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OF  
MODERN VERSE

Chosen *by* A. METHUEN

With an Introduction  
*by* ROBERT LYND

"By nothing is England so glorious  
as by her poetry"—MATTHEW ARNOLD



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36 ESSEX STREET W.C.  
LONDON

*Twenty-seventh School Edition*

Published, May 12th, 1921; Second and Third Editions, 1921; Fourth Edition (enlarged), 1921; Fifth and Sixth (Thin Paper) Editions, 1921; Seventh Edition, 1921; Eighth and Ninth Editions, 1922; Tenth (Thin Paper) Edition, 1922; Eleventh, Twelfth and Thirteenth Editions, 1923; Fourteenth (Thin Paper) Edition, 1923; Fifteenth and Sixteenth Editions, 1924; Seventeenth (Thin Paper) Edition, 1924; Eighteenth Edition, 1924; Nineteenth (Thin Paper) Edition, 1925; Twentieth Edition, 1925; Twenty-first Edition, 1926; Twenty-second Edition, 1927; Twenty-third (Thin Paper) Edition, 1927; Twenty-fourth Edition, 1929; Twenty-fifth (Thin Paper) Edition, 1929; Twenty-sixth Edition, 1930; Twenty-seventh (Thin Paper) Edition, 1933; Twenty-eighth Edition, 1934.

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First School Edition, June 1921; Second and Third Editions, 1922; Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Editions, 1923; Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Editions, 1924; Tenth and Eleventh Editions, 1925; Twelfth and Thirteenth Editions, 1926; Fourteenth and Fifteenth Editions, 1927; Sixteenth and Seventeenth Editions, 1928; Eighteenth and Nineteenth Editions, 1929; Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Editions, 1930; Twenty-third Edition, 1931; Twenty-fourth Edition, 1932; Twenty-fifth Edition, 1933; Twenty-sixth Edition, 1935; Twenty-seventh Edition, 1936.

TO  
THOMAS HARDY, O.M.  
GREATEST  
OF THE MODERNS



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IF thou indeed derive thy light from Heaven,  
Then, to the measure of that heaven-born light,  
Shine, Poet! in thy place, and be content :  
The stars pre-eminent in magnitude,  
And they that from the zenith dart their beams,  
(Visible though they be to half the earth,  
Though half a sphere be conscious of their bright-  
ness),  
Are yet of no diviner origin,  
No purer essence, than the one that burns,  
Like an untended watch-fire on the ridge  
Of some dark mountain ; or than those which seem  
Humbly to hang, like twinkling winter lamps,  
Among the branches of the leafless trees.

*Wordsworth*

## ON POETRY AND THE MODERN MAN

POETRY was born, like Beatrice, under a dancing star. There is in the nature of things a law, of dancing which, at a crisis of great happiness or exaltation, sets the thoughts and the emotions leaping rhythmically to time. All men, even those who would be most surprised to be reckoned among the poets or the followers of the poets, are subject to this law. Every child is a poet from the age at which he learns to beat a silver spoon on the table in numbers. He likes to make not only a noise but a noise with something of the regularity of an echo. He coos with delight when he is taken on an elder's knee and is trotted up and down to the measure of "This is the way the ladies ride," with its steady advance of pace till the ultimate fury of the country clown's gallop. Later on, he himself trots gloriously in reins with bells that jingle in rhyme as he runs. His pleasure in swings, in sitting behind a horse, in travelling in a train, with its puff as regular as an uncle's watch and its wheels

thudding out endless hexameters on the line, arise from the same delight in rhythm. We may even trace the origins of the poet in those first reduplications of sound that lead a child to call a train a puff-puff and its mother ma-ma. Cynics may pretend that it is nurses and foolish parents who invent the language of babyhood. It is the child, however, who feels that a sound does not mean enough till it has rhymed itself double, and who of its own accord will gravely murmur "cawr-cawr" to a scratching hen or "wow-wow" to a dog with expectant eyes and ears.

It is difficult to remember what was the first literature one enjoyed in childhood. But I feel reasonably certain that it was in rhyme. No child who ever lived in an old house, with a clock like a tall wooden tower beating the seconds at the turn of the stairs, but must have owed one of its first literary thrills to *Hickory-dickory-dock*. To know the rhyme was to live with a clock that might become a mouse's race-course. It made the stairs even more intensely exciting than they were before. It brought the patter of new hopes and fears into the house. The nursery-rhyme thrill, I think, precedes by a considerable time the prose thrill of *Jack the Giant-Killer*, and even in *Jack the Giant-Killer* it is when the Giant falls to rhyming with his—

Fee-foh-fum,  
I smell the blood of an Englishman,

that the excitement catches fire. It is in verse that the imagination learns its first steps. The first sorrows with which we learn to sympathize in literature are the sorrows of Bo-peep. Our first sense

of the comedy of disaster we owe to Jack and Jill. Into ethical comedy—the comedy brought to adult perfection by Molière—we were initiated at the hands of Little Jack Horner and Margery Daw. Reading and hearing the nursery-rhymes, indeed, we went round the entire clock-face of the emotions—at least of the emotions possible to a child. We were merry with Old King Cole, excited with Little Miss Muffet, distraught with the Old Woman who lived in a Shoe. We heard the bell toll for Cock Robin and stood by his grave. Cross-patch was as real to us as the face in the mirror. We opened the door into romance with a rhyme about a white horse and a woman who had rings on her fingers and bells on her toes. Critics of literature are fond of making a distinction between poetry and verse, and it is possible to make these distinctions in regard to nursery rhymes equally with every other kind of literature. If we must do so, I should say that, while *Little Miss Muffet* is indubitably verse and *Little Jack Horner* (though rich in character as in diet) almost indubitably so, *Ride a Cock-Horse* is poetry. Here we are in a fantastic world, a world beyond the prose of knowledge. *Polly, Put the Kettle On*, contains not a word or a rhyme that makes the world a new place for us. *Ride a Cock-Horse*, however, and *Mary, Mary, Quite Contrary*, carry us out of our walled lives like a dream. They liberate us into a fairyland of chiming music and flowers.

In poetry we are continually being re-born into new fairylands. The poet in the child is a traveller into fairyland, and if at a later stage he returns to reality, he must bring back with him fire from

that Heaven if he is to remain a poet. He cannot be a poet of experience unless he has first been a poet of innocence. Poetry begins as a random voyage among the blue seas of fancy, though it may end with the return of a laden treasure-ship of the imagination into the harbours of home. The poet of riper years cannot entirely dissociate his imaginative life from his every-day experience. He is always a commentator on life under whatever disguises. The child, on the other hand, claims complete liberty of the imagination, and can build for itself at a moment's notice a world as perfect and useless and beautiful as a soap-bubble—a world in which defiance is bidden to all the zoologists and geographers and gods of the things that are. The child, it may be argued, is in this enjoying the pleasure of inexperience rather than rebelling against experience, and, perhaps, this gives us a clue to one of the secrets of poetry. The poet must always retain a mighty sense of inexperience—of a world outside him of which he can know nothing save by guesses and wonder. True poetry begins with the delighted use of this sense. It creates the mermaid, the unicorn and the fiery dragon. It peoples the vague unknown with witches on broomsticks and fairies and beasts that are kings' sons in disguise. Distance has no terrors for it, and we can travel over impossible spaces either in seven-league boots or by the light of a candle :

“ How many miles to Babylon ? ”

“ Three score and ten.”

“ Can I get there by candle-light ? ”

“ Yes, and back again.”

That is the poet's licence. Impossible trees bear

impossible fruits, and for their sake an impossible princess comes over the sea :

I had a little nut tree ;  
Nothing would it bear,  
But a silver nutmeg  
And a golden pear.  
The King of Spain's daughter  
Came to visit me,  
And all because  
Of my little nut tree.

You might easily construct a theory of poetry, taking this most charming of nursery-songs as your text. Here, better than in many a more pompous poem, you can see what it is that distinguishes poetry from prose. Here is the imagination escaping from the four walls—laughing at the four walls—and building its own house out of nothing but beauty and rhymes. Like all fine poetry, it is a thing of pleasant sights and pleasant sounds—of images and music. Prose, too, can give us these delights. But verse which gives them to us is what we specifically call poetry.

For convenience' sake, however, most of us use the word "poetry" with different meanings in different contexts. In one context we mean by it verse that has taken the wings of inspiration, or even prose that dares the same levels. In another, we mean simply literature in verse or in rhythms akin to those of verse. Whichever may be the sense in which we use the word, there is a good defence of poetry as, not the possession of a select few, but a part of the general human inheritance. Poetry is natural to man : it is not a mere cult of abnormal or intellectual persons. We see the beginnings of it, not only in the child's love of repetition

and rhythms and jingles, but in the scullery uses to which verse is put by school-boys and grown men. Boys and men take to verse for use as well as beauty. We can remember the number of days in each month better because of the rhyme that begins "Thirty days hath September."

Milton, in his attack on rhyme, denounced the "jingling sound of like endings," as though they were but a child's toys that a mature world should lay aside. But the truth is that rhyme makes even a fact doubly a fact because it makes it memorable. Memorableness, after all, is one of the eminent qualities in literature. We judge the greatness of an author largely by his genius for writing memorable passages. He must do more, but he must incidentally pass this test. The appeal to the memory seems to be part of the appeal to the imagination. The memory desires patterns, whether of metre or rhyme or alliteration, and the pattern in its turn excites the imagination to make new and unexpected uses of it. Poetry has a double birth: it has a utilitarian father and an æsthetic mother. The man who first said, "Birds of a feather flock together," was probably a teacher anxious to leave a lesson that would repeat itself in the mind, but he also seems to have been a little excited in his wisdom, and so he gave us not only a pattern but an image. We see the same use of the pattern as a net for the image in the didactic poets. Hesiod is a didactic writer of verse, but, in the heat of his excitement, he is exalted into an imaginative poet. Lucretius sought to make his philosophy memorable by putting it into verse; as he did so, his verse rose into poetry that is more memorable than his philosophy. I

do not wish to suggest that this literally was the way in which the masterpieces of Hesiod and Lucretius shaped themselves. I wish only to emphasize the fact that each of them wrote with the aid of two muses—a muse of utility and a muse of inspiration. Horace of the critical verse and Pope of the critical and moral verse also did so, though in different degrees. Wit and wisdom, no less than desire, seem to turn naturally to the poetic pattern. Pope has often been derided as a prosaic writer, but, if he had written in prose, he would not be one of the most frequently quoted of English authors. It was a muse, a muse, that sharpened his arrows. His epigrams may be as monotonous as soldiers in a battalion on the march, but like the soldiers, they have gained at least in neatness and deportment from the regimental discipline. The epigram in verse is not necessarily superior to the epigram in prose, but other things being equal, it seems to stamp itself deeper and more delightfully on the memory ; and lines such as

Willing to wound, and yet afraid to strike,

and

Mistress of herself, though China fall,

remain clear as gold pendants in the mind when the wittiest sayings of La Rochefoucauld and Dr. Johnson have become a little blurred. Even if we despised rhyme and metre as Tolstoy did, and held that nothing has been said in verse that could not be better said in prose, we should still have to admit that many things are said more permanently in verse. Great story-tellers, like great wits, have turned to verse, consciously or unconsciously, in

search of this permanence. In the result, Homer shows us the adventures of men from a higher tower than we are permitted to climb in even the most beautiful of prose tales such as those of the Irish heroes. Here the muse of utility and the muse of inspiration do not merely march side by side : they are no longer two but one.

So far the aim of my argument has been to suggest that in the past a taste for poetry has in some degree been natural to men in general ; first, because our emotions automatically seek to express themselves in patterns of rhythm and measure, and, secondly, because the memory finds such patterns useful as well as pleasant. On the score of memory, perhaps, the defence of poetry has weakened since the introduction of books and especially since the introduction of printing. Memory nowadays stores on the bookshelf many things that the memory of Homer's contemporaries had to store in the brain. Our memory is no longer our chief reference library. Hence the teacher of facts—agriculture, theology, or genealogies—has in recent centuries been ever less tempted to say what he has to say in verse. Verse that merely makes knowledge or opinion or anecdote tinkle no longer appeals to us, and to write a treatise on farming or botany in verse would in these days be to court ridicule. Wit can still triumph in verse in spite of a lack of the poetic fire ; but, on the whole, it is true of the modern man who reads verse that he is descended not from the jingler of facts and wise saws, but from the enraptured child beating the spoon on the table.

At every great hour of his life—hours of passionate

happiness or passionate sorrow—if he can speak at all, he is aware of the futility of common speech. His deepest personal emotions find no echo in the prose of a leading article or in the intonations of the commercial traveller discussing the shortcomings of provincial hotels. He feels as inarticulate as though he had never learned to speak. He may be a fluent conversationalist, but in presence of love and death he is dumb. He is not contentedly dumb, however. His dumbness is but a prelude to a longing for utterance. He realizes that while speech has given him words that make him master of the common objects in his house, it has as yet given him no words to express what he has begun to perceive or half-perceive in this vast house of the universe in which he finds himself a visitor. He is like a man invited to the king's table who knows only the language of the shop and the servants' hall. To experience any of the deeper emotions of life—whether in love, religion, patriotism, or the desire for a more perfect world—is to be a guest of the king, and the language of the king is, in the finer sense of the word, poetry. We realize that the room in which we have so far been content to live is mean and narrow, and even though we return to it, it can no longer confine us like a prison, but is rich with memories that enable us to escape at will into the sense of that unforgettable experience. We do this either by becoming poets ourselves or by becoming poets by proxy. Poetry is that which reminds us of reality, and that we live in a world, not merely of twenty-four-hour days, but of great occasions.

The function of poetry is to make the life of

man more full and real. It is to make him an independent hunter of the facts by which men live—the facts of the world and the facts of the universe. It enables him to escape out of the make-believe existence of everyday in which perhaps an employer seems more huge and imminent than God, and to explore reality, where God and love and beauty and life and death are seen in truer proportions and where the desire of the heart is at least brought within sight of a goal. There are critics who hold that it is enough to say that art offers us an escape from life. Art, however, offers us not only an escape from life but an escape into life, and the first escape is of importance only if it leads to the second. If the poets offered us nothing more than another make-believe world, they would be mere sellers of drugs or, at best, sweetmeats. The wares of the poetic imagination, however, as I have said, are not make-believe but reality. Even the make-believe of nursery rhymes is something more than make-believe: it is a trial flight of the imagination into reality—the reality of the beauty and the wonder of things. We often speak of the imagination as though it were a brilliant faculty of lying: on the contrary, it is a faculty by which not only do we see and hear things that the eye cannot see or the ear hear, but which enables the eye to see and the ear to hear things that they did not see or hear before. To scorn the imagination is to be a blind man deliberately refusing the miracle of sight. It is imagination that cleanses the scales from our eyes, and awakens our senses to the real things that surround us. We cannot fall in love without imagination, or become good

citizens conscious of our citizenship, or enjoy the song of a robin, or the beauty of a rose. Friendship, patriotism, love of father, mother and children, love of nature—none of these can exist without imagination. Where there is no imagination, there is cruelty, selfishness, death. We can see the results of the lack of imagination in the cruelty with which nation treats nation and class treats class. When Christ announced that all men were His brothers, He taught us to look on other people imaginatively and not as though they were ciphers in a statistical abstract. To treat a child without imagination is to treat it without love. To Blake imagination seemed to be another name for the Holy Ghost.

Thus we see that the life without imagination is a mutilated life, and we have also seen that the imagination, when it becomes articulate in speech, at its highest moments desires to express itself rhythmically. This being so, it seems improbable that poetry will ever cease to be written, and the only astonishing thing about poetic revivals such as the present is that they are comparatively rare. They are rare, however, only because we are so easily tempted to follow mirages—wealth and a luxurious table, the vain show of power and the still vainer show of security—and to become intensely interested in what is fleeting rather than what is permanent. No sooner, however, do mortals hope to settle down in comfort in their well-appointed sty than a longing—a discontent, a protest, a questioning—begins to trouble them. We may not know what causes it, but, as it grows in strength, it demands utterance, and poetry is its supreme utterance. Longingness—“poor mortal longingness,” in Mr. Walter de la

Mare's phrase—is the beginning of poetry, whether in the nursery or the grown man. It may be the longing of love or the longing for God or the longing merely for some permanence somewhere in a world of things that pass like the wind and disappear into the earth like snow. Whitman relates in *Out of the Cradle Endlessly Rocking* how his whole life was changed by hearing, as a boy, the song of a bird breaking its heart in longing for its lost mate. "Now I know what I am for," he cries :

Nevermore shall I escape, nevermore the reverberations,  
 Nevermore the cries of unsatisfied love be absent from me.  
 Never again leave me to be the peaceful child I was before  
     what, there, in the night

By the sea, under the yellow and sagging moon,  
 The messenger there aroused—the fire, the sweet hell  
     within,

The unknown want, the destiny of me.

Without that "unknown want" there would be no poetry.

Sir Henry Newbolt in an admirable essay treats poetry as a transfiguration of life heightened by the home-sickness of the spirit for a perfect world ; and it would be difficult to find a more suggestive theory in contemporary criticism. The home-sickness of the poet may be home-sickness for beauty, or for permanence, or even for the past. The home-sickness of Mr. Hardy differs from the home-sickness of Mr. Yeats, and the home-sickness of Mr. Davies from the home-sickness of Mr. de la Mare. But there is this element in each of them, making them all equally, if not equal, poets. In the absence of it, man is but a prodigal, glad to be allowed to live on the husks, without memory of his father's house. At the same time, "home-sickness" is not altogether

the best word to express this longing of the spirit. It has a connotation of plaintiveness that does not seem to accord with the hunger for reality of a Browning or the hunger for God of an A. E. A. E., it is true, called his first book of verse *Homeward : Songs by the Way* ; but they are songs of a spirit, not sick, but eager for home. On the other hand, all those sad poets who chiefly mourn over the transience of things may justly be defined as home-sick, though some of them are home-sick for a home that they believe does not exist.

Of all contemporary poets, there is none who is so obviously the poet of home-sickness as Mr. de la Marc. He is the poet of "love shackled with vain-longing"—vain-longing for lovely things that pass, for love that passes. He draws consolation, however, from the fact that, though things pass, they pass in a perpetuity of beauty. The stream remains though it does not stand still—the stream of lovely things that change, watched by loving eyes that change. Hence he bids us :

Look thy last on all things lovely  
Every hour. Let no night  
Seal thy sense in deathly slumber  
Till to delight  
Thou have paid thy utmost blessing ;  
Since that all things thou would'st praise  
Beauty took from those who loved them  
In other days.

Every poet continually returns to the stream of lovely things—the stream that flows and yet remains. This is for him the river of life—the brook that flows "fast by the oracle of God." His attitude to it

may vary from the delight of the soul in the Creator of these deep and incessant waters to the delight of the eye in the play of wind or the skimming of a blue-backed swallow over its surface. But, whatever his attitude to it, he knows that without it the world would be an Egypt without a Nile. He may not be conscious of the reason why he is homesick for its banks. A Browning and a Swinburne, a Hardy and a Yeats, haunt its shores for reasons that seem defiantly contradictory of each other. But all of them alike know that but for its waters we should be inhabitants of a barren plain—that here is what gives life riches and significance. That is why men must always return to poetry. Civilized human beings cannot be content to live like desert tribesmen, ignorant of what it is that makes life significant and rich. They live under a constant pressure of mechanical needs, like animals and savages. But even the fullest satisfaction of these needs leaves them only animals and savages. They must have something else—the something else that makes man a master, that satisfies his hunger for reality. The poets, like the religious teachers, the historians, and the astronomers, help to satisfy this hunger. We may live opposite to an advertisement hoarding and be overwhelmed by a sense of the visible commonness of things; but Mr. Davies will transform the world back into the likeness of reality with an image of a waterfall. He will do more for us than this. Even when we live, not among advertisement hoardings, but among green and singing things, we are creatures of indolent and occasional sight and hearing. To read him is to see with new eyes, to hear with new

ears. He invites us to a more intense experience of eye and ear than we have before known. Like Mr. de la Mare, he bids us look on all things lovely as longingly as though it were for the last time.

A rainbow and a cuckoo's song  
May never come together again.

Perhaps, however, one could define the different qualities of Mr. de la Mare's and Mr. Davies's poetry better by saying that, while Mr. de la Mare has the genius for making us look on lovely things as though for the last time, Mr. Davies has a gift for making us look at them as if for the first time. When we read his poem on the robin :

That little hunchback in the snow,

we feel as if we had never perfectly seen a robin before.

The variety of the poems in the present anthology—an anthology that gives a better idea of the diffuse and ubiquitous riches of recent poetry than any that has yet appeared—should help to remind any thoughtful reader that we must always look for personal differences of this sort as among the essential things in poetry. Every poet extends the boundaries of reality for us; but he is not the master of all reality; he makes but a partial and personal conquest. He is not a teacher, telling us the significance of all significant things. He can reveal only those things that were significant to himself. To Mr. Hardy the ship of which we read in *A Passer-By* would not have been superlatively significant as it was to Mr. Bridges. To Mr. Bridges the forlorn figures in *Beyond the Last Lamp* would not have

been superlatively significant as they were to Mr. Hardy. Mr. Squire is as incapable of the original imaginative experience recorded in Mr. Yeats's *The Song of Wandering Aengus* as Mr. Yeats is of the original imaginative experience recorded in Mr. Squire's *Winter Nighfall*. Every poet has his own net and his own draught of fishes. Even when we have invented a formula that seems to explain those things the poets have in common, we shall find that each of them escapes out of the formula and has to be re-formulated—or, as I should prefer to say, portrayed—in terms of his own personality. Each of them has even a personal music, and the musical characteristics of the poets are as clearly distinguishable as are those of Mozart and Bach and Chopin. This does not necessarily imply the invention of new forms. Mr. Yeats can take the rhymed couplet, as in *The Folly of Being Comforted*, and he can make of it something new—a measure unknown alike to Pope and to Keats. Not that Mr. Yeats has been slow to invent new forms, as in several of the poems in *The Wind Among the Reeds*. But many of these are merely variations of well-known forms, as when he transforms the quatrain of four beats to magic uses in *Had I the Heaven's Embroidered Cloths*. Mr. Bridges, like Mr. Yeats, has made music hitherto unknown in both old and new measures. *A Passer-By* is written in a form as original as those poems in which he is merely experimenting in metre. In it he has intermixed the beat of dactyl and spondee in a music that lesser poets have imitated but greater poets had not anticipated. Mr. Hardy has not influenced

the rhythm of recent verse as Mr. Bridges and Mr. Yeats have, but he, too, loves to experiment with new forms. At the same time, some of his most unforgettable poems, such as *The Oxen* and *In Time of "The Breaking of Nations,"* are poems in which he makes use of old and simple metres. Among the younger poets of distinction, none has shown himself more impatient of the settled forms than Mr. Squire. He has taken over the cultivated dactyl of Mr. Bridges, as in *August Moon* and *A Far Place*, but he has used it in rhythms that have a new flow. His long practice as one of the wittiest parodists of his time compelled him, I suspect, to turn away from forms in which he had learned too thoroughly the habit of imitation. As a result, though a mocker of "free verse," he has claimed some of the liberties of "free verse," as in that beautiful poem *The Stronghold*.

On the whole, however, as any reader of the present anthology can see, though there has been a continuous invention of new forms on the part of living and recent writers, the good poets of the twentieth century have not been nearly so revolutionary either in form or in formlessness as is sometimes imagined. The notion of what is correct in rhyme has changed, largely owing to the influence of Mr. de la Mare, whose occasional half-rhymes are a part of the charm of his music. We find the later Mr. Yeats deliberately rhyming "did" and "head." But there are precedents for these faint rhymes even in the most consciously musical of the Elizabethans, Campion. Wilfred Owen made a further innovation with his consonantal rhymes and wrote a whole poem in which the lines ended

in such rhymes as "escaped" and "scooped." Regarding the poetry of the present generation in the mass, however, it may truly be said that there has been no violent break with the past. There has been a general loosening of form, but there has been a logical development, based on tradition. The chief danger of the modern poet is not indifference to form, but indifference to phrase. No one wishes to see the revival of the phrase as a sort of posy in the buttonhole; but every garden should charm us, not only as a whole, but in the delightful detail of flower after flower. Great poetry is memorable—with lines and phrases that repeat themselves hauntingly. Modern poetry seems to me to be risking the loss of the quality of memorableness. It may be doubted if there are any lines being written to-day that will live in the world's memory like :

Magic casements, opening on the foam  
Of perilous seas, in faery lands forlorn,

or like :

For he on honey-dew hath fed,  
And drunk the milk of Paradise.

There has been a reaction against style in favour of sincerity, as though the two things were contradictory instead of being complementary. The perfect word has gone the way of the perfect rhyme, and it is a more serious loss.

As for the change in the spirit of modern poetry, it is obvious enough that there has been a change, but it would be folly to attempt to discover a generalization within the four corners of which Mr.

Bridges, Mr. Hardy, Mr. Yeats, Mr. A. E. Housman, Flecker, Brooke, Mr. Davies, Mr. Sassoon, Mr. Freeman, Mr. Colum and Mr. Chesterton can all be securely herded like cattle in a yard. The poets of to-day differ from one another almost as profoundly as from their predecessors. Mr. Bridges is the poet of nine o'clock in the morning; Mr. Hardy of midnight—a midnight, however, not without passionate memories of “the throbbings of noon-tide.” Mr. Hardy’s powerful creative intellect, his tragic and sensitive imagination have given him a kingdom rather than a school among living writers: Mr. Bridges is not only a master but a head-master. To Mr. Yeats all the world’s a mixture of fairy-land and a crystal-gazer’s vision: Mr. Davies is content with the world that meets the eye:

What is this life if, full of care,  
We have no time to stand and stare?

For A. E. the twilight vibrates with the passing of unseen spirits: Mr. Edward Shanks, as we see in his *Night Piece*, loves the dying fall of day for the appeal it makes, in one note after another, to his sensibilities. Mr. Chesterton is a humorous Gothic architect; Mr. Masfield turns in verse from romance to realism, and from realism to the novel of action. Mr. Kipling’s genius blazed upon his generation in humour and rhetoric: Francis Thompson’s rhetoric was a fire of lights before an altar. Mr. Colum writes of the country as though he knew the people in it, their ambitions and affairs: Mr. de la Mare writes of it as a traveller among dreams. Mr. Housman is an ironic sentimentalist who somehow comforts us: Mr. Sassoon’s

irony is a protest that seeks us out and punishes us. The truth is, there has never been a greater variety of moods among poets than during the past two generations. The poets of war may be regarded as a group by themselves; but even among them what has Mr. Sassoon, or even Mr. Nichols, in common with Grenfell and the Rupert Brooke who wrote :

Now, God be thanked Who has matched us with His  
hour ;

and :

If I should die, think only this of me :

That there's some corner of a foreign field  
That is for ever England.

The Georgian group of poets are frequently regarded as a single school. They have been censured in the mass as "the week-end school of poetry," as though they were writers on themes rather than poets under compulsion. One may disagree with this criticism, but one can see the point of it. More poetry is written to-day in a rapture of self-consciousness than in the selfless rapture of a Shelley. Poetry of the sensibilities is commoner than poetry of the passions. The passion of love sets as few of the younger poets on fire as the passion of politics. The only great book of love poetry written in English by a living man is Mr. Yeats' *Wind Among the Reeds*. There are great individual lyrics of love, such as Mr. Bridges' *Awake, my Heart, to be Loved*; but nothing so matchless has been written in this mood by any of the younger men. You have only to compare the present anthology with any good collection of Elizabethan verse in order to see how love has dwindled as a theme for poetry. The absence of political passion from modern verse

is more easily understood. Politics as a rule make bad poetry, but I am not sure that they are not a part of the make-up of great poets. Wordsworth and Byron and Shelley were all ardent politicians, and that generous ardour, I am convinced, enriched their imaginative lives. Mr. Squire, it is true, has written a witty book of political passion, *The Survival of the Fittest*. But, for the most part, the poets have been not only dumb but indifferent in a world in which there is an unprecedented need for the creative imagination in politics. Whether the deepening social consciousness that has come into the world in the last century and a half will ever become the common stuff of poetry is, I admit, doubtful. Great poetry is not the expression of collective feeling. It is the speech of soul to soul. On the other hand, as Whitman showed in *To a Foil'd European Revolutionaire*, there is room for the expression of personal passion in politics as in religion. No one is eager to see the poets turning aside from the Muse to tell us that "a man's a man for a' that." But it is reasonable to believe that Burns's genial realization that "a man's a man for a' that" was of service to him as a poet in that it made him a richer-natured human being. Modern poetry has its own genius, however,\* and we need

\* Those who are inclined to condemn modern poetry because it does not square with some pre-established code, would do well to remember what Wordsworth said in regard to the appreciation of poetry of a new kind in his introduction to *Lyrical Ballads*. "Readers accustomed to the gaudiness and mane phraseology of many modern writers," wrote Wordsworth, "if they persist in reading this book to its conclusion, will perhaps frequently have to struggle with feelings of strangeness and awkwardness, they will look round for poetry, and will be induced to enquire by what species of courtesy these attempts

not weigh it against that of another age as we delight in its sensibility, its wealth of observation, its conquest of new themes, its perpetual rediscovery of simple things and of their effect on the consciousness.

We may see in it, as in the poetry of the Lake school, a revolt against convention in favour of reality. As in the verse of the Lake school, the thing seen has become more important than the thing said. The twentieth century is recovering from too much Tennyson as the nineteenth century had to recover from too much Pope. Tennyson, no doubt, has often been praised for his minute observation of nature, but it is not as a familiar of nature that he survives as a poet. He was a lord of the literary manner and the æstheticism of the nineties came as logically after him as after Rossetti and Swinburne. The Georgian poets, like the Lake poets, are re-establishing the claim of familiar experiences to poetical treatment in familiar language. They love birds like naturalists rather than æsthetes.

To him this must have been a familiar sight,

is the epitaph Mr. Hardy foresees for himself, as he watches the hawk alighting on the "wind-warped

can be permitted to assume that title. It is desirable that such readers, for their own sakes, should not suffer the solitary word Poetry, a word of very disputed meaning, to stand in the way of their gratification; but that, while they are perusing this book, they should ask themselves if it contains a natural delineation of human passions, human characters, and human incidents; and if the answer be favourable to the author's wishes, that they should consent to be pleased in spite of that most dreadful enemy to our pleasures, our own pre-established codes of decision."

upland thorn" at the close of evening. There is almost more of the spirit of John Clare than of Wordsworth in the modern eagerness to set down exactly some small individual experience as a thing of value in itself. Mr. de la Mare, it is true, is no naturalist; he even goes so far over the borders of romance as to give the blackbird "golden shoon." Mr. Davies is more representative of one of the tendencies of modern poetry when he exclaims:

I could sit down here alone  
And count the oak-trees one by one.

We find this surrender to the immediate joy of the eye, not only in Mr. Hardy and Mr. Bridges, but in most of the younger poets, down even to such meditative writers as Mr. Freeman and Mr. Brett Young. It is as though poetry were now going through the same phase of evolution that painting went through in the days of Impressionism. The same passion for the actual, for the record of the minutiae of personal experience, accounts perhaps for the frequency of place-names in contemporary poetry. Gloucestershire means something to Mr. Drinkwater, Sussex to Mr. Belloc, that was never expressed in Elizabethan or eighteenth-century poetry.

Poetry, if not politics, has succeeded in taking us back to the land, and the exiles in the towns return home. We are aware of this even in the work of so romantic a poet as Mr. Turner: he returns in his imagination to a more giant world under lonelier stars, as Dora Sigerson and Moira O'Neill return to the soft rains of Ireland.

And side by side with this return to the roads of home there are evidences that something like a return to religion is in progress. We see signs of this, not only in such Catholic poets as Mr. Chesterton and Mrs. Meynell, but in the work of Mr. Gould, Mr. Graves and Mrs. Shove. Painting to-day has gone to the café, but poetry lingers at the door of the church. In this, I think, poetry is more faithful to the tradition of the arts. For what is art but a consolation of exiles by the waters of Babylon? As I have said, however, it is in vain that we make categories for the poets, if we expect them to be mechanically perfect and beyond contradiction. We can point to a few tendencies, like currents in the sea, but winds blow across from the east and the west, and the tide makes for a thousand shores. The moon and her rule are still the same. What is most important in modern poetry is not that which distinguishes it from the poetry of yesterday, but that which makes it in its degree one with the poetry of Homer and Sappho, of Shakespeare and Shelley.

Critical opinion is still conflicting as to the place to which the various poets represented in this anthology will ultimately be entitled in the hierarchy of authors. Mr. Bridges and Mr. Hardy, Mr. Yeats and Mr. Davies have all been the subjects of widely different estimates. There are critics—and able critics—who would like to arrange the poets in order (first, second, third, etc.), like horses at the end of a race. This, I think, is only a minor function of criticism. We must, indeed, have a standard by which we know, without even the trouble of thinking, that Flecker is a lesser poet than Milton.

But our pleasure in reading Wordsworth does not consist in knowing that he is a greater poet than Keats, or our pleasure in Keats in knowing that he is greater than Wordsworth, either of these judgments being reasonably tenable by a good critic. The good critic is he who can define a poet's genius in terms of quality rather than in terms of quantity. The astronomer must know the greater and lesser magnitudes of the stars; but the stars have more exciting interests than these. When Wordsworth wrote :

If thou indeed derive thy light from Heaven . . .  
Shine, Poet, in thy place and be content,

he was bequeathing a lesson not only to poets but to critics. Mr. Hardy and Mr. Bridges, Mr. Yeats and Mr. Davies may well be content to know that they are luminaries for all time; and even many of the smaller poets in this collection may be well enough pleased to be peeps of light in a not inglorious constellation. That there is no Shakespeare writing in our midst is a fact in support of which it is unnecessary to argue. But our generation has not failed to add new and lovely lights to the firmament. The poets of to-day are not a remnant but a nation. That is the justification—if justification were needed—of this fine and catholic collection of modern verse. In an age poor in poets a miscellany of such varied excellences would be impossible.

ROBERT LYND



## COMPILER'S NOTE

THE compiler renders his sincere thanks to those authors and publishers whose names are mentioned in the index of authors and whose kindness has made this selection possible. Considerations of copyright have prevented the inclusion of poems by one or two eminent writers.

There is an obvious difficulty in deciding where modern verse begins, but, roughly, the pieces chosen for this book are either the work of living poets or, with rare exceptions, of poets who have died within the last fifteen years. It is hoped in any case that the spirit of the new poetry inspires this little book.

*January, 1921*

Eighteen new pieces, each marked <sup>4</sup> in the Index of Authors, have been added to the Fourth Edition.

*August, 1921*

## PUBLISHERS' NOTE TO TWENTY-SEVENTH EDITION

OWING to the revisions which living poets are tempted from time to time to introduce into their work, the text of the poems in any modern anthology is likely to differ from other texts in the reader's possession. In this edition of *An Anthology of Modern Verse*, the poems have all been collated with versions published under the authors' names, and therefore present a text which has at some time been approved by them or their literary executors.

*January, 1933*

## NOTE TO THE SCHOOL EDITION

**T**HIS edition is an exact reprint of the more expensive one. Some teachers may think a few of the pieces unsuitable to the youthful mind, but it is a mistake to give the young only juvenile verse or rousing ballads or edifying hexameters. Boys and girls dislike being written down to, and their taste should be fed and cultivated by the very best.

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AN ANTHOLOGY  
OF  
MODERN VERSE

FROLIC

THE children were shouting together  
And racing along the sands,  
A glimmer of dancing shadows,  
A dovelike flutter of hands.

The stars were shouting in heaven,  
The sun was chasing the moon:  
The game was the same as the children's,  
They danced to the self-same tune.

The whole of the world was merry,  
One joy from the vale to the height,  
Where the blue woods of twilight encircled  
The lovely lawns of the light.

*A. E.*

BABYLON

THE blue dusk ran between the streets: my love  
was winged within my mind,  
It left to-day and yesterday and thrice a thousand  
years behind.

To-day was past and dead for me, for from to-day  
my feet had run  
Through thrice a thousand years to walk the ways of  
ancient Babylon.  
On temple top and palace roof the burnished gold  
flung back the rays  
Of a red sunset that was dead and lost beyond a  
million days.  
The tower of heaven turns darker blue, a starry  
sparkle now begins ;  
The mystery and magnificence, the myriad beauty  
and the sins  
Come back to me. I walk beneath the shadowy  
multitude of towers ;  
Within the gloom the fountain jets its pallid mist in  
lily flowers.  
The waters lull me and the scent of many gardens,  
and I hear  
Familiar voices, and the voice I love is whispering  
in my ear.  
Oh real as in dream all this ; and then a hand on  
mine is laid :  
The wave of phantom time withdraws ; and that  
young Babylonian maid,  
One drop of beauty left behind from all the flowing  
of that tide,  
Is looking with the self-same eyes, and here in  
Ireland by my side.  
Oh light our life in Babylon, but Babylon has taken  
wings,  
While we are in the calm and proud procession of  
eternal things.

## HYMN TO LOVE

WE are thine, O Love, being in thee and made of thee,

As thou, Love, were the deep thought  
And we the speech of the thought ; yea, spoken  
are we,

Thy fires of thought out-spoken :

But burn'd not through us thy imagining

Like fierce mood in a song caught,  
We were as clamour'd words a fool may fling,  
Loose words, of meaning broken.

For what more like the brainless speech of a fool,—

The lives travelling dark fears,  
And as a boy throws pebbles in a pool  
Thrown down abysmal places ?

Hazardous are the stars, yet is our birth

And our journeying time theirs ;  
As words of air, life makes of starry earth  
Sweet soul-delighted faces ;

As voices are we in the worldly wind ;

The great wind of the world's fate  
Is turned, as air to a shapen sound, to mind  
And marvellous desires.

But not in the world as voices storm-shatter'd,

Not borne down by the wind's weight ;  
The rushing time rings with our splendid word  
Like darkness fill'd with fires.

For Love doth use us for a sound of song,  
 And Love's meaning our life wields,  
 Making our souls like syllables to throng  
 His tunes of exultation.

Down the blind speed of a fatal world we fly,  
 As rain blown along earth's fields ;  
 Yet are we god-desiring liturgy,  
 Sung joys of adoration ;

Yea, made of chance and all a labouring strife,  
 We go charged with a strong flame ;  
 For as a language Love hath seized on life  
 His burning heart to story.

Yea, Love, we are thine, the liturgy of thee,  
 Thy thought's golden and glad name,  
 The mortal conscience of immortal glee,  
 Love's zeal in Love's own glory.

*Lascelles Abercrombie*

## PRAVERS

God who created me  
 Nimble and light of limb,  
 In three elements free,  
 To run, to ride, to swim :  
 Not when the sense is dim,  
 But now from the heart of joy,  
 I would remember Him :  
 Take the thanks of a boy.

Jesu, King and Lord,  
 Whose are my foes to fight,

Gird me with Thy sword,  
 Swift and sharp and bright.  
 Thee would I serve if I might,  
 And conquer if I can ;  
 From day-dawn till night,  
 Take the strength of a man.

Spirit of Love and Truth,  
 Breathing in grosser clay,  
 The light and flame of youth,  
 Delight of men in the fray,  
 Wisdom in strength's decay ;  
 From pain, strife, wrong to be free,  
 This best gift I pray,  
 Take my spirit to Thee.

*Henry Charles Beeching*

## THE SOUTH COUNTRY

WHEN I am living in the Midlands  
 That are sodden and unkind,  
 I light my lamp in the evening :  
 My work is left behind ;  
 And the great hills of the South Country  
 Come back into my mind.

The great hills of the South Country  
 They stand along the sea ;  
 And it's there walking in the high woods  
 That I could wish to be,  
 And the men that were boys when I was a boy  
 Walking along with me.

The men that live in North England  
I saw them for a day ;  
Their hearts are set upon the waste fells,  
Their skies are fast and grey ;  
From their castle-walls a man may see  
The mountains far away.

The men that live in West England  
They see the Severn strong,  
A-rolling on rough water brown  
Light aspen leaves along.  
They have the secret of the Rocks  
And the oldest kind of song.

But the men that live in the South Country  
Are the kindest and most wise,  
They get their laughter from the loud surf,  
And the faith in their happy eyes  
Comes surely from our Sister the Spring  
When over the sea she flies ;  
The violets suddenly bloom at her feet,  
She blesses us with surprise.

I never get between the pines  
But I smell the Sussex air ;  
Nor I never come on a belt of sand  
But my home is there.  
And along the sky the line of the Downs  
So noble and so bare.

A lost thing could I never find,  
Nor a broken thing mend :  
And I fear I shall be all alone  
When I get towards the end.  
Who will there be to comfort me  
Or who will be my friend ?

I will gather and carefully make my friends  
Of the men of the Sussex Weald ;  
They watch the stars from silent folds,  
They stiffly plough the field.  
By them and the God of the South Country  
My poor soul shall be healed.

If I ever become a rich man,  
Or if ever I grow to be old,  
I will build a house with deep thatch  
To shelter me from the cold,  
And there shall the Sussex songs be sung  
And the story of Sussex told.

I will hold my house in the high wood  
Within a walk of the sea,  
And the men that were boys when I was a boy  
Shall sit and drink with me.

*Hilaire Belloc*

### DUNCTON HILL

HE does not die that can bequeath  
Some influence to the land he knows,  
Or dares, persistent, interweath  
Love permanent with the wild hedgerows ;  
He does not die, but still remains  
Substantiate with his darling plains.

The spring's superb adventure calls  
His dust athwart the woods to flame ;  
His boundary river's secret falls  
Perpetuate and repeat his name.  
He rides his loud October sky :  
He does not die. He does not die.

The beeches know the accustomed head  
 Which loved them, and a peopled air  
 Beneath their benediction spread  
 Comforts the silence everywhere ;  
     For native ghosts return and these  
     Perfect the mystery in the trees.

So, therefore, though myself be crosst  
 The shuddering of that dreadful day  
 When friend and fire and home are lost  
 And even children drawn away—  
     The passer-by shall hear me still,  
     A boy that sings on Duncton Hill.

*Hilaire Belloc*

### THE BIRDS

WHEN Jesus Christ was four years old,  
 The angels brought Him toys of gold,  
 Which no man ever had bought or sold.

And yet with these He would not play.  
 He made Him small fowl out of clay,  
 And blessed them till they flew away :  
     *Tu creasti, Domine.*

Jesus Christ, Thou child so wise,  
 Bless mine hands and fill mine eyes,  
 And bring my soul to Paradise.

*Hilaire Belloc*

## FOR THE FALLEN

WITH proud thanksgiving, a mother for her children,  
England mourns for her dead across the sea.  
Flesh of her flesh they were, spirit of her spirit,  
Fallen in the cause of the free.

Solemn the drums thrill : Death august and royal  
Sings sorrow up into immortal spheres.  
There is music in the midst of desolation  
And a glory that shines upon our tears.

They went with songs to the battle, they were young,  
Straight of limb, true of eye, steady and aglow.  
They were staunch to the end against odds un-  
counted,  
They fell with their faces to the foe.

They shall grow not old, as we that are left grow old ·  
Age shall not weary them, nor the years condemn.  
At the going down of the sun and in the morning  
We will remember them.

They mingle not with their laughing comrades again ;  
They sit no more at familiar tables of home ;  
They have no lot in our labour of the day-time ;  
They sleep beyond England's foam.

But where our desires are and our hopes profound,  
Felt as a well-spring that is hidden from sight,  
To the innermost heart of their own land they are  
known  
As the stars are known to the Night ;

As the stars that shall be bright when we are dust,  
 Moving in marches upon the heavenly plain,  
 As the stars that are starry in the time of our  
 darkness,  
 To the end, to the end, they remain.

*Laurence Binyon*

### O WORLD, BE NOBLER

O WORLD, be nobler, for her sake !  
 If she but knew thee, what thou art,  
 What wrongs are borne, what deeds are done  
 In thee, beneath thy daily sun,  
 Know'st thou not that her tender heart  
 For pain and very shame would break ?  
 O World, be nobler, for her sake !

*Laurence Binyon*

### ALMSWOMEN

At Quincey's moat the squandering village ends,  
 And there in the almshouse dwell the dearest friends  
 Of all the village, two old dames that cling  
 As close as any trueloves in the spring.  
 Long, long ago they passed threescore-and-ten,  
 And in this doll's house lived together then ;  
 All things they have in common, being so poor,  
 And their one fear, Death's shadow at the door.  
 Each sundown makes them mournful, each sunrise  
 Brings back the brightness in their failing eyes.

How happy go the rich fair-weather days  
When on the roadside folk stare in amaze  
At such a honeycomb of fruit and flowers  
As mellows round their threshold ; what long hours  
They gloat upon their steeping hollyhocks,  
Bee's balsams, feathery southernwood, and stocks,  
Fiery dragon's-mouths, great mallow leaves  
For salves, and lemon-plants in bushy sheaves,  
Shagged Esau's-hands with five green finger-tips.  
Such old sweet names are ever on their lips.  
As pleased as little children where these grow  
In cobbled pattens and worn gowns they go,  
Proud of their wisdom when on gooseberry shoots  
They stuck eggshells to fright from coming fruits  
The brisk-billed rascals ; pausing still to see  
Their neighbour owls saunter from tree to tree,  
Or in the hushing half-light mouse the lane  
Long-winged and lordly.

But when these hours wane,  
Indoors they ponder, scared by the harsh storm  
Whose pelting saracens on the window swarm,  
And listen for the mail to clatter past  
And church clock's deep bay withering on the blast ;  
They feed the fire that flings a freakish light  
On pictured kings and queens grotesquely bright,  
Platters and pitchers, faded calendars  
And graceful hour-glass trim with lavenders.  
Many a time they kiss and cry, and pray  
That both be summoned in the selfsame day,  
And wiseman linnet tinkling in his cage  
End too with them the friendship of old age,  
And all together leave their treasured room  
Some bell-like evening when the may's in bloom.

*Edmund Blunden*

## THE BARN

RAIN-SUNKEN roof, grown green and thin  
For sparrows' nests and starlings' nests ;  
Dishevelled eaves ; unwieldly doors,  
Cracked rusty pump, and oaken floors,  
And idly-pencilled names and jests  
    Upon the posts within.

The light pales at the spider's lust,  
The wind tangs through the shattered pane :  
An empty hop-poke spreads across  
The gaping frame to mend the loss  
And keeps out sun as well as rain,  
    Mildewed with clammy dust.

The smell of apples stored in hay  
And homely cattle-cake is there.  
Use and disuse have come to terms,  
The walls are hollowed out by worms,  
But men's feet keep the mid-floor bare  
    And free from worse decay.

All merry noise of hens astir  
Or sparrows squabbling on the roof  
Comes to the barn's broad open door ;  
You hear upon the stable floor  
Old hungry Dapple strike his hoof,  
    And the blue fan-tail's whir.

The barn is old, and very old,  
But not a place of spectral fear.  
Cobwebs and dust and speckling sun  
Come to old buildings every one.  
Long since they made their dwelling here,  
    And here you may behold

Nothing but simple wane and change ;  
Your tread will wake no ghost, your voice  
Will fall on silence undeterred.  
No phantom wailing will be heard,  
Only the farm's blithe cheerful noise ;  
The barn is old, not strange.

*Edmund Blunden*

### THE OLD SQUIRE

I LIKE the hunting of the hare  
Better than that of the fox ;  
I like the joyous morning air,  
And the crowing of the cocks.

I like the calm of the early fields,  
The ducks asleep by the lake,  
The quiet hour which Nature yields,  
Before mankind is awake.

I like the pheasants and feeding things  
Of the unsuspecting morn ;  
I like the flap of the wood-pigeon's wings  
As she rises from the corn.

I like the blackbird's shriek, and his rush  
From the turnips as I pass by,  
And the partridge hiding her head in a bush,  
For her young ones cannot fly.

I like these things, and I like to ride,  
When all the world is in bed,  
To the top of the hill where the sky grows wide,  
And where the sun grows red.

The beagles at my horse heels trot,  
In silence after me ;  
There's Ruby, Roger, Diamond, Dot,  
Old Slut and Margery,

A score of names well-used and dear,  
The names my childhood knew ;  
The horn, with which I rouse their cheer,  
Is the horn my father blew.

I like the hunting of the hare  
Better than that of the fox ;  
The new world still is all less fair  
Than the old world it mocks.

I covet not a wider range  
Than these dear manors give ;  
I take my pleasures without change,  
And as I lived I live.

I leave my neighbours to their thought ;  
My choice it is, and pride,  
On my own lands to find my sport,  
In my own fields to ride.

The hare herself no better loves  
The field where she was bred,  
Than I the habit of these groves,  
My own inherited.

I know my quarries every one,  
The meuse where she sits low ;  
The road she chose to-day was run  
A hundred years ago.

The lags, the gills, the forest ways,  
The hedgerows one and all,  
These are the kingdoms of my chase,  
And bounded by my wall ;

Nor has the world a better thing,  
Though one should search it round,  
Than thus to live one's own sole king,  
Upon one's own sole ground.

I like the hunting of the hare ;  
It brings me, day by day,  
The memory of old days as fair,  
With dead men past away.

To these, as homeward still I ply  
And pass the churchyard gate,  
Where all are laid as I must lie,  
I stop and raise my hat.

I like the hunting of the hare ;  
New sports I hold in scorn.  
I like to be as my fathers were,  
In the days ere I was born.

*Wilfrid Scawen Blunt*

### THE LITTLE WAVES OF BREFFNY

THE grand road from the mountain goes shining to  
the sea,  
And there is traffic in it and many a horse and  
cart,  
But the little roads of Cloonagh are dearer far to me,  
And the little roads of Cloonagh go rambling  
through my heart.

A great storm from the ocean goes shouting o'er  
 the hill,  
 And there is glory in it and terror on the wind,  
 But the haunted air of twilight is very strange  
 and still,  
 And the little winds of twilight are dearer to my  
 mind.

The great waves of the Atlantic sweep storming on  
 their way,  
 Shining green and silver with the hidden herring  
 shoal,  
 But the Little Waves of Breffny have drenched  
 my heart in spray,  
 And the Little Waves of Breffny go stumbling  
 through my soul.

*Eva Gore Booth*

### NEW YEAR'S EVE, 1913

O, CARTMEL bells ring soft to-night,  
 And Cartmel bells ring clear,  
 But I lie far away to-night,  
 Listening with my dear ;

Listening in a frosty land  
 Where all the bells are still  
 And the small-windowed bell-towers stand  
 Dark under heath and hill.

I thought that, with each dying year,  
 As long as life should last  
 The bells of Cartmel I should hear  
 Ring out an aged past :

The plunging, mingling sounds increase  
Darkness's depth and height,  
The hollow valley gains more peace  
And ancientness to-night :

The loveliness, the fruitfulness,  
The power of life lived there  
Return, revive, more closely press  
Upon that midnight air.

But many deaths have place in men  
Before they come to die ;  
Joys must be used and spent, and then  
Abandoned and passed by.

Earth is not ours ; no cherished space  
Can hold us from life's flow,  
That bears us thither and thence by ways  
We knew not we should go.

O, Cartmel bells ring loud, ring clear,  
Through midnight deep and hoar,  
A year new-born, and I shall hear  
The Cartmel bells no more.

*Gordon Bottomley*

#### TO IRON-FOUNDERS AND OTHERS

WHEN you destroy a blade of grass  
You poison England at her roots :  
Remember no man's foot can pass  
Where evermore no green life shoots.

You force the birds to wing too high  
Where your unnatural vapours creep :  
Surely the living rocks shall die  
When birds no rightful distance keep.

You have brought down the firmament,  
And yet no heaven is more near ;  
You shape huge deeds without event,  
And half made men believe and fear.

Your worship is your furnaces,  
Which, like old idols, lost obscenes,  
Have molten bowels ; your vision is  
Machines for making more machines.

O, you are busied in the night,  
Preparing destinies of rust ;  
Iron misused must turn to blight  
And dwindle to a tettered crust.

The grass, forerunner of life, has gone :  
But plants that spring in ruins and shards  
Attend until your dream is done :  
I have seen hemlock in your yards.

The generations of the worm  
Know not your loads piled on their soil ;  
Their knotted ganglions shall wax firm  
Till your strong flagstones heave and toil.

When the old hollowed earth is cracked,  
And when, to grasp more power and feasts,  
Its ores are emptied, wasted, lacked,  
The middens of your burning beasts

Shall be raked over till they yield  
Last priceless slags for fashionings high,  
Ploughs to wake grass in every field,  
Chisels men's hands to magnify.

*Gordon Bottomley*

## LIGHT

THE night has a thousand eyes,  
And the day but one ;  
Yet the light of the bright world dies  
With the dying sun.

The mind has a thousand eyes,  
And the heart but one ;  
Yet the light of a whole life dies  
When love is done.

*F. W. Bourdillon*

## SO SWEET LOVE SEEMED

So sweet love seemed that April morn,  
When first we kissed beside the thorn,  
So strangely sweet, it was not strange  
We thought that love could never change.

But I can tell—let truth be told—  
That love will change in growing old ;  
Though day by day is naught to see,  
So delicate his motions be.

And in the end 'twill come to pass  
Quite to forget what once he was,  
Nor even in fancy to recall  
The pleasure that was all in all.

His little spring, that sweet we found,  
So deep in summer floods is drowned,  
I wonder, bathed in joy complete,  
How love so young could be so sweet.

*Robert Bridges*

## AWAKE, MY HEART, TO BE LOVED

AWAKE, my heart, to be loved, awake, awake !  
 The darkness silvers away, the morn doth break,  
 It leaps in the sky : unrisen lustres slake  
 The o'ertaken moon. Awake, O heart, awake !

She too that loveth awaketh and hopes for thee ;  
 Her eyes already have sped the shades that flee,  
 Already they watch the path thy feet shall take :  
 Awake, O heart, to be loved, awake, awake !

And if thou tarry from her,—if this could be,—  
 She cometh herself, O heart, to be loved, to thee ;  
 For thee would unashamèd herself forsake :  
 Awake to be loved, my heart, awake, awake !

Awake ! the land is scattered with light, and see,  
 Uncanopied sleep is flying from field and tree :  
 And blossoming boughs of April in laughter shake ;  
 Awake, O heart, to be loved, awake, awake !

Lo all things wake and tarry and look for thee :  
 She looketh and saith, " O sun, now bring him to me.  
 Come more adored, O adored, for his coming's sake,  
 And awake my heart to be loved : awake, awake ! "

*Robert Bridges*

## I WILL NOT LET THEE GO

I WILL not let thee go.  
 Ends all our month-long love in this ?  
 Can it be summed up so,  
 Quit in a single kiss ?  
 I will not let thee go.

I will not let thee go.

If thy words' breath could scare thy deeds,  
As the soft south can blow  
And toss the feathered seeds,  
Then might I let thee go.

I will not let thee go.

Had not the great sun seen, I might ;  
Or were he reckoned slow  
To bring the false to light,  
Then might I let thee go.

I will not let thee go.

The stars that crowd the summer skies  
Have watched us so below  
With all their million eyes,  
I dare not let thee go.

I will not let thee go.

Have we not chid the changeful moon,  
Now rising late, and now  
Because she set too soon,  
And shall I let thee go ?

I will not let thee go.

Have not the young flowers been content,  
Plucked ere their buds could blow,  
To seal our sacrament ?  
I cannot let thee go.

I will not let thee go.

I hold thee by too many bands :  
Thou sayest farewell, and lo !  
I have thee by the hands,  
And will not let thee go.

*Robert Bridges*

## A PASSER-BY

WHITHER, O splendid ship, thy white sails crowding,  
Leaning across the bosom of the urgent West,  
That fearest nor sea rising, nor sky clouding,  
Whither away, fair rover, and what thy quest ?  
Ah ! soon, when Winter has all our vales opprest,  
When skies are cold and misty, and hail is hurling,  
Wilt thou glide on the blue Pacific, or rest  
In a summer haven asleep, thy white sails furling ?

I there before thee, in the country that well thou  
knowest,  
Already arrived am inhaling the odorous air :  
I watch thee enter unerringly where thou goest,  
And anchor queen of the strange shipping there,  
Thy sails for awnings spread, thy masts bare ;  
Nor is aught from the foaming reef to the snow-  
capp'd, grandest  
Peak, that is over the feathery palms more fair  
Than thou, so upright, so stately, and still thou  
standest.

And yet, O splendid ship, unhailed and nameless,  
I know not if, aiming a fancy, I'rightly divine  
That thou hast a purpose joyful, a courage blame-  
less,  
Thy port assured in a happier land than mine.  
But for all I have given thee, beauty enough is  
thine,  
As thou, aslant with trim tackle and shrouding,  
From the proud nostril curve of a prow's line  
In the offing scatterest foam, thy white sails crowd-  
ing.

*Robert Bridges*

## THE LINNET

I HEARD a linnnet courting  
His lady in the spring :  
His mates were idly sporting,  
Nor stayed to hear him sing  
His song of love—  
I fear my speech distorting  
His tender love.

One phrase was all his pleading,  
He spoke of love and home :  
To her who gave him heeding  
He sang his question, "Come."—  
His gay sweet notes,  
So sadly marred in the reading!  
His tender notes !

And when he ceased, the hearer  
Re-echoed the refrain,  
And swiftly perching nearer,  
"Come, come," she sang again,—  
Ah for their loves !  
Would that my verse spake clearer,  
Their tender loves !

Blest union of twin creatures  
Unmarred by sense of doubt :  
All summer's dry misfeatures  
Such springtide trust bars out ;  
But of their loves  
Fall short our wiser natures :  
Their tender loves !

*Robert Bridges*

## THE SOLDIER

IF I should die, think only this of me :

That there's some corner of a foreign field  
That is for ever England. There shall be  
In that rich earth a richer dust concealed ;  
A dust whom England bore, shaped, made aware,  
Gave, once, her flowers to love, her ways to roam,  
A body of England's, breathing English air,  
Washed by the rivers, blest by suns of home.

And think, this heart, all evil shed away,  
A pulse in the eternal mind, no less  
Gives somewhere back the thoughts by Eng-  
land given ;  
Her sights and sounds ; dreams happy as her day ;  
And laughter, learnt of friends ; and gentleness,  
In hearts at peace, under an English heaven.  
*Rupert Brooke*

## THE DEAD

THESE hearts were woven of human joys and cares,  
Washed marvellously with sorrow, swift to mirth.  
The years had given them kindness. Dawn was  
theirs,  
And sunset, and the colours of the earth.  
These had seen movement, and heard music ; known  
Slumber and waking ; loved ; gone proudly  
friended ;  
Felt the quick stir of wonder ; sat alone ;  
Touched flowers and furs and cheeks. All this  
is ended.

There are waters blown by changing winds to  
laughter  
And lit by the rich skies, all day. And after,  
Frost, with a gesture, stays the waves that dance  
And wandering loveliness. He leaves a white  
Unbroken glory, a gathered radiance,  
A width, a shining peace, under the night.

*Rupert Brooke*

### THE OLD VICARAGE, GRANTCHESTER

*Café des Westens, Berlin, May 1912*

JUST now the lilac is in bloom,  
All before my little room ;  
And in my flower-beds, I think,  
Smile the carnation and the pink ;  
And down the borders, well I know,  
The poppy and the pansy blow . . .  
Oh ! there the chestnuts, summer through,  
Beside the river make for you  
A tunnel of green gloom, and sleep  
Deeply above ; and green and deep  
The stream mysterious glides beneath,  
Green as a dream and deep as death.—  
Oh, damn ! I know it ! and I know  
How the May fields all golden show,  
And when the day is young and sweet,  
Gild gloriously the bare feet  
That run to bathe . . .

*Du lieber Gott !*

Here am I, sweating, sick, and hot,  
And there the shadowed waters fresh  
Lean up to embrace the naked flesh.

*Temperamentvoll* German Jews  
 Drink beer around ; and *there* the dews  
 Are soft beneath a morn of gold.  
 Here tulips bloom as they are told ;  
 Unkempt about those hedges blows  
 An English unofficial rose ;  
 And there the unregulated sun  
 Slopes down to rest when day is done,  
 And wakes a vague unpunctual star,  
 A slippered Hesper ; and there are  
 Meads towards Haslingfield and Coton  
 Where *das Betreten's* not *verboten* . . .  
*εἶθε γενόμην* . . . would I were  
 In Grantchester, in Grantchester !—  
 Some, it may be, can get in touch  
 With Nature there, or Earth, or such.  
 And clever modern men have seen  
 A Faun a-peeping through the green,  
 And felt the Classics were not dead,  
 To glimpse a Naiad's reedy head,  
 Or hear the Goat-foot piping low . . .  
 But these are things I do not know.  
 I only know that you may lie  
 Day long and watch the Cambridge sky,  
 And, flower-lulled in sleepy grass,  
 Hear the cool lapse of hours pass,  
 Until the centuries blend and blur  
 In Grantchester, in Grantchester . . .  
 Still in the dawnlit waters cool  
 His ghostly Lordship swims his pool,  
 And tries the strokes, essays the tricks,  
 Long learnt on Hellespont, or Styx.  
 Dan Chaucer hears his river still  
 Chatter beneath a phantom mill.

Tennyson notes, with studious eye,  
How Cambridge waters hurry by . . .  
And in that garden, black and white,  
Creep whispers through the grass all night ;  
And spectral dance, before the dawn,  
A hundred Vicars down the lawn ;  
Curates, long dust, will come and go  
On lissom, clerical, printless toe ;  
And oft between the boughs is seen  
The sly shade of a Rural Dean . . .  
Till, at a shiver in the skies,  
Vanishing with Satanic cries,  
The prim ecclesiastic rout  
Leaves but a startled sleeper-out,  
Grey heavens, the first bird's drowsy calls,  
The falling house that never falls.

God ! I will pack, and take a train,  
And get me to England once again !  
For England's the one land, I know,  
Where men with Splendid Hearts may go ;  
And Cambridgeshire, of all England,  
The shire for Men who Understand ;  
And of *that* district I prefer  
The lovely hamlet Grantchester.  
For Cambridge people rarely smile,  
Being urban, squat, and packed with guile ;  
And Royston men in the far South  
Are black and fierce and strange of mouth ;  
At Over they fling oaths at one,  
And worse than oaths at Trumpington,  
And Ditton girls are mean and dirty,  
And there's none in Harston under thirty,  
And folks in Shelford and those parts,  
Have twisted lips and twisted hearts,

And Barton men make cockney rhymes,  
And Coton's full of nameless crimes,  
And things are done you'd not believe  
At Madingley, on Christmas Eve.  
Strong men have run for miles and miles  
When one from Cherry Hinton smiles ;  
Strong men have blanched and shot their wives  
Rather than send them to St. Ives ;  
Strong men have cried like babes, bydam,  
To hear what happened at Babraham.  
But Grantchester ! ah, Grantchester !  
There's peace and holy quiet there,  
Great clouds along pacific skies,  
And men and women with straight eyes,  
Lithe children lovelier than a dream,  
A bosky wood, a slumbrous stream,  
And little kindly winds that creep  
Round twilight corners, half asleep.  
In Grantchester their skins are white,  
They bathe by day, they bathe by night ;  
The women there do all they ought ;  
The men observe the Rules of Thought.  
They love the Good ; they worship Truth ;  
They laugh uproariously in youth ;  
(And when they get to feeling old,  
They up and shoot themselves, I'm told). . . .

Ah God ! to see the branches stir  
Across the moon at Grantchester !  
To smell the thrilling-sweet and rotten,  
Unforgettable, unforgotten  
River-smell, and hear the breeze  
Sobbing in the little trees.  
Say, do the elm-clumps greatly stand,  
Still guardians of that holy land ?

The chestnuts shade, in reverend dream,  
The yet unacademic stream ?  
Is dawn a secret shy and cold  
Anadyomene, silver-gold ?  
And sunset still a golden sea  
From Haslingfield to Madingley ?  
And after, ere the night is born,  
Do hares come out about the corn ?  
Oh, is the water sweet and cool,  
Gentle and brown, above the pool ?  
And laughs the immortal river still  
Under the mill, under the mill ?  
Say, is there Beauty yet to find ?  
And Certainty ? and Quiet kind ?  
Deep meadows yet, for to forget  
The lies, and truths, and pain ? . . . oh ! yet  
Stands the Church clock at ten to three ?  
And is there honey still for tea ?

*Rupert Brooke*

### THE GREAT LOVER

I HAVE been so great a lover : filled my days  
So proudly with the splendour of Love's praise,  
The pain, the calm, and the astonishment,  
Desire illimitable, and still content,  
And all dear names men use, to cheat despair,  
For the perplexed and viewless streams that bear  
Our hearts at random down the dark of life.  
Now, ere the unthinking silence on that strife  
Steals down, I would cheat drowsy Death so far,  
My night shall be remembered for a star  
That outshone all the suns of all men's days.  
Shall I not crown them with immortal praise

Whom I have loved, who have given me, dared with  
me

High secrets, and in darkness knelt to see

The inenarrable godhead of delight ?

Love is a flame ;—we have beaconed the world's  
night.

A city :—and we have built it, these and I.

An emperor :—we have taught the world to die.

So, for their sakes I loved, ere I go hence,

And the high cause of Love's magnificence,

And to keep loyalties young, I'll write those names

Golden for ever, eagles, crying flames,

And set them as a banner, that man may know,

To dare the generations, burn, and blow

Out on the winds of Time, shining and streaming. . . .

These I have loved :

White plates and cups, clean-gleaming,

Ringed with blue lines ; and feathery, faery dust ;

Wet roofs, beneath the lamp-light ; the strong crust

Of friendly bread ; and many-tasting food ;

Rainbows ; and the blue bitter smoke of wood ;

And radiant raindrops couching in cool flowers ;

And flowers themselves, that sway through sunny

hours,

Dreaming of moths that drink them under the moon ;

Then, the cool kindness of sheets, that soon

Smooth away trouble ; and the rough male kiss

Of blankets ; grainy wood ; live hair that is

Shining and free ; blue-massing clouds ; the keen

Unpassioned beauty of a great machine ;

The benison of hot water ; furs to touch ;

The good smell of old clothes ; and other such—

The comfortable smell of friendly fingers,

Hair's fragrance, and the musty reek that lingers

About dead leaves and last year's ferns. . . .

Dear names,  
 And thousand other throng to me ! Royal flames ;  
 Sweet water's dimpling laugh from tap or spring ;  
 Holes in the ground ; and voices that do sing ;  
 Voices in laughter, too ; and body's pain,  
 Soon turned to peace ; and the deep-panting train ;  
 Firm sands ; the little dulling edge of foam  
 That browns and dwindles as the wave goes home ;  
 And washen stones, gay for an hour ; the cold  
 Graveness of iron ; moist black earthen mould ;  
 Sleep ; and high places ; footprints in the dew ;  
 And oaks ; and brown horse-chestnuts, glossy-new ;  
 And new-peeled sticks ; and shining pools on  
 grass ;—

All these have been my loves. And these shall pass,  
 Whatever passes not, in the great hour,  
 Nor all my passion, all my prayers, have power  
 To hold them with me through the gate of Death.  
 They'll play deserter, turn with the traitor breath,  
 Break the high bond we made, and sell Love's trust  
 And sacramented covenant to the dust.

—Oh, never a doubt but, somewhere, I shall wake,  
 And give what's left of love again, and make  
 New friends, now strangers. . . .

But the best I've known,  
 Stays here, and changes, breaks, grows old, is blown  
 About the winds of the world, and fades from brains  
 Of living men, and dies.

Nothing remains.

O dear my loves, O faithless, once again  
 This one last gift I give : that after men  
 Shall know, and later, lovers, far-removed,  
 Praise you, " All these were lovely " ; say, " He  
 loved."

*Rupert Brooke*

## OPIFEX

As I was carving images from clouds,  
 And tinting them with soft ethereal dyes  
 Pressed from the pulp of dreams, one comes, and  
 cries :—

“ Forbear ! ” and all my heaven with gloom en-  
 shrouds.

“ Forbear ! Thou hast no tools wherewith to essay  
 The delicate waves of that elusive grain :  
 Wouldst have due recompense of vulgar pain ?  
 The potter’s wheel for thee, and some coarse clay !

“ So work, if work thou must, O humbly skilled !  
 Thou hast not known the Master ; in thy soul  
 His spirit moves not with a sweet control ;  
 Thou art outside, and art not of the guild.”

Thereat I rose, and from his presence passed,  
 But, going, murmured :—“ To the God above,  
 Who holds my heart, and knows its store of love  
 I turn from thee, thou proud iconoclast.”

Then on the shore God stooped to me, and said :—  
 “ He spake the truth : even so the springs are set  
 That move thy life, nor will they suffer let,  
 Nor change their scope ; else, living, thou wert  
 dead.

“ This is thy life : indulge its natural flow,  
 And carve these forms. They yet may find a  
 place  
 On shelves for them reserved. In any case,  
 I bid thee carve them, knowing what I know.”

*T. E. Brown*

## SWEET BREEZE

SWEET breeze that sett'st the summer buds a-sway-  
ing,

Dear lambs amid the primrose meadows playing,  
Let me not think!

O floods, upon whose brink

The merry birds are maying,

Dream, softly dream! O blessed mother, lead me  
Unsevered from thy girdle—lead me! feed me!

I have no will but thine;

I need not but the juice

Of elemental wine—

Perish remoter use

Of strength reserved for conflict yet to come!

Let me be dumb,

As long as I may feel thy hand—

This, this is all—do ye not understand

How the great Mother mixes all our bloods?

O breeze! O swaying buds!

O lambs, O primroses, O floods!

*T. E. Brown*

## MY GARDEN

A GARDEN is a lovesome thing, God wot!

Rose plot,

Fringed pool,

Ferned grot—

The veriest school

Of peace; and yet the fool

Contentends that God is not—

Not God! in gardens! when the eve is cool?

Nay, but I have a sign;

'Tis very sure God walks in mine.

*T. E. Brown*

## DORA

SHE knelt upon her brother's grave,  
 My little girl of six years old—  
 He used to be so good and brave,  
 The sweetest lamb of all our fold ;  
 He used to shout, he used to sing,  
 Of all our tribe the little king—  
 And so unto the turf her ear she laid,  
 To hark if still in that dark place he played.  
 No sound ! no sound !  
 Death's silence was profound ;  
 And horror crept  
 Into her aching heart, and Dora wept.  
 If this is as it ought to be,  
 My God, I leave it unto Thee.

*T. E. Brown*

## I AM THE GILLY OF CHRIST

I AM the gilly of Christ,  
 The mate of Mary's Son ;  
 I run the roads at seeding time,  
 And when the harvest's done.  
 I sleep among the hills,  
 The heather is my bed ;  
 I dip the termon-well for drink,  
 And pull the sloe for bread.  
 No eye has ever seen me,  
 But shepherds hear me pass,  
 Singing at fall of even  
 Along the shadowed grass.  
 The beetle is my bellman,  
 The meadow-fire my guide,  
 The bee and bat my ambling nags  
 When I have need to ride.

All know me only the Stranger,  
Who sits on the Saxon's height ;  
He burned the bacach's little house  
On last Saint Brigid's Night.

He sups off silver dishes,  
And drinks in a golden horn,  
But he will wake a wiser man  
Upon the Judgment Morn !

I am the gilly of Christ,  
The mate of Mary's Son ;  
I run the roads at seeding time,  
And when the harvest's done.

The seed I sow is lucky,  
The corn I reap is red,  
And whoso sings the " Gilly's Rann "  
Will never cry for bread.

*Joseph Campbell*

### THE DONKEY

WHEN fishes flew and forests walked  
And figs grew upon thorn,  
Some moment when the moon was blood  
Then surely I was born ;

With monstrous head and sickening cry  
And ears like errant wings,  
The devil's walking parody  
On all four-footed things.

The tattered outlaw of the earth,  
Of ancient crooked will ;  
Starve, scourge, deride me : I am dumb,  
I keep my secret still.

Fools ! For I also had my hour ;  
 One far fierce hour and sweet :  
 There was a shout about my ears,  
 And palms before my feet.

*G. K. Chesterton*

### THE HOUSE OF CHRISTMAS

THERE fared a mother driven forth  
 Out of an inn to roam ;  
 In the place where she was homeless  
 All men are at home.  
 The crazy stable close at hand,  
 With shaking timber and shifting sand,  
 Grew a stronger thing to abide and stand  
 Than the square stones of Rome.

For men are homesick in their homes,  
 And strangers under the sun,  
 And they lay their heads in a foreign land  
 Whenever the day is done.  
 Here we have battle and blazing eyes,  
 And chance and honour and high surprise,  
 But our homes are under miraculous skies  
 Where the yule tale was begun.

A child in a foul stable,  
 Where the beasts feed and foam ;  
 Only where He was homeless  
 Are you and I at home ;  
 We have hands that fashion and heads that know,  
 But our hearts we lost—how long ago !—  
 In a place no chart nor ship can show  
 Under the sky's dome.

This world is wild as an old wives' tale,  
And strange the plain things are,  
The earth is enough and the air is enough  
For our wonder and our war ;  
But our rest is as far as the fire-drake swings,  
And our peace is put in impossible things  
Where clashed and thundered unthinkable wings  
Round an incredible star.

To an open house in the evening  
Home shall men come,  
To an older place than Eden  
And a taller town than Rome ;  
To the end of the way of the wandering star,  
To the things that cannot be and that are,  
To the place where God was homeless  
And all men are at home.

*G. K. Chesterton*

### LEPANTO

White founts falling in the Courts of the sun,  
And the Soldan of Byzantium is smiling as they run ;  
There is laughter like the fountains in that face of  
all men feared,  
It stirs the forest darkness, the darkness of his  
beard,  
It curls the blood-red crescent, the crescent of his  
lips,  
For the inmost sea of all the earth is shaken with  
his ships.  
They have dared the white republics up the capes  
of Italy,  
They have dashed the Adriatic round the Lion of  
the Sea,

And the Pope has cast his arms abroad for agony  
and loss,

And called the kings of Christendom for swords  
about the Cross.

The cold queen of England is looking in the glass ;  
The shadow of the Valois is yawning at the Mass ;  
From evening isles fantastical rings faint the Spanish  
gun,

And the Lord upon the Golden Horn is laughing  
in the sun.

Dim drums throbbing, in the hills half heard,  
Where only on a nameless throne a crownless prince  
has stirred,

Where, risen from a doubtful seat and half at-  
tainted stall,

The last knight of Europe takes weapons from the  
wall,

The last and lingering troubadour to whom the  
bird has sung,

That once went singing southward when all the  
world was young.

In that enormous silence, tiny and unafraid,  
Comes up along a winding road the noise of the  
Crusade,

Strong gongs groaning as the guns boom far,  
Don John of Austria is going to the war,  
Stiff flags straining in the night-blasts cold  
In the gloom black-purple, in the glint old-gold,  
Torchlight crimson on the copper kettle-drums,  
Then the tuckets, then the trumpets, then the can-  
non, and he comes.

Don John laughing in the brave beard curled,  
Spurning of his stirrups like the thrones of all the  
world,

Holding his head up for a flag of all the free,  
Love-light of Spain—hurrah!  
Death-light of Africa!  
Don John of Austria  
Is riding to the sea.

Mahound is in his paradise above the evening star,  
(*Don John of Austria is going to the war.*)

He moves a mighty turban on the timeless houri's  
knees,

His turban that is woven of the sunsets and the seas.  
He shakes the peacock gardens as he rises from  
his ease,

And he strides among the tree-tops and is taller  
than the trees,

And his voice through all the garden is a thunder  
sent to bring

Black Azrael and Ariel and Ammon on the wing.

Giants and the Genii,

Multiplex of wing and eye,

Whose strong obedience broke the sky

When Solomon was king.

They rush in red and purple from the red clouds  
of the morn,

From temples where the yellow gods shut up their  
eyes in scorn;

They rise in green robes roaring from the green  
hells of the sea

Where fallen skies and evil hues and eyeless crea-  
tures be;

On them the sea-valves cluster and the grey sca-  
forests curl,

Splashed with a splendid sickness, the sickness of  
the pearl;

They swell in sapphire smoke out of the blue  
cracks of the ground,—  
They gather and they wonder and give worship to  
Mahound.  
And he saith, "Break up the mountains where  
the hermit-folk can hide,  
And sift the red and silver sands lest bone of saint  
abide,  
And chase the Giaours flying night and day, not  
giving rest,  
For that which was our trouble comes again out  
of the west.  
We have set the seal of Solomon on all things under  
sun,  
Of knowledge and of sorrow and endurance of  
things done ;  
But a noise is in the mountains, in the mountains,  
and I know  
The voice that shook our palaces—four hundred  
years ago :  
It is he that saith not ' Kismet ' ; it is he that  
knows not Fate ;  
It is Richard, it is Raymond, it is Godfrey in the  
gate !  
It is he whose loss is laughter when he counts the  
wager worth :  
Put down your feet upon him, that our peace be  
on the earth."  
For he heard drums groaning and he heard guns jar,  
(*Don John of Austria is going to the war.*)  
Sudden and still—hurrah !  
Bolt from Iberia !  
Don John of Austria  
Is gone by Alcalar.

St. Michael's on his Mountain in the sea-roads of  
the north,

*(Don John of Austria is girt and going forth.)*

Where the grey seas glitter and the sharp tides shift  
And the sea-folk labour and the red sails lift.

He shakes his lance of iron and he claps his wings  
of stone ;

The noise is gone through Normandy ; the noise  
is gone alone ;

The North is full of tangled things and texts and  
aching eyes,

And dead is all the innocence of anger and surprise,  
And Christian killeth Christian in a narrow dusty  
room,

And Christian dreadeth Christ that hath a newer  
face of doom,

And Christian hateth Mary that God kissed in Galilee,  
But Don John of Austria is riding to the sea.

Don John calling through the blast and the eclipse,  
Crying with the trumpet, with the trumpet of his lips,  
Trumpet that sayeth ha !

*Domino gloria !*

Don John of Austria

Is shouting to the ships.

King Philip's in his closet with the Fleece about  
his neck,

*(Don John of Austria is armed upon the deck.)*

The walls are hung with velvet that is black and  
soft as sin,

And little dwarfs creep out of it and little dwarfs  
creep in.

He holds a crystal phial that has colours like the  
moon,

He touches, and it tingles, and he trembles very soon,

And his face is as a fungus of a leprous white and grey,  
Like plants in the high houses that are shuttered  
from the day,

And death is in the phial, and the end of noble work,  
But Don John of Austria has fired upon the Turk.  
Don John's hunting, and his hounds have bayed—  
Booms away past Italy the rumour of his raid.

Gun upon gun, ha! ha!

Gun upon gun, hurrah!

Don John of Austria

Has loosed the cannonade.

The Pope was in his chapel before day or battle broke,  
(*Don John of Austria is hidden in the smoke.*)

The hidden room in man's house where God sits  
all the year,

The secret window whence the world looks small  
and very dear.

He sees as in a mirror on the monstrous twilight sea  
The crescent of his cruel ships whose name is  
mystery;

They fling great shadows foe-wards, making Cross  
and Castle dark,

They veil the plumèd lions on the galleys of St. Mark;  
And above the ships are palaces of brown, black-  
bearded chiefs,

And below the ships are prisons, where with multi-  
tudinous griefs,

Christian captives sick and sunless, all a labouring  
race repines,

Like a race in sunken cities, like a nation in the mines.  
They are lost like slaves that swat, and in the skies  
of morning hung

The stairways of the tallest gods when tyranny  
was young.

They are countless, voiceless, hopeless as those  
fallen or fleeing on  
Before the high Kings' horses in the granite of  
Babylon.

And many a one grows witless in his quiet room  
in hell

Where a yellow face looks inward through the lat-  
tice of his cell,

And he finds his God forgotten, and he seeks no  
more a sign—

*(But Don John of Austria has burst the battle line !)*

Don John pounding from the slaughter-painted poop,  
Purpling all the ocean like a bloody pirate's sloop,  
Scarlet running over on the silvers and the golds,  
Breaking of the hatches up and bursting of the holds,  
Thronging of the thousands up that labour under sea,  
White for bliss and blind for sun and stunned for  
liberty.

*Vivat Hispania !*

*Domino Gloria !*

Don John of Austria

Has set his people free !

Cervantes on his galley sets the sword back in the  
sheath,

*(Don John of Austria rides homeward with a wreath.)*

And he sees across a weary land a straggling road  
in Spain,

Up which a lean and foolish knight forever rides  
in vain,

And he smiles, but not as Sultans smile, and settles  
back the blade . . .

*(But Don John of Austria rides home from the  
Crusade.)*

G. K. Chesterton

## OUR LADY

MOTHER of God! no lady thou :  
Common woman of common earth !  
*Our Lady* ladies call thee now,  
But Christ was never of gentle birth ;  
A common man of the common earth.

For God's ways are not as our ways.  
The noblest lady in the land  
Would have given up half her days,  
Would have cut off her right hand,  
To bear the child that was God of the land.

Never a lady did He choose,  
Only a maid of low degree,  
So humble she might not refuse  
The carpenter of Galilee.  
A daughter of the people, she.

Out she sang the song of her heart.  
Never a lady so had sung.  
She knew no letters, had no art ;  
To all mankind, in woman's tongue,  
Hath Israelitish Mary sung.

And still for men to come she sings,  
Nor shall her singing pass away.  
“ *He hath filled the hungry with good things* ”—  
Oh, listen, lords and ladies gay!—  
“ *And the rich He hath sent empty away.*”

*Mary E. Coleridge*

## AN OLD WOMAN OF THE ROADS

Oh, to have a little house!

To own the hearth and stool and all!  
The heaped-up sods upon the fire,  
The pile of turf against the wall!

To have a clock with weights and chains  
And pendulum swinging up and down,  
A dresser filled with shining delph,  
Speckled and white and blue and brown!

I could be busy all the day  
Clearing and sweeping hearth and floor,  
And fixing on their shelf again  
My white and blue and speckled store!

I could be quiet there at night  
Beside the fire and by myself,  
Sure of a bed, and loth to leave  
The ticking clock and the shining delph!

Och! but I'm weary of mist and dark,  
And roads where there's never a house or bush,  
And tired I am of bog and road  
And the crying wind and the lonesome hush!

And I am praying to God on high,  
And I am praying Him night and day,  
For a little house, a house of my own—  
Out of the wind's and the rain's way.

*Padraic Colum*

## A CRADLE SONG

O, MEN from the fields!  
 Come gently within.  
 Tread softly, softly,  
 O! men coming in!

Mavourneen is going  
 From me and from you,  
 Where Mary will fold him  
 With mantle of blue!

From reek of the smoke  
 And cold of the floor,  
 And the peering of things  
 Across the half-door.

O, men from the fields!  
 Softly, softly come through—  
 Mary puts round him  
 Her mantle of blue.

*Padraic Colum*

## PRE-EXISTENCE

I LAID me down upon the shore  
 And dreamed a little space;  
 I heard the great waves break and roar;  
 The sun was on my face.

My idle hands and fingers brown  
 Played with the pebbles grey;  
 The waves came up, the waves went down,  
 Most thundering and gay.

The pebbles, they were smooth and round  
And warm upon my hands,  
Like little people I had found  
Sitting among the sands.

The grains of sand so shining-small  
Soft through my fingers ran ;  
The sun shone down upon it all,  
And so my dream began :

How all of this had been before ;  
How ages far away  
I lay on some forgotten shore  
As here I lie to-day.

The waves came shining up the sands,  
As here to-day they shine ;  
And in my pre-Pelasgian hands  
The sand was warm and fine.

I have forgotten whence I came,  
Or what my home might be,  
Or by what strange and savage name  
I called that thundering sea.

I only know the sun shone down  
As still it shines to-day,  
And in my fingers long and brown  
The little pebbles lay.

*Frances Cornford*

## NON NOBIS, DOMINE

NOR unto us, O Lord,  
 Not unto us the rapture of the day,  
 The peace of night, or love's divine surprise,  
 High heart, high speech, high deeds 'mid honouring  
     eyes ;  
 For at Thy word  
 All these are taken away.

Not unto us, O Lord :  
 To us Thou givest the scorn, the scourge, the scar,  
 The ache of life, the loneliness of death,  
 The insufferable sufficiency of breath.  
 And with Thy sword  
 Thou piercest very far.

Not unto us, O Lord ;  
 Nay, Lord, but unto her be all things given.  
 May light and life and earth and sky be blasted,  
 But let not all that wealth of loss be wasted ;  
 Let Hell afford  
 The pavement of her Heaven !

*Henry Cust*

## IN ROMNEY MARSH

As I went down to Dymchurch Wall,  
     I heard the South sing o'er the land :  
 I saw the yellow sunlight fall  
     On knolls where Norman churches stand.

And ringing shrilly, taut and lithe,  
     Within the wind a core of sound,  
 The wire from Romney town to Hythe  
     Alone its airy journey wound.

A veil of purple vapour flowed  
And trailed its fringe along the Straits ;  
The upper air like sapphire glowed ;  
And roses filled Heaven's central gates.

Masts in the offing wagged their tops ;  
The swinging waves pealed on the shore ;  
The saffron beach, all diamond drops  
And beads of surge, prolonged the roar.

As I came up from Dymchurch Wall,  
I saw above the Downs' low crest  
The crimson brands of sunset fall,  
Flicker and fade from out the west.

Night sank : like flakes of silver fire  
The stars in one great shower came down ;  
Shrill blew the wind ; and shrill the wire  
Rang out from Hythe to Romney town.

The darkly shining salt sea drops  
Streamed as the waves clashed on the shore ;  
The beach, with all its organ stops.  
Pealing again, prolonged the roar.

*John Davidson*

### A CINQUE PORT

BELOW the down the stranded town  
What may betide forlornly waits,  
With memories of smoky skies,  
When Gallic navies crossed the straits ;  
When waves with fire and blood grew bright,  
And cannon thundered through the night.

With swinging stride the rhythmic tide  
Bore to the harbour barque and sloop ;  
Across the bar the ship of war,  
In castled stern and lanterned poop,  
Came up with conquests on her lee,  
The stately mistress of the sea.

Where argosies have wooed the breeze,  
The simple sheep are feeding now ;  
And near and far across the bar  
The ploughman whistles at the plough ;  
Where once the long waves washed the shore,  
Larks from their lowly lodgings soar.

Below the down the stranded town  
Hears far away the rollers beat ;  
About the wall the seabirds call ;  
The salt wind murmurs through the street ;  
Forlorn the sea's forsaken bride  
Awaits the end that shall betide.

*John Davidson*

### PIPER, PLAY !

Now the furnaces are out,  
And the aching anvils sleep ;  
Down the road the grimy rout  
Tramples homeward, twenty deep.  
Piper, play ! Piper, play !  
Though we be o'erlaboured men,  
Ripe for rest, pipe your best !  
Let us foot it once again !

Bridled looms delay their din ;  
All the humming wheels are spent ;  
Busy spindles cease to spin ;  
Warp and woof must rest content.  
Piper, play ! Piper, play !  
For a little we are free !  
Foot it, girls, and shake your curls,  
Haggard creatures though we be !

Racked and soiled the faded air  
Freshens in our holiday ;  
Clouds and tides our respite share ;  
Breezes linger by the way.  
Piper, rest ! Piper, rest !  
Now, a carol of the moon !  
Piper, piper, play your best !  
Melt the sun into your tune !

We are of the humblest grade ;  
Yet we dare to dance our fill :  
Male and female were we made—  
Fathers, mothers, lovers still !  
Piper—softly ; soft and low ;  
Pipe of love in mellow notes,  
Till the tears begin to flow  
And our hearts are in our throats.

Nameless as the stars of night  
Far in galaxies unfurled,  
Yet we wield unrivalled might,  
Joints and hinges of the world !  
Night and day ! night and day !  
Sound the song the hours rehearse !  
Work and play ! work and play !  
The order of the universe !

Now the furnaces are out,  
And the aching anvils sleep ;  
Down the road a merry rout  
Dances homeward, twenty deep.  
Piper, play ! Piper, play !  
Wearied people though we be,  
Ripe for rest, pipe your best !  
For a little we are free !

*John Davidson*

#### WHERE SHE IS NOW

WHERE she is now, I cannot say—  
The world has many a place of light ;  
Perhaps the sun's eyelashes dance  
On hers, to give them both delight.

Or does she sit in some green shade,  
And then the air that lies above  
Can with a hundred pale blue eyes  
Look through the leaves and find my love.

Perhaps she dreams of life with me,  
Her cheek upon her finger-tips ;  
O that I could leap forward now,  
Behind her back, and, with my lips,

Break through those curls above her nape,  
That hover close and lightly there ;  
To prove if they are substance, or  
But shadows of her lovely hair.

*W. H. Davies*

## LEISURE

WHAT is this life if, full of care,  
We have no time to stand and stare.

No time to stand beneath the boughs  
And stare as long as sheep and cows.

No time to see, when woods we pass,  
Where squirrels hide their nuts in grass.

No time to see, in broad daylight,  
Streams full of stars, like skies at night.

No time to turn at Beauty's glance,  
And watch her feet, how they can dance.

No time to wait till her mouth can  
Enrich that smile her eyes began.

A poor life this if, full of care,  
We have no time to stand and stare.

*W. H. Davies*

## THE KINGFISHER

It was the Rainbow gave thee birth,  
And left thee all her lovely hues ;  
And, as her mother's name was Tears,  
So runs it in thy blood to choose  
For haunts the lonely pools, and keep  
In company with trees that weep.

Go you and, with such glorious hues,  
Live with proud Peacocks in green parks ;  
On lawns as smooth as shining glass,  
Let every feather show its mark ;  
Get thee on boughs and clap thy wings  
Before the windows of proud kings.

Nay, lovely Bird, thou art not vain ;  
Thou hast no proud ambitious mind ;  
I also love a quiet place  
That's green, away from all mankind ;  
A lonely pool, and let a tree  
Sigh with her bosom over me.

*W. H. Davies*

### RICH DAYS

WELCOME to you rich Autumn days,  
Ere comes the cold, leaf-picking wind ;  
When golden stooks are seen in fields,  
All standing arm-in-arm entwined ;  
And gallons of sweet cider seen  
On trees in apples red and green.

With mellow pears that cheat our teeth,  
Which melt that tongues may suck them in ;  
With cherries red, and blue-black plums,  
Now sweet and soft from stone to skin ;  
And woodnuts rich, to make us go  
Into the loneliest lanes we know.

*W. H. Davies*

## A GREAT TIME

SWEET Chance, that led my steps abroad,  
Beyond the town, where wild flowers grow—  
A rainbow and a cuckoo, Lord,  
How rich and great the times are now !  
    Know, all ye sheep  
    And cows, that keep  
On staring that I stand so long  
    In grass that's wet from heavy rain—  
A rainbow and a cuckoo's song  
May never come together again ;  
    May never come  
    This side the tomb.

*W. H. Davies*

## EARLY SPRING

How sweet this morning air in spring,  
    When tender is the grass, and wet !  
I see some little leaves have not  
    Outgrown their curly childhood yet ;  
And cows no longer hurry home,  
However sweet a voice cries " Come."  
  
Here, with green Nature all around,  
    While that fine bird the skylark sings ;  
Who now in such a passion is,  
    He flies by it, and not his wings ;  
And many a blackbird, thrush and sparrow  
Sing sweeter songs that I may borrow.

These watery swamps and thickets wild—  
Called Nature's slums—to me are more  
Than any courts where fountains play,  
And men-at-arms guard every door ;  
For I could sit down here alone,  
And count the oak-trees one by one.

*W. H. Davies*

### THE MOON

THY beauty haunts me heart and soul,  
Oh thou fair Moon, so close and bright ;  
Thy beauty makes me like the child,  
That cries aloud to own thy light :  
The little child that lifts each arm  
To press thee to her bosom warm.

Though there are birds that sing this night  
With thy white beams across their throats,  
Let my deep silence speak for me  
More than for them their sweetest notes :  
Who worships thee till music fails,  
Is greater than thy nightingales.

*W. H. Davies*

### SILVER

SLOWLY, silently, now the moon  
Walks the night in her silver shoon ;  
This way, and that, she peers, and sees  
Silver fruit upon silver trees ;  
One by one the casements catch  
Her beams beneath the silvery thatch ;

Couched in his kennel, like a log,  
With paws of silver sleeps the dog ;  
From their shadowy cote the white breasts peep  
Of doves in a silver-feathered sleep ;  
A harvest mouse goes scampering by,  
With silver claws, and silver eye ;  
And moveless fish in the water gleam,  
By silver reeds in a silver stream.

*Walter de la Mare*

### THE LISTENERS

“ Is there anybody there ? ” said the Traveller,  
Knocking on the moonlit door ;  
And his horse in the silence champed the grasses  
Of the forest’s ferny floor ;  
And a bird flew up out of the turret,  
Above the Traveller’s head :  
And he smote upon the door again a second time ;  
“ Is there anybody there ? ” he said.  
But no one descended to the Traveller ;  
No head from the leaf-fringed sill  
Leaned over and looked into his grey eyes,  
Where he stood perplexed and still.  
But only a host of phantom listeners  
That dwelt in the lone house then  
Stood listening in the quiet of the moonlight  
To that voice from the world of men :  
Stood thronging the faint moonbeams on the dark  
stair,  
That goes down to the empty hall,  
Harkening in an air stirred and shaken  
By the lonely Traveller’s call.

And he felt in his heart their strangeness,  
Their stillness answering his cry,  
While his horse moved, cropping the dark turf,  
'Neath the starred and leafy sky ;  
For he suddenly smote on the door, even  
Louder, and lifted his head :—  
“ Tell them I came, and no one answered,  
That I kept my word,” he said.  
Never the least stir made the listeners,  
Though every word he spake  
Fell echoing through the shadowiness of the still  
house  
From the one man left awake :  
Ay, they heard his foot upon the stirrup,  
And the sound of iron on stone,  
And how the silence surged softly backward,  
When the plunging hoofs were gone.

*Walter de la Mare*

### NOD

SOFTLY along the road of evening,  
In a twilight dim with rose,  
Wrinkled with age, and drenched with dew,  
Old Nod, the shepherd goes.

His drowsy flock streams on before him.  
Their fleeces charged with gold,  
To where the sun's last beam leans low  
On Nod the shepherd's fold.

The hedge is quick and green with briar,  
From their sand the conies creep ;  
And all the birds that fly in heaven  
Flock singing home to sleep.

His lambs outnumber a noon's roses,  
Yet, when night's shadows fall,  
His blind old sheep-dog, Slumber-soon,  
Misses not one of all.

His are the quiet steeps of dreamland,  
The waters of no more pain,  
His ram's bell rings 'neath an arch of stars,  
"Rest, rest, and rest again."

*Walter de la Mare*

### THE SCRIBE

WHAT lovely things  
Thy hand hath made :  
The smooth-plumed bird  
In its emerald shade,  
The seed of the grass,  
The speck of stone  
Which the wayfaring ant  
Stirs—and hastes on !

Though I should sit  
By some tarn in thy hills,  
Using its ink  
As the spirit wills  
To write of Earth's wonders,  
Its live, willed things,  
Flit would the ages  
On soundless wings  
Ere unto Z  
My pen drew nigh ;  
Leviathan told,  
And the honey-fly :

And still would remain  
 My wit to try—  
 My worn reeds broken,  
 The dark tarn dry,  
 All words forgotten—  
 Thou, Lord, and I.

*Walter de la Mare*

### HAUNTED

THE rabbit in his burrow keeps  
 No guarded watch, in peace he sleeps ;  
 The wolf that howls in challenging night  
 Cowers to her lair at morning light ;  
 The simplest bird entwines a nest  
 Where she may lean her lovely breast,  
 Couched in the silence of the bough.  
 But thou, O man, what rest hast thou ?  
 Thy emptiest solitude can bring  
 Only a subtler questioning  
 In thy divided heart. Thy bed  
 Recalls at dawn what midnight said.  
 Seek how thou wilt to feign content,  
 Thy flaming ardour is quickly spent ;  
 Soon thy last company is gone,  
 And leaves thee—with thyself—alone.  
 Pomp and great friends may hem thee round,  
 A thousand busy tasks be found ;  
 Earth's thronging beauties may beguile  
 Thy longing lovesick heart awhile ;  
 And pride, like clouds of sunset, spread  
 A changing glory round thy head ;  
 But fade will all ; and thou must come,  
 Hating thy journey, homeless, home.

Rave how thou wilt ; unmoved, remote,  
That inward presence slumbers not,  
Frets out each secret from thy breast,  
Gives thee no rally, pause, nor rest,  
Scans close thy very thoughts, lest they  
Should sap his patient power away,  
Answers thy wrath with peace, thy cry  
With tenderest taciturnity.

*Walter de la Mare*

### DREAMS

BE gentle, O hands of a child ;  
Be true : like a shadowy sea  
In the starry darkness of night  
    Are your eyes to me.

But words are shallow, and soon  
Dreams fade that the heart once knew ;  
And youth fades out in the mind,  
    In the dark eyes too.

What can a tired heart say,  
Which the wise of the world have made dumb ?  
Save to the lonely dreams of a child,  
    “ Return again, come ! ”

*Walter de la Mare*

### THE STRANGER

HALF-HIDDEN in a graveyard,  
    In the blackness of a yew,  
Where never living creature stirs,  
    Nor sunbeam pierces through,

Is a tomb, lichened and crooked—  
Its faded legend gone—  
With but one rain-worn cherub's head  
Of mouldering stone.

There, when the dusk is falling,  
Silence broods so deep  
It seems that every wind that breathes  
Blows from the fields of sleep.

Day breaks in heedless beauty,  
Kindling each drop of dew,  
But unforsaking shadow dwells  
Beneath this lonely yew.

And, all else lost and faded,  
Only this listening head  
Keeps with a strange unanswering smile  
Its secret with the dead.

*Walter de la Mare*

### FAREWELL

WHEN I lie where shades of darkness  
Shall no more assail mine eyes,  
Nor the rain make lamentation  
When the wind sighs ;  
How will fare the world whose wonder  
Was the very proof of me ?  
Memory fades, must the remembered  
Perishing be ?

Oh, when this my dust surrenders  
Hand, foot, lip, to dust again,  
May these loved and loving faces  
    Please other men !  
May the rusting harvest hedgerow  
Still the Traveller's Joy entwine,  
And as happy children gather  
    Posies once mine.

Look thy last on all things lovely,  
Every hour. Let no night  
Seal thy sense in deathly slumber  
    Till to delight  
Thou have paid thy utmost blessing ;  
Since that all things thou wouldst praise  
Beauty took from those who loved them  
    In other days.

*Walter de la Mare*

### ALL THAT'S PAST

VERY old are the woods ;  
    And the buds that break  
Out of the briar's boughs,  
    When March winds wake,  
So old with their beauty are—  
    Oh, no man knows  
Through what wild centuries  
    Roves back the rose.

Very old are the brooks ;  
    And the rills that rise  
Where snow sleeps cold beneath  
    The azure skies

Sing such a history  
 Of come and gone,  
 Their every drop is as wise  
 As Solomon.

Very old are we men ;  
 Our dreams are tales  
 Told in dim Eden  
 By Eve's nightingales ;  
 We wake and whisper awhile,  
 But, the day gone by,  
 Silence and sleep like fields  
 Of amaranth lie.

*Walter de la Mare*

## A BALLAD TO QUEEN ELIZABETH

(OF THE SPANISH ARMADA)

KING PHILIP had vaunted his claims ;  
 He had sworn for a year he would sack us ;  
 With an army of heathenish names  
 He was coming to fagot and stack us ;  
 Like the thieves of the sea he would track us,  
 And shatter our ships on the main ;  
 But we had bold Neptune to back us,—  
 And where are the galleons of Spain ?

His carackes were christened of dames  
 To the kirtles whereof he would tack us ;  
 With his saints and his gilded stern-frames,  
 He had thought like an egg-shell to crack us :  
 Now Howard may get to his Flaccus,  
 And Drake to his Devon again,  
 And Hawkins bowl rubbers to Bacchus,—  
 For where are the galleons of Spain ?

Let his Majesty hang to St. James  
The axe that he whetted to hack us ;  
He must play at some lustier games  
Or at sea he can hope to out-thwack us ;  
To his mines of Peru he would pack us  
To tug at his bullet and chain ;  
Alas ! that his Greatness should lack us !—  
But where are the galleons of Spain ?

*Envoy*

Gloriana ! the Don may attack us  
Whenever his stomach be fain ;  
He must reach us before he can rack us,  
And where are the galleons of Spain ?  
*Austin Dobson*

RUTH

“ SHE stands breast high amid the corn ”—  
The harvest of her love and tears  
And every pain her soul has borne  
Through the fulfilling years.

She stoops amid the golden wealth  
That drops around her patient feet,  
Gathering her suffering and her health—  
Her spirit's ripened wheat.

She gleans, unwearied, evermore  
The great ears of her joy and grief,  
And binds the wonders of her store  
Into a little sheaf.

Bruising the grain of all she is,  
She kneads a little loaf of bread,

Mingling her life's strange mysteries—  
Loins, bosom, heart and head.

And then upon herself she feeds  
The life she loves, the lives she bears,  
Breaking her passion for their needs,  
Her pity for their cares.

So, through her days' allotted span,  
She yields and binds and spends her truth ;  
The woman GOD has given to man—  
The everlasting Ruth.

*May Doney*

### THEY ARE NOT LONG

*Vitæ summa brevis spem nos vetat incohare longam*

THEY are not long, the weeping and the laughter,  
Love and desire and hate :  
I think they have no portion in us after  
We pass the gate.

They are not long, the days of wine and roses :  
Out of a misty dream  
Our path emerges for awhile, then closes  
Within a dream.

*Ernest Dowson*

### THE CARTHUSIANS

THROUGH what long heaviness, assayed in what  
strange fire,  
Have these white monks been brought into the  
way of peace,  
Despising the world's wisdom and the world's desire,  
Which from the body of this death brings no  
release ?

Within their austere walls no voices penetrate ;  
A sacred silence only, as of death, obtains ;  
Nothing finds entry here of loud or passionate :  
This quiet is the exceeding profit of their pains.

From many lands they came, in divers fiery ways ;  
Each knew at last the vanity of earthly joys ;  
And one was crowned with thorns, and one was  
crowned with bays,  
And each was tired at last of the world's foolish  
noise.

It was not theirs with Dominic to preach God's  
holy wrath,  
They were too stern to bear sweet Francis' gentle  
sway ;  
Theirs was a higher calling and a steeper path,  
To dwell alone with Christ, to meditate and pray.

A cloistered company, they are companionless,  
None knoweth here the secret of his brother's  
heart :  
They are but come together for more loneliness,  
Whose bond is solitude and silence all their part.

O beatific life ! Who is there shall gainsay  
Your great refusal's victory, your little loss,  
Deserting vanity for the more perfect way,  
The sweeter service of the most dolorous Cross ?

Ye shall prevail at last ! Surely ye shall prevail !  
Your silence and austerity shall win at last :  
Desire and mirth, the world's ephemeral lights shall  
fail,  
The sweet star of your queen is never overcast.

We fling up flowers and laugh, we laugh across the  
wine ;

With wine we dull our souls and careful strains  
of art ;

Our cups are polished skulls round which the roses  
twine :

None dares to look at Death who leers and lurks  
apart.

Move on, white company, whom that has not  
sufficed !

Our viols cease, our wine is death, our roses fail :  
Pray for our heedlessness, O dwellers with the  
Christ !

Though the world fall apart, surely ye shall  
prevail.

*Ernest Dowson*

### THE MIDLANDS

**BLACK** in the summer night my Cotswold hill

Aslant my window sleeps, beneath a sky

Deep as the bedded violets that fill

March woods with dusky passion. As I lie  
Abed between cool walls I watch the host

Of the slow stars lit over Gloucester plain,  
And drowsily the habit of these most

Beloved of English lands moves in my brain,  
While silence holds dominion of the dark,  
Save when the foxes from the spinneys bark.

I see the valleys in their morning mist

Wreathed under limpid hills in moving light,  
Happy with many a yeoman melodist :

I see the little roads of twinkling white

Busy with fieldward teams and market gear  
Of rosy men, cloth-gaitered, who can tell  
The many-minded changes of the year,  
Who know why crops and kine fare ill or well ;  
I see the sun persuade the mist away,  
Till town and stead are shining to the day.

I see the wagons move along the rows  
Of ripe and summer-breathing clover-flower,  
I see the lissom husbandman who knows  
Deep in his heart the beauty of his power,  
As, lithely pitched, the full-heaped fork bids on  
The harvest home. I hear the rickyard fill  
With gossip as in generations gone,  
While wagon follows wagon from the hill.  
I think how, when our seasons all are sealed,  
Shall come the unchanging harvest from the field.

I see the barns and comely manors planned  
By men who somehow moved in comely thought,  
Who, with a simple shippon to their hand,  
As men upon some godlike business wrought ;  
I see the little cottages that keep  
Their beauty still where since Plantagenet  
Have come the shepherds happily to sleep,  
Finding the loaves and cups of cider set ;  
I see the twisted shepherds, brown and old,  
Driving at dusk their glimmering sheep to fold.

And now the valleys that upon the sun  
Broke from their opal veils are veiled again,  
And the last light upon the wolds is done,  
And silence falls on flocks and fields and men ;  
And black upon the night I watch my hill,  
And the stars shine, and there an owly wing

Brushes the night, and all again is still,  
 And, from this land of worship that I sing,  
 I turn to sleep, content that from my sires  
 I draw the blood of England's midmost shires.

*John Drinkwater*

### OF GREATHAM

For peace, than knowledge more desirable,  
 Into your Sussex quietness I came,  
 When summer's green and gold and azure fell  
 Over the world in flame.

And peace upon your pasture-lands I found,  
 Where grazing flocks drift on continually,  
 As little clouds that travel with no sound  
 Across a windless sky.

Out of your oaks the birds call to their mates  
 That brood among the pines, where hidden deep  
 From curious eyes a world's adventure waits  
 In columned choirs of sleep.

Under the calm ascension of the night  
 We heard the mellow lapsing and return  
 Of night-owls purring in their groundling flight  
 Through lanes of darkling fern.

Unbroken peace when all the stars were drawn  
 Back to their lairs of light, and ranked along  
 From shire to shire the downs out of the dawn  
 Were risen in golden song.

. . . . .

I sing of peace who have known the large unrest  
Of men bewildered in their travelling,  
And I have known the bridal earth unblest  
By the brigades of spring.

I have known that loss. And now the broken  
thought  
Of nations marketing in death I know,  
The very winds to threnodies are wrought  
That on your downlands blow.

I sing of peace. Was it but yesterday  
I came among your roses and your corn?  
Then momentarily amid this wrath I pray  
For yesterday reborn.

*John Drinkwater*

#### AN AFTERTHOUGHT ON APPLES

WHILE yet unfallen apples throng the bough,  
To ripen as they cling  
In lieu of the lost bloom, I ponder how  
Myself did flower in so rough a spring,  
And was not set in grace  
When the first flush was gone from summer's face.  
How in my tardy season, making one  
Of a crude congregation, sour in sin,  
I nodded like a green-clad mandarin,  
Averse from all that savoured of the sun.

But now throughout these last autumnal weeks  
What skyey gales mine arrogant station thresh,  
What sunbeams mellow my beshadowed cheeks,  
What steely storms cudgel mine obdurate flesh;  
Less loth am I to see my fellows launch

Forth from my side into the air's abyss,  
 Whose own stalk is  
 Grown untenacious of its wonted branch.  
 And yet, O God,  
 Tumble me not at last upon the sod,  
 Or, still superb above my fallen kind,  
 Grant not my golden rind  
 To the black starlings screaming in the mist.  
 Nay, rather on some gentle day and bland  
 Give Thou Thyself my stalk a little twist,  
 Dear Lord, and I shall fall into Thy hand.

*Helen Parry Eden*

### LA FIGLIA CHE PIANGE

*O quam te memorem virgo . . . O dea certe !*

STAND on the highest pavement of the stair—  
 Lean on a garden urn—  
 Weave, weave the sunlight in your hair—  
 Clasp your flowers to you with a pained surprise—  
 Fling them to the ground and turn  
 With a fugitive resentment in your eyes :  
 But weave, weave the sunlight in your hair.

So I would have had him leave,  
 So I would have had her stand and grieve,  
 So he would have left  
 As the soul leaves the body torn and bruised,  
 As the mind deserts the body it has used.  
 I should find  
 Some way incomparably light and deft,  
 Some way we both should understand,  
 Simple and faithless as a smile and shake of the  
 hand.

She turned away, but with the autumn weather  
Compelled my imagination many days,  
Many days and many hours :  
Her hair over her arms and her arms full of flowers.  
And I wonder how they should have been together !  
I should have lost a gesture and a pose.  
Sometimes these cogitations still amaze  
The troubled midnight and the noon's repose.

*T. S. Eliot*

### A SHIP, AN ISLE, A SICKLE MOON

A SHIP, an isle, a sickle moon—  
With few but with how splendid stars  
The mirrors of the sea are strewn  
Between their silver bars !

. . . . .  
An isle beside an isle she lay,  
The pale ship anchored in the bay,  
While in the young moon's port of gold  
A star-ship—as the mirrors told—  
Put forth its great and lonely light  
To the unreflecting Ocean, Night.  
And still, a ship upon her seas,  
The isle and the island cypresses  
Went sailing on without the gale :  
And still there moved the moon so pale,  
A crescent ship without a sail !

*James Elroy Flecker*

## TO A POET A THOUSAND YEARS HENCE

I who am dead a thousand years,  
And wrote this sweet archaic song,  
Send you my words for messengers  
The way I shall not pass along.

I care not if you bridge the seas,  
Or ride secure the cruel sky,  
Or build consummate palaces  
Of metal or of masonry.

But have you wine and music still,  
And statues and a bright-eyed love,  
And foolish thoughts of good and ill,  
And prayers to them who sit above ?

How shall we conquer ? Like a wind  
That falls at eve our fancies blow,  
And old Mæonides the blind  
Said it three thousand years ago.

O friend unseen, unborn, unknown,  
Student of our sweet English tongue,  
Read out my words at night, alone :  
I was a poet, I was young.

Since I can never see your face,  
And never shake you by the hand,  
I send my soul through time and space  
To greet you. You will understand.

*James Elroy Flecker*

## THE OLD SHIPS

I HAVE seen old ships sail like swans asleep  
Beyond the village which men still call Tyre,  
With leaden age o'ercargoed, dipping deep  
For Famagusta and the hidden sun  
That rings black Cyprus with a lake of fire ;  
And all those ships were certainly so old—  
Who knows how oft with squat and noisy gun,  
Questing brown slaves or Syrian oranges,  
The pirate Genoese  
Hell-raked them till they rolled  
Blood, water, fruit and corpses up the hold ?  
But now through friendly seas they softly run,  
Painted the mid-sea blue or the shore-sea green,  
Still patterned with the vine and grapes in gold.

But I have seen,  
Pointing her shapely shadows from the dawn  
And image tumbled on a rose-swept bay,  
A drowsy ship of some yet older day ;  
And, wonder's breath indrawn,  
Thought I—who knows—who knows—but in that  
    same  
(Fished up beyond Aeaea, patched up new  
—Stern painted brighter blue—)  
That talkative, bald-headed seaman came  
(Twelve patient comrades sweating at the oar)  
From Troy's doom-crimson shore,  
And with great lies about his wooden horse  
Set the crew laughing, and forgot his course ?

It was so old a ship—who knows, who knows?  
 —And yet so beautiful, I watched in vain  
 To see the mast burst open with a rose,  
 And the whole deck put on its leaves again.

*James Elroy Flecker*

### TENEBRIS INTERLUCENTEM

A LINNET who had lost her way  
 Sang on a blackened bough in Hell,  
 Till all the ghosts remembered well  
 The trees, the wind, the golden day.

At last they knew that they had died  
 When they heard music in that land,  
 And some one there stole forth a hand  
 To draw a brother to his side.

*James Elroy Flecker*

### THE DYING PATRIOT

DAY breaks on England down the Kentish hills,  
 Singing in the silence of the meadow-footing rills,  
 Day of my dreams, O day!

I saw them march from Dover, long ago,  
 With a silver cross before them, singing low,  
 Monks of Rome from their home where the blue  
 seas break in foam,  
 Augustine with his feet of snow.

Noon strikes on England, noon on Oxford town,  
 —Beauty she was statue cold—there's blood upon  
 her gown:

Noon of my dreams, O noon !

Proud and godly kings had built her, long ago,  
With her towers and tombs and statues all arow,  
With her fair and floral air and the love that  
lingers there,  
And the streets where the great men go.

Evening on the olden, the golden sea of Wales,  
When the first star shivers and the last wave pales :  
O evening dreams !

There's a house that Britons walked in, long ago,  
Where now the springs of ocean fall and flow,  
And the dead robed in red and sea-lilies overhead  
Sway when the long winds blow.

Sleep not, my country : though night is here, afar  
Your children of the morning are clamorous for  
war :

Fire in the night, O dreams !

Though she send you as she sent you, long ago,  
South to desert, east to ocean, west to snow,  
West of these out to seas colder than the Hebrides  
I must go

Where the fleet of stars is anchored and the young  
Star-captains glow.

*James Elroy Flecker*

### THE EVENING SKY

ROSE-BOSOM'D and rose-limb'd,  
With eyes of dazzling bright  
Shakes Venus mid the twined boughs of the night ;  
Rose-limb'd, soft-stepping

From low bough to bough  
Shaking the wide-hung starry fruitage—dimmed  
Its bloom of snow  
By that sole planetary glow.

Venus, avers the astronomer,  
Not thus idly dancing goes  
Flushing the eternal orchard with wild rose.  
She through ether burns  
Outpacing planetary earth,  
And ere two years triumphantly returns,  
And again wave-like swelling flows,  
And again her flashing apparition comes and goes.

This we have not seen,  
No heavenly courses set,  
No flight unpausing through a void serene ;  
But, when eve clears,  
Arises Venus as she first uprose  
Stepping the shaken boughs among,  
And in her bosom glows  
The warm light hidden in sunny snows.

She shakes the clustered stars  
Lightly, as she goes  
Amid the unseen branches of the night,  
Rose-limb'd, rose-bosom'd bright.  
She leaps : they shake and pale ; she glows—  
And who but knows  
How the rejoiced heart aches  
When Venus all his starry vision shakes ;

When through his mind  
Tossing with random airs of an unearthly wind,  
Rose-bosom'd, rose-limb'd,  
The mistress of his starry vision arises,

And the boughs glittering sway  
And the stars pale away,  
And the enlarging heaven glows  
As Venus light-foot mid the twinèd branches goes.

*John Freeman*

### NOVEMBER SKIES

THAN these November skies  
Is no sky lovelier. The clouds are deep ;  
Into their grey the subtle spies  
Of colour creep,  
Changing that high austerity to delight,  
Till even the leaden interfolds are bright.  
And, where the cloud breaks, faint far azure peers  
Ere a thin flushing cloud again  
Shuts up that loveliness, or shares.  
The huge great clouds move slowly, gently, as  
Reluctant the quick sun should shine in vain,  
Holding in bright caprice their rain.

And when of colours none,  
Nor rose, nor amber, nor the scarce late green  
Is truly seen,—  
In all the myriad grey,  
In silver height and dusky deep, remain  
The loveliest,  
Faint purple flushes of the unvanquished sun.

*John Freeman*

## IT WAS THE LOVELY MOON

It was the lovely moon—she lifted  
Slowly her white brow among  
Bronze cloud-waves that ebbled and drifted  
Faintly, faintlier afar.

Calm she looked, yet pale with wonder,  
Sweet in unwonted thoughtfulness,  
Watching the earth that dwindled under  
Faintly, faintlier afar.

It was the lovely moon that lovelike  
Hovered over the wandering, tired  
Earth, her bosom grey and dovelike,  
Hovering beautiful as a dove. . . .

The lovely moon :—her soft light falling  
Lightly on roof and poplar and pine—  
Tree to tree whispering and calling,  
Wonderful in the silvery shine  
Of the round, lovely, thoughtful moon.

*John Freeman*

## MUSIC COMES

MUSIC comes  
Sweetly from the trembling string  
When wizard fingers sweep  
Dreamily, half asleep ;  
When through remembering reeds  
Ancient airs and murmurs creep,  
Oboe oboe following,  
Flute answering clear high flute,  
Voices, voices—falling mute,  
And the jarring drums.

At night I heard  
First a waking bird  
Out of the quiet darkness sing . . .  
Music comes  
Strangely to the brain asleep !  
And I heard  
Soft, wizard fingers sweep  
Music from the trembling string,  
And through remembering reeds  
Ancient airs and murmurs creep ;  
Oboe oboe following,  
Flute calling clear high flute,  
Voices faint, falling mute,  
And low jarring drums ;  
Then all those airs  
Sweetly jangled—newly strange,  
Rich with change . . .  
Was it the wind in the reeds ?  
Did the wind range  
Over the trembling string ;  
Into flute and oboe pouring  
Solemn music ; sinking, soaring  
Low to high,  
Up and down the sky ?  
Was it the wind jarring  
Drowsy far-off drums ?

Strangely to the brain asleep  
Music comes.

*John Freeman*

## IN THAT DARK SILENT HOUR

IN that dark silent hour  
When the wind wants power,  
And in the black height  
The sky wants light,  
Stirless and black  
In utter lack,  
And not a sound  
Escapes from that untroubled round :—  
To wake then  
In the dark, and ache then  
Until the dark is gone—  
Lonely, yet not alone ;  
Hearing another's breath  
All the quiet beneath,  
Knowing one sleeps near  
That day held dear  
And dreams held dear ; but now  
In this sharp moment—how  
Share the moment's sweetness,  
Forego its completeness,  
Nor be alone  
Now the dark is grown  
Spiritual and deep  
More than in dreams and sleep ?  
O, it is pain, 'tis need  
That so will plead  
For a little loneliness.  
If it be pain to miss  
Loved touch, look and lip,  
Companionship  
Yet is verier pain  
Then, then

In that dark silent hour  
 When the wind wants power,  
 And you, near or far, sleep,  
 And your released thoughts towards me creep,  
 While I, imprisoned, awake,  
 Ache—ache  
 To be for one  
 Long, little moment with myself alone.

*John Freeman*

### FAIRY MUSIC

WHEN the fiddlers play their tunes you may some-  
 times hear,

Very softly chiming in, magically clear,  
 Magically high and sweet, the tiny crystal notes  
 Of fairy voices bubbling free from tiny fairy throats.

When the birds at break of day chant their morning  
 prayers,

Or on sunny afternoons pipe ecstatic airs,  
 Comes an added rush of sound to the silver din—  
 Songs of fairy troubadours gaily joining in.

When athwart the drowsy fields summer twilight  
 falls,

Through the tranquil air there float elfin madrigals,  
 And in wild November nights, on the winds astride,  
 Fairy hosts go rushing by, singing as they ride.

Every dream that mortals dream, sleeping or awake,  
 Every lovely fragile hope—these the fairies take,  
 Delicately fashion them and give them back again  
 In tender, limpid melodies that charm the hearts  
 of men.

*Rose Fyleman*

## FLANNAN ISLE

*THOUGH three men dwell on Flannan Isle  
To keep the lamp alight,  
As we steer'd under the lee we caught  
No glimmer through the night!*

A passing ship at dawn had brought  
The news, and quickly we set sail  
To find out what strange thing might ail  
The keepers of the deep-sea light.

The winter day broke blue and bright,  
With glancing sun and glancing spray,  
As o'er the swell our boat made way,  
As gallant as a gull in flight.

But, as we neared the lonely Isle  
And look'd up at the naked height,  
And saw the lighthouse towering white  
With blinded lantern that all night  
Had never shot a spark  
Of comfort through the dark,  
So ghostly in the cold sunlight  
It seem'd, that we were struck the while  
With wonder all too dread for words.  
And, as into the tiny creek  
We stole, beneath the hanging crag  
We saw three queer, black, ugly birds—  
Too big by far, in my belief,  
For guillemot or shag—  
Like seamen sitting bolt-upright  
Upon a half-tide reef:  
But as we neared they plunged from sight  
Without a sound or spurt of white.

And still too mazed to speak,  
We landed and made fast the boat  
And climbed the track in single file,  
Each wishing he was safe afloat  
On any sea, however far,  
So it be far from Flannan Isle :  
And still we seemed to climb, and climb  
As though we'd lost all count of time  
And so must climb for evermore ;  
Yet, all too soon, we reached the door—  
The black, sun-blister'd lighthouse-door  
That gaped for us ajar.

As on the threshold for a spell  
We paused, we seem'd to breathe the smell  
Of limewash and of tar,  
Familiar as our daily breath,  
As though 'twere some strange scent of death ;  
And so, yet wondering, side by side,  
We stood a moment, still tongue-tied,  
And each with black foreboding eyed  
The door ere we should fling it wide  
To leave the sunlight for the gloom :  
Till, plucking courage up, at last,  
Hard on each other's heels we passed  
Into the living-room.

Yet as we crowded through the door  
We only saw a table spread  
For dinner, meat and cheese and bread,  
But all untouched, and no one there :  
As though, when they sat down to eat,  
Ere they could even taste,  
Alarm had come and they in haste  
Had risen and left the bread and meat,

For at the table-head a chair  
Lay tumbled on the floor.

We listened ; but we only heard  
The feeble cheeping of a bird  
That starved upon its perch ;  
And, listening still, without a word  
We set about our hopeless search.  
We hunted high, we hunted low,  
And soon ransack'd the empty house ;  
Then o'er the Island to and fro  
We ranged, to listen and to look  
In every cranny, cleft or nook  
That might have hid a bird or mouse :  
But, though we search'd from shore to shore  
We found no sign in any place,  
And soon again stood face to face  
Before the gaping door,  
And stole into the room once more  
As frighten'd children steal.  
Ay, though we hunted high and low  
And hunted everywhere,  
Of the three men's fate we found no trace  
Of any kind in any place,  
But a door ajar and an untouched meal  
And an overtoppled chair.

And as we listened in the gloom  
Of that forsaken living-room—  
A chill clutch on our breath—  
We thought how ill-chance came to all  
Who kept the Flannan Light,  
And how the rock had been the death  
Of many a likely lad—

How six had come to a sudden end  
And three had gone stark mad,  
And one, whom we'd all known as friend,  
Had leapt from the lantern one still night  
And fallen dead by the lighthouse wall—  
And long we thought  
On the three we sought,  
And of what might yet befall.

Like curs a glance has brought to heel  
We listen'd, flinching there,  
And looked and looked on the untouch'd meal  
And the overtoppled chair.

We seem'd to stand for an endless while,  
Though still no word was said,  
Three men alive on Flannan Isle  
Who thought on three men dead.

*Wilfrid Wilson Gibson*

### THE ICE-CART

PERCHED on my city office-stool  
I watched with envy while a cool  
And lucky carter handled ice. . . .  
And I was wandering in a trice  
Far from the gray and grimy heat  
Of that intolerable street  
O'er sapphire berg and emerald floe  
Beneath the still, cold ruby glow  
Of everlasting Polar night,  
Bewildered by the queer half-light,

Until I stumbled unawares  
Upon a creek where big white bears  
Plunged headlong down with flourished heels  
And floundered after shining seals  
Through shivering seas of blinding blue.  
And, as I watched them, ere I knew,  
I'd stripped and I was swimming, too,  
Among the seal-pack, young and hale,  
And thrusting on with threshing tail,  
With twist and twirl and sudden leap  
Through crackling ice and salty deep,  
Diving and doubling with my kind  
Until at last we left behind  
Those big white blundering bulks of death,  
And lay at length with panting breath  
Upon a far untravelled floe,  
Beneath a gentle drift of snow—  
Snow drifting gently, fine and white  
Out of the endless Polar night,  
Falling and falling evermore  
Upon that far untravelled shore  
Till I was buried fathoms deep  
Beneath that cold white drifting sleep—  
Sleep drifting deep,  
Deep drifting sleep. . . .

The carter cracked a sudden whip :  
I clutched my stool with startled grip,  
Awakening to the grimy heat  
Of that intolerable street.

*Wilfrid Wilson Gibson*

## LAMENT

WE who are left, how shall we look again  
Happily on the sun or feel the rain,  
Without remembering how they who went  
Ungrudgingly, and spent  
Their lives for us, loved too the sun and the rain ?

A bird among the rain-wet lilac sings—  
But we, how shall we turn to little things  
And listen to the birds and winds and streams  
Made holy by their dreams,  
Nor feel the heart-break in the heart of things ?  
*Wilfrid Wilson Gibson*

## THE CHARCOAL-BURNER

HE lives within the hollow wood,  
From one clear dell he seldom ranges ;  
His daily toil in solitude  
Revolves, but never changes.

A still old man, with grizzled beard,  
Grey eye, bent shape, and smoke-tanned features,  
His quiet footstep is not feared  
By shyest woodland creatures.

I love to watch the pale blue spire  
His scented labour builds above it ;  
I track the woodland by his fire,  
And, seen afar, I love it.

It seems among the serious trees  
The emblem of a living pleasure,  
It animates the silences  
As with a tuneful measure.

And dream not that such humdrum ways  
Fold naught of nature's charm around him ;  
The mystery of soundless days  
Hath sought for him and found him.

He hides within his simple brain  
An instinct innocent and holy,  
The music of a wood-bird's strain,—  
Nor blithe, nor melancholy.

But hung upon the calm content  
Of wholesome leaf and bough and blossom—  
An unecstatic ravishment  
Born in a rustic bosom.

He knows the mood of forest things,  
He holds, in his own speechless fashion,  
For helpless forms of fur and wings  
A mild paternal passion.

Within his horny hand he holds  
The warm brood of the ruddy squirrel ;  
Their bushy mother storms and scolds,  
But knows no sense of peril.

The dormouse shares his crumb of cheese,  
His homeward trudge the rabbits follow ;  
He finds, in angles of the trees,  
The cup-nest of the swallow.

And through this sympathy, perchance,  
The beating heart of life he reaches  
Far more than we who idly dance  
An hour beneath the beeches.

Our science and our empty pride,  
Our busy dream of introspection,  
To God seem vain and poor beside  
This dumb, sincere reflection.

Yet he will die unsought, unknown,  
A nameless head-stone stand above him,  
And the vast woodland, vague and lone,  
Be all that's left to love him.

*Edmund Gosse.*

### WANDER-THIRST

BEYOND the East the sunrise, beyond the West  
the sea,  
And East and West the wander-thirst that will not  
let me be ;  
It works in me like madness, dear, to bid me say  
good-bye ;  
For the seas call and the stars call, and oh ! the  
call of the sky.

I know not where the white road runs, nor what  
the blue hills are,  
But a man can have the sun for friend, and for his  
guide a star ;  
And there's no end of voyaging when once the  
voice is heard,  
For the rivers call and the roads call, and oh !  
the call of a bird !

Yonder the long horizon lies, and there by night  
 and day  
 The old ships draw to home again, the young  
 ships sail away ;  
 And come I may, but go I must, and, if men ask  
 you why,  
 You may put the blame on the stars and the Sun  
 and the white road and the sky.

*Gerald Gould*

### THE HAPPY TREE

THERE was a bright and happy tree ;  
 The wind with music laced its boughs :  
 Thither across the houseless sea  
 Came singing birds to house.

Men grudged the tree its happy eves,  
 Its happy dawns of eager sound ;  
 So all that crown and tower of leaves  
 They levelled with the ground.

They made an upright of the stem,  
 A cross-piece of a bough they made :  
 No shadow of their deed on them  
 The fallen branches laid.

But blithely, since the year was young,  
 When they a fitting hill did find,  
 There on the happy tree they hung  
 The Saviour of mankind.

*Gerald Gould*

## STAR-TALK

- “ ARE you awake, Gemelli,  
This frosty night ? ”
- “ We'll be awake till reveillé,  
Which is Sunrise,” say the Gemelli,  
“ It's no good trying to go to sleep :  
If there's wine to be got we'll drink it deep,  
But rest is hopeless to-night,  
But rest is hopeless to-night.”
- “ Are you cold too, poor Pleiads,  
This frosty night ? ”
- “ Yes, and so are the Hyads :  
See us cuddle and hug,” say the Pleiads,  
“ All six in a ring : it keeps us warm :  
We huddle together like birds in a storm :  
It's bitter weather to-night,  
It's bitter weather to-night.”
- “ What do you hunt, Orion,  
This starry night ? ”
- “ The Ram, the Bull and the Lion,  
And the Great Bear,” says Orion,  
“ With my starry quiver and beautiful belt  
I am trying to find a good thick pelt  
To warm my shoulders to-night,  
To warm my shoulders to-night.”
- “ Did you hear that, Great She-bear,  
This frosty night ? ”
- “ Yes, he's talking of stripping *me* bare  
Of my own big fur,” says the She-bear.

“ I’m afraid of the man and his terrible arrow :  
 The thought of it chills my bones to the marrow,  
     And the frost so cruel to-night !  
     And the frost so cruel to-night ! ”

“ How is your trade, Aquarius,  
     This frosty night ? ”

“ Complaints is many and various  
 And my feet are cold,” says Aquarius,  
 “ There’s Venus objects to Dolphin-scales,  
 And Mars to Crab-spawn found in my pails,  
     And the pump has frozen to-night,  
     And the pump has frozen to-night.”

*Robert Graves*

### IN THE WILDERNESS

CHRIST of His gentleness  
 Thirsting and hungering  
 Walked in the wilderness ;  
 Soft words of grace He spoke  
 Unto lost desert-folk  
 That listened wondering.  
 He heard the bitterns call  
 From ruined palace-wall,  
 Answered them brotherly.  
 He held communion  
 With the she-pelican  
 Of lonely piety.  
 Basilisk, cockatrice,  
 Flocked to His homilies,  
 With mail of dread device,  
 With monstrous barbèd stings.  
 With eager dragon-eyes ;

Great rats on leather wings,  
And poor blind broken things,  
Foul in their miseries.  
And ever with Him went,  
Of all His wanderings  
Comrade, with ragged coat,  
Gaunt ribs—poor innocent—  
Bleeding foot, burning throat,  
The guileless old scape-goat ;  
For forty nights and days  
Followed in Jesus' ways,  
Sure guard behind Him kept,  
Tears like a lover wept.

*Robert Graves*

### INTO BATTLE

THE naked earth is warm with Spring,  
And with green grass and bursting trees  
Leans to the sun's gaze glorying,  
And quivers in the sunny breeze ;

And Life is Colour and Warmth and Light,  
And a striving evermore for these ;  
And he is dead who will not fight,  
And who dies fighting has increase.

The fighting man shall from the sun  
Take warmth, and life from the glowing earth ;  
Speed with the light-foot winds to run,  
And with the trees to newer birth ;  
And find, when fighting shall be done,  
Great rest, and fullness after dearth.

All the bright company of heaven  
Hold him in their high comradeship,  
The Dog-Star and the Sisters Seven,  
Orion's Belt and sworded hip.

The woodland trees that stand together,  
They stand to him each one a friend ;  
They gently speak in the windy weather ;  
They guide to valley and ridge's end.

The kestrel hovering by day,  
And the little owls that call by night,  
Bid him be swift and keen as they,  
As keen of ear, as swift of sight.

The blackbird sings to him, " Brother, brother,  
If this be the last song you shall sing,  
Sing well, for you may not sing another ;  
Brother, sing."

In dreary, doubtful, waiting hours,  
Before the brazen frenzy starts,  
The horses show him nobler powers ;  
O patient eyes, courageous hearts !

And when the burning moment breaks,  
And all things else are out of mind,  
And only joy of battle takes  
Him by the throat, and makes him blind,

Through joy and blindness he shall know,  
Not caring much to know, that still  
Nor lead nor steel shall reach him, so  
That it be not the Destined Will.

The thundering line of battle stands,  
And in the air Death moans and sings ;  
But Day shall clasp him with strong hands,  
And night shall fold him in soft wings.

*Julian Grenfell*

### WHEN I SET OUT FOR LYONNESSE

WHEN I set out for Lyonesse,  
A hundred miles away,  
The rime was on the spray,  
And starlight lit my lonesomeness  
When I set out for Lyonesse  
A hundred miles away.

What would bechance at Lyonesse  
While I should sojourn there  
No prophet durst declare,  
Nor did the wisest wizard guess  
What would bechance at Lyonesse  
While I should sojourn there.

When I came back from Lyonesse  
With magic in my eyes,  
All marked with mute surmise  
My radiance rare and fathomless,  
When I came back from Lyonesse  
With magic in my eyes.

*Thomas Hardy*

## BEENY CLIFF

*March 1870—March 1913*

## I

O THE opal and the sapphire of that wandering  
western sea,  
And the woman riding high above with bright  
hair flapping free—  
The woman whom I loved so, and who loyally  
loved me.

## II

The pale mews plained below us, and the waves  
seemed far away  
In a nether sky, engrossed in saying their cease-  
less babbling say,  
As we laughed light-heartedly aloft on that clear-  
sunned March day.

## III

A little cloud then cloaked us, and there flew an  
irised rain,  
And the Atlantic dyed its levels with a dull mis-  
featured stain,  
And then the sun burst out again, and purples  
prinked the main.

## IV

—Still in all its chasmal beauty bulks old Beeny  
to the sky.  
And shall she and I not go there once again now  
March is nigh,  
And the sweet things said in that March say anew  
there by and by ?

## V

What if still in chasmal beauty looms that wild  
 weird western shore?  
 The woman now is—elsewhere—whom the ambling  
 pony bore,  
 And nor knows nor cares for Beeny, and will laugh  
 there nevermore.

*Thomas Hardy*

## THE SOULS OF THE SLAIN

## I

THE thick lids of Night closed upon me  
 Alone at the Bill  
 Of the Isle by the Race \*—  
 Many-caverned, bald, wrinkled of face—  
 And with darkness and silence the spirit was on me  
 To brood and be still.

## II

No wind fanned the flats of the ocean,  
 Or promontory sides,  
 Or the ooze by the strand,  
 Or the bent-bearded slope of the land,  
 Whose base took its rest amid everlong motion  
 Of criss-crossing tides.

## III

Soon from out of the Southward seemed nearing  
 A whirr, as of wings  
 Waved by mighty-vanned flies,  
 Or by night-moths of measureless size,  
 And in softness and smoothness well-nigh beyond  
 hearing  
 Of corporal things.

\* The "Race" is the turbulent sea-area off the Bill of Portland, where contrary tides meet.

## IV

And they bore to the bluff, and alighted—  
 A dim-discerned train  
 Of sprites without mould,  
 Frameless souls none might touch or might hold—  
 On the ledge by the turreted lantern, far-sighted  
 By men of the main.

## V

And I heard them say "Home!" and I knew them  
 For souls of the felled  
 On the earth's nether bord  
 Under Capricorn, whither they'd warred,  
 And I neared in my awe, and gave heedfulness to  
 them  
 With breathings inheld.

## VI

Then, it seemed, there approached from the north  
 ward  
 A senior soul-flame  
 Of the like filmy hue:  
 And he met them and spake: "Is it you,  
 O my men?" Said they, "Aye! We bear home-  
 ward and hearthward  
 To feast on our fame!"

## VII

"I've flown there before you," he said then:  
 "Your households are well:  
 But—your kin linger less  
 On your glory and war-mightiness  
 Than on dearer things."—"Dearer?" cried these  
 from the dead then,  
 "Of what do they tell?"

## VIII

“Some mothers muse sadly, and murmur  
Your doings as boys—  
Recall the quaint ways  
Of your babyhood’s innocent days.  
Some pray that, ere dying, your faith had grown  
firmer,  
And higher your joys.

## IX

“A father broods : ‘Would I had set him  
To some humble trade,  
And so slacked his high fire,  
And his passionate martial desire ;  
Had told him no stories to woo him and whet him  
To this dire crusade !’ ”

## X

“And, General, how hold out our sweethearts,  
Sworn loyal as doves ? ”  
—“Many mourn ; many think  
It is not unattractive to prink  
Them in sables for heroes. Some fickle and fleet  
hearts  
Have found them new loves.”

## XI

“And our wives ? ” quoth another resignedly,  
“Dwell they on our deeds ? ”  
—“Deeds of home ; that live yet  
Fresh as new—deeds of fondness or fret ;  
Ancient words that were kindly expressed or  
unkindly,  
These, these have their heeds.”

## XII

—“ Alas ! then it seems that our glory  
 Weighs less in their thought  
 Than our old homely acts,  
 And the long-ago commonplace facts  
 Of our lives—held by us as scarce part of our story,  
 And rated as nought ! ”

## XIII

Then bitterly some : “ Was it wise now  
 To raise the tomb-door  
 For such knowledge ? Away ! ”  
 But the rest : “ Fame we prized till to-day ;  
 Yet that hearts keep us green for old kindness we  
 prize now  
 A thousand times more ! ”

## XIV

Thus speaking, the trooped apparitions  
 Began to disband  
 And resolve them in two ;  
 Those whose record was lovely and true  
 Bore to northward for home : those of bitter  
 traditions  
 Again left the land,

## XV

And, towering to seaward in legions,  
 They paused at a spot  
 Overbending the Race—  
 That engulfing, ghastr, sinister place—  
 Whither headlong they plunged to the fathomless  
 regions  
 Of myriads forgot.

## XVI

And the spirits of those who were homing  
Passed on, rushingly,  
Like the Pentecost Wind ;  
And the whirr of their wayfaring thinned  
And surceased on the sky, and but left in the  
gloaming  
Sea-mutterings and me.

*Thomas Hardy*

*December, 1899*

## THE OXEN

CHRISTMAS EVE, and twelve of the clock.

“ Now they are all on their knees,”  
An elder said as we sat in a flock  
By the embers in hearthside ease.

We pictured the meek mild creatures where  
They dwelt in their strawy pen,  
Nor did it occur to one of us there  
To doubt they were kneeling then.

So fair a fancy few would weave  
In these years ! Yet, I feel,  
If some one said on Christmas Eve,  
“ Come ; see the oxen kneel

“ In the lonely barton by yonder coomb  
Our childhood used to know,”  
I should go with him in the gloom,  
Hoping it might be so.

*Thomas Hardy*

## IN TIME OF "THE BREAKING OF NATIONS"

## I

ONLY a man harrowing clods  
In a slow silent walk  
With an old horse that stumbles and nods  
Half asleep as they stalk.

## II

Only thin smoke without flame  
From the heaps of couch-grass ;  
Yet this will go onward the same  
Though Dynasties pass.

## III

Yonder a maid and her wight  
Come whispering by :  
War's annals will cloud into night  
Ere their story die.

*Thomas Hardy*

## BEYOND THE LAST LAMP

(NEAR TOOTING COMMON)

## I

WHILE rain, with eve in partnership,  
Descended darkly, drip, drip, drip,  
Beyond the last lone lamp I passed  
Walking slowly, whispering sadly,  
Two linked loiterers, wan, downcast :  
Some heavy thought constrained each face,  
And blinded them to time and place.

## II

The pair seemed lovers, yet absorbed  
In mental scenes no longer orb'd  
By love's young rays. Each countenance  
As it slowly, as it sadly  
Caught the lamplight's yellow glance,  
Held in suspense a misery  
At things which had been or might be.

## III

When I retr'd that watery way  
Some hours beyond the droop of day,  
Still I found pacing there the twain  
Just as slowly, just as sadly,  
Heedless of the night and rain.  
One could but wonder who they were,  
And what wild woe detained them there.

## IV

Though thirty years of blur and blot  
Have slid since I beheld that spot,  
And saw in curious converse there  
Moving slowly, moving sadly,  
That mysterious tragic pair,  
Its olden look may linger on—  
All but the couple; they have gone.

## V

Whither? Who knows, indeed? . . . And yet  
To me, when nights are weird and wet,

Without those comrades there at tryst  
 Creeping slowly, creeping sadly,  
 That lone lane does not exist.  
 There they seem brooding on their pain,  
 And will, while such a lane remain.

*Thomas Hardy*

### AFTERWARDS

WHEN the Present has latched its postern behind  
 my tremulous stay,  
 And the May month flaps its glad green leaves  
 like wings,  
 Delicate-filmed as new-spun silk, will the neighbours  
 say,  
 "He was a man who used to notice such things" ?

If it be in the dusk when, like an eyelid's soundless  
 blink,  
 The dewfall-hawk comes crossing the shades to  
 alight  
 Upon the wind-warped upland thorn, a gazer may  
 think,  
 "To him this must have been a familiar sight."

If I pass during some nocturnal blackness, mothy  
 and warm,  
 When the hedgehog travels furtively over the  
 lawn,

One may say, "He strove that such innocent  
 creatures should come to no harm,  
 But he could do little for them; and now he is  
 gone."

If, when hearing that I have been stilled at last,  
 they stand at the door,  
 Watching the full-starred heavens that winter  
 sees,  
 Will this thought rise on those who will meet my  
 face no more,  
 "He was one who had an eye for such mysteries" ?

And will any say when my bell of quittance is heard  
 in the gloom,  
 And a crossing breeze cuts a pause in its out-  
 rollings,  
 Till they rise again, as they were a new bell's boom,  
 "He hears it not now, but used to notice such  
 things" ?

*Thomas Hardy*

## MARGARITAE SORORI

### I. M.

A LATE lark twitters from the quiet skies ;  
 And from the west,  
 Where the sun, his day's work ended,  
 Lingers as in content,  
 There falls on the old, gray city  
 An influence luminous and serene,  
 A shining peace.

The smoke ascends  
In a rosy-and-golden haze. The spires  
Shine, and are changed. In the valley  
Shadows rise. The lark sings on. The sun,  
Closing his benediction,  
Sinks, and the darkening air  
Thrills with a sense of the triumphing night—  
Night with her train of stars  
And her great gift of sleep.

So be my passing !  
My task accomplish'd and the long day done,  
My wages taken, and in my heart  
Some late lark singing,  
Let me be gathered to the quiet west,  
The sundown splendid and serene,  
Death.

*William Ernest Henley*

### UNCONQUERABLE

OUT of the night that covers me,  
Black as the pit from pole to pole,  
I thank whatever gods may be  
For my unconquerable soul.

In the fell clutch of circumstance  
I have not winced nor cried aloud.  
Under the bludgeonings of chance  
My head is bloody, but unbowed.

Beyond this place of wrath and tears  
Looms but the Horror of the shade,  
And yet the menace of the years  
Finds, and shall find, me unafraid.

It matters not how strait the gate,  
How charged with punishments the scroll,  
I am the master of my fate :  
I am the captain of my soul.

*William Ernest Henley*

### THE BELLS OF HEAVEN

'TWOULD ring the bells of Heaven  
The wildest peal for years,  
If Parson lost his senses  
And people came to theirs,  
And he and they together  
Knelt down with angry prayers  
For tamed and shabby tigers  
And dancing dogs and bears,  
And wretched, blind pit ponies,  
And little hunted hares.

*Ralph Hodgson*

### STUPIDITY STREET

I SAW with open eyes  
Singing birds sweet  
Sold in the shops  
For the people to eat,  
Sold in the shops of  
Stupidity Street.

I saw in vision  
The worm in the wheat,  
And in the shops nothing  
For people to eat ;  
Nothing for sale in  
Stupidity Street.

*Ralph Hodgson*

## THE BULL

SEE an old unhappy bull,  
Sick in soul and body both,  
Slouching in the undergrowth  
Of the forest beautiful,  
Banished from the herd he led,  
Bulls and cows a thousand head.

Cranes and gaudy parrots go  
Up and down the burning sky ;  
Tree-top cats purr drowsily  
In the dim-day green below ;  
And troops of monkeys, nutting, some,  
All disputing, go and come ;

And things abominable sit  
Picking offal buck or swine,  
On the mess and over it  
Burnished flies and beetles shine,  
And spiders big as bladders lie  
Under hemlocks ten foot high ;

And a dotted serpent curled  
Round and round and round a tree,  
Yellowing its greenery,  
Keeps a watch on all the world,  
All the world and this old bull  
In the forest beautiful.

Bravely by his fall he came :  
One he led, a bull of blood  
Newly come to lustihood,  
Fought and put his prince to shame,  
Snuffed and pawed the prostrate head,  
Tameless even while it bled.

There they left him, every one,  
Left him there without a lick,  
Left him for the birds to pick,  
Left him there for carrion,  
Vilely from their bosom cast  
Wisdom, worth, and love at last.

When the lion left his lair  
And roared his beauty through the hills,  
And the vultures pecked their quills  
And flew into the middle air,  
Then this prince no more to reign  
Came to life and lived again.

He snuffed the herd in far retreat,  
He saw the blood upon the ground,  
And snuffed the burning airs around  
Still with beevish odours sweet,  
While the blood ran down his head  
And his mouth ran slaver red.

Pity him, this fallen chief,  
All his splendour, all his strength,  
All his body's breadth and length  
Dwindled down with shame and grief,  
Half the bull he was before,  
Bones and leather, nothing more.

See him standing dewlap-deep  
In the rushes at the lake,  
Surly, stupid, half asleep,  
Waiting for his heart to break  
And the birds to join the flies  
Feasting at his bloodshot eyes;

Standing with his head hung down  
In a stupor, dreaming things :  
Green savannas, jungles brown,  
Battlefields and bellowings,  
Bulls undone and lions dead  
And vultures flapping overhead.

Dreaming things : of days he spent  
With his mother gaunt and lean  
In the valley warm and green,  
Full of baby wonderment,  
Blinking out of silly eyes  
At a hundred mysteries ;

Dreaming over once again  
How he wandered with a throng  
Of bulls and cows a thousand strong,  
Wandered on from plain to plain,  
Up the hill and down the dale,  
Always at his mother's tail ;

How he lagged behind the herd,  
Lagged and tottered, weak of limb,  
And she turned and ran to him  
Blaring at the loathly bird  
Stationed always in the skies,  
Waiting for the flesh that dies.

Dreaming maybe of a day  
When her drained and drying paps  
Turned him to the sweets and saps,  
Richer fountains by the way,  
And she left the bull she bore,  
And he looked to her no more ;

And his little frame grew stout,  
And his little legs grew strong,  
And the way was not so long ;  
And his little horns came out,  
And he played at butting trees  
And boulder-stones and tortoises,

Joined a game of knobby skulls  
With the youngsters of his year,  
All the other little bulls,  
Learning both to bruise and bear,  
Learning how to stand a shock  
Like a little bull of rock.

Dreaming of a day less dim,  
Dreaming of a time less far,  
When the faint but certain star  
Of destiny burned clear for him,  
And a fierce and wild unrest  
Broke the quiet of his breast,

And the gristles of his youth  
Hardened in his comely pow,  
And he came to fighting growth,  
Beat his bull and won his cow,  
And flew his tail and trampled off  
Past the tallest, vain enough,

And curved about in splendour full,  
And curved again and snuffed the airs  
As who should say Come out who dares !  
And all beheld a bull, a Bull,  
And knew that here was surely one  
That backed for no bull, fearing none.

And the leader of the herd  
Looked and saw, and beat the ground,  
And shook the forest with his sound,  
Bellowed at the loathly bird  
Stationed always in the skies  
Waiting for the flesh that dies.

Dreaming, this old bull forlorn,  
Surely dreaming of the hour  
When he came to sultan power,  
And they owned him master-horn,  
Chiefest bull of all among  
Bulls and cows a thousand strong ;

And in all the tramping herd  
Not a bull that barred his way,  
Not a cow that said him nay,  
Not a bull or cow that erred  
In the furnace of his look  
Dared a second, worse rebuke ;

Not in all the forest wide,  
Jungle, thicket, pasture, fen,  
Not another dared him then,  
Dared him and again defied ;  
Not a sovereign buck or boar  
Came a second time for more ;

Not a serpent that survived  
Once the terrors of his hoof  
Risked a second time reproof,  
Came a second time and lived,  
Not a serpent in its skin  
Came again for discipline ;

Not a leopard bright as flame,  
Flashing fingerhooks of steel  
That a wooden tree might feel,  
Met his fury once and came  
For a second reprimand,  
Not a leopard in the land.

Not a lion of them all,  
Not a lion of the hills,  
Hero of a thousand kills,  
Dared a second fight and fall,  
Dared that ram terrific twice,  
Paid a second time the price.

Pity him, this dupe of dream,  
Leader of the herd again  
Only in his daft old brain,  
Once again the bull supreme  
And bull enough to bear the part  
Only in his tameless heart.

Pity him that he must wake ;  
Even now the swarm of flies  
Blackening his bloodshot eyes  
Bursts and blusters round the lake,  
Scattered from the feast half-fed,  
By great shadows overhead ;

And the dreamer turns away  
From his visionary herds  
And his splendid yesterday,  
Turns to meet the loathly birds  
Flocking round him from the skies,  
Waiting for the flesh that dies.

*Ralph Hodgson*

## I HAVE DESIRED TO GO

I HAVE desired to go  
Where springs not fail,  
To fields where flies no sharp and sided hail,  
And a few lilies blow.

And I have asked to be  
Where no storms come,  
Where the green swell is in the havens dumb,  
And out of the swing of the sea.

*Gerard Manley Hopkins*

## THE OLD WAY

THERE'S a sea that lies uncharted far beyond the  
setting sun,  
And a gallant Fleet was sailing there whose fighting  
days are done,  
Sloop and Galleon, Brig and Pinnace, all the rigs  
you never met,  
Fighting Frigate, grave Thrice-decker, with their  
snowy canvas set ;  
Dozed and dreamed, when, on a sudden, ev'ry sail  
began to swell,  
For the breeze has spoken strangers, with a stirring  
tale to tell,  
And a thousand eager voices flung the challenge  
out to sea :  
" Come they hither in the old way, in the only way  
that's free ? "

And the flying Breeze called softly : “ In the old  
way,  
Through the winters and the waters of the North,  
They have waited, ah the waiting, in the old way,  
Strong and patient, from the Pentlands to the  
Forth.

There was fog to blind and baffle off the headlands,  
There were gales to beat the worst that ever blew,  
But they took it, as they found it, in the old way,  
And I know it often helped to think of you.”

’Twas a Frigate, under stun-sails, as she gently  
gathered way  
Spoke in jerks, like all the Frigates, who have little  
time to stay :

“ We’d to hurry, under Nelson, thank my timbers  
I was tough,  
For he worked us as he loved us, and he never had  
enough.

Are the English mad as ever ? were the Frigates  
just as few ?

(Will their sheets be always stranding, ere the  
rigging’s rove anew ?)

Just as Saxon slow at starting, just as weirdly  
wont to win ?

Had they Frigates out and watching ? Did they  
pass the signals in ? ”

And the laughing Breeze made answer : “ In  
the old way ;

You should see the little cruisers spread and fly,  
Peering over the horizon, in the old way,

And a seaplane up and wheeling in the sky.

When the wireless snapped ‘ The enemy is sighted,’

If his accents were comparatively new,  
Why, the sailor men were cheering, in the old way,  
So I naturally smiled and thought of you."

Then a courtly voice and stately from a tall Three-decker came—

She'd the manners of a monarch and a story in her name ;

" We'd a winter gale at even, and my shrouds are aching yet,

It was more than time for reefing when the upper sails were set.

So we chased in woful weather, till we closed in failing light,

Then we fought them, as we caught them, just as Hawke had bid us fight ;

And we swept the sea by sunrise, clear and free beyond a doubt.

Was it thus the matter ended when the enemy was out ? "

Cried the Breeze : " They fought and followed in the old way,

For they raced to make a record all the while,

With a knot to veer and haul on, in the old way,

That had never even met the measured mile—

And the guns were making merry in the twilight,

That the enemy was victor may be true,

Still—he hurried into harbour—in the old way—

And I wondered if he'd ever heard of you."

Came a gruff and choking chuckle, and a craft as black as doom

Lumbered laughing down to leeward, as the bravest gave her room.

" Set 'un blazin', good your Lordships, for the tide  
 be makin' strong,  
 Proper breeze to fan a fireship, set 'un drivin' out  
 along !  
 Tis the ' Torch,' wi' humble duty, from Lord  
 Howard 'board the ' Ark,'  
 We'm a laughin'-stock to Brixham, but a terror  
 after dark,  
 Hold an' bilge anigh to burstin', pitch and sulphur,  
 tar an' all,  
 Was it so, my dear, they'm fashioned for my Lord  
 High Admiral ? "

Cried the Breeze : " You'd hardly know it from  
 the old way,  
 (Gloriana, did you waken at the fight ?)  
 Stricken shadows, scared and flying in the old way  
 From the swift destroying spectres of the night,  
 There were some that steamed and scattered  
 south for safety,  
 From the mocking western echo ' Where be tu ? '  
 There were some that—got the message—in the  
 old way,  
 And the flashes in the darkness spoke of you."

There's a wondrous Golden Harbour, far beyond  
 the setting sun,  
 Where a gallant ship may anchor when her fighting  
 days are done,  
 Free from tempest, rock and battle, toil and tumult  
 safely o'er,  
 Where the breezes murmur softly and there's peace  
 for evermore.  
 They have climbed the last horizon, they are  
 standing in from sea,

And the Pilot makes the Haven where a ship is  
glad to be :  
Comes at last the glorious greeting, strangely new  
and ages old,  
See the sober grey is shining like the Tudor green  
and gold !

And the waiting jibs are hoisted, in the old way,  
As the guns begin to thunder down the line ;  
Hear the silver trumpets calling, in the old way !  
Over all the silken pennons float and shine.  
“ Did you voyage all unspoken, small and lonely ?  
Or with fame, the happy fortune of the few ?  
So you win the Golden Harbour, in the old way,  
There's the old sea welcome waiting there for  
you.”

*R. A. Hopwood*

### THE PORTRAIT

SHE sits upon a tombstone in the shade ;  
One flake of sunlight, falling thro' the veils  
Of quivering poplars, lights upon her hair,  
Shot golden, and across her candid brow.  
Thus in the pleasant gloom she holds the eye,  
Being life amid piled up remembrances  
Of the tranquil dead.

One hand, dropped lightly down,  
Rests on the words of a forgotten name :  
Therefore the past makes glad to stay her up.  
Closed in, walled off : here's an oblivious place,  
Deep, planted in with trees, unvisited :  
A still backwater in the tide of life.

Life flows all round; sounds from surrounding  
 streets,  
 Laughter of unseen children, roll of wheels,  
 Cries of all vendors.—So she sits and waits.  
 And she rejoices us who pass her by,  
 And she rejoices those who here lie still,  
 And she makes glad the little wandering airs,  
 And doth make glad the shaken beams of light  
 That fall upon her forehead: all the world  
 Moves round her, sitting on forgotten tombs  
 And lighting in to-morrow. She is Life:  
 That makes us keep on moving, taking roads,  
 Hauling great burdens up the unending hills,  
 Pondering senseless problems, setting sail  
 For undiscovered anchorages. Here  
 She waits, she waits, sequestered among tombs,  
 The sunlight on her hair. She waits, she waits:  
 The secret music, the resolving note  
 That sets in tune all this discordant world  
 And solves the riddles of the Universe.

*Ford Madox Hueffer*

## THE SONG OF THE WOMEN

### A WEALDEN TRIO

#### *1st Voice*

WHEN ye've got a child 'ats whist for want of food,  
 And a grate as grey's y'r 'air for want of wood,  
 And y'r man and you ain't nowise not much good;

#### *Together*

Oh—

It's hard work a-Christmassing,  
 Carolling,

Singin' songs about the "Babe what's born."

*2nd Voice*

When ye've 'eered the bailiff's 'and upon the latch,  
 And ye've feeled the rain a-trickling through the  
 thatch,  
 An' y'r man can't git no stones to break ner yit no  
 sheep to watch—

*Together*

Oh—  
 We've got to come a-Christmassing,  
 Carolling,  
 Singin' of the "Shepherds on that morn."

*3rd Voice, more cheerfully*

'E was a man's poor as us, very near,  
 An' 'E 'ad 'Is trials and danger,  
 An' I think 'E'll think of us when 'E sees us singin'  
 'ere ;  
 For 'Is mother was poor, like us, poor dear,  
 An' she bore Him in a manger.

*Together*

Oh—  
 It's warm in the heavens, but it's cold upon the  
 earth ;  
 An' we ain't no food at table nor no fire upon the  
 hearth ;  
 And it's bitter hard a-Christmassing,  
 Carolling,  
 Singin' songs about our Saviour's birth ;  
 Singin' songs about the Babe what's born ;  
 Singin' of the shepherds on that morn.

*Ford Madox Hueffer*

## TO CHRISTINA AT NIGHTFALL

LITTLE thing, ah, little mouse,  
Creeping through the twilit house,  
To watch within the shadow of my chair  
With large blue eyes; the firelight on your  
hair

Doth glimmer gold and faint,  
And on your woollen gown  
That folds a-down

From steadfast little face to square-set feet.

Ah, sweet! ah, little one! so like a carven  
saint,

With your unflinching eyes, unflinching face,  
Like a small angel, carved in a high place,  
Watching unmoved across a gabled town;  
When I am weak and old,

And lose my grip, and claim my small reward  
Of tolerance and tenderness and ruth,

The children of your dawning day shall hold  
The reins we drop and wield the judge's sword,

And your swift feet shall tread upon my heels,

And I be Ancient Error, you New Truth,

And I be crushed by your advancing wheels . . .

Good-night! The fire is burning low,

Put out the lamp;

Lay down the weary little head

Upon the small white bed.

Up from the sea the night winds blow

Across the hill, across the marsh;

Chill and harsh, harsh and damp,

The night winds blow.

But, while the slow hours go,  
 I, who must fall before you, late shall wait and keep  
     Watch and ward,  
     Vigil and guard,  
     Where you sleep.  
 Ah, sweet ! do you the like where I lie dead.

*Ford Madox Hueffer*

### SONG OF POPLARS

SHEPHERD, to yon tall poplars tune your flute :  
 Let them pierce, keenly, subtly shrill,  
 The slow blue rumour of the hill ;  
 Let the grass cry with an anguish of evening gold,  
 And the great sky be mute.

Then hearken how the poplar trees unfold  
 Their buds, yet close and gummed and blind,  
 In airy leafage of the mind,  
 Rustling in silvery whispers the twin-hued scales  
 That fade not nor grow old.

“ Poplars and fountains and you cypress spires  
 Springing in dark and rusty flame,  
 Seek you aught that hath a name ?  
 Or say, say : Are you all an upward agony  
 Of undefined desires ?

“ Say, are you happy in the golden march  
 Of sunlight all across the day ?  
 Or do you watch the uncertain way  
 That leads the withering moon on cloudy stairs  
 Over the heaven's wide arch ?

“ Is it towards sorrow or towards joy you lift  
 The sharpness of your trembling spears ?  
 Or do you seek, through the grey tears  
 That blur the sky, in the heart of the triumphing  
     blue,  
 A deeper, calmer rift ? ”

So ; I have tuned my music to the trees,  
 And there were voices dim below  
 Their shrillness, voices swelling slow  
 In the blue murmur of hills, and a golden cry  
 And then vast silences.

*Aldous Huxley*

### TAM I' TIE KIRK

O JEAN, my Jean, when the bell ca's the congrega-  
     tion  
 Owre valley an' hill wi' the ding frae its iron mou',  
 When a' body's thochts is set on his ain salvation,  
 Mine's set on you.

There's a reid rose lies on the Buik o' the Word  
     ' afore ye  
 That was growin' braw on its bush at the keek  
     o' day,  
 But the lad that pu'd yon flower i' the mornin's  
     glory,  
 He canna pray.

He canna pray ; but there's nane i' the Kirk will  
     heed him  
 Whaur he sits sae still his lane at the side o' the  
     wa',

For nane but the reid rose kens what my lassie  
 gie'd him,  
 It an' us twa!

He canna sing for the sang that his ain he'rt raises,  
 He canna see for the mist that's 'afore his een,  
 And a voice drouns the hale o' the psalms an' the  
 paraphrases,  
 Cryin' " Jean, Jean, Jean ! "

*Violet Jacob*

BY THE STATUE OF KING CHARLES AT  
 CHARING CROSS

TO WILLIAM WATSON

SOMBRE and rich, the skies ;  
 Great glooms, and starry plains.  
 Gently the night wind sighs ;  
 Else a vast silence reigns.

The splendid silence clings  
 Around me : and around  
 The saddest of all kings  
 Crowned, and again discrowned.

Comely and calm, he rides  
 Hard by his own Whitehall :  
 Only the night wind glides :  
 No crowds, nor rebels, brawl.

Gone, too, his Court : and yet,  
 The stars his courtiers are :  
 Stars in their stations set ;  
 And every wandering star.

Alone he rides, alone,  
The fair and fatal king ;  
Dark night is all his own,  
That strange and solemn thing.

Which are more full of fate :  
The stars ; or those sad eyes ?  
Which are more still and great :  
Those brows ; or the dark skies ?

Although his whole heart yearn  
In passionate tragedy :  
Never was face so stern  
With sweet austerity.

Vanquished in life, his death  
By beauty made amends :  
The passing of his breath  
Won his defeated ends.

Brief life, and hapless ? Nay :  
Through death, life grew sublime.  
*Speak after sentence ?* Yea :  
And to the end of time.

Armoured he rides, his head  
Bare to the stars of doom :  
He triumphs now, the dead,  
Beholding London's gloom.

Our wearier spirit faints,  
Vexed in the world's employ :  
His soul was of the saints ;  
And art to him was joy.

King, tried in fires of woe !  
Men hunger for thy grace :  
And through the night I go,  
Loving thy mournful face.

Yet, when the city sleeps ;  
When all the cries are still :  
The stars and heavenly deeps  
Work out a perfect will.

*Lionel Johnson*

#### IN MEMORY

Ah ! fair face gone from sight,  
With all its light  
Of eyes, that pierced the deep  
Of human night !  
Ah ! fair face calm in sleep.

Ah ! fair lips hushed in death !  
Now their glad breath  
Breathes not upon our air  
Music, that saith  
Love only, and things fair.

Ah ! lost brother ! Ah ! sweet  
Still hands and feet !  
May those feet haste to reach,  
Those hands to greet  
Us where love needs no speech.

*Lionel Johnson*

## THE FLOWERS

*Buy my English posies !  
 Kent and Surrey may—  
 Violets of the Undercliff  
 Wet with Channel spray ;  
 Cowslips from a Devon combe—  
 Midland furze afire—  
 Buy my English posies  
 And I'll sell your heart's desire !*

Buy my English posies !  
 You that scorn the May,  
 Won't you greet a friend from home  
 Half the world away ?  
 Green against the dragged drift,  
 Faint and frail and first—  
 Buy my Northern blood-root  
 And I'll know where you were nursed !  
 Robin down the logging-road whistles, " Come to  
 me ! "  
 Spring has found the maple-grove, the sap is running  
 free ;  
 All the winds of Canada call the ploughing-rain.  
 Take the flower and turn the hour, and kiss your love  
 again !

Buy my English posies !  
 Here's to match your need—  
 Buy a tuft of royal heath,  
 Buy a bunch of weed  
 White as sand of Muysenberg  
 Spun before the gale—  
 Buy my heath and lilies  
 And I'll tell you whence you hail !

Under hot Constantia broad the vineyards lie—  
 Throned and thorned the aching berg props the  
 speckless sky—

Slow below the Wynberg firs trails the tilted wain—  
 Take the flower and turn the hour, and kiss your  
 love again !

Buy my English posies !

You that will not turn—

Buy my hot-wood clematis,

Buy a frond o' fern

Gather'd where the Erskine leaps

Down the road to Lorne—

Buy my Christmas creeper

And I'll say where you were born !

West away from Melbourne dust holidays begin—

They that mock at Paradise woo at Cora Lynn—

Through the great South Otway gums sings the  
 great South Main—

Take the flower and turn the hour, and kiss your  
 love again !

Buy my English posies !

Here's your choice unsold !

Buy a blood-red myrtle-bloom,

Buy the kowhai's gold

Flung for gift on Taupo's face,

Sign that spring is come—

Buy my clinging myrtle

And I'll give you back your home !

Broom behind the windy town ; pollen o' the pine—

Bell-bird in the leafy deep where the *ratas* twine—

Fern above the saddle-bow, flax upon the plain—

Take the flower and turn the hour, and kiss your  
 love again !

Buy my English posies !  
 Ye that have your own  
 Buy them for a brother's sake  
 Overseas, alone.  
 Weed ye trample underfoot  
 Floods his heart abrim—  
 Bird ye never heeded,  
 O, she calls his dead to him.

Far and far our homes are set round the Seven Seas ;  
 Woe for us if we forget, we that hold by these !  
 Unto each his mother-beach, bloom and bird and  
 land—

Masters of the Seven Seas, oh, love and understand !

*Rudyard Kipling*

IF——

If you can keep your head when all about you  
 Are losing theirs and blaming it on you,  
 If you can trust yourself when all men doubt you,  
 But make allowance for their doubting too ;  
 If you can wait and not be tired by waiting,  
 Or being lied about, don't deal in lies,  
 Or being hated, don't give way to hating,  
 And yet don't look too good, nor talk too wise :

If you can dream—and not make dreams your  
 master ;

If you can think—and not make thoughts your  
 aim ;

If you can meet with Triumph and Disaster

And treat those two impostors just the same ;

If you can bear to hear the truth you've spoken

Twisted by knaves to make a trap for fools,

Or watch the things you gave your life to, broken,

And stoop and build 'em up with worn-out tools :

If you can make one heap of all your winnings  
 And risk it on one turn of pitch-and-toss,  
 And lose, and start again at your beginnings  
 And never breathe a word about your loss ;  
 If you can force your heart and nerve and sinew  
 To serve your turn long after they are gone,  
 And so hold on when there is nothing in you  
 Except the Will which says to them : " Hold on ! "

If you can talk with crowds and keep your virtue,  
 Or walk with Kings—nor lose the common  
 touch,

If neither foes nor loving friends can hurt you,  
 If all men count with you, but none too much ;  
 If you can fill the unforgiving minute  
 With sixty seconds' worth of distance run,  
 Yours is the Earth and everything that's in it,  
 And—which is more—you'll be a Man, my son !

*Rudyard Kipling*

## FEAR

ERE Mor the Peacock flutters, ere the Monkey  
 People cry,

Ere Chil the Kite swoops down a furlong sheer,  
 Through the Jungle very softly flits a Shadow and  
 a sigh—

He is Fear, O Little Hunter, he is Fear !  
 Very softly down the glade runs a waiting, watching  
 shade,

And the whisper spreads and widens far and near.  
 And the sweat is on thy brow, for he passes even  
 now—

He is Fear, O Little Hunter, he is Fear !

Ere the Moon has climbed the mountain, ere the  
rocks are ribbed with light,

When the downward-dipping tails are dank and  
drear ;

Comes a breathing hard behind thee—*snuffle-  
snuffle* through the night—

It is Fear, O Little Hunter, it is Fear !

On thy knees and draw the bow ; bid the shrilling  
arrow go ;

In the empty, mocking thicket plunge the spear !  
But thy hands are loosed and weak, and the blood  
has left thy cheek—

It is Fear, O Little Hunter, it is Fear !

When the heat-cloud sucks the tempest, when the  
slivered pine trees fall,

When the blinding, blaring rain-squalls lash and  
veer,

Through the war-gongs of the thunder rings a voice  
more loud than all—

It is Fear, O Little Hunter, it is Fear !

Now the spates are banked and deep ; now the  
footless boulders leap—

Now the lightning shows each littlest leaf-rib  
clear—

But thy throat is shut and dried, and thy heart  
against thy side

Hammers : Fear, O Little Hunter—this is Fear !

*Rudyard Kipling*

## RECESSIONAL

God of our fathers, known of old,  
Lord of our far-flung battle-line,  
Beneath whose awful Hand we hold  
Dominion over palm and pine—  
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,  
Lest we forget—lest we forget!

The tumult and the shouting dies;  
The captains and the kings depart:  
Still stands Thine ancient sacrifice,  
An humble and a contrite heart.  
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,  
Lest we forget—lest we forget!

Far-called, our navies melt away;  
On dune and headland sinks the fire:  
Lo, all our pomp of yesterday  
Is one with Nineveh and Tyre!  
Judge of the Nations, spare us yet,  
Lest we forget—lest we forget!

If, drunk with sight of power, we loose  
Wild tongues that have not Thee in awe,  
Such boasting as the Gentiles use,  
Or lesser breeds without the Law—  
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,  
Lest we forget—lest we forget!

For heathen heart that puts her trust  
In reeking tube and iron shard,  
All valiant dust that builds on dust  
And, guarding, calls not Thee to guard,  
For frantic boast and foolish word—  
Thy Mercy on Thy People, Lord! Amen.

*Rudyard Kipling*

## THE ODYSSEY

As one that for a weary space has lain  
Lull'd by the song of Circe and her wine  
In gardens near the pale of Proserpine,  
Where that Æean isle forgets the main,  
And only the low lutes of love complain,  
And only shadows of wan lovers pine,  
As such an one were glad to know the brine  
Salt on his lips, and the large air again,  
So gladly, from the songs of modern speech  
Men turn, and see the stars, and feel the free  
Shrill wind beyond the close of heavy flowers  
And through the music of the languid hours,  
They hear like Ocean on a western beach  
The surge and thunder of the Odyssey.

*Andrew Lang*

## GIORNO DEI MORTI

ALONG the avenue of cypresses,  
All in their scarlet cloaks, and surplices  
Of linen, go the chanting choristers,  
The priests in gold and black, the villagers . . .

And all along the path to the cemetery  
The round dark heads of men crowd silently,  
And black-scarved faces of women-folk, wistfully  
Watch at the banner of death, and the mystery.

And at the foot of a grave a father stands  
With sunken head, and forgotten, folded hands ;  
And at the foot of a grave a mother kneels  
With pale shut face, and neither hears nor feels

The coming of the chanting choristers  
 Between the avenue of cypresses,  
 The silence of the many villagers,  
 The candle-flames beside the surplices.

*D. H. Lawrence*

### THE LOST ONES

SOMEWHERE is music from the linnets' bills,  
 And thro' the sunny flowers the bee-wings drone,  
 And white bells of convolvulus on hills  
 Of quiet May make silent ringing, blown  
 Hither and thither by the wind of showers,  
 And somewhere all the wandering birds have flown ;  
 And the brown breath of Autumn chills the flowers.

But where are all the loves of long ago ?  
 Oh, little twilight ship blown up the tide,  
 Where are the faces laughing in the glow  
 Of morning years, the lost ones scattered wide ?  
 Give me your hand, O brother, let us go  
 Crying about the dark for those who died.

*Francis Ledwidge*

### SUPPLICATION

O you that on a Summer's day,  
 Upon the shores of Blacksod Bay,  
 Among the sunshine and the showers,  
 I called the shepherds of the flowers ;  
 The sturdy, sunburnt legs of you,  
 The round straw hats, the smocks of blue,  
 The brown locks and the golden locks,  
 That went a-following their flocks !

Into your hands you gathered then  
Such colours as wise-fingered men  
Painted on cups in Queen Anne's day,  
When ladies called their tea Bohea :  
Mauve orchises in printed dresses,  
Yellow hawkweed, purple vetches,  
Woodruff white, geranium rose,  
Milkwort bluest flower that grows :  
But these, and twice as many more,  
Lie far beneath Time's crystal floor,  
And you, instead of mountain sheep,  
The tamer Sussex kind must keep :  
Run to your flocks that here await  
Your care within a garden gate :  
Here the dark violet sweetness spreads,  
And snowdrops hang their snow-white heads,  
With wallflowers, squills and primroses,  
Candytuft and crocuses,  
And many a jonquil's leafy crown  
Thrusting greenness through earth's brown :  
Run to your flocks, and say that one  
Who as they love it loves the sun,  
Humbly desires that they will make  
Their Spring a late one for her sake.  
Say that in weakness and long pain  
More than a season she has lain  
Holding in hope but one small thing :  
She should be well to see the Spring.  
Oh, say to them to stay their growth,  
This would be charity not sloth :  
Beseech them stay that she may share  
Their beauty with the gentle air.  
Why should they hasten ? Winter still  
Puts a coldness on the hill—

Tell them of sudden frosts and snows,  
And how the bawling March wind blows.  
Tell them of April when the wind  
As the most steady sun is kind.  
And is not May more lovely far  
Than half-a-hundred Aprils are ?  
Bid them but wait one other moon  
And blossom with the rose of June !

They do not heed us, every day  
Brings news of Spring's triumphal way.  
Blackthorn and bullace star the lane ;  
The hazel staves sustain again  
Their golden notes. The sky shines clear.  
I shall not see the Spring this year.

Shepherds, with tidings of the flowers,  
You do not know these flocks of yours,  
Rustling soft-voiced across my bed,  
Pass with a hard and hurtful tread.

But peace to grieving ! In this room  
Is happiness to chase all gloom.  
Are not two Mays, two Aprils here,  
That keep their sweetness through the year ?  
Shall the indifference of a few  
Bulbs distress me, while in you  
All flowers, all suns, all Springs I see,  
And I clasp them and they clasp me ?  
These will not fail me, they are made  
Of a delight that cannot fade  
So long as loving eyes may look  
In memory's well-painted book.  
And, shepherds mine, when you are whirled  
To the far ages of the world,

There will be countless flocks of sheep  
For your be-ribboned crooks to keep.  
Still may you guide into your fold  
Flocks with fleeces of pure gold,  
Shepherding through this world of ours  
Truth, Justice, Laughter, and—the Flowers.

*Sylvia Lynd*

### THE RETURN OF THE GOLDFINCHES

WE are much honoured by your choice,  
O golden birds of silver voice,  
That in our garden you should find  
A pleasance to your mind—

The painted pear of all our trees,  
The south slope towards the gooseberries  
Where all day long the sun is warm—  
Combining use with charm.

Did the pink tulips take your eye?  
Or Breach's barn secure and high  
To guard you from some chance mishap  
Of gales through Shorcham gap?

First you were spied a fighting pair  
Flashing and fluting here and there,  
Until in stealth the nest was made  
And graciously you stayed.

Now when I pause beneath your tree  
An anxious head peeps down at me,  
A crimson jewel in its crown,  
I looking up, you down :—

I wonder if my stripey shawl  
Seems pleasant in your eyes at all,  
I can assure you that your wings  
Are most delightful things.

Sweet birds, I pray, be not severe,  
Do not deplore our presence here,  
We cannot all be goldfinches  
In such a world as this.

The shaded lawn, the bordered flowers,  
We'll call them yours instead of ours,  
The pinks and the acacia tree  
Shall own your sovereignty.

And, if you let us, we will prove  
Our lowly and obsequious love,  
And when your little grey-pates hatch  
We'll help you to keep watch.

No prowling stranger cats shall come  
About your high celestial home,  
With dangerous sounds we'll chase them hence  
And ask no recompense.

And he, the Ethiope of our house,  
Slayer of beetle and of mouse,  
Huge, lazy, fond, whom we love well—  
Peter shall wear a bell.

Believe me, birds, you need not fear,  
No cages or limed twigs are here,  
We only ask to live with you  
In this green garden, too.

And when in other shining summers  
Our place is taken by new-comers,  
We'll leave them with the house and hill  
The goldfinches' good will.

Your dainty flights, your painted coats,  
The silver mist that is your notes,  
And all your sweet caressing ways  
Shall decorate their days.

And never will the thought of spring  
Visit our minds, but a gold wing  
Will flash among the green and blue,  
And we'll remember you.

*Sylvia Lynd*

### TO MY COMRADES

You, who once dreamed on earth to make your  
mark,

And kindle beacons where its ways were dark ;

To whom, for the world that had no need of  
you,

It once had seemed a little thing to die ;  
Who gave the world your best, and in return  
No honour won and no reward could earn !

Sad Comrade ! we were shipmates in one crew,—  
Somewhere we sailed together, you and I.

O you of little faith, the promised heir  
Of life eternal, mourning days that were ;

You, who to lift up one belovèd head

Out of the dust and feel one presence nigh,—

To make again one vanished summer live,  
Your birthright of eternal life would give!  
I also murmur, "Give me back my dead!"  
The comrade of your unbelief am I.

You, against whom all fates have been arrayed;  
Who heard the voice of God and disobeyed;  
Who, reckless and with all your battles lost,  
Went forth again another chance to try;  
Who, fighting desperate odds, yet fought to win,  
And sinning bore the burden of your sin!  
We have been on the same rough ocean tossed,  
And served the same wild captain, you and I.

You, who desired no laurel of the race  
But the approval of one absent face;  
For whom has earth no home, no place of rest  
Save in the bosom where you may not lie;  
Beggared of all but Love's immortal right,  
Still for the sake of one you lost to fight!  
Oh, we have met upon the unknown quest  
And watched the stars together, you and I.

O wanderer, if at last your ship should find  
Home, and the sheltered havens left behind,  
I shall be with you in that merry crew  
Under the same old flag we used to fly;  
But, if at last, of every promise shorn,  
With leaking timbers and with canvas torn,  
Still for the pride of seamanship sail you,—  
There also, in your chartless ship, sail I.

*Sidney Royse Lysaght*

## NEW YEAR

1918

WHATEVER the year brings, he brings nothing new,  
For time, caught on the ancient wheel of change,  
Spins round, and round, and round ; and nothing  
is strange

Or shall amaze

Mankind, in whom the heritage of all days  
Stirs suddenly, as dreams half remembered do.  
Whatever the year brings, he brings nothing new,

Pale, pale he stands,

Carrying world-old gifts in his cold hands—

Winds, and the sky's keen blue,

Woods, and the wild cuckoo,

Lovers, and loveliness, and death, and life.

Does he hold Peace, the derelict babe of strife

And of wan penury ?

Will she ride in on the wash of the storming sea,  
Be dropped at last by its ebb on the trampled  
sands,

To lie there helplessly ?

War's orphan, she,

And ungrown mother of wars yet to be,

She smiles and croons for a space between these  
two.

Whatever the year brings, he brings nothing new.

Dreams and desires and hopes does the year hold.

Bad and good, tinsel and gold,

Lying and true,

One and all they are old, so old,

They were dreamt and desired and told

By the first men swinging in trees by strong tails.  
Not till the last man fails,  
And the sun's fire pales,  
Shall the embers of these flaming dreams be cold.  
Whatever the year brings, he brings nothing new.

Turn, turn the page !  
It turns, and we, and the squirrel in his cage,  
And the sun, and the moon, and the moon's salt  
tide ;  
And the earth turns too.  
As flies on the rim of a wheel we ride  
From age round to age ;  
And the dreams and the toys which make our pride  
Are an old heritage,  
Worn properties from some primeval stage  
All curtained now from view. . . .  
Whatever the year brings, he brings nothing new.

Go through the door.  
You shall find nothing that has not been before,  
Nothing so bitter it will not be once more.  
All this our sad estate was known of yore,  
In old worlds red with pain,  
Borne by hearts sullen and sick as ours, through  
Desperate, forgotten, other winters, when  
Tears fell, and hopes, and men,  
And crowns, and cities, and blood, on a trampled  
plain,  
And nations, and honour, and God, and always  
rain. . . .  
And honour and hope and God rose up again,  
And like trees nations grew. . . .  
Whatever the year brings, he brings nothing new.

Should some year suddenly bring something new,  
We should grope as lost children, without a clue.  
We should drift all amazed through such a queer

And unimagined year.

Riding uncharted seas, a derelict crew,  
Whistling in vain for the old winds that blew  
From the old skies, we should seek far and near  
Some mark by which to steer,  
And some known port, that we might sail thereto.  
Black nightmare and blind fear  
Shall seize and hold him who  
In some year suddenly finds something new.

*Rose Macaulay*

#### A CONSECRATION

Nor of the princes and prelates with periwigged  
charioteers

Riding triumphantly laurelled to lap the fat of the  
years,—

Rather the scorned—the rejected—the men hemmed  
in with the spears ;

The men of the tattered battalion which fights  
till it dies,

Dazed with the dust of the battle, the din and the  
cries,

The men with the broken heads and the blood  
running into their eyes.

Not the be-medalled Commander, beloved of the  
throne,

Riding cock-horse to parade when the bugles are  
blown,

But the lads who carried the koppie and cannot  
be known.

Not the ruler for me, but the ranker, the tramp of  
the road,

The slave with the sack on his shoulders pricked  
on with the goad,

The man with too weighty a burden, too weary  
a load.

The sailor, the stoker of steamers, the man with  
the clout,

The chantyman bent at the halliards putting a  
tune to the shout,

The drowsy man at the wheel and the tired look-  
out.

Others may sing of the wine and the wealth and the  
mirth,

The portly presence of potentates goodly in  
girth ;—

Mine be the dirt and the dross, the dust and scum  
of the earth !

Theirs be the music, the colour, the glory, the  
gold ;

Mine be a handful of ashes, a mouthful of mould.  
Of the maimed, of the halt and the blind in the  
rain and the cold—

Of these shall my songs be fashioned, my tale be  
told. Amen.

*John Masefield*

### CARGOES

QUINQUIREME of Nineveh from distant Ophir

Rowing home to haven in sunny Palestine,

With a cargo of ivory,

And apes and peacocks,

Sandalwood, cedarwood, and sweet white wine.

Stately Spanish galleon coming from the Isthmus,  
Dipping through the Tropics by the palm-green  
shores,

    With a cargo of diamonds,  
    Emeralds, amethysts,  
Topazes, and cinnamon, and gold moidores.

Dirty British coaster with a salt-caked smoke stack  
Butting through the Channel in the mad March  
days,

    With a cargo of Tyne coal,  
    Road rail, pig lead,  
Firewood, ironware, and cheap tin trays.

*John Masefield*

### THE WILD DUCK

TWILIGHT. Red in the West.  
Dimness. A glow on the wood.  
The teams plod home to rest.  
The wild duck come to glean.  
O souls not understood,  
What a wild cry in the pool;  
What things have the farm ducks seen  
That they cry so—huddle and cry?

Only the soul that goes,  
Eager. Eager. Flying.  
Over the globe of the moon,  
Over the wood that glows.  
Wings linked. Necks a-strain.  
A rush and a wild crying.

    .  
    .  
    .  
    .  
A cry of the long pain  
In the reeds of a steel lagoon,  
In a land that no man knows.

*John Masefield*

## THE SEEKERS

FRIENDS and loves we have none, nor wealth nor  
blessed abode,

But the hope of the City of God at the other end  
of the road.

Not for us are content, and quiet, and peace of mind,  
For we go seeking a city that we shall never find.

There is no solace on earth for us—for such as we—  
Who search for a hidden city that we shall never  
see.

Only the road and the dawn, the sun, the wind,  
and the rain,  
And the watch-fire under the stars, and sleep, and  
the road again.

We seek the city of God, and the haunt where  
beauty dwells,  
And we find the noisy mart and the sound of burial  
bells.

Never the golden city, where radiant people meet,  
But the dolorous town where mourners are going  
about the street.

We travel the dusty road till the light of the day  
is dim,  
And sunset shows us spires away on the world's rim.  
We travel from dawn to dusk, till the day is past  
and by,

Seeking the Holy City beyond the rim of the sky.  
Friends and loves we have none, nor wealth nor  
blest abode,

But the hope of the City of God at the other end  
of the road.

*John Masefield*

## BEAUTY

I HAVE seen dawn and sunset on moors and windy  
hills

Coming in solemn beauty like slow old tunes of  
Spain :

I have seen the lady April bringing the daffodils,  
Bringing the springing grass and the soft warm  
April rain.

I have heard the song of the blossoms and the old  
chant of the sea,

And seen strange lands from under the arched white  
sails of ships ;

But the loveliest things of beauty God ever has  
showed to me

Are her voice, and her hair, and eyes, and the dear  
red curve of her lips.

*John Masefield*

## THE SPIRIT OF SHAKESPEARE

THY greatest knew thee, Mother Earth ; unsoured  
He knew thy sons. He probed from hell to hell  
Of human passions, but of love deflowered

His wisdom was not, for he knew thee well.

Thence came the honeyed corner at his lips,

The conquering smile wherein his spirit sails  
Calm as the God who the white sea-wave whips,

Yet full of speech and intershifting tales,  
Close mirrors of us : thence had he the laugh

We feel is thine : broad as ten thousand beeves  
At pasture ! thence thy songs, that winnow chaff

From grain, bid sick Philosophy's last leaves  
Whirl, if they have no response—they enforced  
To fatten Earth when from her soul divorced.

How smiles he at a generation ranked  
 In gloomy noddings over life ! They pass.  
 Not he to feed upon a breast unthanked,  
 Or eye a beauteous face in a cracked glass.  
 But he can spy that little twist of brain  
 Which moved some weighty leader of the blind  
 Unwitting 'twas the goad of personal pain,  
 To view in curst eclipse our Mother's mind,  
 And show us of some rigid harridan  
 The wretched bondmen till the end of time.  
 O lived the Master now to paint us Man,  
 That little twist of brain would ring a chime  
 Of whence it came and what it caused, to start  
 Thunders of laughter, clearing air and heart.

*George Meredith*

### DIRGE IN WOODS

A WIND sways the pines,  
 And below  
 Not a breath of wild air ;  
 Still as the mosses that glow  
 On the flooring and over the lines  
 Of the roots here and there.  
 The pine-tree drops its dead ;  
 They are quiet, as under the sea.  
 Overhead, overhead  
 Rushes life in a race,  
 As the clouds the clouds chase ;  
 And we go,  
 And we drop like the fruits of the tree,  
 Even we,  
 Even so.

*George Meredith*

## MARIAN

## I

SHE can be as wise as we,  
And wiser when she wishes ;  
She can knit with cunning wit,  
And dress the homely dishes.  
She can flourish staff or pen,  
And deal a wound that lingers ;  
She can talk the talk of men,  
And touch with thrilling fingers.

## II

Match her ye across the sea,  
Natures fond and fiery ;  
Ye who zest the turtle's nest  
With the eagle's cyrie.  
Soft and loving is her soul,  
Swift and lofty soaring ;  
Mixing with its dove-like dole  
Passionate adoring.

## III

Such a she who'll match with me ?  
In flying or pursuing,  
Subtle wiles are in her smiles  
To set the world a-wooing.  
She is steadfast as a star,  
And yet the maddest maiden :  
She can wage a gallant war,  
And give the peace of Eden.

*George Meredith*

## THE FARMER'S BRIDE

THREE Summers since I chose a maid,  
 Too young maybe—but more's to do  
 At harvest-time than bide and woo.

When us was wed she turned afraid  
 Of love and me and all things human ;  
 Like the shut of a winter's day.  
 Her smile went out, and 'twasn't a woman—  
 More like a little frightened fay.

One night, in the Fall, she runned away.

“ Out 'mong the sheep, her be,” they said,  
 'Should properly have been abed ;  
 But sure enough she wasn't there  
 Lying awake with her wide brown stare.  
 So over seven-acre field and up-along across the down  
 We chased her, flying like a hare  
 Before our lanterns. To Church-Town  
 All in a shiver and a scare  
 We caught her, fetched her home at last  
 And turned the key upon her, fast.

She does the work about the house  
 As well as most, but like a mouse :  
 Happy enough to chat and play  
 With birds and rabbits and such as they,  
 So long as men-folk keep away.  
 “ Not near, not near ! ” her eyes beseech  
 When one of us comes within reach.  
 The women say that beasts in stall  
 Look round like children at her call.  
 I've hardly heard her speak at all.

Shy as a leveret, swift as he,  
Straight and slight as a young larch tree,  
Sweet as the first wild violets, she,  
To her wild self. But what to me ?

The short days shorten and the oaks are brown,

The blue smoke rises to the low grey sky,  
One leaf in the still air falls slowly down,

A magpie's spotted feathers lie  
On the black earth spread white with rime,  
The berries redden up to Christmas-time.

What's Christmas time without there be  
Some other in the house than we !

She sleeps up in the attic there

Alone, poor maid. 'Tis but a stair

Betwixt us. Oh ! my God ! the down,

The soft young down of her, the brown,  
The brown of her—her eyes, her hair, her hair !

*Charlotte Mew*

### THE CHANGELING

TOLL no bell for me, dear Father, dear Mother,  
Waste no sighs ;

There are my sisters, there is my little brother

Who plays in the place called Paradise,  
Your children all, your children for ever ;

But I, so wild,

Your disgrace, with the queer brown face, was  
never,

Never, I know, but half your child !

In the garden at play, all day, last summer,

Far and away I heard

The sweet " tweet-tweet " of a strange new-comer,  
The dearest, clearest call of a bird.

It lived down there in the deep green hollow,  
My own old home, and the fairies say  
The word of a bird is a thing to follow,  
So I was away a night and a day.

One evening, too, by the nursery fire,  
We snuggled close and sat round so still,  
When suddenly as the wind blew higher,  
Something scratched on the window-sill.  
A pinched brown face peered in—I shivered ;  
No one listened or seemed to see ;  
The arms of it waved and the wings of it quivered.

Whoo—I knew it had come for me !  
Some are as bad as bad can be !  
All night long they danced in the rain,  
Round and round in a dripping chain,  
Threw their caps at the window-pane,  
Tried to make me scream and shout  
And fling the bedclothes all about :  
I meant to stay in bed that night,  
And if only you had left a light  
They would never have got me out !

Sometimes I wouldn't speak, you see,  
Or answer when you spoke to me,  
Because in the long, still dusks of Spring  
You can hear the whole world whispering ;  
The shy green grasses making love,  
The feathers grow on the dear grey dove,  
The tiny heart of the redstart beat,  
The patter of the squirrel's feet,  
The pebbles pushing in the silver streams,  
The rushes talking in their dreams,  
The swish-swish of the bat's black wings,  
The wild-wood bluebell's sweet ting-tings,

Humming and hammering at your ear,  
Everything there is to hear  
In the heart of hidden things.  
But not in the midst of the nursery riot,  
That's why I wanted to be quiet,  
Couldn't do my sums, or sing,  
Or settle down to anything.  
And when, for that, I was sent upstairs  
I *did* kneel down to say my prayers ;  
But the King who sits on your high church steeple  
Has nothing to do with us fairy people !

'Times I pleased you, dear Father, dear Mother,  
Learned all my lessons and liked to play,  
And dearly I loved the little pale brother  
Whom some other bird must have called away.  
Why did they bring me here to make me  
Not quite bad and not quite good,  
Why, unless They're wicked, do They want, in  
spite, to take me  
Back to Their wet, wild wood ?  
Now, every night I shall see the windows shining,  
The gold lamp's glow, and the fire's red gleam,  
When the best of us are twining twigs and the rest  
of us are whining  
In the hollow by the stream.  
Black and chill are Their nights on the wold ;  
And They live so long and They feel no pain :  
I shall grow up, but never grow old,  
I shall always, always be very cold,  
I shall never come back again !

*Charlotte Mew*

## THE SHEPHERDESS

SHE walks—the lady of my delight—

A shepherdess of sheep.

Her flocks are thoughts. She keeps them white ;

She guards them from the steep ;

She feeds them on the fragrant height,

And folds them in for sleep.

She roams maternal hills and bright,

Dark valleys safe and deep ;

Into that tender breast at night

The chastest stars may peep.

She walks—the lady of my delight—

A shepherdess of sheep.

She holds her little thoughts in sight,

Though gay they run and leap.

She is so circumspect and right ;

She has her soul to keep.

She walks—the lady of my delight—

A shepherdess of sheep.

*Alice Meynell*

## CHRIST IN THE UNIVERSE

WITH this ambiguous earth

His dealings have been told us. These abide :

The signal to a maid, the human birth,

The lesson, and the young Man crucified.

But not a star of all

The innumerable host of stars has heard

How He administered this terrestrial ball.

Our race have kept their Lord's entrusted Word.

Of His earth-visiting feet  
 None knows the secret, cherished, perilous,  
 The terrible, shamefast, frightened, whispered,  
 sweet,  
 Heart-shattering secret of His way with us.

No planet knows that this  
 Our wayside planet, carrying land and wave,  
 Love and life multiplied, and pain and bliss,  
 Bears, as chief treasure, one forsaken grave.

Nor, in our little day,  
 May His devices with the heavens be guessed,  
 His pilgrimage to thread the Milky Way,  
 Or His bestowals there, be manifest.

But, in the eternities,  
 Doubtless we shall compare together, hear  
 A million alien gospels, in what guise  
 He trod the Pleiades, the Lyre, the Bear.

Oh be prepared, my soul !  
 To read the inconceivable, to scan  
 The infinite forms of God those stars unroll  
 When, in our turn, we show to them a Man.

*Alice Meynell*

“ I AM THE WAY ”

THOU art the Way.  
 Hadst Thou been nothing but the goal  
 I cannot say  
 If Thou hadst ever met my soul.

I cannot see—  
 I, child of process—if there lies  
 An end for me,  
 Full of repose, full of replies.

I'll not reproach  
 The road that winds, my feet that err.  
 Access, Approach  
 Art Thou, Time, Way, and Wayfarer.

*Alice Meynell*

### AT NIGHT

To W. M.

HOME, home from the horizon far and clear,  
 Hither the soft wings sweep ;  
 Flocks of the memories of the day draw near  
 The dovecote doors of sleep.

Oh, which are they that come through sweetest  
 light  
 Of all these homing birds ?  
 Which with the straightest and the swiftest flight ?  
 Your words to me, your words !

*Alice Meynell*

### ON A DEAD CHILD

MAN proposes, God in His time disposes,  
 And so I wandered up to where you lay,  
 A little rose among the little roses,  
 And no more dead than they.

It seemed your childish feet were tired of stray-  
 ing,  
 You did not greet me from your flower-strewn  
 bed,  
 Yet still I knew that you were only playing—  
 Playing at being dead.

I might have thought that you were really sleeping,  
So quiet lay your eyelids to the sky,  
So still your hair, but surely you were peeping,  
And so I did not cry.

God knows, and in His proper time disposes,  
And so I smiled and gently called your name,  
Added my rose to your sweet heap of roses,  
And left you to your game.

*Richard Middleton*

### CHILDREN OF LOVE

THE holy boy  
Went from his mother out in the cool of the day  
Over the sun-parched fields  
And in among the olives shining green and shining  
grey.

There was no sound,  
No smallest voice of any shivering stream.  
Poor sinless little boy,  
He desired to play, and to sing ; he could only sigh  
and dream.

Suddenly came  
Running along to him naked, with curly hair,  
That rogue of the lovely world,  
That other beautiful child whom the virgin Venus  
bare.

The holy boy  
Gazed with those sad blue eyes that all men know.  
Impudent Cupid stood  
Panting, holding an arrow and pointing his bow.

(" Will you not play ?  
Jesus, run to him, run to him, swift for our joy.  
Is he not holy, like you ?  
Are you afraid of his arrows, O beautiful dreaming  
boy ? ")

And now they stand  
Watching one another with timid gaze ;  
Youth has met youth in the wood,  
But holiness will not change its melancholy ways.

Cupid at last  
Draws his bow and softly lets fly a dart.  
Smile for a moment, sad world !—  
It has grazed the white skin and drawn blood from  
the sorrowful heart.

Now, for delight,  
Cupid tosses his locks and goes wantonly near ;  
But the child that was born to the cross  
Has let fall on his cheek, for the sadness of life, a  
compassionate tear.

Marvellous dream !  
Cupid has offered his arrows for Jesus to try ;  
He has offered his bow for the game.  
But Jesus went weeping away, and left him there  
wondering why.

*Harold Monro*

### SOLITUDE

WHEN you have tidied all things for the night,  
And while your thoughts are fading to their  
sleep,

You'll pause a moment in the late firelight,  
Too sorrowful to weep.

The large and gentle furniture has stood  
In sympathetic silence all the day  
With that old kindness of domestic wood ;  
Nevertheless the haunted room will say :  
" Some one must be away."

The little dog rolls over half awake,  
Stretches his paws, yawns, looking up at you,  
Wags his tail very slightly for your sake,  
That you may feel he is unhappy too.

A distant engine whistles, or the floor  
Creaks, or the wandering night-wind bangs a door.

Silence is scattered like a broken glass.  
The minutes prick their ears and run about,  
Then one by one subside again and pass  
Sedately in, monotonously out.

You bend your head and wipe away a tear.  
Solitude walks one heavy step more near.

*Harold Monro*

### MILK FOR THE CAT

WHEN the tea is brought at five o'clock,  
And all the neat curtains are drawn with care,  
The little black cat with bright green eyes  
Is suddenly purring there.

At first she pretends, having nothing to do,  
She has come in merely to blink by the grate,  
But, though tea may be late or the milk may be sour,  
She is never late.

And presently her agate eyes  
Take a soft large milky haze,  
And her independent casual glance  
Becomes a stiff hard gaze.

Then she stamps her claws or lifts her ears  
Or twists her tail or begins to stir,  
Till suddenly all her lithe body becomes  
One breathing trembling purr.

The children eat and wriggle and laugh ;  
The two old ladies stroke their silk :  
But the cat is grown small and thin with desire,  
Transformed to a creeping lust for milk.

The white saucer like some full moon descends  
At last from the clouds of the table above ;  
She sighs and dreams and thrills and glows,  
Transfigured with love.

She nestles over the shining rim,  
Buries her chin in the creamy sea ;  
Her tail hangs loose ; each drowsy paw  
Is doubled under each bending knee.

A long, dim ecstasy holds her life ;  
Her world is an infinite shapeless white,  
Till her tongue has curled the last holy drop,  
Then she sinks back into the night,

Draws and dips her body to heap  
Her sleepy nerves in the great arm-chair,  
Lies defeated and buried deep  
Three or four hours unconscious there.

*Harold Monro*

## A DUET

“ FLOWERS nodding gaily, scent in air,  
Flowers posied, flowers for the hair,  
Sleepy flowers, flowers bold to stare—”

“ O pick me some ! ”

“ Shells with lip, or tooth, or bleeding gum,  
Tell-tale shells, and shells that whisper *Come*,  
Shells that stammer, blush, and yet are dumb—”

“ O let me hear ! ”

“ Eyes so black they draw one trembling near,  
Brown eyes, caverns flooded with a tear,  
Cloudless eyes, blue eyes so windy clear—”

“ O look at me ! ”

“ Kisses sadly blown across the sea,  
Darkling kisses, kisses fair and free,  
Bob-a-cherry kisses 'neath a tree—”

“ O give me one ! ”

Thus sang a king and queen in Babylon.

*T. Sturge Moore*

## TO IDLENESS

ENOUGH, thou witch, too fond of me,  
Begone, I know and hate thee !  
Nothing canst thou of pleasure see  
In one that so doth rate thee :

For empty are both mind and heart  
While thou with me dost linger ;  
More profit would to thee impart  
A babe that sucks its finger.

I know thou hast a better way  
To spend these hours thou squanderest ;  
Some lad toils in the trough to-day  
Who groans because thou wanderest ;

A bleating sheep he dowses now  
Or wrestles with ram's terror ;  
Ah, 'mid the washing's hubbub, how  
His sighs reproach thine error !

He knows and loves thee, Idleness ;  
For when his sheep are browsing,  
His open eyes enchant and bless  
A mind divinely drowsing ;

No slave to sleep, he wills and sees  
From hill-lawns the brown tillage ;  
Green winding lanes and clumps of trees,  
Far town or nearer village,

The sea itself ; the fishing fleet  
Where more as fond, thy lovers,  
Heark'ning to sea-mews find thee sweet  
Like him who hears the plovers.

Begone ; those haul their ropes at sea,  
These plunge sheep in yon river :  
Free, free from toil thy friends, and me  
From Idleness deliver !

*T. Sturge Moore*

## KINDNESS

Of the beauty of kindness I speak,  
Of a smile, of a charm  
On the face it is pleasure to meet  
That gives no alarm!

Of the soul that absorbeth itself  
In discovering good,  
Of that power which outlasts health,  
As the spell of a wood

Outlasts the sad fall of the leaves,  
And in winter is fine,  
And from snow and from frost receives  
A garment divine.

Oh! well may the lark sing of this,  
As through rents of huge cloud,  
He broacheth blue gulfs that are bliss,  
For they make his heart proud

With the power of wings deployed  
In delightfulest air.  
Yea, thus among things enjoyed  
Is kindness rare.

For even the weak with surprise  
Spread wings, utter song,  
They can launch—in this blue they can rise,  
In this kindness are strong,—

They can launch like a ship into calm,  
Which was penn'd up by storm,  
Which sails for the islands of balm  
Luxuriant and warm.

*T. Sturge Moore*

## THAT LAND

WOULD that I might live for ever  
Where those who make me happy dwell !  
Desire doeth excellently well,  
Now, wooing me ;  
For, oh, she never  
Nameth any other place !  
There ease weds grace ;  
There thought is free,  
Born like a smile upon the face,  
Expressed as simply as a child  
Kisseth its playmate, laughing gaily ;  
There, there, the courteous, joyous, mild  
Train life to beauty daily !

There thought is free ; for life is bound  
Religiously, and sings while serving ;  
No inner echoes counsel swerving,  
All strengthen life,  
Till sought be found ;  
Old valours rise to share  
Ordeals there ;  
Near, like a wife,  
Stands effort's outcome bodied fair,  
Not fettered with dead thoughts, not fainting  
Because the night-mare world hath lain  
Athwart her hopes, but love acquainting  
With beauty ever again.

Ever again and again  
Filling the eyes of our child  
With the milk of paradise,—  
Of which the soul is fain,

For which the heart is wild,  
And tears are in the eyes :  
Ah ! that milk of paradise  
Is happiness,  
Is power to bless ;  
What balmy air to halcyon's wing  
That power to those who make me glad is :  
To bind my life, in bonds to sing,  
The way such freedom may be had is ;—  
The way to gain the power to bless,  
The one way to win happiness.

*T. Sturge Moore*

### TO EXILES

ARE you not weary in your distant places,  
Far, far from Scotland of the mist and storm,  
In drowsy airs, the sun-smite on your faces,  
The days so long and warm ?  
When all around you lie the strange fields sleeping,  
The dreary woods where no fond memories roam,  
Do not your sad hearts over seas come leaping  
To the highlands and the lowlands of your Home ?

Wild cries the Winter, loud through all our valleys ;  
The midnights roar, the grey noons echo back ;  
Round steep storm-bitten coasts the eager galleys  
Beat for kind harbours from horizons black ;  
We tread the miry roads, the rain-drenched hea-  
ther,  
We are the men, we battle, we endure !  
God's pity for you people in your weather  
Of swooning winds, calm seas, and skies demure !

Wild cries the Winter, and we walk song-haunted  
Over the moors and by the thundering falls,  
Or where the dirge of a brave past is chaunted  
In dolorous dusks by immemorial walls.  
Though rains may thrash on us, the great mists  
blind us,  
And lightning rend the pine-tree on the hill,  
Yet are we strong, yet shall the morning find us  
Children of tempest all unshaken still.

We wander where the little grey towns cluster  
Deep in the hills, or selvedging the sea,  
By farm-lands lone, by woods where wildfowl  
muster  
To shelter from the day's inclemency ;  
And night will come, and then far through the  
darkling,  
A light will shine out in the sounding glen,  
And it will mind us of some fond eye's sparkling,  
And we'll be happy then.

Let torrents pour then, let the great winds rally,  
Snow-silence fall or lightning blast the pine ;  
That light of Home shines warmly in the valley,  
And, exiled son of Scotland, it is thine.  
Far have you wandered over seas of longing,  
And now you drowse, and now you well may weep,  
When all the recollections come a-thronging  
Of this rude country where your fathers sleep.

They sleep, but still the hearth is warmly glowing,  
While the wild Winter blusters round their land ;  
That light of Home, the wind so bitter blowing—  
Do they not haunt your dreams on alien Strand ?

Love, strength, and tempest—oh, come back and  
share them !

Here's the old cottage, here the open door ;  
Fond are our hearts although we do not bare them,—  
They're yours, and you are ours for evermore.

*Neil Munro*

### DRAKE'S DRUM

DRAKE he's in his hammock an' a thousand mile  
away,

(Capten, art tha sleepin' there below ?),  
Slung atween the round shot in Nombre Dios Bay  
An' dreamin' arl the time o' Plymouth Hoe.  
Yarnder lumes the Island, yarnder lie the ships,  
Wi' sailor-lads a-dancin' heel-an'-toe,  
An' the shore-lights flashin', and the night-tide  
dashin',

He sees et arl so plainly as he saw et long ago.

Drake he was a Devon man, an' rüled the Devon  
seas,

(Capten, art tha sleepin' there below ?),  
Rovin' tho' his death fell, he went wi' heart at ease,  
An' dreamin' arl the time o' Plymouth Hoe.  
“ Take my drum to England, hang et by the shore,  
Strike et when your powder's runnin' low ;  
If the Dons sight Devon, I'll quit the port o' Heaven,  
An' drum them up the channel as we drummed  
them long ago.”

Drake he's in his hammock till the great Armadas  
come,

(Capten, art tha sleepin' there below ?),  
Slung atween the round shot, listenin' for the drum,  
An' dreamin' arl the time o' Plymouth Hoe.

Call him on the deep sea, call him up the Sound,  
 Call him when ye sail to meet the foe ;  
 Where the old trade's plyin' an' the old flag flyin'  
 They shall find him ware an' wakin', as they  
 found him long ago !

*Henry Newbolt*

### CLIFTON CHAPEL

THIS is the Chapel : here, my son,  
 Your father thought the thoughts of youth,  
 And heard the words that one by one  
 The touch of Life has turned to truth.  
 Here in a day that is not far  
 You too may speak with noble ghosts  
 Of manhood and the vows of war  
 You made before the Lord of Hosts.

To set the cause above renown,  
 To love the game beyond the prize,  
 To honour, while you strike him down,  
 The foe that comes with fearless eyes ;  
 To count the life of battle good,  
 And dear the land that gave you birth,  
 And dearer yet the brotherhood  
 That binds the brave of all the earth—

My son, the oath is yours : the end  
 Is His, Who built the world of strife,  
 Who gave His children Pain for friend,  
 And Death for surest hope of life.  
 To-day and here the fight's begun,  
 Of the great fellowship you're free ;  
 Henceforth the School and you are one,  
 And what You are, the race shall be.

God send you fortune : yet be sure,  
 Among the lights that gleam and pass,  
 You'll live to follow none more pure  
 Than that which glows on yonder brass.  
 “*Qui procul hinc,*” the legend’s writ,—  
 The frontier-grave is far away—  
 “*Qui ante diem perit :*  
*Sed miles, sed pro patria.*”

*Henry Newbolt*

### HE FELL AMONG THIEVES

“YE have robbed,” said he, “ye have slaughtered  
 and made an end,  
 Take your ill-got plunder, and bury the dead :  
 What will ye more of your guest and sometime  
 friend ? ”  
 “Blood for our blood,” they said.

He laugh’d : “ If one may settle the score for five,  
 I am ready : but let the reckoning stand till day :  
 I have loved the sunlight as dearly as any alive.”  
 “ You shall die at dawn,” said they.

He flung his empty revolver down the slope,  
 He climb’d alone to the Eastward edge of the  
 trees ;  
 All night long in a dream untroubled of hope  
 He brooded, clasping his knees.

He did not hear the monotonous roar that fills  
 The ravine where the Yassin river sullenly flows ;  
 He did not see the starlight on the Laspur hills,  
 Or the far Afghan snows.

He saw the April noon on his books aglow,  
The wistaria trailing in at the window wide ;  
He heard his father's voice from the terrace below  
Calling him down to ride.

He saw the gray little church across the park,  
The mounds that hide the loved and honoured  
dead ;

The Norman arch, the chancel softly dark,  
The brasses black and red.

He saw the School Close, sunny and green,  
The runner beside him, the stand by the parapet  
wall,

The distant tape, and the crowd roaring between  
His own name over all.

He saw the dark wainscot and timbered roof,  
The long tables, and the faces merry and keen,  
The College Eight and their trainer dining aloof,  
The Dons on the daïs serene.

He watch'd the liner's stem ploughing the foam,  
He felt her trembling speed and the thrash of  
her screw ;

He heard the passengers' voices talking of home,  
He saw the flag she flew.

And now it was dawn. He rose strong on his feet,  
And strode to his ruin'd camp below the wood ;  
He drank the breath of the morning cool and sweet ;  
His murderers round him stood.

Light on the Laspur hills was broadening fast,  
The blood-red snow-peaks chilled to a dazzling  
white ;

He turn'd, and saw the golden circle at last,  
Cut by the Eastern height.

“ O glorious Life, Who dwellest in earth and sun,  
I have lived, I praise and adore thee.”

A sword swept.

Over the pass the voices one by one

Faded, and the hill slept.

*Henry Newbolt*

BATTERY MOVING UP TO A NEW POSITION  
FROM REST CAMP: DAWN

NOT a sign of life we rouse  
In any square close-shuttered house  
That flanks the road we amble down  
Toward far trenches through the town.

The dark, snow-slushy, empty street. . . .  
Tingle of frost in brow and feet. . . .  
Horse-breath goes dimly up like smoke.  
No sound but the smacking stroke

Of a sergeant who flings each arm  
Out and across to keep him warm,  
And the sudden splashing crack  
Of ice-pools broken by our track.

More dark houses, yet no sign  
Of life. . . . An axle's creak and whine. . . .  
The splash of hooves, the strain of trace. . . .  
Clatter: we cross the market place. . . .

Deep quiet again, and on we lurch  
Under the shadow of a church:  
Its tower ascends, fog-wreathed and grim;  
Within its aisles a light burns dim. . . .

When, marvellous! from overhead,  
Like abrupt speech of one deemed dead,  
Speech-moved by some Superior Will,  
A bell tolls thrice and then is still.

And suddenly I know that now  
The priest within, with shining brow,  
Lifts high the small round of the Host.  
The server's tinkling bell is lost

In clash of the greater overhead.  
Peace like a wave descends, is spread,  
While watch the peasants' reverent eyes . . .  
The bell's boom trembles, hangs, and dies

O people who bow down to see  
The Miracle of Cavalry,  
The bitter and the glorious,  
Bow down, bow down and pray for us.

Once more our anguished way we take  
Toward our Golgotha, to make  
For all our lovers sacrifice.  
Again the troubled bell tolls thrice.

And slowly, slowly, lifted up  
Dazzles the overflowing cup.  
O worshipping, fond multitude,  
Remember us too, and our blood.

Turn hearts to us as we go by,  
Salute those about to die,  
Plead for them, the deep bell toll:  
Their sacrifice must soon be whole.

Entreat you for such hearts as break  
With the premonitory ache  
Of bodies, whose feet, hands, and side,  
Must soon be torn, pierced, crucified.

Sue for them and all of us  
Who the world over suffer thus,  
Who have scarce time for prayer indeed,  
Who only march and die and bleed.

The town is left, the road leads on,  
Bluely glaring in the sun,  
Toward where in the sunrise gate  
Death, honour, and fierce battle wait.

*Robert Nichols*

### THE TOWER

It was deep night, and over Jerusalem's low roofs  
The moon floated, drifting through high vaporous  
woofs.

The moonlight crept and glistened silent, solemn,  
sweet,

Over dome and column, up empty, endless street ;  
In the closed, scented gardens the rose loosed from  
the stem

Her white showery petals ; none regarded them ;  
The starry thicket breathed odours to the sentinel  
palm ;

Silence possessed the city like a soul possessed by  
calm.

Not a spark in the warren under the giant night,  
Save where in a turret's lantern beamed a grave,  
still light ;

There in the topmost chamber a gold-eyed lamp  
was lit—

Marvellous lamp in darkness, informing, redeeming  
it !



But Judas wound down the turret, creeping from  
floor to floor,  
And would fly ; but one leaning, weeping, barred  
him beside the door.

And he knew her by her ruddy garment and two  
yet-watching men :

Mary of Seven Evils, Mary Magdalen.

And he was frightened at her. She sighed : “ I  
dreamed him dead.

We sell the body for silver. . . .”

Then Judas cried out and fled

Forth into the night ! . . . The moon had begun  
to set :

A drear, deft wind went sifting, setting the dust  
afret ;

Into the heart of the city Judas ran on and prayed  
To stern Jehovah lest his deed make him afraid.

But in the tiny lantern, hanging as if on air,  
The disciples sat unspeaking. Amaze and peace  
were there.

For *His* voice, more lovely than song of all earthly  
birds,

In accents humble and happy spoke slow, consoling  
words.

Thus Jesus discoursed, and was silent, sitting up-  
right, and soon

Past the casement behind Him slanted the sinking  
moon ;

And, rising for Olivet, all stared, between love and  
dread,

Seeing the torrid moon a ruddy halo behind his head.

*Robert Nichols*

## THE ELFIN ARTIST

IN a glade of an elfin forest  
When Sussex was Eden-new,  
I came on an elvish painter  
And watched as his picture grew.  
A harebell nodded beside him.  
He dipt his brush in the dew.

And it might be the wild thyme round him  
That shone in that dark strange ring ;  
But his brushes were bees' antennae,  
His knife was a wasp's blue sting ;  
And his gorgeous exquisite palette  
Was a butterfly's fan-shaped wing.

And he mingled its powdery colours,  
And painted the lights that pass,  
On a delicate cobweb canvas  
That gleamed like a magic glass,  
And bloomed like a banner of elf-land,  
Between two stalks of grass ;

Till it shone like an angel's feather  
With sky-born opal and rose,  
And gold from the foot of the rainbow,  
And colours that no man knows ;  
And I laughed in the sweet May weather,  
Because of the themes he chose.

For he painted the things that matter,  
The tints that we all pass by,  
Like the little blue wreaths of incense  
That the wild thyme breathes to the sky ;  
Or the first white bud of the hawthorn,  
And the light in a blackbird's eye ;

And the shadows on soft white cloud-peaks  
 That carolling skylarks throw,—  
 Dark dots on the slumbering splendours  
 That under the wild wings flow,  
 Wee shadows like violets trembling  
 On the unseen breasts of snow ;

With petals too lovely for colour  
 That shake to the rapturous wings,  
 And grow as the bird draws near them,  
 And die as he mounts and sings ;—  
 Ah, only those exquisite brushes  
 Could paint these marvellous things.

*Alfred Noyes*

### GRACE FOR LIGHT

WHEN we were little childer we had a quare wee  
 house,  
 Away up in the heather by the head o' Brabla'  
 burn ;  
 The hares we'd see them scootin', an' we'd hear the  
 crowin' grouse,  
 An' when we'd all be in at night ye'd not get  
 room to turn.

The youngest two She'd put to bed, their faces to  
 the wall,  
 An' the lave of us could sit aroun', just anywhere  
 we might ;  
 Herself 'ud take the rush-dip an' light it for us all,  
 An' " *God be thankèd !* " she would say,—"*now,*  
*we have a light.*"

Then we be to quet the laughin' an' pushin' on the  
floor,

An' think on One who called us to come and be  
forgiven ;

Himself 'ud put his pipe down, an' say the good  
word more,

*" May the Lamb o' God lead us all to the Light o'  
Heaven ! "*

There's a wheen things that used to be an' now has  
had their day,

The nine glens of Antrim can show ye many a  
sight ;

But not the quare wee house where we lived up  
Brabla' way,

Nor a child in all the nine Glens that knows the  
grace for light.

*Moira O'Neill*

### CORRYMEELA

OVER here in England I'm helpin' wi' the hay,  
An' I wisht I was in Ireland the livelong day ;  
Weary on the English hay, an' sorra take the wheat !  
*Och ! Corrymeela an' the blue sky over it.*

There's a deep dumb river flowin' by beyont the  
heavy trees,

This livin' air is moithered wi' the bummin' o' the  
bees ;

I wisht I'd hear the Claddagh burn go runnin'  
through the heat

*Past Corrymeela, wi' the blue sky over it.*

The people that's in England is richer nor the Jews,  
There's not the smallest young gossoon but thravels  
in his shoes !

I'd give the pipe between me teeth to see a barefut  
child,

*Och ! Corrymeela an' the low south wind.*

Here's hands so full o' money an' hearts so full o'  
care,

By the luck o' love ! I'd still go light for all I did  
go bare,

“God save ye, *colleen dhas*,” I said : the girl she  
thought me wild.

*Far Corrymeela, an' the low south wind.*

D'ye mind me now, the song at night is mortal  
hard to raise,

The girls are heavy goin' here, the boys are ill to  
plase ;

When one'st I'm out this workin' hive, 'tis I'll be  
back again—

*Ay, Corrymeela, in the same soft rain.*

The puff o' smoke from one ould roof before an  
English town !

For a shaugh wid Andy Feelan here I'd give a silver  
crown,

For a curl o' hair like Mollie's ye'll ask the like in  
vain,

*Sweet Corrymeela, an' the same soft rain.*

*Moira O'Neill*

## A PIPER

A PIPER in the streets to-day  
Set up, and tuned, and started to play,  
And away, away, away on the tide  
Of his music we started; on every side  
Doors and windows were opened wide,  
And men left down their work and came,  
And women with petticoats coloured like flame  
And little bare feet that were blue with cold,  
Went dancing back to the age of gold,  
And all the world went gay, went gay,  
For half an hour in the street to-day.

*Seumas O'Sullivan*

## MINERS

THERE was a whispering in my hearth,  
A sigh of the coal,  
Grown wistful of a former earth  
It might recall.

I listened for a tale of leaves  
And smothered ferns;  
Fronde-forests; and the low, sly lives  
Before the fawns

My fire might show steam-phantoms simmer  
From Time's old cauldron,  
Before the birds made nests in summer,  
Or men had children.

But the coals were murmuring of their mine,  
And moans down there  
Of boys that slept wry sleep, and men  
Writhing for air.

And I saw white bones in the cinder-shard.  
Bones without number ;  
For many hearts with coal are charred  
And few remember.  
I thought of some who worked dark pits  
Of war, and died  
Digging the rock where Death reposes  
Peace lies indeed :  
Comforted years will sit soft-chaired,  
In rooms of amber ;  
The years will stretch their hands, well-cheered  
By our life's ember ;  
The centuries will burn rich loads  
With which we groaned,  
Whose warmth shall lull their dreaming lids  
While songs are crooned ;  
But they will not dream of us poor lads  
Lost in the ground.

*Wilfred Owen*

### GREATER LOVE

RED lips are not so red  
As the stained stones kissed by the English dead.  
Kindness of wooed and wooer  
Seems shame to their love pure.  
O Love, your eyes lose lure  
When I behold eyes blinded in my stead !  
Your slender attitude  
Trembles not exquisite like limbs knife-skewed,  
Rolling and rolling there  
Where God seems not to care ;  
Till the fierce Love they bear  
Cramps them in death's extreme decrepitude.

Your voice sings not so soft,—  
 Though even as wind murmuring through  
 raftered loft,—  
 Your dear voice is not dear,  
 Gentle, and evening clear,  
 As theirs whom none now hear,  
 Now earth has stopped their piteous mouths  
 that coughed.

Heart, you were never hot,  
 Nor large, nor full like hearts made great with shot ;  
 And though your hand be pale,  
 Paler are all which trail  
 Your cross through flame and hail :  
 Weep, you may weep, for you may touch them  
 not.

*Wilfred Owen*

#### ANTHEM FOR DOOMED YOUTH

WHAT passing-bells for these who die as cattle ?  
 Only the monstrous anger of the guns.  
 Only the stuttering rifles' rapid rattle  
 Can patter out their hasty orisons.  
 No mockeries for them from prayers or bells,  
 Nor any voice of mourning save the choirs,—  
 The shrill, demented choirs of wailing shells ;  
 And bugles calling for them from sad shires.

What candles may be held to speed them all ?  
 Not in the hands of boys, but in their eyes  
 Shall shine the holy glimmers of good-byes.  
 The pallor of girls' brows shall be their pall ;  
 Their flowers the tenderness of patient minds,  
 And each slow dusk a drawing-down of blinds.

*Wilfred Owen*

## STRANGE MEETING

It seemed that out of the battle I escaped  
Down some profound dull tunnel, long since scooped  
Through granites which Titanic wars had groined.  
Yet also there encumbered sleepers groaned,  
Too fast in thought or death to be bestirred.  
Then, as I probed them, one sprang up, and stared  
With piteous recognition in fixed eyes,  
Lifting distressful hands as if to bless.  
And by his smile, I knew that sullen hall,  
By his dead smile I knew we stood in Hell.  
With a thousand pains that vision's face was grained ;  
Yet no blood reached there from the upper ground,  
And no guns thumped, or down the flues made moan.  
"Strange friend," I said, "here is no cause to  
mourn."

"None," said the other, "save the undone years,  
The hopelessness. Whatever hope is yours,  
Was my life also ; I went hunting wild  
After the wildest beauty in the world,  
Which lies not calm in eyes, or braided hair,  
But mocks the steady running of the hour,  
And if it grieves, grieves richlier than here.  
For by my glee might many men have laughed,  
And of my weeping something had been left,  
Which must die now. I mean the truth untold,  
The pity of war, the pity war distilled.  
Now men will go content with what we spoiled.  
Or, discontent, boil bloody, and be spilled.  
They will be swift with swiftness of the tigress,  
None will break ranks, though nations trek from  
progress.

Courage was mine, and I had mystery,  
Wisdom was mine, and I had mastery ;

To miss the march of this retreating world  
 Into vain citadels that are not walled.  
 Then, when much blood had clogged their chariot-  
 wheels  
 I would go up and wash them from sweet wells,  
 Even with truths that lie too deep for taint.  
 I would have poured my spirit without stint  
 But not through wounds ; not on the cess of war.  
 Foreheads of men have bled where no wounds were.  
 I am the enemy you killed, my friend.  
 I knew you in this death : for so you frowned  
 Yesterday through me as you jabbed and killed.  
 I parried ; but my hands were loath and cold.  
 Let us sleep now." . . . . .

*Wilfred Owen*

### MAN'S DAYS

A SUDDEN wakin', a sudden weepin' ;  
 A li'l suckin', a li'l sleepin' ;  
 A cheel's full joys an' a cheel's short sorrows,  
 Wi' a power o' faith in gert to-morrows.

Young blood red-hot an' the love of a maid ;  
 One glorious day as'll never fade ;  
 Some shadows, some sunshine, some triumphs,  
 some tears,  
 An' a gatherin' weight o' the flyin' years.

Then old man's talk o' the days behind 'e ;  
 Your darter's youngest darter to mind 'e ;  
 A li'l dreamin', a li'l dyin' :  
 A li'l lew corner o' airth to lie in.

*Eden Phillpotts*

## UPON ECKINGTON BRIDGE, RIVER AVON

O PASTORAL heart of England! like a psalm

Of green days telling with a quiet beat—

O wave into the sunset flowing calm!

O tirèd lark descending on the wheat!

Lies it all peace beyond that western fold

Where now the lingering shepherd sees his star

Rise upon Malvern? Paints an Age of Gold

Yon cloud with prophecies of linkèd ease—

Lulling this Land, with hills drawn up like  
knees,

To drowse beside her implements of war?

Man shall outlast his battles. They have swept

Avon from Naseby Field to Severn Ham;

And Evesham's dedicated stones have stepp'd

Down to the dust with Montfort's oriflamme.

Nor the red tear nor the reflected tower

Abides; but yet these eloquent grooves remain,

Worn in the sandstone parapet hour by hour

By labouring bargemen where they shifted ropes.

E'en so shall man turn back from violent hopes

To Adam's cheer, and toil with spade again.

Ay, and his mother Nature, to whose lap

Like a repentant child at length he hies,

Nor in the whirlwind or the thunder-clap

Proclaims her more tremendous mysteries:

But when in winter's grave, bereft of light,

With still, small voice divinelier whispering

—Lifting the green head of the aconite,

Feeding with sap of hope the hazel-shoot—

She feels God's finger active at the root,

Turns in her sleep, and murmurs of the Spring.

*A. T. Quiller-Couch*

## PLYMOUTH

*Composed at dawn in the Bay of Naples*

OH! what know they of harbours  
 Who toss not on the sea?  
 They tell of fairer havens,  
 But none so fair there be

As Plymouth town outstretching  
 Her quiet arms to me,  
 Her breast's broad welcome spreading  
 From Mewstone to Penlee.

And with this home-thought, darling,  
 Come crowding thoughts of thee;  
 Oh! what know they of harbours  
 Who toss not on the sea?

*Ernest Radford*

## A CONCERT PARTY

(EGYPTIAN BASE CAMP)

THEY are gathering round . . .  
 Out of the twilight; over the grey-blue sand,  
 Shoals of low-jargoning men drift inward to the  
 sound,—  
 The jangle and throb of a piano . . . tum-ti-tum. . . .  
 Drawn by a lamp, they come  
 Out of the glimmering lines of their tents, over the  
 shuffling sand.

O sing us the songs, the songs of our own land,  
 You warbling ladies in white.  
 Dimness conceals the hunger in our faces,  
 This wall of faces risen out of the night,  
 These eyes that keep their memories of the places  
 So long beyond their sight.

Jaded and gay, the ladies sing; and the chap in  
 brown

Tilts his grey hat; jaunty and lean and pale,  
 He rattles the keys. . . . Some actor-bloke from  
 town . . .

*God send you home; and then A long, long trail;  
 I hear you calling me; and Dixieland. . . .*

Sing slowly . . . now the chorus . . . one by one  
 We hear them, drink them; till the concert's done.  
 Silent, I watch the shadowy mass of soldiers stand.  
 Silent, they drift away over the glimmering sand.

Kantara, April, 1918. *Siegfried Sassoon*

### EVERYONE SANG

EVERYONE suddenly burst out singing;  
 And I was filled with such delight  
 As prisoned birds must find in freedom  
 Winging wildly across the white  
 Orchards and dark-green fields; on; on; and out  
 of sight.

Everyone's voice was suddenly lifted,  
 And beauty came like the setting sun.  
 My heart was shaken with tears and horror  
 Drifted away . . . O, but everyone  
 Was a bird; and the song was wordless; the  
 singing will never be done.

*Siegfried Sassoon*

## THE DUG-OUT

WHY do you lie with your legs ungainly huddled,  
 And one arm bent across your sullen cold  
 Exhausted face? It hurts my heart to watch you,  
 Deep-shadow'd from the candle's guttering gold;  
 And you wonder why I shake you by the shoulder;  
 Drowsy, you mumble and sigh and turn your head.  
*You are too young to fall asleep for ever;*  
*And when you sleep you remind me of the dead.*  
*Siegfried Sassoon*

## A NIGHT-PIECE

TO ARTHUR GEDDES

COME out and walk. The last few drops of light  
 Drain silently out of the cloudy blue;  
 The trees are full of the dark-stooping night,  
The fields are wet with dew.

All's quiet in the wood, but, far away—  
 Look down the hillside and across the plain—  
 Moves, with long trail of white that marks its way,  
The softly panting train.

Come through the clearing. Hardly now we see  
 The flowers, save dark or light against the grass,  
 Or glimmering silver on a scented tree  
That trembles as we pass.

Hark now! So far, so far . . . that distant  
song . . .  
 Move not the rustling grasses with your feet.  
 The dusk is full of sounds, that all along  
The muttering boughs repeat.

So far, so faint, we lift our heads in doubt.  
Wind, or the blood that beats within our ears,  
Has feigned a dubious and delusive note,  
Such as a dreamer hears.

Again . . . again! The faint sounds rise and fail.  
So far the enchanted tree, the song so low . . .  
A drowsy thrush, a waking nightingale?  
Silence. We do not know.

*Edward Shanks*

### THE NEW GHOST

*"And he, casting away his garment, rose and came to Jesus."*

AND he cast it down, down, on the green grass,  
Over the young crocuses, where the dew was—  
He cast the garment of his flesh that was full of  
death,  
And like a sword his spirit showed out of the cold  
sheath.

He went a pace or two, he went to meet his Lord,  
And, as I said, his spirit looked like a clean sword,  
And seeing him the naked trees began shivering,  
And all the birds cried out aloud as it were late  
spring.

And the Lord came on, He came down, and saw  
That a soul was waiting there for Him, one without  
flaw,  
And they embraced in the churchyard where the  
robins play,  
And the daffodils hang down their heads, as they  
burn away.

The Lord held his head fast, and you could see  
That He kissed the unsheathed ghost that was gone  
free—

As a hot sun, on a March day, kisses the cold ground ;  
And the spirit answered, for he knew well that his  
peace was found.

The spirit trembled, and sprang up at the Lord's  
word—

As on a wild, April day springs a small bird—  
So, the ghost's feet lifting him up, he kissed the  
Lord's cheek,  
And for the greatness of their love neither of them  
could speak.

But the Lord went then, to show him the way,  
Over the young crocuses, under the green may  
That was not quite in flower yet—to a far-distant  
land ;  
And the ghost followed, like a naked cloud holding  
the sun's hand.

*Fredegond Shove*

### THE COMFORTERS

WHEN I crept over the hill, broken with tears,  
When I crouched down on the grass, dumb in  
despair,

I heard the soft croon of the wind bend to my ears,  
I felt the light kiss of the wind touching my hair.

When I stood lone on the height my sorrow did  
speak,

As I went down the hill, I cried and I cried,  
The soft little hands of the rain stroking my cheek,  
The kind little feet of the rain ran by my side.

When I went to thy grave, broken with tears,  
 When I crouched down in the grass, dumb in  
 despair,

I heard the sweet croon of the wind soft in my ears,  
 I felt the kind lips of the wind touching my hair.

When I stood lone by thy cross, sorrow did speak,  
 When I went down the long hill, I cried and I  
 cried.

The soft little hands of the rain stroked my pale  
 cheek,

The kind little feet of the rain ran by my side.

*Dora Sigerson*

### THE SONG OF THE UNGIRT RUNNERS

WE swing ungirded hips,  
 And lightened are our eyes,  
 The rain is on our lips,  
 We do not run for prize.  
 We know not whom we trust  
 Nor whitherward we fare,  
 But we run because we must  
 Through the great wide air.

The waters of the seas  
 Are troubled as by storm.  
 The tempest strips the trees  
 And does not leave them warm.  
 Does the tearing tempest pause?  
 Do the tree-tops ask it why?  
 So we run without a cause  
 'Neath the big bare sky.

The rain is on our lips,  
 We do not run for prize.  
 But the storm the water whips  
 And the wave howls to the skies.  
 The winds arise and strike it  
 And scatter it like sand,  
 And we run because we like it  
 Through the broad bright land.

*Charles Hamilton Sorley*

### EXPECTANS EXPECTAVI

FROM morn to midnight, all day through,  
 I laugh and play as others do,  
 I sin and chatter, just the same  
 As others with a different name.

And all year long upon the stage  
 I dance and tumble and do rage  
 So vehemently, I scarcely see  
 The inner and eternal me.

I have a temple I do not  
 Visit, a heart I have forgot,  
 A self that I have never met,  
 A secret shrine—and yet, and yet

This sanctuary of my soul  
 Unwitting I keep white and whole  
 Unlatched and lit, if Thou should'st care  
 To enter or to tarry there.

With parted lips and outstretched hands  
 And listening ears Thy servant stands,  
 Call Thou early, call Thou late,  
 To Thy great service dedicate.

*Charles Hamilton Sorley*

## THE SHIP

THERE was no song nor shout of joy  
Nor beam of moon or sun,  
When she came back from the voyage  
Long ago begun ;  
But twilight on the waters  
Was quiet and grey,  
And she glided steady, steady and pensive,  
Over the open bay.

Her sails were brown and ragged,  
And her crew hollow-eyed,  
But their silent lips spoke content  
And their shoulders pride ;  
Though she had no captives on her deck,  
And in her hold  
There were no heaps of corn or timber  
Or silks or gold.

*J. C. Squire*

## WINTER NIGHTFALL

THE old yellow stucco  
Of the time of the Regent  
Is flaking and peeling :  
The rows of square windows  
In the straight yellow building  
Are empty and still ;  
And the dusty dark evergreens  
Guarding the wicket  
Are draped with wet cobwebs,  
And above this poor wilderness  
Toneless and sombre  
Is the flat of the hill.

They said that a colonel  
Who long ago died here  
Was the last one to live here :  
An old retired colonel,  
Some Fraser or Murray,  
I don't know his name ;  
Death came here and summoned him,  
And the shells of him vanished  
Beyond all speculation ;  
And silence resumed here,  
Silence and emptiness,  
And nobody came.

Was it wet when he lived here,  
Were the skies dun and hurrying,  
Was the rain so irresolute ?  
Did he watch the night coming,  
Did he shiver at nightfall,  
Before he was dead ?  
Did the wind go so creepily,  
Chilly and puffing,  
With drops of cold rain in it ?  
Was the hill's lifted shoulder  
So lowering and menacing,  
So dark and so dread ?

Did he turn through his doorway  
And go to his study,  
And light many candles ?  
And fold in the shutters,  
And heap up the fireplace  
To fight off the damps ?  
And muse on his boyhood,  
And wonder if India  
Ever was real ?

And shut out the loneliness  
With pig-sticking memoirs  
And collections of stamps ?

Perhaps. But he's gone now,  
He and his furniture  
Dispersed now for ever ;  
And the last of his trophies,  
Antlers and photographs,  
Heaven knows where.  
And there's grass in his gateway,  
Grass on his footpath,  
Grass on his doorstep ;  
The garden's grown over,  
The well-chain is broken,  
The windows are bare.

And I leave him behind me,  
For the straggling, discoloured  
Rags of the daylight,  
And hills and stone walls  
And a rick long forgotten  
Of blackening hay :  
The road pale and sticky,  
And cart-ruts and nail marks,  
And wind-ruffled puddles,  
And the slop of my footsteps  
In this desolate country's  
Cadaverous clay.

*J. C. Squire*

## TO A BULL-DOG

(W.H.S., CAPT. (ACTING MAJOR) R.F.A.; *killed*  
*April 12, 1917*)

WE shan't see Willy any more, Mamie,  
He won't be coming any more :  
He came back once and again and again,  
But he won't get leave any more.

We looked from the window and there was his cab,  
And we ran downstairs like a streak,  
And he said "Hullo, you bad dog," and you  
crouched to the floor,  
Paralysed to hear him speak,

And then let fly at his face and his chest  
Till I had to hold you down,  
While he took off his cap and his gloves and his coat  
And his bag and his thonged Sam Browne.

We went upstairs to the studio,  
The three of us, just as of old,  
And you lay down and I sat and talked to him  
As round the room he strolled.

Here in this room where, years ago  
Before the old life stopped,  
He worked all day with his slippers and his pipe,  
He would pick up the threads he'd dropped,

Fondling all the drawings he had left behind,  
Glad to find them all still the same,  
And opening the cupboards to look at his belongings  
. . . Every time he came.

But now I know what a dog doesn't know,  
Though you'll thrust your head on my knee,  
And try to draw me from the absent-mindedness  
That you find so dull in me.

And all your life you will never know  
What I wouldn't tell you even if I could,  
That the last time we waved him away  
Willy went for good.

But sometimes as you lie on the hearthrug  
Sleeping in the warmth of the stove,  
Even through your muddled old canine brain  
Shapes from the past may rove.

You'll scarcely remember, even in a dream,  
How we brought home a silly little pup,  
With a big square head and little crooked legs  
That could scarcely bear him up,

But your tail will tap at the memory  
Of a man whose friend you were,  
Who was always kind though he called you a  
naughty dog  
When he found you on his chair ;

Who'd make you face a reproving finger  
And solemnly lecture you  
Till your head hung downwards and you looked  
very sheepish !  
And you'll dream of your triumphs too.

Of summer evening chases in the garden  
When you dodged us all about with a bone :  
We were three boys, and you were the cleverest,  
But now we're two alone.

When summer comes again,  
And the long sunsets fade,  
We shall have to go on playing the feeble game for  
two  
That since the war we've played.

And though you run expectant as you always do  
To the uniforms we meet,  
You'll never find Willy among all the soldiers  
In even the longest street,

Nor in any crowd ; yet, strange and bitter thought,  
Even now were the old words said,  
If I tried the old trick and said " Where's Willy ? "  
You would quiver and lift your head,

And your brown eyes would look to ask if I were  
serious,  
And wait for the word to spring.  
Sleep undisturbed : I shan't say *that* again,  
You innocent old thing.

I must sit, not speaking, on the sofa,  
While you lie asleep on the floor ;  
For he's suffered a thing that dogs couldn't dream of,  
And he won't be coming here any more.

*J. C. Squire*

### IN THE POPPY FIELD

MAD Patsy said, he said to me,  
That every morning he could see  
An angel walking on the sky ;  
Across the sunny skies of morn

He threw great handfuls far and nigh  
Of poppy seed among the corn ;  
—And then, he said, the angels run  
To see the poppies in the sun—

—A poppy is a devil weed,—  
I said to him—he disagreed :  
He said the devil had no hand  
In spreading flowers tall and fair  
By corn and rye and meadow land,  
By gurth and barrow everywhere :  
The devil has not any flower,  
But only money in his power.

And then he stretched out in the sun  
And rolled upon his back for fun !  
He kicked his legs and roared for joy  
Because the sun was shining down !  
He said he was a little boy  
And wouldn't work for any clown !  
He ran and laughed behind a bee ;  
And danced for very ecstasy !

*James Stephens*

### THE SNARE

I HEAR a sudden cry of pain !  
There is a rabbit in a snare :  
Now I hear the cry again,  
But I cannot tell from where.

But I cannot tell from where  
He is calling out for aid !  
Crying on the frightened air,  
Making everything afraid !

Making everything afraid !  
 Wrinkling up his little face !  
 As he cries again for aid ;  
 —And I cannot find the place !

And I cannot find the place  
 Where his paw is in the snare !  
 Little one ! Oh, little one !  
 I am searching everywhere !

*James Stephens*

### THE GOAT PATHS

THE crooked paths go every way  
 Upon the hill—they wind about  
 Through the heather in and out  
 Of the quiet sunniness.  
 And there the goats, day after day,  
 Stray in sunny quietness,  
 Cropping here and cropping there,  
 As they pause and turn and pass,  
 Now a bit of heather spray,  
 Now a mouthful of the grass.

In the deeper sunniness,  
 In the place where nothing stirs,  
 Quietly in quietness,  
 In the quiet of the furze,  
 For a time they come and lie  
 Staring on the roving sky.

If you approach they run away,  
 They leap and stare, away they bound,  
 With a sudden angry sound,  
 To the sunny quietude ;

Crouching down where nothing stirs  
In the silence of the furze,  
Couching down again to brood  
In the sunny solitude.

If I were as wise as they  
I would stray apart and brood,  
I would beat a hidden way  
Through the quiet heather spray  
To a sunny solitude ;  
And should you come I'd run away,  
I would make an angry sound,  
I would stare and turn and bound  
To the deeper quietude,  
To the place where nothing stirs  
In the silence of the furze.

In that airy quietness  
I would think as long as they ;  
Through the quiet sunniness  
I would stray away to brood  
By a hidden beaten way  
In a sunny solitude,

I would think until I found  
Something I can never find,  
Something lying on the ground,  
In the bottom of my mind.

*James Stephens*

## HATE

My enemy came nigh ;  
 And I  
 Stared fiercely in his face :  
 My lips went writhing back in a grimace,  
 And stern I watched him with a narrowed eye :  
 Then, as I turned away,  
 My enemy,  
 That bitter heart, and savage, said to me :  
 —Some day, when this is past ;  
 When all the arrows that we have are cast ;  
 We may ask one another why we hate ?  
 And fail to find a story to relate :  
 It may seem to us, then, a mystery  
 That we could hate each other—  
 Thus said he ; and did not turn away ;  
 Waiting to hear what I might have to say !  
 But I fled quickly : fearing, if I stayed,  
 I might have kissed him, as I would a maid.

*James Stephens*

## THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL

*A naked house, a naked moor,  
 A shivering pool before the door,  
 A garden bare of flowers and fruit,  
 And poplars at the garden foot :  
 Such is the place that I live in,  
 Bleak without and bare within.*

Yet shall your ragged moor receive  
 The incomparable pomp of eve,  
 And the cold glories of the dawn  
 Behind your shivering trees be drawn ;

And, when the wind from place to place  
 Doth the unmoored cloud-galleons chase,  
 Your garden gloom and gleam again,  
 With leaping sun, with glancing rain.  
 Here shall the wizard moon ascend  
 The heavens, in the crimson end  
 Of day's declining splendour; here  
 The army of the stars appear.  
 The neighbour hollows, dry or wet,  
 Spring shall with tender flowers beset;  
 And oft the morning muser see  
 Larks rising from the broomy lea,  
 And every fairy wheel and thread  
 Of cobweb dew-bediamonded.  
 When daisies go, shall winter time  
 Silver the simple grass with rime;  
 Autumnal frosts enchant the pool  
 And make the cart-ruts beautiful;  
 And when snow-bright the moor expands,  
 How shall your children clap their hands!  
  
 To make this earth our hermitage,  
 A cheerful and a changeful page,  
 God's bright and intricate device  
 Of days and seasons doth suffice.

*Robert Louis Stevenson*

### THE CELESTIAL SURGEON

IF I have faltered more or less  
 In my great task of happiness;  
 If I have moved among my race  
 And shown no glorious morning face;  
 If beams from happy human eyes  
 Have moved me not; if morning skies,

Books, and my food, and summer rain  
Knocked on my sullen heart in vain :—  
Lord, Thy most pointed pleasure takè  
And stab my spirit broad awake ;  
Or, Lord, if too obdurate I,  
Choose Thou, before that spirit die,  
A piercing pain, a killing sin,  
And to my dead heart run them in !

*Robert Louis Stevenson*

“ HOME NO MORE HOME TO ME ”

HOME no more home to me, whither must I wander ?  
Hunger my driver, I go where I must.  
Cold blows the winter wind over hill and heather ;  
Thick drives the rain, and my roof is in the dust.  
Loved of wise men was the shade of my roof-tree,  
The true word of welcome was spoken in the door—  
Dear days of old, with the faces in the firelight,  
Kind folks of old, you come again no more.

Home was home then, my dear, full of kindly faces,  
Home was home then, my dear, happy for the  
child.  
Fire and the windows bright glittered on the moor-  
land ;  
Song, tuneful song, built a palace in the wild.  
Now, when day dawns on the brow of the moorland,  
Lone stands the house, and the chimney-stone is  
cold.  
Lone let it stand, now the friends are all departed,  
The kind hearts, the true hearts, that loved the  
place of old.

Spring shall come, come again, calling up the  
 moor-fowl,  
 Spring shall bring the sun and rain, bring the bees  
 and flowers ;  
 Red shall the heather bloom over hill and valley,  
 Soft flow the stream through the even-flowing  
 hours ;  
 Fair the day shine as it shone on my childhood—  
 Fair shine the day on the house with open door ;  
 Birds come and cry there and twitter in the chimney—  
 But I go for ever and come again no more.

*Robert Louis Stevenson*

#### TO S. R. CROCKETT

Blows the wind to-day, and the sun and the rain  
 are flying,  
 Blows the wind on the moors to-day and now,  
 Where about the graves of the martyrs the whaups  
 are crying,  
 My heart remembers how !  
 Grey recumbent tombs of the dead in desert places,  
 Standing-stones on the vacant wine-red moor,  
 Hills of sheep, and the homes of the silent vanquished  
 races,  
 And winds, austere and pure :  
 Be it granted me to behold you again in dying,  
 Hills of home ! and to hear again the call ;  
 Hear about the graves of the martyrs the peewees  
 crying,  
 And hear no more at all.

*Robert Louis Stevenson*

## REQUIEM

UNDER the wide and starry sky,  
Dig the grave and let me lie.  
Glad did I live and gladly die,  
And I laid me down with a will.

This be the verse you grave for me :  
*Here he lies where he longed to be,*  
*Home is the sailor, home from sea,*  
*And the hunter home from the hill.*

*Robert Louis Stevenson*

## THE BROKEN TRYST

THAT day a fire was in my blood ;  
I could have sung : joy wrapt me round ;  
The men I met seemed all so good,  
I scarcely knew I trod the ground.

How easy seemed all toil ! I laughed  
To think that once I hated it.  
The sunlight thrilled like wine, I quaffed  
Delight divine and infinite.

The very day was not too long ;  
I felt so patient ; I could wait,  
Being certain. So, the hours in song  
Chimed out the minutes of my fate.

For she was coming, she, at last,  
I knew : I knew that bolts and bars  
Could stay her not ; my heart throbbed fast,  
I was not more certain of the stars.

The twilight came, grew deeper ; now  
The hour struck, minutes passed, and still  
The passionate fervour of her vow  
Rang in my heart's ear audible.

I had no doubt at all : I knew  
That she would come, and I was then  
Most certain, while the minutes flew :  
Ah, how I scorned all other men !

Next moment ! Ah ! it was—was not !  
I heard the stillness of the street.  
Night came. The stars had not forgot.  
The moonlight fell about my feet.

So I rebuked my heart, and said :  
“ Be still, for she is coming, see,  
Next moment—coming. Ah, her tread,  
I hear her coming—it is she ! ”

And then a woman passed. The hour  
Rang heavily along the air.  
I had no hope, I had no power  
To think—for thought was but despair.

A thing had happened. What ? My brain  
Dared not so much as guess the thing.  
And yet the sun would rise again  
Next morning ! I stood marvelling.

*Arthur Symons*

## HOME THOUGHTS IN LAVENTIE

GREEN gardens in Laventie !  
 Soldiers only know the street  
 Where the mud is churned and splashed about  
 By battle-wending feet ;  
 And yet beside one stricken house there is a glimpse  
 of grass,  
 Look for it when you pass.

Beyond the church whose pitted spire  
 Seems balanced on a strand  
 Of swaying stone and tottering brick  
 Two roofless ruins stand,  
 And here behind the wreckage where the back wall  
 should have been  
 We found a garden green.

The grass was never trodden on,  
 The little path of gravel  
 Was overgrown with celandine,  
 No other folk did travel  
 Along its weedy surface, but the nimble-footed  
 mouse  
 Running from house to house.

So all among the vivid blades  
 Of soft and tender grass  
 We lay, nor heard the limber wheels  
 That pass and ever pass,  
 In noisy continuity until their stony rattle  
 Seems in itself a battle.

At length we rose up from this ease  
 Of tranquil happy mind,  
 And searched the garden's little length  
 A fresh pleasance to find ;  
 And there, some yellow daffodils and jasmine  
 hanging high  
 Did rest the tired eye.

The fairest and most fragrant  
 Of the many sweets we found,  
 Was a little bush of Daphne flower  
 Upon a grassy mound,  
 And so thick were the blossoms set and so divine  
 the scent  
 That we were well content.

Hungry for Spring I bent my head,  
 The perfume fanned my face,  
 And all my soul was dancing,  
 In that little lovely place,  
 Dancing with a measured step from wrecked and  
 shattered towns  
 Away . . . upon the Downs.

I saw green banks of daffodil,  
 Slim poplars in the breeze,  
 Great tan-brown hares in gusty March  
 A-courting on the leas ;  
 And meadows with their glittering streams, and  
 silver scurrying dace,  
 Home—what a perfect place.

*Edward Wyndham Tennant*

Belgium, *March*, 1916

## LIGHTS OUT

I HAVE come to the borders of sleep,  
The unfathomable deep  
Forest where all must lose  
Their way, however straight,  
Or winding, soon or late ;  
They cannot choose.

Many a road and track  
That, since the dawn's first crack,  
Up to the forest brink,  
Deceived the travellers,  
Suddenly now blurs,  
And in they sink.

Here love ends,  
Despair, ambition ends,  
All pleasure and all trouble,  
Although most sweet or bitter,  
Here ends in sleep that is sweeter  
Than tasks most noble.

There is not any book  
Or face of dearest look  
That I would not turn from now  
To go into the unknown  
I must enter and leave alone  
I know not how.

The tall forest towers ;  
Its cloudy foliage lowers  
Ahead, shelf above shelf ;  
Its silence I hear and obey  
That I may lose my way  
And myself.

*Edward Thomas*

## WORDS

Out of us all  
That make rhymes,  
Will you choose  
Sometimes—  
As the winds use  
A crack in a wall  
Or a drain,  
Their joy or their pain  
To whistle through—  
Choose me,  
You English words ?

I know you :  
You are light as dreams,  
Tough as oak,  
Precious as gold,  
As poppies and corn,  
Or an old cloak ;  
Sweet as our birds  
To the ear,  
As the burnet rose

In the heat  
Of Midsummer :  
Strange as the races  
Of dead and unborn :  
Strange and sweet  
Equally,  
And familiar,  
To the eye,  
As the dearest faces

That a man knows,  
And as lost homes are :  
But though older far  
Than oldest yew,—  
As our hills are, old,—  
Worn new  
Again and again :  
Young as our streams  
After rain :  
And as dear  
As the earth which you prove  
That we love.

Make me content  
With some sweetness  
From Wales  
Whose nightingales  
Have no wings,—  
From Wiltshire and Kent  
And Herefordshire,  
And the villages there,—  
From the names, and the things  
No less.  
Let me sometimes dance  
With you,  
Or climb  
Or stand perchance  
In ecstasy,  
Fixed and free  
In a rhyme,  
As poets do.

*Edward Thomas*

## OUT IN THE DARK

OUT in the dark over the snow  
The fallow fawns invisible go  
With the fallow doe ;  
And the winds blow  
Fast as the stars are slow.

Stealthily the dark haunts round  
And, when a lamp goes, without sound  
At a swifter bound  
Than the swiftest hound,  
Arrives, and all else is drowned ;

And I and star and wind and deer  
Are in the dark together,—near,  
Yet far,—and fear  
Drums on my ear  
In that sage company drear.

How weak and little is the light,  
All the universe of sight,  
Love and delight,  
Before the might,  
If you love it not, of night.

*Edward Thomas*

## DAISY

WHERE the thistle lifts a purple crown  
Six foot out of the turf,  
And the harebell shakes on the windy hill—  
O the breath of the distant surf!—

The hills look over on the South,  
And southward dreams the sea ;  
And, with the sea-breeze hand in hand,  
Came innocence and she.

Where 'mid the gorse the raspberry  
Red for the gatherer springs,  
Two children did we stray and talk  
Wise, idle, childish things.

She listen'd with big-lipped surprise,  
Breast-deep 'mid flower and spine :  
Her skin was like a grape, whose veins  
Run snow instead of wine.

She knew not those sweet words she spake,  
Nor knew her own sweet way ;  
But there's never a bird, so sweet a song  
Throng'd in whose throat that day !

O, there were flowers in Storrington  
On the turf and on the spray ;  
But the sweetest flower on Sussex hills  
Was the Daisy-flower that day !

Her beauty smoothed earth's furrowed face !  
She gave me tokens three :—  
A look, a word of her winsome mouth,  
And a wild raspberry.

A berry red, a guileless look,  
A still word,—strings of sand !  
And yet they made my wild, wild heart  
Fly down to her little hand.

For, standing artless as the air,  
And candid as the skies,  
She took the berries with her hand,  
And the love with her sweet eyes.

The fairest things have fleetest end,  
Their scent survives their close :  
But the rose's scent is bitterness  
To him that loved the rose !

She looked a little wistfully,  
Then went her sunshine way :—  
The sea's eye had a mist on it,  
And the leaves fell from the day.

She went her unremembering way,  
She went, and left in me  
The pang of all the partings gone  
And partings yet to be.

She left me marvelling why my soul  
Was sad that she was glad ;  
At all the sadness in the sweet,  
The sweetness in the sad.

Still, still I seem'd to see her, still  
Look up with soft replies,  
And take the berries with her hand,  
And the love with her lovely eyes.

Nothing begins, and nothing ends,  
That is not paid with moan ;  
For we are born in other's pain,  
And perish in our own.

*Francis Thompson*

## TO A SNOWFLAKE

WHAT heart could have thought you?—  
Past our devisal  
(O filigree petal!)  
Fashioned so purely,  
Fragilely, surely,  
From what Paradisal  
Imagineless metal,  
Too costly for cost?  
Who hammered you, wrought you,  
From argentine vapour?—  
“God was my shaper.  
Passing surmised,  
He hammered, He wrought me,  
From curled silver vapour,  
To lust of His mind:—  
Thou couldst not have thought me!  
So purely, so palely,  
Tinely, surely,  
Mightily, frailly,  
Insculped and embossed,  
With His hammer of wind,  
And His graver of frost.”

*Francis Thompson*

## IN NO STRANGE LAND

*“The Kingdom of God is within you.”*

O WORLD invisible, we view thee,  
O world intangible, we touch thee,  
O world unknowable, we know thee,  
Inapprehensible, we clutch thee!

Does the fish soar to find the ocean,  
The eagle plunge to find the air—  
That we ask of the stars in motion  
If they have rumour of thee there ?

Not where the wheeling systems darken,  
And our benumbed conceiving soars !—  
The drift of pinions, would we hearken,  
Beats at our own clay-shuttered doors.

The angels keep their ancient places ;—  
Turn but a stone, and start a wing !  
'Tis ye, 'tis your estrangèd faces,  
That miss the many-splendoured thing.

But (when so sad thou canst not sadder)  
Cry ;—and upon thy so sore loss  
Shall shine the traffic of Jacob's ladder  
Pitched betwixt Heaven and Charing Cross.

Yea, in the night, my Soul, my daughter,  
Cry,—clinging Heaven by the hems ;  
And lo, Christ walking on the water,  
Not of Gennesareth, but Thames !

*Francis Thompson*

### THE HOUND OF HEAVEN

I FLED Him, down the nights and down the days ;  
I fled Him, down the arches of the years ;  
I fled Him, down the labyrinthine ways  
Of my own mind ; and in the mist of tears  
I hid from Him, and under running laughter.  
Up vistaed hopes I sped ;  
And shot, precipitated,

Adown Titanic glooms of chasmèd fears.  
 From those strong Feet that followed, followed  
 after.

But with unhurrying chase,  
 And unperturbèd pace,  
 Deliberate speed, majestic instancy,  
 They beat—and a Voice beat  
 More instant than the Feet—  
 “All things betray thee, who betrayest Me.”

I pleaded, outlaw-wise,  
 By many a hearted casement, curtained red,  
 Trellised with intertwining charities ;  
 (For, though I knew His love Who followèd,  
 Yet was I sore adread  
 Lest, having Him, I must have naught beside) ;  
 But, if one little casement parted wide,  
 The gust of His approach would clash it to.  
 Fear wist not to evade, as Love wist to pursue.  
 Across the margent of the world I fled,  
 And troubled the gold gateways of the stars,  
 Smiting for shelter on their clangèd bars ;  
 Fretted to dulcet jars  
 And silvern chatter the pale ports o' the moon.  
 I said to Dawn : Be sudden—to Eve, Be soon ;  
 With thy young skiey blossoms heap me over  
 From this tremendous Lover—  
 Float thy vague veil about me, lest He see !  
 I tempted all His servitors, but to find  
 My own betrayal in their constancy,  
 In faith to Him their fickleness to me,  
 Their traitorous trueness, and their loyal deceit.  
 To all swift things for swiftness did I sue ;  
 Clung to the whistling mane of every wind.  
 But whether they swept, smoothly fleet,

The long savannahs of the blue ;  
 Or whether, Thunder-driven,  
 They clanged his chariot 'thwart a heaven,  
 Plashy with flying lightnings round the spurn  
 o' their feet :—

Fear wist not to evade as Love wist to pursue.

Still with unhurrying chase,  
 And unperturbèd pace,

Deliberate speed, majestic instancy,

Came on the following Feet,  
 And a Voice above their beat—

“ Naught shelters thee, who wilt not shelter Me.”

I sought no more that after which I strayed

In face of man or maid ;

But still within the little children's eyes

Seems something, something that replies,

*They* at least are for me, surely for me !

I turned me to them very wistfully ;

But, just as their young eyes grew sudden fair

With dawning answers there,

Their angel plucked them from me by the hair.

“ Come then, ye other children, Nature's—share

With me ” (said I) “ your delicate fellowship ;

Let me greet you lip to lip,

Let me twine with you carresses,

Wantoning

With our Lady-Mother's vagrant tresses,

Banqueting

With her in her wind-walled palace,

Underneath her azured daïs,

Quaffing as your taintless way is,

From a chalice

Lucent-weeping out of the dayspring.”

So it was done :

*I* in their delicate fellowship was one—  
Drew the bolt of Nature's secrecies.

*I* knew all the swift importings  
On the wilful face of skies ;  
*I* knew how the clouds arise  
Spumèd of the wild sea-snortings ;

All that's born or dies  
Rose and drooped with ; made them  
shapers

Of mine own moods, or wailful or divine ;  
With them joyed and was bereaven.  
*I* was heavy with the even,  
When she lit her glimmering tapers  
Round the day's dead sanctities.  
*I* laughed in the morning's eyes.

*I* triumphed and *I* saddened with all weather,  
Heaven and *I* wept together,

And its sweet tears were salt with mortal mine ;  
Against the red throb of its sunset-heart

*I* laid my own to beat,  
And share commingling heat ;

But not by that, by that, was eased my human  
smart.

In vain my tears were wet on Heaven's grey check.  
For ah ! we know not what each other says

These things and *I* ; in sound *I* speak—  
*Their* sound is but their stir, they speak by silences.  
Nature, poor stepdame, cannot slake my drouth ;

Let her, if she would owe me,  
Drop yon blue bosom-veil of sky, and show me  
The breasts o' her tenderness :

Never did any milk of hers once bless  
My thirsting mouth.

Nigh and nigh draws the chase  
 With unperturbèd pace,  
 Deliberate speed, majestic instancy ;  
 And past those noisèd Feet  
 A voice comes yet more fleet—  
 “ Lo ! naught contents thee, who content’st  
 not Me.”

Naked I wait Thy love’s uplifted stroke !  
 My harness piece by piece Thou hast hewn from me,  
 And smitten me to my knee ;  
 I am defenceless utterly.  
 I slept, methinks, and woke,  
 And, slowly gazing, find me stripped in sleep.  
 In the rash lustihead of my young powers,  
 I shook the pillaring hours  
 And pulled my life upon me ; grimed with smears,  
 I stand amid the dust o’ the mounded years—  
 My mangled youth lies dead beneath the heap.  
 My days have crackled and gone up in smoke,  
 Have puffed and burst as sun-starts on a stream.  
 Yea, faileth now even dream  
 The dreamer, and the lute the lutanist ;  
 Even the linked fantasies, in whose blossomy twist  
 I swung the earth a trinket at my wrist,  
 Are yielding ; cords of all too weak account  
 For earth with heavy griefs so overplussed.  
 Ah ! is Thy love indeed  
 A weed, albeit an amaranthine weed,  
 Suffering no flowers except its own to mount ?  
 Ah ! must—  
 Designer infinite !—  
 Ah ! must Thou char the wood ere Thou canst  
 limn with it ?

My freshness spent its wavering shower i' the dust ;  
 And now my heart is as a broken fount,  
 Wherein tear-drippings stagnate, spilt down ever  
     From the dank thoughts that shiver  
 Upon the sighful branches of my mind.

Such is ; what is to be ?

The pulp so bitter, how shall taste the rind ?  
 I dimly guess what Time in mists confounds ;  
 Yet ever and anon a trumpet sounds  
 From the hid battlements of Eternity ;  
 Those shaken mists a space unsettle, then  
 Round the half glimpsèd turrets slowly wash again.

But not ere him who summoneth

I first have seen, enwound

With glooming robes purpleal, cypress-crowned ;  
 His name I know, and what his trumpet saith.  
 Whether man's heart or life it be which yields  
     Thee harvest, must Thy harvest-fields  
     Be dunged with rotten death ?

Now of that long pursuit

Comes on at hand the bruit ;

That Voice is round me like a bursting sea :

“ And is thy earth so marred,

Shattered in shard on shard ?

Lo, all things fly thee, for thou fliest Me !

Strange, piteous, futile thing,

Wherefore should any set thee love apart ?

Seeing none but I makes much of naught ” (He said),

“ And human love needs human meriting :

How hast thou merited—

Of all man's clotted clay the dingiest clot ?

Alack, thou knowest not

How little worthy of any love thou art !

Whom wilt thou find to love ignoble thee,  
 Save Me, save only Me ?  
 All which I took from thee I did but take,  
 Not for thy harms,  
 But just that thou might'st seek it in My arms.  
 All which thy child's mistake  
 Fancies as lost, I have stored for thee at home :  
 Rise, clasp My hand, and come !”

Halts by me that footfall :  
 Is my gloom, after all,  
 Shade of His hand, outstretched caressingly ?  
 “ Ah, fondest, blindest, weakest,  
 I am He Whom thou seekest !  
 Thou dravest love from thee, who dravest Me.”  
*Francis Thompson*

### O DREAMY, GLOOMY, FRIENDLY TREES

O DREAMY, gloomy, friendly Trees,  
 I came along your narrow track  
 To bring my gifts unto your knees,  
 And gifts did you give back ;  
 For when I brought this heart that burns—  
 These thoughts that bitterly repine—  
 And laid them here among the ferns  
 And the hum of boughs divine,  
 Ye, vastest breathers of the air,  
 Shook down with slow and mighty poise  
 Your coolness on the human care,  
 Your wonder on its toys,  
 Your greenness on the heart's despair,  
 Your darkness on its noise.

*Herbert Trench*

## ECSTASY

I SAW a frieze on whitest marble drawn  
Of boys who sought for shells along the shore,  
Their white feet shedding pallor in the sea,  
The shallow sea, the spring-time sea of green  
That faintly creamed against the cold, smooth  
pebbles.

The air was thin, their limbs were delicate,  
The wind had graven their small eager hands  
To feel the forests and the dark nights of Asia  
Behind the purple bloom of the horizon,  
Where sails would float and slowly melt away.

Their naked, pure, and grave, unbroken silence  
Filled the soft air as gleaming, limpid water  
Fills a spring sky those days when rain is lying  
In shattered bright pools on the wind-dried roads,  
And their sweet bodies were wind-purified.

One held a shell unto his shell-like ear  
And there was music carven in his face,  
His eyes half-closed, his lips just breaking open  
To catch the lulling, mazy, coralline roar  
Of numberless caverns filled with singing seas.

And all of them were hearkening as to singing  
Of far-off voices thin and delicate,  
Voices too fine for any mortal wind  
To blow into the whorls of mortal ears—  
And yet those sounds flowed from their grave,  
sweet faces.

And as I looked I heard that delicate music,  
And I became as grave, as calm, as still  
As those carved boys. I stood upon that shore,  
I felt the cool sea dream around my feet,  
My eyes were staring at the far horizon ;

And the wind came and purified my limbs,  
And the stars came and set within my eyes,  
And snowy clouds rested upon my shoulders,  
And the blue sky shimmered deep within me,  
And I sang like a carven pipe of music.

*W. J. Turner*

### THE PRINCESS

THE stone-grey roses by the desert's rim  
Are soft-edged shadows on the moonlit sand,  
Grey are the broken walls of Conchubar,  
That haunt of nightingales, whose voices are  
Fountains that bubble in the dream-soft Moon.

Shall the Gazelles with moonbeam pale bright feet  
Entering the vanished gardens sniff the air—  
Some scent may linger of that ancient time,  
Musician's song, or poet's passionate rhyme,  
The Princess dead, still wandering love-sick there.

A Princess pale and cold as mountain snow,  
In cool, dark chambers sheltered from the sun,  
With long dark lashes and small delicate hands :  
All Persia sighed to kiss her small red mouth  
Until they buried her in shifting sand.

And the Gazelles shall flit by in the Mpon  
 And never shake the frail Tree's lightest leaves,  
 And moonlight roses perfume the pale Dawn,  
 Until the scarlet life that left her lips  
 Gathers its shattered beauty in the sky.

*W. J. Turner*

### ROMANCE

WHEN I was but thirteen or so  
 I went into a golden land,  
 Chimborazo, Cotopaxi  
 Took me by the hand.

My father died, my brother too,  
 They passed like fleeting dreams,  
 I stood where Popocatepetl  
 In the sunlight gleams.

I dimly heard the master's voice  
 And boys far-off at play,  
 Chimborazo, Cotopaxi  
 Had stolen me away.

I walked in a great golden dream  
 To and fro from school—  
 Shining Popocatepetl  
 The dusty streets did rule.

I walked home with a gold dark boy,  
 And never a word I'd say,  
 Chimborazo, Cotopaxi  
 Had taken my speech away :

I gazed entranced upon his face  
 Fairer than any flower—

O shining Popocatapetl,  
It was thy magic hour :

The houses, people, traffic seemed  
Thin fading dreams by day,  
Chimborazo, Cotopaxi  
They had stolen my soul away !

*W. J. Turner*

### THE CHOICE

WHEN skies are blue and days are bright,  
A kitchen-garden's my delight,  
Set round with rows of decent box  
And blowsy girls of hollyhocks.

Before the lark his Lauds hath done  
And ere the cornerake's southward gone ;  
Before the thrush good-night hath said  
And the young Summer's put to bed.

The currant-bushes' spicy smell,  
Homely and honest, likes me well.  
The while on strawberries I feast,  
And raspberries the sun hath kissed.

Beans all a-blowing by a row  
Of hives that great with honey go,  
With mignonette and heaths to yield  
The plundering bee his honey-field.

Sweet herbs in plenty, blue borage  
And the delicious mint and sage,  
Rosemary, marjoram, and rue,  
And thyme to scent the winter through.

Here are small apples growing round,  
 And apricots all golden-gowned, ,  
 And plums that presently will flush  
 And show their bush a Burning Bush.

Cherries in nets against the wall,  
 Where Master Thrush his madrigal  
 Sings, and makes oath, a churl is he  
 Who grudges cherries for a fee.

Lavender, sweet-briar, orris. Here  
 Shall Beauty make her pomander,  
 Her sweet balls for to lay in clothes  
 That wrap her as the leaves the rose.

Take roses red and lilies white,  
 A kitchen-garden's my delight ;  
 Its gillyflowers and phlox and cloves,  
 And its tall cote of irised doves.

*Katharine Tynan*

### LACRIMÆ MUSARUM

(6th October, 1892: *Tennyson's Death*)

Low, like another's, lies the laurelled head :  
 The life that seemed a perfect song is o'er :  
 Carry the last great bard to his last bed.  
 Land that he loved, thy noblest voice is mute.  
 Land that he loved, that loved him ! nevermore  
 Meadow of thine, smooth lawn or wild sea-shore,  
 Gardens of odorous bloom and tremulous fruit,  
 Or woodlands old, like Druid couches spread,  
 The master's feet shall tread.  
 Death's little rift hath rent the faultless lute :  
 The singer of undying songs is dead.

Lo, in this season pensive-hued and grave,  
While fades and falls the doomed, reluctant leaf  
From withered Earth's fantastic coronal,  
With wandering sighs of forest and of wave  
Mingles the murmur of a people's grief  
For him whose leaf shall fade not, neither fall.  
He hath fared forth, beyond these suns and showers.  
For us, the autumn glow, the autumn flame,  
And soon the winter silence shall be ours :  
Him the eternal spring of fadeless fame  
Crowns with no mortal flowers.

What needs his laurel our ephemeral tears,  
To save from visitation of decay ?  
Not in this temporal light alone, that bay  
Blooms, nor to perishable mundane ears  
Sings he with lips of transitory clay.  
Rapt though he be from us,  
Virgil salutes him, and Theocritus ;  
Catullus, mightiest-brained Lucretius, each  
Greets him, their brother, on the Stygian beach ;  
Proudly a gaunt right hand doth Dante reach ;  
Milton and Wordsworth bid him welcome home ;  
Keats, on his lips the eternal rose of youth,  
Doth in the name of Beauty that is Truth  
A Kinsman's love beseech ;  
Coleridge, his locks aspersed with fairy foam,  
Calm Spenser, Chaucer suave,  
His equal friendship crave :  
And godlike spirits hail him guest, in speech  
Of Athens, Florence, Weimar, Stratford, Rome.  
Nay, he returns to regions whence he came.  
Him doth the spirit divine  
Of universal loveliness reclaim.

All nature is his shrine.  
 Seek him henceforward in the wind and sea,  
 In earth's and air's emotion or repose,  
 In every star's august serenity,  
 And in the rapture of the flaming rose.  
 There seek him if ye would not seek in vain,  
 There, in the rhythm and music of the Whole ;  
 Yea, and for ever in the human soul  
 Made stronger and more beautiful by his strain.

For lo ! creation's self is one great choir,  
 And what is nature's order but the rhyme  
 Whereto in holiest unanimity  
 All things with all things move unfalteringly,  
 Infolded and communal from their prime ?  
 Who shall expound the mystery of the lyre ?  
 In far retreats of elemental mind  
 Obscurely comes and goes  
 The imperative breath of song, that as the wind  
 Is trackless, and oblivious whence it blows.  
 Demand of lilies wherefore they are white,  
 Extort her crimson secret from the rose,  
 But ask not of the Muse that she disclose  
 The meaning of the riddle of her might :  
 Somewhat of all things sealed and recondite,  
 Save the enigma of herself, she knows.  
 The master could not tell, with all his lore,  
 Wherefore he sang, or whence the mandate sped :  
 Ev'n as the linnet sings, so I, he said :  
 Ah, rather as the imperial nightingale,  
 That held in trance the ancient Attic shore,  
 And charms the ages with the notes that o'er  
 All woodland chants immortally prevail !  
 And now, from our vain plaudits greatly fled,

He with diviner silence dwells instead,  
And on n<sup>o</sup> earthly sea with transient roar,  
Unto no earthly airs, he trims his sail,  
But far beyond our vision and our hail  
Is heard for ever and is seen no more.

No more, O never now,  
Lord of the lofty and the tranquil brow,  
Shall men behold those wizard locks where Time  
Let fall no wintry rime.  
Once, in his youth obscure,  
The maker of this verse, that shall endure  
By splendour of its theme which cannot die,  
Beheld thee eye to eye,  
And touched through thee the hand  
Of every hero of thy race divine,  
Ev'n to the sire of all the laurelled line,  
The sightless wanderer on the Ionian strand.  
Yea, I beheld thee, and behold thee yet :  
Thou hast forgotten, but can I forget ?  
Are not thy words all goldenly impressed  
On memory's palimpsest ?  
I hear the utterance of thy sovereign tongue,  
I tread the floor thy hallowing feet have trod ;  
I see the hands a nation's lyre that strung,  
The eyes that looked through life and gazed on God.

The seasons change, the winds they shift and veer ;  
The grass of yesteryear  
Is dead ; the birds depart, the groves decay :  
Empires dissolve and peoples disappear :  
Song passes not away.  
Captains and conquerors leave a little dust,

And kings a dubious legend of their reign ;  
The swords of Caesars, they are less than rust :  
The poet doth remain.

Dead is Augustus, Maro is alive ;  
And thou, the Mantuan of this age and soil,  
With Virgil shalt survive,  
Enriching Time with no less honeyed spoil,  
The yielded sweet of every Muse's hive ;  
Heeding no more the sound of idle praise  
In that great calm our tumults cannot reach,—  
Master who crown'st our immelodious days  
With flower of perfect speech.

*William Watson*

## THE CHERRY-BLOSSOM WAND

*(To be sung)*

I WILL pluck from my tree a cherry-blossom wand,  
And carry it in my merciless hand,  
So I will drive you, so bewitch your eyes,  
With a beautiful thing that can never grow wise.

Light are the petals that fall from the bough,  
And lighter the love that I offer you now ;  
In a spring day shall the tale be told  
Of the beautiful things that will never grow old.

The blossoms shall fall in the night wind,  
And I will leave you so, to be kind :  
Eternal in beauty are short-lived flowers,  
Eternal in beauty, these exquisite hours.

I will pluck from my tree a cherry-blossom wand,  
And carry it in my merciless hand,  
So I will drive you, so bewitch your eyes,  
With a beautiful thing that shall never grow wise.

*Anna Wickham*

## REQUIESCAT

TREAD lightly, she is near  
Under the snow,  
Speak gently, she can hear  
The daisies grow.

All her bright golden hair  
Tarnished with rust,  
She that was young and fair  
Fallen to dust.

Lily-like, white as snow,  
She hardly knew  
She was a woman, so  
Sweetly she grew.

Coffin-board, heavy stone,  
Lie on her breast,  
I vex my heart alone,  
She is at rest.

Peace, Peace, she cannot hear  
Lyre or sonnet,  
All my life's buried here,  
Heap earth upon it.

*Oscar Wilde*

## THEOCRITUS

## A VILLANELLE

O SINGER of Persephone !  
 In the dim meadows desolate  
 Dost thou remember Sicily ?

Still through the ivy flits the bee  
 Where Amaryllis lies in state ;  
 O Singer of Persephone !

Simætha calls on Hecate  
 And hears the wild dogs at the gate ;  
 Dost thou remember Sicily ?

Still by the light and laughing sea  
 Poor Polypheme bemoans his fate ;  
 O Singer of Persephone !

And still in boyish rivalry  
 Young Daphnis challenges his mate  
 Dost thou remember Sicily ?

Slim Lacon keeps a goat for thee,  
 For thee the jocund shepherds wait ;  
 O Singer of Persephone !  
 Dost thou remember Sicily ?

*Oscar Wilde*

## THERE ARE SWEET FIELDS

THERE are sweet fields that lie  
 Under the mountains,  
 Where life runs pleasantly  
 Like little fountains.

There has the sun forgot  
 His cruel fire,  
 And the strong air wanders not  
 From the craig-heads higher.

There may the grey heart sing  
 How Youth was stronger,  
 And love a far-off thing  
 That hurts no longer.

*Iolo Aneurin Williams*

### WHEN YOU ARE OLD

WHEN you are old and grey and full of sleep,  
 And nodding by the fire, take down this book,  
 And slowly read ; and dream of the soft look  
 Your eyes had once, and of their shadows deep ;  
  
 How many loved your moments of glad grace,  
 And loved your beauty with love false or true ;  
 But one man loved the pilgrim soul in you,  
 And loved the sorrows of your changing face ;  
  
 And bending down beside the glowing bars  
 Murmur, a little sadly, how love fled,  
 And paced upon the mountains overhead,  
 And hid his face amid a crown of stars.

*W. B. Yeats*

### AEDH WISHES FOR THE CLOTHS OF HEAVEN

HAD I the heavens' embroidered cloths,  
 Enwrought with golden and silver light,  
 The blue and the dim and the dark cloths  
 Of night and light and the half light,

I would spread the cloths under your feet :  
 But I, being poor, have only my dreams ;  
 I have spread my dreams under your feet :  
 Tread softly because you tread on my dreams.

*W. B. Yeats*

### DREAM OF A BLESSED SPIRIT

ALL the heavy days are over ;  
 Leave the body's coloured pride  
 Underneath the grass and clover,  
 With the feet laid side by side.

One with her are mirth and duty,  
 Bear the gold-embroidered dress,  
 For she needs not her sad beauty,  
 To the scented oaken press.

Hers the kiss of Mother Mary,  
 The long hair is on her face ;  
 Still she goes with footsteps wary,  
 Full of earth's old timid grace.

With white feet of angels seven  
 Her white feet go glimmering ;  
 And above the deep of heaven,  
 Flame on flame, and wing on wing.

*W. B. Yeats*

### THE SONG OF WANDERING AENGUS

I WENT out to the hazel wood,  
 Because a fire was in my head,  
 And cut and peeled a hazel wand,  
 And hooked a berry to a thread :

And when white moths were on the wing,  
And, moth-like stars were flickering out,  
I dropped the berry in a stream  
And caught a little silver trout.

When I had laid it on the floor  
I went to blow the fire a-flame,  
But something rustled on the floor,  
And some one called me by my name :  
It had become a glimmering girl  
With apple blossom in her hair  
Who called me by my name and ran  
And faded through the brightening air.

Though I am old with wandering  
Through hollow lands and hilly lands,  
I will find out where she has gone,  
And kiss her lips and take her hands ;  
And walk among long dappled grass,  
And pluck till time and times are done  
The silver apples of the moon,  
The golden apples of the sun.

*W. B. Yeats*

### THE ROSE OF THE WORLD

Who dreamed that beauty passes like a dream ?  
For these red lips, with all their mournful pride,  
Mournful that no new wonder may betide,  
Troy passed away in one high funeral gleam,  
And Usna's children died.

We and the labouring world are passing by :  
Amid men's souls, that waver and give place,  
Like the pale waters in their wintry race,  
Under the passing stars, foam of the sky,  
Lives on this lonely face.

Bow down, archangels, in your dim abode :  
Before you were, or any hearts to heat,  
Weary and kind one lingered by His seat ;  
He made the world to be a grassy road  
Before her wandering feet.

*W. B. Yeats*

### THE WHITE BIRDS

I WOULD that we were, my beloved, white birds on  
the foam of the sea !  
We tire of the flame of the meteor, before it can  
fade and flee ;  
And the flame of the blue star of twilight, hung  
low on the rim of the sky,  
Has awaked in our hearts, my beloved, a sadness  
that may not die.

A weariness comes from those dreamers, dew-  
dabbled, the lily and rose ;  
Ah, dream not of them, my beloved, the flame of  
the meteor that goes,  
Or the flame of the blue star that lingers hung low  
in the fall of the dew :  
For I would we were changed to white birds on the  
wandering foam : I and you !

I am haunted by numberless islands, and many  
a Danaan shore,  
Where Time would surely forget us, and Sorrow  
come near us no more ;  
Soon far from the rose and the lily, and free of the  
flames would we be,  
Were we only white birds, my beloved, buoyed  
out on the foam of the sea !

*W. B. Yeats*

## DOWN BY THE SALLEY GARDENS

Down by the salley gardens my love and I did  
meet ;

She passed the salley gardens with little snow-  
white feet.

She bid me take love easy, as the leaves grow on  
the tree ;

But I, being young and foolish, with her would  
not agree.

In a field by the river my love and I did stand,  
And on my leaning shoulder she laid her snow-  
white hand.

She bid me take life easy, as the grass grows on  
the weirs ;

But I was young and foolish, and now am full of  
tears.

*W. B. Yeats*

## LAKE ISLE OF INNISFREE

I WILL arise and go now, and go to Innisfree,  
And a small cabin build there, of clay and  
wattles made :

Nine bean rows will I have there, a hive for the  
honey bee,

And live alone in the bee-loud glade.

And I shall have some peace there, for peace comes  
dropping slow,

Dropping from the veils of the morning to where  
the cricket sings ;

There midnight's all a glimmer, and noon a purple  
glow,

And evening full of the linnet's wings.

I will arise and go now, for always night, and day  
 I hear lake water lapping with low sounds by  
 the shore ;  
 While I stand on the roadway, or on the pave-  
 ments grey  
 I hear it in the deep heart's core.

*W. B. Yeats*

### THE SORROW OF LOVE

THE quarrel of the sparrows in the eaves,  
 The full round moon and the star-laden sky,  
 And the loud song of the ever-singing leaves  
 Had hid away earth's old and weary cry.  
 And then you came with those red mournful lips,  
 And with you came the whole of the world's tears,  
 And all the sorrows of her labouring ships,  
 And all the burden of her myriad years.  
 And now the sparrows warring in the eaves,  
 The crumbling moon, the white stars in the sky,  
 And the loud chanting of the unquiet leaves  
 Are shaken with earth's old and weary cry.

*W. B. Yeats*

### PROTHALAMION

WHEN the evening came my love said to me :  
 Let us go into the garden now that the sky is cool,  
 The garden of black hellebore and rosemary,  
 Where wild woodruff spills in a milky pool.  
 Low we passed in the twilight, for the wavering heat  
 Of day had waned, and round that shaded plot  
 Of secret beauty the thickets clustered sweet :  
 Here is heaven, our hearts whispered, but our  
 lips spake not.

Between, that old garden and seas of lazy foam  
 Gloomy and beautiful alleys of trees arise  
 With spire of cypress and dreamy beechen dome,  
 So dark that our enchanted sight knew nothing  
 but the skies

Veiled with a soft air, drench'd in the roses' musk  
 Or the dusky, dark carnation's breath of clove :  
 No stars burned in their deeps, but through the dusk  
 I saw my love's eyes, and they were brimmed  
 with love.

No star their secret ravished, no wasting moon  
 Mocked the sad transience of those eternal hours :  
 Only the soft, unseeing heaven of June,  
 The ghosts of great trees, and the sleeping flowers.

For doves that crooned in the leafy noonday now  
 Were silent ; the night-jar sought his secret  
 covers,

Nor even a mild sea-whisper moved a creaking  
 bough—

Was ever a silence deeper made for lovers ?

Was ever a moment meeter made for love ?

Beautiful are your close lips beneath my kiss ;  
 And all your yielding sweetness beautiful—

Oh, never in all the world was such a night as  
 this !

*Francis Brett Young*

## FEBRUARY

THE robin on my lawn,  
 He was the first to tell  
 How, in the frozen dawn,  
 This miracle befell,  
 Waking the meadows white  
 With hoar, the iron road

Agleam with splintered light,  
And ice where water flowed :  
Till, when the low sun drank  
Those milky mists that cloak  
Hanger and hollied bank,  
The winter world awoke  
To hear the feeble bleat  
Of lambs on the downland farms :  
A blackbird whistled sweet ;  
Old beeches moved their arms  
Into a mellow haze  
Aerial, newly-born :  
And I, alone, agaze,  
Stood waiting for the thorn  
To break in blossoms white,  
Or burst in a green flame. . . .  
So, in a single night,  
Fair February came,  
Bidding my lips to sing  
Or whisper their surprise,  
With all the joy of spring  
And morning in her eyes.

*Francis Brett Young*

### THE LEANING ELM

BEFORE my window, in days of winter hoar,  
Huddled a mournful wood :  
Smooth pillars of beech, domed chestnut, sycamore,  
In stony sleep they stood :  
But you, unhappy elm, the angry west  
Had chosen from the rest,  
Flung broken on your brothers' branches bare,  
And left you leaning there

So dead that, when the breath of winter cast  
Wild snow upon the blast,  
The other living branches, downward bowed,  
Shook free their crystal shroud  
And shed upon your blackened trunk beneath  
Their livery of death. . . .

On windless nights between the beechen bars  
I watched cold stars  
Throb whitely in the sky, and dreamily  
Wondered if any life lay locked in thee :  
If still the hidden sap secretly moved  
As water in the icy winterbourne  
Floweth unheard :  
And half I pitied you your trance forlorn :  
You could not hear, I thought, the voice of any bird,  
The shadowy cries of bats in dim twilight  
Or cool voices of owls crying by night. . . .  
Hunting by night under the hornèd moon :  
Yet half I envied you your wintry swoon,  
Till, on this morning mild, the sun, new-risen  
Steals from his misty prison ;  
The frozen fallows glow, the black trees shaken  
In a clear flood of sunlight vibrating awaken :  
And lo, your ravaged bole, beyond belief  
Slenderly fledged anew with tender leaf  
As pale as those twin vanes that break at last  
In a tiny fan above the black beech-mast  
Where no blade springeth green  
But pallid bells of the shy helleborine.  
What is this ecstasy that overwhelms  
The dreaming earth ? See, the embrownèd elms  
Crowding purple distances warm the depths of the  
wood :

A new-born wind tosses their tassels brown,  
 His white clouds dapple the down ;  
 Into a green flame bursting the hedgerows stand ;  
 Soon, with banners flying, Spring will walk the  
 land. . . .

There is no day for thee, my soul, like this,  
 No spring of lovely words. Nay, even the kiss  
 Of mortal love that maketh man divine  
 This light cannot outshine :  
 Nay, even poets, they whose frail hands catch  
 The shadow of vanishing beauty, may not match  
 This leafy ecstacy. Sweet words may cull  
 Such magical beauty as time may not destroy ;  
 But we, alas, are not more beautiful :  
 We cannot flower in beauty as in joy.  
 We sing, our musèd words are sped, and then  
 Poets are only men  
 Who age, and toil, and sicken. . . . This maim'd  
 tree  
 May stand in leaf when I have ceased to be.  
*Francis Brett Young*

### CHRISTMAS

A BOY was born at Bethlehem  
 that knew the haunts of Galilee.  
 He wandered on Mount Lebanon,  
 and learned to love each forest tree.

But I was born at Marlborough,  
 and love the homely faces there ;  
 and for all other men besides  
 'tis little love I have to spare.

I should not mind to die for them,  
 my own dear downs, my comrades true.  
 But that great heart of Bethlehem,  
 he died for men he never knew.

And yet, I think, at Golgotha,  
 as Jesus' eyes were closed in death,  
 they saw with love most passionate  
 the village street at Nazareth.

H.M.S. *Iron Duke*, 1914

*E. Hilton Young*

### THE CRAGSMAN

IN this short span  
 between my finger tips on the smooth edge  
 and these tense feet cramped to the crystal ledge  
 I hold the life of man.  
 Consciously I embrace  
 arched from the mountain rock on which I stand  
 to the firm limit of my lifted hand  
 the front of time and space :—

For what is there in all the world for me  
 but what I know and see ?

And what remains of all I see and know,  
 if I let go ?

With this full breath  
 bracing my sinews as I upward move  
 boldly reliant to the rift above  
 I measure life from death.  
 With each strong thrust  
 I feel all motion and all vital force

borne on my strength and hazarding their course  
in my self-trust :—

There is no movement of what kind' it be  
but has its source in me ;  
and should these muscles falter to release  
motion itself must cease.

In these two eyes  
that search the splendour of the earth, and seek  
the sombre mysteries on plain and peak,  
all vision wakes and dies.

With these my ears  
that listen for the sound of lakes asleep  
and love the larger rumour from the deep,  
the eternal hears :—

For all of beauty that this life can give  
lives only while I live ;  
and with the light my hurried vision lends  
all beauty ends.

*Geoffrey Winthrop Young*

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**Printed in Great Britain by  
Butler & Tanner Ltd.  
Frome and London**

**STUDENTS' NOTES TO  
AN ANTHOLOGY OF MODERN  
VERSE**



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BY  
GERALD BULLETT

EIGHTH EDITION



METHUEN & CO. LTD.  
36 ESSEX STREET W.C.  
LONDON

<i>First Published</i> . . . . .	<i>January 29th</i>	<i>1925</i>
<i>Second Edition</i> . . . . .	<i>August</i>	<i>1928</i>
<i>Third Edition</i> . . . . .	<i>July</i>	<i>1929</i>
<i>Fourth Edition</i> . . . . .	<i>July</i>	<i>1930</i>
<i>Fifth Edition</i> . . . . .	<i>October</i>	<i>1930</i>
<i>Sixth Edition</i> . . . . .	<i>August</i>	<i>1931</i>
<i>Seventh Edition</i> . . . . .	<i>April</i>	<i>1932</i>
<i>Eighth Edition</i> . . . . .		<i>1937</i>

## EDITOR'S NOTE

THESE notes aim at providing the student, not with an exhaustive commentary, but with such odds and ends of criticism and biography as may heighten his interest in the poems and the poets, and with such discursions, quotations, and allusions as may whet his appetite for literature in general. It is hoped that they may be of use in the upper forms of schools, as well as to those slightly older students—undergraduates and others—for whom they are primarily designed. Many poems, and these not necessarily the least important, have been left to speak for themselves; which for the most part they do eloquently enough. Where no comment has seemed called for, none has been offered. The same simple principle has governed the biographical notes, which in general attempt to supplement (rather than repeat) the information implied in the anthology and its index, by drawing attention to the most important prose-works of the poets represented. This is why—waiving certain exceptions with which no one will seek to quarrel—most space has been devoted to authors eminent in prose as well as in verse. Some few writers, indeed, remain without mention; but it is important, from every point of view, that the student should not be misled into attaching any critical significance to such omissions. If, on the other hand, he can be persuaded to supplement these fragments of commentary, and to revise them in the light of his own judgment, much will have been achieved, stimulation of the æsthetic faculty, not inculcation of “correct opinions”, being their chief

purpose. Criticism, so soon as it abandons the region of plain fact, becomes a highly personal activity: it is the response to art—as art is to life—of an individual mind. In what is said in the following pages, and in what is left unsaid, due allowance must be made for the personal equation.

G. B.

# STUDENTS' NOTES TO AN ANTHOLOGY OF MODERN VERSE

## *A.E. (GEORGE RUSSELL)*

A.E. is the pen-name of Mr. George Russell, one of the few genuine mystics in an age when spurious mysticism is as common as measles. Besides his poems, which are now collected into one volume, he has written prose works that are radiant with his sane spirituality. *The Candle of Vision* is well known. *The Interpreters*, a still finer work, happens to be also of more general interest: it should be read for the sake of its catholic sympathy and intellectual insight.

## *LASCELLES ABERCROMBIE*

Mr. Lascelles Abercrombie, Professor of English Literature at Leeds University, is the author of poems, poetic dramas, and studies in criticism and æsthetics. His *Thomas Hardy* (1912) and his *Theory of Poetry* (1923) are interesting contributions to their respective subjects.

“Hymn to Love”: This splendid and difficult poem is worth close study. It is strong both in thought and in music; and the welding of these elements into a harmony is the poet's triumph. Note the cunning texture of the stanza, which seems to make concrete, as though wrought in stone, the thought's struggle for

utterance. Note, too, the variety of the pause-intervals. The music, beginning with fluent vigour, is deliberately delayed in the second line by two pairs of long monosyllables (spondees); then it pulses forward, reverting to its first tempo, like a live thing unleashed; and comes to rest in the final short line. The fourth and ninth stanzas substitute, in their second lines, three stressed monosyllables for the original four.

The idea embodied in this poem is ancient and profound. Compare, with the first stanza, the opening sentences of St. John's Gospel: "In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God . . . And the Word was made flesh." This mighty metaphor occurs frequently in literature: in Sir William Watson's "Ode in May", to name but one other example. It suggests to the imagination that the whole visible universe (ourselves included) may be a work of art, the bodying-forth of an infinitely complex idea; it makes us see in the making of a picture, a poem, or a piece of sculpture, a microcosm of the whole Creation.

### HILAIRE BELLOC

Mr. Hilaire Belloc

Is a case for legislation *ad hoc*.

He seems to think nobody minds

His books being all of different kinds

So wrote "E. Clerihew, B.A." in his *Biography for Beginners* (illustrated by Mr. G. K. Chesterton). Mr. Belloc's versatility is certainly surprising. In addition to lyric poetry—small in bulk but fine in quality—he has written much satirical verse; several studies in history, politics, and economics; four or five entertaining novels; and numerous distinguished personal essays. All his work is marked by a vigorous style that is unmistakably his own. He is one of the most brilliant wits of the day. His works include: *The Bad*

*Child's Book of Beasts* (and similar things, all irresistible); *Hills and the Sea* (essays); *The Path to Rome* and *The Four Men* (perhaps the most characteristic and personal of his books); a *History of the War*; and studies of Danton and Robespierre. Among the many subjects in which he specialises, military history takes a prominent place.

“The South Country”: A poet does well to submit himself to the discipline of metre; his passion is the more effective for being confined, for such confinement implies definition, and definition strength. An organised and orderly attack is more powerful, as well as more artistic, than a mere riot. The poet assaults our emotions with music as well as with ideas. Verse, more or less regular, is the natural language of high exultation. There is a famous hexametrical passage in Kingsley's novel, *Westward Ho*; and there are pages of (very bad) iambic verse in Dickens. But metre is a danger so soon as it becomes a dead, mechanical device: we do not, nowadays, enjoy verse that can be scanned with a metronome. Mr. Belloc's poem happily illustrates the judicious use of liberty. We experience a peculiar pleasure in such well-timed surprises as, “And it's there, walking in the high woods”; and this recurring pleasure quickens our response to the fresh beauty and mellow emotion of the whole.

“The Birds”: Here is this incident as it is narrated in the apocryphal *Gospel of Thomas*:

This child Jesus, when five years old, was playing in the ford of a mountain stream; and he collected the flowing waters into pools, and made them clear immediately, and by a word alone he made them obey him. And having made some soft clay, he fashioned out of it twelve sparrows. . . . And Joseph, coming to the place and seeing, cried out to him, saying: Wherefore doest thou on the Sabbath what it is not lawful to do? And Jesus clapped his hands, and cried out to the sparrows, and said to them: Off you go! And the sparrows flew, and went off crying.

There are many other apocryphal stories about the

childhood of Jesus, some very beautiful, others tawdry. An example of the second kind is that in which it is related how a schoolmaster, raising his arm to strike the child for some trifling misdemeanour, was miraculously stricken with paralysis: an invention grotesquely out of key with the spirit of Christ's teaching. One of the best of them tells how the boy Jesus came upon a group of idle men staring at a dead dog that lay in the roadway. "What a filthy sight!" said one, turning the carcass over with his foot. "How the beast stinks!" said another. A third called attention to the sprawling ugliness of its shape, and to the vermin that infested its shaggy hair. But Jesus, having looked for a moment without speaking, remarked: "The teeth are like pearls."

### LAURENCE BINYON

Mr. Laurence Binyon, who is Deputy-Keeper at the British Museum in charge of Oriental Prints and Drawings, has written many volumes of verse: delicate in spirit, graceful and flexible in technique. They include *Lyric Poems* (1894), *The Death of Adam* (1903), *Penthesilia* (1905), *Paris and Oenone* (1906), and, during the War, *The Winnowing Fan* and *The Anvil*. Mr. Binyon has also written books relating to his special subject: *Painting in the Far East*, *Court Painters of the Grand Mogul*, etc.

### EDMUND BLUNDEN

Mr. Blunden, of all the younger moderns (his first book, *The Waggoner and Other Poems*, appeared in 1920), relies most on traditional themes and a traditional manner. This characteristic pastoral picture ("Almswomen") is worthy of John Clare (1793-1864),

with whom Mr. Blunden has a strong natural affinity. Evidently it idealises its subject; but that need not disturb our enjoyment of its measured music, its grave meditative beauty, and its catalogue of familiar charms. The word "mouse" in the twenty-seventh line is used verbally. Notice how the phrase, "pelting saracens", suggests, by its sound, the rain that beats on the window, and how cunningly, throughout the poem, alliteration and similar devices are used. Notice "great mallow LeaVes for saLVes", and the fourfold K-sound in the line: "On pictured kings and queens grotesquely bright."

#### WILFRID SCAWEN BLUNT

The death, in 1923, at the age of eighty-three, of Wilfrid Scawen Blunt took from our midst (but not from our minds) one of the most romantic and independent spirits in modern literature. Blunt was a great traveller, and most of his adult life was spent in the East. He criticised his country and his class with remarkable vigour in his sensational *Diaries*, the final volumes of which remain to be published. Among the Eastern peoples, whom he knew and loved with unique understanding, he became a legend, and was treated with the veneration due to a king.

#### GORDON BOTTOMLEY

Mr. Gordon Bottomley is distinguished chiefly for his daring experiments in playcraft. He is one of the few modern practitioners of *dramatic* blank verse. His *King Lear's Wife* is concerned with events in King Lear's household anterior to those of Shakespeare's great tragedy; and *Gruach* dramatises Macbeth's wooing.

"To Iron-Founders and Others": The mood recalls Blake. "Machines for making more machines":

Samuel Butler in his famous *Erewhon* has a satirical vision of machines mating and propagating their kind

### ROBERT BRIDGES

Many indifferent poets have held the Laureateship, a fact that has given rise to a silly prejudice against Poets Laureate. The appointment, after the death of Alfred Austin, of Dr. Robert Bridges restored to the office much of the glory imparted to it by Wordsworth and by Tennyson. No modern poetry is worth closer study, or will more generously reward study, than that of Dr. Bridges. No student of poetry, and certainly no aspiring poet, can afford to be without the admirable and cheap edition of his *Poetical Works* (excluding the eight dramas) issued by the Oxford University Press. They include "Prometheus the Firegiver: a Mask in the Greek Manner"; a long narrative poem, "Eros and Psyche", in beautifully chiselled, polished, and musical seven-line stanzas; "The Growth of Love", the most accomplished sonnet-sequence since Shakespeare; and a great many wellnigh perfect lyrics. There are also poems in classical prosody, experiments of great technical interest.

Dr. Bridges has the versatility of a master. Contrast this first lovely and simple lyric, which is only just a little more sophisticated than a page from the Elizabethan Song Books, with the careful patterning of "I will not let thee go", and the involved subtle music of "A Passer-By". Never were classic precision and lyrical spontaneity more happily wedded. Having perfected his instrument, he can render upon it whatever music his impulse demands for its expression. As Dr. Bridges himself has written:

They that in play can do the thing they would,  
 Having an instinct throned in reason's place,  
 —And every perfect action hath the grace  
 Of indolence or thoughtless hardihood—  
 These are the best:

But for those who desire to become poets (the noblest of ambitions) it is salutary to remember that this "instinct throned in reason's place" is an instinct acquired by arduous labour. Labour cannot make a poet, but no great poet was ever made without labour. The perfect lyric, no doubt, is achieved unlaboriously; but the technical mastery without which it could not have been written, this has been bought with the blood and tears of hard thought and incessant practice. *Poeta nascitur et fit.*

These five poems present no difficulty. They express a variety of moods, but each is luminous with this poet's individual style. "Awake" is a magnificent pæan of exultation. "I will not let thee go" has less movement but more passion. One can feel that passion pulsing under the smooth surface of the lines, the more urgently for being pent in a carefully wrought pattern. It reaches its culmination in the wonderful penultimate line. "Hands" is the potent word that makes the whole poem suddenly poignant, human, quick with life. Then, and not till then, the mind's eye can see the completed picture. It is as if all the rest were but the orchestral prelude, designed to induce in us the appropriate mood: this,

I have thee by the hands,  
And will not let thee go—

this is the sudden lifting of the curtain.

"A Passer-By", though its charm is immediate, will not yield a tithe of its riches to a careless or casual reader. Like all poems, it should be read aloud, so that the skilfully varied rhythms may suggest, as they inevitably must, the ship's motion. Notice, particularly, the unexpected change of beat in the seventh line, which to me suggests a ship climbing to the crest of a great wave, and plunging—in the line that follows—into the valley beyond. This may seem fanciful criticism, and it would be dangerous if it implied that the poet himself strove by a particular device for a

particular *visual* effect. The translation (which is never necessary) of rhythm into picture is at best a flight of fancy determined mainly by personal idiosyncrasy. Some people cannot listen to music without dramatising it in a series of scenes. (Mr. E. M. Forster's arresting novel, *Howards End*, contains a fine example of such dramatisation.) But the best music, like the best poetry, seldom encourages the habit; or, at any rate, it does not permit us any sort of unanimity in our interpretations. Nevertheless a poet may and does—whether deliberately or by subconscious artistry—indicate in the rhythms of his verse the *rhythmical* elements in his subject.

### RUPERT BROOKE

Rupert Brooke, who died in his twenty-eighth year while on active service, is the best known of the group commonly called "Soldier Poets", so many of whom were silenced for ever in the great disaster of 1914-18. The phrase must be taken to indicate, not all the poets who happened to serve in the War, but those whose work seems to have been provoked, wholly or mainly, by their experience of that catastrophe, or was first brought into prominence by their conjunction with it. Brooke himself had published his first slim volume of verse as early as December, 1911; but it was the sonnets called "1914", followed rapidly by his death, that first set every one talking about him. Other "soldier poets" represented in this anthology are Julian Grenfell (p. 95), C. H. Sorley (p. 193), Wilfred Owen (p. 182), among the fallen, and Messrs. Robert Graves (p. 93) and Robert Nichols (p. 173), who happily survive. In addition to his verse, Rupert Brooke wrote a study of John Webster (the great Jacobean dramatist) which won him his Fellowship of King's College, Cambridge, in 1913; and a volume of prose has been issued posthumously. There is a memoir by Mr. Edward Marsh appended to the *Collected Poems*.

See also Mr. de la Mare's essay, *Rupert Brooke and the Intellectual Imagination*.

Brooke, like many another poet, has suffered from overpraise. At the time of his death extravagant claims were made for him; and now the pendulum of opinion has swung too far in the opposite direction. Unquestionably his poetry is of dazzling promise. The poems here have an instant and obvious appeal: two moving sonnets, born of the year of cataclysm; the youthful and charming "Granchester"; and a catalogue of the poet's loves. "Memorableness", says Mr. Robert Lynd, "is one of the eminent qualities in literature"; and "The Great Lover" contains more than one memorable felicity: "the cool kindliness of sheets", "the rough male kiss of blankets". Brooke's work is rich in things of this kind. At its best it moves, for a line or two, with an almost Biblical dignity and splendour. "Inenarrable" means "indescribable". "Anadyomene" (in "Granchester", page 29) means "rising from the foam". *Venus Anadyomene* is a descriptive title given to the goddess of love.

### THOMAS EDWARD BROWN

Thomas Edward Brown was born at Douglas, Isle of Man, in 1830, and died in 1897. He was educated at his native town and at Oxford; entered the Church; and held various scholastic appointments, including a mastership at Clifton. He wrote a great many poems, many of them in the Manx dialect; and two volumes of his private letters have been published.

### G. K. CHESTERTON

Mr. G. K. Chesterton has contributed more than any other present-day journalist to the gaiety of nations. He is primarily a controversial essayist, championing beer and skittles and the Catholic Faith, and deriding pomposity and cant wherever he finds

it. To this end he has written discursive essays, fantastic novels, detective stories, literary criticism, travel sketches, and three volumes of verse: *The Wild Knight*, 1900; *Poems*, 1915; *The Ballad of St. Barbara*, 1922. His *Charles Dickens* is quite the best book on its subject; and the highly provocative *Victorian Age in Literature* should be read.

“Lepanto”: The Battle of Lepanto was fought on the 7th of October, 1571, between the Turks and a “holy league” formed by the Christian states of the Mediterranean. The main promoter of this league was Pope Pius V, but the bulk of the forces was supplied by the republic of Venice and Philip II of Spain. In compliment to Philip, the general command of the fleet was given to his natural brother, Don John of Austria. The loss of life was considerable: it is estimated at 20,000 for the Turks and 8,000 for the victorious Christians. The political effect was still more considerable. The Battle of Lepanto gave the naval power of the Turks a blow from which it never recovered, and put a stop to their aggression in the Eastern Mediterranean. Historically the battle is interesting because it was the last example of an encounter on a great scale between fleets of galleys. It was also the last crusade (*Ency. Brit.*).

### JOHN DAVIDSON

John Davidson (1857–1909) wrote novels and plays, as well as verse, but it is for the latter that he is now remembered. He was successively pupil-teacher, undergraduate (Edinburgh University), schoolmaster, and clerk. He had to struggle very hard for recognition as a writer, his first real success being *Fleet Street Eclogues*, which did not appear till 1893. His very decided originality of thought and intensity of feeling found expression in all his later work: his was a great name in the 'nineties. In later years he lived—in poverty, on a Civil List pension—at Penzance, from which place he disappeared, on the 23rd of March, 1909, in circumstances that pointed to suicide. His body was found in the sea six months later.

## W. H. DAVIES

The life-story of Mr. W. H. Davies is romantic enough to put the most barefaced melodrama to the blush. It should be read, by all who can appreciate a plain tale well told, in the poet's own words. In *The Autobiography of a Super-Tramp* (Cape) we learn that he was born, in 1870, "in a public-house called the Church House, in the town of N—, in the county of M—"; how, in young manhood, he emigrated to America, where, under expert tuition, he became a tramp, a train-jumper, a cattle-boat man, a street-singer, a beggar from door to door. Returning to England after the loss of a leg, he resided in a Kennington doss-house, and from this point of vantage launched his attack upon the world of letters. He saved enough money to have a few copies of verse printed, and these he distributed by post. Mr. Bernard Shaw, who contributed a preface to the autobiography, was one of their recipients :

I was not surprised [wrote Mr. Shaw] at getting the poems. I get a gift of minor poetry once a week or so ; and yet, hardened as I am to it, I still, knowing how much these little books mean to their authors, can seldom throw them aside without a twinge of compunction which I allay by a glance at one of the pages in the faint but inextinguishable hope of finding something valuable there. . . . When Mr. Davies' book came to hand . . . I could not place him. There were no author's compliments, no publisher's compliments, indeed no publisher in the ordinary channel of the trade in minor poetry. The author, as far as I could guess, had walked into a printer's or stationer's shop ; handed in his manuscript ; and ordered his book as he might have ordered a pair of boots. It was marked "price half a crown". An accompanying letter asked me very civilly if I required a half-crown book of verses ; and if so would I please send the author the half-crown : if not, would I return the book. This was attractively simple and sensible. Further, the handwriting was remarkably delicate and individual : the sort of handwriting one might expect from Shelley or George Meredith. I opened the book, and was more puzzled than

ever ; for before I had read three lines I perceived that the author was a real poet.

Mr. Shaw's verdict has since received unanimous critical endorsement. Many a brief meretricious reputation has been made by skilful exploitation of a romantic life-story ; but that of Mr. Davies is certainly not one of them. His best lyrics are as sure of long life as any that have been written in our time. His range is not great ; but, within certain limits, he is the most spontaneous, the most artless-seeming singer since the Elizabethans. For clarity, for freshness of vision, for exquisite and individual imagery, he is unsurpassed. Poems so luminous and lyrical demand no commentary ; but one must pause to admire " the sun's eyelashes dance ", the surprising delicate precision of " the cold, leaf-picking wind ", and the picture of the child desiring the moon :

The little child that lifts each arm  
To press thee to her bosom warm.

Happy accident has juxtaposed, on page 56, two poems about the moon. Compare them with each other and with Shelley's fragment, *The Waning Moon* :

And like a dying lady, lean and pale,  
Who totters forth, wrapped in a gauzy veil,  
Out of her chamber, led by the insane  
And feeble wanderings of her fading brain,  
The moon arose up in the murky East,  
A white and shapeless mass—

and the same poet's :

Art thou pale for weariness  
Of climbing heaven and gazing on the earth,  
Wandering companionless  
Among the stars that have a different birth,—  
And ever changing, like a joyless eye  
That finds no object worth its constancy ?

and Sidney's sonnet :

With how sad steps, O Moon, thou climb'st the skies !  
 How silently, and with how wan a face !  
 What !, may it be that even in heavenly place  
 That busy archer his sharp arrows tries ?  
 Sure, if that long-with-love-acquainted eyes  
 Can judge of love, thou feel'st a lover's case :  
 I read it in thy looks ; thy languished grace  
 To me, that feel the like, thy state describes.  
 etc.

And, having made the comparisons, we shall be impressed not by similarity but by difference. Although the moon is the ostensible subject of each poem, it is not their real subject at all : each crystallises a particular and peculiar emotional experience of which the moon, or moonlight, is either the occasion or the symbol. Shelley, in the first fragment, is more concerned with his " dying lady, lean and pale " than with the moon of which she is the simile ; and in the second fragment he uses it merely as a symbol for his own soul's mood. Sidney, too, attributes to the moon his own (real or fancied) lovelorn sensations : poor Mr. Ruskin would have convicted him of entertaining the Pathetic Fallacy. (See *English Critical Essays* in Milford's *World's Classics*.) It is noteworthy that the two moderns are here more objective in their method. Mr. Davies shows us the nightingales, " with thy white beams across their throats ", and Mr. de la Mare's *Silver*, alone among these five little poems, treats directly and objectively of moonlight. That we can read them all consecutively without surfeit is proof enough that the reaction (already dead) against " hackneyed poetic themes " was mere foolishness. A poem (like any other work of art) is a collaboration not only between poet and reader, but between the poet and the object (or experience) that stimulates him to write it. Sunlight, moonlight, starlight ; trees and flowers ; love and death : these have always been conspicuous in poetry, and will remain so while they continue to be associated in the hearts of men with the

emotion called beauty. To communicate that emotion in words is the function and glory of literature, of which poetry (generally, though not necessarily, in verse) is the highest manifestation.

### WALTER DE LA MARE

Mr. Walter de la Mare, in prose as in verse, is pre-eminently the poet of magic. He is much more than that; for, indeed, to use such a word in connection with him is to enlarge and subtilise its content. There is probably no author to-day who can write with more delicacy and power of the intangible secrecies that lie just beyond the edge of sense. It has been claimed for him that he writes with equal distinction in prose and verse; but one must concede to the hostile that his prose suffers sometimes from verbal congestion. Like a plum cake, black with fruit, it is apt to be indigestible. Nevertheless, he is so potent a master of atmosphere, of enchantment, that when he chooses he can invest the simplest statement with unimaginable significance, moving us to wonder, to terror, to a tremulous despairing recognition of life's loveliness and of the doom that overshadows it. His prose includes *Henry Brocken* (1904), *The Return* (1910), *Memoirs of a Midget* (1921), *The Riddle and Other Stories* (1922); and in verse he has written, subsequent to the *Collected Poems* (1920), the volume called *The Veil* (1921). In *Down-a-down Derry* he has gathered together all his fairy poems; and *Come Hither* (1923) is an anthology such as only he could have made, with an introduction and discursive notes such as only he could have written.

Mr. de la Mare's verse, with its cunning rhythms and pauses and magical undertones both of music and of meaning, is infinitely more daring, more rich in technical innovation, than the work of those who openly flout tradition. "The Listeners" is a fine example of his subtle and suggestive art. Note with what skill sense and sound are fused; note the drama of the poem, the

vividness, the unearthly pallor and stillness, the pulsing mystery. To read such a poem truly, receptively, is to yield oneself to an intense imaginative experience, to enter an alien and secret world where all values are enhanced and all terrors made beautiful. Fluent and clear in expression, presenting no difficulty to the understanding, it is yet packed, every line, with suggestions of the utmost delicacy on which the mind can fruitfully dwell. For sheer narrative power alone it would be difficult to equal: a story ten times its length could scarcely make a profounder impression. How strangely, how unreal, must the Traveller's voice have sounded in that white region of the dead! The Traveller knocks on the door, and the dying echoes of that knocking mingle with the sibilant swishing movements of the horse. Then—after the fourth line—a profound silence supervenes, startled suddenly by a whirr of wings that makes the heart beat faster. And now all one's nerves (like those of the Traveller himself) are taut, like the strings of a harp, ready for the hand of the musician to draw from them melodies more intimate still. "And he smote upon the door again a second time". In this long line, with its rat-a-tat-tat followed by three heavy beats, we perceive that the knocking is impatient and more protracted. And so the experience goes on, one miracle of felicity following another, every change of rhythm, every apt word, contributing its nuance of suggestion. To enumerate them all would involve transcribing nearly every line: it is sufficient to call attention, merely by way of example, to these two lines:

While his horse moved, cropping the dark turf,  
'Neath the starred and leafy sky.

In the first, the verse-movement amplifies the sense by suggesting the abrupt ungainly movement of the horse from one section of ground to another. In the second we are reminded, by a single unexpected adjective, of the forest. We are all familiar with the experience of

looking up at the sky through the foliage, of trees, so that leaves and stars seem equally far, equally near. It is worth noting, too, of this and of all poems, how important is the part played by vowel sequences.

To examine closely every one of these nine pieces would make this note too long. Enough, perhaps, has been said to indicate a method of study. But the three stanzas called "Farewell" cannot be passed by without a word. Surely no lovelier poem has been written in this generation! A profound poetical philosophy breathes through it, sad with the sadness that attends all beauty. The culminating idea—that all lovely things owe something of their beauty to the emotion of "those that loved them in other days"—dawns in the mind with a light that illumines all our subsequent experience. The poem should present no difficulties. Only hasty reading can obscure the fact that "as happy children" means "children as happy" (as was the poet in childhood), or fail to note the inversion in the last line but one: "Beauty took". "Things" is the subject of the sentence, "beauty" the object.

Readers who desire fuller knowledge of this writer cannot do better than read his works in conjunction with Mr. J. B. Priestley's masterly essay on the subject (*Figures in Modern Literature*, Bodley Head). Its argument is too long to be summarised here, but I transcribe the closing sentences:

In the meantime he remains one of that most lovable order of artists who never lose sight of their childhood, but re-live it continually in their work and contrive to find expression for their maturity in its memories and impressions, its romantic vision of the world; the artists . . . whose genius, and they are never without it, never mere men of talent, delights both philosophers and children; the artists who remember Eden.

### AUSTIN DOBSON

Austin Dobson (1840–1921) was the author of many elegant verses in old French forms now seldom used:

ballade, rondeau, triolet, etc. He had an extensive acquaintance, and some little affinity, with the eighteenth century. His biographical works include *Lives* of Fielding, Steele, Goldsmith, Horace Walpole, Hogarth, and Richardson. His *Eighteenth Century Vignettes* provide pleasant stimulus to a study of the period.

### ERNEST DOWSON

Ernest Dowson (1867–1900) is best known for the poem, “Non sum qualis eram bonæ sub regno Cynaræ”, an intimate and haunting revelation of a mood one surmises to have been characteristic in him. His great-uncle, Alfred Domett, at one time Prime Minister of New Zealand, was the “Waring” of Browning’s poem. Dowson’s life—at least in its later years—was as unhappy as it was brief: he was the victim of both dipsomania and consumption, and was never at peace with himself. The *Poems* are prefaced by Mr. Arthur Symonds’s brief memoir.

### JOHN DRINKWATER

Mr. Drinkwater, besides a great deal of verse, has written critical studies of William Morris and Swinburne and a little book on *The Lyric*. Within recent years he has turned his attention to the theatre. Of his several chronicle-plays the best known is *Abraham Lincoln*.

### T. S. ELIOT

Mr. T. S. Eliot, one of the pioneers in modern *vers libre*, is also the author of some highly provocative and stimulating critical work: notably *The Sacred Wood*, which contains a study of *Hamlet*. Even those who quarrel most bitterly with his conclusions are forced to respect his intellectual acuteness and ripe scholarship.

*JAMES ELROY FLECKER*

James Elroy Flecker was born in London, 1884, and died at Davos in 1915. He was educated at Dean Close School, Cheltenham, of which his father became Headmaster; at Uppingham; and at Trinity College, Oxford, where he remained five years. In 1908 he went up to Caius College, Cambridge, to learn Oriental languages with a view to entering the Consular Service. He was sent to Constantinople in June, 1910; invalided home in September of the same year; and, having returned to Constantinople in March, 1911, was transferred to Smyrna in April. He had, therefore, abundant opportunity for harvesting impressions of that vivid and even violent Oriental colour which he used so lavishly in his verse. He delights in the very names of exotic things and distant places; and, master as he is of dazzling phrase and supple rhythm, he seldom fails to evoke an answering delight in the reader. That strange, brilliant compound of naked horror, dressed-up poetry, and romantic farce called *Hassan*, now the best known of his works, unquestionably owes something of its appeal to this verbal ornamentation, to the frequent use of words that hold for us sensuous, lovely, and vaguely romantic associations, without definite significance. "The Golden Journey", which (though written earlier) is the epilogue to *Hassan*, affords the nearest example of this style of thing. If, however, we penetrate beneath the surface we shall find—especially in the less decorated poems—an extremely sensitive and emotional spirit, a spirit stimulated almost to torment by the physical loveliness of life. "To a Poet a Thousand Years Hence" has a rarer and finer inspiration. Mr. Squire writes, in his Introduction to the *Collected Poems* (Secker):

He was, as he claimed, constitutionally a classic; but the term must not be employed too rigidly. He was, in fact, like Flaubert, both a classic and a romantic. He combined, like Flaubert, a romantic taste for the exotic, the gorgeous, and

the violent, with a dislike for the romantic egoism, looseness of structure, and turgidity of phrase . . . The beauty of the world was a continual intoxication to him ; he was full, as a man, if not as a poet, of enthusiasms, moral and material, economic, educational, and military. Neither the real nor the spurious disease of pessimism is present in his verse ; and in his last autumn he was writing, with an energy that sometimes physically exhausted him, poems that blazed with courage, hope, and delight.

### JOHN FREEMAN

Mr. John Freeman has produced several volumes of poetry and some critical essays : notably *A Portrait of George Moore in a study of his work*. His name figures in one of Mr. Moore's *Conversations in Ebury Street*. Note the austere and subtle workmanship of these poems, and the balanced music that emerges from their irregularity of metre and rhyme. Compare "It was the lovely moon" with the other moon-poems quoted or mentioned in the note on Mr. W. H. Davies.

### ROSE FYLEMAN

Fairies—tiny and dainty creatures living in an ideal world immune from the penalties that attach to mortal existence—the mere idea of fairies is so familiar, so rich in associations, and in itself so essentially poetic, that the word "fairy" alone might almost be called a poem. To write fairy poetry, then, should be an easy matter, you might suppose. Indeed it is not so. On the contrary, to rely on the frequent use of these sweet beglamoured words is a short cut to failure. Fairy poetry, like all other, must be the fruit of imaginative experience or it is nothing but a succession of trite, pretty words. Our literature is very rich in gold of the authentic fairy mint.

O then, I see, Queen Mab hath been with you.  
 She is the fairies' midwife, and she comes  
 In shape no bigger than an agate stone  
 On the forefinger of an alderman ;

Drawn with a team of little atomies  
 Athwart men's noses as they lie asleep :  
 Her wagon spokes made of long spinners' legs ;  
 The cover, of the wings of grasshoppers ;  
 The traces, of the smallest spider's web ;  
 The collars, of the moonshine's watery beams ;  
 Her whip, of cricket's bone, the lash, of film ;  
 Her wagoner, a small grey-coated gnat,  
 Not half so big as a round little worm,  
 Pricked from the lazy finger of a maid :  
 Her chariot is an empty hazel nut,  
 Made by the joiner squirrel, or old grub,  
 Time out of mind the fairies' coachmakers.  
 And in this state she gallops night by night,  
 Through lovers' brains, and then they dream of love ;  
 On courtiers' knees that dream on court'sies straight ;  
 O'er lawyers' fingers, who straight dream on fees ;  
 O'er ladies lips, who straight on kisses dream.

Thus Shakespeare, in his youth. Herrick's couplets,  
 describing Oberon's Feast, have a very similar flavour :

A little mushroom-table spread,  
 After short prayers they set on bread,  
 A moon-parched grain of purest wheat,  
 With some small glitt'ring grit, to eat  
 His choice bits with ; then in a trice  
 They make a feast less great than nice.  
 But all this while his eye is served,  
 We must not think his ear was starved ;  
 But that there was in place to stir  
 His spleen, the chirring grasshopper,  
 The merry cricket, puling fly,  
 The piping gnat for minstrelsy.  
 And now, we must imagine first,  
 The elves present, to quench his thirst,  
 A pure seed-pearl of infant dew  
 Brought and besweetened in a blue  
 And pregnant violet ; which done,  
 His kitling eyes begin to run  
 Quite through the table, where he spies  
 The horns of papery butterflies,  
 Of which he eats ; and tastes a little  
 Of what we call the cuckoo's spittle.

A little fuz-ball pudding stands  
 By, yet not blessed by his hands,  
 • That was too coarse ; but then forthwith  
 He ventures boldly on the pith  
 Of sugared rush, and eats the sagg  
 And well bestrutted bee's sweet bag ;  
 etc.

This is a catalogue of charming fancies, exploiting mankind's universal delight in littleness, i.e. in the notion of human life on an incredibly small scale. It is perhaps in some slight danger of becoming formula. The lovely songs in *A Midsummer Night's Dream* and Ariel's in *The Tempest* are too well known to need quoting here ; they are in a higher category altogether.

### WILFRID WILSON GIBSON

Mr. Wilfrid Wilson Gibson has an unusual imaginative intimacy with the ardours and austercities of peasant life lived close to the earth. The celebration of these things, in verse of an appropriate ruggedness and simplicity, is his special work. He has written : *Stonefolds* (1907), *Daily Bread* (1910), *Livelihood* (1917), *Whin* (1918), and several other volumes, of which the most recent is *Kestrel Edge and Other Plays*.

### • EDMUND GOSSE

No English critic is held in higher esteem than Sir Edmund Gosse (1849-1928), who devoted the long leisure of a long life to the service of literature. His *Collected Poems* appeared as early as 1896 ; but, though his subsequent achievements in some sense overshadowed them, they are still valued by the discriminating. Few of his contemporaries had so catholic a literary culture : yet Sir Edmund Gosse found time to make a special study of the literature of seventeenth and eighteenth century England, as well as of those of Scandinavia and of France. *Father and Son* (1907), an

intimate autobiographical study, is a recognised masterpiece, perhaps unique of its kind.

### ROBERT GRAVES

Mr. Robert Graves is one of the youngest and liveliest of modern poets. His works include: *Over the Brazier* (1916), *Fairies and Fusiliers* (1917), *Country Sentiment* (1920), *The Pier Glass* (1921). He has also written a valuable essay, *On English Poetry* (1921).

### THOMAS HARDY

Thomas Hardy (1840–1928), during the last thirty years of his life, was the recognised great master of English literature. Any brief notice of his work may seem something of an impertinence, but the risk must be taken. His verse, though much of it was written in comparative youth, did not begin to be published till late in his career. Masterly though it is, and stamped indelibly with the impress of a great personality, it is perhaps of less ultimate importance than the novels. In young manhood Hardy studied and practised architecture, and it is evident from his literature that the architect did not die when the writer in him took command. The powerful and solid structure of his stories is almost, in these latter days, a noble anachronism, so accustomed have we become to fiction of slighter build. In the latter we look (often in vain) for frail delicacies of psychology and emotion, for a certain exquisiteness and sensibility expressed with an appropriate verbal subtlety and grace: this kind of thing we are apt to call style, though to do so is to limit unwarrantably the scope of that term. For style, in this sense, we do not look to Hardy's prose works, though indeed he seldom fails to rise to the height of a great occasion, and a score of passages of sustained felicity (to say nothing of power) could be cited to confute the hostile. One writer who ought to

know better, himself a distinguished novelist, has been at pains to demonstrate by the analysis of a particular paragraph the wretchedness of Hardy's prose. This attack discredits no one so much as the man who made it. Hardy is not above criticism, nor would he have wished to be so. But, if he wrote an occasional piece of poor prose, so did Shakespeare write passages of indifferent verse. These lapses do not begin to invalidate either's claim to greatness. The trivial irrelevance of such criticism can be appreciated only by those who have yielded, at one time or another, to the intense imaginative experience to be found in any one of Hardy's major novels: *Tess of the D'Urbervilles*, *Jude the Obscure*, *The Return of the Native*, *The Woodlanders*, *Far from the Madding Crowd*, and *The Mayor of Casterbridge*. Of these the first two are the most titanic. *Under the Greenwood Tree* is a rural comedy that stands alone among the novels in its charm and all-pervading gentleness tinged ever so delicately with irony. *The Dynasts: an epic drama*, an immensely ambitious work, must be mentioned here, although it belongs neither to this nor to any other category. Nothing comparable to it has been attempted before or since.

To admit that Hardy is not primarily a stylist is only to affirm that he is something more important: he is a novelist, commanding a clear and workmanlike prose that is adequate to all his needs. He does not prink out trifles of observation in elaborate and conscious diction: he is content to present his conceptions in comparatively plain and close-fitting dress that reveals the rhythms of their rippling muscles. Fine prose can be found here, but it must first be looked for. Hardy's detail-work is often a triumph of precise craftsmanship; but one is apt, under the impetus of his drama, to overlook these incidental beauties in one's admiration of the strong structural lines of the whole. In the shape and balance of his four greatest novels, as well as in the strong sense of Fate that dominates them,

one may trace an affinity with Aeschylus. Hardy is, in fact, first and foremost a dramatist : a dramatist who chose to express himself chiefly in prose-fiction because that mode lay nearest to his hand and was most congenial to the temper of the age in which he happened to be born. Though a modern by training and intellectual bias, and a pioneer in the emancipation of thought from conventional humbug, Hardy's spiritual kinship is with the ancients. His work has the reassuring solidity of classic art. If his dramatic affinity is Aeschylus, there is perhaps in his point of view a hint of Euripides. All Hardy's writing is coloured by his preoccupation with a particular conception of the universe as the scene of a somewhat sorry jest of which we ourselves are the victims. Our aspirations are noble ; our capacity for endurance is sublime ; but it is all to no purpose. Life is an ironic tragedy of which Man is the doomed hero, and Chance the almighty protagonist, special dramatic emphasis being laid on the omnipotence of the trivial—the mislaid letter, the broken shoelace. In a sense Accident may be said to be the chief character in all Hardy's novels, though it must not be overlooked that he brilliantly succeeded in the chief business of the novelist, which is to add memorable men and women to the world of our imagination. It should go without saying that this denigration of the universe is not the chief purpose—certainly it is not the artistic purpose—of Hardy's work. Through all the darkness and pain shines the splendour of the human spirit that suffers, dumbly or rebelliously, the caprices of a Malignant Power. This same Malignant Power, implied in the fiction but not obtruded, is seen from time to time more directly in the verse ; but we must be careful to regard this anthropomorphism, not as the author's personal creed (for he would be the first to repudiate it), but as an attempt to express, in a vast and traditional image, an emotional attitude to life and death and destiny.

When he has read the novels mentioned in this note, but not before, the student may profitably consult Lionel Johnson's *The Art of Thomas Hardy* (Bodley Head), to which is appended a chapter by J. E. Barton on the poetry. From Mr. Barton I quote the following pertinent passages :

Close followers of Mr. Hardy's poetic style will see how clearly it retains the stamp of his architectural training. By natural bias, as well as by upbringing and association, he is architecturally minded. He has the instincts of a draughtsman . . . Mr. Hardy's poetry does not readily lend itself to æsthetic criticism. His welding of style and substance defies the pedant or the mere connoisseur. Like the great mediaeval builders whose work he admires, he reaches beauty indirectly, by seeking first the appropriate and unhackneyed statement of his own sincere thought, fancy, mood, or vision. There is something Gothic in his energy, which can vitalize a weighty material and transform it into a growing thing, full of sap and thrust. The cant phrase about his poetry is to say that it is rough-hewn. So it is, by comparison with sand-papered or pomaded verse : but incidentally it achieves a thousand thrills and fascinations of surface, let alone the total impression of power. Subdued to Mr. Hardy's strong consistency, we soon detect a strain of flabbiness in some quite reputable poets of the orthodox and consoling order. From facts, as he sees them, Mr. Hardy never flinches, and his poetic interpretations of life are often stern and cruel. If he were called upon to justify his art in a moral sense, he might reply by quoting the words of Jeremy Taylor in a sermon about charnel-houses and human dissolution : 'It is necessary to present these bundles of cypress.'

#### W. E. HENLEY

W. E. Henley (1849-1903) was a small poet but a great editor and journalist and a vigorous personality. His *Views and Reviews* (a collection of critiques) is still read for the sake of its vigour and good sense. His journal *London* published Stevenson's *New Arabian Nights* in serial form ; and *The National Observer*, under his editorship, published Mr. Kipling's *Barrack-*

*Room Ballads.* Henley was a close friend of Stevenson, in whose essay on "Talks and Talkers" he figures as "Burly".

### RALPH HODGSON

A public impressed more by reiteration and bulk, than by quality, has found it easy to neglect the work of Mr. Ralph Hodgson. This poet has written very little, but that little is of great value. His two slim books of verse contain more gold, and less dross, than can be found in the voluminous 'output' of many an author whom the critics, as well as the general public, delight to honour. Mr. Hodgson's work is remarkable for qualities that are not always seen in company: robust virility and acute sensitiveness. That he is a full-throated and masculine singer, not afraid to trust himself on the full tide of his cosmic enthusiasm, can be seen from the magnificent "Song of Honour" (*Poems*, Macmillan); it can be seen, too, that he escapes the fatuity, the mawkish mysticism, with which the phrase "cosmic enthusiasm" is sometimes associated. High imaginative sympathy with all living things, coupled (as it must always be) with a generous hatred of cruelty, shines in every one of the three poems printed here. Mr. Hodgson is an editor of *The Captain*, the popular periodical for boys.

### GERARD MANLEY HOPKINS

The late Gerard Manley Hopkins was a Roman Catholic priest whose poetical work was published posthumously (1918) under the editorship of his friend the Poet Laureate. His work is of interest to those who concern themselves especially with the technique of English verse, in which Hopkins was a bold experimentalist. "I have desired to go" is an early poem. The author gave it the title: "Heaven—Haven", and the sub-title: "A nun takes the veil".

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*LIONEL JOHNSON*

Lionel Johnson (1867-1902), poet and critic. *The Art of Thomas Hardy* is an extremely interesting piece of work, but it should be read in conjunction with more recent estimates. In his prose Lionel Johnson affected a pedantic, "grammatical" punctuation that makes for exasperated reading.

*RUDYARD KIPLING*

Mr. Rudyard Kipling became famous with the publication, in 1887, of *Plain Tales from the Hills*. Until recent years he was a most prolific writer of short stories. His amazing literary skill is only equalled by the enthusiasm with which he has shouldered the White Man's Burden. He is master of a very personal narrative style, everything he writes having the unmistakable Kipling flavour. *Barrack-Room Ballads* (1892) is still the best known of his volumes of verse, though it has been surpassed in quality by its successors. The poem called "Fear" occurs in the second *Jungle Book*, and apostrophises Mowgli, the boy-hero of that delightful series of tales. Like all popular and original writers, Mr. Kipling has had a host of imitators, both in fiction and in verse.

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*ANDREW LANG*

Andrew Lang (1844-1912) was a critic and folklorist, as well as a poet. He is best known popularly for his translation (with Professor Butcher) of the *Odyssey*, and of the *Iliad* (with Messrs. Leaf and Myers); and for the many volumes of fairy tales which he compiled.

*FRANCIS LEDWIDGE*

Francis Ledwidge, killed in action in 1917, was of Irish peasant stock. His poems were sponsored by Lord Dunsany, who writes in his Introduction :

Of pure poetry there are two kinds, that which mirrors the beauty of the world in which our bodies are, and that which builds the more mysterious kingdoms where geography ends and fairyland begins . . . Mr. Ledwidge gives us the first kind. When they have read through the profounder poets, and seen the problem plays, and studied all the perplexities that puzzle man in the cities, the small circle of readers that I predict for him will turn to Ledwidge as to a mirror reflecting beautiful fields, as to a very still lake rather on a very cloudless evening.

### SYLVIA LYND

“Supplication”: Can you not easily picture the scene? The lady of the poem, who has been long ill, is now slowly regaining strength. But she is still forced to lie in bed all day. During the winter months her courage has been supported by the hope of getting well in time to watch for the coming of Spring. But now, as the new year ages, she begins to see that the hope was a false one; and her mind’s eye fills with a vision of the flowers that are likely to be denied her. With these flowers are associated all the delights of a certain summer’s holiday of treasured memory, chief among which was the sight of two little girls gathering flowers:

The sturdy, sunburnt legs of you,  
The round straw hats, the smocks of blue,  
The brown locks and the golden locks,

and she recalls how the children seemed to her to be “shepherds of the flowers”. The poem begins with an invocation to these little girls, entreating them to

Run to your flocks, and say that one  
Who as they love it loves the sun,  
Humbly desires that they will make  
Their Spring a late one for her sake.

But these shepherds, it seems, have no authority over their flocks, the flowers; for Spring comes on apace.

The poet describes her coming in three delightful couplets. • (Notice the sustained vowel-monotony: "The hazel staves sustain again" followed by the round, full-toned "golden notes". Note, too, the boldness of the metaphor.) And then the spirit of the poem rises suddenly from wistfulness to exultation. For (a happy surprise for the reader) the two little girls are even now in the sick-room :

Are not two Mays, two Aprils here,  
That keep their sweetness all the year ?  
Shall the indifference of a few  
Bulbs distress me, while in you  
All flowers, all suns, all Springs I see,  
And I clasp them and they clasp me ?

And so, in a charming benediction for these flower-loving and flower-like children, the poem ends.

One recalls Heinrich Heine's lovely lyric, "Du bist wie eine Blume". Here is a translation :

So like a flower, so gentle,  
So fair, so pure thou art,  
That musing on thy beauty  
Brings sadness to my heart.

I lay my hands, in spirit,  
Upon thy gleaming hair,  
Praying that God may keep thee  
So sweet, so pure, so fair.

### JOHN MASEFIELD

Mr. John Masefield is one of the most prolific of modern poets. His first-hand knowledge of ships and the sea has been turned to good account in his work. He is also deeply versed in pirate-lore and similar delectable stuff, as *On the Spanish Main* will bear witness. He has written several robust novels, four of them in verse-form: *The Everlasting Mercy*, *The Widow in the Bye Street*, *Dauber*, *The Daffodil Fields*. His prose fiction includes *Captain Margaret*, *Lost*

*Endeavour*, and *Multitude and Solitude*. His first book, *Salt-Water Ballads*, appeared in 1902; his best long poem, *Reynard the Fox*, in 1919. He has also written several plays, of which *The Tragedy of Nan* is perhaps the best known.

### GEORGE MEREDITH

George Meredith (1828–1909) is one of the greatest figures of the late Victorian period. In his personality a splendid pagan exultation in nature was wedded to a sensitive and highly sophisticated intellect. His sense of comedy was exquisite, *The Egoist* (his finest work) being without peer in our literature for subtlety, insight, and sustained irony. R. L. Stevenson says of it, in his *Art of Writing*:

*The Egoist* is a satire; so much must be allowed; but it is a satire of a singular quality, which tells you nothing of that obvious mote, which is engaged from first to last with that invisible beam. It is yourself that is hunted down; these are your own faults that are dragged into the day and numbered, with lingering relish, with cruel cunning and precision. A young friend of Mr. Meredith's (as I have the story) came to him in an agony. "This is too bad of you," he cried. "Willoughby is me!" "No, my dear fellow," said the author; "he is all of us."

Among Meredith's many other novels is *Evan Harrington*, to which an additional interest is given by its traces of autobiography. Meredith's first wife was the daughter of Thomas Love Peacock, by whom his work was slightly influenced. A good and cheap selection of the poems is published by Messrs. Constable. Of the three printed here, "Dirge in the Woods" and "Marian" are plain sailing; but the two sonnets, "The Spirit of Shakespeare", demand to be read carefully. A moment's thought, however, will clear up each difficulty. "Of love deflowered His wisdom was not" is an inversion, not a very elegant one. The "breast unthanked" is Nature's breast (the Mother Earth of

the first line). "And show us of some rigid harridan  
The wretched bondmen": another inversion. Compare—since such comparisons are often profitable—  
Matthew Arnold's sonnet on the same subject:

Others abide our question. Thou art free.  
We ask and ask: Thou smilest and art still,  
Out-topping knowledge. For the loftiest hill  
That to the stars uncrowns his majesty,  
Planting his steadfast footsteps in the sea,  
Making the Heaven of Heavens his dwelling-place,  
Spare but the cloudy border of his base  
To the foil'd searching of mortality:  
And thou, who didst the stars and sunbeams know,  
Self-school'd, self-scann'd, self-honour'd, self-secure,  
Didst walk on Earth unguess'd at. Better so!  
All pains the immortal spirit must endure,  
All weakness that impairs, all griefs that bow,  
Find their sole voice in that victorious brow.

*ALICE MEYNELL*

Alice Meynell, poet and essayist, occupies a high place in modern poetry. What she did, she did well-nigh perfectly. Her work is distinguished for its austerity, its classic grace, its crisp—almost epigrammatic—beauty of diction, and—above all—for the strong soul that shines through it all. The excellent selection here given might perhaps be supplemented by "Renouncement", one of the most moving sonnets in the language. Mrs. Meynell was the author of several volumes of essays. See the note on Francis Thompson.

*RICHARD MIDDLETON*

The death of a child is a theme that has attracted many poets. We have Milton's eleven stanzas, "On the Death of a Fair Infant dying of a Cough", beginning:

O fairest flower no sooner blown but blasted,  
 Soft silken Primrose fading timeleslie,  
 Summers chief honour if thou hadst out-lastēd  
 Bleak winters force that made thy blossome drie ;  
 For he being amorous on that lovely die  
 That did thy cheek envermeil, thought to kiss  
 But kill'd alas, and then bewayl'd his fatal bliss.

And a couple of epitaphs by Herrick :

- (i) Here a pretty baby lies  
 Sung asleep with lullabies ;  
 Pray be silent, and not stir  
 Th' easy earth that covers her.
- (ii) Here she lies, a pretty bud,  
 Lately made of flesh and blood ;  
 Who, as soon fell fast asleep,  
 As her little eyes did peep.  
 Give her strewings ; but not stir  
 The earth, that lightly covers her.

And, among modern work, there is Dr. Bridges's lovely poem, of which I quote the first stanza :

Perfect little body, without fault or stain on thee,  
 With promise of strength and manhood full and fair !  
 Though cold and stark and bare,  
 The bloom and the charm of life doth awhile remain on thee.

And the last two :

So quiet ! doth the change content thee ?—Death, whither  
 hath he taken thee ?  
 To a world, do I think, that rights the disaster of this ?  
 The vision of which I miss,  
 Who weep for the body, and wish but to warm thee and  
 awaken thee ?

Ah ! little at best can all our hopes avail us  
 To lift this sorrow, or cheer us, when in the dark,  
 Unwilling, alone we embark,  
 And the things we have seen and have known and have  
 heard of, fail us.

## HENRY NEWBOLT

Sir Henry Newbolt is a scholar, a critic, and a poet. He possesses a special knowledge of ships and the sea. Best known to the general public as a writer of robust patriotic verse, he has nevertheless done even better work in other branches of literature. His *New Study of English Poetry* should be read by every student interested in the craft of verse.

## ROBERT NICHOLS

Mr. Robert Nichols, who until the recent appointment of Mr. Blunden was Professor of English at Tokio, is a writer whose work possesses not only charm but gusto. He is full of stimulating ideas. Besides his four volumes of verse, he has written a volume of three stories called *Fantastica*, and a play, *Guilty Souls*.

## A. T. QUILLER-COUCH

It is difficult to suppress a regret that the author of this fine poem, having once abandoned the practice of verse in favour of the fiction and the literary criticism for which he is justly famous, never resumed it. Yet we must balance our loss, which is after all a matter for conjecture, with our gains, which are certain and solid. Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch, without the least concession to popular stupidity, has done more perhaps than any other writer to humanise literary criticism and —by those stimulating ‘familiar discourses’ of his —to bring literature within reach of the ordinary person’s understanding and appreciation. He possesses pre-eminently the gift of communicating enthusiasm. His critical works include *Adventures in Criticism*, *Studies in Literature* (two series), *The Art of Writing*, *The Art of Reading*, and *Shakespeare’s Workmanship*. It is to him, also, that we owe *The Oxford Book of English Verse*, the supremacy of which among antholo-

gies is unchallenged and likely to remain so. He has been King Edward Professor of English Literature in Cambridge University since 1912.

No one has insisted more strenuously than Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch on the value of the concrete image ; and this poem alone shows that he was practising the doctrine before he began preaching it. Note particularly "this Land, with hills drawn up like knees" ; note the strength of the verb in "Lifting the green head of the aconite", and the stark felicity of "God's finger active at the root". Note, too, the nervous energy that pulses through the poem, symptom of its organic life. The chief technical problem in English verse is by a delicate counterpoint between basic measure and accentual rhythm to create a third element, *tempo*. These two are interdependent. Regularity is of no value without variety ; and variety depends for its power (in verse) on the existence of a basic pattern to which the mind may unconsciously refer it.

### SIEGFRIED SASSOON

Mr. Siegfried Sassoon is, by all odds, the best satirist (in verse) of modern war. Some will tell you of its glory and glamour ; others of the agreeable grief attached to it ; but Mr. Sassoon gets as near to the naked and nasty reality of the catastrophe as one can bear to accompany him. His three volumes of verse are : *The Old Huntsman* (1917), *Counter-Attack* (1918), and *Selected War Poems* (1919).

### EDWARD SHANKS

Mr. Edward Shanks published his first book, *Songs*, as early as 1915, when he was twenty-three. This was followed, in 1916, by *Poems*. He was the first winner—in 1919, with *The Queen of China and Other Poems*—of the Hawthornden Prize for Imaginative Literature.

Since then he has written several entertaining novels and a first volume of acute critical essays. He was Assistant Editor of *The London Mercury* in 1919. His recent books are *The Island of Youth* (1921) and *The Shadowgraph and Other Poems* (1924).

### FREDEGOND SHOVE

“The New Ghost” : This daring poem demands a note, if only a note of admiration. It is full of splendid and startling things : from the first flashing image :

He cast the garment of his flesh that was full of death,  
And like a sword his spirit showed out of the cold sheath—  
to the last :

But the Lord went then . . .  
And the ghost followed, like a naked cloud holding the sun's  
hand.

### J. C. SQUIRE

Mr. J. C. Squire is unquestionably one of the most energetic men of letters of to-day. In versatility, indeed, he has few peers ; he is jack of all trades and master of many ; but he is, above all, a poet. His parodies (*Tricks of the Trade*) and his satirical verse (*The Survival of the Fittest*) are the best of their kind in modern literature ; his criticism bears every mark of a scholarly and independent mind ; and recently he has written distinguished short stories of the literary life (*Grub Street Nights*). But we would, if necessary, give all these things, excellent though they are, in exchange for his poetry. This latter is contained, for the most part, in three volumes : *Poems : First Series* ; *Poems : Second Series* ; and *American Poems and Others*. Mr. Squire's peculiar distinction as a poet consists in the fact that he, more than any other modern, has enlarged the scope, increased the flexibility, of

English verse, and this without any violent breaking away from tradition. By eschewing stock poeticisms, by using (and heightening) the ordinary speech of men, he has invented a new instrument which is able adequately to express his individual and philosophical vision. He has practised Wordsworth's preaching (see *English Critical Essays*, Milford) more successfully than any other modern writer.

### JAMES STEPHENS

This heartrending little poem, "The Snare", reminds one of Mr. Hodgson's work, though the technique is very different. Notice the delicate rise and fall achieved by the device of chain-verse, so that each stanza is complete in itself yet contributes to a larger unity. The pause falls naturally, inevitably, as in prose. Indeed the whole poem has the straightforward simplicity of prose, yet is poignantly lyrical. Nothing more moving, in its own kind, has ever been written. Why does "Wrinkling up his little face" make one catch one's breath? Perhaps because it makes one think of a human child, as it is meant to, and so, by subtle implication, affirms the brotherhood of man and beast.

Besides his poems Mr. Stephens has written much prose of extraordinarily fine quality. *The Crock of Gold* and *Deirdre* must not be missed.

### ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON

The story of Robert Louis Stevenson—his conquest of the art of writing, his gallant struggle with ill-health, his sojourn in the South Seas—is too well known to need recapitulation here. His fastidious and incessant care in craftsmanship has given rise to the foolish notion that he was a 'mere stylist' (whatever that may mean); and far less attention than it deserves is paid to the substance of his work. In fact he possessed a

robust imagination, a delicate irony, and a spirit eternally young, as well as that passion for technical perfection which does him so much honour. He is unsurpassed as a writer of romantic fiction. Even *Treasure Island*, the most popular and the earliest of his published works, cannot but delight every one under ninety. *Essays in the Art of Writing* (Chatto) should be read by every literary aspirant.

“To S. R. Crockett”: This poem was Stevenson’s response to S. R. Crockett’s dedication to him of *The Stickit Minister*:

To

Robert Louis Stevenson  
of Scotland and Samoa  
I dedicate these stories  
of that grey Galloway land  
where, about the graves of the Martyrs,  
the whaups are crying—  
his heart has not forgotten how.

Stevenson appears to have been deeply touched by this dedication, part of which, it will be seen, is embodied intact in his first stanza.

#### ARTHUR SYMONS

Mr. Arthur Symons, whose *Collected Works* have recently (1924) been issued, is a critic of extraordinary penetration and charm. In the *Symbolist Movement in Literature*, where he had a subject peculiarly suited to his genius, he achieved an enduring piece of criticism that is also a work of art. His many other books include studies of Robert Browning, Aubrey Beardsley, William Blake, Charles Baudelaire, a volume on the Elizabethan drama, and a translation of three works by D’Annunzio: *The Dead City*, *Gioconda*, and *Francesca da Rimini*.

*EDWARD THOMAS*

Edward Thomas (born 1877, killed in action 1917) was a writer of essays and poems in which his quiet delight in beauty, natural and ideal, found fitting expression. Like so many others, he was neglected during his life and lauded after his death.

*FRANCIS THOMPSON*

Francis Thompson (1860–1907) was born in Ashton, Lancashire ; educated at Ushaw College, near Durham ; and subsequently studied medicine at Owens College, Manchester. His preoccupation with literature, however, foredoomed him to failure in every other field ; and in 1893, when he was discovered by Wilfrid and Alice Meynell, he was ruined in health and on the verge of starvation. By temperament and upbringing a zealous Roman Catholic, he found staunch friends in these distinguished co-religionists, who provided him with a home and procured publication of his poems. *Poems* (1893) was followed by the exquisite *Sister Songs* (1895) and by *New Poems* (1897). To attempt to catalogue the beauties of "The Hound of Heaven", his most famous poem, would be idle : they are as evident as they are numerous. It is sufficient to say that, with all its eccentricities, both verbal and metrical, it is one of the most splendid things in modern literature, blazing with the fire of an indubitable inspiration.

*HERBERT TRENCH*

By some few critics, and these not the least discriminating, Herbert Trench has been called a "great" poet. I question whether posterity will allow so tremendous a claim, but at least there can be no doubt that his fame lags far behind his value. The best of his work bears the mark of permanence. I cannot do better than

quote Mr. Edward Davison, himself a poet, on the poem—*Requiem of Archangels for the Woeld*—which perhaps reveals Trench at his most impressive :

This is the unmistakable Sublime, and Trench often rose to the same level . . . Excepting the famous close to Francis Thompson's poem to M.W.H.—the poem which ends with the well-known line—

Look for me in the nurseries of heaven . . .

I know of nothing in our literature in which the authentic organ-note of poetry has sounded, as it does in the *Requiem*, since Wordsworth wrote his magnificent poem to *The Clouds*.

The *Collected Poems*, in two volumes, include such other fine things as *Deirdre Wedded* and *Apollo and the Seamen*, as well as many shorter pieces. An excellent selection of the poems, made by Mr. Harold Williams, has recently been issued (1924).

#### W. J. TURNER

Mr. W. J. Turner's poetry—exotic, romantic, yet sophisticated—is remarkable rather for its colours than for its cadences. Besides being a poet, he is an extremely pugnacious musical critic, as readers of *The New Statesman* are aware. His books include: *The Hunter and Other Poems* (1916), *The Dark Fire* (1918), *Landscape of Cytherea* (1923), and a play called *The Man Who Ate the Popomack* (1922).

#### WILLIAM WATSON

Sir William Watson's stately, eloquent work is to be found in three volumes of *Collected Poems* (the first 1898, the second and third 1906) and in the subsequent *New Poems* (1909), *Sable and Purple* (1910), *The Heralds of the Dawn* (1912), and *The Muse in Exile* (1913).

*OSCAR WILDE*

Oscar Wilde (1856–1900) was the leader of the Æsthetic Movement satirised by W. S. Gilbert in *Patience*. The most arresting of the poems (too long for selection) is *The Ballad of Reading Gaol*. All personal records establish it beyond doubt that Wilde was the most brilliant conversationalist of his set. He wrote several comedies, by far the best of them being *The Importance of Being Earnest*. For sheer wit, for intoxicating frivolity of manner, this play is not likely to be surpassed. He also wrote, among other things, *The Picture of Dorian Gray*; and some fairy tales that read, too often, like a pastiche of Hans Andersen done in consciously elegant prose. In everything, Wilde was a deliberate *poseur*; he affected to regard his personality as the most important of his works of art (as perhaps it was), wishing, no doubt, to make his life—in Dorian Gray's phrase—"as beautiful as a Turkey carpet and as strange." In this endeavour he failed. In the piece of fine writing called *De Profundis*, an intimate and haunting record of that failure, he adopted the last and cleverest of his poses—that of sincerity.

*W. B. YEATS*

Mr. W. B. Yeats's poetry, with its gemlike clarity of image and its wistful music, is one of the major glories of modern literature. There is indeed no poet who can begin to compete with him on his own ground. He was the chief figure in that Irish renaissance which found its inspiration in the old national legends. With Lady Gregory and others he founded the Abbey Theatre, Dublin, for which he wrote several fine poetic dramas. *The Countess Cathleen* and *The Land of Heart's Desire* are deservedly the best known of these. His lyrical gift, his power of evoking fantasy and colour and poig-

nant music, his use of clear hard symbols in verse that is fluid and fragile in its loveliness : these suffice to give him his unique place among poets. His essays, especially those in the volume called *Ideas of Good and Evil*, reveal other aspects of his fascinating mind. It was Mr. Yeats who discovered J. M. Synge in Paris, and, having brought him home to Ireland, persuaded him to write plays : this is not the least of his benefactions. Mr. Yeats was this year (1924) awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature.

“ When You Are Old ” : The translation of poems is always a desperate enterprise. It is none the less an enterprise well worth while, for it may result in the production of excellent new poems. A perfect lyric cannot be translated, because so much of its poetic content resides in the colour and perfume of the words, so little (though something) in their plain-sense meaning. And, though not every poem is a lyric, nor every lyric perfect, only the presence of some lyrical quality can justify our use of the term ‘ poetry ’. Textual dissection, the purpose of which should be to separate the poetic elements from the non-poetic, would be an odious process ; unnecessary, moreover, for it is no matter of opinion, but a matter of common experience, that lyrical ecstasy cannot be indefinitely sustained, and that therefore a long poem, though single in its inspiration, is in effect a series of lyrical outbursts punctuated by quiet interludes more or less prosaic—amber beads strung on a plain thread. If these provocative statements be admitted (and I make them mainly in the hope of providing the student with matter for discussion), it follows that a poem is translatable to a degree that is in inverse ratio to its purely lyrical value. Content and form are identical as a man is identical with his body : they can be separated in theory, for the purposes of talk, but not in practice. Neither man nor poem can exist, for us, without material symbol. A translated man is a new man ; and of a translated poem the best we can ever say is

that it is a new poem inspired by the original, the old light seen through the prism of a new personality.

What has all this to do with Mr. Yeats's poem? Very little, perhaps, for though Ronsard may have suggested the subject to him, and though the exquisite first four lines seem faintly to echo Ronsard, the tone and the treatment are as different from Ronsard's as could well be. Where Ronsard lapses into menace Yeats rises to a sublimity of tenderness. Here is Ronsard's sonnet :

Quand vous serez bien vieille, au soir à la chandelle,  
Assise aupres du feu, devidant et filant,  
Direz chantant mes vers, en vous esmerveillant,  
Ronsard me celebroit du temps que j'estois belle.

Lors vous n'aurez servante oyant telle nouvelle,  
Desja sous le labeur à demy sommoillant,  
Qui au bruit de mon nom ne s'aille resveillant,  
Benissant vostre nom de louange immortelle.

Je seray sous la terre, et fantosme sans os  
Par les ombres myrteux je prendray mon repos :  
Vous serez au fouyer une vieille accroupie,

Regrettant mon amour et vostre fier desdain.  
Vivez, si m'en croyez, n'attendez à demain :  
Cueillez dès aujourd'hui les roses de la vie.













