



## EPISODE 10

### *The Wandering Rocks*

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(10.1–1282, PP. 219–55)

**Episode 10: *The Wandering Rocks*, 10.1-1282 (219-255).** In Book 12 of *The Odyssey*, Odysseus chooses to run the passage between Scylla and Charybdis rather than attempt the Wandering Rocks, which Circe describes as “drifters” with “boiling surf, under high fiery winds,” remarking that only the *Argo* had ever made the passage, thanks to Hera’s “love of Jason, her captain” (12:65-72; Fitzgerald, p. 223). Thus the episode does not occur in *The Odyssey*. The Wandering Rocks are sometimes identified with the Symplegades, two rocks at the entrance to the Black Sea that dashed together at intervals but were fixed when the *Argo* passed between them on its voyage to Colchis.

Time: 3:00 P.M. Scene: the streets of Dublin. Organ: blood; Art: mechanics; Symbol: citizens; Technique: labyrinth. Correspondences: *Bosphorus*—Liffey; *European Bank*—Viceroy; *Asiatic Bank*—Conmee; *Symplegades*—Groups of Citizens.

In the Linati schema Joyce lists the Persons as “Objects, Places, Forces, Ulysses” and remarks that the Sense (Meaning) of the episode is “The Hostile Environment.”

The episode is composed of nineteen sections, which are interrupted by interpolated actions that are temporally simultaneous but spatially remote from the central action in which the interpolation occurs.

**Section 1: 10.1-205 (pp. 219-24).**

**Intrusion: 10.56-60 (220:24-29). Mr Dennis J. Maginni . . . corner of Dignam’s court** – See Section 10, Intrusion.

**10.1 (219:1). The superior, the very reverend John Conmee S.J.** – See 5.322-23n.

**10.2 (219:2-3). the presbytery steps** – The presbytery is adjacent to the Jesuit Church of St. Francis Xavier in Gardiner Street Upper, north-central Dublin.

**10.3 (219:3-4). Artane** – On the northeastern outskirts of Dublin, approximately two and a half miles northeast of Father Conmee’s church.

**10.4 (219:4-5). \*Vere dignum et iustum est** – Latin: “It is indeed fitting and right”; the opening phrase of the preface, which begins the Eucharist (the canon or central section of the Mass). The Common Preface continues: “our duty and our salvation, always and everywhere to give thanks to you, Lord, Holy Father, Almighty and Eternal God.”

**10.4 (219:5). Brother Swan** – Reverend Brother William A. Swan, director of the O’Brien Institute for Destitute Children (one hundred boys) in Fairview, in northeastern Dublin. The institute was maintained by the Christian Brothers, a teaching brotherhood of Catholic laymen; see 8.2n.

**10.5-6 (219:6-7). Good practical Catholic: useful at mission time** – For Martin Cunningham’s practical Catholicism, see “Grace,” *Dubliners*. “Mission time” refers to those annual periods when the Catholics of a parish rededicate themselves to their church and campaign to raise money for its support.

**10.8-9 (219:10). the convent of the sisters of charity** – In Gardiner Street Upper; the Jesuit fathers of Father Conmee’s church were its chaplains.

**10.11 (219:13). one silver crown** – A former coin worth five shillings; a quarter of a pound sterling.

**10.12 (219:14). Mountjoy square** – A relatively fashionable area in the northeast quadrant of Dublin, now sliding into dereliction.

**10.14-16 (219:17-19). cardinal Wolsey’s words . . . in my old days** – Thomas, Cardinal Wolsey (c. 1475-1530), an English churchman and statesman, was lord chancellor of England and one of Henry VIII’s most powerful and guileful advisers. His resistance to Henry’s first divorce eventually led to his downfall, and he died while being conveyed to London to stand trial for high treason. His “last words” to the captain of the guard, Sir William Kingston: “Had I served God as diligently as I have the king, he would not have given me over in my gray hairs” (Shakespeare, *Henry VIII* III.ii.455-57).

**10.17 (219:20-21). the wife of Mr David Sheehy M. P.** – Bessie Sheehy, whose husband, David (1844-1932), was member of Parliament (Nationalist) for South Galway (1885-90) and for South Meath (1903-18). The Sheehys lived at 2 Belvedere Place, a street that extends Mountjoy Square East toward the northwest.

**10.19 (219:24). Buxton** – A town in Derbyshire, England; its waters were famous as a curative aid for “indigestion, gout, rheumatism, and nervous and cutaneous diseases.”

**10.20–21 (219:24–25). And her boys, were they getting on well at Belvedere?** – Richard and Eugene Sheehy were Joyce's friends and contemporaries at Belvedere. Richard graduated with Joyce in 1898, Eugene in 1899. Belvedere College is a Jesuit day school for boys, on Great Denmark Street in north-central Dublin. Belvedere House was itself a handsome eighteenth-century town-country house. The Jesuits acquired it in 1841 and expanded its facilities through the nineteenth century, until by 1890 it was a somewhat cramped quadrangle. Though the education was thorough and strictly Jesuit in character, the school was not so fashionable as Clongowes Wood College.

**10.22 (219:27). The house was still sitting** – Yes; see 7.75n.

**10.24 (219:29). Father Bernard Vaughan** – (1847–1922), an English Jesuit famous for his sermons. In a letter, 10 October 1906, Joyce remarked, “Fr. B. V. is the most diverting public figure in England at present. I never see his name but I expect some enormity” (*Letters* 2:182). Joyce said that Vaughan was the model for Father Purdon in “Grace,” *Dubliners*.

**10.32 (219:38). arecanut paste** – *Areca* is a genus of palm tree; the *Areca catechu* yields a nut that Eastern peoples rolled in betel leaves to chew. The nut was advertised (and popularly believed) to aid in maintaining strong, bright teeth.

**10.35 (219:41). Pilate! . . . that owlin mob?** – Conmee recalls Father Vaughan's cockney accent. Pilate was the Roman military governor of Judea when Jesus was crucified; Mark 15, Luke 23, and John 18–19 all include versions of the story in which Pilate orders the crucifixion in response to a frenzy of public demand.

**10.38 (220:2–3). Of good family . . . Welsh, were they not?** – The Vaughans were a famous “good family” in Wales, but London-born Father Vaughan's connection seems to have been in name rather than heritage.

**10.39 (220:4). father provincial** – The Rome provincial of the Jesuit order in Ireland, the official to whom Father Conmee would report. The administrative and executive government of the society is entrusted under the general of the order to provincials, who in turn receive reports from superiors, and so forth.

**10.41 (220:6–7). The little house** – That is, the

lower grades at Belvedere, for boys seven to ten years of age.

**10.43 (220:8). Jack Sohan** – John Sohan, pawnbroker, 38 Townsend Street, Dublin.

**10.43 (220:9). Ger. Gallaher** – Gerald Gallaher, a brother of Ignatius Gallaher (and apparently similar in temperament); see 6.58n.

**10.44 (220:10). Brunny Lynam** – The name is associated with the bookmaker Lenehan visits (10.506 [233:12]).

**10.47 (220:13). Fitzgibbon Street** – Runs northeast from the northeast corner of Mountjoy Square.

**10.56 (220:24). Mr Dennis J. Maginni** – *Thom's* 1904 lists a Dennis J. Maginni as “professor of dancing &c.,” 32 Great George's Street North. His flamboyant costume and manner rendered him a mobile Dublin landmark; see 8.98n.

**10.58 (220:27). with grave deportment** – Recalls Mr. Turveydrop, “a very gentlemanly man, celebrated for deportment” in Dickens's *Bleak House* (1852–53); his son, Prince Turveydrop, is a dancing master.

**10.59 (220:28). lady Maxwell** – *Thom's* 1904 lists a Lady Maxwell as residing at 36 Great George's Street North, which intersects the east end of Great Britain (now Parnell) Street.

**10.60 (220:28–29). Dignam's court** – Off Great Britain (now Parnell) Street, one-half mile southwest of where Father Conmee is.

**10.61 (220:30). Mrs M'Guinness** – Mrs. Ellen M'Guinness, pawnbroker, 38–39 Gardiner Street Upper, Dublin.

**10.65 (220:34). Mary, queen of Scots** – Mary Stuart (1542–87), the daughter of James V of Scotland. As against the dour Protestant Elizabeth, who had her beheaded, the Catholic Mary has been romantically portrayed as a woman of extraordinary grace and charm (as well, apparently, as ambition).

**10.68 (220:37). Great Charles street** – Runs northeast from the southeast corner of Mountjoy Square.

**10.68–70 (220:38–39). the shutup free church . . . will (D.V.) speak** – Free Church, an extra-parochial Church of Ireland chapel in Great Charles Street. The Reverend T. R. Greene, B.A., incumbent (i.e., the minister in charge). The church is “shutup” in that it is not open for prayer, as a Catholic church would be. “D.V.” is an abbreviation for the Latin *Deo volente*, “God willing.”

**10.71 (220:41). Invincible ignorance** – The Roman Catholic evaluation of Protestant faith, since the Protestant’s commitment to his “heretical” faith commits him to “ignorance,” which is “said to be invincible when the person is unable to rid himself of it notwithstanding the employment of moral diligence” (*Catholic Encyclopedia* [New York, 1910], vol. 7, p. 648).

**10.73–74 (221:2). North Circular road** – Described the half-circle of the northern boundary of 1904 metropolitan Dublin.

**10.76 (221:5–6). Richmond street** – A dead-end street off Richmond Place, a continuation of North Circular Road; see “Araby,” *Dubliners*.

**10.78 (221:7). Christian brother boys** – There was a Christian Brothers School in Richmond Street; see 8.2n.

**10.79–80 (221:9–10). Saint Joseph’s church . . . virtuous females** – As he walks east and slightly south along Portland Row, Father Conmee passes St. Joseph’s Roman Catholic Church and then St. Joseph’s Asylum for Aged and Virtuous Females.

**10.83–84 (221:13–14). Aldborough house . . . that spendthrift nobleman** – Lord Aldborough (d. 1801), who already had town houses in Dublin and London and country houses in England and Ireland, built the house in question—in what was then “the country”—for his wife, at a cost of forty thousand pounds (1792–98). This monumental extravagance was compounded by his wife’s refusal to live in the house because she did not like its location.

**10.84 (221:14). And now it was an office or something** – In 1904 Aldborough House was surrounded by small cottages and occupied by the Stores Branch and Surveyor’s Department of the General Post Office.

**10.85 (221:15). North Strand road** – Father

Conmee has turned northeast out of Portland Row.

**10.86 (221:16). Mr William Gallagher** – Purveyor, grocer, and coal and corn merchant, 4 North Strand Road.

**10.88 (221:19). cools** – “Cool” is a dialect English variant of *cowl*, or tub.

**10.89 (221:19). \*Grogan’s the Tobacconist** – R. Grogan, tobacconist, 16 North Strand Road.

**10.89–90 (221:20–21). a dreadful catastrophe in New York** – See 8.1146–47n.

**10.91–92 (221:22–23). Unfortunate people to die . . . perfect contrition** – “Unprepared,” that is, without benefit of extreme unction, but in exceptional cases an “act of perfect contrition” on the part of the individual (without the prayers of the Church) can “take away the effects of sin” and prepare the individual for his death. Father Conmee’s *liberal* view is somewhat undercut by the fact that the “unfortunate people” were all “invincibly ignorant” Lutherans.

**10.93 (221:24). Daniel Bergin’s publichouse** – Daniel L. Bergin, grocer, tea, wine, and spirit merchant, 17 North Strand Road.

**10.96 (221:27). H. J. O’Neill’s funeral establishment** – Across the street from Bergin’s, Harry J. O’Neill, undertaker and job carriage proprietor, 164 North Strand Road; Simon Kerrigan, manager. O’Neill’s had the burying of Paddy Dignam.

**10.99 (221:30–31). Youkstetter’s** – William Youkstetter, pork butcher, 21 North Strand Road.

**10.101 (221:34). Charleville mall** – On the south bank of the Royal Canal (which Father Conmee is approaching). The canal circles the northern outskirts of metropolitan Dublin and terminates near the mouth of the Liffey.

**10.107 (221:42). Newcomen bridge** – Continues North Strand Road over the Royal Canal.

**10.110–11 (222:3–4). the reverend Nicholas Dudley . . . north William street** – *Thom*’s 1904 lists the Reverend P. A. Butterly and the Reverend J. D. Dudley as curates of St. Agatha’s Roman Catholic Church in William Street,

north of North Strand Road. “C.C.” is an abbreviation for curate-in-charge.

**10.114 (222:8). Mud Island** – Mud flats on the northeastern outskirts of Dublin (on the bay), now reclaimed as Fairview Park.

**10.118 (222:12). the ivy church** – North Strand Episcopal Church on North Strand Road (the tram carries Father Conmee north-east toward his destination).

**10.133 (222:31). Annesley bridge** – Continues North Strand Road over the River Tolka.

**10.139–40 (222:38–39). bless you, my child . . . pray for me** – Phrases the priest uses to reassure the penitent and to terminate the confession.

**10.141 (222:41). Mr Eugene Stratton** – See 6.184n.

**10.144 (223:2). saint Peter Claver, S.J.** – See 5.323n.

**10.147–48 (223:6–7). that book by the Belgian jesuit *Le Nombre des Élus*** – Father A. Castelein, S.J., *Le rigorisme, le nombre des élus et la doctrine du salut* (Rigorism, the Number of the Chosen and the Doctrine of Salvation) (Brussels, 1899). The book argued that the great majority of souls would be saved; it was immediately attacked as too “liberal” by the dogmatists, or “rigorists,” who claimed that all who were not baptized as Catholics were subject to eternal damnation. The controversy was not confined to the Catholic church, since liberal Protestants in the late nineteenth century were also reacting against an inflexible doctrine of eternal damnation.

**10.150 (223:9). (D.V.)** – See 10.68–70n.

**10.153 (223:13). Howth road** – Runs northeast from the northern side of Mud Island to Howth. Father Conmee turns north at this point.

**10.155 (223:15). Malahide road** – Runs north-northeast toward the O’Brien Institute and Artane beyond.

**10.156 (223:16). The joybells were ringing in gay Malahide** – The opening line of the poem “The Bridal of Malahide,” by the Irish poet Gerald Griffin (1803–40). The poem recounts the tangled story of Maud Plunkett’s marriage

(see following note) as the “joybells” turn to “dead-bells . . . In sad Malahide.” Final stanza: “The stranger who wanders / Along the lone vale / Still sighs while he ponders / On that heavy tale: / ‘Thus passes each pleasure / That earth can supply— / Thus joy has its measure— / We live but to die!’”

**10.156–58 (223:17–19). Lord Talbot de Malahide . . . widow one day** – Henry II (1133–89), king of England (1154–89), granted Malahide (on the coast nine miles north of Dublin) to Richard Talbot, the first Lord Talbot of Malahide. The Talbots were later created hereditary lord admirals of Malahide and the seas adjoining by decree of Edward IV in 1476. A Talbot was not, however, the principal of the story Father Conmee recalls. The story is about Mr. Hussey, the son of Lord Galtrim, and his betrothed, Maud, the daughter of Lord Plunkett. The bridegroom was called from the altar to lead his troops against a marauding party and was killed; thus his bride was “maid, wife and widow in one day.” She afterwards married twice; her third husband was Sir Richard Talbot of Malahide (d. 1329).

**10.159 (223:20). townlands** – See 7.91–92n.

**10.161–62 (223:22–23). *Old Times in the Barony*** – A book by Father Conmee (Dublin, n.d.), “a nostalgic but unsentimental recall of an older way of life, rural and uncomplicated, around the neighborhood of Luainford” (Kevin Sullivan, *Joyce Among the Jesuits* [New York, 1958], p. 17).

**10.163 (223:24). Mary Rochfort** – (1720–c. 1790) was married in 1736 to Col. Robert Rochfort (1708–74), who was created first earl of Belvedere in 1753. In 1743 she was accused of adultery with her brother-in-law, Arthur Rochfort; though apparently innocent, her unscrupulous husband blackmailed her into admitting guilt by promising a divorce. However, with the verdict in his favor and his brother in exile, Robert did not divorce his wife but rather imprisoned her on the Rochfort estate near Lough Ennel in County Westmeath. Mary Rochfort was released from her house arrest when her husband died in 1774, but she continued to live as a recluse. Although there is no evidence that she ever saw or entered Belvedere House, which was built by the second earl in 1786, Father Conmee thinks of her because she is commonly associated with that “Jesuit house.”

**10.167 (223:30).** *not her confessor* – Something of an irony, since the Rochforts were Protestant.

**10.168 (223:31).** *ejaculatio seminis inter vas naturale mulieris* – Latin: “ejaculation of semen within the natural female organ”; a technical definition of complete sexual intercourse. The implication is that Lady Rochfort would have regarded her sin as less “serious” than adultery if intercourse was not complete, but had she been a Catholic, her catechism and her confessor would have made it quite clear that even the thought (or “almost-adultery”) was every bit as serious as adultery itself.

**10.171–73 (223:35–37).** *that tyrannous incontinence . . . the ways of God which were not our ways* – With a shrug of near-fatalism (see 4.419n), Father Conmee sidesteps a much-questioned crux: If sexual satisfaction was sinful not only outside of wedlock but even in wedlock when the intent was not expressly that of procreation, why were human beings given such powerful sexual impulses and desires?

**10.174 (223:38).** *Don John* – That is, Don Juan.

**10.176–77 (223:40–41).** *a beeswaxed drawing-room, ceiled with full fruit clusters* – Before the development of petroleum-based waxes, beeswax was used on floors, wall paneling, and furniture. The ceiling of the drawing room Father Conmee imagines is decorated with stucco-work (as the ceilings of eighteenth-century Irish great houses usually were).

**10.180 (224:4).** *lychgate* – Or lich gate, a roofed gateway to a churchyard, originally a place where the bier could pause on its way to the grave (*lich*, Middle English: “body, corpse”).

**10.180–81 (224:5)** *cabbages, curtseying to him with ample underleaves* – The question of the role of sex in childbirth can be avoided (primly) by meeting the child’s question “Where did I come from?” with “We found you under a cabbage leaf.”

**10.182 (224:7).** *Moutonner* – French: literally, “to render fleecy.”

**10.184 (224:9).** *reading his office* – That is, the Divine Office, prayers for the different hours of the day, which monks and nuns celebrate in choir each day and priests recite daily from their

breviary, “praying in the name of the Church and for the whole Church.” There are eight canonical hours: four great (matins, about midnight; lauds, at dawn; vespers, at sunset; and compline, at bedtime) and four little (prime, the first hour in the early morning, 6:00 A.M.; terce, the third hour, in midmorning; sext, the sixth hour, at midday; and nones, the ninth hour, in the early afternoon, 3:00 P.M.).

**10.186 (224:11).** *Clongowes field* – Father Conmee recalls his “reign” as rector of Clongowes Wood College. See *A Portrait*, chapter 1.

**10.187 (224:12).** *the boys’ lines* – The students at Clongowes were divided into three groups by age: those under thirteen were in the third line; from thirteen to fifteen, lower line; and fifteen to eighteen, higher line.

**10.189 (224:16).** *breviary* – Book containing the daily public or canonical prayers for the canonical hours. The daily recital of the breviary is obligatory for all those in major orders and for all choir members.

**10.190 (224:16).** *An ivory bookmark* – Inscribed with the beginnings and conclusions of the canonical hours.

**10.191 (224:17).** *Nones* – See 10.184n.

**10.191 (224:17–18).** *lady Maxwell* – See 10.59n.

**10.193 (224:19).** *Pater and Ave* – Father Conmee reads the Pater, the Lord’s Prayer, and the Ave, “Hail, Mary, full of grace . . . ;” as precludes to his reading of nones.

**10.194 (224:20).** *Deus in adiutorium* – Latin: “Oh God, to our aid [come]”; the opening phrase of Psalm 70 (Vulgate 69) and the direct beginning of nones.

**10.196–98 (224:22–24).** *Res in Beati . . . iustitiae tuae* – Latin: “Res in Blessed are the undefiled” (*Res* is the Hebrew letter that heads the twentieth section of Psalm 119 [Vulgate 118], which is called “Blessed are the undefiled”): “Thy word is true from the beginning; and every one of thy righteous judgments endureth forever” (119:160). Father Conmee has already read three sections (lines 129–52) of the Psalm.

**10.199 (224:25).** *A flushed young man* – Stephen’s friend Lynch; see 14.1154–55 (416:11–12).

10.204 (224:31–32). *Sin: Principes persecuti . . . cor meum* – *Sin* is the Hebrew letter that heads the twenty-first section of Psalm 119 (Vulgate 118). Latin: “Princes have persecuted me without a cause: but my heart standeth in awe of thy word” (119:161).

Section 2: 10.207–26 (pp. 224–25).

**Intrusions:** (a) 10.213–14 (225:1–2). **Father John Conmee . . . on Newcomen Bridge** – See Section 1. (b) 10.222–23 (225:10–11). **While a generous white . . . flung forth a coin** – (Molly Bloom), see Section 3.

10.213–14 (225:1–2). **the Dollymount tram on Newcomen bridge** – For Newcomen Bridge, see 10.107n. Dollymount was a suburban village three and a half miles northeast of the center of Dublin and just under three miles from Newcomen Bridge. Trams for Dollymount left Nelson’s Pillar every five minutes during the day.

10.217 (225:5). **Constable 57C** – From C Division of the Dublin Metropolitan Police, headquarters in Store Street, north of the Liffey and 850 yards south-southeast of O’Neill’s funeral establishment.

10.224 (225:12). **What’s the best news?** – A stock phrase of greeting used by Bantam Lyons (5.520 [85:25]) and Simon Dedalus (10.886 [243:38]).

Section 3: 10.228–56 (pp. 225–26).

**Intrusion:** 10.236–37 (225:23–24). **J. J. O’Molloy’s white . . . warehouse with a visitor** – See Section 8.

10.228 (225:15–16). **MacConnell’s corner** – Andrew MacConnell, pharmaceutical chemist, 112 Dorset Street Lower, near the intersection with Eccles Street.

10.229 (225:16). **Rabaiotti’s icecream car** – Antoni Rabaiotti, Madras Place (off North Circular Road), had a fleet of pushcarts that sold ices and ice cream in the Dublin streets.

10.230 (225:17). **Larry O’Rourke** – See 4.105n.

10.232, 235 (225:19, 22). **For England . . . home and beauty** – From a song, “The Death of Nelson,” words by S. J. Arnold, music by John Braham. Refrain: “‘England expects that

ev’ry man / This day will do his duty . . .’ / At last the fatal wound, / Which spread dismay around, / The hero’s breast . . . receiv’d; / ‘Heav’n fights upon our side! / The day’s our own,’ he cried! / ‘Now long enough I’ve lived! / In honor’s cause my life was pass’d, / In honor’s cause I fall at last, / For England, home and beauty, / For England, home and beauty.’ / Thus ending life as he began, / England confess’d that ev’ry man / That day had done his duty.”

Section 4: 10.258–97 (pp. 226–27).

**Intrusions:** (a) 10.264–65 (226:13–14). **Father Conmee walked . . . tickled by stubble** – See Section 1. (b) 10.281–82 (226:31–32). **The lacquey rang his bell—Barang!** – See Section 11. (c) 10.294–97 (227:6–10). **A skiff, a crumpled . . . and George’s quay.**

10.260 (226:9). **put in** – Slang for to pawn.

10.267 (226:16). **M’Guinness’s** – See 10.61n.

10.269 (226:18). **Bad cess to** – Slang: “bad luck to” (a “cess” is an imposed tax).

10.274 (226:23). **Crickey** – Dodging the curse *Christ* or in *Christ’s name*.

10.280 (226:30). **Sister Mary Patrick** – In the convent of the Roman Catholic Sisters of Charity in Upper Gardiner Street.

10.291 (227:3). **Our father who art not in heaven** – After the opening of the Lord’s Prayer: “Our Father, who art in Heaven, hallowed be thy name” (Matthew 6:9).

10.294 (227:6). **throwaway, Elijah is coming** – See 8.5–16 (151:6–19).

10.295 (227:7). **Loopline bridge** – See 5.138n.

10.295 (227:7). **shooting the rapids** – High tide was at 12:42 P.M.; since it is now after 3:00, the tide has turned and the current in the estuary of the Liffey is east-running.

10.297 (227:9–10). **the Customhouse old dock and George’s quay** – The dock is on the north bank of the Liffey, the quay on the south bank, approximately one mile west of what was then the mouth of the Liffey and three-quarters of a mile east of the center of Dublin.

**Section 5: 10.299–336 (pp. 227–28).**

**Intrusion: 10.315–16 (227:27–28).** \*A dark-backed figure . . . the hawk's car – (Bloom); see Section 10.

**10.299 (227:11).** Thornton's – James Thornton, fruiterer and florist to His Majesty the King and to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, etc., 63 Grafton Street; in other words, a very fashionable shop.

**10.304 (227:16).** game ball – The score when one side will win by making the next point.

**10.310 (227:22).** H.E.L.Y.'S – Five sandwich-board men who are advertising the stationery store where Bloom used to work; see 6.703n.

**10.310 (227:22–23).** past Tangier lane – The lane intersects Grafton street at 61; the men are moving south toward St. Stephen's Green, where (10.377–79 [229:19–22]) they turn to retrace their steps.

**10.315 (227:27).** Merchant's arch – A covered passageway from Temple Bar to Wellington Quay on the south bank of the Liffey. See J. F. Byrne, *The Silent Years* (New York, 1953), p. 19, for a description of the bookseller and his wares.

**Section 6: 10.338–66 (pp. 228–29).**

**10.338 (228:13).** *Ma!* – Italian: “But!”

**10.338 (228:13).** Almidano Artifoni – Takes his name from the owner of the Berlitz school of languages in Trieste and Pola, where Joyce taught. See *Letters* and Ellmann.

**10.339 (228:14–15).** Goldsmith's knobby poll – A statue of Oliver Goldsmith (1728–74), Irish man of letters, by the Irish sculptor John Henry Foley (1818–74), stands within the railings of Trinity College. The *Official Guide to Dublin* (1958) describes the statue as “an excellent study in tender and humorous meditation.” Cf. David Garrick's (1717–79) “Impromptu Epitaph on Oliver Goldsmith”: “Here lies Nolly Goldsmith, for shortness called Noll, / Who wrote like an angel, and talked like poor Poll.”

**10.341 (228:17).** Palefaces – English tourists; see 1.166n.

**10.342–43 (228:18–19).** Trinity . . . bank of Ireland – The two institutions face each other across College Green; see 4.101–3n.

**10.344–47 (228:21–24).** *Anch'io ho avuto . . . Lei si sacrifica* – Italian: “I too had the same idea when I was young as you are. At that time I was convinced that the world is a beast [i.e., a pigsty]. It's too bad. Because your voice . . . would be a source of income, come now. But instead, you are sacrificing yourself.”

**10.348 (228:25).** *Sacrifizio incruento* – Italian: “bloodless sacrifice.”

**10.350–51 (228:27–28).** *Speriamo . . . Ma, dia: retta a me. Ci refletta* – Italian: “Let us hope . . . But, listen to me. Think about it.”

**10.352 (228:29).** By the stern stone hand of Grattan – A bronze (not stone) statue of Henry Grattan (see 7.731n), also by Foley, stands in front of the Bank of Ireland, which was originally the Irish House of Parliament, where Grattan distinguished himself as orator and politician. Grattan is depicted with his right hand raised in a forensic gesture.

**10.352 (228:29–30).** Inchicore tram – That is, the soldiers have come from Richmond (now Clancy) Barracks in Inchicore, which is just south of Phoenix Park and the Liffey on the western outskirts of Dublin.

**10.354 (228:31).** *Ci rifletterò!* – Italian: “I'll think about it.”

**10.355 (228:33).** *Ma, sul serio, eh?* – Italian: “Are you serious, eh?”

**10.357 (228:35–36).** Dalkey – A small town on the southeast headland of Dublin Bay; Mr. Deasy's school was in Dalkey.

**10.358–59 (228:37–38).** *Eccolo . . . pensi. Addio, caro* – Italian: “Here it is [the tram he is to take]. Come see me and think about it. Goodbye, dear fellow.”

**10.360–61 (229:1–2).** *Arrivederla, maestro . . . E grazie* – Italian: “Goodbye, master . . . and thank you.”

**10.362 (229:3–4).** *Di che? Scusi, eh? Tante belle cose!* – Italian: “For what? . . . Excuse me, eh? All the best!”

**10.365 (229:8).** gillies – Scots, originally the



Lowlanders' name for the followers of the Highland chiefs. The gillies in this case are members of the regimental band of the 2d Battalion of the Seaforth Highlanders (stationed in Dublin in 1904) on their way to Trinity College Park to play during the bicycle races; see 10.651–53n.

**Section 7: 10.368–96 (pp. 229–30).**

**Intrusions:** (a) 10.373–74 (229:15–16). **The disk shot down . . . ogled them: six** – See Section 9. (b) 10.377–79 (229:19–22). **Five tall-whitehatted . . . as they had come** – See Section 5.

**10.368 (229:10). Miss Dunne** – Boylan's secretary appears only in this section. She is mentioned by Corley (16.199–201 [618:19–22]).

**10.368 (229:10). Capel street library** – See 4.360n.

**10.368 (229:10–11). The Woman in White** – A novel (1860) of sensational intrigue by Dickens's associate Wilkie Collins (1824–89). The intricate plot involves madness, murder, confused identities, and delayed revelations.

**10.371 (229:13–14). Is he in love with that one, Marion?** – After Marian (not Marion) Halcombe, not the novel's heroine but easily its strongest and most striking woman character. The "he" is the Falstaffian villain, the Italian Count Fosco, of whom Marian Halcombe writes: "The one weak point in that man's iron character is the horrible admiration he feels for me." Count Fosco, though his projected villainies are being partially frustrated by Marian, says of her: "With that woman for my friend I would snap these fingers of mine at the world. . . . This grand creature . . . this magnificent woman, whom I admire with all my soul."

**10.372 (229:14). Mary Cecil Haye** – Mary Cecil Hay(e) (c. 1840–86), one of the more popular sentimental novelists of her time. Miss Dunne's preference for genteel sentimentality as against Collins's tougher fiber is not unlike Gertie McDowell's literary taste; see 13.633–34 (363:40–42).

**10.377 (229:19–20). Monypeny's corner** – R. W. Monypeny, designer and embroiderer of art needlework and white wool depot, 52–53 Grafton Street, at one of the corners across from St. Stephen's Green.

**10.378 (229:20). the slab where Wolfe Tone's statue was not** – In 1898 a foundation stone for the statue was laid at the northwest corner of St. Stephen's Green facing Grafton Street; the statue was never completed. Theobald Wolfe Tone (1763–98) was one of the great eighteenth-century Irish patriots and one of the principal founders of the Society of United Irishmen in 1791. The society at first envisioned the union of Protestant and Catholic Ireland to work toward constitutional independence as a republic on the model of the United States and revolutionary France. In 1795, however, the society shifted from a constitutional to a revolutionary approach and through Tone's leadership and diplomacy sought French aid for Irish rebellion. The French made several abortive attempts to send aid, particularly in support of the Rebellion of 1798. Wolfe Tone was captured at sea during one of these attempts and sentenced to death for high treason. He committed suicide in prison in Dublin. Tone is outside the mainstream of the Irish revolutionary tradition, since his republicanism would have appeared to Catholics (and in part to Protestants) as atheism. When the slab was swallowed up by street widening around the green early in the 1920s, little protest was raised, but when the present monument to Wolfe Tone was erected in the northeastern corner of the green a rather sharp protest ensued.

**10.380 (229:23). Marie Kendall** – (1874–1964), an English singer and comedienne, famous for her performances in pantomimes.

**10.383–84 (229:27). at the band tonight** – On the East Pier at Kingstown (now Dun Laoghaire)? See 2.33n.

**10.385 (229:29). Susy Nagle's** – For a possible identity, see 12.198n.

**10.385 (229:29). Shannon** – Apart from the context, identity and significance unknown.

**10.385 (229:29–30). the boatclub swells** – There were at least three fashionable yacht clubs in Kingstown (now Dun Laoghaire) in 1904.

**10.391–92 (229:36). Twentyseven and six . . . one, seven, six** – 27s., 6d., or £1 7s. 6d.

**10.394 (229:38). Sport** – See 7.387n.

**10.395 (230:1–2). the Ormond** – The Ormond Hotel, Mrs. De Massey, proprietor and wine

and spirit merchant, 8 Ormond Quay Upper, on the north bank of the Liffey in the center of Dublin. The Sirens episode is to take place in this hotel.

**Section 8: 10.398–463 (pp. 230–32).**

The scene of this section is the old chapter house of St. Mary's Abbey. The tenth-century abbey, located on the north bank of the Liffey just west of the modern city center, was the oldest religious establishment in Dublin. It became a Cistercian abbey in the twelfth century, but it was dissolved in 1537 and later destroyed by fire; some of its stone was used to build Essex (now Grattan) Bridge over the Liffey. At the end of the nineteenth century what remained of the chapter house was part of the premises of Messrs. Alexander & Co., seed merchants. "The Chapter House, which must have been a lofty and splendid room, has been divided into two stories by the building of a floor half way up its walls. In the upper chamber, a loft used for storing sacks, the beautifully groined stone roof remains intact, looking very incongruous amidst its surroundings. The upper part of an old window is still visible. In the lower story the ancient architecture is concealed by the brickwork of wine vaults" (D. A. Chart, *The Story of Dublin* [London, 1907], pp. 276–77).

**Intrusions:** (a) 10.425 (230:36). **From a long face . . . on a chess board** – (John Howard Parnell); see Section 16. (b) 10.440–41 (231:16–17). **The young woman . . . a clinging twig** – (Lynch's girlfriend); see Section 1.

**10.399 (230:4). Crotty** – "A singer at the Gaiety Theatre" (Shari Benstock and Bernard Benstock, *Who's He When He's at Home: A James Joyce Directory* [Urbana, Ill., 1980], p. 73).

**10.400 (230:5). Ringabella and Crosshaven** – Ringabella is a small bay and Crosshaven a village near the entrance to Cork Harbor, on the south coast of Ireland.

**10.403 (230:10). vesta** – A short wooden match, after Vesta, Roman goddess of the hearth and its fire.

**10.407–9 (230:15–16). the historic council chamber . . . a rebel in 1534** – Silken Thomas (see 3.314n) did renounce his allegiance to Henry VIII in council in the chapter house of St. Mary's Abbey, flinging his sword of office "the English Thaness among."

**10.411 (230:18–19). the old bank of Ireland . . . time of the union** – The Bank of Ireland was originally located in what nineteenth-century guidebooks agree were "miserable premises" in St. Mary's Abbey, a street just north of the Liffey in central Dublin. After the Irish Parliament was dissolved in 1800 by the Act of Union, the House of Parliament was sold to the Bank of Ireland (1802) with the stipulation that the chamber of the House of Commons be altered so that it could not be used as a place for public discussion and debate.

**10.411–13 (230:20–21). the original jews' temple . . . in Adelaide road** – The first synagogue in Dublin was established in about 1650 in Crane Lane, just across the Liffey from the ruins of the abbey. The congregation moved north of the Liffey to Marborough Green in 1745 and in 1835 finally established a synagogue in what had been the chapter house of the abbey. In 1892 the congregation moved to a new synagogue, in Adelaide Road in southeastern Dublin.

**10.415–16 (230:24–26). He rode down through . . . in Thomas court** – Thomas Court was the main street of the walled city of medieval Dublin. It is at present a series of streets including Thomas Street. There is no record of a Kildare "mansion" in Thomas Court, but had there been one and had Silken Thomas been there, he might have approached the abbey by way of Dame Walk (except that the bridge that would have made that approach feasible was not constructed until the late seventeenth century). It is, however, historical fact that Silken Thomas and his retainers approached the abbey from Maynooth Castle, the Fitzgerald stronghold fifteen miles west of Dublin. He came with a considerable following of his retainers, and immediately after he renounced his allegiance to Henry VIII he laid siege to Dublin (unsuccessfully). See 3.314n.

**10.433–34 (231:8). Mary's abbey** – That is, the street; see 10.411n.

**10.434 (231:9). floats** – Large flatbedded wagons.

**10.434–35 (231:9). carob and palm nut meal** – Carob (locust beans or St. John's bread) from the Mediterranean and palm nut meal (a by-product of the process of making coconut oil) were much in demand as cattle feed in the British Isles in the late nineteenth century.

**10.435 (231:9–10). O'Connor, Wexford** – The name of the transport company that owned the floats. Wexford is a county town on the east coast of Ireland seventy-two miles south of Dublin.

**10.437–38 (231:12–13). The reverend Hugh . . . Saint Michael's, Sallins** – Rathcoffey is a hamlet sixteen miles west of Dublin; Sallins is a town eighteen miles west-southwest of Dublin. St. Michael's was the residence of an Anglican archdeacon. The Reverend Love is essentially fictional. See Adams, pp. 29–35.

**10.438–39 (231:14). the Fitzgeralds** – (Or Geraldines), a powerful Anglo-Irish family that traces its heritage from the early twelfth century. By the early sixteenth century the family comprised two houses: the earls of Kildare and the earls of Desmond. By the eighteenth century they had become the dukes of Leinster.

**10.442 (231:18). gunpowder plot** – A conspiracy among English Catholics to destroy the English Parliament and King James I by springing a mine secreted under the House of Lords, 5 November 1605; see 9.754–55n.

**10.444–48 (231:21–26). the earl of Kildare . . . the Fitzgerald Mor** – Gerald Fitzgerald (1456–1513), eighth earl of Kildare (1477–1513), the most powerful Anglo-Irish lord of his time. His career was a stormy series of conflicts with jealous and powerful contemporaries. In the course of a conflict with Archbishop Creagh in 1495 he did set fire to Cashel Cathedral. The earl was charged in council before Henry VII (the archbishop present among his accusers), where he is supposed to have replied: “By Jesus, I would never have doone it, had it not bene told me that the archbishop was within.” The last article of the accusation asserted: “All Ireland cannot rule this Earl”; and Henry VII is supposed to have replied: “Then in good faith shall the Earl rule all Ireland.” The earl returned to Ireland as Henry VII's deputy. “Mor” is Irish for Great.

**Section 9: 10.465–583 (pp. 232–35).**

**Intrusions:** (a) 10.470–75 (232:9–14). **Lawyers of the past . . . skirt of great amplitude** – See Section 10, Intrusion (b). (b) 10.515–16 (233:22–23). **The gates of the drive . . . the viceregal cavalcade.** (c) 10.534–35 (234:1–2). **Master Patrick Aloysius . . . half of pork-steaks** – See Section 18. (d) 10.542–43 (234:

10–11). **A card Unfurnished . . . number 7 Eccles street** – (Molly Bloom), see Section 3.

**10.465 (232:4). Tom Rochford** – See 8.989n.

**10.467 (232:6). Turn Now On** – A “turn” is a short theatrical act (dramatic, comic, musical, trained animal, etc.) in a variety show or vaudeville. Since such shows were often continuous from late afternoon through the evening (and were frequently offered in a café setting), members of the audience drifted in and out and could not always tell from the showbill posted beside the stage or from a program which turn was on. Rochford's invention is designed to solve this “problem.”

**10.470–73 (232:9–13). Lawyers of the past . . . the court of appeal** – The scene is the Four Courts, a large eighteenth-century building on the north bank of the Liffey near the center of Dublin. The building's great hall was dominated by statues of famous Irish lawyers and judges. The building housed, among other courts and offices: the Consolidated Taxing Office for the Supreme Court; King's Bench Division—Admiralty (judge of the High Court having admiralty jurisdiction); His Majesty's Court of Appeal in Ireland (the Supreme Court of Judicature); the late Consolidated Nisi Prius Court, now (1904) office for trials by jury in Dublin, in King's Bench Division. The Four Courts was gutted in the civil war (1922) and has been restored as the Irish Courts of Justice.

**10.472 (232:11). costbag** – Apparently Joyce's coinage from *costdrawer*; see 3.66n.

**10.472 (232:11). Goulding, Collis and Ward** – The fictional Goulding has been added to the real partnership of Collis and Ward, solicitors, 31 Dame Street.

**10.490 (232:31). Tooraloo** – See 5.13–16n.

**10.491 (232:32–33). Crampton court** – In central Dublin, just south of Grattan Bridge.

**10.495 (232:37). Dan Lowry's musichall . . . Marie Kendall** – The Empire Theatre of Varieties (late Star Music Hall), Dame Street and Crampton Court; for Marie Kendall, see 10.380n.

**10.497 (233:1). Sycamore street** – Runs parallel to Crampton Court from Dame Street to Essex Street East. Lenehan and M'Coy walk

from Crampton Court east along Dame Street, then north through Sycamore Street.

**10.500 (233:5). booky's vest** – A vest with numerous oversized pockets designed to hold and keep on file betting slips.

**10.504 (233:9). the Dolphin** – The Dolphin Hotel and Restaurant, on the corner of Sycamore Street and Essex Street East. Lenehan and M'Coy turn and walk east into Temple Bar, which continues Essex Street to the east.

**10.505 (233:10). for Jervis street** – That is, for the hospital, Charitable Infirmity, Jervis Street (under the care of the Sisters of Mercy).

**10.506 (233:12). Lynam's** – *Thom's* 1904 lists no Lynam in the vicinity, but the implication is that the bookmaker's shop was in Temple Bar.

**10.507 (233:12) Sceptre's starting price** – Sceptre was a colt, not a filly, and his starting price in the Gold Cup Race was seven to four against. See 5.532n; and cf. 14.1128–33n.

**10.508 (233:14). Marcus Tertius Moses' somber office** – Marcus Tertius Moses, wholesale tea merchant, 30 Essex Street East, on the corner of Eustace Street. He was a Dublin politician, a magistrate (see 17.1610n), and a member of the board of directors of several charitable institutions in the city.

**10.509 (233:15). O'Neill's clock** – J. J. O'Neill, tea and wine merchant, 29 Essex Street East, across Eustace Street from Moses' office.

**10.510 (233:16). After three** – The Gold Cup Race was run at 3:08 P.M. Greenwich time on 16 June 1904. If it is after 3:00 in Dublin (Dun-sink time), it is after 3:25 Greenwich time. Thus, the race has already been run; but the news, which was to come by telegraph, was not due to reach Dublin until 4:00, so Dublin book-makers would still take bets at 3:00.

**10.511 (233:17). O. Madden** – See 7.388–89n.

**10.512 (233:18). Temple bar** – Continues eastward from Essex Street East.

**10.515 (233:22). The gates of the drive** – The Viceregal Lodge was in Phoenix Park on the western outskirts of Dublin, north of the Liffey.

**10.520 (233:27). under Merchants' arch** – They turn north through a passage that leads

from Temple Bar to the south bank of the Liffey; see 10.315n.

**10.524 (233:31). the Bloom is on the Rye** – From a song, “When the Bloom Is on the Rye” (or “My Pretty Jane”), words by Edward Fitzball, music by Sir Henry Bishop (1786–1855). First verse and chorus: “My pretty Jane, my pretty Jane / Ah! never, never look so shy / But meet me, meet me in the ev'ning / While the bloom is on, is on the rye. [Chorus:] The spring is waning fast, my love. / The corn is in the ear, / The summer nights are coming, love. / The moon shines bright and clear, / Then, pretty Jane, my dearest Jane, / Ah! never look so shy, / But meet me, meet me in the ev'ning / While the bloom, the bloom is on the rye.”

**10.526 (233:33). Liffey street** – A street that runs north from the Metal Bridge, just across the Liffey from where Lenehan and M'Coy are walking.

**10.532 (233:40). the metal bridge** – Or Liffey Bridge, a footbridge over the Liffey in central Dublin.

**10.532 (233:40–41). Wellington quay** – On the south bank of the Liffey between Metal Bridge and Grattan Bridge to the west.

**10.534–35 (234:1–2). Mangan's, late Fehrenbach's** – P. Mangan, pork butcher, 1–2 William Street South (approximately a quarter-mile south of where Lenehan and M'Coy are walking).

**10.536 (234:3). Glencree reformatory** – St. Kevin's, a Roman Catholic reformatory, at the headwaters of the Glencree River in the hilly country ten miles south of the center of Dublin. The “annual dinner” was a fund-raising event. Since 1974 the institution has been called the Glencree Reconciliation Centre.

**10.538 (234:5). Val Dillon** – See 8.159n. (He was lord mayor in 1894–95.)

**10.538 (234:5–6). sir Charles Cameron** – (1841–1924), an Irish-born proprietor of newspapers in Dublin and Glasgow; Liberal M.P. for Glasgow (1874–1900).

**10.538 (234:6). Dan Dawson** – See 6.151n.

10.545 (234:14–15). **Delahunt of Camden street** – Joseph and Sylvester Delahunt, family grocers, tea, wine, and spirit merchants, 42 and 92 Camden Street Lower.

10.547 (234:16). **Lashings** – Plenty.

10.553–54 (234:23–24). **it was blue o'clock in the morning after the night before** – A parody of the opening lines of “Three O’Clock in the Morning” (1921), lyrics by Dorothy Terriss, music by Julian Robledo: “It’s three o’clock in the morning, / We’ve danced the whole night thru, / And day-light will soon be dawning, / Just one more waltz with you, / That melody so entrancing, / Seems to be made for us two, / I could just keep right on dancing forever dear, with you.”

10.555 (234:25–26). **Featherbed Mountain** – Featherbed Pass gives access through the Wicklow Mountains between Dublin and Glencree, ten miles to the south.

10.555 (234:26). **Chris Callinan** – See 7.690–91n.

10.555–56 (234:26). **the car** – See 5.98n.

10.557 (234:28). **Lo, the early beam of morning** – Not a duet but a quartet, from Michael William Balfe’s opera *The Siege of Rochelle* (1835), libretto by Edward Fitzball. Clara, the opera’s heroine, is wrongly accused of murdering a child and must flee Rochelle. The quartet occurs just before the end of Act I as the monk, Father Azino, and others aid her escape: “AZINO: Lo, the early beam of morning softly chides our longer stay; hark! the matin bells are chiming, / Daughter we must hence away, Daughter we must hence away. CLARA: Father, I at once attend thee, farewell, friends, for you I’ll pray; / Lo! the early beam of morning softly chides our longer stay; / Hark! the matin bells are chiming, Father, we must hence away. MARCELLA: Lady, may each blessing wait thee, we for you will ever pray; / Hark! the matin bells are chiming, from all danger haste away.”

10.569 (235:1). **Hercules** – The mention of the constellation is appropriate because Hercules was one of the heroes who accompanied Jason and the Argonauts, though he left the expedition before its successful attempt at passage through the Wandering Rocks.

10.582 (235:16). **common or garden** – Garden variety; that is, commonplace, usual.

Section 10: 10.585–641 (pp. 235–37).

**Intrusions: (a) 10.599–600 (235:34–36). On O’Connell bridge . . . professor of dancing &c** – See Section 1, Intrusion. (b) 10.625–31 (236:29–36). **An elderly female . . . and Guarantee Corporation** – See Section 9, Intrusion (b).

10.585–86 (235:18–19). **The Awful Disclosures of Maria Monk** – (New York, 1836). Maria Monk (c. 1817–50), a Canadian, arrived in New York City in 1835 claiming that she had escaped from the nunnery of the Hôtel Dieu in Montreal. Her book and its sequel, *Further Disclosures* (also 1836), offered in lurid and fanciful detail the “revolting practices” that she had “witnessed.” Two hundred thousand copies were sold, giving rise to violent anti-Catholic agitation; as early as 1836 she was convincingly revealed as a fraud, but the revelation had little effect on public response to her claims.

10.586 (235:19). **Aristotle’s Masterpiece** – Or rather pseudo-Aristotle, purportedly clinical, mildly pornographic; one of the several listings after its initial appearance in 1694: “*Aristotle’s masterpiece completed*: in two parts. The first containing the secrets of generation in the parts thereof. . . . The second part being a private looking glass for the female sex. Treating of the various maladies of the womb, and all other distempers incident to women. N.Y. printed for the Company of flying stationers, 1798.” Apparently the most widely circulated work of pseudosexual and pseudomedical folklore in seventeenth- and eighteenth-century England.

10.591–92 (235:25–26). **Tales of the Ghetto** by Leopold von Sacher Masoch – Sacher-Masoch (1835–1895), the Austrian novelist who gave his name to *masochism*. The collection of stories, first published in 1885 in German, bore the English title *Jewish Tales* (Chicago, 1894). The tales are primarily concerned with anti-Semitic persecutions that recoil to the moral betterment of the persecutors and their victims.

10.599 (235:34). **O’Connell bridge** – Over the Liffey in east-central Dublin. Bloom is near the Metal Bridge; O’Connell Bridge is the next one to the east.

10.601–2 (235:37–38). **Fair Tyrants** by James Lovebitch – A James Lovebitch (pun intended) is listed as the author of several novels in the *Bibliothèque National Catalogue des livres imprimés* (Paris, 1930), vol. 100, pp. 1001–2; his most notable title: *Les cinq fessées de Suzette*

(Paris, 1910); trans. as *The Flagellation of Suzette* [Paris, 1925]). *Fair Tyrants* is not listed.

**10.606 (236:5). *Sweets of Sin*** – Unknown. It could have been soft-core dime-novel pornography, in which case it would not necessarily have found its way into nineteenth-century collections of pornography. Or it could have eluded search because it was a subtitle. Or it could be Joyce's own coinage.

**10.607 (236:7). *He read where his finger opened*** – Bloom is inadvertently practicing *sortes Biblicae* (or *Virgilianae* or *Homericæ*), divination by the Bible (or Virgil or Homer), in which a passage is selected at random and treated as revelatory or prophetic.

**10.625 (236:29). *an elderly female*** – Reminiscent of Miss Flyte, “a curious little old woman,” quite “mad,” who haunts the court of chancery in Dickens's *Bleak House*.

**10.625–41 (236:29–36). *the building of . . . Guarantee Corporation*** – The Four Courts (see 10.470–73n). The *Freeman's Journal* for 16 June 1904 reports, on page 2 under “Law Intelligence . . . Law Notices This Day,” that the lord chancellor, sitting in the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division (“Before the Registrar, 11:30 o'clock,”) would hear among others “In Lunacy” the case of one “Potterton, of unsound mind, *ex parte* . . . Potterton, discharge queries, vouch account” (col. 4). “King's Bench Division—Admiralty—1:30 o'clock—*Ex Parte* Motions. Summons—The Owners of the Lady Cairns *v.* the Owners of the barque Mona” (col. 5); see 16.913–17n. “Yesterday, Court of Appeal,” in column 1, contains the report of “LITIGATION ABOUT A POLICY. Re Arbitration between Havery and the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation Limited—The Court reserved judgment.”

**Section 11: 10.643–716 (pp. 237–39).**

**Intrusions:** (a) **10.651–53 (237:16–19). *Bang of the lastlap . . . by the College Library***. (b) **10.673–74 (238:3–4). *Mr Kernan, pleased . . . along James's street*** – See Section 12. (c) **10.709–10 (239:4–5). *The viceregal cavalcade . . . out of Parkgate*** – See Section 19.

**10.643 (237:6). *Dillon's auctionrooms*** – Joseph Dillon, auctioneer and valuer, 25 Bachelor's Walk (on the north bank of the Liffey between Metal Bridge and O'Connell Bridge).

**10.651–53 (237:16–19). *Bang of the lastlap bell . . . College Library*** – The “last pink” edition of the *Evening Telegraph*, Dublin, 16 June 1904, under the headline “CYCLING AND ATHLETICS / Dublin University [Trinity College] Bicycle Sports,” reports the “combination meeting of the Dublin University Bicycle and Harrier Club . . . held this afternoon in College Park. . . . The weather, after a fine morning, broke down at the time of starting, but afterwards the atmospheric conditions improved. Sport opened with the Half-Mile Bicycle Handicap, and from that the events were rattled off in good order. The band of the Second Seaforth Highlanders was present during the afternoon.

“Details: Half-Mile Bicycle Handicap—J. A. Jackson, 10 yds., 1; W. H. T. Gahan, sch., 2. Also competed—T. W. Fitzgerald, 30; A. Henderson, 50. Time 1 min. 16 secs. Second heat—W. E. Wylie, 20 yds., 1; A. Munro, 35 yds., 2. Also competed—T. C. Furlong, sch. Won by three lengths. Time, 1 min. 17 secs.”

**10.654–55 (237:21). *Williams's row*** – Off Bachelor's Walk.

**10.658 (237:24). *your uncle John*** – John Goulding, the brother of May (Goulding) Dedalus and Richie Goulding.

**10.674 (238:4). *James's street*** – On the western side of Dublin south of the Liffey (near the Guinness Brewery).

**10.675 (238:5–6). *the Scotch house*** – A pub; see 8.321n.

**10.698 (238:33). *where Jesus left the jews*** – That is, without hope of salvation because from a doctrinaire Christian point of view they are eternally damned for having refused to accept Jesus as the Messiah and for having demanded the Crucifixion.

**10.703 (238:40). *O'Connell street*** – The busy north-south thoroughfare just around the corner from Bachelor's Walk where Dilly and her father are talking.

**10.710 (239:5). *Parkgate*** – At the southeast entrance to Phoenix Park (on the western outskirts of Dublin north of the Liffey).

**10.716 (239:11–12). *little sister Monica*** – An allusion to St. Monica's Widow's Almshouse, 35–38 Belvedere Place, in northeastern Dublin, 500 yards east and slightly north of Bloom's house in Eccles Street.

**Section 12: 10.718–98 (pp. 239–41).**

**Intrusions:** (a) 10.740–41 (239:39–240:1). **Hello, Simon . . . Dedalus answered stopping** – See Sections 11 and 14. (b) 10.752–54 (240:14–16). **North Wall . . . Elijah is coming** – See Section 4, Intrusion (c) and Section 16, Intrusion (b). (c) 10.778–80 (240:40–42). **Dennis Breen . . . Collis and Ward.**

**10.718 (239:13). From the sundial towards James’s Gate** – Kernan is walking east along James’s Street; see 10.674n. The sundial stands at the intersection of Bow Lane and James’s Street; St. James’s Gate is a court at the eastern end of James’s Street, where James’s Street becomes Thomas Street West.

**10.719 (239:14). Pulbrook Robertson** – Pulbrook, Robertson & Co., 5 Dame Street (where Kernan presumably works and toward which he is now walking).

**10.720 (239:15). Shackleton’s offices** – George Shackleton & Sons, flour millers and corn merchants, 35 James’s Street.

**10.721 (239:16). Mr Crimmins** – William C. Crimmins, tea, wine, and spirit merchant, 27–28 James’s Street and 61 Pimlico (in the center of Dublin, south of the Liffey). Crimmins was a graduate of Trinity College and a Poor Law Guardian, that is, he was Protestant and Conservative.

**10.725–26 (239:22). that General Slocum explosion** – See 8.1146–47n.

**10.731 (239:29). Palmoil** – Graft. Kernan’s prejudiced guess could not have been founded on news or fact on 16 June 1904, but time did tell that the *General Slocum* disaster was a function not only of the captain and crew’s panicked ineptitude but also of corruption: the fire hoses on the ship were so rotten that they had been condemned and the ship immobilized by a \$1,000 lien. Mysteriously, though, that lien was reduced to \$25 on 14 June and promptly discharged so that the *Slocum* could sail (rotten hoses and all) on 15 June.

**10.738 (239:37). frockcoat** – Kernan is overdressed for his class and employment.

**10.743 (240:3). Peter Kennedy, hairdresser** – 48 James’s Street.

**10.743–44 (240:4). Scott of Dawson street** – William Scott, fashionable and expensive tailor

and clothier, 2 Sackville (now O’Connell) Street Lower (formerly of Dawson Street).

**10.744 (240:5). Neary** – There was an Edward Neary, military and merchant tailor, 15 Anne Street South; but that doesn’t seem to fit the used-clothes implication.

**10.745 (240:6). Kildare street club toff** – A “toff” is a dandy or swell. The Kildare Street Club was the most fashionable Anglo-Irish men’s club in Dublin.

**10.746 (240:7). John Mulligan, the manager of the Hibernian Bank** – The Hibernian Bank, 23–27 College Green, manager, W. A. Craig; branch offices: 12 Sackville Street Lower, manager, Christopher Tierney; 84–85 Thomas Street, manager, Ignatius Spadscani; 85–86 Dorset Street Upper, manager, B. J. Lawless. There were two important John Mulligans in Dublin, but *Thom’s* 1904 lists neither as a banker.

**10.747 (240:8). Carlisle bridge** – The original name for O’Connell Bridge, after Lord Carlisle, viceroy in 1791 when construction began. The name was officially changed to O’Connell Bridge in 1882. Kernan’s “mistake” is consistent with his “west Briton” attitudes.

**10.748 (240:10–11). Knight of the road** – Kernan intends this as an epithet for salesman, but traditionally it is an epithet for highwayman. *The Knight of the Road* (Dublin, 1891) is also a comic opera by Percy French, music by Houston Colliston (subsequently retitled *The Irish Girl*). Set in post-1798 Ireland, the hero is a Robin Hood who bewilders his victims in a variety of disguises (Fritz Senn, *JJQ* 13, no. 2 [1976]: 244).

**10.750 (240:12–13). The cup that cheers but not inebriates** – The phrase occurs in Bishop Berkeley’s praise of tar-water “of a nature so mild and benign and proportioned to the human constitution as to warm without heating, to cheer but not inebriate” (*Siris* [1744], par. 217). William Cowper (1731–1800) gave it the shape that Kernan misquotes; in praise of tea: “the cups that cheer but not inebriate” (*The Task* [1785], Part IV, line 34).

**10.752 (240:14). North wall and Sir John Rogerson’s quay** – Respectively, the north and south banks of the Liffey near its mouth; Benson’s ferry plied between the two quays. The

throwaway is still moving eastward; see 10.294-97 (227:6-10).

**10.756 (240:18). Returned Indian officer** – An army officer who had done a tour of duty in India was popularly supposed to be recognizable from his sunburned face. Kernan has *not* been to India.

**10.757-58 (240:20). \*Ned Lambert's brother . . . Sam** – For the fictional Ned Lambert, see 6.111n.

**10.764 (240:27). Down there Emmet was hanged, drawn and quartered** – Robert Emmet (see 6.977-78n) was hanged in front of St. Catherine's Church (Church of Ireland) in Thomas Street. He was then beheaded, not drawn and quartered. (Kernan is approaching Thomas Street West, which extends eastward from James's Street.)

**10.765 (240:28). Dogs licking the blood off the street** – A traditional "eye-witness" touch about Emmet's execution. In 1 Kings 21:19, the Lord directs Elijah to tell Ahab, "In the place where dogs licked the blood of Naboth shall dogs lick thy blood, even thine."

**10.765 (240:29). the lord lieutenant's wife** – The traditional eyewitness was "a woman who lived nearby"; Kernan upgrades her as the wife (Elizabeth) of Philippe Yorke (1757-1834), third earl of Hardwicke, lord lieutenant of Ireland from 1801 to 1806.

**10.766 (240:29). nobby** – A light two-wheeled hackney carriage.

**10.767-68 (240:29/30). \*topers . . . Fourbottle men** – Kernan associates Emmet (probably mistakenly) with the rakish behavior of eighteenth-century gentlemen such as belonged to the "Order of Saint Patrick" or the "Monks of the Screw"; See 15.2653n.

**10.769/770 (240:30/31). saint Michan's/Glasnevin** – See 6.977-78n. St. Michan's Church, founded in 1095 by the Danish saint of that name, in Church Street near the Four Courts. Many heroes of the Rebellion of 1798, including the brothers Sheares (see 12.498-99n), were buried in its vaults, but a 1903 (centenary) search for Emmet's headless remains was unsuccessful, as was a similar search at Prospect Cemetery in Glasnevin; see headnote to Hades, p. 104.

**10.773-74 (240:34-35). Watling street . . . visitor's waitingroom** – The visitor's waiting room of the Guinness Brewery is on the corner of James's Street and Watling Street, which runs north to the Liffey. Kernan's direct route back to the office would have been to continue east through Thomas Street.

**10.774-75 (240:36). Dublin Distillers Company's stores** – (Warehouse), 21-32 Watling Street.

**10.775 (240:36). an outside car** – See 5.98n.

**10.776-77 (240:38). Tipperary bosthoun** – Tipperary is a rural county seventy-eight miles southwest of Dublin. A "bosthoun" is a flexible rod or whip made of green rushes laid together; contemptuously it means a soft, worthless, spiritless fellow.

**10.778-79 (240:41). John Henry Menton's office** – Solicitor, 27 Bachelor's Walk, on the north bank of the Liffey just west of O'Connell Bridge.

**10.780 (240:42). Messrs Collis and Ward** – Solicitors, 31 Dame Street, south of the Liffey in central Dublin.

**10.781 (241:1). Island street** – Parallel to the Liffey and one block south, Island Street runs east from Watling Street.

**10.781 (241:2). Times of the troubles** – The "times" Kernan contemplates are the Rebellion of 1798.

**10.782 (241:3). those reminiscences of sir Jonah Barrington** – (1760-1834), an Irish patriot, judge, and anecdotal historian. As a member of the Irish Parliament he held out staunchly against the Act of Union. He wrote two extensive books of "reminiscences": *Personal Sketches of His Own Time*, three volumes (1827-32), and *Historic Memoirs of Ireland*, two volumes (1809, 1833), later retitled *The Rise and Fall of the Irish Nation*.

**10.784 (241:5). Gaming at Daly's** – Daly's Club was located on what is now College Green, just southeast of the center of modern Dublin. It was founded in 1750, magnificently housed in 1790, and closed, thanks to competition from the Kildare Street Club, in 1823. The *Official Guide to Dublin* (1958) remarks that it was "a famous rendezvous for the 'bloods' of the early



nineteenth century, dicing, duelling, and drinking being their main concern.”

**10.784–85 (241:5–6). One of those fellows . . . with a dagger** – A commonplace story about irascible cardplayers.

**10.785–86 (241:7–8). \*lord Edward Fitzgerald . . . behind Moira house** – Lord Edward Fitzgerald (1763–98) was president of the military committee of the United Irishmen and regarded as the master spirit behind the plans for the Rebellion of 1798. He was denounced by proclamation in March 1798 and went into hiding in Dublin; in May a £1,000 reward was offered for information regarding his whereabouts. Henry Charles Sirr (1764–1841), town major of Dublin in 1798, was notorious for his ruthless use of informers and for the brutality of the police he led. Apparently informed of Fitzgerald’s intended movements, Sirr set a trap for him in Watling Street (where Kernan is walking) on the night of 17 May; Fitzgerald eluded the trap and escaped into the house of one of his supporters, Nicholas Murphy, 151–152 Thomas Street, where he was arrested the next day, suffering mortal wounds in the process. He died in prison on 1 June 1798. Murphy’s house was near the junction of Thomas, James’s, and Watling streets. Moira House belonged to Francis Rowden, the earl of Moira (1754–1824), a friend of Fitzgerald’s who gave sanctuary to his wife, Pamela, while Fitzgerald was in hiding in 1798. The house was located on Usher’s Quay, on the south bank of the Liffey, a quarter of a mile northeast of Kernan’s position. Fitzgerald, after he went into hiding, occasionally stole back to the stables behind Moira House to meet his wife.

**10.789 (241:11). that sham squire** – Francis Higgins (1746–1802); see 7.348n.

**10.789–90 (241:12). Course they were on the wrong side** – That is, Kernan is a “west Briton,” pro-English and against Irish independence.

**10.790 (241:12–13). They rose in dark and evil days . . . Ingram** – Line 33 of “The Memory of the Dead” (1843), by John Kells Ingram (1823–1907), an Irish poet and man of letters. The poem begins: “Who fears to speak of Ninety-Eight? . . . He’s a knave or half a slave.” The line Kernan remembers is followed by “. . . / To right their native land; / They kindled here a living blaze / That nothing can withstand.”

**10.791 (241:13). They were gentlemen** – A typical “west Briton” phrase used to exonerate Anglo-Irish Protestant revolutionaries (such as Fitzgerald, Wolfe Tone, Emmet—and even Parnell) from the sort of blame due the croppies (see following note and 2.276n).

**10.793 (241:16). At the siege of Ross did my father fall** – From a song, “The Croppy Boy”; see 11.39n. Ross, in southeastern Ireland, was an English strongpoint in the opening phase of the Rebellion of 1798. The “siege” of 5 June 1798 was more properly an attack, in which a large but loosely organized and poorly armed force of “croppies” (Catholic peasant rebels) was finally routed after it all but overwhelmed the small but well-armed garrison. The defeat was a serious blow to rebel morale in southeastern Ireland.

**10.794 (241:17). Pembroke quay** – A section of what is now Ellis’s Quay, on the north bank of the Liffey opposite Watling Street, where Kernan is walking.

**Section 13: 10.800–80 (pp. 241–43).**

**Intrusions: (a) 10.818–20 (242:7–10). Two old women . . . eleven cockles rolled** – See 3.29–36 (37:33–40). **(b) 10.842–43 (242:33–34). Father Connee . . . murmuring vespers** – See Section 1; Section 2, Intrusion (a); and Section 4, Intrusion (a).

**10.800 (241:23). the webbed window** – Thomas Russell, lapidary and gem cutter, 57 Fleet Street, a street just south of and parallel to the Liffey, not far east of Merchant’s Arch.

**10.805–7 (241:29–32). Born all in the dark . . . wrest them** – Echoes the description of Mammon’s teaching to the fallen angels in Milton’s *Paradise Lost* (1:670–92): “And with impious hands / Riff’d the bowels of their mother Earth / For treasures better hid.” “Evil lights shining in the darkness” echoes John 1:5: “And the light shineth in the darkness; and the darkness comprehended it not.” “Where fallen archangels flung the stars of their brows” recalls Revelation 12:4: “And his [the dragon’s] tail drew the third part of the stars of heaven, and did cast them to the earth.”

**10.812 (241:38). old Russell** – See 10.800n.

**10.813–14 (242:2). Grandfather ape gloating on a stolen hoard** – In “The Eaters of Precious Stones” in *The Celtic Twilight* (1893), Yeats de-

scribes a vision of “the Celtic Hell, and . . . the Hell of the artist”: “One day I saw faintly an immense pit of blackness, round which went a circular parapet, and on this parapet sat innumerable apes eating precious stones out of the palms of their hands. The stones glittered green and crimson, and the apes devoured them with an insatiable hunger” (cited by James Penny Smith, *JFQ* 12, no. 3 [1975]: 314).

**10.816 (242:4). Antisthenes** – See 7.1035n.

**10.816–17 (242:5–6). Orient and immortal . . . to everlasting** – See 3.43–44n.

**10.818–19 (242:8). through Irishtown along London bridge road** – Irishtown is on the shore of Dublin Bay just south of the mouth of the Liffey and just north of Sandymount, where Stephen walked on the beach in Proteus. The two women who “came down the steps from Leahy’s terrace” (3.29 [37:33]) have apparently walked north along the strand and are now walking west toward London Bridge (over the River Dodder) and toward south-central Dublin.

**10.821–22 (242:12). the powerhouse** – Dublin Corporation Electric Light Station, 49–56 Fleet Street, just east of the lapidary’s. Stephen is moving west along Fleet Street.

**10.822–23 (242:13). Throb always without . . . always within** – Echoes the American novelist James Lane Allen’s (1849–1925) *The Mettle of the Pasture* (New York, 1903). The hero of the novel confesses past immoralities to his fiancée, who rejects him; he then has a climactic scene with his mother, in which he refuses her wish (that he and the fiancée be married). The hero leaves, and the mother responds: “For her it was one of those moments when we are reminded that our lives are not in our keeping, and that whatsoever is to befall us originates in sources beyond our power. Our wills may indeed reach the length of our arms or as far as our voices can penetrate space; but without us and within moves one universe that saves us or ruins us only for its own purposes; and we are no more free amid its laws than the leaves of the forest are free to decide their own shapes and season of unfolding, to order the showers by which they are to be nourished and the storms which shall scatter them at last” (p. 125; see *CW*, pp. 117–18).

**10.824 (242:14–15). Between two roaring worlds where they swirl** – Recalls the famous lines from Matthew Arnold’s “Stanzas from the Grande Chartreuse” (1855) as the speaker describes himself: “Wandering between two worlds, one dead, / The other powerless to be born” (lines 85–86). Stephen’s words may also echo a stanza from the American poet Richard Henry Stoddard’s “The Castle in the Air”: “We have two lives about us, / Two worlds in which we dwell, / Within us and without us, / Alternate Heaven and Hell:— / Without, the somber Real, / Within, our heart of hearts, / The beautiful Ideal.”

**10.826 (242:17). Bawd and butcher** – That is, god; see 9.1050 (213:24–25).

**10.828 (242:19–20). Very large and . . . keeps famous time** – Stephen passes the shop of William Walsh, clockmaker, at 1 Bedford Row.

**10.828–29 (242:20). You say right . . . ’twas so, indeed** – Hamlet speaks to Rosencrantz and Guildenstern in mockery of Polonius: “I will prophesy he comes to tell me of the players; mark it. You say right, sir: o’ Monday morning; ’twas so indeed” (II. ii. 405–7).

**10.830 (242:21). down Bedford row** – Bedford Row runs north to Aston Quay on the south bank of the Liffey from the west end of Fleet Street.

**10.831 (242:22). Clohissey’s window** – M. Clohisey, bookseller, 10–11 Bedford Row.

**10.831–32 (242:23). 1860 print of Heenan boxing Sayers** – An international boxing match for the world championship (bare knuckles, wrestling and hugging permitted) between an American, John Heenan, and the world champion, an Englishman, Tom Sayers, Farnborough, England, 7 April 1860. The fight lasted thirty-seven rounds, each round ending when one of the boxers was knocked down. Finally Sayers’s right arm was injured; the partisan crowd stormed the ring and the bout was declared a draw. In the history of boxing Heenan v. Sayers is regarded as a turning point, the end of old-style boxing, since after the fight boxing was suppressed in England and was subsequently allowed only under the marquess of Queensberry rules (formulated 1865).

**10.832 (242:24). square hats** – Silk, or stove-pipe, hats.

10.838 (242:29). *The Irish Beekeeper* – The *Irish Beekeeper's Journal*, a serious and scientific publication, the official journal of the Irish Beekeeper's Association. It was published monthly at 15 Crowe Street in Dublin.

10.838–39 (242:29–30). *Life and Miracles of the Curé of Ars* – *Life of the Curé d'Ars*, from the French of Abbé Mounin (Baltimore, 1865). The phrase “life and miracles” was usually reserved for the lives of saints; since the curé of Ars, Jean-Baptiste Marie Vianney (1786–1859), was not canonized until 3 May 1925, Stephen apparently adds a rhetorical flourish to Mounin's simpler title. Vianney enjoyed considerable fame as a confessor during his lifetime (he was popularly regarded as capable of “reading hearts”). He was beatified on 8 June 1905.

10.839 (242:30). *Pocket Guide to Killarney* – There were a number of guides to Killarney current in the late nineteenth century, but none that we have seen bore this common “Pocket Guide” title. Killarney, in southwest Ireland's County Kerry, was at the turn of the century the most celebrated of Irish tourist resorts. The region was known for its “romantic” lake and mountain scenery.

10.840–41 (242:31–32). *Stephano Dedalo . . . palmam ferenti* – Latin: “To Stephen Dedalus, one of the best alumni, the class prize.”

10.842–43 (242:33–34). *his little hours . . . murmuring vespers* – See 10.184n. Donnycarny was a village on Malahide Road.

10.844–45 (242:35–36). *Eighth and ninth book of Moses. Secret of all secrets* – The Pentateuch has traditionally been regarded as “the five books of Moses,” and there is a legend dating at least from the medieval cabala that says the five books of the Pentateuch are the books only of Moses the Lawgiver, the books of Moses the Magician having been lost. One numerological version of the legend holds that since the forty-nine gates of wisdom were open to Moses, the complete number of his works should be nine; another version regards ten as the perfect number. At any rate, speculation about the “lost books” and “translations” purporting to be fragments of one or more of those books was not unusual in the world of nineteenth-century pamphlets.<sup>1</sup> What these publications have in

common are compendia of magic formulae (Secret of all Secrets) of the sort Stephen reads below, though Joyce's actual source is not known.

10.845 (242:36). *Seal of King David* – The two interlaced triangles (six-pointed star), the emblem of Judaism, symbolic of divine protection.

10.849 (242:41–42). *Se el yilo . . . Sanctus! Amen* – *Se* reads *Sel* in the German version of the “Eighth and Ninth Books of Moses” (see this page, n. 1); thus, if the phrase were *Sel el yilo*, it could be regarded as a phonetic reproduction of the Spanish *Cielillo*, “Little Heaven”; and “*nebrakada*” could be Spanish-Arabic for “blessed”. The whole charm would then read: “[My] little heaven of blessed femininity, love only me. Holy! Amen.”

10.850–51 (243:1–2). *Charms and invocations of the most blessed abbot Peter Salanka* – The German version of the “Eighth and Ninth Books of Moses” identifies Salanka as “Pater [Father, not Peter] Salanka, Prior [not Abbot] of a famous Spanish Trappist Monastery.” But we have been unable to trace Salanka and his peculiarly un-Spanish name (Salamanca?) beyond that.

10.852–53 (243:3–4). *Joachim's. Down, baldy-noddle, or we'll wool your wool* – See 3.108n and 3.113–14n.

10.858 (243:9). *A Stuart face of nonesuch Charles* – The face of Charles I (1600–49; king 1625–49), the second Stuart king of England,

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Ninth Books of Moses,” *JFQ* 7, no. 3 [1970]: 199–203. Link argues that the book Joyce used may have been a nineteenth-century German publication, but Link also describes a number of differences between Joyce's materials and the German text (as though Joyce had just scanned the text and had at times mistranslated). On the other hand, Joyce may have used an English version, complete with mistranslations, corruptions, and additions; late in the nineteenth century the New York publisher W. W. Delany advertised in *Delany's Irish Song Book*, no. 2 (New York, n.d.), “The Sixth and Seventh Books of Moses as translated from a German translation under the personal supervision of W. W. Delany's corporation: the magic of the Israelites is fully explained—such as second sight, healing the sick . . . mesmeric clairvoyance, etc. . . Beware of Humbugs.” For a twentieth-century example, see Henri Gamache, *Mystery of the Long Lost 8th, 9th, and 10th Books of Moses; together with the legend that was of Moses and 44 Secret Keys to Universal Power* (Highland Falls, N.Y., 1967).

<sup>1</sup> See Viktor Link, “Ulysses and the ‘Eighth and

is depicted in the way Stephen describes Dilly's face. *Nonesuch*: in the rare sense of "most eminent."

**10.861 (243:12).** *Dan Kelly's* – Apart from the context, identity and significance unknown.

**10.867-68 (243:19-20).** *Chardenal's French primer* – C. A. Chardenal, *The Standard French Primer* (London, 1877).

**10.875 (243:27).** *Agenbite* – See "Agenbite of Inwit," 1.481n.

**Section 14: 10.882-954 (pp. 243-45).**

**Intrusions:** (a) **10.919-20 (244:40-41).** *Cashel Boyle . . . Kildare Street club.* (b) **10.928-31 (245:8-11).** *The reverend Hugh . . . the Ford of Hurdles.*

**10.884 (243:35).** *Reddy and Daughter's* – Richard Reddy (no "Daughter's"), antique dealer, 19 Ormond Quay Lower (on the north bank of the Liffey west of Dublin center).

**10.884-85 (243:36).** *Father Cowley brushed his moustache* – If he were properly a priest, he would not have a moustache.

**10.890 (244:4).** *gombeen* – Anglicized Irish for usurious.

**10.892 (244:7).** *Reuben* – Reuben J. Dodd; see 6.264-65n.

**10.893 (244:9).** *\*long John* – John Fanning (fictional), subsheriff of Dublin, whose bailiffs have Cowley under siege. The high sheriff of Dublin was an honorary post; the subsheriff held the actual responsibility. See 10.934n.

**10.897 (244:13).** *bockedy* – From the Irish *ba-cach*: "lame, halt, clumsy."

**10.899 (244:15).** *the metal bridge* – A foot-bridge over the Liffey not far from where the two men are standing.

**10.901 (244:18).** *square hat* – See 10.832n.

**10.901 (244:19).** *slops* – Loose, baggy trousers.

**10.916 (244:36).** *jewman* – A term of abuse, apparently peculiar to Ireland; see Introduction, p. 5.

**10.918 (244:38).** *basso profundo* – Italian: "a very deep bass voice," or one who has such a voice.

**10.920 (244:41).** *Kildare street club* – See 5.560-61n.

**10.929 (245:9).** *saint Mary's abbey* – See p. 268 above.

**10.929 (245:9).** *James and Charles Kennedy's* – Rectifiers and wholesale wine and spirit merchants, 31-32 Mary's Abbey and 150-151 Capel Street. Love has turned south out of Mary's Abbey toward the Liffey.

**10.930 (245:10).** *Geraldines* – The Fitzgeralds; see 10.438-39n.

**10.930-31 (245:10-11).** *toward the Tholsel beyond the Ford of Hurdles* – The Tholsel (literally, "toll-collector's booth") was built 1307-27 (?) to house the courtroom, rooms for the Trinity Guild of Merchants, the Royal Exchange, and offices of the Dublin Corporation. Rebuilt in 1683 and 1783, it was demolished in 1806. It stood in Skinner's Row (now Christchurch Place), south of the Liffey in the center of Dublin. *Ath Cliath*, the Ford of Hurdles, is the ancient Irish name for the causeway of wicker hurdles that provided a ford across the Liffey before the Danes occupied the region and founded Dublin. The ford was located approximately where Queen Maeve Bridge now stands (somewhat to the west of the Reverend Love's position); it provided the Irish name for Dublin, Baile Átha Cliath—the Place of the Ford of Hurdles.

**10.934 (245:14).** *the subsheriff's office* – City of Dublin Sheriff's Office, J. Clancy, subsheriff, 30 Ormond Quay Upper (*Thom's* 1904, p. 1564), approximately 400 yards west of where the men are standing. They will double back to the Ormond Hotel, which is east of the office.

**10.935 (245:15).** *Rock* – See 8.687-88n.

**10.935 (245:16).** *Lobengula* – Zulu king of the Matabele (c. 1833-94), noted for the boldness of his opposition to European incursions on his territory. After the discovery of gold in his kingdom, he was induced to sign a treaty with the English (1888), but in 1893, provoked by "English insolence," he led a series of costly and futile attacks on the English, who had blandly regarded the treaty as evidence of their conquest of the Matabele's territory.

**10.936 (245:16). Lynchehaun** – An alias of one James Walshe, who assaulted and almost killed a woman on Achill Island, off the west coast of Ireland. Concealed by island peasants, he was finally captured, tried, and sentenced to life imprisonment (1895); but he escaped and fled to America where the British secret service tracked him down in Indianapolis. The American courts refused to extradite, however, accepting the Irish-American fiction that he was a political prisoner. Walshe subsequently visited Ireland disguised as a clergyman and again managed to escape before the police discovered his presence. Thus he passed into legend as a man so tough and resourceful the police were afraid to touch him, and he passed into literature as one of the models for Christy in John Millington Synge's *Playboy of the Western World* (1907).

**10.937 (245:18). the Bodega** – A pub; the Bodega Company, wine and spirit merchants and importers, in Commercial Buildings (off Dame Street).

**10.938 (245:19). on the right lay** – We have taken the right course.

**10.942 (245:24). shraums** – Matter running from weak or sore eyes.

**10.946–47 (245:31). 29 Windsor avenue** – Off Fairview Strand, on the northeastern outskirts of Dublin in 1904. See Ellmann, p. 68.

**10.950 (245:35). Barabbas** – See 6.274n.

**Section 15: 10.956–1041 (pp. 246–48).**

**Intrusions:** (a) **10.962–63 (246:7–8). Bronze by gold . . . the Ormond hotel** – See Sirens episode (11.1–1294 [pp. 256–91]). (b) **10.970–71 (246:15–17). On the steps of . . . Abraham Lyon ascending.** (c) **10.984–85 (246:33–35). Outside la Maison Claire . . . for the liberties.**

**10.957 (246:2). Castleyard gate** – In Cork Hill, the entrance to Dublin Castle; for the Castle, see 8.362n.

**10.961 (246:6). towards Lord Edward street** – 80 yards north of the castle; that is, Cunningham and company will walk that distance and there pick up their carriage.

**10.962 (246:7). Miss Kennedy's . . . Miss Douce's** – The barmaids in the Ormond Hotel; see 11.64n.

**10.963 (246:8). the Ormond hotel** – See 10.395n.

**10.967 (246:12). Boyd?** – William A. Boyd, general secretary of the Dublin Y.M.C.A.; see 8.5n.

**10.967 (246:12). Touch me not** – “For I am not yet ascended to my Father” (John 20:17): Jesus' words to Mary Magdalene after the Resurrection, when he discovers her weeping at the empty tomb.

**10.968 (246:13). the list** – Of those who have contributed to the temporary support of Dignam's widow and children.

**10.969 (246:14). Cork hill** – The slope from Castle Street to the junction of Dame and Lord Edward streets.

**10.970 (246:15). City Hall** – On Cork Hill, the seat of Dublin's municipal government is adjacent to the Castle. Cunningham and company are passing the front of the building when Nanetti appears.

**10.971 (246:16). Alderman Cowley** – There is no such name on the list of members, Corporation of Dublin, 1903–4.

**10.971 (246:16). Councillor Abraham Lyon** – Member for Clontarf West ward in 1903–4.

**10.972 (246:18). The castle car . . . upper Exchange street** – A streetcar routed to pass Dublin Castle. The street itself is another name for Cork Hill, along which Cunningham and his friends are walking.

**10.973–74 (246:20). the Mail office** – The *Dublin Evening Mail* (daily), 37–38 Parliament Street (which runs north from Cork Hill to Grattan Bridge over the Liffey).

**10.980 (246:27). there is much kindness in the jew** – From *The Merchant of Venice*. Shylock faces Antonio with the proposal that a pound of his flesh be exacted if he fails to repay a loan on time, and Antonio declares himself “Content, i' faith: I'll seal to such a bond, / And say there is much kindness in the Jew” (I. iii.153–54).

**10.982 (246:30). Jimmy Henry** – Assistant town clerk, James J. Henry, City Hall.

**10.982 (246:31). Kavanagh's** – James Kavanagh, justice of the peace and tea, wine, and

spirit merchant, 27 Parliament Street (at the intersection of Essex Gate, from which the “wine-rooms” were entered).

**10.984 (246:33).** *la maison Claire* – See 8.586n.

**10.984–85 (246:33–34).** *Jack Mooney’s brother-in-law* – Bob Doran, who is on a bender; see “The Boarding House,” *Dubliners*.

**10.985 (246:34–35).** *the liberties* – See 3.33n.

**10.987 (246:37–38).** *a shower of hail suit* – Not unlike “pepper and salt,” a kind of tweed with white knobs in the weave.

**10.988 (246:39).** *Micky Anderson’s watches* – Michael Anderson, watchmaker, 30 Parliament Street, just short of Kavanagh’s and Essex Gate.

**10.1002 (247:11).** *Henry Clay* – A popular cigar named after the American politician, orator, and statesman Henry Clay (1777–1852).

**10.1004 (247:13).** *the conscript fathers* – A name given to the Roman senators after the expulsion of the Tarquins in 510 B.C. Brutus, founder of the Roman Republic, added one hundred to the ranks of the senators, and the names of the newcomers were “written together” (*conscripta*) on the walls. Fanning is referring to a meeting of the Dublin City Council (the Corporation), composed of twenty aldermen and sixty councillors elected from the twenty wards of the city.

**10.1006 (247:16).** *Hell open to Christians – After Hell Opened to Christians; To Caution Them from Entering into It* (1688), by Giovanni Pietro Pinamonti (1632–1703), an Italian Jesuit. In translation (Dublin, 1868), the book was popular as a text for meditation. The sermons in *A Portrait*, chapter 3:B, are in part based on this tract.

**10.1007 (247:17).** *Irish language* – The movement to revive Irish as the cultural language of Ireland was echoed by frequent attempts to make it the official language of Dublin.

**10.1007 (247:17–18).** *Where was the marshal* – Answer: playing chess in the D.B.C. (Dublin Bakery Company) in Dame Street (about one block away). The city marshal was John Howard Parnell, one of whose duties was to keep order at meetings of the Dublin Corporation. See 8.500n and 8.504–5n.

**10.1008–9 (247:19).** *old Barlow the macebearer* – Macebearer and Officer of Commons John Barlow carried the mace as symbol of authority before the lord mayor or his deputy.

**10.1010 (247:21).** *Hutchinson, the lord mayor* – The Right Honorable Joseph Hutchinson, lord mayor of Dublin, 1904–5.

**10.1010 (247:21).** *Llandudno* – A fashionable watering place southwest of Liverpool in northern Wales.

**10.1011 (247:21–22).** *Lorcan Sherlock* – Secretary to the Dublin Corporation (in effect, deputy lord mayor). He was eventually lord mayor (1912–14).

**10.1011 (247:22).** *locum tenens* – Latin: “holding the place”; acting as a substitute.

**10.1034–35 (248:5).** *pass Parliament street* – The viceregal cavalcade can be seen from Parliament Street as it passes along the quays on the north bank of the Liffey.

**Section 16: 10.1043–99 (pp. 248–49).**

**Intrusions:** (a) **10.1063–64 (248:36–37).** *The onelegged sailor . . . England expects . . .* – See Section 3. (b) **10.1096–99 (249:33–36).** *Elijah, skiff . . . Bridgewater with bricks* – See Section 4, Intrusion (c), and Section 12, Intrusion (b).

**10.1045 (248:15).** *Parnell’s brother* – See 10.1007n and 8.500n.

**10.1050 (248:22).** *translated* – That is, moved; specifically, to move a bishop from one see to another.

**10.1053 (248:25–26).** *a working corner* – In chess, a concentration of pieces in an attempt to develop control of the board.

**10.1054 (248:27).** *mélange* – French: literally, “mixture”; in this case, a mixture of fruits in thick cream.

**10.1058 (248:31).** *D. B. C.* – The Dublin Bakery Company’s tearoom at 33 Dame Street.

**10.1061–62 (248:34–35).** *Shakespeare is the happy . . . lost their balance* – “Happy hunting ground” is patronizing slang for the American Indian paradise. Haines’s remark is a reaction to the extraordinary wave of irresponsible

speculation about Shakespeare in the latter half of the nineteenth century. Delia Bacon, whose mind did “lose its balance,” provides a case in point; see 9.410n and 9.411n.

**10.1063 (248:36). 14 Nelson street** – Private Hotel, Mary M’Manus, proprietor. Nelson Street runs south-southeast from the middle of Eccles Street.

**10.1064 (248:37). England expects . . .** – From “The Death of Nelson”; see 10.232n.

**10.1066–67 (249:2). Wandering Aengus** – See 9.1093n.

**10.1068 (249:3). idée fixe** – French: literally, “fixed idea”; established as a technical term by the French psychologist Théodule Ribot (1839–1916) in *Les malades de la personnalité* (Paris, 1885). An *idée fixe* was assumed to be an involuntary “dominant idea,” usually delusional, “toward which a whole group of concordant ideas converges, all others being eliminated, practically annihilated” during prolonged periods, as in some forms of insanity (*The Diseases of the Personality* [Chicago, 1895], p. 81).

**10.1072 (249:7). visions of hell** – See *A Portrait*, chapter 3; see also 10.1006n.

**10.1073 (249:8). the Attic note** – That is, the note of Athenian culture in the fifth century B.C.

**10.1073 (249:8). The note of Swinburne** – A reference to Swinburne’s preoccupation with what he took to be the “Attic note,” the sensory freedom of classical Greek values as against what he portrayed as the repressive bent of Christian values; see his “Hymn to Proserpine” (1866). It is ironic that Mulligan consistently avoids another aspect of Swinburne’s emphasis: “For there is no God found stronger than death; and death is a sleep” (line 110).

**10.1073–74 (249:9). the white death and the ruddy birth** – From Swinburne’s “Genesis,” in *Songs Before Sunrise* (1871), stanza 9: “For the great labour of growth, being many, is one; / One thing the white death and the ruddy birth; / The invisible air and the all-beholden sun, / And barren water and many-childed earth.”

**10.1074 (249:10). He can never be a poet** – See 3.128n.

**10.1078 (249:13–14). \*professor Pokorny of Vienna** – Julius P. Pokorny (b. 1887), a lecturer in Celtic philology in Vienna from 1914 and a professor of Celtic at the University of Berlin from 1921. In his *History of Ireland* (Vienna, 1916; trans. London, 1933), Pokorny argues, on the basis of an analytic treatment of Celtic mythology and philology, that the Celtic settlement of Ireland dates to 800 or 900 B.C. His preoccupation is with racial origins and racial longevity.

**10.1082 (249:17). no traces of hell in ancient Irish myth** – Pokorny did hold this view which has the merit of being half right. The other-world of Celtic mythology, *Tír na n-og* (see 9.413n), has no trace of hell; but the mythology does include an underworld of phantoms and horrors, the ultimate test through which heroes like Cuchulain must pass before they can enter *Tír na n-og*.

**10.1083–84 (249:18–19). The moral idea . . . of retribution** – The idea that the Irish are amoral or immoral is not so much Pokorny’s as it is the typical conservative English attitude. It dates at least from Giraldus Cambrensis’s (*Giraldus de Barri*, c. 1146–c. 1220) *Topography of Ireland* (1188), which portrays the native Irish as infected with “abominable guile” and with “the pest of treachery.”

**10.1089–90 (249:26–27). He is going to write something in ten years** – See John Keats’s “Sleep and Poetry” (1817), lines 96–98: “O for ten years, that I may overwhelm / Myself in poesy; so I may do the deed / That my own soul has to itself decreed.” Cf. the self-destructive vision of the fall of Icarus, lines 301–4.

**10.1097–98 (249:34–35). beyond new Wapping street past Benson’s ferry** – The street is on the north bank of the Liffey near its mouth; the ferry was east of the street and nearer the river’s mouth.

**10.1098 (249:36). Rosevean from Bridgewater with bricks** – See 3.504–5n.

#### Section 17: 10.1101–20 (pp. 249–50).

**10.1101 (249:37). past Holles street** – Artifoni is walking southeast along Mount Street Lower, a continuation of the northeast side of Merrion Square in the southeast quadrant of Dublin. The other two follow roughly the same course until Farrell turns back.

**10.1101 (249:37–38).** *Sewell's yard* – James Walter Sewell & Son and James Simpson, horse repository, commission, and livery establishment, 60 Mount Street Lower.

**10.1103–4 (250:1).** *Mr Law Smith's house* – Philip H. Law Smith, M.A., LL.D., barrister, 14 Clare Street (extends northwest from Merriion Square North, the northeast side of Merriion Square).

**10.1105 (250:3).** *\*College park* – Of Trinity College, on the same northwest–southeast axis.

**10.1107 (250:5).** *Mr Lewis Werner's cheerful windows* – Louis Werner, surgeon oculist, ophthalmic surgeon to the Mater Misericordiae Hospital and Royal Victoria Eye and Ear Hospital. His “cheerful windows” were at 31 Merriion Square North on the corner of Holles Street.

**10.1109 (250:8).** *\*the corner of Wilde's house* – Sir William and Lady Wilde, Oscar Wilde's parents, formerly lived at 1 Merriion Square North; Sir William, an oculist, was thus “at home” in this “medical area” of Dublin.

**10.1109–10 (250:8–9).** *Elijah's name . . . Metropolitan Hall* – For Elijah, see 8.13n. There is some confusion here, because Farrell is not looking at Metropolitan Hall, which is in Abbey Street (north of the Liffey), but at Merriion Hall, which is off to his left, on the corner of Denzille Lane (now Fenian Street) and Merriion Street Lower, the northerly extension of Merriion Square West. When Stephen and Lynch see the same poster (14.1579 [428:14]), it is on Merriion Hall and the confusion is resolved.

**10.1111 (250:10).** *duke's lawn* – The lawn of Leinster House, southeast of where Farrell is standing.

**10.1113 (250:12).** *Coactus volui* – Latin, literally, “having been forced, I was willing.” R. J. Shork has located the phrase and its context in IV.2.21.5 of Justinian's *Digest*, the great legal compendium prepared at the behest of the Byzantine Emperor Justinian I (483–565) and published in 533. Shork says, “In this section of the . . . compendium the effect of force and fear on the validity of a contractual action is being discussed. An opinion by the jurisconsult Paulus is cited: ‘*Si metu coactus adii hereditatem, puto me heredem effici, qua quamvis si liberum esset noluissem, tamen coactus volui.*’ (If I have been forced by fear to accept a legacy, I judge that I am made

a legatee because, although I would not have been willing had it been freely offered, nevertheless, having been forced, I was willing.)” See “Joyce and Justinian: U250 and 520,” *JJQ* 23, (Fall 1985): 77.

**10.1114 (250:13).** *Clare street* – Extends Merriion Square North to the west-northwest (into Leinster and then Nassau Street, along the south side of Trinity College Park).

**10.1115 (250:14).** *Mr Bloom's dental windows* – Marcus J. Bloom, dental surgeon to Maynooth College, former lecturer on dental surgery, St. Vincent's Hospital, and ex-surgeon, Dental Hospital, Dublin, and St. Joseph's Hospital for Children, 2 Clare Street. No relation to Leopold Bloom.

**Section 18: 10.1122–74 (pp. 250–52)** – See Section 9, Intrusion (c).

**10.1122 (250:20).** *Rugby O'Donohoe's* – M. O'Donohoe, international bar, 23 Wicklow Street, on the corner of William Street, where the pork butcher was located.

**10.1123 (250:21–22).** *Mangan's, late Fehrenbach's* – See 10.534–35n.

**10.1124 (250:23).** *Wicklow street* – In the southeast quadrant of Dublin 600 yards west of the scene of the previous action. Young Dignam is heading southeast. He will walk briefly north through Grafton Street and then turn east-southeast into Nassau Street (10.1154 [251:19]) toward his home in Sandymount near the bay, on the southeastern outskirts of metropolitan Dublin.

**10.1125–26 (250:24–25).** *Mrs Stoer and Mrs Quigley and Mrs MacDowell* – *Thom's* 1904 lists a John Stoer, Esq., 15 New Grove Avenue, and an F. H. Stoer, 83 Tritonville Road, both in Sandymount. It lists no Quigleys in Sandymount, but it does list several MacDowells on Claremont Road, and one of those families may very well be Gerty MacDowell's (the heroine of *Nausicaa*).

**10.1127 (250:26).** *uncle Barney* – Bernard Corrigan, Mrs. Dignam's brother.

**10.1128 (250:27).** *Tunney's* – William J. Tunney, family grocer and tea, wine, and spirit merchant, 8 Bridge Street in Ringsend (just south



of the mouth of the Liffey) and 10 Haddington Road (not far to the southwest).

**10.1130 (250:29). Wicklow lane** – Off the south side of Wicklow Street (at no. 31), near its western end.

**10.1130 (250:29). Madame Doyle** – Court dress and millinery warerooms, 33 Wicklow Street.

**10.1131 (250:31). puckers** – A “puck” is a blow; therefore, boxers.

**10.1132 (250:31). putting up their props** – Squaring off with clenched fists and flexed arms.

**10.1133-34 (250:33-34). Keogh . . . Bennett** – The match has some basis in fact, since an M. L. Keogh did box one Garry of the 6th Dragoons as the second event in a tournament in late April 1904. Percy Bennett, a member of the Zurich consular staff when Joyce lived in that city, is a grudge substitute for the more Irish Garry. Keogh knocked out Garry in the third round. See Ellmann.

**10.1134 (250:34). Portobello** – See 8.801-2n.

**10.1034-35 (250:34-35). fifty sovereigns** – Fifty pounds, a sizable purse for what would have amounted, in modern terms, to a semiprofessional bout.

**10.1136 (250:37). Two bar** – Two shillings.

**10.1137 (250:37-38). do a bunk on** – Deceive, run out on.

**10.1141 (251:5). Marie Kendall** – See 10.380n.

**10.1142-43 (251:6-7). mots . . . in the packets of fags** – A “mot” is a loose woman or prostitute. Cards with pictures of the sort Master Dignam is contemplating used to be enclosed as come-ons in packages of inexpensive cigarettes.

**10.1143 (251:7). Stoer** – See 10.1125-26n.

**10.1146 (251:10). Fitzsimons** – Robert Fitzsimmons (1862-1917), an English heavyweight boxer, won the world championship in 1897 by knocking out J. J. Corbett with a “solar plexus” punch. Fitzsimmons lost the title to the American heavyweight James J. Jeffries (1875-1953) in 1899.

**10.1148 (251:12-13). Jem Corbett** – James John “Gentleman Jim” Corbett (1866-1933), an American boxer noted for his skill. He became heavyweight champion of the world in 1892 by beating John L. Sullivan but lost the title to Fitzsimmons in 1897.

**10.1150-52 (251:15-17). In Grafton street . . . grinning all the time** – The “toff” (dandy, swell) is Boylan; the drunk is Bob Doran. See 10.984-85 (246:33-35).

**10.1153 (251:18). No Sandymount tram** – During the day, trams left Nelson’s Pillar bound for Sandymount via Nassau Street and its southeasterly extensions every ten minutes (*Thom’s* 1904, p. 1780).

**10.1169 (251:37). butty** – Thick and stout, after “butt,” a large barrel or cask for wine or beer.

**10.1173 (251:41-252:1). in purgatory . . . confession** – The hope is that Dignam, having confessed his sins and been absolved, has not sinned mortally in the meantime and his soul has therefore been adjudged to purgatory, where he will complete his penance before entering heaven. It is significant that Dignam has sinned by going on at least one drunk, and also that Master Patrick does not recall his father’s having received extreme unction, presumably because his death by “apoplexy” was sudden and unexpected. See 10.91-92n.

**10.1173-74 (252:1). \*father Conroy** – The Reverend B. Conroy, C.C. (curate-in-charge) of Dignam’s parish church, Mary, Star of the Sea, on Leahy’s Terrace in Sandymount. See 13.448n.

**Section 19: 10.1176-1282 (pp. 252-55).**

The opening of the Mirus Bazaar took place not on 16 June but on 31 May 1904; nor was there a cavalcade, though the lord lieutenant did attend the opening. The fictional cavalcade starts at the Viceregal Lodge in Phoenix Park, exits at Park Gate, the southeastern entrance of the park, and proceeds east along the quays that line the northern bank of the Liffey. The cavalcade crosses the river at Grattan Bridge and proceeds east and south, past Trinity College and eventually across the Grand Canal and into Pembroke township (on the southeastern outskirts of Dublin, where the bazaar was located).

**10.1176 (252:3).** **William Humble, earl of Dudley, and lady Dudley** – William Humble Ward, second earl of Dudley (1866–1932), a Conservative and lord lieutenant of Ireland (1902–6). Married Rachel Gurney in 1891: two sons, three daughters.

**10.1177 (252:4).** **\*lieutenantcolonel Heseltine** – Lt. Col. C. Heseltine was an extra aide-de-camp in the lord lieutenant's household in 1904.

**10.1178–79 (252:6).** **the honourable Mrs Paget, Miss de Courcy** – As Adams points out (p. 220n), the names have historical overtones: Sir John de Courcy was one of the Anglo-Norman heroes in the twelfth-century invasion of Ireland, and Henry William Paget (1768–1854), earl of Angelsey, was lord lieutenant of Ireland (1828–29; 1830–33); he, too, had been a military hero, in command of Wellington's cavalry at the battle of Waterloo.

**10.1179 (252:6–7).** **the Honourable Gerald Ward A.D.C.** – (Aide-de-camp); there is no such person listed in "The lord lieutenant's household" in *Thom's* 1904. But the *Irish Independent* (1 June 1904, pp. 4–5) reports "Lt. the Hon. Cyril Ward, R.N. [Royal Navy], A.D.C." in attendance on the lord lieutenant. See Adams, pp. 218–20.

**10.1181 (252:9–10).** **Kingsbridge** – Over the Liffey, just outside of Parkgate, was named in honor of George IV's visit to Dublin in 1821. It is now called Sean Heuston Bridge.

**10.1183 (252:11–12).** **Bloody bridge** – The next bridge in sequence east of Kingsbridge was called Barrack Bridge in 1904 (it is now Rory O'More Bridge, after a seventeenth-century Irish rebel leader). Bloody Bridge was a wooden bridge constructed on that site in 1670. The guildsmen of the Dublin Corporation evidently saw the bridge as a challenge to the profits from their ferries, wharves, and warehouses, and they communicated their disapproval of the bridge to their apprentices, who organized a wrecking expedition that was interrupted by the military. Four apprentices were killed; thus the name, Bloody Bridge.

**10.1184 (252:13).** **Queen's and Whitworth bridges** – In succession, east of Bloody Bridge. Queen's Bridge (1768) was named for George III's queen, Charlotte; it is now called Queen Maeve Bridge (after a first-century Irish queen). Whitworth Bridge was named for Earl Whit-

worth, lord lieutenant of Ireland 1813–17. It is now called Father Mathew Bridge, after the Reverend Theobald Mathew (1790–1856), "the apostle of temperance."

**10.1185–86 (252:15).** **Mr Dudley White, B.L., M.A.** – (Bachelor of Laws, Master of Arts), barrister, 29 Kildare Street, Dublin.

**10.1186 (252:15).** **Arran quay** – The north bank of the Liffey between Queen's (Queen Maeve) and Whitworth (Father Mathew) bridges.

**10.1186–87 (252:16).** **Mrs M. E. White's, the pawnbroker's** – 32 Arran Quay, on the corner of Arran Street West.

**10.1188 (252:18).** **Phibsborough** – A short street three-quarters of a mile north of where Mr. White stands; his dilemma: any of the three routes he contemplates will take from ten to fifteen minutes.

**10.1190–91 (252:21).** **Four Courts** – In Inns Quay, east of Whitworth (Father Mathew) Bridge; see 10.470–/3n.

**10.1191 (252:21–22).** **costsbag . . . Goulding, Collis and Ward** – See 10.472n.

**10.1192 (252:23).** **Richmond bridge** – East of the Four Courts and next in the succession of bridges after Whitworth Bridge; it is now called O'Donovan Rossa Bridge, after Jeremiah O'Donovan (1831–1915), a Fenian leader whose advocacy of violence earned him the nickname Dynamite Rossa.

**10.1193 (252:23–24).** **Reuben J Dodd, solicitor . . . Insurance Company** – And Mutual Life Assurance Company of New York, 34 Ormond Quay Upper (east of Richmond Bridge).

**10.1195 (252:26).** **King's windows** – William King, printer and law stationer, 36 Ormond Quay Upper; thus, the "elderly female" turns back west toward the Four Courts, from which she had come.

**10.1196 (252:27).** **Wood quay** – On the south bank of the Liffey, opposite the western half of Ormond Quay Upper.

**10.1196 (252:28).** **Tom Devan's office** – Tom Devan worked in the Dublin Corporation Cleansing Department, 15–16 Wood Quay. The department was the focus of controversy be-

cause of repeated delays in the construction of a centralized sewage system for Dublin.

**10.1196 (252:28). Poddle river** – Has been moved for the convenience of fiction; it actually enters the Liffey from the south under Wellington Quay, approximately 350 yards east of the Dublin Corporation Cleansing Department in Wood Quay.

**10.1197 (252:29). crossblind** – See 7.440n.

**10.1197 (252:29–30). the Ormond Hotel** – At 8 Ormond Quay Upper.

**10.1200 (252:32). the greenhouse** – A public urinal stood at the eastern end of Ormond Quay Upper.

**10.1200 (252:32–33). the subsheriff's office** – See 10.934n.

**10.1202 (252:35). Cahill's corner** – Cahill & Co., letterpress printers, 35–36 Strand Street, on the corner of Capel Street just north of Grattan Bridge, where the cavalcade turns out of Ormond Quay Upper to cross the Liffey.

**10.1204 (252:37). advowsons** – In English law, the right to name the holder of a church benefice.

**10.1204 (252:37). Grattan bridge** – (Formerly Essex Bridge), after Richmond Bridge in the eastward succession of bridges. Named for Henry Grattan; see 7.731n.

**10.1205–6 (252:39). Roger Greene's office** – Roger Greene, solicitor, 11 Wellington Quay (on the south bank of the Liffey, east of Grattan Bridge).

**10.1206 (252:39). Dollard's** – Dollard Printing House, account-book manufacturer, 2–5 Wellington Quay (at the Grattan Bridge end of the quay).

**10.1206 (253:1). Gerty MacDowell** – See Nausicaa (13.1–771 [pp. 346–67]).

**10.1207 (253:1–2). Catesby's cork lino** – A linoleum manufactured by T. Catesby & Sons, Ltd., in Glasgow.

**10.1209 (253:4). Spring's** – Spring & Sons, coal factors and carriers, house agents, and furniture warehouse, 11 Granby Row Upper and 15–18 Dorset Street Upper.

**10.1211 (253:6). Lundy Foot's** – Lundy, Foot & Co., wholesale tobacco and snuff manufacturers, 26 Parliament Street (on the south corner of Essex Gate). The cavalcade moves down Parliament Street and turns east into Dame Street.

**10.1211–12 (253:7). Kavanagh's wineroms** – On the north corner of Essex Gate and Parliament Street; see 10.982n.

**10.1214 (253:10). G.C.V.O** – Knight, Grand Cross of Royal Victorian Order.

**10.1214 (253:10–11). Micky Anderson's** – See 10.988n.

**10.1215 (253:11). Henry and James's** – Clothiers, 1–3 Parliament Street and 82 Dame Street (on the corner where the cavalcade turns east).

**10.1216 (253:12–13). Henry dernier cri James** – *Dernier cri*, French: “the last word, the latest fashion.” The repetition suggests an allusion to the American novelist Henry James (1843–1916), whose studied intricacies involved frequent use of French phrases.

**10.1217 (253:13). Dame gate** – A gate in the east wall of the medieval city of Dublin. It no longer exists, but it once stood off what is now Dame Street, across from and just east of the intersection with Parliament Street.

**10.1220 (253:17–18). Marie Kendall** – See 10.380n; her “poster” is on the Empire Palace Theatre, 72 Dame Street.

**10.1227 (253:25). Fownes's street** – Just short of the eastern end of Dame Street (where it becomes College Green).

**10.1230 (253:28–29). Commercial Buildings** – Off Dame Street at 41A (the intersection of Dame Street and College Green).

**10.1231 (253:30). hunter watch** – A watch having a hunting case, a hinged cover designed to protect the crystal from injury (as on the hunting field).

**10.1232 (253:31). King Billy's horse** – A much-vilified and frequently vandalized equestrian statue of King William III (William of Orange) (1650–1702; king 1689–1702) stood opposite Trinity College (one of the busiest intersections in Dublin). William defeated the Irish in the Battle of the Boyne (1690), sup-

pressing yet another Irish bid for independence and reducing Ireland to the status of penal colony. He is remembered only a little more cordially than Cromwell as a great oppressor. The emphasis on the horse in this passage recalls a traditional Irish toast: "To the memory of the chestnut horse [that broke the neck of William of Orange]." (It was actually his collarbone, but that and a chill were the death of him.) The controversial statue was removed after an encounter with a land mine in 1929.

**10.1236 (253:36-37). Ponsonby's corner** – Edward Ponsonby, law and general bookseller, government agent and contractor, 116 Grafton Street, near its intersection with College Green. The cavalcade turns south into Grafton Street and then immediately east into Nassau Street.

**10.1238-39 (253:39). Pigott's music ware-rooms** – Pigott & Co., pianoforte and musical-instrument merchants, music sellers, and publishers, 112 Grafton Street.

**10.1240-41 (253:41-42). the provost's wall** – The provost's house in the Trinity College grounds is set behind a wall that angles from the west front of Trinity College into the north side of Nassau Street (through which the cavalcade will proceed east-southeast).

**10.1241-42 (254:1). socks with skyblue clocks** – See 4.282n, lines 19-20.

**10.1242 (254:1-2). My girl's a Yorkshire girl** – A song by C. W. Murphy and Dan Lipton: "Two fellows were talking about / Their girls, girls, girls / Sweethearts they left behind— / Sweethearts for whom they pined— / One said, My little shy little lass / Has a waist so trim and small— / Grey are her eyes so bright, / But best of all—[Chorus:] My girl's a Yorkshire girl, / Yorkshire through and through. / My girl's a Yorkshire girl, / Eh! by gum, she's a champion! / Though she's a fact'ry lass, / And wears no fancy clothes / I've a sort of Yorkshire Relish for my little Yorkshire Rose. [Stanza two:] When the first finished singing / In praise of Rose, Rose, Rose— / Poor Number Two looked vexed, / Saying in tones perplexed / My lass works in a factory too, / And also has eyes of grey / Her name is Rose as well, / And strange to say—[Stanza three:] To a cottage in Yorkshire they hied / To Rose, Rose, Rose / Meaning to make it clear / Which was the boy most dear. / Rose, their Rose didn't answer the bell, / But her husband did instead. / Loudly he sang to them / As off, off they fled—."

**10.1249 (254:10). College park** – In Trinity College north of Nassau Street and of its extension, Leinster Street.

**10.1258-50 (254:19-21). the quartermile flat** . . . **W. C. Huggard** – See 10.651-53n.

**10.1260 (254:22). Finn's hotel** – M. and R. Finn, private hotel and restaurant, 1-2 Leinster Street (where it becomes the eastward continuation of Nassau Street).

**10.1262-63 (254:24-25). \*Mr M. E. Solomons . . . viceconsulate** – M. E. Solomons, a prominent member of Dublin's Jewish community, optician and manufacturer of spectacles and mathematical and hearing instruments, 19 Nassau Street; listed at the same address: the Austro-Hungarian vice-consulate, imperial and royal vice-consul, Maurice E. Solomons (justice of the peace in the City and County of Dublin). 19 Nassau Street is 350 yards west of where Farrell is "striding."

**10.1264 (254:26). Trinity's postern** – The south gate of Trinity College in Lincoln Place, just off Leinster Street at the southeastern corner of the college.

**10.1264 (254:26-27). Hornblower** – See 5.555n.

**10.1264 (254:27). tallyho cap** – The porters of Trinity College, Dublin, still wear black peaked caps not unlike those of the members of a fox hunt (whose traditional cry when the quarry is sighted is "Tallyho").

**10.1265 (254:28). Merrion square** – Leinster Street gives into Clare Street, which in turn becomes Merrion Square North.

**10.1268-69 (254:32). Mirus bazaar** – See headnote to Section 19, p. 283.

**10.1269 (254:32). Mercer's hospital** – In William Street, Dublin, incorporated by act of Parliament in 1734.

**10.1270 (254:33). Lower Mount street** – Continues Merrion Square North in an east-south-easterly direction.

**10.1271 (254:34). Broadbent's** – J. S. Broadbent, fruiterer, 2 Mount Street Lower.

**10.1273 (254:36–37). the Royal Canal bridge** – Curious, because Mount Street Lower, along which the procession has been moving, gives onto a bridge over the Grand (not the Royal) Canal and then into Northumberland Road. The Grand Canal circled the southern perimeter of metropolitan Dublin, the Royal Canal the northern. The bridge is now called McHenry Bridge.

**10.1273 (254:37). Mr Eugene Stratton** – See 6.184n.

**10.1274 (254:38–39). Pembroke township** – On the southeastern outskirts of Dublin.

**10.1274–75 (254:39). Haddington road corner** – The cavalcade is proceeding southeast along Northumberland Road; Haddington Road crosses it almost at right angles. The two old women (see 10.818–20 [242:7–10]) have continued walking west and south from London Bridge Road through Bath Avenue into Haddington Road.

**10.1277 (255:1). without his golden chain** – On state occasions the lord mayor of Dublin wore a gold chain as the emblem of his office.

**10.1277–78 (255:1–2). Northumberland and Lansdowne roads** – Lansdowne Road runs northeast from its intersection with Northumberland Road.

**10.1279–81 (255:4–6). the house said . . . consort, in 1849** – Queen Victoria and her husband, Prince Albert, spent four days in Dublin, 6–10 August 1849, in the course of their first visit to Ireland. They entered the city from the southeast, via Pembroke Road, which angles through the intersection of Northumberland and Lansdowne roads. The *Freeman's Journal* for Tuesday, 7 August 1849, carried an incredibly detailed account of the royal couple's entry into Dublin. The account does not mention a specific "house . . . admired by the late queen," but it describes at length the scene on Pembroke Road: "This locality presented a very grand and animated appearance. Many of the houses were beautifully decorated, and the balconies, windows, and doorsteps were crowded with elegantly attired ladies and gentlemen." The account dwells at length on the queen's response to a cast-iron arch that spanned the intersection of Northumberland and Lansdowne roads, "tastefully covered with laurel and other evergreens, interspersed with blossoms of white-thorn . . . surmounted by an imperial crown about four feet in height."