

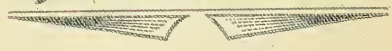
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Song of the Ages.

By M. C. O'BYRNE.



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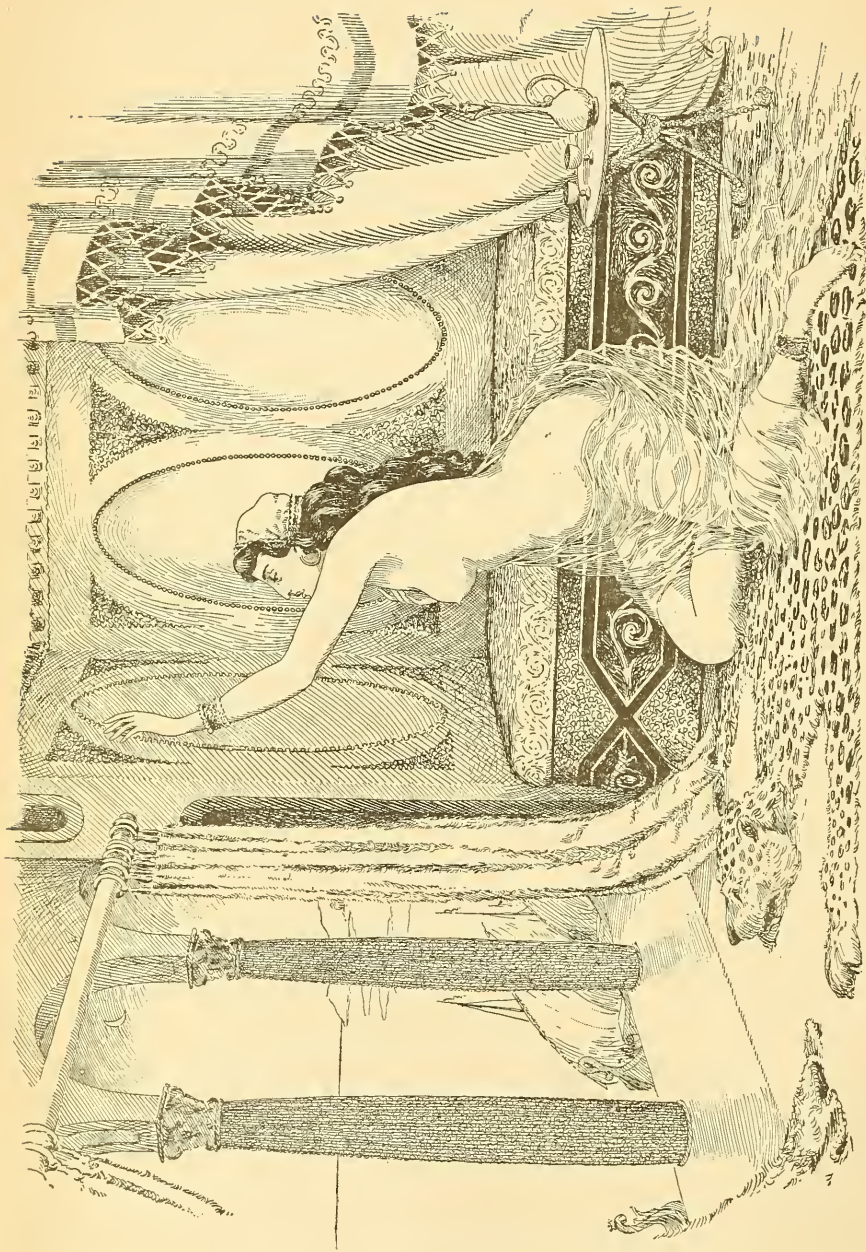
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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.



“He comes not back: O breaking heart be still!
While time endures woman shall endure.”

Book II, p. 57

SONG OF THE AGES,

A THEODICY,

BOOKS I AND II,

And Other Poems.

BY M. C. O'BYRNE,

Of the Bar of Illinois.

So praye I to God that none miswrite thee,
Ne theemysmetre for default of tonge.

(Chaucer.)

LA SALLE, ILL.,
H. E. WICKHAM, PUBLISHER.

MDCCCXCVII.

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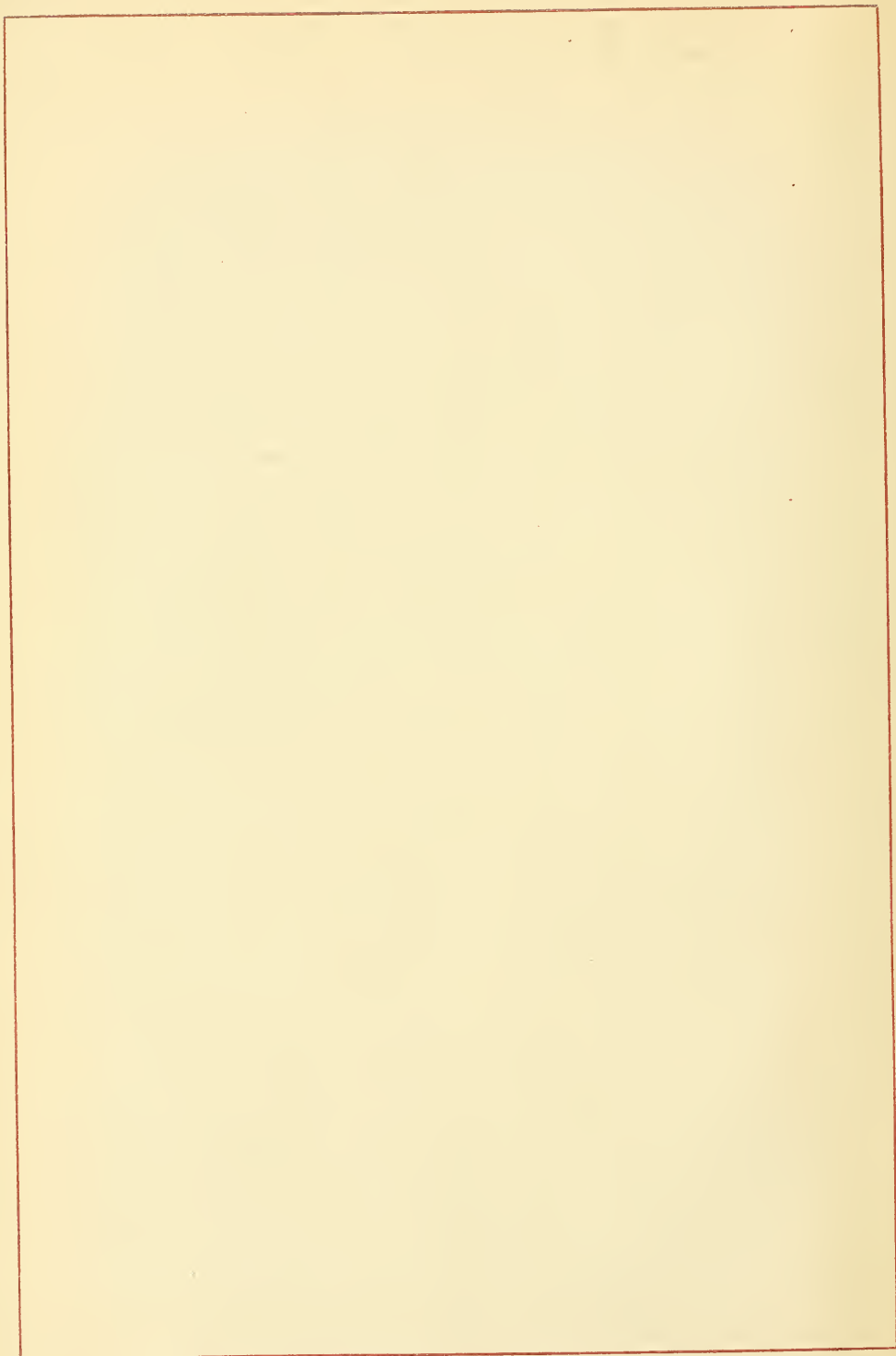
By M. C. O'BYRNE,

In the Office of the Librarian of Congress,

at Washington, D. C.

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THIS POEM,
WHEREIN THE PROGRESS OF MAN IS IDENTIFIED
WITH THE PURPOSE OF GOD,
IS, BY PERMISSION,
DEDICATED
TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE W. E. GLADSTONE,
SCHOLAR, PATRIOT, AND STATESMAN,
BY AND THROUGH
WHOSE LIFELONG DEVOTION TO HUMANITY,
THE DAWN OF THE
NEW ERA OF BROTHERHOOD AND JUSTICE
HAS BEEN SO GLORIOUSLY ACCELERATED.



PREFACE.

An eminent critic, Mr. Theodore Watts, has said that "what is demanded of the epic of art . . . is unity of impression, harmonious and symmetrical development of a conscious heart-thought, or motive."* Possessing this, and being conscious of it, the presumption is, therefore, that an epic poet is urged to "make" in some such manner as John Wesley's lay preachers were impelled to exhort. If an excuse or apology be desirable for such a work as is here offered to the reader, I can sincerely urge that at its inception I felt,—whether or not deluded time will tell,—assured of both a motive and an impulse. My scheme was, briefly, to

Vindicate the ways of God to Man

by tracing the latter from the first rude cradle, revealed to our wondering eyes by Science, upward to that glorious consummation of the ages which it is so sad to be asked to contemplate as in turn certain to sink in endless night. That the impulse was not lacking is, I think, proved by another of Mr. Watts' measures, for I can honestly avow that during the progress of this work I felt as a child, "with ears attuned to nothing but the whispers of those spirits from the Golden Age who, according to Hesiod, haunt and bless the degenerate earth."

Painfully conscious, however, that in poetry, as in the religious life, there are false and misleading spirits, I launch my little barque upon an ocean where its qualities will be surely and swiftly tested, yet not without hope that this, our first adventure, may encourage us once more to put to sea.

The original design of a "Song of the Ages" comprehended a poem of at least four books. In deference, however, to a sentiment

*Encyclopædia Britannica, article "Poetry."

which seems to be almost universal,—namely, that the people of this generation have no time for epic poetry,—this intention remains, at least for the present, unfulfilled. The time, place, and manner of publication have been dictated by the logic of circumstances,—the *sæva paupertas* which has spared the world incalculable volumes of mediocrity. Two years ago arrangements had been made for issuing the work in London, the literary centre of the English-speaking world, but almost at the last moment it was withdrawn, the reason being that the author was required to sign a contract that seemed to him both illiberal and unjust. Having crossed the ocean twice, the book finds its birth in the place of its conception, where possibly it is fated to be buried. In one sense, however, the song and the singer are singularly favored: they are both free from the taint of that commercialism which, when it finds a place in literature as a controlling principle, is like the wide breaking in of the waters of desolation.

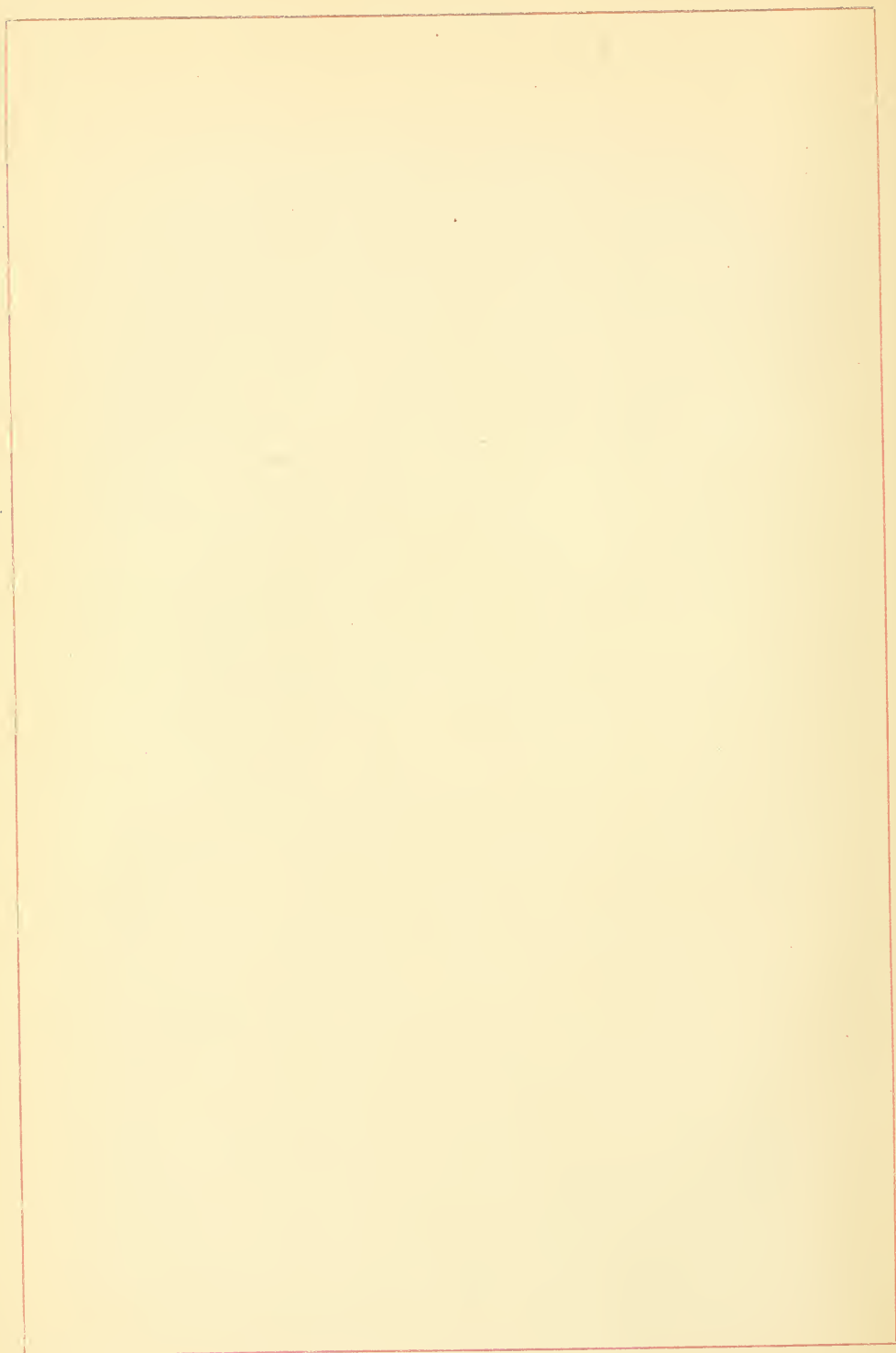
Now, Little Book, go forth in peace!

M. C. O'BYRNE.

La Salle, Illinois.

March 10, 1897.

SONG OF THE AGES.



PRELUDE.

I.

De Profundis.

DE PROFUNDIS CLAMAVI! from the depths of my soul I cried,
Asking light from the darkness, where I wandered without a guide;
For the stars that twinkled above me they recked not of me or my prayer,
And the weight of a life that was wasted had burthened my heart with
despair:

Asking light from the darkness, for the stars that shine in the sky,
Though questioned through countless ages, have never vouchsafed reply:
Listening in vain 'mid the silence for a voice that should pierce the gloom,
Watching in vain for the angel to roll the sealed stone from the tomb,
Where, wrapped in folded cerecloths, the weft that my hands had made,
My early hopes were buried, where my own dead Past was laid.
From the depths of my soul I pleaded till my mood was changed to scorn
Of the senseless god* that cannot resolve us why man is born,
Of brooding Brahm amorphous in whose thought the world began,
The god whose sole interpreter is Echo, the wife of Pan.
And weary and worn with thinking, I said I will live as one
Who recks not of the evil to follow the morning's sun;
I will drink of the cup of pleasure, I will hie me to Beauty's arms,
And renew my youth in dalliance at the wellspring of her charms,
My golden youth, my potent youth, when Function and Desire
Went hand in hand unto the shrine where glowed the Paphian fire.

*Apparently oblivious of the purpose of this poem, a "clever" publisher's reader objected that this and the succeeding lines were atheistic. It was scarcely worth while to controvert so learned a Theban.

II.

Dixit Insipiens.

COME, let us live, my Lesbia! come, Lesbia, let us love!⁽¹⁾
The day is brief, the night is long, the things which are above
Our human ken concern us not, they only are the wise
Who know the good the hour affords and grasp it ere it flies.
Let Pentheus climb his tree to break th' impenetrable bars,
And spoil his sight to contemplate the sameness of the stars,
Their everlasting sameness, in that scroll we may not read
One word of thought or purpose on which man may hang a creed;
Naught but the tale mechanical, the everlasting round,
Vicissitude of energy, of space without a bound,
Or coast or shore or islets green wherein the soul may rest
As in the bosom of its God, the Islands of the Blest.
Come, Lesbia, turn thine eyes on me, with me defy the blind
Chance universe revealed to sense but not revealed to mind.
Come, let us drink our fill of love and make each present hour
Give forth its sweets as to the bee the nectar from the flower.
Twin soul of mine! though none may know what lies beyond the stream
Of time, or whether aught we see be other than a dream,
Our love is real; holding thee, I care not if the world,
The cinder heap of caecic Chance, be into chaos hurled.

(1) *Vivamus mea Lesbia, atq' amemus.*

III.

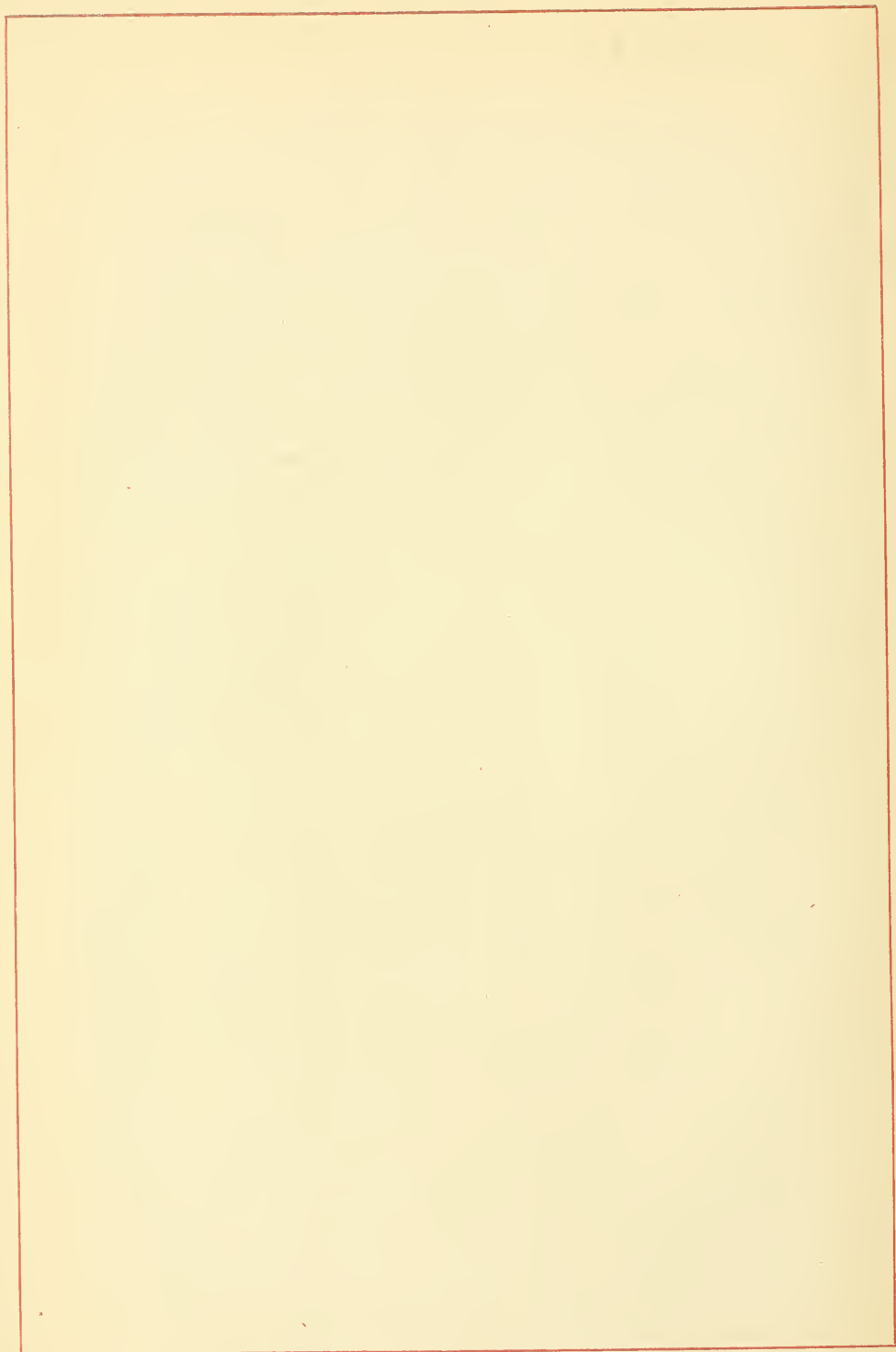
Exurgat Deus!

As lay Titanogene⁽²⁾ the while its beak the vulture dyed
 In blood and gall, so lay I when my Lesbia left my side.
 O Sun, didst thou forbear to shine when I, in my despair,
 Blasphemed thy light because the Lord of Life denied my prayer,
 And claimed His own? O crusted Earth, say, was thy granite shell
 Convulsed when from my frenzied soul I cursed all Nature? Tell,
 Oh tell me all ye lucent orbs that sail æthereal seas
 What shocks disturb their limpid calm when impious thoughts like these
 Rush forth into infinity, to roll for evermore,
 The billows of man's impotence, through seas without a shore?
 There bound, but mutinous, I lay, and there, O Power Divine!
 Thy love discovered me, there poured the healing oil and wine:
 The veil was rent, the cumulus of doubt was thrown aside,
 And with unclouded eye I saw my Maker justified.

* * * * *

O Lord of Life, O Quickener! inspire my feeble lips
 To tell the vision that I saw in that apocalypse!
 Resolve the chaos of my mind as Thou of old didst spread
 Thy wings o'er earth's proplasmic mist to vivify the dead!
 Tune thou the poet's harp and teach his hand to strike the keys,
 To show how the Arch-Poet makes celestial symphonies!

(2)Prometheus, son of the Titan Iapetus and the nymph Clymene.



SONG OF THE AGES.

BOOK THE FIRST.

THE STONE AGE.

I.

Descend, ye stateliest of the dulcet choir
Whose haunt is by the sacred springs! descend,
Calliope and Clio, and inspire
This tale of Merops⁽³⁾, haply it may blend
Myth, fantasy, and fable, as of old
The voices of the rivers and the trees
Commingled in that loftier story told
Of Ilion's fall by rapt Mæonides!

Forsake awhile the sacred mount, desert the hallowed ring
Trod by Apollo's feet, and aid your votary to sing!

II.

To sing of man primæval, man co-heir
With mammoth and with unicorn; his home
Theirs also, rocky caves and grottos where
The congealed crystals wrought on floor and dome,—
The archetypes of all his greatest work
In after ages,—column, gargoye, frieze,
Buttress and span; his chief intent to lurk
Within some deep recess or shade of trees

In fearful hope and hopeful fear, yet resolute to tear
His weapons from the antlered elk, his raiment from the bear.

III.

Behold him, then, the primal man, in whom
There latent sleeps the godlike gift of mind,
Suspended, dormant, as within the womb
Of the great cosmic universe, combined
With metalloids and metals, in some cloud
Of distant world-stuff haply there may float
The fiery embryos of a radiant crowd
Of future world-kings, who in some remote

As yet chaotic sphere shall rise to reinforce the throng
Of those who round the great white throne shall chant the victor's song.

(3) *Μέροψ*, the voice-dividing, an epithet of man.

I V.

To him unknown as we have learned to know
 Thy loveliness, O Maia! from his birth
 The sport of wild convulsion—hail and snow,
 The torrent's roar and the rude tempest's mirth,
 These were his lullabies, while overhead
 The rugged peaks, icebound, were rent and torn
 By blasts from Phlegethon which seemed the dread
 Voices of strident demons, who in scorn
 Of helpless man their levin bolts in frolic fury whirled,
 And shook in wanton play the props and pillars of the world.

V.

See where the troglodyte, his reeking hands
 Red with the current from his quarry's veins,
 Betakes him to yon cave; see where she stands,
 His partner, sharer of his joys and pains,
 Primæval wife and mother; to her breast
 She hugs her offspring, fortified with fold
 And cincture of warm fur, love's forethought lest
 The puny life should shrivel in the cold
 Of this aphelial realm,—e'en here, despite the glacial breath,
 Maternal love shines bright and clear, the love that conquers death.

VI.

My mother, O my mother! oft I deem
 That thou art by my side,—what though the thought
 Be but a fantasy, a waking dream,
 Yet I encourage it, for doth it not
 Present me with thine image?—not as when
 I saw thee last in life, thy gaze withdrawn
 To that near shore whose brilliant Pharos then
 Bespoke the haven and allured thee on,—
 Not thus, but as when in thy prime, tender and true and mild,
 I see thee, mother, once again and am once more a child.

VII.

The soul will oft grow aged ere the clay
 In which it is imprisoned doth attain
 Its due development, because a day
 May blight and make it sere; as when the grain
 Falls wilted in the jagged lightning's track,
 Or crushed beneath the cloudburst not to rise
 Once more a golden plateau from the wrack
 Of the fierce deluge, though autumnal skies
 Gleam sapphire-like from dawn till eve,—and how shall hope survive
 In tainted breasts where guilt and grief leave not the germ alive?

VIII.

But constant through the mists of rolling years,
 Undimmed by time, uncantered by disgrace,
 One hallowed form in memory's shrine appears,
 One sacred icon nothing can efface,—
 Thy mother's, child of sorrow!—bitter tears
 Of blood perchance thy heart has shed since last
 Her voice fell on thine ear, thy toils and fears
 And sorrows have been many, but the past
 Holds no remembrance that can move thy spirit like to this—
 The memory of thy mother's look, the memory of her kiss.

IX.

And now, firm-treading o'er the rough moraine,
 Comes the swart hunter laden with his spoil
 Of sheep whose musky fragrance fills the plain
 With that strong essence which the artful toil
 Of later Byzantine⁽⁴⁾ shall intermix
 With mortar in the Holy Wisdom's pile,
 Justinian's glory, where the crucifix
 Fell blood-imbrued beneath the crescent, while
 A martyr's and a patriot's death, the noblest end, was thine,
 Last of thy race as of the Greeks, O gallant Constantine!

(4)In allusion to the legend that in building the cathedral of Saint Sophia musk was added to the lime in making mortar.

X.

Sweet home! though but a hollow in the cliff,
 Or wattled hut, pile-founded in the mere,
 As dear unto the protoplast as if
 Its walls were marble, rising tier on tier
 In storied elegance with all that art
 Can give of strength and beauty: that is home,
 In desert or in wildwood, where the heart
 Still finds its centre wheresoe'er we roam;

The dearest spot on earth to man, where urged by love the soul
 Turns always as the needle turns toward the mystic pole.

XI.

Better the cave, the implement of stone,
 Lacustrine hut, and the rude couch of leaves,
 Than factory and furnace, which have grown
 To be man's social curse, where naught relieves
 The dull routine, no harmonies assuage
 The whirling dissonance of wheel on wheel,
 And hope and love seem blotted from the page
 Of Nature's volume: are there drugs to heal

The cankered sores of Industry, or tonics to restore
 The vital fluid to its veins and cleanse it as of yore?

XII.

Call not that home where, in the city's slums,
 The poor are herded in a grisly swarm;
 Where one unsullied zephyr never comes
 To fan the fevered forehead, or the warm
 Pellucid beams from Him that walks on high⁽⁵⁾
 Find unobstructed entrance, where the soul
 Grows dwarfed and stunted in a prurient sty,
 Necropolis of virtue, and the whole

Grim offspring of Gehenna's pit in raw putrescence swell,
 Expanding in its foetid slime to copragoges of hell.

⁽⁵⁾Hyperion,—Walking above,—the sun-god.

XIII.

The thing that hath been shall be: write ye this
 Sure proverb, nomothete, upon the walls
 In senate and in forum; Nemesis
 Herself is bound by fate, and naught befalls
 The globe or man but by the fixed decree
 Of Him whose thoughts are æons and whose touch
 On the three world-keys, crust and air and sea,
 Is rhythmic revolution, causing such
 Mutations as the sages tell the polar-cycles bring
 When the swerved index makes complete the equinoctial ring.⁽⁶⁾

XIV.

Antelial winters once again shall lock
 Their adamantine fetters 'round the zone
 Whose life is now exuberant, the shock
 Hypogenous be heard, as when o'erthrown
 Atlagenes⁽⁷⁾ slid smoothly 'neath the wave,
 Metropolis of millions; once again
 The happy hyperboreans shall lave
 Their feet in thermal fountains, and the fen
 Resound with cry of hern and coot where now the Icking reigns,
 And towers and palaces arise to grace the fertile plains.

XV.

O welcome revolution, if it bring
 To earth once more another golden age,
 Like unto that the shepherd boy did sing,⁽⁸⁾—
 At once the Muses' prophet, bard, and sage,—
 On slopes of Helicon, the while his sheep
 Cropped the green herbage by the Horse's Well,
 Bright Hippocrene, or surveyed the deep,
 Calm pool where Aganippe's waters fell,
 And ruminating saw unmoved reflected flocks below,
 Where every mirrored fleece shone back like piles of drifted snow.

⁽⁶⁾The precession of the equinoxes.

⁽⁷⁾Atlagenes, the assumed metropolis of Atlantis.

⁽⁸⁾The poet Hesiod.

XVI.

Thrice happy time, the golden age ere gold
 Was aught but an adornment! Mother Earth,
 Renew thy youth and beauty, as of old
 Bring healthful children to a painless birth!
 What though our marts, where man is bought by man,
 Be ice-concreted and green glaciers glide
 Where sewage-tainted rivers whilome ran
 Their sluggish poison to the ocean's tide?
 Perish the past if from its wreck we win a worthier wealth,
 And man's lost birthright be restored of innocence and health!

XVII.

Survey we now the home, the parent nest
 Of human fellowship, wherein the three,—
 Rude husband, wife, and babe,—are gone. The best
 Of all man's later art is mimicry
 Of what we here behold. A lofty hall,
 Resplendent with a myriad marvels wrought
 In grandest symmetry on roof and wall,
 Each web from Nature's factory a thought
 Of the great Master Weaver, God, a product of the loom
 Whose shuttle weaves for men and worlds birth, progress, death, and
 doom.

XVIII.

Look where the ruddy glow from yonder fire,—
 Assiduously fed—for heat is dear
 To man unclothed by Nature,—turns each spire
 And bulb of stalagmite to gold; the near
 Columnar crystals gleam like rubies, while
 The farther stalactites seem draped in bands
 And scarfs of varying bronze, as in the aisle
 Or nave of some great church each pillar stands
 A column bound with rainbow rings when at the close of day
 Through many a rare and pictured pane the level sunbeams play.

XIX.

Midway within the grotto gleams a fount,
 A silvery basin without duct or course
 Of visible supply, its verge a mount
 Of alabaster like to that whose source
 Is found near well-springed Thebes; many a form
 Of tasseled crystal, feather, flower, fern,—
 Fantastic trifles,—everywhere adorn
 Its marge and sparkle in the tranquil urn;
 While pendent dripstones glint and glow, and in the flickering light
 Appear like Titan arms indued with harness for the fight.

XX.

Yet this is but a vestibule to halls
 More gorgeous still, whose labyrinthine ways
 No human foot hath traversed, on whose walls
 Nor light nor eye shall linger till the days
 When, following perennial snows, the rude
 Autocthones shall turn where Charles's Wain
 Wheels nightly 'round the pole, when men endued
 With energies more potent shall attain
 This altered region, frigid now, but then attuned to yield
 Demeter⁽⁹⁾ duty and afford the vineyard and the field.

XXI.

Lo! where the matron with deft^h hand divides
 The perfumed flesh and smiling gives her lord
 Choice morsels from the embers, and provides
 The healthful condiment: enough reward
 For her, as aye with woman, to enjoy
 The secret bliss of service knit with love;
 Her worship and best pleasure to employ
 Her mind with cares domestic, as the dove
 Delights to feed her callow brood and to the feeble nest
 Devotes her constant ministry, the shelter of her breast.

⁽⁹⁾Demeter, goddess of agriculture.

XXII.

Judge her by this, her self-denying-soul,
 All ye who speak of woman; measure not,
 O man, by thine her nature nor extol
 Superior sinews or profounder thought,
 When these are thine, by her disparagement;
 For thou art woman born and in the womb
 Where thou wast fashioned her heart pulses lent
 Quick motion to thy blood, and in that loom,
 When first the shuttle of thy life the mystic weft began,
 Her being gave response and hailed another child of man.

XXIII.

Gross is the meal, immoderate and coarse,
 Their manners brutish; as they eat they cast
 On either hand the refuse, fecund source,
 The midden thus created, of a vast
 Offensive colony of things corrupt
 Which live by putrefaction and which breed
 Disease and death in man or interrupt
 Somatic harmony; but little heed
 The cave folk give to worm or fly, contented to provide
 Their daily food, theirs is the bliss to know no wish denied.

XXIV.

Deem not their lives a dull eventless round,
 A joyless sequence of unvarying ways:
 Their names are lost to earth, no laurel crowned
 Heroic Nimrod of their race displays
 His prowess in enslaving. Happy they
 Whose footsteps history traceth not in war
 Or legal codes or digests! Speed the day,
 O Power Supreme, when no restraints shall mar
 The primal freedom of thy sons save those prescribed by love,
 When lion shall lie down with lamb and falcon nest with dove!

XXV.

Yet who among earth's mightiest ever dared
 To rival these in deeds of high emprise?
 Not he⁽¹⁰⁾ who 'gainst the Cretan man-bull bared
 The rock-drawn sword of Ægeus: fancy tries
 In vain to picture foes more horrent than
 The protoplast encountered,—hugeous bear,
 Rhinoceros, and monstrous tusker,—man
 The hunter then was hunted, and the lair
 He called his home was only his by conquest from the dread
 And fretful cave cat prowling where her spotted whelps were bred.

XXVI.

Gigantic proboscideans, mastodon,
 World-wandering Nippletooth with white tusks, borne
 Like Seljuk scimitars for battle drawn;
 Long-fronted bisons with puissant horn;
 Aurochs and urus, bear and tiger; these
 He met and meeting vanquished, armed with spear
 Bone-tipped and axe of silex, and the sea's
 Balanic monarch churned the waves in fear
 When in far Thule's shallow sounds, now high above the tide,
 The patient hunter's flinty dart was buried in its side.

XXVII.

O first of world-subduers, hail, all hail!
 Let loftier bards choose higher themes and sing
 Of warring gods and heroes clad in mail;
 Be mine the less ambitious task to bring
 This humbler effort to the Muses' seat,
 If haply it may move one living heart
 To throb in sympathy with him whose feet
 Have left no traces, albeit the part
 He played on earth was nobly played, the pioneer in time
 Of that immortal multitude whose footfalls are sublime.

(10) Theseus.

XXVIII.

Hail, pioneer! thy struggle with the blind
 Unbending forces of thine age forbade
 Aught save provision for thy needs;—the mind
 Advances not in states where man is made
 A beast of burthen or a slave condemned
 To barter liberty and life for bread.
 All nature seemed thine adversary; hemmed
 And girt with hostile agencies, thy thread
 Of life was all too frail forsooth for thee to cultivate
 The simplest arts that soften man and modify his state.

XXIX.

Perchance thou wert, as some have deemed, a child
 Who lineage drew from Eden where thy sire
 Leaped virile into being, undefiled
 By taint hereditary; or the fire
 Divine, such as Prometheus stole to give
 The spark immortal to his form of clay,
 Some mild arboreal satyrs, such as live
 In Borneo's or Sumatra's forests, may
 Have taken from His breath whose Word creative can compel
 Or stocks or stones to put on life and rise His Israel.

XXX.

Whate'er thine origin, no Paradise
 Knew thee as tenant, for thy lot was cast
 In elemental struggle, when the ice
 Slow-yielding sought the mountain snows, and vast
 Mutations met thy ken while torrents bore
 Alps piecemeal down, and wild confusion reigned
 Where boulder-laden rivers swept the floor
 Of dale and valley: thy strong soul sustained
 Unflinchingly the cosmic strife although thou could'st not see
 God's hand at work by drift and flood producing harmony.

XXXI.

All time is mere transition, though there be
 Oppugnant eras when two periods meet,
 Rereward and vanguard, on the boundary
 Where each alternately prevails; the feet
 Precursive of Aurora's heralds graze
 The impish heels that follow in the train
 Of her who sprang from Chaos, when the Day's
 Glad harbingers arouse the willing swain,
 And for a season rosy morn appears to linger long,
 As loath to follow in the track of the anarchic throng.

XXXII.

So man, unsocial, in the pristine years,
 Anarch and monarch, recognized no rule
 Or limitation save his hopes and fears
 As consort, sire, provider; in the school
 Primæval all were children, and they learned
 By instance not by precept: what are laws
 But fetters on our freedom, often turned
 To vilest purpose when the tyrant draws,—
 Or king or mob a tyrant still;—adroitly round a land
 A legal net of ordinance and tightens mesh and strand?

XXXIII.

The first of patriarchs, his sway confined
 Within one little realm, was there a king
 Whose loyal subjects piously enshrined
 His image in their hearts: what golden ring,
 Encircling conquering brows to weigh them down,
 In after years, though bright with many a gem
 And star-shot⁽¹⁾ crystal, what imperial crown
 Shines with the splendour of his diadem?
 His family his kingdom's bound, with simple wants and few,
 He reigned supreme and tasted joys that conquerors never knew.

⁽¹⁾In allusion to the opinion that the diamond is of meteoric origin.

XXXIV.

Content is happiness: that man is lord
 Of all the world, whate'er may be his state,
 To whom the world no pleasure can afford
 Beyond his present living: though we rate
 Wealth, learning, pride of place, respect of men,
 As things to be desired, wanting these,—
 Their lack unknown,—life may be joyous when
 Sound mind and body vouchsafe perfect ease.

The untamed savage, strong in health, and blithesome as the roe,
 Is happy with a bliss as pure as Fortune can bestow.

XXXV.

The lowly peasant, whistling from the plough,
 Eupeptic finds his daily meal a feast
 That castled lords might envy; on the brow
 The sweat of agriculture plants the least
 Impress of care: lie close to Nature's breast
 Nor vex thy mind with theses of the schools,
 Or futile explanations, leave the quest
 Of cause and essence to the learned fools

Whose puddles are their universe, so shalt thou live aright,
 Each day devoted to its task, to quiet sleep the night.

XXXVI.

By nature grave, primæval man could yet
 Hold sportive intercourse with his compeers;
 And then as now the youths and virgins met
 In simple pleasures suited to their years.
 The mimic chase, where the coy virgin flees
 Her ardent lover eager for the prize;
 The artless dance devoid of mysteries,
 But merely gladsome motion, in which eyes

Oft told a story old e'en then, but yet as new to-day
 As when primæval stripling met primæval maid in play.

XXXVII.

Or round the glowing hearth the elders sat
 To tell of perils mastered, of the fierce
 And woolly unicorn, whose felted mat
 No flint could sever and no bone could pierce;
 Of cave-bear, mammoth, bison; or perchance
 Some hoary senior spoke of things that live
 Unseen of human eye, the sprites that dance
 Within the forest glades, and those that give
 Their breath to swell the tempest's roar, and those dread gnomes whose
 ire
 Can melt the solid rock and cap the mountain snows with fire.

XXXVIII.

Or just before the gloaming, when the sun's
 Last kiss had turned the summits into gold,
 And night advancing summoned weary ones
 To rest from toil or play, the senior told
 Of Him, the great All-Father, by whose word
 All things that are sprang into being, Him
 Whose mandates elemental spirits heard,
 And hearing did his bidding when the grim
 Tongarsok,⁽¹²⁾ lord of fire, rebelled and marshalled all the clan
 Of hell-born fiends in proud revolt ere yet the world began.

XXXIX.

And oft perchance they raised their song of praise
 With tongue agglutinate, link'd words with flow
 Of oldest root speech, as in later days
 Altaic slopes have heard or Finland's low
 And swampy shores: and while their eucharist
 Went up to God's high throne the sunset dyes
 Of blended amber, em'rald, amethyst,
 And deepest sapphire made the western skies
 Seem like the portals of His heaven, a vision of the blest
 Abodes where, all their trials o'er, the sons of men should rest.

⁽¹²⁾Tongarsok, or Torngarsuk, the Devil of the Eskimos.

XL.

Here might we leave them at the Father's feet,
 The while the gates of pearl are opened wide
 And swift-winged angels from the mercy seat,
 Glad messengers of precious promise, glide
 Gage-laden through the æther; but the Muse,
 Majestic Clio, lays her strong behest,
 The which no acolyte may dare refuse,
 Upon the Maker⁽¹³⁾, bidding him invest
 Anew with life the valiant soul who ventured to invade,—
 The first of sailors,—Neptune's realm and sought the alder's aid⁽¹⁴⁾.

XLI.

Invention is but finding, and the arts
 Have grown from chance disclosures and discreet
 Observances of Nature, and the parts,—
 Or screw or joint or arm or valve,—which meet
 In some great engine stored with latent force
 That infant hands might waken had their rise
 Mayhap in shell or leaf, some simple source
 In Nature's workshop where man's enterprise
 First sought and found the types of tools by which with ready skill
 He binds the elements and makes them work his sovereign will.

XLII.

Like some luxurious prodigal in haste
 To pluck the specious fruit from Pleasure's tree,
 So man, the great empiric, longs to taste
 In every province, air and earth and sea.
 With growing appetite from age to age,
 Inquisitive, he hastens to explore
 The mysteries of being; to assuage
 His thirst for knowledge ventures from the shore
 Where rev'rend custom sanctions faith, and takes each ancient creed
 And makes it an episteton that he who runs may read.

(13) The Maker,—*i. e.*, the Poet.

(14) *Tunc alnos primum fluvii sensere cavatas.* (Virgil, *Georgica*, Lib. I. 136.)

XLIII.

They knew not what they sought who the remote
 Well-wooded Vinland found beyond the wide
 Atlantic, Lief and Biorn⁽¹⁵⁾, and their boat,
 Broad-beamed and buoyant, skimmed the trackless tide
 Free as the albatross; their hazard urged
 The later Dove⁽¹⁶⁾ to take his eager flight
 Where Guanahani's palmy groves emerged
 To vouch his faith and glad his sailors' sight.

Thy soul was great, bold Genoese, but greater still the heart
 Of thy forerunner, Lief, who knew nor astrolabe nor chart.

XLIV.

Yet who of Triton or of Viking breed
 May rival him who, venturesome and brave,
 Forsook the raft of osier or of reed
 And launched his coracle upon the wave?⁽¹⁷⁾
 An insect floating on a wrinkled leaf,
 Or strip of bark upon some tranquil pool,
 Or shell-housed mollusc stranded on a reef,
 Perchance inspired him, though many a fool

Coeval raised the laugh of scorn, type of the fools who hurled
 Their monkish gibes at him whose hand unlocked another world.

XLV.

O wayside dreamers! ye who with the eye
 Of prescience see the sunrise ere the mist
 And fog-banks have uplifted and descry
 The Day-God's fringes! when his rays have kissed
 Dome, spire and pinnacle, and when his beams
 Though myth-beclouded lattice shed a flood
 Of gold upon the altar stone your dreams
 And ye are vindicated; martyrs' blood,

Shed at the scaffold or transformed to bitter gall by hate,
 Makes fertile soil in which the thoughts of martyrs germinate.

(15) Biorn or, properly, Bjorn.

(16) Columbus.

(17) See Horace, *Od. lib. I. ode iii.*, 9-20.

XLVI.

Like spectral ships⁽¹⁸⁾ that sail against the wind
 The Lord's anointed run their eager race,
 Each in his generation, each assigned
 His travail and his triumph, though we trace
 Their course but fitfully, the constant chain
 Is never broken, every age begets
 Its suffering Christ-man on whom all the pain
 Or sin or striving of our nature sets

The seal of expiation and for whom with cruel scorn
 The world's high priests prepare the cross and plait the crown of thorn.

XLVII.

Almighty Father! can it be that Thou
 Dost re-impose the burthen of this flesh
 On certain of Thy children and endow
 Vicarial victims with our guilt afresh?
 I know not, I the Maker of this rime,
 I seek not, Father, curiously to learn;
 For I have sinned and suffered and my prime
 Was wind-swept and afflictive. Lo! I turn

Mine eyes to Thee, O Fount Divine, whose love retrieves the past,
 Believing that to every form perfection comes at last.

XLVIII.

Thou art the source, Thou also art the end
 To whom, centripetally, all things move;
 In whom, when purged of all that can offend
 The perfect harmony, all things behoove
 To lose their special essence: when the soul,—
 Mayhap through divers incarnations,—finds
 A cure for will perverted and the whole
 Entangling net of pride and sin which winds

Its meshes round the moral Self shall perish, then Thy Son,⁽¹⁹⁾
 O God, shall climb the summits where to know and be are one.

(18) "Like spectral ships," etc.: an idea suggested, I think, by a sentence in Longfellow's "Hyperion."

(19) That is, man.

XLIX.

Like him who first adventured on the sea,
 Content to rest upon its bosom, I
 Confide, O Father, all my trust in Thee,
 My goal and origin, nor question Thy
 Divine decrees, for I too am a part,
 However weak, of Thy theophany,
 And in my joys and griefs and thoughts Thou art
 Preparing me for that epiphany

When, this world's processes complete, Thy vivid Word shall call
 All emanations to their source and God be all in all.

L.

Like drops returning to the ocean's breast
 What time the labouring clouds their dew distil;
 Like pilgrim swallows to their earlier nest
 What time Apollo scales the northern hill
 And hawthorn buds are swelling; so all life
 Still upward, onward holds its steadfast way,
 Each step perhaps the surer for the strife
 Anterior in time, until the day

When the Erinyes⁽²⁰⁾ shall have purged the guilt from every soul
 And all creation, deified, attain its final goal.

LI.

Some trunk's concavity, deprived of pith,
 His galley, see the mariner afloat,
 Drawn by the ebb's slow wooing through the frith
 To where the sportive Nereids take his boat
 Within their keeping; there on summer seas,
 Kissed by the wavelet's crystal lips, we leave
 Him dubious yet triumphant, while we seize
 Occasion meet a coronal to weave

To decorate Poseidon's brow, if by the Muses' grace
 Where amaranthine tributes hang this lay may find a place.

(20) Better known as the Furies. They are here alluded to in their truer—because older—light as purifiers.

LII.

Flow gently round my native isle to-night,
 Thou steel-blue Ocean! bid thy breakers lave
 Its borders lovingly where Dodman's height
 Presents a reefless rampart to the wave!
 May halcyon zephyrs fan thy tranquil breast
 Where mild Cornubia bends her craggy horn,
 Britannia's footstool planted in the west,
 Where too thy murmured greeting made the morn
 Of my life's day a dismal dawn with thy divining boom
 Of pity as the life-star strove to pierce the gathering gloom.

LIII.

What though, a weary exile, half my span
 Denied thy wholesome influence, cooped and pent
 Where noisome exhalations render man
 A frail and forward weakling early spent;
 Where youth precocious dwindles into age
 With scarce an interval of bloodless prime?
 In dreams my yearning spirit bursts its cage,
 And, freed by fancy, once again I climb
 The coombe's green barriers, once again my eager glance is thrown
 To where the Rame's brown finger points toward the Eddystone.

LIV.

And while I gaze upon thy face, O Sea!
 My spirit grows akin to thine, I hold
 Methinks within my hand the ready key
 To England's greatness: lo! thy waves enfold
 The story of her making, for thou art
 Now as of yore her bulwark and her stay,
 And with the throbbing of thy mighty heart
 Her pulses slack and quicken day by day;
 And in thine ever open page with kindling eye she reads,
 As in some wizard's crystal sphere, her dauntless children's deeds.

LV.

For me once more the bold Gallants of Fowey
 Sweep out from Gribben's shade with sail and oar
 To curb the pride of Winchelsea or—joy
 Of joys the greatest! scourge the Neustrian shore.
 For me Black Philip's vultures⁽²¹⁾ flaunt their wings
 With greedy arrogance where sea and sky
 Commingle, while through cove and hamlet rings
 The fiery call whose echoes shall not die

While English nerves vibrate to hear in every wind that blows
 How English hearts and English hands can deal with England's foes.

LVI.

But while communing thus with thee I think
 But little of man's exploits, I am stirred
 Like one allowed to stand upon the brink
 Where life and death encounter and is heard
 The sound of many waters; for, O Sea!
 The finite mind beholds in thee a type
 Of Highest Nature, that Immensity
 Which only hath true Being; as the ripe

And perfect fruit contains within itself fruit, flower, and tree
 So all earth's elements may find their counterparts in thee.

LVII.

As one who, gazing through the Tuscan's⁽²²⁾ glass,
 Discards the guage by which men measured God
 When priests were potent and the untaught mass
 Took myths for verities, man's sounding rod
 Explores thy chambers and his mind, enlarged,
 Is meeter for creation's scope, the plan
 Divine with which the universe is charged,
 To manifest His glory who in man

Is seen incarnate and for whom the stars whose glittering rays
 Gleam nightly on thy breast perform their canticle of praise.

(21)The Armada.

(22)Galileo.

LVIII.

The meteor dust of ages strews thy floor;
 Proplasmic matter cleaves unto thy bed;
 Thy teeming billows break on every shore
 With life redundant; in thy depths are bred
 A myriad forms thou hast not yet revealed
 To man's inquiring eye; thy waters hold
 Vast treasure chambers never yet unsealed,
 A thousand cryptic marvels never told,

And innermost recesses where the great sea serpent glides,
 Sole relic of a time when no obstruction met thy tides.

LIX.

Thy limpid shadows sparkle with the light
 Of all Golconda's iridescent gems;
 Thy heaving bosom trembles with its bright
 Prolific phosphorescence; anadems
 Of living brilliants decorate thy brows;
 Thy locks are lustrous where the Nereids play;
 And Nature's thaumaturgic hand endows
 The dweller in thy deepest caves, where day

Can find no entrance, with their own mysterious effluence, proof
 That from no creature, great or small, God's kindness stands aloof.

LX.

They called thee better than they knew of old
 Who named thee Ocean, for thy waters flow
 Like mighty rivers and thy streams enfold
 The earth, diffusing blessings as they go
 Westward surcharged with healing warmth or when,
 Replete with vigour, sweeping from the poles;
 The tropic breezes kiss thy lips and then
 Renew their energy, like strengthened souls

Who drain the welcome goblet on some well-fought field where they
 Have swung the sword for liberty throughout the livelong day.

LXI.

I love thee, Ocean, for thou art the bed
 Whereon from youth to age my sires have slept
 Lulled by thy melodies, and Freedom's head
 Is pillowed on thy bosom; thou hast kept
 Her home inviolate, the seagirt isle
 Whose hills are altars where her sacred flame
 Burns brightly and shall wax in splendour while
 Its jealous wardens, mindful of the fame
 Of those who in the days of old were nourished on thy breast,
 Shall brook no rival on the wave, the realm they love the best.

LXII.

And by thine ever-sounding shore, O Sea!
 Sleep those whom I have loved and loving lost:
 Within the chambers of my memory
 Their voices blend with thine, and I accost
 Their shadows in the gloaming, when the bridge
 Is swung across the narrow frith which parts
 The nearer Time-shore from the misty ridge
 Whose unremitting influence imparts
 A chill to life like that which warns the sailor that some stark
 Ice-wanderer from the arctic zone is drifting near his barque.

LXIII.

They pass before me and I call their names;
 I meet their glances,—some have pitying eyes,
 And some reproachful; one there is whose claims
 Have challenged retribution and whose cries
 The Furies, hearing, answered: grant, O God!
 That this my expiation may atone;
 For I have yielded to Thy chastening rod
 And born correction meekly; Thou hast known
 The burthen of my penitence, grant, Father, that the tears
 Thine eye hath seen may purge the guilt of boyhood's heedless years.

LXIV.

O loved in life! I call; O loved and lost!
 Is there not one among ye to rehearse,—
 If haply they see clearer who have crossed
 The Hateful river,—why the father's curse
 Of pride or sensuous frenzy should convey
 Inherent baseness to the spotless life,
 Or stamp it slave to Passion ere its day
 Of quickening in the matrix, why the strife
 With sins that lie in wait, the war that every soul must wage,
 Anatomic grows the more intense from age to age.

LXV.

I call in vain, they answer not; I deem
 At times they are but wraiths or soulless shades,
 As unsubstantial as a morning dream,
 Corporeal mists that disappear as fades
 The haze that greets the sunrise. Sin is hell,
 Whose depths nor men nor angels can disclose,
 Whose springs united form a tainted well
 Incongruous with the living stream which flows
 Unsullied through the universe, that runs with love replete
 From God to God until the round of goodness is complete.

LXVI.

Learn this, O man! thy secret sin will breed
 Like microphytes, pervading all who draw
 Their origin from thee. O woman! heed
 The weighty lesson, the unerring law
 Which men have called Survival,—that the sum
 Of each one's vices forms a heritage
 Of sensuous imperfections that benumb
 And blunt the soul and grow from age to age
 Like some fell parasite that clings to some great forest tree,
 So sin shall waste its victim's soul, and both shall cease to be.

LXVII.

O Thou whose grace hath quickened and upheld
 The Maker and enabled him to bear
 The breathing of the Muses and to weld
 And forge the glowing numbers and declare
 The story of man's nonage! with Thy name,
 As spelled by mortals, I conclude this song,
 Unskilled to guess if on the tide of fame
 Some kindly hap may place it with the strong
 And buoyant vessels that have launched upon the dangerous sea
 Since English Cædmon hewed the keel for Milton's argosy.

LXVIII.

Thine influence gives an impulse to the lyre
 And tunes the poet's strain in every age;
 From Thee the prophet draws the sacred fire,
 By Thee the sibyl reads the secret page.
 Parturient Time brings forth at Thy behest
 Predestined instruments to work Thy will,—
 Tyrants to scourge or ransomers whose best
 Anointing is affliction; these fulfil
 Their function in unfolding Thee, in Thee alone they dwell;
 In every child of man the world beholds Immanuel.

LXIX.

Thus far this song hath progressed; what its worth
 I know not, whether further than my strength
 Can hold me I have ventured and the earth
 Be fated to receive me when at length
 My flagging wings miscarry. This I know
 And own, O Father! that Thy loving hand
 And gracious eye have led me from the low
 Black depths of Disappointment: lo! I stand
 Resigned yet hopeful that my verse may win a modest niche
 Within the precincts of the fane whose heights it cannot reach.

LXX.

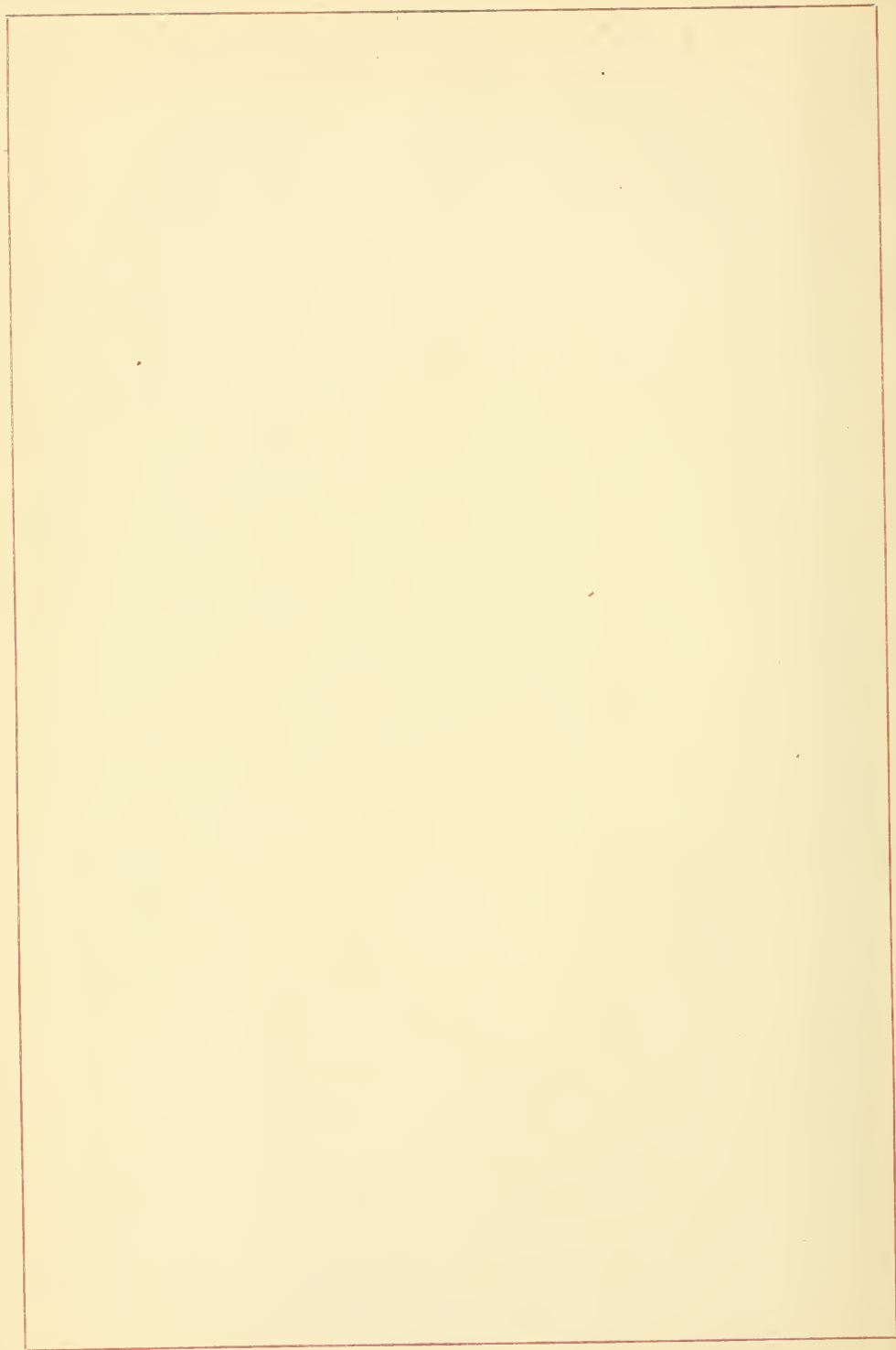
Howe'er it be, the verdict will be Thine,
For Thou art Lord of Judgments, and the gale
Of public praise or censure is divine
Alike for those who soar and those who fail.
From Thee, the Uncreated, comes the gift
Creative as an influx, and the voice
That hails the singer Poet is the swift
Corroboration of Thy Spirit's choice,
Which falls as falls the thunderbolt to shun the adjusted rod,
And throws the minstrel's mantle on the limbs elect of God.

END OF BOOK I.



SONG OF THE AGES.

BOOK THE SECOND.



BOOK THE SECOND.

THE BRONZE AGE.

I.

Majestic sisters! once again I call:
Come, loftiest daughters of Mnemosyne!
From where Leibethron's silvery showers fall
And filled Pimplæa swells the symphony.
Bring but an echo of the heavenly song,
As heard by Zeus what time with solemn tread
Around his altar the melodious throng
Intone the requiem of the godlike dead,
That we, the restless sons of toil, may catch the strains sublime,
And hear man's rhythmic footfalls strike the corridors of time.

II.

As throng the locusts see they come, they come,
The earth-born Aryans⁽¹⁾ from their pristine plains;
Two constant streams, as if impelled by some
Inspired vision of the wide domains
Awaiting them beyond the mountain walls
Of Ural and of Taurus and the high
Snow palaces⁽²⁾ where Indra has his halls
Whose æther-piercing columns prop the sky;
Or pressed perchance by Mongol hordes, *adeva* fiends who give
No sacrifices to the gods by whom the Aryas live.

III.

They come, the nation builders, frank and free,
The Xanthochroi⁽³⁾, whose eyes reflect the light
Of heaven's pure vault above them as the sea
Returns the lustre of a cloudless night.
They come, the fair-skinned wanderers, with feet
That turn not back while glory points before;
Their tramp is steady, like the waves that beat
And break with muffled music on the shore.
What barriers shall impede their march, the broad-browed race with mind
Expansive as the ocean's breast whose bounds they yet shall find?

⁽¹⁾Arya, born of or possessing the earth (F. Max Muller); in later Sanskrit, noble.

⁽²⁾Sanskrit *him*, snow, and *alaya*, a dwelling-place.

⁽³⁾According to Professor Huxley's fine classification of mankind.

IV.

Westward they come, each man a Cadmus; these
 Shall find Europa, and the gods shall lead
 Harmonia to their couches; they shall seize
 And occupy for ever, and the seed
 They sow shall be the dragon's teeth, red war
 The harvest of their reaping; they shall sweep
 The lands as with a besom, till the far
 Twin isles shall know them and the mounts that keep
 Their record of Alcmena's child⁽⁴⁾, where thankful Time shall see
 Their noblest issue guard the gates of the great Median Sea.

V.

Through Khyber's rocky thoroughfare shall flow
 The eastward currents, till they reach the plain
 Made wealthy by the sacred rivers: lo!
 The land of Holy Singers⁽⁵⁾ where the grain
 Awaits the willing sickle! They shall learn
 To yoke the patient oxen, by whose aid,—
 With subject Sudra service,—they shall turn
 The rich alluvium, exercise repaid
 A hundred-fold by Indra's grace who pours with lavish hand
 Autumnal showers from his store to bless the thirsting land.

VI.

To venture and to labour and to pray,
 This was their character; their minds enthroned
 In spacious tenements where ample play
 Is given the faculties; their ardour toned
 By sure control of reason; and their speech
 Strong, flexible, and copious, such as might
 Have sounded first in Paradise, as teach
 Some old traditions, ere the awful night
 Of sin from disobedience fell upon a shuddering world,
 And Yimakhshaeta's⁽⁶⁾ golden age was into chaos hurled.

(4)The Pillars of Hercules—Gibraltar.

(5)Brahmarshidesha, the region of the Punjab.

(6)Yimakhshaeta (Yima) according to the Zendavesta the first Aryan king, who reigned in the golden age.

VII.

To venture: this their spirit shall impel
 Them ever onward till their restless feet
 Are planted on earth's confines and the swell
 Of Ocean's uninvaded realm shall greet
 Their vanguard with defiance. Glory not,
 Ye trumpeters of Neptune, in their stay;
 Nor ye whose bridled fury fills the grot
 Of Æolus with murmurs; lo! the day
 Shall be when Neptune's self shall lift his placid head to see
 Without rebuke their offspring share the empire of the sea.

VIII.

To labour: even in their pristine home
 'Tween Oxus and Jaxartes,—names no more
 Remembered by the mongrel tribes that roam
 The steppes,—the furnace fused the stubborn ore
 And smiths first hammered metal; here the arts
 Found crude but healthy nurture, here were born
 The men of skill whose history imparts
 To man his chief incentive; when the morn
 Of the new era shall arise the theme the poet sings
 Shall be the artist mind and hand instead of priests and kings.

IX.

To pray: at first to God, the One, the All,
 Spirit Supreme by whom the world was made.
 Thrice happy mortals could we now recall
 The antique faith and be no more afraid
 Of sanctuary idols! Burn thy tomes,
 Theologaster, weary not the stars
 With idle concepts where the fancy roams
 From attribute to attribute; the bars
 Are rigid as relentless fate which keep thee shut within
 Thine ectoderm; restrain thy pride! to picture God is sin.

X.

Accursed craft that used the maker's myth
 To work the slavery of the human mind!
 That bent his subtile fancies as the smith
 To make his image hammers the refined
 And shining metal till he moulds a face
 And figure like his own, perchance with arm
 Hypertrophied with labour! As we trace
 The line to priest from poet half the charm

Is taken from the ancient lore, we drop the myths aghast,
 And like some mitred clowns of old we turn iconoclast.

XI.

O ye who dwell within the classic shades
 Where gentle Isis bends to meet the Thame,
 Whose seal upon their unridged foreheads aids
 The climbing adolescents when the flame
 Of genius fails because the empty lamp
 Of vulgar clay no subsidy receives!
 Be watchful, lords of learning, that you stamp
 No obsolescent oracle; the leaves

That autumn's finger turns to gold have had their day I ween,
 No season's change may give them life, no sun recall their green.

XII.

Thames, Tiber, Seine, and Ganges! on your banks
 The twice-born Aryans are being born again.
 Once more the boding murmur stirs the ranks,
 Once more the nations are being roused as when
 Great Rudra⁽⁷⁾ shakes the forest. Be ye wise,
 Ye Brahmans, and your caste shall haply be
 Now as of yore their leaders! see ye prize
 The truth where'er it lead you; though ye see

Foundations totter hasten not, for novelty deceives,
 Beware lest going to Jericho ye fall among the thieves.

(7) Rudra, the Storm-god of the Rigveda.

XIII.

Away with text and commentary till
 Ye learn the primer of the threefold page,—
 The ever-open volume where His will
 God's hand recording writes in every age.
 The starry vault, the world, the human heart,—
 Read these aright with unbeckoned eye
 And mind unclogged with maxims; then impart
 The truths ye gather freely; prophesy,
 If moved, as bold interpreters, nor strive to square and trim
 God's Word and Wisdom to the moulds of timeworn teraphim.

XIV.

O venerable masters! while ye pore
 O'er old traditions lovingly the minds
 Ye led while in their pupillage may soar
 Beyond tradition, and the faith which binds
 Them to finality perchance may yield
 To Truth's demands, as step by step men learn
 A broader scripture everywhere revealed,
 Which tells that Love Ineffable doth burn
 With equal brightness unto all, the Bible where we trace
 Impartiality divine that knows no favoured race.

XV.

O sacred Truth, thou sun of all the spheres!
 Break through the clouds of Eld, direct thy bright
 And piercing radiance where the dust of years
 In hall and quadrangle obscures the light.
 Bid eye meet eye in candour; bid the weak
 Be strong to spurn the fetters that corrode
 And dwarf the intellect; bid Reason speak
 Through lips that long have faltered; lift the load
 Of paltry compromise, O Truth! that gown and hood may be
 The symbols of a fellowship whose roots are laid in thee.

XVI.

O Thou Mysterious One whose name I use
 What time on bended knee I urge my soul
 To converse with its Origin! excuse
 The feeble faith that asks Thee to console
 Yet lacks assurance. Through the mists of time
 The oracles show dimly, and we hear
 Thy gentle voice in echoes; thy sublime
 Surrender and oblation call the tear
 To eyes that, like the Sadducees', with haughty scorn repel
 Thy claim to be the Christ of God, the Hope of Israel.

XVII.

True Man and Brother! in my utmost need,
 When surging billows break above my head,
 When blasts from Tophet sway me as the reed
 Is bent before the whirlwind, be my stead!
 O'er the broad gulf of centuries Thy hand,
 Marked with the stigma of the worldling's hate,
 Traces once more the scripture in the sand,
 And points the wanderer to the mercy-gate.
 Be this to me Thy gospel, Lord, the promise fixed and sure:
 "Neither do I condemn thee child; depart and sin no more!"

XVIII.

What pen, O Clio, wrote the fateful word
 Which time confirming turned to prophecy?
 What ear of man so favoured that it heard
 The promise of the future, the decree
 That Japheth's bounds should be enlarged, the tents
 Of Shem become his dwelling⁽⁸⁾? Gracious Muse,
 Restore for me the crumbled battlements
 Of old Confusion's tower, let me use
 That coign of vantage while I gaze on Shinar's plain and trace
 With fancy's eye the babbling source of nation, tribe, and race.

(8) "God shall enlarge Japheth, and he shall dwell in the tents of Shem; and Canaan shall be his servant." Genesis IX. 27.

XIX.

The wavering clouds are parted, and a breeze
 From steep Niphates sweeps the affluent plain;
 The doubt-mists scatter and the dreamer sees
 The hopeless builders abdicate the vain
 And futile enterprise: the childish lore,
 The legends gathered at a mother's knee
 From quaintest pencillings revive once more,
 And with them half the ancient faith,—I see
 Birds Nimrod's winding causeway, note each worker strive to reach
 Some sympathetic group to claim the brotherhood of speech.

XX.

Reluctantly, with many a fond regret
 Lo! Mizraim's clans begin their pilgrimage
 To Khem's far distant valley; they shall set
 Their roots below the surface, and the page
 Of human history shall be theirs till time
 Has tried and found them wanting, yet their day
 Shall be full glorious and their sun shall climb
 To high meridian splendour, their decay
 Shall last while empires wax and wane, and cause Oblivion's head⁽⁹⁾
 To turn in wonder to the Sphinx as though old Time were dead.

XXI.

Unwilling nomads, God shall guide their feet
 O'er mount and plain until their eager eyes
 Shall see, beyond the narrow bridge where meet
 Two continents, the mystic river rise.
 There shall they find, on Khem's black soil, a home,
 A fertile land, a land of brick and stone,
 Concordant with their genius; and each nome
 Shall be a human anthill, there alone
 Shall man presume to cope with fate and raise with cunning hand
 Enduring monuments to brave the whirlwind and the sand.

⁽⁹⁾ "Time sadly overcometh all things, and is now dominant and sitteth upon a sphinx, and looketh unto Memphis and old Thebes, while his sister Oblivion reclineth semi-sommeus on a pyramid, gloriously triumphing, making puzzles of Titavian erections, and turning old glories into dreams." (Sir Thomas Browne.)

XXII.

Vain hope! the death he dreaded Mizraim could
 Nor curb nor conquer; even at his board
 His mirth was overcast, the spectre stood
 Between him and the winecup; as he poured
 The red juice from the flagon effigies
 Arrayed in cerecloths met his daunted eye,
 While hollow voices thundered, "Look on these!
 Eat, drink, be merry, for thou too must die!"⁽¹⁰⁾

Build, Mizraim, mansions for the dead,—the fruit of all thy toil
 Shall be when peasant hands shall strew thy dust on foreign soil.⁽¹¹⁾

XXIII.

The patriarch's curse that fell on Canaan's head
 Ere yet his thews were hardened fell on thee,
 O Mizraim his brother! thou wast dead
 In spirit, sunk in foul idolatry
 While in thy pride of place the world was thine.
 Corruption seized thee, and thy carious limbs
 Were plunged in putrefaction as the swine
 Roll grovelling in the mire, and the whims

And filthy fancies of thine heart thy children deified
 Until thy very leprosy was sacro-sanctified.

XXIV.

Pubescent purity, that stood amazed
 At Nature's revelation, lost its blush
 Of conscious chastity, thy hand erased
 The bloom of innocence as one might crush
 A rosebud ere it opened; and thy gods
 Were misbegotten monsters,—strange that we,
 Earth's later children, cherish still the frauds
 The Nile mud fostered, make the blasphemy

Of God-resisting Typhon serve as manacles to bind
 The limbs of Progress and prolong the slavery of the mind!

⁽¹⁰⁾Herodotus, "Euterpe," 78. A somewhat ghastly provocative to good fellowship and an extreme insistence on the maxim, *Ede, bibe, lude, nulla est in morte voluptas*.

⁽¹¹⁾Shiploads of mummies have been brought from Egypt and used as fertilizers in Europe.

XXV.

Mayhap the amercement of thy father's sin
 Of guilty seeing fell on thee; no glimpse
 Of Love Ineffable might fall within
 Thine opaque vision blinded by the imps
 And slime of Tophet. By thy conscious fears,
 The nations have been tainted: life for life,⁽¹²⁾—
 Dark dogma of damnation! all the years
 Of man's abandonment of God are rife

With Substitution's sighs and tears: accursed creed! thy dread
 Persuading wove the crown of thorns that pierced the Sinless Head!

XXVI.

Through time's dark caverns still the echoes roll
 Of David's bitter protest, of the cry
 That rose to heaven from his anguished soul:
 "Lord, I have sinned! why should my people die?"
 The scapegoat's bones have whitened in the sand
 And turned to dust with them whose sins it bore
 Into the wilderness, and Mizraim's hand
 Hath long since lost its cunning, yet we pour

The vials of the wrath of God on Calvary's Crucified,
 And make His tender shoulders bear the burthen of our pride.

XXVII.

Creative Essence, whose high attributes
 Defy our finite standards, may Thy grace
 Condone the impious fiction that imputes
 To Thee our motives! dissipate the base
 And baneful doctrines by which men conceive
 Thee as a cruel Apis-dæmon urged
 To salve thine own prerogatives; relieve

The human mind, through ages whipped and scourged
 By its own bugbears; spread Thy light, that all mankind may see
 Man needs no scapegoat, God of Love, to make him one with Thee!

(12 Herodotus, "Euterpe," 39; compare Leviticus, XVI. 21, 22, for a borrowed rite. For a more rational and humane belief see Micah, VI. 7, 8,—"Shall I give my firstborn, etc.?"

XXVIII.

In all incarnate let Thy Word and Life,—
 True Son and Spirit,—dwell with us and lift
 Our souls to higher levels; bid the strife
 Of dubious oracles to cease; the gift
 Of honest speech impart to all who bear
 The message of Thy Fatherhood, that they
 Soil not their souls with sophistry nor wear
 The vestments of the Pharisee; repay
 The blood of all Thy martyrs, Lord, may every drop they shed
 In patient witness fall in streams of kindness on our head!

XXIX.

Enlighten Thou our reason, purge the dross
 That dulls the intellect, that so man's thought
 May rise above all partial views and cross
 The Alps that thwart our vision! cancel aught
 That tends to idol worship, love of self,
 Indulgence, daintiness, and lust of praise;
 To nobler issues than the race for pelf
 Inspire our children to devote their days!
 As Thou Thyself art One, O God, the primal, perfect Good,
 Bid poet, priest, and craftsman join in kindly brotherhood!

XXX.

'Twas thus, O Mizraim, that thy day was spent,
 The earth was thine and thou wast of the earth;
 Thy children served the fleshpots and they bent
 Their backs to carnal burthens; from thy birth
 Thy heart was brutish and thy genius turned
 To subterranean idols, thou didst sit
 By thine own choice while yet thy taper burned
 In fullest splendour by the awful pit⁽¹³⁾
 Whose sides are lined with sepulchres, the graves where nations fell
 Who sought like thee their paradise within the womb of hell.

(13) Ezekiel, XXXII. 23.

XXXI.

Egypt! the nurse of letters and of law,
 Where social order, stated government,
 And commerce had their origin; that saw
 The arts instructive gain development!
 Thy relics are a Bible where we read,
 As day by day unrolls its palimpsest,
 The causes of thy ruin,—thou didst lead
 Thyself to thy undoing when the pest
 Of priestly usurpation passed unheeded through the land
 And Superstition's loathsome brood upheld the tyrant's hand.

XXXII.

Thou gav'st us gods, O Egypt, but the spark,
 The vital spark, of liberty ne'er shone
 Upon their altars, and the holy ark
 Of Freedom came not nigh thee, thou alone
 Didst disregard the tree whose roots have crept
 Adown the mountains, and whose leaves are stored
 With healing for the nations who have kept
 Their hearts untainted; and the sacred sword
 That patriot freemen love to draw was never forged in thee,
 Where twice ten thousand cities slept in servile lethargy.

XXXIII.

Two warring elements benumbed thy soul,—
 The negro's passion and the Shemite's gloom;
 The he-goat's promptings nothing could control,
 Corruption's terrors drove thee to the tomb.
 Conquered and conquering by turns, thy blood
 Has mingled with the Nile's black ooze and spread
 A crimson mantle o'er the mystic flood,
 As when Jehovah's foundling gave the dread
 Foretoken to the tyrant, when the smitten waters bore
 Through Pathros and through Mazor's plain the putrefying gore.

XXXIV.

All nations met within thy gates,—thy peer
 In art and arms, great Asshur, and thy wise
 Chaldæan congener, with those that steer
 Their ships to Tarshish and the land that lies
 Fast anchored in the ocean: when the tooth
 Of time hath marred thy beauty, then, O Khem!
 In that far isle shall man renew his youth
 And speak of thee as of a thrice-told dream.

Rock tomb and pyramid and sphinx shall tell their tale to these,
 And Hebrew pilgrims stand amazed before dead Rameses.⁽¹⁴⁾

XXXV.

The lapidary's symbols still abide,
 Enduring censors of humanity;
 Birs Nimrod's ruins chasten human pride,
 The pyramids rebuke our vanity.
 O cares of men¹⁵⁾, frivolity of kings!
 A granite mountain could not guard the bones
 Of haughty Khufu, and oppression brings
 Its condemnation; lo! the toilers' groans,

The sighs, the sweat, the sullenness of outraged manhood call
 To God for justice till the hands of retribution fall.

XXXVI.

It is the curse of power that it tends
 To exaltation, Pharaohs, Cæsars feed
 With flatteries their frailties; Heaven sends
 No blessing when it gluts the miser's greed.
 The anointed tyrant deems his right divine,
 His cringing courtiers bend as to a god;
 Sleek Dives struts through factory or mine,
 While toilworn wgelings tremble at his nod.

Unskilled to keep the golden mean, huckster and king deride
 The patient shoulders that support their luxury and pride.

(14)Rameses II. His mummy was unwrapped by Maspero, June 1, 1886.

(15)*O curas hominum! O quantum est in rebus inane!* (Persius.)

XXXVII.

O Christ, Thou Carpenter of Nazareth!
 Inspire Thy ministers that they may live
 Thy life of self-denial! then Thy death
 Shall prove man's resurrection and shall give
 A crown to Labour! kindle in their breasts
 The ardour of Thy sympathy and break
 Asunder custom's shackles! hurl the tests
 And caste-marks to oblivion! bid them make
 Their Master their Exemplar that in very deed the world
 May see the banner of man's rights by priestly hands unfurled!

XXXVIII.

Gethsemane, the mount, the sepulchre,
 All these we know; in homily and hymn
 The tears, the tree, the ceremonies all recur,
 But not the humble workshop with its grim
 Diurnal tragedy of sordid toil,
 Bent back and stiffened muscles, grimy hand
 And calloused fingers,—too uncouth a foil
 For chasuble and mitre! Lo! they stand,
 The frank and sturdy labourers ye fain would win, outside
 The fanes where Christians emphasize their luxury and pride!

XXXIX.

Hail, glorious day when adventitious gauds
 From loom and needle stand no more as signs
 Of worth in man or woman, when the odds
 Of rank or fortune mark no more the lines
 Of social merit! Priest and poet then,
 Untrammelled by forged fetters, shall conspire
 To animate and bless the sons of men;
 The voice of Nature speaking through the lyre
 Shall call to Pisgah's heights while they who serve the altar stand
 To consecrate the hosts that march toward the Promised Land.

XL.

Phœnicia, home of commerce! by the oath
 Thy grandson⁽¹⁶⁾ swore to Philip I invoke
 The heavenly sisters halting as if loath
 To light upon thy seaboard, for the yoke
 The trafficker bears lightly is a clog
 To higher impulse, and the art divine
 But seldom sends its search-light through the fog
 That followed thine eclipse; the Philistine,
 Thy gallant neighbour, Israel's scourge, has left a loftier name,
 His warworn buckler rightly hangs in the bright halls of fame.

XLI.

By Sun and Moon, Earth, Mead, and River! by
 Thine own great highway, the historic Sea!
 I exorcise thy genius and descry
 The sister cities with their galaxy
 Of banked and beaked sea-castles, quinquereme
 And argosy, equipped alike for war
 And commerce, and I note the steady stream
 That brings the wealth of Sheba and the far
 Peninsula, the caravans whose fragrant freight shall rise
 Where sacrificial censers swing in incense to the skies.

XLII.

Lo! hive-like Tyre issues from the flood,
 As rose Ashtarte in her blushing shell.
 A thousand caldrons hold the purple blood
 Of the pressed mollusc, street and factory tell
 Of industry and fullness; wealth waxed fat⁽¹⁷⁾
 And reared its garners higher than the walls
 Of royal palaces, while Mammon sat
 With luxury and lewdness in her halls.
 And dark-eyed captives from the Isles of Tin in wonder stood
 To see Ashtarte's priests exact the tithe of maidenhood.

(16)Hannibal the Carthaginian: Polybius, VII. 2. 9.

(17)ὄζβοϛ ἄγαν παχυνθείϛ.

XLIII.

From Calpe's Strait to Cyprian Salamis
 The wheeling seagulls flap their ceaseless wings
 In concert with the oar-blades as they kiss
 Their mirrored shadows, while the prorate⁽¹⁸⁾ sings
 His matin hymn to Baal as they sweep,
 Proud argosies rich-freighted, past each ness
 And castled headland where the wardens keep
 Their constant seawatch; and the rowers press
 In eager rivalry to win the prize they most desire,
 And claim the fleet's pre-eminence for Sidon or for Tyre.

XLIV.

Bright sea, whereto the world's great empires came
 And laved their feet through ages! who shall say
 What changes yet await thee, who shall claim
 Thy lordship when the clouds have passed away
 Which gather now about thee? Haply fate
 May hold in store some pebble that shall smite
 The dread colossus even as the great
 Goliath sunk sore smitten when the white
 Brook boulder fell, or as the huge dream-image was o'erthrown
 Whose feet incongruous turned to dust beneath the unhewn stone.

XLV.

The tyrant's hands, that shiver while they hold
 The rod of empire on the Neva's banks,
 May seize Byzantium and the Horn of Gold,
 While Slav and Finn and Kalmuck dress their ranks
 On either side Propontis. Then, great sea,
 The Romanoff shall dip his knout and chains
 In thy blue waters, but they shall not free
 Or thong or fetter from the shameful stains
 Of outraged Poland's noblest blood; parturient time shall bring
 The Slav himself to Freedom's shrine to hear the joy bells ring.

(18) προράτης, or προρείς, the lookout on the forecabin.

XLVI.

Build up, ye silent workers of the deep,
 A rosy rampart! suffer, too, thy bed,
 O sea, to lift its bosom that the steep
 Primæval causeway may appear that led
 Huge Libyan mammals to the hither shore,—
 The river-horse and that great tusker whose
 Effodial relics wondering peasants tore
 With straining spade and mattock from the ooze
 Of old Helorus,—burst, ye fires of Vulcan, burst in glee
 When Freedom's offspring prove too weak to keep the Midland Sea!

XLVII.

Thou hast the keys, Britannia, in thy hand;
 The lion rock of Tarik, it is thine:
 And on Valetta's knightly towers stand
 The emblems of thine empire. Lo! the sign
 Of man's redemption, battle-torn yet bright,
 St. George's cross, flies bravely in the breeze!
 Look well, Britannia, that no foreign wight
 Remove the standard or assume the keys.
 Let Rooke and Clayton's, Elliott's fame inspire thy soul to guard
 The azure, sun-kissed thoroughfare of which thou art the ward!

XLVIII.

Phœnicia in her noonday prime begat
 A greater daughter, Carthage, and her feet
 She planted where the queenly Dido sat
 With royal state in Juno's porch to greet
 The wandering Trojan,—lo! the Lovely One,
 Erato, comes unbidden, and the twain,
 Her statelier sisters, smile in unison
 Their hesitating welcome, as if fain
 To spare their votary's tender breast, for well they ken that he
 Who gazes on Erato's charms transfers his loyalty.

XLIX.

With gentle voice that like a limpid brook
 Glides smoothly on she weaves her subtle spell.
 I see once more the Tyrian sisters look
 To where the ready galleys meet the swell.
 The unbrailed sail hangs loosely, at the stern
 I note the pilgrim father, in his ear
 The cry of duty echoes; Love may burn
 In vain his perfumed torches, when that clear
 Alarm rings o'er the bounding sea, though lulled in Beauty's arms,
 The true man always wakes and sets his face against her charms.

L.

O Lovely One! though time's auturgic loom
 Has scattered threads of silver o'er his head,
 His heart will throb susceptible till the tomb
 Shall ope its portals to the poet dead!
 The Mantuan Master saw with equal eye
 And even pulses,—spare thou me, O Muse!
 Who looks within thy crystal globe may die
 With bootless longing, yet who may refuse
 Such divination at thy call, thou loveliest of the Nine,
 And hope to win the threshold where the lute is held divine?

LI.

A marble chamber opening to the sea
 Through lofty arches; from the capitals
 Of slender columns hangs a canopy
 Of gold embroidered purple; on the walls
 The maidens weep for Adon. All that Tyre
 Can show of skillful workmanship is here;
 Pride, wealth, love, luxury, and art conspire
 To grace the haunt Elisa holds most dear.
 For this is Dido's solitude where first she learned to trace
 And read the signs of ripening love in the great wanderer's face.

LII.

A golden tripod stands beside her couch
 Of purple-pillowed cedar,—yestereve
 An altar where two loving hearts did vouch
 A faith whose fervour nothing could bereave.
 Filled flagon, goblet, philtre, many a sweet
 Provocative to pleasure,—now, alas!
 The mute remembrancers of him whose feet
 With welcome music never more shall pass
 Within the threshold of this shrine, of him whose voice could thrill
 The widowed breast, whose glance subdue a queen's imperious will.

LIII.

The evening star gleams like a crystal tear
 Upon the cheek of Beauty in the west;
 Ashtarte's silver crescent follows near,
 Like some lone galley lighted to its rest.
 Their blended radiance falls on her who kneels
 Within the marble chamber and whose eyes
 In anguish turn where every eye appeals
 Since the first sufferer vainly sought the skies.
 Could mortal loveliness prevail to turn the tide of fate,
 Deserted Dido, thou would'st not be thus disconsolate!

LIV.

Her raven tresses stream all unconfined,
 Save for an azure fillet edged with gold,
 Below her swelling flexures as the wind
 Trails the black storm-cloud o'er the snowy wold.
 Her veil of gossamer neglected clings,—
 A cobweb dew-besprinkled,—just beneath
 Her heaving breast's twin cupolas and flings
 Athwart her glowing loveliness a wreath
 Diaphanous as morning rime whose glittering crystals bear
 Augmented greenness to the mead and perfume to the air.

LV.

One hand is raised imploringly, as though
 To claim an instant succour from the mild,
 Chaste love-star's eye that sees her secret woe;
 The other held as if to still the wild
 Commotion in her bosom; on her limbs,
 Whose tapering fullness prompts to worship, hinge
 Two gleaming anklets, but their lustre dims
 Beside the living marble's rosy tinge.

O recreant one! return and find a kingdom to thy hand
 Whose present bliss may well requite the lapsed Lavinian land!

LVI.

He comes not back: O breaking heart be still!
 While time endures woman shall endure
 The grief that knows no anodyne until
 Death's soothing fingers work the perfect cure.
 Unhappy Dido! in that white-cliffed isle,
 Whereto thy subjects ply the labouring oar,
 A fairer Helen⁽¹⁹⁾ than the one whose smile
 Beguiled the faithless Dardan shall deplore

In coming years the cruel fate that leaves the rustic free
 To live and love while princes bear a burthen none may see.

LVII.

Through dusky cloisters of the Past the low
 And solemn strains of human sorrow glide,
 Like some great organ sounding sweet and slow
 Through nave and transept at the eventide.
 The dirge of love that stood beside the grave
 Of its own happiness and hid the tear;
 Of hopes that had no fruitage, joys that gave
 A moment's glow and perished; of the sere

And withered friendships that have turned to dust when fortune fled,—
 The endless coronach that time sits crooning o'er the dead.

(19) *Quo, Musa, tendis?*

“The object, and the pleasure of mine eye,
 Is only Helena. To her, my lord,
 Was I betroth'd ere I saw Hermia.”

Let no profane hand disinter the secret (hidden in the text) of two royal hearts,
 one of which shall beat no more for ever.

CARMEN MORTALE.

Warrior! sheathe thy dinted sword,
Lay thy buckler down.
'Gainst the fierce invading horde
Thou thy blood hast freely poured,—
Claim the victor's crown!
Cross thy hands upon thy breast,
Shut thine eyes and take thy rest!

Pilot! strike thy tattered sail,
Make thy moorings fast.
Nor rocks to lee nor gulf nor gale
Shall cause thy rugged cheek to pale,
Now thy voyage is past,
Safe upon the eternal shore,
Time and tide shall vex no more!

Mother! lay that golden head
Gently on its bier.
Could thy grief recall the dead,
Would'st thou venture then to shed
One disturbing tear?
Weep not for the lambs that dwell
In the meads of asphodel!

Maiden! twine thy wreath anew:
Lo! the orange bloom
Wilting frost hath fingered, rue,
Cypress, and the poisoned yew
Best beseem the tomb.
Dream not of thy lover's vows,
Death hath claimed thee for his spouse!

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Open thy breast, sweet mother!
 Earth, open wide thy breast
 When the night shall fall and another
 Of thy nurslings sink to rest,
 To awake on the glad to-morrow,
 When the Sun of Suns shall rise
 On eyes that have seen thy sorrow,
 Ears that have heard thy cries!

LVIII.

The wooded crest of Gilead's wall is stirred
 By seaborne zephyrs ready to expire;
 I hear the lowing of a mighty herd
 Whose hoofs have churned the Jabbok ford to mire.
 Beyond the brook's perennial flow I spy
 A halting pilgrim; as his heavy feet
 Approach the shelving watershed the sky
 O'er Ammon's waste is lightened, and I greet
 With fancy's eye the Prince of God, whose seed like him shall strive
 Throughout oppression's longest night and wrestling shall survive.

LIX.

Castanean-eyed, with visage like the keen
 Sea-eagle brooding on some beetling cliff,
 Lo! Jacob the Supplanter! in his mien
 See resolution mixed with care, as if
 He doubted Esau's welcome. Well he knows
 That here glib tongue and ready wit may fail;
 The cozener's craft is feebleness when foes
 Foregather in the desert; what avail
 The musty cobwebs men term laws, pandects and pundits when
 Their victims seize the sword and call their birthright back again?

LX.

Shepherd and goatherd, go thy way in peace!
 Thy brother will not harm thee; thou and he
 Are types whose counteraction shall not cease
 While man the unit deems his gain can be
 A righteous spur and sanction. Noble souls
 There shall be in all ages, Esaus who
 Shall scorn the sordid publican whose tolls
 Are sweat begrimed and bloody: these, the few,
 Shall be the leaven that shall work till the whole lump shall rise
 With ordered energy and share an equal enterprise.

LXI.

'Tis thine, O Wrestler! thine to strive with God
 And make of Him thy partner, lulled in sleep
 While all things answer to thy hope; the rod
 Of great Jehovah's anger thou shalt keep
 Abeyant to thy purpose; when thy life
 Hangs wavering in the balance and the fell
 Floods lift their voice against thee, lo! the strife
 Shall then be holy, God and Israel
 Shall smite the tents of Amalek, of Ammon, Gebal, Tyre,
 And make them like a potter's wheel or wood before the fire.⁽²⁰⁾

LXII.

Jehovah! By the magic of that name
 A nomad horde shall win a place among
 The commonwealth of nations and the flame
 Of unity be nourished and the tongue
 Of lisping infants in all lands shall tell
 His praises and a subject world shall sing
 The songs first heard in Zion;—how they swell,
 Those lyric offerings of the poet king,
 Above the wailing of the world, those sacred strains that blend
 The God of Kadesh with the One whose mercies have no end!

⁽²⁰⁾Psalm LXXXIII, 13, 14.

LXIII.

Be this thy glory, Israel, that thou
 Didst raise thy tribal deity by slow
 And toilsome stages to the mountain's brow
 Where pure Isaiah felt the vivid glow
 Of Light Ineffable, the flash that shone
 On that lone prophet by the Zuyder Zee
 With fuller radiance and revealed the throne
 Of Him whose name and being are To Be!

Be this thy glory, Israel, thou learned'st to read aright
 The sacred tetragrammaton, Substance, Word, Wisdom, Light!

LXIV.

And we, the heirs of time, for whom the earth
 Shall don dædalian beauties when the sun
 Of the new golden age shall bring to birth
 Fresh forms and forces,—when we too have won
 The Pisgah heights and view with eager eyes
 The summer-land our portion stretching broad
 Beyond our vision, we shall recognise
 With thankful hearts the sacred hill where God
 Preserved the consecrated flame to light the welkin when
 United faith and science shed their unveiled beams on men.

LXV.

O harp of Zion! while the world shall last
 Thy heavenly melody shall strike the ear
 Beyond all other music and shall cast
 Its wondrous gifts of healing far and near.
 Solace and hope and impulse, this shall be
 The prelude to the universal song
 Of men and angels through eternity,
 Of slaves made free, of feeble souls made strong.
 The isles shall hear the strains sublime when Israel's house shall fail
 And Jacob's seed shall scattered be like chaff before the gale.

LXVI.

O Lord of Life! O Quickening Spirit! Thou
 First Emanation from the Uncreate!
 Divine Hypostasis who dost endow
 All things distinctive that may demonstrate
 The God in Process! with a poet's zeal
 I laud and magnify Thy glorious name⁽²¹⁾
 In grateful rapture that Thou didst reveal
 The Father first to poets and proclaim

In artless hymns transcending art His mercy and His might
 From whom all things proceed, the goal in whom all things unite!

LXVII.

Inspired by Thee, O Lord of Life! the tones
 Of Zion's harp sound resonant and clear,
 And rise above the valley of dry bones
 Where outcast Israel sheds the exile's tear.
 As in Kaffraria's loam the delver brings
 To light some brilliant for a monarch's crest
 Or as the phœnix preens her golden wings
 In desert sands and builds her fragrant nest

Where none may see her sacrifice, so through the awful gloom
 Of wayward Israel's guilt and fall that harp adorns his tomb.

LXVIII.

Can these bones live? Degraded, sordid, cold,
 The Gentile's parasite and eke his scorn,
 Sweeping his market while they clip his gold,
 Can these bones live and Jewry rise new-born?
 Lip-loyal to all princes, true to none;
 Gath'ring in fields where other men have strowed
 The seeds of peace and progress; quick to shun
 With alien craft the sacred duty owed

By freemen when their country calls; can such revive to dwell
 Where David's thirty stood to guard the mount of Israel?

(21) See the Communion Service,—the Preface, "Therefore with Angels, etc."

LXIX.

Can these bones live? Yes, when from Jacob's stock
 One shoot shall rise whose manly heart shall be
 Warm with ancestral energies to mock
 The recreant maxim of the Sadducee⁽²²⁾
 That Israel hath no waking. Then the voice
 The prophet heard by Chebar shall proclaim
 A people's resurrection to rejoice
 The house so long left mourning and reclaim
 Her barren wastes, rebuild her walls, and raise on Zion's height
 A nobler temple wherein Jew and Gentile shall unite.

LXX.

Unite in highest worship at the shrine
 Of that great Fatherhood where all are priests
 To dedicate the bread and bless the wine,
 And bid the nations to the solemn feasts.
 Speed Thou the day, O Quickener! when the Jew
 Shall light the torch of liberty and stand,
 No mercenary warrior, with the true
 Knights banneret who hold with steady hand
 Aloft the standard of our rights, the labarum to lead
 The army of man's social hope to vanquish crime and greed!

LXXI.

Steed of the Morning! fold thy strenuous wings,
 And gently light on yonder peak whose grey
 And furrowed forehead from the cloud-belt springs
 Like some steep islet wreathed in ocean's spray!
 Lightly descend, O Pegasus! and see
 Thy mien be tractable; strike not thy hoof
 To force forbidden fountains; suffer me,
 A timorous trespasser, to stand aloof
 From thee Medusa-sprung! and muse; for this alone I dare
 To stand upon Parnassus hill and breathe its hallowed air.

(22) "To shame the doctrine of the Sadducee." Byron, *Childe Harold*.

LXXII.

As in some Thracian gardens where the rose
 O'ertasks the gale with fragrance, every wind
 Comes incense-laden hitherward and blows
 Ambrosial burthens to oppress the mind.
 The marshall'd memories cluster o'er my head
 And baffle distribution, and I hear
 A murmur like the voices of the dead
 Which Dreamland zephyrs bring to mortal ear.
 "Bend low," they whisper, "child of earth, upon the altar floor
 Where Genius comes to sacrifice from every clime and shore!"

LXXIII.

Oh! might I reach to such high meed that I
 Were numbered with the acolytes to stand
 A server at that altar ere I die
 And wear the vestments of that radiant band!
 To know that as the swelling chorus swept
 From age to age one note of mine would last,—
 What then were exile or the tears long wept
 For love vows broken and for friendships past?
 Though sterile life's meridian hour, the gloaming Oh! how sweet,
 Dear Land of Refuge! could I lay one laurel at thy feet!

LXXIV.

O Thou whose purpose passes human thought
 Save that it calls man to renounce, or yield
 His hopes at their fruition! Thou hast taught
 My spirit acquiescence and hast steeled
 My breast to disappointment, and I bear
 The ordeal meekly even as I hide
 The dart whose lesion nothing can repair,
 Or press the thorn Thou gavest to my side.
 One fluttering hope I still have kept, one feeble, glimmering ray
 Has pierced the world's disdain and cheered my solitary way.

LXXV.

For this I brave the Loxian's wrath and set
 My faltering feet where earth's Immortals trod;
 Though vain the vision, end it not nor yet
 Dispel the dream or quench the hope, O God!
 Vain though it be, it is my all, I gave
 To one fond wish the worship of long years,
 Man's friendship, love of woman,—let the grave
 That hides the dreamer hide the dreamer's tears!
 While life remains permit the thought that haply Fame may give
 One modest nook within her halls where this my song may live!

LXXVI.

Here, from Parnassus, once again I spy
 The world-inheritors, earth-born, whose course
 Is on the necks of nations; from the high
 And many-ridged Olympus to the source
 Of old Eurotas, mount and vale and plain
 Confess the title of their leaf-shaped brands
 And spears of tempered metal, where the stain
 Impairs the lustre of the bronze and stands
 A silent witness to the might of Hellen's sons who bore
 Unwittingly from kindred hands the notched Pelasgian shore.

LXXVII.

On well-walled Tiryns' rocky height the eyes
 Of young Alcides turn toward the sea,
 While nereids whisper of the isle that lies
 Beyond Cythera, where Pasiphae
 Taught Art to outrage Nature. Everywhere
 The soil breeds heroes and the seed is set
 Whose shoots expanding to the sun shall bear
 Such fruitage as Igdrasil never yet
 Put forth in bud or fragrant bloom, the tree of life shall rise
 Like some great eucalypt until its crown shall reach the skies.

LXXVIII.

Wide, bold, and free as morning gales that sing
 When rosy Eos hails the Cyclades,
 Exultant manhood bends its thews to spring
 As some young athlete bows his limber knees
 Before the threshold⁽²³⁾ when the stadium waits
 The signal for the running, or as when
 The wrestler crouches and anticipates
 The grip on thigh or buttock: these the men
 Of Hellas in her mewing youth in whom with added worth
 The pristine Aryan soul attains another, kindlier birth.

LXXIX.

A kindlier birth, because their deeds were sung
 By those whose strains were potent as the lyre
 Of Orpheus when the gates of Hades swung
 And softened Pluto granted his desire.
 Not mine, O Muse! to emulate their songs
 With tongue less flexile and with soul less free;
 Be mine the modest motive that belongs
 To humbler themes and minor minstrelsy;
 Therewith content, so may I rove on Helicon and fill
 My heart with music from the myths that haunt the muses' hill!

LXXX.

That music still can charm the strictest ear
 Beyond all other melody! as when
 The shepherd boy of Ascra⁽²⁴⁾ caught the clear
 Melodious whispers of his native glen.
 Breathings divine that all unbidden spring
 From wood and stream and the blue sky above;
 The voice of Nature bidding poets sing,
 The Voice Creative bidding mortals love.
 Divinest harmonies like those Ayr's gentle songster stole
 From the brown lavrock's nest to cheer the durance of his soul.

⁽²³⁾Threshold, *i.e.*, the stone bar which formed the starting-point in the footrace. At Olympia "the starting-point and the goal in the Stadion were marked by limestone thresholds." (Prof. Jebb in *Encyc. Brit.*)

⁽²⁴⁾The poet Hesiod.

LXXXI.

From birth till death enswathed in falsehood, we
 Know not the joy of living, every lie
 We cherish adds its quota to the sea
 Whose ebon waves reflected foul the sky.
 Lies of the school, the forum, and the mart,
 The juggling sophistry of those who steer
 The ship of Progress by an antique chart,
 And hug the quicksands in unmanly fear
 Of that wide ocean tempting man to search its breast and seize
 With hero-soul the isles of hope, the new Hesperides.

LXXXII.

Not thus thy children, Hellas, in thy youth;
 Their red blood danced with vigour and they saw
 With childlike singleness of eye the truth
 That human happiness is Heaven's law.
 They joyed in living, from the ample store
 Of their vitality they peopled earth,—
 The stream, the forest, and the sounding shore,—
 With forms of richest fancy, at whose birth
 The muses were the midwives who first taught the bard to sing
 And ordered that in fancy's realm the poet should be king.

LXXXIII.

And from the treasure chamber of his mind
 The poet chose appellatives and named
 The bright creations, and to each assigned
 His place and function; thus compactly framed
 There rose the pantheon; the goodly halls
 Whose mazy courts the diligent may tread
 And solve the riddles of the sculptured walls,
 And learn the deathless wisdom of the dead,
 The fables where great Verulam with kindred soul could read
 The Nature-mysteries that lay beneath the Pagan's creed.

LXXXIV.

A living creed to him who loves the hills
 And meads where piping Pan may still be heard;
 A joyous creed to him whose bosom thrills
 When Philomela wakes her evening bird.
 The creed of Poesy, the art divine;
 Of veiled Philosophy that still must strive
 To draw the diamond from the secret mine;
 The creed whose winsome symbols still survive
 As iridescent gems that gleam in realms that never knew
 The spell that fancy wove around the bright Olympian crew.

LXXXV.

Fain would I linger in thy lap, fair Greece!
 Anear the Shining Rocks in Delphi's glen;
 There would I seek the navel-stone, nor cease
 Until the oracles should speak again.
 For Pan still lives, and they who hailed him dead,
 What time with impious hands they spoiled the shrine
 Of Phœbus, time hath tested and instead
 Of bread they render stones and gall for wine,
 While craving millions ask to see the Christ that was to come,
 And failing curse the stars because the oracles are dumb.

LXXXVI.

The bitter cry of stunted souls, the wild
 Ebullience of the helot, cannot these
 Be lulled to sleep and man be reconciled
 To live with Nature in harmonious ease?
 Descend, O Pythian! as of old and bring
 The bow thy ready fingers found at birth!
 Draw the notched arrow to the tensive string,
 And slay the dragons that lay waste the earth,
 Corruption, luxury, and greed, the ethics of the mart,
 That weld a golden shackle on the promptings of the heart!

LXXXVII.

Descend, O Delian! once again and guide,
 As erstwhile Cretan merchantmen were led,
 These later traders to Parnassus' side
 And lay thy mitra on each drooping head!
 So shall they rise thy priests, to immolate
 The misbegotten progeny, the base
 Herd of false prophets that usurp the gate
 And sing for drachmæ in the marketplace.

So Competition's curse shall fail and man regenerate see
 The welfare of the hive impart contentment to the bee.

LXXXVIII.

So may thy spirit, mountain land! return
 And wake in us the Spartan hardihood,
 The Attic ardour till our bosoms burn,
 The Theban patriots' lofty brotherhood!
 That we whose thoughts are moulded to the speech
 To which all tongues pay tribute, may advance
 The frontiers of man's commonwealth and reach
 The broad savannahs where the views enhance

Our aspirations and the wide horizons merge in dim
 Suggestions of new realms that lie beyond the circle's rim.

LXXXIX.

Demeter then shall see her bounteous gifts
 Consigned to righteous stewards, nor abused
 As pawns to justify the gamester's shifts;
 The wealth of mine and factory diffused
 No harpy's claws shall grapple; Labor then
 Shall yield to Arrogance nor tithe nor toll;
 But white-robed Peace shall come to live with men,
 And love collective animate the whole:

Benevolence shall spurn the bounds of mountain, river, sea,
 And kindly nations strive to win the world's hegemony.

XC.

And Art shall sit again at Nature's feet
 To learn how simple are the mysteries;
 And Music, Letters, Sculpture, Learning meet
 Like sister children at their mother's knees.
 Beauty shall flourish, every land shall own
 Its thaumaturgic agency, and this
 Shall turn each temple to a Parthenon,
 And give each city an Acropolis
 Wherein, obedient to the skill of some great master's hand,
 Chryselephantine types of Love and Victory shall stand.

XCI.

And Liberty, the jewel of man's soul,
 Without which life were putid, shall assume
 A more than Grecian lustre and the roll
 Of Aryan kinsmen shall again resume
 The epic broken when the fateful pen
 Within the fingers of Demosthenes
 Wrote Freedom's farewell to the sons of men,
 And suppliant Hellas clasped the despot's knees.
 Then one great Parliament shall hold the legates of the world,
 Where multitudes shall throng to see the union flag unfurled.

XCII.

And lo! as in the hero-age, the state
 Of man shall then be simple: save that he
 Must yield to that inexorable fate
 Which none may hinder yet which all foresee.
 His happiness shall be complete;—alas!
 This pain supreme nor time nor love allays!
 The trickling sand must dwindle in the glass,
 And living is but dying; when the days
 Draw near to lay the burthen down the retrospective eye
 Perceives man's misery consists in knowing he must die.

XCIII.

Well spoke the sophist,⁽²⁵⁾all that is is poured
 In endless flux, the spectre stands beside
 The nuptial couch, the cradle, and the board,
 A silent homilist restraining pride!
 The earth is but man's sepulchre⁽²⁶⁾, the whole
 Great world of man may be his monument
 If he but follow with unselfish soul
 The path heroic where no sentiment
 Obscures duty, if upon the good old Roman tree
 Of civic truth he graft the shoot of Christian chivalry.

XCIV.

Lo! where the yellow Tiber sweeps the feet
 Of Palatinus and the Aventine!
 Pause for an instant and survey the seat
 Where the three claus⁽²⁷⁾ shall gather and combine
 To found the city. This is Rome, where Force
 Shall fence itself with statute and decree,
 And the world's lie be sanctified; the source
 Whence iron-hoofed and harsh Legality
 Shall propagate its counterfeits, and Politics which spreads
 The maxim that the highest good consists in counting heads.

XCV.

Patres and *Plebes*, side by side they grew,
 One Roman people, yet how wide apart
 In all that makes for brotherhood! the few
 Born to consume and rule; the major part
 Mere villeins, clods pertaining to the soil,
 Winning by piecemeal every human right;
 At first content to eat and sleep and toil
 And read their franchise by their patrons' light!
 A patient multitude well-pleased by slow degrees to rise,
 And, like all patient multitudes, the slaves of Compromise!

⁽²⁵⁾ Protagoras.

⁽²⁶⁾ Thucydides, II. 43: Ἄνδρῶν γὰρ ἐπιφανῶν πᾶσα γῆ τόφος, κ. τ. λ.

⁽²⁷⁾ The Ramnes, Titius, and Luceres. "Ramuncenses ab Romulo, ab T. Tatius Titius appellati: Lucerum nominis et originis causa incerta est." Livy, I. 13. Yet there can be little doubt that these are primitive tribal names.

XCVI.

Yet theirs the virtues by which states increase,—
 Simplicity and truth and steadfast zeal
 For home and country. When the hands of Greece
 Grow faint with struggling shall Rome's commonweal,
 Like some great crucible, commix and blend
 Competing elements and haply draw
 All subject peoples to one certain end,
 One common principle, the reign of law,
 And perishing shall still bequeath emollients to assuage
 The grim and gory truculence of the fierce iron age.

XCVII.

Leave we, twin Sisters, ye who are my guides!
 These cinder heaps of Pluto where the rude
 Autochthones beheld the ocean's tides
 Retreat with horrid hissing unsubdued
 Though neighbouring hills discharged their fiery rain,
 And earth affrighted tore her rugged breast!
 Forsaking these, press onward in the train
 Of the great vanguard hastening to the west,
 Where Partholan's⁽²⁸⁾ bronze sword doth point to Inver Sceine's head,
 Or where the blue-eyed Yavana turn north with eager tread!⁽²⁹⁾

XCVIII.

First of the Keltai! draw your barques to shore,
 For this is Inisfail, the Isle of Fate!
 Unstep the mast and ship the guiding oar,
 Behold! the Woodmen⁽³⁰⁾ resolutely wait
 Within their bosky fastnesses; they bend
 The supple bow and poise the flinty spear;
 Wild freedom's martyrs driven to defend
 Their last asylum; further flight is here
 Beyond their wishes, step by step the arms of bronze have hurled
 Their relics westward till they touch the confines of the world.

⁽²⁸⁾Partholan, according to legend the leader of the Pelasgic Kelts, who first entered Ireland at Inver Sceine, *hodie* Bantry Bay or the Kenmare estuary.

⁽²⁹⁾Yavana, the Young Folks, ancestors of the Germans.

⁽³⁰⁾The forest tribes or Iberic aborigines of Europe.

XCIX.

North, east, and west, by lough and hill and glen,
 Firbolg, Nemedian, tribe on tribe they spread,
 Danann, Fomorian, and the later men,
 Galam's Milesians with the kingly tread!
 Their blood to-day flows nimbly through the veins
 Of stalwart world-subduers, lo! the spark
 That lighted Heremon to the fertile plains
 Where gentle Barrow glides toward the dark
 Child of Slieve Bloom's Silurian breast gleams faintly yet still gleams
 Where the worn Maker exiled sits and mourns his youthful dreams!

C.

And Kymric blood is likewise his, perchance
 Of some Cornubian Druid-bard who gave
 His unarmed bosom to the Roman lance,
 And fell a martyr where he might not save.
 Keltic in all, the song I sing shall bear
 No taint of lucre; lacking though the fire
 Of loftier lays, my modest verse shall wear
 No badge of service to disgrace the lyre.
 Be mine the Vates' part and lot to prophesy and sing
 Such soothfast words as Merlin sang before Tintagel's king!

CI.

Or he whose wizardry recalled the bloom
 Of old Romance and gentle trouverie,
 Whose loyal passion raised on Hallam's tomb
 A stately altar to Mnemosyne.
 A noble shrine where the chaste soul may learn
 That sacrifice is triumph, loss is gain;
 Where day and night the snowy tapers burn,
 And cloistered arches echo the refrain
 At evensong when anthems stir the banners like a breath,
 And *Nunc Dimittis* is the heart's calm welcome unto Death.

CII.

Old Time, thou art a dullard! could'st thou not,
 While sparing cromlechs, menhirs, monoliths,
 Have saved the mystic lore the Druids taught,
 Retained the wisdom hidden in their myths?
 Then haply we had heard the tale of him,
 Mysterious Hesus, whom the white-robed throng
 Adored in forest temples vast and dim
 With pomp and sacrifice and sacred song;

Then might the Druid's soul awake, then might his voice once more
 Instruct us that man treads the paths his feet have trod before.

CIII.

What say you, brothers, ye for whom the sun
 Hangs tottering o'er the western precipice?
 What, brethren, if the course so nearly run
 Be, as it were, a trial heat, and this
 Approaching sunset but a call to sleep
 Until the morrow when,—anointed, nude,
 And lithe,—ye reach the threshold, fit to leap
 Toward the barrier with your strength renewed?

Perchance with some faint memories of the preceding day,
 Premonishments of stumbling-blocks that thwart the narrow way?

CIV.

Could captured Proteus, told to prophesy
 Concerning man's hereafter, e'er reveal
 A greater mystery than those which lie
 Around us unregarded? Why appeal
 For proofs to spheres beyond our mortal ken,
 When kindly Nature spreads an open page,
 And bids us read God's message unto men
 Where life perennial never comes of age?

Dyes the medusa's crystal bell and bids each pulp confirm
 The truth of immortality by tentacle and germ?⁽³¹⁾

⁽³¹⁾This thought is, in a measure, borrowed from an article by Sir Edwin Arnold, contributed, I think, to the *Fortnightly Review* some years ago.

CV.

Ah, brothers! could we stand beside the loom
 Where lives are woven and take up the thread,
 And know the pattern of the past, the tomb
 Would be a welcome shelter to the dead!
 For then the soul, re-clothed with flesh, would rise
 On stepping-stones of former faults⁽³²⁾, and each
 New birth were certain progress till the prize
 Of sinless being were within man's reach;

And then, blest thought! its cycle filled, the ransomed soul would fall
 A crystal drop in Heaven's sea and God be all in all.

CVI.

Gaelic or Kymric, lo! their kindred blood
 Found common evolution. Happy isles!
 Where Famine came not though men understood
 Nor finance nor taxation, nor the wiles
 Of those who buy in cheapest marts and sell
 In dearest, for whose needs the world has made
 Its later ethics and abolished Hell
 And every dogma that could hamper trade!

Thrice happy clansmen! who had need of little wealth beside
 The flocks and herds that grazed the meads or roamed the mountain side!

CVII.

Oh! could some Poet-Druid now rehearse
 The simple blessedness of far-off times,
 How would men linger o'er the antique verse
 And bid the modern poet turn his rimes
 To loftier purpose than a roundelay,—
 To sing of justice with a voice as clear
 As that of some Milesian Ollamh Sai⁽³³⁾,
 Whose counsels kings and fathers loved to hear,

Some white-haired Brehon whom his clan beheld with secret awe
 Blend Filidecht and Fenechas, prophetic song and law!

(32) "That men may rise on stepping-stones
 Of their dead selves to higher things."

In Memoriam.

(33) Ollamh (pronounced *Ollauv*) Sai, nearly equivalent to Doctor of Philosophy: an *ollamh fili* was a fully graduated poet (or *vates*); the *fene* or lawyers as a distinct school seem not to have preceded Christianity.

CVIII.

As with the hardy Yavana, the slow
 And steadfast Germans whose determined course
 From Bactria to the Baltic seemed the flow
 Of some great ocean-seeker from its source,—
 The kilted Gael never bent the neck
 To wear the collar of imperial Rome:
 Oh age of bronze and liberty! we reck
 No more of Freedom than the name; her home
 Hath vanished from our stagnant fens to some secluded hold
 Where Lybian pigmies still evade the Christian's greed for gold.

CIX.

For us no more the life of wood and stream,
 Though Nature woo us to her kindly arms!
 For us, alas! the clank of wheel and beam,
 With reek of furnace, where the pallid swarms
 Sleep, eat, and labour, labour, eat, and sleep,
 And hug the falsehood that the world has grown
 Akin to Paradise when bread is cheap
 And every dog contented gnaws his bone!
 Where fleshly fools o'erheated rush to marriage beds and breed,
 Like rodents in some crowded cage, a hasty, nerveless seed!

CX.

All-Father! give me back my lowly cot
 Mid Appalachian solitudes or guide
 My wearied spirit to some lonely spot,
 Some other Pitcairn, hidden in the wide
 Pacific's bosom, rather than prolong
 This travail where dull Helots kiss the rod!
 Or bid the PEOPLE rouse them and be strong
 To fetter Faction! Consecrate, O God!
 The new apostles of Thy Christ, let fiery tongues descend,
 With Pentecostal potency bid social trespass end!

CXI.

And you, apostles of the great crusade!
 Gird up your loins, for lo! the hour is nigh!
 Corruption trembles, Falsehood stands dismayed,
 The labarum of promise fills the sky!
 "By this sign conquer!" Lo! the Church of Christ,
 Her anæsthesia ended, breaks the chain
 That Constantine y-forged and Henry spliced,
 And God's free Spirit ranges earth again
 To bid the Saxon loafward turn the ploughshare to the land,
 And generous Kelts again display their pristine open hand!³⁴

CXII.

The hour is nigh: Oh! well for those whose lot
 'Twill be to sojourn in that blithesome world,
 And share its happiness when time hath wrought
 The harvest now a-ripening and unfurled
 The Aryan's charter! Peace and plenty then,
 With equal rights and active brotherhood,
 And sweet simplicity shall bring to men
 The antique joy of living with the good
 Enhanced by knowledge rightly used, when Science shall employ
 Her touchstone in the crucible to purge it from alloy.

CXIII.

To thee, great land! whereto my homeless heart
 Was drawn what time, like Noah's dove, I flew
 From seagirt Albion, could the Maker's art
 Unseal the tomb and open to the view
 Thy buried mysteries, then would I sing
 A Past more ancient haply than the birth
 Of Partholan or Heber or the king
 Who learned by hunting to subdue the earth,
 Nimrod, the first to demonstrate the bitter truth that might
 Transcends all other claims and prove that force dictates the right!

⁽³⁴⁾The title *lord* is said to come from *hlaford*,—i. e., *hlaþ-weard*, or bread-keeper. From the Irish *flaith*, a tribal king, comes also *flaithcamhuil*, or open-handed hospitality.

CXIV.

Then at my bidding would the Muse disclose
 The tale of that lost race whose monuments
 Might hide a buried nation, or of those
 Whose obelisks and sculptured pediments
 And glyphs and pyramids alike defy
 Time's fretful tooth and man's researches where
 Palenque's, Copan's, Uxmal's walls stand high
 Above the later forests; or declare
 From what primæval founts Votan and Manco Capac drew
 The calendar of Mexico, the tithings of Peru.

CXV.

The age of bronze o'erlaps the iron age
 On Anahuac's causeway, where the fierce
 Pursuing Aztecs strive with vengeful rage
 To merit Huitzil's⁽³⁵⁾ favour; lo! they pierce
 The hauberk and the morion and hurl
 Their flinty javelins 'gainst the tempered steel;
 Stone, bronze, and iron in a fiery whirl
 Of blood and terror make their last appeal
 To war's arbitrament, the while the teocallis flow
 With gore where priests propitiate the gods of Mexico.

CXVI.

And lo! Christ's cross becomes once more the sign
 Of retribution; proud Tenochtitlan
 Must drain the goblet where the deadly wine
 Of righteous judgment is prepared for man!
 Let loose the hell-dogs! as when Carthage paid
 Her awful forfeit, or as when the doom
 Pronounced against Jehovah's temple made
 Jerusalem a Golgotha and tomb!
 Where Tophet's fiends held jubilee do Thou, O righteous God!
 Pour out the vials of Thy wrath and wield Thy chastening rod!

⁽³⁵⁾Huitzilopochtli, the Mars of the Aztec pantheon. The allusion in the text is to the famous retreat of the Spaniards from the city.

CXVII.

From Vilcanota's slopes the reedy shore
 Of Titicaca sparkles in the sun,
 And Vilcamayu's rapid currents pour
 A silver tribute to the Amazon.
 Land of the Incas! cross and shrine in thee
 Are but as dwarfed exotics, for thou art
 Thyself an altar where the spheres may see
 The mighty mother, Nature, lift her heart
 To Him whose Thought first gave her life, where peak and torrent raise
 Their *In Excelsis Gloria!* and swell their Maker's praise.

CXVIII.

Three hundred times have Cuzco's sons bewailed
 And Caxamarca's maidens yearly wept
 The fateful day when Athualpa³⁶⁶ failed
 And the great Sun-Lord's righteous vengeance slept.
 Three hundred years of patience, yet the soul
 Of old Peru survives the Inca's loss,
 And Manco Capac's doctrines still control
 A race constrained to bear the Christian's cross.
 O Christ! where dark Pizarro's sword put Thee to open shame
 Oppression's bitter memories still cluster round Thy name!

CXIX.

But here, where God's great mountain clusters rise,
 Peak over peak in one unbroken chain,
 Where Earth's perferent furnace heats the skies,
 And cloud-crowned chimneys hurl their fiery rain,
 The growths of Egypt or of Palestine,—
 Though nursed in Europe for a thousand years,—
 Seem puny nurslings; where the Hand Divine
 Withholds encouragement and Nature rears
 A temple to the Unknown God and leaves the portal wide
 She builds no transepts for the myths that wait on human pride.

³⁶⁶Atahualpa, the last independent Inca, barbarously murdered August 29, 1533.

CXX.

Perched on the poop of caravel and barque,
 When Genoese or Briton left the shore
 To find a world or refuge, stood the dark
 Apollyon of the nations; swift and sure
 Was Superstition's progress, like the fell
 Disease the turbaned pilgrim bears abroad
 From the great mosque of Mecca and the well
 Of Zamzam and the stone where Ishmael trod.
 And lo! the hellborn twins, Despair and Bigotry, released,
 Gave Plymouth Rock and Mexico to presbyter and priest!

CXXI.

Unsightly demon! but for thee the world
 Had long been blest: thou causest man to shrink,
 A drivelling dotard fearing to be hurled
 Through shades Tartarean when he nears the brink
 Of Death's dark river! we are all thy slaves,
 O Superstition! and the dædal Earth
 Is septic with the odours of her graves,
 While phantom shrouds envelope us from birth.
 Our very mirth is overcast with fear, we frisk and play
 Like sacrificial victims urged to frolic while they may.

CXXII.

The Aryan surplus, landless and oppressed,
 Thy constellation tempted o'er the foam,
 Great Land of Refuge! in thine ample breast
 The homeless ones have found a kindly home,
 And thine the duty that thou canst not shun,
 And thine the guerdon of the enterprise,—
 To blend the discrete elements in one,
 To see the Phœnix plume her wings and rise
 On widespread pinions higher than her regal parent went
 The ichor from whose wounds first gave the nestling nourishment.

CXXIII.

What though the lurid and malefic star
 Whose baleful light was kindled with the flame
 Of this my earthly being from its far
 Æthereal moorings scintillates the same
 Wan presages to this new hemisphere,—
 A ghastly nimbus constant to my head?
 Though friends forsake me and though ties more dear
 Than friendship's bonds are ruptured as a thread,
 Or withered in the chilling frost of failure, not to thee
 Be blame, great land whose golden hope allured me o'er the sea!

CXXIV.

A golden hope, yet not the hope of gold,
 Drove me to seek thy hospitable arms;
 My yearning spirit, weary of the old
 Time-buttressed cheats, and tempted by the charms
 Of Nature and of Freedom, turned to thee,
 Nor recked of let and hindrance;—lo! the cot
 My hands have builded other eyes shall see
 And other feet shall rove the lawn I bought
 From old Silvanus by my toil, while I regretful roam
 A lonely exile shorn of strength to seek another home!

CXXV.

But yesterday the painted savage stood
 Where now I stand, and saw with doubtful eye
 The daring Norman⁽³⁷⁾ venture down the flood
 Or marked Loyola's messenger float by.
 On either hand the sea-like prairies spread
 A broad expanse intact of spade or plough,
 Save where some unknown barrow hid the dead
 Of unremembered nations, and where now
 The human tide has risen high; to-day the fertile plain
 Where once the gray wolf chased the deer stands rich with ripening
 grain.

(37) Robert Cavalier, Sieur de La Salle: "Loyola's messenger," Jacques Marquette, of the Society of Jesus.

CXXVI.

Forbid it, Heaven! that this heritage
 Should fall to prodigals or knaves betray!
 Be this the theatre whose spacious stage
 Shall show the climax of the long-drawn play
 Of man's reintegration. Lo! mine eyes
 Are dazzled with the vision, for I see
 The commonwealth of nations take its rise
 And hear the music of a world made free!

I see the prison doors unbarred, and Crime and dark Despair
 Forsake their haunts like unearthed moles and breathe a purer air!

CXXVII.

Arise, imperial virgin of the west!
 Arise and break the bands of ancient wrong
 That odious hands have braided o'er thy breast,
 Before Corruption's trammels wax too strong!
 The patched and timeworn raiment of dead creeds
 And systems atrophied while thou wast yet
 An artless suckling cannot fit thy needs
 Now that thy lissom limbs are firmly set

And thou canst wield Athena's spear and, conscious of thy might,
 In white-armed majesty prepare to vindicate the right.

CXXVIII.

Thou art a debtor to the waiting world,
 Whose yearning gaze has never veered from thee
 Since thy great martyr's loyal hands unfurled
 Redemption's charter to a race made free.
 Advance thine ægis and a million brands
 Shall flash responsive to thy battle call:
 "To 'Triumphe!" and the sordid bands
 Shall flee for refuge to the donjon wall

Where Vested Interest holds his court, the citadel whose stones,
 Cemented by a people's blood, are reared on human bones.

CXXIX.

Draw close the leaguer! bid the trumpet sound!
 Mark how the frowning turrets sway and reel
 When twice a million footsteps beat the ground
 Where Freedom's warriors storm the grim Bastille!
 Brief time for righteous judgment! this their hold
 Shall be the caitiffs' sepulchre, a sign
 For future generations when the mould
 Shall gather on the ruins and the kine
 Shall crop the long, lush grass and turn their deep mysterious eyes
 To where some relic-hunting sage his spade and mattock plies.

CXXX.

Lo! where Urania waits upon thy star,
 America! to free thy horoscope
 From evil occultations: naught shall mar
 Thy natal promise, harbinger of hope
 To all the nations! for thou art the sure
 Pledge of the coming age when Love and Truth
 Shall form a golden bridge from shore to shore,
 And Man regain the lusty strength of youth.
 God's benison is on thy head, the blessing of thy birth
 Shall follow thee till thou shalt see redemption come to earth!

END OF BOOK II.



ADDITIONAL NOTES.

- Page 26.—“Episteton,” anything that can be scientifically demonstrated: that which is a subject of science.
- Page 34.—“Anatocismic,” *i. e.*, by compound interest.
- Page 54.—“Build up, etc.,” the “silent worker” being the *corallium rubrum*, the beautiful red coral of the Mediterranean.—“Effodial relics,” such as those of *elephas antiquus*, *elephas meridionalis*, and of still existing African types, have often been found in Sicily.
- Page 55.—“The Mantuan Master,”—Virgil.
- Page 61.—“Tetragrammaton,” the four letters of the Hebrew Yahve (Jehovah), the I Am, or Creator.

ERRATUM:

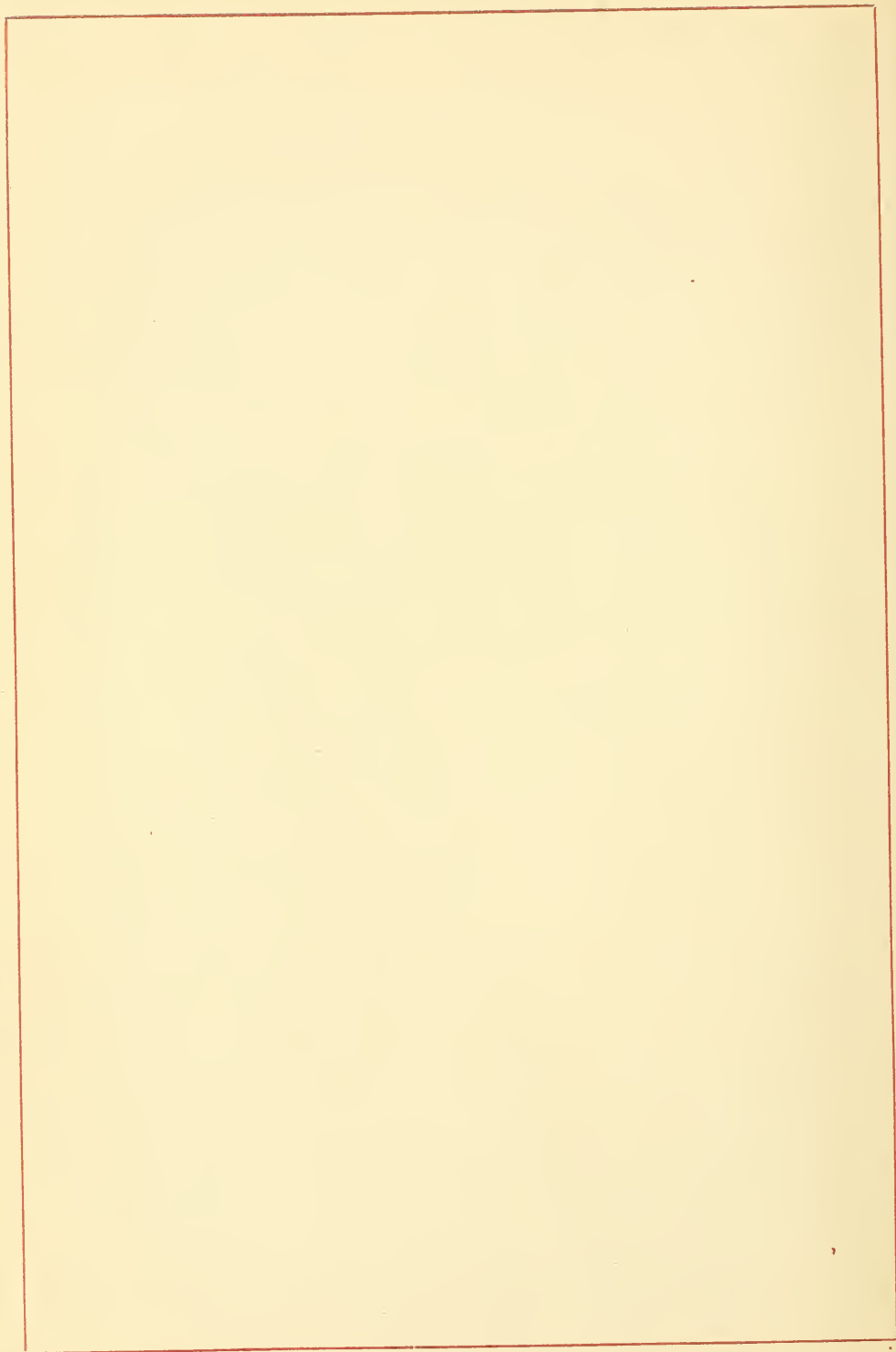
- On page 27, stanza xlv., line 6.
For “Though” read “Through.”

THOMAS CHATTERTON.

AN INQUIRY.

Ergo alte vestiga oculis, et rite, repertum.
Carpe manu: namque ipse volens facilisque sequetur,
Si te fata vocant.

(*Æneid*, VI, 145-147.)



THOMAS CHATTERTON.

AN INQUIRY.

[Thomas Chatterton (1752-1770), the boy-poet,—the most precocious and the greatest genius of the eighteenth century,—committed suicide in an obscure lodging in London on the 24th of August, 1770. “The best of his works, both in prose and verse, require no allowance to be made for the immature years of their author, when comparing him with the ablest of his contemporaries. Yet he was writing spirited satires at ten, and he produced some of the finest of his antique verse before he was sixteen years of age.” (Professor Daniel Wilson, in *Ency. Brit.*) His story is the most pathetic and saddening in the mournful annals of literature.]

Ξεῖνε, ὃ τι δεῖ γενέσθαι ἐκ τῶν θεῶν, ἀμήχανον ἀποτρέφαι ἀνθρώπων· . . . ἐχθίστη δὲ ὀδύνη ἐστὶ τῶν ἐν ἀνθρώποισι αἰσῆ, πολλὰ φρονέοντα, μηδενὸς κρατέειν.*

(Herodotus, *Calliope*, XVI.)

I.

“Thou hast put out his glory:” lo! the psalm
Through Canyng’s aisles went rolling like the cry
Of souls o’erburdened with life’s mysteries
That winter eve; and I, a pilgrim, bowed
My head in acquiescence. Then again
High o’er the organ’s grounded swell I heard
That plaint continued while it told of one
Whose days of youth were shortened, and whose life
Was wrecked like some fair pinnace ere the cliffs
Of lonely Lundy bid the voyager
Take one last look at England. Then for me
The gates of Memory were unbarred, the while
The white-robed preacher spoke his platitudes
Of God and mercy, and of life the gift
Bestowed that each might in his special sphere
Attest the Giver’s goodness and augment
The Hallelujah Chorus of the world.

Perchance the theme was threadbare, stale, or trite,

*“O Friend! that which is ordained of God it is impossible for man to avert . . . and the most grievous of sorrows to men is to have knowledge of many things yet be able to overcome none.” (Speech of the Persian soldier to Thersander at the banquet before the battle of Plataea.)

As themes are wont to be howe'er men strive
 To weave anew anachronistic threads;
 Perchance my soul was in its rebel mood,
 Disposed to cavil and to criticise,
 Disposed perchance to question the decree
 That, ere another moon should wax and wane,
 Would urge me exiled from my native land.
 For I was born rebellious and the hot,
 Fierce blood of untamed sires filled my veins;
 Of those who in the stirring times of old
 Had held the Norman robber to his watch
 And coward mailcoat nightly in the Pale;
 Of those who led Kilmainham's shaven monks
 Full many a merry dance what time they swept
 The prior's cellars and the prior's board,
 And seasoned foreign dainties with the rude
 And keen Milesian jest; of those who wrought
 Unpitying havoc on that awful day
 In Cullen's Wood, ere yet the Easter hymn
 Had lost its echo, while the Bristol men,
 Their wives and children, kept their holiday,
 And piped and feasted in the fragrant glades,
 Regardless of the cruel ring that drew—
 Black Monday's* doomsters—nearer and more near.

Thus, while the parson's prosy platitudes
 Fell like the drowsy hum of swarming bees
 Upon my ears at evensong, my mind
 Disdained the beaten turnpike where the wheels
 Of that well-greased Erastian coach rolled on
 In optimistic comfort, and I dared,
 Before St. Mary Redcliffe's altar stone,
 To ask Omnipotence its Reason Why!

*Black Monday—March 30, 1209, when 500 men (beside women and children) of an English colony from Bristol were killed at Cullen's Wood, County Wicklow, by the united septs of the O'Byrnes and O'Tooles, a deed unexpiated through six centuries of misfortune to the innocent inheritors of the wrongdoers' blood.

II.

The cosmos is a mirror wherein God
 Perceives Himself, and though the human mind
 Shrinks back exhausted—like some fledgling lark
 First venturing to pierce the upper air—
 When asked to contemplate a universe
 Alike without an origin or end,
 Yet none the less this Proteus-thing whose course
 Is God's Procession, known alone to Him,
 Hath been from Everlasting and shall be
 The endless medium of His consciousness.
 And every soul of man is drawn from out
 The Universal Self, that so the One
 Great Soul, centred in each limited
 And finite member of an infinite
 Progression, may exhaust experience,
 Transmuting matter everywhere to mind
 By subtlest alchemy where Function fills
 And heats the furnace and assimilates
 Object with subject and gives birth to Thought.
 Age follows age, and type succeeds to type,
 But what has been shall never more resume
 Its erstwhile form without variety
 Or shade of difference; just as in some great
 Baronial hall the curious seeker finds
 The lineaments of some old cavalier
 Who fought at Naseby or on Marston Moor,
 Or wore his ruffles in our Virgin's court,
 And gazing on some later picture marks
 At once the likeness and discrepancy.
 For Nature's end is progress and she brings
 Some innovation with her every turn,
 Obedient to His will for whom she stands
 The ready proplasm to fix His thought.

Shall God repent Him of the thing He made
 When time and conflict prove it all unfit

To bear the standard or to stand in line?
 Or, as he* deemed whose lofty strain was used
 To justify the order of the world,
 Is all the evil that we see and feel—
 The tooth carnivorous that rends and tears
 The tender doe's warm flesh; the cruel beak
 That stains the blossom where the mavis sung
 With blood drops gushing from the songster's throat;
 The whirling cloud that turns the western plain,
 But now the scene of industry and peace,
 Into a charnel chamber; or the dull
 And muffled throb that calls the miner's wife
 In wide-eyed agony to where the reek
 Of the black pit-mouth marks the miner's grave;
 Or in the lazar house what time the knife
 And blade serrated lop his limbs away
 Who drugged in mercy knows nor loss nor pain;
 Or where the mother lays the flaxen head
 Of the stilled prattler to her torpid breast
 And in that moment dies a million deaths;
 Or where the Poet, holding death aloof
 By one strong purpose, sings his little song,
 Perchance to reach no other ear than his,
 Perchance to sound a requiem o'er his bier;—
 Is all this world-pain "universal good,"
 Unknown as pain to that Intelligence
 To whom all Nature is an open book
 Wherein His memoranda are inscribed?
 Doth God not know it when the sparrow falls?
 Doth He not hear him when the poor man cries?
 Or when in some lone chamber Sleep descends
 Through subtile vapours of mandragora
 On one who, waking, found the world a hell
 Of frustrate hope; or when, with hands outspread,
 The victim of man's passions and the wild

*Alexander Pope in the "Essay on Man."

Defier of his social lies leaps forth
 To where the kindly current whispers peace
 And promised cleansing, think ye that the Eye
 Beholding these hath no more sympathy
 Than comes to one who with regardless foot
 Hath crushed some freighted ant that crossed his path?

III.

Such questioning is all too high for me,
 And feeling is a sorry base whereon
 To rear an altar to the Unknown God.
 And I am sick to loathing of the cant
 Men call Philosophy, the endless war
 Of simple thoughts made formidable by
 The quack's device of poorly-mortised words
 Of Hellenizing tyros in whose track
 The dictionary maker groans and gleans
 And daily adds a page to England's tongue.
 Like to some tired truant whose best years,
 Were spent in bootless wandering, who brings
 Himself at last to visit the old home
 In hope of rest for his declining years,
 And who discovers that the petty burg
 Hath lost the witchery that memory kept
 Moss-shrouded in his time of pilgrimage;
 E'en so I turn me to the simple creed
 That in my callow youth I stood to speak,
 Boxed snugly up in the old transept's pew,
 What time the surpliced vicar bent his head
 In solemn fealty to the eastern wall.
 I turn thereto as hoping that the charm
 Of whilome faith can be restored to me,
 That haply I, like Naaman of old,
 Retaining knowledge and experience,
 May cast the sceptic leprosy and find
 My childlike innocence and faith renewed.
 Vain hope! as idle as the wish to turn

Back to its source the current that has passed
 The moss-grown mill and bid it fill again
 The slimy buckets of the ancient wheel.

Another vicar, razored till his face
 Shines like a shoat at Yuletide when the cook
 Inserts a lemon in the bloodless mouth,
 Now genuflects and postures in the old
 Gray church whose walls have caught the ocean's spray
 And worn it like a crust through centuries.
 And bit by bit the pomp that priesthood loves
 Is being grafted on the ordinal;
 And some there are whose apprehensive héads
 Are filled with bugbears and whose sermon-naps
 Are fitful wanderings in a world of dreams
 Where phantom parsons, chasuble encased,
 Play hocus-pocus with a bit of bread.
 The plain old creed that sounded sharp and clear,
 At once a challenge and a battlecry,
 When we his flock, followed the pastor's lead
 And "I believe" came promptly from our lips,
 Now drags its weary length in monotone
 Like ballads chanted in the marketplace
 By Munster beggars when the pigs are sold
 And beery drovers, clad in shaggy frieze,
 Give audience to some tale of Finn Mac Cool.
 The quick thought, straining at each long-drawn clause,
 Now breaks the tether and goes bounding off
 O'er wide savannas, cropping here and there
 Where eastern gales have borne prolific seeds
 From German nurseries and specious crops
 Of newer theories attract the eye.
 Thus while the symbol is being slowly spun
 Through half a hundred noses all the doubts
 Of all the doubters of a doubting age
 Obtrude unwelcome spectres, and the soul
 That hoped to worship flounders in the black

Serbonian bog where every footstep takes
The stogged one farther from the stable shore.

Where Reason stands and promulgates its No
Shall Faith step in and interpose its Yes?
It cannot be; 'twere blasphemy to deem
That He who gave the light and feeds the flame
With oil of gathered knowledge can be pleased
When the light bearer takes his little lamp
And hides it 'neath a bushel, lest its beams
Should dim the lustre of the feeble gleam
That burns before the altar and dispel
The sacred shadows where the oracles
Are heard in adumbration like a faint
Survival of the clouds of Sinai.

The light that lighteth every child of man
Is special to himself and relative:
Envisaged through and by its tiny gleam
He makes his little world, and that to him
Is sacred Truth whose seeming to the eye
Accords with all his senses: clown or sage,
That man is trembling on the dizzy brink
Of madness who invests the things of sense
With halos and chromatic aureoles,
And peoples all the circumambient air
And space and æther with his fantasies,
As true to nature as the languid saints
Whose doll-like faces, crowned with holy hoops,
Attest the judgment of the Byzantines.
Where knowledge is denied us God exacts
No tribute of assent to mysteries.
Unable to descry the links of fate
That bind us to Necessity, we feel
A sense of freedom; let us be content
With this our independence lest we find
By questioning too closely that the law
Which bids us march to greater heights, yet leaves

Us free to venture from the beaten track
 Of older pilgrims, is itself constraint.
 For weal or woe we stand unto ourselves
 As free to guide the current of our lives
 By Reason and by Conscience, albeit
 The guides themselves are vassals. Shall we blame
 The dog for fawning or essay to wean
 The brute from turning round and round again
 Before he seeks in Dreamland to revive
 The joy of hunting? such necessity
 Hangs o'er us from the cradle to the grave:
 The will we boast is fashioned for us and
 The drift and tenor of our little lives
 Is part of one great purpose, though the book
 Wherein 'tis written stands for ever sealed
 To all but God, its Author and its End.

IV.

I found a lark but yestereve,
 Down by the hedgerow, where the mowers leave
 Unscathed by scythe one little corner where
 The gate swings inward and the foxgloves share
 The nook thus sheltered: there with heaving breast
 It stood beside its nest,
 Stunned by the hand that did that nest bereave.

Full tenderly I smoothed its wings
 And bore it to my cottage, where it sings
 The livelong day, and while its little throat
 Pours out its liquid melody no note
 Of grief for ravished freedom strikes my ear,
 No matin song more clear
 When with the sunrise all the welkin rings.

V.

O God! if that Thou art a sentient thing
 And not mere feeling, why was such a mind

Permitted thus to be engaged, to beat
The cruel bars that hedged it, and at last,
Sublimely challenging the janitor
Who stands beside the portal to unlock
The ebon gate, to pass a conqueror
Or into life or silence—who shall say?
O England! on that early summer morn
The brown-armed reaper, stolid as the steer
That grazed the neighbouring pasture, stayed the hand
That drew the rasping whetstone o'er the blade,
And felt a thrill of joyance when the lark
Rose like a feathered carol overhead!
Yet who of all to whom that morning's sun
Came bright with promise in the golden fields
From Kent to Carlisle, Sennen to the Wash,
Might trace that nobler songster who had forced
His prison barriers and with ready wing
Outstripped the eagle in his haste to gain
The purer æther where no earthly taint
Or terrene element could clog his soul?
O England! where the prophet eats his bread
With salt of his own weeping, what had he,
The Boy of Bristol, common to the herd
Spoon-fingered of the greedy clowns that throng
The streets of Babylon, where burgher souls
Feel but one impulse? or of those in whom
The fire of genius heats the crucible
Where like an alchemist the student blends
Wit, wisdom, folly in his lust for gold?
Or those who, perched beneath the sounding-board,
Hebdomadally teach us to beware
Lest anchorless we drift adown the flood
To cataracts of anarchy and lust;
Who chill the lifeblood of our enterprise
And drive us skulking to the mildewed shades
Of Superstition, lest the noonday sun

Darting delirium strike our fevered heads?

O Chatterton! if aught of thee survive
 The swift obstetrics of that summer night,
 Hear this my protest when I raise my voice
 Disclaiming fealty to the trader's god!
 Hear this my malison on that fell creed
 Of contrary environment* which makes
 Deformity the order of the world
 And sanctifies the hemlock when man lifts
 A righteous hand against the house of life!

Brave heart and gallant spirit that could thus
 Defy the Furies, snatching victory
 When pitiless Megæra bade the world
 Of cant and custom pile another cairn
 On Genius conquered, excellence subdued,
 To stand a suppliant in the servants' hall
 And eat the bread of patronage or grind
 A stinted measure for the Philistines
 Who mock the blinded giant as he toils,
 The hack of letters, for his daily crust.
 Brave heart and gallant spirit! at the last
 Thou madest Death thy minister and he,
 Whom cowards dread and shun, became thy slave
 To answer to thy summons and to tug
 The labouring oar to ferry thee across
 To that dim shore where thou might'st haply find
 An answer to the query of thy life,
 And stand before the Presence, there to learn
 The secret spring of that great mystery,
 Thine incarnation and thy placement in
 A world inimical; to learn perchance
 The reason of the union of a soul
 Creative, proud, and absolute with clay
 Of stolid Wessex where the yokels stand

*“*Antiperistasis* is a philosophical term, signifying a repulsion on every part.”
 (Note to Bacon's “Table of the Colours of Good and Evil.”)

With mouths agape or munching lazy straws
The while they incubate their leaden thoughts.

Brave heart and gallant spirit! who of those
Who daily drink the acid and the gall
Of cross-bound Genius while the venal scribes
Who sit in Moses' seat wag pitying heads
Hath caught no echo from that farther shore
Inviting him to venture? Such have I
Heard in the gloaming when that Hesper, poised
Amid the changing bronzes of the west,
Shone like a beacon set at heaven's gate:
And sweeter than Æolian music seems
The murmur of the wavelets as they break
On that broad strand whereto who wills may pass
Unchallenged, unimpeded. Bide thy time,
O ready mariner! and stand prepared
To slip thy cable when the storm of life
Blows fiercest and the rocks that fringe thy lee
Gnash deadly hatred, and the fate-spume flies
Like vipers' venom, and the wreckers wait
To see thee in the breakers while they mock
Thee struggling where the white-capped surges dash
The waifs of time upon a hostile shore.

O welcome revolution that hath brought
Freedom to all who dare to lift their chains
And strip the rusty iron scale by scale!
And happy ye, the Christs on whom the oil
Of God's anointing truth hath been outpoured
To make ye kings, the fearless chiefs* who claim
The lordship over Self, that little realm
Where each may be a Cæsar who can dare
To challenge old Prescription and to set
At naught the greybeard Prejudice that kneels
Before the roodscreen mumbling o'er his beads!

*Compare Seneca, *Thyestes*, Act II.—

"Rex est qui metuit nihil;

Hoc regnum sibi quisque dat."

For weal or woe ye are the lords of life,
Imperial umpires vested with the right
Of ultimate decision: when the soul
Hath struggled through Gethsemane, and when
The grinning skulls of Golgotha shine out
In phosphorescent mockery, and when
The smirking Pharisees prepare to gloat
O'er hopeless Misery fastened to the cross,—
Then, when the skies are brazen and the air,
Surcharged with hell-fires, quivers with the glow,
And God himself withdraws within the veil
Where human plaint is heard not, then, brave souls!
'Tis yours, like Chatterton, to turn defeat
To victory most certain and to make
The Grand Inquisitor himself your slave!
Have courage, brothers! where the boy hath trod
The man may boldly follow, and perchance
Across the flood are verdant meads where songs
The sottish world refused to hear are sung
To chords that in themselves are anodynes
For all earth's pain and sorrow and neglect!
Bright fields of living asphodel where foot
Of churl or slave or caitiff never trod!
Be this our bourn, and those our comrades there
Who bore unflinchingly the stroke of fate,—
Or patriots or martyrs,—who in death
Like Saxon Harold won a nobler crown
And wider empire than the world could give!
O royal Death! O kindly Death! thy touch
Is benediction and thy kiss is sweet.

MISCELLANEA.

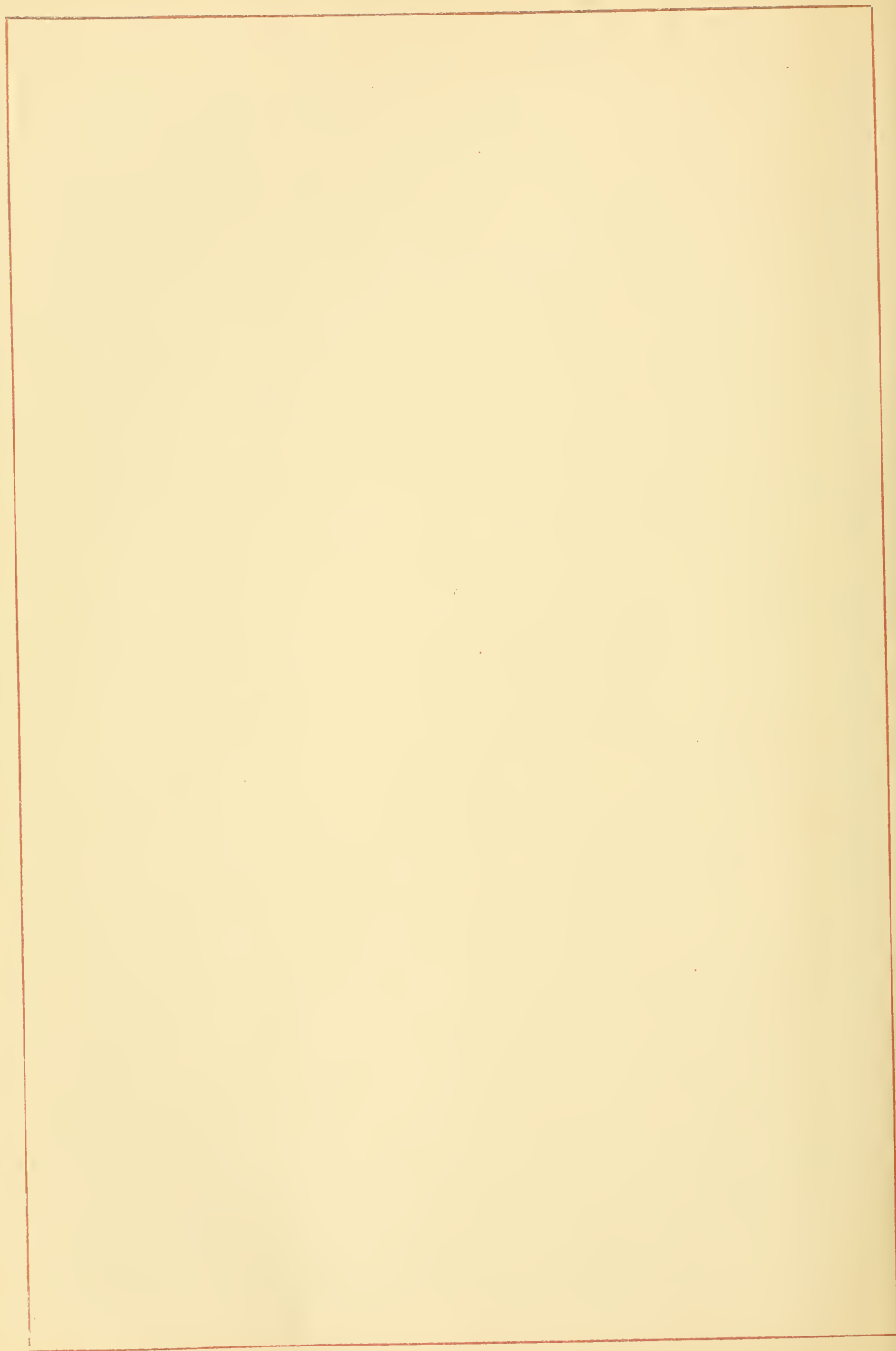
O, testudinis aureae

Dulcem quae strepitum, Pieri, temperas:

* * * * *

Quod spiro et placeo (si placeo) tuum est.

(Horat., Carm. IV, Ode iii.)



MISCELLANEA.

A CLOUD CAROL.

The Ice King wondering looked below
Where the poet's home was seen,
At the rhododendrons' verdant glow,
The wax-leaved kalmias, row on row,
And the mystic holly's green.

"My malison on the walls," he cried,
"The rocky walls that fend
These sylvan dingles from my wide
Dominion and compel my pride
And sovereignty to bend!"

He raised his hand and the hills grew pale
At the fury of his wrath;
Vapor and cloudburst and scathing hail,
Borne on the wings of the arctic gale,
The heralds to clear his path.

And the monarch shook from his diadem
And scatter'd his treasures round
O'er branch and frond, o'er leaf and stem,—
Where'er he looked a twinkling gem
That morn Hyperion found.

And lo! the Delian gave each bright
Translucent spark a tongue:
Symbols of purity and light
Divine, they met the poet's sight,
And this the song they sung.

THE CIRRUS.

Over coral islets in summer seas
We float like a fleecy veil;
In idlesse we toy with the languid breeze,

Or flirt with the joyous gale.
 And all day long
 We hear the song
 Of the mighty sea, and we love to trace
 Our changeful forms in his honest face.
 Pure, unsullied, and chaste are we,
 Cloud-vestals in robes of snow;
 Feathery, filose, and forward and free,
 High over the ebb and flow
 Of the human tide
 Of sin and pride,
 Untarnished by evil, untouched by care,
 We wander at will through the ambient air.

THE STRATUS.

Silently, steadily, rank on rank,
 We gather our wide array,
 With tenuous squadrons on the flank
 Drawn out where the zephyrs play.
 Silently, steadily, tier on tier,
 As the Titans built so build we;
 And the mariner's cheek is blanched with fear
 When the shadow comes o'er the sea.
 For the whilome azure tint forsakes
 The liquid dells between
 The rippling crests where Triton shakes
 His locks of em'rald green.
 And the leashed dogs growl in the thunder caves,
 For their time of release is nigh,
 When the red bolt shoots o'er the wakening waves,
 And the lightning rends the sky.
 Silently, sullenly: lo! the gale
 Is quickened and ripe for birth:—
 Whirlwind and deluge and blinding hail,
 And the hurricane's frenzied mirth.

THE CUMULUS,—TORNADO.

Panting and throbbing, lo! where the city
 Heaves like a giant oppressed!
 Lo! where the mother's eye looks down in pity
 On the wan babe at her breast!
 Sluggishly flows the dark river;
 Only the aspen leaves quiver;
 Glaringly, flaringly gloweth the sun.—
 Oh, that his race were run!
 Oh, that the day were done!

That the jaded toilers and moilers might flee to their welcome beds,
 To pray for the evening zephyr to fan their fevered heads.

Mark ye its pulsing breast,
 Low in the far south-west,
 Where the sky and prairie meet,—
 Mark ye the spume clouds fleet!
 'Tis but a summer shower,
 Born but to die in an hour.
 Rejoice, O panting city!
 The kindly heaven in pity
 Hath sent relief:
 Pray that the storm be brief.

Green and purple and gold,
 Gold and purple and green;
 Piling up fold on fold,
 And ever the glare between!

Mark how the vapors throng,
 List to the storm cloud's song!

Like the small cloud that, rising from the sea,
 Spread over Carmel's head its ebon pall
 While Ahab rode to Jezreel, so do we
 Spread darkling to the zenith: lurid all,
 Tumid and convolute,
 Pregnant with thunder:
 Lo! bird and beast are mute,
 Palsied with wonder!

Ho! for the merry dance!
 Gaily we leap and prance,
 Twisting and turning!
 Hark! from the teeming womb
 Rumbles the thunder boom
 Wild lightnings burning!
 Now! now! now!
 Stretch forth the finger—
 Why should we linger?
 Now! now! now!

 Hurrah! hurrah! hurrah!
 Hurrah! for the whirlwind's breath!
 For the carnival of death!
 Hurrah!
 Cottage and stable,
 Turret and gable,
 Are food for the funnel cloud;
 Brutal and human,
 Maiden and woman,
 It gathers them, humble or proud.
 Hurrah for the force we wield!
 Hurrah for the ravaged field!
 Borne on the wild wind's wings
 Lo! man and the puny things
 He calleth his are sped,—
 Hurrah for the stricken dead!
 They are done with care and sorrow,
 With the burden of to-morrow,
 With the loves and hates of years,
 And their meed of smiles and tears;—
 Hurrah for the peaceful dead!

The city lies prostrate, the fury hath passed,
 The mourners are silent, the pale moon hath cast
 Her silver effulgence in flood o'er the path
 Where the Storm King went by in the might of his wrath.

The river, transfused with new life rushes by,
 The fireflies kindle their lamps as they fly;
 The night breeze floats in where the terror once whirled,
 And whispers that death is the life of the world.

WHY?

A mother lay dead,
 Dead in her prime,
 And the death-watch—friends and neighbours—
 Sat around;
 As, in God's time,
 When we, my brothers, shall have ceased our labors,
 Those whom we know shall watch when that profound
 Sleep that we so much dread
 Shall chill our blood and turn our flesh to clay,
 And dreamless night perchance shall close our day.
 A mother lay dead!
 One little, feeble wail,—
 “Mamma!” one wailing cry:
 And the guardian angel's cheek turns pale
 As the accents pierce the sky.
 It was her nestling-bird,
 The youngest of the brood:—
 O God! can it be that the cry is heard?
 O God! hath the breast of the mother stirred
 When the nursling cried for food?
 Go to, vain man! canst thou explain
 The mystery of love and pain?

 BALLAD OF MINER JIM.*

1.

Write me a name and a simple line
 To tell of a noble deed;
 Write me the tale of the Rossland mine;
 Write large that the world may read.

2.

Jim Hemsworth—only a common name,
 Plain Anglo-Saxon Jim:
 You will find it hard on the roll of fame
 To find a place for him.

3.

Smith, Conson, Hemsworth, comrades three,
 With Jim at the windlass crank:
 In that narrow shaft you might hardly see
 The daylight above at bank.

4.

They filled the bucket with gleaming ore,—
 "Stand clear!" as it rose o'erhead;
 And the sturdy miners bent once more
 To the mattocks that gave them bread.

5.

Oh 'tis hard on the back and 'tis hard on the knee,
 For the shaft is deep I ween;
 And a miner's winch in the north countree
 Is a clumsy, slow machine.

6.

You may strike it rich—if you're born to luck;
 You may toil from day to day
 Hoping on, till you find that you've only struck
 A chute that can never pay.

*The story of "a rare act of heroism, such as deserves to be recorded in history and song, which was performed at Rossland, British Columbia," was first published (early in 1897) by the *San Francisco Examiner*, and subsequently (April 28, 1897) by the *Chicago Daily News*. At the time of writing it was not known if the hero's life could be preserved by amputating his arms at the shoulders.

7.

Two hundred dollars a month, or more,—
You must work though you break your back;
The Chinese cook and the bill at the store,
And the rent of the little shack.

8.

With a grip of steel in his hardened hands
He heaves through the livelong day;
You can trace his shoulders' knotted bands
And the rope-like sinews play.

9.

Creaking and groaning, see it come
To the blessed upper air;
The cable coils round the polished drum,
And the glistening freight is here.

10.

One effort more and the load will be
Swung clear of the pit,—O God!
See the broken crank fall aimlessly
With the winchman to the sod!

11.

And the bucket speeds like a bolt of death
From the light to the shaft's black gloom,
Where the awestruck diggers hold their breath
At that rushing, certain doom.

12.

Thine hour is come: lo! Miner Jim,
To this thing wast thou born,
As Calvary's cross came unto Him
By whom the thorns were worn.

13.

Full on the whirling wheels he sprung,
He thrust his arms between
Their cruel teeth, the torn flesh hung
In shreds incarnadine.

14.

Never a cry Jim Hemsworth gave
In his awful agony,
While the warm blood ran like a crimson wave
From the wheels and the axle tree.

15.

Oh their hearts grew chill when the terror dropped
On the men in that narrow mine;
But the hero smiled when the bucket stopped
And his look was all divine.

16.

Then they blocked the wheel and with tender care
Drew him forth from that cruel rim;
And strong men wept when they stooped to bear
The litter of Martyr Jim.

17.

"Never mind," he cried with a cheerful voice,
As the foreman bowed his head,
"Never mind, so long as I saved the boys;
Thank God! they are safe," he said.

18.

Oh greater love hath no man than this,
That he die to save his friend;
And in Love Divine he shall find the bliss
That can never, never end.

19.

And this is the tale of the Rossland mine,
The tale that all men should read,
And this is the name and the simple line
To tell of a noble deed.

20.

"Jim Hemsworth, the Miner, saved his mates:"
Be it written clear and plain;
And the world will know that the good God rates
Jim's loss Jim's highest gain.

 TO THE REPUBLIC.

Thou, with thy kingmen, every man a host
 Bucklered by Liberty, why dost thou sleep,
 While eastern breezes bear across the deep
 From snow-crowned Ida and the Cuban coast
 The dirge of Freedom? where is now the boast
 Of thy great charter? Lo! the angels weep
 To see thee someone when thy sword should leap
 Like vengeful lightning from its sheath: thou know'st
 Thy frown can daunt the tyrant; wilt thou then,
 Oblivious of thy mission, let the stars
 That grace thy standard droop in languor when
 Blood, lust, and rapine glut their greed in wars?
 Oh that my call might move thee, might inspire
 Thy sons once more to light the fathers' fire!

 TWO AVATARS:

 BUDDHA—CHRIST.

Earthward, across the gulf that spreads between
 Time and Eternity there came a Soul,—
 A life-germ from the heart of the great Whole,
 And wondering shepherds, seeing its light serene,
 Their flocks forsaking, guided by its sheen,
 Came, gift-beladen, to that lowly goal
 In the rude stable, where the timid foal
 And wide-eyed oxen saw the wondrous scene.

 O Manger-Born! methinks Thy pensive eyes
 Of introspection even now compare
 This littered stable with the memories
 Of far Lumbini's pleasant garden, where
 Siddhartha came the fourfold way to find
 That the next avatar by Love refined.

 AD SAPIENTES.

Once, in my nonage, I rode forth to quell
 Three giants grim and gory that had long
 Oppressed the nations, filled the earth with wrong,
 And made man's little life a constant hell
 Wherein the three fell autocrats did dwell
 Enthroned in mystery. Trusting in my strong
 Right arm and mail of proof, I met the throng
 Of hireling myrmidons and battled well.

Woe worth the day when, victory achieved,
 I called the people forth to liberty!
 Then stood they blinking in the sun, aggrieved,
 Cursing the hand that dared to set them free.
 And with sheathed glaive and uncouched lance I sought
 A hermit's refuge in the Realm of Thought.

 THE NONDESCRIPTS.

Written after reading an estimate of the world's population, wherein the whole human family was classed according to religion,—as Buddhists, Christians, Mohammedans, etc.,—111,000,000 being set down as Nondescript Heathens.

Why stand ye thus unlabelled? Can it be
 Ye are so worthless that Redemption passed
 Ye by unheeded? or are ye the last
 Reserve of the great army, doomed to see
 Christian and Moslem, Buddhist, Brahman fling
 The temple idols into one vast heap
 Conglomerate, that haply they may keep
 Each its own interest in the smelted thing?

Then while men marvel that their god should be
 A senseless, dumb alloy, will ye reclaim
 The creed primæval, and perchance proclaim
 The primal truth that God has made man free?

 THE CRY OF GREECE.

(April, 1897.)

O Wingless Victory!* come forth and stand
 Where stood thy temple in the days of old!
 Come forth to shame the caitiffs who withhold
 Their help and comfort while the hellish band,
 Mahound's blood drinkers, desolate the land!
 Shame on thee, England! that thy lust of gold
 Hath closed thine ears while God himself hath tolled
 The knell of Turkish infamy! Thy hand
 Could stay the mongrel crew and rescue Greece.
 How art thou fallen from thy high estate,
 That for thyself thou seek'st ignoble peace,
 Taking thy cue from despots, whose vile hate
 Of Heilas and her hopes portends for thee
 An empire lost and lapsed supremacy!

 GAUTAMA BUDDHA.

Thou wast a living, breathing man, with heart
 Attuned like mine to every human chord;
 Feeling the needs that I feel, drawn toward
 Wife, offspring, friends, and country; and thou art
 Man's best exemplar in the allotted part
 We all must play in life, where no reward
 Is higher than the meed of being lord
 Of that small realm where Passion's fiery dart
 Makes living misery. Oh! would that I
 Could follow in thy footsteps and attain
 The heights serene to view the tranquil sky
 Where not an echo of earth's cry of pain
 Disturbs the æther, so might I combine
 Thy spirit's freedom and thy love divine!

*Nike Apteros, whose temple on the Acropolis commemorated the victory over the Persians near the river Eurymedon.

 THE SENTINEL.*

He stands at the door, yet he enters not,
 That sentinel old and grim;
 Nor princeling nor satrap meeteth aught
 Of sign or salute from him,
 As they pass him by
 With averted eye;
 But their cheeks grow pale and the quick nerves thrill
 At thought of that Presence so cold and still.

He hath stood long syne on the snowy plain
 Through many a weary day,
 And heard unmoved the slow refrain
 As the exiles went their way;
 And ever I ween
 That scythe so keen,
 When in pity swung for the exiles' groans,
 Hath left but the stubble of whitened bones.

Full oft hath he passed by the fortress wall
 And hath heard the bitter cry;
 And unheeding sped beyond the call
 Of the wretch who fain would die.
 In the land-thrall's cot
 He may gather not,
 But the landlord's wealth and the landlord's state
 Turn to dust at his knock on the castle gate.

He stands at the door of the mighty Czar
 And counteth the grains of sand;
 When the last shall fall nor bolt nor bar
 Shall make him stay his hand.
 Grim sentinel!
 Could'st thou but tell
 To the waiting millions o'er all the earth
 That this vigil of Death meant a people's birth!

*Written during the last illness of Alexander III., Czar of Russia.

 LOVE'S STAGES.

How doth he love who loves in youth?
 With fondest trust and vows of truth;
 Ere passion taints, his love is sooth—
 Abiding.

How loves the maid when fancy's wing
 Of new-born faculty doth spring
 To greet bright Eros as her king?
 —Confiding.

How loveth he to whom the years
 Of manhood's toil and manhood's tears
 Have given judgment, strength, and fears?
 —Right surely.

And she whose youthful years have fled,—
 How loves she when from out the dead
 Dust of past hopes a spark is bred?
 —Demurely.

For him who feebly strives to throw
 On autumn leaves Love's æstive glow
 How shines the taper burning low?
 —Obscurely.

Oh world-renewing, mighty Love!
 Like the branch brought by Noah's dove
 Thou bringest pledges from above
 To allure me.

What though Time's frost hath touched my brow,
 What though the furrows of his plough
 Are on my cheek? yet will I vow
 As lightly

As when in youth I swore to be
 The slave of Beauty—age shall see
 The silvery flame alive in me
 Burn brightly.

And when my barque floats on the wide
 Dark river, and I feel her glide
 To where Oblivion's silent tide
 Heaves never,—

Then let me bear across the sea
 To shores unknown one memory;
 That woman's love may comfort me
 For ever!

TOO LATE.

Thou canst not call it back:
 Though done but yesterday
 It evermore shall stay
 A deed wrought by thy hand,
 Whose consequence shall stand
 For ever and for ever,
 Retrieve it shalt thou never:
 Thou canst not call it back.

Thou canst not call it back:
 Although in after years
 Thine eyes distil salt tears,
 When memory shall recall
 The story of that fall,—
 A trusting maid,
 A love betrayed:
 Thou canst not call it back.

Thou canst not call it back:
 Repentance cannot bring
 Exemption from the sting;
 Remorse shall weigh thee down
 In field or tower or town;
 The wide world o'er
 It goes before:
 Thou canst not call it back.

Thou canst not call it back:
Not though thy voice could reach
Where never human speech

Or human sigh was heard,
Whose calm was never stirred,
Where all is naught

But God's own thought:
Thou canst not call it back.

Thou canst not call it back:
Standing beside her tomb,
Be this thine awful doom,

To know 'twas done for aye—
Sought, yielded, cast away!

One little heart
Giv'n, torn apart:
Thou canst not call it back.

Thou canst not call it back:
Not though her spirit bore
Forgiveness from the shore

Too early sought, when love
Was outraged; far above
All form of will

The Past stands still:
Thou canst not call it back.

Thou canst not call it back:
Not even when thy soul
Shall reach its final goal,

And in the clear white light
Of that All-Searching sight
Archangels read

Aloud that deed,
Thou canst not call it back.

Thou canst not call it back:
Within the eternal gates
Silent her spirit waits

Thy coming;—how wilt thou,
 With falsehood on thy brow,
 In thy great need
 Find grace to plead?
 Thou canst not call it back.

*Miserere, miserere
 Mei, Domine!*

RICHARD REALF.

(Died Oct. 28, 1878. Buried in Lone Mountain Cemetery, San Francisco.)

There, within hearing of the mighty sea,
 They made thy bed, O Gifted One! and raised
 Thy simple monument, where love erased
 All mention of the curse that fell on thee
 When thou, Apollo's envoy, bent thy knee
 Where loose-zoned nymphs and graces passion-crazed
 Attend Cythera's chariot.* When, amazed,
 We saw thee break the lute whose melody
 Had charmed two hemispheres, and when thy soul,
 In terror flying from its Nemesis,
 Had rushed unbidden to that unknown goal
 Where she was waiting thee whose fiery kiss
 Made thee a man and exile, then we learned
 How bright the flame men called thy Genius burned.

*Horat, Od., lib. I, Ode 30.

AT GOLDSMITH'S GRAVE.*

London, October 31, 1894.

I.

All-Hallow-Eve and Goldsmith's humble grave!
 Beyond me, like the distant roar
 Of western surges on the shore
 Where the black Longships snarling meet the wave
 I hear the din of Fleet Street, and within
 The Templars' church the choristers begin
 The chant that on the morn shall fill the nave
 And gray rotunda with a silver flood
 Of melody and praise as when the blood
 Of the stern warrior-saints who gladly gave
 Their all to Christ was stirred,
 When the proud psalm was heard
 On eastern deserts where the paynim horde
 First learned to dread the Templar's hymn and sword.

II.

My years have number'd his, and lo! I stand
 By Goldsmith's grave at Hallow-E'en!
 Patience, my spirit, while I glean
 Time's aftermath within my ready hand!
 Enduring, humble, hopeful, this was he:
 This, too, All-wise Disposer! teach thou me,
 Forgotten pilgrim to my native land!
 Here, where the very pavement hath a voice,
 I hear a whisper bidding me rejoice
 To bear the standard of the knightly band
 Who, strengthened by defeat,
 Unflinchingly can meet
 The barbed arrows of the Paynim throng
 Who scorn the minor poet and his song.

*First published in the *Religio-Philosophical Journal*.

RICARDO ANTONIO PROCTOR.
VIRO PRÆDITO VIRTUTE MNEMOSYNON.

The murmuring rill in ocean finds its death,
 So glides man's life toward the gloomy portal,
 Alas! how speedily of every mortal
 The memory fades, as fades the parting breath.*
 To nobly live the sage's life resigned,
 For human good its calm career pursuing—
 Or nobly die for man and man's well-doing,
 Alike becomes and proves the generous mind.†
 Inspired and cheered by all who knew its worth,—
 The hope of fame with altruism blending—
 Such Proctor's life, whose all-unlooked for ending
 Awoke a chord of sorrow round the earth.
 No fav'rer he of mysteries profound;
 His keen eye searched the cosmos to discover
 Its hidden meanings, while of truth a lover
 He scorned to feign when angry bigots frowned.
 In him reviv'd, we saw the generous fire
 That glowed in Bruno's gallant bosom burning;
 From Falsehood's compromise with horror turning,
 As Bruno spurned the image from the pyre.‡

* φεῦ, τοῦ θανάτου ὡς ταχεῖά τις βροτοῖς.

χάρις διαρρέει—Sophocles, AJAX, 1266-7.

† ἀλλ' ἢ καλῶς ζῆν, ἢ καλῶς τεθνηκέναι.

τὸν εὐγενῆ χρῆ.—Ibid. 479-80.

‡In 1875, Mr. Proctor, upon being informed that certain of his scientific opinions and teachings were opposed to the doctrines of his church, unreservedly abjured and withdrew from that church. In 1878, when a well-known London minister alluded to the terrible loss of life resulting from the sinking of the *Princess Alice*, as an example of God's mercy to the survivors, Mr. Proctor and the writer of these lines entered forcible protests against such pulpit utterances. In one of his letters on this occasion, Mr. Proctor wrote thus: "No wonder clergymen complain that Atheism, or what they take to be Atheism, is spreading. Better a hundred-fold to believe in no God at all, than to believe in such a God as some of them picture to us." (From *The Open Court*, Sept. 27, 1888.)

Thrice noble Indagator! thou shalt live
 In minds whose *form* is partly thine,—preparing
 The way to “vaster issues,” still declaring
 The glory of the bounty God doth give!
 God—the Eternal Order—Being—All:
 Of whom we are, in whom we shall be ever;
 Changing through all, but deviating never,
 Though suns grow dark, men die, or sparrows fall.

THE CARDIOGRAPH.*

(Suggested by 1887 being the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Invention of
 the Electric Telegraph.)

Said Cupid to Venus:
 “Dear mother, between us
 I think we can hit on a notion,
 That will give us much pleasure, and serve in a measure
 To keep all mankind in commotion.
 “A creature called Morse,
 A Yankee, of course;
 The devil’s in all of that nation—
 Has struck an invention, of which I’ve heard mention,
 Which certainly beats all creation.
 “With wires and dials,
 And magnets and phials,
 Men chatter together at ease,
 From Boston to Cork, San Francisco, New York,
 Over deserts, through rivers, and seas.
 “Shame befall us if they,
 Mere creatures of clay,
 At us, the Immortals, should laugh!
 So let us be wise, and something devise,
 To rival the new telegraph.”

*First published in Chicago *Morning News*, June 8, 1887.

Thus spoke the boy Cupid,
 Whom some gods thought stupid:
 And, lo! in a moment he found
 An energy latent, Jove granted a patent,
 With powers to test it around.

With his bow in his hand,
 The blind boy took his stand,
 Not far from two children of earth:
 He touched both their hearts with the point of his darts,
 And flew back to heaven in mirth.

And since then, each heart,
 However apart
 In distance—holds commune most sweet;
 For, though oceans should run between them, each one
 Feels the other responsively beat.

MY MOTHER.

April 26, 1865.

Thou, I, and God's own priest,
 And that clear April morn;
 The dedicated feast—
 And lo! thou wast reborn!

Then stood I there alone,
 Alone henceforth to be;
 A helmless vessel thrown
 A waif on life's black sea.

Oh! piteous hands that reach
 Beyond the veil in vain!
 Oh! grief too deep for speech!
 Oh! heritage of pain!


FINIS.

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