

APPENDIX

Biography

James Joyce was born in February 1882 at 41 Brighton Square, Rathgar, Dublin. His complete name was James Augustine Aloysious Joyce. Joyce was the eldest son of John Stanislaus Joyce and Mary Jane Joyce. There were fifteen children in the family but only ten survived and among these Joyce had the closest relationship with his brother Stanislaus. In 1888 the Joyce family moved to Bray, and in September Joyce entered Clongowes Wood College (Jesuit), where he remained until June 1891, returning home only for holidays.

Late in 1891 Joyce, shocked by the death of Parnell on 6 October, wrote a verse broadside, it was his first printed work, with the title of Et Tu, Healy. In 1893-1898 Joyce stopped studying from Clongowes because the family's fortunes began to decline, he was sent to Belvedere College from April 1893. He made a brilliant record, winning several prizes in the intermediate examinations. Joyce's career at University College, Dublin, was marked by his break with his Catholic background and his emergence as a writer. In May 1899, he refused to join the protest against the heresy of Yeats' Countess Cathleen.

After receiving his degree on 31 October 1902, Joyce considered attending medical school in Dublin, but decided to study in Paris instead. He planned to be both doctor and writer. In April 1903 Joyce received an urgent telegram from his father about his mother's illness, Joyce returned to Dublin. Mary Jane Joyce died on 13 August. 7 January 1904 was the date of the first draft of Stephen Hero, a later version of which was published in 1944. About March Joyce accepted a job as a teacher at the Clifton School, Dalkey, where he remained until the end of June. About 10 June he met Nora Barnacle, and shortly thereafter, perhaps on 16 June (the day he later chose as the date for Ulysses), fell in love with her. Opposed to marriage and unable to live openly with her in Dublin, he decided to return to the Continent. Before leaving he wrote the satirical broadside, 'The Holy Office', distributed not long after his departure on 8 October.

Upon arriving with Nora in Zurich he found that his expected position as teacher at Berlitz School was not available, and proceeded to Pola (now in Yugoslavia) to teach English at the Berlitz School there. In March 1905 Joyce was transferred to the Berlitz School in Trieste. On 27 July 1905 his son Giorgio was born. In September his difficulties with publishers began with the rejection by

Grant Richards of Chamber Music. At the end of November the submission of the manuscript of Dubliners to Grant Richards started a contentious correspondence over the book.

In July 1906 Joyce bored with Trieste, took his wife and son to Rome, where a position in a bank awaited him. On 17 January 1907 he contracted with Elkin Mathews for the publication of Chamber Music. Early in May Chamber Music was published. On 26 July, St Anne's Day, his daughter Lucia Anna was born. On 1 August 1909 Joyce returned to Ireland for a visit. At the beginning of September, he signed a contract for the publication of Dubliners by Maunsel & Co. in Dublin. On 9 September he returned to Trieste, and interested some businessmen there to start up cinemas in Ireland. With their backing he returned to Dublin on 21 October and opened the Cinematograph Volta on 20 December. In July Maunsel & Co. suddenly fearful because of the candour of Dubliners, postponed publication of the book.

From July to September 1910 Joyce made his last trip to Ireland, going to Galway as well as Dublin. He was unable to persuade Maunsel & Co. to publish Dubliners and the printer broke up the type. Joyce's impressions of Dublin were summarized in the broadside, 'Gas from a Burner', written on his return journey. In 1913 through

Yeats' intercession Joyce was brought into communication with Ezra Pound, who interested Miss Dora Marsden, the editor of the Egoist, in his work. In January 1914 Grant Richards agreed to publish Dubliners, and did so on 15 June. From 2 February 1914 to 1 September 1915 A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man was published in the Egoist (London) in serial form. In March Joyce began work on Ulysses, but put it aside for a time to write Exiles, finished in 1915.

On 29 December 1916 the Portrait was published in New York and on 12 February the Portrait was published in London. During this year Joyce's eye troubles grew worse and made necessary his first eye operation late in the summer. Temporarily in funds, he organized, with Claud W. Sykes, the English Players, whose first production, Wilde's Importance of Being Earnest, took place on 9 April 1918. In March the *Little Review* (New York) began to publish Ulysses in serial form, completing half the book by the end of 1920. On 5 May Exiles was published in England and the United States. In October 1919 Joyce returned with his family to Trieste. There he taught English at a commercial school and worked hard at Ulysses. In October 1920 the Society for the Suppression of Vice lodged a complaint

against the *Little Review* in New York for publishing certain passages of Ulysses.

The final stages of preparing Ulysses for the public, in April 1921 Joyce agreed to have Sylvia Beach publish it in Paris. On 2 February 1922, Joyce's birthday, Ulysses was published. On 10 March 1923 Joyce wrote a first sketch for a character in Finnegans Wake. In April 1924 the first fragment of Finnegans Wake was published in the *Transatlantic Review* (Paris). In July 1925 the *Criterion* (London) published a second fragment from Finnegans Wake. On 1 October the *Navire d'Argent* (Paris) published Anna Livia Plurabelle. On 2 February 1927 an international protest against the piracy of Ulysses in the United States was promulgated. From April 1927 to May 1938 sections of Finnegans Wake were published in translation (Paris) by Eugene Jolas. On 5 July Pomes Penyeach was published. On 20 October Anna Livia Plurabelle was published in book form. Mrs Joyce had a serious but successful operation in November, after their return to Paris.

The French translation of Ulysses was published in February 1929. Then in August Tales Told of Shem and Shaun was published. In May and June 1930 Dr Alfred Vogt began a series of eye operations on Joyce in Zurich. In June Haveth Childers Everywhere was published. In September he was

briefly at Etretat, where he was involved in a motor accident. On 10 December Giorgio Joyce and Helen Kastor Fleischmann were married. On 4 July 1931 he and Nora Joyce were married at a registry office in London. On 29 December Joyce's father, John Stanislaus Joyce, died in Dublin at the age of 82. On 15 February 1932 a grandson, Stephen James Joyce, was born. In March Lucia Joyce suffered a mental breakdown. On 6 December 1933 Judge John M. Woolsey issued his famous decision on Ulysses, ruling that it was not pornographic and making possible its American publication. In February 1934 Ulysses was published in New York. In June The Mime of Mick Nick and the Maggies was published. On 6 July 1936 A Chaucer A B C, with initial letters by Lucia Joyce, was published as part of her father's frantic efforts to make her well. In December Collected Poems was published.

In October 1937 Storiella as She Is Syung, the last fragment of Finnegans Wake to appear separately in book form, was published. On 2 February 1939 Joyce exhibited a first bound copy of Finnegans Wake, although the book was not officially published in England and America until 4 May. Joyce died on 13 January 1941 at 2 a.m. in the Schwesterhaus vom Roten Kreuz in Zurich, as a result of a perforated ulcer (Morris 4-11).

SYNOPSIS

Stephen Dedalus is the main hero in A Portrait of an Artist as a Young Man. Stephen is a heretic, a quiet, and antisocial person. His father, Simon Dedalus, sends him to the boys' boarding school at Clongowes Wood College. Stephen studies there for several years and he only comes home when he has a holiday. Once Stephen comes home to celebrate Christmas with his family and for the first time he hears the issue about Parnell's scandal. There is a quarrel between Stephen's father and Mr. Casey (John) with Aunt Dante (Mrs. Riordan). Simon and Mr. Casey do not agree that the priests involve themselves in politics by discrediting their own leader (Parnell) but Aunt Dante says that the priests are doing the right thing by spreading out Parnell's adultery. Stephen on the other hand still does not understand much about politics therefore he is confused to decide who is right and who is wrong.

A year later Stephen's father becomes bankrupt and he cannot afford to send Stephen back to Clongowes Wood College again so Stephen has to come home and during his spare time he reads Byron's book. Byron is a heretic poet and soon after Stephen reads Byron's book his attitude begins to change to a heretic. Stephen writes a heresy in his essay and his friends consider him as a heretic.

Stephen is disappointed with his father because he thinks it is his father fault to make them live in poverty but through his father's effort Stephen can continue his study at Belvedere College. One time after performing in a play Stephens run away from his friends and his family, because he wants to be alone, he is not aware of where he is going until he sees a whore and is trapped into adultery with the whore. Stephen keeps on doing adultery until one day he comes to the retreat at his school, Belvedere College. In the retreat Stephen hears the sermon about the torment in hell for a sinner. The sermon that he hears in the Belvedere church really terrifies him and as the result Stephen decides to repent from his sin immediately.

On the third day of the retreat there is a confession day for all students in Belvedere College but Stephen decides not to confess his sin that day because he feels ashamed to confess his sin in front of the other students. Therefore he decides to search another church far from his school and friends so that he can confess his sin there. Stephen really does his best in order to repent from his sin and he does a lot of prayer and fast but he does not want to merge himself with other people. This is because Stephen is an antisocial person. He does not like to be with other people because he does not feel happy to be

among them. This causes Stephen to feel desperate and he begins to abandon his faith but then one of the priests in Belvedere College thinks that Stephen has a call as a priest. The priest calls Stephen to his office and encourages Stephen to accept the call as a priest but the priest also reminds him to really consider his decision before he makes his decision. The priest says that once Stephen has made his decision then there is no turning back.

At first Stephen is delighted by the offer because he knows that he will be saved from his sin if he accepts the call. Then on his way home Stephen begins to think of what he is going to decide and after many considerations Stephen finally realizes that he cannot stand to live in a strict and ordered kind of life because he realizes that he prefers to live in freedom. He knows that he wants to live in some mode of life where he can express himself as freely as he wants to be so Stephen decides to refuse the call as a priest. Stephen knows the consequences from his decision that he will fall into his sin again. He also realizes that he will go to hell after death so Stephen feels so confused. He is confused whether he has made the right decision or not and in his confusion Stephen goes to the beach. There at the beach Stephen sees the image of a girl

who is transformed into a bird. Then he feels as if he is flying and he finally realizes what he really wants to be in his life. Stephen realizes that he wants to be free. He wants to create his own new life and he wants to be an artist. Therefore at the end of the story Stephen decides to cut his relationship with his family, religion, and country. Stephen also abandons his faith and becomes a non-believer.