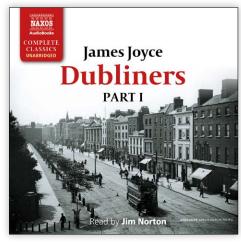


## The Sisters • An Encounter • Araby • Eveline • After the Race Two Gallants • The Boarding House • A Little Cloud • Counterparts • Clay

James Joyce's *Dubliners* is a collection of short stories about the lives of the people of Dublin around the turn of the century. Each story describes a small but significant moment of crisis or revelation in the life of a particular Dubliner, sympathetically but always with stark honesty. Many of the characters are desperate to escape the confines of their humdrum lives, though those that have the opportunity to do so seem unable to take it. This book holds none of the difficulties of Joyce's later novels, such as *Ulysses*, yet in its way it is just as radical. These stories introduce us to the city which fed Joyce's entire creative output, and to many of the characters who made it such a well of literary inspiration.



**Jim Norton**, one of Ireland's leading actors, is a Dubliner, and has worked regularly on Joycean topics. He worked extensively in Irish Theatre (Abbey, Gate), TV and Radio before coming to London to work at the Royal Court and the Royal National Theatre. His many West End credits include *Comedians*, *The Changing Room*, *The Contractor*, *Bedroom Farce*, *Chorus of Disapproval* and *The Weir*. For Naxos AudioBooks he has also recorded *The Third Policeman*, *A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man* and *Ulysses*.



**Total running time: 3:12:20** *View our catalogue online at* **n-ab.com/cat** 

	The Sisters		16	They walked along Nassau Street and then turned	4:55
1	There was no hope for him this time: it was the third	6:49	17	He walked listlessly round Stephen's Green	5:15
2	The next morning after breakfast	4:36	18	His mind became active again.	3:34
3	In the evening my aunt took me with her	9:58		The Boarding House	
	An Encounter		19	Mrs Mooney was a butcher's daughter.	7:50
4	It was Joe Dillon who introduced the Wild West to us.	3:41	20	There must be reparation made in such a case.	7:49
5	The summer holidays were near at hand	6:39	21	Polly sat for a little time on the side of the bed, crying.	1:58
6	There was nobody but ourselves in the field.	8:06		A Little Cloud	
	Araby		22	Eight years before he had seen his friend off at	9:24
7	North Richmond Street, being blind, was a quiet street	8:26	23	The light and noise of the bar held him at the	4:52
8	On Saturday morning	6:46	24	'Everything in Paris is gay,' said Ignatius Gallaher.	9:06
	Eveline		25	Little Chandler sat in the room off the hall	7:05
9	She sat at the window watching the evening invade	8:58		Counterparts	
10	She stood among the swaying crowd in the station	2:43	26	The bell rang furiously	4:52
	After the Race		27	Darkness, accompanied by a thick fog, was gaining	5:36
11	The cars came scudding in towards Dublin	9:33	28	He stood in a doorway opposite the office	9:08
12	That night the city wore the mask of a capital.	2:15	29	A very sullen-faced man stood at the corner	2:59
13	Cards! Cards! The table was cleared.	2:32		Clay	
	Two Gallants		30	The matron had given her leave to go out	7:07
14	The grey warm evening of August had descended	5:25	31	She thought she would have to stand in the	10:16
15	Lenehan offered his friend a cigarette.	3:44		-	

## James Joyce **Dubliners**PART I

Writing to his publisher, Grant Richards, in 1905, Joyce proclaimed 'I do not think that any writer has yet presented Dublin to the world. It has been a capital city of Europe for thousands of years, it is supposed to be the second city of the British Empire and it is nearly three times the size of Venice. Moreover... the expression Dubliner seems to me to bear some meaning and I doubt whether the same can be said for such words as "Londoner" and "Parisian", both of which have been used by writers as titles.'

Joyce's mission to 'present Dublin to the world' remained central to his work throughout his life. The city is somewhat aggrandized in *Ulysses* and *Finnegans Wake*, where it takes on a mythic quality (suitable for a modern day Odyssey and a World History), but here, in *Dubliners*, it is painted in the plain and often drab colours of reality. The fifteen stories, written at different times during the period 1904-1907 when Joyce was no longer living in Ireland, are meticulous in detail. We are given pub and street names, tram and train routes at every opportunity. The subject of these stories is not the city itself, however, but rather the lives of its citizens. Most of the characters and incidents described are based on characters and incidents remembered from Joyce's early years in Dublin. The stories are arranged in a sequence roughly charting a development from childhood, through adolescence, to adulthood and public life, with death as a principal theme of the first and last stories.

The young James's first encounter with death, – that of a local priest, Father Flynn – in *The Sisters*, sets a melancholy tone which pervades much of the book. In *An Encounter* the freedom and exuberance of a childhood adventure is somewhat dampened by the disturbing attentions of a stranger; and in *Araby* the disappointment of the young teenager determined to impress his sweetheart is clearly the first of the many disappointments which seem to characterise the lives of most of the residents of Joyce's Dublin.

Indeed disappointment, with the shallowness of their lives, is the main theme of several of the stories, together with a hopeless longing to escape. For Eveline there is a chance to escape the brutality of her existence with a domineering father, by fleeing to South America with her worldly lover, Frank. For Jimmy Doyle in *After the Race*, there is escape of a kind in his wild night with a cosmopolitan group of young men. But when day breaks after the all-night card party, Doyle is left with the reality of Dublin – and some hefty IOUs to be paid somehow.

Perhaps the most hopeless of all the captives in these stories is Little Chandler in *A Little Cloud*. For him the worldly loutishness of his well-travelled old friend Gallaher, is both revolting and exciting. His own timidity, propriety and imagined poetic sensitivity has prevented him from breaking out of his own rut, and he knows it: 'There was no doubt about it: if you wanted to succeed you had to go away. You could do nothing in Dublin.'

So simple are these stories, both in their content and style, that it is easy to forget how innovative they were at the time of their publication. Joyce set his face firmly against what he saw as the romance and sentimentality of contemporary Irish writers, and produced something rather shocking. Here is a city full of small people with real failings – no high tragedy, little

passion, no dramatic revelation. Their speech is not poetically engineered, but the everyday speech familiar to all Dubliners – warts and all. Indeed the warts were so shocking to the printer and publisher, that it took eight years of legal wrangling before the book saw full publication.

What was so shocking? The frank inclusion of thoughts and actions considered too vulgar for literary purpose: a woman crossing and uncrossing her legs suggestively, a man discussing his sexual conquests with a chum, a peculiar old vagrant performing an unspecified act alone in the bushes – and several uses of the word 'bloody'. Despite the protests of his publisher, Joyce refused point-blank to alter, for example, the line: 'if any fellow tried that sort of a game on with his sister he'd bloody well put his teeth down his throat: so he would.'

In a letter to Grant Richards he wrote: 'The word, the exact expression I have used, is in my opinion the one expression in the English language which can create on the reader the effect I wish to create. Surely you can see this for yourself?'

Furthermore, he objected: 'I seriously believe that you will retard the course of civilisation in Ireland by preventing the Irish people from having one good look at themselves in my nicely polished looking glass.'

## **Notes by Roger Marsh**



After the Race: The Pavilion and Harbour, Kingstown, Dublin



Araby: The Royal Society, Ballsbridge, Dublin

The music on this recording was kindly provided by Symposium Records

Then You'll Remember Me from The Bohemian Girl, sung by John McCormack

A Youth Once Loved a Maiden by Maude Valerie White, sung by Dame Clara Butt

Yes! Let Me Like a Soldier Fall from Maritana, sung by John McCormack

The Tears That Night by Maude Valerie White, sung by Dame Clara Butt

There is a Flower That Bloometh from Maritana, sung by John McCormack

I Dreamt That I Dwelt in Marble Halls from The Bohemian Girl, sung by John McCormack

Music selected and programmed by Roger Marsh.

78rpm transfers by Eliot Levin, Symposium Records.

Produced by Roger Marsh

Post-production: Beth Hammond and Simon Weir, CRC Engineer (speech): Alan Smyth, Bucks Audio Recordings

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Booklet and cover design: Hannah Whale, Fruition - Creative Concepts. Cover image: St Stephen's Green, Dublin. This photograph and the

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**Total running time:** 3:12:20 **Catalogue no.:** NA317312 **ISBN:** 978-962-954-592-5