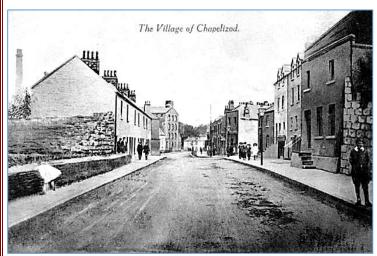
Joyce Lexicography Volume Fifty-Nine



Vol. 59



A Lexicon of Finnegans Wake:

Boldereff's Glosses Linearized.

Edited by **C. George Sandulescu**

Redacted by **Lidia Vianu**

București 2014



FW Episode Two Joyce Lexicography. Volumes 58-76.

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

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The Irish Trojan Horse

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

again in Joyce's last text: HCE, Dear Dirty Dublin, Jonathan

De ce a scris James Joyce Finnegans Wake?

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

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

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

Her choice of Ireland could hardly go wrong.

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

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

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

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

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

Alegerea Irlandei este fără îndoială o idee bună.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

C. George Sandulescu & Lidia Vianu

Joyce Lexicography Volume Fifty-Nine



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București 2014



FW Episode Two



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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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FW Episode Two

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

Part Two

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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
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Vol. 41.	A Lexicon of Selective Segmentation of Finnegans Wake (The 'Syllabifications'). FW Episode Six. http://editura.mttlc.ro/sandulescu-segmentation-of-fw.html Contemporary	266 pp	9 September 2013
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Vol. 42.	A Lexicon of Selective Segmentation of <i>Finnegans Wake</i> (The 'Syllabifications'). FW Episode Seven. http://editura.mttlc.ro/sandulescu-segmentation-of-fw.html	173 pp	9 September 2013
Vol. 43.	A Lexicon of Selective Segmentation of Finnegans Wake (The 'Syllabifications'). FW Episode Eight. http://editura.mttlc.ro/sandulescu-segmentation-of-fw.html	146 pp	9 September 2013
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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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http://editura.mttlc.ro/boldereff-linearized.html

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

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



7

C. George Sandulescu

Joycean Coincidences.

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

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



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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



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

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

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

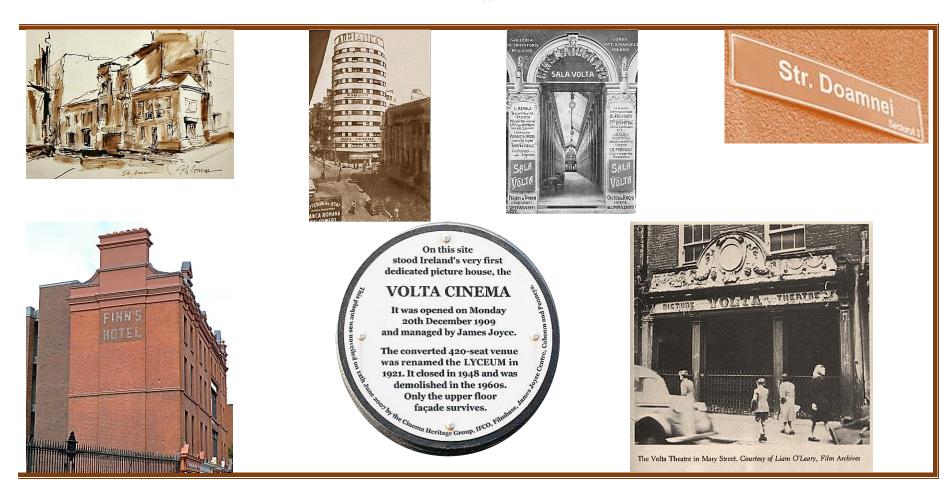
"This is a fine Irish remembrance of an unpleasant experience when Joyce returned to Dublin to open the Volta Theatre where foreign movies were to be exhibited, and had so much trouble with electricians, one of whom walked out one half hour before the curtain on opening night!"



11

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

București 2014





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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.

[...]



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...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.

[...]

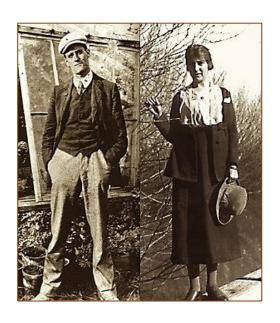
The definitions are more precisely characterizations; they may be rounded and general, but are more likely to be partial—resembling the vocabulary of a private person in which a name may conjure up a life-time of association or may call to mind some momentary flash of acquaintance which the person bearing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



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Boldereff's Glosses Linearized







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2. Episode Two (18 pages, from 030 to 047)

FW Adress	FW Text	Boldereff Glosses	FW030	Line
030.01	O'Rangans	O'Riagain, Flannagan, abbot		1
		of Cill-dara, died in 920, of	Now (to forebare for ever solittle of Iris Trees and Lili O'Ran-	
		the original family of the	The to to to the south of the free wife and a family	
		O'Regans.		
030.02	concerning	In 1465 a law was passed		2
	the genesis of	for the purpose of		
	Harold or	anglicizing such Irish as		
	Humphrey	lived within the English		
	Chimpden's	Pale (the four counties of	and) concerning the concein of Hearld on Hearnham China	
	occupational	Dublin, Kildare, Meath and	gans), concerning the genesis of Harold or Humphrey Chimp-	
	agnomen (we	Louth) provided that the		
	are back in	Irish wear English dress;	to	
	the	swear to the English King to		
	presurnames	be his liege man; shave their		



	prodromarith	faces; and take an English		T
	period	surname either from a		
		town, a color, a science or		
		job (such as cook, butler,		
		carpenter, etc.) "and he and		
		his issue shall use this name		
		under pain of forfeiting his		
		goods yearly".		
			den's occupational agnomen (we are back in the presurnames	3
030.04	enos chalked halltraps	HCE reference	prodromarith period, of course just when enos chalked halltraps)	4
			and discarding once for all those theories from older sources which	5
			would link him back with such pivotal ancestors as the Glues, the	6
			Gravys, the Northeasts, the Ankers and the Earwickers of Sidles-	7
			ham in the Hundred of Manhood or proclaim him offsprout of	8
030.09	wapentake	The horse of Duke	vikings who had founded wapentake and seddled hem in Herrick	9
		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.		
030.09	wapentake	→ Cokenhape		
030.10	Eric	The eric was reparation		10
		paid for a crime in pre-		
		Christian Erin. In an ancient		
		manuscript there is		
		described how for the crime		
		against Cormac it was		
		decided to levy an eric as	or Eric, the best authenticated version, the Dumlat, read the	
		follows: if the guilty people		
		only held their lands and		
		stock on the condition of		
		certain personal services		
		and the payment of a		
		certain rent every third		



19

year, which was called *saer-rath* or free wages, they should now be reduced one half the tribe to base wages, which represented a species of slavery under which they were forced to pay every year what the parties on free wages paid, but every third year.

Conn of the Hundred Battles, accepting the arbitration of the judges upon his crime of unfairly slaying Mogh Nuadat, paid eric for it, consisting of his own ring of gold, his brooch, his own sword and shield, 200 driving steeds and 200 chariots, 200 ships, 200 spears, 200 swords, 200 cows, 200 slaves and his daughter in marriage. This



			Cincinnatus the grand old gardener was saving daylight under his	13
			told how in the beginning it came to pass that like cabbaging	12
	Edar			
030.11	Hofed-ben-	→Benn of all bells		
		Ireland.		
		Keating, General History of		
		Spain may be read in full in		
		Greece, by way of Sicily and		
		arriving in Ireland from		
		The curious story of his		
		destroyed by a pestilence.		
		occupied until they were	Reading of Hofed-ben-Edar , has it that it was this way. We are	
		which his posterity		
		Partholanus landed and		
		It was at this place that		
		Binn-eadair.		
		near Dublin, also written		
	Edar	name for the Hill of Howth		
030.11	Hofed-ben-	Benn Edair is the early		11
		Munster.		
		is recorded in the Book of		



030.14	Hag	HCE reference		14
	Chivychas		redwoodtree one sultry sabbath afternoon, Hag Chivychas Eve,	
	Eve			
			in prefall paradise peace by following his plough for rootles in the	15
			rere garden of mobhouse, ye olde marine hotel, when royalty was	16
			announced by runner to have been pleased to have halted itself on	17
			the highroad along which a leisureloving dogfox had cast fol-	18
			lowed, also at walking pace, by a lady pack of cocker spaniels. For-	19
			getful of all save his vassal's plain fealty to the ethnarch Humphrey	20
			or Harold stayed not to yoke or saddle but stumbled out hotface	21
			as he was (his sweatful bandanna loose from his pocketcoat) hast-	22
			ing to the forecourts of his public in topee, surcingle, solascarf and	23
			plaid, plus fours, puttees and bulldog boots ruddled cinnabar with	24
			FW031	
			flagrant marl, jingling his turnpike keys and bearing aloft amid	1
			the fixed pikes of the hunting party a high perch atop of which a	2
031.03	earthside	HCE reference		3
	hoist with		flowerpot was fixed earthside hoist with care. On his majesty, who	
	care			
			was, or often feigned to be, noticeably longsighted from green	4



			youth and had been meaning to inquire what, in effect, had caused	5
			yon causeway to be thus potholed, asking substitutionally to be	6
			put wise as to whether paternoster and silver doctors were not	7
			now more fancied bait for lobstertrapping honest blunt Harom-	8
031.09	in no uncertain tones	→tones	phreyld answered in no uncertain tones very similarly with a fear-	9
031.09	in no uncertain tones	Theobald Wolfe Tone, the founder of the United Irishmen, who, alone and unknown, went to France from Philadelphia, to which city he had fled for his life from the English, and there met and persuaded the leaders of the French government to send an expedition of soldiers to effect the freedom of Ireland. His <i>Autobiography</i> is one of the finest ever written and deserves a place		



	swallow, smiled most heartily beneath his walrus moustaches and	13
	of obvious adamale, gift both and gorban, upon this, ceasing to	12
	bluggy earwuggers. Our sailor king, who was draining a gugglet	11
	less forehead: Naw, yer maggers, aw war jist a cotchin on thon	10
Rome. "		
England as Hannibal was to		
being as fatal an enemy to		
genius—"He came near		
considered Tone a man of		
Duke of Wellington		
sentiment I concur. The		
who ever lived. " and in this		
friend of any other man		
been his friend than the		
said, "I would rather have		
he of whom Padraic Pearse		
greater integrity ever lived,		
every part of it. No man of		
quality which is instant in		
the world for the living		
among the masterpieces of		



031.14	William the	William the First, or		14
	Conk	William the Conquerer, the		
		Norman Duke who was	indulging that none too genial humour which William the Conk	
		crowned King of England at	ndulging that hone too genial numbur which will all the Conk	
		Westminster on Christmas		
		Day of the year 1066.		
			on the spindle side had inherited with the hereditary whitelock	15
			and some shortfingeredness from his greataunt Sophy, turned to-	16
031.17	gallowglasses	The name of the foot		17
		soldiers who accompanied a	wards two of his retinue of gallowglasses , Michael, etheling lord	
		great chieftain.		
031.18	Drogheda	A coast town 20 miles		18
		north of Dublin. It was		
		observed in 1843 to be "the		
		last genuine Irish town, the		
		suburbs are genuine Irish		
		suburbs and a great many	of Leix and Offaly and the jubilee mayor of Drogheda , Elcock,	
		people are to be found in		
		the neighborhood who		
		speak the old Irish tongue."		
		There was a famous Irish		
		priest living there who		



25

entertained a young blind harper from time to time and there a visitor, Kohl, records that he heard the march of Brian Boru and then an air called, "The Fairy Queen". The priest told Kohl that Ossianic poetry was abundant in the neighborhood. One of the oldest towns in Ireland, it was captured by the Danes in 911 and later became a bridge-head for the Anglo-Normans who occupied the Pale. It has seen many stormy scenes, the worst being Cromwell's attack in 1649, when he massacred 2000 of the defenders, including their leader, Sir

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Arthur Aston. Everyone he

		put mercilessly to the
		sword, leaving behind him
		a name execrable forever.
		This town was loyal to
		James II, but surrendered
		following the Battle of the
		Boyne.
031.18	Leix	Laeighis, in Gaelic. The
		expulsion of the foreigners
		from Ireland out of the
		fortress of Ath-Cliath, by
		Cearbhall, son of Muirigen
		and by the Leinstermen by
		Maelfinnia with the men of
		Breagh about him and
		leaving great numbers of
		their ships behind them,
		they escaped half dead
		across the sea. Dunghal, son
		of Cearbhall, was mortally
		wounded by the people of
		Laeighis, (now Leix). The



		(A (1 C1) (1
		foreigners of Ath-Cliath
		were besieged on Inis-mac-
		Nessian. This was in the
		Age of Christ 897.
]		—Annals of the Four Masters
031.18	Offaly	In Gaelic, Ua bhFailghe, is a
		long L-shaped area
		extending from the Bog of
		Allen to the Shannon and
		south beyond the Slieve
		Bloom range. The eastern
		part originally in the
		province of Meath, was
		occupied by the Molloys
		and the O'Dempseys, the
		southwest, originally a part
		of Munster, was the home
		of the O'Carrols. The area
		was made shire land in the
		time of Phillip and Mary
		and was given the name of
		King's County. In this area



		of Offaly was built Clonmacnoise, near the bank of the Shannon River, one of the earliest, most famous religious		
		foundations of Ireland.	(the two scatterguns being Michael M. Manning, protosyndic of	19
031.20	Waterford	On the south bank of the Suir, has a fine harbor and is one of the most ancient and historical towns in Ireland. Danes occupied this site in 853 and about 1050 the son of Sigtryg built the first Holy Trinity Church there. Strongbow's son-inlaw overcame the Danes in 1170—Strongbow occupied the town next year and married in this city the daughter of the King of Leinster. The following	Waterford and an Italian excellency named Giubilei according to	20



		year, Henry II landed, and		
		he spelt the end of Ireland's		
		freedom.		
		Waterford is famous as		
		the city which forced		
		Cromwell to abandon his		
		siege in 1649. It was		
		stormed the following year		
		and taken by Ireton.		
031.21	Canmakenois	Clonmacnois, founded in		21
	e	the sixth century, one of the		
		celebrated schools of		
		Ireland, from which many	a later version cited by the learned scholarch Canavan of Can-	
		great men, including Dicuil,		
		Alcuin and Joseph Scotus,		
		graduated.		
			makenoise), in either case a triptychal religious family symbolising	22
			puritas of doctrina, business per usuals and the purchypatch of	23
			hamlock where the paddish preties grow and remarked dilsydul-	24
			sily: Holybones of Saint Hubert how our red brother of Pour-	25
			ingrainia would audibly fume did he know that we have for sur-	26
			trusty bailiwick a turnpiker who is by turns a pikebailer no sel-	27

			domer than an earwigger! For he kinned Jom Pill with his court	28
			so gray and his haunts in his house in the mourning. (One still	29
			hears that pebble crusted laughta, japijap cheerycherrily, among	30
			the roadside tree the lady Holmpatrick planted and still one feels	31
031.32	cladstone	→Garnd ond mand	the amossive silence of the cladstone allegibelling: Ive mies outs	32
031.32	cladstone	"Grand Old Man" was		
		William Ewart Gladstone,		
		who more than any other		
		Prime Minister of England		
		tried to help Ireland but		
		was unable to swing her		
		Conservative forces in the		
		direction he wished. It was		
		they who destroyed Parnell		
		by their tactics in forcing the		
		divorce of Captain O'Shea		
		and thus attacking his		
		morality. A detailed and		
		very interestins account of		
		Gladstone's position is		
		given in John Horgan's		
		Parnell to Pearse.		



031.32	cladstone	William Ewart Gladstone,	
		Prime Minister of England,	
		who brought in the	
		Gladstone Land Act of 1881	
		and other Acts friendly to	
		Ireland, but not strong	
		enough to accomplish	
		much, Parnell attacked	
		Gladstone in Parliament	
		and was suspended, Parnell	
		immediately crossing to	
		Ireland to institute action	
		the English government	
		regretted. In a speech at	
		Wexford, Parnell spoke out	
		clearly, I trust as the result	
		of this great movement we	
		shall see that just as	
		Gladstone by the Act of	
		1881 has eaten all his words,	
		has departed from all his	
		formerly declared	
		principles, now we shall see	



	1		
that	t the brave words of the		
Eng	glish Prime Minister will		
be s	scattered like chaff		
befo	ore the united and		
adv	rancing determination of		
the	Irish people to regain		
for t	themselves their lost		
land	d and their legislative		
inde	ependence.		
		ide Bourn.) Comes the question are these the facts of his nom-	33
		inigentilisation as recorded and accolated in both or either of the	34
		collateral andrewpaulmurphyc narratives. Are those their fata	35
		which we read in sibylline between the fas and its nefas? No dung	36
		FW032	
		on the road? And shall Nohomiah be our place like? Yea, Mulachy	1
		our kingable khan? We shall perhaps not so soon see. Pinck	2
		poncks that bail for seeks alicence where cumsceptres with scen-	3
		taurs stay. Bear in mind, son of Hokmah, if so be you have me-	4
		theg in your midness, this man is mountain and unto changeth	5
		doth one ascend. Heave we aside the fallacy, as punical as finikin,	6
		that it was not the king kingself but his inseparable sisters, un-	7



			controllable nighttalkers, Skertsiraizde with Donyahzade, who	8
			afterwards, when the robberers shot up the socialights, came down	9
			into the world as amusers and were staged by Madame Sudlow	10
032.11	pitts	Mr. Pitt, that great, but		11
	paythronosed	mischievous and mistaken		
		statesman, at the time the		
		independence of Ireland as		
		a nation was forced thru the		
		power of the Irish		
		Volunteers, professed		
		himself to be a reforming		
		patriot, but it was		
		profession only; his deep	as Rosa and Lily Miskinguette in the pantalime that two pitts	
		and solid intellect was soon		
		perverted by the pride of		
		his successes, and		
		confidence in his		
		omnipotence. He reigned at		
		an unexampled era, his		
		fertile and aspiring, but		
		arrogant genius led him		
		into a series of grand and		



magnificent delusions,	
generating systems and	
measures, which, while	
professing to save, sappedd	
the outworks of the British	
constitution and	
accelerated, if not caused,	
the financial ruin in which	
he left his country. He,	
however, lived long enough	
to rule as a minister by that	
system of corruption which	
as a patriot, he had	
reprobated.	
By the Red and Black lists	
to be found in Jonah	
Barrington's book, it is	
evident that of those who	
had in 1799 opposed the	
Union, Lord Castlereagh	
purchased twenty-five	
before the second	
discussion in 1800, which	

	T	1	Т	
		made a difference of fifty		
		votes; it is therefore evident		
		that by the public and		
		actual bribery of these		
		twenty-five and not by any		
		change of opinion in Ireland		
		or any fair or honest		
		majority, Mr. Pitt and his		
		instruments carried the		
		Union in the Commons		
		House of Parliament.		
			paythronosed, Miliodorus and Galathee. The great fact emerges	12
			that after that historic date all holographs so far exhumed ini-	13
032.14	H.C.E.	HCE reference	tialled by Haromphrey bear the sigla H.C.E. and while he was	14
			only and long and always good Dook Umphrey for the hunger-	15
032.16	Lucalizod	Place of Izod or Iseult	lean spalpeens of Lucalizod and Chimbers to his cronies it was	16
			equally certainly a pleasant turn of the populace which gave him	17
032.18	Here Comes	HCE reference	as sansa of those normative letters the nickname Have Comes	18
	Everybody		as sense of those normative letters the nickhame Here Comes	
			Everybody. An imposing everybody he always indeed looked,	19
			constantly the same as and equal to himself and magnificently well	20
			worthy of any and all such universalisation, every time he con-	21
032.18		HCE reference	as sense of those normative letters the nickname Here Comes Everybody. An imposing everybody he always indeed looked, constantly the same as and equal to himself and magnificently well	18 19 20



			tinually surveyed, amid vociferatings from in front of <i>Accept these</i>	22
			few nutties! and Take off that white hat!, relieved with Stop his Grog	23
			and Put It in the Log and Loots in his (bassvoco) Boots, from good	24
			start to happy finish the truly catholic assemblage gathered together	25
			in that king's treat house of satin alustrelike above floats and foot-	26
			lights from their assbawlveldts and oxgangs unanimously to clap-	27
			plaud (the inspiration of his lifetime and the hits of their careers)	28
			Mr Wallenstein Washington Semperkelly's immergreen tourers	29
			in a command performance by special request with the courteous	30
			permission for pious purposes the homedromed and enliventh	31
			performance of the problem passion play of the millentury, running	32
032.33	Royal Divorce	The name of an old		33
		famous melodrama about		
		Napoleon, described by		
		John Horgan in his book,		
		Parnell to Pearse, and used in		
		Finnegans Wake to refer to	strong since creation, A Royal Divorce , then near the approach	
		the destruction of Parnell		
		politically (and thus the		
		destruction of Ireland's		
		chances for freedom) by		
		making Mrs. Shea's		



		1 1 1 1		
		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.		
			towards the summit of its climax, with ambitious interval band	34
032.35	The Bo' Girl	Balfe's 'The Bohemian Girl',		35
		performed as a favorite	calcutions from The Dal Cirl and The Lily on all how with the	
		opera in Dublin by the Carl	selections from <i>The Bo' Girl</i> and <i>The Lily</i> on all horserie show	
		Rosa Co. and by Mr.		
	1	L	I .	



		Mapleson's Italian Opera Co., in the Gaiety Theatre during Joyce's childhood and youth.	command nights from his viceregal booth (his bossaloner is ceil-	36
			FW033	
			inged there a cuckoospit less eminent than the redritualhoods of	1
033.02	Napoleon the Nth	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.	Maccabe and Cullen) where, a veritable Napoleon the Nth, our	2



033.02	Napoleon the Nth	→ Leonie		
	Nui		worldstage's practical jokepiece and retired cecelticocommediant	3
			in his own wise, this folksforefather all of the time sat, having the	4
			entirety of his house about him, with the invariable broadstretched	5
			kerchief cooling his whole neck, nape and shoulderblades and in	6
			a wardrobe panelled tuxedo completely thrown back from a shirt	7
			well entitled a swallowall, on every point far outstarching the	8
			laundered clawhammers and marbletopped highboys of the pit	9
			stalls and early amphitheatre. The piece was this: look at the lamps.	10
			The cast was thus: see under the clock. Ladies circle: cloaks may	11
033.12	Pit	Mr. Pitt, that great, but mischievous and mistaken statesman, at the time the independence of Ireland as a nation was forced thru the power of the Irish Volunteers, professed himself to be a reforming patriot, but it was profession only; his deep and solid intellect was soon	be left. Pit , prommer and parterre, standing room only. Habituels	12



perverted by the pride of	
his successes, and	
confidence in his	
omnipotence. He reigned at	
an unexampled era, his	
fertile and aspiring, but	
arrogant genius led him	
into a series of grand and	
magnificent delusions,	
generating systems and	
measures, which, while	
professing to save, sappedd	
the outworks of the British	
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the financial ruin in which	
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however, lived long enough	
to rule as a minister by that	
system of corruption which	
as a patriot, he had	
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	By the Red and Black lists		
t	to be found in Jonah		
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l l	had in 1799 opposed the		
J	Union, Lord Castlereagh		
l p	purchased twenty-five		
l l	before the second		
c	discussion in 1800, which		
r	made a difference of fifty		
V	votes; it is therefore evident		
t	that by the public and		
a	actual bribery of these		
t	twenty-five and not by any		
c	change of opinion in Ireland		
C	or any fair or honest		
r	majority, Mr. Pitt and his		
i	instruments carried the		
J	Union in the Commons		
I I	House of Parliament.		
		conspicuously emergent.	13
		A baser meaning has been read into these characters the literal	14

			sense of which decency can safely scarcely hint. It has been blur-	15
			tingly bruited by certain wisecrackers (the stinks of Mohorat are	16
			in the nightplots of the morning), that he suffered from a vile	17
			disease. Athma, unmanner them! To such a suggestion the one	18
			selfrespecting answer is to affirm that there are certain statements	19
			which ought not to be, and one should like to hope to be able to	20
			add, ought not to be allowed to be made. Nor have his detractors,	21
			who, an imperfectly warmblooded race, apparently conceive him	22
			as a great white caterpillar capable of any and every enormity in	23
			the calendar recorded to the discredit of the Juke and Kellikek	24
			families, mended their case by insinuating that, alternately, he lay	25
			at one time under the ludicrous imputation of annoying Welsh	26
			fusiliers in the people's park. Hay, hay! Hoq, hoq!	27
			Faun and Flora on the lea love that little old joq. To anyone who	28
			knew and loved the christlikeness of the big cleanminded giant	29
033.30	H. C. Earwicker	HCE reference	H. C. Earwicker throughout his excellency long vicefreegal exis-	30
			tence the mere suggestion of him as a lustsleuth nosing for trou-	31
			ble in a boobytrap rings particularly preposterous. Truth, beard	32
			on prophet, compels one to add that there is said to have been	33
			quondam (pfuit! pfuit!) some case of the kind implicating, it is	34
			interdum believed, a quidam (if he did not exist it would be ne-	35

			cessary quoniam to invent him) abhout that time stambuling ha-	36
			FW034	
034.01	Dumbaling	The birthplace of Joyce		1
		and seat of the rulers of		
		Ireland since the fall of		
		Tara, 566.		
		In an old book it recalls		
		that the point of the river		
		over which the bridge of the		
		hurdles was thrown was at		
		this time called Dubhlinn,	many d Days haling in lealure an actions with his taust magain and sub-	
		which literally is the Black	round Dumbaling in leaky sneakers with his tarrk record who	
		Pool called after a lady		
		named Dubh, who had		
		formerly drowned at this		
		spot. From this time		
		forward it took the name of		
		Dubhlinn Atha Cliath, or		
		the Black Pool of the Ford of		
		Hurdles, and this ford		



		1 1 1 ()		
		extended from a point at the		
		Dublin side of the river,		
		where the Dothor falls into		
		the Liffey at Rings-End, to		
		the opposite side where the		
		Poll-beg Lighthouse now		
		stands. The Danish and		
		English name Dublin is a		
		mere modification of		
		Dubhlinn, or Black Pool, but		
		the native Irish have always		
		called and still do call the		
		city of Dublin, Ath Cliath,		
		or Baile Atha Cliath, that is,		
		the Ford of Hurdles or the		
		Town of the Ford of		
		Hurdles.		
034.01	Dumbaling	→ Dublin		
			has remained topantically anonymos but (let us hue him Abdul-	2
			lah Gamellaxarksky) was, it is stated, posted at Mallon's at the	3
			instance of watch warriors of the vigilance committee and years	4
			afterwards, cries one even greater, Ibid, a commender of the	5



			frightful, seemingly, unto such as were sulhan sated, tropped head	6
			(pfiat! pfiat!) waiting his first of the month froods turn for	7
			thatt chopp pah kabbakks alicubi on the old house for the charge-	8
			hard, Roche Haddocks off Hawkins Street. Lowe, you blondy	9
			liar, Gob scene you in the narked place and she what's edith ar	10
034.11	boyles	Monastery of Boyle,		11
		where Conor MacDermot,		
		Lord of Moylurg, embraced		
		orders in year 1196 and		
		Tomaltagh assumed the		
		lordship in his stead.		
		The church of the		
		monastery of Boyle was		
		consecrated in year 1218.	home defileth these boyles ! There's a cabful of bash indeed in	
		Dermot MacGillacarry,		
		Erenagh of Tibohine, and a		
		noble priest, died. He was		
		buried in the monastery of		
		the Holy Trinity, his body		
		having been obtained by the		
		canons by right, from the		
		monks of the monastery of		



Boyle, after it had remained		
three nights unburied, due		
to the desire of the		
monastery of Boyle to have		
the honor to retain it. This		
was in the year 1230.		
	the homeur of that meal. Slander, let it lie its flattest, has never	12
	been able to convict our good and great and no ordinary Southron	13
	Earwicker, that homogenius man, as a pious author called him, of	14
	any graver impropriety than that, advanced by some woodwards	15
	or regarders, who did not dare deny, the shomers, that they had,	16
	chin Ted, chin Tam, chinchin Taffyd, that day consumed their	17
	soul of the corn, of having behaved with ongentilmensky im-	18
	modus opposite a pair of dainty maidservants in the swoolth of	19
	the rushy hollow whither, or so the two gown and pinners plead-	20
	ed, dame nature in all innocency had spontaneously and about the	21
	same hour of the eventide sent them both but whose published	22
	combinations of silkinlaine testimonies are, where not dubiously	23
	pure, visibly divergent, as wapt from wept, on minor points touch-	24
	ing the intimate nature of this, a first offence in vert or venison	25
	which was admittedly an incautious but, at its wildest, a partial ex-	26
	posure with such attenuating circumstances (garthen gaddeth green	27



			hwere sokeman brideth girling) as an abnormal Saint Swithin's	28
			summer and, (Jesses Rosasharon!) a ripe occasion to provoke it.	29
			We can't do without them. Wives, rush to the restyours! Of-	30
			man will toman while led is the lol. Zessid's our kadem, villa-	31
			pleach, vollapluck. Fikup, for flesh nelly, el mundo nov, zole flen!	32
034.33	lilyth	The name of a play given in	If she's a lilyth, pull early! Pauline, allow! And malers abushed,	33
		Dublin in Joyce's student		
		days. For Joyce's thoughts		
		in connection with this		
		production see his essay,		
		The Day of the Rabblement,		
		written while a student at		
		the Catholic University.		
034.33	lilyth	→Kinsella's Lilith		
			keep black, keep black! Guiltless of much laid to him he was	34
			clearly for once at least he clearly expressed himself as being with	35
			still a trace of his erstwhile burr and hence it has been received of	36
			FW035	
			us that it is true. They tell the story (an amalgam as absorbing as	1
			calzium chloereydes and hydrophobe sponges could make it) how	2



			one happygogusty Ides-of-April morning (the anniversary, as it	3
			fell out, of his first assumption of his mirthday suit and rights in	4
			appurtenance to the confusioning of human races) ages and ages	5
			after the alleged misdemeanour when the tried friend of all crea-	6
			tion, tigerwood roadstaff to his stay, was billowing across the	7
			wide expanse of our greatest park in his caoutchouc kepi and	8
035.09	ironsides	When Cromwell landed in Dublin in 1640 he brought with him an army of eight regiments of foot soldiers, six cavalry and several troops of dragoons, 17,000 men of the Puritan army, known to the Irish as "Ironsides".	great belt and hideinsacks and his blaufunx fustian and ironsides	9
			jackboots and Bhagafat gaiters and his rubberised inverness, he	10
			met a cad with a pipe. The latter, the luciferant not the oriuolate	11
			(who, the odds are, is still berting dagabout in the same straw	12
			bamer, carryin his overgoat under his schulder, sheepside out, so	13
			as to look more like a coumfry gentleman and signing the pledge	14
			as gaily as you please) hardily accosted him with: Guinness thaw	15
			tool in jew me dinner ouzel fin? (a nice how-do-you-do in Pool-	16



			black at the time as some of our olddaisers may still tremblingly	17
			recall) to ask could he tell him how much a clock it was that the	18
			clock struck had he any idea by cock's luck as his watch was	19
035.20	Hesitency	The word that convicted Pigott.	bradys. Hesitency was clearly to be evitated. Execration as cleverly	20
035.20	Hesitency	→ the record of Parnell's trial		
			to be honnisoid. The Earwicker of that spurring instant, realising	21
			on fundamental liberal principles the supreme importance, nexally	22
			and noxally, of physical life (the nearest help relay being pingping	23
035.24	fenian rising	Fenianism began in Ireland in the 1850's under the guidance of James Stephens, who started the society by swearing in his friend on St. Patrick's Day, 1858. This became one of the most powerful movements in Irish history. It took its name from the Fenians, or Fianna, the men selected to protect Ireland,	K. O. Sempatrick's Day and the fenian rising) and unwishful as	24



		1 1 11		
		who were commanded by		
		Finn Mac Cool, the hero of		
		Finnegans Wake.		
		At the same time that		
		society was started in		
		Ireland, a like association		
		was begun in America by		
		John O'Mahoney and		
		Michael Doheny.		
			he felt of being hurled into eternity right then, plugged by a soft-	25
			nosed bullet from the sap, halted, quick on the draw, and reply-	26
			in that he was feelin tipstaff, cue, prodooced from his gunpocket	27
			his Jurgensen's shrapnel waterbury, ours by communionism, his	28
			by usucapture, but, on the same stroke, hearing above the skirl-	29
			ing of harsh Mother East old Fox Goodman, the bellmaster, over	30
			the wastes to south, at work upon the ten ton tonuant thunder-	31
			ous tenor toller in the speckled church (Couhounin's call!) told	32
			the inquiring kidder, by Jehova, it was twelve of em sidereal and	33
035.34	buttall	Sir Isaac Butt, leading		34
		counsel for the defence of	Control Control discrete and the bounded decole 201 1 1	
		Irish prisoners in the	tankard time, adding, buttall , as he bended deeply with smoked	
		English courts in Dublin.		



	T			1
		He became very close to his		
		Fenian prisoners and		
		switched his loyalty as a		
		Tory member of Parliament		
		to become an advocate of		
		Irish independence. He		
		believed in Home Rule and		
		advocated an independent		
		Irish Parliament. However,		
		he later negated the good he		
		had done by becoming the		
		chief obstruction to Parnell		
		in the House of Commons.		
035.34	buttall	→ contributting		
035.34	buttall	→butt		
			sardinish breath to give more pondus to the copperstick he pre-	35
			sented, (though this seems in some cumfusium with the chap-	36
			FW036	
			stuck ginger which, as being of sours, acids, salts, sweets and	1
			bitters compompounded, we know him to have used as chaw-	2



			chaw for bone, muscle, blood, flesh and vimvital,) that where-	3
036.04	hakusay accusation againstm	On April 18, 1887 <i>The</i> London Times issued the first of a series of articles, "Parnellism and Crime", accusing Parnell of being an accomplice in the Phoenix Park murders, which was an attempt to break Parnell's hold upon his party and destroy his power	As the hakusay accusation againstm had been made, what was	4
		in the English Parliament.	known in high quarters as was stood stated in Morganspost, by	5
			a creature in youman form who was quite beneath parr and seve-	6
			ral degrees lower than yore triplehydrad snake. In greater sup-	7
			port of his word (it, quaint anticipation of a famous phrase, has	8
			been 52econstructed out of oral style into the verbal for all time	9
			with ritual rhythmics, in quiritary quietude, and toosammen-	10
			stucked from successive accounts by Noah Webster in the re-	11
			daction known as the Sayings Attributive of H. C. Earwicker,	12
			prize on schillings, postlots free), the flaxen Gygas tapped his	13
			chronometrum drumdrum and, now standing full erect, above	14



			the ambijacent floodplain, scene of its happening, with one Ber-	15
			lin gauntlet chopstuck in the hough of his ellboge (by ancientest	16
			signlore his gesture meaning: ∃!) pointed at an angle of thirty-	17
036.18	duc de Fer's	→ironed dux	two degrees towards his <i>duc de Fer's</i> overgrown milestone as	18
036.18	duc de Fer's	Duke Wellington, originally		
		Lieutenant Colonel Arthur		
		Wesley, an Anglo-Irishman,		
		who in the House of Lords		
		explained his effort to get		
		the Emancipation Bill		
		passed as due to the fact		
		that he considered it a		
		substitute for rebellion. The		
		man who fired on and		
		burned down Copenhagen		
		after having stolen the		
		Danish navy, lying in its		
		own waters, a neutral		
		country.		
			fellow to his gage and after a rendypresent pause averred with	19
			solemn emotion's fire: Shsh shake, co-comeraid! Me only, them	20
			five ones, he is equal combat. I have won straight. Hence my	21



			nonation wide hotel and creamery establishments which for the	22
			honours of our mewmew mutual daughters, credit me, I am woo-	23
			woo willing to take my stand, sir, upon the monument, that sign	24
			of our ruru redemption, any hygienic day to this hour and to	25
036.26	to my	Sinn Fein (pronounced Shin		26
	sinnfinners	Fain) was a movement		
		started by Arthur Griffith.		
		The words were used by		
		him to explain what he was		
		after—they mean "ourselves		
		alone" and gradually came		
		to be the name of the entire		
		movement which	make my hoath to my sinnfinners , even if I get life for it, upon	
		eventually brought about		
		their freedom. The Sinn		
		Fein policy embraced much		
		besides political freedom; it		
		called for industrial revival,		
		increase of commerce and		
		the freedom of Ireland's		
		ports and harbors, a new		



		national coinage and artistic		
		and linguistic endeavors.		
036.26	to my	→fain shinner		
	sinnfinners			
036.26	hoath	The Hill of Howth near		
		Dublin		
			the Open Bible and before the Great Taskmaster's (I lift my hat!)	27
			and in the presence of the Deity Itself andwell of Bishop and	28
			Mrs Michan of High Church of England as of all such of said	29
			my immediate withdwellers and of every living sohole in every	30
			corner wheresoever of this globe in general which useth of my	31
			British to my backbone tongue and commutative justice that	32
			there is not one tittle of truth, allow me to tell you, in that purest	33
			of fibfib fabrications.	34
036.35	stern	Laurence Sterne (1713-		35
		1768), author of the famous		
		Tristram Shandy, was a		
		native of Clonmel, a town	Carrier Cill and the material barre of any to the death (dies	
		about twenty miles from	Gaping Gill, swift to mate errthors, stern to checkself, (diag-	
		Waterford.		
		When he was a small boy		
		of seven, while staying at		



		11 C A		1
		the parsonage of Annamoe,		
		in the environs of Dublin,		
		he miraculously escaped		
		death when he fell		
		unharmed through a		
		millrace while the mill was		
		working.		
036.35	swift	Dean Jonathan Swift —		
		author of <i>The Drapier's</i>		
		Letters, A Modest Proposal,		
		and other pieces which		
		taught the Irish how to		
		regard themselves and to		
		seek their existence as a		
		separate nation. His		
		writings are referred to		
		throughout the entire		
		Finnegans Wake, as it was		
		largely he, in modern times,		
		who awoke Ireland from		
		her lethargy.		
			nosing through eustacetube that it was to make with a markedly	36



			FW037	
			postpuberal hypertituitary type of Heidelberg mannleich cavern	1
			ethics) lufted his slopingforward, bad Sweatagore good mur-	2
037.03	dublnotch	The birthplace of Joyce	rough and dublnotch on to it as he was greedly obliged, and	3
		and seat of the rulers of		
		Ireland since the fall of		
		Tara, 566.		
		In an old book it recalls		
		that the point of the river		
		over which the bridge of the		
		hurdles was thrown was at		
		this time called Dubhlinn,		
		which literally is the Black		
		Pool called after a lady		
		named Dubh, who had		
		formerly drowned at this		
		spot. From this time		
		forward it took the name of		
		Dubhlinn Atha Cliath, or		
		the Black Pool of the Ford of		



		Hurdles, and this ford extended from a point at the Dublin side of the river, where the Dothor falls into		
		the Liffey at Rings-End, to the opposite side where the		
		Poll-beg Lighthouse now stands. The Danish and		
		English name Dublin is a mere modification of		
		Dubhlinn, or Black Pool, but the native Irish have always		
		called and still do call the city of Dublin, Ath Cliath,		
		or Baile Atha Cliath, that is, the Ford of Hurdles or the		
		Town of the Ford of Hurdles.		
037.03	dublnotch	→Dublin		
			like a sensible ham, with infinite tact in the delicate situation seen	4
			the touchy nature of its perilous theme, thanked um for guilders	5
			received and time of day (not a little token abock all the same that	6



that was owl the God's clock it was) and, upon humble duty to	7
greet his Tyskminister and he shall gildthegap Gaper and thee his	8
a mouldy voids, went about his business, whoever it was, saluting	9
corpses, as a metter of corse (one could hound him out had one	10
hart to for the monticules of scalp and dandruff droppings blaze	11
his trail) accompanied by his trusty snorler and his permanent	12
reflection, verbigracious; I have met with you, bird, too late,	13
or if not, too worm and early: and with tag for ildiot repeated	14
in his secondmouth language as many of the bigtimer's verbaten	15
words which he could balbly call to memory that same kveldeve,	16
ere the hour of the twattering of bards in the twitterlitter between	17
Druidia and the Deepsleep Sea, when suppertide and souvenir to	18
Charlatan Mall jointly kem gently and along the quiet darkenings	19
of Grand and Royal, ff, flitmansfluh, and, kk, 't crept i' hedge	20
whenas to many a softongue's pawkytalk mude unswer u sufter	21
poghyogh, Arvanda always aquiassent, while, studying castelles	22
in the blowne and studding cowshots over the noran, he spat in	23
careful convertedness a musaic dispensation about his hearthstone,	24
if you please, (Irish saliva, mawshe dho hole, but would a respect-	25
able prominently connected fellow of Iro-European ascendances	26
with welldressed ideas who knew the correct thing such as Mr	27
Shallwesigh or Mr Shallwelaugh expectorate after such a callous	28



			fashion, no thank yous! when he had his belcher spuckertuck in his	29
			pucket, pthuck?) musefed with his thockits after having supped	30
			of the dish sot and pottage which he snobbishly dabbed Peach	31
037.32	Lukanpukan	A town at the conjuncture		32
		of the Liffey and the		
		Griffen. In 1758 the		
		medicinal quality of the spa		
		was discovered and for a		
		number of years it became a		
		fashionable resort.		
		The Lucan demesne was		
		originally the patrimony of		
		the Sarsfields, the last of	Bombay (it is rawly only Lukanpukan pilzenpie which she knows	
		whom was the famous		
		General Patrick Sarsfield,		
		afterwards Earl of Lucan.		
		He fell at the Battle of		
		Landen in 1693. The title		
		became extinct in 1719. He		
		was the gallant defender of		
		Limerick and a very great		
		commander, whom bad		



luck prevented from freeing		
his country from English		
domination.		
	which senaffed and pibered him), a supreme of excelling peas,	33
	balled under minnshogue's milk into whitemalt winesour, a pro-	34
	viant the littlebilker hoarsely relished, chaff it, in the snevel season,	35
	being as fain o't as your rat wi'fennel; and on this celebrating	36
	FW038	
	occasion of the happy escape, for a crowning of pot valiance,	1
	this regional platter, benjamin of bouillis, with a spolish olive to	2
	middlepoint its zaynith, was marrying itself (porkograso!) ere-	3
	busqued very deluxiously with a bottle of Phenice-Bruerie '98,	4
	followed for second nuptials by a Piessporter, Grand Cur, of	5
	both of which cherished tablelights (though humble the bounquet	6
	'tis a leaman's farewell) he obdurately sniffed the cobwebcrusted	7
	corks.	8
	Our cad's bit of strife (knee Bareniece Maxwelton) with a quick	9
	ear for spittoons (as the aftertale hath it) glaned up as usual with	10
	dumbestic husbandry (no persicks and armelians for thee, Pome-	11
	ranzia!) but, slipping the clav in her claw, broke of the matter	12



			among a hundred and eleven others in her usual curtsey (how	13
			faint these first vhespers womanly are, a secret pispigliando, amad	14
			the lavurdy den of their manfolker!) the next night nudge one	15
			as was Hegesippus over a hup a ' chee, her eys dry and small and	16
			speech thicklish because he appeared a funny colour like he	17
			couldn't stood they old hens no longer, to her particular reverend,	18
			the director, whom she had been meaning in her mind primarily	19
			to speak with (hosch, intra! jist a timblespoon!) trusting, between	20
			cuppled lips and annie lawrie promises (mighshe never have	21
			Esnekerry pudden come Hunanov for her pecklapitschens!) that	22
038.23	teatoastally	The princess Tea, the		23
		daughter of Lughaidh, the		
		son of Ith, and the wife of		
		Heremon who was son of		
		Milesius, thus one of the		
		most illustrious female	the gossiple so delivered in his epistolear, buried teatoastally in	
		rulers of ancient Erin. She		
		gave orders for the erecting		
		of a royal palace for herself		
		in Teamhair, the royal seat		
		at Tara.		



		The ancient seanachies contain many legends of Tea, showing that in ancient Ireland women were held in high reverence.	their Irish stew would go no further than his jesuit's cloth, yet (in vinars venitas! volatiles valetotum!) it was this overspoiled	24 25
038.29	vincentian	A member of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, an international society of Catholic laymen who serve as volunteers and have for their purpose the performance of works of charity for the poor. In particular their objective is to relive the physical need of the poor and to counsel them so that they may overcome their wants and satisfy their spiritual needs.	priest Mr Browne, disguised as a vincentian, who, when seized	26
			of the facts, was overheard, in his secondary personality as a	27



			Nolan and underreared, poul soul, by accident—if, that is, the	28
038.29	Ecclectiastes	This is a reference to St.		29
	of Hippo	Augustine's embrace of the		
		Manichean faith before he		
		became a Roman Catholic		
		and then Bishop of Hippo.		
		The second and third		
		refrences imply his conduct		
		in relationships to Pelagius,	incident it was an accident for here the ruah of Ecclectiastes	
		great Irish heretic, who was		
		condemned, after he had		
		formally been exonerated		
		by Pope Honorius, largely		
		through the influence of St.		
		Augustine and the Council		
		of Hippo.		
			of Hippo outpuffs the writress of Havvah-ban-Annah—to	30
			pianissime a slightly varied version of Crookedribs confidentials,	31
			(what Mère Aloyse said but for Jesuphine's sake!) hands between	32
			hahands, in fealty sworn (my bravor best! my fraur!) and, to the	33
			strains of <i>The Secret of Her Birth,</i> hushly pierce the rubiend	34
			aurellum of one Philly Thurnston, a layteacher of rural science	35



			and orthophonethics of a nearstout figure and about the middle	36
			FW039	
			of his forties during a priestly flutter for safe and sane bets at the	1
039.02	Baldoyl e	A small hamlet near		2
		Dublin. In the Easter rising only one or two officers knew what the day's program was, and the section commanders and rank and file obediently tramped out along the side of Dublin Bay, turning off to the left, according to orders, where a by-road leads to Baldoyle, a little village near a racecourse. The place became conspicuous in the Rising this way: the Carsonite	hippic runfields of breezy Baldoyle on a date (W. W. goes	



039.04	Dublin	The birthplace of Joyce and seat of the rulers of	up of events national and Dublin details, the doubles of Perkin	4
			through the card) easily capable of rememberance by all pickers-	3
		great Easter Rising.		
		arming eventually led to the		
		yacht and the results of this		
		they received arms from a		
		week, imitating this march,		
		refreshment. The following		
		permitted to take		
		column was dismissed and		
		expected a coup, but the		
		Baldoyle. The police		
		above were stopped at		
		according to orders as		
		for a route march and		
		Volunteers were mobilized		
		same year the Dublin		
		arms in 1914. In July of the		
		Ulster a large shipment of		
		Volunteers imported into		



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

		English name Dublin is a mere modification of Dubhlinn, or Black Pool, but		
		the native Irish have always		
		called and still do call the		
		city of Dublin, Ath Cliath,		
		or Baile Atha Cliath, that is,		
		the Ford of Hurdles or the		
		Town of the Ford of		
		Hurdles.		
039.05	classic	HCE reference		5
	Encourage		and Paullock, peer and prole, when the classic Encourage Hackney	
	Hackney			
			Plate was captured by two noses in a stablecloth finish, ek and nek,	6
039.07	Bold Boy	Cromwell came to Ireland		7
	Cromwell	to subdue it and in the		
		name of his Puritan God,		
		killed, maimed and tortured		
		without mercy thousands	some and none, evelo nevelo, from the cream colt Bold Boy	
		upon thousands of Irish		
		people. His name is		
		synonymous with butchery		
		to the Irish—he showed		



8
9
10
11



member Grattan, in a famous speech, called An Amendment to the Address to the Throne, asked the	
Amendment to the Address	
to the Throne, asked the	
throne of England for Free	
Trade, the right to import	
and export as she pleased.	
However eloquent this	
speech was, it was the fact	
that the Volunteers of	
Ireland were armed over all	
the country and Napper	
Tandy had his military	
crops mustered on the	
College Green just outside	
the doors of the Irish	
Parliament, which	
"persuaded" the English	
government to restore to	
Ireland the trade rights she	
had been robbed of.	
rip mud and purpular cap was surely leagues unlike any other	12



			phantomweight that ever toppitt our timber maggies.	13
			'Twas two pisononse Timcoves (the wetter is pest, the renns are	14
			overt and come and the voax of the turfur is hurled on our lande)	15
			of the name of Treacle Tom as was just out of pop following the	16
039.17	Finnish pork	→ phoenix	theft of a leg of Kehoe, Donnelly and Packenham's Finnish pork	17
039.17	Finnish pork	A reference to Phoenix		
		Park in Dublin, largest		
		public park in the world,		
		where the murder of the		
		Chief Secretary for Ireland,		
		Lord Frederick Cavendish		
		and the Permanent Under-		
		Secretary, Thomas Henry		
		Burke, by Joe Brady and his		
		Invincibles, in the year 1882,		
		was an event which rocked		
		the Irish world and led to		
		the downfall of Parnell and		
		the loss of liberty for		
		Ireland, because Forster saw		
		in it a chance to implicate		
		Parnell in the guilt and		



accused him in the English	
Parliament of permitting	
crime in pursuance of the	
Land League. Parnell said	
he would defend himself	
only to the Irish people and	
the famous trial of Pigott	
completely freed Parnell,	
but this began the break in	
his power, which the	
English desired at any cost.	
The name Phoenix as	
applied to this Park came	
from the old manorhouse,	
the original purchase from	
which the government	
developed the Park, the	
name of which is supposed	
to have referred to the	
appearance of the house	
standing on a hill	
overlooking the Liffey,	
suggesting the conventional	

 <u></u>	
attitude of the Phoenix bird	
rising from its ashes.	
The more widely accepted	
version of the origin of the	
name, however, is a	
derivation from a spring	
called "Fionn-uisge"	
(Feenisk), which had been	
resorted to from time	
immemorial for the	
beneficial effects of its	
waters. It seems probable	
that the Fionn-uisge, or	
Feenisk spa, originated the	
name of the lands on which	
the Phoenix manor house	
was buit by Sir Edward	
Fisher. The lands formed	
the earliest portion of the	
Park, subsequently known	
as the Phoenix.	
The government being	
without any official	



residence for the Irish		
Viceroys, in 1618		
repurchased the Phoenix		
lands with the new house		
and until the Restoration it		
was the principal viceregal		
residence.		
	and his own blood and milk brother Frisky Shorty, (he was, to be	18
	exquisitely punctilious about them, both shorty and frisky) a tip-	19
	ster, come off the hulks, both of them awful poor, what was out	20
	on the bumaround for an oofbird game for a jimmy o'goblin or	21
	a small thick un as chanced, while the Seaforths was making the	22
	colleenbawl, to ear the passon in the motor clobber make use of	23
	his law language (Edzo, Edzo on), touchin the case of Mr Adams	24
	what was in all the sundays about it which he was rubbing noses	25
	with and having a gurgle off his own along of the butty bloke in	26
	the specs.	27
	This Treacle Tom to whom reference has been made had	28
	been absent from his usual wild and woolly haunts in the land	29
	of counties capalleens for some time previous to that (he was, in	30
	fact, in the habit of frequenting common lodginghouses where	31
	he slept in a nude state, hailfellow with meth, in strange men's	32

			cots) but on racenight, blotto after divers tots of hell fire, red	33
039.34	bull dog	England	biddy, bull dog, blue ruin and creeping jenny, Eglandine's choic-	34
			est herbage, supplied by the Duck and Doggies, the Galop-	35
			ping Primrose, Brigid Brewster's, the Cock, the Postboy's Horn,	36
			FW040	
			the Little Old Man's and All Swell That Aimswell, the Cup and	1
			the Stirrup, he sought his wellwarmed leababobed in a hous-	2
			ingroom Abide With Oneanother at Block W.W., (why didn't	3
			he back it?) Pump Court, The Liberties, and, what with	4
040.05	voltapuke	This is a fine Irish		5
		remembrance of an		
		unpleasant experience		
		when Joyce returned to		
		Dublin to open the Volta	moltanula on voltanula manarad alaah alaaha alaaharantiy ta	
		Theatre where foreign	moltapuke on voltapuke, resnored alcoh alcoho alcoherently to	
		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!		
			the burden of <i>I come, my horse delayed,</i> nom num, the sub-	6
			stance of the tale of the evangelical bussybozzy and the rusinur-	7
			bean (the 'girls' he would keep calling them for the collarette	8
			and skirt, the sunbonnet and carnation) in parts (it seemed he	9
			was before the eyots of martas or otherwales the thirds of fossil-	10
040.11	katya	Kathleen-na-Houlihan,		11
		Ireland, as she is known to	years, he having beham with katya when lavinias had her mens	
		the poets		
			lease to sea in a psumpship doodly show whereat he was looking	12
			for fight niggers with whilde roarses) oft in the chilly night (the	13
			metagonistic! the epickthalamorous!) during uneasy slumber in	14
040.15	cashdraper's	→Draper and Deane	their hearings of a small and stonybroke cashdraper's executive,	15
040.15	cashdraper's	The Drapier's Letters were		
		circulated under this		
		pseudonym by Dean		
		Jonathan Swift in order to		
		stir up the people of Ireland		
		against Mr. Wood and his		
		license to manufacture		
		halfpence—these letters		



_	caused the Irish people to
	become conscious again of
	themselves as a people and
	the effect they produced
	lasted far beyond their
	success in destroying Mr.
	Wood's halfpence. It is
	because of these letters that
	Irishmen adore Swift as one
	of their heroes, despite his
	position in the Anglican
	church and his generally
	undemocratic temper.
	Wolfe Tone shows almost as
	many references to him as
	does Joyce. The Letters have
	been carefully edited and
	issued in a separate volume
	published by Oxford
	University Press.
	The Drapier's Letters were
	cried about the streets of
	Dublin and sold for a penny
_	

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each. Every man who could read, read them. Swift was the first person who pointed out to the Irish the necessity of associating against the wearing of articles of foreign manufacture and to the non-importation association must be attributed the advances the nation made towards civil liberty.

Against *The Drapier's*Letters a prosecution was instituted which terminated in the imprisonment of the printer. This prosecution increased the popularity of the Letters and their author. It brought the doctrine of libels into discussion in the courts and the arguments of the defense convinced the



		Irish people that liberty of speaking, thinking and writing was one of the great principles.		
			Peter Cloran (discharged), O'Mara, an exprivate secretary of no	16
			fixed abode (locally known as Mildew Lisa), who had passed	17
			several nights, funnish enough, in a doorway under the blankets	18
			of homelessness on the bunk of iceland, pillowed upon the stone	19
			of destiny colder than man's knee or woman's breast, and	20
040.21	Hosty	Hosty Merrick was slain in the Age of Christ, year 1272 by Cathal, son of Conor Roe. According to the tradition in the County of Mayo this Hosty gave his name to Glenhest in that county and is the ancestor of the families of Hosty and Merrick. This is the name of a student at Clongowes Wood College which Joyce	Hosty, (no slouch of a name), an illstarred beachbusker, who,	21



		attended as a child, who was one of the famous cricketeers of that era; just as Joyce arrived at the school he was in the height of his fame.		
			sans rootie and sans scrapie, suspicioning as how he was setting	22
			on a twoodstool on the verge of selfabyss, most starved, with	23
			melancholia over everything in general, (night birman, you served	24
			him with natigal's nano!) had been towhead tossing on his shake-	25
			down, devising ways and manners of means, of what he loved	26
			to ifidalicence somehow or other in the nation getting a hold of	27
			some chap's parabellum in the hope of taking a wing sociable	28
040.29	Dullkey	Dalkey, the island where Joyce taught in the spring of 1904, at Clifton School, Dalkey Avenue, Dalkey, for four months, the experience of which he has put into a section of <i>Ulysses</i> . For many years, up until the year 1797, there was	and lighting upon a sidewheel dive somewhere off the Dullkey	29



		held on this island a mock		T
		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,		
		Defender of his own Faith		
		and Respecter of All Others,		
		Sovereign of the Illustrious		
		Order of the Lobster and		
		Periwinkle"—after which		
		the fun began!		
040.29	Dullkey	→dalk-eys		
040.30	Bleakrooky	Blackrock, once a		30
		fashionable watering place,	Downlairy and Bleakrooky tramaline where he could throw true	
		ruined by the railway, then	Downlany and bleakrooky transamie where he could throw true	
		made into suburb; it was		



		originally called New-ton- at-the Black Rock. It was three miles from Stephen's		
		Green on rising ground		
		south of the Bay. The		
		Vauxhall Gardens, a		
		favourite place of public		
		amusement, opened there in		
		1793.		
040.31	napper	Napper Tandy, hero of		31
		Ireland.		
		In October 1779 the Irish		
		Parliament, through its		
		member Grattan, in a		
		famous speech, called An		
		Amendment to the Address	and go and blow the sibicidal napper off himself for two bits to	
		to the Throne, asked the		
		throne of England for Free		
		Trade, the right to import		
		and export as she pleased.		
		However eloquent this		
		speech was, it was the fact		



		that the Volunteers of		
		Ireland were armed over all		
		the country and Napper		
		Tandy had his military		
		crops mustered on the		
		College Green just outside		
		the doors of the Irish		
		Parliament, which		
		"persuaded" the English		
		1		
		government to restore to		
		Ireland the trade rights she		
		had been robbed of.		
			boldywell baltitude in the peace and quitybus of a one sure shot	32
			bottle, he after having being trying all he knew with the lady's	33
			help of Madam Gristle for upwards of eighteen calanders to get	34
			out of Sir Patrick Dun's, through Sir Humphrey Jervis's and	35
040.36	Saint Kevin's	Kevin Street, named for St.		36
		Kevin, is very near Stephens		
		Green in Dublin.		
		St. Kevin laboured most of	into the Saint Kevin's bed in the Adelaide's hosspittles (from	
		his life to the glories of		
		Glendalough, where he		



lived for govern wages the life		
lived for seven years the life		
of a solitary, without fire,		
without a roof, almost		
without human food—he		
dwelt in the hollow of a tree		
and his bed may still be		
seen – a cave about four feet		
square in the face of a cliff,		
like an eagle in his eyrie. At		
the earnest request of		
shepherds who discovered		
him in his retreat, he left his		
abode and down in the		
valley built a monastery		
which became famous as		
the school of Glendalough,		
where many of Ireland's		
men were trained.		
	FW041	
	these incurable welleslays among those uncarable wellasdays	1



			through Sant Iago by his cocklehat, good Lazar, deliver us!)	2
			without after having been able to jerrywangle it anysides. Lisa	3
041.04	Mongan	Mongan, son of Fiachna		4
		Lurgan was killed with a		
		stone by Arthur, son of		
		Bicar, one of the Britons of		
		whom Beg Boirche said:		
		"Cold is the wind across Ile,		
		which they have at		
		Ceanntire		
		They shall commit a cruel		
		deed in consequence, they shall O'Deavis and Roo	O'Deavis and Roche Mongan (who had so much incommon,	
		kill Mongan, son of Fiachna	O Deavis and Roche Wongan (who had so much incommon,	
		Where the church of		
		Cluainn-Airthir is at this day,		
		renowned were the four there		
		executed,		
		Cormac Caemh with souting,		
		and Illann, son of Fiachna,		
		And the other two – to whom		
		many territories paid tribute,		
		Mongan, son of Fiachna		



		Lurgan, and Ronan, son of		
		Tuathal."		
			epipsychidically; if the phrase be permitted hostis et odor insuper	5
			petroperfractus) as an understood thing slept their sleep of the	6
			swimborne in the one sweet undulant mother of tumblerbunks	7
041.08	shavers in the	George Bernard Shaw,		8
	shaw	famous Irish wit and		
		dramatist of our own day,	with Hosty just how the shavers in the shaw the yokels in the	
		with whom Joyce did not		
		see eye to eye.		
041.08	shavers in the	→Pshaw		
	shaw			
041.08	yokels in the	William Butler Yeats—Irish		
	yoats	poet who twice invited		
		Joyce back to Ireland and		
		who was instrumental in		
		obtaining help for Joyce		
		early in his career. He was		
		the author of several short		
		stories which influenced		
		Joyce and which along with		
		the Vision were used by		



		him to form the basic		
		structure of Finnegans		
		Wake. See his comments in		
		Stephen Hero.		
041.09	wasters in the	→ wilde	reate on reall the resetons in the reilde and the heatling treasure	9
	wilde		yoats or, well, the wasters in the wilde , and the bustling tweeny-	
041.09	wasters in the	Oscar Fingall O'Flahertie		
	wilde	Wills Wilde, author of <i>The</i>		
		Portrait of Dorian Gray, De		
		Profundis, Salome, The		
		Importance of Being Earnest,		
		etc., famous Irish		
		playwright and author who		
		was involved in a more		
		famous law-suit.		
			dawn-of-all-works (meed of anthems here we pant!) had not been	10
			many jiffies furbishing potlids, doorbrasses, scholars' applecheeks	11
			and linkboy's metals when, ashhopperminded like no fella he go	12
			make bakenbeggfuss longa white man, the rejuvenated busker (for	13
			after a goodnight's rave and rumble and a shinkhams topmorning	14
			with his coexes he was not the same man) and his broadawake	15
			bedroom suite (our boys, as our Byron called them) were up	16



			and ashuffle from the hogshome they lovenaned The Barrel, cross	17
			Ebblinn's chilled hamlet (thrie routes and restings on their then	18
			superficies curiously correspondant with those linea and puncta	19
			where our tubenny habenny metro maniplumbs below the ober-	20
			flake underrails and stations at this time of riding) to the thrum-	21
			mings of a crewth fiddle which, cremoaning and cronauning, levey	22
			grevey, witty and wevey, appy, leppy and playable, caressed the	23
041.24	King Saint	Sometimes written Mac		24
	Finnerty	Cumhaill. The celebrated		
		Finn Mac Cumhaill, poet		
		and warrior, was		
		contemporary with Cormac.		
		He was educated for the		
		poetic profession and		
		studied under Cethern, the	ears of the subjects of King Saint Finnerty the Festive who, in	
		son of Fintan, but having		
		taken more freedom with		
		one of the daughters of		
		Monarch Conn at Tara than		
		her father approved of, the		
		young bard was obliged to		
		fly the court and abandon		



his gentle profession for the	
more rough and dangerous	
one of arms. Finn lived to	
the year 283, when he was	
killed by Aichleach at Ath	
Brea on the Boyne. Finn was	
succeeded by his sons, Oisin	
and Fergus, and their	
cousin Cailté, all of whose	
writing are found in the	
Dinn Seanchas.	
He was the last	
commander of the select	
militia, set up to protect	
Ireland from invaders,	
called Fenians, or	
associatedly, the Fian.	
Dr. O'Curry states it as his	
belief that "it is quite a	
mistake to suppose Finn	
Mac Cumhaill to have been	
imaginary or mythological.	
Much that is narrated of his	
1	

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."	

041.24	King Saint Finnerty	→Finn Mac Cool		
	Timerty		brick homes of their own and in their flavory fraiseberry beds,	25
041.26	foyneboyne	Boyne River, where the battle took place in which James II's hopes of regaining the English throne were shattered on July 1, 1690.	heeding hardly cry of honeyman, soed lavender or foyneboyne	26
			salmon alive, with their priggish mouths all open for the larger	27
			appraisiation of this longawaited Messiagh of roaratorios, were	28
			only halfpast atsweeeep and after a brisk pause at a pawnbroking	29
			establishment for the prothetic purpose of redeeming the song-	30
			ster's truly admirable false teeth and a prolonged visit to a house	31
			of call at Cujas Place, fizz, the Old Sots' Hole in the parish of	32
			Saint Cecily within the liberty of Ceolmore not a thousand or one	33
041.34	Griffith's	Arthur Griffiths, founder of Sinn Fein movement. He was another true Dubliner, born there in 1872 on Dominick Street, he was the first president of Dail in the	national leagues, that was, by Griffith's valuation, from the site	34



		Irish Free State, towards		
		whose coming into being he		
		contributed so much.		
0.44.05	61 (25
041.35	Glasstone	William Ewart Gladstone,		35
		Prime Minister of England,		
		who brought in the		
		Gladstone Land Act of 1881		
		and other Acts friendly to		
		Ireland, but not strong		
		enough to accomplish		
		much, Parnell attacked		
		Gladstone in Parliament		
		and was suspended, Parnell	of the statue of Primewer Glasstone setting a match to the march	
		immediately crossing to		
		Ireland to institute action		
		the English government		
		regretted. In a speech at		
		Wexford, Parnell spoke out		
		clearly, I trust as the result		
		of this great movement we		
		shall see that just as		
		Gladstone by the Act of		



	·	
1881 has eaten all his words,		
has departed from all his		
formerly declared		
principles, now we shall see		
that the brave words of the		
English Prime Minister will		
be scattered like chaff		
before the united and		
advancing determination of		
the Irish people to regain		
for themselves their lost		
land and their legislative		
independence.		
	of a maker (last of the stewards peut-être), where, the tale rambles	36
	FW042	
	along, the trio of whackfolthediddlers was joined by a further—	1
	intentions—apply—tomorrow casual and a decent sort of the	2
	hadbeen variety who had just been touching the weekly insult,	3
	phewit, and all figblabbers (who saith of noun?) had stimulants	4
	in the shape of gee and gees stood by the damn decent sort after	5



			which stag luncheon and a few ones more just to celebrate yester-	6
			day, flushed with their firestufffostered friendship, the rascals came	7
			out of the licensed premises, (Browne's first, the small p.s. ex-ex-	8
			executive capahand in their sad rear like a lady's postscript: I want	9
			money. Pleasend), wiping their laughleaking lipes on their sleeves,	10
			how the bouckaleens shout their roscan generally (seinn fion,	11
			seinn fion's araun.) and the rhymers' world was with reason the	12
			richer for a wouldbe ballad, to the balledder of which the world	13
			of cumannity singing owes a tribute for having placed on the	14
			planet's melomap his lay of the vilest bogeyer but most attrac-	15
			tionable avatar the world has ever had to explain for.	16
			This, more krectly lubeen or fellow — me — lieder was first	17
			poured forth where Riau Liviau riots and col de Houdo humps,	18
			under the shadow of the monument of the shouldhavebeen legis-	19
			lator (Eleutheriodendron! Spare, woodmann, spare!) to an over-	20
			flow meeting of all the nations in Lenster fullyfilling the visional	21
			area and, as a singleminded supercrowd, easily representative,	22
			what with masks, whet with faces, of all sections and cross sections	2 3
			(wineshop and cocoahouse poured out to brim up the broaching)	24
042.25	liffeyside	The Lifé, or Liffey, the river which flows past Dublin and is interwoven as the	of our liffeyside people (to omit to mention of the mainland mino-	25



		symbol of life throughout		
		Finnegans Wake. It would		
		be impossible to exaggerate		
		how intimately the history		
		of this river is interwoven		
		with Irish history from		
		earliest pagan times.		
			rity and such as had wayfared via Watling, Ernin, Icknild and	26
			Stane, in chief a halted cockney car with its quotal of Hardmuth's	27
042.28	a northern	→swift		28
	tory, a			
	southern			
	whig, an		hacks, a northern tory, a southern whig, an eastanglian chroni-	
	eastanglian		nacks, a northern tory, a southern wing, an eastangilan chrom-	
	chronicler and			
	a landwester			
	guardian			
042.28	a northern	Dean Jonathan Swift –		28
	tory, a	author of <i>The Drapier's</i>		
	southern	Letters, A Modest Proposal,		
	whig, an	and other pieces which		
	eastanglian	taught the Irish how to		
	chronicler and	regard themselves and to		



	a landwester	seek their existence as a
	guardian	separate nation. His
		writings are referred to
		throughout the entire
		Finnegans Wake, as it was
		largely he, in modern times,
		who awoke Ireland from
		her lethargy.
042.28	tory	The Tory party was
		intimately linked up with
		the life of Jonathan Swift.
		When he went to London in
		1710 on a special mission
		for First Fruits, the Whigs
		were falling out of power;
		Robert Harley (Earl of
		Oxford) became Chancellor
		of the Exchequer and Henry
		St. John (Viscount
		Bolingbroke) became
		Secretary of State. Swift
		joined the Tory cause and



		Harley was quick to recognize his genius and to use it in the interests of his party. He soon became a regular member of the small group which met once a week with the Queen, who were informally the government. Swift was given the job we would today call Public Relations, which he discharged perhaps better and more brilliantly than it has ever		
		brilliantly than it has ever been discharged since.		
		court this carrier gott carrier.	cler and a landwester guardian) ranging from slips of young	29
			dublinos from Cutpurse Row having nothing better to do than	30
			walk about with their hands in their kneepants, sucking air-	31
			whackers, weedulicet, jumbobricks, side by side with truant	32
			officers, three woollen balls and poplin in search of a croust of	33
042.34	a brace of palesmen	→the pale	pawn to busy professional gentlemen, a brace of palesmen with	34



042.34	a brace of	The English Pale. Towards
	palesmen	the close of the reign of
		Edward I there seems to
		have been a general
		tendency on the part of
		English settlers throughout
		the country to congregate in
		the district around Dublin,
		which thence became
		known as The English Land.
		It was not until a century
		later that it became known
		as "The Pale", from which
		period it shrank until by
		1515 it included portions of
		but four counties, Dublin,
		Kildare, Meath and Louth.
		With the view of anglicizing
		such Irish as lived within
		the Pale, it was enacted in
		1465 that every Irishman
		dwelling among the English
		in these four counties "shall



go like an Englishman in		
apparel, shall be within one		
year sworn the liege man of		
the king and shall take an		
English surname of one		
town as Sutton, Chester,		
Trim, Scrine, Cork, Kinsale;		
or of colour, as white, black,		
brown, or art or science, as		
smith or carpenter; or office		
as cook, butler, etc. and he		
and his issue shall use this		
name under pain of		
forfeiting his goods yearly."		
In 1494, at a Parliament		
convened at Drogheda by		
Sir Edward Poynings, an act		
was passed for the		
construction and		
maintenance of a great		
double ditch or rampart		
around the whole district.		
There is a portion now		
	Company	



surviving near Clane, where	
it commences ½ mile	
northeast of the village	
running northward for half	
a mile until lost in the lawn	
of Clongowes Wood	
College.	
The favorite ambition of	
Richard II was to drive the	
Irish out of Leinster and in	
this he would probably	
have succeeded but for two	
great natural obstacles: the	
Bog of Allen, at that time	
covered by primeval forest	
and held by the O'Connors,	
Princes of Offaly. The other	
was the wild mountainous	
tract extending for over 40	
miles south and south west	
of Dublin over 20 miles	
wide, which remained	
unsubjugated and even	

		T		
		unexplored by the English		
		up to recent times. Into		
		neither of these districts		
		durst the armoured and		
		mail-clad Anglo-Normans		
		venture, as their elaborate		
		equipment would only		
		prove their undoing and		
		facilitate their destruction		
		by the agile and light-footed		
		Irish kerne, who were as		
		much at home in these		
		trackless forests and		
		treacherous swamps as the		
		snipe and the woodcock.		
042.35	dundrearies	This entire passage can		35
		best be understood by		
		reading the "seige of		
		Howth" on pages 265-270 of	dundrearies, nooning toward Daly's, fresh from snipehitting and	
		O'Curry, Manuscript		
		Materials of Ancient Irish		
		History.		
		Materials of Ancient Irish		



	In this siege a battle took		
	place in which the		
	Ultonians retreated to		
	Beann Edair (the Hill of		
	Howth), carrying with them		
	the seven hundred cows		
	they had taken. Here they		
	threw up a strong earthen		
	fortification which was		
	called <i>Dun Aitherné</i> , within		
	which they took shelter and		
	they sent for further		
	reinforcements to the north		
	and continued in the		
	meanwhile to defend		
	themselves within their fort		
	or Dun.		
		mallardmissing on Rutland heath, exchanging cold sneers, mass-	36
			1
		FW043	
		going ladies from Hume Street in their chairs, the bearers baited,	1
<u> </u>			



			some wandering hamalags out of the adjacent cloverfields of	2
			Mosse's Gardens, an oblate father from Skinner's Alley, brick-	3
			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
			layers, a fleming, in tabinet fumant, with spouse and dog, an aged	4
			hammersmith who had some chisellers by the hand, a bout of	5
			cudgel players, not a few sheep with the braxy, two bluecoat	6
			scholars, four broke gents out of Simpson's on the Rocks, a	7
			portly and a pert still tassing Turkey Coffee and orange shrub in	8
			tickeyes door, Peter Pim and Paul Fry and then Elliot and, O,	9
			Atkinson, suffering hell's delights from the blains of their annui-	10
			tants' acorns not forgetting a deuce of dianas ridy for the hunt, a	11
043.12	particularist prebendary	→swift	particularist prebendary pondering on the roman easter, the ton-	12
043.12	particularist	Dean Jonathan Swift –		
	prebendary	author of <i>The Drapier's</i>		
		Letters, A Modest Proposal,		
		and other pieces which		
		taught the Irish how to		
		regard themselves and to		
		seek their existence as a		
		separate nation. His		
		writings are referred to		
		throughout the entire		



		Finnegans Wake, as it was
		largely he, in modern times,
		who awoke Ireland from
		her lethargy.
043.12	tonsure	Tonsure is the
	question	introductory ceremony by
		which a layman becomes a
		cleric. It is not a part of the
		Sacrament of Holy Orders,
		but is preliminary to its
		reception. In the ceremony
		the bishop or his delegate
		cuts or snips small portions
		from the hair of the
		candidate, front, back two
		sides and crown, inviting
		the candidate to accept the
		Lord as his portion. The
		candidate is then invested
		with the surplice.
		Irish monks differed from
		those of other countries in



		wearing a frontal tonsure, cut off from ear to ear, the		
		hair on the crown being		
		untouched. In the early		
		days of the church, when		
		the Irish saints were very		
		independent and fiery, the		
		tonsure question was		
		passionately debated, since		
		the Irish felt their		
		independence to be		
		assaulted in any attempt to		
		make them change.		
043.13	greek uniates	Christians of the East who		13
		have been converted from		
		the Orthodox Eastern		
		church and other heresies		
		are called Uniates. The	sure question and greek uniates, plunk em, a lace lappet head or	
		Code of Canon Law		
		designates them as		
		Orientales.		
			two or three or four from a window, and so on down to a few good	14



			old souls, who, as they were juiced after taking their pledge over at	15
			the uncle's place, were evidently under the spell of liquor, from the	16
			wake of Tarry the Tailor a fair girl, a jolly postoboy thinking off	17
			three flagons and one, a plumodrole, a half sir from the weaver's	18
			almshouse who clings and clings and chatchatchat clings to her, a	19
			wholedam's cloudhued pittycoat, as child, as curiolater, as Caoch	20
			O'Leary. The wararrow went round, so it did, (a nation wants	21
			a gaze) and the ballad, in the felibrine trancoped metre affectioned	22
			by Taiocebo in his Casudas de Poulichinello Artahut, stump-	23
			stampaded on to a slip of blancovide and headed by an excessively	24
043.25	rimepress of Delville	→delville of a tokar	rough and red woodcut, privately printed at the rimepress of	25
043.26	Delville	Delville, the beautiful home of the Reverend Dr. Delaney and Mrs. Delaney, where Swift and Stella often visited and about whose grounds Swift wrote a squib satirising them as being too small for the size of the house. (They were a mere 500 acres.) A miniature	Delville, soon fluttered its secret on white highway and brown	26



		temple, bearing the motto, "Fastgia despicit urbis", said to have been suggested by Swift, stands on a slight eminence in the grounds and contains a medallion of		
		Stella by Mrs. Delaney.		
			byway to the rose of the winds and the blew of the gaels, from	27
			archway to lattice and from black hand to pink ear, village crying	28
			to village, through the five pussyfours green of the united states	29
			of Scotia Picta— and he who denays it, may his hairs be rubbed	30
			in dirt! To the added strains (so peacifold) of his majesty the	31
043.32	Piggott's	Richard Pigott, who had		32
		forged the letters which		
		implicated Parnell as being		
		an accomplice of the		
		Phoenix Park murderers	flute, that onecrooned king of inscrewments, Piggott's purest, <i>ciello</i>	
		and accused him of	nute, that offectooffed king of inscrewments, 1 iggott's purest, tietto	
		advocating assassination as		
		a political weapon, was		
		brought on the witness		
		stand February 20, 1889 and		



		1 , 11 1 .		
		was destroyed by his cross-		
		examiner, Sir Charles		
		Russel, who gave him a list		
		of words to spell, one of		
		which was "hesitancy",		
		which he had spelled,		
		"hesitency" both in the		
		forged letters and in the		
		witness stand. He fled from		
		England a day or so later		
		and committed suicide in		
		Madrid, just prior to the		
		arrival of the police.		
043.33	Mr Delaney	The Reverend Dr.		33
		Delaney, one of the most		
		cultured citizens of Ireland		
		at the time of Jonathan		
		Swift, who lived in a	alsoliuto, which Mr Delaney (Mr Delacey?), horn, anticipating	
		beautiful house and who		
		entertained in a courtly		
		fashion; his wife was said to		
		be an accomplished woman		



		and perfect hostess, notable for her artistic abilities and taste—they entertained the Dean and Stella frequently.	a perfect downpour of plaudits among the rapsods, piped out of his decentsoort hat, looking still more like his purseyful	34 35
			namesake as men of Gaul noted, but before of to sputabout, the	36
			FW044	
			snowycrested curl amoist the leader's wild and moulting hair,	1
			'Ductor' Hitchcock hoisted his fezzy fuzz at bludgeon's height	2
044.03	chalice	The most important of the sacred vessels, it is the type of cup used in the Mass to hold the wine to be consecrated. The chalice or cup spoken of by Christ in the agony in the garden and after His arrest is interpreted as the "portion" accepted by one voluntarily.	signum to his companions of the chalice for the Loud Fellow,	3



			boys' and silentium in curia! (our maypole once more where he rose	4
			of old) and the canto was chantied there chorussed and christened	5
			where by the old tollgate, Saint Annona's Street and Church.	6
044.07	rann	Rann is the name for a		7
		stanza of Irish verse of		
		certain definite		
		characteristics.		
		Saltair na Rann is an early		
		Irish book the manuscript of		
		which is in the Bodleian		
		Library at Oxford. It means		
		Psalter of Poems. This was		
		the work of the great	And around the lawn the rann it rann and this is the rann that	
		genealogist Dubhaltach Mac		
		Firbisigh, written in 1650.		
		The title was taken from a		
		more famous book, written		
		by Angus Ceile De in the 8th		
		century, also called, Saltair		
		na Rann, which consists of		
		150 poems on the history of		
		the Old Testament.		



044.08	Boyles	Monastery of Boyle,		8
		where Conor MacDermot,		
		Lord of Moylurg, embraced		
		orders in year 1196 and		
		Tomaltagh assumed the		
		lordship in his stead.		
		The church of the		
		monastery of Boyle was		
		consecrated in year 1218.		
		Dermot MacGillacarry,		
		Erenagh of Tibohine, and a		
		noble priest, died. He was	Hosty made. Spoken. Boyles and Cahills, Skerretts and Pritchards,	
		buried in the monastery of		
		the Holy Trinity, his body		
		having been obtained by the		
		canons by right, from the		
		monks of the monastery of		
		Boyle, after it had remained		
		three nights unburied, due		
		to the desire of the		
		monastery of Boyle to have		
		the honor to retain it. This		
		was in the year 1230.		



044.09	piersified	After Shane O'Neill had	viersified and piersified may the treeth we tale of live in stoney.	9
		been completely defeated at		
		Lough Swilly in the year		
		1567, he was never able to		
		reorganize his forces. He		
		went to the Scots for aid		
		and they seemed to receive		
		him cordially, but they had		
		not forgotten the defeat		
		they suffered at his hands		
		two years previously; a		
		brawl arose, insults were		
		passed between them and		
		the Scots murdered Shane.		
		His body was thrown into a		
		pit. It was afterwards dug		
		up by a Captain Piers and		
		the head cut off and		
		brought to Dublin where it		
		was placed on a stake on		
		top of the English		
		Governor's castle. Capt.		
		Piers was paid the reward		



		of 1000 marks which had		
		been offered for Shane's		
		head.		
			Here line the refrains of. Some vote him Vike, some mote him	10
			Mike, some dub him Llyn and Phin while others hail him Lug	11
044.12	Gunne	Maud Gonne married		12
		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	Bug Dan Lop, Lex, Lax, Gunne or Guinn. Some apt him Arth,	
		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.
044.12	Gunne	→ Gonne
044.12	Guinn	Sir Arthur Guinness (later
		Lord Ardilaun) whose seat
		as a member of Parliament
		for the City of Dublin,
		Joyce's father electioneered
		against successfully, as well
		as that of the other
		Conservative member, Mr.
		Stirling, and ran in their



		places Maurice Brooks and
		Dr. Lyons, whose election
		was brought about. His
ı		father took pride in this
		achievement. Joyce's father
		proposed to him a place in
		the Guinness brewery, but
		Joyce refused such a post
		and when he graduated
		from University College at
		his father's suggestion and
		at the suggestion of his own
		spirit, he left Ireland.
044.12	Lex	Laeighis, in Gaelic. The
		expulsion of the foreigners
		from Ireland out of the
		fortress of Ath-Cliath, by
		Cearbhall, son of Muirigen
		and by the Leinstermen by
		Maelfinnia with the men of
		Breagh about him and
		leaving great numbers of



		their ships behind them,		
		they escaped half dead		
		across the sea. Dunghal, son		
		of Cearbhall, was mortally		
		wounded by the people of		
		Laeighis, (now Leix). The		
		foreigners of Ath-Cliath		
		were besieged on Inis-mac-		
		Nessian. This was in the		
		Age of Christ 897.		
		—Annals of the Four Masters		
044.12	Lex	→ Leix		
			some bapt him Barth, Coll, Noll, Soll, Will, Weel, Wall but I	13
044.14	Persse	In the Easter Rising—		14
	O'Reilly	Padraic Pearse was shot by		
		the English as a leader of		
		the Rebellion. John Boyle		
		O'Reilly (1844-1890) poet	parse him Persse O'Reilly else he's called no name at all. To-	
		and revolutionary, was		
		born at Dowth Castle on the		
		Boyne River near		
		Newgrange and the		



tumulus of Dowth. He		$\overline{}$
edited the Boston Pilot		
which gained the support of		
the Irish in America for the		
Irish people in their		
struggles for freedom,		
particularly in connection		
with the National Land		
League, headed by Parnell.		
The O'Rahilly who had		
opposed the Rising, but had		
gone out in it because he		
felt himself committed if the		
action had once been taken,		
in dashing from their		
headquarters in the General		
Post Office, then in flames,		
was shot dead.		
Persse was the maiden		
name of Lady Gregory.		
	gether. Arrah, leave it to Hosty, frosty Hosty, leave it to Hosty	15
	for he's the mann to rhyme the rann, the rann, the rann, the king	16

of all ranns. Have you here? (Som	e ha) Have we where? (Some	17
) Have we whered? (Others dont)	18
It's cumming, it's brumming! The	clip, the clop! (All cla) Glass	19
crash. The (klikkaklakkaklaskaklo	patzklatschabattacreppycrotty-	20
graddaghsemmihsammihnouitha	ppluddyappladdypkonpkot!).	21
(Ardite, arditi!	22
{	Music cue.	23
Have you heard of one Hu fell with a roll and a rum-ble Crum-ple by the butt of the	ump-ty Dump-ty how he	24
FW	7045	
Have you heard of one Humpty D	Dumpty	1



			How he fell with a roll and a rumble	2
045.03	Lord Olofa	Cromwell came to Ireland		3
	Crumple	to subdue it and in the		
		name of his Puritan God,		
		killed, maimed and tortured		
		without mercy thousands		
		upon thousands of Irish		
		people. His name is		
		synonymous with butchery		
		to the Irish – he showed		
		qualities which make Hitler		
		seem strangely incapable in	And curled up like Lord Olofa Crumple	
		cruelty—no country has ever		
		endured the like of the		
		ruthless destruction meted		
		out to the Catholic Irish by		
		this famous English-man.		
		The Irish poet, David Ó		
		Bruadair, wrote a poem		
		called, 'The Purgatory of the		
		Men of Ireland', which		
		describes Cromwell thus:		



		When the champion of		
		murderlust finished his tour of		
		life.'		
045.03	Lord Olofa	→Bold Boy Cromwell		
	Crumple			
045.04	butt	Sir Isaac Butt, leading		4
		counsel for the defence of		
		Irish prisoners in the		
		English courts in Dublin.		
		He became very close to his		
		Fenian prisoners and		
		switched his loyalty as a		
		Tory member of Parliament		
		to become an advocate of	By the butt of the Magazine Wall,	
		Irish independence. He		
		believed in Home Rule and		
		advocated an independent		
		Irish Parliament. However,		
		he later negated the good he		
		had done by becoming the		
		chief obstruction to Parnell		
		in the House of Commons.		
045.04	butt	→ contributting		



			(Chorus) Of the Magazine Wall,	5
			Hump, helmet and all?	6
			He was one time our King of the Castle	7
			Now he's kicked about like a rotten old parsnip.	8
			And from Green street he'll be sent by order of His Worship	9
045.10	Mountjoy	Hugh O'Neill, in the late		10
		1500's succeeded in uniting		
		the north and south of		
		Ireland, and by his wars		
		brought about her		
		independence, which		
		England feared mightily, so		
		she sent over Lord		
		Mountjoy, who together	To the penal jail of Mountjoy	
		with Carew, by means of		
		treachery, offers of		
		friendship, bribes, forgery		
		and other such weapons		
		brought about the eventual		
		ascendancy of the British,		
		through the poisoning of		
		Red Hugh O'Donnell when		



on his way to ask assistance		
of the king of Spain.		
In Dublin there are many		
spots commemorating the		
name of Mountjoy,		
symbolic to the Irish of all		
that is despicable.		
	(Chorus) To the jail of Mountjoy!	11
	Jail him and joy.	12
	He was fafafather of all schemes for to bother us	13
	Slow coaches and immaculate contraceptives for the populace,	14
	Mare's milk for the sick, seven dry Sundays a week,	15
	Openair love and religion's reform,	16
	(Chorus) And religious reform,	17
	Hideous in form.	18
	Arrah, why, says you, couldn't he manage it?	19
	I'll go bail, my fine dairyman darling,	20
	Like the bumping bull of the Cassidys	21
	All your butter is in your horns.	22
	(Chorus) His butter is in his horns.	23
	Butter his horns!	24
	(Repeat) Hurrah there, Hosty, frosty Hosty, change that shirt	25



			[on ye,	26
045.27	king of all ranns	→rann	Rhyme the rann, the king of all ranns!	27
045.27	king of all	Rann is the name for a		
	ranns	stanza of Irish verse of		
		certain definite		
		characteristics.		
		Saltair na Rann is an early		
		Irish book the manuscript of		
		which is in the Bodleian		
		Library at Oxford. It means		
		Psalter of Poems. This was		
		the work of the great		
		genealogist Dubhaltach Mac		
		Firbisigh, written in 1650.		
		The title was taken from a		
		more famous book, written		
		by Angus Ceile De in the 8th		
		century, also called, Saltair		
		na Rann, which consists of		
		150 poems on the history of		
		the Old Testament.		



			Balbaccio, balbuccio!	28
			We had chaw chaw chops, chairs, chewing gum, the chicken-	29
			[pox and china chambers	30
			Universally provided by this soffsoaping salesman.	31
			FW046	
046.01	He'll Cheat E'erawan	HCE reference	Small wonder He'll Cheat E'erawan our local lads nicknamed him	1
			When Chimpden first took the floor	2
			(Chorus) With his bucketshop store	3
			Down Bargainweg, Lower.	4
			So snug he was in his hotel premises sumptuous	5
			But soon we'll bonfire all his trash, tricks and trumpery	6
			And'tis short till sheriff Clancy'll be winding up his unlimited	7
			[company	8
			With the bailiff's bom at the door,	9
			(Chorus) Bimbam at the door.	10
			Then he'll bum no more.	11
			Sweet bad luck on the waves washed to our island	12
			The hooker of that hammerfast viking	13
			And Gall's curse on the day when Eblana bay	14



046.15	black and tan	To break up the Union of		15
		the Catholics and the		
		Dissenters, England did		
		everything in her power.		
		Tone was a powerful		
		adversary, but the Clares,		
		Beresfords, Fosters,		
		Duignans and others tried		
		to keep Ireland 'a heap of		
		un'cementing sand'. The		
		Irish Parliament, a tool of		
		the English, passed Acts	Saw his black and tan man-o'-war.	
		which deprived Irishmen of		
		the right of public meeting		
		and police were permitted		
		to search houses without		
		warrant. The 'Black and		
		Tans' of this period		
		destroyed newspaper plants		
		and wrecked the business		
		premises of men suspected		
		of 'United' membership and		
		those who worked for the		



union of all Ireland were	
treated as criminals, hung,	
and their property taken	
from their families. <i>The</i>	
Autobiography of Wolfe Tone	
gives an unforgettable	
picture of this struggle.	
Again, after the Easter	
Rising, when Eamon De	
Valera had established a	
free Irish State, Lloyd	
George sent into Ireland a	
force of Britons, 1920-21, as	
bloodthirsty as can be	
imagined, who waged a	
fierce war of vengeance on	
the Irish people, who called	
this British police forces	
'The Black and Tans',	
obviously in memory of	
earlier like bands of men.	
The war they waged against	
the Irish is the most	

		despicable ever to have		
		occurred.		
			(Chorus) Saw his man-o'-war.	16
			On the harbour bar.	17
046.18	Poolbeg	This was begun in 1761		18
		and finished in 1768. The		
		present granite causeway		
		was then gradually built		
		inwards towards the city		
	until it had joined the earlier portion, 32 ft. wide at the base and tapering to 28 ft. at top. Where from 2 rooms Poolbox Cookingha'rongs he havels D			
		Where from 2 years Doolhog Coolingha'manga ha hayyla Dannar		
		Gerard Boate, in 1652	Where from? roars Poolbeg . Cookingha' pence, he bawls Donnez-	
		wrote this description of the		
		Port of Dublin "Dublin		
		haven hath a bar in the		
		mouth uopn which at high		
		flood and spring-tide there		
		is fifteen and eighteen feet		
		of water, but at the ebbe		
		and nep-tide, but six. With		



n ordinary tide you can	an ordinary tide you can
ot go to the key of Dublin	not go to the key of Dublin
vith a ship that draws five	with a ship that draws five
eet of water, but with a	feet of water, but with a
pring tide you may go up	spring tide you may go up
vith ships that draw seven	with ships that draw seven
r eight feet. Those that go	or eight feet. Those that go
eeper can not go nearer	deeper can not go nearer
Oublin that the Rings-end, a	Dublin that the Rings-end, a
lace three miles distant	place three miles distant
rom the bar, and one from	from the bar, and one from
Oublin. This haven almost	Dublin. This haven almost
ll over falleth dry with the	all over falleth dry with the
	ebbe, as well below Rings-
	end as above it, so as you
	may go dry foot round
	about the ships which lye at
	anchor there, except in two
-	places, one at the north side,
	halfway betwixt Dublin and
	the bar and the other at the
	south side not far from it. In
	these two little creeks
CONTEMPORARY	



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(whereof the one is called
the pool of Clontarf and the
other Poolbeg) it never
falleth dry, but the ships
which ride at an anchor
remain ever afloat; because
at low water you have nine
or ten feet of water there.
This haven, besides its
shallowness, hath yet
another great incommodity,
that the ships have hardly
any shelter there for any
winds, not only such as
come the sea, but also those
which come off from the
land, so with a great south-
west storm the ships run
great hazards to be carried
away from their anchor and
driven into sea; in the
beginning of November,
1637, in one night ten or
1007, In one mgm ten of



București 2014

		twelve barks had that misfortune befaln them, of the most part whereof never no news hath been heard since." The Pool of Clontarf is now called The Pool and the other the Poolbeg, or little pool.		
			[moi scampitle, wick an wipin'fampiny	19
046.20	Boniface	Boniface, who reorganized the German church in the interest of the pope, was persuaded by him to take an oath of special solemnity, in which he pledged himself: 'To maintain to the last, with the help of God, the purity and unity of the holy Catholic faith; to consent to nothing contrary to either;	Fingal Mac Oscar Onesine Bargearse Boniface	20



to consult in all things the		
interests of your church,		
and in all things to concur		
with you, to whom power		
has been given of binding		
and loosening, with your		
above-mentioned vicar, and		
with his successors. If I shall		
hear of any bishops acting		
contrary to the canons, I		
shall not communicate with		
them, nor entertain any		
commerce with them, but I		
will reprove them and		
hinder them if I can; if I can		
not I shall acquaint		
therewith my lord, the		
pope. If I do not faithfully		
what I now promise, may I		
be found guilty at the		
tribunal of the eternal judge,		
and incur the punishment		
inflicted by you on Ananias		
 <u> </u>	CONTEMPORARY	



and Sapphira, who	
presumed to deceive and	
defraud you.'	
The shocking oath has	
two principal objects. The	
first is, the unity of the faith,	
that is, the suppression of	
every form of Christian	
belief at variance with	
Romanism; to accomplish	
this, Boniface must sacrifice	
everything to the	
advancement of his church;	
if any clergyman or bishops,	
like the Hibernians show	
contempt for popish canons,	
he must have no fellowship	
or connection with them; if	
he is able he must hinder	
them; and failing in this,	
like a hired detective of the	
pope, he must report 'to his	
lord' at Rome the spiritual	

rebellion of these protestant	
ecclesiastics. The second	
object of the oath was to	
make him a slave of the	
pope; it requires him 'in all	
things to concur with the	
Pope'. It follows that	
however widely his	
opinions or his proposed	
efforts might differ from the	
pope's, his oath compelled	
him to concur in all things	
with the Bishop of Rome.	
This was the first oath of	
obedience taken to the pope	
by any bishop in	
Christendom, outside of the	
Pope's own province as	
Bishop of Rome.	
This wretched oath of	
Boniface was the beginning	
of the oath which today	
binds in slavery to the pope	



		all the Romish bishops of	
		the world.	
046.20	Fingal	Fine-Gall, or Fingal, in the	
		County of Dublin, the	
		territory which was in the	
		possession of the Danes of	
		Dublin in the Age of Christ	
		1052 and is now a name	
		applied to a district of the	
		County of Dublin extending	
		about fifteen miles to the	
		north of the city. in the year	
		1052 a predatory excursion	
		was made into Fine-Gall by	
		the son of Mael-na-mbo and	
		he burned the country—	
		skirmishes took place	
		around the fortress, where	
		many fell on both sides, so	
		that the lord of the	
		foreigners, Eachmarcach,	
		son of Raghnall, went over	



seas and the son of Mael-na-	
mbo, the ancestor of Dermot	
Mac Murrough, who was	
king of Leinster at the	
period of the Anglo-	
Norman invasion of Ireland,	
whose real name was	
Diarmaid, assumed the	
kingship.	
The following	
genealogical table will show	
how the Mac Murroughs,	
Kavanaughs and other septs	
are descended from him:	
1. Domhnall, the 14th	
generation from Enna	
Ceinnscalach	
2. Diarmid	
3. Donnchadh, surnamed	
Mael-na-mbo	
4. Diarmaid Mac Mael-na-	
mbo, King of the Danes of	
Dublin	

		5. Murchadh, a quo Mac	
		Murrough	
		6. Dunnchadh Mac	
		Murrough	
		7. Marchadh of the irish,	
		ancestor of Mac Davy More	
		8. Domhnall Caemhanach,	
		ancestor of Kavanagh	
		familiy	
		and	
		Enna, ancestor of family of	
		Kinsellagh	
046.20	Mac Oscar	→Oscar fils d'Ossian	
046.20	Mac Oscar	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.	



			Thok's min gammelhole Norveegickers moniker	21
046.22	Og	Irish for youth or the younger.	Og as ay are at gammelhore Norveegickers cod.	22
046.22	Og	→ Tir-nan-Og, the Land of		
		Youth		
			(Chorus) A Norwegian camel old cod.	23
			He is, begod.	24
			Lift it, Hosty, lift it, ye devil ye! up with the rann, the rhyming	25
_			[rann!	26
			It was during some fresh water garden pumping	27
			Or, according to the Nursing Mirror, while admiring the mon-	28
			[keys	29
			That our heavyweight heathen Humpharey	30
			Made bold a maid to woo	31
			(Chorus) Woohoo, what'll she doo!	32
			The general lost her maidenloo!	33
			FW047	
			He ought to blush for himself, the old hayheaded philosopher,	1
			For to go and shove himself that way on top of her.	2
			Begob, he's the crux of the catalogue	3
			Of our antediluvial zoo,	4



			(Chorus) Messrs. Billing and Coo.	5
			Noah's larks, good as noo.	6
047.07	Wellinton's	Duke Wellington, originally		7
	monument	Lieutenant Colonel Arthur		
		Wesley, an Anglo-Irishman,		
		who in the House of Lords		
		explained his effort to get		
		the Emancipation Bill		
		passed as due to the fact		
		that he considered it a	He was joulting by Wellinton's monument	
		substitute for rebellion. The		
		man who fired on and		
		burned down Copenhagen		
		after having stolen the		
		Danish navy, lying in its		
		own waters, a neutral		
		country.		
			Our rotorious hippopopotamuns	8
			When some bugger let down the backtrap of the omnibus	9
			And he caught his death of fusiliers,	10
			(Chorus) With his rent in his rears.	11
			Give him six years.	12



			'Tis sore pity for his innocent poor children	13
			But look out for his missus legitimate!	14
			When that frew gets a grip of old Earwicker	15
			Won't there be earwigs on the green?	16
			(Chorus) Big earwigs on the green,	17
			The largest ever you seen.	18
			Suffoclose! Shikespower! Seudodanto! Anonymoses!	19
			Then we'll have a free trade Gaels' band and mass meeting	20
			For to sod the brave son of Scandiknavery.	21
047.22	Oxmanstown	This is a section to the north in Dublin, which quarter was originally known as "Ostmen's Town", or the town of the Danes.	And we'll bury him down in Oxmanstown	22
047.23	Danes	Ireland was first ravaged by the Danes towards the close of the eighth century. In 793 they plundered Lindisfarne and Northumbria, Lambay Island near Dublin in 795 and Innispatrick in 798. In	Along with the devil and Danes ,	23



806 they attacked Iona,	
burned the monastic	
buildings, carried away the	
gold and silver vessels of	
the church and left the	
corpses of 68 monks strewn	
about behind them.	
Soon they returned and	
the whole coastline from	
Wexford to Kerry was	
desolated. Bangor was	
sacked in 824 and 900	
monks were murdered. In	
830 Armagh, Louth and	
Ulster were plundered and	
finally they set up a	
permanent colony at	
Limerick.	
The natives saw them	
with dismay, lay their lands	
desolate, steal their cattle,	
burn their churches, steal	
their sacred vessels,	

		massacre their people and take some into slavery. They remained a scourge until 1014 when Brian Boru finally defeated them on Good Friday, at the Battle of Contarf, representing a true		
		liberation for the Irish.		24
			(Chorus) With the deaf and dumb Danes,	24
			And all their remains.	25
			And not all the king's men nor his horses	26
			Will resurrect his corpus	27
047.28	Connacht	One of the four provinces of Ireland, and the most Irish part. Difficult to land on by sea because of its wild coast, due to its exposure to the Atlantic, it has not been the scene of invasion, and the barrenness of its soil prevented extensive	For there's no true spell in Connacht or hell	28



atte	empts to either conquer		
or 1	hold it.		
l I	n the time of Cromwell,		
hor	mesteaders were driven		
froi	m their land and homes		
in s	southern and central		
Irel	land across the Shannon		
Riv	er into Connacht, in		
ord	ler to give their property		
to A	Anglo-Protestants as a		
rew	vard for their aid in		
Cro	omwell's fight to subdue		
the	Irish people.		
		(bis) That's able to raise a Cain.	29

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Vol. 5.	A Lexicon of "Small" Languages in Finnegans Wake. Contemporary Literature Press	237pp	7 March 2012

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

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