

## Introduzione

James Joyce set all his works in Dublin, the capital of country, where he had grown up in and rejected. He spent all his adult life abroad, becoming the most cosmopolitan of Irish writers yet he described Dublin in detail. It seems that someone walks in its street. Joyce once said of this novel: "I want to give a picture of Dublin so completed that if the city one day suddenly disappeared from the earth it could be reconstructed out of my book". *Ulysses* talk about Leopold Bloom's day (16th June . 1904) in Dublin city, the people he meet and the thoughts through his mind. It is estimated that Bloom cover 18 miles of Dublin, in his wonderings: on foot, by tram and horse-carriage. He starts from his home in 7 Eccles street.

**Calypso:** Number 7 Eccles street is no longer standing. All of the houses on that side of Eccles Street were knocked down to build a Hospital, though the door to n.7 is a display at the James Joyce Centre in nearly north St. Georg's street. The other side of the street, though, shows a very similar style of house. On the right, you can see the number 78, directly opposite where n 7 would have been, and the same style of house. As the plaque announces, number 78 now calls itself "Bloom house" Note: the "area", below street level. Coming home without his key in "Ithaca", Bloom will climb over the railings and lower himself in to the area to let himself in to the house.

**Lotuseaters:** On the left there is the Custom House, as seen from City Quay and the south side of the Liffey. City Quay leads directly into Sir John Rogerson's Quay. Bloom would have passed by here minutes before the chapter opens, heading east.(right) The Custom House will figure again in Eumaeus: the cabman's shelter to which Bloom takes Stephen would have nestled under the railway arch just to the west (left) of the Custom House.

**Hades:** Dignam is a character from *Ulysses*. Bloom attends his funeral from the family home to Glasnevin cemetery

**Aeolus:** Under the porch of the general post office shoeblacks called and polished. Parked in North Prince's street His Majesty's vermilion mailcars, bearing on their sides the royal initials, E. R., received loudly flung sacks of letters, postcards, lettercards, parcels, insured and paid, for local, provincial, British and overseas delivery.. The offices of the Freeman have today been absorbed into the Irish Independent, on Middle Abbey Street, just off O'Connell Street

**Lestrygonians:** In this way we can see the O'Connell bridge, as Bloom sees it: crossing on the upstreet side, heading south. After we can see the site of the old ballast office, on the south side of the Liffey, .another important place we can see is Irish house of parliament. Britain dissolved it in 1800 by the OOT of union which declared Ireland part of the UK. BUILDING is now the bank of Ireland. Bloom visit the Trinity college Dublin that was founded in 1702 by Elisabeth the first and it is the oldest Irish university, the provost's house a five boystorey house, which dates from the 1754 and was built from provost Francis Andrew of Trinity college, Davy Byrne's a famous literary pub .than Mr. Bloom comes Kildare street where there is the National Library. We can find a large quantity of Irish material. After Bloom visited the National Museum, it was established in 1877 and three brooches where we can find material about Irish art culture and natural history.

**Scylla and Charybdis:** Kildare street is a well-known street in Dublin , the capital city of Ireland close to the principal shopping area of Grafton street , and Dowson Street , to which it is joined by Malesworth street. This street is famous for Leinster house.

**Sirens:** The **Ormond Hotel** has now been completely remodelled inside and out, but a plaque still commemorates it as the site of this episode, and the hotel still advertises its "Sirens Lounge". The Ormond is on Ormond Quay by the Liffey, west of the city center and close to the Ha'penny Bridge, or Metal Bridge, over which Bloom crosses to reach the bar.

**Cyclops:** We can see Barney Kiernan's pub on Little Britain Street. Little Britain Street was renamed Parnell Street more than 100 years ago, but adjoining Little Britain Street remains. Nausicaa : Bloom has spent most of the two hours which separate this chapter from the previous one at the Dignam's house in Sandymount, following up his earlier intentions to help with the estate. Now he is on Sandymount Strand, a two-minute walk away, on the beach in front of the Star of the Sea Church. The street which runs to the right of the church is Leahy's Terrace

**Oxen of the sun:** The National Maternity Hospital in Holles Street, is on Bloom's route from Sandymount back to the city center.

**Circe:** This isn't Bella Cohen's, which used to stand a few doors down to the left of the frame (though at 82, rather than 81, as Joyce has it). It's the remnants of a convent, which, according to McCarthy, "housed St Mary's Penitent Retreat, a laundry where reformed prostitutes worked" (Joyce's Dublin 78). Lower Tyrone Street, as it was then, is now Railway Street..

**Ithaca:** Mountjoy Square, as Bloom and Stephen would see it coming up Gardiner Street on the west side of the road. They turn left onto Gardiner Place immediately after the Square. Turning left from Gardiner Street into Gardiner Place. Temple Street is the next street on the right, marked by the grey building on its corner. Looking up Temple Street from Gardiner Place. The church is St George's, whose bells can be heard from the Blooms' house in Eccles Street in this chapter and "Calypso". The road describes a small arc (Hardwicke Place) around the church. On the other side of the church is Dorset Street, crossing which Bloom and Stephen will be in Eccles Street

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**Wandering rocks:** was a Jesuit day school for boys ,it was a hambone 18 century town country house

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