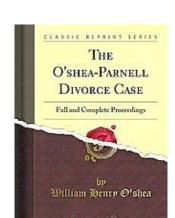
Joyce Lexicography Volume Seventy

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Vol. 70



Boldereff's Glosses Linearized.

Edited by **C. George Sandulescu**

Redacted by **Lidia Vianu**

București 2014



FW Episode Twelve 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.

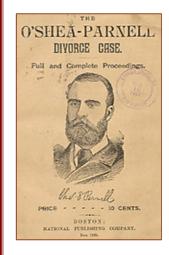
Acesta este motivul pentru care publicăm în context prelucrarea linearizată a părții a doua din cartea lui Frances Boldereff: ea indică o direcție de cercetare importantă. Obsesiile unui scriitor spun multe despre opera lui. Speranța noastră este că, împreună cu celelate volume ale seriei, și această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

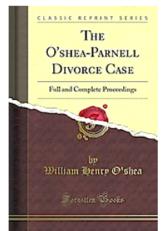
C. George Sandulescu & Lidia Vianu

Joyce Lexicography Volume Seventy



Vol. 70





A Lexicon of *Finnegans Wake*:

Boldereff's Glosses Linearized.

Edited by **C. George Sandulescu**

Redacted by **Lidia Vianu**

București 2014



FW Episode Twelve



ISBN 978-606-8592-06-0

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- © 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

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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/

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

FW Episode Twelve

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București 2014

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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 Finnegans Wake (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.	A Lexicon of Selective Segmentation of Finnegans Wake (The 'Syllabifications'). FW Episode Four. http://editura.mttlc.ro/sandulescu-segmentation-of-fw.html	208 pp	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 <i>Finnegans Wake</i> (The 'Syllabifications'). FW Episode Six. http://editura.mttlc.ro/sandulescu-segmentation-of-fw.html	266 pp	9 September 2013



Vol. 42.	A Lexicon of Selective Segmentation of Finnegans Wake (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
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Vol. 47.	A Lexicon of Selective Segmentation of Finnegans Wake (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 <i>Finnegans Wake</i> (The ' <i>Syllabifications</i> '). 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 <i>Finnegans Wake</i> (The ' <i>Syllabifications</i> '). 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 Finnegans Wake (The 'Syllabifications'). 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 Finnegans Wake (The 'Syllabifications'). FW Episode Fifteen. Part Two. http://editura.mttlc.ro/sandulescu-segmentation-of-fw.html	268 pp	9 September 2013
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Vol. 63.	A Lexicon of Finnegans Wake: Boldereff's Glosses Linearized. FW Episode Six. http://editura.mttlc.ro/boldereff-linearized.html	310p	7 January 2014
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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
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Vol. 75.	A Lexicon of Finnegans Wake: Boldereff's Glosses Linearized. FW Episode Sixteen.	191p	7 January 2014
	http://editura.mttlc.ro/boldereff-linearized.html		
Vol. 76.	A Lexicon of Finnegans Wake: Boldereff's Glosses Linearized. FW Episode Seventeen.	215p	7 January 2014
	http://editura.mttlc.ro/boldereff-linearized.html		

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.



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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.



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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 Volta was opened on Doamnei street in May 1909, and was the first cinema in town. Joyce had



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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.

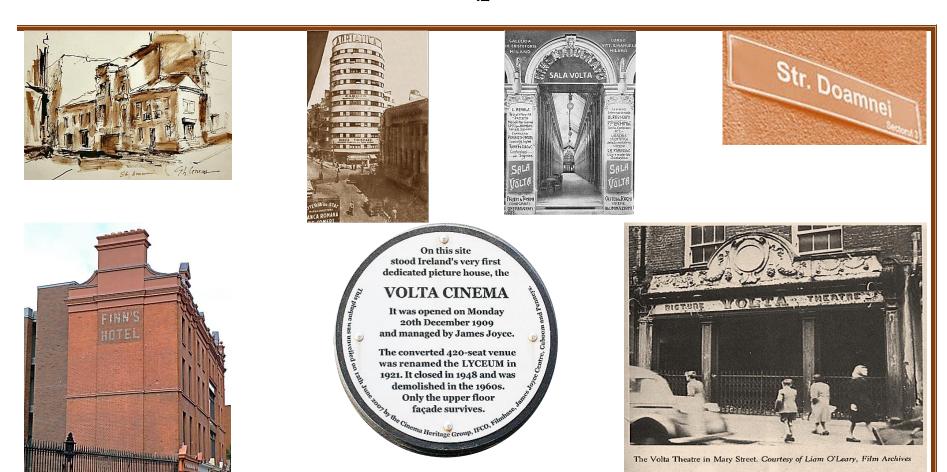
The Volta Cinematograph actually links once again the three elements discussed before: Nora, James Joyce, and Brancusi... Their literary meeting place is *Finnegans Wake*, where Frances Boldereff finds the word "volt(a)" on pages 40 and 285, and explains it thus:

"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!"



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!







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.

[...]

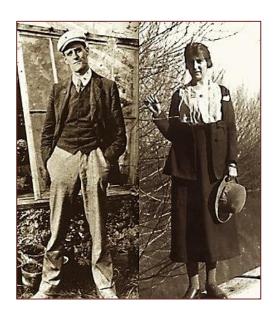
The definitions are more precisely characterizations; they may be rounded and general, but are more likely to be partial—resembling the vocabulary of a private person in which a name may conjure up a life-time of association or may call to mind some momentary flash of acquaintance which the person bearing 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

12. Episode Twelve (17 pages, from 383 to 399)

FW Address	FW Text	Boldereff Glosses	FW383	Line
			— Three quarks for Muster Mark!	1
			Sure he hasn't got much of a bark	2
			And sure any he has it's all beside the mark.	3
			But O, Wreneagle Almighty, wouldn't un be a sky of a lark	4
			To see that old buzzard whooping about for uns shirt in the dark	5
			And he hunting round for uns speckled trousers around by Palmer-	6
			stown Park?	7
			Hohohoho, moulty Mark!	8
			You're the rummest old rooster ever flopped out of a Noah's ark	9
			And you think you're cock of the wark.	10
			Fowls, up! Tristy's the spry young spark	11
			That'll tread her and wed her and bed her and red her	12
			Without ever winking the tail of a feather	13
			And that's how that chap's going to make his money and mark!	14



			Overhoved, shrillgleescreaming. That song sang seaswans.	15
			The winging ones. Seahawk, seagull, curlew and plover, kestrel	16
			and capercallzie. All the birds of the sea they trolled out rightbold	17
			when they smacked the big kuss of Trustan with Usolde.	18
			And there they were too, when it was dark, whilest the wild-	19
			caps was circling, as slow their ship, the winds aslight, upborne	20
			the fates, the wardorse moved, by courtesy of Mr Deaubaleau	21
			Downbellow Kaempersally, listening in, as hard as they could, in	22
			Dubbeldorp, the donker, by the tourneyold of the wattarfalls,	23
			with their vuoxens and they kemin in so hattajocky (only a	24
			FW384	
			quartebuck askull for the last acts) to the solans and the sycamores	1
384.02	wild geese	The "Wild Geese" of Ireland were her many famous sons who due to the conditions of life pertaining to Catholics in Ireland were forced to go abroad; many of	and the wild geese and the gannets and the migratories and the	2



		history's greatest generals and fighters were Irish "wild geese"; Joyce is the last and greatest.		
			mistlethrushes and the auspices and all the birds of the rockby-	3
			suckerassousyoceanal sea, all four of them, all sighing and sob-	4
			bing, and listening. Moykle ahoykling!	5
384.06	four maaster waves of Erin	The Four Masters refers to 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 1630 near the ruined monastery of Donegal and there determined to write the Annals of Ireland from the earliest times	They were the big four, the four maaster waves of Erin, all	6





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 Thomas D'Arcy McGee "Not of fame and not of fortune do these eager penmen	work when it was	
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by Thomas D'Arcy McGee "Not of fame and not of fortune do these eager penmen	The Four Masters	
Thomas D'Arcy McGee "Not of fame and not of fortune do these eager penmen		
McGee "Not of fame and not of fortune do these eager penmen	•	
"Not of fame and not of fortune do these eager penmen	-	
not of fortune do these eager penmen		
these eager penmen		
dream:	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."		
384.06	the four	In early pagan Irish		
	maaster waves	literature frequent		
	of Erin	reference is made to		
		the Four Waves that		
		controlled the destiny		
		of hero and fairy alike		
		when on the ocean.		
			listening, four. There was old Matt Gregory and then besides old	7
			Matt there was old Marcus Lyons, the four waves, and oftentimes	8
			they used to be saying grace together, right enough, bausnabeatha,	9



384.10	here now we	The Four Masters		10
	are the four of	refers to Annals of the		
	us	Kingdom of Ireland by		
		the Four Masters,		
		translated by John		
		O'Donovan, Dublin,		
		Hodges & Smith,		
		Grafton Street, 1851.		
		O'Clery settled down		
		about 1630 near the		
		ruined monastery of		
		Donegal and there	in Miracle Squeer: here now we are the four of us : old Matt Gre-	
		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	Т
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	



а	nnotated by	-	_
	D'Donovan with an		
	bility and		
C	ompleteness worthy		
0	f the original.		
	The Four Masters		
	by		
	Thomas D'Arcy		
	McGee		
	"Not of fame and		
n	ot of fortune do		
tl	nese eager penmen		
d	ream;		
	Darkness shrouds		
t t	ne hills of Banba,		
S	orrow sits by every		
S	tream,		
	One by one the		
1i	ghts that lead her,		
h	our by hour, are		
q	uenched in gloom,		



		But the patient, sad,		
		Four Masters toil on		
		in their lonely room—		
		Duty still defying		
		doom."		
384.10	here now we	→ Four Masters		
	are the four of			
	us			
			gory and old Marcus and old Luke Tarpey: the four of us and	11
			sure, thank God, there are no more of us: and, sure now, you	12
			wouldn't go and forget and leave out the other fellow and old	13
			Johnny MacDougall: the four of us and no more of us and so	14
			now pass the fish for Christ sake, Amen: the way they used to be	15
			saying their grace before fish, repeating itself, after the interims	16
			of Augusburgh for auld lang syne. And so there they were, with	17
			their palms in their hands, like the pulchrum's proculs, spraining	18
			their ears, luistening and listening to the oceans of kissening, with	19
			their eyes glistening, all the four, when he was kiddling and	20
			cuddling and bunnyhugging scrumptious his colleen bawn and	21
384.22	aan oscar sister	→ Oscar fils d'Ossian	dinkum belle, an oscar sister, on the fifteen inch loveseat, behind	22
384.22	an oscar sister	Oscar fils d'Ossian. A		
		play in which Talma		
		took the part of Oscar,		



enacted in the time of		
Wolfe Tone in the late		
1700's. Oscar was the		
son of Oisin, the son		
of Finn MacCool, a		
famous hero and		
warrior, as were they		
all.		
	the chieftaness stewardesses cubin, the hero, of Gaelic champion,	23
	the onliest one of her choice, her bleaueyedeal of a girl's friend,	24
	neither bigugly nor smallnice, meaning pretty much everything	25
	to her then, with his sinister dexterity, light and rufthandling,	26
	vicemversem her ragbags et assaucyetiams, fore and aft, on and	27
	offsides, the brueburnt sexfutter, handson and huntsem, that was	28
	palpably wrong and bulbubly improper, and cuddling her and	29
	kissing her, tootyfay charmaunt, in her ensemble of maidenna	30
	blue, with an overdress of net, tickled with goldies, Isolamisola,	31
	and whisping and lisping her about Trisolanisans, how one was	32
	whips for one was two and two was lips for one was three, and	33
	dissimulating themself, with his poghue like Arrah-na-poghue,	34
	the dear dear annual, they all four remembored who made the	35
	world and how they used to be at that time in the vulgar ear	36



			FW385	
			cuddling and kiddling her, after an oyster supper in Cullen's barn,	1
			from under her mistlethrush and kissing and listening, in the good	2
			old bygone days of Dion Boucicault, the elder, in Arrah-na-	3
			pogue, in the otherworld of the passing of the key of Two-	4
			tongue Common, with Nush, the carrier of the word, and with	5
			Mesh, the cutter of the reed, in one of the farback, pitchblack	6
385.07	O'Clery	Four miles north of		7
		Ballyshannon are the		
		ruins of Kilbaron		
		Castle, an ancient		
		fortress of the		
		O'Clerys, a family		
		renowned for their		
		skill in literature and	centuries when who made the world, when they knew O'Clery,	
		history. Father		
		Michael O'Clery		
		(1575-1643) was the		
		chief of the "Four		
		Masters" of Donegal		
		who compiled "The		
		Annals of the Four		



		Masters", one of the		
		most important		
		compilations of		
		genealogy and early		
		history of Ireland.		
385.08	when they	The Four Masters		8
	were all four	refers to Annals of the		
	collegians on	Kingdom of Ireland by		
	the nod	the Four Masters,		
		translated by John		
		O'Donovan, Dublin,		
		Hodges & Smith,		
		Grafton Street, 1851.		
		O'Clery settled down	the man on the deer when they were all four collegions on the	
		about 1630 near the	the man on the door, when they were all four collegians on 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-		1
		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	
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them with food and	
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they dedicated the	
work when it was	
finished in 1636.	
O'Clery died in	
o city and it	



Louvain in 1643; his
Annals remained in
ms until the 19th
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edited, translated and
annotated by
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ability and
completeness worthy
of the original.
The Four Masters
by
<u> </u>
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."		
385.08	when they	→ Four Masters		
	were all four			
	collegians on			
	the nod			
385.09	oakboys	→ Hearts of Oak	nod, neer the Nodderlands Nurskery, whiteboys and oakboys,	9
385.09	oakboys	The highways in		
		Ireland were formerly		
		made and repaired by		
		the labor of horse-		
		keepers. He who had		
		a horse was obliged to		
		work six days in the		
		year, himself and		
		horse; he who had		



none was to give six
days labor. It had
been long complained
that the poor alone
were compelled to
work, that the rich
were exempt, that
instead of mending
public roads their
efforts were wasted
on private roads,
useful only to
overseers. In the years
1763-64 they showed
their resentment. In
the most populous,
manufacturing and
consequently civilized
part of the province of
Ulster, the inhabitants
of one parish refused
to make any more
Job-roads. They rose



		to a man, and from
		the oaken branches
		which they wore in
		their hats, were
		denominated "Oak
		Boys".
385.09	whiteboys	From the accession
		to the English crown
		of the Hanover family
		arose trouble to
		Ireland, and in
		southern Ireland
		particularly there was
		great suffering among
		the peasantry which
		brought about the
		riots. 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



C. George Sandulescu A Lexicon of *Finnegasn Wake*: Boldereff's Glosses Linearized.

FW Episode Twelve.

		twelve acres of rich		
		ground belonging to		
		Mr. Maxwell of		
		Kilfinnam in the		
		County of Limerick. A		
		special commission		
		was immediately		
		issued to try them and		
		the leaders were		
		executed at Gallows		
		Green, the 19th of		
		June.		
385.10	peep of tim	"Peep-o-Day Boys":		10
	boys	Protestants, who		
		raided Catholic		
		houses for arms at the		
		break of day, met in a		
		battle at a place called	peep of tim boys and piping tom boys, raising hell while the sin	
		The Diamond and		
		defeated the Catholic		
		"Defenders". The		
		Protestant forces then		
		formed an association		



		called the Orange
		Society which rapidly
		spread throughout
		Ulster. It seems that
		they regarded
		Catholics with special
		abhorrence and they
		took an oath to
		exterminate any in
		their midst. They put
		up notices to
		Catholics to leave the
		province by a certain
		date. Grattan
		denounced these
		Orange outrages, but
		the Castle party did
		nothing.
385.10	piping tom	"Peep-o-Day Boys":
	boys	Protestants, who
		raided Catholic
		houses for arms at the
		break of day, met in a
		break or day, met m a



1		
	battle at a place called	
	The Diamond and	
	defeated the Catholic	
	"Defenders". The	
	Protestant forces then	
	formed an association	
	called the Orange	
	Society which rapidly	
	spread throughout	
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	exterminate any in	
	their midst. They put	
	up notices to	
	Catholics to leave the	
	province by a certain	
	date. Grattan	
	denounced these	
	Orange outrages, but	



		the Castle party did		
		nothing.		
385.10	piping tom	→ peep of tim boys		
	boys			
			was shining, with their slates and satchels, playing Florian's fables	11
			and communic suctions and vellicar frictions with mixum mem-	12
			bers, in the Queen's Ultonian colleges, along with another fellow,	13
385.14	Totius Quotius	Latin for "as often		14
		as", used by the		
		Church for an		
		indulgence gained as		
		often as the	a prime number, Totius Quotius, and paying a pot of tribluts	
		prescribed prayers		
		and the attached		
		conditions were		
		fulfilled.		
385.15	Boris O'Brien	→ Brian Boru	to Boris O'Brien, the buttler of Clumpthump, two looves, two	15
385.15	Boris O'Brien	Brian Boru. Spelled,		
		Brian Borumha,		
		monarch of Ireland,		
		born 925, began reign		
		1002. The foreigners		
		of the west of Europe		



111	
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	



l ti	he hero, the former is	1
r	represented as	
a	ndvising the latter to	
s	shun the battle as the	
	Gaedhill were dressed	
C	only in satin shirts,	
v	while the Danes were	
C	one mass of iron. This	
b	pattle took place on	
	Good Friday, year	
	1014. In this battle	
E	Brian, son of	
	Ceinneidigh, monarch	
С	of Ireland, who was	
ti	he Augustus of all	
ti	he West of Europe,	
v	was slain in the 88th	
y	vear of his age.	
	The ten hundred in	
a	armour were cut to	
r	pieces and at least	
ti	hree thousand of the	
f	oreigners were slain.	l



Maelmuire, son of	T	_
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	Т
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	



I the state of 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.		
385.15	Clumpthump	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 battle can be		
		found in Keating		
		General History of		
		Ireland. It took place		
		on Good Friday, A.D.		
		1014.		
385.15	Clumpthump	→ Clontarf		
			turnovers plus (one) crown, to see the mad dane ating his	16
			vitals. Wulf! Wulf! And throwing his tongue in the snakepit. Ah	17



			ho! The ladies have mercias! It brought the dear prehistoric	18
			scenes all back again, as fresh as of yore, Matt and Marcus, natu-	19
			ral born lovers of nature, in all her moves and senses, and after	20
			that now there he was, that mouth of mandibles, vowed to pure	21
			beauty, and his Arrah-na-poghue, when she murmurously, after	22
			she let a cough, gave her firm order, if he wouldn't please mind,	23
			for a sings to one hope a dozen of the best favourite lyrical	24
			national blooms in Luvillicit, though not too much, reflecting on	25
			the situation, drinking in draughts of purest air serene and re-	26
385.27	before the four of them	→ Four Masters	velling in the great outdoors, before the four of them, in the fair	27
385.27	before the four	The Four Masters		
303.27	of them	refers to Annals of the		
	or them	Kingdom of Ireland by		
		the Four Masters,		
		translated by John		
		O'Donovan, 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	
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Father O'Clery they	
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history and	
genealogies and wrote	
Gaelic with ease.	
Farrell O'Gara,	
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for Sligo, supplied	



th	em with food and	
at	tendance and to him	
th	ey dedicated the	
w	ork when it was	
fi	nished in 1636.	
0	'Clery died in	
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lights that le	ead her,
hour by hou	ır, are
quenched in	n gloom,
But the pa	atient, sad,
Four Master	rs toil on
in their lone	ely room—
Duty still	defying
doom."	
	fine night, whilst the stars shine bright, by she light of he moon, 28
	we longed to be spoon, before her honeyoldloom, the plaint effect 29
	being in point of fact there being in the whole, a seatuition so 30
	shocking and scandalous and now, thank God, there were no more 31
	of them and he poghuing and poghuing like the Moreigner 32
	bowed his crusted hoed and Tilly the Tailor's Tugged a Tar in the 33
	Arctic Newses Dagsdogs number and there they were, like a 34



385.35	foremasters in	The Four Masters		35
	the rolls	refers to 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 1630 near the		
		ruined monastery of		
		Donegal and there	foremasters in the rolls, listening, to Rolando's deepen darblun	
		determined to write		
		the Annals of Ireland		
		from the earliest times		
		to the death of Hugh		
		O'Neill. Single-		
		handed he could not		
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C. George Sandulescu A Lexicon of *Finnegasn Wake*: Boldereff's Glosses Linearized.

FW Episode Twelve.

		But the patient, sad,		
		Four Masters toil on		
		in their lonely room—		
		Duty still defying		
		doom."		
385.35	foremasters in	→ Four Masters		
	the rolls			
385.36	Ossian roll	Oisin (a word which	Ossian roll, (Lady, it was just too gorgeous, that expense of a	36
		signifies literally the		
		"little fawn"), the son		
		of Finn MacCumhaill,		
		has within the last		
		hundred and more		
		years attracted much		
		attention among the		
		most learned men of		
		Europe. Mr. James		
		MacPherson, a		
		Scottish gentleman,		
		gave to the world		
		about the year 1760, a		
		highly poetic		
		translation of what he		



		pretended to be some
		ancient genuine
		compositions of Oisin.
		It is no part of this
		Glossary to review the
		long and learned
		controversy which
		followed the
		publication of these
		very clever imitations
		of what was then, and
		for a long time
		afterwards, believed
		to be the genuine style
		of Oisin's poetry, but
		of all of MacPherson's
		translations, in no
		single instance has a
		genuine Scottish
		original been found.
385.36	Ossian	Oisin, the son of
303.30	Ossiaii	Finn MacCumhall,
		author, with his
		auuioi, wiiii iiis



		brother Fergus, of the		
		Fenian poems,		
		metrical tales, which		
		are the earliest		
		imaginative literature		
		of the ancient		
		Gaedhils still existing		
		in manuscript.		
385.36	Ossian roll	→ MacPerson's		
		Oshean		
			FW386	
			lovely tint, embellished by the charms of art and very well con-	1
			ducted and nicely mannered and all the horrid rudy noisies locked	2
			up in nasty cubbyhole!) as tired as they were, the three jolly	3
			topers, with their mouths watering, all the four, the old connu-	4
			bial men of the sea, yambing around with their old pantometer,	5
			in duckasaloppics, Luke and Johnny MacDougall and all wishen-	6
			ing for anything at all of the bygone times, the wald times and	7
			the fald times and the hempty times and the dempty times, for a	8
			cup of kindness yet, for four farback tumblerfuls of woman	9



386.10	all four,	The Four Masters		10
	listening and	refers to Annals of the		
	spraining their	Kingdom of Ireland by		
	ears for the	the Four Masters,		
	millennium	translated by John		
		O'Donovan, Dublin,		
		Hodges & Smith,		
		Grafton Street, 1851.		
		O'Clery settled down		
		about 1630 near the		
		ruined monastery of		
		Donegal and there	squash, with them, all four, listening and spraining their ears for	
		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	Т
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
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."		
386.10	all four, listening and spraining their ears for the millennium	→ Four Masters		
			the millennium and all their mouths making water.	11
			Johnny. Ah well, sure, that's the way (up) and it so happened	12
			there was poor Matt Gregory (up), their pater familias, and (up)	13
386.14	four dear old heladies	→ Four Masters	the others and now really and (up) truly they were four dear	14
386.14	four dear old heladies	The Four Masters refers to Annals of the Kingdom of Ireland by the Four Masters, translated by John O'Donovan, Dublin, Hodges & Smith, Grafton Street, 1851.		



0/01 11 1 1	
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about 1630 near the	
ruined monastery of	
Donegal and there	
determined to write	
the Annals of Ireland	
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to the death of Hugh	
O'Neill. Single-	
handed he could not	
reduce to order this	
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the assistance of three	
others, his brothers	
Peregrine and	
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cousin, Fearfesa	
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The Four Masters	
by	



Thomas D'Arcy		
McGee		
"Not of fame and		
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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."		
	old heladies and really they looked awfully pretty and so nice and	15
	bespectable and after that they had their fathomglasses to find	16
	out all the fathoms and their half a tall hat, just now like the old	17
	Merquus of Pawerschoof, the old determined despot, (quiescents	18



			in brage!) only for the extrusion of the saltwater or the auctioneer	19
386.20	O'Clery's	Four miles north of Ballyshannon are the ruins of Kilbaron Castle, an ancient fortress of the O'Clerys, a family renowned for their skill in literature and history. Father Michael O'Clery (1575-1643) was the chief of the "Four Masters" of Donegal who compiled "The Annals of the Four Masters", one of the most important compilations of	there dormont, in front of the place near O'Clery's, at the darku-	19 20
		genealogy and early history of Ireland.		
		moory of fictatio.	mound numbur wan, beside that ancient Dame street, where the	21
			statue of Mrs Dana O'Connell, prostituent behind the Trinity	22



			College, that arranges all the auctions of the valuable colleges,	23
			Bootersbay Sisters, like the auctioneer Battersby Sisters, the pru-	24
			misceous creaters, that sells all the emancipated statues and	25
			flowersports, James H. Tickell, the jaypee, off Hoggin Green,	26
			after he made the centuries, going to the tailturn horseshow, be-	27
			fore the angler nomads flood, along with another fellow, active	28
			impalsive, and the shoeblacks and the redshanks and plebeians	29
			and the barrancos and the cappunchers childerun, Jules, every-	30
			one, Gotopoxy, with the houghers on them, highstepping the	31
			fissure and fracture lines, seven five threes up, three five	32
			sevens down, to get out of his way, onasmuck as their withers	33
			conditions could not possibly have been improved upon,	34
			(praisers be to deeseesee!) like hopolopocattls, erumping oround	35
			their Judgity Yaman, and all the tercentenary horses and priest-	36
			FW387	
387.01	Curragh	The occasion of the second poem we possess of Oisin, is found in the Book of Leinster and concerns the great fair and	hunters, from the Curragh, and confusionaries and the authori-	1



festival games of the
Lifé, or Liffey, which
were held on the
Cuirrech Lifé (now
known as the Curragh
of Kildare). These
games and fairs were
of frequent occurrence
in ancient Erinn,
down even to the
tenth century and
among the sports on
such occasions, horse-
racing appears always
to have been
prominent, starting
with the famous race
of Finn with his son
and cousin after his
receipt as a gift of a
beautiful black horse
which he desired to
test at once and on the



spot. They rode all					
night and ended up i	n				
a fairy palace, but the					
race itself is famous in	n				
Irish legend.					
In our time, when					
North and South					
found themselves					
divided, the North					
loyal to England and					
the South bent on her					
liberty, there took					
place at the Curragh a	a				
meeting of top officer	s				
in her Majesty's army					
where it was decided					
that rather than fire					
on their own					
countrymen, they					
would hand in their					
commissions. The					
story is clearly told in	ı				
Mutiny at The					



		Curragh by A. P.		
		Ryan.		
			ties, Noord Amrikaans and Suid Aferican cattleraiders (so they	2
			say) all over like a tiara dullfuoco, in his grey half a tall hat and	3
			his amber necklace and his crimson harness and his leathern jib	4
			and his cheapshein hairshirt and his scotobrit sash and his para-	5
387.06	gallowglasses	The name of the foot		6
		soldiers who	nile sian gellevyglesses (hour de year de ieurees Elevetel) to fin d	
		accompanied a great	pilagian gallowglasses (how do you do, jaypee, Elevato!) to find	
		chieftain.		
			out all the improper colleges (and how do you do, Mr Dame	7
			James? Get out of my way!), forkbearded and bluetoothed and	8
			bellied and boneless, from Strathlyffe and Aylesburg and North-	9
			umberland Anglesey, the whole yaghoodurt sweepstakings and	10
			all the horsepowers. But now, talking of hayastdanars and	11
			wolkingology and how our seaborn isle came into exestuance,	12
			(the explutor, his three andesiters and the two pantellarias) that	13
			reminds me about the manausteriums of the poor Marcus of Lyons	14
			and poor Johnny, the patrician, and what do you think of the four	15
			of us and there they were now, listening right enough, the four	16
			saltwater widowers, and all they could remembore, long long ago	17
			in the olden times Momonian, throw darker hour sorrows, the	18
			princest day, when Fair Margrate waited Swede Villem, and Lally	19



			in the rain, with the blank prints, now extincts, after the wreak	20
			of Wormans' Noe, the barmaisigheds, when my heart knew no	21
			care, and after that then there was the official landing of Lady	22
387.23	1132 S.O.S.	In the year 1132		23
		there were two popes		
		elected and the		
		Catholic Church was		
		very close to peril and		
		had it not been for the		
	g	good offices of St.		
		Bernard of Clairvaux,		
		might have gone		
		upon the rocks as a	Islan Conservato in the year of the fleed 1122 C.O.C. and the	
		unified organization	Jales Casemate, in the year of the flood 1132 S.O.S., and the	
		headed at 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 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."		
	christening of Queen Baltersby, the Fourth Buzzersbee, accord-	24
	ing to Her Grace the bishop Senior, off the whate shape, and	25
	then there was the drowning of Pharoah and all his pedestrians	26
	and they were all completely drowned into the sea, the red sea,	27
	and then poor Merkin Cornyngwham, the official out of the	28
	castle on pension, when he was completely drowned off Erin	29
	Isles, at that time, suir knows, in the red sea and a lovely	30
	mourning paper and thank God, as Saman said, there were no	31
	more of him. And that now was how it was. The arzurian deeps	32
	o'er his humbodumbones sweeps. And his widdy the giddy is	33
	wreathing her murmoirs as her gracest triput to the Grocery	34
	Trader's Manthly. Mind mand gunfree by Gladeys Rayburn!	35
	Runtable's Reincorporated. The new world presses. Where the	36
	FW388	
	old conk cruised now croons the yunk. Exeunc throw a darras	1
	Kram of Llawnroc, ye gink guy, kirked into yord. Enterest at-	2
	tawonder Wehpen, luftcat revol, fairescapading in his natsirt.	3
	Tuesy tumbles. And mild aunt Liza is as loose as her neese. Ful-	4
	fest withim inbrace behent. As gent would deem oncontinent.	5



			So mulct per wenche is Elsker woed. Ne hath his thrysting. Fin.	6
388.07	A Royenne Devours	→ Royal Divorce	Like the newcasters in their old plyable of <i>A Royenne Devours</i> .	7
388.07	A Royenne	The name of an old		
	Devours	famous 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 her		
		love for Parnell.		
		Parnell's marvelous		
		statement that he		



		would rather appear		
		to be a rogue than be		
		one, is the most fitting		
		comment which has		
		been made on the		
		entire episode; he		
		denied nothing and		
		let the divorce		
		proceedings be		
		carried out in order		
		that Mrs. Shea might		
		be freed, permitting		
		Parnell to marry her.		
		He did not survive		
		this fracas by many		
		months.		
			Jazzaphoney and Mirillovis and Nippy she nets best. Fing. Ay,	8
			ay! Sobbos. And so he was. Sabbus.	9
			Marcus. And after that, not forgetting, there was the Flemish	10
			armada, all scattered, and all officially drowned, there and then, on	11
388.12	aleven thirty- two	→ 1132 A.D.	a lovely morning, after the universal flood, at about aleven thirty-	12



388.12	aleven thirty-	In the year 1132
	two	there were 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
		unified organization
		headed at 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 pall to be
		worn by an Irish
		archbishop, for prior
		to this time there had



been no allegiance to		
Rome. The Catholic		
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Rome has cropped up		
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history, both early		
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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."		
	two was it? off the coast of Cominghome and Saint Patrick, the	13



			anabaptist, and Saint Kevin, the lacustrian, with toomuch of tolls	14
			and lottance of beggars, after converting Porterscout and Dona,	15
388.16	Lapoleon	→ Leonie	our first marents, and Lapoleon, the equestrian, on his whuite	16
388.16	Lapoleon	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.		
388.17	Cabinhogan	→ Cokenhape	hourse of Hunover, rising Clunkthurf over Cabinhogan and all	17
388.17	Clunkthurf	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 battle can be	
		found in Keating	
		General History of	
		Ireland. It took place	
		on Good Friday, A.D.	
		1014.	
388.17	Clunkthurf	→ Clontarf	
388.17	Cabinhogan	The horse of Duke	
		Wellington,	
		"Copenhagen", with	
		reverberations of the	
		burning 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.
388.17	Hunover	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



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FW Episode Twelve.

		Irish legend, whose		
		presence always		
		signifies the coming		
		of disaster.		
			they remembored and then there was the Frankish floot of Noahs-	18
			dobahs, from Hedalgoland, round about the freebutter year of	19
388.20	1132 P.P.O.	In the year 1132		20
		there were 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	Notre Dame 1132 P.P.O. or so, disumbunking from under	
		upon the rocks as a		
		unified organization		
		headed at Rome by		
		the Roman Pontiff.		
		It was probably due		
		to Bernard that his		
		well beloved brother,		
		Malachi, was made		



Primate of	of Armagh in	
the same	year. His	
was the f	irst pall to be	
worn by	an Irish	
archbisho	op, for prior	
to this tir	ne there had	
been no a	allegiance to	
Rome. Th	ne Catholic	
church o	f Ireland	
remained	i l	
independ	dent longer	
than any	other	
country a	and this	
independ	dence from	
the judgr	ments of	
Rome ha	s cropped up	
frequent	y in her	
history, k	poth early	
and late,	and was	
most fam	nously stated	
by Danie	l O'Connell	
in a speed	ch at the John	
Magee tr	ial, in which	



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FW Episode Twelve.

		he declared, "Though		
		I am a Catholic, I am		
		no Papist! and I deny		
		temporal rights to the		
		Pope in this island."		
388.21	Bonaboche	→ Leonie	Motham General Bonaboche, (noo poopery!) in his half a grey	21
388.21	Bonaboche	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.		
			traditional hat, alevoila come alevilla, and after that there he was,	22



			so terrestrial, like a Nailscissor, poghuing her scandalous and very	23
			wrong, the maid, in single combat, under the sycamores, amid	24
			the bludderings from the boom and all the gallowsbirds in Arrah-	25
			na-Poghue, so silvestrious, neer the Queen's Colleges, in 1132	26
			Brian or Bride street, behind the century man on the door. And	27
			then again they used to give the grandest gloriaspanquost univer-	28
			sal howldmoutherhibbert lectures on anarxaquy out of doxarch-	29
			ology (hello, Hibernia!) from sea to sea (Matt speaking!) accord-	30
388.31	sexon grimmacticals	"You phonio Saxo?" means "Do you speak Danish?". The language of Ireland's foreign invaders who held the land 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 stand for Saxo Grammaticus, the	ing to the pictures postcard, with sexon grimmacticals, in the	31



		great Danish scholar		
		who compiled a		
		grammar of the		
		Danish language.		
388.31	sexon	→ saxo		
	grimmacticals			
			Latimer Roman history, of Latimer repeating himself, from the	32
			vicerine of Lord Hugh, the Lacytynant, till Bockleyshuts the rah-	33
			jahn gerachknell and regnumrockery roundup, (Marcus Lyons	34
			speaking!) to the oceanfuls of collegians green and high classes	35
			and the poor scholars and all the old trinitarian senate and saints and	36
			FW389	
			sages and the Plymouth brethren, droning along, peanzanzangan,	1
			and nodding and sleeping away there, like forgetmenots, in her	2
			abijance service, round their twelve tables, per pioja at pulga	3
389.04	Eringrowback	Gaelic for "Ireland forever".	bollas, in the four trinity colleges, for earnasyoulearning Erin-	4
389.04	Eringrowback	→ Eregobrahg		
			growback, of Ulcer, Moonster, Leanstare and Cannought, the	5
			four grandest colleges supper the matther of Erryn, of Killorcure	6
			and Killthemall and Killeachother and Killkelly-on-the-Flure,	7



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FW Episode Twelve.

			where their role was to rule the round roll that Rollo and Rullo	8
			rolled round. Those were the grandest gynecollege histories	9
			(Lucas calling, hold the line!) in the Janesdanes Lady Anders-	10
			daughter Universary, for auld acquaintance sake (this unitarian	11
			lady, breathtaking beauty, Bambam's bonniest, lived to a great	12
389.13	1132	In the year 1132		13
		there were 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	age at an in an about the late No. 1120 on No. 1160 his Eitzmany	
		upon the rocks as a	age at or in or about the late No. 1132 or No. 1169, bis, Fitzmary	
		unified organization		
		headed at Rome by		
		the Roman Pontiff.		
		It was probably due		
		to Bernard that his		
		well beloved brother,		
		Malachi, was made		
		Primate of Armagh in		



.1 77	
the same year. His	
was the first 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."		
			Round where she was seen by many and widely liked) for teach-	14
			ing the Fatima Woman history of Fatimiliafamilias, repeating her-	15
			self, on which purposeth of the spirit of nature as difinely deve-	16
			loped in time by psadatepholomy, the past and present (Johnny	17
			MacDougall speaking, give me trunks, miss!) and present and	18
			absent and past and present and perfect arma virumque romano.	19
			Ah, dearo, dear! O weep for the hower when eve aleaves bower!	20
			How it did but all come eddaying back to them, if they did but	21
			get gaze, gagagniagnian, to hear him there, kiddling and cuddling	22
			her, after the gouty old galahat, with his peer of quinnyfears and	23
389.24	one yard one			24
	handard and	→ 1132 A.D.	his troad of thirstuns, so nefarious, from his elevation of one	
	thartytwo lines			
389.24	one yard one	In the year 1132		
	handard and	there were two popes		
	thartytwo lines	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		
unified organization		
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It was probably due		
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well beloved brother,		
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	1	. 1.1.		
		country and this		
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		he declared, "Though		
		I am a Catholic, I am		
		no Papist! and I deny		
		temporal rights to the		
		Pope in this island."		
389.25	before the four	The Four Masters	yard one handard and thartytwo lines, before the four of us, in	25
	of us	refers to Annals of the		
		Kingdom of Ireland by		
		the Four Masters,		
		translated by John		
		O'Donovan, Dublin,		



TT 1 0 C ':1	\top
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	
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handed he could not	
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WEIC SKIIICU III IIISII	



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member of Parliament	
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them with food and	
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work when it was	
finished in 1636.	
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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."		
389.25	before the four	→ Four Masters		
	of us			
			his Roman Catholic arms, while his deepseepeepers gazed and	2



			sazed and dazecrazemazed into her dullokbloon rodolling olo-	27
			sheen eyenbowls by the Cornelius Nepos, Mnepos. Anumque,	28
389.29	Napoo	One of the many		29
		references to		
		Napoleon, who is		
		here stated to have		
		had to choose		
		between Josephine		
		and Marie-Louise		
		since he had to have	umqua Nanaa	
		an heir to his flesh in	umque. Napoo.	
		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.		
			Queh? Quos?	30
			Ah, dearo deare Bozun braceth brythe hwen gooses	31
			gandered gamen. Mahazar ag Dod! It was so scalding sorry for all	32
			the whole twice two four of us, with their familiar, making the toten,	33
			and Lally when he lost part of his half a hat and all belongings to	34



			him, in his old futile manner, cape, towel and drawbreeches, and	35
			repeating himself and telling him now, for the seek of Senders	36
			FW390	
			Newslaters and the mossacre of Saint Brices, to forget the past,	1
			when the burglar he shoved the wretch in churneroil, and con-	2
390.03	Gosterstown	Goatstown, a village		3
		near Dundrum,		
		famous for the special		
		excellence of its breed		
		of goats to which		
		visitors came from all		
		over Ireland to drink		
		the milk of the	tradicting all about Lally, the ballest master of Gosterstown , and	
		mountain goats, "a	tradicting an about Early, the banest master of Gosterstown, and	
		sanative beverage".		
		In 1826 Brewer		
		wrote in "Beauties of		
		Ireland", "The village		
		is the fashionable		
		resort of invalids for		
		the purpose of		



	$\neg \tau$
drinking goats' whey.	
At early hours of the	
morning numerous	
jaunting cars convey	
from the city large	
parties of visitors to	
partake of that	
sanative beverage	
amidst the reviving	
scenery over which	
the animals have	
browzed. In this rural	
hamlet are many	
romantic cottages	
whose white fronts	
and low proportions	
would appear to	
harmonise with the	
wishes of those who	
frequent the place, by	
holding forth the	
soothing invitations of	



C. George Sandulescu A Lexicon of *Finnegasn Wake*: Boldereff's Glosses Linearized.

FW Episode Twelve.

		retirement and		
		peace."		
			his old fellow, the Lagener, in the Locklane Lighthouse, earing his	4
390.05	pierce of	In the Easter		5
	railing	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 the Boyne River	rivials with a nigroup of mailing, and linguage his with his laddon up, and	
		near Newgrange and	wick with a pierce of railing, and liggen hig with his ladder up, 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		



NT (*	1T1	
	onal Land	
	rue, headed by	
Parne	ell. The O'Rahilly	
who	had opposed the	
Risin	ng, but had gone	
out ir	n it because he	
felt h	nimself	
comm	mitted if the	
action	n had once been	
taken	n, in dashing	
from	their	
heade	quarters in the	
Gene	eral Post Office,	
then	in flames, was	
shot	dead.	
Per	rsse was the	
maid	len name of Lady	
Greg	gory.	
	that oldtime turner and his sadderday erely cloudsing, the old 6)
	croniony, Skelly, with the lether belly, full of neltts, full of keltts, 7	7
	full of lightweight beltts and all the bald drakes or ever he had up 8	3
	in the bohereen, off Artsichekes Road, with Moels and Mahmullagh)
		10



			and Duignan and Lapole and the grand confarreation, as per the	11
			cabbangers richestore, of the filest archives, and he couldn't stop	12
390.13	the four	The Four Masters		13
	middleaged	refers to Annals of the		
	widowers	Kingdom of Ireland by		
		the Four Masters,		
		translated by John		
		O'Donovan, Dublin,		
		Hodges & Smith,		
		Grafton Street, 1851.		
		O'Clery settled down		
		about 1630 near the		
		ruined monastery of	laughing over Tom Tim Tarpey, the Welshman, and the four	
		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	
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Conary, and his	
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Father O'Clery they	
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McGee	
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not of fortune do	
these eager penmen	
dream;	
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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."		
			middleaged widowers, all nangles, sangles, angles and wangles.	14
			And now, that reminds me, not to forget the four of the Welsh	15
			waves, leaping laughing, in their Lumbag Walk, over old Battle-	16
			shore and Deaddleconche, in their half a Roman hat, with an an-	17
			cient Greek gloss on it, in Chichester College auction and, thank	18
			God, they were all summarily divorced, four years before, or so	19
			they say, by their dear poor shehusbands, in dear byword days,	20
			and never brought to mind, to see no more the rainwater on the	21
			floor but still they parted, raining water laughing, per Nupiter	22
			Privius, only terpary, on the best of terms and be forgot, whilk was	23
			plainly foretolk by their old pilgrim cocklesong or they were sing-	24
			ing through the wettest indies As I was going to Burrymecarott we	25
			fell in with a lout by the name of Peebles as also in another place by	26
			their orthodox proverb so there was said thus <i>That old fellow</i>	27
			knows milk though he's not used to it latterly. And so they parted.	28
390.29	Dalkymont	Dalkey, the island		29
		where Joyce taught in	In Dalkymont nember to. Ay, ay. The good go and the wicked	
		the spring of 1904, at		



Clifton School, Dalkey	
Avenue, Dalkey, for	
four months, the	
experience of which	
he has put into a	
section of Ulysses.	
For many years, up	
until the year 1797,	
there was held on this	
island a mock	
crowning of the King.	
Those who gathered	
there drank his health	
and then pronounced	
him:	
"His facetious	
Majesty, Stephen the	
First, King of Dalkey,	
Emperor of the	
Muglins, Prince of the	
Holy Island of Magee,	
Elector of Lambay	
and Ireland's Eye,	



391.01	about the year of buy in disgrace 1132	→ 1132 A.D.	and beard, (Erminia Reginia!) in or aring or around about the	1
			FW391	
			Dowager Justice Squalchman, foorsitter, in her fullbottom wig	36
			Carpery of the Goold Fins was in the kingship of Poolland, Mrs	35
			Lucas. And, O so well they could remembore at that time, when	34
			Part. Ay, ay. By decree absolute.	33
			of Koombe. For his humple pesition in odvices. Woman. Squash.	32
			that's the way. As the holymaid of Kunut said to the haryman	31
			is left over. As evil flows so Ivel flows. Ay, ay. Ah, well sure,	30
		which the fun began!		
		Periwinkle"—after		
		and		
		Order of the Lobster		
		of the Illustrious		
		All Others, Sovereign		
		Faith and Respecter of		
		Defender of his own		

391.01	about the year	In the year 1132	
	of buy in	there were two popes	
	disgrace 1132	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	
		unified organization	
		headed at Rome by	
		the Roman Pontiff.	
		It was probably due	
		to Bernard that his	
		well beloved brother,	
		Malachi, was made	
		Primate of Armagh in	
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temporal rights to the		
Pope in this island."		
	year of buy in disgrace 1132 or 1169 or 1768 Y.W.C.A., at the	2



			Married Male Familyman's Auctioneer's court in Arrahnacuddle.	3
			Poor Johnny of the clan of the Dougals, the poor Scuitsman,	4
			(Hohannes!) nothing if not amorous, dinna forget, so frightened	5
			(Zweep! Zweep!) on account of her full bottom, (undullable	6
391.07	and the four maasters	→ Four Masters	attraxity!) that put the yearl of mercies on him, and the four	7
391.07	and the four	The Four Masters		
	maasters	refers to Annals of the		
		Kingdom of Ireland by		
		the Four Masters,		
		translated by John		
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		to the death of Hugh		
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Duty still defying		
doom."		
	maasters, in chors, with a hing behangd them, because he was	8
	so slow to borstel her schoon for her, when he was grooming her	9
	ladyship, instead of backscratching her materfamilias proper, like	10
	any old methodist, and all divorced and innasense interdict, in	11
	the middle of the temple, according to their dear faithful. Ah, now,	12
	it was too bad, too bad and stout entirely, all the missoccurs; and	13
	poor Mark or Marcus Bowandcoat, from the brownesberrow in	14
	nolandsland, the poor old chronometer, all persecuted with ally	15
	croaker by everybody, by decree absolute, through Herrinsilde,	16
	because he forgot himself, making wind and water, and made	17
	a Neptune's mess of all of himself, sculling over the giamond's	18
	courseway, and because he forgot to remember to sign an old	19
	morning proxy paper, a writing in request to hersute herself, on	20
	stamped bronnanoleum, from Roneo to Giliette, before saying	21



			his grace before fish and then and there and too there was	22
			poor Dion Cassius Poosycomb, all drowned too, before the	23
			world and her husband, because it was most improper and most	24
			wrong, when he attempted to (well, he was shocking poor in	25
			his health, he said, with the shingles falling off him), because	26
			he (ah, well now, peaces pea to Wedmore and let not the song go	27
			dumb upon your Ire, as we say in the Spasms of Davies, and we	28
			won't be too hard on him as an old Manx presbyterian) and after	29
391.30	as red as a Rosse is	A reference to O'Donovan Rossa, who began the Fenian movement in the Army, by swearing in one soldier, etc. He was sentenced to imprisonment for life — twice convicted for treasonable conspiracy against the British government.	that, as red as a Rosse is, he made his last will and went to con-	30
			fession, like the general of the Berkeleyites, at the rim of the rom,	31
			on his two bare marrowbones, to Her Worship his Mother and	32
			Sister Evangelist Sweainey, on Cailcainnin widnight and he was	33

	so sorry, he was really, because he left the bootybutton in the	34
	handsome cab and now, tell the truth, unfriends never, (she was	35
	his first messes dogess and it was a very pretty peltry and there	36
	FW392	
	were faults on both sides) well, he attempted (or so they say)	1
	ah, now, forget and forgive (don't we all?) and, sure, he was only	2
	funning with his andrewmartins and his old age coming over	3
	him, well, he attempted or, the Connachy, he was tempted to	4
	attempt some hunnish familiarities, after eten a bad carmp in the	5
	rude ocean and, hevantonoze sure, he was dead seasickabed (it was	6
	really too bad!) her poor old divorced male, in the housepays for	7
	the daying at the Martyr Mrs MacCawley's, where at the time	8
	he was taying and toying, to hold the nursetendered hand, (ah,	9
	the poor old coax!) and count the buttons and her hand and	10
	frown on a bad crab and doying to remembore what doed they	11
	were byorn and who made a who a snore. Ah dearo dearo	12
	dear!	13
	And where do you leave Matt Emeritus? The laychief of Ab-	14
	botabishop? And exchullard of ffrench and gherman. Achoch!	15
	They were all so sorgy for poorboir Matt in his saltwater hat,	16
	with the Aran crown, or she grew that out of, too big for him, of	17



or Mnepos and his overalls, all falling over her in folds—sure he	18
hadn't the heart in her to pull them up—poor Matt, the old peri-	19
grime matriarch, and a queenly man, (the porple blussing upon	20
them!) sitting there, the sole of the settlement, below ground,	21
for an expiatory rite, in postulation of his cause, (who shall say?)	22
in her beaver bonnet, the king of the Caucuses, a family all to	23
himself, under geasa, Themistletocles, on his multilingual tomb-	24
stone, like Navellicky Kamen, and she due to kid by sweetpea	25
time, with her face to the wall, in view of the poorhouse, and	26
taking his rust in the oxsight of Iren, under all the auspices, amid	27
the rattle of hailstorms, kalospintheochromatokreening, with her	28
ivyclad hood, and gripping an old pair of curling tongs, belong-	29
ing to Mrs Duna O'Cannell, to blow his brains with, till the	30
heights of Newhigherland heard the Bristolhut, with his can of	31
tea and a purse of alfred cakes from Anne Lynch and two cuts of	32
Shackleton's brown loaf and dilisk, waiting for the end to come.	33
Gordon Heighland, when you think of it! The merthe dirther!	34
Ah ho! It was too bad entirely! All devoured by active parlour-	35
men, laudabiliter, of woman squelch and all on account of the	36
FW393	
smell of Shakeletin and scratchman and his mouth watering, acid	1



			and alkolic; signs on the salt, and so now pass the loaf for Christ	2
			sake. Amen. And so. And all.	3
			Matt. And loaf. So that was the end. And it can't be helped.	4
			Ah, God be good to us! Poor Andrew Martin Cunningham!	5
			Take breath! Ay! Ay!	6
			And still and all at that time of the dynast days of old konning	7
393.08	Soteric	An early Danish ruler of Dublin.	Soteric Sulkinbored and Bargomuster Bart, when they struck coil	8
			and shock haunts, in old Hungerford-on-Mudway, where first I	9
			met thee oldpoetryck flied from may, and the Finnan haddies and	10
			the Noal Sharks and the muckstails turtles like an acoustic pot-	11
			tish and the griesouper bullyum and how he poled him up his	12
			boccat of vuotar and got big buzz for his name in the airweek's	13
			honours from home, colonies and empire, they were always with	14
			assisting grace, thinking (up) and not forgetting about shims and	15
			shawls week, in auld land syne (up) their four hosenbands, that	16
			were four (up) beautiful sister misters, now happily married, unto	17
			old Gallstonebelly, and there they were always counting and con-	18
			tradicting every night 'tis early the lovely mother of periwinkle	19
393.20	(up one up two up one up four)	"Are you up?" — the slogan of the United Irishmen. It is said that when General	buttons, according to the lapper part of their anachronism (up	20



Lake, Commander of		
the British forces to		
suppress the United		
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!		
	one up two up one up four) and after that there now she was,	21
	in the end, the deary, soldpowder and all, the beautfour sisters,	22
	and that was her mudhen republican name, right enough, from	23
	alum and oves, and they used to be getting up from under, in	24
	their tape and straw garlands, with all the worries awake in their	25
	hair, at the kookaburra bell ringring all wrong inside of them	26
	(come in, come on, you lazy loafs!) all inside their poor old Shan-	27
	don bellbox (come out to hell, you lousy louts!) so frightened,	28
	for the dthclangavore, like knockneeghs bumpsed by the fister-	29
	man's straights, (ys! ys!), at all hours every night, on their mistle-	30



393.31	four old	The Four Masters		31
	oldsters	refers to Annals of the		
		Kingdom of Ireland by		
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		translated by John		
		O'Donovan, Dublin,		
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		Donegal and there	toes, the four old oldsters , to see was the Transton Postscript	
		determined to write		
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		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		



Devo crain a cond	
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Conary, and his	
cousin, Fearfesa	
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 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."		
	come, with their oerkussens under their armsaxters, all puddled	32
	and mythified, the way the wind wheeled the schooler round,	33
	when nobody wouldn't even let them rusten, from playing	34
	their gastspiels, crossing their sleep by the shocking silence,	35
	when they were in dreams of yore, standing behind the	36
	FW394	
	door, or leaning out of the chair, or kneeling under the sofa-	1
	cover and setting on the souptureen, getting into their way	2
	something barbarous, changing the one wet underdown convi-	3
	brational bed or they used to slumper under, when hope was there	4
	no more, and putting on their half a hat and falling over all synop-	5
	ticals and a panegyric and repeating themselves, like svvollovv-	6
	ing, like the time they were dadging the talkeycook that chased	7
	them, look look all round the stool, walk everywhere for a jool,	8
	to break fyre to all the rancers, to collect all and bits of brown,	9
	the rathure's evelopment in spirits of time in all fathom of space	10



			and slooping around in a bawneen and bath slippers and go away	11
			to Oldpatrick and see a doctor Walker. And after that so glad	12
			they had their night tentacles and there they used to be, flapping	13
			and cycling, and a dooing a doonloop, panementically, around	14
394.15	Foehn again	Sometimes written		15
		Mac Cumhaill. The		
		celebrated Finn Mac		
		Cumhaill, poet and		
		warrior, was		
		contemporary with		
		Cormac. He was		
		educated for the		
		poetic profession and		
		studied under	the waists of the ships, in the wake of their good old Foehn	
		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.	



1	
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."		
394.15	Foehn again	→ Finn Mac Cool		
			again, as tyred as they were, at their windswidths in the	16
			waveslength, the clipperbuilt and the five fourmasters and	17
			Lally of the cleftoft bagoderts and Roe of the fair cheats, ex-	18
			changing fleas from host to host, with arthroposophia, and he	19
			selling him before he forgot, issle issle, after having prealably	20
			dephlegmatised his gutterful of throatyfrogs, with a lungible fong	21
			in his suckmouth ear, while the dear invoked to the coolun dare	22
			by a palpabrows lift left no doubt in his minder, till he was in-	23



			stant and he was trustin, sister soul in brother hand, the subjects	24
			being their passion grand, that one fresh from the cow about	25
			Aithne Meithne married a mailde and that one too from Engr-	26
			vakon saga abooth a gooth a gev a gotheny egg and the park-	27
394.28	Earl	HCE reference		28
	Hoovedsoon's		side pranks of quality queens, katte efter kinne, for Earl Hooved-	
	choosing			
394.28	quality queens	Ireland		
394.28	quality queens	→ judyqueen		
394.29	Huber and	Heber, one of the		29
	Harman	three sons of Milesius		
		who survived the		
		dreadful tempest		
		endured on their		
		voyage, to land at		
		Inbher Sceine. He	soon's choosing and Huber and Harman orhowwhen theeupon-	
		became one of the		
		rulers of Ireland, as		
		the poet tells:		
		The learned		
		princes, Heber &		
		Heremon,		

Contended which
should, with the
poet's art
And the musician's
skill, be entertained.
They cast the lots;
the northern princes
enjoyed
The pleasing
charms of poetry; and
Heber with music first
his southern subjects
blessed
From hence the
generous Irish, with
rewards
Did bountifully
crown the poet's skill
And music
flourished in the
southern coasts.
The name of this
first settler of Ireland



C. George Sandulescu A Lexicon of *Finnegasn Wake*: Boldereff's Glosses Linearized.

FW Episode Twelve.

		is often spelt in early		
		records without the		
		"H".		
394.29	Huber and	→ Hebear		
	Harman			
			thus (chchch!) eysolt of binnoculises memostinmust egotum	30
394.31	upers	"Are you up?" — the		31
		slogan of the United		
		Irishmen. It is said		
		that when General		
		Lake, Commander of		
		the British forces to		
		suppress the United		
		Irishmen's activities in	sabcunsciously senses upers the deprofundity of multimathema-	
		Ireland, was visiting	sabcurisciously serises upers the deprotundity of martinamenta-	
		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!		
			tical immaterialities wherebejubers in the pancosmic urge the	32

394.33	hear, Caller Errin!	HCE reference	allimmanence of that which Itself is Itself Alone (hear, O hear,	33
			Caller Errin!) exteriorises on this ourherenow plane in disunited	34
			solod, likeward and gushious bodies with (science, say!) peril-	35
			whitened passionpanting pugnoplangent intuitions of reunited	36
			FW395	
			selfdom (murky whey, abstrew adim!) in the higherdimissional	1
			selfless Allself, theemeeng Narsty meetheeng Idoless, and telling	2
			Jolly MacGolly, dear mester John, the belated dishevelled, hack-	3
			ing away at a parchment pied, and all the other analist, the	4
			steamships ant the ladies' foursome, ovenfor, nedenfor, dinkety,	5
			duk, downalupping, (how long tandem!) like a foreretyred schoon-	6
			masters, and their pair of green eyes and peering in, so they say, like	7
			the narcolepts on the lakes of Coma, through the steamy win-	8
			dows, into the honeymoon cabins, on board the big steamadories,	9
			made by Fumadory, and the saloon ladies' madorn toilet chambers	10
			lined over prawn silk and rub off the salty catara off a windows	11
395.12	poor old	The Four Masters		12
	quakers	refers to <i>Annals of the Kingdom of Ireland</i> by the Four Masters,	and, hee hee, listening, qua committe, the poor old quakers, oben	



(,1. (1 1 T1	
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O'Donovan, Dublin,	
Hodges & Smith,	
Grafton Street, 1851.	
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others, his brothers	
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Conary, and his	
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O Mulcomy. Like	



	$\overline{}$
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București 2014

395.12	poor old quakers	→ Four Masters		
			the dure, to see all the hunnishmooners and the firstclass ladies,	13
			serious me, a lass spring as you fancy, and sheets far from the lad,	14
395.15	shee shee	Reference to the		15
		shee, the fairy people		
		of Ireland and to Mrs.		
		Shea, the woman		
		whom Parnell loved	courting in blankets, enfamillias, and, shee shee, all improper, in a	
		and whose divorce		
		was the scandal with		
		which England broke		
		Parnell's power.		
			lovely mourning toilet, for the rosecrumpler, the thrilldriver, the	16
			sighinspirer, with that olive throb in his nude neck, and, swayin	17
			and thayin, thanks ever so much for the tiny quote, which sought	18
			of maid everythingling again so very much more delightafellay,	19
			and the perfidly suite of her, bootyfilly yours, under all their	20
			familiarities, by preventing grace, forgetting to say their grace be-	21
			fore chambadory, before going to boat with the verges of the	22
			chaptel of the opering of the month of Nema Knatut, so pass the	23
			poghue for grace sake. Amen. And all, hee hee hee, quaking, so	24
			fright, and, shee shee, shaking. Aching. Ay, ay.	25



			For it was then a pretty thing happened of pure diversion	26
			mayhap, when his flattering hend, at the justright moment, like	27
			perchance some cook of corage might clip the lad on a poot of	28
			porage handshut his duckhouse, the vivid girl, deaf with love,	29
			(ah sure, you know her, our angel being, one of romance's fade-	30
			less wonderwomen, and, sure now, we all know you dote on	31
			her even unto date!) with a queeleetlecree of joysis crisis she	32
			renulited their disunited, with ripy lepes to ropy lopes (the dear	33
			o'dears!) and the golden importunity of aloofer's leavetime,	34
			when, as quick, is greased pigskin, Amoricas Champius, with one	35
			aragan throust, druve the massive of virilvigtoury flshpst the	36
			FW396	
			both lines of forwards (Eburnea's down, boys!) rightjingbangshot	1
			into the goal of her gullet.	2
			Alris!	3
396.04	And now,	→ up draught and		4
	upright and	whet them!	And now, upright and add them! And plays be honest! And	
	add them!			
396.04	And now,	"Up Guards, and at		
	upright and	them!", a saying		
	add them	attributed to the Duke		



of Wellington, which		
he denied.		
	pullit into yourself, as on manowoman do another! Candidately,	5
	everybody! A mot for amot. Comong, meng, and douh! There	6
	was this, wellyoumaycallher, a strapping modern old ancient	7
	Irish prisscess, so and so hands high, such and such paddock	8
	weight, in her madapolam smock, nothing under her hat but	9
	red hair and solid ivory (now you know it's true in your	10
	hardup hearts!) and a firstclass pair of bedroom eyes, of most	11
	unhomy blue, (how weak we are, one and all!) the charm	12
	of favour's fond consent! Could you blame her, we're saying,	13
	for one psocoldlogical moment? What would Ewe do? With	14
	that so tiresome old milkless a ram, with his tiresome duty	15
	peck and his bronchial tubes, the tiresome old hairyg orangogran	16
	beaver, in his tiresome old twennysixandsixpenny sheopards	17
	plods drowsers and his thirtybobandninepenny tails plus toop!	18
	Hagakhroustioun! It were too exceeding really if one woulds	19
	to offer at sulk an oldivirdual a pinge of hinge hit. The	20
	mainest thing ever! Since Edem was in the boags noavy. No, no,	21
	the dear heaven knows, and the farther the from it, if the whole	22
	stole stale mis betold, whoever the gulpable, and whatever the	23
	pulpous was, the twooned togethered, and giving the mhost	24
	phassionable wheathers, they were doing a lally a lolly a dither	25



			a duther one lelly two dather three lilly four dother. And it was	26
			a fiveful moment for the poor old timetetters, ticktacking, in tenk	27
			the count. Till the spark that plugged spared the chokee he	28
			gripped and (volatile volupty, how brieved are thy lunguings!)	29
			they could and they could hear like of a lisp lapsing, that	30
396.31	chapellledeosy	Chapelizod		31
		(Chapelle d'Iseut), a		
		hamlet near Dublin,		
		which was supposed		
		to be the birthplace of	was her knight of the truths thong plipping out of her chapell-	
		Isolde, beloved of		
		Tristram and		
		daughter of Aengus,		
		King of Ireland.		
396.31	chapellledeosy	→ Chapelldiseut		
			ledeosy, after where he had gone and polped the questioned.	32
			Plop.	33
			Ah now, it was tootwoly torrific, the mummurrlubejubes! And	34
			then after that they used to be so forgetful, counting mother-	35
396.36	(up one up	"Are you up?" – the		36
	four)	slogan of the United		
		Irishmen. It is said	peributts (up one up four) to membore her beaufu mouldern	
		that when General		



		Lake, Commander of		
		the British forces to		
		suppress the United		
		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!		
			FW397	
			maiden name, for overflauwing, by the dream of woman the	1
			owneirist, in forty lands. From Greg and Doug on poor Greg	2
397.03	our four	The Four Masters		3
		refers to Annals of the		
		Kingdom of Ireland by	and Maland Manand Languita based a see Cased	
		the Four Masters,	and Mat and Mar and Lu and Jo, now happily buried, our four!	
		translated by John		
		O'Donovan, Dublin,		



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		But the patient, sad,		
		Four Masters toil on		
		in their lonely room—		
		Duty still defying		
		doom."		
397.03	our four	→ Four Masters		
			And there she was right enough, that lovely sight enough, the	4
			girleen bawn asthore, as for days galore, of planxty Gregory.	5



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FW Episode Twelve.

			Egory. O bunket not Orwin! Ay, ay.	6
			But, sure, that reminds me now, like another tellmastory re-	7
			peating yourself, how they used to be in lethargy's love, at the	8
397.09	(up)	"Are you up?" — the		9
		slogan of the United		
		Irishmen. It is said		
		that when General		
		Lake, Commander of		
		the British forces to		
		suppress the United		
		Irishmen's activities in	and of it all at that times (rem) always timed and all aften dains the	
		Ireland, was visiting	end of it all, at that time (up) always, tired and all, after doing the	
		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!		
			mousework and making it up, over their community singing	10
			(up) the top loft of the voicebox, of Mamalujo like the senior	11
			follies at murther magrees, squatting round, two by two, the four	12
			confederates, with Caxons the Coswarn, up the wet air register	13



			in Old Man's House, Millenium Road, crowning themselves in	14
			lauraly branches, with their cold knees and their poor (up) quad	15
			rupeds, ovasleep, and all dolled up, for their blankets and materny	16
			mufflers and plimsoles and their bowl of brown shackle and	17
			milky and boterham clots, a potion a peace, a piece aportion, a	18
			lepel alip, alup a lap, for a cup of kindest yet, with hold take hand	19
			and nurse and only touch of ate, a lovely munkybown and for	20
			xmell and wait the pinch and prompt poor Marcus Lyons to be not	21
			beheeding the skillet on for the live of ghosses but to pass the teeth	22
			for choke sake, Amensch, when it so happen they were all syca-	23
			more and by the world forgot, since the phlegmish hoopicough,	24
			for all a possabled, after ete a bad cramp and johnny magories, and	25
			backscrat the poor bedsores and the farthing dip, their caschal	26
			pandle of magnegnousioum, and read a letter or two every night,	27
			before going to dodo sleep atrance, with their catkins coifs, in	28
			the twilight, a capitaletter, for further auspices, on their old one	29
397.30	old year's eve 1132	→ 1132 A.D.	page codex book of old year's eve 1132 , M.M.L.J. old style, their	30
397.30	old year's eve	In the year 1132		
	1132	there were two popes		
		elected and the		
		Catholic Church was		
		very close to peril and		



had it not been for the	
and offices of Ct	
good offices of St.	
Bernard of Clairvaux,	
might have gone	
upon the rocks as a	
unified organization	
headed at 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 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."		
397.31	Senchus Mor	One of the ancient		31
		written works		
		ascribed to a very	Sanchus Mar by his follow sind the Mrs Chemans in her summer	
		early period is the	Senchus Mor, by his fellow girl, the Mrs Shemans, in her summer	
		Senchas Mor		
		(pronounced		



Shanchus Môr), or	
Great Law Compilation,	,
which was made,	
according to the	
Annals of Ulster, in	
the year 439, under	
the direction of nine	
eminent persons,	
consisting of three	
kings, three bishops	
and three Filé's; the	
three chief personages	5
engaged in this great	
work were Laeghaire,	
the monarch of Erinn,	
Patrick, the Apostle	
and Ros, the Chief	
Filé of Erinn. It was	
Ros, the poet, who	
placed before Patrick	
the arranged body of	
the previously	
existing Laws of Erinr	1



		and then the saint	T
		proposed such	
		alterations as would	
		make them harmonize	
		with the new system	
		of religion and morals	
		which he had brought	
		into the country.	
397.31	Senchus Mor	This is the largest	
		and most	
		authoritative record	
		of ancient Irish law. It	
		deals with civil law	
		exclusively. It is said	
		that at the suggestion	
		of St. Patrick, King	
		Laeghaire called an	
		assembly of the	
		professors of law and	
		after a collection had	
		been made of all the	
		then known law, a	
		board of three kings,	



three bishops and	
three scholars was	
asked to codify and	
correct them, bringing	
them into	
conformance with	
Christian practice.	
Eugene O'Curry	
gives a full	
description of the	
laws covered by the	
Senchus Mor:	
Bargains, contracts	
and engagements	
between private	
parties;	
laws respecting	
property;	
laws respecting gifts	
and endowments;	
laws respecting	
loans, pledges,	
securities;	



C. George Sandulescu A Lexicon of *Finnegasn Wake*: Boldereff's Glosses Linearized.

FW Episode Twelve.

		laws respecting		
		fosterage		
		The study of the		
		mass of material		
		involved in Senchus		
		Mor gives a clear idea		
		of the advanced state		
		of early Irish		
		civilization.		
			seal houseonsample, with the caracul broadtail, her totam in	32
397.33	uptenable	"Are you up?" – the		33
		slogan of the United		
		Irishmen. It is said		
		that when General		
		Lake, Commander of		
		the British forces to		
		suppress the United	tutu, final buff noonmeal edition, in the regatta covers, uptenable	
		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!		
		, ,	from the orther, for to regul their reves by incubation, and Lally,	34
			through their gangrene spentacles, and all the good or they	35
			did in their time, the rigorists, for Roe and O'Mulcnory a	36
			FW398	
			Conry ap Mul or Lap ap Morion and Buffler ap Matty Mac	1
			Gregory for Marcus on Podex by Daddy de Wyer, old baga-	2
398.03	sept	This is the Gaelic word for clan. "Fostering hath always been a stronger alliance than blood, and foster-children do love and are beloved of their foster fathers and their sept more than of their natural parents and kindred	broth, beeves and scullogues, churls and vassals, in same, sept	3



		and do participate of their means more frankly and do adhere unto them in all fortunes with more affection and constancy."		
			and severalty and one by one and sing a mamalujo. To the	4
398.05	heroest champion of Eren	HCE reference	heroest champion of Eren and his braceoelanders and Gowan,	5
398.06	Gonne	Maud Gonne married Major John MacBride, who led the Irish Brigade in Kruger's army against the British troops during the Boer War. She was a beautiful woman, famous during Joyce's lifetime, who came from Ireland to Paris	Gawin and Gonne.	6



10.7	T
while Joyce was a	
young man in Paris	
and invited him to her	
salon, but Joyce did	
not go, although	
lonesome and	
starving, because he	
felt that his clothes	
were not decent	
enough to appear in	
so fashionable	
company, as Gorman	
relates in his	
biography. While this	
kind of suffering	
seems negligible in	
itself, within a proud	
man it makes a deep	
and lasting memory	
and must be added to	
the weight of all the	
other woes Joyce	
endured in order to	



		maintain himself in		
		his integrity.		
			And after that now in the future, please God, after nonpenal	7
			start, all repeating ourselves, in medios loquos, from where he got	8
			a useful arm busy on the touchline, due south of her western	9
			shoulder, down to death and the love embrace, with an interesting	10
			tallow complexion and all now united, sansfamillias, let us ran on	11
			to say oremus prayer and homeysweet homely, after fully realis-	12
398.13	highly	HCE reference		13
	continental		ing the gratifying experiences of highly continental evenements,	
	evenements			
			for meter and peter to temple an eslaap, for auld acquaintance, to	14
398.15	Peregrine	Peregrini were the		15
		Irish monks who went		
		on foot all over		
		Europe and to the		
		Holy Land and		
		Greece in the early	Peregrine and Michael and Farfassa and Peregrine, for navigants	
		centuries of the		
		Christian era,		
		establishing schools		
		and teaching—the		
		map of the places		



		established and		
		formed by these Irish		
		peregrini is very large		
		and full of names,		
		containing a large		
		percentage of all the		
		famous names of		
		scholarly monastic		
		settlements.		
398.16	Fionnachan	Sometimes written		16
	Mac Cumhaill. The			
		celebrated Finn Mac		
		Cumhaill, poet and		
		warrior, was		
		contemporary with		
		Cormac. He was	Consideration (No. 11)	
		educated for the	et peregrinantibus , in all the old imperial and Fionnachan sea and	
		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	
1	

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."
398.16	Fionnachan	→ Finn Mac Cool
398.16	peregrinantibu	Peregrini were the
	S	Irish monks who went
		on foot all over



		Europe and to the		
		Holy Land and		
		Greece in the early		
		centuries of the		
		Christian era,		
		establishing schools		
		and teaching—the		
		map of the places		
		established and		
		formed by these Irish		
		peregrini is very large		
		and full of names,		
		containing a large		
		percentage of all the		
		famous names of		
		scholarly monastic		
		settlements.		
			for vogue awallow to a Miss Yiss, you fascinator, you, sing a	17
398.18	Ladyseyes	Lady's Island (Ey		18
		means island in		
		Danish) near Rosslare,	lovasteamadorion to Ladyseyes, here's Tricks and Doelsy, de-	
		is a sandspit		
		connected to the		



		mainland by a causeway, on which stands the ruins of a monastery dedicated to Our Lady, a castle keep and a tower, all dating from the thirteenth century.		
			lightfully ours, in her doaty ducky little blue and roll his hoop	19
			and how she ran, when wit won free, the dimply blissed and aw-	20
			fully bucked, right glad we never shall forget, thoh the dayses	21
			gone still they loves young dreams and old Luke with his	22
398.23	Senchus Mor	One of the ancient		23
		written works		
		ascribed to a very		
		early period is the		
		Senchas Mor		
		(pronounced	kingly leer, so wellworth watching, and Senchus Mor, possessed	
		Shanchus Môr), or		
		Great Law Compilation,		
		which was made,		
		according to the		
		Annals of Ulster, in		



the year 439, under	
the direction of nine	
eminent persons,	
consisting of three	
kings, three bishops	
and three Filé's; the	
three chief personages	
engaged in this great	
work were Laeghaire,	
the monarch of Erinn,	
Patrick, the Apostle	
and Ros, the Chief	
Filé of Erinn. It was	
Ros, the poet, who	
placed before Patrick	
the arranged body of	
the previously	
existing Laws of Erinn	
and then the saint	
proposed such	
alterations as would	
make them harmonize	
with the new system	



of religion and morals		
which he had brought		
into the country.		
	of evident notoriety, and another more of the bigtimers, to name	24
	no others, of whom great things were expected in the fulmfilming	25
	department, for the lives of Lazarus and auld luke syne and she	26
	haihaihail her kobbor kohinor sehehet on the praze savohole	27
	shanghai.	28
	Hear, O hear, Iseult la belle! Tristan, sad hero, hear! The Lambeg	29
	drum, the Lombog reed, the Lumbag fiferer, the Limibig brazenaze.	30
	Anno Domini nostri sancti Jesu Christi	31
	Nine hundred and ninetynine million pound sterling in the blueblack	32
	bowels of the bank of Ulster.	33
	Braw bawbees and good gold pounds, galore, my girleen, a Sunday'll	34
	prank thee finely.	35
	FW399	
	And no damn loutll come courting thee or by the mother of the Holy	1
	Ghost there'll be murder!	2



399.03	Dingle beach	The Promontory of		3
		Dingle has a large		
		number of ancient		
		relics of the pagan		
		days of Ireland. The		
		land between Dingle		
		and Ventry is the last		
		occupied in Ireland by		
		the Danes according		
		to tradition, and the		
		Cath Finntraga, or		
		Battle of Ventry	O, come all ye sweet nymphs of Dingle beach to cheer Brinabride	
		Harbor, translated by		
		Kuno Meyer, gives a		
		gallant account of a		
		homeric battle fought		
		here by Finn		
		MacCool.		
		More than 400		
		Clocháns, or beehive		
		huts, have been found		
		in this neighborhood.		
		Various legends		



connect Dingle with	
Spain and the natives	
of Dingle have a dark	
sallow complexion	
which argues for the	
truth of the legend. At	
the cove, a Spanish	
force landed in 1579,	
accompanied by	
Nicholas Sanders, the	
papal nuncio. They	
built a fort, Fort del	
Oro, as a base of	
operations against	
England. The entire	
garrison was killed by	
the English—Sanders	
escaped, but died as a	
fugitive. The English	
leader who ordered	
the death of all within	
the garrison was	

		murdered by the		
		O'Connors of Offaly.		
			queen from Sybil surfriding	4
399.05	In her curragh	A small boat, made of		5
	of shells of	wick-work and		
	daughter of	covered with hides, in		
	pearl	which pagan Ireland	In how arranged of abotto of developing of word and how all normal and	
		took to the sea – such	In her curragh of shells of daughter of pearl and her silverymonnblue	
	vessels may still b	vessels may still be		
		seen in the Isles of		
		Arran.		
399.05	In her curragh	→ curach		
	of shells of			
	daughter of			
	pearl			
			mantle round her.	6
			Crown of the waters, brine on her brow, she'll dance them a jig and	7
			jilt them fairly.	8
			Yerra, why would she bide with Sig Sloomysides or the grogram grey	9
			barnacle gander?	10
			You won't need be lonesome, Lizzy my love, when your beau gets his	11
			glut of cold meat and hot soldiering	12



			Nor wake in winter, window machree, but snore sung in my old	13
			Balbriggan surtout.	14
			Wisha, won't you agree now to take me from the middle, say, of	15
			next week on, for the balance of my days, for nothing (what?)	16
			as your own nursetender?	17
			A power of highsteppers died game right enough—but who, acushla,	18
			'll beg coppers for you?	19
			I tossed that one long before anyone.	20
			It was of a wet good Friday too she was ironing and, as I'm given	21
			now to understand, she was always mad gone on me.	22
			Grand goosegreasing we had entirely with an allnight eiderdown bed	23
			picnic to follow.	24
399.25	cross of Cong	In very early times		25
		the arts were at a high		
		peak of		
		accomplishment in		
		Ireland. The pagans	By the cross of Cong , says she, rising up Saturday in the twilight	
		excelled in the art of	by the cross of cong, says she, rising up saturally in the twinght	
		metal work and		
		enamelling and		
		taught this craft to		
		followers who became		



Christians. The Cross	T
of Cong is one of the	
great art treasures of	
the world –	
representing Irish	
enamel work at its	
finest. The museums	
in Ireland exhibit rare	
treasures of the	
surpassingly beautiful	
work of these	
craftsmen who were	
considered	
indispensable to the	
early kings of Ireland.	
The Cross of Cong	
is a comparatively late	
piece of work (1123)	
which was made for	
the church of Tuam	
by the order of	
Turlough O'Connor.	
It enshrines a piece of	



Christ's cross and is		
made of oak with a		
copper covering		
adorned with enamel		
work and jewels.		
Originally it was at		
the end of a long shaft		
and was brought to		
Cong by Roderick		
O'Connor.		
	from under me, Mick, Nick the Maggot or whatever your name	26
	is, you're the mose likable lad that's come my ways yet from the	27
	barony of Bohermore.	28
	Mattheehew, Markeehew, Lukeehew, Johnheehewheehew!	29
	Haw!	30
	And still a light moves long the river. And stiller the mermen	31
	ply their keg.	32
	Its pith is full. The way is free. Their lot is cast.	33
	So, to john for a john, johnajeams, led it be!	34

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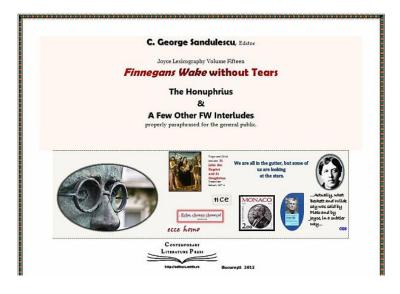


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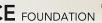
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