The Project Gutenberg eBook of Rhymes a la Mode, by Andrew Lang

This ebook is for the use of anyone anywhere in the United States and most other parts of the world at no cost and with almost no restrictions whatsoever. You may copy it, give it away or re-use it under the terms of the Project Gutenberg License included with this ebook or online at <u>www.gutenberg.org</u>. If you are not located in the United States, you'll have to check the laws of the country where you are located before using this eBook.

Title: Rhymes a la Mode

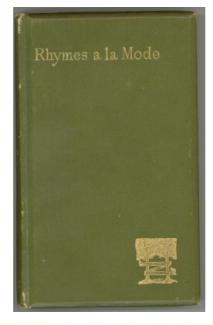
Author: Andrew Lang

Release date: February 1, 1999 [EBook #1645] Most recently updated: September 16, 2014

Language: English

*** START OF THE PROJECT GUTENBERG EBOOK RHYMES A LA MODE ***

Transcribed from the 1885 Kegan Paul, Trench & Co. edition by David Price, email ccx074@pglaf.org





RHYMES A LA MODE

Hom, c'est une ballade! VADIUS



LONDON KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH & CO MDCCCLXXXV

Many of these verses have appeared in periodicals, English or American, and some were published in an American collection called *Ballades and Verses Vain*. None of them have previously been put forth in book form in England. The *Rondeaux of the Galleries* were published in the *Magazine of Art*, and are reprinted by permission of Messrs. Cassell and Co. (Limited).

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
BALLADE DEDICATORY	vii
The Fortunate Islands	3
The New Millenium	<u>13</u>
Almae Matres	23
Desiderium	27
Rhymes a la Mode	29
Ballade of Middle Age	<u>31</u>
The Last Cast	33
Twilight	<u>37</u>
Ballade of Summer	<u>39</u>
Ballade of Christmas Ghosts	<u>41</u>
Love's Easter	42
Ballade of the Girton Girl	<u>43</u>
Ronsard's Grave	<u>45</u>
San Terenzo	<u>48</u>
Romance	<u>50</u>
Ballade of his own Country	<u>52</u>
Villanelle	<u>55</u>
Triolets after Moschus	<u>57</u>
Ballade of Cricket	<u>59</u>
The Last Maying	<u>61</u>
Homeric Unity	<u>65</u>
In Tintagel	<u>66</u>
Pisidicê	<u>68</u>
From the East to the West	<u>71</u>
Love the Vampire	72
Ballade of the Book-man's Paradise	<u>74</u>
Ballade of a Friar	<u>76</u>
Ballade of Neglected Merit	<u>78</u>
Ballade of Railway Novels	80

p. v

p. iv

p. vi

The Cloud Chorus	<u>82</u>
Ballade of Literary Fame	<u>85</u>
Νήνεμος Αἰών	<u>87</u>
Art	<u>89</u>
A very woful Ballade of the Art Critic	<u>91</u>
Art's Martyr	<u>94</u>
The Palace of Bric-à-brac	<u>97</u>
Rondeaux of the Galleries	<u>100</u>
SCIENCE	<u>103</u>
The Barbarous Bird-Gods	<u>105</u>
Man and the Ascidian	<u>110</u>
Ballade of the Primitive Jest	<u>113</u>
Cameos	<u>115</u>
Cameos	<u>117</u>
Helen on the walls	<u>118</u>
The Isles of the Blessed	<u>119</u>
Death	<u>121</u>
Nysa	<u>122</u>
Colonus (I.)	<u>123</u>
,, (II.)	<u>124</u>
The Passing of Œdipous	<u>125</u>
The Taming of Tyro	<u>126</u>
To Artemis	<u>127</u>
Criticism of Life	<u>128</u>
Amaryllis	<u>129</u>
The Cannibal Zeus	<u>130</u>
Invocation of Isis	<u>132</u>
The Coming of Isis	<u>133</u>
The Spinet	
Notes	<u>135</u>

p. vii

BALLADE DEDICATORY.

TO MRS. ELTON OF WHITE STAUNTON.

The painted Briton built his mound, And left his celts and clay, On yon fair slope of sunlit ground That fronts your garden gay; The Roman came, he bore the sway, He bullied, bought, and sold, Your fountain sweeps his works away Beside your manor old!

But still his crumbling urns are found Within the window-bay, Where once he listened to the sound That lulls you day by day;— The sound of summer winds at play, The noise of waters cold To Yarty wandering on their way, Beside your manor old!

The Roman fell: his firm-set bound Became the Saxon's stay;

p. ix

The bells made music all around For monks in cloisters grey, Till fled the monks in disarray From their warm chantry's fold, Old Abbots slumber as they may, Beside your manor old!

ENVOY.

Creeds, empires, peoples, all decay, Down into darkness, rolled; May life that's fleet be sweet, I pray, Beside your manor old.

THE FORTUNATE ISLANDS.

p. 1

р. З

A DREAM IN JUNE.

In twilight of the longest day I lingered over Lucian, Till ere the dawn a dreamy way My spirit found, untrod of man, Between the green sky and the grey. Amid the soft dusk suddenly More light than air I seemed to sail, Afloat upon the ocean sky, While through the faint blue, clear and pale, I saw the mountain clouds go by: My bargue had thought for helm and sail, And one mist wreath for canopy. Like torches on a marble floor Reflected, so the wild stars shone, Within the abysmal hyaline, Till the day widened more and more, And sank to sunset, and was gone, And then, as burning beacons shine On summits of a mountain isle, A light to folk on sea that fare, So the sky's beacons for a while Burned in these islands of the air. Then from a starry island set Where one swift tide of wind there flows, Came scent of lily and violet, Narcissus, hyacinth, and rose, Laurel, and myrtle buds, and vine, So delicate is the air and fine: And forests of all fragrant trees Sloped seaward from the central hill, And ever clamorous were these With singing of glad birds; and still Such music came as in the woods Most lonely, consecrate to Pan, The Wind makes, in his many moods, Upon the pipes some shepherd Man, Hangs up, in thanks for victory! On these shall mortals play no more, But the Wind doth touch them, over and o'er, And the Wind's breath in the reeds will sigh. Between the daylight and the dark That island lies in silver air, And suddenly my magic barque Wheeled, and ran in, and grounded there; And by me stood the sentinel Of them who in the island dwell; All smiling did he bind my hands, With rushes green and rosy bands, They have no harsher bonds than these The people of the pleasant lands

p. 4

Within the wash of the airy seas! Then was I to their city led: Now all of ivory and gold The great walls were that garlanded The temples in their shining fold, (Each fane of beryl built, and each Girt with its grove of shadowy beech,) And all about the town, and through, There flowed a River fed with dew, As sweet as roses, and as clear As mountain crystals pure and cold, And with his waves that water kissed The gleaming altars of amethyst That smoke with victims all the year, And sacred are to the Gods of old. There sat three Judges by the Gate, And I was led before the Three, And they but looked on me, and straight The rosy bonds fell down from me Who, being innocent, was free; And I might wander at my will About that City on the hill, Among the happy people clad In purple weeds of woven air Hued like the webs that Twilight weaves At shut of languid summer eves So light their raiment seemed; and glad Was every face I looked on there! There was no heavy heat, no cold, The dwellers there wax never old, Nor wither with the waning time, But each man keeps that age he had When first he won the fairy clime. The Night falls never from on high, Nor ever burns the heat of noon. But such soft light eternally Shines, as in silver dawns of June Before the Sun hath climbed the sky! Within these pleasant streets and wide, The souls of Heroes go and come, Even they that fell on either side Beneath the walls of Ilium; And sunlike in that shadowy isle The face of Helen and her smile Makes glad the souls of them that knew Grief for her sake a little while! And all true Greeks and wise are there; And with his hand upon the hair Of Phaedo, saw I Socrates, About him many youths and fair, Hylas, Narcissus, and with these Him whom the quoit of Phoebus slew By fleet Eurotas, unaware! All these their mirth and pleasure made Within the plain Elysian, The fairest meadow that may be, With all green fragrant trees for shade And every scented wind to fan, And sweetest flowers to strew the lea; The soft Winds are their servants fleet To fetch them every fruit at will And water from the river chill; And every bird that singeth sweet Throstle, and merle, and nightingale Brings blossoms from the dewy vale,— Lily, and rose, and asphodel-With these doth each guest twine his crown

There with the shining Souls I lay When, lo, a Voice that seemed to say,

And wreathe his cup, and lay him down Beside some friend he loveth well.

p. 6

p. 7

p. 8

In far-off haunts of Memory, Whoso death taste the Dead Men's bread, Shall dwell for ever with these Dead, Nor ever shall his body lie Beside his friends, on the grey hill Where rains weep, and the curlews shrill And the brown water wanders by!

Then did a new soul in me wake, The dead men's bread I feared to break, Their fruit I would not taste indeed Were it but a pomegranate seed. Nay, not with these I made my choice To dwell for ever and rejoice, For otherwhere the River rolls That girds the home of Christian souls, And these my whole heart seeks are found On otherwise enchanted ground.

Even so I put the cup away,

The vision wavered, dimmed, and broke, And, nowise sorrowing, I woke While, grey among the ruins grey Chill through the dwellings of the dead, The Dawn crept o'er the Northern sea, Then, in a moment, flushed to red,

Flushed all the broken minster old, And turned the shattered stones to gold, And wakened half the world with me!

L'Envoi.

To E. W. G.

(Who also had rhymed on the Fortune Islands of Lucian).

Each in the self-same field we glean The field of the Samosatene, Each something takes and something leaves And this must choose, and that forego In Lucian's visionary sheaves, To twine a modern posy so;	
But all any gleanings, truth to tell,	
Are mixed with mournful asphodel, While yours are wreathed with poppies red,	
With flowers that Helen's feet have kissed,	
With leaves of vine that garlanded	p. 12
The Syrian Pantagruelist,	
The sage who laughed the world away, Who mocked at Gods, and men, and care,	
More sweet of voice than Rabelais,	
And lighter-hearted than Voltaire.	
THE NEW MILLENIUM.	p. 13
(THE UNFORTUNATE ISLANDS.)	
A VISION IN THE STRAND.	p. 15
Гне jaded light of late July Shone yellow down the dusty Strand, The anxious people bustled by, Policeman, Pressman, you and I, And thieves, and judges of the land.	
So swift they strode they had not time To mark the humours of the Town, But I, that mused an idle rhyme, Looked here and there, and up and down,	

And many a rapid cart I spied That drew, as fast as ponies can, The Newspapers of either side, These joys of every Englishman!

The *Standard* here, the *Echo* there, And cultured ev'ning papers fair, With din and fuss and shout and blare

Through all the eager land they bare, The rumours of our little span.

'Midst these, but ah, more slow of speed, A biggish box of sanguine hue Was tugged on a velocipede, And in and out the crowd, and through, An earnest stripling urged it well Perched on a cranky tricycle!

A seedy tricycle he rode, Perchance some three miles in the hour, But, on the big red box that glowed Behind him, was a name of Power, *JUSTICE*, (I read it e'er I wist,) *The Organ of the Socialist*!

The paper carts fled fleetly by And vanished up the roaring Strand, And eager purchasers drew nigh Each with his penny in his hand, But *Justice*, scarce more fleet than I, Began to permeate the land, And dark, methinks, the twilight fell, Or ever *Justice* reached Pall Mall.

Oh Man, (I stopped to moralize,) How eager thou to fight with Fate,

To bring Astraea from the skies; Yet ah, how too inadequate The means by which thou fain wouldst cope With Laws and Morals, King and Pope! "Justice!"—how prompt the witling's sneer,— "Justice! Thou wouldst have Justice here! And each poor man should be a squire, Each with his competence a year, Each with sufficient beef and beer, And all things matched to his desire,

While all the Middle Classes should With every vile Capitalist Be clean reformed away for good, And vanish like a morning mist!

"Ah splendid Vision, golden time, An end of hunger, cold, and crime. An end of Rent, an end of Rank, An end of balance at the Bank, An end of everything that's meant To bring Investors five per cent!"

How fair doth Justice seem, I cried, Yet oh, how strong the embattled powers That war against on every side Justice, and this great dream of ours, And what have we to plead our cause 'Gainst Masters, Capital, and laws, What but a big red box indeed, With copies of a weekly screed,

That's slowly jolted, up and down, Behind an old velocipede To clamour *Justice* through the town: How touchingly inadequate These arms wherewith we'd vanquish Fate!

Nay, the old Order shall endure And little change the years shall know, And still the Many shall be poor, And still the Poor shall dwell in woe; Firm in the iron Law of things The strong shall be the wealthy still, And (called Capitalists or Kings) Shall seize and hoard the fruits of skill. Leaving the weaker for their gain, Leaving the gentler for their prize Such dens and husks as beasts disdain,— Till slowly from the wrinkled skies

The fireless frozen Sun shall wane,

p. 17

p. 18

Nor Summer come with golden grain; Till men be glad, mid frost and snow

To live such equal lives of pain

As now the hutted Eskimo!

Then none shall plough nor garner seed,

Then, on some last sad human shore, Equality shall reign indeed,

The Rich shall be with us no more, Thus, and not otherwise, shall come The new, the true Millennium!

That is a haunted town to me!

ALMAE MATRES.

St. Andrews by the Northern sea, A haunted town it is to me! A little city, worn and grey, The grey North Ocean girds it round. And o'er the rocks, and up the bay, The long sea-rollers surge and sound. And still the thin and biting spray Drives down the melancholy street, And still endure, and still decay, Towers that the salt winds vainly beat. Ghost-like and shadowy they stand Dim mirrored in the wet sea-sand. St. Leonard's chapel, long ago We loitered idly where the tall Fresh budded mountain ashes blow Within thy desecrated wall: The tough roots rent the tomb below, The April birds sang clamorous, We did not dream, we could not know How hardly Fate would deal with us! O, broken minster, looking forth Beyond the bay, above the town, O, winter of the kindly North, O, college of the scarlet gown, And shining sands beside the sea, And stretch of links beyond the sand, Once more I watch you, and to me It is as if I touched his hand! And therefore art thou yet more dear, O, little city, grey and sere, Though shrunken from thine ancient pride And lonely by thy lonely sea, Than these fair halls on Isis' side, Where Youth an hour came back to me! A land of waters green and clear, Of willows and of poplars tall, And, in the spring time of the year, The white may breaking over all, And Pleasure quick to come at call. And summer rides by marsh and wold, And Autumn with her crimson pall About the towers of Magdalen rolled; And strange enchantments from the past, And memories of the friends of old, And strong Tradition, binding fast The "flying terms" with bands of gold,— All these hath Oxford: all are dear, But dearer far the little town, The drifting surf, the wintry year, The college of the scarlet gown, St. Andrews by the Northern sea,

p. 21

p. 23

p. 24

p. 25

IN MEMORIAM S. F. A.

THE call of homing rooks, the shrill Song of some bird that watches late, The cries of children break the still Sad twilight by the churchyard gate.

And o'er your far-off tomb the grey Sad twilight broods, and from the trees The rooks call on their homeward way, And are you heedless quite of these?

The clustered rowan berries red And Autumn's may, the clematis, They droop above your dreaming head, And these, and all things must you miss?

Ah, you that loved the twilight air, The dim lit hour of quiet best, At last, at last you have your share Of what life gave so seldom, rest!

Yes, rest beyond all dreaming deep, Or labour, nearer the Divine, And pure from fret, and smooth as sleep, And gentle as thy soul, is thine!

So let it be! But could I know That thou in this soft autumn eve, This hush of earth that pleased thee so, Hadst pleasure still, I might not grieve.

RHYMES A LA MODE.

BALLADE OF MIDDLE AGE.

Our youth began with tears and sighs, With seeking what we could not find; Our verses all were threnodies, In elegiacs still we whined; Our ears were deaf, our eyes were blind, We sought and knew not what we sought. We marvel, now we look behind: Life's more amusing than we thought!

Oh, foolish youth, untimely wise! Oh, phantoms of the sickly mind! What? not content with seas and skies, With rainy clouds and southern wind, With common cares and faces kind, With pains and joys each morning brought? Ah, old, and worn, and tired we find Life's more amusing than we thought!

Though youth "turns spectre-thin and dies," To mourn for youth we're not inclined; We set our souls on salmon flies, We whistle where we once repined. Confound the woes of human-kind! By Heaven we're "well deceived," I wot; Who hum, contented or resigned, "Life's more amusing than we thought!"

ENVOY.

O nate mecum, worn and lined Our faces show, but *that* is naught; Our hearts are young 'neath wrinkled rind: Life's more amusing than we thought! p. 32

p. 27

p. 28

p. 29

THE LAST CAST.

THE ANGLER'S APOLOGY.

Just one cast more! how many a year Beside how many a pool and stream, Beneath the falling leaves and sere, I've sighed, reeled up, and dreamed my dream!	
Dreamed of the sport since April first Her hands fulfilled of flowers and snow, Adown the pastoral valleys burst Where Ettrick and where Teviot flow.	
Dreamed of the singing showers that break, And sting the lochs, or near or far, And rouse the trout, and stir "the take" From Urigil to Lochinvar.	
Dreamed of the kind propitious sky O'er Ari Innes brooding grey; The sea trout, rushing at the fly, Breaks the black wave with sudden spray!	
* * * * *	
Brief are man's days at best; perchance I waste my own, who have not seen The castled palaces of France Shine on the Loire in summer green.	
And clear and fleet Eurotas still, You tell me, laves his reedy shore, And flows beneath his fabled hill Where Dian drave the chase of yore.	
And "like a horse unbroken" yet The yellow stream with rush and foam, 'Neath tower, and bridge, and parapet, Girdles his ancient mistress, Rome!	
I may not see them, but I doubt If seen I'd find them half so fair As ripples of the rising trout That feed beneath the elms of Yair.	
Nay, Spring I'd meet by Tweed or Ail, And Summer by Loch Assynt's deep, And Autumn in that lonely vale Where wedded Avons westward sweep,	
Or where, amid the empty fields, Among the bracken of the glen, Her yellow wreath October yields, To crown the crystal brows of Ken.	
Unseen, Eurotas, southward steal, Unknown, Alpheus, westward glide, You never heard the ringing reel, The music of the water side!	
Though Gods have walked your woods among, Though nymphs have fled your banks along; You speak not that familiar tongue Tweed murmurs like my cradle song.	
My cradle song,—nor other hymn I'd choose, nor gentler requiem dear Than Tweed's, that through death's twilight dim, Mourned in the latest Minstrel's ear!	
TWILIGHT.	

SONNET.

(AFTER RICHEPIN.)

p. 34

p. 35

p. 36

The sea's moan Sound alone! For the day These repay And atone!

Scarce I know, Listening so To the streams Of the sea, If old dreams Sing to me!

BALLADE OF SUMMER.

TO C. H. ARKCOLL

WHEN strawberry pottles are common and cheap, Ere elms be black, or limes be sere, When midnight dances are murdering sleep, Then comes in the sweet o' the year! And far from Fleet Street, far from here, The Summer is Queen in the length of the land, And moonlit nights they are soft and clear, When fans for a penny are sold in the Strand!

When clamour that doves in the lindens keep Mingles with musical plash of the weir, Where drowned green tresses of crowsfoot creep, Then comes in the sweet o' the year! And better a crust and a beaker of beer, With rose-hung hedges on either hand, Than a palace in town and a prince's cheer, When fans for a penny are sold in the Strand!

When big trout late in the twilight leap, When cuckoo clamoureth far and near, When glittering scythes in the hayfield reap, Then comes in the sweet o' the year! And it's oh to sail, with the wind to steer, Where kine knee deep in the water stand, On a Highland loch, on a Lowland mere, When fans for a penny are sold in the Strand!

ENVOY.

Friend, with the fops while we dawdle here, Then comes in the sweet o' the year! And the Summer runs out, like grains of sand, When fans for a penny are sold in the Strand!

BALLADE OF CHRISTMAS GHOSTS.

BETWEEN the moonlight and the fire In winter twilights long ago, What ghosts we raised for your desire To make your merry blood run slow! How old, how grave, how wise we grow! No Christmas ghost can make us chill, Save *those* that troop in mournful row, The ghosts we all can raise at will!

The beasts can talk in barn and byre On Christmas Eve, old legends know, As year by year the years retire, We men fall silent then I trow, Such sights hath Memory to show, Such voices from the silence thrill, Such shapes return with Christmas snow,— The ghosts we all can raise at will.

Oh, children of the village choir, Your carols on the midnight throw, Oh bright across the mist and mire Ye ruddy hearths of Christmas glow! Beat back the dread, beat down the woe, Let's cheerily descend the hill; p. 38

p. 39

Be welcome all, to come or go, The ghosts we all can raise at will!

ENVOY.

Friend, *sursum corda*, soon or slow We part, like guests who've joyed their fill; Forget them not, nor mourn them so, The ghosts we all can raise at will!

LOVE'S EASTER.

SONNET

Love died here Long ago;— O'er his bier, Lying low, Poppies throw; Shed no tear; Year by year, Roses blow!

Year by year, Adon—dear To Love's Queen— Does not die! Wakes when green May is nigh!

BALLADE OF THE GIRTON GIRL.

She has just "put her gown on" at Girton, She is learned in Latin and Greek, But lawn tennis she plays with a skirt on That the prudish remark with a shriek. In her accents, perhaps, she is weak (Ladies are, one observes with a sigh), But in Algebra-there she's unique, But her forte's to evaluate π . She can talk about putting a "spirt on" (I admit, an unmaidenly freak), And she dearly delighteth to flirt on A punt in some shadowy creek; Should her bark, by mischance, spring a leak, She can swim as a swallow can fly; She can fence, she can put with a cleek, But her forte's to evaluate π . She has lectured on Scopas and Myrton,

Coins, vases, mosaics, the antique, Old tiles with the secular dirt on, Old marbles with noses to seek. And her Cobet she quotes by the week, And she's written on κεν and on καὶ, And her service is swift and oblique, But her forte's to evaluate π.

ENVOY.

Princess, like a rose is her cheek, And her eyes are as blue as the sky, And I'd speak, had I courage to speak, But—her forte's to evaluate pi.

RONSARD'S GRAVE.

YE wells, ye founts that fall From the steep mountain wall, That fall, and flash, and fleet With silver feet,

Ye woods, ye streams that lave The meadows with your wave, Ye hills, and valley fair, Attend my prayer! p. 43

p. 42

p. 44

When Heaven and Fate decree My latest hour for me, When I must pass away From pleasant day,

I ask that none my break The marble for my sake, Wishful to make more fair My sepulchre.

Only a laurel tree Shall shade the grave of me, Only Apollo's bough Shall guard me now!

Now shall I be at rest Among the spirits blest, The happy dead that dwell— Where,—who may tell?

The snow and wind and hail May never there prevail, Nor ever thunder fall Nor storm at all.

But always fadeless there The woods are green and fair, And faithful ever more Spring to that shore!

There shall I ever hear Alcaeus' music clear, And sweetest of all things There SAPPHO sings.

SAN TERENZO.

(The village in the bay of Spezia, near which Shelley was living before the wreck of the Don

Juan.)

MID April seemed like some November day, When through the glassy waters, dull as lead, Our boat, like shadowy barques that bear the dead, Slipped down the long shores of the Spezian bay, Rounded a point,—and San Terenzo lay Before us, that gay village, yellow and red, The roof that covered Shelley's homeless head,— His house, a place deserted, bleak and grey.

The waves broke on the door-step; fishermen Cast their long nets, and drew, and cast again. Deep in the ilex woods we wandered free, When suddenly the forest glades were stirred With waving pinions, and a great sea bird

Flew forth, like Shelley's spirit, to the sea!

ROMANCE.

My Love dwelt in a Northern land. A grey tower in a forest green Was hers, and far on either hand The long wash of the waves was seen, And leagues on leagues of yellow sand, The woven forest boughs between! And through the silver Northern night The sunset slowly died away, And herds of strange deer, lily-white, Stole forth among the branches grey; About the coming of the light, They fled like ghosts before the day! I know not if the forest green Still girdles round that castle grey;

I know not if the boughs between The white deer vanish ere the day; 1880.

p. 50

p. 49

p. 46

p. 47

Above my Love the grass is green, My heart is colder than the clay!

BALLADE OF HIS OWN COUNTRY.

I SCRIBBLED on a fly-book's leaves Among the shining salmon-flies; A song for summer-time that grieves I scribbled on a fly-book's leaves. Between grey sea and golden sheaves, Beneath the soft wet Morvern skies, I scribbled on a fly-book's leaves Among the shining salmon-flies.

TO C. H. ARKCOLL

Let them boast of Arabia, oppressed By the odour of myrrh on the breeze; In the isles of the East and the West That are sweet with the cinnamon trees Let the sandal-wood perfume the seas; Give the roses to Rhodes and to Crete, We are more than content, if you please, With the smell of bog-myrtle and peat!

Though Dan Virgil enjoyed himself best With the scent of the limes, when the bees Hummed low 'round the doves in their nest, While the vintagers lay at their ease, Had he sung in our northern degrees, He'd have sought a securer retreat, He'd have dwelt, where the heart of us flees, With the smell of bog-myrtle and peat!

Oh, the broom has a chivalrous crest And the daffodil's fair on the leas, And the soul of the Southron might rest, And be perfectly happy with these; But *we*, that were nursed on the knees Of the hills of the North, we would fleet Where our hearts might their longing appease With the smell of bog-myrtle and peat!

ENVOY.

Ah Constance, the land of our quest It is far from the sounds of the street, Where the Kingdom of Galloway's blest With the smell of bog-myrtle and peat!

VILLANELLE

(TO M. JOSEPH BOULMIER, AUTHOR OF "LES VILLANELLES.")

VILLANELLE, why art thou mute? Hath the singer ceased to sing? Hath the Master lost his lute?

Many a pipe and scrannel flute On the breeze their discords fling; Villanelle, why art *thou* mute?

Sound of tumult and dispute, Noise of war the echoes bring; Hath the Master lost his lute?

Once he sang of bud and shoot In the season of the Spring; Villanelle, why art thou mute?

Fading leaf and falling fruit Say, "The year is on the wing, Hath the Master lost his lute?"

Ere the axe lie at the root, Ere the winter come as king, Villanelle, why art thou mute? Hath the Master lost his lute? p. 56

p. 53

p. 54

TRIOLETS AFTER MOSCHUS.

Αίαῖ ταὶ μαλάχαι μέν ἐπὰν κατὰ κᾶπον ὅλωνται ὕστερον ἀυ ζώοντι καὶ εἰς ἕτος ἀλλο φύοντι ἀμμες δ' οι μεγάλοι καὶ χαρτερί οι σοφοὶ ἀνδρες ὑππότε πρᾶτα θάνωμες ἀνάχοοι ἕν χθονὶ χοίλα 'εύδομες ἕυ μάλα μαχρὸν ἀπέμονα νήγρετον 'ύπνον.

ALAS, for us no second spring, Like mallows in the garden-bed,
For these the grave has lost his sting, Alas, for *us* no second spring,
Who sleep without awakening,
And, dead, for ever more are dead,
Alas, for us no second spring,
Like mallows in the garden-bed!

Alas, the strong, the wise, the brave That boast themselves the sons of men! Once they go down into the grave— Alas, the strong, the wise, the brave,— They perish and have none to save, They are sown, and are not raised again; Alas, the strong, the wise, the brave, That boast themselves the sons of men!

BALLADE OF CRICKET.

TO T. W. LANG.

The burden of hard hitting: slog away! Here shalt thou make a "five" and there a "four," And then upon thy bat shalt lean, and say, That thou art in for an uncommon score. Yea, the loud ring applauding thee shall roar, And thou to rival THORNTON shalt aspire, When lo, the Umpire gives thee "leg before,"— "This is the end of every man's desire!"

The burden of much bowling, when the stay Of all thy team is "collared," swift or slower, When "bailers" break not in their wonted way, And "yorkers" come not off as here-to-fore, When length balls shoot no more, ah never more, When all deliveries lose their former fire, When bats seem broader than the broad barn-door,— "This is the end of every man's desire!"

The burden of long fielding, when the clay Clings to thy shoon in sudden shower's downpour, And running still thou stumblest, or the ray Of blazing suns doth bite and burn thee sore, And blind thee till, forgetful of thy lore, Thou dost most mournfully misjudge a "skyer," And lose a match the Fates cannot restore,— "This is the end of every man's desire!"

ENVOY.

Alas, yet liefer on Youth's hither shore Would I be some poor Player on scant hire, Than King among the old, who play no more,— *"This* is the end of every man's desire!"

THE LAST MAYING.

"It is told of the last Lovers which watched May-night in the forest, before men brought the tidings of the Gospel to this land, that they beheld no Fairies, nor Dwarfs, nor no such Thing, but the very Venus herself, who bade them 'make such cheer as they might, for' said she, 'I shall live no more in these Woods, nor shall ye endure to see another May time.'"—EDMUND GORLIOT, "Of Phantasies and Omens," p. 149. (1573.)

"WHENCE do ye come, with the dew on your hair? From what far land are the boughs ye bear,

The blossoms and buds upon breasts and tresses, The light burned white in your faces fair?"

p. 58

p. 59

p. 60

our namas are milea when mery soughe.
As we crossed the lawn in the dying day No fairy led us to meet the May, But the very Goddess loved by lovers, In mourning raiment of green and grey.
She was not decked as for glee and game, She was not veiled with the veil of flame, The saffron veil of the Bride that covers The face that is flushed with her joy and shame.
On the laden branches the scent and dew Mingled and met, and as snow to strew The woodland rides and the fragrant grasses, White flowers fell as the night wind blew.
Tears and kisses on lips and eyes Mingled and met amid laughter and sighs For grief that abides, and joy that passes, For pain that tarries and mirth that flies.
It chanced as the dawning grew to grey Pale and sad on our homeward way, With weary lips, and palled with pleasure The Goddess met us, farewell to say.
"Ye have made your choice, and the better part, Ye chose" she said, "and the wiser art; In the wild May night drank all the measure, The perfect pleasure of heart and heart.
"Ye shall walk no more with the May," she said, "Shall your love endure though the Gods be dead? Shall the flitting flocks, mine own, my chosen, Sing as of old, and be happy and wed?
"Yea, they are glad as of old; but you, Fair and fleet as the dawn or the dew, Abide no more, for the springs are frozen, And fled the Gods that ye loved and knew.
Ye shall never know Summer again like this; Ye shall play no more with the Fauns, I wis, No more in the nymphs' and dryads' playtime Shall echo and answer kiss and kiss.
"Though the flowers in your golden hair be bright, Your golden hair shall be waste and white On faded brows ere another May time Bring the spring, but no more delight."
HOMERIC UNITY.
THE sacred keep of Ilion is rent By shaft and pit; foiled waters wander slow Through plains where Simois and Scamander went To war with Gods and heroes long ago. Not yet to tired Cassandra, lying low In rich Mycenæ, do the Fates relent: The bones of Agamemnon are a show, And ruined is his royal monument.
The dust and awful treasures of the Dead, Hath Learning scattered wide, but vainly thee, Homer, she meteth with her tool of lead, And strives to rend thy songs; too blind to see The crewn that hums on thing immortal head

The crown that burns on thine immortal head Of indivisible supremacy!

"In a falling fane have we built our house, With the dying Gods we have held carouse, And our lips are wan from their wild caresses, Our hands are filled with their holy boughs.

IN TINTAGEL.

p. 66

. . . .

p. 63

p. 64

ELLE.

Nay, from the sea there came a ghost that kissed My lips, and so I cannot come to thee!

LUI.

Ah lady, leave the cruel landward wind That crusts the blighted flowers with bitter foam!

ELLE.

Nay, for his arms are cold and strong to bind, And I must dwell with him and make my home!

LUI.

Come, for the Spring is fair in Joyous Guard And down deep alleys sweet birds sing again.

ELLE.

But I must tarry with the winter hard, And with the bitter memory of pain, Although the Spring be fair in Joyous Guard, And in the gardens glad birds sing again!

PISIDICÊ.

The incident is from the Love Stories of Parthenius, who preserved fragments of a lost epic on the expedition of Achilles against Lesbos, an island allied with Troy.

THE daughter of the Lesbian king Within her bower she watched the war, Far off she heard the arrows ring, The smitten harness ring afar; And, fighting from the foremost car, Saw one that smote where all must flee; More fair than the Immortals are He seemed to fair Pisidicê! She saw, she loved him, and her heart

Before Achilles, Peleus' son, Threw all its guarded gates apart, A maiden fortress lightly won! And, ere that day of fight was done, No more of land or faith recked she, But joyed in her new life begun,— Her life of love, Pisidicê!

She took a gift into her hand, As one that had a boon to crave; She stole across the ruined land Where lay the dead without a grave, And to Achilles' hand she gave Her gift, the secret postern's key. "To-morrow let me be thy slave!" Moaned to her love Pisidicê.

Ere dawn the Argives' clarion call Rang down Methymna's burning street; They slew the sleeping warriors all, They drove the women to the fleet, Save one, that to Achilles' feet Clung, but, in sudden wrath, cried he: "For her no doom but death is meet," And there men stoned Pisidicê.

In havens of that haunted coast, Amid the myrtles of the shore, The moon sees many a maiden ghost Love's outcast now and evermore. The silence hears the shades deplore Their hour of dear-bought love; but *thee* The waves lull, 'neath thine olives hoar, To dreamless rest, Pisidicê!

p. 68

p. 67

p. 70

FROM THE EAST TO THE WEST.

RETURNING from what other seas Dost thou renew thy murmuring, Weak Tide, and hast thou aught of these To tell, the shores where float and cling My love, my hope, my memories?

Say does my lady wake to note The gold light into silver die? Or do thy waves make lullaby, While dreams of hers, like angels, float Through star-sown spaces of the sky?

Ah, would such angels came to me That dreams of mine might speak with hers, Nor wake the slumber of the sea With words as low as winds that be Awake among the gossamers!

LOVE THE VAMPIRE.

Ο ΕΡΩΤΑΣ 'Σ ΤΟΝ ΤΑΦΟ.

THE level sands and grey, Stretch leagues and leagues away, Down to the border line of sky and foam, A spark of sunset burns, The grey tide-water turns, Back, like a ghost from her forbidden home!

Here, without pyre or bier, Light Love was buried here, Alas, his grave was wide and deep enough, Thrice, with averted head, We cast dust on the dead, And left him to his rest. An end of Love.

"No stone to roll away, No seal of snow or clay, Only soft dust above his wearied eyes, But though the sudden sound Of Doom should shake the ground, And graves give up their ghosts, he will not rise!"

So each to each we said! Ah, but to either bed Set far apart in lands of North and South, Love as a Vampire came With haggard eyes aflame, And kissed us with the kisses of his mouth!

Thenceforth in dreams must we Each other's shadow see Wand'ring unsatisfied in empty lands, Still the desirèd face Fleets from the vain embrace, And still the shape evades the longing hands.

BALLADE OF THE BOOK-MAN'S PARADISE.

THERE *is* a Heaven, or here, or there,— A Heaven there is, for me and you, Where bargains meet for purses spare, Like ours, are not so far and few. Thuanus' bees go humming through The learned groves, 'neath rainless skies, O'er volumes old and volumes new, Within that Book-man's Paradise!

There treasures bound for Longepierre Keep brilliant their morocco blue, There Hookes' *Amanda* is not rare, Nor early tracts upon Peru! Racine is common as Rotrou, No Shakespeare Quarto search defies, And Caxtons grow as blossoms grew, Within that Book-man's Paradise!

There's Eve,—not our first mother fair,—

p. 72

p. 73

But Clovis Eve, a binder true; Thither does Bauzonnet repair, Derome, Le Gascon, Padeloup! But never come the cropping crew That dock a volume's honest size, Nor they that "letter" backs askew, Within that Book-man's Paradise!

ENVOY.

Friend, do not Heber and De Thou, And Scott, and Southey, kind and wise, *La chasse au bouquin* still pursue Within that Book-man's Paradise?

BALLADE OF A FRIAR.

(Clement Marot's *Frère Lubin*, though translated by Longfellow and others, has not hitherto been rendered into the original measure, of *ballade à double refrain*.)

Some ten or twenty times a day, To bustle to the town with speed, To dabble in what dirt he may,— Le Frère Lubin's the man you need! But any sober life to lead Upon an exemplary plan, Requires a Christian indeed,— Le Frère Lubin is *not* the man!

Another's wealth on his to lay, With all the craft of guile and greed, To leave you bare of pence or pay,— Le Frère Lubin's the man you need! But watch him with the closest heed, And dun him with what force you can,— He'll not refund, howe'er you plead,— Le Frère Lubin is *not* the man!

An honest girl to lead astray, With subtle saw and promised meed, Requires no cunning crone and grey,— Le Frère Lubin's the man you need! He preaches an ascetic creed, But,—try him with the water can— A dog will drink, whate'er his breed,— Le Frère Lubin is *not* the man!

Envoy.

In good to fail, in ill succeed, Le Frère Lubin's the man you need! In honest works to lead the van, Le Frère Lubin is *not* the man!

BALLADE OF NEGLECTED MERIT. ^[78]

I HAVE scribbled in verse and in prose, I have painted "arrangements in greens," And my name is familiar to those Who take in the high class magazines; I compose; I've invented machines; I have written an "Essay on Rhyme"; For my county I played, in my teens, But—I am not in "Men of the Time!"

I have lived, as a chief, with the Crows; I have "interviewed" Princes and Queens; I have climbed the Caucasian snows; I abstain, like the ancients, from beans,— I've a guess what Pythagoras means, When he says that to eat them's a crime,— I have lectured upon the Essenes, But—I am not in "Men of the Time!"

I've a fancy as morbid as Poe's, I can tell what is meant by "Shebeens," I have breasted the river that flows p. 76

p. 77

Through the land of the wild Gadarenes; I can gossip with Burton on *skenes*, I can imitate Irving (the Mime), And my sketches are quainter than Keene's, But—I am not in "Men of the Time!"

ENVOY.

So the tower of mine eminence leans Like the Pisan, and mud is its lime; I'm acquainted with Dukes and with Deans, But—I am not in "Men of the Time!"

BALLADE OF RAILWAY NOVELS.

LET others praise analysis And revel in a "cultured" style, And follow the subjective Miss ^[80] From Boston to the banks of Nile, Rejoice in anti-British bile, And weep for fickle hero's woe, These twain have shortened many a mile, Miss Braddon and Gaboriau.

These damsels of "Democracy's," How long they stop at every stile! They smile, and we are told, I wis, Ten subtle reasons *why* they smile. Give *me* your villains deeply vile, Give me Lecoq, Jottrat, and Co., Great artists of the ruse and wile, Miss Braddon and Gaboriau!

Oh, novel readers, tell me this, Can prose that's polished by the file, Like great Boisgobey's mysteries, Wet days and weary ways beguile, And man to living reconcile, Like these whose every trick we know? The agony how high they pile, Miss Braddon and Gaboriau!

ENVOY.

Ah, friend, how many and many a while They've made the slow time fleetly flow, And solaced pain and charmed exile, Miss Braddon and Gaboriau.

THE CLOUD CHORUS.

(FROM ARISTOPHANES.)

Socrates speaks.

Hither, come hither, ye Clouds renowned, and unveil yourselves here; Come, though ye dwell on the sacred crests of Olympian snow, Or whether ye dance with the Nereid choir in the gardens clear, Or whether your golden urns are dipped in Nile's overflow, Or whether you dwell by Mæotis mere Or the snows of Mimas, arise! appear! And hearken to us, and accept our gifts ere ye rise and go.

The Clouds sing.

Immortal Clouds from the echoing shore Of the father of streams, from the sounding sea, Dewy and fleet, let us rise and soar. Dewy and gleaming, and fleet are we! Let us look on the tree-clad mountain crest, On the sacred earth where the fruits rejoice, On the waters that murmur east and west On the tumbling sea with his moaning voice, For unwearied glitters the Eye of the Air, And the bright rays gleam; Then cast we our shadows of mist, and fare In our deathless shapes to glance everywhere

From the height of the heaven, on the land and air,

p. 80

p. 81

p. 82

And the Ocean stream.

Let us on, ye Maidens that bring the Rain, Let us gaze on Pallas' citadel, In the country of Cecrops, fair and dear The mystic land of the holy cell, Where the Rites unspoken securely dwell, And the gifts of the Gods that know not stain And a people of mortals that know not fear. For the temples tall, and the statues fair, And the feasts of the Gods are holiest there, The feasts of Immortals, the chaplets of flowers And the Bromian mirth at the coming of spring, And the musical voices that fill the hours, And the dancing feet of the Maids that sing!

BALLADE OF LITERARY FAME.

"All these for Fourpence."

OH, where are the endless Romances Our grandmothers used to adore? The Knights with their helms and their lances, Their shields and the favours they wore? And the Monks with their magical lore? They have passed to Oblivion and *Nox*, They have fled to the shadowy shore,— They are all in the Fourpenny Box!

And where the poetical fancies Our fathers rejoiced in, of yore? The lyric's melodious expanses, The Epics in cantos a score? They have been and are not: no more Shall the shepherds drive silvery flocks, Nor the ladies their languors deplore,— They are all in the Fourpenny Box!

And the Music! The songs and the dances? The tunes that Time may not restore? And the tomes where Divinity prances? And the pamphlets where Heretics roar? They have ceased to be even a bore,— The Divine, and the Sceptic who mocks,— They are "cropped," they are "foxed" to the core,— They are all in the Fourpenny Box!

ENVOY.

Suns beat on them; tempests downpour, On the chest without cover or locks, Where they lie by the Bookseller's door,— They are *all* in the Fourpenny Box!

Νήνεμος 'Αἰών

I would my days had been in other times, A moment in the long unnumbered years That knew the sway of Horus and of hawk, In peaceful lands that border on the Nile.

I would my days had been in other times, Lulled by the sacrifice and mumbled hymn Between the Five great Rivers, or in shade And shelter of the cool Himâlayan hills.

I would my days had been in other times, That I in some old abbey of Touraine Had watched the rounding grapes, and lived my life, Ere ever Luther came or Rabelais!

I would my days had been in other times, When quiet life to death not terrible Drifted, as ashes of the Santhal dead Drift down the sacred Rivers to the Sea!

p. 85

p. 84

p. 86

ART.

A VERY WOFUL BALLADE OF THE ART CRITIC.

(TO E. A. ABBEY.)

A SPIRIT came to my sad bed, And weary sad that night was I, Who'd tottered, since the dawn was red, Through miles of Grosvenor Gallery, Yea, leagues of long Academy Awaited me when morn grew white, 'Twas then the Spirit whispered nigh, "Take up the pen, my friend, and write!

"Of many a portrait grey as lead, Of many a mustard-coloured sky, Say much, where little should be said, Lay on thy censure dexterously, With microscopic glances pry At textures, Tadema's delight, Praise foreign swells they always sky, Take up the pen, my friend, and write!"

I answered, "'Tis for daily bread, A sorry crust, I ween, and dry, That still, with aching feet and head, I push this lawful industry, 'Mid pictures hung or low, or high, But, touching that which I indite, Do artists hold me lovingly? Take up the pen, my friend, and write."

The Spirit writeth in form of

ENVOY.

"They fain would black thy dexter eye, They hate thee with a bitter spite, But scribble since thou must, or die, Take tip the pen, my friend, and write!"

ART'S MARTYR.

Telleth of a young man that fain would be fairly tattooed on his flesh, after the heathen manner, in devices of blue, and that, falling among the Dyacks, a folk of Borneo, was by them tattooed in modern fashion and device, and of his misery that fell upon him, and his outlawry.

He said, The China on the shelf Is very fair to view, And wherefore should mine outer self, Not correspond thereto? In blue My frame I must tattoo.

Where may tattooing men abound, And ah, where might they be? Nay, well I wot they are not found In lands of Christentie, (*Quoth he*) But I must cross the sea!

So forth he sailed to Borneo, (A land that culture lacks,) And there his money did bestow To purchase pricks and hacks, (Dyacks Are famed tattooing blacks.)

But European commerce had Debased the savage kind, And they this most unhappy lad Before (and eke behind) Designed In colours to their mind! p. 92

p. 93

p. 94

p. 95

Such awful colours as are blent On terrible placards Where flames the fierce advertisement Yea, or on Christmas cards (Not Ward's, But common Christmas cards!)

Thus never more to Chelsea might The luckless boy return, He knew himself too dreadful, quite, A thing his friends would spurn, And turn To praise some Grecian urn!

But still he dwells in Borneo, A land that culture lacks, And there they all admire him so, They bring him heads in sacks, Dyacks Are *not* æsthetic blacks!

THE PALACE OF BRIC-À-BRAC.

HERE, where old Nankin glitters, Here, where men's tumult seems As faint as feeble twitters Of sparrows heard in dreams, We watch Limoges enamel, An old chased silver camel, A shawl, the gift of Schamyl, And manuscripts in reams.

Here, where the hawthorn pattern On flawless cup and plate Need fear no housemaid slattern, Fell minister of fate, 'Mid webs divinely woven, And helms and hauberks cloven, On music of Beethoven We dream and meditate.

We know not, and we need not To know how mortals fare, Of Bills that pass, or speed not, Time finds us unaware, Yea, creeds and codes may crumble, And Dilke and Gladstone stumble, And eat the pie that's humble, We neither know nor care!

Can kings or clergies alter The crackle on one plate? Can creeds or systems palter With what is truly great? With Corots and with Millets, With April daffodillies, Or make the maiden lilies Bloom early or bloom late?

Nay, here 'midst Rhodian roses, 'Midst tissues of Cashmere, The Soul sublime reposes, And knows not hope nor fear; Here all she sees her own is, And musical her moan is, O'er Caxtons and Bodonis, Aldine and Elzevir!

RONDEAUX OF THE GALLERIES.

Camelot.

IN Camelot how grey and green The Damsels dwell, how sad their teen, In Camelot how green and grey The melancholy poplars sway. I wis I wot not what they mean p. 98

p. 97

p. 99

p. 100

it

Or wherefore, passionate and lean, The maidens mope their loves between, Not seeming to have much to say, In Camelot. Yet there hath armour goodly sheen The blossoms in the apple treen, (To spell the Camelotian way) Show fragrant through the doubtful day, And Master's work is often seen In Camelot!

Philistia.

Philistia! Maids in muslin white With flannelled oarsmen oft delight To drift upon thy streams, and float In Salter's most luxurious boat; In buff and boots the cheery knight Returns (quite safe) from Naseby fight; Thy humblest folk are clean and bright, Thou still must win the public vote, Philistia! Observe the High Church curate's coat, The realistic hansom note! Ah, happy land untouched of blight, Smirks, Bishops, Babies, left and right, We know thine every charm by rote, Philistia!

SCIENCE.

THE BARBAROUS BIRD-GODS: A SAVAGE PARABASIS.

In the *Aves* of Aristophanes, the Bird Chorus declare that they are older than the Gods, and greater benefactors of men. This idea recurs in almost all savage mythologies, and I have made the savage Bird-gods state their own case.

The Birds sing:

WE would have you to wit, that on eggs though we sit, and are spiked on the spit, and are baked in the pan,

Birds are older by far than your ancestors are, and made love and made war ere the making of Man!

For when all things were dark, not a glimmer nor spark, and the world like a barque without rudder or sail

Floated on through the night, 'twas a Bird struck a light, 'twas a flash from the bright feather'd Tonatiu's ^[105] tail!

Then the Hawk ^[106a] with some dry wood flew up in the sky, and afar, safe and high, the Hawk lit Sun and Moon,

And the Birds of the air they rejoiced everywhere, and they recked not of care that should come on them soon.

For the Hawk, so they tell, was then known as Pundjel, ^[106b] and a-musing he fell at the close of the day;

Then he went on the quest, as we thought, of a nest, with some bark of the best, and a clawful of clay. ^[106c]

And with these did he frame two birds lacking a name, without feathers (his game was a puzzle to all);

Next around them he fluttered a-dancing, and muttered; and, lastly, he uttered a magical call: Then the figures of clay, as they featherless lay, they leaped up, who but they, and embracing they fell,

And *this* was the baking of Man, and his making; but now he's forsaking his Father, Pundjel! Now these creatures of mire, they kept whining for fire, and to crown their desire who was found but the Wren?

To the high heaven he came, from the Sun stole he flame, and for this has a name in the memory of men! ^[107a]

And in India who for the Soma juice flew, and to men brought it through without falter or fail? Why the Hawk 'twas again, and great Indra to men would appear, now and then, in the shape of a Quail,

While the Thlinkeet's delight is the Bird of the Night, the beak and the bright ebon plumage of Yehl.^[107b]

And who for man's need brought the famed Suttung's mead? why 'tis told in the creed of the

p. 106

p. 107

p. 103

p. 101

r, 100

Sagamen strong,

'Twas the Eagle god who brought the drink from the blue, and gave mortals the brew that's the fountain of song. ^[108a]

Next, who gave men their laws? and what reason or cause the young brave overawes when in need of a squaw,

Till he thinks it a shame to wed one of his name, and his conduct you blame if he thus breaks the law?

For you still hold it wrong if a *lubra* ^[108b] belong to the self-same *kobong* ^[108c] that is Father of you,

To take *her* as a bride to your ebony side; nay, you give her a wide berth; quite right of you, too.

For her father, you know, is *your* father, the Crow, and no blessing but woe from the wedding would spring.

Well, these rules they were made in the wattle-gum shade, and were strictly obeyed, when the Crow was the King. ^[108d]

Thus on Earth's little ball to the Birds you owe all, yet your gratitude's small for the favours they've done,

And their feathers you pill, and you eat them at will, yes, you plunder and kill the bright birds one by one;

There's a price on their head, and the Dodo is dead, and the Moa has fled from the sight of the sun!

MAN AND THE ASCIDIAN.

p. 110

p. 109

p. 108

A MORALITY.

"THE Ancestor remote of Man," Says Darwin, "is th' Ascidian," A scanty sort of water-beast That, ninety million years at least Before Gorillas came to be, Went swimming up and down the sea.

Their ancestors the pious praise, And like to imitate their ways; How, then, does our first parent live, What lesson has his life to give?

Th' Ascidian tadpole, young and gay, Doth Life with one bright eye survey, His consciousness has easy play. He's sensitive to grief and pain, Has tail, and spine, and bears a brain, And everything that fits the state Of creatures we call vertebrate. But age comes on; with sudden shock He sticks his head against a rock! His tail drops off, his eye drops in, His brain's absorbed into his skin; He does not move, nor feel, nor know The tidal water's ebb and flow, But still abides, unstirred, alone, A sucker sticking to a stone.

And we, his children, truly we In youth are, like the Tadpole, free. And where we would we blithely go, Have brains and hearts, and feel and know. Then Age comes on! To Habit we Affix ourselves and are not free; Th' Ascidian's rooted to a rock, And we are bond-slaves of the clock; Our rocks are Medicine—Letters—Law, From these our heads we cannot draw: Our loves drop off, our hearts drop in, And daily thicker grows our skin.

Ah, scarce we live, we scarcely know The wide world's moving ebb and flow, The clanging currents ring and shock, But we are rooted to the rock. And thus at ending of his span, Blind, deaf, and indolent, does Man Revert to the Ascidian. p. 111

BALLADE OF THE PRIMITIVE JEST.

"What did the dark-haired Iberian laugh at before the tall blonde Aryan drove him into the corners of Europe?"—*Brander Matthews*.

I AM an ancient Jest! Palæolithic man In his arboreal nest The sparks of fun would fan; My outline did he plan, And laughed like one possessed, 'Twas thus my course began, I am a Merry Jest!

I am an early Jest! Man delved, and built, and span; Then wandered South and West The peoples Aryan, *I* journeyed in their van; The Semites, too, confessed,— From Beersheba to Dan,— I am a Merry Jest!

I am an ancient Jest, Through all the human clan, Red, black, white, free, oppressed, Hilarious I ran! I'm found in Lucian, In Poggio, and the rest, I'm dear to Moll and Nan! I am a Merry Jest!

ENVOY.

Prince, you may storm and ban— Joe Millers *are* a pest, Suppress me if you can! I am a Merry Jest!

CAMEOS.

SONNETS FROM THE ANTIQUE.

These versions from classical passages are pretty close to the original, except where compression was needed, as in the sonnets from Pausanias and Apuleius, or where, as in the case of fragments of Æschylus and Sophocles, a little expansion was required.

CAMEOS.

The graver by Apollo's shrine, Before the Gods had fled, would stand, A shell or onyx in his hand, To copy there the face divine, Till earnest touches, line by line, Had wrought the wonder of the land Within a beryl's golden band, Or on some fiery opal fine. Ah! would that as some ancient ring To us, on shell or stone, doth bring, Art's marvels perished long ago, So I, within the sonnet's space, The large Hellenic lines might trace, The statue in the cameo!

HELEN ON THE WALLS.

(Iliad, iii. 146.)

FAIR Helen to the Scæan portals came, Where sat the elders, peers of Priamus, Thymoetas, Hiketaon, Panthöus, And many another of a noble name, Famed warriors, now in council more of fame.

p. 115

p. 117

p. 114

And full by noon; in day's decline They're purple with a bloom of grey, And crushed, by nightfall, into wine.

COLONUS.

(Æd. Col., 667-705.)

HERE be the fairest homes the land can show,

Always above the gates, in converse thus They chattered like cicalas garrulous; Who marking Helen, swore "it is no shame That armed Achæan knights, and Ilian men For such a woman's sake should suffer long. Fair as a deathless goddess seemeth she. Nay, but aboard the red-prowed ships again Home let her pass in peace, not working wrong To us, and children's children yet to be.'

THE ISLES OF THE BLESSED.

Pindar, Fr., 106, 107 (95): B. 4, 129-130, 109 (97): B. 4, 132.

Now the light of the sun, in the night of the Earth, on the souls of the True Shines, and their city is girt with the meadow where reigneth the rose; And deep is the shade of the woods, and the wind that flits o'er them and through Sings of the sea, and is sweet from the isles where the frankincense blows: Green is their garden and orchard, with rare fruits golden it glows, And the souls of the Blessed are glad in the pleasures on Earth that they knew,

And in chariots these have delight, and in dice and in minstrelsy those, And the savour of sacrifice clings to the altars and rises anew.

But the Souls that Persephone cleanses from ancient pollution and stain,

These at the end of the age be they prince, be they singer, or seer;

These to the world, shall be born as of old, shall be sages again;

These of their hands shall be hardy, shall live, and shall die, and shall hear

Thanks of the people, and songs of the minstrels that praise them amain,

And their glory shall dwell in the land where they dwelt, while year calls unto year!

DEATH.

(Æsch., Fr., 156.)

OF all Gods Death alone Disdaineth sacrifice: No man hath found or shown The gift that Death would prize. In vain are songs or sighs, Pæan, or praise, or moan, Alone beneath the skies Hath Death no altar-stone!

There is no head so dear That men would grudge to Death; Let Death but ask, we give All gifts that we may live; But though Death dwells so near, We know not what he saith.

NYSA.

(Soph., Fr., 235; Æsch., Fr., 56.)

On these Nysæan shores divine The clusters ripen in a day. At dawn the blossom shreds away; The berried grapes are green and fine And e'er the twilight plucked are they,

But through the night with torch in hand Down the dusk hills the Mænads fare; The bull-voiced mummers roar and blare, The muffled timbrels swell and sound. And drown the clamour of the band Like thunder moaning underground.

p. 120

p. 121

p. 122

p. 123

The silvery-cliffed Colonus; always here The nightingale doth haunt and singeth clear, For well the deep green gardens doth she know. Groves of the God, where winds may never blow,

Nor men may tread, nor noontide sun may peer Among the myriad-berried ivy dear,

Where Dionysus wanders to and fro.

For here he loves to dwell, and here resort These Nymphs that are his nurses and his court, And golden eyed beneath the dewy boughs

The crocus burns, and the narcissus fair Clusters his blooms to crown thy clustered hair, Demeter, and to wreathe the Maiden's brows!

II.

YEA, here the dew of Heaven upon the grain Fails never, nor the ceaseless water-spring, Near neighbour of Cephisus wandering, That day by day revisiteth the plain. Nor do the Goddesses the grove disdain, But chiefly here the Muses quire and sing,

And here they love to weave their dancing ring, With Aphrodite of the golden rein.

And here there springs a plant that knoweth not The Asian mead, nor that great Dorian isle, Unsown, untilled, within our garden plot It dwells, the grey-leaved olive; ne'er shall guile Nor force of foemen root it from the spot: Zeus and Athene guarding it the while!

THE PASSING OF ŒDIPOUS.

(Æd. Col., 1655-1666.)

How Œdipous departed, who may tell Save Theseus only? for there neither came The burning bolt of thunder, and the flame
To blast him into nothing, nor the swell
Of sea-tide spurred by tempest on him fell. But some diviner herald none may name Called him, or inmost Earth's abyss became
The painless place where such a soul might dwell.

Howe'er it chanced, untouched of malady, Unharmed by fear, unfollowed by lament, With comfort on the twilight way he went, Passing, if ever man did, wondrously; From this world's death to life divinely rent, Unschooled in Time's last lesson, how we die.

THE TAMING OF TYRO.

p. 126

(Soph., Fr., 587.)

(Sidero, the stepmother of Tyro, daughter of Salmoneus, cruelly entreated her in all things, and chiefly in this, that she let sheer her beautiful hair.)

At fierce Sidero's word the thralls drew near, And shore the locks of Tyro,—like ripe corn They fell in golden harvest,—but forlorn The maiden shuddered in her pain and fear, Like some wild mare that cruel grooms in scorn Hunt in the meadows, and her mane they sheer, And drive her where, within the waters clear, She spies her shadow, and her shame doth mourn.

Ah! hard were he and pitiless of heartWho marking that wild thing made weak and tame,Broken, and grieving for her glory gone,Could mock her grief; but scornfully apartSidero stood, and watched a wind that cameAnd tossed the curls like fire that flew and shone!

TO ARTEMIS.

p. 124

For thee soft crowns in thine untrampled mead I wove, my lady, and to thee I bear; Thither no shepherd drives his flocks to feed, Nor scythe of steel has ever laboured there; Nay, through the spring among the blossoms fair The brown bee comes and goes, and with good heed Thy maiden, Reverence, sweet streams doth lead About the grassy close that is her care!

Souls only that are gracious and serene By gift of God, in human lore unread, May pluck these holy blooms and grasses green That now I wreathe for thine immortal head, I that may walk with thee, thyself unseen, And by thy whispered voice am comforted.

CRITICISM OF LIFE.

(*Hippol., Eurip.,* 252–266.)

LONG life hath taught me many things, and shown That lukewarm loves for men who die are best, Weak wine of liking let them mix alone, Not Love, that stings the soul within the breast; Happy, who wears his love-bonds lightliest, Now cherished, now away at random thrown! Grievous it is for other's grief to moan, Hard that my soul for thine should lose her rest!

Wise ruling this of life: but yet again Perchance too rigid diet is not well; He lives not best who dreads the coming pain And shunneth each delight desirable:

Flee thou extremes, this word alone is plain, Of all that God hath given to Man to spell!

AMARYLLIS.

(Theocritus, Idyll, iii.)

FAIR Amaryllis, wilt thou never peep
From forth the cave, and call me, and be mine?
Lo, apples ten I bear thee from the steep,
These didst thou long for, and all these are thine.
Ah, would I were a honey-bee to sweep
Through ivy, and the bracken, and woodbine;
To watch thee waken, Love, and watch thee sleep,
Within thy grot below the shadowy pine.
Now know I Love, a cruel god is he,
The wild beast bare him in the wild wood drear;

And truly to the bone he burneth me. But, black-browed Amaryllis, ne'er a tear,

Nor sigh, nor blush, nor aught have I from thee;

Nay, nor a kiss, a little gift and dear.

THE CANNIBAL ZEUS.

a.d. 160

Καὶ ἕθυσε τὸ βρέφος, καὶ ἕσπεισεν ἐπὶ τοῦ βωμοῦ τὸ 'αῖμχ—έπὶ τούτου βωμοῦ τῷ Δὺ θύουσιν ἐν ἀποἰρἡτῳ.—*Paus.* viii. 38

NONE elder city doth the Sun behold

Than ancient Lycosura; 'twas begun Ere Zeus the meat of mortals learned to shun, And here hath he a grove whose haunted fold The driven deer seek and huntsmen dread: 'tis told

That whoso fares within that forest dun Thenceforth shall cast no shadow in the Sun,

Ay, and within the year his life is cold!

Hard by dwelt he ^[130] who, while the Gods deigned eat At good men's tables, gave them dreadful meat, A child he slew:—his mountain altar green p. 128

p. 129

INVOCATION OF ISIS.

(Apuleius, Metamorph. XI.)

THOU that art sandalled on immortal feet With leaves of palm, the prize of Victory; Thou that art crowned with snakes and blossoms sweet, Queen of the silver dews and shadowy sky, I pray thee by all names men name thee by! Demeter, come, and leave the yellow wheat! Or Aphrodite, let thy lovers sigh! Or Dian, from thine Asian temple fleet! Or, yet more dread, divine Persephone From worlds of wailing spectres, ah, draw near;

Approach, Selene, from thy subject sea; Come, Artemis, and this night spare the deer: By all thy names and rites I summon thee; By all thy rites and names, Our Lady, hear!

THE COMING OF ISIS.

So Lucius prayed, and sudden, from afar, Floated the locks of Isis, shone the bright Crown that is tressed with berry, snake, and star; She came in deep blue raiment of the night, Above her robes that now were snowy white, Now golden as the moons of harvest are, Now red, now flecked with many a cloudy bay, Now stained with all the lustre of the light.

Then he who saw her knew her, and he knew The awful symbols borne in either hand; The golden urn that laves Demeter's dew, The handles wreathed with asps, the mystic wand; The shaken seistron's music, tinkling through

The temples of that old Osirian land.

THE SPINET.

My heart an old Spinet with strings To laughter chiefly turned, but some That Fate has practised hard on, dumb, They answer not whoever sings. The ghosts of half-forgotten things Will touch the keys with fingers numb, The little mocking spirits come And thrill it with their fairy wings.

A jingling harmony it makes My heart, my lyre, my old Spinet, And now a memory it wakes, And now the music means "forget," And little heed the player takes Howe'er the thoughtful critic fret.

NOTES.

Page <u>3</u>. The Fortunate Islands. This piece is a rhymed loose version of a passage in the Vera Historia of Lucian. The humorist was unable to resist the temptation to introduce passages of mockery, which are here omitted. Part of his description of the Isles of the Blest has a close and singular resemblance to the New Jerusalem of the Apocalypse. The clear River of Life and the prodigality of gold and of precious stones may especially be noticed.

Whoso doth taste the Dead Men's bread, &.c. This belief that the living may visit, on occasion,

p. 134

p. 135

p. 137

p. 133

p. 131

the dwellings of the dead, but can never return to earth if they taste the food of the departed, is expressed in myths of worldwide distribution. Because she ate the pomegranate seed, Persephone became subject to the spell of Hades. In Apuleius, Psyche, when she visits the place of souls, is advised to abstain from food. Kohl found the myth among the Ojibbeways, Mr. Codrington among the Solomon Islanders; it occurs in Samoa, in the Finnish Kalewala (where Wainamoinen, in Pohjola, refrains from touching meat or drink), and the belief has left its mark on the mediæval ballad of Thomas of Ercildoune. When he is in Fairy Land, the Fairy Queen supplies him with the bread and wine of earth, and will not suffer him to touch the fruits which grow "in this countrie." See also "Wandering Willie" in Redgauntlet.

Page <u>20</u>. As now the hutted Eskimo. The Eskimo and the miserable Fuegians are almost the only p. 138 Socialists who practise what European Anarchists preach. The Fuegians go so far as to tear up any piece of cloth which one of the tribe may receive, so that each member may have a rag. The Eskimo are scarcely such consistent walkers, and canoes show a tendency to accumulate in the hands of proprietors. Formerly no Eskimo was allowed to possess more than one canoe. Such was the wild justice of the Polar philosophers.

Page <u>36</u>. *The latest minstrel.* "The sound of all others dearest to his ear, the gentle ripple of Tweed over its pebbles, was distinctly audible as we knelt around the bed and his eldest son kissed and closed his eyes."—Lockhart's Life of Scott, vii., 394.

Page <u>45</u>. *Ronsard's Grave*. This version ventures to condense the original which, like most of the works of the Pleiad, is unnecessarily long.

Page <u>46</u>. *The snow, and wind, and hail*. Ronsard's rendering of the famous passage in Odyssey, vi., about the dwellings of the Olympians. The vision of a Paradise of learned lovers and poets constantly recurs in the poetry of Joachim du Bellay, and of Ronsard.

Page <u>50</u>. *Romance*. Suggested by a passage in La Faustin, by M. E. de Goncourt, a curious moment of poetry in a repulsive piece of *naturalisme*.

Page <u>55</u>. *M. Boulmier*, author of *Les Villanelles*, died shortly after this villanelle was written; he had not published a larger collection on which he had been at work.

Page <u>61</u>. *Edmund Gorliot*. The bibliophile will not easily procure Gorliot's book, which is not in the catalogues. Throughout *The Last Maying* there is reference to the *Pervigilium Veneris*.

Page <u>105</u>. *Bird-Gods*. Apparently Aristophanes preserved, in a burlesque form, the remnants of a genuine myth. Almost all savage religions have their bird-gods, and it is probable that Aristophanes did not invent, but only used a surviving myth of which there are scarcely any other p. 139 traces in Greek literature.

Page <u>134</u>. *Spinet*. The accent is on the last foot, even when the word is written *spinnet*. Compare the remarkable Liberty which Pamela took with the 137th Psalm.

My Joys and Hopes all overthrown, My Heartstrings almost broke, Unfit my Mind for Melody, Much more to bear a Joke. But yet, if from my Innocence I, even in Thought, should slide, Then, let my fingers quite forget The sweet Spinnet to quide!

> Pamela, or Virtue Rewarded, vol. i., p. 184., 1785.

FOOTNOTES.

[78] N.B. There is only one veracious statement in this ballade, which must not be accepted as autobiographical.

[80] These lines do *not* apply to Miss Annie P. (or Daisy) Miller, and her delightful sisters, *Gades adituræ mecum*, in the pocket edition of Mr. James's novels, if ever I go to Gades.

[105] Tonatiu, the Thunder Bird; well known to the Dacotahs and Zulus.

[106a] The Hawk, in the myth of the Galinameros of Central California, lit up the Sun.

[106b] Pundjel, the Eagle Hawk, is the demiurge and "culture-hero" of several Australian tribes.

[106c] The Creation of Man is thus described by the Australians.

[107a] In Andaman, Thlinkeet, Melanesian, and other myths, a Bird is the Prometheus Purphoros; in Normandy this part is played by the Wren.

[107b] Yehl: the Raven God of the Thlinkeets.

[108a] Indra stole Soma as a Hawk and as a Quail. For Odin's feat as a Bird, see *Bragi's Telling* in the Younger Edda.

[108b] Pundjel, the Eagle Hawk, gave Australians their marriage laws.

[108c] Lubra, a woman; kobong, "totem;" or, to please Mr. Max Müller, "otem."

[108d] The Crow was the Hawk's rival.

[130] Lycaon, the first werewolf.

*** END OF THE PROJECT GUTENBERG EBOOK RHYMES A LA MODE ***

Updated editions will replace the previous one-the old editions will be renamed.

Creating the works from print editions not protected by U.S. copyright law means that no one owns a United States copyright in these works, so the Foundation (and you!) can copy and distribute it in the United States without permission and without paying copyright royalties. Special rules, set forth in the General Terms of Use part of this license, apply to copying and distributing Project Gutenberg[™] electronic works to protect the PROJECT GUTENBERG[™] concept and trademark. Project Gutenberg is a registered trademark, and may not be used if you charge for an eBook, except by following the terms of the trademark license, including paying royalties for use of the Project Gutenberg trademark. If you do not charge anything for copies of this eBook, complying with the trademark license is very easy. You may use this eBook for nearly any purpose such as creation of derivative works, reports, performances and research. Project Gutenberg eBooks may be modified and printed and given away—you may do practically ANYTHING in the United States with eBooks not protected by U.S. copyright law. Redistribution is subject to the trademark license, especially commercial redistribution.

START: FULL LICENSE THE FULL PROJECT GUTENBERG LICENSE PLEASE READ THIS BEFORE YOU DISTRIBUTE OR USE THIS WORK

To protect the Project Gutenberg[™] mission of promoting the free distribution of electronic works, by using or distributing this work (or any other work associated in any way with the phrase "Project Gutenberg"), you agree to comply with all the terms of the Full Project Gutenberg[™] License available with this file or online at www.gutenberg.org/license.

Section 1. General Terms of Use and Redistributing Project Gutenberg[™] electronic works

1.A. By reading or using any part of this Project Gutenberg[™] electronic work, you indicate that you have read, understand, agree to and accept all the terms of this license and intellectual property (trademark/copyright) agreement. If you do not agree to abide by all the terms of this agreement, you must cease using and return or destroy all copies of Project Gutenberg[™] electronic works in your possession. If you paid a fee for obtaining a copy of or access to a Project Gutenberg[™] electronic work and you do not agree to be bound by the terms of this agreement, you may obtain a refund from the person or entity to whom you paid the fee as set forth in paragraph 1.E.8.

1.B. "Project Gutenberg" is a registered trademark. It may only be used on or associated in any way with an electronic work by people who agree to be bound by the terms of this agreement. There are a few things that you can do with most Project GutenbergTM electronic works even without complying with the full terms of this agreement. See paragraph 1.C below. There are a lot of things you can do with Project GutenbergTM electronic works if you follow the terms of this agreement and help preserve free future access to Project GutenbergTM electronic works. See paragraph 1.E below.

1.C. The Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation ("the Foundation" or PGLAF), owns a compilation copyright in the collection of Project Gutenberg[™] electronic works. Nearly all the individual works in the collection are in the public domain in the United States. If an individual work is unprotected by copyright law in the United States and you are located in the United States, we do not claim a right to prevent you from copying, distributing, performing, displaying or creating derivative works based on the work as long as all references to Project Gutenberg are removed. Of course, we hope that you will support the Project Gutenberg[™] mission of promoting free access to electronic works by freely sharing Project Gutenberg[™] name associated with the terms of this agreement for keeping the Project Gutenberg[™] name associated with the work. You can easily comply with the terms of this agreement by keeping this work in the same format with its attached full Project Gutenberg[™] License when you share it without charge with others.

1.D. The copyright laws of the place where you are located also govern what you can do with this work. Copyright laws in most countries are in a constant state of change. If you are outside the United States, check the laws of your country in addition to the terms of this

agreement before downloading, copying, displaying, performing, distributing or creating derivative works based on this work or any other Project Gutenberg[™] work. The Foundation makes no representations concerning the copyright status of any work in any country other than the United States.

1.E. Unless you have removed all references to Project Gutenberg:

1.E.1. The following sentence, with active links to, or other immediate access to, the full Project Gutenberg[™] License must appear prominently whenever any copy of a Project Gutenberg[™] work (any work on which the phrase "Project Gutenberg" appears, or with which the phrase "Project Gutenberg" is associated) is accessed, displayed, performed, viewed, copied or distributed:

This eBook is for the use of anyone anywhere in the United States and most other parts of the world at no cost and with almost no restrictions whatsoever. You may copy it, give it away or re-use it under the terms of the Project Gutenberg License included with this eBook or online at <u>www.gutenberg.org</u>. If you are not located in the United States, you will have to check the laws of the country where you are located before using this eBook.

1.E.2. If an individual Project GutenbergTM electronic work is derived from texts not protected by U.S. copyright law (does not contain a notice indicating that it is posted with permission of the copyright holder), the work can be copied and distributed to anyone in the United States without paying any fees or charges. If you are redistributing or providing access to a work with the phrase "Project Gutenberg" associated with or appearing on the work, you must comply either with the requirements of paragraphs 1.E.1 through 1.E.7 or obtain permission for the use of the work and the Project GutenbergTM trademark as set forth in paragraphs 1.E.8 or 1.E.9.

1.E.3. If an individual Project GutenbergTM electronic work is posted with the permission of the copyright holder, your use and distribution must comply with both paragraphs 1.E.1 through 1.E.7 and any additional terms imposed by the copyright holder. Additional terms will be linked to the Project GutenbergTM License for all works posted with the permission of the copyright holder found at the beginning of this work.

1.E.4. Do not unlink or detach or remove the full Project GutenbergTM License terms from this work, or any files containing a part of this work or any other work associated with Project GutenbergTM.

1.E.5. Do not copy, display, perform, distribute or redistribute this electronic work, or any part of this electronic work, without prominently displaying the sentence set forth in paragraph 1.E.1 with active links or immediate access to the full terms of the Project Gutenberg[™] License.

1.E.6. You may convert to and distribute this work in any binary, compressed, marked up, nonproprietary or proprietary form, including any word processing or hypertext form. However, if you provide access to or distribute copies of a Project Gutenberg[™] work in a format other than "Plain Vanilla ASCII" or other format used in the official version posted on the official Project Gutenberg[™] website (www.gutenberg.org), you must, at no additional cost, fee or expense to the user, provide a copy, a means of exporting a copy, or a means of obtaining a copy upon request, of the work in its original "Plain Vanilla ASCII" or other form. Any alternate format must include the full Project Gutenberg[™] License as specified in paragraph 1.E.1.

1.E.7. Do not charge a fee for access to, viewing, displaying, performing, copying or distributing any Project Gutenberg[™] works unless you comply with paragraph 1.E.8 or 1.E.9.

1.E.8. You may charge a reasonable fee for copies of or providing access to or distributing Project GutenbergTM electronic works provided that:

- You pay a royalty fee of 20% of the gross profits you derive from the use of Project Gutenberg[™] works calculated using the method you already use to calculate your applicable taxes. The fee is owed to the owner of the Project Gutenberg[™] trademark, but he has agreed to donate royalties under this paragraph to the Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation. Royalty payments must be paid within 60 days following each date on which you prepare (or are legally required to prepare) your periodic tax returns. Royalty payments should be clearly marked as such and sent to the Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation at the address specified in Section 4, "Information about donations to the Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation."
- You provide a full refund of any money paid by a user who notifies you in writing (or by email) within 30 days of receipt that s/he does not agree to the terms of the full Project Gutenberg[™] License. You must require such a user to return or destroy all copies of the works possessed in a physical medium and discontinue all use of and all access to other copies of Project Gutenberg[™] works.
- You provide, in accordance with paragraph 1.F.3, a full refund of any money paid for a work

or a replacement copy, if a defect in the electronic work is discovered and reported to you within 90 days of receipt of the work.

• You comply with all other terms of this agreement for free distribution of Project Gutenberg[™] works.

1.E.9. If you wish to charge a fee or distribute a Project GutenbergTM electronic work or group of works on different terms than are set forth in this agreement, you must obtain permission in writing from the Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation, the manager of the Project GutenbergTM trademark. Contact the Foundation as set forth in Section 3 below.

1.F.

1.F.1. Project Gutenberg volunteers and employees expend considerable effort to identify, do copyright research on, transcribe and proofread works not protected by U.S. copyright law in creating the Project Gutenberg[™] collection. Despite these efforts, Project Gutenberg[™] electronic works, and the medium on which they may be stored, may contain "Defects," such as, but not limited to, incomplete, inaccurate or corrupt data, transcription errors, a copyright or other intellectual property infringement, a defective or damaged disk or other medium, a computer virus, or computer codes that damage or cannot be read by your equipment.

1.F.2. LIMITED WARRANTY, DISCLAIMER OF DAMAGES - Except for the "Right of Replacement or Refund" described in paragraph 1.F.3, the Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation, the owner of the Project Gutenberg[™] trademark, and any other party distributing a Project Gutenberg[™] electronic work under this agreement, disclaim all liability to you for damages, costs and expenses, including legal fees. YOU AGREE THAT YOU HAVE NO REMEDIES FOR NEGLIGENCE, STRICT LIABILITY, BREACH OF WARRANTY OR BREACH OF CONTRACT EXCEPT THOSE PROVIDED IN PARAGRAPH 1.F.3. YOU AGREE THAT THE FOUNDATION, THE TRADEMARK OWNER, AND ANY DISTRIBUTOR UNDER THIS AGREEMENT WILL NOT BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR ACTUAL, DIRECT, INDIRECT, CONSEQUENTIAL, PUNITIVE OR INCIDENTAL DAMAGES EVEN IF YOU GIVE NOTICE OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

1.F.3. LIMITED RIGHT OF REPLACEMENT OR REFUND - If you discover a defect in this electronic work within 90 days of receiving it, you can receive a refund of the money (if any) you paid for it by sending a written explanation to the person you received the work from. If you received the work on a physical medium, you must return the medium with your written explanation. The person or entity that provided you with the defective work may elect to provide a replacement copy in lieu of a refund. If you received the work electronically, the person or entity providing it to you may choose to give you a second opportunity to receive the work electronically in lieu of a refund. If the second copy is also defective, you may demand a refund in writing without further opportunities to fix the problem.

1.F.4. Except for the limited right of replacement or refund set forth in paragraph 1.F.3, this work is provided to you 'AS-IS', WITH NO OTHER WARRANTIES OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR ANY PURPOSE.

1.F.5. Some states do not allow disclaimers of certain implied warranties or the exclusion or limitation of certain types of damages. If any disclaimer or limitation set forth in this agreement violates the law of the state applicable to this agreement, the agreement shall be interpreted to make the maximum disclaimer or limitation permitted by the applicable state law. The invalidity or unenforceability of any provision of this agreement shall not void the remaining provisions.

1.F.6. INDEMNITY - You agree to indemnify and hold the Foundation, the trademark owner, any agent or employee of the Foundation, anyone providing copies of Project GutenbergTM electronic works in accordance with this agreement, and any volunteers associated with the production, promotion and distribution of Project GutenbergTM electronic works, harmless from all liability, costs and expenses, including legal fees, that arise directly or indirectly from any of the following which you do or cause to occur: (a) distribution of this or any Project GutenbergTM work, (b) alteration, modification, or additions or deletions to any Project GutenbergTM work, and (c) any Defect you cause.

Section 2. Information about the Mission of Project Gutenberg™

Project Gutenberg[™] is synonymous with the free distribution of electronic works in formats readable by the widest variety of computers including obsolete, old, middle-aged and new computers. It exists because of the efforts of hundreds of volunteers and donations from people in all walks of life.

Volunteers and financial support to provide volunteers with the assistance they need are critical to reaching Project Gutenberg[™]'s goals and ensuring that the Project Gutenberg[™] collection will remain freely available for generations to come. In 2001, the Project

Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation was created to provide a secure and permanent future for Project Gutenberg^M and future generations. To learn more about the Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation and how your efforts and donations can help, see Sections 3 and 4 and the Foundation information page at www.gutenberg.org.

Section 3. Information about the Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation

The Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation is a non-profit 501(c)(3) educational corporation organized under the laws of the state of Mississippi and granted tax exempt status by the Internal Revenue Service. The Foundation's EIN or federal tax identification number is 64-6221541. Contributions to the Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation are tax deductible to the full extent permitted by U.S. federal laws and your state's laws.

The Foundation's business office is located at 809 North 1500 West, Salt Lake City, UT 84116, (801) 596-1887. Email contact links and up to date contact information can be found at the Foundation's website and official page at www.gutenberg.org/contact

Section 4. Information about Donations to the Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation

Project Gutenberg[™] depends upon and cannot survive without widespread public support and donations to carry out its mission of increasing the number of public domain and licensed works that can be freely distributed in machine-readable form accessible by the widest array of equipment including outdated equipment. Many small donations (\$1 to \$5,000) are particularly important to maintaining tax exempt status with the IRS.

The Foundation is committed to complying with the laws regulating charities and charitable donations in all 50 states of the United States. Compliance requirements are not uniform and it takes a considerable effort, much paperwork and many fees to meet and keep up with these requirements. We do not solicit donations in locations where we have not received written confirmation of compliance. To SEND DONATIONS or determine the status of compliance for any particular state visit <u>www.gutenberg.org/donate</u>.

While we cannot and do not solicit contributions from states where we have not met the solicitation requirements, we know of no prohibition against accepting unsolicited donations from donors in such states who approach us with offers to donate.

International donations are gratefully accepted, but we cannot make any statements concerning tax treatment of donations received from outside the United States. U.S. laws alone swamp our small staff.

Please check the Project Gutenberg web pages for current donation methods and addresses. Donations are accepted in a number of other ways including checks, online payments and credit card donations. To donate, please visit: www.gutenberg.org/donate

Section 5. General Information About Project Gutenberg[™] electronic works

Professor Michael S. Hart was the originator of the Project Gutenberg[™] concept of a library of electronic works that could be freely shared with anyone. For forty years, he produced and distributed Project Gutenberg[™] eBooks with only a loose network of volunteer support.

Project Gutenberg^{\mathbb{M}} eBooks are often created from several printed editions, all of which are confirmed as not protected by copyright in the U.S. unless a copyright notice is included. Thus, we do not necessarily keep eBooks in compliance with any particular paper edition.

Most people start at our website which has the main PG search facility: <u>www.gutenberg.org</u>.

This website includes information about Project Gutenberg[™], including how to make donations to the Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation, how to help produce our new eBooks, and how to subscribe to our email newsletter to hear about new eBooks.