Thik is for thorn that's thuck in its thoil like thum-	6
			fool's thraitor thrust for vengeance. What a mnice old mness it	7
			all mnakes! A middenhide hoard of objects! Olives, beets, kim-	8
019.09	alfrids	Adamnan presented a copy of	mells, dollies, alfrids, beatties, cormacks and daltons. Owlets' eegs	9
		his work, De Locis Sanctis, to		
		Aldfrid, king of Northumbria,		
		who had been educated in		
		Ireland about the year 682 at		
		Lismore, founded by St.		
		Carthage in 635 A.D., the		
		greatest of the monastic		
		schools in Munster.		
019.09	cormacks	Cormac, son of Art, son of		
		Conn of the Hundred Battles,		
		monarch of Ireland. In the		
		Annals of the Four Masters it		



	I	T		_
		is stated that upon the one		
		stone at Rathcro (near Slane in		
		County of Meath) were slain		
		the three Fearghus's. Cormac		
		said, "This is fine. His hand		
		did not fail Laighe." Cormac		
		became King in 227 in the Age		
		of Christ.		
019.09	daltons	Reverend E. A. D'Alton, who		
		wrote a detailed <i>History of</i>		
		Ireland in six volumes.		
			(O stoop to please!) are here, creakish from age and all now	10
			quite epsilene, and oldwolldy wobblewers, haudworth a wipe o	11
019.12	durlbin	The birthplace of Joyce and	grass. Sss! See the snake wurrums everyside! Our durlbin is	12
		seat of the rulers of Ireland		
		since the fall of Tara, 566.		
		In an old book it recalls that		
		the point of the river over		
		which the bridge of the		
		hurdles was thrown was at		
		this time called Dubhlinn,		
		which literally is the Black		
		Pool called after a lady named		
		Dubh, who had formerly		



		drowned at this spot. From		
		this time forward it took the		
		name of Dubhlinn Atha Cliath,		
		or the Black Pool of the Ford of		
		Hurdles, and this ford		
		extended from a point at the		
		Dublin side of the river, where		
		the Dothor falls into the Liffey		
		at Rings-End, to the opposite		
		side where the Poll-beg		
		Lighthouse now stands. The		
		Danish and English name		
		Dublin is a mere modification		
		of Dubhlinn, or Black Pool, but		
		the native Irish have always		
		called and still do call the city		
		of Dublin, Ath Cliath, or Baile		
		Atha Cliath, that is, the Ford of		
		Hurdles or the Town of the		
		Ford of Hurdles.		
019.12	durlbin	→ Dublin		
			sworming in sneaks. They came to our island from triangular	13
			Toucheaterre beyond the wet prairie rared up in the midst of the	14
			cargon of prohibitive pomefructs but along landed Paddy Wip-	15

pingham and the his garbagecans cotched the creeps of them	16
pricker than our whosethere outofman could quick up her whats-	17
thats. Somedivide and sumthelot but the tally turns round the	18
same balifuson. Racketeers and bottloggers.	19
Axe on thwacks on thracks, axenwise. One by one place one	20
be three dittoh and one before. Two nursus one make a plaus-	21
ible free and idim behind. Starting off with a big boaboa and three-	22
legged calvers and ivargraine jadesses with a message in their	23
mouths. And a hundreadfilled unleavenweight of liberorumqueue	24
to con an we can till allhorrors eve. What a meanderthalltale to	25
unfurl and with what an end in view of squattor and anntisquattor	26
and postproneauntisquattor! To say too us to be every tim, nick	27
and larry of us, sons of the sod, sons, littlesons, yea and lealittle-	28
sons, when usses not to be, every sue, siss and sally of us, dugters	29
of Nan! Accusative ahnsire! Damadam to infinities!	30
True there was in nillohs dieybos as yet no lumpend papeer	31
in the waste and mightmountain Penn still groaned for the micies	32
to let flee. All was of ancientry. You gave me a boot (signs on	33
it!) and I ate the wind. I quizzed you a quid (with for what?) and	34
you went to the quod. But the world, mind, is, was and will be	35
writing its own wrunes for ever, man, on all matters that fall	36



			FW020	
			under the ban of our infrarational senses fore the last milch-	1
			camel, the heartvein throbbing between his eyebrowns, has still to	2
			moor before the tomb of his cousin charmian where his date is	3
			tethered by the palm that's hers. But the horn, the drinking, the	4
			day of dread are not now. A bone, a pebble, a ramskin; chip them,	5
			chap them, cut them up allways; leave them to terracook in the	6
			muttheringpot: and Gutenmorg with his cromagnom charter,	7
			tintingfast and great primer must once for omniboss step ru-	8
			brickredd out of the wordpress else is there no virtue more in al-	9
			cohoran. For that (the rapt one warns) is what papyr is meed	10
			of, made of, hides and hints and misses in prints. Till ye finally	11
			(though not yet endlike) meet with the acquaintance of Mister	12
			Typus, Mistress Tope and all the little typtopies. Fillstup. So you	13
			need hardly spell me how every word will be bound over to carry	14
			three score and ten toptypsical readings throughout the book of	15
020.16	Doublends	→ Dublin	Doublends Jined (may his forehead be darkened with mud who	16
020.16	Doublends	The birthplace of Joyce and seat of the rulers of Ireland since the fall of Tara, 566.		

In an old book it recalls that	
the point of the river over	
which the bridge of the	
hurdles was thrown was at	
this time called Dubhlinn,	
which literally is the Black	
Pool called after a lady named	
Dubh, who had formerly	
drowned at this spot. From	
this time forward it took the	
name of Dubhlinn Atha Cliath,	
or the Black Pool of the Ford of	
Hurdles, and this ford	
extended from a point at the	
Dublin side of the river, where	
the Dothor falls into the Liffey	
at Rings-End, to the opposite	
side where the Poll-beg	
Lighthouse now stands. The	
Danish and English name	
Dublin is a mere modification	
of Dubhlinn, or Black Pool, but	
the native Irish have always	
called and still do call the city	
of Dublin, Ath Cliath, or Baile	



Atha Cliath, that is, the Ford of		
Hurdles or the Town of the		
Ford of Hurdles.		
	would sunder!) till Daleth, mahomahouma, who oped it closeth	17
	thereof the. Dor.	18
	Cry not yet! There's many a smile to Nondum, with sytty	19
	maids per man, sir, and the park's so dark by kindlelight. But	20
	look what you have in your handself! The movibles are scrawl-	21
	ing in motions, marching, all of them ago, in pitpat and zingzang	22
	for every busy eerie whig's a bit of a torytale to tell. One's upon	23
	a thyme and two's behind their lettice leap and three's among the	24
	strubbely beds. And the chicks picked their teeths and the domb-	25
	key he begay began. You can ask your ass if he believes it. And	26
	so cuddy me only wallops have heels. That one of a wife with	27
	folty barnets. For then was the age when hoops ran high. Of a	28
	noarch and a chopwife; of a pomme full grave and a fammy of	29
	levity; or of golden youths that wanted gelding; or of what the	30
	mischievmiss made a man do. Malmarriedad he was reverso-	31
	gassed by the frisque of her frasques and her prytty pyrrhique.	32
	Maye faye, she's la gaye this snaky woman! From that trippiery	33
	toe expectungpelick! Veil, volantine, valentine eyes. She's the	34
	very besch Winnie blows Nay on good. Flou inn, flow ann.	35



			Hohore! So it's sure it was her not we! But lay it easy, gentle	36
			FW021	
			mien, we are in rearing of a norewhig. So weenybeeny-	1
			veenyteeny. Comsy see! Het wis if ee newt. Lissom! lissom!	2
			I am doing it. Hark, the corne entreats! And the larpnotes	3
			prittle.	4
			It was of a night, late, lang time agone, in an auldstane eld,	5
021.06	delvin	The family of Delvin in Westmeath derived their name from the Druid Lughaidh Delbaeth, whose name came to him as follows: on arriving at a carn in Westmeath he built up a large fire and this we are told, he ignited by his druidic power, from which circumstance he acquired the title of Delbhaeth, or the Fire- Producer. As early as 1627 we find Connla Mac Eohagan of West Meath translating the Annals	when Adam was delvin and his madameen spinning watersilts,	6



<u> </u>		
	of Clonmacnoise into English	
	and in his dedication to his	
	friend and kinsman, Torlogh	
	Mac Cochlan, Lord of Delvin,	
	he says that formerly many	
	septs lived in Ireland whose	
	profession it was to chronicle	
	and keep in memory the state	
	of the kingdom, but "now as	
	they can not enjoy that respect	
	and gain by their profession as	
	heretofore their ancestors	
	received, they set nought by	
	the said knowledge, neglect	
	their books and choose rather	
	to put their children to learn	
	English, insomuch that some	
	of them suffer tailors to cut the	
	leaves of the said books which	
	their ancestors held in great	
	account and sew them in long	
	pieces to make their measures	
	of, so that the posterities are	
	like to fall into more ignorance	

of many things which		
happened before their time."		
At a Parliament held in		
Dublin as early as 1556, it was		
-		
enacted that Leix and Offaly		
and Delvin be replanted and		
made shire ground, all to be		
joined in one county to be		
named King's County, in		
honor of Queen Mary's		
husband.		
In the plot to seize Dublin		
Castle in May, 1607, Lord		
Delvin was one of the		
conspirators. When it was		
discovered due to the		
treachery of Lord Howth (St.		
Lawrence) the earls took flight		
to Spain, leaving vast tracts of		
land at the English king's		
disposal.		
- r	when mulk mountynotty man was everybully and the first leal	7
	ribberrobber that ever had her ainway everybuddy to his love-	8



			saking eyes and everybilly lived alove with everybiddy else, and	9
			Jarl van Hoother had his burnt head high up in his lamphouse,	10
			laying cold hands on himself. And his two little jiminies, cousins	11
			of ourn, Tristopher and Hilary, were kickaheeling their dummy	12
021.13	homerigh, castle and earthenhouse	HCE reference	on the oil cloth flure of his homerigh , castle and earthenhouse .	13
021.13	homerigh	As early as 1708 Swift had become acquainted with the widow of a Dutch merchant, named Mrs. Vanhomrigh. On his coming to London in 1710 he took lodgings in Bury Street, in which the Vanhomrighs lived. Between Hester Vanhomrigh and Swift a close friendship soon arose. He gave her the name of Vanessa and corresponded with her to the time of her death. She was deeply in love with him and his treatment towards her has never been		



		too clear, he certainly not		
		making his relationship very		
		clear to Hester, who died, it is		
		said, of a broken heart.		
			And, be dermot, who come to the keep of his inn only the niece-	14
021.15	the prankquean	Ireland	of-his-in-law, the prankquean. And the prankquean pulled a rosy	15
021.15	prankquean	→ judyqueen		
			one and made her wit foreninst the dour. And she lit up and fire-	16
			land was ablaze. And spoke she to the dour in her petty perusi-	17
			enne: Mark the Wans, why do I am alook alike a poss of porter-	18
			pease? And that was how the skirtmisshes began. But the dour	19
			handworded her grace in dootch nossow: Shut! So her grace	20
			o'malice kidsnapped up the jiminy Tristopher and into the shan-	21
			dy westerness she rain, rain, rain. And Jarl van Hoother war-	22
021.23	dovesgall	Refers to St. Colum Cille, whose name means "dove of the church", Gall being one of the Irish missionaries who left Ireland to found St. Gall, a monastic school in Switzerland which became very famous.	lessed after her with soft dovesgall : Stop deef stop come back to	23



		It also refers to Colum		
		Cille's being sentenced to		
		never see his native land, his		
		leaving, without gall, to found		
		the great Iona, most famed of		
		the Irish monastic schools.		
			my earin stop. But she swaradid to him: Unlikelihud. And there	24
			was a brannewail that same sabboath night of falling angles some-	25
			where in Erio. And the prankquean went for her forty years'	26
			walk in Tourlemonde and she washed the blessings of the love-	27
			spots off the jiminy with soap sulliver suddles and she had her	28
021.29	four owlers	The Four Masters refers to		29
	masters	Annals of the Kingdom of Ireland		
		by the Four Masters,		
		translated by John O'Donovan,		
		Dublin, Hodges & Smith,		
		Grafton Street, 1851.		
		O'Clery settled down about	four owlers masters for to tauch him his tickles and she convor-	
		1630 near the ruined		
		monastery of Donegal and		
		there determined to write the		
		Annals of Ireland from the		
		earliest times to the death of		
		Hugh O'Neill. Single-handed		



he could not reduce to order	
this mass of matter and was	
obliged to obtain the	
assistance of three others, his	
brothers Peregrine and	
Conary, and his cousin,	
Fearfesa O'Mulconry. Like	
Father O'Clery they were	
skilled in Irish history and	
genealogies and wrote Gaelic	
with ease. Farrell O'Gara,	
member of Parliament for	
Sligo, supplied them with food	
and attendance and to him	
they dedicated the work when	
it was finished in 1636.	
O'Clery died in Louvain in	
1643; his Annals remained in	
ms until the 19th century,	
when it was edited, translated	
and annotated by O'Donovan	
with an ability and	
completeness worthy of the	
original.	
The Four Masters	

by		T
Thomas D'Arcy McGee		
"Not of fame and not of		
fortune do these eager penmen		
dream;		
Darkness shrouds the hills of		
Banba, sorrow sits by every		
stream,		
One by one the lights that		
lead her, hour by hour, are		
quenched in gloom,		
But the patient, sad, Four		
Masters toil on in their lonely		
room—		
Duty still defying doom."		
	ted him to the onesure allgood and he became a luderman. So then	30
	she started to rain and to rain and, be redtom, she was back again	31
	at Jarl van Hoother's in a brace of samers and the jiminy with	32
	her in her pinafrond, lace at night, at another time. And where	33
	did she come but to the bar of his bristolry. And Jarl von Hoo-	34
	ther had his baretholobruised heels drowned in his cellarmalt,	35
	shaking warm hands with himself and the jimminy Hilary and	36
	FW022	



			the dummy in their first infancy were below on the tearsheet,	1
022.02	the prankquean	Ireland	wringing and coughing, like brodar and histher. And the prank-	2
022.02	the	The English Pale. Towards		
	prankquean	the close of the reign of		
	nipped a paly	Edward I there seems to have		
	one	been a general tendency on the		
		part of English settlers		
		throughout the country to		
		congregate in the district		
		around Dublin, which thence		
		became known as The English		
		Land. It was not until a		
		century later that it became		
		known as "The Pale", from		
		which period it shrank until		
		by 1515 it included portions of		
		but four counties, Dublin,		
		Kildare, Meath and Louth.		
		With the view of anglicizing		
		such Irish as lived within the		
		Pale, it was enacted in 1465		
		that every Irishman dwelling		



167

among the English in these four counties "shall go like an Englishman in apparel, shall be within one year sworn the liege man of the king and shall take an English surname of one town as Sutton, Chester, Trim, Scrine, Cork, Kinsale; or of colour, as white, black, brown, or art or science, as smith or carpenter; or office as cook, butler, etc. and he and his issue shall use this name under pain of forfeiting his goods yearly." In 1494, at a Parliament

In 1494, at a Parliament convened at Drogheda by Sir Edward Poynings, an act was passed for the construction and maintenance of a great double ditch or rampart around the whole district.

There is a portion now surviving near Clane, where it commences ½ mile northeast



168

of the village running northward for half a mile until lost in the lawn of Clongowes Wood College. The favorite ambition of Richard II was to drive the Irish out of Leinster and in this he would probably have succeeded but for two great natural obstacles: the Bog of Allen, at that time covered by primeval forest and held by the O'Connors, Princes of Offaly. The other was the wild mountainous tract extending for over 40 miles south and south west of Dublin over 20 miles wide, which remained unsubjugated and even unexplored by the English up to recent times. Into neither of these districts durst the armoured and mail-clad Anglo-Normans venture, as their elaborate equipment



		would only prove their		
		undoing and facilitate their		
		destruction by the agile and		
		light-footed Irish kerne, who		
		were as much at home in these		
		trackless forests and		
		treacherous swamps as the		
		snipe and the woodcock.		
022.02	prankquean	→ the pale		
	nipped a paly			
	one			
			quean nipped a paly one and lit up again and redcocks flew flack-	3
			ering from the hillcombs. And she made her witter before the	4
			wicked, saying: Mark the Twy, why do I am alook alike two poss	5
			of porterpease? And: Shut! says the wicked, handwording her	6
			madesty. So her madesty aforethought set down a jiminy and	7
			took up a jiminy and all the lilipath ways to Woeman's Land she	8
			rain, rain, rain. And Jarl von Hoother bleethered atter her with	9
022.10	Finegale	→ Fingal	a loud finegale : Stop domb stop come back with my earring stop.	10
022.10	Finegale	Fine-Gall, or Fingal, in the		
		County of Dublin, the territory		
		which was in the possession of		
		the Danes of Dublin in the Age		
		of Christ 1052 and is now a		



name applied to a district of
the County of Dublin
extending about fifteen miles
to the north of the city. in the
year 1052 a predatory
excursion was made into Fine-
Gall by the son of Mael-na-
mbo and he burned the
country - skirmishes took
place around the fortress,
where many fell on both sides,
so that the lord of the
foreigners, Eachmarcach, son
of Raghnall, went over seas
and the son of Mael-na-mbo,
the ancestor of Dermot Mac
Murrough, who was king of
Leinster at the period of the
Anglo-Norman invasion of
Ireland, whose real name was
Diarmaid, assumed the
kingship.
The following genealogical
table will show how the Mac
Murroughs, Kavanaughs and



		other septs are descended		
		_		
		from him:		
		1. Domhnall, the 14th		
		generation from Enna		
		Ceinnscalach		
		2. Diarmid		
		3. Donnchadh, surnamed		
		Mael-na-mbo		
		4. Diarmaid Mac Mael-na-		
		mbo, King of the Danes of		
		Dublin		
		5. Murchadh, a quo Mac		
		Murrough		
		6. Dunnchadh Mac Murrough		
		7. Marchadh of the irish,		
		ancestor of Mac Davy More		
		8. Domhnall Caemhanach,		
		ancestor of Kavanagh familiy		
		and		
		Enna, ancestor of family of		
		Kinsellagh		
			But the prankquean swaradid: Am liking it. And there was a wild	11
022.12	grannewwail	Diarmuid and Grainne, one		12
		of Ireland's earliest pagan	old grannewwail that laurency night of starshootings somewhere	

172

tales, which Yeats has written into poetry and the story of which Padraic Pearse thought foreshadowed the Crucifixion and Resurrection of Christ. It is as follows: Finn, in his old age, solicited the monarch Cormac Mac Art for the hand of his celebrated daughter, Grainne, in marriage. Cormac agreed to the hero's proposal, and invited Finn to come to Tara, to obtain from the princess herself her consent (which was necessary in those days). Finn proceeded to Tara, attended by a chosen body of his warriors and among these were his son Oisin, his grandson Oscar, and Diarmaid O'Duibhné, one of his chief officers, a man of fine person and most fascinating manners. A most magnificent feast was



173

provided, at which the monarch presided, surrounded by all the great men of his court, among whom the Fenians were accorded a distinguished place. It appears to have been a custom at great feasts in Ancient Erinn for the mistress of the mansion to fill her own rich and favorite drinking cup from a vessel of choicest liquor and to send it round by her own maid in waiting to the chief gentlemen of the company. On the present occasion the lady Grainne did the honors of her royal father's court, and sent round her favorite cup accordingly, until all had drank from it, except Oisin and Diarmaid. Scarcely

had the company uttered their

174

praises of the liquor than they all fell into a heavy sleep. The liquor was of course drugged and no sooner had Grainne perceived the success of her scheme than she went and sat by the side of Oisin and Diarmaid and addressing the former, complained to him of the folly of his father Finn, in expecting a maiden of her youth, beauty and celebrity to consent to become the wife of so old and war-worn a man. that if Oisin himself were to ask her she would gladly accept him, but since that could not be, that she had no chance of escaping the evil but by flight and as Oisin could not dishonor his father by being her partner in such a proceeding, she conjured Diarmaid by his manliness and by his vows of chivalry to



175

take her away to make her his wife and thus to save her from a fate worse than death.

After much persuasion (for the consequences of so grievous an offence to his leader must necessarily be serious) Diarmaid consented to the elopement; the parties took a hasty leave of Oisin and as the palace was not strictly guarded on such an occasion, Grainne found little difficulty in escaping.

When the monarch and Finn awoke from their trance, their rage was boundless, both of them vowed vengeance and Finn immediately set out from Tara in pursuit. He sent parties of his swiftest and best men to all parts of the country, but Diarmaid was such a favorite and the circumstances invested the elopment with so



		much cumpathy on the part of
		much sympathy on the part of
		the young heroes that they
		never could find the retreat of
		the offenders, excepting when
		Finn was of the party and then
		they were sure to make their
		escape by some wonderful
		stratagem. The pursuit
		extended all over Erinn and in
		the description of it a great
		amount of curious information
		on topography and manners is
		given.
022.12	laurency night	Lorcan or Laurence O'Toole,
		Archbishop of Dublin, was
		born in Kildare and baptized
		at the shrine of St. Bridget, his
		father was hereditary chief of
		the Hy-Murray. His father had
		been at war with
		MacMurrogh, King of
		Leinster, and had been
		defeated by him, and the King,
		,
		as a pledge of O'Toole's
		submission, insisted that his



177

son be given as a hostage. The father gained his son back and the son chose to be trained for the Church and went to the school of St. Kevin at Glendalough. After he completed his studies he was made Abbot and later was called to Dublin. His efforts to bring the Irish chiefs together in resistance to the invaders were inspired by a strong feeling of love for Ireland. However, after Roderick O'Connor had been defeated he acquiesced in the Anglo-Norman conquest of Dublin and Leinster. He had small faith in Henry II, even though he accepted him as King. So much was he feared by Henry II for his character and disinterestedness that when Laurence was forced to go thru England on his way to the



178

second council of Lateran (1179), Henry compelled him to take an oath that he would say or do nothing at Rome prejudicial to the King's interests in Ireland. He feared that Laurence would speak the truth and if so, the Pope would learn that Ireland was not so black as it had been painted by Henry, who had not changed greatly since the days when he persecuted Thomas à Beckett. The next vear Laurence died. He had gone to Normandy with the son of Roderick O'Connor to be left as a hostage with Henry II. On his way he was taken ill and sought refuge at the monastery of Eu and there he died on the 14th of November. He foresaw clearly the dangers to Ireland out of her present situation and it is believed by



the English since an attempt was made to murder him at Canterbury in 1175. At any rate his saintly life was crowned by a saintly death and many regard him as a martyr for his country. His heart is kept as a sacred relic in the southeast chapel of Christ Church. The chapel in the same church which is			many that he was poisoned by		
was made to murder him at Canterbury in 1175. At any rate his saintly life was crowned by a saintly death and many regard him as a martyr for his country. His heart is kept as a sacred relic in the southeast chapel of Christ Church. The chapel in the same church which is					
rate his saintly life was crowned by a saintly death and many regard him as a martyr for his country. His heart is kept as a sacred relic in the southeast chapel of Christ Church. The chapel in the same church which is			_		
crowned by a saintly death and many regard him as a martyr for his country. His heart is kept as a sacred relic in the southeast chapel of Christ Church. The chapel in the same church which is			Canterbury in 1175. At any		
and many regard him as a martyr for his country. His heart is kept as a sacred relic in the southeast chapel of Christ Church. The chapel in the same church which is			rate his saintly life was		
martyr for his country. His heart is kept as a sacred relic in the southeast chapel of Christ Church. The chapel in the same church which is			crowned by a saintly death		
heart is kept as a sacred relic in the southeast chapel of Christ Church. The chapel in the same church which is			and many regard him as a		
in the southeast chapel of Christ Church. The chapel in the same church which is			martyr for his country. His		
Christ Church. The chapel in the same church which is			heart is kept as a sacred relic		
the same church which is			in the southeast chapel of		
			Christ Church. The chapel in		
1 1: 4 14 0: 1			the same church which is		
dedicated to St. Laurence			dedicated to St. Laurence		
contains neither his effigy nor			9.		
a relic of the saint. Curious!			a relic of the saint. Curious!		
022.12 laurency night → larrons o'toolers	022.12	laurency night	→ larrons o'toolers		
in Erio. And the prankquean went for her forty years' walk in 13				in Erio. And the prankquean went for her forty years' walk in	13
Turnlemeem and she punched the curses of cromcruwell with 14				Turnlemeem and she punched the curses of cromcruwell with	14
the nail of a top into the jiminy and she had her four larksical 15				the nail of a top into the jiminy and she had her four larksical	15
monitrix to touch him his tears and she provorted him to the 16				monitrix to touch him his tears and she provorted him to the	16
onecertain all secure and he became a tristian. So then she started 17				onecertain allsecure and he became a tristian. So then she started	17
raining, raining, and in a pair of changers, be dom ter, she was 18				raining, raining, and in a pair of changers, be dom ter, she was	18
back again at Jarl von Hoother's and the Larryhill with her under 19				back again at Jarl von Hoother's and the Larryhill with her under	19
her abromette. And why would she halt at all if not by the ward 20				her abromette. And why would she halt at all if not by the ward	20



			of his mansionhome of another nice lace for the third charm?	21
			And Jarl von Hoother had his hurricane hips up to his pantry-	22
			box, ruminating in his holdfour stomachs (Dare! O dare!), and	23
			the jiminy Toughertrees and the dummy were belove on the	24
			watercloth, kissing and spitting, and roguing and poghuing, like	25
			knavepaltry and naivebride and in their second infancy. And the	26
			prankquean picked a blank and lit out and the valleys lay twink-	27
			ling. And she made her wittest in front of the arkway of trihump,	28
			asking: Mark the Tris, why do I am alook alike three poss of por-	29
			ter pease? But that was how the skirtmishes endupped. For like	30
			the campbells acoming with a fork lance of lightning, Jarl von	31
			Hoother Boanerges himself, the old terror of the dames, came	32
			hip hop handihap out through the pikeopened arkway of his	33
022.34	shuttoned	The rebel, Lord Thomas		34
	castles	Fitzgerald, who owned		
		Maynooth Castle, was called,		
		"Silken Thomas" because his		
		retainers wore silk fringe on		
		their helmets.	three shuttoned castles , in his broadginger hat and his civic chol-	
		In the Abbey of St. Mary		
		Ostmanby, Silken Thomas,		
		appointed Lord Deputy, threw		
		off his allegiance to England		



		and in the very next year was	
		captured and executed by the	
		English (1535).	
022.34	shuttoned	→ tones	
	castles		
022.34	shuttoned	Theobald Wolfe Tone, the	
	castles	founder of the United	
		Irishmen, who, alone and	
		unknown, went to France from	
		Philadelphia, to which city he	
		had fled for his life from the	
		English, and there met and	
		persuaded the leaders of the	
		French government to send an	
		expedition of soldiers to effect	
		the freedom of Ireland. His	
		Autobiography is one of the	
		finest ever written and	
		deserves a place among the	
		masterpieces of the world for	
		the living quality which is	
		instant in every part of it. No	
		man of greater integrity ever	
		lived, he of whom Padraic	
		Pearse said, "I would rather	



		have been his friend than the friend of any other man who ever lived. " and in this sentiment I concur. The Duke of Wellington considered Tone a man of genius—"He came near being as fatal an enemy to England as Hannibal was to Rome. "		
			lar and his allabuff hemmed and his bullbraggin soxangloves	35
			and his ladbroke breeks and his cattegut bandolair and his fur-	36
			FW023	
023.01	rudd yellan gruebleen orangeman in his violet indigonation	The rainbow, which Joyce has used as one of the symbols of his book.	framed panuncular cumbottes like a rudd yellan gruebleen or-	1
			angeman in his violet indigonation, to the whole longth of the	2
			strongth of his bowman's bill. And he clopped his rude hand to	3
			his eacy hitch and he ordurd and his thick spch spck for her to	4
			shut up shop, dappy. And the duppy shot the shutter clup (Per-	5
			kodhuskurunbarggruauyagokgorlayorgromgremmitghundhurth-	6



			rumathunaradidillifaititillibumullunukkunun!) And they all drank	7
023.08	one man in his	A passage Joyce evidently		8
	armour was a	enjoyed because he has used it		
	fat match	in Ulysses, which comes from		
	always for any	the Drapier's Letter IV,		
	girls under	addressed to the Whole People		
	shurts.	of Ireland, October 1724,		
		written by Jonathan Swift and		
		appearing under the pen-		
		name, "the Drapier". The		
		passage reads as follows:		
		"For in reason, all		
		government without the	free. For one man in his armour was a fat match always for any	
		consent of the governed is the		
		very definition of slavery: But		
		in fact, eleven men well armed		
		will certainly subdue one		
		single man in his shirt."		
		At the Battle of Clontarf		
		The Annals of the Four		
		Masters especially record that		
		the Danes were in heavy		
		armor and the Irish in satin		
		shirts. The ancient Irish appear		



		to have felt pride in not		
		wearing armor, because they		
		continued for hundreds of		
		years to wear satin shirts, after		
		all their enemies had adopted		
		armor.		
			girls under shurts. And that was the first peace of illiterative	9
			porthery in all the flamend floody flatuous world. How kirssy the	10
			tiler made a sweet unclose to the Narwhealian captol. Saw fore	11
023.12	the prankquean	Ireland	shalt thou sea. Betoun ye and be. The prankquean was to hold	12
			her dummyship and the jimminies was to keep the peacewave	13
			and van Hoother was to git the wind up. Thus the hearsomeness	14
			of the burger felicitates the whole of the polis.	15
			O foenix culprit! Ex nickylow malo comes mickelmassed bo-	16
			num. Hill, rill, ones in company, billeted, less be proud of. Breast	17
			high and bestride! Only for that these will not breathe upon	18
			Norronesen or Irenean the secrest of their soorcelossness. Quar-	19
			ry silex, Homfrie Noanswa! Undy gentian festyknees, Livia No-	20
023.21	Wolkencap	The horse of Duke Wellington, "Copenhagen", with reverberations of the burning	answa? Wolkencap is on him, frowned; audiurient, he would	21
		of Copenhagen under		



		Wellington's command, when		
		the Danish navy was taken		
		from her own waters while		
		Denmark was a completely		
		neutral country. The Memoirs		
		of Napoleon in the chapter,		
		"On Neutral Powers" gives an		
		excellent understanding of		
		what these countries were		
		attempting to do.		
023.21	Wolkencap	→ Cokenhape		
			evesdrip, were it mous at hand, were it dinn of bottles in the far	22
			ear. Murk, his vales are darkling. With lipth she lithpeth to him	23
			all to time of thuch on thuch and thow on thow. She he she ho	24
			she ha to la. Hairfluke, if he could bad twig her! Impalpabunt,	25
			he abhears. The soundwaves are his buffeteers; they trompe him	26
023.27	roary	Joyce explained in his letter	with their trompes; the wave of roary and the wave of hooshed	27
		discussing the meaning of the		
		opening paragraph that rory		
		means red in English and gave		
		it as the color at one end of the		
		rainbow.		
		This is the name of many		
		great men, one of the best		



		known being Rory O'Moore,		
		of the Offaly family of the		
		O'Moores, who was		
		responsible for the Rising that		
		broke in Ulster on the night of		
		21st of October, 1641.		
		The original Roray Mor,		
		ruler of Ulster, became King of		
		Ireland and was the founder of		
		the Rudrician line of Ulster		
		kings.		
			and the wave of hawhawhawrd and the wave of neverheedthem-	28
023.29	Landloughed	→ Lough Neagh		29
	by his			
	neaghboormis		horseluggarsandlistletomine. Landloughed by his neaghboormis-	
	tress			
023.29	Landloughed	Loch-n Eathach, in Gaelic.		
	by his	There is an Irish legend which		
	neaghboormis	tells how Patrick persuaded		
	tress	the one serpent which		
		remained in Ireland to go		
		down into the deep waters of		
		Loch Neagh, on the promise		
		that he should be released on		
		the morrow, since which time		



children can hear him at dawn		
asking, "Is this day the		
morrow?"		
An ancient Gaelic		
manuscript describes the		
irruption which first formed		
the Loch Neagh, about the		
second century, in which		
irruption Eochaidh Mac		
Maireda, the son of the king of		
Fermoy, in Munster, was		
drowned with his people. It is		
from him that Loch Neagh		
takes its name; Loch n-Echach,		
the lake of Eochaidh.		
On the shores of Lough Neagh		
Shane O'Neill built a castle		
which he called "Fuath-na-		
Gaill", "Hatred of the		
English". He was finally		
overcome by the Scots, who		
murdered him.		
	tress and perpetrified in his offsprung, sabes and suckers, the	30
	moaning pipers could tell him to his faceback, the louthly one	31

023.32	butt	Sir Isaac Butt, leading counsel	whose loab we are devorers of, how butt for his hold halibutt, or	32
		for the defence of Irish		
		prisoners in the English courts		
		in Dublin. He became very		
		close to his Fenian prisoners		
		and switched his loyalty as a		
		Tory member of Parliament to		
		become an advocate of Irish		
		independence. He believed in		
		Home Rule and advocated an		
		independent Irish Parliament.		
		However, he later negated the		
		good he had done by		
		becoming the chief obstruction		
		to Parnell in the House of		
		Commons.		
023.32	butt	→ contributting		
023.32	halibutt	Sir Isaac Butt, leading		
		counsel for the defence of Irish		
		prisoners in the English courts		
		in Dublin. He became very		
		close to his Fenian prisoners		
		and switched his loyalty as a		
		Tory member of Parliament to		



		become an advocate of Irish		
		independence. He believed in		
		Home Rule and advocated an		
		independent Irish Parliament.		
		However, he later negated the		
		good he had done by		
		becoming the chief obstruction		
		to Parnell in the House of		
		Commons.		
023.32	halibutt	→ contributting		
			her to her pudor puff, the lipalip one whose libe we drink at, how	33
			biff for her tiddywink of a windfall, our breed and washer givers,	34
			there would not be a holey spier on the town nor a vestal flout-	35
			ing in the dock, nay to make plein avowels, nor a yew nor an eye	36
			FW024	
024.01	a'toole	→ larrons o'toolers	to play cash cash in Novo Nilbud by swamplight nor a' toole o'	1
024.01	a'toole	Lorcan or Laurence O'Toole,		
		Archbishop of Dublin, was		
		born in Kildare and baptized		
		at the shrine of St. Bridget, his		
		father was hereditary chief of		
		the Hy-Murray. His father had		
			Communation	



been at war with		
MacMurrogh, King of		
Leinster, and had been		
defeated by him, and the King,		
as a pledge of O'Toole's		
submission, insisted that his		
son be given as a hostage. The		
father gained his son back and		
the son chose to be trained for		
the Church and went to the		
school of St. Kevin at		
Glendalough. After he		
completed his studies he was		
made Abbot and later was		
called to Dublin. His efforts to		
bring the Irish chiefs together		
in resistance to the invaders		
were inspired by a strong		
feeling of love for Ireland.		
However, after Roderick		
O'Connor had been defeated		
he acquiesced in the Anglo-		
Norman conquest of Dublin		
and Leinster. He had small		
faith in Henry II, even though		
 , ,	Coumnyponing	Щ



he accepted him as King. So				
much was he feared by Henry				
II for his character and				
disinterestedness that when				
Laurence was forced to go				
thru England on his way to the				
second council of Lateran				
(1179), Henry compelled him				
to take an oath that he would				
say or do nothing at Rome				
prejudicial to the King's				
interests in Ireland. He feared				
that Laurence would speak the				
truth and if so, the Pope				
would learn that Ireland was				
not so black as it had been				
painted by Henry, who had				
not changed greatly since the				
days when he persecuted				
Thomas à Beckett. The next				
year Laurence died. He had				
gone to Normandy with the				
son of Roderick O'Connor to				
be left as a hostage with Henry				
II. On his way he was taken ill				



monastery of Eu and there he died on the 14th of November. He foresaw clearly the dangers to Ireland out of her present situation and it is believed by many that he was poisoned by the English since an attempt was made to murder him at Canterbury in 1175. At any rate his saintly life was crowned by a saintly death and many regard him as a martyr for his country. His heart is kept as a sacred relic in the southeast chapel of Christ Church. The chapel in the same church which is dedicated to St. Laurence contains neither his effigy nor a relic of the saint. Curious! tall o' toll and noddy hint to the convaynience. 2 He dug in and dug out by the skill of his tilth for himself and			
died on the 14th of November. He foresaw clearly the dangers to Ireland out of her present situation and it is believed by many that he was poisoned by the English since an attempt was made to murder him at Canterbury in 1175. At any rate his saintly life was crowned by a saintly death and many regard him as a martyr for his country. His heart is kept as a sacred relic in the southeast chapel of Christ Church. The chapel in the same church which is dedicated to St. Laurence contains neither his effigy nor a relic of the saint. Curious! tall o' toll and noddy hint to the convaynience. 2 He dug in and dug out by the skill of his tilth for himself and	and sought refuge at the		
He foresaw clearly the dangers to Ireland out of her present situation and it is believed by many that he was poisoned by the English since an attempt was made to murder him at Canterbury in 1175. At any rate his saintly life was crowned by a saintly death and many regard him as a martyr for his country. His heart is kept as a sacred relic in the southeast chapel of Christ Church. The chapel in the same church which is dedicated to St. Laurence contains neither his effigy nor a relic of the saint. Curious! tall o' toll and noddy hint to the convaynience. 2 He dug in and dug out by the skill of his tilth for himself and			
to Ireland out of her present situation and it is believed by many that he was poisoned by the English since an attempt was made to murder him at Canterbury in 1175. At any rate his saintly life was crowned by a saintly death and many regard him as a martyr for his country. His heart is kept as a sacred relic in the southeast chapel of Christ Church. The chapel in the same church which is dedicated to St. Laurence contains neither his effigy nor a relic of the saint. Curious! tall o' toll and noddy hint to the convaynience. 2 He dug in and dug out by the skill of his tilth for himself and 3	died on the 14th of November.		
situation and it is believed by many that he was poisoned by the English since an attempt was made to murder him at Canterbury in 1175. At any rate his saintly life was crowned by a saintly death and many regard him as a martyr for his country. His heart is kept as a sacred relic in the southeast chapel of Christ Church. The chapel in the same church which is dedicated to St. Laurence contains neither his effigy nor a relic of the saint. Curious! tall o' toll and noddy hint to the convaynience. 2 He dug in and dug out by the skill of his tilth for himself and	He foresaw clearly the dangers		
many that he was poisoned by the English since an attempt was made to murder him at Canterbury in 1175. At any rate his saintly life was crowned by a saintly death and many regard him as a martyr for his country. His heart is kept as a sacred relic in the southeast chapel of Christ Church. The chapel in the same church which is dedicated to St. Laurence contains neither his effigy nor a relic of the saint. Curious! tall o' toll and noddy hint to the convaynience. 2 He dug in and dug out by the skill of his tilth for himself and	to Ireland out of her present		
the English since an attempt was made to murder him at Canterbury in 1175. At any rate his saintly life was crowned by a saintly death and many regard him as a martyr for his country. His heart is kept as a sacred relic in the southeast chapel of Christ Church. The chapel in the same church which is dedicated to St. Laurence contains neither his effigy nor a relic of the saint. Curious! tall o' toll and noddy hint to the convaynience. 2 He dug in and dug out by the skill of his tilth for himself and	situation and it is believed by		
was made to murder him at Canterbury in 1175. At any rate his saintly life was crowned by a saintly death and many regard him as a martyr for his country. His heart is kept as a sacred relic in the southeast chapel of Christ Church. The chapel in the same church which is dedicated to St. Laurence contains neither his effigy nor a relic of the saint. Curious! tall o' toll and noddy hint to the convaynience. 2 He dug in and dug out by the skill of his tilth for himself and 3	many that he was poisoned by		
Canterbury in 1175. At any rate his saintly life was crowned by a saintly death and many regard him as a martyr for his country. His heart is kept as a sacred relic in the southeast chapel of Christ Church. The chapel in the same church which is dedicated to St. Laurence contains neither his effigy nor a relic of the saint. Curious! tall o' toll and noddy hint to the convaynience. 2 He dug in and dug out by the skill of his tilth for himself and	the English since an attempt		
rate his saintly life was crowned by a saintly death and many regard him as a martyr for his country. His heart is kept as a sacred relic in the southeast chapel of Christ Church. The chapel in the same church which is dedicated to St. Laurence contains neither his effigy nor a relic of the saint. Curious! tall o' toll and noddy hint to the convaynience. 2 He dug in and dug out by the skill of his tilth for himself and 3	was made to murder him at		
crowned by a saintly death and many regard him as a martyr for his country. His heart is kept as a sacred relic in the southeast chapel of Christ Church. The chapel in the same church which is dedicated to St. Laurence contains neither his effigy nor a relic of the saint. Curious! tall o' toll and noddy hint to the convaynience. 2 He dug in and dug out by the skill of his tilth for himself and 3	Canterbury in 1175. At any		
and many regard him as a martyr for his country. His heart is kept as a sacred relic in the southeast chapel of Christ Church. The chapel in the same church which is dedicated to St. Laurence contains neither his effigy nor a relic of the saint. Curious! tall o' toll and noddy hint to the convaynience. 2 He dug in and dug out by the skill of his tilth for himself and 3	rate his saintly life was		
martyr for his country. His heart is kept as a sacred relic in the southeast chapel of Christ Church. The chapel in the same church which is dedicated to St. Laurence contains neither his effigy nor a relic of the saint. Curious! tall o' toll and noddy hint to the convaynience. He dug in and dug out by the skill of his tilth for himself and 3	crowned by a saintly death		
heart is kept as a sacred relic in the southeast chapel of Christ Church. The chapel in the same church which is dedicated to St. Laurence contains neither his effigy nor a relic of the saint. Curious! tall o' toll and noddy hint to the convaynience. He dug in and dug out by the skill of his tilth for himself and	and many regard him as a		
in the southeast chapel of Christ Church. The chapel in the same church which is dedicated to St. Laurence contains neither his effigy nor a relic of the saint. Curious! tall o' toll and noddy hint to the convaynience. He dug in and dug out by the skill of his tilth for himself and He dug in and dug out by the skill of his tilth for himself and	martyr for his country. His		
Christ Church. The chapel in the same church which is dedicated to St. Laurence contains neither his effigy nor a relic of the saint. Curious! tall o' toll and noddy hint to the convaynience. He dug in and dug out by the skill of his tilth for himself and He dug in and dug out by the skill of his tilth for himself and	heart is kept as a sacred relic		
the same church which is dedicated to St. Laurence contains neither his effigy nor a relic of the saint. Curious! tall o' toll and noddy hint to the convaynience. He dug in and dug out by the skill of his tilth for himself and He dug in and dug out by the skill of his tilth for himself and	in the southeast chapel of		
dedicated to St. Laurence contains neither his effigy nor a relic of the saint. Curious! tall o' toll and noddy hint to the convaynience. He dug in and dug out by the skill of his tilth for himself and He dug in and dug out by the skill of his tilth for himself and	Christ Church. The chapel in		
contains neither his effigy nor a relic of the saint. Curious! tall o' toll and noddy hint to the convaynience. He dug in and dug out by the skill of his tilth for himself and He dug in and dug out by the skill of his tilth for himself and	the same church which is		
a relic of the saint. Curious! tall o' toll and noddy hint to the convaynience. He dug in and dug out by the skill of his tilth for himself and He dug in and dug out by the skill of his tilth for himself and	dedicated to St. Laurence		
tall o' toll and noddy hint to the convaynience. 2 He dug in and dug out by the skill of his tilth for himself and 3	contains neither his effigy nor		
He dug in and dug out by the skill of his tilth for himself and 3	a relic of the saint. Curious!		
y y		tall o' toll and noddy hint to the convaynience.	2
ū ū,		He dug in and dug out by the skill of his tilth for himself and	3
		all belonging to him and he sweated his crew beneath his auspice	4

			for the living and he urned his dread, that dragon volant, and he	5
024.06	amain	→ Emain Macha	made louse for us and delivered us to boll weevils amain, that	6
024.06	amain	Emain Macha spelled in		
		Gaelic Eamhain or Emhain or		
		Emania Macha, where a house		
		was built by Niall O'Neill,		
		King of Ulster, for the		
		entertainment of the learned		
		men of Ireland. This was the		
		ancient palace of the Kings of		
		Ulster of the Rudrician race; it		
		is now locally called the		
		Navan fort and is situated		
		about two miles westward of		
		the city of Armagh.		
		About 300 years before the		
		birth of Christ, a king began		
		his reign in Emain Macha. In		
		the Annals of Tighernach he		
		informs us, "In the 18th year		
		of Ptolemy, Cimbaoth, son of		
		Fintan, began to reign in		
		Emania, who reigned eighteen		
		years.		



		All the monuments (records)		
		of the Scoti (Irish) to the time		
		of Cimbaoth were uncertain".		
			mighty liberator, Unfru-Chikda-Uru-Wukru and begad he did,	7
			our ancestor most worshipful, till he thought of a better one in	8
			his windower's house with that blushmantle upon him from ears-	9
			end to earsend. And would again could whispring grassies wake	10
			him and may again when the fiery bird disembers. And will	11
			again if so be sooth by elder to his youngers shall be said. Have	12
			you whines for my wedding, did you bring bride and bedding,	13
			will you whoop for my deading is a? Wake? Usqueadbaugham!	14
			Anam muck an dhoul! Did ye drink me doornail?	15
024.16	Mr Finnimore	Sometimes written Mac		16
		Cumhaill. The celebrated Finn		
		Mac Cumhaill, poet and		
		warrior, was contemporary		
		with Cormac. He was		
		educated for the poetic	Now be aisy, good Mr Finnimore , sir. And take your laysure	
		profession and studied under		
		Cethern, the son of Fintan, but		
		having taken more freedom		
		with one of the daughters of		
		Monarch Conn at Tara than		



195

her father approved of, the young bard was obliged to fly the court and abandon his gentle profession for the more rough and dangerous one of arms. Finn lived to the year 283, when he was killed by Aichleach at Ath Brea on the Boyne. Finn was succeeded by his sons, Oisin and Fergus, and their cousin Cailté, all of whose writing are found in the Dinn Seanchas.

He was the last commander of the select militia, set up to protect Ireland from invaders, called Fenians, or associatedly, the Fian.

Dr. O'Curry states it as his belief that "it is quite a mistake to suppose Finn Mac Cumhaill to have been imaginary or mythological. Much that is narrated of his exploits is apocryphal, but Finn himself



		is an undoubtedly historical		
		personage and that he lived at		
		about the time his appearance		
		is recorded in the Annals is as		
		certain as that Julius Caesar		
		lived. His pedigree is fully		
		recorded on the		
		unquestionable authority of		
		the Book of Leinster, in which		
		he is set down as the son of		
		Cumhall, who was the son of		
		Trenmor, son of Snaelt, son of		
		Eltan, son of Baiscni, son of		
		Nuada Necht, who was of the		
		Heremonian race and		
		monarch of Erinn about A.M.		
		5090, according to the Four		
		Masters, that is, 11 B.C."		
024.16	Mr Finnimore	→ Finn MacCool		
			like a god on pension and don't be walking abroad. Sure you'd	17
			only lose yourself in Healiopolis now the way your roads in	18
			Kapelavaster are that winding there after the calvary, the North	19
			Umbrian and the Fivs Barrow and Waddlings Raid and the	20
			Bower Moore and wet your feet maybe with the foggy dew's	21



			abroad. Meeting some sick old bankrupt or the Cottericks' donkey	22
024.23	clankatachank ata	Clann-Chathail in Connaught	with his shoe hanging, clankatachankata, or a slut snoring with an	23
			impure infant on a bench. 'Twould turn you against life, so	24
024.25	Devlin	"Little Jo" Devlin. John		25
		Horgan has an account of		
		"Wee Jo's" contribution to	'twould. And the weather's that mean too. To part from Devlin	
		Ireland's welfare in Parnell to		
		Pearse.		
			is hard as Nugent knew, to leave the clean tanglesome one lushier	26
			than its neighbour enfranchisable fields but let your ghost have	27
			no grievance. You're better off, sir, where you are, primesigned	28
			in the full of your dress, bloodeagle waistcoat and all, remember-	29
			ing your shapes and sizes on the pillow of your babycurls under	30
			your sycamore by the keld water where the Tory's clay will scare	31
			the varmints and have all you want, pouch, gloves, flask, bricket,	32
			kerchief, ring and amberulla, the whole treasure of the pyre, in the	33
024.34	Broin Baroke	Brian Boru. Spelled, Brian		34
		Borumha, monarch of Ireland,		
		born 925, began reign 1002.	land of souls with Homin and Broin Baroke and pole ole Lonan	
		The foreigners of the west of	land of souls with Fiornin and Broth Baroke and pole ofe Lonan	
		Europe assembled against		
		Brian. A spirited, fierce,		



	violent, vengeful and furious
	battle was fought between the
	foreigners and Brian's army
	the likeness of which was not
	to be found at that time, at
	Cluaintarbh, i.e., the Plain,
	Lawn or Meadow of the Bulls,
	now Clontarf, near the city of
	Dublin. The Danes were better
	armed than the Irish, for they
	had one thousand men
	dressed in armour from head
	to foot. In a dialogue between
	the Banshee Oeibhill and the
	hero, the former is represented
	as advising the latter to shun
	the battle as the Gaedhill were
	dressed only in satin shirts,
	while the Danes were one
	mass of iron. This battle took
	place on Good Friday, year
	1014. In this battle Brian, son
	of Ceinneidigh, monarch of
	Ireland, who was the
	Augustus of all the West of
_	1



Europe, was slain in the 88th	
year of his age.	
The ten hundred in armour	
were cut to pieces and at least	
three thousand of the	
foreigners were slain.	
Maelmuire, son of	
Eochaidh, successor of Patrick,	
proceeded with the seniors	
and relics to Swords, in the	
county of Dublin and they	
carried from thence the body	
of Brian, king of Ireland and of	
Murchadh, his son and, the	
head of Conaing and the head	
of Mothla. Maelmuire and his	
clergy waked the bodies with	
great honor and veneration	
and the bodies were interred	
at Ard-Macha in a new tomb.	
It would seem a reproach to	
the bards of Brian's day to	
suppose that an event so	
proudly national as his	
victory, so full of appeal to the	

heart as well as to the	
imagination, should have been	
suffered to pass unsung. And	
yet though some poems in the	
native language are still	
extant, supposed to have been	
written by an Ollamh, or	
Doctor of Poetry, attached to	
the court of Brian and	
describing the solitude of the	
halls of Kincora, after the	
death of their royal master,	
there appears to be, in none of	
these ancient poems, an	
allusion to the inspiriting	
theme of Clontarf. By the	
bards of the north, however,	
the field of death and the	
name of its veteran victor,	
Brian, were not so lightly	
forgotten. Traditions of the	
dreams and portentous	
appearances that preceded the	
battle formed one of the	
mournful themes of Scaldic	



		song and a Norse ode of this		
		description which has been		
		made familiar to English		
		readers, breathes, both in its		
		feeling and imagery, all that		
		gloomy wildness which might		
		be expected from an		
		imagination darkened by		
		recollections of defeat.		
024.34	Broin Baroke	→ Brian Boru		
			and Nobucketnozzler and the Guinnghis Khan. And we'll be	35
			coming here, the ombre players, to rake your gravel and bringing	36
			FW025	
			you presents, won't we, fenians? And it isn't our spittle we'll stint	1
			you of, is it, druids? Not shabbty little imagettes, pennydirts and	2
			dodgemyeyes you buy in the soottee stores. But offerings of the	3
			field. Mieliodories, that Doctor Faherty, the madison man,	4
			taught to gooden you. Poppypap's a passport out. And honey is	5
			the holiest thing ever was, hive, comb and earwax, the food for	6
			glory, (mind you keep the pot or your nectar cup may yield too	7
			light!) and some goat's milk, sir, like the maid used to bring you.	8



025.09	Fintan Lalors	James Fintan Lalor, who preached in the Nation and the Irish Felon a general strike against rent. He was bold and fearless and clear-sighted and in 1849 organized in Munster an insurrection. He died the following year.	Your fame is spreading like Basilico's ointment since the Fintan	9
			Lalors piped you overborder and there's whole households be-	10
			yond the Bothnians and they calling names after you. The men-	11
			here's always talking of you sitting around on the pig's cheeks	12
			under the sacred rooftree, over the bowls of memory where every	13
			hollow holds a hallow, with a pledge till the drengs, in the Salmon	14
025.15	supershillelag h	The village of Shillelagh is widely known for its famous oak wood, which gave its name to the stout Irishman's cudgel (now made of blackthorn!). Of this same oak it is said that the King of Leinster sent it to the King of England for making the roof of Westminster Hall.	House. And admiring to our supershillelagh where the palmsweat	15
			on high is the mark of your manument. All the toethpicks ever	16



			Eirenesians chewed on are chips chepped from that battery	17
			block. If you were bowed and soild and letdown itself from the	18
			oner of the load it was that paddyplanters might pack up plenty and	19
			when you were undone in every point fore the laps of goddesses	20
			you showed our labourlasses how to free was easy. The game old	21
			Gunne, they do be saying, (skull!) that was a planter for you, a	22
025.23	Begog but he was, the G.O.G!	Keating says in his chapter, "Origin of the Milesians", "the Grecians call the Scythians by the name of Magogi, because they were the descendants of Magog". "Nemedius, the Firbolgs and Tuatha de Danaans, the Longorbardians, the Hunns, Goths and many other nations descended from Magog and came originally out of Scythia." Wolfe Tone's Autobiography, in the chapter entitled "Preparing for the Catholic Convention", under the date of October 14, 1792 has the	spicer of them all. Begog but he was, the G.O.G! He's dudd-	23



following entry, "Dine with Magog — a good fellow; much better than Gog. Gog a papist. 'Wine does wonders.' Propose to revive Volunteers in this city. Magog thinks we may have 1000 Catholics by the 17th March next. Agreed that he shall begin to canvass for recruits immediately and continue through the winter. If	
better than Gog. Gog a papist. 'Wine does wonders.' Propose to revive Volunteers in this city. Magog thinks we may have 1000 Catholics by the 17th March next. Agreed that he shall begin to canvass for recruits immediately and	
'Wine does wonders.' Propose to revive Volunteers in this city. Magog thinks we may have 1000 Catholics by the 17th March next. Agreed that he shall begin to canvass for recruits immediately and	
to revive Volunteers in this city. Magog thinks we may have 1000 Catholics by the 17th March next. Agreed that he shall begin to canvass for recruits immediately and	
city. Magog thinks we may have 1000 Catholics by the 17th March next. Agreed that he shall begin to canvass for recruits immediately and	
have 1000 Catholics by the 17th March next. Agreed that he shall begin to canvass for recruits immediately and	
17th March next. Agreed that he shall begin to canvass for recruits immediately and	
he shall begin to canvass for recruits immediately and	
recruits immediately and	
continue through the winter. If	
he succeeds, he will resign his	
office of Secretary to the	
Catholic Committee and	
commence a mere Volunteer.	
Bravo! All this looks well.	
Satisfied that volunteering will	
be once more the salvation of	
Ireland. A good thing to have	
1500 men in Dublin. Green	
uniforms, etc."	
(Gog was Tone's nickname	
for John Keogh; Magog was	
Tone's nickname for R.	
McCormick.)	

Begog but he was, the	→ Agog and Magog		
G.O.G!			
		andgunne now and we're apter finding the sores of his sedeq	24
		but peace to his great limbs, the buddhoch, with the last league	25
		long rest of him, while the millioncandled eye of Tuskar sweeps	26
		the Moylean Main! There was never a warlord in Great Erinnes	27
		and Brettland, no, nor in all Pike County like you, they say. No,	28
		nor a king nor an ardking, bung king, sung king or hung king.	29
		That you could fell an elmstree twelve urchins couldn't ring	30
		round and hoist high the stone that Liam failed. Who but a Mac-	31
		cullaghmore the reise of our fortunes and the faunayman at the	32
		funeral to compass our cause? If you was hogglebully itself and	33
		most frifty like you was taken waters still what all where was	34
		your like to lay the cable or who was the batter could better	35
		Your Grace? Mick Mac Magnus MacCawley can take you off to	36
		FW026	
		the pure perfection and Leatherbags Reynolds tries your shuffle	1
the pale	The English Pale. Towards the close of the reign of Edward I there seems to have	and cut. But as Hopkins and Hopkins puts it, you were the pale	2
	was, the G.O.G!	the pale The English Pale. Towards the close of the reign of	was, the G.O.G! andgunne now and we're apter finding the sores of his sedeq but peace to his great limbs, the buddhoch, with the last league long rest of him, while the millioncandled eye of Tuskar sweeps the Moylean Main! There was never a warlord in Great Erinnes and Brettland, no, nor in all Pike County like you, they say. No, nor a king nor an ardking, bung king, sung king or hung king. That you could fell an elmstree twelve urchins couldn't ring round and hoist high the stone that Liam failed. Who but a Maccullaghmore the reise of our fortunes and the faunayman at the funeral to compass our cause? If you was hogglebully itself and most frifty like you was taken waters still what all where was your like to lay the cable or who was the batter could better Your Grace? Mick Mac Magnus MacCawley can take you off to FW026 the pure perfection and Leatherbags Reynolds tries your shuffle the pale The English Pale. Towards the close of the reign of and cut. But as Hopkins and Hopkins puts it, you were the pale



been a general tendency on the	
part of English settlers	
throughout the country to	
congregate in the district	
around Dublin, which thence	
became known as The English	
Land. It was not until a	
century later that it became	
known as "The Pale", from	
which period it shrank until	
by 1515 it included portions of	
but four counties, Dublin,	
Kildare, Meath and Louth.	
With the view of anglicizing	
such Irish as lived within the	
Pale, it was enacted in 1465	
that every Irishman dwelling	
among the English in these	
four counties "shall go like an	
Englishman in apparel, shall	
be within one year sworn the	
liege man of the king and shall	
take an English surname of	
one town as Sutton, Chester,	
Trim, Scrine, Cork, Kinsale; or	
<u>, </u>	CONTEMPORARY



207

of colour, as white, black, brown, or art or science, as smith or carpenter; or office as cook, butler, etc. and he and his issue shall use this name under pain of forfeiting his goods yearly." In 1494, at a Parliament convened at Drogheda by Sir Edward Poynings, an act was passed for the construction and maintenance of a great double ditch or rampart around the whole district. There is a portion now surviving near Clane, where it commences ½ mile northeast of the village running northward for half a mile until lost in the lawn of Clongowes Wood College. The favorite ambition of Richard II was to drive the Irish out of Leinster and in this he would probably have



208

succeeded but for two great natural obstacles: the Bog of Allen, at that time covered by primeval forest and held by the O'Connors, Princes of Offaly. The other was the wild mountainous tract extending for over 40 miles south and south west of Dublin over 20 miles wide, which remained unsubjugated and even unexplored by the English up to recent times. Into neither of these districts durst the armoured and mail-clad Anglo-Normans venture, as their elaborate equipment would only prove their undoing and facilitate their destruction by the agile and light-footed Irish kerne, who were as much at home in these trackless forests and treacherous swamps as the snipe and the woodcock.



			eggynaggy and a kis to tilly up. We calls him the journeyall	3
			Buggaloffs since he went Jerusalemfaring in Arssia Manor. You	4
			had a gamier cock than Pete, Jake or Martin and your archgoose	5
			of geese stubbled for All Angels' Day. So may the priest of seven	6
026.07	tayboil	The princess Tea, the		7
		daughter of Lughaidh, the son		
		of Ith, and the wife of		
		Heremon who was son of		
		Milesius, thus one of the most		
		illustrious female rulers of		
		ancient Erin. She gave orders		
		for the erecting of a royal	worms and scalding tayboil, Papa Vestray, come never anear you	
		palace for herself in Teamhair,		
		the royal seat at Tara.		
		The ancient seanachies		
		contain many legends of Tea,		
		showing that in ancient		
		Ireland women were held in		
		high reverence.		
026.08	Liffey	The Lifé, or Liffey, the river		8
		which flows past Dublin and		
		is interwoven as the symbol of	as your hair grows wheater beside the Liffey that's in Heaven!	
		life throughout Finnegans		
		Wake. It would be impossible		



		to exaggerate how intimately		
		the history of this river is		
		interwoven with Irish history		
		from earliest pagan times.		
			Hep, hep, hurrah there! Hero! Seven times thereto we salute	9
			you! The whole bag of kits, falconplumes and jackboots incloted,	10
			is where you flung them that time. Your heart is in the system	11
			of the Shewolf and your crested head is in the tropic of Copri-	12
			capron. Your feet are in the cloister of Virgo. Your olala is in the	13
			region of sahuls. And that's ashore as you were born. Your shuck	14
			tick's swell. And that there texas is tow linen. The loamsome	15
			roam to Laffayette is ended. Drop in your tracks, babe! Be not	16
026.17	chempel of Isid	Chapelizod (Chapelle d'Iseut), a hamlet near Dublin, which was supposed to be the birthplace of Isolde, beloved of Tristram and daughter of Aengus, King of Ireland. Chapelldiseut	unrested! The headboddylwatcher of the chempel of Isid,	17
	Isid	_		
			Totumcalmum, saith: I know thee, metherjar, I know thee, sal-	18
			vation boat. For we have performed upon thee, thou abrama-	19
			nation, who comest ever without being invoked, whose coming	20



			is unknown, all the things which the company of the precentors	21
026.22	Christpatrick's	A combination of the names of the two Protestant cathedrals in Dublin; St. Patrick's, of course, is famous as the church of Jonathan Swift, who served as Dean from 1713 to 1745.	and of the grammarians of Christpatrick's ordered concerning	22
			thee in the matter of the work of thy tombing. Howe of the ship-	23
			men, steep wall!	24
			Everything's going on the same or so it appeals to all of us,	25
			in the old holmsted here. Coughings all over the sanctuary, bad	26
			scrant to me aunt Florenza. The horn for breakfast, one o'gong	27
			for lunch and dinnerchime. As popular as when Belly the First	28
			was keng and his members met in the Diet of Man. The same	29
			shop slop in the window. Jacob's lettercrackers and Dr Tipple's	30
			Vi-Cocoa and the Eswuards' desippated soup beside Mother Sea-	31
026.32	Reilly-Parsons	In the Easter Rising—Padraic Pearse was shot by the English as a leader of the Rebellion. John Boyle O'Reilly (1844- 1890) poet and revolutionary, was born at Dowth Castle on	gull's syrup. Meat took a drop when Reilly-Parsons failed. Coal's	32



		the Boyne River near		
		Newgrange and the tumulus		
		of Dowth. He edited the		
		Boston Pilot which gained the		
		support of the Irish in America		
		for the Irish people in their		
		struggles for freedom,		
		particularly in connection with		
		the National Land League,		
		headed by Parnell. The		
		O'Rahilly who had opposed		
		the Rising, but had gone out in		
		it because he felt himself		
		committed if the action had		
		once been taken, in dashing		
		from their headquarters in the		
		General Post Office, then in		
		flames, was shot dead.		
		Persse was the maiden name		
		of Lady Gregory.		
026.32	Reilly-Parsons	→ Persse O'Reilly		
			short but we've plenty of bog in the yard. And barley's up again,	33
			begrained to it. The lads is attending school nessans regular, sir,	34
			spelling beesknees with hathatansy and turning out tables by	35

			mudapplication. Allfor the books and never pegging smashers	36
			FW027	
			after Tom Bowe Glassarse or Timmy the Tosser. 'Tisraely the	1
			truth! No isn't it, roman pathoricks? You were the doublejoynted	2
			janitor the morning they were delivered and you'll be a grandfer	3
			yet entirely when the ritehand seizes what the lovearm knows.	4
027.05	oghres on walls	by the early Celts in Ireland consisted of straight lines above and below a central line and had a definite marking for twenty alphabetic letters, which were named for trees. The alphabet is called Bethluis-nion which are three letters of the first group of this alphabet which is arranged as follows: b l w s n h d t c qu m g ng z r a o u e i	Kevin's just a doat with his cherub cheek, chalking oghres on	5



Love
Joyce
eggiw
fdhij
roxz
Pages 120, 121, 122, and 123
are delightful spoofing of the
methods used by scholars in
translating ancient tablets and
inscriptions, particularly with
reference to Ogham writing,
carved on stone or wood in
pagan and early Christian
times in Ireland.
There is a very fine
discussion of this language in
Stewart MacAlister's The
Secret Languages of Ireland.
An early formula to express
the idea of "never" was: "Till
ogham and pillar be blent
together, till heaven and earth,
till sun and moon be blent
together."
together.

		In the Tale of the Dun Cow there is quoted a line from a		
		stone pillar written in Ogham,		
		"Here Eochaid Airgtech Caoilte slew me in an		
		encounter against Finn."		
		encounter against 1 mm.	walls, and his little lamp and schoolbelt and bag of knicks, playing	6
			postman's knock round the diggings and if the seep were milk	7
			you could lieve his olde by his ide but, laus sake, the devil does	8
027.09	tarandtan	To break up the Union of the Catholics and the Dissenters, England did everything in her power. Tone was a powerful adversary, but the Clares, Beresfords, Fosters, Duignans and others tried to keep Ireland 'a heap of un'cementing sand'. The Irish Parliament, a tool of the English, passed Acts which deprived Irishmen of the right of public meeting and police were permitted to search houses, without warrant. The	be in that knirps of a Jerry sometimes, the tarandtan plaidboy,	9



216

'Black and Tans' of this period destroyed newspaper plants and wrecked the business premises of men suspected of 'United' membership and those who worked for the union of all Ireland were treated as criminals, hung, and their property taken from their families. The Autobiography of Wolfe Tone gives an unforgettable picture of this struggle.

Again, after the Easter Rising, when Eamon De Valera had established a free Irish State, Lloyd George sent into Ireland a force of Britons, 1920-1921, as bloodthirsty as can be imagined, who waged a fierce war of vengeance on the Irish people, who called this British police forces 'The Black and Tans', obviously in memory of earlier like bands



		of men. The war they waged		
		against the Irish is the most		
		despicable ever to have		
		occurred.		
027.09	tarandtan	→ black and tan		
			making encostive inkum out of the last of his lavings and writing	10
			a blue streak over his bourseday shirt. Hetty Jane's a child of	11
			Mary. She'll be coming (for they're sure to choose her) in her	12
			white of gold with a tourch of ivy to rekindle the flame on Felix	13
			Day. But Essie Shanahan has let down her skirts. You remember	14
			Essie in our Luna's Convent? They called her Holly Merry her	15
_			lips were so ruddyberry and Pia de Purebelle when the redminers	16
027.17	Williamswood	William Wood, an English		17
	s menufactors	ironmonger, in 1722 obtained		
		a patent from the King to coin		
		halfpence and farthings for		
		Ireland. In this action the Irish		
		were not consulted. The Irish	winterson and and have the MAZ-na I and add a decimal and a the TAZ-11-and	
		Parliament protested to the	riots was on about her. Were I a clerk designate to the Williams-	
		treasury of the English		
		government. Lord Cartaret, a		
		friend of Swift and also		
		Secretary of State in England		
		was an enemy of Walpole.		



Walpole got rid of Cartaret by
having him appointed Lord
Lieutenant of Ireland. In 1724,
when he arrived to take up his
residence, Ireland had been
whipped into a fury. His
arrival coincided with the
issuance of Swift's Fourth
Drapier's Letter.
Swift, under the pen-name
of the Drapier, wrote a series
of letters addressed to shop
keepers, citizens, farmers "to
the whole people of Ireland",
which were hawked through
the streets at a penny. Swift
pointed out that Wood was
trying to force upon the Irish
the coins which the patent did
not obligate them to accept
and called Wood "an enemy to
God and this Kingdom".
The letters were brilliant,
well calculated to do their
work. They united the

T T		T	
	common people of Ireland into		
	a consciousness of themselves		
	as a people—in consequence a		
	worship of Swift began to		
	grow up among the people		
	and to this day he is reverently		
	remembered. Wolfe Tone		
	adored him. So does Joyce.		
	The Drapier's Letters make		
	fine reading and are		
	recommended.		
		woodsmenufactors I'd poster those pouters on every jamb in the	18
		town. She's making her rep at Lanner's twicenightly. With the	19
		tabarine tamtammers of the whirligigmagees. Beats that cachucha	20
		flat. 'Twould dilate your heart to go.	21
		Aisy now, you decent man, with your knees and lie quiet and	22
		repose your honour's lordship! Hold him here, Ezekiel Irons, and	23
		may God strengthen you! It's our warm spirits, boys, he's spoor-	24
		ing. Dimitrius O'Flagonan, cork that cure for the Clancartys! You	25
		swamped enough since Portobello to float the Pomeroy. Fetch	26
		neahere, Pat Koy! And fetch nouyou, Pam Yates! Be nayther	27
		angst of Wramawitch! Here's lumbos. Where misties swaddlum,	28



027.29	where misches	Gaelic for "I am, I am", the		29
	lodge	form of a famous poem by		
		Amergin, one of the earliest		
		poets of Ireland, which		
		Stewart McAlister believes		
		may very well have been a		
		sacred hymn of the Druids. It	where misches lodge none, where mystries pour kind on, O	
		begins,	where misches louge none, where mystries pour kind on, O	
		"I am the wind which blows		
		over the sea,		
		I am the wave of the ocean"		
		and closes		
		"I am the god who creates in		
		the head of man the fire of		
		thought"		
027.29	where misches	→ mishe, mishe		
	lodge none			
			sleepy! So be yet!	30
			I've an eye on queer Behan and old Kate and the butter, trust me.	31
			She'll do no jugglywuggly with her war souvenir postcards to	32
			help to build me murial, tippers! I'll trip your traps! Assure a	33
			sure there! And we put on your clock again, sir, for you. Did or	34
			didn't we, sharestutterers? So you won't be up a stump entirely.	35



027.36	sternwheel's	Laurence Sterne (1713-68),		36
		author of the famous Tristram		
		Shandy, was a native of		
		Clonmel, a town about twenty		
		miles from Waterford.		
		When he was a small boy of		
		seven, while staying at the	Nor shed your remnants. The sternwheel's crawling strong. I	
		parsonage of Annamoe, in the		
		environs of Dublin, he		
		miraculously escaped death		
		when he fell unharmed		
		through a millrace while the		
		mill was working.		
			FW028	
028.01	queenoveire	Ireland	seen your missus in the hall. Like the queenoveire . Arrah, it's	1
028.01	queenoveire	→ judyqueen		
			herself that's fine, too, don't be talking! Shirksends? You storyan	2
			Harry chap longa me Harry chap storyan grass woman plelthy	3
			good trout. Shakeshands. Dibble a hayfork's wrong with her only	4
			her lex's salig. Boald Tib does be yawning and smirking cat's	5
			hours on the Pollockses' woolly round tabouretcushion watch-	6



ing her sewing a dream together, the tailor's daughter, stitch to	7
her last. Or while waiting for winter to fire the enchantement,	8
decoying more nesters to fall down the flue. It's an allavalonche that	9
blows nopussy food. If you only were there to explain the mean-	10
ing, best of men, and talk to her nice of guldenselver. The lips	11
would moisten once again. As when you drove with her to Fin-	12
drinny Fair. What with reins here and ribbons there all your	13
hands were employed so she never knew was she on land or at	14
sea or swooped through the blue like Airwinger's bride. She	15
was flirtsome then and she's fluttersome yet. She can second a	16
song and adores a scandal when the last post's gone by. Fond of	17
a concertina and pairs passing when she's had her forty winks	18
for supper after kanekannan and abbely dimpling and is in her	19
merlin chair assotted, reading her Evening World. To see is	20
it smarts, full lengths or swaggers. News, news, all the news.	21
Death, a leopard, kills fellah in Fez. Angry scenes at Stormount.	22
Stilla Star with her lucky in goingaways. Opportunity fair with	23
the China floods and we hear these rosy rumours. Ding Tams he	24
noise about all same Harry chap. She's seeking her way, a chickle	25
a chuckle, in and out of their serial story, Les Loves of Selskar	26
et Pervenche, freely adapted to The Novvergin's Viv. There'll	27
be bluebells blowing in salty sepulchres the night she signs her	28



			final tear. Zee End. But that's a world of ways away. Till track	29
			laws time. No silver ash or switches for that one! While flattering	30
			candles flare. Anna Stacey's how are you! Worther waist in the	31
			noblest, says Adams and Sons, the wouldpay actionneers. Her	32
			hair's as brown as ever it was. And wivvy and wavy. Repose you	33
028.34	Finn no more!	Sometimes written Mac		34
		Cumhaill. The celebrated Finn		
		Mac Cumhaill, poet and		
		warrior, was contemporary		
		with Cormac. He was		
		educated for the poetic		
		profession and studied under		
		Cethern, the son of Fintan, but		
		having taken more freedom		
		with one of the daughters of	now! Finn no more!	
		Monarch Conn at Tara than		
		her father approved of, the		
		young bard was obliged to fly		
		the court and abandon his		
		gentle profession for the more		
		rough and dangerous one of		
		arms. Finn lived to the year		
		283, when he was killed by		
		Aichleach at Ath Brea on the		



224

Boyne. Finn was succeeded by his sons, Oisin and Fergus, and their cousin Cailté, all of whose writing are found in the Dinn Seanchas. He was the last commander of the select militia, set up to protect Ireland from invaders, called Fenians, or associatedly, the Fian. Dr. O'Curry states it as his belief that "it is quite a mistake to suppose Finn Mac Cumhaill to have been imaginary or mythological. Much that is narrated of his exploits is apocryphal, but Finn himself is an undoubtedly historical personage and that he lived at about the time his appearance is recorded in the Annals is as certain as that Julius Caesar lived. His pedigree is fully recorded on the unquestionable authority of

the Book of Leinster, in which he is set down as the son of Cumhall, who was the son of Trenmor, son of Snaelt, son of Eltan, son of Baiscni, son of Nuada Necht, who was of the Heremonian race and monarch of Erinn about A.M. 5090, according to the Four Masters, that is, 11 B.C." For, be that samesake sibsubstitute of a hooky salmon, there's 35 already a big rody ram lad at random on the premises of his 36 FW029 haunt of the hungred bordles, as it is told me. Shop Illicit, 1 flourishing like a lordmajor or a buaboabaybohm, litting flop 2 a deadlop (aloose!) to lee but lifting a bennbranch a yardalong 3 (ivoeh!) on the breezy side (for showm!), the height of Brewster's chimpney and as broad below as Phineas Barnum; humphing his share of the showthers is senken on him he's such a grandfallar, with a pocked wife in pickle that's a flyfire and three 1 lice nittle clinkers, two twilling bugs and one midgit pucelle.	Г			
Cumhall, who was the son of Trenmor, son of Snaelt, son of Eltan, son of Baiscni, son of Nuada Necht, who was of the Heremonian race and monarch of Erinn about A.M. 5090, according to the Four Masters, that is, 11 B.C." For, be that samesake sibsubstitute of a hooky salmon, there's 35 already a big rody ram lad at random on the premises of his 36 FW029 haunt of the hungred bordles, as it is told me. Shop Illicit, 1 flourishing like a lordmajor or a buaboabaybohm, litting flop 2 a deadlop (aloose!) to lee but lifting a bennbranch a yardalong (ivoeh!) on the breezy side (for showm!), the height of Brewster's chimpney and as broad below as Phineas Barnum; humphing his share of the showthers is senken on him he's such a grandfallar, with a pocked wife in pickle that's a flyfire and three				
Trenmor, son of Snaelt, son of Eltan, son of Baiscni, son of Nuada Necht, who was of the Heremonian race and monarch of Erinn about A.M. 5090, according to the Four Masters, that is, 11 B.C." For, be that samesake sibsubstitute of a hooky salmon, there's already a big rody ram lad at random on the premises of his FW029 haunt of the hungred bordles, as it is told me. Shop Illicit, flourishing like a lordmajor or a buaboabaybohm, litting flop a deadlop (aloose!) to lee but lifting a bennbranch a yardalong (ivoeh!) on the breezy side (for showm!), the height of Brewster's chimpney and as broad below as Phineas Barnum; humphing his share of the showthers is senken on him he's such a grandfallar, with a pocked wife in pickle that's a flyfire and three		he is set down as the son of		
Eltan, son of Baiscni, son of Nuada Necht, who was of the Heremonian race and monarch of Erinn about A.M. 5090, according to the Four Masters, that is, 11 B.C." For, be that samesake sibsubstitute of a hooky salmon, there's 35 already a big rody ram lad at random on the premises of his 36 FW029 haunt of the hungred bordles, as it is told me. Shop Illicit, 1 flourishing like a lordmajor or a buaboabaybohm, litting flop 2 a deadlop (aloose!) to lee but lifting a bennbranch a yardalong (ivoeh!) on the breezy side (for showm!), the height of Brewster's chimpney and as broad below as Phineas Barnum; humphing his share of the showthers is senken on him he's such a grandfallar, with a pocked wife in pickle that's a flyfire and three		Cumhall, who was the son of		
Nuada Necht, who was of the Heremonian race and monarch of Erinn about A.M. 5090, according to the Four Masters, that is, 11 B.C." For, be that samesake sibsubstitute of a hooky salmon, there's already a big rody ram lad at random on the premises of his FW029 haunt of the hungred bordles, as it is told me. Shop Illicit, flourishing like a lordmajor or a buaboabaybohm, litting flop a deadlop (aloose!) to lee but lifting a bennbranch a yardalong (ivoeh!) on the breezy side (for showm!), the height of Brewster's chimpney and as broad below as Phineas Barnum; humphing his share of the showthers is senken on him he's such a grandfallar, with a pocked wife in pickle that's a flyfire and three		Trenmor, son of Snaelt, son of		
Heremonian race and monarch of Erinn about A.M. 5090, according to the Four Masters, that is, 11 B.C." For, be that samesake sibsubstitute of a hooky salmon, there's 35 already a big rody ram lad at random on the premises of his 36 FW029 haunt of the hungred bordles, as it is told me. Shop Illicit, 1 flourishing like a lordmajor or a buaboabaybohm, litting flop 2 a deadlop (aloose!) to lee but lifting a bennbranch a yardalong (ivoeh!) on the breezy side (for showm!), the height of Brewster's chimpney and as broad below as Phineas Barnum; humphing his share of the showthers is senken on him he's such a grandfallar, with a pocked wife in pickle that's a flyfire and three		Eltan, son of Baiscni, son of		
monarch of Erinn about A.M. 5090, according to the Four Masters, that is, 11 B.C." For, be that samesake sibsubstitute of a hooky salmon, there's already a big rody ram lad at random on the premises of his FW029 haunt of the hungred bordles, as it is told me. Shop Illicit, flourishing like a lordmajor or a buaboabaybohm, litting flop a deadlop (aloose!) to lee but lifting a bennbranch a yardalong (ivoeh!) on the breezy side (for showm!), the height of Brew- ster's chimpney and as broad below as Phineas Barnum; humph- ing his share of the showthers is senken on him he's such a grandfallar, with a pocked wife in pickle that's a flyfire and three		Nuada Necht, who was of the		
5090, according to the Four Masters, that is, 11 B.C." For, be that samesake sibsubstitute of a hooky salmon, there's 35 already a big rody ram lad at random on the premises of his 36 FW029 haunt of the hungred bordles, as it is told me. Shop Illicit, 1 flourishing like a lordmajor or a buaboabaybohm, litting flop 2 a deadlop (aloose!) to lee but lifting a bennbranch a yardalong (ivoeh!) on the breezy side (for showm!), the height of Brew-4 ster's chimpney and as broad below as Phineas Barnum; humphing his share of the showthers is senken on him he's such a grandfallar, with a pocked wife in pickle that's a flyfire and three		Heremonian race and		
Masters, that is, 11 B.C." For, be that samesake sibsubstitute of a hooky salmon, there's 35 already a big rody ram lad at random on the premises of his 36 FW029 haunt of the hungred bordles, as it is told me. Shop Illicit, 1 flourishing like a lordmajor or a buaboabaybohm, litting flop 2 a deadlop (aloose!) to lee but lifting a bennbranch a yardalong 3 (ivoeh!) on the breezy side (for showm!), the height of Brew-ster's chimpney and as broad below as Phineas Barnum; humphing his share of the showthers is senken on him he's such a grandfallar, with a pocked wife in pickle that's a flyfire and three 7		monarch of Erinn about A.M.		
For, be that samesake sibsubstitute of a hooky salmon, there's already a big rody ram lad at random on the premises of his FW029 haunt of the hungred bordles, as it is told me. Shop Illicit, flourishing like a lordmajor or a buaboabaybohm, litting flop a deadlop (aloose!) to lee but lifting a bennbranch a yardalong (ivoeh!) on the breezy side (for showm!), the height of Brewster's chimpney and as broad below as Phineas Barnum; humphing his share of the showthers is senken on him he's such a grandfallar, with a pocked wife in pickle that's a flyfire and three		5090, according to the Four		
already a big rody ram lad at random on the premises of his FW029 haunt of the hungred bordles, as it is told me. Shop Illicit, flourishing like a lordmajor or a buaboabaybohm, litting flop a deadlop (aloose!) to lee but lifting a bennbranch a yardalong (ivoeh!) on the breezy side (for showm!), the height of Brew- ster's chimpney and as broad below as Phineas Barnum; humphing his share of the showthers is senken on him he's such a grandfallar, with a pocked wife in pickle that's a flyfire and three		Masters, that is, 11 B.C."		
FW029 haunt of the hungred bordles, as it is told me. Shop Illicit, flourishing like a lordmajor or a buaboabaybohm, litting flop a deadlop (aloose!) to lee but lifting a bennbranch a yardalong (ivoeh!) on the breezy side (for showm!), the height of Brew- ster's chimpney and as broad below as Phineas Barnum; humph- ing his share of the showthers is senken on him he's such a grandfallar, with a pocked wife in pickle that's a flyfire and three 7			For, be that samesake sibsubstitute of a hooky salmon, there's	35
haunt of the hungred bordles, as it is told me. Shop Illicit, flourishing like a lordmajor or a buaboabaybohm, litting flop a deadlop (aloose!) to lee but lifting a bennbranch a yardalong (ivoeh!) on the breezy side (for showm!), the height of Brew- ster's chimpney and as broad below as Phineas Barnum; humph- ing his share of the showthers is senken on him he's such a grandfallar, with a pocked wife in pickle that's a flyfire and three 7			already a big rody ram lad at random on the premises of his	36
flourishing like a lordmajor or a buaboabaybohm, litting flop a deadlop (aloose!) to lee but lifting a bennbranch a yardalong (ivoeh!) on the breezy side (for showm!), the height of Brew- ster's chimpney and as broad below as Phineas Barnum; humph- ing his share of the showthers is senken on him he's such a grandfallar, with a pocked wife in pickle that's a flyfire and three 7			FW029	
flourishing like a lordmajor or a buaboabaybohm, litting flop a deadlop (aloose!) to lee but lifting a bennbranch a yardalong (ivoeh!) on the breezy side (for showm!), the height of Brew- ster's chimpney and as broad below as Phineas Barnum; humph- ing his share of the showthers is senken on him he's such a grandfallar, with a pocked wife in pickle that's a flyfire and three 7				
a deadlop (aloose!) to lee but lifting a bennbranch a yardalong (ivoeh!) on the breezy side (for showm!), the height of Brew- ster's chimpney and as broad below as Phineas Barnum; humph- ing his share of the showthers is senken on him he's such a grandfallar, with a pocked wife in pickle that's a flyfire and three 7			haunt of the hungred bordles, as it is told me. Shop Illicit,	1
(ivoeh!) on the breezy side (for showm!), the height of Brew- ster's chimpney and as broad below as Phineas Barnum; humph- ing his share of the showthers is senken on him he's such a grandfallar, with a pocked wife in pickle that's a flyfire and three 7			flourishing like a lordmajor or a buaboabaybohm, litting flop	2
ster's chimpney and as broad below as Phineas Barnum; humphing his share of the showthers is senken on him he's such a grandfallar, with a pocked wife in pickle that's a flyfire and three 7			a deadlop (aloose!) to lee but lifting a bennbranch a yardalong	3
ing his share of the showthers is senken on him he's such a grandfallar, with a pocked wife in pickle that's a flyfire and three 7			(ivoeh!) on the breezy side (for showm!), the height of Brew-	4
grandfallar, with a pocked wife in pickle that's a flyfire and three 7			ster's chimpney and as broad below as Phineas Barnum; humph-	5
			ing his share of the showthers is senken on him he's such a	6
lice nittle clinkers, two twilling bugs and one midgit pucelle.			grandfallar, with a pocked wife in pickle that's a flyfire and three	7
			lice nittle clinkers, two twilling bugs and one midgit pucelle.	8



			And aither he cursed and recursed and was everseen doing what	9
			your fourfootlers saw or he was never done seeing what you cool-	10
			pigeons know, weep the clouds aboon for smiledown witnesses,	11
029.12	frailyshees	→ shee	and that'll do now about the fairyhees and the frailyshees.	12
029.12	frailyshees	Reference to the shee, the fairy people of Ireland and to Mrs. Shea, the woman whom Parnell loved and whose divorce was the scandal with which England broke Parnell's power.		
		Pewer	Though Eset fibble it to the zephiroth and Artsa zoom it round	13
			her heavens for ever. Creator he has created for his creatured	14
			ones a creation. White monothoid? Red theatrocrat? And all the	15
			pinkprophets cohalething? Very much so! But however 'twas	16
			'tis sure for one thing, what sherif Toragh voucherfors and	17
029.18	Humme the Cheapner, Esc.	HCE reference	Mapqiq makes put out, that the man, Humme the Cheapner,	18
			Esc, overseen as we thought him, yet a worthy of the naym,	19
			came at this timecoloured place where we live in our paroqial	20
			fermament one tide on another, with a bumrush in a hull of a	21
029.22	Bey for Dybbling	→ Dublin	wherry, the twin turbane dhow, <i>The</i> Bey for Dybbling , this	22



029.22	Bey for	The birthplace of Joyce and	
	Dybbling	seat of the rulers of Ireland	
		since the fall of Tara, 566.	
		In an old book it recalls that	
		the point of the river over	
		which the bridge of the	
		hurdles was thrown was at	
		this time called Dubhlinn,	
		which literally is the Black	
		Pool called after a lady named	
		Dubh, who had formerly	
		drowned at this spot. From	
		this time forward it took the	
		name of Dubhlinn Atha Cliath,	
		or the Black Pool of the Ford of	
		Hurdles, and this ford	
		extended from a point at the	
		Dublin side of the river, where	
		the Dothor falls into the Liffey	
		at Rings-End, to the opposite	
		side where the Poll-beg	
		Lighthouse now stands. The	
		Danish and English name	
		Dublin is a mere modification	
		of Dubhlinn, or Black Pool, but	



		the native Irish have always		
		called and still do call the city		
		of Dublin, Ath Cliath, or Baile		
		Atha Cliath, that is, the Ford of		
		Hurdles or the Town of the		
		Ford of Hurdles.		
			archipelago's first visiting schooner, with a wicklowpattern	23
			waxenwench at her prow for a figurehead, the deadsea dugong	24
			updipdripping from his depths, and has been repreaching him-	25
_			self like a fishmummer these siktyten years ever since, his shebi	26
			by his shide, adi and aid, growing hoarish under his turban and	27
			changing cane sugar into sethulose starch (Tuttut's cess to him!)	28
_			as also that, batin the bulkihood he bloats about when innebbi-	29
			ated, our old offender was humile, commune and ensectuous	30
			from his nature, which you may gauge after the bynames was	31
			put under him, in lashons of languages, (honnein suit and	32
			praisers be!) and, totalisating him, even hamissim of himashim	33
			that he, sober serious, he is ee and no counter he who will be	34
029.35	hubbub	HCE reference		35
	caused in		ultimendly respunchable for the hubbub caused in Eden-	
	Edenborough			
			borough.	36

229

We have so far published in this James Joyce Lexicography Series:

Part One

Volume	Title	Number of Pages	Launched on
Vol. 1.	The Romanian Lexicon of Finnegans Wake. http://editura.mttlc.ro/sandulescu.lexicon-of-romanian-in-FW.html	455pp	11 November 2011
Vol. 2.	Helmut Bonheim's German Lexicon of <i>Finnegans Wake</i> . http://editura.mttlc.ro/Helmut.Bonheim-Lexicon-of-the-German-in-FW.html	217pp	7 December 2011
Vol. 3.	A Lexicon of Common Scandinavian in <i>Finnegans Wake</i> . http://editura.mttlc.ro/C-G.Sandulescu-A-Lexicon-of-Common-Scandinavian-in-FW.html	195pp	13 January 2012
Vol. 4.	A Lexicon of Allusions and Motifs in <i>Finnegans Wake</i> . http://editura.mttlc.ro/G.Sandulescu-Lexicon-of-Allusions-and-Motifs-in-FW.html	263pp	11 February 2012
Vol. 5.	A Lexicon of "Small" Languages in Finnegans Wake.	237pp	7 March 2012
	Contemporary Literature Press		

http://editura.mttlc.ro

București 2014

230

Dedicated to Stephen J. Joyce.

http://editura.mttlc.ro/sandulescu-small-languages-fw.html

Vol. 6.	A Total Lexicon of Part Four of <i>Finnegans Wake</i> . http://editura.mttlc.ro/sandulescu-total-lexicon-fw.html	411pp	31 March 2012
Vol. 7.	UnEnglish English in Finnegans Wake. The First Hundred Pages. Pages 003 to 103. Dedicated to Clive Hart. http://editura.mttlc.ro/sandulescu-unenglish-fw-volume-one.html	453pp	27 April 2012
Vol. 8.	UnEnglish English in Finnegans Wake. The Second Hundred Pages. Pages 104 to 216. http://editura.mttlc.ro/sandulescu-unenglish-fw-volume-two.html	280pp	14 May 2012
Vol. 9.	UnEnglish English in <i>Finnegans Wake</i> . Part Two of the Book. Pages 219 to 399. http://editura.mttlc.ro/sandulescu-unenglish-fw-volume-three.html	516pp	7 June 2012
Vol. 10.	UnEnglish English in Finnegans Wake. The Last Two Hundred Pages. Parts Three and Four of Finnegans Wake. From FW page 403 to FW page 628. http://editura.mttlc.ro/sandulescu-unenglish-fw-volume-four.html	563pp	7 July 2012
Vol. 11.	Literary Allusions in Finnegans Wake. Dedicated to the Memory of Anthony Burgess. http://editura.mttlc.ro/sandulescu-literary-allusions.html	327pp	23 July 2012
Vol. 12.	Finnegans Wake Motifs I. The First 186 Motifs from Letter A to Letter F. http://editura.mttlc.ro/sandulescu-finnegans-wake-motifs-1.html	348pp	7 September 2012



Vol. 13.	Finnegans Wake Motifs II. The Middle 286 Motifs from Letter F to Letter P. http://editura.mttlc.ro/sandulescu-finnegans-wake-motifs-2.html	458pp	7 September 2012		
Vol. 14.	Finnegans Wake Motifs III. The Last 151 Motifs. from Letter Q to the end. http://editura.mttlc.ro/sandulescu-finnegans-wake-motifs-3.html	310pp	7 September 2012		
Vol. 15.	Finnegans Wake without Tears. The Honuphrius & A Few other Interludes, paraphrased for the UnEducated. http://editura.mttlc.ro/sandulescu-the-honuphrius.html	248pp	7 November 2012		
Vol. 16.	Joyce's Dublin English in the Wake . http://editura.mttlc.ro/sandulescu-dublin-english.html	255pp	29 November 2012		
Vol. 17.	Adaline Glasheen's Third Census Linearized: A Grid. FW Part One A. http://editura.mttlc.ro/sandulescu-third-census-one-a.html	269pp	15 April 2013		
Vol. 18.	Adaline Glasheen's Third Census Linearized: A Grid. FW Part One B. http://editura.mttlc.ro/sandulescu-third-census-one-b.html	241pp	15 April 2013		
Vol. 19.	Adaline Glasheen's Third Census Linearized: A Grid. FW Part Two. http://editura.mttlc.ro/sandulescu-third-census-two.html	466pp	15 April 2013		
Vol. 20.	Adaline Glasheen's Third Census Linearized: A Grid. FW Parts Three and Four. http://editura.mttlc.ro/sandulescu-third-census-three-four.html	522pp	15 April 2013		
Vol. 21.	Musical Allusions in Finnegans Wake. FW Part One. All Exemplified. http://editura.mttlc.ro/sandulescu-musical-allusions.html	333pp	10 May 2013		
C ONTEMPORARY					



Vol. 22.	Musical Allusions in Finnegans Wake. FW Part Two. All Exemplified. http://editura.mttlc.ro/sandulescu-musical-allusions.html	295pp	10 May 2013
Vol. 23.	Musical Allusions in Finnegans Wake. FW Parts Three and Four. All Exemplified. http://editura.mttlc.ro/sandulescu-musical-allusions.html	305pp	10 May 2013
Vol. 24.	Geographical Allusions in Context. Louis Mink's <i>Gazetteer</i> of <i>Finnegans Wake</i> in Grid Format only. FW Episodes One to Four.	281pp	7 June 2013
	http://editura.mttlc.ro/sandulescu-geographical-allusions.html		
Vol. 25.	Geographical Allusions in Context. Louis Mink's <i>Gazetteer</i> of <i>Finnegans Wake</i> in Grid Format only. FW Episodes Five to Eight.	340pp	7 June 2013
	http://editura.mttlc.ro/sandulescu-geographical-allusions.html		
Vol. 26.	Geographical Allusions in Context. Louis Mink's <i>Gazetteer</i> of <i>Finnegans Wake</i> in Grid Format only. FW Episodes Nine to Eleven.	438pp	7 June 2013
	http://editura.mttlc.ro/sandulescu-geographical-allusions.html		
Vol. 27.	Geographical Allusions in Context. Louis Mink's Gazetteer of Finnegans Wake in Grid Format only. FW Episodes Twelve to Fourteen.	238pp	7 June 2013
	http://editura.mttlc.ro/sandulescu-geographical-allusions.html		
Vol. 28.	Geographical Allusions in Context. Louis Mink's Gazetteer of Finnegans Wake in Grid Format only. FW Episode Fifteen.	235pp	7 June 2013
	http://editura.mttlc.ro/sandulescu-geographical-allusions.html		



233

Vol. 29.	Geographical Allusions in Context. Louis Mink's <i>Gazetteer</i> of <i>Finnegans Wake</i> in Grid Format only. FW Episodes Sixteen and Seventeen. http://editura.mttlc.ro/sandulescu-geographical-allusions.html	216pp	7 June 2013
	http://editura.mttic.ro/sandulescu-geograpmcar-anusions.ntmi		
Vol. 30.	German in Finnegans Wake Contextualized. FW Episodes One to Four. http://editura.mttlc.ro/sandulescu-german-contextualized.html	314pp	18 June 2013
Vol. 31.	German in Finnegans Wake Contextualized. FW Episodes Five to Eight.	339pp	18 June 2013
	http://editura.mttlc.ro/sandulescu-german-contextualized.html		
Vol. 32.	German in Finnegans Wake Contextualized. FW Episodes Nine to Eleven.	413pp	18 June 2013
	http://editura.mttlc.ro/sandulescu-german-contextualized.html		,
Vol. 33.	German in Finnegans Wake Contextualized. FW Episodes Twelve to Fourteen.	228pp	18 June 2013
	http://editura.mttlc.ro/sandulescu-german-contextualized.html		
Vol. 34.	German in Finnegans Wake Contextualized. FW Episodes Fifteen.	222pp	18 June 2013
	http://editura.mttlc.ro/sandulescu-german-contextualized.html	11	•
Vol. 35.	German in Finnegans Wake Contextualized. FW Episodes Sixteen and Seventeen.	199pp	18 June 2013
	http://editura.mttlc.ro/sandulescu-german-contextualized.html		

You are kindly asked to address your comments, suggestions, and criticism to the Publisher: lidia.vianu@g.unibuc.ro



234

If you want to have all the information you need about *Finnegans Wake*, including the full text of *Finnegans Wake* line-numbered, go to the personal site **Sandulescu Online**, at the following internet address: http://sandulescu.perso.monaco.mc/

