

# DUBLINERS

# LIVING LITERATURE SERIES

JAMES JOYCE

A PERMA-BOUND PRODUCTION

TEACHER'S GUIDE

GUIDE WRITTEN BY MARY ELLEN SNODGRASS

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## SYNOPSIS

"The Sisters": After Reverend James Flynn's third stroke, Old Cotter sits at the fire thinking that death is near for the priest. On July 1, 1895, Flynn dies. The speaker, Flynn's former pupil, hesitates to pay his respects. At evening, his aunt takes him to the viewing of the body and learns from Eliza that Flynn had suffered an emotional breakdown that left him laughing in the confessional.

"An Encounter": The speaker narrates how he learned about the Wild West from Joe Dillon, who read Indian novels in class. The two boys and Murphy Mahony skip school one June morning, but only the speaker and Mahony meet at the Canal Bridge. While lolling in a field, they encounter an old man who speaks of boyish adventures. In private to the speaker, he mentions relationships with girls and labels Mahony a rough boy. The speaker leaps up and, out of loyalty, calls to Mahony.

"Araby": The speaker observes Mangan's sister and develops a romantic fantasy about her. When she asks if he is going to the bazaar at Araby, he conceives a plan to go and bring her something. After asking leave the next Saturday night, he leaves late because his uncle doesn't return home until 9:00 P. M. Arriving at 9:50 by train, he discovers the shabby remains of the fair. The lights go dark at 10:00, leaving him with feelings of self-derision and anger.

"Eveline": At age 19, the speaker regrets that she must leave her home and brothers Ernest and Harry to elope with Frank to Buenos Ayres. At the last minute before the long sea passage, her loyalties shift. She deserts Frank and shows him no love or recognition.

"After the Race": Four young men attend an auto race and depart in Charles Ségouin's car. They enjoy a fine dinner and stroll. Routh and Farley join them. They take the train to a stage musical, row to a yacht, and dance, dine, and drink. Routh wins their card game. When dawn ends the long evening, the speaker regrets his losses.

"Two Gallants": One evening, Corley encounters Lenehan, a known leech. Corley goes to meet a tart he had previously solicited on the street. When he reunites with the girl, Lenehan follows the pair about town. Regretting that he is already thirty and has neither home nor job, he observes Corley's parting from the girl and follows him to ask about their intimacies. Corley smiles and holds up a gold coin.

"The Boarding House": Mrs. Mooney runs a boarding house, where her daughter, 19-year-old Polly, sings for the boarders. Mrs. Mooney realizes that Mr. Doran is interested in Polly, who confesses their intimacies. Jack, Mrs. Mooney's son, shouts at Doran as he descends to answer Mrs. Mooney's summons. Polly, lying on Doran's pillow, listens.

"A Little Cloud": Ignatius Gallaher, a rake who left Ireland eight years before for a London press job, returns to meet Lit-

tle Tommy Chandler, an admirer who wants to publish like his friend. Gallaher brags about seeing the Moulin Rouge in Paris and about frequenting Bohemian cafes. Tommy realizes that Gallaher is vulgar, yet listens to his stories of immorality in religious houses and high society and to claims that marriage grows stale. Returning to his home, Tommy holds his infant son while his wife Annie goes to Brewley's to buy the coffee he forgot to bring. When Annie rushes in to stop the child from crying, Tommy weeps his remorse.

"Counterparts": Mr. Alleyne scolds Farrington for failure to make a copy of a contract and for taking too long at lunch. Farrington stays too long on break at a pub, then returns to find his employer demanding that he finish his work. Farrington turns in part of the assignment; Alleyne demands that Farrington apologize for backtalk. Farrington pawns his watch chain and drinks at the bar while bragging of facing down his employer. At a second pub, Weathers defeats him at arm wrestling. Farrington returns home and terrorizes his son Tom, who tries to cook his father's supper while his mother is at chapel.

"Clay": Maria cuts barmbracks for tea, then travels by train to Drumcondra, where she buys penny cakes. At Joe's house, she realizes that she misplaced the plumcake she bought for her parents. There are Hallow's Eve games; Maria sings the first verse of "I Dreamt That I Dwelt in Marble Halls" twice. Joe is moved by her singing.

"A Painful Case": James Duffy, a bank cashier, regrets his adventureless life. He begins meeting Mrs. Emily Sinico, whom he met at the theater. At her husband's insistence, her walks with Duffy turn to visits to the Sinico home. After she grabs his hand to her cheek, he breaks off their meetings. Four years later, he reads in the Mail that she died of heart failure after suffering rib, shoulder, and head injuries from a fall at Sydney Parade Station. Duffy feels conflicted between shame at her dissolute life and pity for her loneliness.

"Ivy Day in the Committee Room": Before municipal elections, Mr. O'Connor canvasses for Mr. Tierney. He meets a priest and Mr. Hynes for a drink at the committee room. Joe Hynes overwhelms O'Connor with a recitation of a sentimental original eulogy, "The Death of Parnell."

"A Mother": Mrs. Kearney takes over the arrangement for concerts that Holohan was supposed to manage. After extensive negotiation, Mrs. Kearney agrees to let her daughter Kathleen perform for four concerts. The first takes place on a rainy evening. Mrs. Kearney demands payment of eight guineas. Holohan and Fitzpatrick promise four guineas at the next concert on Tuesday; Mrs. Kearney threatens to withdraw if her daughter doesn't receive full payment. Observers side with Holohan as Mrs. Kearney and family sweep out the door to a cab.

"Grace": Tom Kernan falls down the stairs at a bar and injures his tongue. Power sees him home. Mrs. Kernan comments that Tom had been drinking since Friday. When

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friends visit him, he sits up in bed. Cunningham and his confederates agree to meet on Thursday evening for a religious gathering for business men to renew their baptismal vows. Hesitantly, Tom agrees to come. At the retreat, he determines to "set right" his accounts.

"The Dead": At the holiday gathering of misses Kate and Julia, their nephew Gabriel Conroy, whom they sent to the university, arrives from Monkstown with his wife Gretta. Gabriel relieves the old ladies' worry over the drunkenness of Freddie Malins. Before dinner, Gabriel rehearses what he intends to say during the formal toasts.

During a dance, Miss Ivors scolds Gabriel for supplying a literary column for *The Daily Express*, a pro-British newspaper. She comments that Gretta, a native of Connacht, might enjoy a summer excursion to the Aran Islands. He declares that he is sick of his own country. Gretta longs to see Galway again.

Miss Ivors leaves before supper. Gabriel carves the roast goose and delivers a classics-based tribute to his aunts' hospitality. Late in the evening, as he and Gretta ascend to their room, he feels passion for her. She sinks into melancholy over the death of Michael Furey, a boy who courted her when he was 17. Furey came out in the rain and exacerbated his illness. Gabriel looks out on the snow with regret that he has never felt the kind of love that Gretta had known.

### TIME LINE

- 1882** Feb. 2 James Joyce is born.  
**1901** Queen Victoria dies; Edward VII becomes king.  
**1904** Joyce and his family begin living abroad.  
**1910-1937** George V is king.  
**1914-1917** World War I begins.  
**1914** *Dubliners* is published.  
**1916** *Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man* is published.  
**1917** April United States declares war on Germany.  
**1918** *Ulysses* is published.  
Nov. 11 World War I ends.  
**1922** The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is established.  
The Irish Free State is established.  
**1929** Great Depression begins.  
**1933** Hitler comes to power in Germany.  
**1936** Edward VIII is king; he abdicates and his brother becomes King George VI.  
**1936-1939** Spanish Civil War is fought; The German-backed Nationalists defeat the Soviet-backed Republicans.  
**1939** *Finnegan's Wake* is published.  
Sept. 1 Germany invades Poland.  
Sept. 3 Britain and France declare war on Germany.  
**1940** spring Germans conquer Norway, Belgium, the Netherlands and France.  
**1941** Jan. 31 Joyce dies in Zurich, Switzerland.

### AUTHOR SKETCH

Although born and educated in Ireland, James Augustine Aloysius Joyce, a controversial figure in world literature, spent the latter half of his life in self-imposed exile. Born in poverty on February 2, 1882, to pianist Mary Jane and John Stanislaus Joyce, a distiller and civil servant in Rathgar, he lived a mix of hardships as the eldest of 17 children, five of whom died in infancy. At age nine, he suffered vision loss from glaucoma, which later required an eyepatch. He read

widely and mastered Latin at a Jesuit boys' school, Conglows Wood College and attended the Jesuit-run Belvedere College and University College in Dublin. By the end of his education, he was fluent in Italian, French, and Norwegian, in which he read the plays of Henrik Ibsen.

Joyce entered his career at age 18 by publishing a critical essay, "Ibsen's New Drama." He ventured to Europe in 1902 with a trip to Paris, where he was unable to pay tuition at the Collège de Médecine. After his mother's death in 1903, he freed himself from family and church entanglements to live with Nora Joseph Barnacle of Galway. They moved about Pola, Rome, and Trieste, Italy, where he taught at the Berlitz School. She gave birth to their son Giorgio and daughter Lucia Anna, who suffered from schizophrenia.

In 1906, Joyce began writing *Stephen Hero*, the nucleus of his autobiography. After delivering a series of Shakespeare lectures in 1911, he completed *Dubliners* (1914), a revealing story memoir of Ireland. When publishers refused to issue the collection, he angrily broke ties with his homeland. During this period, he began his autobiographical *A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man* (1916), which he serialized in *The Egoist* with the aid of poet Ezra Pound.

After refusing to serve in the English military, Joyce moved the family to Zurich and began writing his masterpiece, *Ulysses*, which *The Little Review* serialized in 1918. Four years later, he published the text as a novel in Paris. The book soared to fame, achieving a place among the works of true literary genius and among the most maligned books of the period. To protect the family's inheritance, the Joyces married in 1931.

Joyce suffered severe ulcers and eye affliction, for which he underwent ten surgeries without anesthesia. After his death in Zurich on January 13, 1941, a statue of the author in a relaxed, seated post marked his graveside. The monument depicts him in casual attitude with one leg crossed over the opposite knee; he sports a jaunty pipe.

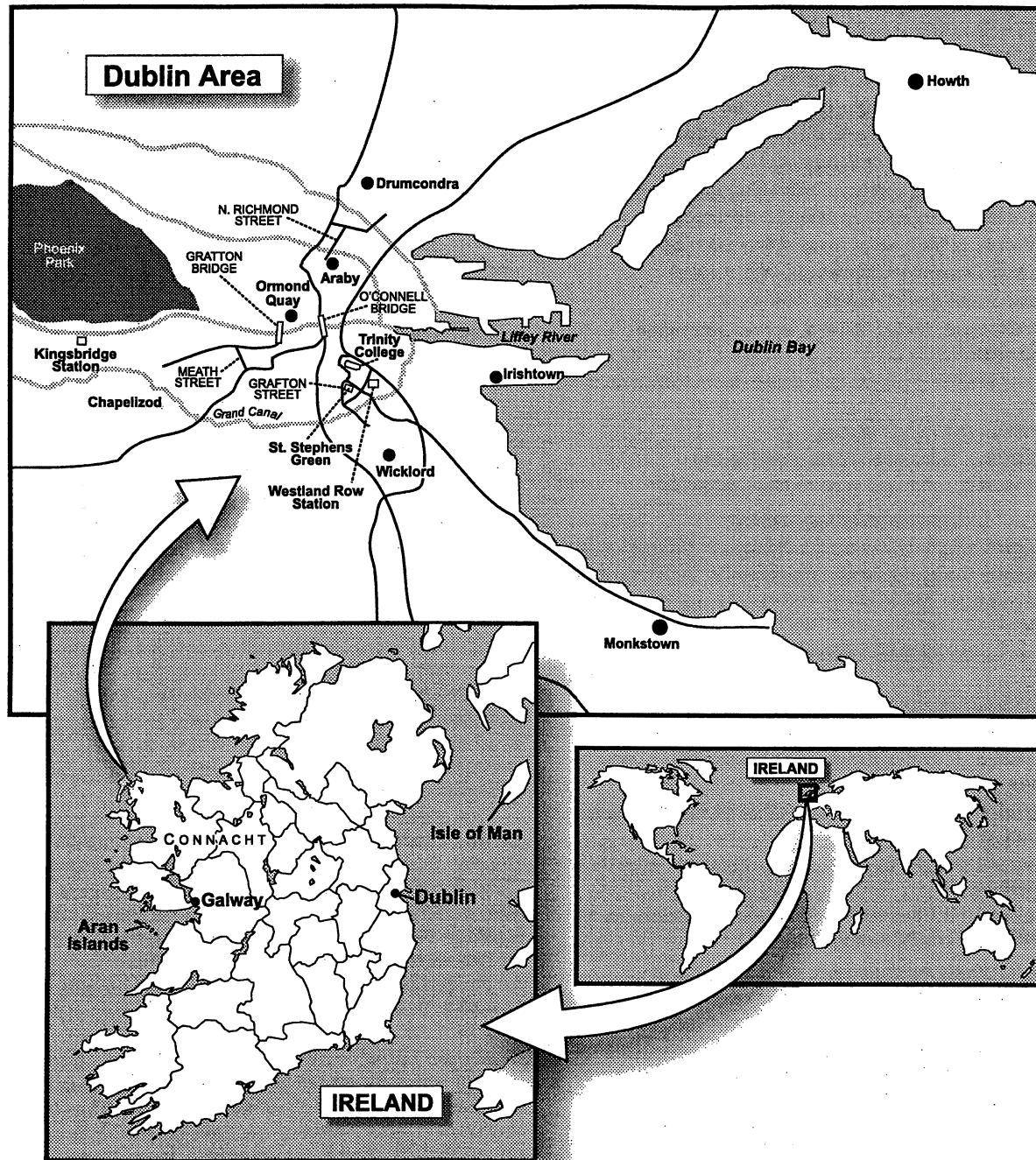
### CRITIC'S CORNER

Through perseverance, Joyce produced a breakthrough in fiction. His short story "The Dead," which he added to *Dubliners* in 1914, earned praise as a model of the genre. Conservative elements in his homeland branded him a traitor for belittling Irish folk and rejected the story collection for its forthright depiction of Irish lives, particularly the failures, tipplers, dreamers, and ne'er-do-wells who frequented the pubs. In further pursuit of the undercurrent of emotion that reveals human ambivalence and regret, *Ulysses* pioneered a radical form, the internal monologue. His final work, *Finnegans Wake* (1939), describes the realm of dreams in a complex, often baffling series of allusions and puns that mimics the way in which the human brain orders information and feelings. Ultimately, scholars accepted the shift in presentation that was Joyce's trademark. He earned a reputation as one of the literary craftsmen of the century.

### OTHER BOOKS BY JAMES JOYCE

*Chamber Music* (1907)  
*A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man* (1916)  
*Exiles* (1918)  
*Ulysses* (1922)  
*Pomes Penyeach* (1927)  
*Collected Poems* (1936)  
*Finnegans Wake* (1939)  
*Stephen Hero* (1944)

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*Critical Writings* (1959)  
*Letters* (1966)  
*Giacomo Joyce* (1968)  
*Selected Letters* (1975)

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 Kauffman, Stanley, "The Dead," *The New Republic*, Dec. 21, 1987, pp. 26-28.  
 Knowles, Sebastian D. G. *The Dublin Helix*. Gainesville, University of Florida Press, 2001.  
 Nelson, Richard, and Shaun Davey, "James Joyce's 'The Dead,'" *American Theatre*, July 2000, 87.

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Power, Arthur, et al. *Conversations with Joyce*. London: Lilliput Press, 2000.

Rosenblum, Trudi, M., "New 'Dubliners' Features All-Star Cast," *Publishers Weekly*, March 6, 2000, p. 39.

### GENERAL OBJECTIVES

1. To understand variances in social relationships
2. To account for regret and disillusion
3. To interpret social, religious, and family pressures
4. To contrast the morality of various characters
5. To discuss the themes of deception and failure
6. To explain background events in real settings
7. To account for the intensity of short fiction
8. To describe attitudes toward women, marriage, work, and church
9. To particularize elements that delineate atmosphere and tone
10. To analyze the role of rescuer
11. To differentiate between fantasy and reality
12. To account for changes in character's attitudes

### SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

1. To explain how the bazaar sets the tone in "Araby"
2. To analyze the symbolism of the title in "A Little Cloud"
3. To account for the sprig in "Ivy Day in the Committee Room"
4. To summarize Ignatius Gallaher's background and reputation
5. To justify Mrs. Kernan's annoyance with Tom
6. To predict how Gretta and Gabriel's marriage will survive
7. To summarize Tom Chandler's disappointment with his home, wife, and son
8. To discuss the implications of Father Flynn's emotional collapse
9. To describe styles of courtship in "Eveline" and "The Boarding House"
10. To list events caused by dissolute behaviors in "A Painful Case" and "Counterparts"

### LITERARY TERMS AND APPLICATIONS

For a better understanding of James Joyce's stories, present the following terms and applications:

**atmosphere** the prevailing aura or ambience triggered by a work's mood and tone and by incidental text clues that predispose the audience to a particular mindset or expectation of outcome, as in the dire home situations to which Tom Chandler and Farrington return. Both lack fatherly feelings for home and child. Tom has no idea how to comfort his infant son until Annie returns from buying coffee at Bewley's. Farrington menaces Tom, his son whom he fails to identify by name and terrorizes with his demands for dinner.

**literary foil** a character who serves as an opposite or as a standard by which another character is measured, as with Gabriel and Gretta Conroy. The two represent opposite types of Dubliners. Gabriel, a literary figure and book critic for *The Daily Express*, distances himself from Gaelic and spurns a summer vacation on the Aran Islands in favor of bicycling in France, Belgium, and possibly Germany. Gretta, who dresses in terracotta and salmon, carries a truer love of Connacht and her girlhood on Nun's Island, which touches her more tenderly than her husband's lust.

**theme** the main idea of a work, as summed up in such abstract terms as patriotism, grace, isolation, motherhood, forgiveness, or loss. The themes of failed lives and regret permeate Joyce's stories, leaving the impression that Ireland and its chaotic politics and repressive Catholicism destroy ambitions and hopes of betterment. Joyce suggests that conditions turn people like Emily Sinico, Tom Kernan, and Eveline from their heart's desire to a make-do existence bound by church and cultural tradition.

### THE IMPORTANCE OF SETTING

James Joyce's *Dubliners* moves about the city of Dublin and into the countryside. Travel across bridges, into open spaces, and by tram, cab, and train center the stories in urban settings, which include views of Wellington's Monument, Sydney Parade Station, and Trinity College. In "Counterparts," Joyce describes the sounds and sights of Dublin:

In Westmoreland Street the footpaths were crowded with young men and women returning from business and ragged urchins ran here and there yelling out the names of the evening editions. The man passed through the crowd, looking on the spectacle generally with proud satisfaction and staring masterfully at the office girls. His head was full of the noises of tram-gongs and swishing trolleys and his nose already sniffed the curling fumes of punch. (p. 91)

Comparisons with Paris, London, and Buenos Ayres suggest that they are more intriguing cities with more to offer travelers and emigrés. The lifestyles of Ignatius Gallaher and the men attending the auto race contrast with the simpler everyday activities, backgrounds, and ambitions of life-long Dubliners, to whom attending the Moulin Rouge, listening to a stage performance by Caruso, or gambling on a yacht are not everyday experiences.

The question of loyalty to country arises most poignantly in "The Dead" in the conversation of Miss Ivors and Gabriel Conroy. During their dance, she criticizes his writing for *The Daily Express*, an anti-Irish newspaper, and proposes a summer vacation at the Aran Islands, off the Galway coast, Ireland's poorest district. Gabriel's retort that he hates his country and wants nothing to do with Gaelic prepares the reader for the gap between him and Gretta and his inability to invest himself in true, compassionate love and understanding of his wife.

Joyce's difficulties with critics derived from the implications of where he placed characters and what their attitudes and pastimes suggest about their aims and character. Farrington and Tom Kernan's frequent carousing in pubs, the pre-election drinking in the committee room, Corley's picking up a girl of easy virtue on the street, and Mrs. Mooney's condoning of Polly's fling with Mr. Doran in the boarding house offer a less-than-respectable view of Dublin citizens. Balancing these settings are the concert hall where people anticipate Kathleen's musical entertainment, the city hospital where Emily Sinico is taken for treatment, Maria taking part in Hallow's Eve games, and Father Purdon's retreat for business men seeking to renew baptismal vows, all providing more sanguine views of Dublin and its people.

### CROSS-CURRICULAR SOURCES

#### Novels

Sherwood Anderson, *Winesberg, Ohio*

Jane Austen, *Pride and Prejudice*

Sandra Cisneros, *The House on Mango Street*

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Herman Hesse, *Siddhartha* and *Steppenwolf*  
Henry James, *Washington Square* and *Daisy Miller*  
John Millington Synge, *Riders to the Sea*  
William Makepeace Thackeray, *Vanity Fair*  
Edith Wharton, *The Age of Innocence*

### Plays

Henrik Ibsen, *A Doll's House*  
Hugh Leonard, *Da*  
G. B. Shaw, *Pygmalion*

### Poetry

Edgar Lee Masters, *The Spoon River Anthology*

### Nonfiction

Felicity Long, "Dublin, the City of Poets and Pubs," *Travel Weekly*, Feb. 22, 2001.

Frank McCourt, *Angela's Ashes* and *'Tis*  
Friedrich Nietzsche, *Thus Spake Zarathustra*

### Internet

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"Chapters of Dublin History," <[indigo.ie/~kfinlay/](http://indigo.ie/~kfinlay/)>.  
"Dublin Tourism," <[www.visitdublin.com](http://www.visitdublin.com)>.  
"The Guide to Dublin," <[www.hoi.ie/dubguide/dubguide.htm](http://www.hoi.ie/dubguide/dubguide.htm)>.  
"Historical Walking Tours of Dublin,"  
<[www.historicalinsights.ie](http://www.historicalinsights.ie)>.  
"Lass of Aughrim," <[www.edgars-liederbuch.de/Lieder%20/Lass\\_Of\\_Aughrim.htm](http://www.edgars-liederbuch.de/Lieder%20/Lass_Of_Aughrim.htm)>.

### Videos/DVDs

*Da*  
*The Dead*  
*Pride and Prejudice*  
*The Quiet Man*  
*Ryan's Daughter*  
*Washington Square*

### THEMES AND MOTIFS

A study of the central issues and situations in Joyce's fiction should include these aspects:

#### Themes

- ambition
- disillusion
- courtship
- deception
- immorality
- religiosity
- choices
- social class
- parenthood
- regret
- bitterness

#### Motifs

- coping with the consequences of dissolute and illicit behaviors
- seeking respite from marriage
- assuming the role of seducer
- avoiding an unpleasant job
- drinking to escape reality
- envying another person's lifestyle

### MEANING STUDY

Below are significant words, phrases, or sentences from the stories. Explain each in context. Title and page numbers pinpoint each entry so you can re-read the passage in which it appears.

1. Some new pieces of music encumbered the music-stand in the lower room and on his shelves stood volumes by

Nietzsche: *Thus Spake Zarathustra* and *The Gay Science*. ("A Painful Case," p. 112)  
(James Dubby reads the works of Friedrich Nietzsche, a controversial German philosopher of the late nineteenth century who wrote about self-control and the illusion of godly power and life after death. He believed that no single morality suited all people in every society.)

2. Some of these hillsiders and fenians are a bit too clever if you ask me, said Mr. Henchy. Do you know what my private and candid opinion is about some of those little jokers? I believe half of them are in the pay of the Castle. ("Ivy Day in the Committee Room," p. 126)  
(*"Fenians" refers to members of Sinn Fein, a radical Irish nationalistic movement promoting an end to English control and the creation of a free Irish state.*)
3. Parnell, said Mr. Henchy, is dead. ("Ivy Day in the Committee Room," p. 134)  
(*Politician Charles Stewart Parnell was a strong voice for home rule until his affair with a married woman ruined his reputation. Denounced by prelates, he lost his position in parliament and died a bitter failure.*)
4. But he's an Orangeman, Crofton, isn't he? said Mr. Power. ("Grace," p. 172)  
(*Members of the Loyal Orange Association, called Orangemen, were anti-Catholic and loyal to the British crown.*)
5. Pope Leo XIII, said Mr. Cunningham, was one of the lights of the age. ("Grace," p. 173)  
(*Leo XIII, who held power from 1878-1903, lost respect for his lack of diplomacy and wisdom. Irish patriots hated him for taking the English side against them.*)
6. Mr. M'Coy had tried unsuccessfully to find a place on the bench with the others and, when the party had settled down in the form of a quincunx, he had tried unsuccessfully to make comic remarks. ("Grace," p. 179)  
(*M'Coy sits in a grouping of people who take the four corners of a square with one speaker at center.*)
7. Now, isn't he a terrible fellow! she said. And his poor mother made him take the pledge on New Year's Eve. ("The Dead," p. 194)  
(*Temperance groups, often led by self-righteous and longsuffering mothers and wives of alcoholics, coerced tipplers and drunks to pledge to give up alcohol. Because drinkers felt maneuvered or forced into compliance, their vows rarely remained in effect.*)
8. She's from Connacht, isn't she? ("The Dead," p. 198)  
(*Connacht is a west Irish province in which are the ancient cities of Sligo and Galway and some of the poorest, but proudest Gaelic-speaking citizens on the island.*)
9. We are met here as friends, in the spirit of good fellowship, as colleagues, also to a certain extent, in the true spirit of camaraderie, as the guests of—what shall I call them?—the Three Graces of the Dublin musical world. ("The Dead," p. 215)  
(*Gabriel Conroy uses an ornate metaphor from Greek mythology to describe Mary Jane, Kate, and Julia. The Three Graces—Aglaia (Splendor), Euphrosyne (Mirth), and Thalia (Good Cheer) were the daughters of Zeus and Eurynome. They performed to the music of Apollo's lyre and offered their songs and dances at banquets.*)
10. Do you know Trinity College? ("The Dead," p. 220)

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(The University of Dublin, originally known as Trinity College, at first limited students to Catholic males, then opened its doors to all religions, and, finally, to women. Supported by the Irish ministry of education, it eventually enrolled a student body of over 10,000 and amassed a huge library drawn from all text printed in Britain.)

### COMPREHENSION STUDY

Answer the following questions in your own words. There is not always a right answer. Your judgment is important and you should be ready to defend your answers with quotations from the three plays.

#### Motivation

1. What causes the change in Emily Sinico?

(Emily, the wife of Captain Sinico and mother of Mary, changes her behavior in the last two years of her life. She begins to buy alcohol, to attend the theater unescorted, and to seek the company of James Duffy, a kind man who enjoys her company. Her seeking of companionship outside marriage leads her to form a relationship at a public performance. Emily's effrontery in stroking Duffy's cheek causes him to end their relationship.)

When Duffy reads of Emily's death in a November issue of the Mail, he learns that Emily's erratic crossing of the rail line during Captain Sinico's absence from home resulted in injuries to her head, shoulder, and two lower ribs. She appears to have died at the scene of shock and heart failure. James deduces that Emily sought his company because of the failure of her marriage and resulting loneliness.)

#### Setting

2. Describe the aunts' party.

(On a cold, snowy evening, Aunt Kate and Aunt Julia join Mary Jane in extending welcome to holiday party guests, who come each year to share punch, converse, dance, sing, and feast. The hostesses provide the services of Lily, a maid who receives coats and galoshes, and arrange for dance music for the quadrille and lancers. Aunt Julia sings "Arrayed for the Bridal," her signature performance; Bartell D'Arcy declines to sing "Lass of Aughrim" until the party is almost over.)

The height of the evening's celebration is the holiday feast. Gabriel, the nephew of the hostesses, carves the roast goose and passes plates as guests anticipate jelly, blancmange, jam, almonds, raisins, figs, custard, chocolates, celery stalks, fruit, stout, ale, and mineral water. He concludes the evening with a florid tribute to the hostesses, whom he calls the Three Graces. Guests join in with choruses of "For They Are Jolly Gay Fellows." The aunts follow their guests to the door and settle them in cabs for the return home.)

#### Character Development

3. How does Gallaher change after leaving Ireland?

(Working for a publisher in London, Ignatius Gallaher grows conceited and self-absorbed in his recent activities. On a return visit to the "old country," he slights "dear dirty Dublin" and taunts "Little Tommy" Chandler for taking his whisky with water. To Tom's claim to a trip to the Isle of Man, Gallaher boasts of seeing London and Paris, where he enjoys gaiety and excitement more than beauty.)

Gallaher's experiences with Bohemian cafés and the

Moulin Rouge turn him away from traditional Irish values to a Continental hauteur. Tom concludes that Gallaher has become vulgar during his absence, yet, "The old personal charm was still there under this new gaudy manner." Gallaher regales Tom with hints at the immorality of Paris and London and urges him to "liquor up." He flaunts his awareness of the secrets of religious houses and relates a racy story about an English duchess. Still the center of attention, he hurriedly ends the evening when Tom invites him to spend some time with him, Annie, and their infant son.)

#### Historical Milieu

4. How does the recitation "The Death of Parnell" characterize the time period?

(Joyce writes under the influence of the political uproar that ended the 19th century and carried over into the early years of the 20th century. In "Ivy Day in the Committee Room," general conversation turns from canvassing for the municipal election to Nationalism and an address to the King. Mr. Henchy comments that the nation needs capital and an influx of money from a royal visit. He alludes to the country's poverty from idle factories and anticipates renewed revenue from "the old industries, the mills, the shipbuilding yards and factories. The characters' reflection on Charles Stewart Parnell, who died in 1891, indicates the nation's failed hopes on the politician who attempted to bring extreme elements together for the good of the Irish. On Parnell's anniversary, Joe Hynes recites all eleven stanzas of an original poem that lauds Parnell for trying to reignite patriotism with glory in "Erin's heroes of the past." The poem demonstrates a pervasive fantasy of an Irish resurgence and emphasizes the spirit of Ireland's longing for freedom and independence from English tyranny.)

#### Theme

5. How does Joyce characterize the institution of marriage? (Married characters in Dubliners bear the ennui and discontent that comes from making poor choices. Emily Sinico retreats to the streets to drink and flirt with James Duffy and dies while her husband, Captain Sinico, is out of town. Tom Chandler, a highly suggestable man who believes Ignatius Gallaher's embroidered tales of European immorality, comes home to a crying infant son and a wife annoyed with him for forgetting to buy coffee. Mrs. Mooney, who parts with her husband to run a boarding house, attempts to ensnare Mr. Doran for her daughter Polly by coercing him with a pretense of middle-class moral values.)

In general, Joyce has little good to say of such marriages. He depicts Mrs. Farrington as devout to the Catholic faith while her husband carouses and wastes his income in bars. Eveline, upon acting on her intent to leave home, halts on the way to board a steamer for Buenos Ayres and looks at Frank, her intended, as though she doesn't recognize him. Mrs. Kernan regrets from the first days of matrimony her mating with Tom, a heavy drinker and carouser. Joyce's implications condemn Ireland's church-driven marital alliances as weighty encumbrances to the human spirit, which yearns for adventure and freedom.)

#### Interpretation

6. What does the snow signify in "The Dead"? (Joyce applies a blanket of snow to the story of the holi-

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day party as a binding agent to the disparate characters and events. As guests dress warmly to depart from the home of Aunt Kate and Aunt Julia, they all face threatening weather, a symbol of the human condition and approaching death. Gabriel, looking out his hotel room window at the white cap of snow, realizes that his aunts will soon wither and die, just as Michael Furey died in Galway when Gretta was a teenager.

At Gabriel's epiphany, the unifying quality of snow pulls into focus the pervasive air of regret. Gabriel comes to know a secret part of Gretta, a romance that ended in death during her girlhood on Nun's Island. His longing for her gives place to compassion for her melancholy as she relives the night that Michael came to her window to toss gravel and to say goodbye one more time before she left her grandmother's house for the convent. The slipping of time, like the silent flakes falling outside the window, draw Gabriel's thoughts to the unyielding sentence of all humanity to live for a brief time, seek happiness, and die.)

### Conflict

7. How does Miss Ivors dampen Gabriel's enthusiasm for the party?

(When the company forms partners for lancers, Gabriel dances with Miss Ivors, a frank, pro-Irish woman who wears a modest dress with a large brooch pinned to her bodice. The Irish symbol on her jewelry and her interest in west Ireland and the Gaelic language annoy Gabriel, whose Royal University education turns his interests from the folksiness of his homeland to great music and literature from the Continent. Miss Ivors brings him down with an implication that he is G. C., the unnamed literary columnist and book reviewer for *The Daily Express*, a pro-British paper she characterizes as a "rag.")

Miss Ivors's needling continues as the two cross in a dance figure. Crossing verbally, they discuss a party of friends planning to visit the Aran Islands the next summer. Gabriel brushes off connection between his wife and Connacht, the poor province from which she came. Rather than stroll an island complex known for poverty and backward peasantry, he chooses to cycle in France, Belgium, or possibly Germany. She continues pressing him about his abandonment of his own land and his disdain for Gaelic, a language he rejects. At the height of her pressure, Gabriel reveals, "I'm sick of my own country, sick of it!" As the dancers draw close, she taunts him in his ear with two words, "West Briton!")

### Atmosphere

8. How does the arrival at the hotel shift the atmosphere of "The Dead"?

(After dinner with the aunts, the Conroys reach their hotel and part from Bartell D'Arcy in the cab. The party gaiety wanes as the characters dwindle in number to the couple and the porter. Lusting for his wife, Gabriel rejects a lamp and ascends the dark stairs to their room by the light of a ghostly street lamp. The "ghost" that ends his high spirits is the change in Gretta, as the lyric sadness of "The Lass of Aughrim" recalls her infatuation for Michael Furey, a boy in physical decline who risks his health to say goodbye.

Feverish with sexual longing for Gretta, Gabriel recognizes that she doesn't share his passion. He wishes for

her to seek him with "impetuous desire," yet recognizes that her train of thought lies far beyond their quiet hotel room and its waiting bed. She throws her arm across the bed rail, which becomes a symbolic boundary that Gabriel struggles to cross. Astonished, he gazes at his party clothes reflected in the mirror, and feels humiliated by his "good nephew" role at the party and by Gretta's memories of a former beau. As she falls asleep, Gabriel stares out the window, lost in the epiphany of "how poor a part he, her husband, had played in her life.")

### Author Purpose

9. Why does Joyce write about Ireland?

(As an expatriate to the European continent, Joyce wrestled with his memories of home, family, Catholicism, and Ireland's many social and economic problems. His works, some of the most poignant and damning in the English language, pilloried his homeland for its narrowness and quaint moral values. As Europe moved toward liberal thought and art, he continued dredging up recollections of his own upbringing and the ambivalence he felt for Irish Catholicism, the struggle for political independence, and the poverty that weighed so heavily on his fellow citizens.

In writing his moving stories of Irish folk walking the streets, making love in a field, sharing drinks in a pub, and anticipating a municipal election, Joyce sublimated his own yearnings for an ideal Ireland devoid of faults. Working through the hardships of fictional *Dubliners*, he relived his own precious moments strolling along the Liffey, attending the university, celebrating Hallow's Eve and Christmas, and discussing politics and literature with challenging thinkers. The melancholy in Gretta parallels Joyce's gloom after he made a home for himself in Zurich and lived apart from the culture that had been the fount of his art.)

### Structure

10. How does Joyce employ the short story to his ends?

(To express his memories of Ireland's people and their individual stories, Joyce creates separate narratives for small casts of characters. By placing James Duffy and Emily Sinico in "A Painful Case," he creates a miniature drama of unfulfilled longing that might have resulted in the happiness of two lonely, isolated figures. In "The Mother," Joyce pictures the striving of a coarse, but dedicated parent for her daughter's art career. In "The Sisters," he suggests the personal hell that forces a religious man like Father Flynn into an emotional chaos that ends his effectiveness as teacher and counselor.

Joyce's most famous story, "The Dead," teases the reader with its private emotional workings of party-goers celebrating the winter holiday, yet bringing to the gathering their personal failures and desires. Aunt Julia, who performs her annual solo, has only a cracked and fading voice left for "Arrayed for the Bridal." Freddie, the perennial drunk, attempts to camouflage his weakness for alcohol with fatuous remarks intended to suit the festive occasion. Miss Ivors, who leaves early, makes her jabs at Gabriel, then leaves him to contemplate her contempt for his disloyalty to homeland, folk, and language. The pensive figure of Gretta comes sharply into focus as she shares with her husband a painful memory of love and loss. Joyce's tender portrait of Gretta at the bed rail indi-

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*cates a loss of intimacy that derives from Gabriel's drift from Irish values.)*

### HOW LANGUAGE WORKS

James Joyce delineates character through the unique and identifiable style of their comments:

1. The epiphany in the bazaar-goer in "Araby" depicts disappointment in an adventure meant to secure the affections of Mangan's sister. The boy says of his outing, "I lingered before her stall, though I knew my stay was useless . . . Gazing up into the darkness I saw myself as a creature driven and derided by vanity."
2. Eveline, a conflicted 19-year-old woman, stands at the divide and considers the letters she intended for her brothers as opposed to intimacy with Frank, the man she intends to elope with. On reflection over her mother's "life of commonplace sacrifices," Eveline concludes in desperation, "She must escape! Frank would save her."
3. Little Chandler, the victim of disillusion and the boasts of Ignatius Gallaher, stutters to Annie his failure as a husband and father, "It's nothing. . . . He . . . he began to cry. . . . I couldn't . . . I didn't do anything! . . . What?"
4. The pushy stage mother, Mrs. Kearney, speaks bluntly her intent to right a wrong against her daughter Kathleen: "I haven't seen any Committee . . . My daughter has her contract. She will get four pounds eight into her hand or a foot she won't put on that platform."
5. Tom Kernan, who strives in vain against overriding Catholicism to establish his right to Protestant beliefs, summarizes his creed in the words of Crofton: "I remember well his very words. Kernan, he said, we worship at different altars, he said, but our belief is the same. Struck me as very well put."
6. The flowery, self-serving arguments of Gabriel Conroy for a new generation speaks his own subconscious struggles with anti-Irish attitudes: "But we are living in a sceptical and, if I may use the phrase, a thought-tormented age: and sometimes I fear that this new generation, educated or hypereducated as it is, will lack those qualities of humanity, of hospitality, of kindly humour which belonged to an older day."

### ACROSS THE CURRICULUM

#### Art

1. Make an illustrated notebook of words and phrases such as crown, ex cathedra, and The Lass of Aughrim.
2. Sketch several poses of Gretta and Gabriel Conroy arriving at the party, ascending the stairs, greeting Bartell D'Arcy, sitting at the table before the roast goose, listening to a piano solo, ascending the hotel steps in the dark, and looking out at the snow. Comment on the colors of salmon and terra cotta in Gretta's skirt, a symbol of Ireland.

#### Cinema

1. View films with Edwardian settings, characters, and situations, such as *Room with a View*, *Wings of the Dove*, *The Quiet Man*, *Da*, *Mrs. Dalloway*, *Washington Square*, *Ryan's Daughter*, *Dancing at Lughnasa*, and *Howard's End*. Compare the movies' settings, themes, and dialogue to those of *Dubliners*. Comment on the interplay of people of different ethnic, social, educational, and religious backgrounds.
2. Critique the film version of *The Dead*. Discuss with a

panel how a visual representation of the party increases its spirit, anticipation of fun, and conviviality from the written version. What does the viewer learn about Gabriel's relationship with Gretta that the text does not express?

#### Drama

1. Draw stage settings for a dramatization of a scene from the stories.
2. Create a storyboard account of Gretta's courtship before she leaves Nun's Island, Connacht, for the convent. Introduce details of her innocent romance with Michael Furey. Make a parallel storyboard of Gabriel's epiphany about his wife's girlhood love. Explain why snow ties together the lives of all people in Ireland.
3. Compose a chart summarizing each character's opinions and participation in discussions on such topics as flirtation, marriage, sexual promiscuity, liberal and conservative politics, working under a contract, traveling to western Ireland, drinking, wasting money, following orders, needing a job, renewing religious vows, succeeding in a job, speaking Gaelic, and forming friendships with immoral people.
4. Discuss additional details that the stories omit, for example, the Captain's understanding of Emily's flirtation or the types of writing Gabriel publishes in *The Daily Express*. Explain why an author leaves some details unstated.

#### Education

1. Role-play the part of a Dublin barkeep. Comment on the human dramas that occur each evening as people seek escape from dull or oppressive lives.
2. Propose ways of interesting people in religious retreats, for example, by targeting common personal problems.

#### Geography and Culture

1. Create a mural or web site on Dublin and Ireland. Emphasize the location of Nun's Island, Connacht, Aran Islands, Trinity College, Oughterard, Galway, Irishtown, train lines, Inchicore, Kingstown, Drumcondra, Chapelizod, Sydney Parade Station, Ormond Quay, St. Catherine's Church, and the Wellington Monument.
2. Make a web site or bulletin board characterizing attitudes toward mates and relatives. Include Tommy/his infant son, Gabriel/the Three Graces, Mrs. Mooney/Jack and Polly, Mrs. Kearney/Kathleen, Joe/his brother Alphy, Farrington/Tom Chandler, Emily Sinico/Mary, and Emily/Captain Sinico.
3. Explain the history of the British pub. Account for its name and its reputation as a gathering place for drinking, singing, conversation, politics, and conviviality.

#### History and Social Studies

1. Discuss with a small group how money influences Corley's proof of male prowess, canvassing for Mr. Tierney, marriage to the butcher's daughter, shopping at the bazaar at Araby, Maria's concern for the missing plumcake, Farrington's pawning of his watch chain, and gambling with Routh and Farley on the yacht.
2. Report orally on the cultural, religious, physical, and psychological effects that lead Father Flynn to an emotional breakdown. Explain why he sits in the confessional laughing.
3. Divide the class into small groups to brainstorm ways to



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improve marriage for Annie and Tommy Chandler, the Captain and Emily Sinico, Tom and Mrs. Kernan, Mrs. Mooney, and Gretta and Gabriel Conroy. Anticipate the problems that Polly Mooney will face if she marries Mr. Doran.

### Language Arts

1. Contrast news releases for radio, television, or print announcing the death of Charles Stewart Parnell. Explain why people criticized his affair with a married woman, yet still admired him, wrote poems about his courage and patriotism, and mourned his passing.
2. Prepare a dialogue dramatizing the reaction of party guests to leaving their wraps with Lily at the door, accepting the hostesses' welcome, anticipating Freddie Malin's drinking, the singing of "Arrayed for the Bridal," carving roast goose and serving plates, choosing partners for the quadrille and lancers, toasting the hostesses, singing "For They Are Jolly Gay Fellows," and receiving the annual hospitality of Kate and Julia.
3. Compose several possible notes from characters explaining unusual behaviors. For example, from James Duffy to Captain Sinico concerning Emily's death, from a pupil mourning the decline and death of Father Flynn, from Miss Ivors to Kate and Julia explaining her pre-dinner departure from the party, from Farrington apologizing to Mr. Alleyne for shoddy office work, from Mr. Doran proposing marriage to Polly Mooney, from Maria to Joe explaining how she lost the plumcake, and from Eveline to Frank concerning her flight.
4. Lead a debate about the weaknesses of Gretta, Mahony, Mrs. Mooney, James Duffy, Miss Ivors, Tom Kernan, Father Flynn, Freddy Malins, Routh, Maria, Jimmy Doyle, Gallaher, Michael Furey, and Gabriel Conroy. Explain how the strengths of each make them interesting characters, for example, Gabriel Conroy's learning and appreciation of the arts.
6. Read aloud from nonfiction, novels, plays, essays, and stories that reflect themes similar to those of James Joyce's stories, such as Edith Wharton's *Age of Innocence*.
6. Explain in a theme the significance of the evocative titles "Grace," "Two Gallants," "A Little Cloud," "Clay," "Counterparts," and "The Dead." Contrast them with denotative titles, e. g. "Eveline," "Araby," "The Boarding House," and "A Mother." Propose other titles for "The Dead" that characterize the pride and ambivalence in Gabriel.
7. Write a theme in which you explain the role of a minor character such as Mr. Henchy. Determine which characters reflect decadence, deception, or immorality.

### Law and Logic

1. Read aloud state laws governing the responsibilities of parents to children like Mahony, who skips school; Joe Dillon, who reads Western novels in class; Eveline, who makes plans to elope to Buenos Ayres with Frank; Polly, who becomes too familiar with Mr. Doran at her mother's boarding house; Corley's girl, who allows intimacies during walks in a field; Tom's infant son, who screams after his mother leaves to buy coffee at Bewley's; and Tom, who stays alone while his father carouses and his mother attends chapel.
2. Make a chart of legal advice to women like Mrs. Farring-

ton and Mrs. Kernan, whose profligate husbands drink up their pay before they return home.

3. Act out examples of specious logic. Choose models that display surface simplicity and hidden complexities, such as why Emily Sinico seems tragic and lonely to a lonely man like James Duffy, why Corley seems successful at compromising the morals of a street girl, and why Kathleen deserves her pay before she appears onstage on Tuesday.

### Mathematics and Computers

1. Using desktop publishing, make a web site or bulletin board that identifies these terms: *àrecherché*, *surplice*, *guttapercha*, *quadrille*, *parole d'honneur*, *cavalier*, *corn factor*, *gallants*, *slatternly*, *beannacht libh*, *tessellated*, *cocottes*, and take the pledge.
2. Based on your understanding of the stories, lead a panel discussion of the effects of dependence on women like Mrs. Kernan, Annie Chandler, Polly, the Three Graces, and Eveline. Explain why women like Miss Ivors live more equitable lives by educating themselves, choosing interesting diversions, working for a living wage, or managing their own finances.

### Psychology

1. Describe aloud the flirtation of Corley's girl, Polly, Eveline, and Mangan's sister. Discuss the dishonesty of melodramatic poses, such as the mother assuring her daughter's reputation, the brother shouting at the boarder who compromises his sister, and the girl attempting to write farewell letters before eloping by steamer.
2. Using incidents from the stories, comment on gradual changes in Tom Chandler, Father Flynn, Emily Sinico, Farrington, Mrs. Kernan, Maria, Ignatius Gallaher, Gretta, and Gabriel Conroy. Discuss how past wrongs, regrets, and poor choices can victimize characters for life.
4. Characterize the character, strength, and influence of Gretta on Gabriel. Define her concept of love and devotion as opposed to that of her husband. Explain how Miss Ivors undermines Gabriel's self-confidence and how Bartell D'Arcy's song stirs up longings and melancholy in Gretta.
5. Write an encyclopedia entry on child neglect. Add details that explain why Tom Farrington and Annie Chandler's baby boy live in jeopardy.

### Science and Health

1. Compose a lecture on the causes and symptoms of consumption (tuberculosis), a common disease in the late nineteenth century. Explain why walking in cold winter rain at night to bid goodbye to Gretta would jeopardize Michael Furey's frail health.
2. Make an illustrated drawing of the tongue. Explain why injuries to the tongue cause pain, swelling, and disfigurement.

### Speech

1. Organize a discussion of classism and exclusion. Answer these basic questions: What makes people belittlable identifiable groups? Why are good manners essential to heated discussions of religion, politics, the economy, and morals? How do hangers-on cadge drinks and conversation from boasters and supercilious show-offs?
2. Compose a print or audio guide and diagram to Dublin.

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Contrast the lifestyle of Gabriel's aunts and Mr. Bartell D'Arcy with those of Freddie Malins and his mother, Gretta Conroy, Miss Ivors, Lily, Mary Jane, and Michael Furey, who was employed at the gasworks.

### ALTERNATE ASSESSMENT

1. Account for upheaval in the lives of Annie Chandler, Mrs. Kernan, Emily Sinico, Tom Farrington, Gretta, Kathleen, James Duffy, Jimmy Doyle, Father Flynn, Tom Kernan, Annie, and Mr. Doran.
2. Compile a list of actions that demonstrate welcome or compassion.
3. Compose a scene in which Annie and Tom discuss their marriage, Mr. Alleyne fires Farrington, Mangan's sister asks about Araby, Eveline writes Frank about her mixed feelings, Mr. Tierney wins the municipal election, Mr. Corley proposes marriage to the street girl, Miss Ivors writes a letter of complaint to the literary columnist of *The Daily Express*, Kathleen receives full pay, and Tom leaves the retreat with business men.
4. Make a character list and explain the personal flaws of each.
5. Account for the recurring motifs of failure and regret in Joyce's stories.

## TEACHER'S NOTES

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### VOCABULARY TEST

Complete each of the following sentences with an appropriate word from the list below. You will have answers left over when you finish.

asunder	deprecation	gaudy	luxuriated	spectacle
cavalier	enchantment	gesticulating	mercantile	suffused
conniving	Eucharist	indecorously	mimicry	urchins
curate	exemplars	kowtowing	reciprocated	volubly

1. The men rose to their feet to play the last tricks, talking and \_\_\_\_\_.
2. What do we want \_\_\_\_\_ to a foreign king?
3. When she came back to the dressing-room her cheeks were slightly \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Christmas-time! Christmas-time! said Gabriel, almost trotting to the stairs and waving his hand to her in \_\_\_\_\_.
5. They talked \_\_\_\_\_ with little reserve.
6. She had been made awkward by her not wishing to receive the news in too \_\_\_\_\_ a fashion or to seem to have connived.
7. Her minute body nearly shook itself \_\_\_\_\_ because she knew that Mooney meant well though, of course, she had the notions of a common woman.
8. He carried on the tradition of his Napoleon, the great black-white, whose memory he evoked at times by legend and \_\_\_\_\_.
9. He designed to give them a word of counsel, setting before them as \_\_\_\_\_ in the religious life those very worshippers of Mammon who were of all men the least solicitous in matters religious.
10. Thanks to her, Constantine was now senior \_\_\_\_\_ in Balbriggan and, thanks to her, Gabriel himself had taken his degree in the Royal University.
11. The duties of the priest towards the \_\_\_\_\_ and towards the secrecy of the confessional seemed so grave to me that I wondered how anybody had ever found in himself the courage to undertake them.
12. The syllables of the word Araby were called to me through the silence in which my soul luxuriated and cast an Eastern \_\_\_\_\_ over me.
13. He touched his friend's glass lightly and \_\_\_\_\_ the former toast.
14. Her husband was captain of a \_\_\_\_\_ boat plying between Dublin and Holland; and they had one child.
15. The audience behaved \_\_\_\_\_ as if the concert were an informal dress rehearsal.

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### COMPREHENSION TEST A

#### Part I: Character Identification (30 points)

Match each of the following descriptions from the collection with corresponding characters. Place the letter of your response in the blank provided at left. Some of the answers will be used more than once and some not at all.

- |   |                   |
|---|-------------------|
| _____ 1. withholds full payment                             | A. Maria          |
| _____ 2. tries to comfort a crying infant.                  | B. Captain Sinico |
| _____ 3. laughs in the confessional                         | C. Michael Furey  |
| _____ 4. pawns a watch chain                                | D. Kathleen       |
| _____ 5. holds out a gold coin                              | E. Tom Chandler   |
| _____ 6. loses a plumcake                                   | F. Eveline        |
| _____ 7. encourages the attentions of a boarder             | G. Parrington     |
| _____ 8. performs for a concert audience                    | H. Mahony         |
| _____ 9. believes Tom is interested in Mary                 | I. Tom Kernan     |
| _____ 10. assists his aunts with a drunken guest            | J. Father Flynn   |
| _____ 11. pretends to complete the copying of all documents | K. Gabriel        |
| _____ 12. says goodnight in Gaelic                          | L. Miss Ivors     |
| _____ 13. tosses gravel at the window                       | M. Polly          |
| _____ 14. joins in Hallow's Eve games                       | N. Corley         |
| _____ 15. suffers injury to the tongue                      | O. Mr. Holohan    |

#### Part II: True/False (20 points)

Mark the following statements either **T** for true or **F** if any part is false.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Tom Kernan is remiss in distributing leaflets for Tierney and listens to Joe's sentimental recitation on the death of Parnell.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Gretta realizes that Gabriel has no love of Ireland and misunderstands her relationship with Michael.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Both Polly and Eveline lure unsuspecting men into courting them.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Against his Protestant beliefs, the visitors trick Tom into going to a Catholic retreat.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. After the auto race and a supper, the men take a rowboat to a yacht and play cards.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. James Duffy has mixed feelings about Emily's death.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Ignatius Gallaher appears to thrive in the London press.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Neither Kathleen Kearney nor Mary Sinico respects her mother.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Father Flynn and Father Purdon remain active in their role as counselors to parishioners in need.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Gabriel insists on tipping Lily and excuses his generosity as a Christmas gift.

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### Part III: Completion (20 points)

Fill in the blanks below with a word or phrase which completes the sentence. Place your answer in the space provided at left.

1. At the holiday gathering of misses Kate and Julia, their \_\_\_\_\_ Gabriel Conroy arrives from \_\_\_\_\_ with his wife Gretta.
2. Gabriel relieves the old ladies' worry over the \_\_\_\_\_ of Freddie Malins and rehearses what he intends to say during the formal \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Miss Ivors scolds Gabriel for supplying a literary \_\_\_\_\_ for *The Daily Express*, a pro-\_\_\_\_\_ newspaper.
4. Miss Ivors comments that Gretta, a native of \_\_\_\_\_, might enjoy a summer excursion to the \_\_\_\_\_ Islands.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ sinks into melancholy over the death of Michael Furey, a boy who courted her when he was seventeen and died after he came out in the \_\_\_\_\_.

### Part IV: Essay (30 points)

Choose two and answer in complete sentences.

1. Describe how the characters reflect on life in Ireland.
2. Explain why Gabriel grows despondent at the end of the party.
3. Discuss the influence on characters of pubs, boasting, and drinking.
4. Account for Mrs. Sinico's flirtation and deceptions.
5. Summarize events that cause the collapse of Father Flynn and the dismay of Maria.

## DUBLINERS

### COMPREHENSION TEST B

#### Part I: Multiple Choice (20 points)

Select the phrase that completes each of the following sentences. Place the letter of your response in the blank provided at left.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Home seems like a prison to  
A. Mrs. Mooney. C. Tom Chandler.  
B. Father Flynn. D. Mr. Tierney's canvassers.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Maria realizes that  
A. she left the plumcake in the car.  
B. she must pretend to celebrate even though she is afraid to sing in public.  
C. her money was wasted on the children.  
D. her employer dislikes letting her leave early.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. The high point of the holiday feast is  
A. Bartell D'Arcy's solo. C. choosing partners for the quadrille.  
B. honor bestowed on Kate, Julia, and Mary Jane. D. The Lass of Aughrim.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Farrington intends to  
A. insult his employer and leave early. C. work late after taking an hour and a half lunch.  
B. obtain an advance to buy a watch chain. D. pretend that his copying is complete.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Visitors invite Kernan to  
A. a religious gathering of Catholic business men. C. hear Kathleen play the piano.  
B. share drinks with other canvassers. D. the receiving for Father Flynn.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Gabriel acknowledges that  
A. Gretta loved Michael more than she loved her own husband.  
B. Miss Ivors is right about bicycling in Belgium.  
C. Miss Morkan is the only person willing to sing "Arrayed for the Bridal."  
D. his aunts sent him to the university.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Mrs. Mooney is aware that  
A. her husband left her because she was only a butcher's daughter.  
B. boarders expect her to protect her home's reputation.  
C. Polly must marry Mr. Doran.  
D. her daughter is likely to elope.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. The three boys intend to  
A. skip school. C. invite Gallaher, even though he is a leech.  
B. spend their money in Araby. D. follow Corley and his girl.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Opinion turns against the  
A. Nationalist party. C. disloyal girl friend for abandoning Frank.  
B. mother demanding payment. D. Mr. Alleyne for demanding an apology.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. The fall caused  
A. Emily to die of head injuries. C. Tom an injury to his tongue.  
B. Father Flynn to laugh in the confessional. D. the end of the auto race at Inchicore.

## DUBLINERS

### Part II: Matching (30 points)

Match the following actions with names of places from the list below. Place the letter of your response in the blank provided at left.

- |  |                      |
|--|----------------------|
| _____ 1. Chandler waits for Annie to return from shopping.                 | A. Aran Islands      |
| _____ 2. Routh wins at cards.  | B. retreat           |
| _____ 3. Polly waits while her mother arranges her future.                 | C. field             |
| _____ 4. A young man bids farewell to a woman leaving for a convent.       | D. yacht             |
| _____ 5. Mahony crosses on the ferry.                                      | E. Galway            |
| _____ 6. The lights go out at 10:00 P. M.                                  | F. Paris             |
| _____ 7. Ignatius Gallaher mingled with people of questionable morality.   | G. committee room    |
| _____ 8. Frank succeeded at his enterprise.                                | H. Drumcondra        |
| _____ 9. Corley took advantage of a street girl.                           | I. bazaar            |
| _____ 10. Tom joins Catholic men in restoring Christian faith.             | J. Bewley's          |
| _____ 11. Miss Ivors plans to spend part of her summer.                    | K. Monkstown Station |
| _____ 12. Emily dies of heart failure.                                     | L. Sydney Parade     |
| _____ 13. A canvasser hears a recitation about Parnell.                    | M. Doran's room      |
| _____ 14. Annie buys the coffee that her husband forgot.                   | N. Liffey            |
| _____ 15. Joe's family celebrates Hallow's Eve with games and penny cakes. | O. Buenos Ayres      |

### Part III: Short Answer (20 points)

Supply a word or phrase in answer to the following questions. Place your response in the blank provided.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Who leaves the party early?
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Who publishes under the initials G. C.?
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. What does Corley hold in his palm?
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Where does Ignatius Gallaher work?
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. What does Maria do before arriving at the party?
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. What do the men wear in their lapels before the election?
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. From whom do the boys learn about the Wild West?
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Who allows James Duffy to visit Emily at home?
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Who brings Tom Kernan home?
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Who claims to be hoarse as a crow?

### Part IV: Essay (30 points)

Choose two and answer in complete sentences.

1. Describe three characters who regret their life choices.
2. Contrast the behaviors of Corley's girl, Polly, and Michael Furey.
3. Describe events on Hallow's Eve.
4. Summarize the men's entertainments after the auto race.
5. Describe personal characteristics of Father Flynn, Farrington, and Mahony's friends.

**DUBLINERS**

**ANSWER KEY**

**VOCABULARY TEST**

- |                  |              |                  |
|------------------|--------------|------------------|
| 1. gesticulating | 6. cavalier  | 11. Eucharist    |
| 2. kowtowing     | 7. asunder   | 12. enchantment  |
| 3. suffused      | 8. mimicry   | 13. reciprocated |
| 4. deprecation   | 9. exemplars | 14. mercantile   |
| 5. volubly       | 10. curate   | 15. indecorously |

**COMPREHENSION TEST A**

**Part I: Character Identification (30 points)**

- |      |       |       |
|------|-------|-------|
| 1. O | 6. A  | 11. G |
| 2. E | 7. M  | 12. L |
| 3. J | 8. D  | 13. C |
| 4. G | 9. B  | 14. A |
| 5. N | 10. K | 15. I |

**Part II: True/False (20 points)**

- |      |       |
|------|-------|
| 1. F | 6. T  |
| 2. F | 7. T  |
| 3. F | 8. F  |
| 4. T | 9. F  |
| 5. T | 10. T |

**Part III: Completion (20 points)**

- nephew, Monkstown
- drunkenness, toasts
- column, British
- Connacht, Aran
- Gretta, rain

**Part IV: Essay (30 points)**

Answers will vary.

**COMPREHENSION TEST B**

**Part I: Multiple Choice (20 points)**

- |      |       |
|------|-------|
| 1. C | 6. D  |
| 2. A | 7. C  |
| 3. B | 8. A  |
| 4. D | 9. B  |
| 5. A | 10. C |

**Part II: Matching (30 points)**

- |      |       |       |
|------|-------|-------|
| 1. K | 6. I  | 11. A |
| 2. D | 7. F  | 12. L |
| 3. M | 8. O  | 13. G |
| 4. E | 9. C  | 14. J |
| 5. N | 10. B | 15. H |

**Part III: Short Answer (20 points)**

- |                     |                    |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Miss Ivors       | 6. ivy             |
| 2. Gabriel          | 7. Joe Dillon      |
| 3. gold coin        | 8. Captain Sinico  |
| 4. London publisher | 9. Mr. Power       |
| 5. buy cakes        | 10. Bartell D'Arcy |

**Part IV: Essay (30 points)**

Answers will vary.



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