THE RING AND THE BOOK

BY

ROBERT BROWNING

From the Author's Revised Text

EDITED WITH BIOGRAPHICAL AND CRITICAL NOTES AND INTRODUCTION

BY

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BIOGRAPHICAL INTRODUCTION.

"A peep through my window, if folk prefer;  But, please you, no foot over threshold of mine." — 'House.'

When some deprecator of the familiar declared that "Only in Italy is there any romance left," Browning replied, "Ah! well, I should like to include poor old Camberwell," and "poor old Camberwell," where Robert Browning was born, May 7, 1812, offered no meagre nurture for the fancy of a child gifted with the ardor that greatens and glorifies the real.

Nature still garlanded this suburban part of London with bowery spaces breathing peace. The view of the region from Herne Hill over softly wreathing distances of domestic wood "was, before railroads came, entirely lovely," Ruskin says. He writes of "the tops of twenty square miles of politely inhabited groves," of bloom of lilac and laburnum and of almond-blossoms, intermingling suggestions of the wealth of fruit-trees in enclosed gardens, and companioning all this with the furze, birch, oak, and bramble of the Norwood hills, and the open fields of Dulwich "animate with cow and buttercup."

Nature was ready to beckon the young poet to dreams and solitude, and, too close to need to vie with her, the great city was at hand to make her power intimately felt. From a height crowned by three large elms, Browning, as a lad, used to enjoy the picturesqueness of his "poor old Camberwell." Its heart of romance was centred for him in the sight of the vast city lying to the westward. His memory singled out one such visit as peculiarly significant, the first one on which he beheld teeming London by night, and heard the vague confusion of her collective voice beneath the silence of the stars.

Within the home into which he was born, equally well-poised conditions befriended him, fostering the development of his emotional and intellectual nature. His mother was once described by Carlyle as "the true type of a Scottish gentlewoman." Browning himself used to say of
her "with tremulous emotion," according to his friend, Mrs. Orr, "she was a divine woman." Her gentle, deeply religious nature evidently derived its evangelical tendency from her mother, also Scotch; while from her father, William Wiedemann, ship-owner, a Hamburg German, settled in Dundee, who was an accomplished draughtsman and musician, she seems to have derived the liking and facility for music which was one of the characteristic bents of the poet. To this Scotch-German descent on his mother's side the metaphysical quality of his mind is accountable, concerning which Harriet Martineau is recorded as having said to him, "You have no need to study German thought, your mind is German enough already." The peculiarly tender affection his mother called out in him seems to have been at once proof and enhancement of the mystical, emotional, and impressionable side of his disposition; and these traits were founded on an organic inheritance from her of "what he called a nervousness of nature," which his father could not have bequeathed to him.

Exuberant vitality, insatiable intellectual curiosity and capacity, the characteristics of Robert Browning the elder, were the heritage of his son, but raised in him to a more effective power, through their transmutation, perhaps, as Mrs. Orr suggests, in the more sensitive physique and temperament inherited from his mother. Of his father, Browning wrote that his "Powers, natural and acquired, would easily have made him a notable man, had he known what vanity or ambition or the love of money or social influence meant." He had refused to stay on his mother's sugar plantation at St. Kitt's in the West Indies, losing the fortune to be achieved there, because of his detestation of slavery, and the office he filled in the Bank of England was never close enough to his liking to induce him to rise in it so far as his father had risen; but it enabled him to indulge his tastes for many books and a few pictures and to secure for his son, as that son said shortly before his death, "all the ease and comfort that a literary man needs to do good work."

One of the poet's own early recollections gives a picture that epitomizes the joint influence of his happy parentage. It depicts the child "sitting on his father's knees in the library, listening with enthralled attention to the tale of Troy, with marvellous illustrations among the glowing coals in the fireplace; with, below all, the vaguely heard accompaniment — from the neighboring room where Mrs. Browning sat 'in her chief happiness, her hour of darkness and solitude and music' — of a wild Gaelic lament."

His father's brain was itself a library, stored with literary antiquities, which, his son used to say, made him seem to have known Paracelsus, Faustus, and even Talmudic personages personally; and his heart was
so young and buoyant that his lore, instead of isolating him from his boy and girl, made him their most entertaining companion.

It is not surprising that under such circumstances the ordinary schooling was too puerile for young Robert's wide-awake wits. He was so energetic in mind and body that he was sent to a day-school near by for peace' sake at an early age, and sent back again, for peace' sake, too, because his proficiency made the mammas complain that Mrs. —— was neglecting her other pupils for the sake of bringing on Master Browning. Home teaching followed. Also home amusement, which included the keeping of a variety of pets,—owls, monkeys, magpies, hedgehogs, an eagle, a toad, and two snakes. If any further proof is needed of the hospitable warmth of his youthful heart, an entry in his diary at the age of seven or eight may serve—"married two wives this morning."

This referred, of course, to an imaginary appropriation of two girls he had just seen in church.

Later he entered the school of the Misses Ready and passed thence to their brother's school, staying there till he was fourteen, but his contempt for the petty and formal learning which is the best accorded many children, was marked, and perfectly natural to a boy who delighted to plunge in the deeper knowledge his father's book-crammed house opened generously to him.

In the list, given by Mrs. Orr, of books early attractive to him, were a seventeenth edition of Quarles's 'Emblems'; first editions of 'Robinson Crusoe,' and Milton; the original pamphlet, 'Killing no Murder' (1559) which Carlyle borrowed for his 'Cromwell'; an early edition of the 'Bees' by the Bernard Mandeville, with whom he was destined later to hold a 'Parleying' of his own; rare old Bibles; Voltaire; a wide range of English poetry; the Greek and Elizabethan dramatists.

His father's profound love of poetry was essentially classic, and his marked aptitude in rhyming followed the models of Pope, but Browning's early poet was Byron, and all his sympathies were warmly romantic. His verse-making, which began before he could write, resulted at twelve in a volume of short poems, presumably Byronic, which he gracefully entitled 'Incondita.'

He wanted, in vain, to find a publisher for this, and soon afterwards destroyed it, but not before his mother had shown it to Miss Flower, and she, to her sister, Sarah Flower, and to Mr. Fox, and the budding poet had thus gained the attention of three genuine friends.

Shortly after this, the Byronic star which had shed its somewhat lurid influence over the first ebullitions of his genius, was forever banished by the appearance of a new star within his field of vision. Incredible as it may seem to the present generation, he had never heard
of Shelley, and if it had not been for a happy chance, an important influence in the early shaping of his poetic faculties might have been postponed until too late to furnish its quickening impulse.

One day in passing a book-stall, he happened to see advertised in a box of second-hand wares a little book, 'Mr. Shelley's Atheistical Poems;' very scarce. Though the little second-hand volume was only a miserable pirated edition, by its means such entrancing glimpses of an unsuspected world were revealed to the boy that he longed to possess more of Shelley. His mother, accordingly, sallied forth in search of Shelley's poems, which, after many tribulations, she at length found at C. and J. Ollier's of Vere Street. She brought away not only nearly all of Shelley in first editions (the 'Cenci' excepted), but three volumes of Keats, whom she was assured would interest anybody who liked Shelley. Browning, himself, used to recall how, at the end of this eventful day, two nightingales, one in the laburnum at the end of his father's garden, and one in a copper beech in the next garden, sang in emulation of the poets whose music had laid its subtle spell upon him. While Keats was duly appreciated, it was Shelley who appealed most to Browning, and although it was some years before any poetic manifestation of Shelley's influence was to work itself out, he, with youthful ardor, at once adopted the crude attitude taken by Shelley in his immature work 'Queen Mab,' became a professing atheist, and even went so far as to practise vegetarianism, of which, however, he was soon cured because of its unpleasant effect on his eyesight. Of his atheism Mrs. Orr says, "His mind was not so constituted that such doubt fastened itself upon it; nor did he ever in after life speak of this period of negation except as an access of boyish folly, with which his mature self could have no concern. The return to religious belief did not shake his faith in his new prophet. It only made him willing to admit that he had misread him. This period of Browning's life remained, nevertheless, one of rebellion and unrest, to which many circumstances may have contributed besides the influence of one mind."

With the exception of the poetic awakening just recorded, Browning's youthful life is uneventful.

By his father's decision his education was continued at home with instruction in dancing, riding, boxing, fencing; in French with a tutor for two years; and in music with John Relfe for theory, and a Mr. Abel, pupil of Moscheles, for execution, doubtless supplemented with continuous browsing among the rare books in his father's library. At eighteen he attended a Greek class at the London University for a term or two and with this his formal education ceased. It was while at the university that his final choice of poetry as his future profession was made.
That he had a bent in other artistic directions as well as that of poetry is witnessed by his own confession written on the fly-leaf of a first edition of 'Pauline' now treasured in the South Kensington Museum. "'Pauline' written in pursuance of a foolish plan I forget, or have no wish to remember; involving the assumption of several distinct characters: the world was never to guess that such an opera, such a comedy, such a speech proceeded from the same notable person."

Some idea had been entertained of the possibility of Robert's qualifying himself for the bar, but Mr. Browning was entirely too much in sympathy with his son's interests to put any obstacles in the way of his choice, and did everything in his power to help him in establishing himself in his poetical career. When the decision was made, Browning's first step was to read and digest the whole of Johnson's Dictionary.

During these years of preparation his consciousness of his own latent powers, together with youthful immaturity, made him, from all accounts, a somewhat obstreperous personage. Mrs. Orr says that his mother was much distressed at his impatience and aggressiveness. "He set the judgments of those about him at defiance, and gratuitously proclaimed himself everything that he was and some things that he was not." It is probable, as his sister suggests, that the life of Camberwell, in spite of the dear home to which he was much attached, and a small coterie of congenial friends, including his cousins, the Silverthornes, and Alfred Domett, did not afford sufficient scope for the expansion of his eager intelligence.

In 1833 appeared the first flowering of his genius in 'Pauline,' for the publication of which his aunt, Mrs. Silverthorne, furnished the money. It was printed with no name affixed, by Saunders and Otley.

The influence of Shelley breathes through this poem: not only is it immanent in the music of the verse, but in its general atmosphere, while one of its finest climaxes is the apostrophe to Shelley beginning, "Sun-treader, life and light be thine forever!" These influences, however, are commingled with elements of striking originality indicating, in spite of some crudities of construction, that here was a new force in the poetic world. Not many recognized it at the time. Among those who did was his former friend, Mr. Fox, then editor of the Monthly Repository, who gave 'Pauline' a sympathetic review in his magazine. Later, another article praising it was printed in the same magazine. This and one or two other inadequate notices ended its early literary history, and thus was unassumingly planted the first seed of one of the most splendid poetical growths the world has seen. How completely 'Pauline' was forgotten is shown by the anecdote told of Rossetti's coming across it in the British Museum twenty years later, and guess-
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ing from internal evidence that it was by the author of 'Paracelsus.' Delighted with it, he transcribed it. If he had not, it might have remained buried there to this day, for Browning was very loath to acknowledge this early child of his genius.

A journey to Russia at the invitation of the Russian consul-general, Mr. Benckhausen, with whom he went as nominal secretary, and the contribution to the Monthly Repository of five short poems fills up the time until the appearance of 'Paracelsus.' Most remarkable among these short poems were 'Porphyria's Lover' and 'Johannes Agricola in Meditation,' of which Mr. Gosse says, "It is a curious matter for reflection that two poems so unique in their construction and conception, so modern, so interesting, so new could be printed without attracting attention so far as it would appear from any living creature."

Paracelsus was suggested as a subject to Browning by Count de Ripert Monclar, a young French Royalist, who, while spending his summers in England, formed a friendship with the poet. The absence of love in the story seemed to him afterwards a drawback, but Browning, having read up the literature of Paracelsus at the British Museum, decided to follow his friend's suggestion and according to promise dedicated the poem to Count Monclar.

In the days when he was writing 'Paracelsus' Browning was fond of drawing inspiration from midnight rambles in the Dulwich woods, and he used often to compose in the open air. Here we may perhaps find an explanation of the fact that in these earlier poems there is a constant interfusion of nature imagery which, later, when the poet "fared up and down amid men," gave place to the human emotions upon which his thoughts became concentrated, or appeared only at rare intervals.

Mr. Fox, always ready to praise the young poet whom he had been the first to recognize, was upon the publication of 'Paracelsus' seconded by John Forster, who wrote an appreciative article about it in the Examiner.

If 'Paracelsus' did not win popularity, it gained the poet many friends among the literary men of the day. From this period dates the acquaintanceship of notabilities like Serjeant Talfourd, Horne, Leigh Hunt, Barry Cornwall, Harriet Martineau, Miss Mitford, Monckton Milnes, Dickens, Wordsworth, Landor, and others. The most important in its consequences of his new friendships was that begun with the celebrated actor William Macready, to whom he was introduced by Mr. Fox. Macready, delighted with Browning, shortly after asked him to a New Year's party at his house at Elstree.

Every one who met the poet seemed attracted by his personality. Macready said he looked more like a youthful poet than any man he
had ever seen. Mr. Sharpe's description of him from hearsay is more
definite. As a young man he appears to have had a certain ivory deli-
cacy of coloring. He appeared taller than he was, partly because of
his rare grace of movement and partly from a characteristic high poise
of the head when listening intently to music or conversation. Even
then he had the expressive wave of the hand which in later years was
as full of various meanings as the Ecco of an Italian.

A swift alertness pervaded him noticeably as much in the rapid
change of expression, in the deepening and illumining colors of his
singularly expressive eyes, and in his sensitive mouth as in his grey-
hound-like apprehension, which so often grasped the subject in its
entirety before its propounder himself realized its significance. His
hair — then of a brown so dark as to appear black — was so beautiful
in its heavy, sculpturesque waves as frequently to attract attention.
His voice then had a rare flute-like tone, clear, sweet, and resonant.

The influence of Macready turned the poet's thoughts toward writing
for the stage. A drama, 'Nares,' was discussed, but for some reason
abandoned, and the subject of Strafford was decided upon in its place.

The occasion upon which the decision was made gives an attractive
glimpse of the young Browning receiving his first social honor. It was
at a dinner at Talfourd's after the performance of 'Ion,' in which Mac-
ready acted. Mr. Sharpe says: —

"To his surprise and gratification, Browning found himself placed
next but one to his host and immediately opposite Macready, who sat be-
tween two gentlemen, one calm as a summer evening, the other with a
tempestuous youth dominating his sixty years, whom the young poet
at once recognized as Wordsworth and Walter Savage Landor. When
Talfourd rose to propose the toast of 'The Poets of England,' everyone
probably expected that Wordsworth would be named to respond; but
with a kindly grace, the host, after flattering remarks upon the two
great men then honoring him by sitting at his table, coupled his toast
with the name of the youngest of the poets of England, Mr. Robert
Browning, the author of 'Paracelsus.' According to Miss Mitford, he
responded with grace and modesty, looking even younger than he was."

The conversation turning upon the drama, Macready said, "Write a
play, Browning, and keep me from going to America." The reply came,
"Shall it be historical and English? What do you say to a drama on
Straafford?"

'Sordello' had already been begun, but 'Straafford' and a journey to
Italy were to intervene before it was finished. 'Straafford' was per-
formed at Covent Garden, May 1, 1837, with Macready as Strafford and
Helen Faucit as Lady Carlisle, was well received, and would probably
have had a long run had it not been for difficulties which arose in the theatre management.

If Shelley was the paramount influence of his youthful years, from the time of his Italian journey in 1838, Italy became an influence which was henceforth to exert its magic over his work. He liked to call Italy his university. In 'Sordello' he had already chosen an Italian subject, and his journey was undertaken partly with the idea of gaining personal experience of the scenes wherein the tragedy of Sordello's soul was enacted.

It was published in 1840, and except for a notice in the Eclectic Review, and the appreciation of a few friends, was ignored. A world not over sensitive to the beauties of his previous work, could hardly be expected to welcome enthusiastically a poem so complex in its historical setting and so full of philosophy. Even the keenest intellects approach this poem with the feeling that they are about to attack a problem; for in spite of undoubted power and many beauties, it must be confessed that the luxuriance of the poet's mental force often unduly overbalances his sense of artistic proportion. Evidently the world was frightened. The little breeze, with which Browning's career began, instead of developing as it normally should into a strong wind of universal recognition, died out, and for twenty years nothing he could do seemed to win for him his just deserts, though his very next poem, 'Pippa Passes,' showed him already a consummate master of his forces both on the artistic side and in the special realm which he chose, the development of the soul.

'Pippa Passes,' 'King Victor and King Charles,' and 'The Return of the Druses' lay in his desk for some time without a publisher. He finally arranged with Edward Moxon to bring them out in pamphlet form, using cheap type, each issue to consist of a sixteen-page form, printed in double columns. This was the beginning of the now celebrated series, 'Bells and Pomegranates.' They were issued from 1841 to 1846, and included all the dramas and a number of short poems.

The only one of these poems with a story other than literary, is 'The Blot in the 'Scutcheon,' written for Macready, and performed at Drury Lane, on February 11, 1843. A favorite weapon in the hands of the Philistines has been the often reiterated statement that the performance was a failure. A letter from Browning to Mr. Hill, editor of the Daily News, at the time of the revival of 'The Blot' by Lawrence Barrett in 1884, drawn out by the same old falsehood, gives the truth in regard to the matter, and should silence once for all the ubiquitous Philistines.
"Macready received and accepted the plays, while he was engaged at the Haymarket, and retained it for Drury Lane, of which I was ignorant that he was about to become the manager: he accepted it at the instigation of nobody. . . . When the Drury Lane season began, Macready informed me that he would act the play when he had brought out two others,—'The Patrician's Daughter' and 'Plighted Troth.' Having done so, he wrote to me that the former had been unsuccessful in money-drawing, and the latter had 'smashed his arrangements altogether': but he would still produce my play. In my ignorance of certain symptoms better understood by Macready's professional acquaintances—I had no notion that it was a proper thing, in such a case, to release him from his promise; on the contrary, I should have fancied that such a proposal was offensive. Soon after, Macready begged that I would call on him: he said the play had been read to the actors the day before, 'and laughed at from beginning to end'; on my speaking my mind about this, he explained that the reading had been done by the prompter, a grotesque person with a red nose and wooden leg, ill at ease in the love scenes, and that he would himself make amends by reading the play next morning,—which he did, and very adequately,—but apprised me that in consequence of the state of his mind, harassed by business and various troubles, the principal character must be taken by Mr. Phelps; and again I failed to understand, . . . that to allow at Macready's theatre any other than Macready to play the principal part in a new piece was suicidal, and really believed I was meeting his exigencies by accepting the substitute. At the rehearsal, Macready announced that Mr. Phelps was ill, and that he himself would read the part: on the third rehearsal, Mr. Phelps appeared for the first time . . . while Macready more than read, rehearsed the part. The next morning Mr. Phelps waylaid me to say . . . that Macready would play Tresham on the ground that himself, Phelps, was unable to do so. . . . He added that he could not expect me to waive such an advantage,—but that if I were prepared to waive it, 'he would take ether, sit up all night, and have the words in his memory by next day.' I bade him follow me to the green-room, and hear what I decided upon—which was that as Macready had given him the part, he should keep it: this was on a Thursday; he rehearsed on Friday and Saturday,—the play being acted the same evening,—of the fifth day after the 'reading' by Macready. Macready at once wished to reduce the importance of the play . . . tried to leave out so much of the text, that I baffled him by getting it printed in four and twenty hours, by Moxon's assistance. He wanted me to call it 'The Sister!'—and I have before me . . . the stage-acting copy, with two lines of his own insertion to avoid the tragical ending—Tresham was to announce his intention of going into a monastery! All this, to keep up the belief that Macready, and Macready alone, could produce a veritable 'tragedy' unproduced before. Not a shilling was spent on scenery or dresses. If your critic considers this treatment of the play an instance of 'the failure of powerful and experienced actors' to insure its success,—I can only say that my own opinion was shown by at once
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breaking off a friendship . . . which had a right to be plainly and simply told that the play I had contributed as a proof of it would, through a change of circumstances, no longer be to my friend's advantage. . . . Only recently, . . . when the extent of his pecuniary embarrassments at that time was made known, could I in a measure understand his motives — less than ever understand why he so strangely disguised them. If 'applause,' means success, the play thus maimed and maltreated was successful enough; it 'made way' for Macready's own Benefit and the theatre closed a fortnight after.'

Browning's second visit to Italy took place in the autumn of 1844, from which he returned to meet with the supreme spiritual influence of his life. 'Lady Geraldine's Courtship' had just been published, and Browning expressing his enthusiasm for it to Mr. Kenyon, a dear friend of his and a cousin of Miss Barrett's, the latter immediately suggested that Browning should write and tell her of his delight in it. The correspondence soon developed into a meeting which was at first refused by Miss Barrett in a few self-deprecative words, "There is nothing to see in me, nothing to hear in me, I am a weed fit for the ground and darkness."

Mr. Browning's fate was sealed at the first meeting. we are told, but Miss Barrett, conscious of the obstacle offered by her ill-health, was not easily won, and only consented, at last, with the proviso that their marriage should depend upon improvement in her health.

Though the new joy in her life seemed to give her fresh strength, her doctor told her, in the summer of 1846, that her only hope of recovery depended upon her spending the coming winter in Italy. Her father having absolutely refused to hear of such a course, she was persuaded to consent to a private marriage with Mr. Browning, which took place on September 12, 1846, at St. Pancras Church. A week later they started for Italy. Mrs. Orr writes: —

"In the late afternoon or evening of September 19, Mrs. Browning, attended by her maid and her dog, stole away from her father's house. The family were at dinner, at which meal she was not in the habit of joining them; her sisters, Henrietta and Arabel, had been throughout in the secret of her attachment and in full sympathy with it; in the case of the servants she was also sure of friendly connivance. There was no difficulty in her escape, but that created by the dog, which might be expected to bark its consciousness of the unusual situation. She took him into her confidence. She said, 'O Flush, if you make a sound, I am lost.' And Flush understood, as what good dog would not, and crept after his mistress in silence."

Mr. Barrett never forgave her and never saw her again. The surprise and consternation of Mr. Browning's family was soon transformed
into love for Mrs. Browning, while Mr. Kenyon, who had not been told because, as Mrs. Browning said, she did not wish to implicate any one in the deception she was obliged to practise against her father, was overjoyed at the result of his kindly offices in bringing the two poets together.

After a journey full of suffering for Mrs. Browning and the tenderest devotion on the part of Mr. Browning, they halted at Pisa, memorable as the spot where Mrs. Browning presented her husband with the matchless 'Sonnets from the Portuguese.' Mrs. Browning's health improved greatly in the genial climate. The whole of their married life, with the exception of occasional summers in England and two winters in Paris, was spent in Italy, and what that married life was in its harmonious blending of two unusually congenial souls we have abundant evidence in the glimpses obtained from Mrs. Browning's letters, and the recollections of it in the minds of their many friends.

In the summer of 1847 they established themselves in Florence in the Casa Guidi. It became practically their Italian home, varied by sojourns in Ancona, at the baths of Lucca, Venice, and winters in Rome in 1854 and 1859.

In Florence, March 9, 1849, their son was born, and to Mrs. Browning's life, especially, was added one more element of intense happiness. Mrs. Orr thinks that in Pompilia in 'The Ring and the Book' is reflected the maternal joy as Browning saw it revealed in Mrs. Browning's relation to her son. A shadow was at the same time cast over Browning's life by the death of his mother, who died just as the news was received of the birth of her grandchild. Mrs. Browning, writing to a friend, said, "My husband has been in the greatest anguish... He has loved his mother as such passionate natures only can love, and I never saw a man so bowed down in an extremity of sorrow,—never."

The first effect of Browning's marriage seems to have been to put his muse to sleep. Up to 1850 the only events in his literary career were the performance of 'The Blot' at Sadler's Wells in 1848, and the issue of a collected edition of his works in 1849. In 1850, in Florence, he wrote 'Christmas Eve' and 'Easter Day,' and in Paris, 1857, the 'Essay on Shelley' to be prefixed to twenty-five letters of Shelley's, that afterwards turned out to be spurious.

The fifty poems in 'Men and Women' complete the record of Browning's work during his wife's life. They appeared in 1855, and reflect very directly new sources of inspiration which had come into his life with his marriage.

Though Mr. and Mrs. Browning led a comparatively quiet life, they gathered around them, wherever they were, a distinguished circle of
friends. In the early days at Florence, they much enjoyed the society of Margaret Fuller Ossoli. Joseph Milsand and George Sand—the first a cherished friend. the last simply an acquaintance—connect themselves with their life in Paris, while in London and Rome all the bright particular stars of the time circled about them, some of whom were the Storys, the Hawthornes, the Carlyles, the Kemble sisters, Cardinal Manning, Sir Frederick Leighton, Rossetti, Val Princeps, and Landor.

Mrs. Browning’s death at dawn, on the 29th of June, 1861, cut short the golden period of these Italian days. Even in his bereavement he had cause to be poignantly happy. For he had watched beside his wife on that last night, and she, weak, though suffering little and without presentiment of the end which even to him seemed not so imminent, had given him, as he wrote,—“what my heart will keep till I see her again and longer,—the most perfect expression of her love to me within my whole knowledge of her.” He added, “I shall grow still. I hope, but my root is taken and remains.” He left Florence never to return. His settling in London that winter was a result of his wife’s death, destined to bring him into closer touch with an English public which was to like him yet. The change was dictated by his care for his son’s education, whose well-being he considered a trust from his wife.

In 1862, he wrote from Biarritz of ‘Pen’s’ enjoyment of his holidays, adding, “for me I have got on by having a great read at Euripides besides attending to my own matters, my new poem that is about to be and of which the whole is pretty well in my head—the Roman murder story.” But the Roman murder story was long in taking shape as ‘The Ring and the Book.’ It had been conceived in one of his last June evenings at Casa Guidi, but the rude break in his life made by Mrs. Browning’s death remains marked in the record of this work’s incubation. During the next years spent in London, with holidays in Brittany, work went steadily on, first for the three-volume collected edition of 1863 of his works, and then for ‘Dramatis Personae,’ published in the year following, before ‘The Ring and the Book’ came out at last, in 1868. With the appearance of this, and the six-volume edition of his works, the poet began to reap the abundant fruits of a slow but solidly-founded fame.

It was not until 1871, however, that the “great read at Euripides” showed its significance in ‘Balaustion’s Adventure’ and four years later again, in ‘Aristophanes’ Apology.’ rounding out thus his original criticism of Greek life and literature and especially affecting ‘Euripides the human,’ whom his wife had been earliest to deliver from blundering censure.
While in the midst of this prosperous scheme of work he wrote: "I feel such comfort and delight in doing the best I can with my own object of life, poetry,—which, I think, I never could have seen the good of before,—that it shows me I have taken the root I did take well. I hope to do much more—and that the flower of it will be put into Her hand somehow."

His father had died in Paris in 1866, at the age of eighty-five. Brother and sister, now each left alone, lived together thenceforth a life of tranquil uneventfulness, alternating between London and the Continent—a life rich in pleasant acquaintances and warm friendships and increasingly full of invitations and honors of all sorts for the poet. Supreme among the friendships was that with Miss Anne Egerton Smith. Music was the special bond of sympathy between her and Browning, and while they were both in London no important concert lacked their appreciation. Miss Browning, her brother, and Miss Smith spent also four successive summers together, the fourth at Salève, near Geneva, where Miss Smith's sudden death was the occasion of Browning's poem on immortality, 'La Saisiaz.' Among the honors the poet received were the organization of the London Browning Society in 1881, degrees from Oxford and from Cambridge, and nominations for the Rectorship of Glasgow University and for that of St. Andrews. The latter was a unanimous nomination from the students, and as an evidence of the younger generation's esteem of his poetic influence was more than commonly gratifying to Browning, although he declined this and all other such overtures.

His activities during the remainder of his days, his social and friendly life in London and later in Venice, were habitually cheerful and genial. He sedulously cultivated happiness. This was indeed the consistent result of the fact to which those who knew him best bear witness. that he held the great lyric love of his life as sacred, and cherished it as a religion. Those who know the whole body of his work most intimately will be readiest to corroborate this on subtler evidence; for only on the hypothesis of a unique revelation of the significance of a supreme human love from whose large sureness smaller dramatic exemplifications of love in life derive their vitality can the varied overplay of his art and the deep sufficiency of his religious reconciliation of Power and Love be adequately understood. As he himself once said, the romance of his life was in his own soul. To this perhaps the bibliography of his works will ever provide the most accurate outline map.

After the issue of his Greek pieces, the most noticeable new features of his remaining work may be summed up as idyllic and lyric. A new
picturesqueness interpenetrated his dramatic pieces, as if he were dowered with a fresh pleasure in eyesight. This was shown in the 'Dramatic Idyls.' A new purity intensified his lyrical faculty. This is shown in the lyrics in 'Ferishtah's Fancies' and in 'Asolando.'

To his whole achieved work add the brief final record of his contentment in his son’s marriage in 1887, his removal to the house he bought in De Vere Gardens, the gradual weakening of his robust health in his last years, his painless death in Venice in his son’s Palazzo Rezzonico on the very day, December 12, 1889, of the issue of 'Asolando' in London, his burial in Westminster Abbey in Poets' Corner, December 31, and the story of Robert Browning’s earthly life is told.

Charlotte Porter.
Helen A. Clarke.

May 20, 1896.
INTRODUCTORY ESSAY.

"The Ring and the Book," in the estimation of one of its most appreciative critics, James Thomson, may be classed among those rare works of literature, philosophy, or art which give the impression of being too gigantic to have been wrought out by a single man. With the unerring instinct of the poet for subtle and illuminating analogies, he compared it in its grandeur and complexity to a great Gothic cathedral. "For here truly," he says, "we find the soaring towers and pinnacles, the multitudinous niches with their statues, the innumerable intricate traceries, the gargoyles wildly grotesque; and, within, the many colored light through the stained windows, with the red and purple of blood predominant, the long, pillared, echoing aisles, the altar with its piteous crucifix and altar-piece of the Last Judgment, the organ and choir pealing their Miserere and De Profundis and In Excelsis Deo, the side chapels and confessionals, the fantastic wood-carvings, the tombs with effigies sculptured supine; and, beneath, yet another chapel, as of death, and the solemn sepulchral crypts. The counterparts of all these, I dare affirm, may veritably be found in this immense and complicate structure, whose foundations are so deep and whose crests are so lofty. Only as a Gothic cathedral has been termed a petrified forest, we must image this work as a vivified cathedral, thrilling hot, swift life through all its marble nerves."

This analogy of the living cathedral illustrates the richness of the poem as an artistic product. It involves, moreover, a characteristic difference or development from the methods of Gothic art. It is by virtue of the life instinct within it that Gothic art and the art of "The Ring and the Book" are akin; but it is the distinctive trait of the art of the poem that it parts utterly with the rigidity and stability of inorganic form. The shifting, flowing trend of all the independent parts of the poem toward an organic unity of design is the only sort of fixity to which Browning's art is bound.

The social organism, made up of living, growing personalities, each intrinsically valuable, but dependent on one another for the working
out of their ultimate significance, is the closest exemplar of the artistic plan of the poem. Not content with social material, the poet devises an artistic method that is also social.

His own share as artist in the creation and purport of the poem falls into place, at the outset, as itself also an element to be taken account of in the interplay of human personalities behind the action presented in the bare facts of the story. What the poet's own touch upon the facts was, what intent he held toward them, and what his art's impress upon them might be worth, are, broadly speaking, the questions upon which he arouses interest in his first book.

This first book is in the nature of a prologue to the poem, and so original in its conception as to have caused much querulous grumbling among that class of critics which feels aggrieved when brought face to face with something not before met in its experience. Instead of presenting a more or less ornamental generalization of the poet's purpose, or a symbolic picture of the underlying motive of the poem, or the even less vital rhetorical flourishes characteristic of many poetical prologues, it lays before the reader a complete sketch of the plot, — thus shattering at one blow an element of dramatic art upon which authors have largely relied as a means of piquing attention by alluring it onwards in doubting suspense to some much-wished for, half-suspected dénouement. Has not the poet substituted for the sacrificed plot-development something quite as alluring? Examining it more closely, this prologue will be found to possess not only the power of arousing to the utmost an interested curiosity as to what is to follow, but to contain intrinsic elements of rare fascination. It is like some finely constructed overture, which, having a distinct subject of its own, yet combines with it in a harmonious whole all the varying musical themes later to be unfolded and enriched in the body of the opera.

The grand central theme of the prologue is the worth of art as a revealer of a higher truth than lies in the fact alone. This is stated in the opening lines by means of the beautiful symbolism of the ring. The poet then proceeds to unfold about this main thought the processes of the artist-mind, from its first seizure upon the bare fact and recognition of its truth as pure gold, through the ever-deepening phases of inspiration, until the work of poetic art, by the alloy of fancy, is rounded into as perfect a shape as the exquisite ring wrought by "Castellani's imitative craft." As a means for illustrating this development of his inspiration, the poet chooses naturally enough the story found in the old yellow book which is to be the subject-matter of the poem. In showing the growth of his own fancy about this nugget of truth, he at the same time reveals the incidents of the story, not
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primarily for the sake of telling it, but, by the way, as he pictures the various relations set up between the fact and fancy in this inceptive process. Thus, at the same time that we are shown into the innermost sanctum of the poet’s genius, and are permitted to see the creative forces actually at work, the story is made known.

Following the development of the poet’s inspiration, it is found to pass from the external to the internal. The first step in the process is the discovery of the book, and the unalloyed facts of the story are told just as they appear in it. Then, as the poet’s fancy works, the characters seem to become real and living personalities to him, and he describes them as he sees them; but, although there is here revivification, the poet himself is still the visible medium between the characters in the story and the reader or listener. He must dive deeper yet; he must not only see them living before his own inner vision, he must so enter into their natures that he will be able to make them speak directly to others, himself entirely out of sight,—the artist lost in his creations.

In this manner, we are gradually led from an interest in the externalities of the plot to an interest in the personality of the characters themselves; an interest which the poet proceeds to whet by giving a sketch of those who are to reveal themselves in the future, with sufficiently tantalizing glimpses of their various points of view. The reader, by this time, is in some such state of expectation as one might be who had seen photographs of a great actor and read eulogiums upon him, and was about to experience the reality of that which had so frequently come to him by indirections.

The multiform design sketched in the opening book unfolds its nicely adjusted parts in the remaining books in harmonious accord with this richly modulated overture.

Leaving the personal presence of the modern poet of highly developed consciousness towards the art by which his story shall take on the hue of life, the sensibilities are first made familiar with the atmosphere of the deed that was done in Seventeenth-Century Rome,—the better to reach the quivering heart of its experience, a little later,—by becoming acquainted, in the three following books, with the three Romans who part between them all typical public opinion. The environment of the story shown in this first group of three books is essentially human and psychical. It is not at all an environment of the insensate physical sort usually studied by the scientist who investigates the causes of social phenomena. It consists in the presentation of the influence of the deed upon the contemporary Roman citizen and of the reflection of the color of his character upon the story. Through
this living and breathing environment of the old Roman murder case, as if through the outer rim of some planet’s atmosphere which is that planet’s specific influence upon the vagues of ether about it, the poem passes on to penetrate still closer toward the true focus of the action.

In the second group of three books, therefore, the three main actors in the story successively emerge: Count Guido Franceschini, first, since he is its prime mover, yet most external and material factor; Giuseppe Caponsacchi, next, the counterforce awakened to repel his malevolent activity; and, then, Pompilia. Passivity personified, she seems, yet is the inmost effluence in the poem of subtle spiritual insight and good will, radiating her light,—as if she were indeed some central orb of whiteness,—upon Caponsacchi first, because he stands closest to her in intuitive moral rectitude, and thence diffusing even through the outer cycle of darkness where Guido writhes the resistless rays of her illumination.

The order of the poem turns outward again with the third group of three books. Is this, also, in keeping with the design? Are these learned technicalities of the two lawyers and the elaborate balancing and ethical probing of the Pope the natural sequence? Yes; for the racial impulse spoke in Pompilia’s fidelity to her motherhood which dictated her escape under Caponsacchi’s championship, and the institution of the family asserted its prerogative in the marital supremacy on which Guido relied to sanction his slaughter. The issue raised was a matter of social concern and affecting the moral order. The poem setting forth in quest of life and truth traces the pathway of these outgoing beams and encompasses them with their nucleus in its harmonious system. Professional equity, robed in all her ceremonial trappings, appears accordingly in the three following books. On the one side writes the husband’s advocate, with pomp of legal precedent, yet in laying his personal impress on his plea speaks most vitally. On the other side, the wife’s advocate upholds the moral dominion of the Law, yet fastens the interest closest where it most lay for him, upon his own oratorical ambition and dexterity. Finally, the Church herself officially assays the value of each act and claim, but, her judgment finding embodiment and instrument in the wise and aged Antonio Pignatelli, the test of his personal experience is applied in giving sentence.

The artistic warrant for the second appearance of Guido in the succeeding book appears as an inevitable part of this interknit, socially conceived work of art. There is no word but must be made flesh and subject to diverse human scrutiny. The sentence of death, therefore, must have sentence pronounced upon it by the soul most intimate with the crime. The crowning voice of “The King and the Book,” accord-
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ingly, is the voice of him whom society has condemned. In the eleventh book, at his eleventh hour, Guido combats the sentence and caustically arraigns civilization and religion, speaking now, fittingly, not as Count or Franceschini but without privilege of name and race, simply as the human being,—Guido. So, at the close of the book, when his doom smites his soul with sudden terror, his own lips utter the vital admission needed and supply the only fitting climax for such a poem.

The concluding book, as Epilogue, companions the opening book as Prologue. Its main office is to round out the tale. In supplementing its last occurrences, the original order is symmetrically followed in little. The Venetian traveller gives the town-talk, much as the three Roman citizens did, and provides the external report of the execution. The two lawyers appear again to furnish the social or institutional outcome and the professional glimpse of the suit for Pompilia’s estate; and the Augustinian friar stands in place of the Pope to pronounce the moral summing up in the extract from his sermon. The final words from the poet’s own mouth turn again, as at the outset, upon the plan and purport of his art, and the consecration of his work to the poet who was his wife. “Ring” is linked to “ring,” the “book” lying between in the transposed words of the titles of the first and last books. “The Ring and the Book” becoming “The Book and the Ring,” and the significance of the name of the poem shaping it to the end.

One other general trait of the work, which is characteristic of its evolutionary and social method, is especially ministered unto in the twelfth book. That trait is its historic quality. With Guido’s cry in the ears, with the climax of the poem reached, this last book opens. Is the result that of anticlimax or redundancy? “Here were the end,” says the poet, “had anything an end.” As nothing has an end, there is room here for one suggestion more to that effect, and relevantly, too. An image of the fiery event resuscitated in the poem symbolizes this perpetual existence. The vivid outburst of Guido’s deed is seen at its height, and then it is shown paling and dying gradually away in the vastness of the ages. The addition of the twelfth book is justified by this culminating stroke of art, revealing the central event of the poem as but an incident in the larger life of historic civilization.

This historic quality is, of course, not such as usually marks the work of the professional historian. It depends little upon exact results or patient verification of evidence. In the poem dispassionateness as well as partisanship is distrusted, and stress is put on genuineness of character as the criterion of merely relative truth. And yet a poem which is made to bear witness that human testimony is false and “fame and estimation words and wind,” since it shows to the life how essential
to each man is his own character and peculiar point of view, reveals
more convincingly than any but the most modern histories the interde-
pendence and necessary coherence of all points of view; the continuous
unity of the social life thence each human act emerges and whence it
sinks, forever perpetuating its influence through oblivion; and the end-
less beauty of personal aspiration toward all that can be called "truth."

As a whole it appears, then, that, unlike most poetic plots, with
definitely isolated beginnings, middles, and ends, this plot seems to be
composed of continuous intersecting unfoldings, as if in concentric
orbits round a centre related to all these spheres of psychical action and
influence, and having outside the whole an imaginative envelope of
unexplored, indefinite space.

Turning now — after this general survey of the structural design of
the poem, first as projected by the poet in his prologue and then as
wrought out by him in the sequence — to an examination of the char-
acters created, it may be found that in these, too, the secret of the art
with which they are portrayed consists not merely in their separate
vitality but in their lifelike interrelations.

The truth to life of the first three characters is apparently meant to
be more typical than personal. Yet it is easy to see the individual
within the class in either Half-Rome, The Other Half-Rome, or Ter-
tium Quid; and their double quality of generalized and individualized
life is peculiarly well adapted to give the impression of a larger social
atmosphere encompassing the central event, and to lead on to the more
fully individualized characters of the central actors in whose persons
the intensity of interest is condensed.

The typical quality of the three Roman citizens is not abstract. It
does not mar their humanity. Half-Rome buttonholes the cousin of
the jackanapes who is too civil to his wife, and the reader feels the
touch, too, and grows absorbed in the turn the gossip gives the story.
He gathers from the whole account, however, not merely the estimate
of the characters which the speaker conceives, but, also, from that, a
cumulative estimate of the speaker's own character, and, thence, a still
further estimate of the doubtful value of this man's evidence.

Listen next to The Other Half-Rome's version of the story; and with
whatever eagerness, acquired by the habit of following the plot of inci-
dent, one may pounce upon the slight divergences in the facts between
this and the preceding version, the interest in the plot of incident soon
gives place to interest in the plot of character. The estimate of the
characters peculiar to The Other Half-Rome's point of view first absorbs
attention; then it is perceived to throw light on his own character, and
finally suspicion falls upon the value of his evidence.
Where shall the real truth be found then? is the question that now dominates the reader's mood. At this stage he is ready to rush greedily upon Tertium Quid's account. His hopes are cunningly fostered by the pretence of this third speaker that now the "authoritative word" of "persons qualified to pronounce" will at last prevail above "this rabble's-brabble" of "reasonless unreasoning Rome." But no; he is only tantalized more acutely by the spiritless equipoise of Tertium Quid. Thrown back now upon a trust in his own wits as the only guide, the reader passes the poet's probation toward wisdom, and is ripe to learn what the second group of characters—the three actors in the tragedy—shall successively impart, and with more and more intimacy of each other, themselves, and the truth.

Once having felt this threefold progressive illumination of the story, there is no end to the fascination of detailed comparison. Guido's, Caponsacchi's, and Pompilia's characters, as they appear in each man's eyes and in their own, are to be traced, contrasted, the investigation narrowed to a test by the character of each speaker as to what his special evidence on each point is worth, and crowned with a divination of how the whole coheres.

All this complexity of interest results primarily from a perception of the characters of Half-Rome, The Other Half-Rome, and Tertium Quid. Half-Rome is seen to be so warped by one idea that any subject he considered would wear the hated color. He cannot see true any more than Othello could, and all his mental aspirations are subject to the clumsy obtuseness and despotic cruelty of a man suspicious of the woman nature, because it is foreign to his own. It is not so important, however, that certain external circumstances be gathered about him,—namely, that he is a jealous husband who is making the telling of this story to the cousin of the "jackanapes" an excuse to cause the fellow to fear him,—as it is that the character of the man enslaved to his prejudices be seen.

The Other Half-Rome is swifter witted and more humane. He is too subtle and strategic himself not to revel in the finer powers of intuition and emotion. His nature has no distrust of the woman nature, but rather an instinctive attraction toward it. He is Violante's best defender. He excuses her first falsity, but seeing that she clears her conscience at Pompilia's expense, blames her for confessing the lie. Some acute inkling of the relativity of truth seems to move him to put loyalty to an essential truth beyond adherence to the external truth of fact. Criticism is his foible, however, and everybody gets a taste of his dissecting blade. Even Pompilia, his adoration, the saint with the allurement of a beautiful girl, does not escape disparagement for her
passivity. The "helpless, simple-sweet, or silly-sooth," he says, "how can she render service to the truth?" (805) The poor opinion he expresses of Pompilia's intellect and will is misleading, but natural to the shrewd man who underrates the high capacity of brain and nerve necessarily accompanying experienced goodness. Otherwise, he has so sympathetically assimilated Pompilia's version of the story that his account of her penetrates closer to the heart of the matter than that of any other of the outer circles of characters. His vivisection of Guido is particularly keen and profitable to observe; and the measure of understanding he shows for Caponsacchi is not a little remarkable in view of his latent rivalry with one whom he regards as an ordinary lover.

Again, with this speaker, the mere circumstance that he is a bachelor who is romantically partial to pretty women and "the side the others are down on," is not in itself so important to observe as that with all his cleverness he is not a master of his bias.

Tertium Quid is obviously the man of pretence to social prominence and distinguished intellect. He is witty, graphic, and sophisticated; a specialist in worldliness, which qualifies him to judge as an expert in the case; but his deft reconstruction of its twists and turns feels its way, subserviently, after all, toward that neutral somewhat which will be accepted as the "safe" view of the conservative class. The upshot of his specialistic investigation, in spite of the dexterity of its incidental episodes, is disappointing in making no point but the minor one against torture. Its main conclusion is equivocal because it has to steer its course between a disdain of "plebs, the commonalty" and a supine regard for "quality" not compatible with the unity of humanity. The actual conclusion to be drawn is that horror of the "mob" is the main dependence to prove superiority over it. At the impotent close of the deft harangue, when "Excellency" and "Highness" show themselves human enough to be bored by much talk to no purpose, they fare no better than "plebs" in Tertium Quid's eyes, and he styles them, between his teeth, "the two idiots here." The reader is led to cap his conclusion with another, remembering the gage offered at the start—

"if I fail—
Favored with such an audience, understand! —
To set things right, why, class me with the mob
As understander of the mind of man!"

Here, then, with Tertium Quid, as with the two other typical Roman citizens, it is important not merely to perceive the character but judge the pretensions, and, balancing the two, see how much the evidence is worth.
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Flattering clouds of suffering and manly self-confidence half obscure Guido's genuine self upon his first appearance. A flood of daylight pours upon him on his second. To know the secret of his character, and lay the true stress upon its relation to the story, appeal must be made here, from the Count presumed innocent to Guido found guilty. Holding in abeyance, then, the first plea of Count Guido Franceschini, it may be compared better with his final utterances later, when nothing intervenes between the man and death.

A peculiar interest attaches to Caponsacchi, because he alone of all the personages that revolve about the central tragedy suffers the tortures of a severe moral struggle. His soul is first awakened by Pompilia, whose sudden influence works a revolution in his character, and sows the seeds of a development only curtailed by his inevitable priestly bias. All the onlookers agree in describing him as a mixture of priest and courtly gallant. — vowed to the Church, yet a favorite in the social world.

Under these circumstances it is hardly to be wondered at that no one, not even sympathetic Other Half-Rome, can believe in his entire innocence and self-disinterestedness in rendering aid to Pompilia. Sympathy for the outraged honor of Guido blinds Half-Rome to every other consideration; but the rest of the world is more ready to condone the sin of the priest than to believe him guiltless. This widespread feeling is reflected in the paltering decision of the court, — not to exonerate him, but to deal him a light punishment. What could world or law-court know of the powerful forces latent within the character of the worldly priest, or of the influence for good of a personality so intuitively strong as that of the youthful Pompilia! Only when Caponsacchi comes to tell his own story is the real truth of the matter discoverable. The vision of Pompilia with her "beautiful sad strange smile" was his first true revelation; her face became for him "God's own smile," and he realized there were greater possibilities in life and in religion than he had ever dreamed of. Henceforth the frivolous side of his life became utterly distasteful to him, and the perception of his duties as a priest deepened. Conscious that his awakening was due to his sudden recognition in Pompilia of a purity of soul he had never before experienced, his trust in her was so complete that he at once saw through the diabolical plan of Guido to entrap Pompilia and himself. So strong a nature as his, once aroused to an understanding of the seriousness of duty, would be apt to verge toward fanaticism. He would confuse the duty to his earth-made vows with a larger divine duty, especially in an age when religious sentiment placed more emphasis upon the performance of the letter of the vow than upon keeping the spirit of it intact.
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Only so can his hesitancy, when Pompilia appealed to him for aid, be explained. His struggle was threefold, and wavered between a human desire to help Pompilia, a desire to live up to the new ideal of duty born within him by Pompilia herself, and a desire truly to sacrifice himself. This last, he concludes, can best be accomplished by withstanding the great wish of his heart to help Pompilia,—a conclusion which, combined with his desire to be true to his vows, causes him to decide to leave her in God's hands. Another visit to Pompilia makes him understand that he himself must be God's instrument. He accepts the charge somewhat in the spirit of Prometheus, who "freely sinned." His only sin, however, was against the external laws of the Church. He cherished faithfully the spirit of his vows, not only because he must be true to his new-born ideals, but because such action constituted the highest homage he could offer Pompilia. He dares hardly acknowledge even to himself his love for her, largely because he cannot throw off entirely the priestly attitude which takes for granted an antagonism between an earthly love and the love of the Church. Though he pictures the possibilities of a life outside the Church, and made sacred by her presence, he does not let himself recognize that in such love as existed between them there is a divine element transcending all earthly vows, and destined to have its fulfilment in eternity. Earth might have had such bliss in store for him: it is lost forever, and duty demands that he shall not even regret the loss.

"So I from such communion pass content."

But his heart asserts itself, and human anguish forces from him the cry,—

"O great, just, good God! Miserable me!"

He is indeed a Prometheus, but a Prometheus still in chains.

His speech is a masterpiece of dramatic writing, reflecting to the life his complex feelings. Scorn for the lawyers, whom he scores mercilessly for their miserable failure in the guardianship of Pompilia, when he might have been of use to her was facetiously adjudged a "merry" punishment for what they persisted in regarding a youthful escapade; loathing of Guido; anguish at the news of Pompilia's death intensifying his love for her; but against any expression of which he strives fiercely, lest it might detract from the perfect sum of her purity,—and underneath all these rending human passions, the struggle of the priest to maintain his priesthood unsullied.

There was a law in force in the ancient Hindu drama, that no actor could come upon the stage before some reference had been made to him by actors already on the stage. The effectiveness of such a method
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Browning has certainly proved in "The Ring and the Book." The reader is in a fever-heat of expectation when Pompilia is finally introduced in her own person; and that the poet has succeeded in making her not only fulfil expectation, but surprise us with her transcendent loveliness, is alone proof of his masterly genius. She has appeared, through the medium of the speakers, in the preceding monologues in the likeness, at one extreme, of a light, frivolous, even depraved girl; at the other, in that of a martyred saint, according as individual bias misunderstands and hates her, or comprehends and reverentially loves her. Guido's brutal attitude toward her as his wife is too evident for his account of her to gain any credence whatever; yet, in spite of himself, there are references to her in his speech which give glimpses of her true character, just as if her nature were so powerful a centre of truth that it must perforce shine through the foulest aspersions of her. Even Half-Rome's opinion of her does not appear to be based upon an overwhelming conviction of her guilt, but rather upon the determination to uphold the rights of the husband at any cost. Did Half-Rome forget himself for the moment, when he presents so finely the picture of Pompilia trapped at Castelnuovo?

"Her defence? This. She woke, saw, sprang upright
I' the midst, and stood as terrible as truth."

Such passages have been considered a lapse from Half-Rome into Browning. But if Half-Rome be conceived to base his arguments on prejudice, rather than conviction, it will be easy to imagine him carried away, for the moment, by the splendid pluck of Pompilia, and falling into this sudden show of sympathy. This is made all the more plausible by the way he brings himself up with a round turn,—

"But facts are facts, and flinch not; stubborn things,
And the question, how comes my purse
I' the poke of you? admits of no reply."

If glimpses are caught, from time to time, of Pompilia as she really is, even from her enemies, it is equally true that her friends do not give an entire view of her character. We saw how The Other Half-Rome regarded her, so "silly-sooth" that she could hardly be expected to shed any light on the bare justice of the situation. It may be questioned whether Caponsacchi recognized to the full the greatness of her character, although he had felt the influence of her personality,—one that convinced, not by argument, but by her presence, as Walt Whitman would say. He certainly did not understand, in their essence, the principles that guided her, or he would not have suffered
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her to languish a day longer than she need for help, while he settled upon the action best for his own soul.

There is no moral struggle in Pompilia's short life, such as that in Caponsacchi's. Both were alike in the fact that up to a certain point in their lives their full consciousness was unawakened: hers slept, through innocence and ignorance; his, in spite of knowledge, through lack of aspiration. She was rudely awakened by suffering; he by the sudden revelation of a possible ideal. Therefore, while for him, conscious of his past failures, a struggle begins; for her, conscious of no failure in her duty, which she had always followed according to her light, there simply continues duty according to the new light. Neither archbishop nor friendly "smiles and shakes of head" could weaken her conviction that, being estranged in soul from her husband, her attitude toward him was inevitable. No qualms of conscience trouble her as to her inalienable right to fly from him. That she submitted as long as she did, was only because no one could be found to aid her. And how quick and certain her defence of Caponsacchi, threatened by Guido, when he overtakes them at the Inn! As she thinks over it calmly afterwards, she makes no apology, but justifies her action as the voice of God.

"If I sinned so,—never obey voice more
O' the Just and Terrible. who bids us 'Bear!'
Not—'Stand by; bear to see my angels bear!'"

The gossip over her flight with Caponsacchi does not trouble her as it does him. He saved her in her great need; the supposition that their motives for flight had any taint of impurity in them is too puerile to be given a thought, yet with the same sublime certainty of the right, characteristic of her, she acknowledges, at the end, her love for Caponsacchi, and looks for its fulfilment in the future when marriage shall be an interpenetration of souls that know themselves into one. Having attained so great a good, she can wish none of the evil she has suffered undone. She goes a step farther. Not only does she accept her own suffering for the sake of the final supreme good to herself, but she feels assured that good will fall at last to those who worked the evil.

Of all the characters portrayed by Browning in this poem, Pompilia is the only one, not even excepting the good old Pope, who has absolutely clear vision. She stands as the embodiment of that higher law which works behind all narrow-minded conceptions of duty: she grasps the relations of evil to good in the world, and her large charity makes room for even her arch-enemy in the healing shadow of God. Withal she is so human and lovable. Though her philosophy is profound, it
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breaks so spontaneously and simply from her lips that it does not give the impression of being the result of intellectual pondering, but is like the natural outflow of a mind that had reached a higher plane of consciousness than those about her.

The sole point in which her feeling appears slightly to darken her perception is with regard to Caponsacchi, of whose moral struggle she does not seem to be aware, for she attributes to him the same intuitive vision possessed by herself. His own account and hers of his reply to her when she “called him to her and he came” is a striking example of this. He says, “It shall be when it can be.” She makes him say simply, “I am yours.” It is quite possible, however, that she knew his inmost soul better than he did himself, and caught its meaning rather than his words. Pompilia’s conception of him is perhaps the true Caponsacchi, while in his account of himself we get Caponsacchi entangled in a mesh woven of inherited convention. May we not venture to imagine that Pompilia’s dying message to him at last set him free, and that, henceforth, he would acknowledge and accept a present and future for their two souls of love infinitely exalted, nor any longer look back upon an unrealized earthly love?

After the intense concentration of emotion in these two monologues, the speeches of the two lawyers furnish a relief that may be compared to the effect of a Shakespearian scene in which the “base mechanicals” figure. De Archangelis and Bottinius are not much more profound in their reasoning than Bottom the weaver, but their poverty in wisdom is bolstered up by an immense deal more of learning and an intellectual cunning in the use of it which produces at least a “swashing outside.” To them a murder case is just so much grist for the legal mill. The desire to find the truth and have justice rendered is no part of their programme. The ambition of each is to gain his case and outwit his opponent by building up a defence on some legal quibble. There is not a more brilliant example of searching sarcasm in literature than in the portrayal of this brace of lawyers, hitting not only at these easily recognizable types, but at the institution of law itself, as at present constituted.

The pettifogging soul of De Archangelis warms to the task of proving a guilty man justified in his guilt. He is quite invincible when marshalling his forces of precedent, provided it first be admitted that citations of precedent constitute argument: but, if driven to rely on his own reasoning powers for a point, he flounders pitifully. Yet we cannot altogether despise this representative of the law, because of his absorbing interest in his little son, whom he must have loved devotedly if there is any truth in the quaint little German saying, “Much-loved children have many names.” One suspects that some of his inanities
in argument may have been due to his abstraction over the coming birthday feast.

The egotism of De Archangelis pales before that of Bottinlus picturing himself. — the centre of admiring judges and audience, — while he paints with artist-hand a true picture of the sainted Pompilia. His method of presenting the truth is to imagine Pompilia and Caponsacchi guilty of lower depths of moral depravity than even Guido could have accused them of; and then to try to justify his interpretation of their actions by defending Pompilia on the ground that she committed small sins to save Guido from a greater sin; and Caponsacchi on the ground that he followed out natural tendencies. Bottinlus has the instincts of a criminal lawyer, and when given a case where the evidence proves too easily the innocence of his client, his ingenuity must find vent in arguing white, black. and then whitewashing the blackness he has himself created. At the end he has evidently convinced himself, if no one else, that all the calumnies he was only going to imagine true are indeed true, and that he has succeeded in glossing them over so as to make them appear virtues. Then, with an effrontery that reveals the depths of his moral obliquity, he declares that he has, through painting Pompilia's virtue, proved Guido's crime. Pompilia's confession almost upsets his devious methods of proving her purity; but he is equal to the occasion and declares it a lie which adds one more grace to her character,—the grace of perjuring herself to save Guido's soul.

The character of the "good old Pope" is somewhat difficult to analyze, since he seems to be a composite of two historical popes, Innocent XI. and Innocent XII., combined with a special individuality, created for him by Browning, made up of mental traits quite consistent with the time, and others which belong to the nineteenth century, if not peculiarly to Browning himself.

Taking him as we find him, sprung fully endowed from the brain of the poet, he is pre-eminently a man actuated by the most sincere desire to find the truth and deal out justice, and in his earnest dignity furnishes a refreshing contrast to the shallow lawyers.

He is, however, human, and feels the necessity of assuring himself that the safety of his own soul will not be jeopardized by his decision to condemn to death Guido and his associates. He states a profound truth when he decides that God will look upon the sincerity of his intention, even should he in his human ignorance make a mistake.

There are no finer passages in the poem than those in which he renders his judgments upon the various actors in the tragedy. With terrible keenness of vision he dissects Guido's motives,—his avarice, his deceit out of which all his crimes grew. Yet even here the fallibility
of the human mind asserts itself. Though he shows the most exquisite appreciation of Pompilia, and recognizes her intuitive perception of the higher law, he does not quite realize whether this intuitive faculty carried her. He commends her for her submission to her husband until the higher duty of motherhood bade her rebel, evidently unconscious that she never acknowledged any obedience to Guido, but simply submitted because circumstances forced her to do so. Pompilia, herself, is careful to make this plain when she says,—

"Now understand here, by no means mistake!
Long ago had I tried to leave that house."

He passes over also her confession of love for Caponsacchi, which it seems hardly probable he would approve if he had noticed it, since he considered one of Caponsacchi's chief glories the withstanding of the temptation to love Pompilia. He also admires Caponsacchi for his "Championship of God at first blush," when he sprang to rescue Pompilia. He is quite oblivious of the fact that Caponsacchi took some time to decide whether he would not be obeying the voice of God to more purpose if he did not rescue the "martyr-maiden." The enthusiasm of the Pope for these two really blinds him a little to the realities of the case, and results in his admiring them both, especially for something they did not do. The inconsistencies which may arise from a recognition of truth in conflict with obedience to convention is shown when the Pope, in spite of his admiration for Caponsacchi, would have him punished because he broke the laws of the Church. These are the touches which place the Pope along with the other characters of the book as a really dramatic portraiture, while his grief at the lust for gold he everywhere discovers suits well enough with the historical accounts of Innocent XII., whose energies were spent in trying to reform abuses growing out of the selfish scramble for wealth rife at that time. But when the Pope philosophizes upon the basis of his faith, upon evil and doubt, he takes a long leap forward. Going beyond that eighteenth century, which the poet makes him look forward to as an age of revivifying doubt destined to give birth to a new faith, he reveals in his own convictions what that new faith will become in the nineteenth century, namely, a belief in a personal revelation of divine love to every individual.

There is a curious difference between Guido's first monologue and his second one. His character must necessarily appear in both. Why is it truer in the last? In both he assumes various plausible shapes, and lays claim to heroism, but reveals the skulking soul. When the two messengers enter, as earlier when he addressed his judges, his first
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impulse is to ingratiate himself by a flattery of rank that will serve to inculcate his own claim to social privilege. After he has heard why they come to him and what message they bring him from the Pope, then it is as if some outer bodily integument which he had himself supposed, until now, to be a veritable part of him, slipped away, and left his inner nature intact and able to betray itself more clearly. Guido's truth to himself flares out, now that life must leave him, with a sudden fierce perception of the life still within him, that has made him what he was and now makes him strong to answer the Pope's sentence — "'Be thou not!' by 'Thus I am!'" The best possible explanation of the criminal is — in my crime spoke my nature. His best possible justification for reading his own nature into all other men's natures is the warrant they themselves give him to do so. Half-Rome has substantially the same theory of society and marriage as that on which Guido based his life and justified his slaughter. So has Bottinius and Ter- tium Quid. Guido, in his first smooth, deferential monologue, rested his confidence in his safety on this plea: I am a loyal servant of Church and Law, a pillar of society! "Absolve thou me, law's mere execu-tant!" Through me bring in force again the wholesome household rule —

"Husbands once more God's representative,
Wives like the typical Spouse once more, and Priests
No longer men of Belial."

In his last speech, this pretence of serving "public weal, which hangs to the law, which holds by the Church," having been knocked from under him by the stroke of his death-sentence, he falls back merely on his own nature. The stealthy cunning lashes out into unbridled ferocity. The tiger-cat that "whined before, and pried and tried and trod so gingerly" has done with useless wariness and openly attacks first the Church he served, and then the Civilization and Society for which he finds he risked his head. Capable for an instant, at least, of conceiving "a careless courage as to consequences," and of exercising sincerely a curiosity that bids him turn over and over again the theories he acted on to see the true reason for his failure, the real Guido arouses a new interest. The character, supposed to be merely mean and tricky, shows an inherent self inside the mask. An element of grandeur appears in the hard consistency and implacable heart with which this self-styled victim of Society arraigns the judgment he falls beneath. If his helplessness stir a thrill of pathos finally, the art of the poet will have finished its vital reconstruction and redeemed the villain in Guido to human brotherliness.
Nobles and men of power make common cause, against the unconsidered mass of men, to gain unharmed their pleasure. This is one of Guido's first principles. "Manly men" who own a wife hold their right "with tooth and nail." This is another of Guido's first principles. They suffice to show him his innocence. Right as an abstract conception or a moral test has not occurred to him. A right as a privilege exercised by whosoever has title, wealth, or strength, he understands and illustrates in the story of Felice. There were Popes then, too, he maintains; not such as this one. "Why do things change? Wherefore is Rome un-Romed?" Guido accuses Society of moral progress, without knowing what moral progress means, and condemns it, like any other grumbler who suffers from a change, for the newness of its virtue. He considers it a pretence, of course,—a fall from grace in Gospel and in Law,—and blames himself merely for the blunder of calculating that their action would be consistent.

To this nature, arrogating his time-honored right to rule by force or guile those he counts his creatures, Pompilia speaks for the new individual right the one effective word. The leaven of her "self-possession to the uttermost" is shown at its work in Guido's account of her as the stumbling-block in his path. Not Caponsacchi himself has gained so adequate a conception as Guido has of Pompilia's forceless strength.

Guido's ugly picture of his relations toward his son supplies the right contrast to make the beauty of Pompilia's motherliness more convincing. His notion of fatherhood falls before her influence as fell his notions of citizenship and husbandhood. The contrast is not merely pointed between recreant fatherhood and noble motherliness: it symbolizes the good and evil social influences this wife and husband represent. Of this Guido is unaware, but he lays his defeat to Pompilia; and through her, by means of the push of her influence upon him, on Caponsacchi, on the Pope, and on the Pope's sentence, his whole conception of life begins at last to quake.

At the climax of the poem, through the revelation of Guido's nature, the two forces stand in open opposition. If something come now to check Guido's voluble rhetoric, shrivel through the human testimony and disclose the human fact, if the Pope's sentence—Pompilia's instrument—complete the moral battle-shock between the two, and hurl Guido on from the perception of blunder to a feeling of need, one cry of trust in the strength of human goodness will be enough to proclaim its triumph over human evil. It comes,—

"God, . . .

Pompilia, will you let them murder me?"
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In characterizing Guido thus, the poet has brought the entire plot of tragic incident, interwoven character, and dramatically expressed moral motive to a focus.

The style of "The Ring and the Book" is singularly clear, in spite of the colloquialisms, archaism, historical and classical allusions, and Latin phrases that abound. If they were judged as belonging to the whole poem, and that were considered as if it were a single subjective utterance, they might make it seem uncouth. But if they be referred to their appropriate places in the course of the talk of the various characters, whose monologues constitute the story, they will readily reveal their fitness in a work that blends the traits of poem, drama, and novel. Colloquialisms, for instance, in the speech of such worldly townsmen as are here presented, obviously belong to any vital transcription of everyday talk. It may be a question how far a modern poet is justified in counting upon the use of obsolete and archaic English words to breathe an Italian seventeenth-century aroma. However that may be, it is evidently an intention that accounts for them. Such historical allusions as appear in the frequent mention of Molinism seem intended also, to add their minute touch to the effect of a historical environment about this particular event in the life of Rome, which Browning sought to give, as already indicated, by placing an outer circle of characters about his central group. The classical allusions mainly appear in the monologues of speakers with some pretence to the pagan scholarship Italy had loved from the days of the Renaissance. It is amusing to see Half-Rome ape this gentlemanly habit and leave a blank in his speech, through an attempt to decorate it with still another pagan god whose name fails him. Bottinius and Guido are more apt. The recurrence of favorite allusions perhaps marks a literary custom of the time, which Browning's reading had noted. The pomp of Latin to which their profession obliges the lawyers is so whimsical, as well as fitting, that finding fault with it is graceless criticism, the more so, since the poet has made his base professionals give a humorous free-hand English version which, while it doubly delights the Latinist, does not leave the English reader in the dark.

Lyric outbursts of exquisite beauty occur only where the mood befits them, when the speaker is noble in character and stirred to a high devotion. The dedicatory lines to "Lyric Love," passages put in Caponsacchi's mouth, and much of Pompilia's utterance, move to this smoother music. Again, in Guido's second monologue, there is a savage directness almost lurid with dramatic force, or there is an impulsive throbbing delicacy in Caponsacchi's outflow, or on the Pope's lips a brooding sereneness. Everywhere the fluent diversity is subject to the beck of the dramatic wand.
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The work as a whole has been accused of inordinate length. Closer study of it may show that every word is needed for the proper elaboration of the characters. It has been claimed, too, that some one or other of the characters might be spared, but even after those to spare had been agreed upon, a fuller consideration might reveal that all, without exception, fall into the places intended for them, and that on their interlacing support grows the design which distinguishes the poem.

Charlotte Porter.
Helen A. Clarke.

May 11, 1897.
BIBLIOGRAPHY.


Criticism.


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Periodicals.


Posizione
Di tutta La Causa Criminale
Contro
Guido Franceschini, Nobile
Aretino, e suoi Simone Sapiati
fatti morire in Roma il di 20.
Febb.'o 1690.
Il primo con la decollazione d'altro
quarto di Forca
Romana Homicidiorum.
Disputatur an et quando Maritus
possit occidere Vxorem
Adulterar.
absque incursu pango Obs. 3

(Reduced facsimile of Title-page of Report of the Trial of Guido Franceschini.)
THE RING AND THE BOOK.

1868–9.

[Book I. places the plan of the poem before the reader, and shows how the purpose of the poet is to transmute by the intermingling of fancy with crude fact, a dry record of events into a work of art, and thereby gain a more universal truth than lies in the fact alone. The finished product of art is symbolized as the Ring; the crude fact is found in the old yellow Book from which first a bare sketch of the story is given. Next, the poet sketches the story as he imagines it after his fancy has clothed the characters with living objective personality. This is symbolized as the ring with the alloy of fancy added that it may be fashioned into shape. Still it needs the final spirit of acid to carry off the alloy, leaving only the refashioned truth. This will be accomplished by bringing all the characters on the scene to tell their own stories. The poet himself will disappear, but the effects of his fancy will be revealed in the fashioning of the characters. Thus to the truth of fact is added the vitalizing truth of art.]

I.

THE RING AND THE BOOK.

Do you see this Ring? 1

'T is Rome-work, made to match
(By Castellani's imitative craft 2)
Etrurian circlets found, some happy morn,
After a dropping April; found alive
Spark-like 'mid unearthed slope-side figtree-roots
That roof old tombs at Chiusi: 3 soft, you see.
Yet crisp as jewel-cutting. There's one trick.

1 Mrs. Browning owned such a ring. After her death the poet always wore it on his watch-chain. It is now in the possession of their son.
2 *Imitative craft:* the elder Castellani Fortunato Piso (d. 1865), founder of the house of Roman jewellers and antiquarians of that name, opened a studio in 1826, about the same time that so many antique jewels were unearthed in Etruria. He turned his attention especially to the rediscovery of the chemical and mechanical processes known and used by ancient workers in very pure gold, and was successful in reproducing many antique effects.
3 *Chiusi:* the ancient Clusium of Lars Porsenna, capital of Etruria, 88 miles from Florence. To the east of the modern city is a slope called the Jewellers' Field (*Campos degli Orefici*) from the relics brought to light there, rarely as the produce of the tombs or of systematic search, but of accidental discovery, especially after heavy rains.
(Craftsmen instruct me) one approved device
And but one, fits such slivers of pure gold
As this was,—such mere oozings from the mine,
Virgin as oval tawny pendent tear
At beehive-edge when ripened combs o'erflow.—
To bear the file's tooth and the hammer's tap:
Since hammer needs must widen out the round,
And file emboss it fine with lily-flowers,
Ere the stuff grow a ring-thing right to wear.
That trick is, the artificer melts up wax
With honey, so to speak; he mingles gold
With gold's alloy, and, duly tempering both,
Effects a manageable mass, then works:
But his work ended, once the thing a ring,
Oh, there's repristination! Just a spirit
O' the proper fiery acid o'er its face,
And forth the alloy unfastened flies in fume;
While, self-sufficient now, the shape remains,
The rondure brave, the lilled loveliness,
Gold as it was, is, shall be evermore:
Prime nature with an added artistry—
No carat lost, and you have gained a ring.
What of it? 'T is a figure, a symbol, say;
A thing's sign: now for the thing signified.

Do you see this square old yellow Book,² I toss
I' the air, and catch again, and twirl about
By the crumpled vellum covers,—pure crude fact
Secreted from man's life when hearts beat hard,
And brains, high-blooded, ticked two centuries since?
Examine it yourselves! I found this book,
Gave a lira for it, eightpence English just,
(Mark the predestination!) when a Hand,
Always above my shoulder, pushed me once,
One day still fierce 'mid many a day struck calm,
Across a Square in Florence, crammed with booths,
Buzzing and blaze, noontide and market-time,
Toward Baccio's marble,³—ay, the basement-ledge
O' the pedestal where sits and menaces
John of the Black Bands with the upright spear,
'Twixt palace and church,—Riccardi where they lived,
His race, and San Lorenzo where they lie.

¹ Repristination: restoration to its earlier nature.
² Book: the original is now in the Library of Balliol College, Oxford.
³ Baccio's marble: the statue of Giovanni delle Bande Nere (John of the Black Bands, father of Cosimo de' Medici), by Baccio Bandinelli, in the Piazza San Lorenzo, between the Palazzo Riccardi (the palace of the Medici) and the church of San Lorenzo.
THE RING AND THE BOOK.

This book, — precisely on that palace-step
Which, meant for lounging knaves o' the Medici,
Now serves re-tenders to display their ware, —
'Mongst odds and ends of ravage, picture-frames
White through the worn gilt, mirror-sconces chipped,
Bronze angel-heads once knobs attached to chests,
(Handled when ancient dames chose forth brocade)
Modern chalk drawings, studies from the nude,
Samples of stone, jet, breccia,3 porphyry
Polished and rough, sundry amazing busts
In baked earth, (broken, Providence be praised!)
A wreck of tapestry, proudly-proposed web
When reds and blues were indeed red and blue,
Now offered as a mat to save bare feet
(Since carpets constitute a cruel cost)
Treading the chill scagliola 2 bedward: then
A pile of brown-etched prints, two crazie 5 each.
Stopped by a conch a-top from fluttering forth
— Sowing the Square with works of one and the same
Master, the imaginative Sienese 4
Great in the scenic backgrounds — (name and fame
None of you know, nor does he fare the worse:)
From these . . . Oh, with a Lionard going cheap
If it should prove, as promised, that Joconde 5
Whereof a copy contents the Louvre! — these
I picked this book from. Five compeers in flank
Stood left and right of it as tempting more —
A dogseared Spicilegium, 6 the fond tale
O' the Frail One of the Flower, by young Dumas, 7
Vulgarized Horace for the use of schools,
The Life, Death, Miracles of Saint Somebody,
Saint Somebody Else, his Miracles, Death and Life, —
With this, one glance at the lettered back of which,
And "Stall!" cried I: a lira made it mine.

Here it is, this I toss and take again;
Small-quarto size, part print part manuscript:
A book in shape but, really, pure crude fact
Secreted from man's life when hearts beat hard,
And brains, high-blooded, ticked two centuries since.
Give it me back! The thing 's restorative
I' the touch and sight.

1 Breccia: bits of stone from broken walls.
2 Scagliola: marble or stone flooring.
3 Two crazie: about 1½.
4 The imaginative Sienese: Ademollo (see l. 364).
7 The Frail One of the Flower: La Dame aux Camélias.
THE RING AND THE BOOK.

That memorable day,
(June was the month, Lorenzo named the Square)
I leaned a little and overlooked my prize
By the low railing round the fountain-source
Close to the statue, where a step descends:
While clinked the cans of copper, as stooped and rose
Thick-ankled girls who brimmed them, and made place
For marketmen glad to pitch basket down.
Dip a broad melon-leaf that holds the wet,
And whisk their faded fresh. And on I read
Presently, though my path grew perilous
Between the outspread straw-work, piles of plait
Soon to be flapping, each o'er two black eyes
And swathe of Tuscan hair, on festas fine:
Through fire-irons, tribes of tongs, shovels in sheaves,
Skeleton bedsteads, wardrobe-drawers agape,
Rows of tall slim brass lamps with dangling gear,—
And worse, cast clothes a-sweetening in the sun:
None of them took my eye from off my prize.
Still read I on, from written title-page
To written index, on, through street and street,
At the Strozzi, at the Pillar, at the Bridge;
Till, by the time I stood at home again
In Casa Guidi by Felice Church.
Under the doorway where the black begins
With the first stone-slab of the staircase cold,
I had mastered the contents, knew the whole truth
Gathered together, bound up in this book,
Print three-fifths, written supplement the rest.
"Romana Homicidorum"—nay.
Better translate—"A Roman murder-case:
Position of the entire criminal cause
Of Guido Franceschini, nobleman.
With certain Four the cutthroats in his pay,
Tried, all five, and found guilty and put to death
By heading or hanging as befitted ranks,
At Rome on February Twenty Two,
Since our salvation Sixteen Ninety Eight:
Wherein it is disputed if, and when,
Husbands may kill adulterous wives, yet 'scape
The customary forfeit."

Word for word,
So ran the title-page: murder, or else
Legitimate punishment of the other crime,
Accounted murder by mistake,—just that

1 Festas: feast days.
And no more, in a Latin cramp enough
When the law had her eloquence to launch,
But interfilleted with Italian streaks
When testimony stooped to mother-tongue,—
That was this old square yellow book about.

Now, as the ingot, ere the ring was forged,
Lay gold, (beseech you, hold that figure fast!)
So, in this book lay absolutely truth,
Fanciless fact, the documents indeed,
Primary lawyer-pleadings for, against,
The aforesaid Five; real summed-up circumstance
Adduced in proof of these on either side,
Put forth and printed, as the practice was,
At Rome, in the Apostolic Chamber's type,
And so submitted to the eye o' the Court
Presided over by His Reverence
Rome's Governor and Criminal Judge,— the trial
Itself, to all intents, being then as now
Here in the book and nowise out of it;
Seeing, there properly was no judgment-bar,
No bringing of accuser and accused,
And whoso judged both parties, face to face,
Before some court, as we conceive of courts.
There was a Hall of Justice; that came last:
For Justice had a chamber by the hall
Where she took evidence first, summed up the same,
Then sent accuser and accused alike,
In person of the advocate of each,
To weigh its worth, thereby arrange, array
The battle. 'T was the so-styled Fisc \(^1\) began,
Pleaded (and since he only spoke in print
The printed voice of him lives now as then)
The public Prosecutor — "Murder's proved;
With five . . . what we call qualities of bad,
Worse, worst, and yet worse still, and still worse yet;
Crest over crest crowning the cockatrice,
That beggar hell's regalia to enrich
Count Guido Franceschini: punish him!"
Thus was the paper put before the court
In the next stage, (no noisy work at all,) To study at ease. 'In due time like reply
Came from the so-styled Patron of the Poor,
Official mouthpiece of the five accused.
Too poor to fee a better,—Guido's luck
Or else his fellows', — which, I hardly know.

\(^1\) Fisc: *i.e.* Counsel for the Treasury, or Public Prosecutor.
An outbreak as of wonder at the world,
A fury-fit of outraged innocence,
A passion of betrayed simplicity:
"Punish Count Guido? For what crime, what hint
O' the color of a crime, inform us first!
Reward him rather! Recognize, we say,
In the deed done, a righteous judgment dealt!
All conscience and all courage,—there's our Count
Charactered in a word; and, what's more strange,
He had companionship in privilege,
Found four courageous conscientious friends:
Absolve, applaud all five, as props of law,
Sustainers of society!—perchance
A trifle over-hasty with the hand
To hold her tottering ark, had tumbled else:
But that's a splendid fault whereat we wink,
Wishing your cold correctness sparkled so!"
Thus paper second followed paper first.
Thus did the two join issue—nay, the four,
Each pleader having an adjunct. "True, he killed
—So to speak—in a certain sort—his wife,
But laudably, since thus it happed!" quoth one:
Whereat, more witness and the case postponed.
"Thus it happed not, since thus he did the deed,
And proved himself thereby portentousest
Of cutthroats and a prodigy of crime,
As the woman that he slaughtered was a saint.
Martyr and miracle!" quoth the other to match:
Again, more witness, and the case postponed.
"A miracle, ay—of just and impudence;
Hear my new reasons!" interposed the first:
"—Coupled with more of mine!" pursued his peer.
"Beside, the precedents, the authorities!"
From both at once a cry with an echo, that!
That was a firebrand at each fox's tail
Unleashed in a cornfield: soon spread flare enough,
As hurtled thither and there heaped themselves
From earth's four corners, all authority
And precedent for putting wives to death.
Or letting wives live, sinful as they seem.
How legislated, now, in this respect,
Solon and his Athenians?^1 Quote the code
Of Romulus and Rome!^2 Justinian^3 speak!

^1 Solon, etc.: Solon's laws about women
"were of the strangest," says Plutarch, for
death, heavy fines, and small fines were all
permissible penalties in cases of adultery.
^2 Code of Romulus: the code of the
founder of Rome, as given by Plutarch, for-
bade a wife to leave her husband, but granted
a husband power to turn off a wife for coun-
terfeiting his keys, or for adultery.
^3 Justinian: the Roman emperor (530-
Nor modern Baldo¹ Bartolo² be dumb; The Roman voice was potent, plentiful; Cornelia de Sicariis³ hurried to help Pompeia de Parriciditís; Julia de Something-or-other jostled Lex this-and-that; King Solomon confirmed Apostle Paul:⁴ That nice decision of Dolabella,⁵ eh? That pregnant instance of Theodoric,⁶ oh! Down to that choice example Εlian⁷ gives (An instance I find much insisted on) Of the elephant who, brute-beast though he were, Yet understood and punished on the spot His master’s naughty spouse and faithless friend; A true tale which has edified each child, Much more shall flourish favored by our court! Pages of proof this way, and that way proof, And always — once again the case postponed. Thus wrangled, brangled, jangled they a month, — Only on paper. pleadings all in print, Nor ever was, except i¹ the brains of men, More noise by word of mouth than you hear now — Till the court cut all short with “Judged, your cause. Receive our sentence! Praise God! We pronounce Count Guido devilish and damnable: His wife Pompilia in thought, word and deed. Was perfect pure, he murdered her for that: As for the Four who helped the One, all Five — Why, let employer and hirelings share alike In guilt and guilt’s reward, the death their due!”

So was the trial at end, do you suppose? “Guilty you find him, death you doom him to? Ay, were not Guido, more than needs, a priest, Priest and to spare!” — this was a shot reserved; I learn this from epistles which begin Here where the print ends. — see the pen and ink

564) upon whose Pandects, 529-533, later European law was based.
¹ Baldo: an eminent professor of civil law, also of canon law, born in 1327.
² Bartolo: an erudite Italian jurist (1313-1356) associated with the Emperor Charles V. in codifying laws. To him is attributed the “Bulle d’Or,” the charter of the German constitution.
³ Cornelia de Sicariis, Pompeia de Parriciditís: the titles of Roman laws dealing with homicide and adultery.
⁴ Solomon confirmed Paul: Ecc. vii. 25; ¹ Cor. vii. 39, xi. 3, 9; Rom. vii. 2.
⁵ Decision of Dolabella: see viii. 913.
⁶ Instance of Theodoric: the Ostrogoth, in letters (Variae Epistolae) written for him by Cassiodorus: “For even brute beasts vindicate their conjugal rights by force; how much more man who is so deeply dishonored,” etc.
⁷ Εlian: “De Animalium Natura,” xi. 15.
THE RING AND THE BOOK.

Of the advocate, the ready at a pinch! —
"My client boasts the clerkly privilege,
Has taken minor orders many enough,
Shows still sufficient chrism upon his pate
To neutralize a blood-stain: presbyter,1
Prime tonsure, subdiaconus,
Sacerdos, so he slips from underneath
Your power, the temporal, slides inside the robe
Of mother Church: to her we make appeal
By the Pope, the Church's head!"

A parlous plea, 265
Put in with noticeable effect, it seems;
"Since straight," — resumes the zealous orator,
Making a friend acquainted with the facts, —
"Once the word 'clericality' let fall,
Procedure stopped and freer breath was drawn
By all considerate and responsible Rome."
Quality took the decent part, of course;
Held by the husband, who was noble too:
Or, for the matter of that, a churl would side
With too-refined susceptibility,
And honor which, tender in the extreme,
Sting to the quick, must roughly right itself
At all risks, not sit still and whine for law
As a Jew would, if you squeezed him to the wall.
Brisk-trotting through the Ghetto.2 Nay, it seems,
Even the Emperor's Envoy had his say
To say on the subject: might not see, unmoved.
 Civility menaced throughout Christendom
By too harsh measure dealt her champion here.
Lastly, what made all safe, the Pope was kind,
From his youth up, reluctant to take life,
If mercy might be just and yet show grace;
Much more unlikely then, in extreme age,
To take a life the general sense bade spare.
'T was plain that Guido would go scatheless yet.

But human promise, oh, how short of shine!
How topple down the piles of hope we rear!
How history proves . . . nay, read Herodotus!3

1 Presbyter, etc.: the names of successive orders in the Roman Church, of which the minor ones can be assumed without causing the holder to cease to be a layman; thus (a point of importance in Count Guido's case) they do not prevent him from marrying, yet they are sufficient to entitle him to appeal to the Pope, as head of the Church.
2 Ghetto: the Jews' quarter of the city.
3 Herodotus: e.g., the stories of Croesus or of Xerxes.
Suddenly starting from a nap, as it were,
A dog-sleep with one shut, one open orb.
Cried the Pope's 1 great self,—Innocent by name
And nature too, and eighty-six years old,
Antonio Pignatelli of Naples, Pope '  
Who had trod many lands, known many deeds,
Probed many hearts, beginning with his own,
And now was far in readiness for God,—
'Twas he who first bade leave those souls in peace,
Those Jansenists, re-nicknamed Molinists,'  
('Gainst whom the cry went, like a frowsy tune,
Tickling men's ears — the sect for a quarter of an hour
I' the teeth of the world which, clown-like, loves to chew
Be it but a straw 'twixt work and whistling-while,
Taste some vituperation, bite away,
Whether at marjoram-sprig or garlic-clove,
Aught it may sport with, spoil, and then spit forth)
"Leave them alone," bade he, "those Molinists!
Who may have other light than we perceive,
Or why is it the whole world hates them thus?"
Also he peeled off that last scandal-rag
Of Nepotism 3: and so observed the poor
That men would merrily say, "Halt, deaf and blind,
Who feed on fat things, leave the master's self
To gather up the fragments of his feast,
These be the nephews of Pope Innocent! —
His own meal costs but five carlines 4 a day,
Poor-priest's allowance, for he claims no more."
—He cried of a sudden, this great good old Pope,
When they appealed in last resort to him,
"I have mastered the whole matter: I nothing doubt,
Though Guido stood forth priest from head to heel,
Instead of as alleged, a piece of one, —
And further, were he, from the tonsured scalp
To the sandaled sole of him, my son and Christ's,
Instead of touching us by finger-tip
As you assert, and pressing up so close
Only to set a blood-smutch on our robe,—
I and Christ would renounce all right in him.
Am I not Pope, and presently to die,
And busied how to render my account,

1 Pope: Innocent XII., pope from 1691-1700.
2 Molinist: followers of Miguel Molinos, a Spaniard, who published at Rome in 1675 a work of mystical or "quietistic" theology, entitled the Guida Spirituale or Spiritual Guide, which attracted much attention, but was declared heretical by the heads of the Church. Allusions to the orthodox dislike or dread of Molinism at this time recur frequently in this poem.
3 Nepotism: favoritism or relations.
4 Carlines: a small silver coin, worth about twopence.
And shall I wait a day ere I decide
On doing or not doing justice here?
Cut off his head to-morrow by this time,
Hang up his four mates, two on either hand,
And end one business more!"

So said, so done —
Rather so writ, for the old Pope bade this,
I find, with his particular chirograph,
His own no such infirm hand. Friday night;
And next day, February Twenty Two,
Since our salvation Sixteen Ninety Eight.
— Not at the proper head-and-hanging-place
On bridge-foot close by Castle Angelo,
Where custom somewhat staled the spectacle.
('T was not so well i' the way of Rome, beside,
The noble Rome, the Rome of Guido's rank)
But at the city's newer gayer end,—
The cavalcading promenading place
Beside the gate and opposite the church
Under the Pincian gardens green with Spring,
'Neath the obelisk 1 twixt the fountains in the Square,
Did Guido and his fellows find their fate.
All Rome for witness, and — my writer adds —
Remonstrant in its universal grief,
Since Guido had the suffrage of all Rome.

This is the bookful: thus far take the truth.
The untempered gold, the fact untampered with,
The mere ring-metal ere the ring be made!
And what has hitherto come of it? Who preserves
The memory of this Guido, and his wife
Pompilia, more than Ademollo's name,
The etcher of those prints, two crazie each,
Saved by a stone from snowing broad the Square
With scenic backgrounds? Was this truth of force?
Able to take its own part as truth should.
Sufficient, self-sustaining? Why, if so —
Yonder's a fire, into it goes my book.
As who shall say me nay, and what the loss?
You know the tale already: I may ask,
Rather than think to tell you, more thereof,—
Ask you not merely who were he and she,
Husband and wife, what manner of mankind,

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1 Obelisk: brought from Egypt by Augustus by Pope Sixtus V. in 1589, and set up in the Circus Maximus, Piazza del Popolo, below the Monte Pincio, whence, having fallen down, it was removed.
THE RING AND THE BOOK.

But how you hold concerning this and that
Other yet-unnamed actor in the piece.
The young frank handsome courtly Canon, now,
The priest, declared the lover of the wife.
He who, no question, did elope with her.
For certain bring the tragedy about.
Giuseppe Caponsacchi:—his strange course
I' the matter, was it right or wrong or both?
Then the old couple, slaughtered with the wife
By the husband as accomplices in crime.
Those Comparini, Pietro and his spouse.—
What say you to the right or wrong of that.
When, at a known name whispered through the door
Of a lone villa on a Christmas night,
It opened that the joyous hearts inside
Might welcome as it were an angel-guest
Come in Christ's name to knock and enter, sup
And satisfy the loving ones he saved;
And so did welcome devils and their death?
I have been silent on that circumstance
Although the couple passed for close of kin
To wife and husband, were by some accounts
Pompilia's very parents: you know best.
Also that infant the great joy was for.
That Gaetano, the wife's two-weeks' babe,
The husband's first-born child, his son and heir.
Whose birth and being turned his night to day—
Why must the father kill the mother thus
Because she bore his son and saved himself?

Well, British Public, ye who like me not,
(God love you!) and will have your proper laugh
At the dark question, laugh it! I laugh first.
Truth must prevail, the proverb vows; and truth
— Here is it all i' the book at last, as first
There it was all i' the heads and hearts of Rome
Gentle and simple, never to fall nor fade
Nor be forgotten. Yet, a little while,
The passage of a century or so,
Decads thrice five, and here 's time paid his tax,
Oblivion gone home with her harvesting,
And all left smooth again as scythe could shave.
Far from beginning with you London folk,
I took my book to Rome first, tried truth's power
On likely people. "Have you met such names?
Is a tradition extant of such facts?
Your law-courts stand, your records frown a-row:
What if I rove and rummage?" —Why you 'll waste
Your pains and end as wise as you began!" Every one snickered: "names and facts thus old 
Are newer much than Europe news we find 
Down in to-day's Diario. Records, quotha? Why, the French burned them, what else do the French? The rap-and-rending nation! And it tells 
Against the Church, no doubt. — another gird 
At the Temporality, your Trial, of course?" 
"— Quite otherwise this time," submitted I: 
"Clean for the Church and dead against the world. The flesh and the devil, does it tell for once."

— The rarer and the happier! All the same. Content you with your treasure of a book, 
And waive what's wanting! Take a friend's advice! It's not the custom of the country. Mend Your ways indeed and we may stretch a point: Go get you manned by Manning and new-manned By Newman and, may'hap, wise-manned to boot By Wiseman, and we'll see or else we won't! Thanks meantime for the story, long and strong, A pretty piece of narrative enough.

From the more curious annals of our kind. Do you tell the story, now, in off-hand style. Straight from the book? Or simply here and there. (The while you vault it through the loose and large) Hang to a hint? Or is there book at all. And don't you deal in poetry, make-believe. And the white lies it sounds like?"

Yes and no!

From the book, yes; thence bit by bit I dug The lingot truth, that memorable day. Assayed and knew my piecemeal gain was gold. — Yes: but from something else surpassing that. Something of mine which, mixed up with the mass. Made it bear hammer and be firm to file. Fancy with fact is just one fact the more: To-wit, that fancy has informed, transpierced. Thridded and so thrown fast the facts else free. As right through ring and ring runs the djereed And binds the loose, one bar without a break. I fused my live soul and that inert stuff.

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1 Diario: daily paper.
2 Manning, etc.: distinguished modern prelates and champions of the Roman Catholic Church.
3 Lingot: the same word as ingot; here = the solid mass of truth.
4 Djereed: an Arab spear. The allusion is to a game analogous to tilting at a ring.
Before attempting smithcraft, on the night
After the day when,—truth thus grasped and gained,
The book was shut and done with and laid by
On the cream-colored massive agate, broad
'Neath the twin cherubs in the tarnished frame
O' the mirror, tall thence to the ceiling-top.
And from the reading, and that slab I leant
My elbow on, the while I read and read,
I turned, to free myself and find the world,
And stepped out on the narrow terrace, built
Over the street and opposite the church.
And paced its lozenge-brickwork sprinkled cool;
Because Felice-church-side stretched, a-glow
Through each square window fringed for festival,
Whence came the clear voice of the cloistered ones
Chanting a chant made for midsummer nights—
I know not what particular praise of God,
It always came and went with June. Beneath
I' the street, quick shown by openings of the sky
When flame fell silently from cloud to cloud.
Richer than that gold snow\(^1\) Jove rained on Rhodes,
The townsfolk walked by twos and threes, and talked,
Drinking the blackness in default of air—
A busy human sense beneath my feet:
While in and out the terrace-plants, and round
One branch of tall datura,\(^2\) waxed and waned
The lamp-fly lured there, wanting the white flower.
Over the roof o' the lighted church I looked
A bowshot to the street's end, north away
Out of the Roman gate to the Roman road
By the river, till I felt the Apennine.
And there would lie Arezzo, the man's town,
The woman's trap and cage and torture-place.
Also the stage where the priest played his part,
A spectacle for angels,—ay, indeed,
There lay Arezzo!\(^3\) Farther then I fared.
Feeling my way on through the hot and dense,
Romeward, until I found the wayside inn
By Castelnuovo's few mean hut-like homes
Huddled together on the hill-foot bleak.
Bare, broken only by that tree or two
Against the sudden bloody splendor poured
Cursewise in day's departure by the sun

\(^1\) Gold snow, etc.: as the Rhodians were the first who offered sacrifices to Minerva, Jove rewarded them by covering the island with a golden cloud from which he sent showers of presents upon the people.

\(^2\) Datura: thorn-apple = stramonium.

\(^3\) Arezzo: in Tuscany, about 40 miles southeast of Florence.
O'er the low house-roof of that squalid inn
Where they three, for the first time and the last,
Husband and wife and priest, met face to face.
Whence I went on again, the end was near,
Step by step, missing none and marking all.
Till Rome itself, the ghastly goal, I reached.
Why, all the while,—how could it otherwise?—
The life in me abolished the death of things,
Deep calling unto deep: as then and there
Acted itself over again once more
The tragic piece. I saw with my own eyes
In Florence as I trod the terrace, breathed
The beauty and the fearfulness of night.
How it had run, this round from Rome to Rome —
Because, you are to know, they lived at Rome,
Pompilia's parents, as they thought themselves,
Two poor ignoble hearts who did their best
Part God's way, part the other way than God's,
To somehow make a shift and scramble through
The world's mud, careless if it splashed and spoiled,
Provided they might so hold high, keep clean
Their child's soul, one soul white enough for three,
And lift it to whatever star should stoop.
What possible sphere of purer life than theirs
Should come in aid of whiteness hard to save.
I saw the star stoop, that they strained to touch,
And did touch and depose their treasure on,
As Guido Franceschini took away
Pompilia to be his for evermore.
While they sang "Now let us depart in peace.
Having beheld thy glory, Guido's wife!"
I saw the star supposed, but fog o' the fen,
Gilded star-fashion by a glint from hell;
Having been heaved up, haled on its gross way,
By hands unguessed before, invisible help
From a dark brotherhood, and specially
Two obscure goblin creatures, fox-faced this.
Cat-clawed the other, called his next of kin
By Guido the main monster. — cloaked and caped.
Making as they were priests, to mock God more.—
Abate Paul, Canon Girolamo.
These who had rolled the starlike pest to Rome
And stationed it to suck up and absorb
The sweetness of Pompilia, rolled again
That bloated bubble, with her soul inside.
Back to Arezzo and a palace there —
Or say, a fissure in the honest earth
Whence long ago had curled the vapor first.
Blown big by nether fires to appal day:
It touched home, broke, and blasted far and wide.
I saw the cheated couple find the cheat
And guess what foul rite they were captured for.—
Too fain to follow over hill and dale
That child of theirs caught up thus in the cloud
And carried by the Prince o' the Power of the Air
Whither he would, to wilderness or sea.
I saw them, in the potency of fear,
Prepare to wring the uttermost revenge
From body and soul thus left them: all was sure.
Fire laid and cauldron set, the obscene ring traced.
The victim stripped and prostrate: what of God?
The cleaving of a cloud, a cry, a crash.
Quenched lay their cauldron, cowered i' the dust the crew,
As, in a glory of armor like Saint George,
Out again sprang the young good beauteous priest
Bearing away the lady in his arms.
Saved for a splendid minute and no more.
For, whom i' the path did that priest come upon,
He and the poor lost lady borne so brave.
— Checking the song of praise in me, had else
Swelled to the full for God's will done on earth —
Whom but a dusky misfeatured messenger.
No other than the angel of this life.
Whose care is lest men see too much at once.
He made the sign, such God-glimpse must suffice.
Nor prejudice the Prince o' the Power of the Air.
Whose ministration piles us overhead
What we call, first, earth's roof and, last, heaven's floor.
Now grate o' the trap, then outlet of the cage:
So took the lady, left the priest alone.
And once more canopied the world with black.
But through the blackness I saw Rome again,
And where a solitary villa stood
In a lone garden-quarter: it was eve.
The second of the year, and oh so cold!
Ever and anon there flittered through the air
A snow-flake, and a scanty couch of snow
Crusted the grass-walk and the garden-mould.
All was grave, silent, sinister,—when, ha?
Glimmeringly did a pack of were-wolves pad
The snow, those flames were Guido's eyes in front,
And all five found and footed it, the track,
To where a threshold-streak of warmth and light
Betrayed the villa-door with life inside,
While an inch outside were those blood-bright eyes.
And black lips wrinkling o'er the flash of teeth,
And tongues that lolled—Oh God that madest man!
They parleyed in their language. Then one whined—
That was the policy and master-stroke—
Deep in his throat whispered what seemed a name—
"Open to Caponsacchi!" Guido cried:
"Gabriel!" cried Lucifer at Eden-gate.
Wide as a heart, opened the door at once,
Showing the joyous couple, and their child
The two-weeks' mother, to the wolves, the wolves
To them. Close eyes! And when the corpses lay
Stark-stretched, and those the wolves, their wolf-work done,
Were safe-embosomed by the night again.
I knew a necessary change in things:
As when the worst watch of the night gives way,
And there comes duly, to take cognizance,
The scrutinizing eye-point of some star—
And who despairs of a new daybreak now?
Lo, the first ray protruded on those five!
It reached them, and each felon withered transfixed.
Awhile they palpitated on the spear
Motionless over Tophet: stand or fall?
"I say, the spear should fall—should stand, I say!"
Cried the world come to judgment, granting grace
Or dealing doom according to world's wont,
Those world's-bystanders grouped on Rome's cross-road
At prick and summons of the primal curse
Which bids man love as well as make a lie.
There prattle they, discoursed the right and wrong.
Turned wrong to right, proved wolves sheep and sheep wolves.
So that you scarce distinguished fell from fleece:
Till out spoke a great guardian of the fold.
Stood up, put forth his hand that held the crook.
And motioned that the arrested point decline:
Horribly off, the wriggling dead-weight reeled.
Rushed to the bottom and lay ruined there.
Though still at the pit's mouth, despite the smoke
O' the burning, terriers turned again to talk
And trim the balance, and detect at least
A touch of wolf in what showed whitest sheep,
A cross of sheep redeeming the whole wolf.—
Vex truth a little longer:—less and less,
Because years came and went, and more and more
Brought new lies with them to be loved in turn.
Till all at once the memory of the thing,—
The fact that, wolves or sheep, such creatures were,—
Which hitherto, however men supposed,
Had somehow plain and pillar-like prevailed
I the midst of them, indisputably fact,
Granite, time's tooth should grate against, not graze,—
Why, this proved sandstone, friable, fast to fly
And give its grain away at wish o' the wind.
Ever and ever more diminutive,
Base gone, shaft lost, only entablature,
Dwindled into no bigger than a book,
Lay of the column; and that little, left
By the roadside 'mid the ordure, shards and weeds.
Until I haply, wandering that lone way,
Kicked it up, turned it over, and recognized.
For all the crumblement. this abacus,
This square old yellow book, could calculate
By this the lost proportions of the style.

This was it from, my fancy with those facts,
I used to tell the tale, turned gay to grave,
But lacked a listener seldom; such alloy,
Such substance of me interfused the gold
Which, wrought into a shapely ring therewith,
Hammered and filed, fingered and favored, last
Lay ready for the renovating wash
O' the water. "How much of the tale was true?"
I disappeared: the book grew all in all;
The lawyers' pleadings swelled back to their size,—
Doubled in two, the crease upon them yet.
For more commodity of carriage, see!—
And these are letters, veritable sheets
That brought posthaste the news to Florence, writ
At Rome the day Count Guido died, we find,
To stay the craving of a client there,
Who bound the same and so produced my book.
Lovers of dead truth, did ye fare the worse?
Lovers of live truth, found ye false my tale?

Well, now; there's nothing in nor out o' the world
Good except truth: yet this, the something else.

1 Abacus: the upper part of the capital of a pillar on which the architrave rests. In its earliest forms it is generally square in shape.
What's this then, which proves good yet seems untrue?
This that I mixed with truth, motions of mine
That quickened, made the inertness malleable.  
O' the gold was not mine, — what's your name for this?
Are means to the end, themselves in part the end?
Is fiction which makes fact alive, fact too?
The somehow may be thishow.

I find first
Writ down for very A B C of fact,
"In the beginning God made heaven and earth;"
From which, no matter with what lisp, I spell
And speak you out a consequence — that man,
Man. — as befits the made, the inferior thing. —
Purposed, since made, to grow, not make in turn.
Yet forced to try and make, else fail to grow, —
Formed to rise, reach at, if not grasp and gain
The good beyond him, — which attempt is growth. —
Repeats God's process in man's due degree,
Attaining man's proportionate result, —
Creates, no. but resuscitates, perhaps.
Inalienable, the arch-prerogative
Which turns thought, act — conceives, expresses too!
No less, man, bounded, yearning to be free,
May so project his surplusage of soul
In search of body, so add self to self
By owning what lay ownerless before, —
So find, so fill full, so appropriate forms —
That, although nothing which had never life
Shall get life from him, be. not having been.
Yet, something dead may get to live again,
Something with too much life or not enough,
Which, either way imperfect, ended once:
An end whereat man's impulse intervenes,
Makes new beginning, starts the dead alive.
Completes the incomplete and saves the thing.
Man's breath were vain to light a virgin wick. —
Half-burned-out, all but quite-quenched wicks o' the lamp
Stationed for temple-service on this earth.
These indeed let him breathe on and relume!
For such man's feat is, in the due degree,
— Mimic creation, galvanism for life.
But still a glory portioned in the scale.
Why did the mage say, — feeling as we are wont
For truth, and stopping midway short of truth.
And resting on a lie. — "I raise a ghost"?

1 *Malleolable* : formed from the Latin, *malleolus*, a little hammer.
"Because," he taught adepts, "man makes not man.
Yet by a special gift, an art of arts,
More insight and more outsight and much more
Will to use both of these than boast my mates,
I can detach from me, commission forth
Half of my soul; which in its pilgrimage
O'er old unwandered waste ways of the world,
May chance upon some fragment of a whole.
Rag of flesh, scrap of bone in dim disuse.
Smoking flax that fed fire once: prompt therein
I enter. spark-like, put old powers to play,
Push lines out to the limit, lead forth last
(By a moonrise through a ruin of a crypt)
What shall be mistily seen, murmuringly heard.
Miss:akenly felt: then write my name with Faust's!
Oh, Faust, why Faust? Was not Elisha once?
Who bade them lay his staff on a corpse-face.
There was no voice, no hearing: he went in
Therefore, and shut the door upon them twain,
And prayed unto the Lord: and he went up
And lay upon the corpse, dead on the couch.
And put his mouth upon its mouth. his eyes
Upon its eyes, his hands upon its hands,
And stretched him on the flesh; the flesh waxed warm:
And he returned, walked to and fro the house.
And went up. stretched him on the flesh again.
And the eyes opened. 'T is a credible feat
With the right man and way.

Enough of me!
The Book! I turn its medicinable leaves
In London now till, as in Florence erst,
A spirit laughs and leaps through every limb,
And lights my eye, and lifts me by the hair,
Letting me have my will again with these
— How title I the dead alive once more?

Count Guido Franceschini the Aretine,
Descended of an ancient house, though poor.
A beak-nosed bushy-bearded black-haired lord,
Lean, pallid, low of stature yet robust.
Fifty years old. — having four years ago
Married Pompilia Comparini, young,
Good, beautiful, at Rome, where she was born.
And brought her to Arezzo, where they lived
Unhappy lives, whatever curse the cause. —
This husband, taking four accomplices.
Followed this wife to Rome, where she was fled
From their Arezzo to find peace again,
In convoy, eight months earlier, of a priest,
Aretine also, of still nobler birth,
Giuseppe Caponsacchi. — caught her there
Quiet in a villa on a Christmas night,
With only Pietro and Violante by,
Both her putative parents; killed the three,
Aged, they, seventy each, and she, seventeen,
And, two weeks since, the mother of his babe
First-born and heir to what the style was worth
O' the Guido who determined, dared and did
This deed just as he purposed point by point.
Then, bent upon escape, but hotly pressed,
And captured with his co-mates that same night,
He, brought to trial, stood on this defence
Injury to his honor caused the act;
And since his wife was false, (as manifest
By flight from home in such companionship,)
Death, punishment deserved of the false wife
And faithless parents who abetted her
T' the flight aforesaid, wronged nor God nor man.
"Nor false she, nor yet faithless they," replied
The accuser; "cloaked and masked this murder glooms;
True was Pompilia, loyal too the pair;
Out of the man's own heart a monster curled
Which — crime coiled with connivancy at crime —
His victim's breast, he tells you, hatched and reared;
Uncoil we and stretch stark the worm of hell!"
A month the trial swayed this way and that
Ere judgment settled down on Guido's guilt;
Then was the Pope, that good Twelfth Innocent.
Appealed to: who well weighed what went before.
Affirmed the guilt and gave the guilty doom.

Let this old woe step on the stage again!
Act itself o'er anew for men to judge,
Not by the very sense and sight indeed —
(Which take at best imperfect cognizance,
Since, how heart moves brain, and how both move hand,
What mortal ever in entirety saw?)
— No dose of purer truth than man digests,
But truth with falsehood, milk that feeds him now,
Not strong meat he may get to bear some day —
To-wit, by voices we call evidence,
Uproar in the echo, live fact deadened down,
Talked over, bruited abroad, whispered away,
Yet helping us to all we seem to hear:
For how else know we save by worth of word?
Here are the voices presently shall sound 830
In due succession. First, the world’s outcry
Around the rush and ripple of any fact
Fallen stonewise, plumb on the smooth face of things;
The world’s guess, as it crowds the bank o’ the pool,
At what were figure and substance, by their splash:
Then, by vibrations in the general mind,
At depth of deed already out of reach.
This threefold murder of the day before.—
Say, Half-Rome’s feel after the vanished truth;
Honest enough, as the way is: all the same, 840
Harboring in the centre of its sense
A hidden germ of failure, shy but sure,
To neutralize that honesty and leave
That feel for truth at fault, as the way is too.
Some prepossession such as starts amiss. 845
By but a hair’s breadth at the shoulder-blade,
The arm o’ the feeler, dip he ne’er so bold;
So leads arm waveringly, lets fall wide
O’ the mark its finger, sent to find and fix
Truth at the bottom, that deceptive speck.
With this Half-Rome,—the source of swerving, call
Over-belief in Guido’s right and wrong
Rather than in Pompilia’s wrong and right:
Who shall say how, who shall say why? ’Tis there—
The instinctive theorizing whence a fact 855
Looks to the eye as the eye likes the look.
Gossip in a public place, a sample-speech.
Some worthy, with his previous hint to find
A husband’s side the safer, and no whit
Aware he is notÆacus1 the while,— 860
How such an one supposes and states fact
To whosoever of a multitude
Will listen, and perhaps prolong thereby
The not-unpleasant flutter at the breast.
Born of a certain spectacle shut in 865
By the church Lorenzo opposite. So, they lounge
Midway the mouth o’ the street, on Corso side,
’Twixt palace Fiano and palace Ruspoli,
Linger and listen; keeping clear o’ the crowd.
Yet wishful one could lend that crowd one’s eyes. 870
(So universal is its plague of squint)
And make hearts beat our time that flutter false:
—All for truth’s sake, mere truth, nothing else!
How Half-Rome found for Guido much excuse.

Æacus: the colleague of Minos and Rhadamanthus as judge of the nether world; hence a type of impartiality.
Next, from Rome's other half, the opposite feel
For truth with a like swerve, like unsuccess,—
Or if success, by no skill but more luck
This time, through siding rather with the wife.
Because a fancy-fit inclined that way,
Than with the husband. One wears drab, one pink;
Who wears pink, ask him "Which shall win the race,
Of coupled runners like as egg and egg?"
"—Why, if I must choose, he with the pink scarf."
Doubtless for some such reason choice fell here.
A piece of public talk to correspond
At the next stage of the story; just a day
Let pass and new day brings the proper change.
Another sample-speech i' the market-place
O' the Barberini by the Capucins:
Where the old Triton,1 at his fountain-sport,
Bernini's creature plated to the paps,
Puffs up steel sleet which breaks to diamond dust,
A spray of sparkles snorted from his conch,
High over the caritellas, out o' the way
O' the motley merchandizing multitude.
Our murder has been done three days ago.
The frost is over and gone, the south wind laughs,
And, to the very tiles of each red roof
A-smoke i' the sunshine. Rome lies gold and glad:
So, listen how, to the other half of Rome,
Pompilia seemed a saint and martyr both!

Then, yet another day let come and go,
With pause prelusive still of novelty,
Hear a fresh speaker! — neither this nor that
Half-Rome aforesaid; something bred of both:
One and one breed the inevitable three.
Such is the personage harangues you next;
The elaborated product, tertium quid: 2
Rome's first commotion in subsidence gives
The curd o' the cream, flower o' the wheat, as it were,
And finer sense o' the city. Is this plain?
You get a reasoned statement of the case,
Eventual verdict of the curious few
Who care to sift a business to the bran
Nor coarsely bolt it like the simpler sort.
Here, after ignorance, instruction speaks:

1 Old Triton: fountain in the great square of the Barberini palace, palace and fountain both by Bernini, celebrated sculptor and architect, 1598-1680.
2 Tertium quid: a third something
Here, clarity of candor, history's soul,
The critical mind, in short: no gossip-guess.
What the superior social section thinks,
In person of some man of quality
Who, — breathing musk from lace-work and brocade,
His solitaire amid the flow of frill,
Powdered periuke on nose, and bag at back,
And cane dependent from the ruffled wrist,—
Harangues in silvery and selectest phrase
'Neath waxlight in a glorified saloon
Where mirrors multiply the girandole:
Courting the approbation of no mob,
But Eminence This and All-Illustrious That
Who take snuff softly, range in well-bred ring,
Card-table-quitters for observance' sake,
Around the argument, the rational word —
Still, spite its weight and worth, a sample-speech.
How Quality dissertated on the case.

So much for Rome and rumor; smoke comes first:
Once let smoke rise untroubled, we descry
Clearlier what tongues of flame may spire and spit
To eye and ear, each with appropriate tinge
According to its food, or pure or foul.
The actors, no mere rumors of the act,
Intervene. First you hear Count Guido's voice,
In a small chamber that adjoins the court.
Where Governor and Judges, summoned thence,
Tommati, Venturini and the rest.
Find the accused ripe for declaring truth.
Soft-cushioned sits he; yet shifts seat, shirks touch,
As, with a twitchy brow and wincing lip
And cheek that changes to all kinds of white,
He proffers his defence. in tones subdued
Near to mock-mildness now, so mournful seems
The obtuser sense truth fails to satisfy;
Now, moved, from pathos at the wrong endured,
To passion; for the natural man is roused
At fools who first do wrong then pour the blame
Of their wrong-doing, Satan-like, on Job.
Also his tongue at times is hard to curb;
Incisive, nigh satiric bites the phrase.
Rough-raw, yet somehow claiming privilege
— It is so hard for shrewdness to admit
Folly means no harm when she calls black white!
— Eruption momentary at the most.

1 Girandole: a dance.
THE RING AND THE BOOK.

Modified forthwith by a fall o' the fire,
Sage acquiescence; for the world 's the world,
And, what it errs in. Judges rectify:
He feels he has a fist, then folds his arms
Crosswise and makes his mind up to be meek.
And never once does he detach his eye
From those ranged there to slay him or to save,
But does his best man's-service for himself,
Despite, — what twitches brow and makes lip wince, —
His limbs' late taste of what was called the Cord,
Or Vigil-torture * more facetiously.
Even so; they were wont to tease the truth
Out of loth witness (toying, trifling time)
By torture: 't was a trick, a vice of the age.
Here, there and everywhere, what would you have?
Religion used to tell Humanity
She gave him warrant or denied him course.
And since the course was much to his own mind,
Of pinching flesh and pulling bone from bone
To unhusk truth a-hiding in its hulls,
Nor whisper of a warning stopped the way,
He, in their joint behalf, the burly slave,
Bestirred him, mauled and maimed all recusants,
While, prim in place, Religion overlooked;
And so had done till doomsday, never a sign
Nor sound of interference from her mouth,
But that at last the burly slave wiped brow,
Let eye give notice as if soul were there,
Muttered "'T is a vile trick, foolish more than vile,
Should have been counted sin; I make it so:
At any rate no more of it for me —
Nay, for I break the torture-engine thus!"
Then did Religion start up. stare amain,
Look round for help and see none, smile and say
"What, broken is the rack? Well done of thee!
Did I forget to abrogate its use?
Be the mistake in common with us both!
— One more fault our blind age shall answer for,
Down in my book denounced though it must be
Somewhere. 'Henceforth find truth by milder means!"
Ah but. Religion, did we wait for thee
To ope the book, that serves to sit upon,
And pick such place out, we should wait indeed!
That is all history: and what is not now,
Was then, defendants found it to their cost.
How Guido, after being tortured, spoke.

*Vigil-torture: which kept the accused a jurist of Bologna, and called by him cordis from sleep, said to be invented by Marsilius, dolorem.
THE RING AND THE BOOK.

Also hear Caponsacchi who comes next.
Man and priest—could you comprehend the coil?
In days when that was rife which now is rare.
How, mingling each its multifarious wires.
Now heaven, now earth, now heaven and earth at once,
Had plucked at and perplexed their puppet here,
Played off the young frank personable priest;
Sworn fast and tonsured plain heaven’s celibate,
And yet earth’s clear-accepted servitor,
A courtly spiritual Cupid, squire of dames
By law of love and mandate of the mode.
The Church’s own, or why parade her seal,
Wherefore that chrism and consecrative work?
Yet verily the world’s, or why go badged
A prince of sonneteers and lutanists, ¹
Show color of each vanity in vogue
Borne with decorum due on blameless breast?
All that is changed now, as he tells the court
How he had played the part excepted at;
Tell it, moreover, now the second time:
Since, for his cause of scandal, his own share
I’ the flight from home and husband of the wife,
He has been censured, punished in a sort
By relegation,—exile, we should say,
To a short distance for a little time,—
Whence he is summoned on a sudden now,
Informed that she, he thought to save, is lost,
And, in a breath, hidden re-tell his tale.
Since the first telling somehow missed effect.
And then advise in the matter. There stands he,
While the same grim black-panelled chamber blinks
As though rubbed shiny with the sins of Rome
Told the same oak for ages—wave-washed wall
Against which sets a sea of wickedness.
There, where you yesterday heard Guido speak,
Speaks Caponsacchi; and there face him too
Tommatj, Venturini and the rest
Who, eight months earlier, scarce repressed the smile,
Forewent the wink; waived recognition so
Of peccadillos incident to youth.
Especially youth high-born; for youth means love,
Vows can’t change nature, priests are only men,
And love likes stratagem and subterfuge
Which age, that once was youth, should recognize,
May blame, but needs not press too hard upon.
Here sit the old Judges then, but with no grace

¹ Lutanist: player on the lute.
Of reverend carriage, magisterial port:
For why? The accused of eight months since, — the same
Who cut the conscious figure of a fool.
Changed countenance, dropped bashful gaze to ground,
While hesitating for an answer then, —
Now is grown judge himself, terrifies now
This, now the other culprit called a judge.
Whose turn it is to stammer and look strange,
As he speaks rapidly, angrily, speech that smites:
And they keep silence, bear blow after blow.
Because the seeming-solitary man,
Speaking for God, may have an audience too,
Invisible, no discreet judge provokes.
How the priest Caponsacchi said his say.

Then a soul sighs its lowest and its last
After the loud ones, — so much breath remains
Unused by the four-days'-dying; for she lived
Thus long, miraculously long, 't was thought,
Just that Pompilia might defend herself.
How, while the hireling and the alien stoop,
Comfort, yet question, — since the time is brief,
And folk, allowably inquisitive,
Encircle the low pallet where she lies
In the good house that helps the poor to die, —
Pompilia tells the story of her life.
For friend and lover, — leech and man of law
Do service; busy helpful ministrants
As varied in their calling as their mind,
Temper and age: and yet from all of these,
About the white bed under the arched roof.
Is somehow, as it were, evolved a one, —
Small separate sympathies combined and large,
Notings that were, grown something very much:
As if the bystanders gave each his straw,
All he had, though a trifle in itself.
Which, plaited all together, made a Cross
Fit to die looking on and praying with,
Just as well as if ivory or gold.
So, to the common kindliness she speaks,
There being scarce more privacy at the last
For mind than body: but she is used to bear,
And only unused to the brotherly look.
How she endeavored to explain her life.

Then, since a Trial ensued, a 'touch o' the same
To sober us. flustered with frothy talk,
And teach our common sense its helplessness.
THE RING AND THE BOOK.

For why deal simply with divining-rod,
Scrape where we fancy secret sources flow,
And ignore law, the recognized machine,
Elaborate display of pipe and wheel
Framed to unchoke, pump up and pour apace
Truth till a flowery foam shall wash the world?
The patent truth-extracting process,—ha?
Let us make that grave mystery turn one wheel,
Give you a single grind of law at least!
One Orator, of two on either side,
Shall teach us the puissance of the tongue
— That is, o' the pen which simulated tongue
On paper and saved all except the sound
Which never was. Law's speech beside law's thought?
That were too stunning, too immense an odds:
That point of vantage law lets nobly pass.
One lawyer shall admit us to behold
The manner of the making out a case,
First fashion of a speech; the chick in egg,
The masterpiece law's bosom incubates.
How Don Giacinto of the Arcangeli,
Called Procurator of the Poor at Rome,
Now advocate for Guido and his mates,—
The jolly learned man of middle age,
Cheek and jowl all in laps with fat and law,
Mirthful as mighty, yet, as great hearts use,
Despite the name and fame that tempt our flesh,
Constant to that devotion of the hearth,
Still captive in those dear domestic ties!—
How he,—having a cause to triumph with,
All kind of interests to keep intact.
More than one efficacious personage
To tranquillize, conciliate and secure.
And above all, public anxiety
To quiet, show its Guido in good hands,—
Also, as if such burdens were too light,
A certain family-feast to claim his care.
The birthday-banquet for the only son—
Paternity at smiling strife with law—
How he brings both to buckle in one bond;
And, thick at throat, with waterish under-eye,
Turns to his task and settles in his seat
And puts his utmost means in practice now:
Wheezes out law-phrase, whiffles Latin forth.
And, just as though roast lamb would never be,
Makes logic levigate the big crime small:

1 Levigate: make light of.
THE RING AND THE BOOK.

Rubs palm on palm, rakes foot with itchy foot,
Conceives and inchoates the argument,
Sprinkling each flower appropriate to the time,
— Ovidian quip or Ciceroonian crank,
A-bubble in the larynx while he laughs,
As he had fritters deep down frying there.
How he turns, twists, and tries the oily thing
Shall be — first speech for Guido 'gainst the Fisc.
Then with a skip as it were from heel to head,
Leaving yourselves fill up the middle bulk
O' the Trial, reconstruct its shape august,
From such exordium clap we to the close:
Give you, if we dare wing to such a height.
The absolute glory in some full-grown speech
On the other side, some finished butterfly.
Some breathing diamond-flake with leaf-gold fans,
That takes the air, no trace of worm it was,
Or cabbage-bed it had production from.
Giovambattista o' the Bottini, Fisc,
Pompilia's patron by the chance of the hour,
To-morrow her persecutor, — composite, he,
As becomes who must meet such various calls —
Odds of age joined in him with ends of youth.
A man of ready smile and facile tear.
Imprecoded hopes, despair at nod and beck,
And language — ah, the gift of eloquence!
Language that goes, goes, easy as a glove.
O'er good and evil, smoothens both to one.
Rashness helps caution with him, fires the straw,
In free enthusiastic careless fit.
On the first proper pinnacle of rock
Which offers, as reward for all that zeal,
To lure some bark to founder and bring gain:
While calm sits Caution, rapt with heavenward eye,
A true confessor's gaze, amid the glare
Beaconing to the breaker, death and hell.
"Well done, thou good and faithful " she approves:
" Hadst thou let slip a fagot to the beach,
The crew might surely spy thy precipice
And save their boat: the simple and the slow
Might so, forsooth, forestall the wrecker's fee!
Let the next crew be wise and hail in time!
" Just so compounded is the outside man,
Blue juvenile pure eye and pippin cheek,
And brow all prematurely soiled and seamed
With sudden age, bright devastated hair.
Ah, but you miss the very tones o' the voice,
The scrannel pipe that screams in heights of head,
As, in his modest studio, all alone,
The tall wight stands a-tiptoe. strives and strains,
Both eyes shut, like the cockerel that would crow,
Tries to his own self amorously o'er
What never will be uttered else than so —
Since to the four walls, Forum and Mars' Hill,
Speaks out the poesy which, penned, turns prose.
Clavecinist ¹ debarred his instrument,
He yet thrums — shirking neither turn nor trill,
With desperate finger on dumb table-edge—
The sovereign rondo,² shall conclude his Suite,
Charm an imaginary audience there.
From old Corelli ³ to young Haendel,⁴ both
I' the flesh at Rome, ere he perform go print
The cold black score, mere music for the mind —
The last speech against Guido and his gang,
With special end to prove Pompilia pure.
How the Fisc vindicates Pompilia's fame.
Then comes the all but end, the ultimate
Judgment save yours. Pope Innocent the Twelfth,
Simple, sagacious, mild yet resolute,
With prudence, probity and — what beside
From the other world he feels impress at times,
Having attained to fourscore years and six. —
How, when the court found Guido and the rest
Guilty, but law supplied a subterfuge
And passed the final sentence to the Pope.
He, bringing his intelligence to bear
This last time on what ball behoves him drop
In the urn, or white or black, does drop a black,
Send five souls more to just precede his own,
Stand him in stead and witness, if need were.
How he is wont to do God's work on earth.
The manner of his sitting out the dim
Droop of a sombre February day
In the plain closet where he does such work.
With, from all Peter's treasury, one stool,
One table, and one lathen ⁵ crucifix.
There sits the Pope, his thoughts for company:
Grave but not sad, — nay, something like a cheer

¹ Clavecinist: a player on the harpsichord.
² Rondo: a form of composition in which the theme is repeated and developed according to certain rules. Often used as the final movement of a sonata or suite.
³ Corelli: Arcangelo, violin virtuoso and composer, 1652-1713.
⁴ Haendel: celebrated composer, 1685-1759.
⁵ Lathen: probably meant for latten, a fine kind of brass or bronze used in the Middle Ages for crosses and candlesticks.
Leaves the lips free to be benevolent,
Which, all day long, did duty firm and fast.
A cherishing there is of foot and knee,
A chafing loose-skinned large-veined hand with hand,—
What steward but knows when stewardship earns its wage,
May levy praise, anticipate the lord?
He reads, notes, lays the papers down at last,
Muses, then takes a turn about the room;
Unclasps a huge tome in an antique guise,
Primitive print and tongue half obsolete,
That stands him in diurnal stead;
Finds place where falls the passage to be conned
According to an order long in use:
And, as he comes upon the evening’s chance,
Starts somewhat, solemnizes straight his smile,
Then reads aloud that portion first to last,
And at the end lets flow his own thoughts forth
Likewise aloud, for respite and relief,
Till by the dreary relics of the west
Wan through the half-moon window, all his light.
He bows the head while the lips move in prayer,
Writes some three brief lines, signs and seals the same,
Tinkles a hand-bell, bids the obsequious Sir
Who puts foot presently o’ the closet-sill
He watched outside of, bear as superscribed
That mandate to the Governor forthwith:
Then heaves abroad his cares in one good sigh,
Traverses corridor with no arm’s help,
And so to sup as a clear conscience should.
The manner of the judgment of the Pope.

Then must speak Guido yet a second time,
Satan’s old saw being apt here—skin for skin,
All a man hath that will he give for life.
While life was grasping and gainable,
And bird-like buzzed her wings round Guido’s brow,
Not much truth stiffened out the web of words
He wove to catch her: when away she flew
And death came, death’s breath rívelled up the lies,
Left bare the metal thread, the fibre fine
Of truth, i’ the spinning: the true words shone last.
How Guido, to another purpose quite,
Speaks and despairs, the last night of his life,
In that New Prison by Castle Angelo
At the bridge foot: the same man, another voice.
On a stone bench in a close fetid cell,

1 Rívelled: shrank up.
Where the hot vapor of an agony,
Struck into drops on the cold wall, runs down —
Horrible worms made out of sweat and tears —
There crouch, well nigh to the knees in dungeon-straw,
Lit by the sole lamp suffered for their sake,
Two awe-struck figures, this a Cardinal,
That an Abate, both of old styled friends
O' the thing part man part monster in the midst,
So changed is Franceschini's gentle blood.
The tiger-cat screams now, that whined before,
That pried and tried and trod so gingerly,
Till in its silkiness the trap-teeth joined;
Then you know how the bristling fury foams.
They listen, this wrapped in his folds of red,
While his feetumble for the filth below;
The other, as beseems a stouter heart,
Working his best with beads and cross to ban
The enemy that comes in like a flood
Spite of the standard set up, verily
And in no trope at all, against him there;
For at the prison-gate, just a few steps
Outside, already, in the doubtful dawn,
Thither, from this side and from that, slow sweep
And settle down in silence solidly,
Crow-wise, the frightful Brotherhood of Death
Black-hatted and black-hooded huddle they,
Black rosaries a-dangling from each waist;
So take they their grim station at the door,
Torches lit, skull-and-cross-bones-banner spread,
And that gigantic Christ with open arms.
Grounded. Nor lacks there aught but that the group
Break forth, intone the lamentable psalm,
"Out of the deeps, Lord, have I cried to thee!" —
When inside, from the true profound, a sign
Shall bear intelligence that the foe is foiled,
Count Guido Franceschini has confessed.
And is absolved and reconciled with God.
Then they, intoning, may begin their march,
Make by the longest way for the People's Square,
Carry the criminal to his crime's award:
A mob to cleave, a scaffolding to reach,
Two gallows and Mannaia crowning all.
How Guido made defence a second time.

1 *Brotherhood of Death*: the confraternity of the Misericordia, or brothers of mercy, who prepare criminals for death, and attend funerals as an act of charity.
2 *Mannaia*: a kind of guillotine.
Finally, even as thus by step and step
I led you from the level of to-day
Up to the summit of so long ago,
Here, whence I point you the wide prospect round—
Let me, by like steps, slope you back to smooth,
Land you on mother-earth, no whit the worse.
To feed o' the fat o' the furrow: free to dwell.
Taste our time's better things profusely spread
For all who love the level, corn and wine,
Much cattle and the many-folded fleece.
Shall not my friends go feast again on sward,
Though cognizant of country in the clouds
Higher than wistful eagle's horny eye
Ever unclosed for, 'mid ancestral crags,
When morning broke and Spring was back once more,
And he died, heaven, save by his heart, unreached?
Yet heaven my fancy lifts to, ladder-like,—
As Jack reached, holpen ̊ of his beanstalk-rungs!

A novel country: I might make it mine
By choosing which one aspect of the year
Suited mood best, and putting solely that
On panel somewhere in the House of Fame.
Landsaping what I saved, not what I saw:
— Might fix you, whether frost in goblin-time
Startled the moon with his abrupt bright laugh.
Or, August's hair afloat in filmy fire.
She fell, arms wide, face foremost on the world.
Swooned there and so singed out the strength of things.
Thus were abolished Spring and Autumn both.
The land dwarfed to one likeness of the land.
Life cramped corpse-fashion. Rather learn and love
Each facet-flash of the revolving year!—
Red, green and blue that whirl into a white.
The variance now, the eventual unity.
Which make the miracle. See it for yourselves.
This man's act, changeable because alive!
Action now shrouds, nor shows the informing thought;
Man, like a glass ball with a spark a-top.
Out of the magic fire that lurks inside,
Shows one tint at a time to take the eye:
Which, let a finger touch the silent sleep.
Shifted a hair's-breadth shoots you dark for bright.
Suffuses bright with dark, and baffles so
Your sentence absolute for shine or shade.
Once set such orbs. — white styled, black stigmatized,

1 Holpen: old form, past participle of help.
A-rolling, see them once on the other side
Your good men and your bad men every one
From Guido Franceschini to Guy Faux,
Oft would you rub your eyes and change your names.

Such, British Public, ye who like me not,
(God love you!) — whom I yet have labored for,
Perchance more careful whoso runs may read
Than erst when all, it seemed, could read who ran,—
Perchance more careless whoso reads may praise
Than late when he who praised and read and wrote
Was apt to find himself the self-same me,—
Such labor had such issue, so I wrought
This arc, by furtherance of such alloy,
And so, by one spirt, take away its trace
Till, justifiably golden, rounds my ring.

A ring without a posy,¹ and that ring mine?

O lyric Love, half angel and half bird
And all a wonder and a wild desire,—
Boldest of hearts that ever braved the sun,
Took sanctuary within the holier blue,
And sang a kindred soul out to his face,—
Yet human at the red-ripe of the heart —
When the first summons from the darkling earth
Reached thee amid thy chambers, blanched their blue,
And bared them of the glory — to drop down,
To toil for man, to suffer or to die,—
This is the same voice: can thy soul know change?
Hail then, and hearken from the realms of help!
Never may I commence my song, my due
To God who best taught song by gift of thee,
Except with bent head and beseeching hand —
That still, despite the distance and the dark,
What was, again may be; some interchange
Of grace, some splendor once thy very thought,
Some benediction anciently thy smile:
— Never conclude, but raising hand and head
Thither where eyes, that cannot reach, yet yearn
For all hope, all sustainment, all reward,
Their utmost up and on — so blessing back
In those thy realms of help, that heaven thy home,
Some whiteness which, I judge, thy face makes proud,
Some wanness where, I think, thy foot may fall!

¹ Posy: a motto or rhyme engraved inside a ring.
II.

HALF-ROME.

[Book II. gives the facts of the story ending in the murder as known to the general public and colored by the partisanship of the speaker for wronged husbands. His sympathies are, therefore, with Guido, and he is the mouthpiece of one half Rome. The scene is by the church of San Lorenzo, in and out of which has surged all day a crowd, curious to view Guido's victims, Pietro and Violante.]

What, you, Sir, come too? (Just the man I'd meet.)
Be ruled by me and have a care o' the crowd:
This way, while fresh folk go and get their gaze:
I'll tell you like a book and save your shins.
Fie, what a roaring day we've had! Whose fault?
Lorenzo in Lucina, — here's a church
To hold a crowd at need, accommodate
All comers from the Corso! If this crush
Make not its priests ashamed of what they show
For temple-room, don't prick them to draw purse
And down with bricks and mortar, eke us out
The beggarly transept with its bit of apse
Into a decent space for Christian ease,
Why, to-day's lucky pearl is cast to swine.
Listen and estimate the luck they've had!
(The right man, and I hold him.)

Sir, do you see,
They laid both bodies in the church, this morn
The first thing, on the chancel two steps up,
Behind the little marble balustrade;
Disposed them. Pietro the old murdered fool
To the right of the altar, and his wretched wife
On the other side. In trying to count stabs,
People supposed Violante showed the most,
Till somebody explained us that mistake;
His wounds had been dealt out indifferent where,
But she took all her stabbings in the face,
Since punished thus solely for honor's sake,
_Honoris causâ_ that's the proper term.

1 _Lorenzo in Lucina_: a church in the small square of San Lorenzo, opening out of the Corso. Founded in the fifth century, rebuilt by Paul V. 1606.

2 _Corso_: the principal thoroughfare of Rome.
A delicacy there is, our gallants hold,  
When you avenge your honor and only then,  
That you disfigure the subject, fray the face,  
Not just take life and end, in clownish guise.  
It was Violante gave the first offence,  
Got therefore the conspicuous punishment:  
While Pietro, who helped merely, his mere death  
Answered the purpose, so his face went free.  
We fancied even, free as you please, that face  
Not just take life and end, in clownish guise.

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Got therefore the conspicuous punishment:  
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Answered the purpose, so his face went free.  
We fancied even, free as you please, that face  
Not just take life and end, in clownish guise.
Her Pietro into patience: so it proved.

Ay, 't is four years since man and wife they grew,
This Guido Franceschini and this same
Pompilia, foolishly thought, falsely declared
A Comparini and the couple's child:
Just at this altar where, beneath the piece
Of Master Guido Reni,¹ Christ on cross,²
Second to naught observable in Rome,
That couple lie now, murdered yestereve.
Even the blind can see a providence here.

From dawn till now that it is growing dusk,
A multitude has flocked and filled the church,
Coming and going, coming back again,
Till to count crazed one. Rome was at the show.
People climbed up the columns, fought for spikes
O' the chapel-rail to perch themselves upon,
Jumped over and so broke the wooden work
Painted like porphyry to deceive the eye;
Serve the priests right! The organ-loft was crammed,
Women were fainting, no few fights ensued,
In short, it was a show repaid your pains:
For, though their room was scant undoubtedly,
Yet they did manage matters, to be just,
A little at this Lorenzo. Body o' me!
I saw a body exposed once . . . never mind!
Enough that here the bodies had their due.
No stinginess in wax, a row all round,
And one big taper at each head and foot.

So, people pushed their way, and took their turn,
Saw, threw their eyes up, crossed themselves, gave place
To pressure from behind, since all the world
Knew the old pair, could talk the tragedy
Over from first to last: Pompilia too,
Those who had known her — what 't was worth to them!
Guido's acquaintance was in less request;
The Count had lounged somewhat too long in Rome,
Made himself cheap: with him were hand and glove
Barbers and bleary-eyed, as the ancient ³ sings.
Also he is alive and like to be:
Had he considerately died, — aha!
I jostled Luca Cini on his staff,

¹ Guido Reni: a painter of the Bolognese school (1574–1642).
² Christ on Cross: represents the Crucifixion seen against a wild, stormy sky.
³ The ancient: Horace ("Satires" i. 7, 3, "Omnibus et lippis notum et tonsoribus").
Mute in the midst, the whole man one amaze,
Staring amain and crossing brow and breast.
"How now?" asked I. "'T is seventy years," quoth he. "Since I first saw, holding my father's hand,
Bodies set forth: a many have I seen,
Yet all was poor to this I live and see.
Here the world's wickedness seals up the sum:
What with Molinos' doctrine and this deed,
Antichrist surely comes and doomsday's near.
May I depart in peace, I have seen my see." "Depart then," I advised, "nor block the road
For youngsters still behindhand with such sights!"
"Why no," rejoins the venerable sire,
"I know it's horrid, hideous past belief.
Burdensome far beyond what eye can bear;
But they do promise, when Pompilia dies
I the course o' the day,— and she can't outlive night,—
They'll bring her body also to expose
Beside the parents, one, two, three abreast;
That were indeed a sight, which might I see,
I trust I should not last to see the like!"
Whereat I bade the senior spare his shanks,
Since doctors give her till to-night to live,
And tell us how the butchery happened. "Ah, but you can't know!" sighs he, "I'll not despair:
Beside I'm useful at explaining things—
As, how the dagger laid there at the feet,
Caused the peculiar cuts: I mind its make,
Triangular i' the blade, a Genoese,
Armed with those little hook-teeth on the edge
To open in the flesh nor shut again:
I like to teach a novice: I shall stay!"
And stay he did, and stay be sure he will.

A personage came by the private door
At noon to have his look: I name no names:
Well then. His Eminence the Cardinal,
Whose servitor in honorable sort
Guido was once, the same who made the match,
(Will you have the truth?) whereof we see effect.
No sooner whisper ran he was arrived
Than up pops Curate Carlo, a brisk lad,
Who never lets a good occasion slip,
And volunteers improving the event.
We looked he'd give the history's self some help,
Treat us to how the wife's confession went

1 Molinos' doctrine: see note, I. 303.
(This morning she confessed her crime, we know)
And, maybe, throw in something of the Priest —
If he's not ordered back, punished anew,
The gallant, Caponsacchi. Lucifer
I' the garden where Pompilia, Eve-like, lured
Her Adam Guido to his fault and fall.
Think you we got a sprig of speech akin
To this from Carlo, with the Cardinal there?
Too wary he was, too widely awake, I trow.
He did the murder in a dozen words;
Then said that all such outrages crop forth
I' the course of nature when Molinos' tares
Are sown for wheat, flourish and choke the Church:
So slid on to the abominable sect
And the philosophic sin — we've heard all that,
And the Cardinal too, (who book-made on the same)
But, for the murder, left it where he found.
Oh but he's quick, the Curate, minds his game!
And, after all, we have the main o' the fact:
Case could not well be simpler. — mapped, as it were,
We follow the murder's maze from source to sea,
By the red line, past mistake: one sees indeed
Not only how all was and must have been,
But cannot other than be to the end of time.
Turn out here by the Ruspoli! Do you hold
Guido was so prodigiously to blame?
A certain cousin of yours has told you so?
Exactly! Here's a friend shall set you right,
Let him but have the handsel of your ear.

These wretched Comparini were once gay
And galliard, of the modest middle class:
Born in this quarter seventy years ago
And married young, they lived the accustomed life,
Citizens as they were of good repute:
And, childless, naturally took their ease
With only their two selves to care about
And use the wealth for: wealthy is the word,
Since Pietro was possessed of house and land —
And specially one house, when good days smiled,
In Via Vittoria, the aspectable street
Where he lived mainly; but another house
Of less pretension did he buy betimes.
The villa, meant for jaunts and jollity.

1 Cardinal, who book-made on the same:
two or three books on the teachings of Molinos
were written by Cardinal d'Estrees.
2 Ruspoli: palace on the Corso.
3 Handsel: first gift.
4 Galliard: brisk, active.
I' the Pauline district, to be private there —
Just what puts murder in an enemy's head.
Moreover,—here 's the worm i' the core, the germ
O' the rottenness and ruin which arrived.—
He owned some usufruct, had moneys' use
Lifelong, but to determine with his life
In heirs' default: so, Pietro craved an heir.
(The story always old and always new)
Shut his fool's-eyes fast on the visible good
And wealth for certain, opened them owl-wide
On fortune's sole piece of forgetfulness.
The child that should have been and would not be.

Hence, seventeen years ago, conceive his glee
When first Violante, 'twixt a smile and blush.
With touch of agitation proper too,
Announced that, spite of her unpromising age,
The miracle would in time be manifest,
An heir's birth was to happen: and it did.
Somewhat or other,—how, all in good time!
By a trick, a sleight of hand you are to hear.—
A child was born, Pompilia, for his joy,
Plaything at once and prop, a fairy-gift.
A saints' grace or, say, grant of the good God.—
A fiddle-pin's end! What imbeciles are we!
Look now: if some one could have prophesied,
"For love of you, for liking to your wife,
I undertake to crush a snake I spy
Settling itself i' the soft of both your breasts.
Give me yon babe to strangle painlessly!
She 'll soar to the safe: you 'lI have your crying out.
Then sleep, then wake, then sleep, then end your days
In peace and plenty, mixed with mild regret.
Thirty years hence when Christmas takes old folk"—
How had old Pietro sprung up, crossed himself.
And kicked the conjurer! Whereas you and I,
Being wise with after-wit, had clapped our hands;
Nay, added, in the old fool's interest.
"Strangle the black-eyed babe, so far so good,
But on condition you relieve the man
O' the wife and throttle him Violante too—
She is the mischief!"

We had hit the mark.
She, whose trick had brought the babe into the world,
She it was, when the babe was grown a girl,
Judged a new trick should reinforce the old,
Send vigor to the lie now somewhat spent
By twelve years' service; lest Eve's rule decline
Over this Adam of hers, whose cabbage-plot
Throve dubiously since turned fools'-paradise,
Spite of a nightingale on every stump.
Pietro's estate was dwindling day by day,
While he, rapt far above such mundane care,
Crawled all-fours with his baby pick-a-back,
Sat at serene cats'-cradle with his child,
Or took the measured tallness, top to toe,
Of what was grown a great girl twelve years old:
Till sudden at the door a tap discreet,
A visitor's premonitory cough,
And poverty had reached him in her rounds.

This came when he was past the working-time,
Had learned to dandle and forgot to dig,
And who must but Violante cast about,
Contrive and task that head of hers again?
She who had caught one fish, could make that catch
A bigger still, in angler's policy:
So, with an angler's mercy for the bait,
Her minnow was set wriggling on its barb
And tossed to mid-stream; which means, this grown girl
With the great eyes and bounty of black hair
And first crisp youth that tempts a jaded taste,
Was whisked i' the way of a certain man, who snapped.

Count Guido Franceschini the Aretine
Was head of an old noble house enough.
Not over-rich, you can't have everything,
But such a man as riches rub against,
Readily stick to, — one with a right to them
Born in the blood: 't was in his very brow
Always to knit itself against the world,
Beforehand so, when that world stinted due
Service and suit: the world ducks and defers.
As such folks do, he had come up to Rome
To better his fortune, and, since many years,
Was friend and follower of a cardinal;
Waiting the rather thus on providence
That a shrewd younger poorer brother yet,
The Abate Paolo, a regular priest,
Had long since tried his powers and found he swam
With the deftest on the Galilean pool:
But then he was a web-foot, free o' the wave,
And no ambiguous dab-chick hatched to strut,
HALF-ROME.

Humbled by any fond attempt to swim
When fiercer fowl usurped his dunghill top —
A whole priest, Paolo, no mere piece of one
Like Guido tacked thus to the Church's tail! ¹
Guido moreover, as the head o' the house,
Claiming the main prize, not the lesser luck,
The centre lily, no mere chickweed fringe.

He waited and learned waiting, thirty years;
Got promise, missed performance — what would you have?
No petty post rewards a nobleman
For spending youth in splendid lackey-work,
And there's concurrence for each rarer prize;
When that falls, rougher hand and readier foot
Push aside Guido spite of his black looks.
The end was, Guido, when the warning showed,
The first white hair i' the glass, gave up the game,
Determined on returning to his town,
Making the best of bad incurable,
Patching the old palace up and lingering there
The customary life out with his kin,
Where honor helps to spice the scanty bread.

Just as he trimmed his lamp and girt his loins
To go his journey and be wise at home,
In the right mood of disappointed worth,
Who but Violante sudden spied her prey
(Where was I with that angler-simile?)
And threw her bait, Pompilia, where he sulked —
A gleam i' the gloom!

What if he gained thus much,
Wrung out this sweet drop from the bitter Past,
Bore off this rose-bud from the prickly brake
To justify such torn clothes and scratched hands,
And, after all, brought something back from Rome?
Would not a wife serve at Arezzo well
To light the dark house, lend a look of youth
To the mother's face grown meagre, left alone
And famished with the emptiness of hope,
Old Donna Beatrice? Wife you want
Would you play family-representative,
Carry you elder-brotherly, high and right
O'er what may prove the natural petulance

of diving birds, frequenting rivers and fresh-water lakes. Its movements on land are ungainly, but it swims gracefully. Brown-

¹ Church's tail: see note, I. 260.
THE RING AND THE BOOK.

Of the third brother, younger, greedier still,
Girolamo, also a fledgeling priest,
Beginning life in turn with callow beak
Agape for luck, no luck had stopped and stilled.
Such were the pinks and grays about the bait
Persuaded Guido gulp down hook and all.

What constituted him so choice a catch,
You question? Past his prime and poor beside!
Ask that of any she who knows the trade.
Why first, here was a nobleman with friends,
A palace one might run to and be safe
When presently the threatened fate should fall,
A big-browed master to block doorway up,
Parley with people bent on pushing by
And praying the mild Pietro quick clear scores:
Is birth a privilege and power or no?
Also, — but judge of the result desired,
By the price paid and manner of the sale.
The Count was made woo, win and wed at once:
Asked, and was haled for answer, lest the heat
Should cool, to San Lorenzo, one blind eve,
And had Pompilia put into his arms
O' the sly there, by a hasty candle-blink.
With sanction of some priest-confederate
Properly paid to make short work and sure.

So did old Pietro's daughter change her style
For Guido Franceschini's lady-wife
Ere Guido knew it well; and why this haste
And scramble and indecent secrecy?
" Lest Pietro, all the while in ignorance,
Should get to learn, gainsay and break the match:
His peevishness had promptly put aside
Such honor and refused the proffered boon.
Pleased to become authoritative once.
She remedied the wilful man's mistake —"
Did our discreet Violante. Rather say,
Thus did she, lest the object of her game,
Guido the gulled one, give him but a chance,
A moment's respite, time for thinking twice,
Might count the cost before he sold himself,
And try the clink of coin they paid him with.

But coin paid, bargain struck and business done,
Once the clandestine marriage over thus.
All parties made perforce the best o' the fact;
Pietro could play vast indignation off,
HALF-ROME.

Be ignorant and astounded, dupe, poor soul,
Please you, of daughter, wife and son-in-law,
While Guido found himself in flagrant fault,
Must e'en do suit and service, soothe, subdue
A father not unreasonably chafed,
Bring him to terms by paying son's devoir.
Pleasant initiation!

The end, this:
Guido's broad back was saddled to bear all—
Pietro, Violante, and Pompilia too,—
Three lots cast confidently in one lap,
Three dead-weights with one arm to lift the three
Out of their limbo up to life again.
The Roman household was to strike fresh root
In a new soil, graced with a novel name,
Gilt with an alien glory, Aretine
Henceforth and never Roman any more,
By treaty and engagement; thus it ran:
Pompilia's dowry for Pompilia's self
As a thing of course,—she paid her own expense;
No loss nor gain there: but the couple, you see,
They, for their part, turned over first of all
Their fortune in its rags and rottenness
To Guido, fusion and confusion, he
And his with them and theirs,—whatever rag
With coin residuary fell on floor
When Brother Paolo's energetic shake
Should do the relics justice: since 't was thought,
Once vulnerable Pietro out of reach,
That, left at Rome as representative,
The Abate, backed by a potent patron here,
And otherwise with purple flushing him,
Might play a good game with the creditor,
Make up a moiety which, great or small,
Should go to the common stock—if anything,
Guido's, so far repayment of the cost
About to be,—and if, as looked more like,
Nothing,—why, all the nobler cost were his
Who guaranteed, for better or for worse,
To Pietro and Violante, house and home,
Kith and kin, with the pick of company
And life o' the fat o' the land while life should last.
How say you to the bargain at first blush?
Why did a middle-aged not-silly man
Show himself thus besotted all at once?
Quoth Solomon,¹ one black eye does it all.

¹ Quoth Solomon: Solomon's Song iv. 9.
They went to Arezzo,—Pietro and his spouse,
With just the dusk o’ the day of life to spend,
Eager to use the twilight, taste a treat,
Enjoy for once with neither stay nor stint
The luxury of lord-and-lady-ship,
And realize the stuff and nonsense long
A-simmer in their noodles; vent the fume
Born there and bred, the citizen’s conceit
How fares nobility while crossing earth,
What rampart or invisible body-guard
Keeps off the taint of common life from such.
They had not fed for nothing on the tales
Of grandees who give banquets worthy Jove,
Spending gold as if Plutus paid a whim.
Served with obeisances as when . . . what God?
I’m at the end of my tether; ’t is enough
You understand what they came primed to see:
While Guido who should minister the sight,
Stay all this qualmish greediness of soul
With apples and with flagons—for his part,
Was set on life diverse as pole from pole:
Lust of the flesh, lust of the eye,—what else
Was he just now awake from, sick and sage.
After the very debauch they would begin?—
Suppose such stuff and nonsense really were.
That bubble, they were bent on blowing big,
He had blown already till he burst his cheeks,
And hence found soapsuds bitter to the tongue.
He hoped now to walk softly all his days
In soberness of spirit, if haply so,
Pinching and paring he might furnish forth
A frugal board, bare sustenance, no more.
Till times, that could not well grow worse, should mend.

Thus minded then, two parties mean to meet
And make each other happy. The first week,
And fancy strikes fact and explodes in full.
“ This,” shrieked the Comparini, “this the Count,
The palace, the signorial privilege,
The pomp and pageantry were promised us?
For this have we exchanged our liberty,
Our competence, our darling of a child?
To house as spectres in a sepulchre
Under this black stone-heap, the street’s disgrace,
Grimmest as that is of the gruesome town,
And here pick garbage on a pewter plate

1 Plutus: God of Wealth, son of Jasion and Ceres.
Or cough at verjuice\(^1\) dripped from earthenware? Oh Via Vittoria, oh the other place
I' the Pauline, did we give you up for this?
Where 's the foregone housekeeping good and gay,
The neighborliness, the companionship,
The treat and feast when holidays came round.
The daily feast that seemed no treat at all,
Called common by the uncommon fools we were!
Even the sun that used to shine at Rome,
Where is it? Robbed and starved and frozen too,
We will have justice, justice if there be!"
Did not they shout, did not the town resound?
Guido's old lady-mother Beatrice,
Who since her husband, Count Tommaso's death,
Had held sole sway i' the house, — the doited\(^2\) crone
Slow to acknowledge, curtsey and abdicate, —
Was recognized of true novercal\(^3\) type,
Dragon and devil. His brother Girolamo
Came next in order: priest was he? The worse!
No way of winning him to leave his mumps
And help the laugh against old ancestry
And formal habits long since out of date,
Letting his youth be patterned on the mode
Approved of where Violante laid down law.
Or did he brighten up by way of change,
Dispose himself for affability?
The malapert, too complaisant by half
To the alarmed young novice of a bride!
Let him go buzz, betake himself elsewhere
Nor singe his fly-wings in the candle-flame!

Four months' probation of this purgatory,
Dog-snap and cat-claw, curse and counterblast,
The devil's self were sick of his own din;
And Pietro, after trumpeting huge wrongs
At church and market-place, pillar and post,
Square's corner, street's end, now the palace-step
And now the wine-house bench — while, on her side,
Violante up and down was voluble
In whatsoever pair of ears would perk
From goody, gossip, cater-cousin\(^4\) and sib,\(^5\)
Curious to peep at the inside of things

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\(^1\) Verjuice: juice of sour apples or unripe grapes.
\(^2\) Doited: adjective formed from doit, a Scotch coin of small value = worthless.
\(^3\) Novercal: in the manner of a stepmother.
\(^4\) Cater-cousin: a cousin within the first four degrees of kindred.
\(^5\) Sib: a blood relation.
And catch in the act pretentious poverty
At its wits' end to keep appearance up,
Make both ends meet. — nothing the vulgar loves
Like what this couple pitched them right and left.
Then, their worst done that way, both struck tent, marched:
— Renounced their share o' the bargain, flung what dues
Guido was bound to pay, in Guido's face,
Left their hearts'-darling, treasure of the twain
And so forth, the poor inexperienced bride,
To her own devices, bade Arezzo rot.
Cursed life signorial, and sought Rome once more.

I see the comment ready on your lip,
"The better fortune, Guido's— free at least
By this defection of the foolish pair,
He could begin make profit in some sort
Of the young bride and the new quietness,
Lead his own life now, henceforth breathe unplagued."
Could he? You know the sex like Guido's self.
Learn the Violante-nature!

Once in Rome,
By way of helping Guido lead such life,
Her first act to inaugurate return
Was, she got pricked in conscience: Jubilee
Gave her the hint. Our Pope, as kind as just,
Attained his eighty years, announced a boon
Should we bless the fact, held Jubilee —
Short shrift, prompt pardon for the light offence
And no rough dealing with the regular crime
So this occasion were not suffered slip—
Otherwise, sins commuted as before,
Without the least abatement in the price.
Now, who had thought it? All this while, it seems,
Our sage Violante had a sin of a sort
She must compound for now or not at all.
Now be the ready riddance! She confessed
Pompilia was a fable not a fact:
She never bore a child in her whole life.
Had this child been a changeling, that were grace
In some degree, exchange is hardly theft,
You take your stand on truth ere leap your lie:
Here was all lie, no touch of truth at all,
All the lie hers—not even Pietro guessed
He was as childless still as twelve years since.
The babe had been a find i' the filth-heap, Sir,

1 Jubilee: held every twenty-fifth year.
HALF-ROME.

Catch from the kennel! There was found at Rome, Down in the deepest of our social dregs, A woman who professed the wanton's trade Under the requisite thin coverture, Communitis meretrix and washer-wife: The creature thus conditioned found by chance Motherhood like a jewel in the muck, And straightway either trafficked with her prize Or listened to the tempter and let be,— Made pact abolishing her place and part In womankind, beast-fellowship indeed.

She sold this babe eight months before its birth To our Violante, Pietro's honest spouse, Well-famed and widely-instanced as that crown To the husband, virtue in a woman's shape. She it was, bought, paid for, passed off the thing As very flesh and blood and child of her Despite the flagrant fifty years,— and why? Partly to please old Pietro, fill his cup With wine at the late hour when lees are left, And send him from life's feast rejoicingly,— Partly to cheat the rightful heirs, agape, Each uncle's cousin's brother's son of him, For that same principal of the usufruct¹ It vexed him he must die and leave behind.

Such was the sin had come to be confessed. Which of the tales, the first or last, was true? Did she so sin once, or, confessing now, Sin for the first time? Either way you will. One sees a reason for the cheat: one sees A reason for a cheat in owning cheat Where no cheat had been. What of the revenge? What prompted the contrition all at once, Made the avowal easy, the shame slight? Why, prove they but Pompilia not their child, No child, no dowry! this, supposed their child. Had claimed what this, shown alien to their blood. Claimed nowise: Guido's claim was through his wife, Null then and void with hers. The biter bit, Do you see! For such repayment of the past, One might conceive the penitential pair Ready to bring their case before the courts,

¹ Principal of the usufruct: i.e. the principal sum, in which Pietro had only a life-interest or usufruct.
Publish their infamy to all the world
And, arm in arm, go chuckling thence content.

Is this your view? 'T was Guido's anyhow
And colorable: he came forward then,
Protested in his very bride's behalf
Against this lie and all it led to, least
Of all the loss o' the dowry: no! From her
And him alike he would expunge the blot,
Erase the brand of such a bestial birth,
Participate in no hideous heritage
Gathered from the gutter to be garnered up
And glorified in a palace. Peter and Paul!
But that who likes may look upon the pair
Exposed in yonder church, and show his skill
By saying which is eye and which is mouth
Thro' those stabs thick and threefold,—but for that—
A strong word on the liars and their lie
Might crave expression and obtain it, Sir!
—Though prematurely, since there's more to come,
More that will shake your confidence in things
Your cousin tells you,—may I be so bold?

This makes the first act of the farce,—anon
The sombre element comes stealing in
Till all is black or blood-red in the piece.
Guido, thus made a laughing-stock abroad,
A proverb for the market-place at home.
Left alone with Pompilia now, this graft
So reputable on his ancient stock.
This plague-seed set to fester his sound flesh,
What does the Count? Revenge him on his wife?
Unfasten at all risks to rid himself
The noisome lazaret-badge, fall foul of fate,
And, careless whether the poor rag was 'ware
O' the part it played, or helped unwittingly,
Bid it go burn and leave his frayed flesh free?
Plainly, did Guido open both doors wide.
Spurn thence the cur-cast creature and clear scores
As man might, tempted in extreme like this?
No, birth and breeding, and compassion too
Saved her such scandal. She was young, he thought,
Not privy to the treason, punished most
I' the proclamation of it; why make her
A party to the crime she suffered by?
Then the black eyes were now her very own,
Not any more Violante's: let her live,
HALF-ROME.

Lose in a new air, under a new sun,
The taint of the imputed parentage
Truly or falsely, take no more the touch
Of Pietro and his partner anyhow!
All might go well yet.

So she thought, herself,

It seems, since what was her first act and deed
When news came how these kindly ones at Rome
Had stripped her naked to amuse the world
With spots here, spots there and spots everywhere?
— For I should tell you that they noised abroad
Not merely the main scandal of her birth,
But slanders written, printed, published wide,
Pamphlets which set forth all the pleasantry
Of how the promised glory was a dream,
The power a bubble, and the wealth — why, dust.
There was a picture, painted to the life,
Of those rare doings, that superlative
Initiation in magnificence
Conferred on a poor Roman family
By favor of Arezzo and her first
And famousest, the Franceschini there.
You had the Countship holding head aloft
Bravely although bespattered, shifts and straits
In keeping out o' the way o' the wheels o' the world,
The comic of those home-contrivances
When the old lady-mother's wit was taxed
To find six clamorous mouths in food more real
Than fruit plucked off the cobwebbed family-tree,
Or acorns shed from its gilt mouldered frame —
Cold glories served up with stale fame for sauce.
What, I ask, — when the drunkenness of hate
Hiccuped return for hospitality,
Befouled the table they had feasted on,
Or say, — God knows I 'll not prejudice the case,
Grievances thus distorted, magnified,
Colored by quarrel into calumny, —
What side did our Pompilia first espouse?
Her first deliberate measure was — she wrote,
Pricked by some loyal impulse, straight to Rome
And her husband's brother the Abate there,
Who, having managed to effect the match,
Might take men's censure for its ill success.
She made a clean breast also in her turn,
And qualified the couple properly;
Since whose departure, hell, she said, was heaven,
And the house, late distracted by their peals,
Quiet as Carmel ¹ where the lilies live.

Herself had oftentimes complained: but why?
All her complaints had been their prompting, tales
Trumped up, devices to this very end.

Their game had been to thwart her husband’s love
And cross his will, malign his words and ways.

To reach this issue, furnish this pretence
For impudent withdrawal from their bond. —
Theft, indeed murder, since they meant no less
Whose last injunction to her simple self
Had been — what parents’-precept do you think?

That she should follow after with all speed,
Fly from her husband’s house clandestinely,
Join them at Rome again. but first of all
Pick up a fresh companion in her flight,

So putting youth and beauty to fit use. —

Some gay dare-devil cloak-and-rapier spark
Capable of adventure, — helped by whom
She, some fine eve when lutes were in the air,
Having put poison in the posset ² - cup,

Laid hands on money, jewels and the like.
And, to conceal the thing with more effect,
By way of parting benediction too,

Fired the house, — one would finish famously

T’ the tumult. slip out, scurry off and away
And turn up merrily at home once more.

Fact this, and not a dream o’ the devil, Sir!

And more than this, a fact none dare dispute,

Word for word, such a letter did she write,
And such the Abate read. nor simply read
But gave all Rome to ruminate upon.

In answer to such charges as, I say,
The couple sought to be beforehand with.

The cause thus carried to the courts at Rome,

Guido away, the Abate had no choice
But stand forth, take his absent brother’s part,
Defend the honor of himself beside.

He made what head he might against the pair,
Maintained Pompilia’s birth legitimate
And all her rights intact — hers, Guido’s now:

And so far by his policy turned their flank,
(The enemy being beforehand in the place)
That. — though the courts allowed the cheat for fact,

¹ Carmel: Mount Carmel in Syria, where the Carmelite order of mendicant monks was said to be established. They wore white.
² Posset: a drink made of milk and wine.
HALF-ROME.

Suffered Violante to parade her shame,
Publish her infamy to heart's content.
And let the tale o' the feigned birth pass for proved,
Yet they stopped there, refused to intervene
And dispossess the innocents, befooled
By gifts o' the guilty, at guilt's new caprice.
They would not take away the dowry now
Wrongfully given at first, nor bar at all
Succession to the aforesaid usufruct,
Established on a fraud, nor play the game
Of Pietro's child and now not Pietro's child
As it might suit the gamester's purpose. Thus
Was justice ever ridiculed in Rome:
Such be the double verdicts favored here
Which send away both parties to a suit
Nor puffed up nor cast down. — for each a crumb
Of right, for neither of them the whole loaf.
Wrenched, on the Comparini's part, appeal —
Counter-appeal on Guido's, — that's the game:
And so the matter stands, even to this hour,
Bandied as balls are in a tennis-court,
And so might stand, unless some heart broke first,
Till doomsday.

Leaves it thus, and now revert
To the old Arezzo whence we moved to Rome.
We've had enough o' the parents, false or true.
Now for a touch o' the daughter's quality.
The start's fair henceforth, every obstacle
Out of the young wife's footpath, she's alone,
Left to walk warily now: how does she walk?
Why, once a dwelling's threshold marked and crossed
In rubric by the enemy on his rounds
As eligible, as fit place of prey.
Baffle him henceforth, keep him out who can!
Stop up the door at the first hint of hoof,
Presently at the window taps a horn.
And Satan's by your fireside, never fear!
Pompilia, left alone now, found herself;
Found herself young too, sprightly, fair enough,
Matched with a husband old beyond his age
(Though that was something like four times her own)
Because of cares past, present and to come:
Found too the house dull and its inmates dead.
So, looked outside for light and life.

And love
Did in a trice turn up with life and light,—
The man with the aureole, sympathy made flesh,
The all-consoling Caponsacchi, Sir!
A priest—what else should the consooler be?
With goodly shoulderblade and proper leg,
A portly make and a symmetric shape,
And curls that clustered to the tonsure quite.
This was a bishop in the bud, and now
A canon full-blown so far: priest, and priest
Nowise exorbitantly overworked.
The courtly Christian, not so much Saint Paul
As a saint of Cæsar’s household: there posed he
Sending his god-glance after his shot shaft,
Apollos turned Apollo, while the snake
Pompilia writhed transfixed through all her spires.
He, not a visitor at Guido’s house,
Scarce an acquaintance, but in prime request
Heard there, felt everywhere in Guido’s path
If Guido’s wife’s path be her husband’s too.
Now he threw comfits at the theatre
Into her lap,—what harm in Carnival?
Now he pressed close till his foot touched her gown,
His hand brushed hers,—how help on promenade?
And, ever on weighty business, found his steps
Incline to a certain haunt of doubtful fame
Which fronted Guido’s palace by mere chance;
While—how do accidents sometimes combine!—
Pompilia chose to cloister up her charms
Just in a chamber that o’erlooked the street,
Sat there to pray, or peep thence at mankind.

This passage of arms and wits amused the town.
At last the husband lifted eyebrow,—bent
On day-book and the study how to wring
Half the due vintage from the worn-out vines
At the villa, tease a quarter the old rent
From the farmstead, tenants swore would tumble soon,—
Pricked up his ear a-singing day and night
With “ruin, ruin;”—and so surprised at last—
Why, what else but a titter? Up he jumps.
Back to mind come those scratchings at the grange,
Prints of the paw about the outhouse: rife
In his head at once again are word and wink,
Mum here and budget¹ there, the smell o’ the fox.
The musk o’ the gallant. “Friends, there’s falseness here!”

The proper help of friends in such a strait

¹*Mum, Budget:* see Shakespeare, “Merry Wives of Windsor,” V. ii. 7.
Is waggery, the world over. Laugh him free
O' the regular jealous-fit that's incident
To all old husbands that wed brisk young wives,
And he'll go duly docile all his days.
“Somebody courts your wife, Count? Where and when?
How and why? Mere horn-madness: have a care!
Your lady loves her own room, sticks to it,
Locks herself in for hours, you say yourself.
And—what, it's Caponsacchi means you harm?
The Canon? We caress him, he's the world's,
A man of such acceptance—never dream,
Though he were fifty times the fox you fear,
He'd risk his brush for your particular chick,
When the wide town's his hen-roost! Fie o' the fool!”
So they dispensed their comfort of a kind.
Guido at last cried “Something is in the air,
Under the earth, some plot against my peace
The trouble of eclipse hangs overhead;
How it should come of that officious orb
Your Canon in my system, you must say:
I say—that from the pressure of this spring
Began the chime and interchange of bells,
Ever one whisper, and one whisper more,
And just one whisper for the silvery last,
Till all at once a-row the bronze-throats burst
Into a larum both significant
And sinister: stop it I must and will.
Let Caponsacchi take his hand away
From the wire!—disport himself in other paths
Than lead precisely to my palace-gate,—
Look where he likes except one window's way
Where, cheek on hand, and elbow set on sill,
Happens to lean and say her litanies
Every day and all day long, just my wife—
Or wife and Caponsacchi may fare the worse!"

Admire the man's simplicity, “I'll do this,
I'll not have that, I'll punish and prevent!”—
'Tis easy saying. But to a fray, you see,
Two parties go. The badger shows his teeth:
The fox nor lies down sheep-like nor dares fight.
Oh, the wife knew the appropriate warfare well,
The way to put suspicion to the blush!
At first hint of remonstrance, up and out
I' the face of the world, you found her: she could speak,
State her case,—Franceschini was a name,
Guido had his full share of foes and friends—
Why should not she call these to arbitrate?
THE RING AND THE BOOK.

She bade the Governor do governance,
Cried out on the Archbishop.— why, there now,
Take him for sample! Three successive times,
Had he to reconduct her by main-force
From where she took her station opposite
His shut door, — on the public steps thereto,
Wringing her hands, when he came out to see,
And shrieking all her wrongs forth at his foot,—
Back to the husband and the house she fled:
Judge if that husband warmed him in the face
Of friends or frowned on foes as heretofore!
Judge if he missed the natural grin of folk,
Or lacked the customary compliment
Of cap and bells, the luckless husband's fit!

So it went on and on till — who was right?
One merry April morning, Guido woke
After the cuckoo, so late, near noonday.
With an inordinate yawning of the jaws,
Ears plugged, eyes gummed together, palate, tongue
And teeth one mud-paste made of poppy-milk:
And found his wife flown, his scrutoire the worse
For a rummage, — jewelry that was, was not,
Some money there had made itself wings too,—
The door lay wide and yet the servants slept
Sound as the dead, or dosed which does as well.
In short, Pompilia, she who, candid soul,
Had not so much as spoken all her life
To the Canon, nay, so much as peeped at him
Between her fingers while she prayed in church,—
This lamb-like innocent of fifteen years
(Such she was grown to by this time of day)
Had simply put an opiate in the drink
Of the whole household overnight, and then
Got up and gone about her work secure.
Laid hand on this waif and the other stray,
Spoiled the Philistine and marched out of doors
In company of the Canon who, Lord's love.
What with his daily duty at the church,
Nightly devoir where ladies congregate,
Had something else to mind, assure yourself,
Beside Pompilia, paragon though she be.
Or notice if her nose were sharp or blunt!
Well, anyhow, albeit impossible.
Both of them were together jollily
Jaunting it Rome-ward. half-way there by this,
While Guido was left go and get undrugged,
HALF-ROME.

Gather his wits up, groaningly give thanks
When neighbors crowded round him to condole.

"Ah," quoth a gossip, "well I mind me now,
The Count did always say he thought he felt
He feared as if this very chance might fall!
And when a man of fifty finds his corns
Ache and his joints throb, and foresees a storm,
Though neighbors laugh and say the sky is clear,
Let us henceforth believe him weatherwise!"

Then was the story told, I'll cut you short:
All neighbors knew: no mystery in the world.
The lovers left at nightfall — over night
Had Caponsacchi come to carry off
Pompilia, — not alone, a friend of his,
One Guillichini, the more conversant
With Guido's housekeeping that he was just
A cousin of Guido's and might play a prank —
(Have not you too a cousin that's a wag?)
— Lord and a Canon also, — what would you have?
Such are the red-clothed milk-swollen poppy-heads
That stand and stiffen 'mid the wheat o' the Church! —
This worthy came to aid, abet his best.
And so the house was ransacked, booty bagged,
The lady led downstairs and out of doors
Guided and guarded till, the city passed,
A carriage lay convenient at the gate.
Good-bye to the friendly Canon: the loving one
Could peradventure do the rest himself.
In jumps Pompilia, after her the priest,
"Whip, driver! Money makes the mare to go,
And we've a bagful. Take the Roman road!"
So said the neighbors. This was eight hours since.

Guido heard all, swore the befitting oaths,
Shook off the relics of his poison-drench,
Got horse, was fairly started in pursuit
With never a friend to follow, found the track
Fast enough, 't was the straight Perugia way,
Trod soon upon their very heels, too late
By a minute only at Camoscia, reached
Chiusi, Foligno, ever the fugitives
Just ahead, just out as he galloped in,
Getting the good news ever fresh and fresh,
Till, lo, at the last stage of all, last post
Before Rome, — as we say, in sight of Rome
And safety (there's impunity at Rome
For priests, you know) at — what's the little place? —
What some call Castelnuovo, some just call
The Osteria,¹ because o’ the post-house inn.
There, at the journey’s all but end, it seems,
Triumph deceived them and undid them both,
Secure they might foretaste felicity
Nor fear surprisal: so, they were surprised.
There did they halt at early evening, there
Did Guido overtake them: ’t was day-break;
He came in time enough, not time too much,
Since in the courtyard stood the Canon’s self
Urging the drowsy stable-grooms to haste
Harness the horses, have the journey end,
The trifling four-hours’-running, so reach Rome.
And the other runaway, the wife? Upstairs,
Still on the couch where she had spent the night,
One couch in one room, and one room for both.
So gained they six hours, so were lost thereby.

Sir, what ’s the sequel? Lover and beloved
Fall on their knees? No impudence serves here?
They beat their breasts and beg for easy death,
Confess this, that and the other?— anyhow
Confess there wanted not some likelihood
To the supposition so preposterous.
That. O Pompilia, thy sequestered eyes
Had noticed, straying o’er the prayerbook’s edge,
More of the Canon than that black his coat,
Buckled his shoes were, broad his hat of brim:
And that, O Canon, thy religious care
Had breathed too soft a *benedicite*
To banish trouble from a lady’s breast
So lonely and so lovely, nor so lean!
This you expect? Indeed, then, much you err.
Not to such ordinary end as this
Had Caponsacchi flung the cassock far,
Doffed the priest, donned the perfect cavalier.
The die was cast: over shoes over boots:
And just as she. I presently shall show,
Pompilia, soon looked Helen to the life,
Recumbent upstairs in her pink and white,
So, in the inn-yard, bold as ’t were Troy-town,
There strutted Paris in correct costume,
Cloak, cap and feather, no appointment missed,
Even to a wicked-looking sword at side,
He seemed to find and feel familiar at.
Nor wanted words as ready and as big

¹ *Osteria*: a tavern or inn.
As the part he played, the bold abashless one.

4I interposed to save your wife from death,

Yourself from shame, the true and only shame:

Ask your own conscience else! — or, failing that,

What I have done I answer, anywhere,

Here, if you will; you see I have a sword:

Or, since I have a tonsure as you taunt,

At Rome, by all means. — priests to try a priest.

Only, speak where your wife’s voice can reply!

And then he fingered at the sword again.

So, Guido called, in aid and witness both,

The Public Force. The Commissary came,

Officers also; they secured the priest;

Then, for his more confusion,

Mounted up with him, a guard on either side, the stair

To the bed-room where still slept or feigned a sleep

His paramour and Guido’s wife: in burst

The company and bade her wake and rise.

Her defence? This. She woke, saw, sprang upright

I’ the midst and stood as terrible as truth,

Sprang to her husband’s side, caught at the sword

That hung there useless. — since they held each hand

O’ the lover, had disarmed him properly, —

And in a moment out flew the bright thing

Full in the face of Guido: but for help

O’ the guards who held her back and pinioned her

With pains enough, she had finished my tale

With a flourish of red all round it, pinked her man

Prettily; but she fought them one to six.

They stopped that, — but her tongue continued free:

She spat forth such invective at her spouse.

O’erfrothed him with such foam of murderer,

Thief, pandar — that the popular tide soon turned,

The favor of the very sbirri,1 straight

Ebb’d from the husband, set toward his wife,

People cried “Hands off, pay a priest respect!”

And “persecuting fiend” and “martyred saint”

Began to lead a measure from lip to lip.

But facts are facts and flinch not; stubborn things,

And the question “Prithee, friend, how comes my purse

I’ the poke of you?” — admits of no reply.

Here was a priest found out in masquerade,

A wife caught playing truant if no more;

1 Sbirri: papal police.
While the Count, mortified in mien enough,
And, nose to face, an added palm in length,
Was plain writ "husband" every piece of him:
Capture once made, release could hardly be.
Beside, the prisoners both made appeal,
"Take us to Rome!"

Taken to Rome they were;
The husband trooping after, piteously,
Tail between legs, no talk of triumph now—
No honor set firm on its feet once more
On two dead bodies of the guilty,—nay,
No dubious salve to honor's broken pate
From chance that, after all, the hurt might seem
A skin-deep matter, scratch that leaves no scar:
For Guido's first search,—ferreting, poor soul.
Here, there and everywhere in the vile place
Abandoned to him when their backs were turned,
Found,—furnishing a last and best regale,—
All the love-letters bandied 'twixt the pair
Since the first timid trembling into life
O' the love-star till its stand at fiery full.
Mad prose, mad verse, fears, hopes, triumph, despair.
Avowal, disclaimer, plans, dates, names,—was nought
Wanting to prove, if proof consoles at all,
That this had been but the fifth act o' the piece
Whereof the due proemium, months ago
These playwrights had put forth, and ever since
Matured the middle, added 'neath his nose.
He might go cross himself: the case was clear.

Therefore to Rome with the clear case: there plead
Each party its best, and leave law do each right,
Let law shine forth and show, as God in heaven.
Vice prostrate, virtue pedestalled at last,
The triumph of truth! What else shall glad our gaze
When once authority has knit the brow
And set the brain behind it to decide
Between the wolf and sheep turned litigants?
"This is indeed a business!" law shook head:
"A husband charges hard things on a wife,
The wife as hard o' the husband: whose fault here?
A wife that flies her husband's house, does wrong:
The male friend's interference looks amiss.
Lends a suspicion: but suppose the wife,
On the other hand, be jeopardized at home—
Nay, that she simply hold, ill-groundedly,
An apprehension she is jeopardized,—
And further, if the friend partake the fear,
And, in a commendable charity
Which trusteth all, trust her that she mistrusts,—
What do they but obey law — natural law?
Pretence may this be and a cloak for sin,
And circumstances that concur i' the close
Hint as much, loudly — yet scarce loud enough
To drown the answer 'strange may yet be true:'
Innocence often looks like guiltiness.
The accused declare that in thought, word and deed,
Innocent were they both from first to last
As male-babe haply laid by female-babe
At church on edge of the baptismal font
Together for a minute, perfect-pure.
Difficult to believe, yet possible,
As witness Joseph, the friend's patron-saint.
The night at the inn — there charity nigh chokes
Ere swallow what they both asseverate;
Though down the gullet faith may feel it go,
When mindful of what flight fatigued the flesh
Out of its faculty and fleshliness,
Subdued it to the soul, as saints assure:
So long a flight necessitates a fall
On the first bed, though in a lion's den,
And the first pillow, though the lion's back:
Difficult to believe, yet possible.
Last come the letters' bundled beastliness—
Authority repugns¹ give glance to — nay,
Turns head, and almost lets her whip-lash fall:
Yet here a voice cries 'Respite!' from the clouds—
The accused, both in a tale, protest, disclaim,
Abominate the horror: 'Not my hand'
 Asserts the friend — 'Nor mine' chimes in the wife,
'Seeing I have no hand, nor write at all.'
Illiterate — for she goes on to ask,
What if the friend did pen now verse now prose,
Commend it to her notice now and then?
'T was pearls to swine: she read no more than wrote,
And kept no more than read, for as they fell
She ever brushed the burr-like things away,
Or, better, burned them, quenched the fire in smoke.
As for this fardel,² filth and foolishness,
She sees it now the first time: burn it too!
While for his part the friend vows ignorance
Alike of what bears his name and bears hers:
'T is forgery, a felon's masterpiece,
And, as 't is said the fox still finds the stench,

¹ Repugns: opposes.
² Fardel: bundle.
Home-manufacture and the husband's work.
Though he confesses, the ingenuous friend.
That certain missives, letters of a sort.
Flighty and feeble, which assigned themselves
To the wife, no less have fallen, far too oft.
In his path: wherefrom he understood just this —
That were they verily the lady's own.
Why, she who penned them, since he never saw
Save for one minute the mere face of her.
Since never had there been the interchange
Of word with word between them all their life.
Why, she must be the fondest of the frail.
And fit, she for the 'apage' he flung,
Her letters for the flame they went to feed!
But, now he sees her face and hears her speech,
Much he repents him if, in fancy-freak
For a moment the minutest measurable.
He coupled her with the first flimsy word
O' the self-spun fabric some mean spider-soul
Furnished forth: stop his films and stamp on him!
Never was such a tangled knottiness,
But thus authority cuts the Gordian through,
And mark how her decision suits the need!
Here 's troublesomeness, scandal on both sides,
Plenty of fault to find, no absolute crime:
Let each side own its fault and make amends!
What does a priest in cavalier's attire
Consorting publicly with vagrant wives
In quarters close as the confessional,
Though innocent of harm? 'T is harm enough:
Let him pay it, — say, be relegate a good
Three years, to spend in some place not too far
Nor yet too near, midway 'twixt near and far.
Rome and Arezzo, — Civita we choose.
Where he may lounge away time, live at large,
Find out the proper function of a priest,
Nowise an exile, — that were punishment,—
But one our love thus keeps out of harm's way
Not more from the husband's anger than, mayhap
His own . . . say, indiscretion, waywardness.
And wanderings when Easter eyes grow warm.
For the wife, — well, our best step to take with her,
On her own showing, were to shift her root
From the old cold shade and unhappy soil
Into a generous ground that fronts the south
Where, since her callow soul. a-shiver late,

\[1 \text{ Apage: away with thee.}\]
Craved simply warmth and called mere passers-by
To the rescue, she should have her fill of shine.
Do house and husband hinder and not help?
Why then, forget both and stay here at peace.
Come into our community, enroll
Herself along with those good Convertites,¹
Those sinners saved, those Magdalens re-made,
Accept their ministration, well bestow
Her body and patiently possess her soul,
Until we see what better can be done.
Last for the husband: if his tale prove true,
Well is he rid of two domestic plagues —
Both wife that ailed, do whatsoever he would,
And friend of hers that undertook the cure.
See, what a double load we lift from breast!
Off he may go, return, resume old life,
Laugh at the priest here and Pompilia there
In limbo each and punished for their pains,
And grateful tell the inquiring neighborhood —
In Rome, no wrong but has its remedy.”
The case was closed. Now, am I fair or no
In what I utter? Do I state the facts,
Having forechosen a side? I promised you!
The Canon Caponsacchi, then, was sent
To change his garb, re-trim his tonsure, tie
The clerkly silk round, every plait correct,
Make the impressive entry on his place
Of relegation, thrill his Civita.
As Ovid,² a like sufferer in the cause,
Planted a primrose-patch by Pontus: where, —
What with much culture of the sonnet-stave
And converse with the aborigines,
Soft savagery of eyes unused to roll
And hearts that all awry went pit-a-pat
And wanted setting right in charity, —
What were a couple of years to while away?
Pompilia, as enjoined, betook herself
To the aforesaid Convertites, soft sisterhood
In Via Lungara, where the light ones live,
Spin, pray, then sing like linnets o’er the flax.
“Anywhere, anyhow, out of my husband’s house
Is heaven,” cried she, — was therefore suited so.
But for Count Guido Franceschini, he —

¹ Convertites: an order of nuns devoted to the rescue of others who, like themselves, have fallen.
² Ovid, a like sufferer: he was banished by Augustus to Tomis, on the Euxine Sea, for some amour or imprudence.
The injured man thus righted — found no heaven
I' the house when he returned there, I engage.
Was welcomed by the city turned upside down
In a chorus of inquiry. "What, back — you?
And no wife? Left her with the Penitents?
Ah, being young and pretty, 't were a shame
To have her whipped in public: leave the job
To the priests who understand! Such priests as yours —
(Pontifex Maximus whipped Vestals once)¹
Our madcap Caponsacchi: think of him!
So, he fired up, showed fight and skill of fence?
Ay, you drew also, but you did not fight!
The wiser, 't is a word and a blow with him,
True Caponsacchi, of old Head-i'-the-Sack²
That fought at Fiesole ere Florence was:
He had done enough, to firk³ you were too much.
And did the little lady menace you,
Make at your breast with your own harmless sword?
The spitfire! Well, thank God you're safe and sound,
Have kept the sixth commandment whether or no
The lady broke the seventh: I only wish
I were as saint-like, could contain me so.
I, the poor sinner; fear I should have left
Sir Priest no nose-tip to turn up at me!"
You, Sir, who listen but interpose no word,
Ask yourself, had you borne a baiting thus?
Was it enough to make a wise man mad?
Oh, but I'll have your verdict at the end!

Well, not enough, it seems: such mere hurt falls,
Frets awhile, aches long, then grows less and less,
And so gets done with. Such was not the scheme
O' the pleasant Comparini: on Guido's wound
Ever in due succession, drop by drop,
Came slow distilment from the alembic here
Set on to simmer by Canidian hate,⁴
Corrosives keeping the man's misery raw.
First fire-drop, — when he thought to make the best
O' the bad, to wring from out the sentence passed,
Poor, pitiful, absurd although it were,
Yet what might eke him out result enough

¹ Pontifex Maximus: in ancient Rome, any Vestal Virgin who let the sacred fire go out was scourged by the Pontifex Maximus.
² Caponsacchi: in English, Head i' the Sack. The family is mentioned in Dante's Paradise, XVI.
³ Firk: chastise
⁴ Canidian hate: Canidia was a Neapolitan beloved by Horace. When she deserted him, he held her up to contempt as an old witch.
HALF-ROME.

And make it worth while to have had the right
And not the wrong i' the matter judged at Rome.
Inadequate her punishment, no less
Punished in some slight sort his wife had been;
Then, punished for adultery, what else?
On such admitted crime he thought to seize,
And institute procedure in the courts
Which cut corruption of this kind from man,
Cast loose a wife proved loose and castaway:
He claimed in due form a divorce at least.

This claim was met now by a counterclaim:
Pompilia sought divorce from bed and board
Of Guido, whose outrageous cruelty,
Whose mother's malice and whose brother's hate
Were just the white o' the charge, such dreadful depths
Blackened its centre,— hints of worse than hate,
Love from that brother, by that Guido's guile,
That mother's prompting. Such reply was made,
So was the engine loaded, wound up, sprung
On Guido, who received bolt full in breast;
But no less bore up, giddily perhaps.
He had the Abate Paolo still in Rome,
Brother and friend and fighter on his side:
They rallied in a measure, met the foe
Manlike, joined battle in the public courts,
As if to shame supine law from her sloth:
And waiting her award, let beat the while
Arezzo's banter, Rome's buffoonery,
On this ear and on that ear, deaf alike,
Safe from worse outrage. Let a scorpion nip,
And never mind till he contorts his tail!
But there was sting i' the creature; thus it struck.
Guido had thought in his simplicity —
That lying declaration of remorse,
That story of the child which was no child
And motherhood no motherhood at all,
— That even this sin might have its sort of good
Inasmuch as no question more could be,—
Call it false, call the story true,— no claim
Of further parentage pretended now:
The parents had abjured all right, at least,
I' the woman owned his wife: to plead right still
Were to declare the abjuration false:
He was relieved from any fear henceforth
Their hands might touch, their breath defile again
Pompilia with his name upon her yet.
Well, no: the next news was, Pompilia's health
Demanded change after full three long weeks
Spent in devotion with the Sisterhood,—
Which rendered sojourn, — so the court opined,—
Too irksome, since the convent's walls were high
And windows narrow, nor was air enough
Nor light enough, but all looked prison-like.
The last thing which had come into the court's head.
Propose a new expedient therefore,—this!
She had demanded — had obtained indeed,
By intervention of her pitying friends
Or perhaps lovers— (beauty in distress,
Never lacks friendship's arm about her neck)
Obtained remission of the penalty,
Permitted transfer to some private place
Where better air, more light, new food might soothe —
Incarcerated (call it, all the same)
At some sure friend's house she must keep inside,
Be found in at requirement fast enough,—
*Domus pro carcere*,1 in Roman style.
You keep the house i' the main, as most men do
And all good women: but free otherwise.
Should friends arrive, to lodge them and what not?
And such a *domum*, such a dwelling-place.
Having all Rome to choose from, where chose she?
What house obtained Pompilia's preference?
Why, just the Comparini's—just, do you mark,
Theirs who renounced all part and lot in her
So long as Guido could be robbed thereby,
And only fell back on relationship
And found their daughter safe and sound again
When that might surelier stab him: yes, the pair
Who, as I told you, first had baited hook
With this poor gilded fly Pompilia-thing,
Then caught the fish, pulled Guido to the shore
And gutted him,— now found a further use
For the bait, would trail the gauze wings yet again
I' the way of what new swimmer passed their stand.
They took Pompilia to their hiding-place—
Not in the heart of Rome as formerly,
Under observance, subject to control—
But out o' the way,—or in the way, who knows?
That blind mute villa lurking by the gate
At Via Paulina, not so hard to miss
By the honest eye, easy enough to find
In twilight by marauders: where perchance

1 *Domus pro carcere*: a house for a prison.
Some muffled Caponsacchi might repair,
Employ odd moments when he too tried change,
Found that a friend's abode was pleasanter
Than relegation, penance and the rest.

Come, here's the last drop does its worst to wound
Here's Guido poisoned to the bone, you say
Your boasted still's full strain and strength: not so!
One master-squeeze from screw shall bring to birth
The hoard i' the heart o' the toad, \(^1\) hell's quintessence.
He learned the true convenience of the change,
And why a convent lacks the cheerful hearts
And helpful hands which female straits require,
When, in the blind mute villa by the gate,
Pompilia—what? sang, danced, saw company?
— Gave birth, Sir, to a child, his son and heir,
Or Guido's heir and Caponsacchi's son.
I want your word now: what do you say to this?
What would say little Arezzo and great Rome,
And what did God say and the devil say
One at each ear o' the man, the husband, now
The father? Why, the overburdened mind
Broke down, what was a brain became a blaze.
In fury of the moment—(that first news
Fell on the Count among his vines, it seems,
Doing his farm-work.)—why, he summoned steward,
Called in the first four hard hands and stout hearts
From field and furrow, poured forth his appeal.
Not to Rome's law and gospel any more,
But this clown with a mother or a wife,
That clodpole with a sister or a son:
And, whereas law and gospel held their peace.
What wonder if the sticks and stones cried out?

All five soon somehow found themselves at Rome,
At the villa door: there was the warmth and light—
The sense of life so just an inch inside—
Some angel must have whispered "one more chance!"

He gave it: bade the others stand aside:
Knocked at the door,— "Who is it knocks?" cried one.
"I will make," surely Guido's angel urged.
"One final essay, last experiment,
Speak the word, name the name from out all names

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\(^1\) Hoard i' the heart o' the toad: Fenton says, "There is to be found in the heads of old and great toads a stone they call borax or stelon, which, being used as rings, gives fore-warning against venom. See "As You Like It," II. 1. 15.
Which, if. — as doubtless strong illusions are,
And strange disguisings whereby truth seems false,
And, since I am but man, I dare not do
God's work until assured I see with God,—
If I should bring my lips to breathe that name
And they be innocent,— nay, by one mere touch
Of innocence redeemed from utter guilt,—
That name will bar the door and bid fate pass.
I will not say 'It is a messenger,
A neighbor, even a belated man,
Much less your husband's friend, your husband's self:
At such appeal the door is bound to ope.
But I will say "— here 's rhetoric and to spare!
Why, Sir, the stumbling-block is cursed and kicked,
Block though it be; the name that brought offence
Will bring offence: the burnt child dreads the fire
Although that fire feed on some taper-wick
Which never left the altar nor singed a fly:
And had a harmless man tripped you by chance,
How would you wait him, stand or step aside.
When next you heard he rolled your way? Enough.

"Giuseppe Caponsacchi!" Guido cried;
And open flew the door: enough again.
Vengeance, you know, burst, like a mountain-wave
That holds a monster in it, over the house.
And wiped its filthy four walls free at last
With a wash of hell-fire,— father, mother, wife,
Killed them all, bathed his name clean in their blood,
And, reeking so, was caught, his friends and he.
Haled hither and imprisoned yesternight
O' the day all this was.
Now, Sir, tale is told.
Of how the old couple come to lie in state
Though hacked to pieces,— never. the expert say,
So thorough a study of stabbing— while the wife
(Viper-like, very difficult to slay)
Writhes still through every ring of her, poor wretch,
At the Hospital hard by — survives, we 'll hope,
To somewhat purify her putrid soul
By full confession, make so much amends
While time lasts; since at day's end die she must.

For Caponsacchi,— why, they 'll have him here,
As hero of the adventure, who so fit
To figure in the coming Carnival?
'T will make the fortune of whate'er saloon
Hears him recount, with helpful cheek, and eye
Hotly indignant now, now dewy-dimmed,
The incidents of flight, pursuit, surprise,
Capture, with hints of kisses all between —
While Guido, wholly unromantic spouse,
No longer fit to laugh at since the blood
Gave the broad farce an all too brutal air.
Why, he and those four luckless friends of his
May tumble in the straw this bitter day —
Laid by the heels i’ the New Prison, I hear,
To bide their trial, since trial, and for the life,
Follows if but for form’s sake: yes, indeed!

But with a certain issue: no dispute,
"Try him," bids law: formalities oblige:
But as to the issue, — look me in the face! —
If the law thinks to find them guilty, Sir,
Master or men — touch one hair of the five,
Then I say in the name of all that’s left
Of honor in Rome, civility i’ the world
Whereof Rome boasts herself the central source, —
There’s an end to all hope of justice more.
Astraæa1’s gone indeed, let hope go too!
Who is it dares impugn the natural law,
Deny God’s word "the faithless wife shall die"?
What, are we blind? How can we fail to learn
This crowd of miseries make the man a mark.
Accumulate on one devoted head
For our example? — yours and mine who read
Its lesson thus — "Henceforward let none dare
Stand, like a natural in the public way,
Letting the very urchins twitch his beard
And tweak his nose, to earn a nickname so,
Be styled male-Grissel2 or else modern Job!"
Had Guido, in the twinkling of an eye,
Summed up the reckoning, promptly paid himself.
That morning when he came up with the pair
At the wayside inn, — exacted his just debt
By aid of what first mattock, pitchfork, axe
Came to hand in the helpful stable-yard.
And with that axe, if Providence so pleased,
Cloven each head, by some Rolando-stroke,3

1 Astraæa: virgin-goddess of justice, daughter of Zeus and Themis, who departed from earth at the close of the golden age and became the constellation Virgo.
2 Male-Grissel: Griselda, the heroine of Chaucer’s Clerk of Oxenford’s tale, a type of female patience.
3 Rolando-stroke: Roland, the medieval hero of romance.
In one clean cut from crown to clavicle, 1
— Slain the priest-gallant, the wife-paramour,
Sticking, for all defence, in each skull's cleft
The rhyme and reason of the stroke thus dealt,
To-wit, those letters and last evidence
Of shame, each package in its proper place. —
Bidding, who pitied, undistend the skulls, —
I say, the world had praised the man. But no!
That were too plain, too straight, too simply just!
He hesitates, calls law forsooth to help.
And law, distasteful to who calls in law
When honor is beforehand and would serve,
What wonder if law hesitate in turn,
Plead her disuse to calls o' the kind. reply
(Smiling a little) "'T is yourself assess
The worth of what's lost, sum of damage done.
What you touched with so light a finger-tip,
You whose concern it was to grasp the thing,
Why must law gird herself and grapple with?
Law, alien to the actor whose warm blood
Asks heat from law whose veins run lukewarm milk, —
What you dealt lightly with, shall law make out
Heinous forsooth?"

Sir, what 's the good of law
In a case o' the kind? None, as she all but says.
Call in law when a neighbor breaks your fence.
Cribs from your field, tampers with rent or lease,
Touches the purse or pocket, — but wooes your wife?
No: take the old way trod when men were men!
Guido preferred the new path, — for his pains,
Stuck in a quagmire, floundered worse and worse
Until he managed somehow scramble back
Into the safe sure rutted road once more.
Revenged his own wrong like a gentleman.
Once back 'mid the familiar prints, no doubt
He made too rash amends for his first fault,
Vaulted too loftily over what barred him late.
And lit i' the mire again. — the common chance,
The natural over-energy: the deed
Maladroit yields three deaths instead of one,
And one life left: for where 's the Canon's corpse?
All which is the worse for Guido, but, be frank—
The better for you and me and all the world,
Husbands of wives, especially in Rome.
The thing is put right, in the old place, — ay,
The rod hangs on its nail behind the door,

1 Clavicle: collar-bone.
HALF-ROME.

Fresh from the brine: a matter I commend
To the notice, during Carnival that's near,
Of a certain what's-his-name and jackanapes
Somewhat too civil of eves with lute and song
About a house here, where I keep a wife.
(You, being his cousin, may go tell him so.)
III.

THE OTHER HALF-ROME.

[That side of public opinion which is predisposed to take the weaker part and to look beneath the more obvious motives for the deeper-seated causes of any occurrence is given expression in Book III. The "Other Half-Rome," therefore, befriends the suffering wife and her untitled foster-parents, detects the inconsistencies of Guido’s defence, and, in the interest of society at large, refuses to permit a husband to constitute himself judge and executioner in his own case.]

Another day that finds her living yet,
Little Pompilia, with the patient brow
And lamentable smile on those poor lips,
And, under the white hospital-array,
A flower-like body, to frighten at a bruise
You’d think, yet now, stabbed through and through again,
Alive i’ the ruins. ’T is a miracle.
It seems that, when her husband struck her first,
She prayed Madonna just that she might live
So long as to confess and be absolved;
And whether it was that, all her sad life long
Never before successful in a prayer,
This prayer rose with authority too dread. —
Or whether, because earth was hell to her,
By compensation, when the blackness broke
She got one glimpse of quiet and the cool blue,
To show her for a moment such things were,—
Or else,—as the Augustinian Brother thinks.
The friar who took confession from her lip,—
When a probationary soul that moved
From nobleness to nobleness, as she,
Over the rough way of the world, succumbs,
Bloodies its last thorn with unflinching foot.
The angels love to do their work betimes,
Stauch some wounds here nor leave so much for God.
Who knows? However it be, confessed, absolved,
She lies, with overplus of life beside
To speak and right herself from first to last,
Right the friend also. lamb-pure. lion-brave,
Care for the boy’s concerns, to save the son
From the sire, her two-weeks’ infant orphaned thus,
And— with best smile of all reserved for him—
Pardon that sire and husband from the heart.
A miracle, so tell your Molinists!

There she lies in the long white lazar-house.
Rome has besieged, these two days, never doubt,
Saint Anna's where she waits her death, to hear
Though but the chink o' the bell, turn o' the hinge
When the reluctant wicket opes at last.

Let's in, on now this and now that pretence,
For a patient in such plight. The lawyers first
Paid the due visit — justice must be done;
They took her witness, why the murder was.
Then the priests followed properly, — a soul
To shrive; 't was Brother Celestine's own right,
The same who noises thus her gifts abroad.
But many more, who found they were old friends,
Pushed in to have their stare and take their talk
And go forth boasting of it and to boast.

Old Monna Baldi chatters like a jay.
Swears — but that, prematurely trundled out
Just as she felt the benefit begin,
The miracle was snapped up by somebody,—
Her palsied limb 'gan prick and promise life
At touch o' the bedclothes merely,— how much more
Had she but brushed the body as she tried!

Cavalier Carlo — well, there's some excuse
For him — Maratta who paints Virgins so —
He too must fee the porter and slip by
With pencil cut and paper squared, and straight
There was he figuring away at face:

"A lovelier face is not in Rome," cried he,
"Shaped like a peacock's egg, the pure as pearl,
That hatches you anon a snow-white chick."

Then, oh that pair of eyes, that pendent hair,
Black this and black the other! Mighty fine—
But nobody cared ask to paint the same.
Nor grew a poet over hair and eyes
Four little years ago when, ask and have,
The woman who wakes all this rapture leaned

Flower-like from out her window long enough,
As much uncomplimented as uncropped
By comers and goers in Via Vittoria: eh?
'T is just a flower's fate: past parterre we trip,

1 Saint Anna's: the monastery in Rome where Vittoria Colonna also awaited death.
2 Carlo Maratta: celebrated Roman painter (1625-1713) called "Carlo delle Madonne," on account of the great number of pictures of the Virgin he painted.
Till peradventure someone plucks our sleeve—
"Yon blossom at the briar's end, that's the rose
Two jealous people fought for yesterday
And killed each other: see, there's undisturbed
A pretty pool at the root, of rival red!"
Then cry we "Ah, the perfect paragon!"
Then crave we "Just one keepsake-leaf for us!"

Truth lies between: there's anyhow a child
Of seventeen years, whether a flower or weed,
Ruined: who did it shall account to Christ—
Having no pity on the harmless life
And gentle face and girlish form he found,
And thus flings back. Go practise if you please
With men and women: leave a child alone
For Christ's particular love's sake!—so I say.

Somebody, at the bedside, said much more,
Took on him to explain the secret cause
O' the crime: quoth he, "Such crimes are very rife,
Explode nor make us wonder now-a-days,
Seeing that Antichrist disseminates
That doctrine of the Philosophic Sin:
Molinos' sect will soon make earth too hot!"
"Nay," groaned the Augustinian, "what's there new?
Crime will not fail to flare up from men's hearts
While hearts are men's and so born criminal;
Which one fact, always old yet ever new,
Accounts for so much crime that, for my part,
Molinos may go whistle to the wind
That waits outside a certain church, you know!"

Though really it does seem as if she here,
Pompilia, living so and dying thus,
Has had undue experience how much crime
A heart can hatch. Why was she made to learn
— Not you, not I, not even Molinos' self—
What Guido Franceschini's heart could hold?
Thus saintship is effected probably;
No sparing saints the process!—which the more
Tends to the reconciling us, no saints,
To sinnership, immunity and all.

For see now: Pietro and Violante's life
Till seventeen years ago, all Rome might note

1 *Philosophic Sin*: Molinos taught that "desires nothing, not even his own salvation; a soul in a state of perfect contemplation and fears nothing, not even hell itself."
THE OTHER HALF-ROME.

And quote for happy — see the signs distinct
Of happiness as we yon Triton's\(^1\) trump.
What could they be but happy? — balanced so,
Nor low i' the social scale nor yet too high,
Nor poor nor richer than comports with ease,
Nor bright and envied, nor obscure and scorned,
Nor so young that their pleasures fell too thick,
Nor old past catching pleasure when it fell,
Nothing above, below the just degree.
All at the mean where joy's components mix.
So again, in the couple's very souls
You saw the adequate half with half to match,
Each having and each lacking somewhat, both
Making a whole that had all and lacked nought.
The round and sound, in whose composure just
The acquiescent and recipient side,
Was Pietro's, and the stirring striving one
Violante's: both in union gave the due
Quietude, enterprise, craving and content,
Which go to bodily health and peace of mind.
But, as 't is said a body, rightly mixed,
Each element in equipoise, would last
Too long and live for ever, — accordingly
Holds a germ — sand-grain weight too much i' the scale — 140
Ordained to get predominance one day
And so bring all to ruin and release, —
Not otherwise a fatal germ lurked here:
"With mortals much must go, but something stays;
Nothing will stay of our so happy selves."
Out of the very ripeness of life's core
A worm was bred — "Our life shall leave no fruit."
Enough of bliss, they thought, could bliss bear seed,
Yield its like, propagate a bliss in turn
And keep the kind up; not supplant themselves
But put in evidence, record they were,
Show them, when done with, i' the shape of a child.
"'T is in a child, man and wife grow complete,
One flesh: God says so: let him do his work!"

Now, one reminder of this gnawing want,
One special prick o' the maggot at the core,
Always befell when, as the day came round,
A certain yearly sum, — our Pietro being,
As the long name runs, an usufructuary,\(^2\),

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\(^1\) *Triton*: see note, I. 890. The speaker is represented as being in the Piazza Barberini, near Bernini's fountain, composed of a Triton supported by dolphins.

\(^2\) *Usufructuary*: a person who has the use of the profits of a property.
Dropped in the common bag as interest
Of money, his till death, not afterward,
Failing an heir: an heir would take and take,
A child of theirs be wealthy in their place
To nobody's hurt — the stranger else seized all.
Prosperity rolled river-like and stopped,
Making their mill go; but when wheel wore out,
The wave would find a space and sweep on free
And, half-a-mile off, grind some neighbor's corn.

Adam-like, Pietro sighed and said no more:
Eve saw the apple was fair and good to taste.
So, plucked it, having asked the snake advice.
She told her husband God was merciful,
And his and her prayer granted at the last:
Let the old mill-stone moulder, — wheel unworn,
Quartz from the quarry, shot into the stream
Adroitly, as before should go bring grist —
Their house continued to them by an heir.
Their vacant heart replenished with a child.
We have her own confession at full length
Made in the first remorse: 't was Jubilee
Pealed in the ear o' the conscience and it woke.
She found she had offended God no doubt,
So much was plain from what had happened since,
Misfortune on misfortune; but she harmed
No one i' the world, so far as she could see.
The act had gladdened Pietro to the height,
Her spouse whom God himself must gladden so
Or not at all: thus much seems probable
From the implicit faith, or rather say
Stupid credulity of the foolish man
Who swallowed such a tale nor strained a whit
Even at his wife's far-over-fifty years
Matching his sixty-and-under. Him she blessed:
And as for doing any detriment
To the veritable heir, — why, tell her first
Who was he? Which of all the hands held up
I' the crowd, one day would gather round their gate,
Did she so wrong by intercepting thus
The ducat, spendthrift fortune thought to fling
For a scramble just to make the mob break shins?
She kept it, saved them kicks and cuffs thereby.
While at the least one good work had she wrought,
Good, clearly and incontestably! Her cheat —
What was it to its subject, the child's self,
But charity and religion? See the girl!
A body most like — a soul too probably —
THE OTHER HALF-ROME.

Doomed to death. such a double death as waits
The illicit offspring of a common trull.
Sure to resent and forthwith rid herself
Of a mere interruption to sin's trade,
In the efficacious way old Tiber knows.
Was not so much proved by the ready sale
O' the child, glad transfer of this irksome chance?
Well then, she had caught up this castaway:
This fragile egg, some careless wild bird dropped,
She had picked from where it waited the foot-fall,
And put in her own breast till forth broke finch
Able to sing God praise on mornings now.
What so excessive harm was done? — she asked.

To which demand the dreadful answer comes —
For that same deed, now at Lorenzo's church,
Both agents, conscious and unconscious, lie;
While she, the deed was done to benefit.
Lies also, the most lamentable of things.
Yonder where curious people count her breaths,
Calculate how long yet the little life
Unspilt may serve their turn nor spoil the show,
Give them their story, then the church its group.

Well, having gained Pompilia, the girl grew
L' the midst of Pietro here. Violante there,
Each, like a semicircle with outstretched arms,
Joining the other round her preciousness —
Two walls that go about a garden-plot
Where a chance sliver, branchlet slipt from bole
Of some tongue-leaved eye-figured Eden tree,¹
Filched by two exiles and borne far away,
Patiently glorifies their solitude, —
Year by year mounting, grade by grade surmount
The builded brick-work, yet is compassed still.
Still hidden happily and shielded safe, —
Else why should miracle have graced the ground?
But on the twelfth sun that brought April there
What meant that laugh? The coping-stone was reached;
Nay, above towered a light tuft of bloom
To be toyed with by butterfly or bee.
Done good to or else harm to from outside:
Pompilia's root, stalk and a branch or two
Home enclosed still, the rest would be the world's.
All which was taught our couple though obtuse,

¹ Tongue-leaved eye-figured Eden tree: possibly a reference to some symbolic representation of the tree of Eden.
Since walls have ears, when one day brought a priest, 
Smooth-mannered soft-speeched sleek-cheeked visitor, 
The notable Abate Paolo — known 
As younger brother of a Tuscan house 
Whereof the actual representative, 
Count Guido, had employed his youth and age 
In culture of Rome's most productive plant — 
A cardinal: but years pass and change comes, 
In token of which, here was our Paolo brought 
To broach a weighty business. Might he speak? 
Yes — to Violante somehow caught alone 
While Pietro took his after-dinner doze, 
And the young maiden, busily as befits, 
Minded her broider-frame three chambers off.

So — giving now his great flap-hat a gloss 
With flat o' the hand between-whiles, soothing now 
The silk from out its creases o'er the calf, 
Setting the stocking clerical again. 
But never disengaging, once engaged, 
The thin clear grey hold of his eyes on her — 
He dissertated on that Tuscan house, 
Those Franceschini, — very old they were — 
Not rich however — oh, not rich, at least, 
As people look to be who, low i' the scale 
One way, have reason, rising all they can 
By favor of the money-bag! 't is fair — 
Do all gifts go together? But don't suppose 
That being not so rich means all so poor! 
Say rather, well enough — i' the way, indeed, 
Ha, ha, to fortune better than the best: 
Since if his brother's patron-friend kept faith, 
Put into promised play the Cardinalate, 
Their house might wear the red cloth that keeps warm. 
Would but the Count have patience — there 's the point! 
For he was slipping into years apace. 
And years make men restless — they needs must spy 
Some certainty, some sort of end assured. 
Some sparkle, tho' from topmost beacon-tip, 
That warrants life a harbor through the haze. 
In short, call him fantastic as you choose, 
Guido was home-sick, yearned for the old sights 
And usual faces, — fain would settle himself 
And have the patron's bounty when it fell 
Irrigate far rather than deluge near. 
Go fertilize Arezzo, not flood Rome. 
Sooth to say, 't was the wiser wish: the Count 
Proved wanting in ambition. — let us avouch,
Since truth is best,—in callousness of heart,
And winced at pin-pricks whereby honors hang
A ribbon o'er each puncture: his—no soul
Ecclesiastic (here the hat was brushed)
Humble but self-sustaining, calm and cold,
Having, as one who puts his hand to the plough,
Renounced the over-vivid family-feel—
Poor brother Guido! All too plain, he pined
Amid Rome's pomp and glare for dinginess
And that dilapidated palace-shell
Vast as a quarry and, very like, as bare—
Since to this comes old grandeur now-a-days—
Or that absurd wild villa in the waste
O' the hill side, breezy though, for who likes air,
Vittiano, nor unpleasant with its vines,
Outside the city and the summer heats.
And now his harping on this one tense chord
The villa and the palace, palace this
And villa the other, all day and all night
Creaked like the implacable cicala's cry
And made one's ear drum ache: nought else would serve
But that, to light his mother's visage up
With second youth, hope, gaiety again,
He must find straightway, woo and haply win
And bear away triumphant back, some wife.
Well now, the man was rational in his way:
He, the Abate,—ought he to interpose?
Unless by straining still his tutelage
(Priesthood leaps over elder-brothership)
Across this difficulty: then let go,
Leave the poor fellow in peace! Would that be wrong?
There was no making Guido great, it seems.
Spite of himself: then happy be his dole!
Indeed, the Abate's little interest
Was somewhat nearly touched i' the case, they saw:
Since if his simple kinsman so were bent.
Began his rounds in Rome to catch a wife.
Full soon would such unworldliness surprise
The rare bird, sprinkle salt on phœnix' tail,
And so secure the nest a sparrow-hawk.
No lack of mothers here in Rome,—no dread
Of daughters lured as larks by looking-glass! ¹
The first name-pecking credit-scratching fowl
Would drop her unfledged cuckoo in our nest

¹ Lured as larks by looking-glass: refers to a kind of trap mounted on a pivot and set with little pieces of looking-glass which, ex-

posed to the sun, by their brightness attract larks and other birds.
To gather greyness there, give voice at length
And shame the brood . . . but it was long ago
When crusades were, and we sent eagles forth!
No, that at least the Abate could forestall.
He read the thought within his brother's word,
Knew what he purposed better than himself.
We want no name and fame — having our own:
No worldly aggrandizement — such we fly:
But if some wonder of a woman's-heart
Were yet untainted on this grimy earth.
Tender and true — tradition tells of such —
Prepared to pant in time and tune with ours —
If some good girl (a girl since she must take
The new bent, live new life, adopt new modes)
Not wealthy (Guido for his rank was poor)
But with whatever dowry came to hand, —
There were the lady-love predestinate!
And somehow the Abate's guardian eye —
Scintillant, rutilant,1 fraternal fire, —
Roving round every way had seized the prize
— The instinct of us, we, the spirituality!
Come, cards on table: was it true or false
That here — here in this very tenement —
Yea. Via Vittoria did a marvel hide.
Lily of a maiden, white with intact leaf
Guessed thro' the sheath that saved it from the sun?
A daughter with the mother's hands still clasped
Over her head for fillet virginal,
A wife worth Guido's house and hand and heart?
He came to see: had spoken, he could no less —
(A final cherish of the stockinged calf)
If harm were. — well, the matter was off his mind.

Then with the great air did he kiss. devout,
Violante's hand, and rise up his whole height
(A certain purple gleam about the black)
And go forth grandly, — as if the Pope came next.
And so Violante rubbed her eyes awhile,
Got up too, walked to wake her Pietro soon
And pour into his ear the mighty news
How somebody had somehow somewhere seen
Their tree-top-tuft of bloom upon the wall,
And came now to apprise them the tree's self
Was no such crab-sort as should go feed swine.
But veritable gold, the Hesperian ball2

1 *Rutilant*: shining.
2 *The Hesperian ball*: the golden apple which Hercules was required to fetch from the garden of the Hesperides.
Ordained for Hercules to haste and pluck,
And bear and give the Gods to banquet with —
Hercules standing ready at the door.
Whereon did Pietro rub his eyes in turn,
Look very wise, a little woeful too,
Then, periwig on head, and cane in hand,
Sally forth dignifiedly into the Square
Of Spain\(^1\) across Babbuino the six steps,
Toward the Boat-fountain where our idlers lounge, —
Ask, for form’s sake, who Hercules might be,
And have congratulation from the world.

Heartily laughed the world in his fool’s-face
And told him Hercules was just the heir
To the stubble once a corn-field, and brick-heap
Where used to be a dwelling-place now burned.
Guido and Franceschini; a Count.— ay:
But a cross\(^2\) 1\(^\text{i}\) the poke\(^3\) to bless the Countship?  No!
All gone except sloth, pride, rapacity,
Humors of the imposthume\(^4\) incident
To rich blood that runs thin, — nursed to a head
By the rankly-salted soil — a cardinal’s court
Where, parasite and picker-up of crumbs,
He had hung on long, and now, let go, said some,
Shaken off, said others, — but in any case
Tired of the trade and something worse for wear,
Was wanting to change town for country quick,
Go home again: let Pietro help him home!
The brother, Abate Paolo, shrewder mouse,
Had pricked for comfortable quarters, inchèd
Into the core of Rome, and fattened so;
But Guido, over-burly for rat’s hole
Suited to clerical slimness, starved outside,
Must shift for himself: and so the shift was this!
What, was the snug retreat of Pietro tracked,
The little provision for his old age snuffed?
“Oh, make your girl a lady, an you list,
But have more mercy on our wit than vaunt
Your bargain as we burgesses who brag!
Why, Goodman Dullard, if a friend must speak,
Would the Count, think you, stoop to you and yours
Were there the value of one penny-piece?

\(^1\) The Square of Spain: the Piazza di Spagna, in the present “English quarter” of Rome. The Via del Babbuino runs into it, and the “Boat-fountain” (Fontana della Barcaccia) stands in it.
\(^2\) Cross: i.e. a coin: an old expression, found in Goldsmith, Dryden, Shakespeare, and others. It originated from money with a cross stamped on it.
\(^3\) Poke: a pocket.
\(^4\) Imposthume: abscess.
THE RING AND THE BOOK.

To rattle 'twixt his palms—or likelier laugh,
Bid your Pompilia help you black his shoe?"

Home again, shaking oft the puzzled pate,
Went Pietro to announce a change indeed,
Yet point Violante where some solace lay
Of a rueful sort.—the taper, quenched so soon,
Had ended merely in a snuff, not stink—
Congratulate there was one hope the less
Not misery the more: and so an end.

The marriage thus impossible, the rest
Followed: our spokesman, Paolo, heard his fate,
Resignedly Count Guido bore the blow:
Violante wiped away the transient tear,
Renounced the playing Danae\(^1\) to gold dreams,
Praised much her Pietro’s prompt sagaciousness,
Found neighbors’ envy natural, lightly laughed
At gossips’ malice, fairly wrapped herself
In her integrity three folds about,
And, letting pass a little day or two,
Threw, even over that integrity,
Another wrappage, namely one thick veil
That hid her, matron-wise, from head to foot,
And, by the hand holding a girl veiled too,
Stood, one dim end of a December day,
In Saint Lorenzo on the altar-step—
Just where she lies now and that girl will lie—
Only with fifty candles’ company
Now, in the place of the poor winking one
Which saw,—doors shut and sacristan made sure,—
A priest—perhaps Abate Paolo—wed
Guido clandestinely, irrevocably
To his Pompilia aged thirteen years
And five months.—witness the church register,—
Pompilia. (thus become Count Guido’s wife
Clandestinely, irrevocably his.)
Who all the while had borne, from first to last,
As brisk a part i’ the bargain, as you lamb,
Brought forth from basket and set out for sale,
Bears while they chaffer, wary market-man
And voluble housewife, o’er it.—each in turn
Patting the curly calm unconscious head,
With the shambles ready round the corner there,
When the talk’s talked out and a bargain struck.

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\(^1\) Danae: shut up in an underground chamber, she was visited by Jupiter disguised as a shower of gold.
Transfer complete, why, Pietro was apprised.
Violante sobbed the sobs and prayed the prayers
And said the serpent tempted so she fell,
Till Pietro had to clear his brow apace
And make the best of matters: wrath at first,—
How else? pacification presently;
Why not?—could flesh withstand the impurpled one,
The very Cardinal, Paolo’s patron-friend?
Who, justifiably surnamed “a hinge.”¹
Knew where the mollifying oil should drop
To cure the creak o’ the valve,—considerate
For frailty, patient in a naughty world.
He even volunteered to supervise
The rough draught of those marriage-articles
Signed in a hurry by Pietro, since revoked:
Trust’s politic, suspicion does the harm,
There is but one way to brow-beat this world,
Dumb-founder doubt, and repay scorn in kind,—
To go on trusting, namely, till faith move
Mountains.

And faith here made the mountains move.
Why, friends whose zeal cried “Caution ere too late!” —
Bade “Pause ere jump, with both feet joined, on slough!” —
Counselled “If rashness then, now temperance!” —
Heard for their pains that Pietro had closed eyes,
Jumped and was in the middle of the mire,
Money and all, just what should sink a man.
By the mere marriage, Guido gained forthwith
Dowry, his wife’s right; no rescinding there:
But Pietro, why must he needs ratify
One gift Violante gave, pay down one doit²
Promised in first fool’s-flurry? Grasp the bag
Lest the son’s service flag,—is reason and rhyme,
Above all when the son’s a son-in-law.
Words to the wind! The parents cast their lot
Into the lap o’ the daughter: and the son
Now with a right to lie there, took what fell,
Pietro’s whole having and holding, house and field.
Goods, chattels and effects, his worldly worth
Present and in perspective, all renounced
In favor of Guido. As for the usufruct—
The interest now, the principal anon,
Would Guido please to wait, at Pietro’s death:
Till when, he must support the couple’s charge.

¹ A hinge: the title Cardinal is derived from cardo, “a hinge.”
² Doit: see note, II. 484.
Bear with them, housemates, pensionaries, pawned
To an alien for fulfilment of their pact.
Guido should at discretion deal them orts.¹
Bread-bounty in Arezzo the strange place,—
They who had lived deliciously and rolled
Rome's choicest comfit 'neath the tongue before.
Into this quag,² "jump" bade the Cardinal!
And neck-deep in a minute there flounced they.

But they touched bottom at Arezzo: there —
Four months' experience of how craft and greed
Quickened by penury and pretentious hate
Of plain truth, brutify and bestialize. —
Four months' taste of apportioned insolence,
Cruelty graduated, dose by dose
Of ruffianism dealt out at bed and board,
And lo, the work was done, success clapped hands.
The starved, stripped, beaten brace of stupid dupes
Broke at last in their desperation loose,
Fled away for their lives, and lucky so:
Found their account in casting coat afar
And bearing off a shred of skin at least:
Left Guido lord o' the prey, as the lion is.
And, careless what came after, carried their wrongs
To Rome, — I nothing doubt, with such remorse
As folly feels, since pain can make it wise,
But crime, past wisdom, which is innocence,
Needs not be plagued with till a later day.

Pietro went back to beg from door to door,
In hope that memory not quite extinct
Of cheery days and festive nights would move
Friends and acquaintance — after the natural laugh,
And tributary "Just as we foretold —"
To show some bowels, give the dregs o' the cup,
Scraps of the trencher, to their host that was,
Or let him share the mat with the mastiff, he
Who lived large and kept open house so long.
Not so Violante: ever a-head i' the march,
Quick at the bye-road and the cut-across,
She went first to the best adviser, God—
Whose finger unmistakably was felt
In all this retribution of the past.
Here was the prize of sin, luck of a lie!
But here too was what Holy Year would help,
Bound to rid sinners of sin vulgar, sin

¹ Orts: scraps. ² Quag = quagmire.
Abnormal, sin prodigious, up to sin
Impossible and supposed for Jubilee’s sake:
To lift the leadenest of lies, let soar
The soul unhampered by a feather-weight.
“I will” said she “go burn out this bad hole
That breeds the scorpion, baulk the plague at least
Of hope to further plague by progeny:
I will confess my fault, be punished, yes,
But pardoned too: Saint Peter pays for all.”

So, with the crowd she mixed, made for the dome,
Through the great door new-broken for the nonce
Marched, muffled more than ever matron-wise,
Up the left nave to the formidable throne,
Fell into file with this the poisoner
And that the parricide, and reached in turn
The poor repugnant Penitentiary
Set at this gully-hole o’ the world’s discharge
To help the frightfullest of filth have vent,
And then knelt down and whispered in his ear
How she had bought Pompilia, palmed the babe
On Pietro, passed the girl off as their child
To Guido, and defrauded of his due
This one and that one,— more than she could name,
Until her solid piece of wickedness
Happened to split and spread woe far and wide:
Contritely now she brought the case for cure.

Replied the throne — “Ere God forgive the guilt,
Make man some restitution! Do your part!
The owners of your husband’s heritage,
Barred thence by this pretended birth and heir,—
Tell them, the bar came so, is broken so,
Their be the due reversion as before!
Your husband who, no partner in the guilt,
Suffers the penalty, led blindfold thus
By love of what he thought his flesh and blood
To alienate his all in her behalf.—
Tell him too such contract is null and void!
Last, he who personates your son-in-law,
Who with sealed eyes and stopped ears, tame and mute,

1 Great door: according to the special ritual, the Pope, at the commencement of the Jubilee year, goes in solemn procession to a particular walled-up door (the Porta Aurea, or golden door of St. Peter’s) and knocks three times, using the words of Psalm cxviii. 19. “Open to me the gates of righteousness.” The doors are then opened and sprinkled with holy water, and the Pope passes through. When the Jubilee closes, the doorway is again built up.

2 Penitentiary: an officer in some cathedrals vested with power to absolve.
The Ring and the Book.

Took at your hand that bastard of a whore
You called your daughter and he calls his wife,—
Tell him, and bear the anger which is just!
Then, penance so performed, may pardon be!"

Who could gainsay this just and right award?
Nobody in the world: but, out o' the world,
Who knows? — might timid intervention be
From any makeshift of an angel-guide,
Substitute for celestial guardianship,
Pretending to take care of the girl's self:
"Woman, confessing crime is healthy work,
And telling truth relieves a liar like you,
But how of my quite unconsidered charge?
No thought if, while this good befalls yourself,
Aught in the way of harm may find out her?
No least thought, I assure you: truth being truth,
Tell it and shame the devil!

Said and done:
Home went Violante, disbosomed all:
And Pietro who, six months before, had borne
Word after word of such a piece of news
Like so much cold steel inched through his breast-blade,
Now at its entry gave a leap for joy,
As who — what did I say of one in a quag? —
Should catch a hand from heaven and spring thereby
Out of the mud. on ten toes stand once more.
"What? All that used to be, may be again?
My money mine again, my house, my land,
My chairs and tables, all mine evermore?
What, the girl's dowry never was the girl's,
And, unpaid yet, is never now to pay?
Then the girl's self, my pale Pompilia child
That used to be my own with her great eyes—
He who drove us forth, why should he keep her
When proved as very a pauper as himself?
Will she come back, with nothing changed at all,
And laugh 'But how you dreamed uneasily!
I saw the great drops stand here on your brow—
Did I do wrong to wake you with a kiss?'
No, indeed, darling! No, for wide awake
I see another outburst of surprise:
The lout-lord, bully-beggar, braggart-sneak,
Who not content with cutting purse, crops ear—
Assuredly it shall be salve to mine
When this great news red-letters him, the rogue!
Ay, let him taste the teeth o' the trap, this fox,
Give us our lamb back, golden fleece and all,
INTERIOR OF THE BASILICA OF ST. PETER'S, ROME.
THE OTHER HALF-ROME.

Let her creep in and warm our breasts again!
Why care for the past? We three are our old selves,
And know now what the outside world is worth."
And so, he carried case before the courts;
And there Violante, blushing to the bone,
Made public declaration of her fault,
Renounced her motherhood, and prayed the law
To interpose, frustrate of its effect
Her folly, and redress the injury done.

Whereof was the disastrous consequence,
That though indisputably clear the case
(For thirteen years are not so large a lapse,
And still six witnesses survived in Rome
To prove the truth o' the tale) — yet, patent wrong
Seemed Guido's; the first cheat had chanced on him:
Here was the pity that, deciding right,
Those who began the wrong would gain the prize.
Guido pronounced the story one long lie
Lied to do robbery and take revenge:
Or say it were no lie at all but truth,
Then, it both robbed the right heirs and shamed him
Without revenge to humanize the deed:
What had he done when first they shamed him thus?
But that were too fantastic: losels they,
And leasing this world's-wonder of a lie,
They lied to blot him though it brand themselves.

So answered Guido through the Abate's mouth.
Wherefore the court, its customary way,
Inclined to the middle course the sage affect.
They held the child to be a changeling, — good:
But, lest the husband got no good thereby,
They willed the dowry, though not hers at all,
Should yet be his, if not by right then grace —
Part-payment for the plain injustice done.
As for that other contract, Pietro's work,
Renunciation of his own estate.
That must be cancelled — give him back his gifts,
He was no party to the cheat at least!
So ran the judgment: — whence a prompt appeal
On both sides, seeing right is absolute.
Cried Pietro "Is the child no child of mine?
Why give her a child's dowry?" — "Have I right
To the dowry, why not to the rest as well?"
Cried Guido, or cried Paolo in his name:
Till law said "Reinvestigate the case!"
And so the matter pends, to this same day.
THE RING AND THE BOOK.

Hence new disaster — here no outlet seemed; Whatever the fortune of the battle-field, No path whereby the fatal man might march Victorious, wreath on head and spoils in hand. And back turned full upon the baffled foe, — Nor cranny whence, desperate and disgraced. Stripped to the skin, he might be fain to crawl Worm-like, and so away with his defeat To other fortune and a novel prey. No. he was pinned to the place there, left alone With his immense hate and, the solitary Subject to satisfy that hate, his wife. "Cast her off? Turn her naked out of doors? Easily said! But still the action pends, Still dowry, principal and interest, Pietro's possessions, all I bargained for, — Any good day, be but my friends alert, May give them me if she continue mine. Yet, keep her? Keep the puppet of my foes — Her voice that lisps me back their curse — her eye They lend their leer of triumph to — her lip I touch and taste their very filth upon?" In short, he also took the middle course Rome taught him — did at last excogitate How he might keep the good and leave the bad Twined in revenge, yet extricable. — nay Make the very hate's eruption, very rush Of the unpent sluice of cruelty relieve His heart first, then go fertilize his field. What if the girl-wife, tortured with due care, Should take, as though spontaneously, the road It were impolitic to thrust her on? If, goaded, she broke out in full revolt, Followed her parents i' the face o' the world, Branded as runaway not castaway. Self-sentenced and self-punished in the act? So should the loathed form and detested face Launch themselves into hell and there be lost While he looked o'er the brink with folded arms; So should the heaped-up shames go shuddering back O' the head o' the heapers. Pietro and his wife. And bury in the breakage three at once: While Guido, left free, no one right renounced. Gain present, gain prospective, all the gain, None of the wife except her rights absorbed, Should ask law what it was law paused about — If law were dubious still whose word to take,
THE OTHER HALF—ROME.

The husband's — dignified and derelict,
Or the wife's — the . . . what I tell you. It should be.

Guido's first step was to take pen, indite
A letter to the Abate, — not his own,
His wife's, — she should re-write, sign, seal and send.
She liberally told, the household-news,
Rejoiced her vile progenitors were gone,
Revealed their malice — how they even laid
A last injunction on her, when they fled.
That she should forthwith find a paramour,
Complot with him to gather spoil enough,
Then burn the house down, — taking previous care
To poison all its inmates overnight, —
And so companioned, so provisioned too,
Follow to Rome and there join fortunes gay.
This letter, traced in pencil-characters,
Guido as easily got re-traced in ink
By his wife's pen, guided from end to end,
As if it had been just so much Chinese.
For why? That wife could broider, sing perhaps,
Pray certainly, but no more read than write
This letter "which yet write she must," he said,
"Being half courtesy and compliment,
Half sisterliness: take the thing on trust!"
She had as readily re-traced the words
Of her own death-warrant, — in some sort"t was so.
This letter the Abate in due course
Communicated to such curious souls
In Rome as needs must pry into the cause
Of quarrel, why the Comparini fled
The Franceschini, whence the grievance grew.
What the hubbub meant: "Nay, — see the wife's own word,
Authentic answer! Tell detractors too
There's a plan formed, a programme figured here
— Pray God no after-practice put to proof,
This letter cast no light upon, one day!"

So much for what should work in Rome: back now
To Arezzo, follow up the project there,
Forward the next step with as bold a foot,
And plague Pompilia to the height, you see!
Accordingly did Guido set himself
To worry up and down, across. around,
The woman, hemmed in by her household-bars, —
Chase her about the coop of daily life.
Having first stopped each outlet thence save one
Which, like bird with a ferret in her haunt,
She needs must seize as sole way of escape
Though there was tied and twittering a decoy
To seem as if it tempted. — just the plume
O' the popinjay, not a real respite there
From tooth and claw of something in the dark, —
Giuseppe Caponsacchi.

Now begins

The tenebrific passage of the tale:
How hold a light, display the cavern's gorge?
How. in this phase of the affair, show truth?
Here is the dying wife who smiles and says
"So it was, — so it was not, — how it was,
I never knew nor ever care to know — "
Till they all weep, physician, man of law,
Even that poor old bit of battered brass
Beaten out of all shape by the world's sins,
Common utensil of the lazar-house —
Confessor Celestino groans "'T is truth,
All truth and only truth: there's something here,
Some presence in the room beside us all,
Something that every lie expires before:
No question she was pure from first to last."

So far is well and helps us to believe:
But beyond, she the helpless, simple-sweet
Or silly-sooth, unskilled to break one blow
At her good fayie by putting finger forth,—
How can she render service to the truth?

The bird says "So I fluttered where a springe
Caught me: the springe did not contrive itself,
That I know: who contrived it, God forgive!"
But we, who hear no voice and have dry eyes,
Must ask, — we cannot else, absolving her.—

How of the part played by that same decoy
I' the catching, caging? Was himself caught first?
We deal here with no innocent at least,
No witless victim, — he's a man of the age
And priest beside, — persuade the mocking world
Mere charity boiled over in this sort!
He whose own safety too. — (the Pope's apprised —
Good-natured with the secular offence,
The Pope looks grave on priesthood in a scrape)
Our priest's own safety therefore, may-be life,
Hangs on the issue! 'You will find it hard.
Guido is here to meet you with fixed foot,
Stiff like a statue — "Leave what went before!
My wife fled i' the company of a priest,

1 Tenebrific: gloomy.
Spent two days and two nights alone with him: "Leave what came after!" He stands hard to throw.
Moreover priests are merely flesh and blood;
When we get weakness, and no guilt beside,
'Tis no such great ill-fortune: finding grey,
We gladly call that white which might be black,
Too used to the double-dye. So, if the priest,
Moved by Pompilia's youth and beauty, gave
Way to the natural weakness. . . .
Anyhow
Here be facts, charactery; ¹ what they spell
Determine, and thence pick what sense you may!
There was a certain young bold handsome priest
Popular in the city, far and wide
Famed, since Arezzo's but a little place,
As the best of good companions, gay and grave
At the decent minute; settled in his stall,
Or sidling, lute on lap, by lady's couch,
Ever the courtly Canon; see in him
A proper star to climb and culminate,
Have its due handbreadth of the heaven at Rome,
Though meanwhile pausing on Arezzo's edge,
As modest candle does 'mid mountain fog,
To rub off redness and rusticity
Ere it sweep chastened, gain the silver-sphere!
Whether through Guido's absence or what else,
This Caponsacchi, favorite of the town,
Was yet no friend of his nor free o' the house,
Though both moved in the regular magnates' march:
Each must observe the other's tread and halt
At church, saloon, theatre, house of play.
Who could help noticing the husband's slouch,
The black of his brow — or miss the news that buzzed
Of how the little solitary wife
Wept and looked out of window all day long?
What need of minute search into such springs
As start men, set o' the move? — machinery
Old as earth, obvious as the noonday sun.
Why, take men as they come, — an instance now, —
Of all those who have simply gone to see
Pompilia on her deathbed since four days,
Half at the least are, call it how you please,
In love with her — I don't except the priests
Nor even the old confessor whose eyes run
Over at what he styles his sister's voice
Who died so early and weaned him from the world.
Well, had they viewed her ere the paleness pushed

¹ Charactery: manner or means of expressing by characters.
The last o' the red o' the rose away, while yet
Some hand, adventurous 'twixt the wind and her,
Might let shy life run back and raise the flower
Rich with reward up to the guardian's face, —
Would they have kept that hand employed all day
At fumbling on with prayer-book pages? No!
Men are men: why then need I say one word
More than that our mere man the Canon here
Saw, pitied, loved Pompilia?

This is why;
This startling why: that Caponsacchi's self—
Whom foes and friends alike avouch, for good
Or ill, a man of truth whate'er betide,
Intrepid altogether, reckless too
How his own fame and fortune, tossed to the winds,
Suffer by any turn the adventure take,
Nay, more — not thrusting, like a badge to hide,
'Twixt shirt and skin a joy which shown is shame—
But flirtling flag-like i' the face o' the world
This tell-tale kerchief, this conspicuous love
For the lady. — oh, called innocent love, I know!
Only, such scarlet fiery innocence
As most folk would try muffle up in shade, —
'T is strange then that this else abashless mouth
Should yet maintain, for truth's sake which is God's,
That it was not he made the first advance,
That, even ere word had passed between the two,
Pompilia penned him letters, passionate prayers,
If not love, then so simulating love
That he, no novice to the taste of thyme,
Turned from such over-luscious honey-clot
At end o' the flower, and would not lend his lip
Till . . . but the tale here frankly outsoars faith:
There must be falsehood somewhere. For her part,
Pompilia quietly constantly avers
She never penned a letter in her life
Nor to the Canon nor any other man,
Being incompetent to write and read:
Nor had she ever uttered word to him, nor he
To her till that same evening when they met,
She on her window-terrace, he beneath
I' the public street, as was their fateful chance,
And she adjured him in the name of God
To find out, bring to pass where, when and how
Escape with him to Rome might be contrived.
Means were found, plan laid, time fixed, she avers,
And heart assured to heart in loyalty,
All at an impulse! All extemporized
As in romance-books! Is that credible?
Well, yes: as she avers this with calm mouth
Dying, I do think "Credible!" you'd cry —
Did not the priest's voice come to break the spell.
They questioned him apart, as the custom is,
When first the matter made a noise at Rome,
And he, calm, constant then as she is now.
For truth's sake did assert and re-assert
Those letters called him to her and he came,
— Which dams the story credible otherwise.
Why should this man, — mad to devote himself,
— Careless what comes of his own fame,
Be studious thus to publish and declare
Just what the lightest nature loves to hide.
So screening lady from the byword's laugh
"First spoke the lady, last the cavalier!"
— I say, — why should the man tell truth just now
When graceful lying meets such ready shrift?
Or is there a first moment for a priest
As for a woman, when invaded shame
Must have its first and last excuse to show?
Do both contrive love's entry in the mind
Shall look, i' the manner of it, a surprise, —
That after, once the flag o' the fort hauled down,
Effrontery may sink drawbridge, open gate,
Welcome and entertain the conqueror?
Or what do you say to a touch of the devil's worst?
Can it be that the husband, he who wrote
The letter to his brother I told you of,
I' the name of her it meant to criminate, —
What if he wrote those letters to the priest?
Further the priest says, when it first befell,
This folly o' the letters, that he checked the flow,
Put them back lightly each with its reply.
Here again vexes new discrepancy:
There never reached her eye a word from him:
He did write but she could not read — could just
Burn the offence to wifehood, womanhood,
So did burn: never bade him come to her.
Yet when it proved he must come, let him come,
And when he did come though uncalled, — why, spoke
Prompt by an inspiration: thus it chanced.
Will you go somewhat back to understand?

When first, pursuant to his plan, there sprang,
Like an uncaged beast, Guido's cruelty
On soul and body of his wife, she cried
To those whom law appoints resource for such,
The secular guardian,—that's the Governor,
And the Archbishop,—that's the spiritual guide,
And prayed they take the claws from out her flesh
Now, this is ever the ill consequence
Of being noble, poor and difficult,
Ungainly, yet too great to disregard,—
This,—that born peers and friends hereditary,—
Though disinclined to help from their own store
The opprobrious wight, put penny in his poke
From private purse or leave the door ajar
When he goes wistful by at dinner-time.—
Yet, if his needs conduct him where they sit
Smugly in office, judge this, bishop that,
Dispensers of the shine and shade o'the place—
And if, friend's door shut and friend's purse undrawn,
Still potentates may find the office-seat
Do as good service at no cost—give help
By-the-bye, pay up traditional dues at once
Just through a feather-weight too much i'the scale,
Or finger-tip forgot at the balance-tongue,—
Why, only churls refuse, or Molinists.
Thus when, in the first roughness of surprise
At Guido's wolf-face whence the sheepskin fell,
The frightened couple, all bewilderment,
Rushed to the Governor,—who else rights wrong?
Told him their tale of wrong and craved redress—
Why, then the Governor woke up to the fact
That Guido was a friend of old, poor Count!—
So, promptly paid his tribute, promised the pair,
Wholesome chastisement should soon cure their qualms
Next time they came, wept, prated and told lies:
So stopped all prating, sent them dumb to Rome.
Well, now it was Pompilia's turn to try:
The troubles pressing on her, as I said.
Three times she rushed, maddened by misery,
To the other mighty man, sobbed out her prayer
At footstool of the Archbishop—fast the friend
Of her husband also! Oh, good friends of yore!
So, the Archbishop, not to be outdone
By the Governor, break custom more than he.
Thrice bade the foolish woman stop her tongue,
Unloosed her hands from harassing his gout,
Coached her and carried her to the Count again,
—His old friend should be master in his house,
Rule his wife and correct her faults at need!
Well, driven from post to pillar in this wise,
She, as a last resource, betook herself
To one, should be no family-friend at least,
A simple friar o’ the city; confessed to him,
Then told how fierce temptation of release
By self-dealt death was busy with her soul.
And urged that he put this in words, write plain
For one who could not write, set down her prayer
That Pietro and Violante, parent-like
If somehow not her parents, should for love
Come save her, pluck from out the flame the brand
Themselves had thoughtlessly thrust in so deep
To send gay-colored sparkles up and cheer
Their seat at the chimney-corner. The good friar
Promised as much at the moment; but, alack,
Night brings discretion: he was no one’s friend,
Yet presently found he could not turn about
Nor take a step i’ the case and fail to tread
On someone’s toe who either was a friend,
Or a friend’s friend, or friend’s friend thrice-removed,
And woe to friar by whom offences come!
So, the course being plain.— with a general sigh
At matrimony the profound mistake,—
He threw reluctantly the business up,
Having his other penitents to mind.

If then, all outlets thus secured save one,
At last she took to the open, stood and stared
With her wan face to see where God might wait—
And there found Caponsacchi wait as well
For the precious something at perdition’s edge,
He only was predestinate to save,—
And if they recognized in a critical flash
From the zenith, each the other, her need of him,
His need of ... say, a woman to perish for.
The regular way o’ the world, yet break no vow,
Do no harm save to himself,— if this were thus?
How do you say? It were improbable;
So is the legend of my patron-saint.

Anyhow, whether, as Guido states the case,
Pompilia,— like a starving wretch i’ the street
Who stops and rifles the first passenger
In the great right of an excessive wrong,—
Did somehow call this stranger and he came,—
Or whether the strange sudden interview
Blazed as when star and star must needs go close
Till each hurts each and there is loss in heaven—
Whatever way in this strange world it was,—
Pompilia and Caponsacchi met, in fine,
THE RING AND THE BOOK.

She at her window, he i' the street beneath,
And understood each other at first look.

All was determined and performed at once.
And on a certain April evening, late
I' the month, this girl of sixteen, bride and wife
Three years and over,—she who hitherto
Had never taken twenty steps in Rome
Beyond the church, pinned to her mother's gown,
Nor, in Arezzo, knew her way through street
Except what led to the Archbishop's door.—
Such an one rose up in the dark, laid hand
On what came first, clothes and a trinket or two,
Belongings of her own in the old day,—
Stole from the side o' the sleeping spouse—who knows?
Sleeping perhaps, silent for certain,—slid
Ghost-like from great dark room to great dark room
In through the tapestries and out again
And onward, unembarrassed as a fate,
Descended staircase, gained last door of all,
Sent it wide open at first push of palm,
And there stood, first time, last and only time,
At liberty, alone in the open street.—
Unquestioned, unmolested found herself
At the city gate, by Caponsacchi's side,
Hope there, joy there, life and all good again,
The carriage there, the convoy there, light there
Broadening ever into blaze at Rome
And breaking small what long miles lay between;
Up she sprang, in he followed, they were safe:

The husband quotes this for incredible,
All of the story from first word to last:
Sees the priest's hand throughout upholding hers,
Traces his foot to the alcove, that night,
Whither and whence blindfold he knew the way,
Proficient in all craft and stealthiness;
And cites for proof a servant, eye that watched
And ear that opened to purse secrets up,
A woman-spy,—suborned to give and take
Letters and tokens, do the work of shame
The more adroitly that herself, who helped
Communion thus between a tainted pair,
Had long since been a leper thick in spot,
A common trull o' the town; she witnessed all,
Helped many meetings, partings, took her wage
And then told Guido the whole matter. Lies!
The woman's life confutes her word,—her word
Confutes itself: "Thus, thus and thus I lied."
"And thus, no question, still you lie," we say.

"Ay, but at last, e'en have it how you will,
Whatever the means, whatever the way, explodes
The consummation" — the accusers shriek:
"Here is the wife avowedly found in flight,
And the companion of her flight, a priest;
She flies her husband, he the church his spouse:
What is this?"

wife and priest alike reply
"This is the simple thing it claims to be,
A course we took for life and honor's sake,
Very strange, very justifiable."
She says, "God put it in my head to fly,
As when the martin migrates: autumn claps
Her hands, cries 'Winter's coming, will be here,
Off with you ere the white teeth overtake! Flee!' So I fled: this friend was the warm day,
The south wind and whatever favors flight;
I took the favor, had the help, how else?
And so we did fly rapidly all night,
All day, all night — a longer night — again,
And then another day, longest of days,
And all the while, whether we fled or stopped,
I scarce know how or why, one thought filled both,
'Fly and arrive!' So long as I found strength
I talked with my companion, told him much.
Knowing that he knew more, knew me, knew God
And God's disposal of me. — but the sense
O' the blessed flight absorbed me in the main,
And speech became mere talking through a sleep,
Till at the end of that last longest night
In a red daybreak, when we reached an inn
And my companion whispered 'Next stage — Rome!'
Sudden the weak flesh fell like piled-up cards,
All the frail fabric at a finger's touch.
And prostrate the poor soul too, and I said
'But though Count Guido were a furlong off,
Just on me, I must stop and rest awhile.'
Then something like a huge white wave o' the sea
Broke o'er my brain and buried me in sleep
Blessedly, till it ebbed and left me loose,
And where was I found but on a strange bed
In a strange room like hell, roaring with noise,
Ruddy with flame, and filled with men, in front
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Who but the man you call my husband? ay—
Count Guido once more between heaven and me,
For there my heaven stood, my salvation, yes—
That Caponsacchi all my heaven of help,
Helpless himself, held prisoner in the hands
Of men who looked up in my husband’s face
To take the fate thence he should signify,
Just as the way was at Arezzo. Then,
Not for my sake but his who had helped me—
I sprang up, reached him with one bound, and seized
The sword o’ the felon, trembling at his side.
Fit creature of a coward, unsheathed the thing
And would have pinned him through the poison-bag
To the wall and left him there to palpitate,
As you serve scorpions, but men interposed—
Disarmed me, gave his life to him again
That he might take mine and the other lives,
And he has done so. I submit myself!”

The priest says—oh, and in the main result
The facts asseverate, he truly says,
As to the very act and deed of him,
However you mistrust the mind o’ the man—
The flight was just for flight’s sake, no pretext
For aught except to set Pompilia free.
He says “I cite the husband’s self’s worst charge
In proof of my best word for both of us.
Be it conceded that so many times
We took our pleasure in his palace: then,
What need to fly at all?—or flying no less,
What need to outrage the lips sick and white
Of a woman, and bring ruin down beside,
By halting when Rome lay one stage beyond?”
So does he vindicate Pompilia’s fame.
Confirm her story in all points but one—
This; that, so fleeing and so breathing forth
Her last strength in the prayer to halt awhile,
She makes confusion of the reddening white
Which was the sunset when her strength gave way,
And the next sunrise and its whitening red
Which she revived in when her husband came:
Shemixes both times, morn and eve, in one,
Having lived through a blank of night ‘twixt each
Though dead-sleep, unaware as a corpse,
She on the bed above; her friend below
Watched in the doorway of the inn the while,
Stood i’ the red o’ the morn, that she mistakes,
In act to rouse and quicken the tardy crew
And hurry out the horses, have the stage

THE RING AND THE BOOK.
THE OTHER HALF-ROME.

Over, the last league, reach Rome and be safe:
When up came Guido.

Guido's tale begins——
How he and his whole household, drunk to death
By some enchanted potion, poppied drugs
Plied by the wife, lay powerless in gross sleep
And left the spoilers unimpeded way,
Could not shake off their poison and pursue,
Till noontide, then made shift to get on horse
And did pursue: which means he took his time.
Pressed on no more than lingered after, step
By step, just making sure o' the fugitives,
Till at the nick of time. he saw his chance,
Seized it. came up with and surprised the pair.
How he must needs have gnawn lip and gnashed teeth,
Taking successively at tower and town,
Village and roadside, still the same report
"Yes, such a pair arrived an hour ago,
Sat in the carriage just where now you stand,
While we got horses ready, — turned deaf ear
To all entreaty they would even alight;
Counted the minutes and resumed their course."
Would they indeed escape, arrive at Rome,
Leave no least loop-hole to let murder through,
But foil him of his captured infamy.
Prize of guilt proved and perfect? So it seemed.
Till, oh the happy chance. at last stage, Rome
But two short hours off, Castelnuovo reached.
The guardian angel gave reluctant place,
Satan stepped forward with alacrity,
Pompilia's flesh and blood succumbed, perforce
A halt was, and her husband had his will.
Perdue he couched, counted out hour by hour
Till he should spy in the east a signal-streak—
Night had been, morrow was. triumph would be.
Do you see the plan deliciously complete?
The rush upon the unsuspecting sleep,
The easy execution. the outcry
Over the deed — "Take notice all the world!"
These two dead bodies, locked still in embrace.—
The man is Caponsacchi and a priest.
The woman is my wife: they fled me late.
Thus have I found and you behold them thus.
And may judge me: do you approve or no?"

Success did seem not so improbable.
But that already Satan's laugh was heard.
His black back turned on Guido — left i' the lurch
Or rather, baulked of suit and service now,
Left to improve on both by one deed more,
Burn up the better at no distant day,
Body and soul one holocaust to hell.
Anyhow, of this natural consequence
Did just the last link of the long chain snap:
For an eruption was o' the priest, alive
And alert, calm, resolute and formidable,
Not the least look of fear in that broad brow—
One not to be disposed of by surprise.
And armed moreover—who had guessed as much?
Yes, there stood he in secular costume
Complete from head to heel, with sword at side,
He seemed to know the trick of perfectly.
There was no prompt suppression of the man
As he said calmly "I have saved your wife
From death; there was no other way but this;
Of what do I deprive you except death?
Charge any wrong beyond. I answer it."
Guido, the valorous, had met his match,
Was forced to demand help instead of fight,
Bid the authorities o' the place lend aid
And make the best of a broken matter so.
They soon obeyed the summons—I suppose,
Apprised and ready, or not far to seek—
Laid hands on Caponsacchi, found in fault,
A priest yet flagrantly accoutred thus,—
Then, to make good Count Guido's further charge,
Proceeded, prisoner made lead the way,
In a crowd, upstairs to the chamber-door
Where wax-white, dead asleep, deep beyond dream,
As the priest laid her, lay Pompilia yet.

And as he mounted step and step with the crowd
How I see Guido taking heart again!
He knew his wife so well and the way of her—
How at the outbreak she would shroud her shame
In hell's heart, would it mercifully yawn—
How, failing that, her forehead to his foot.
She would crouch silent till the great doom fell,
Leave him triumphant with the crowd to see
Guilt motionless or writhing like a worm!
No! Second misadventure, this worm turned,
I told you: would have slain him on the spot
With his own weapon, but they seized her hands:
Leaving her tongue free, as it tolled the knell
Of Guido's hope so lively late. The past
Took quite another shape now. She who shrieked
THE OTHER HALF-ROME.

"At least and for ever I am mine and God's,
Thanks to his liberating angel Death —
Never again degraded to be yours
The ignoble noble, the unmanly man,
The beast below the beast in brutishness!" —
This was the froward child, "the restif lamb
Used to be cherished in his breast," he groaned —
"Eat from his hand and drink from out his cup,
The while his fingers pushed their loving way
Through curl on curl of that soft coat — alas.
And she all silverly baaed gratitude
While meditating mischief!" — and so forth.
He must invent another story now!
The ins and outs o' the rooms were searched: he found
Or showed for found the abominable prize —
Love-letters from his wife who cannot write,
Love-letters in reply o' the priest — thank God! —
Who can write and confront his character
With this, and prove the false thing forged throughout:
Spitting whereat, he needs must spatter whom
But Guido's self? — that forged and falsified
One letter called Pompilia's, past dispute:
Then why not these to make sure still more sure?

So was the case concluded then and there:
Guido preferred his charges in due form,
Called on the law to adjudicate, consigned
The accused ones to the Prefect of the place,
(Oh mouse-birth of that mountain-like revenge!)
And so to his own place betook himself
After the spring that failed, — the wildcat's way.
The captured parties were conveyed to Rome:
Investigation followed here i' the court —
Soon to review the fruit of its own work,
From then to now being eight months and no more.
Guido kept out of sight and safe at home:
The Abate, brother Paolo, helped most
At words when deeds were out of question. pushed
Nearest the purple, best played deputy,
So, pleaded, Guido's representative
At the court shall soon try Guido's self, — what's more,
The court that also took — I told you, Sir —
That statement of the couple, how a cheat
Had been i' the birth of the babe, no child of theirs.
That was the prelude; this, the play's first act:
Whereof we wait what comes, crown. close of all.

1 The purple: the color of the cardinals.
Well, the result was something of a shade
On the parties thus accused,—how otherwise?
Shade, but with shine as unmistakable.
Each had a prompt defence: Pompilia first—
"Earth was made hell to me who did no harm:
I only could emerge one way from hell
By catching at the one hand held me, so
I caught at it and thereby stepped to heaven:
If that be wrong, do with me what you will!"
Then Caponsacchi with a grave grand sweep
O' the arm as though his soul warned baseness off—
"If as a man, then much more as a priest
I hold me bound to help weak innocence:
If so my worldly reputation burst,
Being the bubble it is, why, burst it may:
Blame I can bear though not blameworthiness.
But use your sense first. see if the miscreant proved,
The man who tortured thus the woman, thus
Have not both laid the trap and fixed the lure
Over the pit should bury body and soul!
His facts are lies: his letters are the fact—
An infiltration flavored with himself!
As for the fancies—whether... what is it you say?
The lady loves me, whether I love her
In the forbidden sense of your surmise,—
If, with the midday blaze of truth above,
The unlied eye of God awake, aware,
You needs must pry about and trace the birth
Of each stray beam of light may traverse night,
To the night's sun that's Lucifer himself.
Do so, at other time, in other place,
Not now nor here! Enough that first to last
I never touched her lip nor she my hand
Nor either of us thought a thought, much less
Spoke a word which the Virgin might not hear.
Be such your question, thus I answer it."
Then the court had to make its mind up, spoke.
"It is a thorny question, yea, a tale
Hard to believe, but not impossible:
Who can be absolute for either side?
A middle course is happily open yet.
Here has a blot surprised the social blank,—
Whether through favor, feebleness or fault,
No matter, leprosy has touched our robe
And we unclean must needs be purified.

If so my worldly reputation burst, being the bubble it is: recalls Shakespeare,
"As You Like It," II. vii. 152.
THE OTHER HALF—ROME.

Here is a wife makes holiday from home,
A priest caught playing truant to his church,
In masquerade moreover: both allege
Enough excuse to stop our lifted scourge
Which else would heavily fall. On the other hand,
Here is a husband, ay and man of mark,
Who comes complaining here, demands redress
As if he were the pattern of desert—
The while those plaguy allegations frown,
Forbid we grant him the redress he seeks.
To all men be our moderation known!
Rewarding none while compensating each,
Hurting all round though harming nobody,
Husband, wife, priest, scot-free not one shall 'scape,
Yet priest, wife, husband, boast the unbroken head
From application of our excellent oil:
So that, whatever be the fact, in fine,
We make no miss of justice in a sort.
First, let the husband stomach as he may,
His wife shall neither be returned him, no—
Nor branded, whipped and caged, but just consigned
To a convent and the quietude she craves;
So is he rid of his domestic plague:
What better thing can happen to a man?
Next, let the priest retire—unshent, unshamed,
Unpunished as for perpetrating crime,
But relegated (not imprisoned, Sirs!)
Sent for three years to clarify his youth
At Civita,\(^1\) a rest by the way to Rome:
There let his life skim off its last of lees
Nor keep this dubious color. Judged the cause:
All parties may retire, content, we hope."
That 's Rome's way, the traditional road of law;
Whither it leads is what remains to tell.

The priest went to his relegation-place,
The wife to her convent, brother Paolo
To the arms of brother Guido with the news
And this beside—his charge was countercharged;
The Comparini, his old brace of hates,
Were breathed and vigilant and venomous now—
Had shot a second bolt where the first stuck,
And followed up the pending dowry-suit
By a procedure should release the wife
From so much of the marriage-bond as barred
Escape when Guido turned the screw too much

\(^1\) Civita : Civita Vecchia, a seaport near Rome.
On his wife's flesh and blood, as husband may.
No more defence, she turned and made attack.
Claimed now divorce from bed and board, in short:
Pleased such subtle strokes of cruelty,
Such slow sure siege laid to her body and soul.
As, proved, — and proofs seemed coming thick and fast,—
Would gain both freedom and the dowry back
Even should the first suit leave them in his grasp:
So urged the Comparini for the wife.
Guido had gained not one of the good things
He grasped at by his creditable plan
O' the flight and following and the rest: the suit
That smouldered late was fanned to fury new.
This adjunct came to help with fiercer fire.
While he had got himself a quite new plague —
Found the world's face an universal grin.
At this last best of the Hundred Merry Tales
Of how a young and sprightly clerk devised
To carry off a spouse that moped too much,
And cured her of the vapors in a trice:
And how the husband, playing Vulcan's part,
Told by the Sun, started in hot pursuit
To catch the lovers, and came halting up.
Cast his net and then called the Gods to see
The convicts in their rosy impudence —
Whereat said Mercury "Would that I were Mars!"
Oh it was rare, and naughty all the same!
Brief, the wife's courage and cunning, — the priest's show
Of chivalry and adroitness, — last not least.
The husband — how he ne'er showed teeth at all,
Whose bark had promised biting; but just sneaked
Back to his kennel, tail 'twixt legs, as 't were, —
All this was hard to gulp down and digest.
So pays the devil his liegeman, brass for gold.
But this was at Arezzo: here in Rome
Brave Paolo bore up against it all —
Battled it out, nor wanting to himself
Nor Guido nor the House whose weight he bore
Pillar-like, by no force of arm but brain.
He knew his Rome, what wheels to set to work:
Plied influential folk, pressed to the ear

1 Hundred Merry Tales: Browning seems to be thinking here of "A C Mery Talys" (A Hundred Merry Tales), a collection of short stories published in England in 1526 by John Rastell. The titles in the table of contents are exactly in the manner of the story cited here, all beginning with "Of." A Roman citizen would, however, be more likely to have in mind Boccaccio's "Decameron," which contained a hundred stories.

2 Vulcan's part: referring to Homer ("Odyssey," viii. 266 ff.), where Hephaestus (Vulcan) is deceived by Aphrodite (Venus), his wife, and Ares (Mars), her lover.
Of the efficacious purple, pushed his way
To the old Pope's self,—past decency indeed,—
Praying him take the matter in his hands
Out of the regular court's incompetence.
But times are changed and nephews out of date
And favoritism unfashionable: the Pope
Said "Render Cæsar what is Cæsar's due!"
As for the Comparini's counter-plea,
He met that by a counter-plea again,
Made Guido claim divorce—with help so far
By the trial's issue: for, why punishment
However slight unless for guiltiness
However slender?—and a molehill serves
Much as a mountain of offence this way.
So was he gathering strength on every side
And growing more and more to menace—when
All of a terrible moment came the blow
That beat down Paolo's fence, ended the play
O' the foil and brought mannaia\(^1\) on the stage.

Five months had passed now since Pompilia's flight,
Months spent in peace among the Convert nuns.
This,—being, as it seemed, for Guido's sake
 Solely, what pride might call imprisonment
And quote as something gained, to friends at home,—
This naturally was at Guido's charge:
Grudge it he might, but penitential fare,
Prayers, preachings, who but he defrayed the cost?
So, Paolo dropped, as proxy, doit by doit
Like heart's blood, till—what's here? What notice comes?
The convent's self makes application bland
That, since Pompilia's health is fast o' the wane,
She may have leave to go combine her cure
Of soul with cure of body, mend her mind
Together with her thin arms and sunk eyes
That want fresh air outside the convent-wall,
Say in a friendly house,—and which so fit
As a certain villa in the Pauline way,
That happens to hold Pietro and his wife,
The natural guardians? "Oh, and shift the care
You shift the cost, too; Pietro pays in turn,
And lightens Guido of a load! And then,
Villa or convent, two names for one thing,
Always the sojourn means imprisonment,
Domus \(pro\) carcere\(^2\)—nowise we relax,
Nothing abate: how answers Paolo?"

\(^1\) Mannaia: see note, I. 1320.
\(^2\) Domus \(pro\) carcere: see note, II. 1333.
THE RING AND THE BOOK.

You.

What would you answer? All so smooth and fair,
Even Paul's astuteness sniffed no harm i' the world.
He authorized the transfer, saw it made
And, two months after, reaped the fruit of the same,
Having to sit down, rack his brain and find
What phrase should serve him best to notify
Our Guido that by happy providence
A son and heir, a babe was born to him
I' the villa, — go tell sympathizing friends!
Yes, such had been Pompilia's privilege:
She, when she fled was one month gone with child,
Known to herself or unknown, either way
Availing to explain (say men of art)
The strange and passionate precipitance
Of maiden startled into motherhood
Which changes body and soul by nature's law.
So when the she-dove breeds, strange yearnings come
For the unknown shelter by undreamed-of shores,
And there is born a blood-pulse in her heart
To fight if needs be, though with flap of wing,
For the wool-flock or the fur-tuft, though a hawk
Contest the prize, — wherefore, she knows not yet.
Anyhow, thus to Guido came the news.
"I shall have quitted Rome ere you arrive
To take the one step left," — wrote Paolo.
Then did the winch o' the winepress of all hate,
Vanity, disappointment, grudge and greed,
Take the last turn that Screws out pure revenge
With a bright bubble at the brim beside —
By an heir's birth he was assured at once
O' the main prize, all the money in dispute:
Pompilia's dowry might revert to her
Or stay with him as law's caprice should point, —
But now — now — what was Pietro's shall be hers,
What was hers shall remain her own, — if hers.
Why then, — oh, not her husband's but — her heir's!
That heir being his too, all grew his at last
By this road or by that road, since they join.
Before, why, push he Pietro out o' the world, —
The current of the money stopped, you see,
Pompilia being proved no Pietro's child:
Or let it be Pompilia's life he quenched,
Again the current of the money stopped,—
Guido debarring his rights as husband soon,
So the new process threatened; — now, the chance,
Now, the resplendent minute! Clear the earth,
Cleanse the house, let the three but disappear
THE OTHER HALF-ROME.

A child remains, depositary of all,
That Guido may enjoy his own again,
Repair all losses by a master-stroke,
Wipe out the past, all done all left undone,
Swell the good present to best evermore,
Die into new life, which let blood baptize!

So, i' the blue of a sudden sulphur-blaze,
Both why there was one step to take at Rome,
And why he should not meet with Paolo there,
He saw — the ins and outs to the heart of hell —
And took the straight line thither swift and sure.
He rushed to Vittiano, found four sons o' the soil,
Brutes of his breeding, with one spark i' the clod
That served for a soul, the looking up to him
Or aught called Franceschini as life, death.
Heaven, hell, — lord paramount, assembled these,
Harangued, equipped, instructed, pressed each clod
With his will's imprint; then took horse, plied spur,
And so arrived, all five of them, at Rome
On Christmas-Eve, and forthwith found themselves
Installed i' the vacancy and solitude
Left them by Paolo, the considerate man
Who, good as his word, had disappeared at once
As if to leave the stage free. A whole week
Did Guido spend in study of his part.
Then played it fearless of a failure. One,
Struck the year's clock whereof the hours are days,
And off was rung o' the little wheels the chime
"Good will on earth and peace to man:" but, two,
Proceeded the same bell and, evening come,
The dreadful five felt finger-wise their way
Across the town by blind cuts and black turns
To the little lone suburban villa; knocked —
"Who may be outside?" called a well-known voice.
"A friend of Caponsacchi's bringing friends
A letter."

That's a test, the excusers say:
Ay, and a test conclusive, I return.
What? Had that name brought touch of guilt or taste
Of fear with it, aught to dash the present joy
With memory of the sorrow just at end. —
She, happy in her parents' arms at length
With the new blessing of the two weeks' babe, —
How had that name's announcement moved the wife?
Or, as the other slanders circulate,
Were Caponsacchi no rare visitant
On nights and days whither safe harbor lured,
What bait had been i' the name to ope the door?
The promise of a letter? Stealthy guests
Have secret watchwords, private entrances:
The man's own self might have been found inside
And all the scheme made frustrate by a word.
No: but since Guido knew, none knew so well,
The man had never since returned to Rome
Nor seen the wife's face more than villa's front,
So, could not be at hand to warn or save. —
For that, he took this sure way to the end.

"Come in," bade poor Violante cheerfully,
Drawing the door-bolt: that death was the first,
Stabbed through and through. Pietro, close on her heels,
Set up a cry — "Let me confess myself!
Grant but confession!" Cold steel was the grant.
Then came Pompilia's turn.
Then they escaped.
The noise o' the slaughter roused the neighborhood.
They had forgotten just the one thing more
Which saves i' the circumstance, the ticket to-wit
Which puts post-horses at a traveller's use:
So, all on foot, desperate through the dark
Reeled they like drunkards along open road,
Accomplished a prodigious twenty miles
Homeward, and gained Baccano very near,
Stumbled at last, deaf, dumb, blind through the feat,
Into a grange and, one dead heap, slept there
Till the pursuers hard upon their trace
Reached them and took them, red from head to heel,
And brought them to the prison where they lie.
The couple were laid i' the church two days ago,
And the wife lives yet by miracle.

All is told.
You hardly need ask what Count Guido says.
Since something he must say. "I own the deed —"
(He cannot choose, — but — ) "I declare the same
Just and inevitable, — since no way else
Was left me, but by this of taking life,
To save my honor which is more than life.
I exercised a husband's rights." To which
The answer is as prompt — "There was no fault
In any one o' the three to punish thus:
Neither i' the wife, who kept all faith to you,
Nor in the parents, whom yourself first duped,
Robbed and maltreated, then turned out of doors.
You wronged and they endured wrong; yours the fault.
Next, had endurance overpassed the mark
And turned resentment needing remedy,—
Nay, put the absurd impossible case, for once
You were all blameless of the blame alleged
And they blameworthy where you fix all blame,
Still, why this violation of the law?
Yourself elected law should take its course,
Avenge wrong, or show vengeance not your right;
Why, only when the balance in law's hand
Trembles against you and inclines the way
O' the other party, do you make protest,
Renounce arbitrament, flying out of court,
And crying 'Honor's hurt the sword must cure'?
Aha, and so i' the middle of each suit
Trying i' the courts,— and you had three in play
With an appeal to the Pope's self beside,—
What, you may chop and change and right your wrongs
Leaving the law to lag as she thinks fit?"

That were too temptingly commodious, Count!
One would have still a remedy in reserve
Should reach the safest oldest sinner, you see!
One's honor forsooth? Does that take hurt alone
From the extreme outrage? I who have no wife,
Being yet sensitive in my degree
As Guido,— must discover hurt elsewhere
Which, half compounded-for in days gone by,
May profitably break out now afresh,
Need cure from my own expeditious hands.
The lie that was, as it were, imputed me
When you objected to my contract's clause,—
The theft as good as, one may say, alleged,
When you, co-heir in a will, excepted, Sir,
To my administration of effects.
— Aha, do you think law disposed of these?
My honor's touched and shall deal death around!
Count, that were too commodious, I repeat!
If any law be imperative on us all,
Of all are you the enemy: out with you
From the common light and air and life of man!
THE RING AND THE BOOK.

IV.

TERTIUM QUID.

[Book IV. presents the condescending point of view of a critic who assumes to be the mouth-piece of the superior class, and to deliver the enlightened and authoritative opinion on the case. Indifference takes the place, here, of any special sympathy with either side, the speaker's only solicitude being to do himself credit in the eyes of his distinguished listeners, and to steer clear of any prejudices they may have. Accordingly, both sides are alternately elaborated, with a great show of cleverness, and the conclusion is lost in a mist of neutrality.]

True, Excellency—as his Highness says,
Though she's not dead yet, she's as good as stretched Symmetrical beside the other two;
Though he's not judged yet, he's the same as judged,
So do the facts abound and superabound:
And nothing hinders that we lift the case Out of the shade into the shine, allow Qualified persons to pronounce at last,
Nay, edge in an authoritative word Between this rabble's-brabble of dolts and fools
Who make up reasonless unreasoning Rome. "Now for the Trial!" they roar: "the Trial to test The truth, weigh husband and weigh wife alike I' the scales of law, make one scale kick the beam!" Law's a machine from which, to please the mob, Truth the divinity must needs descend And clear things at the play's fifth act—a ha! Hammer into their noddes who was who And what was what. I tell the simpletons "Could law be competent to such a feat 'T were done already: what begins next week Is end o' the Trial, last link of a chain Whereof the first was forged three years ago When law addressed herself to set wrong right, And proved so slow in taking the first step That ever some new grievance,—tort, retort, On one or the other side,—o'ertook i' the game, Retarded sentence, till this deed of death Is thrown in, as it were, last bale to boat Crammed to the edge with cargo—or passengers? 'Trecentos insertis: ohe, jam satis est!'
Huc appelle!—passengers, the word must be."
Long since, the boat was loaded to my eyes.
To hear the rabble and brabble, you'd call the case
Fused and confused past human finding out.
One calls the square round, t'other the round square—
And pardonably in that first surprise
O' the blood that fell and splashed the diagram:
But now we've used our eyes to the violent hue
Can't we look through the crimson and trace lines?
It makes a man despair of history,
Eusebius^1 and the established fact—fig's end!
Oh, give the fools their Trial, rattle away
With the leach of lawyers, two on either side—
One barks, one bites,—Masters Arcangeli
And Spreti,—that's the husband's ultimate hope
Against the Fisc and the other kind of Fisc,
Bound to do barking for the wife; bow—wow!
Why, Excellency, we and his Highness here
Would settle the matter as sufficiently
As ever will Advocate This and Fiscal That
And Judge the Other, with even—a word and a wink—
We well know who for ultimate arbiter.
Let us beware o' the basset-table^2—lest
We jog the elbow of Her Eminence,^3
Jostle his cards,—he'll rap you out a . . . st!
By the window-seat! And here's the Marquis too!
Indulge me but a moment: if I fail
—Favored with such an audience, understand!—
To set things right, why, class me with the mob
As understander of the mind of man!
The mob,—now, that's just how the error comes!
Bethink you that you have to deal with plebs.^4
The commonalty; this is an episode
In burgess-life.—why seek to aggrandize,
Idealize, denaturalize the class?
People talk just as if they had to do
With a noble pair that . . . Excellency, your ear!
Stoop to me. Highness,—listen and look yourselves!
This Pietro, this Violante, live their life

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^1 Trecenitos inseritis, etc.: ho there! that is enough now! you are stowing in hundreds. (Horace, "Satires," I. 5. 12).
^2 Eusebius: historian, 265-338.
^3 Basset: a game of cards fashionable in the seventeenth century.
^4 Her Eminence: an imitation of the Italian idiom, in which "His Eminence," as we should say, becomes "Sua Eminenza."
Browning uses this idiom occasionally in the present book (e.g. ll. 1632, 1634), but not regularly.
^5 Plebs: the lowest political division of the Roman people—plebeians opposed to the patricians, senators, and knights.
At Rome in the easy way that's far from worst
Even for their betters, — themselves love themselves,
Spend their own oil in feeding their own lamp
That their own faces may grow bright thereby.
They get to fifty and over: how's the lamp?
Full to the depth o' the wick, — moneys so much;
And also with a remnant, — so much more
Of moneys, — which there's no consuming now,
But, when the wick shall moulder out some day,
Failing fresh twist of tow to use up dregs,
Will lie a prize for the passer-by, — to-wit
Anyone that can prove himself the heir.
Seeing, the couple are wanting in a child:
Meantime their wick swims in the safe broad bowl
O' the middle rank, — not raised a beacon's height
For wind to ravage. nor dropped till lamp graze ground
Like cresset, mudlarks¹ poke now here now there,
Going their rounds to probe the ruts i' the road
Or fish the luck o' the puddle. Pietro's soul
Was satisfied when cronies smirked, "No wine
Like Pietro's, and he drinks it every day!"
His wife's heart swelled her boddice, joyed its fill
When neighbors turned heads wistfully at church,
Sighed at the load of lace that came to pray.
Well, having got through fifty years of flare,
They burn out so, indulge so their dear selves,
That Pietro finds himself in debt at last.
As he were any lordling of us all:
And, now that dark begins to creep on day,
Creditors grow uneasy, talk aside,
Take counsel. then importune all at once.
For if the good fat rosy careless man,
Who has not laid a ducat by, decease—
Let the lamp fall, no heir at hand to catch—
Why, being childless, there's a spilth i' the street
O' the remnant, there's a scramble for the dregs
By the stranger: so. they grant him no long day
But come in a body, claimor to be paid.

What's his resource? He asks and straight obtains
The customary largess. dole dealt out
To, what we call our "poor dear shame-faced ones,"
In secret once a month to spare the shame
O' the slothful and the spendthrift. — pauper-saints
The Pope puts meat i' the mouth of, ravens they,
And providence he — just what the mob admires!

¹ Mudlarks: sewer-cleaners and rag-pickers.
That is, instead of putting a prompt foot
On selfish worthless human slugs whose slime
Has failed to lubricate their path in life,
Why, the Pope picks the first ripe fruit that falls
And gracious puts it in the vermin's way.

Pietro could never save a dollar? Straight
He must be subsidized at our expense:
And for his wife — the harmless household sheep
One ought not to see harassed in her age —
Judge, by the way she bore adversity,
O' the patient nature you ask pity for!
How long, now, would the roughest marketman,
Handling the creatures huddled to the knife,
Harass a mutton ere she made a mouth
Or menaced biting? Yet the poor sheep here,
Violante, the old innocent burgess-wife,
In her first difficulty showed great teeth
Fit to crunch up and swallow a good round crime.
She meditates the tenure of the Trust,
_\textit{Fidei commissum} is the lawyer-phrase,
These funds that only want an heir to take —
Goes o'er the gamut o' the creditor's cry
By semitones from whine to snarl high up
And growl down low, one scale in sundry keys, —
Pauses with a little compunction for the face
Of Pietro frustrate of its ancient cheer, —
Never a bottle now for friend at need,—
Comes to a stop on her own frittered lace
And neighborly condolences thereat,
Then makes her mind up, sees the thing to do:
And so, deliberate, snaps house-book clasp,
Posts off to vespers. missal\(^1\) beneath arm,
Passes the proper San Lorenzo by,
Dives down a little lane to the left, is lost
In a labyrinth of dwellings best unnamed,
Selects a certain blind one, black at base,
Blinking at top, — the sign of we know what, —
One candle in a casement set to wink
Streetward, do service to no shrine inside, —
Mounts thither by the filthy flight of stairs,
Holding the cord by the wall, to the tip-top,
Gropes for the door i' the dark; ajar of course,
Raps, opens, enters in: up starts a thing
Naked as needs be — "What, you rogue, 'tis you?
Back, — how can I have taken a farthing yet?
Mercy on me, poor sinner that I am!

Here's... why, I took you for Madonna's self
With all that sudden swirl of silk i' the place!
What may your pleasure be, my bonny dame?"
Your Excellency supplies aught left obscure?
One of those women that abound in Rome,
Whose needs oblige them else out one poor trade
By another vile one: her ostensible work
Was washing clothes, out in the open air
At the cistern by Citorio; her true trade —
The ankles she let liberally shine
In kneeling at the slab by the fountain-side,
That there was plenty more to criticise
At home, that eve, i' the house where candle blinked
Decorously above, and all was done
I' the holy fear of God and cheap beside.
Violante, now, had seen this woman wash,
Noticed and envied her propitious shape.
Tracked her home to her house-top, noted too,
And now was come to tempt her and propose
A bargain far more shameful than the first
Which trafficked her virginity away
For a melon and three pauls¹ at twelve years old.
Five minutes' talk with this poor child of Eve,
Struck was the bargain, business at an end —
"Then, six months hence, that person whom you trust,
Comes, fetches whatsoever babe it be;
I keep the price and secret, you the babe,
Paying beside for mass to make all straight:
Meantime, I pouch the earnest-money-piece."

Down stairs again goes fumbling by the rope
Violante, triumphing in a flourish of fire
From her own brain, self-lit by such success,—
Gains church in time for the "Magnoticat"
And gives forth "My reproof is taken away,
And blessed shall mankind proclaim me now,"
So that the officiating priest turns round
To see who proffers the obstreperous praise:
Then home to Pietro, the enraptured-much
But puzzled-more when told the wondrous news —
How orisons and works of charity,
(Beside that pair of pinners² and a coif³
Birth-day surprise last Wednesday was five weeks)
Had borne fruit in the autumn of his life.—

¹ Pauls: Italian silver coins worth about ten cents each.
² Pinners: lappets of a head-dress.
³ Coif: a cap.
They, or the Orvieto in a double dose.
Anyhow, she must keep house next six months,
Lie on the settle, avoid the three-legged stool.
And, chiefly, not be crossed in wish or whim,
And the result was like to be an heir.

Accordingly, when time was come about,
He found himself the sire indeed of this
Francesca Vittoria Pompilia and the rest
O' the names whereby he sealed her his, next day.
A crime complete in its way is here, I hope?
Lies to God, lies to man, every way lies
To nature and civility and the mode:
Flat robbery of the proper heirs thus foiled
O' the due succession,—and, what followed thence,
Robbery of God, through the confessor's ear
Debarring the most note-worthy incident
When all else done and undone twelve-month through
Was put in evidence at Easter-time.
All other peccadillos!—but this one
To the priest who comes next day to dine with us?
'T were inexpedient; decency forbade.

Is so far clear? You know Violante now,
Compute her capability of crime
By this authentic instance? Black hard cold
Crime like a stone you kick up with your foot
I' the middle of a field?

I thought as much.
But now, a question,—how long does it lie.
The bad and barren bit of stuff you kick,
Before encroached on and encompassed round
With minute moss, weed, wild-flower—made alive
By worm, and fly, and foot of the free bird?
Your Highness,—healthy minds let bygones be,
Leave old crimes to grow young and virtuous-like
I' the sun and air: so time treats ugly deeds:
They take the natural blessing of all change.
There was the joy o' the husband silly-sooth.
The softening of the wife's old wicked heart,
Virtues to right and left, profusely paid.
If so they might compensate the saved sin.
And then the sudden existence, dewy-dear,
O' the rose above the dungheap, the pure child
As good as new created, since withdrawn

1 Orvieto: probably a medicine of Ferrante, a celebrated charlatan who lived in Orvieto.
From the horror of the pre-appointed lot
With the unknown father and the mother known
Too well,—some fourteen years of squalid youth,
And then libertinage, disease, the grave—
Hell in life here, hereafter life in hell:
Look at that horror and this soft repose!
Why, moralist, the sin has saved a soul!
Then, even the palpable grievance to the heirs—
'Faith, this was no frank setting hand to throat
And robbing a man, but... Excellency, by your leave,
How did you get that marvel of a gem,
The sapphire with the Graces grand and Greek?
The story is, stooping to pick a stone
From the pathway through a vineyard—no-man's-land—
To pelt a sparrow with, you chanced on this:
Why now, do those five clowns o' the family
O' the vinedresser digest their porridge worse
That not one keeps it in his goatskin pouch
To do flint's service with the tinder-box?
Don't cheat me, don't cheat you, don't cheat a friend,
But are you so hard on who jostles just
A stranger with no natural sort of claim
To the havings and the holdings (here 's the point)
Unless by misadventure, and defect
Of that which ought to be—nay, which there 's none
Would dare so much as wish to profit by—
Since who dares put in just so many words
"May Pietro fail to have a child, please God!
So shall his house and goods belong to me,
The sooner that his heart will pine betimes"?
Well then, God doesn't please, nor heart shall pine!
Because he has a child at last, you see,
Or selfsame thing as though a child it were.
He thinks, whose sole concern it is to think:
If he accepts it why should you demur?

Moreover, say that certain sin there seem,
The proper process of unsinning sin
Is to begin well-doing somehow else.
Pietro,—remember, with no sin at all
I' the substitution,—why, this gift of God
Flung in his lap from over Paradise
Steadied him a moment, set him straight
On the good path he had been straying from.
Henceforward no more wilfulness and waste,
Cuppings, carousings,—these a sponge wiped out.
All sort of self-denial was easy now
For the child's sake, the chatelaine to be,
Who must want much and might want who knows what? And so, the debts were paid, habits reformed, Expense curtailed, the dowry set to grow. As for the wife,—I said, hers the whole sin: So, hers the exemplary penance. 'T was a text Whereon folk preached and praised, the district through: “Oh, make us happy and you make us good! It all comes of God giving her a child: Such graces follow God's best earthly gift!”

Here you put by my guard, pass to my heart By the home-thrust—"There 's a lie at base of all Why, thou exact Prince, is it a pearl or no, Yon globe upon the Principessa's neck? That great round glory of pellucid stuff, A fish secreted round a grain of grit! Do you call it worthless for the worthless core? (She doesn't, who well knows what she changed for it.) So, to our brace of burgesses again! You see so far i' the story, who was right, Who wrong, who neither, don't you? What, you don't? Eh? Well, admit there 's somewhat dark i' the case, Let 's on—the rest shall clear, I promise you. Leap over a dozen years: you find, these past, An old good easy creditable sire, A careful housewife's beaming bustling face, Both wrapped up in the love of their one child, The strange tall pale beautiful creature grown Lily-like out o' the cleft i' the sun-smit rock To bow its white miraculous birth of buds I' the way of wandering Joseph and his spouse,— So painters fancy: here it was a fact. And this their lily,—could they but transplant And set in vase to stand by Solomon's porch 'Twixt lion and lion!—this Pompilia of theirs, Could they see worthily married, well bestowed, In house and home! And why despair of this With Rome to choose from, save the topmost rank? Themselves would help the choice with heart and soul, Throw their late savings in a common heap To go with the dowry, and be followed in time By the heritage legitimately hers: And when such paragon was found and fixed, Why, they might chant their “Nunc dimittis”¹ straight.

Indeed the prize was simply full to a fault,

¹ Nunc dimittis: "Now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace," etc., Luke ii. 22.
Exorbitant for the suitor they should seek,
And social class should choose among, these cits.¹
Yet there’s a latitude: exceptional white
Amid the general brown o’ the species, lurks
A burgess nearly an aristocrat,
Legitimately in reach: look out for him!
What banker, merchant, has seen better days,
What second-rate painter a-pushing up,
Poet a-slipping down, shall bid the best
For this young beauty with the thumping purse?
Alack, were it but one of such as these
So like the real thing that they pass for it,
All had gone well! Unluckily, poor souls,
It proved to be the impossible thing itself,
Truth and not sham: hence ruin to them all.

For. Guido Franceschini was the head
Of an old family in Arezzo, old
To that degree they could afford be poor
Better than most: the case is common too.
Out of the vast door ’scutcheoned overhead,
Creeps out a serving-man on Saturdays
To cater for the week,— turns up anon
I’ the market, chaffering for the lamb’s least leg,
Or the quarter-fowl, less entrails, claws and comb
Then back again with prize,— a liver begged
Into the bargain, gizzard overlooked.
He’s mincing these to give the beans a taste,
When, at your knock, he leaves the simmering soup,
Waits on the curious stranger-visitant,
Napkin in half-wiped hand, to show the rooms.
Point pictures out have hung their hundred years.
“Priceless,” he tells you,— puts in his place at once
The man of money: yes, you’re banker-king
Or merchant-kaiser, wallow in your wealth
While patron, the house-master, can’t afford
To stop our ceiling-hole that rain so rots:
But he’s the man of mark, and there’s his shield,
And yonder’s the famed Rafael, first in kind.
The painter painted for his grandfather,
And you have paid to see: “Good morning, Sir!”
Such is the law of compensation. Still
The poverty was getting nigh acute;
There gaped so many noble mouths to feed,
Beans must suffice unflavored of the fowl.
The mother,— hers would be a spun-out life

¹ Cits: abbreviation of citizens.
TERTIUM QUID.

I' the nature of things; the sisters had done well
And married men of reasonable rank:
But that sort of illumination stops.
Threw back no heat upon the parent-hearth.
The family instinct felt out for its fire
To the Church,—the Church traditionally helps
A second son: and such was Paolo,
Established here at Rome these thirty years.
Who played the regular game,—priest and Abate,
Made friends, owned house and land, became of use
To a personage: his course lay clear enough.
The youngest caught the sympathetic flame,
And: though unfledged wings kept him still i' the cage,
Yet he shot up to be a Canon, so
Clung to the higher perch and crowed in hope.
Even our Guido, eldest brother, went
As far i' the way o' the Church as safety seemed,
He being Head o' the House, ordained to wife,—
So, could but dally with an Order or two
And testify good-will i' the cause: he clipped
His top-hair and thus far affected Christ.
But main promotion must fall otherwise,
Though still from the side o' the Church: and here was he
At Rome, since first youth, worn threadbare of soul
By forty-six years' rubbing on hard life,
Getting fast tired o' the game whose word is,—"Wait!
When one day,—he too having his Cardinal
To serve in some ambiguous sort, as serve
To draw the coach the plumes o' the horses' heads,—
The Cardinal saw fit to dispense with him,
Ride with one plume the less; and off it dropped.

Guido thus left,—with a youth spent in vain
And not a penny in purse to show for it,—
Advised with Paolo, bent no doubt in chafe
The black brows somewhat formidably, growled
"Where is the good I came to get at Rome?
Where the repayment of the servitude
To a purple popinjay, whose feet I kiss,
Knowing his father wiped the shoes of mine?"
"Patience," pats Paolo the recalcitrant—
"You have not had, so far, the proper luck,
Nor do my gains suffice to keep us both:
A modest competency is mine, not more.
You are the Count however, yours the style,
Heirdom and state,—you can't expect all good.
Had I, now, held your hand of cards...well, well—
What's yet unplayed, I'll look at, by your leave,
Over your shoulder. — I who made my game,
Let's see, if I can't help to handle yours.
Fie on you. all the Honors in your fist.
Countship, Househeadship. — how have you misdealt!
Why, in the first place, these will marry a man!
Notum tonsoribus! 1 To the Tonsor 2 then!
Come, clear your looks, and choose your freshest suit,
And, after function's done with, down we go
To the woman-dealer in perukes, a wench
I and some others settled in the shop
At Place Colonna: she's an oracle. Hmm!
Dear, 't is my brother: brother, 't is my dear.
Dear, give us counsel! Whom do you suggest
As properest party in the quarter round
For the Count here? — he is minded to take wife,
And further tells me he intends to slip
Twenty zecchines 3 under the bottom-scalp
Of his old wig when he sends it to revive
For the wedding: and I add a trifle too.
You know what personage I'm potent with.'
And so plumped out Pomplilia's name the first.
She told them of the household and its ways.
The easy husband and the shrewder wife
In Via Vittoria, — how the tall young girl.
With hair black as yon patch and eyes as big
As yon pomander 4 to make freckles fly.
Would have so much for certain, and so much more
In likelihood. — why, it suited, slipped as smooth
As the Pope's pantoufle 5 does on the Pope's foot.
"I'll to the husband!" Guido ups and cries.
"Ay, so you'd play your last court-card, no doubt!"
Puts Paolo in with a groan — "Only, you see.
'T is I, this time. that supervise your lead.
Priests play with women, maids, wives, mothers — why?
These play with men and take them off our hands.
Did I come, counsel with some cut-beard gruff
Or rather this sleek young-old barberess?
Go, brother, stand you rapt in the ante-room
Of Her Efficacy 6 my Cardinal
For an hour,— he likes to have lord-suitors lounge,—
While I betake myself to the gray mare,
The better horse, — how wise the people's word! —

1 Notum tonsoribus: "known to the barbers." See note, II. 114.
2 Tonsor: barber.
3 Zecchines: sequins, coins worth about $2.25 each.
4 Pomander: a ball of pomade for the skin.
5 Pantoufle: slipper.
6 Her Efficacy: similar idiom to that referred to in line 55.
And wait on Madam Violante.”

Said and done.

He was at Via Vittoria in three skips:
Proposed at once to fill up the one want
O’ the burgess-family which. wealthy enough,
And comfortable to heart’s desire, yet crouched
Outside a gate to heaven, — locked, bolted, barred,
Whereof Count Guido had a key he kept
Under his pillow, but Pompilia’s hand
Might slide behind his neck and pilfer thence.
The key was fairy; its mere mention made
Violante feel the thing shoot one sharp ray
That reached the womanly heart: so — “I assent!
Yours be Pompilia, hers and ours that key
To all the glories of the greater life!
There’s Pietro to convince: leave that to me!”

Then was the matter broached to Pietro; then
Did Pietro make demand and get response
That in the Countship was a truth, but in
The counting up of the Count’s cash, a lie.
He thereupon stroked grave his chin, looked great,
Declined the honor. Then the wife wiped tear,
Winked with the other eye turned Paolo-ward,
Whispered Pompilia, stole to church at eve,
Found Guido there and got the marriage done,
And finally begged pardon at the feet
Of her dear lord and master. Whereupon
Quoth Pietro — “Let us make the best of things!”
“I knew your love would license us,” quoth she:
Quoth Paolo once more, “Mothers, wives and maids,
These be the tools wherewith priests manage men.”

Now, here take breath and ask. — which bird o’ the brace
Decoyed the other into clapnet? Who
Was fool, who knave? Neither and both, perchance.
There was a bargain mentally proposed
On each side, straight and plain and fair enough:
Mind knew its own mind: but when mind must speak,
The bargain have expression in plain terms,
There came the blunder incident to words,
And in the clumsy process, fair turned foul.
The straight backbone-thought of the crooked speech
Were just — “I Guido truck my name and rank
For so much money and youth and female charms. —
We Pietro and Violante give our child
And wealth to you for a rise i’ the world thereby.”
Such naked truth while chambered in the brain
Shocks nowise: walk it forth by way of tongue,—
Out on the cynical unseemliness!
Hence was the need, on either side, of a lie
To serve as decent wrappage: so, Guido gives
Money for money,—and they, bride for groom,
Having, he, not a doit, they, not a child
Honesty theirs, but this poor waif and stray.
According to the words, each cheated each;
But in the inexpressive barter of thoughts,
Each did give and did take the thing designed,
The rank on this side and the cash on that—
Attained the object of the traffic, so.
The way of the world, the daily bargain struck
In the first market! Why sells Jack his ware?
"For the sake of serving an old customer."
Why does Jill buy it? "Simply not to break
A custom, pass the old stall the first time."
Why, you know where the gist is of the exchange:
Each sees a profit, throws the fine words in.
Don't be too hard o' the pair! Had each pretence
Been simultaneously discovered, stript
From off the body o' the transaction, just
As when a cook (will Excellency forgive?)
Strips away those long rough superfluous legs
From either side the crayfish, leaving folk
A meal all meat henceforth, no garnishry,
(With your respect. Prince!)—balance had been kept,
No party blamed the other,—so, starting fair.
All subsequent fence of wrong returned by wrong
I' the matrimonial thrust and parry, at least
Had followed on equal terms. But, as it chanced,
One party had the advantage, saw the cheat
Of the other first and kept its own concealed:
And the luck o' the first discovery fell, beside,
To the least adroit and self-possessed o' the pair.
'T was foolish Pietro and his wife saw first
The nobleman was penniless, and screamed
"We are cheated!"

Such unprofitable noise
Angers at all times: but when those who plague,
Do it from inside your own house and home,
Gnats which yourself have closed the curtain round,
Noise goes too near the brain and makes you mad.
The gnats say, Guido used the candle-flame
Unfairly,—worsened that first bad of his,
By practising all kinds of cruelty
To oust them and suppress the wail and whine,
That speedily he so scared and bullied them,
Fain were they, long before five months had passed,
To beg him grant, from what was once their wealth,
Just so much as would help them back to Rome
Where, when they finished paying the last doit
O' the dowry, they might beg from door to door.
So say the Comparini — as if it came
Of pure resentment for this worse than bad,
That then Violante, feeling conscience prick,
Confessed her substitution of the child
Whence all the harm came,— and that Pietro first
Bethought him of advantage to himself
I' the deed, as part revenge, part remedy
For all miscalculation in the pact.

On the other hand "Not so!" Guido retorts —
"I am the wronged, solely, from first to last,
Who gave the dignity I engaged to give,
Which was, is, cannot but continue gain.
My being poor was a bye-circumstance,
Miscalculated piece of untowardness,
Might end to-morrow did heaven's windows ope,
Or uncle die and leave me his estate.
You should have put up with the minor flaw,
Getting the main prize of the jewel. If wealth,
Not rank, had been prime object in your thoughts,
Why not have taken the butcher's son, the boy
O' the baker or candlestick-maker? In all the rest,
It was yourselves broke compact and played false,
And made a life in common impossible.
Show me the stipulation of our bond
That you should make your profit of being inside
My house, to hustle and edge me out o' the same,
First make a laughing-stock of mine and me,
Then round us in the ears from morn to night
(Because we show wry faces at your mirth)
That you are robbed, starved, beaten and what not!
You fled a hell of your own lighting-up,
Pay for your own miscalculation too:
You thought nobility, gained at any price,
Would suit and satisfy, — find the mistake,
And now retaliate, not on yourselves, but me.
And how? By telling me, i' the face of the world,
I it is have been cheated all this while.
Abominably and irreparably,— my name
Given to a cur-cast mongrel, a drab's brat,
A beggar's bye-blown — thus depriving me
Of what yourselves allege the whole and sole
Saim on my part i' the marriage,—money to-wit.
This thrust I have to parry by a guard
Which leaves me open to a counter-thrust
On the other side,—no way but there's a pass
Clean through me. If I prove, as I hope to do,
There's not one truth in this your odious tale
O' the buying, selling, substituting—prove
Your daughter was and is your daughter,—well,
And her dowry hers and therefore mine,—what then?
Why, where's the appropriate punishment for this
Enormous lie hatched for mere malice' sake
To ruin me? Is that a wrong or no?
And if I try revenge for remedy,
Can I well make it strong and bitter enough?"

I anticipate however,—only ask,
Which of the two here sinned most? A nice point!
Which brownness is least black,—decide who can,
Wager-by-battle-of-cheating! What do you say,
Highness? Suppose, your Excellency, we leave
The question at this stage. proceed to the next,
Both parties step out, fight their prize upon,
In the eye o' the world?
They brandish law 'gainst law;
The grinding of such blades, each parry of each,
Throws terrible sparks off, over and above the thrusts,
And makes more sinister the fight, to the eye,
Than the very wounds that follow. Beside the tale
Which the Comparini have to re-assert,
They needs must write, print, publish all abroad
The straitnesses of Guido's household life—
The petty nothings we bear privately
But break down under when fools flock to jeer.
What is it all to the facts o' the couple's case.
How helps it prove Pompilia not their child,
If Guido's mother, brother, kith and kin
Fare ill, lie hard, lack clothes, lack fire, lack food?
That's one more wrong than needs.

On the other hand,
Guido,—whose cue is to dispute the truth
O' the tale, reject the shame it throws on him,—
He may retaliate, fight his foe in turn
And welcome, we allow. Ay, but he can't!
He's at home, only acts by proxy here:
Law may meet law,—but all the gibes and jeers,
The superfluity of naughtiness.
Those libels on his House,—how reach at them?
Two hateful faces, grining all a-glow,
Not only make parade of spoil they filched,  
But foul him from the height of a tower, you see. 
Unluckily temptation is at hand — 
To take revenge on a trifle overlooked, 
A pet lamb they have left in reach outside,  
Whose first bleat, when he plucks the wool away, 
Will strike the grinner's grave: his wife remains 
Who, four months earlier, some thirteen years old, 
Never a mile away from mother's house 
And petted to the height of her desire, 

Was told one morning that her fate had come, 
She must be married — just as, a month before, 
Her mother told her she must comb her hair 
And twist her curls into one knot behind. 
These fools forgot their pet lamb, fed with flowers, 
Then 'ticed as usual by the bit of cake, 
Out of the bower into the butchery. 
Plague her, he plagues them threefold: but how plague? 
The world may have its word to say to that: 
You can't do some things with impunity. 

What remains . . . well, it is an ugly thought . . . 
But that he drive herself to plague herself — 
Herself disgrace herself and so disgrace 
Who seek to disgrace Guido? 

There's the clue 
To what else seems gratuitously vile, 
If, as is said, from this time forth the rack 
Was tried upon Pomphila: 't was to wrench 
Her limbs into exposure that brings shame. 
The aim o' the cruelty being so crueller still, 
That cruelty almost grows compassion's self 
Could one attribute it to mere return 
O' the parents' outrage, wrong avenging wrong. 
They see in this a deeper deadlier aim, 
Not to vex just a body they held dear, 
But blacken too a soul they boasted white, 
And show the world their saint in a lover's arms, 
No matter how driven thither. — so they say. 

On the other hand, so much is easily said, 
And Guido lacks not an apologist. 
The pair had nobody but themselves to blame. 
Being selfish beasts throughout, no less; no more: 
— Cared for themselves, their supposed good, nought else. 
And brought about the marriage: good proved bad, 
As little they cared for her its victim — nay. 
Meant she should stay behind and take the chance,
THE RING AND THE BOOK.

If haply they might wriggle themselves free. 
They baited their own hook to catch a fish
With this poor worm, failed o' the prize, and then
Sought how to unbait tackle, let worm float
Or sink, amuse the monster while they 'scaped.
Under the best stars Hymen brings above,
Had all been honesty on either side,
A common sincere effort to good end,
Still, this would prove a difficult problem, Prince!
— Given, a fair wife, aged thirteen years.
A husband poor, care-bitten, sorrow-sunk.
Little, long-nosed, bush-bearded, lantern-jawed,
Forty-six years old,—place the two grown one,
She, cut off sheer from every natural aid,
In a strange town with no familiar face—
He, in his own parade-ground or retreat
If need were, free from challenge, much less check
To an irritated, disappointed will—
How evolve happiness from such a match?
'T were hard to serve up a congenial dish
Out of these ill-agreeing morsels. Duke,
By the best exercise of the cook's craft,
Best interspersion of spice, salt and sweet!
But let two ghastly scullions concoct mess
With brimstone, pitch, vitriol and devil's-dung—
Throw in abuse o' the man, his body and soul,
Kith, kin and generation shake all slab
At Rome, Arezzo, for the world to nose,
Then end by publishing, for fiend's arch-prank,
That, over and above sauce to the meat's self,
Why, even the meat, bedevilled thus in dish,
Was never a pheasant but a carrion-crow—
Prince, what will then the natural loathing be?
What wonder if this? — the compound plague o' the pair
Pricked Guido,—not to take the course they hoped,
That is, submit him to their statement's truth,
Accept its obvious promise of relief,
And thrust them out of doors the girl again
Since the girl's dowry would not enter there.
— Quit of the one if baulked of the other: no!
Rather did rage and hate so work in him.
Their product proved the horrible conceit
That he should plot and plan and bring to pass
His wife might, of her own free will and deed,
Relieve him of her presence, get her gone,
And yet leave all the dowry safe behind.

1 Devil's-dung: assafoetida, a vile smelling drug.
Confirmed his own henceforward past dispute, 750
While blotting out, as by a belch of hell,
Their triumph in her misery and death.

You see, the man was Aretine, had touch
O' the subtle air that breeds the subtle wit;
Was noble too, of old blood thrice-refined
That shrinks from clownish coarseness in disgust:
Allow that such an one may take revenge,
You don't expect he 'll catch up stone and fling,
Or try cross-buttock,¹ or whirl quarter-staff?²
Instead of the honest drubbing clowns bestow,
On meddling mother-in-law and tiresome wife,—
Substitute for the clown a nobleman,
And you have Guido, practising, ’t is said,
Immitigably from the very first,
The finer vengeance: this, they say, the fact
O' the famous letter shows — the writing traced
At Guido's instance by the timid wife
Over the pencilled words himself writ first —
Wherein she, who could neither write nor read,
Was made unblushingly declare a tale
To the brother, the Abate then in Rome,
How her putative parents had impressed,
On their departure, their enjoinment; bade
"We being safely arrived here, follow, you!
Poison your husband, rob, set fire to all,
And then by means o' the gallant you procure
With ease, by helpful eye and ready tongue,
Some brave youth ready to dare, do and die,
You shall run off and merrily reach Rome
Where we may live like flies in honey-pot:" —
Such being exact the programme of the course
Imputed her as carried to effect.

They also say, — to keep her straight therein,
All sort of torture was piled, pain on pain,
On either side Pompilia's path of life,
Built round about and over against by fear,
Circumvallated month by month, and week
By week, and day by day, and hour by hour,
Close, closer and yet closer still with pain,
No outlet from the encroaching pain save just
Where stood one saviour like a piece of heaven,

¹ Cross-buttock: a blow across the back. ² Quarter-staff: a long, stout staff
Hell's arms would strain round but for this blue gap.
She, they say further, first tried every chink,
Every imaginable break i' the fire,
As way of escape: ran to the Commissary,
Who bade her not malign his friend her spouse;
Flung herself thrice at the Archbishop's feet,
Where three times the Archbishop let her lie.
Spend her whole sorrow and sob full heart forth,
And then took up the slight load from the ground
And bore it back for husband to chastise,—
Mildly of course,—but natural right is right.
So went she slipping ever yet catching at help,
Missing the high till come to lowest and last,
To-wit a certain friar of mean degree,
Who heard her story in confession, wept,
Crossed himself, showed the man within the monk.
"Then, will you save me, you the one i' the world?
I cannot even write my woes, nor put
My prayer for help in words a friend may read,—
I no more own a coin than have an hour
Free of observance,—I was watched to church,
Am watched now, shall be watched back presently,—
How buy the skill of scribe i' the market-place?
Pray you, write down and send whatever I say
O' the need I have my parents take me hence!"
The good man rubbed his eyes and could not choose—
Let her dictate her letter in such a sense
That parents, to save breaking down a wall,
Might lift her over: she went back, heaven in heart.
Then the good man took counsel of his couch,
Woke and thought twice, the second thought the best:
"Here am I, foolish body that I be,
Caught all but pushing, teaching, who but I,
My betters their plain duty,—what, I dare
Help a case the Archbishop would not help,
Mend matters, peradventure, God loves mar?
What hath the married life but strifes and plagues
For proper dispensation? So a fool
Once touched the ark,—poor Uzzah 1 that I am!
Oh married ones, much rather should I bid,
In patience all of ye possess your souls!
This life is brief and troubles die with it:
Where were the prick to soar up homeward else?"
So saying, he burnt the letter he had writ,
Said Ave for her intention, in its place,

1 Uzzah: 2 Samuel, vi. 6, 7; 1 Chronicles xiii. 10 (Hophni was wrongly put for Uzzah in earlier editions).
TERTIUM QUID.

Took snuff and comfort, and had done with all. Then the grim arms stretched yet a little more And each touched each, all but one streak i' the midst, Whereat stood Caponsacchi, who cried, “This way, Out by me! Hesitate one moment more
And the fire shuts out me and shuts in you! Here my hand holds you life out!” Whereupon She clasped the hand, which closed on hers and drew Pompilia out o' the circle now complete.
Whose fault or shame but Guido's? — ask her friends.

But then this is the wife's — Pompilia's tale — Eve's . . . no, not Eve's, since Eve, to speak the truth, Was hardly fallen (our candor might pronounce) When simply saying in her own defence “The serpent tempted me and I did eat.” So much of paradisal nature, Eve's!
Her daughters ever since prefer to urge “Adam so starved me I was fain accept The apple any serpent pushed my way.” What an elaborate theory have we here, Ingeniously nursed up, pretentiously Brought forth, pushed forward amid trumpet-blast, To account for the thawing of an icicle, Show us there needed Ætna vomit flame Ere run the crystal into dew-drops! Else, How, unless hell broke loose to cause the step, How could a married lady go astray? Bless the fools! And 'tis just this way they are blessed, And the world wags still. — because fools are sure — Oh, not of my wife nor your daughter! No! But of their own: the case is altered quite. Look now, — last week, the lady we all love,— Daughter o' the couple we all venerate, Wife of the husband we all cap before, Mother o' the babes we all breathe blessings on,— Was caught in converse with a negro page. Hell thawed that icicle, else “Why was it — Why?” asked and echoed the fools. “Because, you fools. —” So did the dame's self answer, she who could, With that fine candor only forthcoming When 't is no odds whether withheld or no — “Because my husband was the saint you say. And, — with that childish goodness, absurd faith, Stupid self-satisfaction, you so praise, — Saint to you, insupportable to me. Had he, — instead of calling me fine names,
Lucretia ¹ and Susanna ² and so forth, And curtaining Correggio carefully Lest I be taught that Leda ³ had two legs, — — But once never so little tweaked my nose For peeping through my fan at Carnival, Confessing thereby 'I have no easy task — I need use all my powers to hold you mine, And then, — why 'tis so doubtful if they serve. That — take this, as an earnest of despair! Why, we were quits: I had wiped the harm away, Thought 'The man fears me!' and foregone revenge.” We must not want all this elaborate work To solve the problem why young Fancy-and-flesh Slips from the dull side of a spouse in years, Betakes it to the breast of Brisk-and-bold Whose love-scraps furnish talk for all the town! Accordingly one word on the other side Tips over the piled-up fabric of a tale. Guido says — that is, always, his friends say — It is unlikely from the wickedness, That any man treat any woman so. The letter in question was her very own, Unprompted and unaided: she could write — As able to write as ready to sin, or free, When there was danger, to deny both facts. He bids you mark, herself from first to last Attributes all the so-styled torture just To jealousy, — jealousy of whom but just This very Caponsacchi! How suits here This with the other alleged motive, Prince? Would Guido make a terror of the man He meant should tempt the woman, as they charge? Do you fright your hare that you may catch your hare? Consider too, the charge was made and met At the proper time and place where proofs were plain — Heard patiently and disposed of thoroughly By the highest powers, possessors of most light, The Governor for the law, and the Archbishop For the gospel: which acknowledged primacies, 'T is impudently pleaded. he could warp Into a tacit partnership with crime — He being the while, believe their own account,

¹ Lucretia: wife of Collatinus, whose praise of her above the wives of Tarquin and others was proved by finding her spinning at home, while the other wives were found dancing and revelling. ² Susanna: wife of Joacim, wrongly accused and condemned to death, but proved innocent by Daniel, and her accusers shown to be the guilty ones. See Apocrypha. ³ Leda: Correggio’s picture of Leda and the Swan, now in the Berlin Museum.
Impotent, penniless and miserable!
He further asks — Duke, note the knotty point! —
How he, — concede him skill to play such part
And drive his wife into a gallant’s arms. —
Could bring the gallant to play his part too
And stand with arms so opportunely wide?
How bring this Caponsacchi, — with whom, friends
And foes alike agree, throughout his life
He never interchanged a civil word
Nor lifted courteous cap to — him how bend
To such observancy of beck and call.
— To undertake this strange and perilous feat
For the good of Guido, using, as the lure,
Pompilia whom, himself and she avouch.
He had nor spoken with nor seen, indeed,
Beyond sight in a public theatre,
When she wrote letters (she that could not write!)
The importunate shamelessly-protested love
Which brought him, though reluctant, to her feet,
And forced on him the plunge which, howsoe’er
She might swim up i’ the whirl, must bury him
Under abysmal black: a priest contrive
No better, no amour to be hushed up,
But open flight and noon-day infamy?
Try and concoct defence for such revolt!
Take the wife’s tale as true, say she was wronged,—
Pray, in what rubric of breviary
Do you find it registered — the part of a priest
Is — that to right wrongs from the church he skip,
Go journeying with a woman that’s a wife,
And be pursued, o’ertaken and captured . . . how?
In a lay-dress, playing the kind sentinel
Where the wife sleeps (says he who best should know)
And sleeping, sleepless, both have spent the night!
Could no one else be found to serve at need —
No woman — or if man, no safer sort
Than this not well-reputed turbulence?
Then, look into his own account o’ the case!
He, being the stranger and astonished one,
Yet received protestations of her love
From lady neither known nor cared about:
Love, so protested, bred in him disgust
After the wonder, — or incredulity,
Such impudence seeming impossible.
But, soon assured such impudence might be,
When he had seen with his own eyes at last
Letters thrown down to him i’ the very street
From behind lattice where the lady lurked,
And read their passionate summons to her side—
Why then, a thousand thoughts swarmed up and in,—
How he had seen her once, a moment's space,
Observed she was both young and beautiful,
Heard everywhere report she suffered much
From a jealous husband thrice her age,—in short
There flashed the propriety, expediency
Of treating, trying might they come to terms,
—At all events, granting the interview
Prayed for, one so adapted to assist
Decision as to whether he advance,
Stand or retire, in his benevolent mood!
Therefore the interview befell at length;
And at this one and only interview,
He saw the sole and single course to take—
Bade her dispose of him, head, heart and hand,
Did her behest and braved the consequence,
Not for the natural end, the love of man
For woman whether love be virtue or vice,
But, please you, altogether for pity's sake—
Pity of innocence and helplessness!
And how did he assure himself of both?
Had he been the house-inmate, visitor,
Eye-witness of the described martyrdom,
So, competent to pronounce its remedy
Ere rush on such extreme and desperate course—
Involving such enormity of harm.
Moreover, to the husband judged thus, doomed
And damned without a word in his defence?
Not he! the truth was felt by instinct here.
—Process which saves a world of trouble and time.
There's the priest's story: what do you say to it.
Trying its truth by your own instinct too.
Since that's to be the expeditious mode?
"And now, do hear my version," Guido cries:
"I accept argument and inference both.
It would indeed have been miraculous
Had such a confidence sprung to birth
With no more fanning from acquaintance
Than here avowed by my wife and this priest.
Only, it did not: you must substitute
The old stale unromantic way of fault,
The commonplace adventure, mere intrigue
In prose form with the unpoetic tricks,
Cheatings and lies: they used the hackney chair
Satan jaunts forth with, shabby and serviceable,
No gilded gimcrack-novelty from below,
To bowl you along thither, swift and sure.
That same officious go-between, the wench
Who gave and took the letters of the two,
Now offers self and service back to me:
Bears testimony to visits night by night
When all was safe, the husband far and away,—
To many a timely slipping out at large
By light o' the morning-star, ere he should wake.
And when the fugitives were found at last,
Why, with them were found also, to belie
What protest they might make of innocence,
All documents yet wanting, if need were,
To establish guilt in them, disgrace in me—
The chronicle o' the converse from its rise
To culmination in this outrage: read!
Letters from wife to priest, from priest to wife,—
Here they are, read and say where they chime in
With the other tale, superlative purity
O' the pair of saints! I stand or fall by these.”

But then on the other side again,—how say
The pair of saints? That not one word is theirs—
No syllable o' the batch or writ or sent
Or yet received by either of the two.
“Found,” says the priest, “because he needed them,
Failing all other proofs, to prove our fault.
So, here they are, just as is natural.
Oh yes,—we had our missives, each of us!
Not these, but to the full as vile, no doubt:
Hers as from me,—she could not read, so burnt,—
Mine as from her,—I burnt because I read.
Who forged and found them? Cui profuerint!” 1
(1 take the phrase out of your Highness' mouth)
“He who would gain by her fault and my fall,
The trickster, schemer and pretender—he
Whose whole career was lie entailing lie
Sought to be sealed truth by the worst lie last!”

Guido rejoins—“Did the other end o' the tale
Match this beginning! 'T is alleged I prove
A murderer at the end, a man of force
Prompt, indiscriminate, effectual: good!
Then what need all this trifling woman's-work,
Letters and embassies and weak intrigue,
When will and power were mine to end at once
Safely and surely? Murder had come first
Not last with such a man, assure yourselves!

1 Cui profuerint: whom they might profit.
The silent acquetta,\(^1\) stilling at command—
A drop a day i' the wine or soup, the dose,—
The shattering beam that breaks above the bed
And beats out brains, with nobody to blame
Except the wormy age which eats even oak,—
Nay, the staunch steel or trusty cord,— who cares
I' the blind old palace, a pitfall at each step,
With none to see, much more to interpose
O' the two, three, creeping house-dog-servant-things
Born mine and bred mine? Had I willed gross death,
I had found nearer paths to thrust him prey
Than this that goes meandering here and there
Through half the world and calls down in its course
Notice and noise. — hate, vengeance. should it fail,
Derision and contempt though it succeed!
Moreover, what o' the future son and heir?
The unborn babe about to be called mine,—
What end in heaping all this shame on him,
Were I indifferent to my own black share?
Would I have tried these crookednesses, say,
Willing and able to effect the straight?"

"Ay, would you!" — one may hear the priest retort,
"Being as you are, i' the stock, a man of guile,
And ruffianism but an added graft.
You, a born coward, try a coward's arms,
Trick and chicane, — and only when these fail
Does violence follow, and like fox you bite
Caught out in stealing. Also, the disgrace
You hardly shrunk at, wholly shrivelled her:
You plunged her thin white delicate hand i' the flame
Along with your coarse horny brutish fist,
Held them a second there, then drew out both
— Yours roughed a little, hers ruined through and through.
Your hurt would heal forthwith at ointment's touch —
Namely, succession to the inheritance
Which bolder crime had lost you: let things change,
The birth o' the boy warrant the bolder crime,
Why, murder was determined, dared and done.
For me," the priest proceeds with his reply,
"The look o' the thing, the chances of mistake,
All were against me, — that, I knew the first:
But, knowing also what my duty was.
I did it: I must look to men more skilled
In reading hearts than ever was the world."

\(^1\) Acquetta: Aqua Tofana, a poisonous liquid much used in Italy in the seventeenth century.
Highness, decide! Pronounce, Her Excellency! Or . . . even leave this argument in doubt, Account it a fit matter, taken up With all its faces, manifold enough, To ponder on — what fronts us, the next stage, Next legal process? Guido, in pursuit, Coming up with the fugitives at the inn, Caused both to be arrested then and there And sent to Rome for judgment on the case— Thither, with all his armory of proofs, Betook himself: 't is there we'll meet him now, Waiting the further issue.

Here you smile

"And never let him henceforth dare to plead,— Of all pleas and excuses in the world For any deed hereafter to be done,— His irrepressible wrath at honor's wound! Passion and madness irrepressible? " Why, Count and cavalier, the husband comes And catches foe i' the very act of shame! There's man to man,—nature must have her way,— We look he should have cleared things on the spot. Yes, then, indeed — even tho' it prove he erred— Though the ambiguous first appearance, mount Of solid injury, melt soon to mist, Still,—had he slain the lover and the wife— Or, since she was a woman and his wife, Slain him, but stript her naked to the skin Or at best left no more of an attire Than patch sufficient to pin paper to, Some one love-letter, infamy and all, As passport to the Paphos \(^1\) fit for such, Safe-conduct to her natural home the stews,— Good! One had recognized the power o' the pulse. But when he stands, the stock-fish. — sticks to law— Offers the hole in his heart, all fresh and warm, For scrivener's pen to poke and play about— Can stand, can stare, can tell his beads perhaps, Oh, let us hear no syllable o' the rage! Such rage were a convenient afterthought For one who would have shown his teeth belike, Exhibited unbridled rage enough, Had but the priest been found, as was to hope, In serge, not silk, with crucifix, not sword: Whereas the gray innocuous grub, of yore,

\(^1\) Paphos: Paphos, in Cyprus, was the which was there accompanied by licentious headquarters of the worship of Aphrodite, rites and practices.
THE RING AND THE BOOK.

Had hatched a hornet, tickle to the touch,
The priest was metamorphosed into knight.
And even the timid wife, whose cue was — shriek,
Bury her brow beneath his trampling foot, —
She too sprang at him like a pythoness:
So, gulp down rage, passion must be postponed,
Calm be the word! Well, our word is — we brand
This part o' the business, howsoever the rest
Befall."

"Nay," interpose as prompt his friends —
"This is the world's way! So you adjudge reward
To the forbearance and legality
Yourselves begin by inculcating — ay,
Exacting from us all with knife at throat!
This one wrong more you add to wrong's amount, —
You publish all, with the kind comment here,
‘Its victim was too cowardly for revenge.'"
Make it your own case, — you who stand apart!
The husband wakes one morn from heavy sleep,
With a taste of poppy in his mouth, — rubs eyes,
Finds his wife flown, his strong box ransacked too,
Follows as he best can, overtakes i' the end.
You bid him use his privilege: well, it seems
He’s scarce cool-blooded enough for the right move —
Does not shoot when the game were sure, but stands
Bewildered at the critical minute, — since
He has the first flash of the fact alone
To judge from, act with, not the steady lights
Of after-knowledge, — yours who stand at ease
To try conclusions: he's in smother and smoke,
You outside, with explosion at an end:
The sulphur may be lightning or a squib —
He'll know in a minute, but till then, he doubts.
Back from what you know to what he knew not!
Hear the priest's lofty "I am innocent,"
The wife's as resolute "You are guilty!" Come!
Are you not staggered? — pause, and you lose the move!
Nought left you but a low appeal to law,
"Coward" tied to your tail for compliment!
Another consideration: have it your way!
Admit the worst: his courage failed the Count,
He's cowardly like the best o' the burgesses
He's grown incorporate with, — a very cur,
Kick him from out your circle by all means!
Why, trundled down this reputable stair,
Still, the Church-door lies wide to take him in,
And the Court-porch also: in he sneaks to each, —
"Yes, I have lost my honor and my wife,
And, being moreover an ignoble hound,
I dare not jeopardize my life for them!"
Religion and Law lean forward from their chairs,
"Well done, thou good and faithful servant!" Ay,
Not only applaud him that he scorned the world,
But punish should he dare do otherwise.
If the case be clear or turbid, — you must say!

Thus, anyhow, it mounted to the stage
In the law-courts, — let’s see clearly from this point!
Where the priest tells his story true or false,
And the wife her story, and the husband his,
All with result as happy as before.
The courts would nor condemn nor yet acquit
This, that or the other, in so distinct a sense
As end the strife to either’s absolute loss:
Pronounced, in place of something definite,
"Each of the parties, whether goat or sheep
I’ th’ main, has wool to show and hair to hide.
Each has brought somehow trouble, is somehow cause
Of pains enough,— even though no worse were proved.
Here is a husband, cannot rule his wife
Without provoking her to scream and scratch
And scour the fields, — causelessly, it may be:
Here is that wife, — who makes her sex our plague,
Wedlock, our bugbear, — perhaps with cause enough:
And here is the truant priest o’ the trio, worst
Or best — each quality being conceivable.
Let us impose a little mulct on each.
We punish youth in state of pupillage
Who talk at hours when youth is bound to sleep,
Whether the prattle turn upon Saint Rose¹
Or Donna Olimpia² of the Vatican:
’T is talk, talked wisely or unwisely talked.
I’ the dormitory where to talk at all,
Transgresses, and is mulct: as here we mean.
For the wife, — let her betake herself, for rest,
After her run, to a house of Convertites —
Keep there, as good as real imprisonment:
Being sick and tired, she will recover so.
For the priest, spritely strayer out of bounds,

¹ Saint Rose: the Virgin Martyr of Bethlehem who rejected the suit of Hamuel, and therefore was accused by him and condemned to be burned alive, but the flames caught at Hamuel and burned him instead; leaving her unhurt, and her stake budded and bloomed with red and white roses, “the first that ever any man saw.”

² Olimpia: the sister-in-law or the niece of Pope Innocent X. (1644) — both bore the name of Olimpia; — but the niece outdid her mother in voluptuousness.
Well, at such crisis and extreme of straits,—
The man at bay, buffeted in this wise,—
Happened the strangest accident of all.
"Then," sigh friends. "the last feather broke his back,
Made him forget all possible remedies
Save one—he rushed to, as the sole relief
From horror and the abominable thing."
"Or rather," laugh foes, "then did there befall
The luckiest of conceivable events,
Most pregnant with impunity for him,
Which henceforth turned the flank of all attack,
And bade him do his wickedest and worst."

—The wife's withdrawal from the Convertites,
Visit to the villa where her parents lived, 
And birth there of his babe. Divergence here!
I simply take the facts, ask what they show.

First comes this thunderclap of a surprise:
Then follow all the signs and silences
Premonitory of earthquake. Paolo first
Vanished, was swept off somewhere, lost to Rome:
(Wells dry up, while the sky is sunny and blue).
Then Guido girds himself for enterprise,
Hies to Vittiano, counsels with his steward,
Comes to terms with four peasants young and bold,
And starts for Rome the Holy, reaches her
At very holiest, for 'tis Christmas Eve,
And makes straight for the Abate's dried-up font.
The lodge where Paolo ceased to work the pipes.
And then, rest taken, observation made
And plan completed, all in a grim week,
The five proceed in a body, reach the place.
—Pietro's, at the Paolina, silent, lone,
And stupefied by the propitious snow.
'T is one i' the evening: knock: a voice "Who's there?"
"Friends with a letter from the priest your friend."
At the door, straight smiles old Violante's self.
She falls,—her son-in-law stabs through and through,
Reaches through her at Pietro—"With your son
This is the way to settle suits, good sire!"
He bellows "Mercy for heaven, not for earth!
Leave to confess and save my sinful soul,
Then do your pleasure on the body of me!"
—"Nay, father, soul with body must take its chance!"
He presently got his portion and lay still.
And last, Pompilia rushes here and there
Like a dove among the lightnings in her brake
Falls also: Guido's, this last husband's-act.
He lifts her by the long dishevelled hair,  
Holds her away at arm's length with one hand,  
While the other tries if life come from the mouth —  
Looks out his whole heart's hate on the shut eyes,  
Draws a deep satisfied breath, "So — dead at last!"  
Throws down the burden on dead Pietro's knees,  
And ends all with "Let us away, my boys!"

And, as they left by one door, in at the other  
Tumbled the neighbors — for the shrieks had pierced  
To the mill and the grange, this cottage and that shed.  
Soon followed the Public Force; pursuit began  
Though Guido had the start and chose the road:  
Overtaken near Baccano, — where they sank  
By the way-side, in some shelter meant for beasts,  
And now lay heaped together, nuzzling swine.  
Each wrapped in bloody cloak, each grasping still  
His unwiped weapon, sleeping all the same  
The sleep o' the just. — a journey of twenty miles  
Brought just and unjust to a level, you see.  
The only one i' the world that suffered aught  
By the whole night's toil and trouble, flight and chase,  
Was just the officer who took them. Head  
O' the Public Force, — Patrizj, zealous soul,  
Who, having but duty to sustain weak flesh,  
Got heated, caught a fever and so died:  
A warning to the over-vigilant,  
— Virtue in a chafe should change her linen quick,  
Lest pleurisy get start of providence.  
(That's for the Cardinal, and told, I think!)

Well, they bring back the company to Rome  
Says Guido, "By your leave, I fain would ask  
How you found out 't was 1 who did the deed?  
What put you on my trace, a foreigner,  
Supposed in Arezzo, — and assuredly safe  
Except for an oversight: who told you, pray?"  
"Why, naturally your wife!" Down Guido drops  
O' the horse he rode, — they have to steady and stay,  
At either side the brute that bore him, bound.  
So strange it seemed his wife should live and speak!  
She had prayed — at least so people tell you now —  
For but one thing to the Virgin for herself,  
Not simply, as did Pietro 'mid the stabs,—  
Time to confess and get her own soul saved —  
But time to make the truth apparent, truth  
For God's sake, lest men should believe a lie:
Which seems to have been about the single prayer
She ever put up, that was granted her.
With this hope in her head, of telling truth,—
Being familiarized with pain, beside,—
She bore the stabbing to a certain pitch
Without a useless cry, was flung for dead
On Pietro's lap, and so attained her point.
Her friends subjoin this — have I done with them? —
And cite the miracle of continued life
(She was not dead when I arrived just now)
As attestation to her probity.

Does it strike your Excellency? Why, your Highness,
The self-command and even the final prayer,
Our candor must acknowledge explicable
As easily by the consciousness of guilt.
So, when they add that her confession runs
She was of wifehood one white innocence
In thought, word, act, from first of her short life
To last of it, praying, i' the face of death,
That God forgive her other sins — not this.
She is charged with and must die for, that she failed
Anyway to her husband; while thereon
Comments the old Religious — "So much good,
Patience beneath enormity of ill,
I hear to my confusion, woe is me,
Sinner that I stand, shamed in the walk and gait
I have practised and grown old in, by a child!" —
Guido's friends shrug the shoulder, "Just this same
Prodigious absolute calm in the last hour
Confirms us, — being the natural result
Of a life which proves consistent to the close.
Having braved heaven and deceived earth throughout,
She braves still and deceives still, gains thereby
Two ends, she prizes beyond earth or heaven:
First sets her lover free, imperilled sore
By the new turn things take: he answers yet
For the part he played: they have summoned him indeed:
The past ripped up, he may be punished still:
What better way of saving him than this?
Then, — thus she dies revenged to the uttermost
On Guido, drags him with her in the dark.
The lower still the better, do you doubt?
Thus, two ways, does she love her love to the end,
And hate her hate,— death, hell is no such price
To pay for these, — lovers and haters hold.''
But there 's another parry for the thrust.
"Confession." cry folks — "a confession, think!
Confession of the moribund
Which of them, my wise
Or the private other we
The private may conte
The acknowledgment
That other public one.
However it be, — we
Her Eminence is pe
Can one find nothii
Catastrophe? De
You criticise the c
Maniacal gesture
But who poured
Recall the list of
First cheated in
Rendered anon
By the story, t
The last seal
By the open
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i the case? — ask we.

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week,
or now, revenge!
ankles worse and worse.

"Not this once
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red times,
years.

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use,
And, though a dozen follow and reinforce
The aggressor, wound in front and wound in flank,
Continues undisturbedly pursuit,
And only after prostrating his prize
Turns on the pettier, makes a general prey.
So Guido rushed against Violante, first
Author of all his wrongs, fons et origo
Malorum,—drops first, deluge since,—which done,
He finished with the rest. Do you blame a bull?

In truth you look as puzzled as ere I preached!
How is that? There are difficulties perhaps
On any supposition, and either side.
Each party wants too much, claims sympathy
For its object of compassion, more than just.
Cry the wife’s friends, “O the enormous crime
Caused by no provocation in the world!”
“Was not the wife a little weak?” — inquire —
“Punished extravagantly, if you please,
But meriting a little punishment?
One treated inconsiderately, say,
Rather than one deserving not at all
Treatment and discipline o’ the harsher sort?”
So, they must have her purity itself.
Quite angel,—and her parents angels too
Of an aged sort, immaculate, word and deed:
At all events, so seeming, till the fiend.
Even Guido, by his folly, forced from them
The untoward avowal of the trick o’ the birth,
Which otherwise were safe and secret now.
Why, here you have the awfulest of crimes
For nothing! Hell broke loose on a butterfly!
A dragon born of rose-dew and the moon!
Yet here is the monster! Why he’s a mere man—
Born, bred and brought up in the usual way.
His mother loves him, still his brothers stick
To the good fellow of the boyish games;
The Governor of his town knows and approves.
The Archbishop of the place knows and assists:
Here he has Cardinal This to vouch for the past,
Cardinal That to trust for the future,—match
And marriage were a Cardinal’s making,—in short,
What if a tragedy be acted here
Impossible for malice to improve,
And innocent Guido with his innocent four
Be added, all five, to the guilty three.

1 Fons et origo Malorum: the fount and origin of evils.
That we of these last days be edified
With one full taste o' the justice of the world?

The long and the short is, truth seems what I show: —
Undoubtedly no pains ought to be spared
To give the mob an inkling of our lights.
It seems unduly harsh to put the man
To the torture, as I hear the court intends,
Though readiest way of twisting out the truth:
He is noble, and he may be innocent.
On the other hand, if they exempt the man
(As it is also said they hesitate
On the fair ground, presumptive guilt is weak
I' the case of nobility and privilege), —
What crime that ever was, ever will be,
Deserves the torture? Then abolish it!
You see the reduction ad absurdum, Sirs?

Her Excellency must pronounce...n fine!
What, she prefers going and jo'ing play?
Her Highness finds it late, intends retire?
I am of their mind: only, all this talk talked,
'T was not for nothing that we talked, I hope?
Both know as much about it, now, at least,
As all Rome: no particular thanks, I beg!
(You'll see, I have not so advanced myself,
After my teaching the two idiots here!)
COUNT GUIDO FRANCESCHINI.

V.

COUNT GUIDO FRANCESCHINI.

[In Book V. Guido, having confessed to the murder under torture, presents his defence, in the course of which he tells the story from his point of view. He makes the most of the undoubted appearances in his favor, namely, the cheat perpetrated upon him by Violante and the elopement of Pompilia; by putting the worst possible construction upon them, he represents himself as justified in his actions because of the failure on the part of the so-called parents and Pompilia to fulfil their share of the agreement, and as goaded on, finally, when he hears of the birth of a child, to commit the murder as the lawful and only means by which he can vindicate his outraged honor.]

THANKS, Sir, but, should it please the reverend Court,
I feel I can stand somehow, half sit down
Without help, make shift to even speak, you see,
Fortified by the sip of . . . why 't is wine,
Velletri,¹ — and not vinegar and gall,
So changed and good the times grow! Thanks, kind Sir!
Oh, but one sip's enough! I want my head
To save my neck, there's work awaits me still.
How cautious and considerate . . . aie, aie, aie,
Nor your fault, sweet Sir! Come, you take to heart
An ordinary matter. Law is law.
Noblemen were exempt, the vulgar thought,
From racking; but, since law thinks otherwise,
I have been put to the rack: all's over now,
And neither wrist — what men style, out of joint:
If any harm be, 't is the shoulder-blade,
The left one, that seems wrong i' the socket,—Sirs,
Much could not happen, I was quick to faint,
Being past my prime of life, and out of health.
In short, I thank you,—yes, and mean the word.
Needs must the Court be slow to understand
How this quite novel form of taking pain,
This getting tortured merely in the flesh,
Amounts to almost an agreeable change
In my case, me fastidious, plied too much
With opposite treatment, used (forgive the joke)
To the rasp-tooth toying with this brain of mine,
And, in and out my heart, the play o' the probe.

¹ Velletri: wine made at Velletri, whose volcanic soil was especially favorable for vine culture.
Four years have I been operated on
I' the soul, do you see— its tense or tremulous part—

My self-respect, my care for a good name,

Pride in an old one. love of kindred— just

A mother, brothers, sisters, and the like,

That looked up to my face when days were dim,

And fancied they found light there— no one spot,

Foppishly sensitive, but has paid its pang.

That, and not this you now oblige me with,

That was the Vigil-torment,1 if you please!

The poor old noble House that drew the rags

O' the Franceschini's once superb array

Close round her, hoped to slink unchallenged by, —

Pluck off these! Turn the drapery inside out

And teach the tittering town how scarlet wears!

Show men the lucklessness, the improvidence

Of the easy-natured Count before this Count,

The father I have some slight feeling for,

Who let the world slide, nor foresaw that friends

Then proud to cap and kiss their patron's shoe,

Would, when the purse he left held spider-webs,

Properly push his child to wall one day!

Mimic the tetchy humor, furtive glance,

And brow where half was furious, half fatigued,

O' the same son got to be of middle age,

Sour, saturnine,— your humble servant here,—

When things go cross and the young wife, he finds

Take to the window at a whistle's bid,

And yet demurs thereon, preposterous fool!—

Whereat the worthies judge he wants advice

And beg to civilly ask what's evil here,

Perhaps remonstrate on the habit they deem

He's given unduly to, of beating her:

... Oh, sure he beats her— why says John so else,

Who is cousin to George who is sib2 to Tecla's self

Who cooks the meal and combs the lady's hair?

What! 'T is my wrist you merely dislocate

For the future when you mean me martyrdom?

— Let the old mother's economy alone,

How the brocade-strips saved o' the seamy side

O' the wedding-gown buy raiment for a year?

— How she can dress and dish up— lordly dish

Fit for a duke, lamb's head and purtenance—

With her proud hands, feast household so a week?

No word o' the wine rejoicing God and man

The less when three-parts water? Then, I say,

1 Vigil-torment: see note, I. 972. 2 Sib: see note, II. 509.
A trifle of torture to the flesh, like yours,
While soul is spared such foretaste of hell-fire,
Is naught. But I curtail the catalogue
Through policy,—a rhetorician’s trick,—
Because I would reserve some choicer points
O’ the practice, more exactly parallel
(Having an eye to climax) with what gift,
Eventual grace the Court may have in store
I’ the way of plague—what crown of punishments.
When I am hanged or headed, time enough
To prove the tenderness of only that,
Mere heading, hanging,—not their counterpart,
Not demonstration public and precise
That I, having married the mongrel of a drab,
Am bound to grant that mongrel-brat, my wife,
Her mother’s birthright-license as is just,—
Let her sleep undisturbed, i’ the family style,
Her sleep out in the embraces of a priest,
Nor disallow their bastard as my heir!
Your sole mistake,—dare I submit so much
To the reverend Court?—has been in all this pains
To make a stone roll down hill,—rack and wrench
And rend a man to pieces, all for what?
Why—make him ope mouth in his own defence,
Show cause for what he has done, the irregular deed,
(Since that he did it, scarce dispute can be)
And clear his fame a little, beside the luck
Of stopping even yet, if possible,
Discomfort to his flesh from noose or axe—
For that, out come the implements of law!
May it content my lords the gracious Court
To listen only half so patient-long
As I will in that sense profusely speak,
And—fie, they shall not call in screws to help!
I killed Pompilia Franceschini, Sirs;
Killed too the Comparini, husband, wife,
Who called themselves, by a notorious lie,
Her father and her mother to ruin me.
There’s the irregular deed: you want no more
Than right interpretation of the same,
And truth so far—am I to understand?
To that then, with convenient speed,—because
Now I consider,—yes, despite my boast,
There is an ailing in this omoplat
May clip my speech all too abruptly short,
Whatever the good-will in me. Now for truth!

1 Headed: old form of beheaded.
2 Omoplat: shoulder-blade
I' the name of the indivisible Trinity!
Will my lords, in the plenitude of their light,
Weigh well that all this trouble has come on me
Through my persistent treading in the paths
Where I was trained to go,—wearing that yoke
My shoulder was predestined to receive,
Born to the hereditary stoop and crease?
Noble, I recognized my nobler still,
The Church, my suzerain; no mock-mistress, she;
The secular owned the spiritual: mates of mine
Have thrown their careless hoofs up at her call
"Forsake the clover and come drag my wain!"
There they go cropping; I protruded nose
To halter, bent my back of docile beast.
And now am whealed, 1 one wide wound all of me,
For being found at the eleventh hour o' the day
Padding the mill-track, not neck-deep in grass:
—My one fault, I am stiffened by my work,
—My one reward, I help the Court to smile!

I am representative of a great line,
One of the first of the old families
In Arezzo, ancientest of Tuscan towns.
When my worst foe is fain to challenge this,
His worst exception runs— not first in rank
But second, noble in the next degree
Only: not malice' self maligns me more.
So, my lord opposite has composed, we know,
A marvel of a book, sustains the point
That Francis 2 boasts the primacy 'mid saints;
Yet not inaptly hath his argument
Obtained response from yon my other lord
In thesis published with the world's applause
—Rather 't is Dominic 3 such post befits:
Why, at the worst, Francis stays Francis still,
Second in rank to Dominic it may be,
Still, very saintly, very like our Lord;
And I at least descend from Guido once
Homager 4 to the Empire, nought below—
Of which account as proof that, none o' the line
Having a single gift beyond brave blood,
Or able to do ought but give, give, give
In blood and brain, in house and land and cash,
Not get and garner as the vulgar may,

1 Whealed: marked by strokes
2 Francis: St. Francis of Assisi, founder of the order of Franciscans, 1182–1226.
3 Dominic: St. Dominic, founder of the order of Dominicans, 1170–1221.
4 Homager: one who holds lands subject to homage.
We became poor as Francis or our Lord
Be that as it likes you, Sirs.—whenever it chanced
Myself grew capable anyway of remark.
(Which was soon—penury makes wit premature)
This struck me, I was poor who should be rich
Or pay that fault to the world which trifles not
When lineage lacks the flag yet lifts the pole:
On, therefore, I must move forthwith, transfer
My stranded self, born fish with gill and fin
Fit for the deep sea, now left flap bare-backed
In slush and sand, a show to crawlers vile
Reared of the low-tide and aright therein.
The enviable youth with the old name,
Wide chest, stout arms, sound brow and pricking veins,
A heartful of desire, man's natural load,
A brainful of belief, the noble's lot,—
All this life, cramped and gasping, high and dry
I* the wave's retreat,—the misery, good my lords,
Which made you merriment at Rome of late,—
It made me reason, rather—muse, demand
—Why our bare dropping palace, in the street
Where such-an-one whose grandfather sold tripe
Was adding to his purchased pile a fourth
Tall tower, could hardly show a turret sound?
Why Countess Beatrice, whose son I am,
Cowered in the winter-time as she spun flax,
Blew on the earthen basket of live ash,
Instead of jaunting forth in coach and six
Like such-another widow who ne'er was wed?
I asked my fellows, how came this about?
"Why, Jack, the suttler's child, perhaps the camp's,
Went to the wars, fought sturdily, took a town
And got rewarded as was natural.
She of the coach and six—excuse me there!
Why, don't you know the story of her friend?
A clown dressed vines on somebody's estate,
His boy recoiled from muck, liked Latin more,
Stuck to his pen and got to be a priest.
Till one day. . . don't you mind that telling tract
Against Molinos, the old Cardinal wrote?¹
He penned and dropped it in the patron's desk
Who, deep in thought and absent much of mind,
Licensed the thing, allowed it for his own:
Quick came promotion,—sum cuique,² Count!

¹ Tract against Molinos: probably imaginary. Cardinal Cibo, Secretary of State to Pope Innocent XI., wrote in 1686 a tract rehearsing and confuting the main propositions of Molinos.
² Sum cuique: let each have his own.
Oh, he can pay for coach and six, be sure!"
"— Well, let me go, do likewise: war's the word —
That way the Franceschini worked at first.
I'll take my turn, try soldiership." — "What, you?
The eldest son and heir and prop o' the house,
So do you see your duty? Here's your post,
Hard by the hearth and altar. (Roam from roof,
This youngster, play the gipsy out of doors,
And who keeps kith and kin that fall on us?)
Stand fast, stick tight, conserve your gods at home!"
"— Well then, the quiet course, the contrary trade!
We had a cousin amongst us once was Pope,
And minor glories manifold. Try the Church,
The tonsure, and, — since heresy's but half-slain
Even by the Cardinal's tract he thought he wrote. —
Have at Molinos." — "Have at a fool's head!
You a priest? How were marriage possible?
There must be Franceschini till time ends —
That's your vocation. Make your brothers priests,
Paul shall be porporate, and Girolamo step
Red-stockinged in the presence when you choose,
But save one Franceschini for the age!
Be not the vine but dig and dung its root,
Be not a priest but gird up priesthood's loins,
With one foot in Arezzo stride to Rome,
Spend yourself there and bring the purchase back!
Go hence to Rome, be guided!"

So I was.
I turned alike from the hill-side zig-zag thread
Of way to the table-land a soldier takes,
Alike from the low-lying pasture-place
Where churchmen graze, recline and ruminate,
— Ventured to mount no platform like my lords
Who judge the world, bear brain I dare not brag —
But stationed me, might thus the expression serve,
As who should fetch and carry, come and go,
Meddle and make 't the cause my lords love most —
The public weal, which hangs to the law, which holds
By the Church, which happens to be through God himself.
Humbly I helped the Church till here I stand, —
Or would stand but for the omoplat, you see!
Bidden qualify for Rome, I, having a field,
Went, sold it, laid the sum at Peter's foot:
Which means — I settled home-accounts with speed,
Set apart just a modicum should suffice

1 Porporate: wearing purple, the color of a cardinal.
To hold the villa's head above the waves
Of weed inundating its oil and wine,
And prop roof, stanchion wall o' the palace so
As to keep breath i' the body, out of heart
Amid the advance of neighboring loftiness—
(Person like building where they used to beg) —
Till succored one day, — shared the residue
Between my mother and brothers and sisters there,
Black-eyed babe Donna This and Donna That,
As near to starving as might decently be,
— Left myself journey-charges, change of suit,
A purse to put i' the pocket of the Groom
O' the Chamber of the patron, and a glove
With a ring to it for the digits of the niece
Sure to be helpful in his household, — then
Started for Rome, and led the life prescribed.
Close to the Church, though clean of it, I assumed
Three or four orders of no consequence,
— They cast out evil spirits and exorcise,
For example; bind a man to nothing more,
Give clerical savor to his layman's-salt,
Facilitate his claim to loaf and fish
Should miracle leave, beyond what feeds the flock,
Fragments to brim the basket of a friend —
While, for the world's sake, I rode, danced and gamed,
Quitted me like a courtier, measured mine
With whatsoever blade had fame in fence,
— Ready to let the basket go its round
Even though my turn was come to help myself,
Should Dives count on me at dinner-time'
As just the understander of a joke
And not immoderate in repartee.

Utrique sic paratus.¹ Sirs, I said,
"Here," (in the fortitude of years fifteen.
So good a pedagogue is penury)
"Here wait, do service, — serving and to serve!
And, in due time, I nowise doubt at all,
The recognition of my service comes.
Next year I'm only sixteen. I can wait."

I waited thirty years, may it please the Court:
Saw meanwhile many a denizen o' the dung
Hop, skip, jump o'er my shoulder, make him wings
And fly aloft, — succeed, in the usual phrase.
Every one soon or late comes round by Rome:
Stand still here, you'll see all in turn succeed.

¹ Utrique sic paratus: thus prepared for either.
Why, look you, so and so, the physician here,
My father's lacquey's son we sent to school,
Doctored and dosed this Eminence and that,
Salved the last Pope his certain obstinate sore,
Soon bought land as became him, names it now:
I grasp bell at his griffin-guarded gate,
Traverse the half-mile avenue, — a term,!
A cypress, and a statue, three and three, —
Deliver message from my Monsignor,
With varletly at lounge i' the vestibule
I'm barred from who bear mud upon my shoe.
My father's chaplain's nephew, Chamberlain. —
Nothing less, please you! — courteous all the same,
— He does not see me though! I wait an hour
At his staircase-landing 'twixt the brace of busts,
A noseless Sylla, Marius maimed to match.
My father gave him for a hexastich
Made on my birthday, — but he sends me down,
To make amends, that relic I prize most —
The unburnt end o' the very candle. Sirs,
Purpled with paint so prettily round and round,
He carried in such state last Peter's-day, —
In token I, his gentleman and squire.
Had held the bridle, walked his managed mule
Without a tittup the procession through.
Nay, the official, — one you know, sweet lords! —
Who drew the warrant for my transfer late
To the New Prisons from Tordinona, — he
Graciously had remembrance — "Francesc ... ha?
His sire, now — how a thing shall come about! —
Paid me a dozen florins above the fee,
For drawing deftly up a deed of sale
When troubles fell so thick on him, good heart,
And I was prompt and pushing! By all means!
At the New Prisons be it his son shall lie, —
Anything for an old friend!" and thereat
Signed name with triple flourish underneath.
These were my fellows, such their fortunes now,
While I — kept fasts and feasts innumerable,
Matins and vespers, functions to no end

1 *Term*: a figure of Terminus, the god of boundaries, consisting of a bust ending in a rectangular pedestal.
2 *Sylla, Marius*: Roman generals.
3 *Hexastich*: stanza of six lines.
4 *Purpled*: decorated.
5 *Tittup*: a skittish prance or canter.
6 *New Prisons*: built by Innocent X., were the first prisons on the cellular system in Europe
7 *Tordinona*: Tower of Nona, used as a prison, and destroyed in 1690; therefore Guido could not have been imprisoned in it.
I' the train of Monsignor and Eminence,
As gentleman-squire, and for my zeal's reward
Have rarely missed a place at the table-foot
Except when some Ambassador, or such like,
Brought his own people. Brief, one day I felt
The tick of time inside me, turning-point
And slight sense there was now enough of this:
That I was near my seventh climacteric,
Hard upon, if not over, the middle life,
And although fed by the east-wind, fulsome-fine
With foretaste of the Land of Promise, still
My gorge gave symptom it might play me false;
Better not press it further,— be content
With living and dying only a nobleman,
Who merely had a father great and rich,
Who simply had one greater and richer yet,
And so on back and back till first and best
Began i' the night; I finish in the day.

"The mother must be getting old," I said;
"The sisters are well wedded away, our name
Can manage to pass a sister off, at need,
And do for dowry; both my brothers thrive—
Regular priests they are, nor, bat-like, 'bide
'Twixt flesh and fowl with neither privilege.
My spare revenue must keep me and mine.
I am tired: Arezzo's air is good to breathe;
Vittiano.— one limes 1 flocks of thrushes there;
A leathern coat costs little and lasts long:
Let me bid hope good-bye, content at home!"

Thus, one day, I disbosomed me and bowed.
Whereat began the little buzz and thrill
O' the gazers round me; each face brightened up:
As when at your Casino, deep in dawn,
A gamester says at last, "I play no more,
Forego gain, acquiesce in loss, withdraw
Anyhow:"
and the watchers of his ways,
A trifle struck compunctious at the word.
Yet sensible of relief, breathe free once more,
Break up the ring, venture polite advice—
"How, Sir? So scant of heart and hope indeed?
Retire with neither cross nor pile from play?—
So incurious, so short-casting?— give your chance
To a younger, stronger, bolder spirit belike,
Just when luck turns and the fine throw sweeps all?"
Such was the chorus: and its good-will meant—
"See that the loser leave door handsomely!

1 Limes: 'ensnares.
THE RING AND THE BOOK.

There’s an ill look,—it’s sinister, spoils sport,
When an old bruised and battered year-by-year
Fighter with fortune, not a penny in poke,
Reels down the steps of our establishment
And staggers on broad daylight and the world,
In shagrag beard and doleful doublet, drops
And breaks his heart on the outside: people prate
‘Such is the profit of a trip upstairs!’
Contrive he sidle forth, baulked of the blow
Best dealt by way of moral, bidding down
No curse but blessings rather on our heads
For some poor prize he bears at tattered breast,
Some palpable sort of kind of good to set
Over and against the grievance: give him quick!”
Whereon protested Paul, “Go hang yourselves!
Leave him to me. Count Guido and brother of mine,
A word in your ear! Take courage, since faint heart
Ne’er won . . . aha, fair lady, don’t men say?
There’s a sors,¹ there’s a right Virgilian dip!²
Do you see the happiness o’ the hint? At worst,
If the Church want no more of you, the Court
No more, and the Camp as little, the ingrates,—come,
Count you are counted: still you’ve coat to back,
Not cloth of gold and tissue, as we hoped,
But cloth with sparks and spangles on its frieze
From Camp, Court, Church, enough to make a shine,
Enter you to carry home a wife
With the proper dowry, let the worst betide!
Why, it was just a wife you meant to take!”

Now, Paul’s advice was weighty: priests should know:
And Paul apprised me, ere the week was out,
That Pietro and Violante, the easy pair,
The cits enough, with stomach to be more,
Had just the daughter and exact the sum
To truck³ for the quality of myself: “She’s young,
Pretty and rich: you’re noble, classic, choice.
Is it to be a match?” “A match,” said I.
Done! He proposed all, I accepted all,
And we performed all. So I said and did
Simply. As simply followed, not at first
But with the outbreak of misfortune, still
One comment on the saying and doing—“What?
No blush at the avowal you dared buy

¹ Sors: lot.
² There’s a right Virgilian dip! the Romans used to open their Virgil at random for guidance.
³ Truck: exchange.
COUNT GUIDO FRANCESCHINI.

A girl of age beseems your granddaughter,
Like ox or ass? Are flesh and blood a ware?
Are heart and soul a chattel?"

Softly, Sirs!
Will the Court of its charity teach poor me
Anxious to learn, of any way 't the world,
Allowed by custom and convenience, save
This same which, taught from my youth up, I trod?
Take me along with you; where was the wrong step?
If what I gave in barter, style and state
And all that hangs to Franceschinihood,
Were worthless,—why, society goes to ground,
Its rules are idiot's-rambling. Honor of birth,—
If that thing has no value, cannot buy
Something with value of another sort,
You've no reward nor punishment to give
I' the giving or the taking honor; straight
Your social fabric, pinnacle to base,
Comes down a-clatter, like a house of cards.
Get honor, and keep honor free from flaw,
Aim at still higher honor. — gabble o' the goose!
Go bid a second blockhead like myself
Spend fifty years in guarding bubbles of breath,
Soapsuds with air i' the belly, gilded brave,
Guarded and guided, all to break at touch
O' the first young girl's hand and first old fool's purse!
All my privation and endurance, all
Love, loyalty and labor dared and did,
Fiddle-de-dee! — why, doer and darer both,—
Count Guido Franceschini had hit the mark
Far better, spent his life with more effect,
As a dancer or a prizer, trades that pay!
On the other hand, bid this buffoonery cease,
Admit that honor is a privilege,
The question follows, privilege worth what?
Why, worth the market-price,— now up, now down,
Just so with this as with all other ware:
Therefore essay the market, sell your name,
Style and condition to who buys them best!
"Does my name purchase," had I dared inquire,
"Your niece, my lord?" there would have been rebuff
Though courtesy, your Lordship cannot else —
"Not altogether! Rank for rank may stand:
But I have wealth beside, you — poverty;
Your scale flies up there: bid a second bid
Rank too and wealth too!" Reasoned like yourself!
But was it to you I went with goods to sell?
This time 't was my scale quietly kissed the ground,  
Mere rank against mere wealth — some youth beside,  
Some beauty too, thrown into the bargain, just  
As the buyer likes or lets alone. I thought  
To deal o' the square: others find fault, it seems:  
The thing is, those my offer most concerned,  
Pietro, Violante, cried they fair or foul?  
What did they make o' the terms? Preposterous terms?  
Why then accede so promptly, close with such  
Nor take a minute to chaffer? Bargain struck,  
They straight grew bilious, wished their money back,  
Repented them, no doubt: why, so did I,  
So did your Lordship, if town-talk be true,  
Of paying a full farm's worth for that piece  
By Pietro of Cortona — probably  
His scholar Ciro Ferri may have retouched —  
You caring more for color than design —  
Getting a little tired of cupids too.  
That 's incident to all the folk who buy!  
I am charged, I know, with gilding fact by fraud;  
I falsified and fabricated, wrote  
Myself down roughly richer than I prove,  
Rendered a wrong revenue, — grant it all!  
Mere grace, mere coquetry such fraud, I say:  
A flourish round the figures of a sum  
For fashion's sake, that deceives nobody.  
The veritable backbone, understood  
Essence of this same bargain, blank and bare,  
Being the exchange of quality for wealth,—  
What may such fancy-flights be? Flecks of oil  
Flirted by chapmen where plain dealing grates.  
I may have dripped a drop — "My name I sell;  
Not but that I too boast my wealth"— as they,  
"— We bring you riches; still our ancestor  
Was hardly the rapscallion folk saw flogged.  
But heir to we know who, were rights of force!"  
They knew and I knew where the backbone lurked  
I' the writhings of the bargain, lords, believe!  
I paid down all engaged for, to a doit,  
Delivered them just that which, their life long,  
They hungered in the hearts of them to gain —  
Incorporation with nobility thus  
In word and deed: for that they gave me wealth.  
But when they came to try their gain, my gift,  
Quit Rome and qualify for Arezzo, take

1 Pietro of Cortona: mainly a scenic and fresco painter, 1596–1669.  
2 Ciro Ferri: a pupil of Cortona who imitated his master, 1634–1689.
The tone o' the new sphere that absorbed the old,
Put away gossip Jack and goody Joan
And go become familiar with the Great,
Greatness to touch and taste and handle now. —
Why then, — they found that all was vanity,
Vexation, and what Solomon describes!
The old abundant city-fare was best,
The kindly warmth o' the commons, the glad clap
Of the equal on the shoulder, the frank grin
Of the underling at all so many spoons
Fire-new at neighborly treat, — best, best and best
Beyond compare! — down to the loll itself
O' the pot-house settle, — better such a bench
Than the stiff crucifixion by my dais
Under the piecemeal damask canopy
With the coroneted coat of arms a-top!
Poverty and privation for pride's sake,
All they engaged to easily brave and bear,—
With the fit upon them and their brains a-work,—
Proved unendurable to the sobered sots.
A banished prince, now, will exude a juice
And salamander-like support the flame:
He dines on chestnuts, chucks the husks to help
The broil o' the brazier, pays the due baioc.¹
Goes off light-hearted: his grimace begins
At the funny humors of the christening-feast
Of friend the money-lender, — then he's touched
By the flame and frizzles at the babe to kiss!
Here was the converse trial, opposite mind:
Here did a petty nature split on rock
Of vulgar wants predestinate for such —
One dish at supper and weak wine to boot!
The prince had grinned and borne: the citizen shrieked,
Summoned the neighborhood to attest the wrong,
Made noisy protest he was murdered. — stoned
And burned and drowned and hanged. — then broke away,
He and his wife, to tell their Rome the rest.
And this you admire, you men o' the world, my lords?
This moves compassion, makes you doubt my faith?
Why, I appeal to . . . sun and moon? Not I!
Rather to Plautus,² Terence,³ Boccaccio's Book,⁴
My townsman, frank Ser Franco's merry Tales. — ⁵

¹ Baioc: about a halfpenny
² Plautus: a famous comic poet of Rome, died 184 B.C.
³ Terence: celebrated dramatist, writer of comedies, died 159 B.C.
⁴ Boccaccio's Book: "Decameron" (1313-1375).
⁵ Ser Franco: apparently Franco Saccchetti, who lived about 1335-1410, author of stories in the manner of Boccaccio. Petrarch,
To all who strip a vizard from a face,
A body from its padding, and a soul
From froth and ignorance it styles itself,—
If this be other than the daily hap
Of purblind greed that dog-like still drops bone,
Grasps shadow, and then howls the case is hard!

So much for them so far: now for myself.
My profit or loss i’ the matter: married am I:
Text whereon friendly censors burst to preach.
Ay, at Rome even, long ere I was left
To regulate her life for my young bride
Alone at Arezzo, friendliness outbroke
(Sifting my future to predict its fault)
"Purchase and sale being thus so plain a point,
How of a certain soul bound up, may-be,
I’ the barter with the body and money-bags?
From the bride’s soul what is it you expect?"
Why, loyalty and obedience,— wish and will
To settle and suit her fresh and plastic mind
To the novel, not disadvantageous mould!
Father and mother shall the woman leave,
Cleave to the husband. be it for weal or woe:
There is the law: what sets this law aside
In my particular case? My friends submit
"Guide, guardian, benefactor,— fee, faw, fum,
The fact is you are forty-five years old,
Nor very comely even for that age:
Girls must have boys." Why, let girls say so then,
Nor call the boys and men, who say the same,
Brute this and beast the other as they do!
Come, cards on table! When you chaunt us next
Epithalamium full to overflow
With praise and glory of white womanhood,
The chaste and pure— troll no such lies o’er lip!
Put in their stead a crudity or two,
Such short and simple statement of the case
As youth chalks on our walls at spring of year!
No! I shall still think nobler of the sex,
Believe a woman still may take a man
For the short period that his soul wears flesh,
And, for the soul’s sake, understand the fault
Of armor frayed by fighting. Tush, it tempts
One’s tongue too much! I’ll say,— the law’s the law:
With a wife I look to find all wifeliness,

To whom the term "townsman" better applies Florentine), wrote nothing that can be de-
(since Sacchetti, though a Tuscan, was a scribed as "merry tales."
As when I buy, timber and twig, a tree —
I buy the song o' the nightingale inside.

Such was the pact: Pompilia from the first
Broke it, refused from the beginning day
Either in body or soul to cleave to mine,
And published it forthwith to all the world.
No rupture, — you must join ere you can break, —
Before we had cohabited a month
She found I was a devil and no man, —
Made common cause with those who found as much.
Her parents, Pietro and Violante, — moved
Heaven and earth to the rescue of all three.
In four months' time, the time o' the parents' stay.
Arezzo was a-ringing, bells in a blaze,
With the unimaginable story rife
I' the mouth of man, woman and child — to-wit
My misdemeanor. First the lighter side,
Ludicrous face of things. — how very poor
The Franceschini had become at last.
The meanness and the misery of each shift
To save a soldo, stretch and make ends meet.
Next, the more hateful aspect, — how myself
With cruelty beyond Caligula's
Had stripped and beaten, robbed and murdered them,
The good old couple, I decoyed, abused,
Plundered and then cast out, and happily so,
Since,— in due course the abominable comes. —
Woe worth the poor young wife left lonely here!
Repugnant in my person as my mind.
I sought, — was ever heard of such revenge?
— To lure and bind her to so cursed a couch,
Such co-embrace with sulphur, snake and toad,
That she was fain to rush forth, call the stones
O' the common street to save her, not from hate
Of mine merely, but . . . must I burn my lips
With the blister of the lie? . . . the satyr-love
Of whom but my own brother, the young priest,
Too long enforced to lenten fare belike.
Now tempted by the morsel tossed him full
I' the trencher where lay bread and herbs at best.
Mark, this yourselves say! — this, none disallows,
Was charged to me by the universal voice
At the instigation of my four-months' wife! —
And then you ask "Such charges so preferred.

1 Soldo: about a penny.
2 Caligula: a Roman emperor, celebrated for his cruelties, murdered A.D. 41.
(Truly or falsely, here concerns us not)
Pricked you to punish now if not before?—
Did not the harshness double itself, the hate
Harden?” I answer “Have it your way and will!”
Say my resentment grew apace: what then?
Do you cry out on the marvel? When I find
That pure smooth egg which, laid within my nest,
Could not but hatch a comfort to us all,
Issues a cockatrice for me and mine,
Do you stare to see me stamp on it? Swans are soft:
Is it not clear that she you call my wife,
That any wife of any husband, caught
Whetting a sting like this against his breast,—
Speckled with fragments of the fresh-broke shell,
Married a month and making outcry thus,
— Why not Provençal roses in his shoe,
Plume to his cap, and trio of guitars
At casement, with a bravo close beside?
Good things all these are, clearly claimable
When the fit price is paid the proper way.

Had it been some friend’s wife, now, threw her fan
At my foot, with just this pretty scrap attached,
“Shame, death, damnation—fall these as they may,
So I find you, for a minute! Come this eve!”
— Why, at such sweet self-sacrifice. — who knows?
I might have fired up, found me at my post,
Ardent from head to heel, nor feared catch cough.
Nay, had some other friend’s . . . say, daughter, tripped
Upstairs and tumbled flat and frank on me.
Bareheaded and barefooted, with loose hair
And garments all at large. — cried “Take me thus!
Duke So-and-So, the greatest man in Rome—
To escape his hand and heart have I broke bounds. Traversed the town and reached you!” — then, indeed,
The lady had not reached a man of ice!

I would have rummaged, ransacked at the word

1 *Thyris*: a young Arcadian shepherd in
Virgil’s Seventh Eclogue.
2 *Neëra*: a country maid mentioned in
Virgil’s Eclogues III. and V.
Those old odd corners of an empty heart
For remnants of dim love the long disused,
And dusty crumblings of romance! But here,
We talk of just a marriage, if you please —
The every-day conditions and no more;
Where do these bind me to bestow one drop
Of blood shall dye my wife's true-love-knot pink?
Pompilia was no pigeon, Venus' pet,
That shuffled from between her pressing paps
To sit on my rough shoulder. — but a hawk,
I bought at a hawk's price and carried home
To do hawk's service — at the Rotunda, say,
Where, six o' the callow nestlings in a row,
You pick and choose and pay the price for such.
I have paid my pound, await my penny's worth,
So, hoodwink, starve and properly train my bird,
And, should she prove a haggard, — twist her neck!
Did I not pay my name and style, my hope
And trust, my all? Through spending these amiss
I am here! 'T is scarce the gravity of the Court
Will blame me that I never piped a tune,
Treated my falcon-gentle like my finch.
The obligation I incurred was just
To practise mastery, prove my mastership: —
Pompilia's duty was — submit herself.
Afford me pleasure, perhaps cure my bile.
Am I to teach my lords what marriage means,
What God ordains thereby and man fulfils
Who, docile to the dictate, treads the house?
My lords have chosen the happier part with Paul
And neither marry nor burn. — yet priestliness
Can find a parallel to the marriage-bond
In its own blessed special ordinance
Whereof indeed was marriage made the type:
The Church may show her insubordinate,
As marriage her refractory. How of the Monk
Who finds the claustral regimen too sharp
After the first month's essay? What 's the mode
With the Deacon who supports indifferently
The rod o' the Bishop when he tastes its smart
Full four weeks? Do you straightway slacken hold
Of the innocents, the all-unwary ones
Who, eager to profess, mistook their mind? —
Remit a fast-day's rigor to the Monk
Who fancied Francis' manna.¹ meant roast quails. —
Concede the Deacon sweet society.

¹ Francis' manna: the Franciscans depended upon alms for their food and living.
He never thought the Levite-rule\(^1\) renounced, — Or rather prescribe short chain and sharp scourge Corrective of such peccant humors? This — I take to be the Church's mode, and mine, If I was over-harsh, — the worse i' the wife Who did not win from harshness as she ought, Wanted the patience and persuasion, lore Of love, should cure me and console herself. Put case that I mishandle, flurry and fright My hawk through clumsiness in sportsmanship, Twitch out five pens where plucking one would serve — What, shall she bite and claw to mend the case? And, if you find I pluck five more for that, Shall you weep "How he roughs the turtle there?"

Such was the starting; now of the further step. In lieu of taking penance in good part, The Monk, with hue and cry, summons a mob To make a bonfire of the convent, say, — And the Deacon's pretty piece of virtue (save The ears o' the Court! I try to save my head) Instructed by the ingenuous postulant, Taxes the Bishop with adultery, (mud Needs must pair off with mud, and filth with filth) — Such being my next experience. Who knows not — The couple, father and mother of my wife, Returned to Rome, published before my lords, Put into print, made circulate far and wide That they had cheated me who cheated them? Pompilia, I supposed their daughter, drew Breath first 'mid Rome's worst rankness, through the deed Of a drab and a rogue, was by-blows bastard-babe Of a nameless strumpet, passed off, palmed on me As the daughter with the dowry. Daughter? Dirt O' the kennel! Dowry? Dust o' the street! Nought more, Nought less, nought else but — oh — ah — assuredly A Franceschini and my very wife! Now take this charge as you will, for false or true, — This charge, preferred before your very selves Who judge me now, — I pray you, adjudge again, Classing it with the cheats or with the lies, By which category I suffer most! But of their reckoning, theirs who dealt with me In either fashion. — I reserve my word, Justify that in its place; I am now to say, Whichever point o' the charge might poison most,

\(^1\) Levite-rule = priest-rule.
Pompilia's duty was no doubtful one.
You put the protestation in her mouth
"Henceforward and forevermore, avaunt
Ye fiends, who drop disguise and glare revealed
In your own shape, no longer father mine
Nor mother mine! Too nakedly you hate
Me whom you looked as if you loved once,— me
Whom, whether true or false, your tale now damns,
Divulged thus to my public infamy,
Private perdition, absolute overthrow.
For, hate my husband to your hearts' content,
I, spoil and prey of you from first to last,
The lion to your pitfall,— I, thus left
To answer for my ignorant bleating there,
I should have been remembered and withdrawn
From the first o' the natural fury, not flung loose
A proverb and a by-word men will mouth.
At the cross-way, in the corner, up and down
Rome and Arezzo,— there, full in my face,
If my lord, missing them and finding me,
Content himself with casting his reproach
To drop i' the street where such impostors die.
Ah, but — that husband, what the wonder were!—
If, far from casting thus away the rag
Smeared with the plague his hand had chanced upon,
Sewn to his pillow by Locusta's wife,1 —
Far from abolishing, root, stem and branch,
The misgrowth of infectious mistletoe
Foisted into his stock for honest graft,—
If he repudiate not, renounce nowise,
But, guarding, guiding me, maintain my cause
By making it his own, (what other way?)
— To keep my name for me, he call it his,
Claim it of who would take it by their lie. —
To save my wealth for me — or babe of mine
Their lie was framed to beggar at the birth —
He bid them loose grasp, give our gold again:
If he become no partner with the pair
Even in a game which, played adroitly, gives
Its winner life's great wonderful new chance,—
Of marrying, to-wit, a second time,—
Ah, if he did thus, what a friend were he!
Anger he might show, — who can stamp out flame
Yet spread no black o' the brand? — yet, rough albeit

1 Locusta: the name of a notorious female poisoner at Rome in the first century; hence typical of any poisoner. She helped Nero to poison Britannicus.
THE RING AND THE BOOK.

In the act, as whose bare feet feel embers scorch,
What grace were his, what gratitude were mine!"
Such protestation should have been my wife's.
Looking for this, do I exact too much?
Why, here's the. — word for word, so much, no more,—
Avowal she made, her pure spontaneous speech
To my brother the Abate at first blush.
Ere the good impulse had begun to fade:
So did she make confession for the pair,
So pour forth praises in her own behalf.
"Ay, the false letter," interpose my lords—
"The simulated writing. — 't was a trick:
You traced the signs, she merely marked the same,
The product was not hers but yours."  Alack,
I want no more impulsion to tell truth
From the other trick, the torture inside there!
I confess all — let it be understood —
And deny nothing! If I baffle you so,
Can so fence, in the plenitude of right,
That my poor lathen daggers puts aside
Each pass o' the Bilboa, beats you all the same,—
What matters inefficiency of blade?
Mine and not hers the letter, — conceded, lords!
Impute to me that practice! — take as proved
I taught my wife her duty. made her see
What it behoved her see and say and do,
Feel in her heart and with her tongue declare,
And, whether sluggish or recalcitrant,
Forced her to take the right step. I myself
Was marching in marital rectitude!
Why who finds fault here, say the tale be true?
Would not my lords commend the priest whose zeal
Seized on the sick, morose or moribund,
By the palsy-smitten finger, made it cross
His brow correctly at the critical time?
— Or answered for the inarticulate babe
At baptism, in its stead declared the faith.
And saved what else would perish unprofessed?
True, the incapable hand may rally yet.
Renounce the sign with renovated strength,—
The babe may grow up man and Molinist,—
And so Pompilia, set in the good path
And left to go alone there, soon might see
That too frank-forward, all too simple-straight

1 Lathen = latten, a kind of brass or bronze. See note, I. 1231.
2 Bilboa: a flexible-bladed cutlass named from Bilboa, the Spanish adventurer and American discoverer.
Her step was, and decline to tread the rough,
When here lay, tempting foot, the meadow-side,
And there the coppice rang with singing-birds!
Soon she discovered she was young and fair,
That many in Arezzo knew as much.
Yes, this next cup of bitterness, my lords,
Had to begin go filling, drop by drop.
Its measure up of full disgust for me,
Filter into by every noisome drain—
Society's sink toward which all moisture runs.
Would not you prophesy—"She on whose brow is stamped
The note of the imputation that we know,—
Rightly or wrongly mothered with a whore.—
Such an one, to disprove the frightful charge,
What will she but exaggerate chastity,
Err in excess of wifehood, as it were,
Renounce even levities permitted youth,
Though not youth struck to age by a thunderbolt?
Cry "wolf!" i' the sheepfold, where 's the sheep dares bleat,
Knowing the shepherd listens for a growl?"
So you expect. How did the devil decree?
Why, my lords, just the contrary of course!
It was in the house from the window, at the church
From the hassock,—where the theatre lent its lodge,
Or staging for the public show left space,—
That still Pompilia needs must find herself
Launching her looks forth, letting looks reply
As arrows to a challenge; on all sides
Ever new contribution to her lap,
Till one day, what is it knocks at my clenched teeth
But the cup full, curse-collected all for me?
And I must needs drink, drink this gallant's praise,
That minion's prayer, the other fop's reproach,
And come at the drégs to—Caponsacchi!  Sirs,
1. — chin-deep in a marsh of misery,
Struggling to extricate my name and fame
And fortune from the marsh would drown them all.
My face the sole unstrangled part of me,—
I must have this new gad-fly in that face,
Must free me from the attacking lover too!
Men say I battled ungracefully enough —
Was harsh, uncouth and ludicrous beyond
The proper part o' the husband: have it so!
Your lordships are considerate at least—
You order me to speak in my defence
Plainly, expect no quavering tuneful trills
As when you bid a singer solace you,—
Nor look that I shall give it, for a grace,
In the one case, 't is a plainsong too severe,
This story of my wrongs,—and that I ache
And need a chair, in the other. Ask you me
Why, when I felt this trouble flap my face,
Already pricked with every shame could perch,—
When, with her parents, my wife plagued me too,—
Why I enforced not exhortation mild
To leave whore's-tricks and let my brows alone,
With mulct of comfits, promise of perfume?

"Far from that! No you took the opposite course,
Breathed threatenings, 'age and slaughter!'" What you will!
And the end has come, the doom is verily here,
Unhindered by the threatening. See fate's flare
Full on each face of the cead guilty three!
Look at them well, and now, lords, look at this!
Tell me: if on that day when I found first
That Caponsacchi thought the nearest way
To his church was some half-mile round by my door,
And that he so admired, shall I suppose,
The manner of the swallows' come-and-go
Between the props o' the window over-head,—
That window happening to be my wife's,—
As to stand gazing by the hour on high,
Of May-eves, while she sat and let him smile,—
If I,—instead of threatening, talking big,
Showing hair-powder, a prodigious pinch,
For poison in a bottle,—making believe
At desperate doings with a bauble-sword,
And other bugaboo-and-baby-work,—
Had, with the vulgarest household implement,
Calmly and quietly cut off, clean thro' bone
But one joint of one finger of my wife.
Saying "For listening to the serenade,
Here's your ring-finger shorter a full third:
Be certain I will slice away next joint,
Next time that anybody underneath
Seems somehow to be sauntering as he hoped
A flower would eddy out of your hand to his
While you please fidget with the branch above
O' the rose-tree in the terrace!" — had I done so.
Why, there had followed a quick sharp scream, some pain,

1 *Stans pede in uno*: "standing on one foot," a metaphor descriptive of anything done easily or off-hand; from Horace, "Satires," i. 4, 10.

2 Plainsong: simple early chants of the church.
Much calling for plaster, damage to the dress,
A somewhat sulky countenance next day,
Perhaps reproaches, — but reflections too!
I don’t hear much of harm that Malchus did
After the incident of the ear, my lords!
Saint Peter took the efficacious way;
Malchus was sore but silenced for his life:
He did not hang himself i' the Potter’s Field
Like Judas, who was trusted with the bag
And treated to sops after he proved a thief.

So, by this time, my true and obedient wife
Might have been telling beads with a gloved hand;
Awkward a little at pricking hearts and darts
On sampler possibly, but well otherwise:
Not where Rome shudders now to see her lie.
I give that for the course a wise man takes;
I took the other however, tried the fool’s,
The lighter remedy. brandished rapier dread
With cork-ball at the tip, boxed Malchus’ ear
Instead of severing the cartilage.
Called her a terrible nickname, and the like,
And there an end: and what was the end of that?
What was the good effect o’ the gentle course?
Why, one night I went drowsily to bed,
Dropped asleep suddenly, not suddenly woke,
But did wake with rough rousing and loud cry,
To find noon in my face, a crowd in my room.
Fumes in my brain, fire in my throat, my wife
Gone God knows whither, — rifled vesture-chest,
And ransacked money-coffer. “What does it mean?”
The servants had been drugged too, stared and yawned
“It must be that our lady has eloped!”
— “Whither and with whom?” — “With whom but the Canon’s self?
One recognizes Caponsacchi there!” —
(By this time the admiring neighborhood
Joined chorus round me while I rubbed my eyes)
“’Tis months since their intelligence began,—
A comedy the town was privy to,—
He wrote and she wrote, she spoke, he replied,
And going in and out your house last night
Was easy work for one . . . to be plain with you . . .
Accustomed to do both, at dusk and dawn
When you were absent, — at the villa, you know,
Where husbandry required the master-mind.
Did not you know? ‘Why, we all knew, you see!’
And presently, bit by bit, the full and true
Particulars of the tale were volunteered
THE RING AND THE BOOK.

With all the breathless zeal of friendship—"Thus Matters were managed: at the seventh hour of night"
—"Later, at daybreak"—"Capon sacchi came"
—"While you and all your household slept like death, Drugged as your supper was with drowsy stuff"—"And your own cousin Guillichini too— Either or both entered your dwelling-place, Plundered it at their pleasure, made prize of all, Including your wife...—"Oh, your wife led the way;
Out of doors, on to the gate..."—"But gates are shut, In a decent town, to darkness and such deeds: They climbed the wall—your lady must be lithe— At the gap, the broken bit..."—"Torrione, true! To escape the questioning guard at the proper gate, Clemente, where at the inn, hard by, 'the Horse,'
Just outside, a calash in readiness Took the two principals, all alone at last, To gate San Spirito, which o'erlooks the road, Leads to Perugia, Rome and liberty." Bit by bit thus made-up mosaic-wise, Flat lay my fortune,—tessellated floor, Imperishable tracery devils should foot And frolic it on, around my broken gods, Over my desecrated hearth.

So much
For the terrible effect of threatening, Sirs!
Well, this way I was shaken wide awake, Doctored and drenched, somewhat unpoisoned so.
Then, set on horseback and bid seek the lost, I started alone, head of me, heart of me Fire, and each limb as languid... ah, sweet lords, Bethink you!—poison-torture, try persuade
The next refractory Molinist with that!...
Floundered thro' day and night, another day And yet another night, and so at last, As Lucifer kept falling to find hell, Tumbled into the court-yard of an inn At the end, and fell on whom I thought to find, Even Caponsacchi,—what part once was priest, Cast to the winds now with the cassock-rags.
In cape and sword a cavalier confessed,
There stood he chiding dilatory grooms,
Chafing that only horseflesh and no team Of eagles would supply the last relay,
Whirl him along the league, the one post more Between the couple and Rome and liberty.
'Twas dawn, the couple were rested in a sort;
And though the lady, tired,—the tenderer sex,
Somebody forged the letters in our name! — "
Both in a breath protested presently.
Ah, Sacchetti again! — "Dame," — quoth the Duke,
"What meaneth this epistle, counsel me,
I pick from out thy placket and peruse,
Wherein my page averreth thou art white
And warm and wonderful 'twixt pap and pap?"
"Sir," laughed the Lady, "'t is a counterfeit!
Thy page did never stroke but Dian's breast,
The pretty hound I nurture for thy sake:
To lie were losel, — by my fay, no more!"
And no more say I too, and spare the Court.

Ah, the Court! yes, I come to the Court's self;
Such the case, so complete in fact and proof,
I laid at the feet of law, — there sat my lords,
Here sit they now, so may they ever sit
In easier attitude than suits my haunch!
In this same chamber did I bare my sores
O' the soul and not the body, — shun no shame,
Shrink from no probing of the ulcerous part,
Since confident in Nature, — which is God,—
That she who, for wise ends, concocts a plague,
Curbs, at the right time, the plague's virulence too:
Law renovates even Lazarus, — cures me!
Cæsar thou seekest? To Cæsar thou shalt go!
Cæsar's at Rome: to Rome accordingly!

The case was soon decided: both weights, cast
I' the balance. vibrate, neither kicks the beam,
Here away, there away, this now and now that.
To every one o' my grievances law gave
Redress, could purblind eye but see the point.
The wife stood a convicted runagate
From house and husband, — driven to such a course
By what she somehow took for cruelty,
Oppression and imperilment of life —
Not that such things were, but that so they seemed:
Therefore, the end conceded lawful, (since
To save life there 's no risk should stay our leap)
It follows that all means to the lawful end
Are lawful likewise, — poison, theft and flight.
As for the priest's part, did he meddle or make,
Enough that he too thought life jeopardized;
Concede him then the color charity
Casts on a doubtful course, — if blackish white
Or whitish black, will charity hesitate?
What did he else but act the precept out,
THE RING AND THE BOOK.

Leave, like a provident shepherd, his safe flock
To follow the single lamb and strayaway?
Best hope so and think so,— that the ticklish time
I' the carriage, the tempting privacy, the last
— All may bear explanation: may? then, must!
The letters,— do they so incriminate?
But what if the whole prove a prank o' the pen,
Bred of the vapors of my brain belike,
Or at worst mere exercise of scholar's-wit
In the courtly Caponsacchi: verse, convict?
Did not Catullus ¹ write less seemly once?
Yet doctus and unblemished he abides.
Wherefore so ready to infer the worst?
Still, I did righteously in bringing doubts
For the law to solve,— take the solution now!
"Seeing that the said associates, wife and priest,
Bear themselves not without some touch of blame
— Else why the pother, scandal and outcry
Which trouble our peace and require chastisement?
We, for complicity in Pompilia's flight
And deviation, and carnal intercourse
With the same, do set aside and relegate
The Canon Caponsacchi for three years
At Civita in the neighborhood of Rome:
And we consign Pompilia to the care
Of a certain Sisterhood of penitents
I' the city's self, expert to deal with such."
Word for word, there's your judgment! Read it, lords,
Re-utter your deliberate penalty
For the crime yourselves establish! Your award—
Who chop a man's right-hand off at the wrist
For tracing with forefinger words in wine
O' the table of a drinking-booth that bear
Interpretation as they mocked the Church!
— Who brand a woman black between the breasts
For sinning by connection with a Jew:
While for the Jew's self — pudency be dumb!
You mete out punishment such and such, yet so
Punish the adultery of wife and priest!
Take note of that, before the Molinists do.
And read me right the riddle, since right must be!
While I stood rapt away with wonderment,
Voices broke in upon my mood and muse.
'Do you sleep?' began the friends at either ear,

¹ Catullus: a learned but wanton poet, 87-47 B.C.
"The case is settled. — you willed it should be so —
None of our counsel, always recollect!
With law's award, budge! Back into your place!
Your betters shall arrange the rest for you.
We'll enter a new action. claim divorce:
Your marriage was a cheat themselves allow:
You erred in the person. — might have married thus
Your sister or your daughter unaware.
We'll gain you, that way, liberty at least,
Sure of so much by law's own showing. Up
And off with you and your unluckiness —
Leave us to bury the blunder, sweep things smooth!"
I was in humble frame of mind, be sure!
I bowed, betook me to my place again.
Station by station I retraced the road.
Touched at this hostel, passed this post-house by,
Where, fresh-remembered yet, the fugitives
Had risen to the heroic stature: still —
"That was the bench they sat on, — there's the board
They took the meal at, — yonder garden-ground
They leaned across the gate of," — ever a word
O' the Helen and the Paris, with " Ha! you're he,
The . . . much-commiserated husband?" step
By step, across the pelting, did I reach
Arezzo, underwent the archway's grin.
Traversed the length of sarcasm in the street.
Found myself in my horrible house once more,
And after a colloquy . . . no word assists!
With the mother and the brothers, stiffened me
Straight out from head to foot as dead man does,
And, thus prepared for life as he for hell,
Marched to the public Square and met the world.
Apologize for the pincers, palliate screws?
Ply me with such toy-trifles, I entreat!
Trust who has tried both sulphur and sops-in-wine!
I played the man as I best might, bade friends
Put non-essentials by and face the fact.
"What need to hang myself as you advise?
The paramour is banished. — the ocean's width.
Or the suburb's length. — to Ultima Thule,¹ say,
Or Proxima Civitas,² what's the odds of name
And place? He's banished, and the fact's the thing.
Why should law banish innocence an inch?

¹ Ultima Thule: the name given by the ancients to the farthest land known to the north, supposed to be either Iceland or the Orkneys.
² Proxima Civitas: the nearest city.
Here's guilt then, what else do I care to know?
The adulteress lies imprisoned, — whether in a well
With bricks above and a snake for company,
Or tied by a garter to a bed-post, — much
I mind what's little,— least's enough and to spare!
The little fillip on the coward's cheek
Serves as though crab-tree cudgel broke his pate.
Law has pronounced there's punishment, less or more:
And I take note o' the fact and use it thus —
For the first flaw in the original bond,
I claim release. My contract was to wed
The daughter of Pietro and Violante. Both
Protest they never had a child at all.
Then I have never made a contract: good!
Cancel me quick the thing pretended one.
I shall be free. What matter if hurried over
The harbor-boom by a great favoring tide,
Or the last of a spent ripple that lifts and leaves?
The Abate is about it. Laugh who wins!
You shall not laugh me out of faith in law!
I listen, through all your noise, to Rome!"

Rome spoke.

In three months letters thence admonished me,
"Your plan for the divorce is all a mistake.
It would hold, now, had you, taking thought to wed
Rachel of the blue eye and golden hair.
Found swarth-skinned Leah cumber couch next day:
But Rachel, blue-eyed golden-haired aright,
Proving to be only Laban's child, not Lot's,
Remains yours all the same for ever more.
No whit to the purpose is your plea: you err
I' the person and the quality — nowise
In the individual,— that's the case in point!
You go to the ground,— are met by a cross-suit
For separation, of the Rachel here,
From bed and board,— she is the injured one,
You did the wrong and have to answer it.
As for the circumstance of imprisonment
And color it lends to this your new attack,
Never fear, that point is considered too!
The durance is already at an end;
The convent-quiet preyed upon her health,
She is transferred now to her parents' house
— No-parents, when that cheats and plunders you.
But parentage again confessed in full,
When such confession pricks and plagues you more —
As now — for, this their house is not the house
In Via Vittoria wherein neighbors' watch
Might incommode the freedom of your wife,
But a certain villa smothered up in vines
At the town's edge by the gate i' the Pauline Way,
Out of eye-reach, out of ear-shot, little and lone,
Whither a friend. — at Civita, we hope,
A good half-dozen-hours' ride off. — might, some eve,
Betake himself, and whence ride back, some morn,
Nobody the wiser: but be that as it may,
Do not afflict your brains with trifles now.
You have still three suits to manage, all and each
Ruinous truly should the event play false.
It is indeed the likelier so to do.
That brother Paul, your single prop and stay,
After a vain attempt to bring the Pope
To set aside procedures, sit himself
And summarily use prerogative,
Afford us the infallible finger's tact
To disentwine your tangle of affairs,
Paul. — finding it moreover past his strength
To stem the irruption, bear Rome's ridicule
Of ... since friends must speak ... to be round with you ...
Of the old outwitted husband, wronged and wroth,
Pitted against a brace of juveniles —
A brisk priest who is versed in Ovid's art 1
More than his Summa, 2 and a gamesome wife
Able to act Corinna 3 without book,
Beside the waggish parents who played dupes
To dupe the duper — (and truly divers scenes
Of the Arezzo palace, tickle rib
And tease eye till the tears come, so we laugh;
Nor wants the shock at the inn its comic force,
And then the letters and poetry — meperum sal! 4)
— Paul, finally, in such a state of things,
After a brief temptation to go jump
And join the fishes in the Tiber, drowns
Sorrow another and a wiser way:
House and goods, he has sold all off, is gone,
Leaves Rome. — whether for France or Spain, who knows?
Or Britain almost divided from our orb.
You have lost him anyhow."
Now. — I see my lords
Shift in their seat, — would I could do the same!
They probably please expect my bile was moved

1 Ovid's art: Ovid wrote a book on "The Art of Love."
2 Summa: the "Summa Theologiae," by St. Thomas Aquinas, from which the priests of the Roman Church study their theology.
3 Corinna: Ovid's mistress Julia was celebrated by him under the name of Corinna.
4 Meperum sal: pure salt.
To purpose, nor much blame me: now, they judge,
The fiery titillation urged my flesh
Break through the bonds. By your pardon, no, sweet Sirs!
I got such missives in the public place;
When I sought home, — with such news, mounted stair
And sat at last in the sombre gallery,
(’T was Autumn, the old mother in bed betimes,
Having to bear that cold, the finer frame
Of her daughter-in-law had found intolerable —
The brother, walking misery away
O’ the mountain-side with dog and gun belike)
As I supped, ate the coarse bread, drank the wine
Weak once, now acrid with the toad’s-head-squeeze.
My wife’s bestowment,— I broke silence thus:
“Let me, a man, manfully meet the fact.
Confront the worst o’ the truth, end, and have peace!
I am irremediably beaten here,—
The gross illiterate vulgar couple,— bah!
Why, they have measured forces, mastered mine,
Made me their spoil and prey from first to last.
They have got my name,— ’t is nailed now fast to theirs,
The child or changeling is anyway my wife;
Point by point as they plan they execute,
They gain all, and I lose all—even to the lure
That led to loss,— they have the wealth again
They hazarded awhile to hook me with,
Have caught the fish and find the bait entire:
They even have their child or changeling back
To trade with, turn to account a second time.
The brother presumably might tell a tale
Or give a warning,— he, too, flies the field.
And with him vanish help and hope of help.
They have caught me in the cavern where I fell,
Covered my loudest cry for human aid
With this enormous paving-stone of shame.
Well, are we demigods or merely clay?
Is success still attendant on desert?
Is this, we live on, heaven and the final state.
Or earth which means probation to the end?
Why claim escape from man’s predestined lot
Of being beaten and baffled? — God’s decree,
In which I, bowing bruised head, acquiesce.
One of us Franceschini fell long since
I’ the Holy Land, betrayed, tradition runs,
To Paynim by the feigning of a girl
He rushed to free from ravisher; and found
Lay safe enough with friends in ambuscade
Who flayed him while she clapped her hands and laughed:
COUNT GUIDO FRANCESCHINI.

Let me end, falling by a like device.
It will not be so hard. I am the last
O' my line which will not suffer any more.
I have attained to my full fifty years,
(Though it seems longer to the unlucky man)
— Lived through my share of life; let all end here,
Me and the house and grief and shame at once.
Friends my informants. — I can bear your blow!"
And I believe 't was in no unmeet match
For the stoic's mood, with something like a smile,
That, when morose December roused me next,
I took into my hand, broke seal to read
The new epistle from Rome. "All to no use!
Whate'er the turn next injury take," smiled I,
"Here's one has chosen his part and knows his cue.
I am done with, dead now; strike away, good friends'!
Are the three suits decided in a trice?
Against me,— there's no question! How does it go?
Is the parentage of my wife demonstrated
Infamous to her wish? Parades she now
Loosed of the cincture that so irked the loin?
Is the last penny extracted from my purse
To mulct me for demanding the first pound
Was promised in return for value paid?
Has the priest, with nobody to court beside,
Courted the Muse in exile, hitched my hap
Into a rattling ballad-rhyme which, bawled
At tavern-doors, wakes rapture everywhere,
And helps cheap wine down throat this Christmas time,
Beating the bagpipes? Any or all of these!
As well, good friends, you cursed my palace here
To its old cold stone face,— stuck your cap for crest
Over the shield that's extant in the Square,—
Or spat on the statue's cheek, the impatient world
Sees cumber tomb-top in our family church:
Let him creep under covert as I shall do,
Half below-ground already indeed. Good-bye!
My brothers are priests, and childless so; that's well—
And, thank God most for this, no child leave I —
None after me to bear till his heart break
The being a Franceschini and my son!"

"Nay," said the letter, "but you have just that!
A babe, your veritable son and heir—
Lawful.—'t is only eight months since your wife
Left you.— so, son and heir, your babe was born
Last Wednesday in the villa,— you see the cause

N
For quitting Convent without beat of drum,
Stealing a hurried march to this retreat
That's not so savage as the Sisterhood
To slips and stumbles: Pietro's heart is soft,
Violante leans to pity's side,— the pair
Ushered you into life a bouncing boy:
And he's already hidden away and safe
From any claim on him you mean to make—
They need him for themselves,— don't fear, they know
The use o' the bantling,— the nerve thus laid bare
To nip at, new and nice, with finger-nail!"

Then I rose up like fire, and fire-like roared.
What, all is only beginning not ending now?
The worm which wormed its way from skin through flesh
To the bone and there lay biting, did its best,—
What, it goes on to scrape at the bone's self,
Will wind to inmost marrow and madden me?
There's to be yet my representative,
Another of the name shall keep displayed
The flag with the ordure on it, brandish still
The broken sword has served to stir a jakes?
Who will he be, how will you call the man?
A Franceschini,— when who cut my purse,
Filched my name, hemmed me round, hustled me hard
As rogues at a fair some fool they strip i' the midst,
When these count gains, vaunt pillege presently:—
But a Caponsacchi, oh, be very sure!
When what demands its tribute of applause
Is the cunning and impudence o' the pair of cheats,
The lies and lust o' the mother, and the brave
Bold carriage of the priest, worthily crowned
By a witness to his feat i' the following age,—
And how this three-fold cord could hook and fetch
And land leviathan that king of pride!
Or say, by some mad miracle of chance,
Is he indeed my flesh and blood, this babe?
Was it because fate forged a link at last
Betwixt my wife and me, and both alike
Found we had henceforth some one thing to love,
Was it when she could damn my soul indeed
She unlatched door, let all the devils o' the dark
Dance in on me to cover her escape?
Why then, the surplusage of disgrace, the spilth
Over and above the measure of infamy,
Failing to take effect on my coarse flesh
Seasoned with scorn now, saturate with shame,—
Is saved to instil on and corrode the brow,
The baby-softness of my first-born child —
The child I had died to see though in a dream,
The child I was bid strike out for, beat the wave
And battle the tide of troubles where I swam,
So I might touch shore, lay down life at last
At the feet so dim and distant and divine
Of the apparition, as 't were Mary’s Babe
Had held, through night and storm, the torch aloft, —
Born now in very deed to bear this brand

On forehead and curse me who could not save!
Rather be the town talk true, square's jest, street's jeer
True, my own inmost heart's confession true.

And he the priest's bastard and none of mine!
Av, there was cause for flight, swift flight and sure!
The husband gets unruly, breaks all bounds
When he encounters some familiar face,
Fashion of feature, brow and eyes and lips
Where he least looked to find them, — time to fly!
This bastard then, a nest for him is made,

As the manner is of vermin, in my flesh:
Shall I let the filthy pest buzz, flap and sting,
Busy at my vitals and, nor hand nor foot
Lift, but let be, lie still and rot resigned?
No, I appeal to God. — what says Himself,
How lessons Nature when I look to learn?
Why, that I am alive, am still a man
With brain and heart and tongue and right-hand too —
Nay, even with friends, in such a cause as this,
To right me if I fail to take my right.

No more of law; a voice beyond the law
Enters my heart, Quis est pro Domino?¹

Myself, in my own Vittiano, told the tale
To my own serving-people summoned there:
Told the first half of it, scarce heard to end
By judges who got done with judgment quick
And clamored to go execute her 'hest—
Who cried “Not one of us that dig your soil
And dress your vineyard, prune your olive-trees,
But would have brained the man debauched our wife,
And staked the wife whose lust allured the man,
And paunched the Duke, had it been possible,
Who ruled the land yet barred us such revenge!”
I fixed on the first whose eyes caught mine, some four
Resolute youngsters with the heart still fresh,
Filled my purse with the residue o' the coin

¹ Quis est pro Domino: who is on the Lord's side?
Uncaught-up by my wife whom haste made blind,
Donned the first rough and rural garb I found,
Took whatsoever weapon came to hand,
And out we flung and on we ran or reeled
Romeward. I have no memory of our way,
Only that, when at intervals the cloud
Of horror about me opened to let in life,
I listened to some song in the ear, some snatch
Of a legend, relic of religion, stray
Fragment of record very strong and old
Of the first conscience, the anterior right,
The God's-gift to mankind. impulse to quench
The antagonistic spark of hell and tread
Satan and all his malice into dust,
Declare to the world the one law, right is right.
Then the cloud re-encompassed me, and so
I found myself, as on the wings of winds,
Arrived: I was at Rome on Christmas Eve.

Festive bells — everywhere the Feast o' the Babe,
Joy upon earth, peace and good will to man!
I am baptized. I started and let drop
The dagger. "Where is it. His promised peace?"
Nine days o' the Birth-Feast did I pause and pray
To enter into no temptation more.
I bore the hateful house, my brother's once,
Deserted, — let the ghost of social joy
Mock and make mouths at me from empty room
And idle door that missed the master's step,—
Bore the frank wonder of incredulous eyes,
As my own people watched without a word,
Waited. from where they huddled round the hearth
Black like all else, that nod so slow to come.
I stopped my ears even to the inner call
Of the dread duty, only heard the song
"Peace upon earth," saw nothing but the face
O' the Holy Infant and the halo there
Able to cover yet another face
Behind it, Satan's which I else should see.
But, day by day, joy waned and withered off:
The Babe's face, premature with peak and pine,
Sank into wrinkled ruinous old age,
Suffering and death, then mist-like disappeared,
And showed only the Cross at end of all,
Left nothing more to interpose 'twixt me
And the dread duty: for the angels' song,
"Peace upon earth," louder and louder pealed
"O Lord, how long, how long be unavenged?"
On the ninth day, this grew too much for man.
I started up— "Some end must be!" At once.
Silence: then, scratching like a death-watch-tick,
Slowly within my brain was syllabled.
"One more concession, one decisive way
And but one, to determine thee the truth,—
This way, in fine, I whisper in thy ear:
Now doubt, anon decide, thereupon act!"

"That is a way, thou whisperest in my ear!
I doubt. I will decide, then act," said I—
Then beckoned my companions: "Time is come!"

And so, all yet uncertain save the will
To do right, and the daring aught save leave
Right undone, I did find myself at last
I' the dark before the villa with my friends,
And made the experiment, the final test,
Ultimate chance that ever was to be
For the wretchedness inside. I knocked, pronounced
The name, the predetermined touch for truth.
"What welcome for the wanderer? Open straight—"
To the friend, physician, friar upon his rounds,
Traveller belated, beggar lame and blind?
No. but— "to Caponsacchi!" And the door
Opened.
And then,—why, even then, I think,
I' the minute that confirmed my worst of fears.
Surely,— I pray God that I think aright!—
Had but Pompilia's self, the tender thing
Who once was good and pure, was once my lamb
And lay in my bosom, had the well-known shape
Fronted me in the door-way,— stood there faint
With the recent pang perhaps of giving birth
To what might, though by miracle, seem my child,—
Nay more, I will say, had even the aged fool
Pietro, the dotard, in whom folly and age
Wrought, more than enmity or malevolence.
To practise and conspire against my peace,—
Had either of these but opened, I had paused.
But it was she the hag, she that brought hell
For a dowry with her to her husband's house,
She the mock-mother, she that made the match
And married me to perdition, spring and source
O' the fire inside me that boiled up from heart
To brain and hailed the Fury gave it birth,—
Violante Comparini. she it was,
With the old grin amid the wrinkles yet,
Opened: as if in turning from the Cross,
With trust to keep the sight and save my soul.
I had stumbled, first thing, on the serpent's head
Coiled with a leer at foot of it.

There was the end!

Then was I rapt away by the impulse, one
Immeasurable everlasting wave of a need
To abolish that detested life. 'T was done:
You know the rest and how the folds o' the thing,
Twisting for help, involved the other two
More or less serpent-like: how I was mad,
Blind, stamped on all, the earth-worms with the asp,
And ended so.

You came on me that night,
Your officers of justice,—caught the crime
In the first natural frenzy of remorse?
Twenty miles off, sound sleeping as a child
On a cloak i' the straw which promised shelter first,
With the bloody arms beside me,—was it not so?
Wherefore not? Why, how else should I be found?
I was my own self, had my sense again,
My soul safe from the serpents. I could sleep:
Indeed and, dear my lords, I shall sleep now,
Spite of my shoulder, in five minutes' space,
When you dismiss me, having truth enough!
It is but a few days are passed, I find.
Since this adventure. Do you tell me, four?
Then the dead are scarce quiet where they lie,
Old Pietro, old Violante, side by side
At the church Lorenzo,—oh, they know it well!
So do I. But my wife is still alive,
Has breath enough to tell her story yet,
Her way, which is not mine, no doubt at all.
And Caponsacchi, you have summoned him,—
Was he so far to send for? Not at hand?
I thought some few o' the stabs were in his heart,
Or had not been so lavish: less had served.
Well, he too tells his story,—florid prose
As smooth as mine is rough. You see, my lords,
There will be a lying intoxicating smoke
Born of the blood,—confusion probably,—
For lies breed lies—but all that rests with you!
The trial is no concern of mine; with me
The main of the care is over: I at least
Recognize who took that huge burthen off,
Let me begin to live again. I did
God's bidding and man's duty, so, breathe free;
Look you to the rest! I heard Himself prescribe,
That great Physician, and dared lance the core
Of the bad ulcer; and the rage abates,
I am myself and whole now: I prove cured
By the eyes that see, the ears that hear again.
The limbs that have relearned their youthful play,
The healthy taste of food and feel of clothes
And taking to our common life once more,
All that now urges my defence from death.
The willingness to live, what means it else?
Before,—but let the very action speak!
Judge for yourselves, what life seemed worth to me
Who, not by proxy but in person, pitched
Head-foremost into danger as a fool
That never cares if he can swim or no—
So he but find the bottom, braves the brook.
No man omits precaution, quite neglects
Secrecy, safety, schemes not how retreat,
Having schemed he might advance. Did I so scheme?
Why, with a warrant which 't is ask and have,
With horse thereby made mine without a word,
I had gained the frontier and slept safe that night.
Then, my companions,—call them what you please,
Slave or stipendiary,—what need of one
To me whose right-hand did its owner's work?
Hire an assassin yet expose yourself?
As well buy glove and then thrust naked hand
I' the thorn-bush. No, the wise man stays at home,
Sends only agents out, with pay to earn:
At home, when they come back,—he straight discards
Or else disowns. Why use such tools at all
When a man's foes are of his house, like mine.
Sit at his board, sleep in his bed? Why noise,
When there's the acquiesce and the silent way?
Clearly my life was valueless.

But now
Health is returned, and sanity of soul
Nowise indifferent to the body's harm.
I find the instinct bids me save my life;
My wits, too, rally round me; I pick up
And use the arms that strewed the ground before,
Unnoticed or spurned aside: I take my stand,
Make my defence. God shall not lose a life
May do Him further service, while I speak
And you hear, you my judges and last hope!
You are the law: 't is to the law I look.
I began life by hanging to the law,
To the law it is I hang till life shall end.
My brother made appeal to the Pope, 'tis true,
To stay proceedings, judge my cause himself
Nor trouble law,—some fondness of conceit
That rectitude, sagacity sufficed
The investigator in a case like mine,
Dispensed with the machine of law. The Pope
Knew better, set aside my brother's plea
And put me back to law,—referred the cause
Ad judices meos, — doubtlessly did well.
Here, then, I clutch my judges,—I claim law—
Cry, by the higher law whereof your law
O' the land is humbly representative,—
Cry, on what point is it, where either accuse,
I fail to furnish you defence? I stand
Acquitted, actually or virtually,
By every intermediate kind of court
That takes account of right or wrong in man,
Each unit in the series that begins
With God's throne, ends with the tribunal here.
God breathes, not speaks, his verdicts, felt not heard,
Passed on successively to each court I call
Man's conscience, custom, manners, all that make
More and more effort to promulgate, mark
God's verdict in determinable words,
Till last come human jurists — solidify
Fluid result,—what's fixable lies forged,
Statute,—the residue escapes in fume,
Yet hangs aloft, a cloud, as palpable
To the finer sense as word the legist 2 welds.
Justinian's Pandects 3 only make precise
What simply sparkled in men's eyes before,
Twitched in their brow or quivered on their lip,
Waited the speech they called but would not come.
These courts then, whose decree your own confirms,—
Take my whole life, not this last act alone,
Look on it by the light reflected thence!
What has Society to charge me with?
Come, unreservedly,—favor none nor fear,—
I am Guido Franceschini, am I not?
You know the courses I was free to take?
I took just that which let me serve the Church,
I gave it all my labor in body and soul
Till these broke down i' the service. "Specify?"
Well, my last patron was a Cardinal.

1 Ad judices meos: to my judges.
2 Legist: a lawyer.
3 Justinian's Pandects: the digest of Roman jurists made by order of Justinian in the sixth century.
I left him unconvicted of a fault —
Was even helped, by way of gratitude,
Into the new life that I left him for,
This very misery of the marriage. — he
Made it, kind soul, so far as in him lay —
Signed the deed where you yet may see his name.
He is gone to his reward. — dead, being my friend
Who could have helped here also, — that, of course!
So far, there’s my acquittal, I suppose.
Then comes the marriage itself — no question, lords,
Of the entire validity of that!
In the extremity of distress, ’t is true,
For after-reasons, furnished abundantly,
I wished the thing invalid, went to you
Only some months since, set you duly forth
My wrong and prayed your remedy, that a cheat
Should not have force to cheat my whole life long.
“ Annul a marriage? ’T is impossible!
Though ring about your neck be brass not gold,
Needs must it clasp. gangrene you all the same! ”
Well. let me have the benefit, just so far,
O’ the fact announced. — my wife then is my wife,
I have allowance for a husband’s right.
I am charged with passing right’s due bound, — such acts
As I thought just, my wife called cruelty,
Complained of in due form, — convoked no court
Of common gossipry, but took her wrongs —
And not once, but so long as patience served —
To the town’s top, jurisdiction’s pride of place.
To the Archbishop and the Governor.
These heard her charge with my reply, and found
That futile, this sufficient : they dismissed
The hysteric querulous rebel. and confirmed
Authority in its wholesome exercise,
They, with directest access to the facts.
“ — Ay, for it was their friendship favored you,
Hereditary alliance against a breach
I’ the social order: prejudice for the name
Of Franceschini! ” — So I hear it said :
But not here. You, lords, never will you say
“ Such is the nullity of grace and truth,
Such the corruption of the faith. such lapse
Of law, such warrant have the Molinists
For daring reprehend us as they do,—
That we pronounce it just a common case,
Two dignitaries, each in his degree
First, foremost, this the spiritual head. and that
The secular arm o’ the body politic,
THE RING AND THE BOOK.

Should, for mere wrongs' love and injustice' sake,
Side with, aid and abet in cruelty
This broken beggarly noble, — bribed perhaps
By his watered wine and mouldy crust of bread —
Rather than that sweet tremulous flower-like wife
Who kissed their hands and curled about their feet
Looking the irresistible loveliness
In tears that takes man captive, turns" . . . enough!
Do you blast your predecessors?  What forbids
Posterity to trebly blast yourselves
Who set the example and instruct their tongue?
You dreaded the crowd, succumbed to the popular cry,
Or else, would nowise seem defer thereto
And yield to public clamor though i' the right!
You ridded your eye of my unseemliness,
The noble whose misfortune wearied you, —
Or, what's more probable, made common cause
With the cleric section, punished in myself
Maladroit uncomplaisant laity,
Defective in behavior to a priest
Who claimed the customary partnership
I' the house and the wife.  Lords, any lie will serve!
Look to it, — or allow me freed so far!

Then I proceed a step, come with clean hands
Thus far, re-tell the tale told eight months since.
The wife, you allow so far, I have not wronged,
Has fled my roof, plundered me and decamped
In company with the priest her paramour:
And I gave chase, came up with, caught the two
At the wayside inn where both had spent the night,
Found them in flagrant fault, and found as well,
By documents with name and plan and date,
The fault was furtive then that's flagrant now,
Their intercourse a long established crime.
I did not take the license law's self gives
To slay both criminals o' the spot at the time,
But held my hand, — preferred play prodigy
Of patience which the world calls cowardice,
Rather than seem anticipate the law
And cast discredit on its organs, — you.
So, to your bar I brought both criminals,
And made my statement: heard their counter-charge,
Nay, — their corroboration of my tale,
Nowise disputing its allegations, not
I' the main, not more than nature's decency
Compels men to keep silence in this kind,—
Only contending that the deeds avowed
Would take another color and bear excuse.
You were to judge between us; so you did.
You disregard the excuse, you breathe away
The color of innocence and leave guilt black,
"Guilty" is the decision of the court,
And that I stand in consequence untouched,
One white integrity from head to heel.
Not guilty? Why then did you punish them?
True, punishment has been inadequate —
"Tis not I only, not my friends that joke,
My foes that jeer, who echo "inadequate" —
For, by a chance that comes to help for once,
The same case simultaneously was judged
At Arezzo, in the province of the Court
Where the crime had its beginning but not end.
They then, deciding on but half o' the crime,
The effraction, robbery, — features of the fault
I never cared to dwell upon at Rome,
What was it they adjudged as penalty
To Pompilia, — the one criminal o' the pair
Amenable to their judgment, not the priest
Who is Rome's? Why, just imprisonment for life
I' the Stinche. There was Tuscany's award
To a wife that robs her husband: you at Rome —
Having to deal with adultery in a wife
And, in a priest, breach of the priestly vow —
Give gentle sequestration for a month
In a manageable Convent, then release,
You call imprisonment, in the very house
O' the very couple, which the aim and end
Of the culprits' crime was — just to reach and rest
And there take solace and defy me: well, —
This difference 'twixt their penalty and yours
Is immaterial: make your penalty less —
Merely that she should henceforth wear black gloves
And white fan, she who wore the opposite —
Why, all the same the fact o' the thing subsists.
Reconcile to your conscience as you may,
Be it on your own heads, you pronounced but half
O' the penalty for heinousness like hers
And his, that pays a fault at Carnival
Of comfit-pelting past discretion's law,
Or accident to handkerchief in Lent
Which falls perversely as a lady kneels
Abruptly, and but half conceals her neck!
I acquiesce for my part: punished, though

1 Stinche: a prison.
By a pin-point scratch, means guilty: guilty means
— What have I been but innocent hitherto?
Anyhow, here the offence, being punished, ends.

Ends? — for you deemed so, did you not, sweet lords?
That was throughout the veritable aim
O' the sentence light or heavy, — to redress
Recognized wrong? You righted me, I think?
Well then, — what if I, at this last of all,
Demonstrate you, as my whole pleading proves,
No particle of wrong received thereby
One atom of right? — that cure grew worse disease?
That in the process you call "justice done"
All along you have nipped away just inch
By inch the creeping climbing length of plague
Breaking my tree of life from root to branch,
And left me, after all and every act
Of your interference, — lightened of what load?
At liberty wherein? Mere words and wind!
"Now I was saved, now I should feel no more
The hot breath, find a respite from fixed eye
And vibrant tongue!" Why, scarce your back was turned,
There was the reptile, that feigned death at first,
Renewing its detested spire and spire
Around me, rising to such heights of hate
That, so far from mere purpose now to crush
And coil itself on the remains of me,
Body and mind, and there flesh fang content,
Its aim is now to evoke life from death,
Make me anew, satisfy in my son
The hunger I may feed but never sate,
Tormented on to perpetuity, —
My son, whom, dead, I shall know, understand,
Feel, hear, see, never more escape the sight
In heaven that's turned to hell, or hell returned
(So rather say) to this same earth again,—
Moulded into the image and made one,
Fashioned of soul as featured like in face,
First taught to laugh and lisp and stand and go
By that thief, poisoner and adulteress
I call Pompilia, he calls ... sacred name,
Be unpronounced, be unpolluted here!
And last led up to the glory and prize of hate
By his ... foster-father, Caponsacchi's self,
The perjured priest, pink of conspirators,
Tricksters and knaves, yet polished, superfine,
Manhood to model adolescence by!
Lords, look on me, declare. — when, what I show,
Is nothing more nor less than what you deemed
And doled me out for justice, — what did you say?
For reparation, restitution and more. —
Will you not thank, praise, bid me to your breasts
For having done the thing you thought to do.
And thoroughly trampled out sin's life at last?
I have heightened phrase to make your soft speech serve,
Doubled the blow you but essayed to strike.
Carried into effect your mandate here
That else had fallen to ground: mere duty done,
Oversight of the master just supplied
By zeal i' the servant. I, being used to serve,
Have simply . . . what is it they charge me with?
Blackened again, made legible once more
Your own decree, not permanently writ,
Rightly conceived but all too faintly traced.
It reads efficient, now, comminatory,
A terror to the wicked, answers so
The mood o' the magistrate, the mind of law.
Absolve, then, me, law's mere executant!
Protect your own defender, — save me, Sirs!
Give me my life, give me my liberty,
My good name and my civic rights again!
It would be too fond, too complacent play
Into the hands o' the devil, should we lose
The game here, I for God: a soldier-bee
That yields his life, exenterate with the stroke
O' the sting that saves the hive. I need that life.
Oh, never fear! I'll find life plenty use
Though it should last five years more, aches and all!
For, first thing, there's the mother's age to help —
Let her come break her heart upon my breast
Not on the blank stone of my nameless tomb!
The fugitive brother has to be hidden back
To the old routine, repugnant to the tread,
Of daily suit and service to the Church.—
Thro' gibe and jest, those stones that Shimei flung!
Ay, and the spirit-broken youth at home.
The awe-struck altar-ministrant, shall make
Amends for faith now palsied at the source,
Shall see truth yet triumphant, justice yet
A victor in the battle of this world!
Give me — for last, best gift — my son again.
Whom law makes mine. — I take him at your word.

1 Soldier-bee: a bee that fights for the protection of the hive and sacrifices his life in the act of using his sting.
2 Exenterate: disembowelled.
THE RING AND THE BOOK.

Mine be he, by miraculous mercy, lords!
Let me lift up his youth and innocence:
To purify my palace, room by room
Purged of the memories, lend from his bright brow
Light to the old proud paladin my sire.
Shrunk now for shame into the darkest shade
O’ the tapestry, showed him once and shrouds him now!
Then may we,— strong from that rekindled smile,—
Go forward, face new times, the better day.
And when, in times made better through your brave
Decision now,— might but Utopia be!—
Rome rife with honest women and strong men,
Manners reformed, old habits back once more,
Customs that recognize the standard worth,—
The wholesome household rule in force again,
Husbands once more God’s representative,
Wives like the typical Spouse once more, and Priests
No longer men of Belial, with no aim
At leading silly women captive. but
Of rising to such duties as yours now,—
Then will I set my son at my right-hand
And tell his father’s story to this point,
Adding “The task seemed superhuman, still
I dared and did it, trusting God and law:
And they approved of me: give praise to both!”
And if, for answer, he shall stoop to kiss
My hand, and peradventure start thereat,—
I engage to smile “That was an accident
I’ the necessary process,— just a trip
O’ the torture-irons in their search for truth,—
Hardly misfortune, and no fault at all.”
VI.

[Book VI. gives the story from Caponsacchi's point of view, and, moreover, carries with every word the direct impress of his personality, so that the verity of his account, the essential quality of Pomplilia's influence upon his character, and the inmost nature both of his service to her and his love for her are clearly and convincingly revealed.]

Answer you, Sirs? Do I understand aright?
Have patience? In this sudden smoke from hell, —
So things disguise themselves. — I cannot see
My own hand held thus broad before my face
And know it again. Answer you? Then that means
Tell over twice what I, the first time, told
Six months ago: 't was here, I do believe,
Fronting you same three in this very room,
I stood and told you: yet now no one laughs,
Who then . . . nay, dear my lords, but laugh you did,
As good as laugh, what in a judge we style
Laughter — no levity, nothing indecorous, lords!
Only, — I think I apprehend the mood:
There was the blameless shrug, permissible smirk,
The pen's pretence at play with the pursed mouth,
The titter stifled in the hollow palm
Which rubbed the eyebrow and caressed the nose,
When I first told my tale: 'they meant, you know,
"The sly one, all this we are bound believe!"
Well, he can say no other than what he says.
We have been young, too. — come, there's greater guilt!
Let him but decently disembroid himself.
Scramble from out the scrape nor move the mud, —
We solid ones may risk a finger-stretch!"
And now you sit as grave, stare as aghast
As if I were a phantom: now 't is — "Friend,
Collect yourself!" — no laughing matter more —
"Counsel the Court in this extremity,
Tell us again!" — tell that, for telling which,
I got the jocular piece of punishment.
Was sent to lounge a little in the place
Whence now of a sudden here you summon me
To take the intelligence from just — your lips!
You, Judge Tommati, who then tittered most,
That she I helped eight months since to escape
Her husband, was retaken by the same,
Three days ago, if I have seized your sense,—
(I being disallowed to interfere,
Meddle or make in a matter none of mine,
For you and law were guardians quite enough
O' the innocent, without a pert priest's help)—
And that he has butchered her accordingly,
As she foretold and as myself believed,—
And, so foretelling and believing so,
We were punished, both of us, the merry way:
Therefore, tell once again the tale! For what?
Pompilia is only dying while I speak!
Why does the mirth hang fire and miss the smile?
My masters, there's an old book, you should con
For strange adventures, applicable yet,
'Tis stuffed with. Do you know that there was once
This thing: a multitude of worthy folk
Took recreation, watched a certain group
Of soldiery intent upon a game,—
How first they wrangled, but soon fell to play,
Threw dice,—the best diversion in the world.
A word in your ear,—they are now casting lots,
Ay, with that gesture quaint and cry uncouth.
For the coat of One murdered an hour ago!
I am a priest,—talk of what I have learned.
Pompilia is bleeding out her life belike,
Gasping away the latest breath of all,
This minute, while I talk—not while you laugh?

Yet, being sobered now, what is it you ask
By way of explanation? There's the fact!
It seems to fill the universe with sight.
And sound,—from the four corners of this earth
Tells itself over, to my sense at least.
But you may want it lower set i' the scale.—
Too vast, too close it clangs in the ear, perhaps;
You'd stand back just to comprehend it more.
Well then, let me, the hollow rock, condense
The voice o' the sea and wind, interpret you
The mystery of this murder. God above!
It is too paltry, such a transference
O' the storm's roar to the cranny of the stone!

This deed, you saw begin—why does its end
Surprise you? Why should the event enforce

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* Casting lots . . . for the coat of One: Matthew xxvii. 35.*
The lesson, we ourselves learned, she and I,
From the first o' the fact, and taught you, all in vain?
This Guido from whose throat you took my grasp.
Was this man to be favored, now, or feared,
Let do his will, or have his will restrained,
In the relation with Pompilia? Say!
Did any other man need interpose
— Oh, though first comer, though as strange at the work
As fribble must be, coxcomb. fool that 's near
To knave as, say, a priest who fears the world —
Was he bound brave the peril, save the doomed,
Or go on, sing his snatch and pluck his flower,
Keep the straight path and let the victim die?
I held so: you decided otherwise,
Saw no such peril. therefore no such need
To stop song, loosen flower, and leave path. Law,
Law was aware and watching, would suffice,
Wanted no priest's intrusion, palpably
Pretence, too manifest a subterfuge!
Whereupon I, priest, coxcomb, fribble and fool,
Ensconced me in my corner, thus rebuked,
A kind of culprit, over-zealous hound
Kicked for his pains to kennel; I gave place,
To you, and let the law reign paramount:
I left Pompilia to your watch and ward,
And now you point me — there and thus she lies!

Men. for the last time, what do you want with me?
Is it, — you acknowledge, as it were, a use,
A profit in employing me? — at length
I may conceivably help the august law?
I am free to break the blow, next hawk that swoops
On next dove, nor miss much of good repute?
Or what if this your summons, after all,
Be but the form of mere release, no more,
Which turns the key and lets the captive go?
I have paid enough in person at Civita,
Am free, — what more need I concern me with?
Thank you! I am rehabilitated then,
A very reputable priest. But she —
The glory of life, the beauty of the world,
The splendor of heaven, . . . well. Sirs, does no one move?
Do I speak ambiguously? The glory, I say,
And the beauty, I say, and splendor, still say I,
Who, priest and trained to live my whole life long
On beauty and splendor, solely at their source,
God, — have thus recognized my food in her,
You tell me, that 's fast dying while we talk,
THE RING AND THE BOOK.

Pompilia! How does lenity to me,
Remit one death-bed pang to her? Come, smile!
The proper wink at the hot-headed youth
Who lets his soul show, through transparent words,
The mundane love that's sin and scandal too!
You are all struck acquiescent now, it seems:
It seems the oldest, gravest signor here.
Even the redoubtable Tommati, sits
Chop-fallen, — understands how law might take
Service like mine, of brain and heart and hand,
In good part. Better late than never, law
You understand of a sudden, gospel too
Has a claim here, may possibly pronounce
Consistent with my priesthood, worthy Christ,
That I endeavored to save Pompilia?

Then.
You were wrong, you see: that's well to see, though late:
That's all we may expect of man, this side
The grave: his good is — knowing he is bad:
Thus will it be with us when the books ope
And we stand at the bar on judgment-day.
Well then, I have a mind to speak, see cause
To relume the quenched flax by this dreadful light,
Burn my soul out in showing you the truth.
I heard, last time I stood here to be judged,
What is priest's-duty, — labor to pluck tares
And weed the corn of Molinism; let me
Make you hear, this time, how, in such a case,
Man, be he in the priesthood or at plough,
Mindful of Christ or marching step by step
With . . . what's his style, the other potentate
Who bids have courage and keep honor safe,
Nor let minuter admonition tease? —
How he is bound, better or worse, to act.
Earth will not end through this misjudgment, no!
For you and the others like you sure to come,
Fresh work is sure to follow,— wickedness
That wants withstanding. Many a man of blood,
Many a man of guile will clamor yet.
Bid you redress his grievance, — as he clutched
The prey, forsooth a stranger stepped between,
And there's the good gripe in pure waste! My part
Is done; i' the doing it, I pass away
Out of the world. I want no more with earth.
Let me, in heaven's name, use the very snuff
O' the taper in one last spark shall show truth
For a moment, show Pompilia who was true!
Not for her sake, but yours: if she is dead,
Oh, Sirs, she can be loved by none of you
Most or least priestly! Saints, to do us good,
Must be in heaven. I seem to understand:
We never find them saints before, at least.
Be her first prayer then presently for you —
She has done the good to me . . .

What is all this?
There, I was born, have lived, shall die, a fool!
This is a foolish outset: — might with cause
Give color to the very lie o' the man,
The murderer. — make as if I loved his wife.
In the way he called love. He is the fool there!
Why, had there been in me the touch of taint,
I had picked up so much of knaves'-policy
As hide it, keep one hand pressed on the place
Suspected of a spot would damn us both.
Or no. not her! — not even if any of you
Dares think that I, i' the face of death, her death
That 's in my eyes and ears and brain and heart,
Lie. — if he does. let him! I mean to say,
So he stop there, stay thought from smirching her
The snow-white soul that angels fear to take
Untenderly. But, all the same, I know
I too am taintless, and I bare my breast.
You can't think, men as you are, all of you,
But that, to hear thus suddenly such an end
Of such a wonderful white soul, that comes
Of a man and murderer calling the white black,
Must shake me, trouble and disadvantage. Sirs,
Only seventeen!

Why, good and wise you are!
You might at the beginning stop my mouth:
So, none would be to speak for her, that knew.
I talk impertinently, and you bear,
All the same. This it is to have to do
With honest hearts: they easily may err.
But in the main they wish well to the truth.
You are Christians: somehow. no one ever plucked
A rag, even, from the body of the Lord.
To wear and mock with. but, despite himself.
He looked the greater and was the better. Yes,
I shall go on now. Does she need or not
I keep calm? Calm I 'll keep as monk that croons
Transcribing battle, earthquake, famine, plague.
From parchment to his cloister's chronicle.
Not one word more from the point now!
I begin.

Yes, I am one of your body and a priest. Also I am a younger son o' the House Oldest now, greatest once, in my birth-town Arezzo, I recognize no equal there — (I want all arguments, all sorts of arms That seem to serve, — use this for a reason, wait!) Not therefore thrust into the Church, because O' the piece of bread one gets there. We were first Of Fiesole, that rings still with the fame Of Capo-in-Sacco our progenitor: When Florence ruined Fiesole, our folk Migrated to the victor-city, and there Flourished, — our palace and our tower attest, In the Old Mercato, — this was years ago, Four hundred, full, — no, it wants fourteen just. Our arms are those of Fiesole itself, The shield quartered with white and red: a branch Are the Salviati of us, nothing more. That were good help to the Church? But better still — Not simply for the advantage of my birth I' the way of the world, was I proposed for priest; But because there 's an illustration, late I' the day, that 's loved and looked to as a saint Still in Arezzo, he was bishop of Sixty years since: he spent to the last doit His bishop's-revenue among the poor, And used to tend the needy and the sick, Barefoot, because of his humility. He it was, — when the Granduke Ferdinand Swore he would raze our city, plough the place And sow it with salt, because we Aretines Had tied a rope about the neck, to hale The statue of his father from its base For hate's sake, — he availed by prayers and tears To pacify the Duke and save the town. This was my father's father's brother. You see, For his sake, how it was I had a right To the self-same office, bishop in the egg, So, grew i' the garb and prattled in the school, Was made expect, from infancy almost, The proper mood o' the priest; till time ran by And brought the day when I must read the vows,

1 Capo-in-Sacco: "Already had Caponsacco to the Market From Fiesole descended." (Dante's "Paradiso," xvi. 121.)
2 Mercato: market (see preceding note).
3 Ferdinand: Ferdinand II., Grand-duke of Tuscany, 1621-1670, one of the Medici.
Declare the world renounced and undertake
To become priest and leave probation,—leap
Over the ledge into the other life,
Having gone trippingly hitherto up to the height
O'er the wan water. Just a vow to read!

I stopped short awe-struck. "How shall holiest flesh
Engage to keep such vow inviolate.
How much less mine? I know myself too weak,
Unworthy! Choose a worthier stronger man!"
And the very Bishop smiled and stopped my mouth
In its mid-protestation. "Incappable?
Qualmish of conscience? Thou ingenuous boy!
Clear up the clouds and cast thy scruples far!
I satisfy thee there's an easier sense
Wherein to take such vow than suits the first
Rough rigid reading. Mark what makes all smooth,
Nay, has been even a solace to myself!
The Jews who needs must, in their synagogue,
Utter sometimes the holy name of God,
A thing their superstition boggles at,
Pronounce aloud the ineffable sacrosanct.¹
How does their shrewdness help them? In this wise;
Another set of sounds they substitute,
Jumble so consonants and vowels — how
Should I know? — that there grows from out the old
Quite a new word that means the very same—
And o'er the hard place slide they with a smile.
Giuseppe Maria Caponsacchi mine,
Nobody wants you in these latter days
To prop the Church by breaking your back-bone,—
As the necessary way was once, we know,
When Diocletian² flourished and his like.
That building of the buttress-work was done
By martyrs and confessors: let it bide,
Add not a brick, but, where you see a chink,
Stick in a sprig of ivy or root a rose
Shall make amends and beautify the pile!
We profit as you were the painfull lest
O' the martyrs, and you prove yourself a match
For the cruelest confessor ever was,
If you march boldly up and take your stand
Where their blood soaks, their bones yet strew the soil,
And cry 'Take notice, I the young and free

¹ Sacrosanct: the Hebrews, regarding the Sacred Name as unspeakable, substitute Adonai for Jahwe in reading.
² Diocletian: the Roman Emperor (284-305) under whom the last persecutions of the Christians were held.
THE RING AND THE BOOK.

And well-to-do i' the world, thus leave the world,
Cast in my lot thus with no gay young world
But the grand old Church: she tempts me of the two!'
Renounce the world? Nay, keep and give it us!
Let us have you, and boast of what you bring.
We want the pick o' the earth to practise with,
Not its offscouring, halt and deaf and blind
In soul and body. There's a rubble-stone
Unfit for the front o' the building, stuff to stow
In a gap behind and keep us weather-tight;
There's porphyry for the prominent place. Good lack!
Saint Paul has had enough and to spare, I trow,
Of ragged run-away Onesimus:

He wants the right-hand with the signet-ring
Of King Agrippa, now, to shake and use.
I have a heavy scholar cloistered up,
Close under lock and key, kept at his task
Of letting Fênelon know the fool he is,
In a book I promise Christendom next Spring.
Why, if he covets so much meat, the clown,
As a lark's wing next Friday, or, any day,
Diversion beyond catching his own fleas,
He shall be properly winged, I promise him.
But you, who are so quite another paste
Of a man,—do you obey me? Cultivate
Assiduous that superior gift you have
Of making madrigals—(whó told me? Ah!)
Get done a Marinesque Adoniad straight
With a pulse o' the blood a-pricking, here and there,
That I may tell the lady 'And he's ours!'”

So I became a priest: those terms changed all,
I was good enough for that, nor cheated so:
I could live thus and still hold head erect.
Now you see why I may have been before
A fribble and coxcomb, yet, as priest, break word
Nowise, to make you disbelieve me now.
I need that you should know my truth. Well, then,
According to prescription did I live,
—Conformed myself, both read the breviary
And wrote the rhymes, was punctual to my place
I' the Pieve, and as diligent at my post

1 Onesimus: Philemon, verses 11, 18.
3 Fênelon: the French preacher and archbishop of Cambrai (1651-1751) who adopted the mystical doctrines of Molinos.
4 A Marinesque Adoniad: alluding to the

"Adone" of Giovanni Battista Marino (or Marini), published in 1623, and very popular during the seventeenth century.
5 Pieve: Sta. Maria della Pieve, one of the principal parish churches in Arezzo.
GIUSEPPE CAPONSACCHI.

Where beauty and fashion rule. I throve apace,
Sub-deacon, Canon, the authority
For delicate play at tarocs. \(^1\) and arbiter
O' the magnitude of fan-mounts: all the while
Wanting no whit the advantage of a hint
Benignant to the promising pupil,—thus:

"Enough attention to the Countess now,
The young one; 't is her mother rules the roast,
We know where, and puts in a word: go pay
Devoir to-morrow morning after mass!
Break that rash promise to preach, Passion-week!
Has it escaped you the Archbishop grunts
And snuffles when one grieves to tell his Grace
Since his own masterly handling it (ha, ha!)
Five years ago,—when somebody could help
And touch up an odd phrase in time of need,
(He, he!)—and somebody helps you, my son!

Therefore, don't prove so indispensable
At the Pieve, sit more loose i' the seat, nor grow
A fixture by attendance morn and eve!
Arezzo's just a haven midway Rome—
Rome's the eventual harbor,—make for port.
Crowd sail, crack cordage! And your cargo be
A polished presence, a genteel manner, wit
At will, and tact at every pore of you!
I sent our lump of learning. Brother Clout,
And Father Slouch, our piece of piety,
To see Rome and try suit the Cardinal.
Thither they clump-clumped, beads and book in hand,
And ever since 't is meat for man and maid
How both flopped down, prayed blessing on bent pate
Bald many an inch beyond the tonsure's need,
Never once dreaming, the two moony dolts,
There's nothing moves his Eminence so much
As—far from all this awe at sanctitude—
Heads that wag, eyes that twinkle, modified mirth
At the closet-lectures on the Latin tongue
A lady learns so much by, we know where.
Why, body o' Bacchus, you should crave his rule
For pauses in the elegiac couplet, chasms
Permissible only to Catullus! \(^2\) There!
Now go to duty: brisk, break Priscian's head. \(^3\)

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\(^1\) Tarocs: a card game.

\(^2\) Catullus: the Latin poet, especially distinguished for the elegance and polish of his verse (87-47 B.C.).

\(^3\) Break Priscian's head: break the rules of classical Latin grammar, on which Priscian was the most famous ancient authority.
By reading the day's office — there's no help.  
You've Ovid in your poke to plaster that:  
Amen 's at the end of all: then sup with me!"

Well, after-three or four years of this life, 
In prosecution of my calling, I
Found myself at the theatre one night
With a brother Canon, in a mood and mind
Proper enough for the place, amused or no:
When I saw enter, stand, and seat herself
A lady: young, tall, beautiful, strange and sad.
It was as when, in our cathedral once,
As I got yawningly through matin-song,
I saw facchini' bear a burden up,
Base it on the high-altar, break away
A board or two, and leave the thing inside
Lofty and lone: and lo, when next I looked,
There was the Rafael! I was still one stare,
When — "Nay, I'll make her give you back your gaze" —
Said Canon Conti: and at the word he tossed
A paper-twist of comfits to her lap,
And dodged and in a trice was at my back
Nodding from over my shoulder. Then she turned,
Looked our way, smiled the beautiful sad strange smile.
"Is not she fair? 'T is my new cousin," said he:
"The fellow lurking there 't the black o' the box
Is Guido, the old scapegrace: she 's his wife,
Married three years since: how his Countship sulks!
He has brought little back from Rome beside,
After the bragging, bullying. A fair face,
And — they do say — a pocketful of gold
When he can worry both her parents dead.
I don't go much there, for the chamber's cold
And the coffee pale. I got a turn at first
Paying my duty: I observed they crouched
— The two old frightened family spectres — close
In a corner, each on each like mouse on mouse
I' the cat's cage: ever since, I stay at home.
Hallo, there's Guido, the black, mean and small,
Bends his brows on us — please to bend your own
On the shapely nether limbs of Light-skirts there
By way of a diversion! I was a fool
To fling the sweetmeats. Prudence, for God's love!

1 Ovid: distinctively a secular favorite among Latin poets (43 B.C.-18 A.D.) because of his love themes and tales of Pagan gods.
2 Facchini: porters.
To-morrow I’ll make my peace, e’en tell some fib, 
Try if I can’t find means to take you there.”

That night and next day did the gaze endure, 
Burnt to my brain, as sunbeam thro’ shut eyes, 
And not once changed the beautiful sad strange smile. 
At vespers Conti leaned beside my seat 
I’ the choir, — part said, part sung — “In ex-cel-sis — 
All’s to no purpose; I have louted low, 
But he saw you staring — quia sub — don’t incline 
To know you nearer: him we would not hold 
For Hercules,— the man would lick your shoe 
If you and certain efficacious friends 
Managed him warily, — but there’s the wife: 
Spare her, because he beats her, as it is, 
She’s breaking her heart quite fast enough — jam tu — 
So, be you rational and make amends 
With little Light-skirts yonder — in secula 
Secu-lo-o-o-o-o-rum.† Ah, you rogue! Every one knows 
What great dame she makes jealous: one against one, 
Play, and win both!”

Sirs, ere the week was out, 
I saw and said to myself “Light-skirts hides teeth 
Would make a dog sick,— the great dame shows spite 
Should drive a cat mad: ’t is but poor work this — 
Counting one’s fingers till the sonnet’s crowned. 
I doubt much if Marino ² really be 
A better bard than Dante after all. 
’T is more amusing to go pace at eve. 
I’ the Duomo,— watch the day’s last gleam outside 
Turn, as into a skirt of God’s own robe, 
Those lancet-windows’ jewelled miracle.— 
Than go eat the Archbishop’s ortolans. 
Digest his jokes. Luckily Lent is near: 
Who cares to look will find me in my stall 
At the Pieve, constant to this faith at least — 
Never to write a canzonet ³ any more.”

So, next week, ’t was my patron spoke abrupt, 
In altered guise. “Young man, can it be true 
That after all your promise of sound fruit, 
You have kept away from Countess young or old

¹ In excelsis . . . secula seculorum: the gloria chanted at the end of each Psalm; in Latin in Roman Catholic churches, in English in the Anglican church. 
² Marino: the Italian poet, who wrote the “Adonis” already referred to (l. 323), and who was famed in his day (1569) and patronized by cardinals and kings. 
³ Canzonet: a one-, two-, or three-part song.
And gone play truant in church all day long?
Are you turning Molinist?" I answered quick:
"Sir, what if I turned Christian? It might be.
The fact is, I am troubled in my mind,
Beset and pressed hard by some novel thoughts.
This your Arezzo is a limited world;
There's a strange Pope,—'tis said, a priest who thinks.
Rome is the port, you say: to Rome I go.
I will live alone, one does so in a crowd,
And look into my heart a little." "Lent
Ended,"—I told friends—"I shall go to Rome."

One evening I was sitting in a muse
Over the opened "Summa,"¹ darkened round
By the mid-March twilight, thinking how my life
Had shaken under me, — broke short indeed
And showed the gap 'twixt what is, what should be,—
And into what abyss the soul may slip.
Leave aspiration here, achievement there,
Lacking omnipotence to connect extremes —
Thinking moreover . . . oh, thinking, if you like,
How utterly dissociated was I
A priest and celibate, from the sad strange wife
Of Guido,—just as an instance to the point,
Nought more,—how I had a whole store of strengths
Eating into my heart, which craved employ,
And she, perhaps, need of a finger's help,—
And yet there was no way in the wide world
To stretch out mine and so relieve myself,—
How when the page o' the Summa preached its best,
Her smile kept glowing out of it, as to mock
The silence we could break by no one word,—
There came a tap without the chamber-door,
And a whisper; when I bade who tapped speak out.
And, in obedience to my summons, last
In glided a masked muffled mystery.
Laid lightly a letter on the opened book,
Then stood with folded arms and foot demure,
Pointing as if to mark the minutes' flight.

I took the letter, read to the effect
That she, I lately flung the comfits to,
Had a warm heart to give me in exchange.
And gave it,—loved me and confessed it thus,
And bade me render thanks by word of mouth,
Going that night to such a side o' the house

¹ *Summa*: the "Summa Theologiae," or Summary of Theology, of Thomas Aquinas.
Where the small terrace overhangs a street
Blind and deserted, not the street in front:
Her husband being away, the surly patch,
At his villa of Vittiano.

"And you?" — I asked:
"What may you be?" "Count Guido's kind of maid —
Most of us have two functions in his house.
We all hate him, the lady suffers much.
'T is just we show compassion, furnish help,
Specially since her choice is fixed so well.
What answer may I bring to cheer the sweet
Pompilia?"

Then I took a pen and wrote
"No more of this! That you are fair, I know:
But other thoughts now occupy my mind,
I should not thus have played the insensible
Once on a time. What made you,—may one ask,—
Marry your hideous husband? 'T was a fault,
And now you taste the fruit of it. Farewell."

"There!" smiled I as she snatched it and was gone—
"There, let the jealous miscreant,—Guido's self.
Whose mean soul grins through this transparent trick,—
Be baulked so far, defrauded of his aim!
What fund of satisfaction to the knave,
Had I kicked this his messenger down stairs,
Trussed to the middle of her impudence,
And set his heart at ease so! No, indeed!
There's the reply which he shall turn and twist
At pleasure, snuff at till his brain grow drunk.
As the bear does when he finds a scented glove
That puzzles him,—a hand and yet no hand,
Of other perfume than his own foul paw!
Last month, I had doubtless chosen to play the dupe,
Accepted the mock-invitation, kept
The sham appointment, cudgel beneath cloak.
Prepared myself to pull the appointer's self
Out of the window from his hiding-place
Behind the gown of this part-messenger
Part-mistress who would personate the wife.
Such had seemed once a jest permissible:
Now I am not i' the mood."

Back next morn brought
The messenger, a second letter in hand.
"You are cruel, Thyrsis, and Myrtilla\(^1\) moans
Neglected but adores you, makes request
For mercy: why is it you dare not come?
Such virtue is scarce natural to your age.
You must love some one else; I hear you do,
The Baron's daughter or the Advocate's wife,
Or both, — all 's one, would you make me the third —
I take the crumbs from table gratefully
Nor grudge who feasts there. 'Faith, I blush and blaze!
Yet if I break all bounds, there 's reason sure.
Are you determinedly bent on Rome?
I am wretched here, a monster tortures me:
Carry me with you! Come and say you will!
Concert this very evening! Do not write!
I am ever at the window of my room
Over the terrace, at the Ave.\(^2\) Come!"

I questioned — lifting half the woman's mask
To let her smile loose. "So, you gave my line
To the merry lady?" "She kissed off the wax,
And put what paper was not kissed away,
In her bosom to go burn: but merry, no!
She wept all night when evening brought no friend,
Alone, the unkind missive at her breast;
Thus Philomel,\(^3\) the thorn at her breast too,
Sings "... "Writes this second letter?" "Even so!
Then she may peep at vespers forth?"— "What risk
Do we run of the husband?" — "Ah, — no risk at all!
He is more stupid even than jealous. Ah —
That was the reason? Why, the man 's away!
Beside, his bugbear is that friend of yours,
Fat little Canon Conti. He fears him,
How should he dream of you? I told you truth:
He goes to the villa at Vittiano — 't is
The time when Spring-sap rises in the vine —
Spends the night there. And then his wife 's a child:
Does he think a child outwits him? A mere child:
Yet so full grown, a dish for any duke.
Don't quarrel longer with such cates, but come!"
I wrote "In vain do you solicit me.
I am a priest: and you are wedded wife,
Whatever kind of brute your husband prove.

\(^1\) Thyris and Myrtilla: common names in pastoral poetry for shepherd and maid in love with each other.

\(^2\) Ave: Ave Maria or "Hail Mary," etc., the prayer used at evening.

\(^3\) Philomel: Philomela's sorrows are sung by the nightingale into whose form the maiden passed, according to the fable referred to here. See also, Shakespeare, "Rape of Lucrece," 1135.
I have scruples, in short. Yet should you really show
Sign at the window . . . but nay, best be good!
My thoughts are elsewhere.” “Take her that!”

Let the incarnate meanness, cheat and spy,
Mean to the marrow of him, make his heart
His food, anticipate hell’s worm once more!
Let him watch shivering at the window — ay,
And let this hybrid, this his light-of-love
And lackey-of-lies, — a sage economy. —
Paid with embraces for the rank brass coin, —
Let her report and make him chuckle o’er
The break-down of my resolution now,
And lour at disappointment in good time!
— So tantalize and so enrage by turns,
Until the two fall each on the other like
Two famished spiders, as the coveted fly
That toys long, leaves their net and them at last!”
And so the missives followed thick and fast
For a month, say. — I still came at every turn
On the soft sly adder, endlong ’neath my tread.
I was met i’ the street, made sign to in the church,
A slip was found i’ the door-sill, scribbled word
‘Twixt page and page o’ the prayer-book in my place.
A crumpled thing dropped even before my feet,
Pushed through the blind, above the terrace-rail,
As I passed, by day, the very window once.
And ever from corners would be peering up
The messenger, with the self-same demand
“Obdurate still, no flesh but adamant?
Nothing to cure the wound. assuage the throe
O’ the sweetest lamb that ever loved a bear?”
And ever my one answer in one tone —
“Go your ways, temptress! Let a priest read, pray,
Unplagued of vain talk, visions not for him!
In the end, you’ll have your will and ruin me!”

One day, a variation: thus I read:
“You have gained little by timidity.
My husband has found out my love at length.
Sees cousin Conti was the stalking-horse,
And you the game he covered, poor fat soul!
My husband is a formidable foe,
Will stick at nothing to destroy you. Stand
Prepared, or better, run till you reach Rome!
I bade you visit me, when the last place
My tyrant would have turned suspicious at.
Or cared to seek you in, was . . . why say, where?
But now all 's changed: beside, the season 's past
At the villa, — wants the master's eye no more.
Anyhow, I beseech you, stay away
From the window! ' He might well be posted there."

I wrote — "You raise my courage, or call up
My curiosity, who am but man.
Tell him he owns the palace, not the street
Under — that 's his and yours and mine alike.
If it should please me pad the path this eve,
Guido will have two troubles, first to get
Into a rage and then get out again.
Be cautious, though: at the Ave!"

You of the Court!

When I stood question here and reached this point
O ' the narrative, — search notes and see and say
If some one did not interpose with smile
And sneer, "And prithee why so confident
That the husband must, of all needs, not the wife,
Fabricate thus,— what if the lady loved?
What if she wrote the letters?"

Learned Sir,

I told you there 's a picture in our church.
Well, if a low-browed verger sidled up
Bringing me, like a blotch, on his prod's point,
A transixed scorpion, let the reptile writh,
And then said "See a thing that Rafael made —
This venom issued from Madonna's mouth!"
I should reply, "Rather, the soul of you
Has issued from your body, like from like,
By way of the ordure-corner!"

But no less,

I tired of the same long black teasing lie
Obtruded thus at every turn; the pest
Was far too near the picture, anyhow:
One does Madonna service, making clowns
Remove their dung-heap from the sacristy.
"I will to the window, as he tempts," said I:
"Yes, whom the easy love has failed allure.
This new bait of adventure tempts,— thinks he.
Though the imprisoned lady keeps afar,
There will they lie in ambush, heads alert.
Kith. kin. and Count mustered to bite my heel.
No mother nor brother viper of the brood
Shall scuttle off without the instructive bruise!"

So I went: crossed street and street: "The next street's turn,
I stand beneath the terrace, see, above,
GIUSEPPE CAPONSAICCHI.

The black of the ambush-window. Then, in place
Of hand’s throw of soft prelude over lute,
And cough that clears way for the ditty last.” —
I began to laugh already — “he will have
‘Out of the hole you hide in, on to the front,
Count Guido Franceschini, show yourself!
Hear what a man thinks of a thing like you,
And after, take this foulness in your face!’ ”

The words lay living on my lip, I made
The one-turn more — and there at the window stood,
Framed in its black square length with lamp in hand,
Pompilia; the same great, grave, grieful air
As stands i’ the dusk, on altar that I know,
Left alone with one moonbeam in her cell,
Our Lady of all the Sorrows.1 Ere I knelt —
Assured myself that she was flesh and blood —
She had looked one look and vanished.

I thought — “Just so:
It was herself, they have set her there to watch —
Stationed to see some wedding-band go by,
On fair pretence that she must bless the bride,
Or wait some funeral with friends wind past,
And crave peace for the corpse that claims its due.
She never dreams they used her for a snare,
And now withdraw the bait has served its turn.
Well done, the husband, who shall fare the worse!”

And on my lip again was — “Out with thee,
Guido!” When all at once she reappeared;
But, this time, on the terrace overhead,
So close above me, she could almost touch
My head if she bent down; and she did bend,
While I stood still as stone, all eye, all ear.

She began — “You have sent me letters, Sir:
I have read none, I can neither read nor write;
But she you gave them to, a woman here,
One of the people in whose power I am,
Partly explained their sense, I think, to me
Obliged to listen while she inculcates
That you, a priest, can dare love me, a wife,
Desire to live or die as I shall bid,
(Shes makes me listen if I will or no)
Because you saw my face a single time.

1 Our Lady: the Virgin Mary painted with a sword in her breast to represent her griefs, St. Luke xi. 35.
THE RING AND THE BOOK.

It cannot be she says the thing you mean; Such wickedness were deadly to us both: But good true love would help me now so much — I tell myself, you may mean good and true. You offer me. I seem to understand, Because I am in poverty and starve, Much money, where one piece would save my life. The silver cup upon the altar-cloth Is neither yours to give nor mine to take; But I might take one bit of bread therefrom, Since I am starving, and return the rest, Yet do no harm: this is my very case. I am in that strait, I may not dare abstain From so much of assistance as would bring The guilt of theft on neither you nor me; But no superfluous particle of aid. I think, if you will let me state my case, Even had you been so fancy-fevered here. Not your sound self, you must grow healthy now — Care only to bestow what I can take. That it is only you in the wide world, Knowing me nor in thought nor word nor deed, Who, all unprompted save by your own heart, Come proffering assistance now, — were strange But that my whole life is so strange: as strange It is, my husband whom I have not wronged Should hate and harm me. For his own soul's sake, Hinder the harm! But there is something more, And that the strangest: it has got to be Somehow for my sake too, and yet not mine, — This is a riddle — for some kind of sake Not any clearer to myself than you, And yet as certain as that I draw breath, — I would fain live, not die — oh no, not die! My case is, I was dwelling happily At Rome with those dear Comparini, called Father and mother to me; when at once I found I had become Count Guido's wife: Who then, not waiting for a moment, changed Into a fury of fire, if once he was Merely a man: his face threw fire at mine, He laid a hand on me that burned all peace, All joy, all hope, and last all fear away, Dipping the bough of life, so pleasant once, In fire which shrivelled leaf and bud alike, Burning not only present life but past, Which you might think was safe beyond his reach. He reached it, though, since that beloved pair,
GIUSEPPE CAPONSAECHI.

My father once, my mother all those years,
That loved me so, now say I dreamed a dream
And bid me wake, henceforth no child of theirs.
Never in all the time their child at all.
Do you understand? I cannot: yet so it is.
Just so I say of you that proffer help:
I cannot understand what prompts your soul.
I simply needs must see that it is so.
Only one strange and wonderful thing more.
They came here with me, those two dear ones, kept
All the old love up, till my husband, till
His people here so tortured them, they fled.
And now, is it because I grow in flesh
And spirit one with him their torturer.
That they, renouncing him, must cast off me?
If I were graced by God to have a child,
Could I one day deny God graced me so?
Then, since my husband hates me. I shall break
No law that reigns in this fell house of hate.
By using — letting have effect so much
Of hate as hides me from that whole of hate
Would take my life which I want and must have —
Just as I take from your excess of love
Enough to save my life with, all I need.
The Archbishop said to murder me were sin:
My leaving Guido were a kind of death
With no sin, — more death, he must answer for.
Hear now what death to him and life to you
I wish to pay and owe. Take me to Rome!
You go to Rome, the servant makes me hear.
Take me as you would take a dog, I think.
Masterless left for strangers to maltreat:
Take me home like that — leave me in the house
Where the father and the mother are; and soon
They'll come to know and call me by my name.
Their child once more, since child I am, for all
They now forget me, which is the worst o' the dream —
And the way to end dreams is to break them, stand.
Walk, go: then help me to stand, walk and go!
The Governor said the strong should help the weak:
You know how weak the strongest women are.
How could I find my way there by myself?
I cannot even call out, make them hear —
Just as in dreams: I have tried and proved the fact.
I have told this story and more to good great men.
The Archbishop and the Governor: they smiled.
'Stop your mouth, fair one!' — presently they frowned,
'Get you gone, disengage you from our feet.'
I went in my despair to an old priest,
Only a friar, no great man like these two,
But good, the Augustinian, people name
Romano, — he confessed me two months since:
He fears God, why then needs he fear the world?
And when he questioned how it came about
That I was found in danger of a sin —
Despair of any help from providence,—
‘Since, though your husband outrage you,’ said he,
‘That is a case too common, the wives die
Or live, but do not sin so deep as this’ —
Then I told — what I never will tell you —
How, worse than husband’s hate, I had to bear
The love, — soliciting to shame called love, —
Of his brother, — the young idle priest i’ the house
With only the devil to meet there. ‘This is grave—
Yes, we must interfere: I counsel, — write
To those who used to be your parents once,
Of dangers here, bid them convey you hence!’
‘But,’ said I, ‘when I neither read nor write?’
Then he took pity and promised ‘I will write,’
If he did so, — why, they are dumb or dead:
Either they give no credit to the tale,
Or else, wrapped wholly up in their own joy
Of such escape, they care not who cries, still
I’ the clutches. Anyhow, no word arrives.
All such extravagance and dreadfulness
Seems incident to dreaming, cured one way,—
Wake me! The letter I received this morn,
Said — if the woman spoke your very sense —
‘You would die for me!’ I can believe it now:
For now the dream gets to involve yourself.
First of all, you seemed wicked and not good,
In writing me those letters: you came in
Like a thief upon me. I this morning said
In my extremity, entreat the thief!
Try if he have in him no honest touch!
A thief might save me from a murderer.
’T was a thief said the last kind word to Christ:
Christ took the kindness and forgave the theft:
And so did I prepare what I now say.
But now, that you stand and I see your face,
Though you have never uttered word yet, — well, I know,
Here too has been dream-work, delusion too,
And that at no time, you with the eyes here,
Ever intended to do wrong by me,
Nor wrote such letters therefore. It is false,
And you are true, have been true. will be true.
To Rome then,—when is it you take me there?
Each minute lost is mortal. When?—I ask."

I answered "It shall be when it can be,
I will go hence and do your pleasure, find
The sure and speedy means of travel, then
Come back and take you to your friends in Rome.
There wants a carriage, money and the rest,—
A day's work by to-morrow at this time.
How shall I see you and assure escape?"

She replied, "Pass, to-morrow at this hour.
If I am at the open window, well:
If I am absent, drop a handkerchief
And walk by! I shall see from where I watch.
And know that all is done. Return next eve.
And next, and so till we can meet and speak!"
"To-morrow at this hour I pass," said I.
She was withdrawn.

Here is another point
I bid you pause at. When I told thus far,
Some one said, subtly, "Here at least was found
Your confidence in error,—you perceived
The spirit of the letters, in a sort,
Had been the lady's, if the body should be
Supplied by Guido: say, he forged them all!
Here was the unforged fact—she sent for you,
Spontaneously elected you to help,
—What men call, loved you: Guido read her mind,
Gave it expression to assure the world
The case was just as he foresaw: he wrote.
She spoke."

Sirs, that first simile serves still,—
That falsehood of a scorpion hatched, I say,
Nowhere i' the world but in Madonna's mouth.
Go on! Suppose, that falsehood foiled, next eve
Pictured Madonna raised her painted hand,
Fixed the face Rafael bent above the Babe,
On my face as I flung me at her feet:
Such miracle vouchsafed and manifest.
Would that prove the first lying tale was true?
Pompilia spoke, and I at once received,
Accepted my own fact, my miracle
Self-authorized and self-explained,—she chose
To summon me and signify her choice.
Afterward,—oh! I gave a passing glance
To a certain ugly cloud-shape, goblin-shred
Of hell-smoke hurrying past the splendid moon
Out now to tolerate no darkness more,
And saw right through the thing that tried to pass
For truth and solid, not an empty lie;
"So, he not only forged the words for her
But words for me, made letters he called mine:
What I sent, he retained, gave these in place,
All by the mistress-messenger! As I
Recognized her, at potency of truth,
So she, by the crystalline soul, knew me,
Never mistook the signs. Enough of this—
Let the wrath go to nothingness again,
Here is the orb, have only thought for her!"

"Thought?" nay, Sirs, what shall follow was not thought:
I have thought sometimes, and thought long and hard.
I have stood before, gone round a serious thing,
Tasked my whole mind to touch and clasp it close,
As I stretch forth my arm to touch this bar.
God and man, and what duty I owe both,—
I dare to say I have confronted these
In thought: but no such faculty helped here.
I put forth no thought,—powerless, all that night
I paced the city: it was the first Spring.
By the invasion I lay passive to,
In rushed new things, the old were rapt away;
Alike abolished— the imprisonment
Of the outside air, the inside weight o' the world
That pulled me down. Death meant, to spurn the ground.
Soar to the sky,—die well and you do that.
The very immolation made the bliss;
Death was the heart of life, and all the harm
My folly had crouched to avoid, now proved a veil
Hiding all gain my wisdom strove to grasp:
As if the intense centre of the flame
Should turn a heaven to that devoted fly
Which hitherto, sophist alike and sage,
Saint Thomas ¹ with his sober gray goose-quill,
And sinner Plato by Cephisian ² reed.
Would fain, pretending just the insect's good,
Whisk off, drive back, consign to shade again.
Into another state, under new rule
I knew myself was passing swift and sure;
Whereof the initiatory pang approached,
Felicitous annoy, as bitter-sweet
As when the virgin-band, the victors chaste,

¹ Saint Thomas: Aquinas. See note on
² Cephisian reed: the reeds of Cephisus,
one of the rivers of Athens.
CHURCH OF SANTA MARIA DELLA PIEVE, AREZZO. INTERIOR.
GIUSEPPE CAPONSACCHI.

Feel at the end the earthly garments drop,
And rise with something of a rosy shame
Into immortal nakedness: so I
Lay, and let come the proper throe would thrill
Into the ecstasy and outthrob pain.

I' the gray of dawn it was I found myself
Facing the pillared front o' the Pieve — mine,
My church: it seemed to say for the first time
"But am not I the Bride, the mystic love
O' the Lamb, who took thy plighted troth, my priest,
To fold thy warm heart on my heart of stone
And freeze thee nor unfasten any more?
This is a fleshly woman, — let the free
Bestow their life-blood, thou art pulseless now!"
See! Day by day I had risen and left this church
At the signal waved me by some foolish fan,
With half a curse and half a pitying smile
For the monk I stumbled over in my haste,
Prostrate and corpse-like at the altar-foot
Intent on his corona ¹: then the church
Was ready with her quip, if word conduced,
To quicken my pace nor stop for prating — "There!
Be thankful you are no such ninny, go
Rather to teach a black-eyed novice cards
Than gabble Latin and protrude that nose
Smoothed to a sheep's through no brains and much faith!"
That sort of incentive! Now the church changed tone —
Now, when I found out first that life and death
Are means to an end, that passion uses both,
Indisputably mistress of the man
Whose form of worship is self-sacrifice:
Now, from the stone lungs sighed the scrannel voice
"Leave that live passion, come be dead with me!"
As if, i' the fabled garden,² I had gone
On great adventure, plucked in ignorance
Hedge-fruit, and feasted to satiety,
Laughing at such high fame for hips and haws,
And scorned the achievement: then come all at once
O' the prize o' the place, the thing of perfect gold,
The apple's self: and, scarce my eye on that,
Was 'ware as well o' the seven-fold dragon's watch.

Sirs, I obeyed. Obedience was too strange, —
This new thing that had been struck into me

¹ His corona: his rosary.
² The fabled garden: of the Hesperides, where the golden apple was guarded by a dragon.
THE RING AND THE BOOK.

By the look o' the lady,—to dare disobey
The first authoritative word. 'T was God's.
I had been lifted to the level of her,
Could take such sounds into my sense. I said
"We two are cognisant o' the Master now;
She it is bids me bow the head: how true,
I am a priest! I see the function here;
I thought the other way self-sacrifice:
This is the true, seals up the perfect sum.
I pay it, sit down, silently obey."

So, I went home. Dawn broke, noon broadened, I—
I sat stone-still, let time run over me.
The sun slanted into my room, had reached
The west. I opened book,—Aquinas blazed
With one black name only on the white page.
I looked up, saw the sunset: vespers rang:
"She counts the minutes till I keep my word
And come say all is ready. I am a priest.
Duty to God is duty to her: I think
God, who created her, will save her too
Some new way, by one miracle the more,
Without me. Then, prayer may avail perhaps."
I went to my own place i' the Pieve, read
The office: I was back at home again
Sitting i' the dark. "Could she but know—but know
That, were there good in this distinct from God's,
Really good as it reached her, though procured
By a sin of mine,—I should sin: God forgives.
She knows it is no fear withholds me: fear?
Of what? Suspense here is the terrible thing.
If she should, as she counts the minutes, come
On the fantastic notion that I fear
The world now, fear the Archbishop, fear perhaps
Count Guido, he who, having forged the lies,
May wait the work, attend the effect.—I fear
The sword of Guido! Let God see to that—
Hating lies, let not her believe a lie!"

Again the morning found me. "I will work,
Tie down my foolish thoughts. Thank God so far!
I have saved her from a scandal, stopped the tongues
Had broken else into a cackle and hiss
Around the noble name. Duty is still
Wisdom: I have been wise." So the day wore.

At evening—"But, achieving victory,
I must not blink the priest's peculiar part,
Nor shrink to counsel, comfort: priest and friend —
How do we discontinue to be friends?
I will go minister, advise her seek
Help at the source, — above all, not despair:
There may be other happier help at hand.
I hope it, — wherefore then neglect to say?"

There she stood — leaned there, for the second time,
Over the terrace, looked at me, then spoke:
"Why is it you have suffered me to stay
Breaking my heart two days more than was need?
Why delay help, your own heart yearns to give?
You are again here, in the self-same mind,
I see here, steadfast in the face of you, —
You grudge to do no one thing that I ask.
Why then is nothing done? You know my need.
Still, through God's pity on me, there is time
And one day more: shall I be saved or no?"
I answered — "Lady, waste no thought, no word
Even to forgive me! Care for what I care —
Only! Now follow me as I were fate!
Leave this house in the dark to-morrow night,
Just before daybreak: — there's new moon this eve —
It sets, and then begins the solid black.
Descend, proceed to the Torrione, step
Over the low dilapidated wall,
Take San Clemente, there's no other gate
Unguarded at the hour: some paces thence
An inn stands; cross to it: I shall be there."

She answered, "If I can but find the way.
But I shall find it. Go now!"

I did go,
Took rapidly the route myself prescribed.
Stopped at Torrione, climbed the ruined place.
Proved that the gate was practicable, reached
The inn, no eye, despite the dark, could miss.
Knocked there and entered, made the host secure:
"With Caponsacchi it is ask and have;
I know my betters. Are you bound for Rome?
I get swift horse and trusty man," said he.

Then I retraced my steps, was found once more
In my own house for the last time: there lay
The broad pale opened Summa. "Shut his book,
There's other showing! 'T was a Thomas too
Obtained, — more favored than his namesake here,—
THE RING AND THE BOOK.

A gift, tied faith fast, foiled the tug of doubt, —
Our Lady's girdle; 1 down he saw it drop
As she ascended into heaven, they say:
He kept that safe and bade all doubt adieu.
I too have seen a lady and hold a grace.”

I know not how the night passed: morning broke;
Presently came my servant. “Sir, this eve —
Do you forget?” I started. “How forget?
What is it you know?” “With due submission, Sir
This being last Monday in the month but one
And a vigil, since to-morrow is Saint George,
And feast day, and moreover day for copes,
And Canon Conti now away a month,
And Canon Crispi sour because, forsooth,
You let him sulk in stall and bear the brunt
Of the octave . . . Well, Sir, 't is important!”

“True! I knew the knave, the knave knew me.
And thus
Through each familiar hindrance of the day
Did I make steadily for its hour and end,—
Felt time's old barrier-growth of right and fit
Give way through all its twines, and let me go.
Use and wont recognized the excepted man,
Let speed the special service,—and I sped
Till, at the dead between midnight and morn,
There was I at the goal, before the gate,
With a tune in the ears, low leading up to loud,
A light in the eyes, faint that would soon be flare,
Ever some spiritual witness new and new
In faster frequence, crowding solitude
To watch the way o' the warfare, — till, at last,
When the ecstatic minute must bring birth,
Began a whiteness in the distance, waxed
Whiter and whiter, near grew and more near,
Till it was she: there did Pompilia come:
The white I saw shine through her was her soul’s.
Certainly, for the body was one black,
Black from head down to foot. She did not speak.

1 Our Lady's girdle: according to the loosened her girdle, which fell into the hands tradition, the Virgin, on her ascent to heaven, of the doubting apostle, St. Thomas.
Glided into the carriage, — so a cloud
Gathers the moon up. "By San Spirito,
To Rome, as if the road burned underneath!
Reach Rome, then hold my head in pledge, I pay
The run and the risk to heart’s content!" Just that
I said, — then, in another tick of time,
Sprang, was beside her, she and I alone.

So it began, our flight thro’ dusk to clear,
Through day and night and day again to night
Once more, and to last dreadful dawn of all.
Sirs, how should I lie quiet in my grave
Unless you suffer me wring, drop by drop,
My brain dry, make a riddance of the drench
Of minutes with a memory in each,
Recorded motion, breath or look of hers,
Which poured forth would present you one pure glass,
Mirror you plain,—as God’s sea,1 glassed in gold,
His saints,—the perfect soul Pompilia? Men,
You must know that a man gets drunk with truth
Stagnant inside him! Oh, they’ve killed her. Sirs!
Can I be calm?

Calmly! Each incident
Proves, I maintain, that action of the flight
For the true thing it was. The first faint scratch
O’ the stone will test its nature, teach its worth
To idiots who name Parian2—coprolite.3
After all, I shall give no glare — at best
Only display you certain scattered lights
Lamping the rush and roll of the abyss:
Nothing but here and there a fire-point pricks
Wavelet from wavelet: well!

For the first hour
We both were silent in the night, I know:
Sometimes I did not see nor understand.
Blackness engulphed me, — partial stupor, say —
Then I would break way, breathe through the surprise,
And be aware again, and see who sat
In the dark vest with the white face and hands.
I said to myself— "I have caught it, I conceive
The mind o’ the mystery: ’t is the way they wake
And wait, two martyrs somewhere in a tomb
Each by each as their blessing was to die;
Some signal they are promised and expect,—
When to arise before the trumpet scares:

1 God’s sea: Revelation, iv, 6.
2 Parian: pure marble from Paros.
3 Coprolite: petrified dung of carnivorous reptiles.
So, through the whole course of the world they wait
The last day, but so fearless and so safe!
No otherwise, in safety and not fear,
I lie, because she lies too by my side.”
You know this is not love. Sirs, — it is faith,
The feeling that there’s God, he reigns and rules
Out of this low world: that is all; no harm!
At times she drew a soft sigh — music seemed
Always to hover just above her lips,
Not settle, — break a silence music too.

In the determined morning, I first found
Her head erect, her face turned full to me,
Her soul intent on mine through two wide eyes.
I answered them. “You are saved hitherto:
We have passed Perugia,— gone round by the wood,
Not through, I seem to think, — and opposite
I know Assisi; this is holy ground.”

Then she resumed. “How long since we both left
Arezzo?” “Years — and certain hours beside.”

It was at . . . ah, but I forget the names!
’Tis a mere post-house and a hovel or two;
I left the carriage and got bread and wine
And brought it her. “Does it detain to eat?”
“They stay perforce, change horses,— therefore eat!
We lose no minute: we arrive, be sure!”
This was — I know not where — there’s a great hill
Close over, and the stream has lost its bridge.
One fords it. She began — “I have heard say
Of some sick body that my mother knew,
’T was no good sign when in a limb diseased
All the pain suddenly departs. — as if
The guardian angel discontinued pain
Because the hope of cure was gone at last:
The limb will not again exert itself.
It needs be pained no longer: so with me,
— My soul whence all the pain is past at once:
All pain must be to work some good in the end.
True, this I feel now, this may be that good,
Pain was because of,—otherwise, I fear!”

She said. — a long while later in the day,
When I had let the silence be, — abrupt —
“Have you a mother?” “She died. I was born.”

1 Assisi . . . holy ground: because St. Francis was born there in 1182, founder of the order of Franciscan monks and the monastery of St. Francis.
"A sister then?" "No sister." "Who was it — What woman were you used to serve this way. Be kind to, till I called you and you came?" I did not like that word. Soon afterward — "Tell me, are men unhappy, in some kind Of mere unhappiness at being men, As women suffer, being womanish? Have you, now, some unhappiness, I mean, Born of what may be man's strength overmuch, To match the undue susceptibility, The sense at every pore when hate is close? It hurts us if a baby hides its face Or child strikes at us punily, calls names Or makes a mouth,— much more if stranger men Laugh or frown,— just as that were much to bear! Yet rocks split,— and the blow-ball does no more, Quivers to feathery nothing at a touch; And strength may have its drawback weakness scapes."

Once she asked "What is it that made you smile. At the great gate with the eagles and the snakes, Where the company entered, 'tis a long time since?" "— Forgive — I think you would not understand: Ah. but you ask me, — therefore, it was this. That was a certain bishop's villa-gate, I knew it by the eagles,— and at once Remembered this same bishop was just he People of old were wont to bid me please If I would catch preferment: so, I smiled Because an impulse came to me, a whim — What if I prayed the prelate leave to speak, Began upon him in his presence-hall — 'What, still at work so gray and obsolete? Still rocheted and mitred more or less? Don't you feel all that out of fashion now? I find out when the day of things is done!'"

At eve we heard the angelus:¹ she turned — "I told you I can neither read nor write. My life stopped with the play-time; I will learn, If I begin to live again: but you — Who are a priest — wherefore do you not read The service at this hour? Read Gabriel's song, The lesson, and then read the little prayer To Raphael, proper for us travellers!" I did not like that, neither. but I read.

¹ The angelus: the brief service said at consisting of the Ave, or "Hail, Mary," etc., the toll of the bell, at morn, noon, and night, with versicle response and a collect.
When we stopped at Foligno it was dark.
The people of the post came out with lights:
The driver said, "This time to-morrow, may
Saints only help, relays continue good,
Nor robbers hinder, we arrive at Rome."
I urged, "Why tax your strength a second night?
We are out of harm's reach, past pursuit: go sleep
If but an hour! I keep watch, guard the while
Here in the doorway." But her whole face changed,
The misery grew again about her mouth,
The eyes burned up from faintness, like the fawn's
Tired to death in the thicket, when she feels
The probing spear o' the huntsman. "Oh, no stay!"
She cried, in the fawn's cry, "On to Rome, on, on—
Unless 't is you who fear, — which cannot be!"

We did go on all night; but at its close
She was troubled, restless, moaned low, talked at whiles
To herself, her brow on quiver with the dream:
Once, wide awake, she menaced, at arms' length
Waved away something — "Never again with you!
My soul is mine, my body is my soul's:
You and I are divided ever more
In soul and body: get you gone!" Then I —
"Why, in my whole life I have never prayed!
Oh, if the God, that only can, would help!
Am I his priest with power to cast out fiends?
Let God arise and all his enemies
Be scattered!" By morn there was peace, no sigh
Out of the deep sleep.

When she woke at last,
I answered the first look — "Scarce twelve hours more.
Then, Rome! There probably was no pursuit,
There cannot now be peril: bear up brave!
Just some twelve hours to press through to the prize:
Then, no more of the terrible journey?" "Then,
No more o' the journey: if it might but last!
Always, my life-long, thus to journey still!
It is the interruption that I dread,—
With no dread, ever to be here and thus!
Never to see a face nor hear a voice!
Yours is no voice; you speak when you are dumb;
Nor face, I see it in the dark. I want
No face nor voice that change and grow unkind."
That I liked, that was the best thing she said.
In the broad day, I dared entreat. "Descend!"
I told a woman, at the garden-gate
By the post-house, white and pleasant in the sun,
"It is my sister,—talk with her apart!
She is married and unhappy, you perceive;
I take her home because her head is hurt;
Comfort her as you women understand!"
So, there I left them by the garden-wall.
Paced the road, then bade put the horses to,
Came back, and there she sat: close to her knee,
A black-eyed child still held the bowl of milk.
Wondered to see how little she could drink.
And in her arms the woman's infant lay.
She smiled at me "How much good this has done!
This is a whole night's rest and how much more!
I can proceed now, though I wish to stay.
How do you call that tree with the thick top
That holds in all its leafy green and gold
The sun now like an immense egg of fire?"
(It was a million-leaved mimosa.) "Take
The babe away from me and let me go!"
And in the carriage "Still a day, my friend!
And perhaps half a night, the woman fears.
I pray it finish since it cannot last
There may be more misfortune at the close,
And where will you be? God suffice me then!"
And presently — for there was a roadside-shrine —
"When I was taken first to my own church
Lorenzo in Lucina, being a girl,
And bid confess my faults, I interposed
'But teach me what fault to confess and know!'
So, the priest said — 'You should bethink yourself:
Each human being needs must have done wrong!'
Now, be you candid and no priest but friend —
Were I surprised and killed here on the spot,
A runaway from husband and his home.
Do you account it were in sin I died?
My husband used to seem to harm me, not . . .
Not on pretence he punished sin of mine,
Nor for sin's sake and lust of cruelty.
But as I heard him bid a farming-man
At the villa take a lamb once to the wood
And there ill-treat it, meaning that the wolf
Should hear its cries, and so come, quick he caught,
Enticed to the trap: he practised thus with me
That so, whatever were his gain thereby.
Others than I might become prey and spoil.
Had it been only between our two selves, —
His pleasure and my pain. — why, pleasure him
By dying, nor such need to make a coil!
But this was worth an effort, that my pain
Should not become a snare, prove pain threefold
To other people — strangers — or unborn —
How should I know? I sought release from that
I think, or else from, — dare I say, some cause,
Such as is put into a tree, which turns
Away from the north wind with what nest it holds, —
The woman said that trees so turn: now, friend,
Tell me, because I cannot trust myself!
You are a man: what have I done amiss?"
You must conceive my answer. — I forget —
Taken up wholly with the thought, perhaps.
This time she might have said, — might, did not say —
"You are a priest." She said, "my friend."

Day wore,

We passed the places, somehow the calm went,
Again the restless eyes began to rove
In new fear of the foe mine could not see.
She wandered in her mind, — addressed me once
"Gaetano!" — that is not my name: whose name?¹
I grew alarmed, my head seemed turning too.
I quickened pace with promise now, now threat:
Bade drive and drive, nor any stopping more.
"Too deep i' the thick of the struggle, struggle through!
Then drench her in repose though death's self pour
The plenitude of quiet. — help us, God,
Whom the winds carry!"

Suddenly I saw
The old tower, and the little white-walled clump
Of buildings and the cypress-tree or two, —
"Already Castelnuovo — Rome!" I cried.
"As good as Rome. — Rome is the next stage, think!
This is where travellers' hearts are wont to beat.
Say you are saved. sweet lady!" Up she woke.
The sky was fierce with color from the sun
Setting. She screamed out "No, I must not die!
Take me no farther, I should die: stay here!
I have more life to save than mine!"

She swooned.

We seemed safe: what was it foreboded so?
Out of the coach into the inn I bore
The motionless and breathless pure and pale
Pompilia, — bore her through a pitying group
And laid her on a couch, still calm and cured

¹ Gaetano . . . whose name: see Book VII. 101.
By deep sleep of all woes at once. The host
Was urgent "Let her stay an hour or two!
Leave her to us, all will be right by morn!"
Oh, my foreboding! But I could not choose.

I paced the passage, kept watch all night long,
I listened,—not one movement, not one sigh.
"Fear not: she sleeps so sound!" they said: but I
Feared, all the same, kept fearing more and more,
Found myself throb with fear from head to foot,
Filled with a sense of such impending woe,
That, at first pause of night, pretence of gray,
I made my mind up it was morn. — "Reach Rome,
Lest hell reach her! A dozen miles to make,
While they made ready in the doubtful morn,—
'T was the last minute,—needs must I ascend
And break her sleep: I turned to go.

And there
Faced me Count Guido, there posed the mean man
As master,—took the field. encamped his rights,
Challenged the world: there leered new triumph, there
Scowled the old malice in the visage bad
And black o' the scamp. Soon triumph supplied the tongue
A little, malice glued to his dry throat,
And he part howled, part hissed . . . oh, how he kept
Well out o' the way, at arm's length and to spare!—
"My salutation to your priestship! What?
Matutinal, busy with book so soon
Of an April day that's damp as tears that now
Deluge Arezzo at its darling's flight?—
'T is unfair, wrongs feminity at large,
To let a single dame monopolize
A heart the whole sex claims, should share alike:
Therefore I overtake you, Canon! Come!
The lady,—could you leave her side so soon?
You have not yet experienced at her hands
My treatment, you lay down undrugged, I see!
Hence this alertness—hence no death-in-life
Like what held arms fast when she stole from mine.
To be sure, you took the solace and repose
That first night at Foligno!—news abound
O' the road by this time,—men regaled me much,
As past them I came halting after you.
Vulcan pursuing Mars,¹ as poets sing, —
Still at the last here pant I, but arrive,
Vulcan — and not without my Cyclops too,
The Commissary and the unpoisoned arm
O' the Civil Force, should Mars turn mutineer.
Enough of fooling: capture the culprits, friend!
Here is the lover in the smart disguise
With the sword, — he is a priest, so mine lies still.
There upstairs hides my wife the runaway,
His leman: the two plotted, poisoned first,
Plundered me after, and eloped thus far.
Where now you find them. Do your duty quick!
Arrest and hold him! That's done: now catch her!" 
During this speech of that man, — well, I stood
Away, as he managed, — still, I stood as near
The throat of him, with these two hands, my own. —
As now I stand near yours, Sir, — one quick spring,
One great good satisfying gripe, and lo!
There had he lain abolished with his lie,
Creation purged o' the miscreate, man redeemed,
A spittle wiped off from the face of God!
I, in some measure, seek a poor excuse
For what I left undone, in just this fact
That my first feeling at the speech I quote
Was — not of what a blasphemy was dared,
Not what a bag of venomed purulence
Was split and noisome, — but how splendidly
Mirthful, how ludicrous a lie was launched!
Would Molière's² self wish more than hear such man
Call, claim such woman for his own, his wife
Even though, in due amazement at the boast,
He had stammered, she moreover was divine?
She to be his, — were hardly less absurd
Than that he took her name into his mouth,
Licked, and then let it go again, the beast.
Signed with his slaver. Oh, she poisoned him.
Plundered him, and the rest! Well, what I wished
Was, that he would but go on, say once more
So to the world, and get his meed of men,
The fist's reply to the filth. And while I mused,
The minute, oh the misery, was gone!
On either idle hand of me there stood
Really an officer, nor laughed i' the least:

¹ *Vulcan pursuing Mars:* the story of Vulcan's discovering the love of Venus and Mars, already referred to by Guido.

² *Molière's:* an allusion to the play "Don Juan," wherein Molière (1622-1673) makes the libertine husband claim Donna Elvire, the nun, as his wife.
Nay, rendered justice to his reason, laid
Logic to heart as 't were were submitted them
"Twice two makes four."

"And now, catch her!" he cried.
That sobered me. "Let myself lead the way —
Ere you arrest me, who am somebody,
Being, as you hear, a priest and privileged,—
To the lady's chamber! I presume you — men
Expert, instructed how to find out truth,
Familiar with the guise of guilt. Detect
Guilt on her face when it meets mine, then judge
Between us and the mad dog howling there!"
Up we all went together, in they broke
O' the chamber late my chapel. There she lay,
Composed as when I laid her, that last eve,
O' the couch, still breathless, motionless, sleep's self,
Wax-white, seraphic, saturate with the sun
O' the morning that now flooded from the front
And filled the window with a light like blood.
"Behold the poisoner, the adulteress,
— And feigning sleep too! Seize, bind!" Guido hissed.

She started up, stood erect, face to face
With the husband: back he fell, was buttressed there
By the window all a-flame with morning-red.
He the black figure, the opprobrious blur
Against all peace and joy and light and life.
"Away from between me and hell!" she cried:
"Hell for me, no embracing any more!
I am God's, I love God. God — whose knees I clasp,
Whose utterly most just award I take,
But bear no more love-making devils: hence!"
I may have made an effort to reach her side
From where I stood i' the door-way, — anyhow
I found the arms, I wanted, pinioned fast,
Was powerless in the clutch to left and right
O' the rabble pouring in, rascality
Enlisted, rampant on the side of hearth
Home and the husband, — pay in prospect too!
They heaped themselves upon me. "Ha! — and him
Also you outrage? Him, too, my sole friend,
Guardian and saviour? That I baulk you of,
Since — see how God can help at last and worst!"
She sprang at the sword that hung beside him, seized,
Drew, brandished it, the sunrise burned for joy
O' the blade, "Die." cried she, "devil, in God's name!"
Ah, but they all closed round her, twelve to one
— The unmanly men, no woman-mother made,
Spawned somehow! Dead-white and disarmed she lay. No matter for the sword, her word sufficed
To spike the coward through and through: he shook, 
Could only spit between the teeth—"You see?
You hear? Bear witness, then! Write down... but no—
Carry these criminals to the prison-house,
For first thing! I begin my search meanwhile
After the stolen effects. gold. jewels, plate,
Money and clothes, they robbed me of and fled,
With no few amorous pieces, verse and prose,
I have much reason to expect to find."

When I saw that—no more than the first mad speech,
Made out the speaker mad and a laughing-stock,
So neither did this next device explode
One listener's indignation,—that a scribe
Did sit down, set himself to write indeed,
While sundry knaves began to peer and pry
In corner and hole,—that Guido, wiping brow
And getting him a countenance, was fast
Losing his fear, beginning to strut free
O' the stage of his exploit, sniff here, sniff there,—
Then I took truth in, guessed sufficiently
The service for the moment. "What I say,
Slight at your peril! We are aliens here,
My adversary and I, called noble both;
I am the nobler, and a name men know.
I could refer our cause to our own Court
In our own country, but prefer appeal
To the nearer jurisdiction. Being a priest,
Though in a secular garb,—for reasons good
I shall adduce in due time to my peers,—
I demand that the Church I serve, decide
Between us. right the slandered lady there.
A Tuscan noble, I might claim the Duke:
A priest, I rather choose the Church.—bid Rome
Cover the wronged with her inviolate shield."

There was no refusing this: they bore me off,
They bore her off, to separate cells o' the same
Ignoble prison, and, separate, thence to Rome.
Pompilia's face, then and thus, looked on me
The last time in this life: not one sight since,
Never another sight to be! And yet
I thought I had saved her. I appealed to Rome:
It seems I simply sent her to her death.
You tell me she is dying now, or dead;
I cannot bring myself to quite believe
This is a place you torture people in:
What if this your intelligence were just
A subtlety, an honest wile to work
On a man at unawares? 'T were worthy you.
No, Sirs. I cannot have the lady dead!
That erect form, flashing brow, fulgurant eye,
That voice immortal (oh, that voice of hers!)
That vision in the blood-red daybreak — that
Leap to life of the pale electric sword
Angels go armed with, — that was not the last
O' the lady! Come, I see through it, you find —
Know the manœuvre! Also herself said
I had saved her: do you dare say she spoke false?
Let me see for myself if it be so!
Though she were dying, a Priest might be of use,
The more when he's a friend too, — she called me
Far beyond "friend." Come, let me see her — indeed
It is my duty, being a priest: I hope
I stand confessed, established, proved a priest?
My punishment had motive that, a priest
1. in a laic garb, a mundane mode,
Did what were harmlessly done otherwise.
I never touched her with my finger-tip
Except to carry her to the couch, that eve,
Against my heart, beneath my head, bowed low,
As we priests carry the paten: 1 that is why
— To get leave and go see her of your grace —
I have told you this whole story over again.
Do I deserve grace? For I might lock lips,
Laugh at your jurisdiction: what have you
To do with me in the matter? I suppose
You hardly think I donned a bravo's dress
To have a hand in the new crime; on the old,
Judgment's delivered, penalty imposed,
I was chained fast at Civita hand and foot —
She had only you to trust to, you and Rome,
Rome and the Church, and no pert meddling priest
Two days ago, when Guido, with the right,
Hacked her to pieces. One might well be wroth;
I have been patient, done my best to help:
I come from Civita and punishment
As friend of the Court — and for pure friendship's sake
Have told my tale to the end, — nay, not the end —
For, wait — I'll end — not leave you that excuse!

1 The paten: the plate or chalice on which the sacred bread of the communion service is carried.
When we were parted,—shall I go on there?  
I was presently brought to Rome—yes, here I stood  
Opposite yonder very crucifix—

And there sat you and you, Sirs, quite the same. 
I heard charge, and bore question, and told tale 
Noted down in the book there. — turn and see  
If, by one jot or tittle, I vary now!

I' the color the tale takes, there's change perhaps;  
'T is natural, since the sky is different,  
Eclipse in the air now; still, the outline stays.  
I showed you how it came to be my part  
To save the lady. Then your clerk produced  
Papers, a pack of stupid and impure  
Banalities called letters about love —

Love, indeed,—I could teach who styled them so,  
Better, I think, though priest and loveless both!  
“—How was it that a wife, young, innocent.  
And stranger to your person, wrote this page?”—  
“—She wrote it when the Holy Father wrote  
The bestiality that posts thro' Rome,  
Put in his mouth by Pasquin.”¹  
“Nor perhaps Did you return these answers, verse and prose,  
Signed, sealed and sent the lady? There's your hand!”  
“—This precious piece of verse, I really judge,  
Is meant to copy my own character.  
A clumsy mimic; and this other prose,  
Not so much even: both rank forgery:

Verse, quotha? Bembo's² verse! When Saint John wrote  
The tract "De Tribus,"³ I wrote this to match.  
"—How came it, then, the documents were found  
At the inn on your departure?”—“I opine,  
Because there were no documents to find  
In my presence,—you must hide before you find.  
Who forged them hardly practised in my view;  
Who found them waited till I turned my back.”  
"—And what of the clandestine visits paid,  
Nocturnal passage in and out the house  
With its lord absent? 'T is alleged you climbed ...”  
"—Flew on a broomstick to the man i' the moon!  
Who witnessed or will testify this trash?”  
"—The trusty servant, Margherita's self.  
Even she who brought you letters, you confess,

¹ *Pasquin*: the name given to a statue in Rome (from Pasquino, a cobbler, whose shop opposite to it was a centre of gossip) on which anonymous squibs were posted.  
² *Bembo*: secretary to Pope Leo X., and a well-known man of letters (1470-1547).  
³ *De Tribus*: the blaspheous and legendary tract "De Tribus Impostoribus" (Moses, Mahomet, and Christ), often referred to in the Middle Ages. (For an account of this curious tradition of a non-existent or secret work see "Poet-lore," Vol. VI. p. 248.)
And, you confess, took letters in reply:

Forget not we have knowledge of the facts!"

"—Sirs, who have knowledge of the facts, defray

The expenditure of wit I waste in vain,

Trying to find out just one fact of all!

She who brought letters from who could not write,

And took back letters to who could not read,—

Who was that messenger, of your charity?"

"—Well, so far favors you the circumstance

That this same messenger . . . how shall we say? . . .

Sub imputationes meretricis—

Laborat,1—which makes accusation null:

We waive this woman's: naught makes void the next.

Borsi, called Venerino, he who drove,

O' the first night when you fled away, at length

Deposes to your kissings in the coach,

—Frequent, frenetic . . ." "When deposed he so?"

"After some weeks of sharp imprisonment . . ."

"—Granted by friend the Governor, I engage—"

"—For his participation in your flight!

At length his obduracy melting made

The avowal mentioned. . . ." "Was dismissed forthwith

To liberty, poor knave, for recompense.

Sirs, give what credit to the lie you can!

For me, no word in my defence I speak,

And God shall argue for the lady!"

1 Sub imputationes meretricis laborat: "labors under the imputation of unchastity."
THE RING AND THE BOOK.

But 'scaped without a scandal, flagrant fault. 1700
My name helped to a mirthful circumstance:
"Joseph" would do well to amend his plea;
Undoubtedly — some toying with the wife,
But as for ruffian violence and rape,
Potiphar 1 pressed too much on the other side! 1705
The intrigue, the elopement, the disguise,—well charged!
The letters and verse looked hardly like the truth.
Your apprehension was—of guilt enough
To be compatible with innocence,
So, punished best a little and not too much.
Had I struck Guido Franceschini's face,
You had counselled me withdraw for my own sake,
Baulk him of bravo-hiring. Friends came round,
Congratulated, "Nobody mistakes!
The pettiness o' the forfeiture defines
The peccadillo: Guido gets his share:
His wife is free of husband and hook-nose,
The mouldy viands and the mother-in-law.
To Civita with you and amuse the time,
Travesty us 'De Raptu Helena!' 2 1720
A funny figure must the husband cut
When the wife makes him skip,—too ticklish, eh?
Do it in Latin, not the Vulgar, then!
Scasons 3— we 'll copy and send his Eminence.
Mind — one iambus in the final foot!
He 'll rectify it, be your friend for life!"
Oh, Sirs, depend on me for much new light
Thrown on the justice and religion here
By this proceeding, much fresh food for thought!

And I was just set down to study these 1730
In relegation, two short days ago,
Admiring how you read the rules, when, clap,
A thunder comes into my solitude —
I am caught up in a whirlwind and cast here,
Told of a sudden, in this room where so late
You dealt out law adroitly, that those scales,
I meekly bowed to, took my allotment from,
Guido has snatched at. broken in your hands.
Metes to himself the murder of his wife,
Full measure, pressed down, running over now!
Can I assist to an explanation? — Yes,
I rise in your esteem, sagacious Sirs,

1 Potiphar: Genesis xxxix. 10.
2 De Raptu Helena: of the carrying off in the final foot instead of an iambus.
3 Scasons: iambic verses, with a spondee of Helen of Troy.
Stand up a renderer of reasons, not
The officious priest would personate Saint George
For a mock Princess in undragoned days.
What, the blood startles you? What, after all
The priest who needs must carry sword on thigh
May find imperative use for it? Then, there was
A Princess, was a dragon belching flame,
And should have been a Saint George also? Then,
There might be worse schemes than to break the bonds
At Arezzo, lead her by the little hand.
Till she reached Rome, and let her try to live?
But you were law and gospel, — would one please
Stand back, allow your faculty elbow-room?
You blind guides who must needs lead eyes that see!
Fools, alike ignorant of man and God!
What was there here should have perplexed your wit
For a wink of the owl-eyes of you? How miss, then,
What's now forced on you by this flare of fact —
As if Saint Peter failed to recognize
Nero as no apostle. John or James,
Till some one burned a martyr, made a torch
O' the blood and fat to show his features by!
Could you fail read this cartulary aright
On head and front of Franceschini there,
Large-lettered like hell's masterpiece of print, —
That he, from the beginning pricked at heart
By some lust, lech of hate against his wife,
Plotted to plague her into overt sin
And shame, would slay Pompilia body and soul.
And save his mean self — miserably caught
I' the quagmire of his own tricks, cheats and lies?
— That himself wrote those papers, — from himself
To himself, — which, i' the name of me and her,
His mistress-messenger gave her and me,
Touching us with such pustules of the soul
That she and I might take the taint, be shown
To the world and shuddered over, speckled so?
— That the agent put her sense into my words,
Made substitution of the thing she hoped,
For the thing she had and held, its opposite,
While the husband in the background bit his lips
At each fresh failure of his precious plot?
— That when at the last we did rush each on each,
By no chance but because God willed it so —
The spark of truth was struck from out our souls —
Made all of me, described in the first glance,
Seem fair and honest and permissible love
O' the good and true — as the first glance told me
There was no duty patent in the world
Like daring try be good and true myself,
Leaving the shows of things to the Lord of Show
And Prince o' the Power of the Air. Our very flight,
Even to its most ambiguous circumstance,
Irrefragably proved how futile, false . . .
Why. men — men and not boys — boys and not babes —
Babes and not beasts — beasts and not stocks and stones! —
Had the liar's lie been true one pin-point speck,
Were I the accepted suitor, free o' the place,
Disposer of the time, to come at a call'
And go at a wink as who should say me nay,—
What need of flight, what were the gain therefrom
But just damnation, failure or success?
Damnation pure and simple to her the wife
And me the priest — who bartered private bliss
For public reprobation, the safe shade
For the sunshine which men see to pelt me by:
What other advantage, — we who led the days
And nights alone i' the house,— was flight to find?
In our whole journey did we stop an hour,
Diverge a foot from straight road till we reached
Or would have reached — but for that fate of ours —
The father and mother, in the eye of Rome,
The eye of yourselves we made aware of us
At the first fall of misfortune? And indeed
You did so far give sanction to our flight,
Confirm its purpose, as lend helping hand,
Deliver up Pomphilia not to him
She fled, but those the flight was ventured for.
Why then could you, who stopped short, not go on
One poor step more, and justify the means,
Having allowed the end? — not see and say
"Here's the exceptional conduct that should claim
To be exceptionally judged on rules
Which, understood, make no exception here” —
Why play instead into the devil's hands
By dealing so ambiguously as gave
Guido the power to intervene like me,
Prove one exception more? I saved his wife
Against law: against law he slays her now:
Deal with him!

I have done with being judged.
I stand here guiltless in thought, word and deed,
To the point that I apprise you,— in contempt
For all misapprehending ignorance
O' the human heart, much more the mind of Christ,—
GIUSEPPE CAPONSACCHI.

That I assuredly did bow, was blessed
By the revelation of Pompilia. There!
Such is the final fact I bring you, Sirs,
To mouth and mumble and misinterpret: there!
"The priest's in love," have it the vulgar way!
Unpriest me, rend the rags o' the vestment, do —
Degrad deep, disenfranchise all you dare —
Remove me from the midst, no longer priest
And fit companion for the like of you —
Your gay Abati with the well-turned leg
And rose i' the hat-rim, Canons, cross at neck
And silk mask in the pocket of the gown,
Brisk Bishops with the world's musk still unbrushed
From the rochet; I'll no more of these good things:
There's a crack somewhere, something that's unsound
I' the rattle!

For Pompilia — be advised,
Build churches. go pray! You will find me there,
I know, if you come. — and you will come, I know.
Why, there's a Judge weeping! Did not I say
You were good and true at bottom? You see the truth —
I am glad I helped you: she helped me just so.

But for Count Guido, — you must counsel there!
I bow my head, bend to the very dust,
Break myself up in shame of faultiness.
I had him one whole moment, as I said —
As I remember, as will never out
O' the thoughts of me — I had him in arm's reach
There, — as you stand, Sir, now you cease to sit,—
I could have killed him ere he killed his wife,
And did not: he went off alive and well
And then effected this last feat — through me!
Me — not through you — dismiss that fear! 'T was you
Hindered me staying here to save her, — not
From leaving you and going back to him
And doing service in Arezzo. Come.
Instruct me in procedure! I conceive —
In all due self-abasement might I speak —
How you will deal with Guido: oh, not death!
Death, if it let her life be: otherwise
Not death, — your lights will teach you clearer! I
Certainly have an instinct of my own
I' the matter: bear with me and weigh its worth!
Let us go away — leave Guido all alone
Back on the world again that knows him now!
I think he will be found (indulge so far!)
Not to die so much as slide out of life,
Pushed by the general horror and common hate
Low, lower.—left o' the very ledge of things,
I seem to see him catch convulsively
One by one at all honest forms of life,
At reason, order, decency and use—
To cramp him and get foothold by at least;
And still they disengage them from his clutch.
"What, are you he, then, had Pompilia once
And so forewent her? Take not up with us!"
And thus I see him slowly and surely edged
Off all the table-land whence life upsprings
Aspiring to be immortality,
As the snake, hatched on hill-top by mischance,
Despite his wriggling, slips, slides, slidders down
Hill-side, lies low and prostrate on the smooth
Level of the outer place, lapsed in the vale:
So I lose Guido in the loneliness,
Silence and dusk, till at the doleful end,
At the horizontal line, creation's verge,
From what just is to absolute nothingness—
Whom is it, straining onward still, he meets?
What other man deep further in the fate,
Who, turning at the prize of a footfall
To flatter him and promise fellowship,
Discovers in the act a frightful face—
Judas, made monstrous by much solitude!
The two are at one now! Let them love their love
That bites and claws like hate, or hate their hate
That mops and mows and makes as it were love'
There, let them each tear each in devil's-fun,
Or fondle the other while malice aches—
Both teach, both learn detestability!
Kiss him the kiss, Iscariot! Pay that back,
That smatch o' the slaver blistering on your lip,
By the better trick, the insult he spared Christ—
Lure him the lure o' the letters, Aretine!
Lick him o'er slimy-smooth with jelly-filth
O' the verse-and-prose pollution in love's guise!
The cockatrice is with the basilisk!
There let them grapple, denizens o' the dark,
Foes or friends, but indissolubly bound,
In their one spot out of the ken of God
Or care of man, for ever and ever more!

Why, Sirs, what's this? Why, this is sorry and strange!
Futility, divagation: this from me
Bound to be rational, justify an act
Of sober man!—whereas, being moved so much,
GIUSEPPE CAPONSACCHI.

I give you cause to doubt the lady’s mind:
A pretty sarcasm for the world! I fear
You do her wit injustice,—all through me!
Like my fate all through,—ineffective help!
A poor rash advocate I prove myself.
You might be angry with good cause: but sure
At the advocate,—only at the undue zeal
That spoils the force of his own plea, I think?
My part was just to tell you how things stand,
State facts and not be flustered at their fume.
But then ’tis a priest speaks: as for love,—no!
If you let buzz a vulgar fly like that
About your brains, as if I loved, forsooth,
Indeed. Sirs, you do wrong! We had no thought
Of such infatuation, she and I:
There are many points that prove it: do be just!
I told you,—at one little roadside-place
I spent a good half-hour, paced to and fro
The garden; just to leave her free awhile,
I plucked a handful of Spring herb and bloom:
I might have sat beside her on the bench
Where the children were: I wish the thing had been,
Indeed: the event could not be worse, you know:
One more half-hour of her saved! She’s dead now, Sirs!
While I was running on at such a rate,
Friends should have plucked me by the sleeve: I went
Too much o’ the trivial outside of her face
And the purity that shone there—plain to me,
Not to you, what more natural? Nor am I
Infatuated,—oh, I saw, be sure!
Her brow had not the right line, leaned too much,
Painters would say; they like the straight-up Greek:
This seemed bent somewhat with an invisible crown
Of martyr and saint, not such as art approves.
And how the dark orbs dwelt deep underneath.
Looked out of such a sad sweet heaven on me!
The lips, compressed a little, came forward too,
Careful for a whole world of sin and pain.
That was the face, her husband makes his plea,
He sought just to disfigure,—no offence
Beyond that! Sirs, let us be rational!
He needs must vindicate his honor,—ay,
Yet shirks, the coward, in a clown’s disguise,
Away from the scene, endeavors to escape.
Now, had he done so, slain and left no trace
O’ the slayer,—what were vindicated, pray?
You had found his wife disfigured or a corpse,
For what and by whom? It is too palpable!
Then, here’s another point involving law:
I use this argument to show you meant
No calumny against us by that title
O’ the sentence, — liars try to twist it so:
What penalty it bore, I had to pay
Till further proof should follow of innocence —
Probationis ob defectum; 1 — proof?
How could you get proof without trying us?
You went through the preliminary form,
Stopped there, contrived this sentence to amuse
The adversary. If the title ran
For more than fault imputed and not proved,
That was a simple penman’s error, else
A slip i’ the phrase, — as when we say of you
“Charged with injustice” — which may either be
Or not be, — ’t is a name that sticks meanwhile.
Another relevant matter: fool that I am!
Not what I wish true, yet a point friends urge:
It is not true, — yet, since friends think it helps, —
She only tried me when some others failed —
Began with Conti, whom I told you of,
And Guillichini, Guido’s kinsfolk both,
And when abandoned by them, not before,
Turned to me. That ’s conclusive why she turned.
Much good they got by the happy cowardice!
Conti is dead, poisoned a month ago:
Does that much strike you as a sin? Not much,
After the present murder, — one mark more
On the Moor’s skin, — what is black by blacker still?
Conti had come here and told truth. And so
With Guillichini; he’s condemned of course
To the galleys, as a friend in this affair,
Tried and condemned for no one thing i’ the world,
A fortnight since by who but the Governor? —
The just judge, who refused Pompilia help
At first blush, being her husband’s friend, you know.
There are two tales to suit the separate courts,
Arezzo and Rome: he tells you here, we fled
Alone, unhelped, — lays stress on the main fault,
The spiritual sin, Rome looks to: but elsewhere
He likes best we should break in, steal, bear off,
Be fit to brand and pillory and flog —
That ’s the charge goes to the heart of the Governor:
If these unpriest me, you and I may yet
Converse, Vincenzo Marzi-Medici!
Oh, Sirs, there are worse men than you, I say!

1 Probaetionis ob defectum: “for want of sufficient proof.”
More easily duped, I mean; this stupid lie, 
Its liar never dared propound in Rome, 
He gets Arezzo to receive,—nay more, 
Gets Florence and the Duke to authorize! 
This is their Rota’s sentence, their Granduke! 
Signs and seals! Rome for me henceforward! 
Where better men are,—most of all, that, 
The Augustinian of the Hospital, 
Who writes the letter,¹—he confessor. 
Many a dying person, never one 
So sweet and true and pure and beat. 
A good man! Will you make him Ponerring certainty in spite of 
Not that he is not good too, this we havethose who had brought 
But old,—else he would have his word [darkest crime of all as 
His truth to teach the world: I thirst for it 
But shall not drink it till I reach the source. 4. 

Sirs, I am quiet again. You see, we are 
So very pitiabile, she and I, 
Who had conceivably been otherwise. 
Forget distemperature and idle heat! 
Apart from truth’s sake, what’s to move so much? 
Pompilia will be presently with God; 
I am, on earth, as good as out of it, 
A relegated priest; when exile ends, 
I mean to do my duty and live long. 
She and I are mere strangers now: but priests 
Should study passion; how else cure mankind, 
Who come for help in passionate extremes? 
I do but play with an imagined life 
Of who, unfettered by a vow, unblessed 
By the higher call,—since you will have it so,— 
Leads it companioned by the woman there. 
To live, and see her learn, and learn by her, 
Out of the low obscure and petty world— 
Or only see one purpose and one will 
Evolve themselves in the world. change wrong to right: 
To have to do with nothing but the true, 
The good, the eternal,—and these, not alone 
In the main current of the general life, 
But small experiences of every day,

¹ Augustinian... who writes the letter: 
Frà Celestino Angelo di Sant Anna, the Augustinian monk who confessed Pompilia, and whose deposition is given in a contemporary pamphlet describing the case, which fell into Browning’s hands in London. The confessor concluded his deposition as follows: “I do not say more for fear of being taxed with partiality. I know well that God alone can examine the heart. But I know also that from the abundance of the heart the mouth speaks; and that my great St. Augustine says: ‘As the life was, so is its end.’”
Then yearns of the particular hearth and home:
I use turn not only by a comet's rush
No calrose's birth, — not by the grandeur, God —
O' the st comfort, Christ. All this, how far away!
What perfection, meet for a minute's dream! —
Till furthe]rudging student trims his lamp,
*Probationis* Plutarch, puts him in the place
How could yGrecian; draws the patched gown close,
You went through should I fight, save or rule the world!" —
Stopped there, contentedly, awakes
The adversary. any nothingness.
For more than a communion, pass content . . .
That was a slip i' that, good God! Miserable me!
"Charged:
Or not be
Another: whose book relates the lives of Greek and Roman heroes.
Not w
It c
[Pompilia, as she lies dying in the hospital, tells the story of her life with a simplicity, directness, and compassionateness that reveal a nature absolutely self-poised, — a nature that perceives the intrinsically right with unerring certainty in spite of Church, law, and public opinion, yet is forgiving toward those who had brought upon her such agonies of spirit, and can even accept the darkest crime of all as the means by which she will immediately attain the realization of perfect love.]

I AM just seventeen years and five months old,
And, if I lived one day more, three full weeks;
T is writ so in the church's register,
Lorenzo in Lucina, all my names
At length, so many names for one poor child,
— Francesca Camilla Vittoria Angela
Pompilia Comparini,— laughable!
Also 't is writ that I was married there
Four years ago: and they will add, I hope,
When they insert my death, a word or two,
Omitting all about the mode of death,—
This, in its place, this which one cares to know,
That I had been a mother of a son
Exactly two weeks. It will be through grace
O' the Curate, not through any claim I have;
Because the boy was born at, so baptized
Close to, the Villa, in the proper church:
A pretty church, I say no word against,
Yet stranger-like,—while this Lorenzo seems
My own particular place, I always say.
I used to wonder, when I stood scarce high
As the bed here, what the marble lion meant, 1
With half his body rushing from the wall,
Eating the figure of a prostrate man —
(To the right, it is, of entry by the door)
An ominous sign to one baptized like me,
Married, and to be buried there, I hope.
And they should add, to have my life complete,
He is a boy and Gaetan by name—

1 What the marble lion meant: a lion preying on a man symbolized the severity of the Church toward the impenitent or heretical. The lions in the portico are, together with the Campanile, the oldest part of the church of San Lorenzo.
Gaetano, for a reason, — if the friar
Don Celestine will ask this grace for me
Of Curate Ottoboni: he it was
Baptized me: he remembers my whole life
As I do his gray hair.

All these few things
I know are true, — will you remember them?
Because time flies. The surgeon cared for me,
To count my wounds, — twenty-two dagger-wounds,
Five deadly, but I do not suffer much —
Or too much pain, — and am to die to-night.

Oh how good God is that my babe was born,
— Better than born, baptized and hid away
Before this happened, safe from being hurt!
That had been sin God could not well forgive:
He was too young to smile and save himself.

When they took, two days after he was born,
My babe away from me to be baptized
And hidden awhile, for fear his foe should find, —
The country-woman, used to nursing babes,
Said “Why take on so? where is the great loss?
The next three weeks he will but sleep and feed,
Only begin to smile at the month’s end:
He would not know you, if you kept him here,
Sooner than that; so, spend three merry weeks
Snug in the Villa, getting strong and stout,
And then I bring him back to be your own,
And both of you may steal to — we know where!”
The month — there wants of it two weeks this day!
Still, I half fancied when I heard the knock
At the Villa in the dusk, it might prove she —
Come to say “Since he smiles before the time,
Why should I cheat you out of one good hour?
Back I have brought him; speak to him and judge!”
Now I shall never see him; what is worse,
When he grows up and gets to be my age,
He will seem hardly more than a great boy;
And if he asks “What was my mother like?”
People may answer “Like girls of seventeen” —
And how can he but think of this and that,
Lucias, Marias, Sofias, who titter or blush
When he regards them as such boys may do?
Therefore I wish some one will please to say
I looked already old though I was young;
Do I not . . . say, if you are by to speak . . .
Look nearer twenty? No more like, at least,
Girls who look arch or redden when boys laugh,
Than the poor Virgin that I used to know
At our street-corner in a lonely niche,—
The babe, that sat upon her knees, broke off,—
Thin white glazed clay, you pitied her the more:
She, not the gay ones, always got my rose.

How happy those are who know how to write!
Such could write what their son should read in time,
Had they a whole day to live out like me.
Also my name is not a common name,
“Pompilia,” and may help to keep apart
A little the thing I am from what girls are.
But then how far away, how hard to find
Will anything about me have become,
Even if the boy bethink himself and ask!
No father that he ever knew at all,
Nor ever had — no, never had, I say!
That is the truth, — nor any mother left,
Out of the little two weeks that she lived,
Fit for such memory as might assist:
As good too as no family, no name,
Not even poor old Pietro’s name, nor hers,
Poor kind unwise Violante, since it seems
They must not be my parents any more.
That is why something put it in my head
To call the boy “Gaetano” — no old name
For sorrow’s sake: I looked up to the sky
And took a new saint 1 to begin anew.
One who has only been made saint — how long?
Twenty-five years: so, carefuller, perhaps,
To guard a namesake than those old saints grow,
Tired out by this time, — see my own five saints!

On second thoughts, I hope he will regard
The history of me as what some one dreamed,
And get to disbelieve it at the last:
Since to myself it dwindles fast to that,
Sheer dreaming and impossibility,—
Just in four days too! All the seventeen years,
Not once did a suspicion visit me
How very different a lot is mine
From any other woman’s in the world.
The reason must be, ’t was by step and step
It got to grow so terrible and strange.

1 A new saint: St. Gaetan or Cajetan, 1480—1547, and was canonized by Clement X.
founder of the order of Theatins, who lived in 1671.
THE RING AND THE BOOK.

These strange woes stole on tiptoe, as it were,
Into my neighborhood and privacy,
Sat down where I sat, laid them where I lay;
And I was found familiarized with fear,
When friends broke in, held up a torch and cried
"Why, you Pompilia in the cavern thus,
How comes that arm of yours about a wolf?
And the soft length,—lies in and out your feet
And laps you round the knee,—a snake it is!"
And so on.

Well, and they are right enough,
By the torch they hold up now: for first, observe,
I never had a father,—no, nor yet
A mother: my own boy can say at least
"I had a mother whom I kept two weeks!"
Not I, who little used to doubt . . . I doubt
Good Pietro, kind Violante, gave me birth?
They loved me always as I love my babe
(—Nearly so, that is — quite so could not be —)
Did for me all I meant to do for him,
Till one surprising day, three years ago,
They both declared, at Rome, before some judge
In some Court where the people flocked to hear,
That really I had never been their child,
Was a mere castaway, the careless crime
Of an unknown man, the crime and care too much
Of a woman known too well,—little to these,
Therefore, of whom I was the flesh and blood:
What then to Pietro and Violante, both
No more my relatives than you or you?
Nothing to them! You know what they declared.

So with my husband,—just such a surprise,
Such a mistake, in that relationship!
Every one says that husbands love their wives,
Guard them and guide them, give them happiness;
'T is duty, law, pleasure, religion: well,
You see how much of this comes true in mine!
People indeed would fain have somehow proved
He was no husband: but he did not hear.
Or would not wait, and so has killed us all.
Then there is . . . only let me name one more!
There is the friend,—men will not ask about,
But tell untruths of, and give nicknames to,
And think my lover, most surprise of all!
Do only hear, it is the priest they mean,
Giuseppe Caponsacchi: a priest—love,
And love me! Well, yet people think he did.
I am married, he has taken priestly vows,
They know that, and yet go on, say, the same,
"Yes, how he loves you!" "That was love"—they say.
When anything is answered that they ask:
Or else "No wonder you love him"—they say.
Then they shake heads, pity much, scarcely blame—
As if we neither of us lacked excuse.
And anyhow are punished to the full,
And downright love atones for everything!
Nay, I heard read out in the public Court
Before the judge, in presence of my friends,
Letters 't was said the priest had sent to me,
And other letters sent him by myself,
We being lovers!

Listen what this is like!
When I was a mere child, my mother . . . that's
Violante, you must let me call her so
Nor waste time, trying to unlearn the word . . .
She brought a neighbor's child of my own age
To play with me of rainy afternoons;
And, since there hung a tapestry on the wall,¹
We two agreed to find each other out
Among the figures. "Tisbe, that is you,
With half-moon on your hair-knot, spear in hand,
Flying, but no wings, only the great scarf
Blown to a bluish rainbow at your back:
"—And there are you, Pompilia, such green leaves
Flourishing out of your five finger ends,
And all the rest of you so brown and rough:
Why is it you are turned a sort of tree?"
You know the figures never were ourselves
Though we nicknamed them so. Thus, all my life, —
As well what was, as what, like this, was not.—
Looks old, fantastic and impossible:
I touch a fairy thing that fades and fades.
—Even to my babe! I thought, when he was born.
Something began for once that would not end,
Nor change into a laugh at me, but stay
For evermore, eternally quite mine.
Well, so he is,—but yet they bore him off.
The third day, lest my husband should lay traps
And catch him, and by means of him catch me.
Since they have saved him so, it was well done:

¹ A tapestry on the wall: this tapestry evidently represented Diana hunting a stag
and hamadryads, or tree nymphs.
Yet thence comes such confusion of what was
With what will be,—that late seems long ago,
And, what years should bring round, already come,
Till even he withdraws into a dream
As the rest do: I fancy him grown great,
Strong, stern, a tall young man who tutors me,
Frowns with the others "Poor imprudent child!
Why did you venture out of the safe street?
Why go so far from help to that lone house?
Why open at the whisper and the knock?"

Six days ago when it was New Year's-day,
We bent above the fire and talked of him,
What he should do when he was grown and great.
Violante, Pietro, each had given the arm
I leant on, to walk by, from couch to chair
And fireside,—laughed, as I lay safe at last,
"Pompilia's march from bed to board is made,
Pompilia back again and with a babe,
Shall one day lend his arm and help her walk!"
Then we all wished each other more New Years.
Pietro began to scheme—"Our cause is gained;
The law is stronger than a wicked man:
Let him henceforth go his way, leave us ours!
We will avoid the city, tempt no more
The greedy ones by feasting and parade,—
Live at the other villa, we know where,
Still farther off, and we can watch the babe
Grow fast in the good air; and wood is cheap
And wine sincere outside the city gate.
I still have two or three old friends will grope
Their way along the mere half-mile of road,
With staff and lantern on a moonless night
When one needs talk: they'll find me, never fear,
And I'll find them a flask of the old sort yet!"
Violante said "You chatter like a crow:
Pompilia tires o' the tattle, and shall to bed:
Do not too much the first day,—somewhat more
To-morrow, and, the next, begin the cape
And hood and coat! I have spun wool enough."
Oh what a happy friendly eve was that!

And, next day, about noon, out Pietro went—
He was so happy and would talk so much,
Until Violante pushed and laughed him forth
Sight-seeing in the cold,—"So much to see
I' the churches! Swathe your throat three times!" she cried,
"And, above all, beware the slippery ways,
And bring us all the news by supper-time!"

He came back late, laid by cloak, staff and hat,
Powdered so thick with snow it made us laugh,
Rolled a great log upon the ash o' the hearth,
And bade Violante treat us to a flask,
Because he had obeyed her faithfully.
Gone sight-see through the seven, and found no church
To his mind like San Giovanni—— "There's the fold,
And all the sheep together, big as cats!
And such a shepherd, half the size of life,
Starts up and hears the angel" — when, at the door,
A tap: we started up: you know the rest.

Pietro at least had done no harm, I know;
Nor even Violante, so much harm as makes
Such revenge lawful. Certainly she erred —
Did wrong, how shall I dare say otherwise? —
In telling that first falsehood, buying me
From my poor faulty mother at a price,
To pass off upon Pietro as his child.
If one should take my babe, give him a name,
Say he was not Gaetano and my own,
But that some other woman made his mouth
And hands and feet, — how very false were that!
No good could come of that; and all harm did.
Yet if a stranger were to represent
"Needs must you either give your babe to me
And let me call him mine for evermore,
Or let your husband get him" — ah, my God,
That were a trial I refuse to face!
Well, just so here: it proved wrong but seemed right
To poor Violante — for there lay, she said,
My poor real dying mother in her rags,
Who put me from her with the life and all,
Poverty, pain, shame and disease at once,
To die the easier by what price I fetched —
Also (I hope) because I should be spared
Sorrow and sin, — why may not that have helped?
My father, — he was no one, any one, —
The worse, the likelier, — call him — he who came,
Was wicked for his pleasure, went his way,
And left no trace to track by; there remained
Nothing but me, the unnecessary life,
To catch up or let fall, — and yet a thing

1 San Giovanni: this church is built upon the site of the ancient palace of Plautius Laternus, hence it is called "The Lateran."
She could make happy, be made happy with,
This poor Violante, — who would frown thereat?

Well, God, you see! God plants us where we grow.
It is not that because a bud is born
At a wild brier's end, full i' the wild beast's way,
We ought to pluck and put it out of reach
On the oak-tree top, — say "There the bud belongs!"
She thought, moreover, real lies were lies told
For harm's sake; whereas this had good at heart,
Good for my mother, good for me, and good
For Pietro who was meant to love a babe,
And needed one to make his life of use,
Receive his house and land when he should die.
Wrong, wrong and always wrong! how plainly wrong!
For see, this fault kept pricking, as faults do,
All the same at her heart: this falsehood hatched,
She could not let it go nor keep it fast.
She told me so,—the first time I was found
Locked in her arms once more after the pain.
When the nuns let me leave them and go home,
And both of us cried all the cares away,—
This it was set her on to make amends,
This brought about the marriage — simply this!
Do let me speak for her you blame so much!
When Paul, my husband's brother, found me out,
Heard there was wealth for who should marry me,
So, came and made a speech to ask my hand
For Guido, — she, instead of piercing straight
Through the pretence to the ignoble truth,
Fancied she saw God's very finger point,
Designate just the time for planting me
(The wild-brier slip she plucked to love and wear)
In soil where I could strike real root, and grow,
And get to be the thing I called myself:
For, wife and husband are one flesh, God says,
And I, whose parents seemed such and were none,
Should in a husband have a husband now.
Find nothing, this time, but what it seemed.
— All truth and no confusion any more.
I know she meant all good to me, all pain
To herself,—since how could it be aught but pain,
To give me up, so, from her very breast,
The wilding flower-tree-branch that, all those years,
She had got used to feel for and find fixed?
She meant well: has it been so ill? I the main?
That is but fair to ask: one cannot judge
Of what has been the ill or well of life,
The day that one is dying,—sorrows change
Into not altogether sorrow-like;
I do see strangeness but scarce misery,
Now it is over, and no danger more.
My child is safe; there seems not so much pain.
It comes, most like, that I am just absolved.
Purged of the past, the foul in me, washed fair.—
One cannot both have and not have. You know,—
Being right now, I am happy and color things.
Yes, everybody that leaves life sees all
Softened and bettered: so with other sights:
To me at least was never evening yet
But seemed far beautifuller than its day,
For past is past.

There was a fancy came,
When somewhere, in the journey with my friend,
We stepped into a hovel to get food;
And there began a yelp here, a bark there.—
Misunderstanding creatures that were wroth
And vexed themselves and us till we retired.
The hovel is life: no matter what dogs bit
Or cats scratched in the hovel I break from,
All outside is lone field, moon and such peace—
Flowing in, filling up as with a sea
Whereon comes Someone, walks fast on the white,
Jesus Christ’s self, Don Celestine declares,
To meet me and calm all things back again.

Beside, up to my marriage, thirteen years
Were, each day, happy as the day was long:
This may have made the change too terrible.
I know that when Violante told me first
The cavalier—she meant to bring next morn,
Whom I must also let take, kiss my hand—
Would be at San Lorenzo the same eve
And marry me,—which over, we should go
Home both of us without him as before,
And, till she bade speak, I must hold my tongue,
Such being the correct way with girl-brides,
From whom one word would make a father blush,—
I know, I say, that when she told me this,
—Well, I no more saw sense in what she said
Than a lamb does in people clipping wool;
Only lay down and let myself be clipped.
And when next day the cavalier who came—
(Tisbe had told me that the slim young man
With wings at head, and wings at feet, and sword
THE RING AND THE BOOK.

Threatening a monster, in our tapestry,
Would eat a girl else,— was a cavalier¹)
When he proved Guido Franceschini, — old
And nothing like so tall as I myself,
Hook-nosed and yellow in a bush of beard,
Much like a thing I saw on a boy’s wrist,
He called an owl and used for catching birds,—
And when he took my hand and made a smile —
Why, the uncomfortableness of it all
Seemed hardly more important in the case
Than, — when one gives you, say, a coin to spend,—
Its newness or its oldness; if the piece
Weigh properly and buy you what you wish,
No matter whether you get grime or glare!
Men take the coin, return you grapes and figs.
Here, marriage was the coin, a dirty piece
Would purchase me the praise of those I loved:
About what else should I concern myself?

So, hardly knowing what a husband meant,
I supposed this or any man would serve,
No whit the worse for being so uncouth:
For I was ill once and a doctor came
With a great ugly hat, no plume thereto,
Black jerkin and black buckles and black sword,
And white sharp beard over the ruff in front,
And oh so lean, so sour-faced and austere! —
Who felt my pulse, made me put out my tongue,
Then oped a phial, dripped a drop or two
Of a black bitter something, — I was cured!
What mattered the fierce beard or the grim face?
It was the physic beautified the man,
Master Malpighi,²— never met his match
In Rome, they said, — so ugly all the same!

However, I was hurried through a storm,
Next dark eve of December’s deadest day —
How it rained! — through our street and the Lion’s-mouth³
And the bit of Corso, — cloaked round, covered close,
I was like something strange or contraband,—
Into blank San Lorenzo, up the aisle,
My mother keeping hold of me so tight,
I fancied we were come to see a corpse

¹ Cavalier: Perseus rescuing Andromeda from the sea-monster.
² Master Malpighi: there was a great physician named "Marcello Malpighi" who is probably meant. He became physician to Pope Innocent XII. (1628–1694).
³ Lion’s-mouth: the name of a street in Rome. Via di Bocca di Lione.
Before the altar which she pulled me toward.
There we found waiting an unpleasant priest
Who proved the brother, not our parish friend,
But one with mischief-making mouth and eye.
Paul, whom I know since to my cost. And then
I heard the heavy church-door lock out help
Behind us: for the customary warmth.
Two tapers shivered on the altar. "Quick —
Lose no time!" cried the priest. And straightway down
From . . . what's behind the altar where he hid —
Hawk-nose and yellowness and bush and all,
Stepped Guido, caught my hand, and there was I
O' the chancel, and the priest had opened book,
Read here and there, made me say that and this,
And after, told me I was now a wife,
Honored indeed, since Christ thus weds the Church,
And therefore turned he water into wine,
To show I should obey my spouse like Christ.
Then the two slipped aside and talked apart,
And I, silent and scared, got down again
And joined my mother who was weeping now.
Nobody seemed to mind us any more,
And both of us on tiptoe found our way
To the door which was unlocked by this, and wide.
When we were in the street, the rain had stopped,
All things looked better. At our own house-door,
Violante whispered "No one syllable
To Pietro! Girl-brides never breathe a word!"
"— Well treated to a wetting, draggle-tails!"
Laughed Pietro as he opened — "Very near
You made me brave the gutter's roaring sea
To carry off from roost old dove and young,
Trussed up in church, the cote, by me, the kite!
What do these priests mean, praying folk to death
On stormy afternoons, with Christmas close
To wash our sins off nor require the rain?"
Violante gave my hand a timely squeeze,
Madonna saved me from immodest speech,
I kissed him and was quiet, being a bride.
When I saw nothing more, the next three weeks,
Of Guido — "Nor the Church sees Christ" thought I:
"Nothing is changed however, wine is wine
And water only water in our house.
Nor did I see that ugly doctor since
That cure of the illness: just as I was cured,
I am married, — neither scarecrow will return."

Three weeks, I chuckled — "How would Giulia stare,
And Tecla smile and Tisbe laugh outright,  
Were it not impudent for brides to talk!" —   
Until one morning, as I sat and sang  
At the broidery-frame alone i' the chamber, — loud   
Voices, two, three together, sobbings too.  
And my name, "Guido," "Paolo," flung like stones  
From each to the other! In I ran to see.  
There stood the very Guido and the priest  
With sly face, — formal but nowise afraid, —  
While Pietro seemed all red and angry, scarce  
Able to stutter out his wrath in words;  
And this it was that made my mother sob,  
As he reproached her — "You have murdered us,  
Me and yourself and this our child beside!"  
Then Guido interposed "Murdered or not,  
Be it enough your child is now my wife!  
I claim and come to take her." Paul put in,  
"Consider — kinsman, dare I term you so? —  
What is the good of your sagacity  
Except to counsel in a strait like this?  
I guarantee the parties man and wife  
Whether you like or loathe it, bless or ban.  
May spilt milk be put back within the bowl—  
The done thing, undone? You, it is, we look  
For counsel to, you fitliest will advise!  
Since milk, though spilt and spoilt, does marble good,  
Better we down on knees and scrub the floor,  
Than sigh, 'the waste would make a syllabub!'  
Help us so turn disaster to account,  
So predispose the groom, he needs shall grace  
The bride with favor from the very first,  
Not begin marriage an embittered man!"  
He smiled, — the game so wholly in his hands!  
While fast and faster sobbed Violante — "Ay,  
All of us murdered, past averting now!  
O my sin, O my secret!" and such like.

Then I began to half surmise the truth;  
Something had happened, low, mean, underhand,  
False, and my mother was to blame, and I  
To pity, whom all spoke of, none addressed:  
I was the chattel that had caused a crime.  
I stood mute, — those who tangled must untie  
The embroilment. Pietro cried "Withdraw, my child!  
She is not helpful to the sacrifice  
At this stage, — do you want the victim by  
While you discuss the value of her blood?
For her sake, I consent to hear you talk:
Go, child, and pray God help the innocent!"

I did go and was praying God, when came
Violante, with eyes swollen and red enough,
But movement on her mouth for make-believe
Matters were somehow getting right again.
She bade me sit down by her side and hear.
"You are too young and cannot understand,
Nor did your father understand at first.
I wished to benefit all three of us.
And when he failed to take my meaning,—why,
I tried to have my way at unaware—
Obtained him the advantage he refused.
As if I put before him wholesome food
Instead of broken victual,—he finds change
I' the viands. never cares to reason why,
But falls to blaming me, would fling the plate
From window, scandalize the neighborhood,
Even while he smacks his lips,—men's way, my child!
But either you have prayed him unpervuse
Or I have talked him back into his wits:
And Paolo was a help in time of need,—
Guido, not much,—my child, the way of men!
A priest is more a woman than a man,
And Paul did wonders to persuade. In short,
Yes, he was wrong, your father sees and says;
My scheme was worth attempting: and bears fruit,
Gives you a husband and a noble name,
A palace and no end of pleasant things.
What do you care about a handsome youth?
They are so volatile, and tease their wives!
This is the kind of man to keep the house.
We lose no daughter,—gain a son. that's all:
For 'tis arranged we never separate,
Nor miss, in our gray time of life, the tints
Of you that color eve to match with morn.
In good or ill, we share and share alike,
And cast our lots into a common lap,
And all three die together as we lived!
Only, at Arezzo,—that's a Tuscan town,
Not so large as this noisy Rome, no doubt,
But older far and finer much, say folk.—
In a great palace where you will be queen,
Know the Archbishop and the Governor,
And we see homage done you ere we die.
Therefore, be good and pardon!"—"Pardon what?
THE RING AND THE BOOK.

You know things, I am very ignorant: All is right if you only will not cry!"

And so an end! Because a blank begins From when, at the word, she kissed me hard and hot, And took me back to where my father leaned Opposite Guido — who stood eyeing him, As eyes the butcher the cast panting ox That feels his fate is come, nor struggles more, — While Paul looked archly on, pricked brow at times With the pen-point as to punish triumph there, — And said "Count Guido, take your lawful wife Until death part you!"

All since is one blank.
Over and ended; a terrific dream.
It is the good of dreams — so soon they go! Wake in a horror of heart-beats, you may— Cry "The dread thing will never from my thoughts!" Still, a few daylight doses of plain life, Cock-crow and sparrow-chirp, or bleat and bell Of goats that trot by, tinkling, to be milked; And when you rub your eyes awake and wide, Where is the harm o' the horror? Gone! So here. I know I wake, — but from what? Blank, I say! This is the note of evil: for good lasts. Even when Don Celestine bade "Search and find! For your soul's sake, remember what is past, The better to forgive it," — all in vain! What was fast getting indistinct before, Vanished outright. By special grace perhaps, Between that first calm and this last, four years Vanish, — one quarter of my life, you know. I am held up, amid the nothingness, By one or two truths only — thence I hang, And there I live, — the rest is death or dream, All but those points of my support. I think Of what I saw at Rome once in the Square O' the Spaniards,¹ opposite the Spanish House: There was a foreigner had trained a goat, A shuddering white woman of a beast, To climb up, stand straight on a pile of sticks Put close, which gave the creature room enough: When she was settled there he, one by one, Took away all the sticks, left just the four

¹*Square o' the Spaniards:* Piazza di Spagne is in the centre of the strangers' quarter in Rome.
Whereon the little hoofs did really rest,
There she kept firm, all underneath was air.
So, what I hold by, are my prayer to God,
My hope, that came in answer to the prayer,
Some hand would interpose and save me—hand
Which proved to be my friend's hand: and,—blest bliss,—
That fancy which began so faint at first,
That thrill of dawn's suffusion through my dark,
Which I perceive was promise of my child,
The light his unborn face sent long before,—
God's way of breaking the good news to flesh.
That is all left now of those four bad years.
Don Celestine urged "But remember more!
Other men's faults may help me find your own.
I need the cruelty exposed, explained.
Or how can I advise you to forgive?"
He thought I could not properly forgive
Unless I ceased forgetting,—which is true:
For, bringing back reluctantly to mind
My husband's treatment of me,—by a light
That's later than my life-time, I review
And comprehend much and imagine more,
And have but little to forgive at last.
For now,—be fair and say,—is it not true
He was ill-used and cheated of his hope
To get enriched by marriage? Marriage gave
Me and no money, broke the compact so:
He had a right to ask me on those terms.
As Pietro and Violante to declare
They would not give me: so the bargain stood:
They broke it, and he felt himself aggrieved,
Became unkind with me to punish them.
They said 't was he began deception first,
Nor, in one point whereto he pledged himself,
Kept promise: what of that, suppose it were?
Echoes die off, scarcely reverberate
Forever,—why should ill keep echoing ill,
And never let our ears have done with noise?
Then my poor parents took the violent way
To thwart him,—he must needs retaliate,—wrong,
Wrong, and all wrong,—better say, all blind!
As I myself was, that is sure, who else
Had understood the mystery: for his wife
Was bound in some sort to help somehow there.
It seems as if I might have interposed,
Blunted the edge of their resentment so,
Since he vexed me because they first vexed him;
"I will entreat them to desist, submit.
Give him the money and be poor in peace,—
Certainly not go tell the world: perhaps
He will grow quiet with his gains."

Yes, say
Something to this effect and you do well!
But then you have to see first: I was blind.
That is the fruit of all such wormy ways,
The indirect, the unapproved of God:
You cannot find their author's end and aim,
Not even to substitute your good for bad,
Your straight for the irregular; you stand
Stupefied, profitless, as cow or sheep,
That miss a man's mind, anger him just twice
By trial at repairing the first fault.
Thus, when he blamed me, "You are a coquette,
A lure-owl posturing to attract birds,
You look love-lures at theatre and church,
In walk, at window!" — that, I knew, was false:
But why he charged me falsely, whither sought
To drive me by such charge, — how could I know?
So, unaware, I only made things worse.
I tried to soothe him by abjuring walk,
Window, church, theatre, for good and all,
As if he had been in earnest: that, you know,
Was nothing like the object of his charge.
Yes, when I got my maid to supplicate
The priest, whose name she read when she would read
Those feigned false letters I was forced to hear
Though I could read no word of. — he should cease
Writing,— nay, if he minded prayer of mine,
Cease from so much as even pass the street
Whereon our house looked,— in my ignorance
I was just thwarting Guido's true intent;
Which was, to bring about a wicked change
Of sport to earnest, tempt a thoughtless man
To write indeed, and pass the house, and more,
Till both of us were taken in a crime.
He ought not to have wished me thus act lies,
Simulate folly: but, — wrong or right, the wish,—
I failed to apprehend its drift. How plain
It follows, — if I fell into such fault.
He also may have overreached the mark.
Made mistake, by perversity of brain.
I' the whole sad strange plot, the grotesque intrigue
To make me and my friend unself ourselves.
Be other man and woman than we were!
Think it out, you who have the time! for me,—
I cannot say less; more I will not say.
Leave it to God to cover and undo!
— Not prove that in a certain other point
Wherein my husband blamed me. — and you blame,
If I interpret smiles and shakes of head, —
I was dull too. Oh, if I dared but speak!
Must I speak? I am blamed that I forwent
A way to make my husband's favor come.
That is true: I was firm, withstood, refused . . .
— Women as you are, how can I find the words?
I felt there was just one thing Guido claimed
I had no right to give nor he to take;
We being estrangement, soul from soul:
Till, when I sought help, the Archbishop smiled,
Inquiring into privacies of life,
— Said I was blameable — (he stands for God)
Nowise entitled to exemption there.
Then I obeyed, — as surely had obeyed
Were the injunction "Since your husband bids,
Swallow the burning coal he proffers you!"
But I did wrong, and he gave wrong advice
Though he were thrice Archbishop, — that, I know!—
Now I have got to die and see things clear.
Remember I was barely twelve years old —
A child at marriage: I was let alone
For weeks, I told you, lived my child-life still
Even at Arezzo, when I woke and found
First . . . but I need not think of that again —
Over and ended! Try and take the sense
Of what I signify, if it must be so.
After the first, my husband, for hate's sake,
Said one eve, when the simpler cruelty
Seemed somewhat dull at edge and fit to bear,
"We have been man and wife six months almost:
How long is this your comedy to last?
Go this night to my chamber, not your own!"
At which word, I did rush — most true the charge —
And gain the Archbishop's house—he stands for God —
And fall upon my knees and clasp his feet,
Praying him hinder what my estranged soul
Refused to bear, though patient of the rest:
"Place me within a convent," I implored —
"Let me henceforward lead the virgin life
You praise in Her you bid me imitate!"
What did he answer? "Folly of ignorance!
Know, daughter, circumstances make or mar
Virginity,—'t is virtue or 't is vice.
That which was glory in the Mother of God
Had been, for instance, damnable in Eve
Created to be mother of mankind.
Had Eve, in answer to her Maker's speech
'Be fruitful, multiply, replenish earth' —
Pouted 'But I choose rather to remain
Single.'—why, she had spared herself forthwith
Further probation by the apple and snake,
Been pushed straight out of Paradise! For see —
If motherhood be qualified impure,
I catch you making God command Eve sin!
— A blasphemy so like these Molinists',
I must suspect you dip into their books."
Then he pursued "'T was in your covenant!"

No! There my husband never used deceit.
He never did by speech nor act imply
"Because of our souls' yearning that we meet
And mix in soul through flesh, which yours and mine
Wear and impress, and make their visible selves,
— All which means, for the love of you and me,
Let us become one flesh, being one soul!"
He only stipulated for the wealth;
Honest so far. But when he spoke as plain —
Dreadfully honest also — "Since our souls
Stand each from each, a whole world's width between,
Give me the fleshy vesture I can reach
And rend and leave just fit for hell to burn!" —
Why, in God's name, for Guido's soul's own sake
Imperilled by polluting mine,— I say,
I did resist; would I had overcome!

My heart died out at the Archbishop's smile;
— It seemed so stale and worn a way o' the world,
As though 't were nature frowning — "Here is Spring,
The sun shines as he shone at Adam's fall,
The earth requires that warmth reach everywhere:
What, must your patch of snow be saved forsooth
Because you rather fancy snow than flowers?"
Something in this style he began with me.
Last he said, savagely for a good man,
"This explains why you call your husband harsh,
Harsh to you, harsh to whom you love. God's Bread!
The poor Count has to manage a mere child
Whose parents leave untaught the simplest things
Their duty was and privilege to teach,—
Goodwives' instruction, gossips' lore: they laugh
And leave the Count the task, — or leave it me!"
Then I resolved to tell a frightful thing.
"I am not ignorant,—know what I say,
Declaring this is sought for hate, not love.
Sir, you may hear things like almighty God.
I tell you that my housemate, yes—the priest
My husband's brother, Canon Girolamo—
Has taught me what depraved and misnamed love
Means, and what outward signs denote the sin,
For he solicits me and says he loves,
The idle young priest with nought else to do.
My husband sees this, knows this, and lets be.
Is it your counsel I bear this beside?"
"—More scandal, and against a priest this time!
What, 'tis the Canon now?"—less snappishly—
"Rise up, my child, for such a child you are.
The rod were too advanced a punishment!
Let's try the honeyed cake. A parable!
'Without a parable spake He not to them.'
There was a ripe round long black toothsome fruit,
Even a flower-fig, the prime boast of May:
And, to the tree, said . . . either the spirit o' the fig,
Or, if we bring in men, the gardener,
Archbishop of the orchard—had I time
To try o' the two which fits in best: indeed
It might be the Creator's self, but then
The tree should bear an apple. I suppose,—
Well, anyhow, one with authority said
'Ripe fig, burst skin, regale the fig-pecker—
The bird whereof thou art a perquisite!'
'Nay,' with a flounce, replied the restif fig,
'I much prefer to keep my pulp myself:
He may go breakfastless and dinnerless.
Supperless of one crimson seed, for me!'
So, back she flopped into her bunch of leaves.
He flew off, left her,—did the natural lord,—
And lo, three hundred thousand bees and wasps
Found her out. feasted on her to the shuck:
Such gain the fig's that gave its bird no bite!
The moral,—fools elude their proper lot,
Tempt other fools, get ruined all alike.
Therefore go home. embrace your husband quick!
Which if his Canon brother chance to see,
He will the sooner back to book again."

So, home I did go; so, the worst befell:
So, I had proof the Archbishop was just man,
And hardly that, and certainly no more.
For, miserable consequence to me,
My husband's hatred waxed nor waned at all,
His brother's boldness grew effrontery soon,
And my last stay and comfort in myself
Was forced from me: henceforth I looked to God
Only, nor cared my desecrated soul
Should have fair walls, gay windows for the world.
God's glimmer, that came through the ruin-top,
Was witness why all lights were quenched inside:
Henceforth I asked God counsel, not mankind.

So, when I made the effort, freed myself,
They said—"No care to save appearance here!
How cynic,—when, how wanton, were enough!"
—Adding, it all came of my mother's life—
My own real mother, whom I never knew,
Who did wrong (if she needs must have done wrong)
Through being all her life, not my four years,
At mercy of the hateful: every beast
O' the field was wont to break that fountain-fence,
Trample the silver into mud so murk
Heaven could not find itself reflected there.
Now they cry "Out on her, who, plashy pool,
Bequeathed turbidity and bitterness
To the daughter-stream where Guido dipt and drank!"

Well, since she had to bear this brand — let me!
The rather do I understand her now,
From my experience of what hate calls love,—
Much love might be in what their love called hate.
If she sold . . . what they call, sold . . . me her child—
I shall believe she hoped in her poor heart
That I at least might try be good and pure,
Begin to live untempted, not go doomed
And done with ere once found in fault, as she.
Oh and, my mother, it all came to this?
Why should I trust those that speak ill of you,
When I mistrust who speaks even well of them?
Why, since all bound to do me good, did harm,
May not you, seeming as you harmed me most,
Have meant to do most good — and feed your child
From bramble-bush, whom not one orchard-tree
But drew bough back from, nor let one fruit fall?
This it was for you sacrificed your babe?
Gained just this, giving your heart's hope away
As I might give mine, loving it as you,
If . . . but that never could be asked of me!

There, enough! I have my support again,
Again the knowledge that my babe was, is,
Will be mine only. Him, by death, I give
Outright to God. without a further care,—
But not to any parent in the world,—
So to be safe: why is it we repine?
What guardianship were safer could we choose?
All human plans and projects come to nought:
My life, and what I know of other lives,
Prove that: no plan nor project! God shall care!

And now you are not tired? How patient then
All of you, — Oh yes. patient this long while
Listening, and understanding, I am sure!
Four days ago, when I was sound and well
And like to live, no one would understand.
People were kind, but smiled “And what of him.
Your friend, whose tonsure the rich dark-brown hides?
There, there!—your lover, do we dream he was?
A priest too—never were such naughtiness!
Still, he thinks many a long think, never fear,
After the shy pale lady,—lay so light
For a moment in his arms, the lucky one!”
And so on: wherefore should I blame you much?
So we are made, such difference in minds,
Such difference too in eyes that see the minds!
That man, you misinterpret and misprise—
The glory of his nature, I had thought,
Shot itself out in white light, blazed the truth
Through every atom of his act with me:
Yet where I point you, through the crystal shrine,
Purity in quintessence, one dew-drop.
You all descry a spider in the midst.
One says “The head of it is plain to see,”
And one, “They are the feet by which I judge,”
All say, “Those films were spun by nothing else.”

Then, I must lay my babe away with God.
Nor think of him again for gratitude.
Yes. my last breath shall wholly spend itself
In one attempt more to disperse the stain,
The mist from other breath fond mouths have made,
About a lustrous and pellucid soul:
So that, when I am gone but sorrow stays,
And people need assurance in their doubt
If God yet have a servant, man a friend.
The weak a saviour and the vile a foe,—
Let him be present, by the name invoked,
Giuseppe-Maria Caponsacchi!
There,
Strength comes already with the utterance!
I will remember once more for his sake
The sorrow: for he lives and is belied.
Could he be here, how he would speak for me!

I had been miserable three drear years
In that dread palace and lay passive now,
When I first learned there could be such a man.
Thus it fell: I was at a public play.
In the last days of Carnival last March,
Brought there I knew not why, but now know well.
My husband put me where I sat, in front:
Then crouched down, breathed cold through me from behind,
Stationed i' the shadow, — none in front could see, —
I, it was, faced the stranger-throng beneath,
The crowd with upturned faces, eyes one stare,
Voices one buzz. I looked but to the stage,
Whereon two lovers sang and interchanged
"True life is only love, love only bliss:
I love thee — thee I love!" then they embraced.
I looked thence to the ceiling and the walls, —
Over the crowd, those voices and those eyes.—
My thoughts went through the roof and out, to Rome
On wings of music, waft of measured words,
Set me down there, a happy child again
Sure that to-morrow would be festa-day,
Hearing my parents praise past festas more,
And seeing they were old if I was young,
Yet wondering why they still would end discourse
With "We must soon go, you abide your time,
And, — might we haply see the proper friend
Throw his arm over you and make you safe!"

Sudden I saw him; into my lap there fell
A foolish twist of comfits, broke my dream
And brought me from the air and laid me low,
As ruined as the soaring bee that's reached
(So Pietro told me at the Villa once)
By the dust-handful. There the comfits lay:
I looked to see who flung them, and I faced
This Caponsacchi, looking up in turn.
Ere I could reason out why, I felt sure,
Whoever flung them, his was not the hand,—
Up rose the round face and good-natured grin
Of one who, in effect, had played the prank,
From covert close beside the earnest face,—
Fat waggish Conti, friend of all the world.
He was my husband's cousin, privileged
To throw the thing: the other, silent, grave,
Solemn almost, saw me, as I saw him.

There is a psalm Don Celestine recites,
"Had I a dove's wings, how I fain would flee!"
The psalm runs not "I hope, I pray for wings," —
Not "If wings fall from heaven, I fix them fast," —
Simply "How good it were to fly and rest,
Have hope now, and one day expect content!
How well to do what I shall never do!"
So I said "Had there been a man like that,
To lift me with his strength out of all strife
Into the calm, how I could fly and rest!
I have a keeper in the garden here
Whose sole employment is to strike me low
If ever I, for solace, seek the sun.
Life means with me successful feigning death,
Lying stone-like, eluding notice so,
Foregoing here the turf and there the sky.
Suppose that man had been instead of this!"

Presently Conti laughed into my ear,
— Had tripped up to the raised place where I sat —
"Cousin, I flung them brutishly and hard!
Because you must be hurt, to look austere
As Caponsacchi yonder, my tall friend
A-gazing now. Ah, Guido, you so close?
Keep on your knees, do! Beg her to forgive!
My cornet1 battered like a cannon-ball.
Good-bye, I'm gone!" — nor waited the reply.

That night at supper, out my husband broke,
"Why was that throwing, that buffoonery?
Do you think I am your dupe? What man would dare
Throw comfits in a stranger lady's lap?
'T was knowledge of you bred such insolence
In Caponsacchi; he dared shoot the bolt,
Using that Conti for his stalking-horse.
How could you see him this once and no more,
When he is always haunting hereabout
At the street-corner or the palace-side,
Publishing my shame and your impudence?
You are a wanton, — I a dupe, you think?
O Christ, what hinders that I kill her quick?"
Whereat he drew his sword and feigned a thrust.

1 Cornet: a piece of paper twisted into a conical shape (such as is commonly used by grocers).
All this, now,—being not so strange to me,
Used to such misconception day by day
And broken-in to bear,—I bore, this time,
More quietly than woman should perhaps;
Repeated the mere truth and held my tongue.

Then he said, "Since you play the ignorant,
I shall instruct you. This amour,—commenced
Or finished or midway in act, all's one,—
'Tis the town-talk; so my revenge shall be.
Does he presume because he is a priest?
I warn him that the sword I wear shall pink
His lily-scented cassock through and through,
Next time I catch him underneath your eaves!"
But he had threatened with the sword so oft
And, after all, not kept his promise. All
I said was "Let God save the innocent!
Moreover death is far from a bad fate.
I shall go pray for you and me, not him;
And then I look to sleep, come death or, worse,
Life." So, I slept.

There may have elapsed a week,
When Margherita,—called my waiting-maid,
Whom it is said my husband found too fair—
Who stood and heard the charge and the reply,
Who never once would let the matter rest
From that night forward, but rang changes still
On this the thrust and that the shame, and how
Good cause for jealousy cures jealous fools,
And what a paragon was this same priest
She talked about until I stopped my ears,—
She said, "A week is gone; you comb your hair,
Then go mope in a corner, cheek on palm,
Till night comes round again,—so, waste a week
As if your husband menaced you in sport.
Have not I some acquaintance with his tricks?
Oh no, he did not stab the serving-man
Who made and sang the rhymes about me once!
For why? They sent him to the wars next day.
Nor poisoned he the foreigner, my friend
Who wagered on the whiteness of my breast,—
The swarth skins of our city in dispute:
For, though he paid me proper compliment,
The Count well knew he was besotted with
Somebody else, a skin as black as ink,
(As all the town knew save my foreigner)
He found and wedded presently,—'Why need
Better revenge?' — the Count asked. But what 's here?

A priest that does not fight, and cannot wed,
Yet must be dealt with! If the Count took fire

For the poor pastime of a minute, — me —

What were the confflagration for yourself,

Countess and lady-wife and all the rest?

The priest will perish; you will grieve too late:

So shall the city-ladies' handsomest

Frankest and liberallest gentleman

Die for you, to appease a scurvy dog

Hanging's too good for. Is there no escape?

To warn the priest be on his guard, — save him
Assured death, save yourself from causing it?

I answered "If you were, as styled, my maid,
I would command you: as you are, you say,
My husband's intimate, — assist his wife

Who can do nothing but entreat 'Be still!'"

Even if you speak truth and a crime is planned,
Leave help to God as I am forced to do!

There is no other help, or we should craze,

Seeing such evil with no human cure.

Reflect that God, who makes the storm desist,

Can make an angry violent heart subside.

Why should we venture teach Him governance?

Never address me on this subject more!"

Next night she said "But I went, all the same,
— Ay, saw your Caponsacchi in his house.

And come back stuffed with news I must outpour.

I told him 'Sir, my mistress is a stone:

Why should you harm her for no good you get?

For you do harm her — prowl about our place

With the Count never distant half the street.

Lurking at every corner, would you look!

'T is certain she has witched you with a spell.

Are there not other beauties at your beck?

We all know, Donna This and Monna That

Die for a glance of yours, yet here you gaze!

Go make them grateful, leave the stone its cold!'

And he — oh, he turned first white and then red,

And then — 'To her behest I bow myself,

Whom I love with my body and my soul:

Only a word i' the bowing! See, I write

One little word, no harm to see or hear!

I meet him in the street. Give me a glove,
A ring to show for token! Mum's the word!"
THE RING AND THE BOOK.

Then, fear no further!’ This is what he wrote. I know you cannot read. — therefore, let me!

‘My idol!’ . . .

But I took it from her hand
And tore it into shreds. “Why, join the rest
Who harm me? Have I ever done you wrong?
People have told me ‘t is you wrong myself:
Let it suffice I either feel no wrong
Or else forgive it, — yet you turn my foe!
The others hunt me and you throw a noose!”

She muttered “Have your wilful way!” I slept.

Whereupon . . . no, I leave my husband out! It is not to do him more hurt, I speak.
Let it suffice, when misery was most,
One day, I swooned and got a respite so.
She stooped as I was slowly coming to,
This Margherita, ever on my trace,
And whispered — “Caponsacchi!”

If I drowned,
But woke afloat i’ the wave with upturned eyes.
And found their first sight was a star! I turned —
For the first time, I let her have her will,
Heard passively, — “The imposthume at such head,
One touch, one lancet-puncture would relieve,—
And still no glance the good physician’s way
Who rids you of the torment in a trice!
Still he writes letters you refuse to hear.
He may prevent your husband, kill himself,
So desperate and all fordone is he!
Just hear the pretty verse he made to-day!
A sonnet from Mirtillo.1 ‘Peerless fair . . .’
All poetry is difficult to read.
— The sense of it is, anyhow, he seeks
Leave to contrive you an escape from hell,
And for that purpose asks an interview.
I can write, I can grant it in your name,
Or, what is better, lead you to his house.
Your husband dashes you against the stones;
This man would place each fragment in a shrine:
You hate him, love your husband!”

I returned

1 Mirtillo: evidently used as the name of a pastoral lover who has written a sonnet to his love.
"It is not true I love my husband, — no, Nor hate this man. I listen while you speak, — Assured that what you say is false, the same:

Much as when once, to me a little child, A rough gaunt man in rags, with eyes on fire, A crowd of boys and idlers at his heels, Rushed as I crossed the Square, and held my head In his two hands, 'Here's she will let me speak!

You little girl, whose eyes do good to mine, I am the Pope, am Sextus, now the Sixth; And that Twelfth Innocent, proclaimed to-day, Is Lucifer disguised in human flesh!
The angels met in conclave, crowned me!' — thus He gibbered and I listened; but I knew All was delusion, ere folk interposed 'Unfasten him, the maniac!' Thus I know All your report of Caponsacchi false.
Folly or dreaming; I have seen so much By that adventure at the spectacle, The face I fronted that one first, last time: He would belie it by such words and thoughts. Therefore while you profess to show him me, I ever see his own face. 'Get you gone!'"

"— That will I, nor once open mouth again, — No, by Saint Joseph and the Holy Ghost! On your head be the damage, so adieu!" And so more days, more deeds I must forget, Till . . . what a strange thing now is to declare! Since I say anything, say all if true! And how my life seems lengthened as to serve! It may be idle or inopportune, But, true? — why, what was all I said but truth, Even when I found that such as are untrue Could only take the truth in through a lie?
Now — I am speaking truth to the Truth's self: God will lend credit to my words this time.

It had got half through April, I arose One vivid daybreak, — who had gone to bed In the old way my wont those last three years, Careless until, the cup drained, I should die. The last sound in my ear, the over-night, Had been a something let drop on the sly In prattle by Margherita, "Soon enough Gaieties end, now Easter's past: a week, And the Archbishop gets him back to Rome, — Every one leaves the town for Rome, this Spring,
Even Caponsacchi, out of heart and hope,
Resigns himself and follows with the flock."
I heard this drop and drop like rain outside
Fast-falling through the darkness while she spoke:
So had I heard with like indifference,
"And Michael's pair of wings will arrive first
At Rome, to introduce the company,
And bear him from our picture where he fights
Satan,— expect to have that dragon loose
And never a defender!"— my sole thought
Being still, as night came, "Done, another day!
How good to sleep and so get nearer death!"
When, what, first thing at daybreak, pierced
With a summons to me? Up I sprang alive.
Light in me, light without me, everywhere
Change! A broad yellow sunbeam was let fall
From heaven to earth,— a sudden drawbridge lay,
Along which marched a myriad merry motes.
Mocking the flies that crossed them and recrossed
In rival dance, companions new-born too.
On the house-eaves, a dripping shag of weed
Shook diamonds on each dull gray lattice-square.
As first one, then another bird leapt by,
And light was off, and lo was back again.
Always with one voice,— where are two such joys?—
The blessed building-sparrow! I stepped forth,
Stood on the terrace,— o'er the roofs, such sky!
My heart sang, "I too am to go away,
I too have something I must care about,
Carry away with me to Romé, to Rome!
The bird brings hither sticks and hairs and wool,
And nowhere else i' the world; what fly breaks rank.
Falls out of the procession that befits,
From window here to window there, with all
The world to choose,— so well he knows his course?
I have my purpose and my motive too,
My march to Rome, like any bird or fly!
Had I been dead! How right to be alive!
Last night I almost prayed for leave to die,
Wished Guido all his pleasure with the sword
Or the poison,— poison, sword, was but a trick,
Harmless, may God forgive him the poor jest!
My life is charmed, will last till I reach Rome!
Yesterday, but for the sin,— ah, nameless be
The deed I could have dared against myself!
Now— see if I will touch an unripe fruit,
And risk the health I want to have and use!
Not to live, now, would be the wickedness,—
For life means to make haste and go to Rome
And leave Arezzo, leave all woes at once!"

Now, understand here, by no means mistake!
Long ago had I tried to leave that house
When it seemed such procedure would stop sin;
And still failed more the more I tried—at first
The Archbishop, as I told you,—next, our lord
The Governor,—indeed I found my way,
I went to the great palace where he rules.
Though I knew well ‘twas he who,—when I gave
A jewel or two, themselves had given me.
Back to my parents,—since they wanted bread,
They who had never let me want a nosegay,—he
Spoke of the jail for felons, if they kept
What was first theirs, then mine, so doubly theirs,
Though all the while my husband’s most of all!
I knew well who had spoke the word wrought this:
Yet, being in extremity, I fled
To the Governor, as I say,—scarce opened lip
When—the cold cruel snicker close behind—
Guido was on my trace, already there,
Exchanging nod and wink for shrug and smile.
And I—pushed back to him and, for my pains
Paid with...but why remember what is past?
I sought out a poor friar the people call
The Roman, and confessed my sin which came
Of their sin,—that fact could not be repressed,—
The frightfulness of my despair in God:
And, feeling, through the grate, his horror shake,
Implored him, "Write for me who cannot write,
Apprise my parents, make them rescue me!
You bid me be courageous and trust God:
Do you in turn dare somewhat, trust and write
'Dear friends, who used to be my parents once,
And now declare you have no part in me,
This is some riddle I want wit to solve,
Since you must love me with no difference.
Even suppose you altered,—there’s your hate,
To ask for: hate of you two dearest ones
I shall find liker love than love found here,
If husbands love their wives. Take me away
And hate me as you do the gnats and fleas,
Even the scorpions! How I shall rejoice!
Write that and save me!" And he promised—wrote
Or did not write: things never changed at all:
He was not like the Augustinian here!
Last, in a desperation I appealed
To friends, whoever wished me better days,
To Gu illichini, that's of kin,—"What, I—
Travel to Rome with you? A flying gout
Bids me deny my heart and mind my leg!"
Then I tried Conti, used to brave—laugh back
The louring thunder when his cousin scowled
At me protected by his presence: "You—
Who well know what you cannot save me from,—
Carry me off! What frightens you, a priest?"
He shook his head, looked grave—"Above my strength!
Guido has claws that scratch, shows feline teeth;
A formidabler foe than I dare fret:
Give me a dog to deal with, twice the size!
Of course I am a priest and Canon too,
But... by the bye... though both, not quite so bold
As he, my fellow-Canon, brother-priest,
The personage in such ill odor here
Because of the reports—pure birth o' the brain!
Our Caponsacchi, he's your true Saint George
To slay the monster, set the Princess free,
And have the whole High-Altar to himself:
I always think so when I see that piece
I' the Pieve,¹ that's his church and mine, you know:
Though you drop eyes at mention of his name!"

That name had got to take a half-grotesque
Half-ominous, wholly enigmatic sense,
Like any by-word, broken bit of song
Born with a meaning, changed by mouth and mouth
That mix it in a sneer or smile, as chance
Bids, till it now means nought but ugliness
And perhaps shame.

—All this intends to say,
That, over-night, the notion of escape
Had seemed distemper, dreaming; and the name.—
Not the man, but the name of him, thus made
Into a mockery and disgrace,—why, she
Who uttered it persistently, had laughed,
"I name his name, and there you start and wince"
As criminal from the red tongs' touch!"—yet now,
Now, as I stood letting morn bathe me bright,
Choosing which butterfly should bear my news,—
The white, the brown one, or that tinier blue,—
The Margherita, I detested so,

¹ That piece i' the Pieve: At the high altar is a picture by Vasari of Saint George killing the dragon.
In she came—"The fine day, the good Spring time! 
What, up and out at window? That is best. 
No thought of Caponsacchi? — who stood there 
All night on one leg, like the sentry crane, 
Under the pelting of your water-spout— 
Looked last look at your lattice ere he leave 
Our city, bury his dead hope at Rome. 
Ay, go to looking-glass and make you fine, 
While he may die ere touch one least loose hair 
You drag at with the comb in such a rage!"

I turned—"Tell Caponsacchi he may come!"

"Tell him to come? Ah, but, for charity, 
A truce to fooling! Come? What,—come this eve? 
Peter and Paul! But I see through the trick! 
Yes, come, and take a flower-pot on his head, 
Flung from your terrace! No joke, sincere truth?"

How plainly I perceived hell flash and fade
O' the face of her,—the doubt that first paled joy, 
Then, final reassurance I indeed
Was caught now, never to be free again!
What did I care?—who felt myself of force
To play with silk, and spurn the horsehair-springe.

"But,—do you know that I have bade him come, 
And in your name? I presumed so much, 
Knowing the thing you needed in your heart. 
But somehow,—what had I to show in proof? 
He would not come: half-promised, that was all, 
And wrote the letters you refused to read.
What is the message that shall move him now?"

"After the Ave Maria, at first dark, 
I will be standing on the terrace, say!"

"I would I had a good long lock of hair 
Should prove I was not lying! Never mind!"

Off she went—"May he not refuse, that's all— 
Fearing a trick!"

I answered, "He will come."

And, all day, I sent prayer like incense up 
To God the strong, God the beneficent, 
God ever mindful in all strife and strait, 
Who, for our own good, makes the need extreme,
Till at the last He puts forth might and saves.  1375
An old rhyme came into my head and rang
Of how a virgin, for the faith of God,
Hid herself, from the Paynims that pursued,
In a cave’s heart; until a thunderstone,
Wrapped in a flame, revealed the couch and prey
And they laughed — "Thanks to lightning, ours at last!"
And she cried "Wrath of God, assert His love!
Servant of God, thou fire, befriend His child!"
And lo, the fire she grasped at, fixed its flash,
She brandished till pursuers strewed the ground,
So did the souls within them die away,
As o’er the prostrate bodies, sworded, safe,
She walked forth to the solitudes and Christ:
So should I grasp the lightning and be saved!  1385

And still, as the day wore, the trouble grew
Whereby I guessed there would be born a star,
Until at an intense throe of the dusk,
I started up, was pushed, I dare to say,
Out on the terrace, leaned and looked at last
Where the deliverer waited me: the same
Silent and solemn face, I first descried
At the spectacle, confronted mine once more.

So was that minute twice vouchsafed me, so
The manhood, wasted then, was still at watch
To save me yet a second time: no change
Here, though all else changed in the changing world!

I spoke on the instant, as my duty bade,
In some such sense as this, whatever the phrase.

"Friend, foolish words were borne from you to me;
Your soul behind them is the pure strong wind,
Not dust and feathers which its breath may bear:
These to the witless seem the wind itself,
Since proving thus the first of it they feel.
If by mischance you blew offence my way,
The straws are dropt, the wind desists no whit,
And how such strays were caught up in the street
And took a motion from you, why inquire?
I speak to the strong soul, no weak disguise.
If it be truth, — why should I doubt it truth? —
You serve God specially, as priests are bound,
And care about me, stranger as I am.
So far as wish my good, — that miracle
I take to intimate He wills you serve
By saving me, — what else can He direct?
Here is the service. Since a long while now,
I am in course of being put to death:
While death concerned nothing but me. I bowed
The head and bade, in heart, my husband strike.
Now I imperil something more, it seems,
Something that's trulier me than this myself,
Something I trust in God and you to save.
You go to Rome, they tell me: take me there,
Put me back with my people!"

He replied —
The first word I heard ever from his lips,
All himself in it, — an eternity
Of speech, to match the immeasurable depth
O' the soul that then broke silence — "I am yours."

So did the star rise, soon to lead my step,
Lead on, nor pause before it should stand still
Above the House o' the Babe. — my babe to be,
That knew me first and thus made me know him,
That had his right of life and claim on mine,
And would not let me die till he was born,
But pricked me at the heart to save us both,
Saying "Have you the will? Leave God the way!"
And the way was Caponsacchi — "mine," thank God!
He was mine, he is mine, he will be mine.

No pause i' the leading and the light! I know,
Next night there was a cloud came, and not he:
But I prayed through the darkness till it broke
And let him shine. The second night, he came.

"The plan is rash; the project desperate:
In such a flight needs must I risk your life,
Give food for falsehood, folly or mistake,
Ground for your husband's rancor and revenge" —
So he began again, with the same face.
I felt that, the same loyalty — one star
Turning now red that was so white before —
One service apprehended newly: just
A word of mine and there the white was back!

"No, friend, for you will take me! 'T is yourself
Risk all, not I, — who let you, for I trust
In the compensating great God: enough!
I know you: when is it that you will come?"
"To-morrow at the day's dawn." Then I heard
What I should do: how to prepare for flight
And where to fly.

That night my husband bade
"— You, whom I loathe, beware you break my sleep
This whole night! Couch beside me like the corpse
I would you were!" The rest you know, I think—
How I found Caponsacchi and escaped.

And this man, men call sinner? Jesus Christ!
Of whom men said, with mouths Thyself mad'st once,
"He hath a devil" — say he was Thy saint,
My Caponsacchi! Shield and show — unshroud
In Thine own time the glory of the soul
If aught obscure,—if ink-spot, from vile pens
Scribbling a charge against him—(I was glad
Then, for the first time, that I could not write)—
Flirted his way, have flecked the blaze!

For me,
'Tis otherwise: let men take, sift my thoughts
— Thoughts I throw like the flax for sun to bleach!
I did pray, do pray, in the prayer shall die,
"Oh, to have Caponsacchi for my guide!"
Ever the face upturned to mine, the hand
Holding my hand across the world,—a sense
That reads, as only such can read, the mark
God sets on woman, signifying so
She should—shall peradventure—be divine;
Yet 'ware, the while, how weakness mars the print
And makes confusion, leaves the thing men see.
—Not this man sees,—who from his soul, re-writes
The obliterated charter,—love and strength
Mending what's marred. "So kneels a votarist,
Weeds some poor waste traditionary plot
Where shrine once was, where temple yet may be,
Purging the place but worshipping the while,
By faith and not by sight, sight clearest so,—
Such way the saints work,"—says Don Celestine.
But I, not privileged to see a saint
Of old when such walked earth with crown and palm,
If I call "saint" what saints call something else—
The saints must bear with me, impute the fault
To a soul i' the bud, so starved by ignorance,
Stinted of warmth, it will not blow this year
Nor recognize the orb which Spring-flowers know
But if meanwhile some insect with a heart
Worth floods of lazy music, spendthrift joy—
Some fire-fly renounced Spring for my dwarfed cup,
Crept close to me, brought lustre for the dark.
Comfort against the cold,—what though excess
Of comfort should miscall the creature—sun?
What did the sun to hinder while harsh hands
Petal by petal, crude and colorless,
Tore me? This one heart gave me all the Spring!
Is all told? There's the journey: and where's time
To tell you how that heart burst out in shine?
Yet certain points do press on me too hard.
Each place must have a name, though I forget:
How strange it was—there where the plain begins
And the small river mitigates its flow—
When eve was fading fast, and my soul sank,
And he divined what surge of bitterness,
In overtaking me, would float me back
Whence I was carried by the striding day—
So,—"This gray place was famous once," said he—
And he began that legend of the place
As if in answer to the unspoken fear,
And told me all about a brave man dead,
Which lifted me and let my soul go on!
How did he know too,—at that town's approach
By the rock-side,—that in coming near the signs
Of life, the house-roofs and the church and tower,
I saw the old boundary and wall o' the world
Rise plain as ever round me, hard and cold,
As if the broken circlet joined again,
Tightened itself about me with no break,—
As if the town would turn Arezzo's self,—
The husband there,—the friends my enemies,
All ranged against me, not an avenue
To try, but would be blocked and drive me back
On him.—this other,...oh the heart in that!
Did not he find, bring, put into my arms
A new-born babe?—and I saw faces beam
Of the young mother proud to teach me joy,
And gossips round expecting my surprise
At the sudden hole through earth that lets in heaven.
I could believe himself by his strong will
Had woven around me what I thought the world
We went along in, every circumstance,
Towns, flowers and faces, all things helped so well!
For, through the journey, was it natural
Such comfort should arise from first to last?
As I look back, all is one milky way:
Still bettered more, the more remembered, so
Do new stars bud while I but search for old,
And fill all gaps i' the glory, and grow him —
Him I now see make the shine everywhere.
Even at the last when the bewildered flesh,
The cloud of weariness about my soul
Clogging too heavily, sucked down all sense, —
Still its last voice was, “He will watch and care;
Let the strength go. I am content: he stays!”
I doubt not he did stay and care for all —
From that sick minute when the head swam round,
And the eyes looked their last and died on him,
As in his arms he caught me, and, you say,
Carried me in, that tragical red eve.
And laid me where I next returned to life
In the other red of morning, two red plates
That crushed together, crushed the time between,
And are since then a solid fire to me, —
When in, my dreadful husband and the world
Broke, — and I saw him, master, by hell’s right,
And saw my angel helplessly held back
By guards that helped the malice — the lamb prone,
The serpent towering and triumphant — then
Came all the strength back in a sudden swell,
I did for once see right, do right, give tongue
The adequate protest: for a worm must turn
If it would have its wrong observed by God.
I did spring up, attempt to thrust aside
That ice-block 'twixt the sun and me, lay low
The neutralizer of all good and truth.
If I sinned so, — never obey voice more
O' the Just and Terrible, who bids us — “Bear!”
Not — “Stand by, bear to see my angels bear!”
I am clear it was on impulse to serve God
Not save myself, — no — nor my child unborn!
Had I else waited patiently till now? —
Who saw my old kind parents, silly-sooth
And too much trustful, for their worst of faults,
Cheated, brow-beaten, stripped and starved, cast out
Into the kennel: I remonstrated,
Then sank to silence, for, — their woes at end,
Themselves gone, — only I was left to plague.
If only I was threatened and belied,
What matter? I could bear it and did bear;
It was a comfort, still one lot for all:
They were not persecuted for my sake
And I, estranged, the single happy one.
But when at last, all by myself I stood
Obeying the clear voice which bade me rise,
Not for my own sake but my babe unborn, 1600
And take the angel's hand was sent to help — 1605
And found the old adversary athwart the path —
Not my hand simply struck from the angel's, but
The very angel's self made foul i' the face
By the fiend who struck there, — that I would not bear,
That only I resisted! So, my first
And last resistance was invincible.
Prayers move God; threats, and nothing else, move men!
I must have prayed a man as he were God
When I implored the Governor to right 1610
My parents' wrongs: the answer was a smile.
The Archbishop, — did I clasp his feet enough,
Hide my face hotly on them, while I told
More than I dared make my own mother know?
The profit was — compassion and a jest. 1615
This time, the foolish prayers were done with, right
Used might, and solemnized the sport at once.
All was against the combat: vantage, mine?
The runaway avowed, the accomplice-wife,
In company with the plan-contriving priest?
Yet, shame thus rank and patent, I struck, bare.
At foe from head to foot in magic mail,
And off it withered, cobweb-armory
Against the lightning! 'T was truth singed the lies
And saved me, not the vain sword nor weak speech! 1625

You see, I will not have the service fail!
I say, the angel saved me: I am safe!
Others may want and wish, I wish nor want
One point o' the circle plainer, where I stand
Traced round about with white to front the world.
What of the calumny I came across.
What o' the way to the end? — the end crowns all.
The judges judged aright i' the main, gave me
The uttermost of my heart's desire, a truce
From torture and Arezzo, balm for hurt.
With the quiet nuns. — God recompense the good!
Who said and sang away the ugly past.
And, when my final fortune was revealed,
What safety while, amid my parents' arms,
My babe was given me! Yes, he saved my babe:
It would not have peeped forth, the bird-like thing,
Through that Arezzo noise and trouble: back
Had it returned nor ever let me see!
But the sweet peace cured all, and let me live
And give my bird the life among the leaves
God meant him! — Weeks and months of quietude,
I could lie in such peace and learn so much—
Begin the task, I see how needful now,
Of understanding somewhat of my past,—
Know life a little, I should leave so soon.
Therefore, because this man restored my soul,
All has been right; I have gained my gain. enjoyed
As well as suffered,—nay, got foretaste too
Of better life beginning where this ends—
All through the breathing-while allowed me thus,
Which let good premonitions reach my soul
Unthwarted, and benignant influence flow
And interpenetrate and change my heart,
Uncrossed by what was wicked,—nay, unkind.
For. as the weakness of my time drew nigh,
Nobody did me one disservice more,
Spoke coldly or looked strangely, broke the love
I lay in the arms of, till my boy was born.
Born all in love, with nought to spoil the bliss
A whole long fortnight: in a life like mine
A fortnight filled with bliss is long and much.
All women are not mothers of a boy,
Though they live twice the length of my whole life,
And, as they fancy, happily all the same.
There I lay, then, all my great fortnight long,
As if it would continue, broaden out
Happily more and more, and lead to heaven:
Christmas before me,—was not that a chance?
I never realized God’s birth before—
How He grew likest God in being born.
This time I felt like Mary, had my babe
Lying a little on my breast like hers.
So all went on till, just four days ago—
The night and the tap.

Oh it shall be success
To the whole of our poor family! My friends
. . . Nay, father and mother,—give me back my word!
They have been rudely stripped of life, disgraced
Like children who must needs go clothed too fine,
Carry the garb of Carnival in Lent.
If they too much affected frippery,
They have been punished and submit themselves,
Say no word: all is over. they see God
Who will not be extreme to mark their fault
Or He had granted respite: they are safe.

For that most woeful man my husband once,
Who, needing respite, still draws vital breath,
I—pardon him? So far as lies in me,
I give him for his good the life he takes.
Praying the world will therefore acquiesce.
Let him make God amends,—none, none to me
Who thank him rather that, whereas strange fate
Mockingly styled him husband and me wife,
Himself this way at least pronounced divorce,
Blotted the marriage-bond: this blood of mine
Flies forth exultingly at any door,
Washes the parchment white, and thanks the blow.
We shall not meet in this world nor the next,
But where will God be absent? In His face
Is light, but in His shadow healing too:
Let Guido touch the shadow and be healed!
And as my presence was importunate,—
My earthly good, temptation and a snare,—
Nothing about me but drew somehow down
His hate upon me,—somewhat so excused
Therefore, since hate was thus the truth of him,—
May my evanishment for evermore
Help further to relieve the heart that cast
Such object of its natural loathing forth!
So he was made; he nowise made himself:
I could not love him, but his mother did.
His soul has never lain beside my soul:
But for the unresisting body,—thanks!
He burned that garment spotted by the flesh.
Whatever he touched is rightly ruined: plague
It caught, and disinfection it had craved
Still but for Guido: I am saved through him
So as by fire; to him—thanks and farewell!

Even for my babe, my boy, there's safety thence—
From the sudden death of me, I mean: we poor
Weak souls, how we endeavor to be strong!
I was already using up my life,—
This portion, now, should do him such a good,
This other go to keep off such an ill!
The great life; see, a breath and it is gone!
So is detached, so left all by itself
The little life, the fact which means so much.
Shall not God stoop the kindlier to His work,
His marvel of creation, foot would crush,
Now that the hand He trusted to receive
And hold it, lets the treasure fall perforce?
The better; He shall have in orphanage
His own way all the clearer: if my babe
Outlived the hour—and he has lived two weeks—
It is through God who knows I am not by.
Who is it makes the soft gold hair turn black,
And sets the tongue, might lie so long at rest,
Trying to talk? Let us leave God alone!
Why should I doubt He will explain in time
What I feel now, but fail to find the words?
My babe nor was, nor is, nor yet shall be
Count Guido Franceschini's child at all—
Only his mother's, born of love not hate!
So shall I have my rights in after-time.
It seems absurd, impossible to-day;
So seems so much else, not explained but known!

Ah! Friends, I thank and bless you every one!
No more now: I withdraw from earth and man
To my own soul, compose myself for God.

Well, and there is more! Yes, my end of breath
Shall bear away my soul in being true!
He is still here, not outside with the world,
Here, here, I have him in his rightful place!
'T is now, when I am most upon the move,
I feel for what I verily find—again
The face, again the eyes, again, through all,
The heart and its immeasurable love
Of my one friend, my only, all my own,
Who put his breast between the spears and me.
Ever with Caponsacchi! Otherwise
Here alone would be failure, loss to me—
How much more loss to him, with life debarred
From giving life, love locked from love's display,
The day-star stopped its task that makes night morn!
O lover of my life, O soldier-saint,
No work begun shall ever pause for death!
Love will be helpful to me more and more
I' the coming course, the new path I must tread—
My weak hand in thy strong hand, strong for that!
Tell him that if I seem without him now,
That's the world's insight! Oh, he understands!
He is at Civita—do I once doubt
The world again is holding us apart?
He had been here, displayed in my behalf
The broad brow that reverberates the truth,
And flashed the word God gave him, back to man!
I know where the free soul is flown! My fate
Will have been hard for even him to bear:
Let it confirm him in the trust of God,
Showing how holly he dared the deed!
And, for the rest,—say, from the deed, no touch
Of harm came, but all good, all happiness,
Not one faint fleck of failure! Why explain?
What I see, oh, he sees and how much more!
Tell him,—I know not wherefore the true word
Should fade and fall unuttered at the last—
It was the name of him I sprang to meet
When came the knock, the summons and the end.
"My great heart, my strong hand are back again!"
I would have sprung to these, beckoning across
Murder and hell gigantic and distinct
O' the threshold, posted to exclude me heaven:
He is ordained to call and I to come!
Do not the dead wear flowers when dressed for God?
Say,—I am all in flowers from head to foot!
Say,—Not one flower of all he said and did,
Might seem to flit unnoticed, fade unknown,
But dropped a seed, has grown a balsam-tree
Whereof the blossoming perfumes the place
At this supreme of moments! He is a priest;
He cannot marry therefore, which is right:
I think he would not marry if he could.
Marriage on earth seems such a counterfeit,
Mere imitation of the inimitable:
In heaven we have the real and true and sure.
'T is there they neither marry nor are given
In marriage but are as the angels: right,
Oh how right that is, how like Jesus Christ
To say that! Marriage-making for the earth,
With gold so much,—birth, power, repute so much,
Or beauty, youth so much, in lack of these!
Be as the angels rather, who, apart,
Know themselves into one, are found at length
Married, but marry never, no, nor give
In marriage; they are man and wife at once
When the true time is: here we have to wait
Not so long neither! Could we by a wish
Have what we will and get the future now,
Would we wish aught done undone in the past?
So, let him wait God's instant men call years;
Meantime hold hard by truth and his great soul,
Do out the duty! Through such souls alone
God stooping shows sufficient of His light
For us i' the dark to rise by. And I rise.
VIII.

DOMINUS HYACINTHUS DE ARCHANGELIS,

*PAUPERUM PROCURATOR.1*

[Domimus Hyacinthus de Archangelis regards the great Franceschini case simply as a fortunate chance for him to show off his superior skill as a lawyer, and thereby discomfit his rival, the Fisc. While his head is occupied in preparing what he considers a learned defence in support of the right of wounded honor to vindicate itself, based upon precedents drawn from animal life, and from Pagan and Christian custom, his heart is entirely occupied with his own domestic felicities.]

Ah, my Giacinto, he's no ruddy rogue, Is not Cinone?2 What, to-day we're eight? Seven and one 's eight, I hope, old curly-pate! — Branches me out his verb-tree on the slate, *Amo*—*as*—*avi*—*atum*—*are*—*ans.* Up to *-aturus*, person, tense, and mood, *Quies me cum subjunctivo*3 (I could cry) And chews Corderius4 with his morning crust! Look eight years onward, and he 's perched, he 's perched Dapper and deft on stool beside this chair, Cinozzo, Cinoncello, who but he? — Trying his milk-teeth on some crusty case Like this, papa shall triturate5 full soon To smooth Papinianian6 pulp! It trots Already through my head, though noon be now, Does supper-time and what belongs to eve. Dispose, O Don, o' the day, first work then play! — The proverb bids. And “then” means, won't we hold Our little yearly lovesome frolic feast, Cinuolo's birth-night, Cinicello's own, That makes gruff January grin perforsie! For too contagious grows the mirth, the warmth

1 *Pauperum Procurator*: the official defender of criminals, as the "Fisc" is the official prosecutor.  
2 *Cinone*: a pet diminutive of Giacinto, as are Cinozzo, Cinoncello, Cinino, and various other forms occurring in this Book.  
3 *Quies me cum subjunctivo*: a truce with the subjunctive.  
4 *Corderius*: Mathurin Cordier, author of the most popular Latin school-book of the sixteenth century, the "Colloquia Scholarstica."  
5 *Triturate*: grind down.  
6 *Papinianian*: from Papinius, a Roman jurist of the beginning of the third century.
Escaping from so many hearts at once —
When the good wife, buxom and bonny yet,
Jokes the hale grandsire, — such are just the sort
To go off suddenly, — he who hides the key
O' the box beneath his pillow every night, —
Which box may hold a parchment (some one thinks)
Will show a scribbled something like a name
"Cinino, Ciniccino," near the end.
To whom I give and I bequeath my lands,
Estates, tenements, hereditaments,
When I decease as honest grandsire ought."
Wherefore — yet this one time again perhaps —
Shan't my Orvieto 1 fuddle his old nose!
Then, uncles, one or the other, well i' the world,
May — drop in. merely? — trudge through rain and wind,
Rather! The smell-feasts rouse them at the hint
There's cookery in a certain dwelling-place!
Gossips, too, each with keepsake in his poke.
Will pick the way, thrid lane by lantern-light,
And so find door, put galligaskin 2 off
At entry of a decent domicile
Cornered in snug Condotti, 3 — all for love,
All to crush cup with Cinucciatolo!

Well,
Let others climb the heights o' the court, the camp!
How vain are chambering and wantonness,
Revel and rout and pleasures that make mad!
Commend me to home-joy, the family board,
Altar and hearth! These, with a brisk career,
A source of honest profit and good fame.
Just so much work as keeps the brain from rust,
Just so much play as lets the heart expand.
Honoring God and serving man, — I say,
These are reality, and all else, — fluff,
Nutshell and nought,— thank Flaccus 4 for the phrase!
Suppose I had been Fisc, yet bachelor!

Why, work with a will, then! Wherefore lazy now?
Turn up the hour-glass, whence no sand-grain slips
But should have done its duty to the saint
O' the day, the son and heir that's eight years old!
Let law come dimple Cinoncino's cheek,
And Latin dumple Cinarello's chin.

1 Orvieto: a rich wine.
2 Galligaskin: large hose or trousers, evidently from the context worn as an outer protection.
3 Condotti: a street which runs off the Corso.
The while we spread him fine and toss him flat
This pulp that makes the pancake, trim our mass
Of matter into Argument the First,
Prime Pleading in defence of our accused,
Which, once a-wait on paper wing, shall soar,
Shall signalize before applaudive Rome
What study, and mayhap some mother-wit,
Can do toward making Master fop and Fisc
Old bachelor Bottinius bite his thumb.
Now, how good God is! How falls plumb to point
This murder, gives me Guido to defend
Now, of all days i' the year, just when the boy
Verges on Virgil, reaches the right age
For some such illustration from his sire,
Stimulus to himself! One might wait years
And never find the chance which now finds me!
The fact is, there's a blessing on the hearth.
A special providence for fatherhood!
Here's a man, and what's more, a noble, kills
— Not sneakingly but almost with parade —
Wife's father and wife's mother and wife's self
That's mother's self of son and heir (like mine!)
— And here stand I, the favored advocate.
Who pluck this flower o' the field, no Solomon
Was ever clothed in glorious gold to match,
And set the same in Cinoncino's cap!
I defend Guido and his comrades — I!
Pray God, I keep me humble: not to me —
Non nobis, Domine, sed tibi laus!
How the fop chuckled when they made him Fisc!
We'll beat you, my Bottinius, all for love,
All for our tribute to Cinotto's day.
Why, 'buddikins, old Innocent himself
May rub his eyes at the bustle, — ask "What's this
Rolling from out the rostrum, as a gust
O' the Pro Milone 2 had been imprisoned there,
And rattled Rome awake?" Awaken Rome,
How can the Pope doze on in decency?
He needs must wake up also, speak his word,
Have his opinion like the rest of Rome,
About this huge, this hurly-burly case:
He wants who can excogitate the truth,
Give the result in speech, plain black and white,
To mumble in the mouth and make his own
— A little changed, good man, a little changed!

1 Non nobis, etc.: not unto us, O Lord,
   but to thee the praise.
2 Pro Milone: Cicero's great speech in defence of Milo on a charge of murder.
No matter, so his gratitude be moved,
By when my Giacintino gets of age,
Mindful of who thus helped him at a pinch,
Archangelus Procurator Pauperum —
And proved Hortensius 1 Redivivus!

Whew!

To earn the Est-est. 2 merit the minced herb
That mollifies the liver’s leathery slice.
With here a goose-foot, there a cock’s-comb stuck,
Cemented in an element of cheese!
I doubt if dainties do the grandsire good:
Last June he had a sort of strangling . . . bah!
He’s his own master, and his will is made.
So, liver fizzle, law flit and Latin fly
As we rub hands o’er dish by way of grace!

Count Guido married — or, in Latin due,
What? Duxit in uxorem? 4 — commonplace!
Textas jugales init, subiit. — ha!
He underwent the matrimonial torch?
Connubio stabili sibi junxit. — hum!
In stable bond of marriage bound his own?
That’s clear of any modern taint: and yet . . .

Virgil is little help to who writes prose.
He shall attack me Terence with the dawn.
Shall Cinuccino! Mum. mind business, Sir!
Thus circumstantially evolve we facts,
Ita se habet ideo series facti:
He wedded. — ah, with owls 5 for augury!
Nupserat. heu sinistris avibus.
One of the blood Arezzo boasts her best,
Dominus Guido, nobili genere ortus,
Pompilia . . .

But the version afterward!
Curb we this ardor! Notes alone, to-day,

1 Hortensius: the great Roman orator, contemporary with Cicero.
2 Est-est: a wine so called because a nobleman once sent his servant in advance to write “Est,” it is! on any inn where the wine was particularly good. At one inn it was so superlatively good that he wrote Est-est.
3 Pro Guidone et Sociis: for Guido and his associates.
4 Duxit in uxorem: as Browning gives a free version of most of the Latin used by Archangelus in his defence, literal translations are omitted from the notes. Only where no hint of the meaning can be gained from the text, will a translation be given.
5 Owls for augury: the owl was considered a bird of evil omen.
The speech to-morrow and the Latin last:
Such was the rule in Farinacci's time.
Indeed I hitched it into verse and good.
Unluckily, law quite absorbs a man,
Or else I think I too had poetized.
"Law is the pork substratum of the fry,
Goose-foot and cock's-comb are Latinity," —
And in this case, if circumstance assist,
We'll garnish law with idiom, never fear!
Out-of-the-way events extend our scope:
For instance, when Bottini brings his charge,
"That letter which you say Pompilia wrote, —
To criminate her parents and herself
And disengage her husband from the coil, —
That, Guido Franceschini wrote, say we:
Because Pompilia could nor read nor write,
Therefore he pencilled her such letter first,
Then made her trace in ink the same again."
— Ha, my Bottini, have I thee on hip?
How will he turn this and break Tully's pate?
"Existimandum" (don't I hear the dog!)
"Quod Guido designaverit elementa
Dictae epistolae, que fuerint
(Superinducto ab ea calamo)
Notata atramento" — there's a style! —
"Quia ipsa scribere nesciebat." Boh!
Now, my turn! Either, Insulse! (I outburst)
Stupidly put! Inane is the response,
Inanis est responsio, or the like —
To wit, that each of all those characters,
Quod singula elementa epistolae,
Had first of all been traced for her by him,
Fuerat per eum prius designata,
And then, the ink applied a-top of that,
Et deinde, superinducto calamo,
The piece, she says, became her handiwork,
Per eam, efformata ut ipsa asserit.
Inane were such response! (a second time:)
Her husband outlined her the whole, forsooth?
Vir ejus lineabat epistolam?
What, she confesses that she wrote the thing,
Fatetur eam scripsisse, (scorn that scathes!)
That she might pay obedience to her lord?
Ut viro obtemperaret, apices
(Here repeat charge with proper varied phrase)
Eo designante, ipsaque calamum

1 Farinacci: see note, VIII. 322.
2 Insulse: absurd.
Super inducente?  By such argument, 

Ita pariter, she seeks to show the same, 

(Ay, by Saint Joseph and what saints you please) 

Epistolam ostendit, medius fictus,  

No voluntary deed but fruit of force! 

Non voluntarie sed coacte scriptam!  

That's the way to write Latin, friend my Fisc! 

Bottini is a beast, one barbarous: 

Look out for him when he attempts to say 

"Armed with a pistol, Guido followed her!"  

Will not I be beforehand with my Fisc, 

Cut away phrase by phrase from underfoot! 

Guido Pompiliam — Guido thus his wife 

Following with igneous engine, shall I have? 

Arma munitis igneis persequens — 

Arma sulphurea gestans, sulphury arms, 

Or, might one style a pistol — popping-piece? 

Armati breviori scelopulo?  

We'll let him have been armed so, though it make 

Somewhat against us: I had thought to own — 

Provided with a simple travelling-sword, 

Instructus: but we'll grant the pistol here: 

Better we lost the cause than lacked the gird 

At the Fisc's Latin, lost the Judge's laugh! 

It's Venturini that decides for style. 

Tommati rather goes upon the law. 

So, as to law, —  

Ah, but with law ne'er hope 

To level the fellow, — don't I know his trick! 

How he draws up, ducks under, twists aside! 

He's a lean-gutted hectic rascal, fine 

As pale-haired red-eyed ferret which pretends 

'Tis ermine, pure soft snow from tail to snout. 

He eludes law by piteous looks aloft, 

Lets Latin glance off as he makes appeal 

To saint that's somewhere in the ceiling-top: 

Do you suppose I don't conceive the beast? 

Plague of the ermine-vermin! For it takes, 

It takes, and here's the fellow Fisc, you see, 

And Judge, you'll not be long in seeing next! 

Confound the fop — he's now at work like me: 

Enter his study, as I seem to do, 

Hear him read out his writing to himself! 

I know he writes as if he spoke: I hear 

The hoarse shrill throat, see shut eyes, neck shot-forth, 

— I see him strain on tiptoe, soar and pour,
Eloquence out, nor stay nor stint at all —
Perorate in the air, then quick to press
With the product! What abuse of type and sheet!
He 'll keep clear of my cast, my logic-throw,
Let argument slide, and then deliver swift
Some bowl from quite an unguessed point of stand —
Having the luck o' the last word, the reply!
A plaguy cast, a mortifying stroke:
You face a fellow — cries "So, there you stand?
But I courteous jump clean o'er your head!
You take ship-ca- entry for pilotage,
Stop rat-holes, while a sea sweeps through the breach,—
Hammer and fortify at puny points?
Do, clamp and tenon, make all tight and safe!
'Tis here and here and here you ship a sea,
No good of your stopped leaks and littleness!"

Yet what do I name "little and a leak"?
The main defence o' the murder's used to death,
By this time, dry bare bones, no scrap we pick:
Safer I worked the new, the unforeseen,
The nice by-stroke, the fine and improvised
Point that can titillate the brain o' the Bench
Torpid with over-teaching, long ago!
As if Tommati (that has heard, reheard
And heard again, first this side and then that —
Guido and Pietro, Pietro and Guido, din
And deafen, full three years, at each long ear)
Don't want amusement for instruction now,
Won't rather feel a flea run o'er his ribs,
Than a daw settle heavily on his head!
Oh I was young and had the trick of fence,
Knew subtle pass and push with careless right —
My left arm ever quiet behind back.
With dagger ready: not both hands to blade!
Puff and blow, put the strength out, Blunderbore!
There's my subordinate, young Spreti, now,
Pedant and prig, — he 'll pant away at proof,
That 's his way!

Now for mine — to rub some life
Into one's choppy fingers this cold day!
I trust Cinuzzo ties on tippet, guards
The precious throat on which so much depends!
Guido must be all goose-flesh in his hole,
Despite the prison-straw: bad Carnival
For captives! no sliced fry for him, poor Count!
Carnival-time,—another providence!
The town a-swarm with strangers to amuse,
To edify, to give one's name and fame.
In charge of, till they find, some future day,
Cintino come and claim it. his name too,
Pledge of the pleasantness they owe papa—
Who else was it cured Rome of her great qualms.
When she must needs have her own judgment?—ay,
When all her topping wits had set to work,
Pronounced already on the case: mere boys,
Twice Cineruggiolo's age with half his sense.
As good as tell me, when I cross the court,
"Master Arcangeli!" (plucking at my gown)
"We can predict, we comprehend your play,
We'll help you save your client." Tra-la-la!
I've travelled ground, from childhood to this hour,
To have the town anticipate my track?
The old fox takes the plain and velvet path,
The young hound's predilection,—prints the dew,
Don't he, to suit their pulpy pads of paw?
No! Burying nose deep down i' the briery bush,
Thus I defend Count Guido.

Where are we weak?
First, which is foremost in advantage too,
Our murder,—we call, killing,—is a fact
Confessed, defended, made a boast of: good!
To think the Fisc claimed use of torture here,
And got thereby avowal plump and plain
That gives me just the chance I wanted,—scope
Not for brute-force but ingenuity,
Explaining matters, not denying them!
One may dispute,—as I am bound to do,
And shall,—validity of process here:
Inasmuch as a noble is exempt
From torture which plebeians undergo
In such a case: for law is lenient, lax,
Remits the torture to a nobleman
Unless suspicion be of twice the strength
Attaches to a man born vulgarly:
We don't card silk with comb that dresses wool.
Moreover 't was severity undue.
In this case, even had the lord been lout.
What utters, on this head, our oracle,
Our Farinacci. 1 my Gamaliel 2 erst,

1 Farinacci: Prosper Farinacci (1544-1613), author of a volume of "Variae Quaesiones" and other legal treatises, which were regarded as of very high authority during the seventeenth century. In 1599 he defended Beatrice Cenci on the charge of murdering her father.

2 Gamaliel: see Acts xxii. 3.
THE RING AND THE BOOK.

In those immortal "Questions"? This I quote:
"Of all the tools at Law's disposal, sure
That named *Vigiliarum* is the best —
That is, the worst — to whoso needs must bear:
Lasting, as it may do, from some seven hours
To ten; (beyond ten, we've no precedent;
Certain have touched their ten, but, bah, they died!)
It does so efficaciously convince,
That, — speaking by much observation here, —
Out of each hundred cases, by my count,
Never I knew of patients beyond four
Withstand its taste, or less than ninety-six
End by succumbing: only martyrs four,
Of obstinate silence, guilty or no, — against
Ninety-six full confessors, innocent
Or otherwise, — so shrewd a tool have we!
No marvel either: in unwary hands,
Death on the spot is no rare consequence:
As indeed all but happened in this case
To one of ourselves, our young tough peasant-friend
The accomplice called Baldeschi: they were rough,
Dosed him with torture as you drench a horse,
Not modify your treatment to a man:
So, two successive days he fainted dead,
And only on the third essay, gave up,
Confessed like flesh and blood. We could reclaim, —
Blockhead Bottini giving cause enough!
But no, — we'll take it as spontaneously
Confessed: we'll have the murder beyond doubt.
Ah, fortunate (the poet's word reversed)
Inasmuch as we know our happiness!
Had the antagonist left dubiety,²
Here were we proving murder a mere myth,
And Guido innocent, ignorant, absent, — ay,
Absent! He was — why, where should Christian be?
Engaged in visiting his proper church,
The duty of us all at Christmas-time,
When Ĉaponsacchi, the seducer, stung
To madness by his relegation, cast
About him and contrived a remedy
In murder: since opprobrium broke afresh,
By birth o' the babe, on him the imputed sire,
He it was quietly sought to smother up
His shame and theirs together, — killed the three,
And fled — (go seek him where you please to search)
Just at the time when Guido, touched by grace,

¹ The poet's word: see Virgil, "Geor-
gics," ii. 458.
² Dubiety: doubtfulness.
Devotions ended, hastened to the spot,
Meaning to pardon his convicted wife,
"Neither do I condemn thee, go in peace!" —
And thus arrived i' the nick of time to catch
The charge o' the killing, though great-heartedly
He came but to forgive and bring to life.
Doubt ye the force of Christmas on the soul?
"Is thine eye evil because mine is good?"
So, doubtless, had I needed argue here
But for the full confession round and sound!
Thus might you wrong some kingly alchemist,—
Whose concern should not be with showing brass
Transmuted into gold, but triumphing,
Rather, about his gold changed out of brass,
Not vulgarly to the mere sight and touch,
But in the idea, the spiritual display,
The apparition buoyed by winged words
Hovering above its birth-place in the brain,—
Thus would you wrong this excellent personage
Forced, by the gross need, to gird apron round,
Plant forge, light fire, ply bellows,—in a word,
Demonstrate: when a faulty pipkin's crack
May disconcert you his presumptive truth!
Here were I hanging to the testimony
Of one of these poor rustics — four, ye gods!
Whom the first taste of friend the Fiscal's cord
May drive into undoing my whole speech.
Undoing, on his birthday,— what is worse,—
My son and heir!
I wonder, all the same,
Not so much at those peasants' lack of heart;
But — Guido Franceschini, nobleman,
Bear pain no better! Everybody knows
It used once, when my father was a boy,
To form a proper, nay, important point
I' the education of our well-born youth,
That they took torture handsomely at need,
Without confessing in this clownish guise.
Each noble had his rack for private use,
And would, for the diversion of a guest.
Bid it be set up in the yard of arms,
And take thereon his hour of exercise,—
Command the varletry stretch, strain their best,
While friends looked on, admired my lord could smile
'Mid tugging which had caused an ox to roar.
Men are no longer men!
— And advocates
No longer Farinacci, let us add,  
If I one more time fly from point proposed!  
So, 
{
  \textit{Vindicatio}, — here begins the speech! —

\textit{Honoris causa}: thus we make our stand:  
Honor in us had injury, we prove.  
Or if we fail to prove such injury  
More than misprision of the fact,—what then?  
It is enough, authorities declare.  
If the result, the deed in question now,  
Be caused by confidence that injury  
Is veritable and no figment: since,  
What, though proved fancy afterward, seemed fact  
At the time, they argue shall excuse result.  
That which we do, persuaded of good cause  
For what we do, hold justifiable!—  
So casuists bid: man, bound to do his best,  
They would not have him leave that best undone  
And mean to do his worst,—though fuller light  
Show best was worst and worst would have been best.  
Act by the present light!—they ask of man.  
\textit{Ultra quod hic non agitur}, besides,  
It is not anyway our business here,  
\textit{De probatione adulterii},  
To prove what we thought crime was crime indeed  
\textit{Ad irrogandum panem}, and require  
Its punishment: such nowise do we seek:  
\textit{Sed ad effectum}, but 't is our concern,  
\textit{Excusandi}, here to simply find excuse,  
\textit{Occisorem}, for who did the killing-work,  
\textit{Et ad illius defensionem}, (mark  
The difference) and defend the man, just that!  
\textit{Quo casu levior probatio}  
\textit{Exuberaret}, to which end far lighter proof  
Suffices than the prior case would claim:  
It should be always harder to convict,  
In short, than to establish innocence.  
Therefore we shall demonstrate first of all  
That Honor is a gift of God to man  
Precious beyond compare: which natural sense  
Of human rectitude and purity,—  
Which white, man's soul is born with,—brooks no touch:  
Therefore, the sensitivest spot of all,  
Wounded by any wafture breathed from black,  
Is,—honor within honor, —like the eye  
Centred i' the ball, —the honor of our wife.  
Touch us o' the pupil of our honor, then,  
Not actually.—since so you slay outright,—  
But by a gesture simulating touch,
Presumable mere menace of such taint,—
This were our warrant for eruptive ire
“To whose dominion I impose no end.”

(Virgil, now, should not be too difficult
To Cinoncino,—say, the early books.
Pen, truce to further gambols! *Poscinur!* )

Nor can revenge of injury done here
To the honor proved the life and soul of us,
Be too excessive, too extravagant:
Such wrong seeks and must have complete revenge.
Show we this, first, on the mere natural ground:
Begin at the beginning and proceed
Incontrovertibly. Theodoric,
In an apt sentence Cassiodorus cites,
Propounds for basis of all household law—
I hardly recollect it, but it ends,
“Bird mates with bird, beast genders with his like,
And brooks no interference.” Bird and beast?
The very insects...if they wive or no,
How dare I say when Aristotle doubts?
But the presumption is they likewise wive,
At least the nobler sorts; for take the bee
As instance,—copying King Solomon.—
Why that displeasure of the bee to aught
Which savors of incontinency. makes
The unchaste a very horror to the hive?
Whence comes it bees obtain their epithet
Of *castae apes*, notably “the chaste”? Because, ingeniously saith Scaliger.
(The young sage,—see his book of Table-talk)
“Such is their hatred of immodest act,
They fall upon the offender, sting to death.”
I mind a passage much confirmative
I’ the Idyllist (though I read him Latinized)
“Why” asks a shepherd, “is this bank unfit
For celebration of our vernal loves?”

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1 *To whose dominion, etc.:* “His ego nec metas rerum nec temporae pono; Imperium sine fine dedi” (Virgil, *Eneid,* i. 278, 279).
2 *Poscinur: *something is expected of us.
3 Cassiodorus: a Roman historian, statesman, and monk who lived about 468. He was raised by Theodoric, King of the Ostrogoths, to the highest offices. He was among the first of literary monks. His books were much read in the Middle Ages. See note, I. 228.
4 Aristotle: celebrated Greek writer on philosophy, ethics, physics, etc., 384-323 B.C.
5 Scaliger: Joseph Justus, son of Julius Caesar Scaliger, both eminent men of learning.
6 Idyllist: Theocritus, a Greek poet who flourished in the third century B.C. He wrote a number of idylls (little pictures), principally portraying country life.
"Oh swain," returns the instructed shepherdess,
"Bees swarm here, and would quick resent our warmth!"
Only cold-blooded fish lack instinct here,
Nor gain nor guard connubiality:
But beasts, quadrupedal, mammiferous,
Do credit to their beasthood: witness him
That Ælian 1 cites, the noble elephant,
(Or if not Ælian, somebody as sage)
Who seeing, much offence beneath his nose,
His master’s friend exceed in courtesy
The due allowance to his master’s wife.
Taught them good manners and killed both at once,
Making his master and the world admire.
Indubitably, then, that master’s self,
Favored by circumstance, had done the same
Or else stood clear rebuked by his own beast.
Ado, ut qui hominem spernit, thus,
Who values his own honor not a straw, —
Et non recuperare curat, nor
Labors by might and main to salve its wound,
Se uleiscendo, by revenging him,
Nil differat a belluis, is a brute,
Quinimo irrationabilior
Ipsismet belluis, nay, contrariwise,
Much more irrational than brutes themselves,
Should be considered, reputetur! How?
If a poor animal feel honor smart,
Taught by blind instinct nature plants in him,
Shall man, — confessed creation’s master-stroke,
Nay, intellectual glory. nay, a god,
Nay, of the nature of my Judges here,—
Shall man prove the insensible, the block.
The blot o’ the earth he crawls on to disgrace?
(Come, that’s both solid and poetic!) Man
Derogate, live for the low tastes alone.
Mean creeping cares about the animal life?
Absit 2 such homage to vile flesh and blood!

(May Gigia have remembered, nothing stings
Fried liver out of its monotony
Of richness, like a root of fennel, chopped
Fine with the parsley: parsley-sprigs, I said —
Was there need I should say “and fennel too”?
But no, she cannot have been so obtuse!
To our argument! The fennel will be chopped.)

1 Ælian: in his “De Natura Animalium,” xi. 15.  
2 Absit: away!
From beast to man next mount we — ay, but, mind,
Still mere man, not yet Christian. — that, in time!
Not too fast, mark you! 'Tis on Heathen grounds
We next defend our act: then, fairly urge —
If this were done of old, in a green tree,
Allowed in the Spring rawness of our kind,
What may be licensed in the Autumn dry
And ripe, the latter harvest-tide of man?
If, with his poor and primitive half-lights,
The Pagan, whom our devils served for gods,
Could stigmatize the breach of marriage-vow
As that which blood, blood only might efface,—
Absolve the husband, outraged, whose revenge
Anticipated law, plied sword himself,—
How with the Christian in full blaze of noon?
Shall not he rather double penalty,
Multiply vengeance, than, degenerate,
Let privilege be minished, droop, decay?
Therefore set forth at large the ancient law!
Superabundant the examples be
To pick and choose from. The Athenian Code,
Solon's, the name is serviceable, — then,
The Laws of the Twelve Tables, that fifteenth,—
"Romulus" likewise rolls out round and large;
The Julian; the Cornelian; Gracchus' Law:
So old a chime, the bells ring of themselves!
Spreti can set that going if he please,
I point you, for my part, the belfry plain,
Intent to rise from dusk, diluculum,
Into the Christian day shall broaden next.

First, the fit compliment to His Holiness
Happily reigning: then sustain the point —
All that was long ago declared as law
By the natural revelation, stands confirmed
By Apostle and Evangelist and Saint,—

Among these was one, Lex Julia de adulteris, which punished adultery. The reference is probably to this. See I. 224.
2 The Laws of the Twelve Tables: this was the first Roman code of laws and applied to both Plebs and Patricians. It was drawn up 451 B.C. by ten Decemvirs elected for the purpose, and was engraved on twelve tables of brass.
3 Romulus: see note, I. 220.
4 The Julian: laws passed during the reign of Augustus were called Leges Julia judiciorum publicorum et privatorum.
5 Cornelius: laws passed under the Dictator Lucius Cornelius Sulla. The law meant here is probably Lex Cornelia de Sicariis, a law referring to murderers. See note, I. 223.
6 Gracchus' Law: Caius Sempronius Gracchus, the Roman Tribune, who made many laws.
7 Diluculum: daybreak.
To-wit — that Honor is man's supreme good.

Why should I baulk Saint Jerome\(^1\) of his phrase?

\emph{Ubi honor non est}, where no honor is,

\emph{Ibi contemptus est}; and where contempt,

\emph{Ibi injuria frequens}; and where that,

The frequent injury, \emph{ibi et indignatio};

And where the indignation, \emph{ibi quies}

\emph{Nulla}; and where there is no quietude,

Why, \emph{ibi}, there, the mind is often cast

Down from the heights where it proposed to dwell,

\emph{Mens a proposito sepe dejectur}.

And naturally the mind is so cast down,

Since harder 't is, \emph{quam difficilium sit},

\emph{Iram cohibere}, to coerce one's wrath,

\emph{Quam miracula facere}, than work miracles, —

So Gregory\(^2\) smiles in his First Dialogue.

Whence we infer, the ingenuous soul, the man

Who makes esteem of honor and repute,

Whenever honor and repute are touched,

Arrives at term of fury and despair,

Loses all guidance from the reason-check:

As in delirium or a frenzy-fit,

Nor fury nor despair he satiates. — no,

Not even if he attain the impossible,

O'erturn the hinges of the universe

To annihilate — not whoso caused the smart

Solely, the author simply of his pain,

But the place, the memory, \emph{vituperii}.

O' the shame and scorn: \emph{quia}, — says Solomon,

(The Holy Spirit speaking by his mouth

In Proverbs, the sixth chapter near the end)

— Because, the zeal and fury of a man,

\emph{Zelus et furor viri}, will not spare,

\emph{Non parcet}, in the day of his revenge,

\emph{In die vindictae}, nor will acquiesce,

\emph{Nec acquiescet}, through a person's prayers,

\emph{Cujusdam precibus}, — \emph{nec suscipiet},

Nor yet take, \emph{pro redemptione}, for

Redemption, \emph{dona plurium}, gifts of friends,

Mere money-payment to compound for ache.

Who recognizes not my client's case?

Whereeto, as strangely consentaneous\(^3\) here,

Adduce Saint Bernard\(^4\) in the Epistle writ

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\(^1\) Saint Jerome: a Catholic writer of the fifth century distinguished for his zeal against the Christians. Died 420.

\(^2\) Gregory: Pope Gregory the Great (550–640). Among other things he wrote "Dialogues with Peter the Deacon on the Lives and Miracles of the Italian Saints."

\(^3\) Consentaneous: consistent with.

\(^4\) Saint Bernard: The celebrated founder of the order of Bernardines (1091–1153). His
To Robertulus, his nephew: "Too much grief,
Dolor quippe nimius non deliberat,
Does not excogitate propriety,
Non verecundatur, nor knows shame at all,
Non consulit rationem, nor consults
Reason, non dignitatis metuit
Damnnum, nor dreads the loss of dignity;
Modum et ordinem, order and the mode,
Ignorat, it ignores": why, trait for trait,
Was ever portrait limned so like the life?
(By Cavalier Maratta,1 shall I say?
I hear he’s first in reputation now.)
Yes, that of Samson in the Sacred Text
That’s not so much the portrait as the man!
Samson in Gaza was the antetype
Of Guido at Rome: observe the Nazarite!
Blinded he was,—an easy thing to bear:
Intrepidly he took imprisonment,
Gyves, stripes and daily labor at the mill:
But when he found himself, ’t the public place,
Destined to make the common people sport,
Disdain burned up with such an impetus
I’ the breast of him that, all the man one fire,
Moriatur, roared he, let my soul’s self die,
Anima mea, with the Philistines!
So, pulled down pillar, roof, and death and all,2
Multosque plures interfecit, ay,
And many more he killed thus, muriens,
Dying, quam vivus, than in his whole life,
Occiderat, he ever killed before.
Are these things writ for no example, Sirs?
One instance more, and let me see who doubts!
Our Lord Himself, made all of mansuetude,3
Sealing the sum of sufferance up, received
Opprobrium, contumely and buffeting
Without complaint: but when He found Himself
Touched in His honor never so little for once,
Then outbroke indignation pent before—
"Honorem meum nemini dabo!" "No,
My honor I to nobody will give!"
And certainly the example so hath wrought,
That whosoever, at the proper worth,
Apprises worldly honor and repute,
Esteems it nobler to die honored man

1 Maratta: see note, III. 59.
2 So, pulled down pillar, etc.: see Judges xvi. 29.
3 Mansuetude: gentleness.
Beneath Mannaia, than live centuries
Disgraced in the eye o' the world. We find Saint Paul
No recreant to this faith delivered once:
"Far worthier were it that I died," cries he,
Expedit mihi magis mori, "than
That any one should make my glory void,"
Quam ut gloriarn mean quis evacuet!
See, ad Corinthienses: whereupon
Saint Ambrose makes a comment with much fruit,
Doubtless my Judges long since laid to heart,
So I desist from bringing forward here.
(I can't quite recollect it.)

Have I proved
Satis superque, both enough and to spare,
That Revelation old and new admits
The natural man may effervesce in ire,
O'erflood earth, o'erfroth heaven with foamy rage,
At the first puncture to his self-respect?
Then, Sirs, this Christian dogma, this law-bud
Full-blown now, soon to bask the absolute flower
Of Papal doctrine in our blaze of day,—
Bethink you, shall we miss one promise-streak,
One doubtful birth of dawn crepuscular,¹
One dew-drop comfort to humanity,
Now that the chalice teems with noonday wine?
Yea, argue Molinists who bar revenge —
Referring just to what makes out our case!
Under old dispensation, argue they,
The doom of the adulterous wife was death,
Stoning by Moses' law.² "Nay, stone her not,
Put her away!" next legislates our Lord;³
And last of all, "Nor yet divorce a wife!"
Ordains the Church, "she typifies ourself,
The Bride no fault shall cause to fall from Christ."
Then, as no jot or tittle of the Law
Has passed away — which who presumes to doubt?
As not one word of Christ is rendered vain —
Which, could it be though heaven and earth should pass?
— Where do I find my proper punishment
For my adulterous wife, I humbly ask
Of my infallible Pope, — who now remits
Even the divorce allowed by Christ in lieu
Of lapidation Moses licensed me?

¹ Crepuscular: glimmering.
² Stoning by Moses' law: see Deut. xxii.
³ Put her away, etc.: see Matt. v. 32.
The Gospel checks the Law which throws the stone,
The Church tears the divorce-bill Gospel grants:
Shall wives sin and enjoy impunity?
What profits me the fulness of the days,
The final dispensation, I demand,
Unless Law, Gospel and the Church subjoin
"But who hath barred thee primitive revenge,
Which, like fire damped and dammed up, burns more fierce?
Use thou thy natural privilege of man,
Else wert thou found like those old ingrate Jews,
Despite the manna-banquet on the board,
A-longing after melons, cucumbers,
And such like trash of Egypt left behind!"

(There was one melon had improved our soup:
But did not Cinoncino need the rind
To make a boat with? So I seem to think.)

Law, Gospel and the Church — from these we leap
To the very last revealment, easy rule
Befitting the well-born and thorough-bred
O' the happy day we live in, not the dark
O' the early rude and acorn-eating race.1
"Behold," quoth James,2 "we bridle in a horse
And turn his body as we would thereby!"
Yea, but we change the bit to suit the growth,
And rasp our colt's jaw with a rugged spike
We hasten to remit our managed steed
Who wheels round at persuasion of a touch.
Civilization bows to decency,
The acknowledged use and wont: 'tis manners,—mild
But yet imperative law,—which make the man.
Thus do we pay the proper compliment
To rank and that society of Rome,
Hath so obliged us by its interest,
Taken our client's part instinctively,
As unaware defending its own cause.
What dictum doth Society lay down
I' the case of one who hath a faithless wife?
Whereithal should the husband cleanse his way?
Be patient and forgive? Oh, language fails.—
Shrinks from depicting his turpitude!
For if wronged husband raise not hue and cry,

1 The early rude and acorn-eating race: 2 Behold, quoth James: see James early Greek myths declare that the first men were born from oaks, and that acorns were their principal food.
Quod si maritus de adulterio non
Conquereretur, he's presumed a—foh!
Presumitur leno: so, complain he must.
But how complain? At your tribunal, lords?
Far weightier challenge suits your sense, I wot!
You sit not to have gentlemen propose
Questions gentility can itself discuss.
Did not you prove that to our brother Paul?
The Abate, quum judicialiter
Prosequeretur, when he tried the law,
Guidonis causam, in Count Guido's case,
Accidit ipsi, this befell himself,
Quod risum moverit et cachinnos, that
He moved to mirth and cachinnation, all
Or nearly all, fere in omnibus
Etiam sensatis et cordatis, men
Strong-sensed, sound-hearted, nay, the very Court,
Ipsissim in judicibus, I might add.
Non tamen dicam. In a cause like this,
So multiplied were reasons pro and con,
Delicate, intertwined and obscure,
That Law refused loan of a finger-tip
To unravel, re-adjust the hopeless twine,
Since, half-a-dozen steps outside Law's seat,
There stood a foolish trifler with a tool
A-dangle to no purpose by his side,
Had clearly cut the embroilment in a trice.
Asserunt enim unanimitater
Doctores, for the Doctors all assert,
That husbands, quod mariti, must be held
Viles, cornuti reputantur, vile,
Fronts branching forth a florid infamy,
Si propriis manibus, if with their own hands,
Non summunt, they fail straight to take revenge,
Vindictam, but expect the deed be done
By the Court—expectant illum fieri
Per judices, qui summopere rident, which
Gives an enormous guffaw for reply,
Et cachinnantur. For he ran away.
Deliquit enim, just that he might 'scape
The censure of both counsellors and crowd,
Ut vulgi et doctorum evitaret
Censuram, and lest so he superadd
To loss of honor ignominy too,
Et sic ne istam quoque ignominiam
Amisso honori superadderet.
My lords, my lords, the inconsiderate step
Was—we referred ourselves to Law at all!
'Twit me not with "Law else had punished you!"'
Each punishment of the extra-legal step,
To which the high-born preferably revert,
Is ever for some oversight, some slip
I' the taking vengeance, not for vengeance' self.
A good thing, done unhandsomely, turns ill;
And never yet lacked ill the law's rebuke.
For pregnant instance, let us contemplate
The luck of Leonardus, — see at large
Of Sicily's Decisions sixty-first.
This Leonard finds his wife is false: what then?
He makes her own son snare her, and entice
Out of the town walls to a private walk
Wherein he slays her with commodity.
They find her body half-devoured by dogs:
Leonard is tried, convicted, punished, sent
To labor in the galleys seven years long:
Why? For the murder? Nay, but for the mode!
*Malus modus occidendi*, ruled the Court,
An ugly mode of killing, nothing more!
Another fructuous sample,— see "De Re Criminali," in Matthæus'1 divine piece.
Another husband, in no better plight,
Simulates absence, thereby tempts his wife;
On whom he falls, out of sly ambuscade,
Backed by a brother of his, and both of them
Armed to the teeth with arms that law had blamed.
*Nimis dolose*, overwilily,
*Fuisse operatum*, did they work,
Pronounced the law: had all been fairly done
Law had not found him worthy, as she did,
Of four years' exile. Why cite more? Enough
Is good as a feast — (unless a birthday-feast
For one's Cinuccio) so, we finish here.
My lords, we rather need defend ourselves
Inasmuch as, for a twinkling of an eye,
We hesitatingly appealed to law,—
Than need deny that. On mature advice,
We blushingly bethought us, bade revenge
Back to its simple proper private way
Of decent self-dealt gentlemanly death.
Judges, here is the law, and here beside.
The testimony! Look to it!
Pause and breathe!
So far is only too plain; we must watch:
Bottini will scarce hazard an attack

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1 *Matthæus*: there was a Dutch jurist of this name born at Utrecht 1635, died 1710.
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—

THE RING AND THE BOOK.

300

Here

:

best anticipate the fellow's play,
ask,

840

And guard the weaker places — warily
What if considerations of a sort,

Reasons of a kind, arise from out the strange
Peculiar unforeseen new circumstance
Of this our (candor owns) abnormal act,
To bar the right of us revenging so?
" Impunity were otherwise your meed:
Go slay your wife and welcome," may be urged,
" But why the innocent old couple slay,
Pietro, Violante?
You may do enough,
Not too much, not exceed the golden mean:
Neither brute-beast nor Pagan, Gentile, Jew,
Nor Christian, no nor votarist of the mode.
Is justified to push revenge so far."

845

—

No, indeed? Why, thou very sciolist! ^
The actual wrong. PompiIia_seejned.tjQ.dp,
Was virtual wrong done by the parents here
Imposing her upon us as their child
Themselves allow then, her fault was their
Her_punishment be theirs accordingly!
But wait a little, sneak not off so soon!

—

855

—

:

Was

this cheat solely

harm

to Guido, pray

850

fault,

860

?

The precious couple you call innocent,
Why, they were felons that Law failed to clutch,
Qui lit fraiidarent, who that they might rob,

865

Legitime vocatos, folk law called.

Ad fidei

commissum.

true heirs to the Trust,

PariufH supposnernnt, feigned

this birth,

Tz/nngj/wres reos factos esse, blind
To the fact that, guilty, they incurred thereby,
Ultiini siipplicii, hanging or what's worse.
Do you blame us that we turn Law's instruments.
mind the public weal,
Not mere self-seekers,
Nor make the private good our sole concern?
shall I say
secured a thief,
That having

870

—

—

—

Not simply we recover from

The

his

875

pouch

stolen article our property.

But also pounce upon our neighbor's purse

We

opportunely find reposing there.
justice while we right ourselves?
for our part, a drubbing say.
But owes our neighbor just a dance i' the air
Under the gallows so, we throttle him.
That neighbor 's Law, that couple are the Thief,

And do him
He owes us,

:

1

Sciolist

:

a smatlerer.

880


We are the over ready to help Law —
Zeal of her house hath eaten us up: for which,
Can it be, Law intends to eat up us,
Crudum Priamum, devour poor Priam raw,
("T was Jupiter's own joke) with babes to boot,
Priamique pisinnos, in Homeric phrase?
Shame! — and so ends my period prettily.

But even, — prove the pair not culpable,
Free as unborn babe from connivance at,
Participation in, their daughter's fault:
Ours the mistake. Is that a rare event?
Non semel, it is anything but rare,
In contingentia facti, that by chance,
Impunes evaserunt, go scot-free,
Qui, such well-meaning people as ourselves,
Justo dolore moti, who aggrieved
With cause, apposuerunt manus, lay
Rough hands, in innocentes, on wrong heads.
Cite we an illustrative case in point:
Mulier Smirnea quadam, good my lords,
A gentlewoman lived in Smyrna once,
Virum et filium ex eo conceptum, who
Both husband and her son begot by him
Killed. interfecerat, ex quo, because,
Vir filium suum perdiderat, her spouse
Had been beforehand with her, killed her son,
Matrimonii prisci, of a previous bed.
Deinde accusata, then accused,
Apud Dolabellam, before him that sat
Proconsul, nec duxibus cedibus
Contaminatum liberare, nor
To liberate a woman doubly-dyed
With murder, voluit, made he up his mind,
Nec condemnare, nor to doom to death,
Justo dolore impulsam, one impelled
By just grief; sed remisit, but sent her up
Ad Areopagum, to the Hill of Mars,
Sapientissimorum jucdum
Catum, to that assembly of the sage
Paralleled only by my judges here;
Ub. cognito de causa, where, the cause
Well weighed. responsum est, they gave reply.

1 Crudum Priamum . . . Priamique pisinnos: a line from a translation of Homer by Attius Labeo. The translation as a whole is lost, but this line ("Iliad," iv. 35) is preserved by a scholiast on Persius. Pope's translation reads: "Let Priam bleed . . . Bleed all his sons" ("Iliad," iv. 55).

2 Ad Areopagum: the Areopagus was a hill in Athens near the Acropolis, where the Supreme Court held its sessions.
Ut ipsa et accusator, that both sides
O' the suit, redirent, should come back again,
Post centum annos, after a hundred years,
For judgment; et sic, by which sage decree,
Duplici parricidio rea, one
Convicted of a double parricide,
Quanvois etiam innocentem, though in truth
Out of the pair, one innocent at least
She, occidisset, plainly had put to death,
Undequaque, yet she altogether 'scaped,
Evatis impunis. See the case at length
In Valerius, fittingly styled Maximus,¹
Nor Cyriacus² cites beside the mark:
Similiter uxor qua mandaverat,
Just so, a lady who had taken care,
Homicidium viri, that her lord be killed,
Ex denegatione debiti.
For denegation of a certain debt,
Matrimonialis, he was loth to pay,
Fuit pecuniaria multa, was
Amerced in a pecuniary mulct,
Punita, et ad paenam, and to pains,
Temporalém, for a certain space of time,
In monasterio, in a convent.

(Ay,
In monasterio! He mismanages
In with the ablative, the accusative!
I had hoped to have hitched the villain into verse
For a gift, this very day, a complete list
O' the prepositions each with proper case,
Telling a story, long was in my head.
"What prepositions take the accusative?
Ad to or at—who saw the cat? — down to
Ob. for, because of, keep her claws off!" Tush!
Law in a man takes the whole liberty:
The muse is fettered: just as Ovid found!³)

And now, sea widens and the coast is clear.
What of the dubious act you bade excuse?
Surely things broaden, brighten, till at length
Remains — so far from act that needs defence —

² Cyriacus: monk of the convent of Baza, in Syria (died 1817). He wrote homilies, canons, and epistles.
³ As Ovid found: Ovid scribbled verse in the margin of his paper, as a youth, when he ought to have been framing legal orations.
Apology to make for act delayed
One minute, let alone eight mortal months
Of hesitation! "Why procrastinate?"
(Out with it my Bottinìus, ease thyself!)
"Right, promptly done, is twice right: right delayed
Turns wrong. We grant you should have killed your wife,
But killed o' the moment, at the meeting her
In company with the priest: then did the tongue
O' the Brazen Head1 give license, 'Time is now!'
Wait to make mind up? 'Time is past' it peals.
Friend, you are competent to mastery
O' the passions that confessedly explain
An outbreak: you allow an interval,
And then break out as if time's clock still clanged.
You have forfeited your chance, and flat you fall
Into the commonplace category
Of men bound to go softly all their days,
Obeying Law."

Now, which way make response?
What was the answer Guido gave, himself?
—That so to argue came of ignorance
How honor bears a wound. "For, wound," said he,
"My body, and the smart soon mends and ends:
While, wound my soul where honor sits and rules,
Longer the sufferance, stronger grows the pain,
Being ex incontinenti, fresh as first."
But try another tack, urge common sense
By way of contrast: say—Too true, my lords!
We did demur, awhile did hesitate:
Since husband sure should let a scruple speak
Ere he slay wife, — for his own safety, lords!
Carpers abound in this misjudging world:
Moreover, there's a nicety in law
That seems to justify them should they carp.
Suppose the source of injury a son,—
Father may slay such son yet run no risk:
Why graced with such a privilege? Because
A father so incensed with his own child,
Or must have reason, or believe he has:
Quia semper, seeing that in such event,
Presumitur, the law is bound suppose,
Quod capiat pater, that the sire must take,
Bonum consilium pro filio,

1 Brazen Head: it was believed in the Middle Ages that a brazen head could be made which would speak. Roger Bacon is said to have accomplished this feat. When finished, a man was set to watch. At the end of the first half hour the head said, "Time is": at the end of the second, "Time was": at the end of the third, "Time's past." Then it fell down with a crash and was shivered in pieces.
The best course as to what befits his boy,
Through instinct, \textit{ex instinctu}, of mere love,
\textit{Amoris}, and, \textit{paterni}, fatherhood;
\textit{Quam confidentiam}, which confidence,
\textit{Non habet} law declines to entertain,
\textit{De viro}, of the husband: where finds he
An instinct that compels him love his wife?
Rather is he presumably her foe.
So, let him ponder long in this bad world
Ere do the simplest act of justice.

But
Again — and here we brush Bottini's breast —
Object you, "See the danger of delay!
Suppose a man murdered my friend last month:
Had I come up and killed him for his pains
In rage, I had done right, allows the law:
I meet him now and kill him in cold blood,
I do wrong, equally allows the law:
Wherein do actions differ, yours and mine?"
\textit{In plenitudine intellectus es}?
Hast thy wits, Fisc? To take such slayer's life,
Returns it life to thy slain friend at all?
Had he stolen ring instead of stabbing friend, —
To-day, to-morrow or next century,
Meeting the thief, thy ring upon his thumb,
Thou justifiably hadst wrung it thence:
So, couldst thou wrench thy friend's life back again,
Though imprisoned in the bosom of his foe.
Why, law would look complacent on thy wrath.
Our case is, that the thing we lost, we found:
The honor, we were robbed of eight months since,
Being recoverable at any day
By death of the delinquent. Go thy ways!
Ere thou hast learned law, will be much to do,
As said the gaby while he shod the goose.
Nay, if you urge me, interval was none!
From the inn to the villa — blank or else a bar
Of adverse and contrarious incident
Solid between us and our just revenge!
What with the priest who flourishes his blade,
The wife who like a fury flings at us,
The crowd — and then the capture, the appeal
To Rome. the journey there, the jaunting thence
To shelter at the House of Convertites,
The visits to the Villa, and so forth,
Where was one minute left us all this while
To put in execution that revenge
INTERIOR OF THE SISTINE CHAPEL.
We planned o’ the instant? — as it were, plumped down
O’ the spot, some eight months since, which round sound egg,
Rome, more propitious than our nest, should hatch!
Object not, “You reached Rome on Christmas-eve,
And, despite liberty to act at once,
Waited a whole and indecorous week!”
Hath so the Molinism, the canker, lords,
Eaten to our bone? Is no religion left?
No care for aught held holy by the Church?
What, would you have us skip and miss those Feasts
O’ the Natal Time, must we go prosecute
Secular business on a sacred day?
Should not the merest charity expect,
Setting our poor concerns aside for once,
We hurried to the song matutinal
I’ the Sistine, and pressed forward for the Mass
The Cardinal that ’s Camerlengo chaunts,
Then rushed on to the blessing of the Hat
And Rapier, which the Pope sends to what prince
Has done most detriment to the Infidel—
And thereby whetted courage if ’t were blunt?
Meantime, allow we kept the house a week,
Suppose not we were idle in our mew!
Picture us raging here and raving there —
“‘Money?’ I need none. ‘Friends?’ The word is null.
Restore the white was on that shield of mine
Borne at” . . . wherever might be shield to bear.
“I see my grandsire, he who fought so well
At” . . . here find out and put in time and place,
Or else invent the fight his grandsire fought:
“I see this! I see that!”

(See nothing else,
Or I shall scarce see lamb’s fry in an hour!
What to the uncle, as I bid advance
The smoking dish? “Fry suits a tender tooth!
Behoves we care a little for our kin—
You, Sir, — who care so much for cousinship
As come to your poor loving nephew’s feast!”
He has the reversion of a long lease yet—
Land to bequeath! He loves lamb’s fry, I know!)

Here fall to be considered those same six
Qualities: what Bottini needs must call
So many aggravations of our crime,

1 Sistine: the chapel of the Papal palace in Rome, celebrated for its wonderful frescoes.
2 Camerlengo: the chamberlain of the Holy See.
THE RING AND THE BOOK.

Parasite-growth upon mere murder's back.
We summarily might dispose of such
By some off-hand and jaunty fling, some skit —
"So, since there's proved no crime to aggravate,
A fico for your aggravations, Fisc!"
No, — handle mischief rather, — play with spells
Were meant to raise a spirit, and laugh the while
We show that did he rise we stand his match!
Therefore, first aggravation: we made up —
Over and above our simple murderous selves —
A regular assemblage of armed men,
Coadunatio armatorum,— ay,
Unluckily it was the very judge
That sits in judgment on our cause to-day
Who passed the law as Governor of Rome:
"Four men armed," — though for lawful purpose, mark!
Much more for an acknowledged crime, — "shall die."
We five were armed to the teeth, meant murder too?
Why, that's the very point that saves us, Fisc!
Let me instruct you. Crime nor done nor meant,—
You punish still who arm and congregate:
For wherefore use bad means to a good end?
Crime being meant not done, — you punish still
The means to crime, whereon you haply pounce,
Though accident have baulked them of effect.
But crime not only compassed but complete,
Meant and done too? Why, since you have the end,
Be that your sole concern, nor mind those means
No longer to the purpose! Murdered we?
(— Which, that our luck was in the present case,
Quod contigisse in praesenti casu,
Is palpable, manibus palpatum est —)
Make murder out against us. nothing else!
Of many crimes committed with a view
To one main crime. Law overlooks the less,
Intent upon the large. Suppose a man
Having in view commission of a theft,
Climbs the town-wall: 't is for the theft he hangs,
In case he stands convicted of such theft:
Law remits whipping, due to who clomb wall
Through bravery or wantonness alone,
Just to dislodge a daw's nest, plant a flag.
So I interpret you the manly mind
Of him about to judge both you and me,—
Our Governor, who, being no Fisc. my Fisc,
Cannot have blundered on ineptitude!
Next aggravation,— that the arms themselves
Were specially of such forbidden sort
Through shape or length or breadth, as, prompt, Law plucks
From single hand of solitary man,
Making him pay the carriage with his life:
Delatio armorum, arms against the rule,
Contram formam constitutionis, of
Pope Alexander's blessed memory.
Such are the poignards with the double prong,
Horn-like, when times make bold the antlered buck,
Each prong of brittle glass — wherewith to stab
And break off short and so let fragment stick
Fast in the flesh to baffie surgery:
Such being the Genoese blade with hooked edge
That did us service at the villa here.
Sed parcat tnihi tain exintiKS vir.

But, — let so rare a personage forgive, —
Fisc, thy objection is a foppery!
Thy charge runs that we killed three innocents:
Killed, dost see? Then, if killed, what matter how?
By stick or stone, by sword or dagger, tool
Long or tool short, round or triangular —
Poor slain folk find small comfort in the choice!
Means to an end, means to an end, my Fisc!
Nature cries out, "Take the first arms you find!"
Furor ministrat arma: 1 where's a stone?
Unde mi lapidem, where darts for me?
Unde sagittas? 2 But subdue the bard
And rationalize a little. Eight months since,
Had we, or had we not, incurred your blame
For letting 'scape unpunished this bad pair?
I think I proved that in last paragraph!
Why did we so? Because our courage failed.
Wherefore? Through lack of arms to fight the foe:
We had no arms or merely lawful ones,
An unimportant sword and blunderbuss,
Against a foe, pollent in potency,
The a/nasins, and our vixen of a wife.
Well then, how culpably do we gird loin
And once more undertake the high emprise,
Unless we load ourselves this second time
With handsome superfluity of arms,
Since better is "too much" than "not enough,"
And "plus non vitiat," too much does no harm,
Except in mathematics, sages say.
Gather instruction from the parable!
At first we are advised — "A lad hath here

Seven barley loaves and two small fishes: what
Is that among so many?" Aply asked:
But put that question twice and, quite as apt,
The answer is "Fragments, twelve baskets full!"

And, while we speak of superabundance, fling
We word by the way to fools who cast their flout
On Guido — "Punishment were pardoned him,
But here the punishment exceeds offence:
He might be just, but he was cruel too!"
Why, grant there seems a kind of cruelty
In downright stabbing people he could maim,
(If so you stigmatize the stern and strict)
Still, Guido meant no cruelty — may plead
Transgression of his mandate, over-zeal
O' the part of his companions: all he craved
Was, they should fray the faces of the folk,
Merely disfigure, nowise make them die.
Solummodo fassus est, he owns no more,
Dedisse mandatum, than that he desired,
Ad sfrisiandum, dicam, that they hack
And hew, i' the customary phrase, his wife,
Uxorem tantum, and no harm beside.
If his instructions then be misconceived,
Nay, disobeyed, impute you blame to him?
Cite me no Panicollus to the point,
As adverse! Oh, I quite expect his case —
How certain noble youths of Sicily
Having good reason to mistrust their wives,
Killed them and were absolved in consequence:
While others who had gone beyond the need
By mutilation of each paramour —
As Galba in the Horatian satire1 grieved
— These were condemned to the galleys, cast for guilt
Exceeding simple murder of a wife.
But why? Because of ugliness, and not
Cruelty, in the said revenge, I trow!
Ex causa abscissions partium;
Qui nempe id facientes reputantur
Nature inimici, man revolts
Against them as the natural enemy.
Pray, grant to one who meant to slit the nose
And slash the cheek and slur the mouth, at most,
A somewhat more humane award than these
Obtained, these natural enemies of man!
Objectum funditus corrupt, flat you fall,
My Fisc! I waste no kick on you, but pass.

1 The Horatian satire: "Satire" i. 2, 46.
Third aggravation: that our act was done —
Not in the public street, where safety lies,
Not in the bye-place, caution may avoid,
Wood, cavern, desert, spots contrived for crime. —
But in the very house, home, nook and nest,
O' the victims, murdered in their dwelling-place,
In domo ac habitatione propria,
Where all presumably is peace and joy.
The spider, crime, pronounce we twice a pest
When, creeping from congenial cottage, she
Taketh hold with her hands, to horrify
His household more, 't the palace of the king.
All three were housed and safe and confident.
Moreover, the permission that our wife
Should have at length domum pro carcere,
Her own abode in place of prison — why,
We ourselves granted, by our other self
And proxy Paolo: did we make such grant,
Meaning a lure? — elude the vigilance
O' the jailer, lead her to commodious death,
While we ostensibly relented?

Ay,
Just so did we, nor otherwise, my Fisc!
Is vengeance lawful? We demand our right,
But find it will be questioned or refused
By jailer, turnkey, hangdog,— what know we?
Pray, how is it we should conduct ourselves?
To gain our private right — break public peace.
Do you bid us?— trouble order with our broils?
Endanger ... shall I shrink to own ... ourselves? —
Who want no broken head nor bloody nose
(While busied slitting noses, breaking heads)
From the first tipstaff that may interfere!
Nam quicquid sit, for howsoever it be,
An de consensu nostro, if with leave
Or not, a monasterio, from the nuns,
Educta esset, she had been led forth,
Potuimus id dissimulare, we
May well have granted leave in pure pretence,
Ut aditum habere, that thereby
An entry we might compass, a free move
Potuissemus, to her easy death.
Ad eam occidendam. Privacy
O' the hearth, and sanctitude of home, say you?
Shall we give man's abode more privilege
Than God's?— for in the churches where He dwells
In quibus assistit Regum Rex; by means
Of His essence, per essentiam, all the same,
THE RING AND THE BOOK.

Et nihilominus, therein, in eis,  
Ex justa via delinquens, whoso dares  
To take a liberty on ground enough,  
Is pardoned, excusatur: that’s our case —  
Delinquent through befitting cause. You hold,  
To punish a false wife in her own house  
Is graver than, what happens every day,  
To bale a debtor from his hiding-place  
In church protected by the Sacrament?  
To this conclusion have I brought my Fisc?  
Foxes have holes, and fowls o’ the air their nests;  
Praise you the impiety that follows, Fisc?  
Shall false wife yet have where to lay her head?  
“Contra Fisci definitum est!” He’s done!  
“Surge et scribe,” make a note of it!  
—If I may dally with Aquinas’ word.

Or in the death-throe does he mutter still,  
Fourth aggravation, that we changed our garb.  
And rusticized ourselves with uncouth hat.  
Rough vest and goatskin wrappage; murdered thus  
Mutatione vestium, in disguise,  
Whereby mere murder got complexed with wife,  
Turned homicidium ex insidiis? Fisc,  
How often must I round thee in the ears —  
All means are lawful to a lawful end?  
Concede he had the right to kill his wife:  
The Count indulged in a travesty; why?  
De illa ut vindictam sumeret,  
That on her he might lawful vengeance take,  
Commodius, with more ease, et tutius.  
And safelier: wants he warrant for the step?  
Read to thy profit how the Apostle once  
For ease and safety, when Damascus raged,  
Was let down in a basket by the wall  
To ‘scape the malice of the governor  
(Another sort of Governor boasts Rome!)  
— Many are of opinion, — covered close,  
Concealed with — what except that very cloak  
He left behind at Troas afterward?  
I shall not add a syllable: Molinists may!  
Well, have we more to manage? Ay, indeed!  
Fifth aggravation, that our wife reposed  
Sub potestate judicis, beneath  
Protection of the judge, — her house was styled  
A prison, and his power became its guard  
In lieu of wall and gate and bolt and bar.  
This is a tough point, shrewd, redoubtable:
Because we have to supplicate that judge
Shall overlook wrong done the judgment-seat.
Now, I might suffer my own nose be pulled,
As man: but then as father . . . if the Fisc
Touched one hair of my boy who held my hand
In confidence he could not come to harm
Crossing the Corso, at my own desire,
Going to see those bodies in the church —
What would you say to that, Don Hyacinth?
This is the sole and single knotty point:
For, bid Tommati blink his interest,
You laud his magnanimity the while:
But baulk Tommati's office,— he talks big!
"My predecessors in the place,— those sons
O' the prophets that may hope succeed me here,—
Shall I diminish their prerogative?
Count Guido Franceschini's honor!— well,
Has the Governor of Rome none?"

You perceive,
The cards are all against us. Make a push.
Kick over table, as shrewd gamesters do!
We, do you say, encroach upon the rights,
Deny the omnipotence o' the Judge forsooth?
We, who have only been from first to last
Intending that his purpose should prevail,
Nay more, at times, anticipating it
At risk of his rebuke?

But wait awhile!
Cannot we lump this with the sixth and last
Of the aggravations — that the Majesty
O' the Sovereign here received a wound? to-wit, Lasa Majestas, since our violence
Was out of envy to the course of law, In odium litis? We cut short thereby
Three pending suits, promoted by ourselves
I' the main, — which worsens crime, accedit ad Exasperationem criminis!

Yes, here the eruptive wrath with full effect!
How, did not indignation chain my tongue,
Could I repel this last, worst charge of all!
(There is a porcupine to barbacue;
Gigia can jug a rabbit well enough,
With sour-sweet sauce and pine-pips; but, good Lord,
Suppose the devil instigate the wench
To stew, not roast him? Stew my porcupine?
If she does, I know where his quills shall stick!
Come, I must go myself and see to things:
I cannot stay much longer stewing here.)

Our stomach... I mean, our soul is stirred within,
And we want words. We wounded Majesty?
Fall under such a censure, we?—who yearned
So much that Majesty dispel the cloud
And shine on us with healing on her wings,

That we prayed Pope Majestas' very self
To anticipate a little the tardy pack,
Bell us forth deep the authoritative bay
Should start the beagles into sudden yelp
Unisonous,—and, Gospel leading Law,

Grant there assemble in our own behoof
A Congregation, a particular Court,

A few picked friends of quality and place,
To hear the several matters in dispute,—
Causes big, little and indifferent,

Bred of our marriage like a mushroom-growth,—
All at once (can one brush off such too soon?)
And so with laudable despatch decide
Whether we, in the main (to sink detail)

Were one the Pope should hold fast or let go.

"What, take the credit from the Law?" you ask?
Indeed, we did! Law ducks to Gospel here:
Why should Law gain the glory and pronounce
A judgment shall immortalize the Pope?

Yes: our self-abnegating policy

Was Joab's— we would rouse our David's sloth,
Bid him encamp against a city; sack
A place whereto ourselves had long laid siege,
Lest, taking it at last, it take our name

Nor be styled Innocentinopolis.2

But no! The modesty was in alarm,
The temperance refused to interfere.

Returned us our petition with the word

"Ad judices suos;" "Leave him to his Judge!"

As who should say "Why trouble my repose?"

Why consult Peter in a simple case,

Peter's wife's sister in her fever-fit

Might solve as readily as the Apostle's self?

Are my Tribunals posed by aught so plain?

Hath not my Court a conscience? It is of age,
Ask it!"

We do ask,—but, inspire reply

1 Was Joab's: see 2 Samuel xii. 26-29.  
2 Innocentinopolis: the city of Innocent.
To the Court thou bidst me ask, as I have asked —
Oh thou, who vigilantly dost attend
To even the few, the ineffectual words
Which rise from this our low and mundane sphere
Up to thy region out of smoke and noise,
Seeking corroboration from thy nod
Who art all justice — which means mercy too,
In a low noisy smoky world like ours
Where Adam's sin made peccable his seed!
We venerate the father of the flock,
Whose last faint sands of life, the frittered gold,
Fall noiselessly, yet all too fast, o' the cone
And tapering heap of those collected years:
Never have these been hurried in their flow,
Though justice fain would jog reluctant arm,
In eagerness to take the forfeiture
Of guilty life: much less shall mercy sue
In vain that thou let innocence survive.
Precipitate no minim of the mass
O' the all-so-precious moments of thy life,
By pushing Guido into death and doom!

(Our Cardinal engages to go read
The Pope my speech, and point its beauties out.
They say, the Pope has one half-hour, in twelve,
Of something like a moderate return
Of the intellectuals, — never much to lose!
If I adroitly plant this passage there.
The Fisc will find himself forestalled, I think.
Though he stand, beat till the old ear-drum break!
— Ah, boy of my own bowels, Hyacinth.
Wilt ever catch the knack, requite the pains
Of poor papa, become proficient too
I' the how and why and when, the time to laugh,
The time to weep, the time, again, to pray,
And all the times prescribed by Holy Writ?
Well, well, we fathers can but care, but cast
Our bread upon the waters!)

In a word,
These secondary charges go to ground,
Since secondary, and superfluous. — motes
Quite from the main point: we did all and some,
Little and much, adjunct and principal,
_Causa honoris_. Is there such a cause
As the sake of honor? By that sole test try
Our action, nor demand if more or less,
Because of the action's mode, we merit blame
THE RING AND THE BOOK.

Or maybe deserve praise! The Court decides. Is the end lawful? It allows the means: What we may do, we may with safety do. And what means "safety" we ourselves must judge. Put case a person wrongs me past dispute: If my legitimate vengeance be a blow, Mistrusting my bare arm can deal that blow, I claim co-operation of a stick; Doubtful if stick be tough, I crave a sword; Diffident of ability in fence, I see a friend, a swordsman to assist: Take one — he may be coward, fool or knave: Why not take fifty? — and if these exceed I' the due degree of drubbing, whom accuse But the first author of the aforesaid wrong Who put poor me to such a world of pains? Surgery would have just excised a wart; The patient made such pother, struggled so That the sharp instrument sliced nose and all. Taunt us not that our friends performed for pay! Ourselves had toiled for simple honor's sake: But country clowns want dirt they comprehend, The piece of gold! Our reasons, which suffice Ourselves, be ours alone; our piece of gold Be, to the rustic, reason he approves! We must translate our motives like our speech, Into the lower phrase that suits the sense O' the limitedly apprehensive. Let Each level have its language! Heaven speaks first To the angel, then the angel tames the word Down to the ear of Tobit: 1 he, in turn, Diminishes the message to his dog, And finally that dog finds how the flea (Which else, importunate, might check his speed) Shall learn its hunger must have holiday, By application of his tongue or paw: So many varied sorts of language here, Each following each with pace to match the step, Haud passibus æquis!

Talking of which flea,

Reminds me I must put in special word For the poor humble following, — the four friends, Sicarii, our assassins caught and caged. Ourselves are safe in your approval now: Yet must we care for our companions, plead

1 Tobit: Apocrypha, Book of Tobit, v. and vi.
The cause o' the poor, the friends (of old-world faith) 
Who lie in tribulation for our sake. 
_Pauperum Procurator_ is my style: 
I stand forth as the poor man's advocate: 
_andcumagatur de pauperibus_, 
In bondage, _carceratis_, for their sake, 
_In eorum causis_, natural piety, 
_Pietas_, ever ought to win the day, 
_Triumphare debet, quia ipsi sunt_, 
Because those very paupers constitute, 
_Thesaurus Christi_, all the wealth of Christ. 
Nevertheless I shall not hold you long 
With multiplicity of proofs, nor burn 
Candle at noon-tide, clarify the clear. 
There beams a case refulgent from our books — 
_Castrensis_, _Butringarius_, everywhere 
I find it burn to dissipate the dark. 
'Tis this: a husband had a friend, which friend 
Seemed to him over-friendly with his wife 
_In thought and purpose, — I pretend no more_. 
To justify suspicion or dispel. 
He bids his wife make show of giving heed, 
Semblance of sympathy — propose, in fine, 
_A secret meeting in a private place_. 
The friend, enticed thus, finds an ambushade, 
_To-wit_, the husband posted with a pack 
Of other friends, who fall upon the first 
And beat his love and life out both at once. 
These friends were brought to question for their help; 
_Law ruled “The husband being in the right, 
Who helped him in the right can scarce be wrong” — 
_Opinio_, an opinion every way, 
_Multum tenenda cordi_, heart should hold! 
_When the inferiors follow as befits_ 
The lead o' the principal, they change their name, 
_And, non dicuntur_, are no longer called 
_His mandatories, mandatorii_, 
But helpmates, _sed auxiliatores_; since 
_To that degree does honor's sake lend aid, 
_Adeo honoris causa est efficax_, 
_That not alone, non solum_, does it pour 
Itself out, _se diffundat_, on mere friends. 
_We bring to do our bidding of this sort, 
_In mandatorios simplices_, but sucks_
Along with it in wide and generous whirl,
Sed etiam assassini qualitate
Qualificatos, people qualified
By the quality of assassination's self,
Dare I make use of such neologism,
Ut utar verbo.

Haste we to conclude.

Of the other points that favor, leave some few
For Spreti; such as the delinquents' youth.
One of them falls short, by some months, of age
Fit to be managed by the gallows; two
May plead exemption from our law's award,
Being foreigners, subjects of the Granduke —
I spare that bone to Spreti, and reserve
Myself the juicier breast of argument —
Flinging the breast-blade 't the face o' the Fisc.
Who furnished me the tid-bit: he must needs
Play off his privilege and rack the clowns, —
And they, at instance of the rack, confess
All four unanimously made resolve, —
The night o' the murder, in brief minute snatched
Behind the back of Guido as he fled, —
That, since he had not kept his promise, paid
The money for the murder on the spot,
So, reaching home again, might please ignore
The pact or pay them in improper coin,—
They one and all resolved, these hopeful friends,
'T were best inaugurate the morrow's light.
Nature recruited with her due repose,
By killing Guido as he lay asleep
Pillowed on wallet which contained their fee.

I thank the Fisc for knowledge of this fact:
What fact could hope to make more manifest
Their rectitude, Guido's integrity?
For who fails recognize the touching truth
That these poor rustics bore no envy, hate,
Malice nor yet uncharitableness
Against the people they had put to death?
In them, did such an act reward itself?
All done was to deserve the simple pay,
Obtain the bread clowns earn by sweat of brow,
And missing which, they missed of everything —
Hence claimed pay, even at expense of life
To their own lord, so little warped (admire!) By prepossession, such the absolute Instinct of equity in rustic souls!

THE RING AND THE BOOK.
Whereas our Count, the cultivated mind,
He, wholly rapt in his serene regard
Of honor, he contemplating the sun
Who hardly marks if taper blink below, —
He, dreaming of no argument for death
Except a vengeance worthy noble hearts, —
Dared not so desecrate the deed, forsooth,
Vulgarize vengeance, as defray its cost
By money dug from out the dirty earth,
Irritant mere, in Ovid’s phrase, to ill.
What though he lured base hinds by lucre’s hope —
The only motive they could masticate,
Milk for babes, not strong meat which men require?
The deed done, those coarse hands were soiled enough,
He spared them the pollution of the pay.
So much for the allegation, thine, my Fisc,
Quo nil absurdus, than which naught more mad,
Exogitari potest, may be squeezed
From out the cogitative brain of thee!
And now, thou excellent the Governor!
(Push to the peroration) ceterum
Entice supplico, I strive in prayer,
Ut dominis meis, that unto the Court,
Benigna fronte, with a gracious brow,
Et oculis serenis, and mild eyes,
Perpendere placeat, it may please them weigh,
Quod dominus Guido, that our noble Count,
Occidit, did the killing in dispute,
Ut ejus honor tumulatus, that
The honor of him buried fathom-deep
In infamy, in infamia, might arise,
Resurget, as ghost breaks sepulchre!
Occidit, for he killed, uxorem, wife,
Quia illi fuit, since she was to him,
Opprobrio, a disgrace and nothing more!
Et genitores, killed her parents too,
Qui, who, postposita verecundia.
Having thrown off all sort of decency,
Filiam repudiarunt, had renounced
Their daughter. atque declarare non
Erubuerunt, nor felt blush tinge cheek,
Declaring, meretricis genitam
Esse, she was the offspring of a drab,
Ut ipse dehonestaretur. just
That so himself might lose his social rank!
Cujus mentem, and which daughter’s heart and soul,
They, perverterunt, turned from the right course,
Et ad illicitos amores non
THE RING AND THE BOOK.

Dumtaxat pellexerunt, and to love
Not simply did alluringly incite,
Sed vi obedientis, but by force
O’ the duty, filialis, daughters owe,
Coegerunt, forced and drove her to the deed:
Occidit, I repeat he killed the clan,
Ne scilicet amplius in dedecore,
Lest peradventure longer life might trail,
Viveret, link by link his turpitude,
Invisus consanguineis, hateful so
To kith and kindred, a nobilus
Notatus, shunned by men of quality,
Relictus ab amicis, left i’ the lurch
By friends, ab omnibus derisus, turned
A common hack-block to try edge of jokes.
Occidit, and he killed them here in Rome,
In Urbe, the Eternal City, Sirs,
Nempe quae alias spectata est,
The appropriate theatre which witnessed once,
Matronam nobilem, Lucretia’s self,
Abhueru pudicitiae maculas,
Wash off the spots of her pudicity,
Sanguine proprio, with her own pure blood;
Quae vidit, and which city also saw,
Patrem, Virginius, undequaque, quite,
Impunem, with no sort of punishment,
Nor, et non illandum, lacking praise,
Sed polluentem parricidio,
Imbrue his hands with butchery, filia,
Of chaste Virginia, to avoid a rape,
Ne rapetur ad stupra; so to heart,
Tanti illi cordi fuit, did he take,
Suspicio, the mere fancy men might have,
Honoris amittendi, of fame’s loss,
Ut potius voluerit filia
Orbari, he preferred to lose his child,
Quam illa incederet, rather than she walk
The ways an, inhonestas, child disgraced,
Licet non sponte, though against her will.
Occidit — killed them. I reiterate —
In propria domo, in their own abode,
Ut adultera et parentes, that each wretch,
Conscii agnoscerent, might both see and say,
Nullum locum, there’s no place, nullumque esse
Asylum, nor yet refuge of escape,
Impenetrabilem, shall serve as bar,
Honori laeso, to the wounded one
In honor; neve ibi opprobria
Continuarentur; killed them on the spot.
Moreover, dreading lest within those walls
The opprobrium peradventure be prolonged,
Et domus que testis fuerit turpium,
And that the domicile which witnessed crime,
Esset et panem, might watch punishment:
Occidit, killed. I round you in the ears,
Quia alio modo, since by other mode,
Non poterat ejus existimatio,
There was no possibility his fame,
Laesa, gashed grievously, tam enormiter,
Ducere cicatrices, might be healed:
Occidit ut exemplum praebet,
Uxoribus, killed her, so to lesson wives,
Jura conjugii, that the marriage-oath,
Esse servanda, must be kept henceforth:
Occidit denique, killed her, in a word,
Ut pro posse honestus vivere,
That he, please God, might creditably live,
Sin minus, but if fate willed otherwise,
Proprii honoris, of his outraged fame,
Offensae, by Mannaia, if you please,
Commiseranda victima caderet,
The pitiable victim he should fall!

Done! I the rough, I the rough! But done! And, lo.
Landed and stranded lies my very speech.
My miracle, my monster of defence —
Leviathan into the nose whereof
I have put fish-hook, pierced his jaw with thorn,
And given him to my maidens for a play!
I the rough: to-morrow I review my piece,
Tame here and there undue floridity.
It's hard: you have to plead before these priests
And poke at them with Scripture, or you pass
For heathen and, what's worse, for ignorant
O' the quality o' the Court and what it likes
By way of illustration of the law.
To-morrow stick in this, and throw out that,
And, having first ecclesiasticized,
Regularize the whole, next emphasize,
Then Latinize, and lastly Cicero-ize,
Giving my Fisc his finish. There's my speech!
And where's my fry, and family and friends?
Where's that huge Hyacinth I mean to hug
Till he cries out, "Jam satis! Let me breathe!"
Now, what an evening have I earned to-day!
Hail, ye true pleasures, all the rest are false!
Oh the old mother, oh the fattish wife!
Rogue Hyacinth shall put on paper toque,
And wrap himself around with mamma's veil
Done up to imitate papa's black robe,
(I'm in the secret of the comedy, —
Part of the program leaked out long ago!)
And call himself the Advocate o' the Poor,
Mimic Don father that defends the Count:
And for reward shall have a small full glass
Of manly red rosolio to himself,
— Always provided that he conjugate
Bibo, I drink, correctly — nor be found
Make the perfectum, bipsi,1 as last year!
How the ambitious do so harden heart
As lightly hold by these home-sanctitudes.
To me is matter of bewilderment —
Bewilderment! Because ambition's range
Is nowise tethered by domestic tie.
Am I refused an outlet from my home
To the world's stage? — whereon a man should play
The man in public, vigilant for law,
Zealous for truth, a credit to his kind,
Nay, — since, employing talent so, I yield
The Lord His own again with usury, —
A satisfaction, yea, to God himself!
Well, I have modelled me by Agur's wish,
"Remove far from me vanity and lies,
Feed me with food convenient for me!" What
I the world should a wise man require beyond?
Can I but coax the good fat little wife
To tell her fool of a father the mad prank
His scapegrace nephew played this time last year
At Carnival! He could not choose, I think,
But modify that inconsiderate gift
O' the cup and cover (somewhere in the will
Under the pillow, someone seems to guess)
— Correct that clause in favor of a boy
The trifle ought to grace, with name engraved,
Would look so well, produced in future years
To pledge a memory, when poor papa
Latin and law are long since laid at rest —
Hyacintho dono dedit avus! Why,
The wife should get a necklace for her pains,
The very pearls that made Violante proud.
And Pietro pawned for half their value once, —
Redeemable by somebody, ne sit

1 Bipsi: the perfect should be bibi.
Marita quae rotundioribus
Onusta mammis . . . baccis ambulet:
Her bosom shall display the big round balls,
No braver proudly borne by wedded wife!
With which Horatian promise I conclude.

Into the pigeon-hole with thee, my speech!
Off and away. first work then play, play, play!
Bottini, burn thy books, thou blazing ass!
Sing "Tra-la-la, for lambkins, we must live!"

IX.

JURIS DOCTOR JOHANNES-BAPTISTA BOTTINIUS,
FISCI ET REV. CAM. APOSTOL. ADVOCATUS.

[Pompilia's advocate, Dr. Bottinius, is presented in Book IX, in the process of writing down his speech. He builds, even out of the questionable and already refuted evidence brought against his client, a justification of her course as the only one a defenceless woman could take to avoid greater evil. He makes as elaborate claims for her purity as are consistent with the politic attitude of a man of the world toward the weakness of womanhood, adorning his speech with learned literary allusions ingeniously devised not only to throw an effective light upon his plea, but also to display becomingly his cultured style.]

Had I God's leave, how I would alter things! If I might read instead of print my speech, —
Ay, and enliven speech with many a flower Refuses obstinate to blow in print, As wildings planted in a prim parterre, —
This scurvy room were turned an immense hall; Opposite, fifty judges in a row; This side and that of me, for audience — Rome: And, where yon window is, the Pope should hide — Watch, curtained. but peep visibly enough.
A buzz of expectation! Through the crowd, Jingling his chain and stumping with his staff. Up comes an usher, louts him low, "The Court Requires the allocution of the Fisc!"
I rise, I bend, I look about me, pause O'er the hushed multitude: 1 count — One, two —

Have ye seen, Judges, have ye, lights of law, —
When it may hap some painter, much in vogue Throughout our city nutritive of arts,
Ye summon to a task shall test his worth,
And manufacture, as he knows and can,
A work may decorate a palace-wall,
Afford my lords their Holy Family, —
Hath it escaped the acumen of the Court
How such a painter sets himself to paint?
Suppose that Joseph, Mary and her Babe A-journeying to Egypt, prove the piece:
Why, first he sedulously practiseth,
This painter, — girding loin and lighting lamp, —
On what may nourish eye, make facile hand;
Geteth him studies (styled by draughtsmen so)
From some assistant corpse of Jew or Turk
Or, haply, Molinist, he cuts and carves,—
This Luca or this Carlo or the like.
To him the bones their inmost secret yield,
Each notch and nodule signify their use:
On him the muscles turn, in triple tier,
And pleasantly entreat the entrusted man
“Familiarize thee with our play that lifts
Thus, and thus lowers again, leg, arm and foot!”
— Ensuring due correctness in the nude.
Which done, is all done? Not a whit, ye know!
He, — to art’s surface rising from her depth,—
If some flax-poll’d soft-bearded sire be found,
May simulate a Joseph, (happy chance!) —
Limneth exact each wrinkle of the brow,
Loseth no involution, cheek or chap,
Till lo, in black and white, the senior lives!
Is it a young and comely peasant-nurse
That poseth? (be the phrase accorded me!)
Each feminine delight of florid lip,
Eyes brimming o’er and brow bowed down with love,
Marmoreal neck and bosom uberos,¹ —
Glad on the paper in a trice they go
To help his notion of the Mother-maid:
Methinks I see it, chalk a little stumped!
Yea and her babe — that flexure of soft limbs,
That budding face imbued with dewy sleep,
Contribute each an excellence to Christ.
Nay, since he humbly lent companionship,
Even the poor ass, unpanniered and elate
Stands, perks an ear up, he a model too;
While clouted shoon, staff, scrip and water-gourd,—
Aught may betoken travel, heat and haste.
No jot nor tittle of these but in its turn
Ministers to perfection of the piece:
Till now, such piece before him, part by part.—
Such prelude ended,— pause our painter may,
Submit his fifty studies one by one,
And in some sort boast “I have served my lords.”

But what? And hath he painted once this while?
Or when ye cry “Produce the thing required,

¹ Uberous: full.
Show us our picture shall rejoice its niche,
Thy Journey through the Desert done in oils!"—
What, doth he fall to shuffling 'mid his sheets,
Fumbling for first this, then the other fact
Consigned to paper, — "studies," bear the term! —
And stretch a canvas, mix a pot of paste,
And fasten here a head and there a tail,
(Th' ass hath one, my Judges!) so dove-tail
Or, rather, ass-tail in, piece sorrily out —
By bits of reproduction of the life —
The picture, the expected Family?
I trow not! do I miss with my conceit
The mark, my lords? — not so my lords were served!
Rather your artist turns abrupt from these,
And preferably buries him and broods
(Quite away from aught vulgar and extern)
On the inner spectrum, filtered through the eye,
His brain-deposit, bred of many a drop,
E pluribus unum: ¹ and the wiser he!
For in that brain, — their fancy sees at work,
Could my lords peep indulged, — results alone,
Not processes which nourish such results,
Would they discover and appreciate, — life
Fed by digestion, not raw food itself,
No gobbets but smooth comfortable chyme ²
Secreted from each snapped-up crudity, —
Less distinct, part by part, but in the whole
Truer to the subject, — the main central truth
And soul o' the picture, would my Judges spy, —
Not those mere fragmentary studied facts
Which answer to the outward frame and flesh —
Not this nose, not that eyebrow, the other fact
Of man's staff, woman's stole or infant's clout,
But lo, a spirit-birth conceived of flesh,
Truth rare and real, not transcripts, fact and false.
The studies — for his pupils and himself!
The picture be for our eximious ³ Rome
And — who knows? — satisfy its Governor,
Whose new wing to the villa he hath bought
(God give him joy of it) by Capena, soon
('T is bruited) shall be glowing with the brush
Of who hath long surpassed the Florentine, ⁴
The Urbinate ⁵ and . . . what if I dared add,

¹ E pluribus unum: "one made out of many" (Virgil, "Moretum," 103).
² Chyme: the matter into which food is reduced by the juices of the stomach.
³ Eximious: select or fastidious.
⁴ The Florentine: Michel Angelo.
⁵ The Urbinate: Rafael.
Even his master, yea the Cortonese,—
I mean the accomplished Ciro Ferri,¹ Sirs!
(—Did not he die? I'll see before I print.)

End we exordium. Phoebus plucks my ear!
Thus then, just so and no whit otherwise,
Have I,—engaged as I were Ciro's self,
To paint a parallel, a Family,
The patriarch Pietro with his wise old wife
To boot (as if one introduced Saint Anne
By bold conjecture to complete the group)
And juvenile Pompilia with her babe.
Who, seeking safety in the wilderness,
Were all surprised by Herod, while outstretched
In sleep beneath a palm-tree by a spring,
And killed— the very circumstance I paint,
Moving the pity and terror of my lords—
Exactly so have I, a month at least.
Your Fiscal, made me cognizant of facts,
Searched out, pried into, pressed the meaning forth
Of every piece of evidence in point,
How bloody Herod slew these innocents,—
Until the glad result is gained, the group
Demonstrably presented in detail,
Their slumber and his onslaught,— like as life.
Yea and, availing me of help allowed
By law, discreet provision lest my lords
Be too much troubled by effrontery,—
The rack, law plies suspected crime withal—
(Law that hath listened while the lyrist sang
"Lene tormentum ingento admove")²
Gently thou joggest, by a twinge the wit.
"Plerunque duro," else were slow to blab!
Through this concession my full cup runs o'er:
The guilty owns his guilt without reserve.
Therefore by part and part I clutch my case
Which, in entirety now,—momentous task,—
My lords demand, so render them I must,
Since, one poor pleading more and I have done.
But shall I ply my papers, play my proofs,
Parade my studies, fifty in a row,
As though the Court were yet in pupilage,
Claimed not the artist's ultimate appeal?

¹ Ciro Ferri: a painter (1634-1689), pupil of Pietro da Cortona, who died about nine years before Dr. Bottinius wrote his speech.
² Lene tormentum, etc.: Browning himself supplies a translation, so that it is not necessary here and in other such places to give an English version.
THE RING AND THE BOOK.

Much rather let me soar the height prescribed
And, bowing low, proffer my picture's self!
No more of proof, disproof, — such virtue was,
Such vice was never in Pompilia, now!
Far better say "Behold Pompilia!" — (for
I leave the family as unmanageable,
And stick to just one portrait, but life-size.)
Hath calumny imputed to the fair
A blemish, mole on cheek or wart on chin,
Much more, blind hidden horrors best unnamed?
Shall I descend to prove you, point by point,
Never was knock-knee known nor splay-foot found
In Phryne?¹ (I must let the portrait go,
Content me with the model. I believe)
— I prove this? An indignant sweep of hand.
Dash at and doing away with drapery.
And, — use your eyes, Athenians, smooth she smiles!
Or, — since my client can no longer smile,
And more appropriate instances abound, —
What is this Tale of Tarquin, how the slave
Was caught by him, preferred to Collatine?²
Thou, even from thy corpse-clothes virginal,
Look'st the lie dead, Lucretia!
Thus at least
I, by the guidance of antiquity,
(Our one infallible guide) now operate,
Sure that the innocence thus shown is safe:
Sure, too, that while I plead, the echoes cry,
(Lend my weak voice thy trump, sonorous Fame!)
"Monstrosity the Phrynean shape shall mar,
Lucretia's soul comport with Tarquin's lie,
When thistles grow on vines or thorns yield figs.
Or oblique sentence leave this judgment-seat!"

A great theme: may my strength be adequate!
For — paint Pompilia, dares my feebleness?
How did I unaware engage so much
— Find myself undertaking to produce
A faultless nature in a flawless form?
What's here? Oh, turn aside nor dare the blaze
Of such a crown, such constellation, say,
As jewels here thy front, Humanity!

¹ Phryne: alluding to the defence of the courtesan Phryné by Hyperides, who secured a verdict by displaying her unveiled beauty to the court.
² Tale of . . . the slave . . . preferred to Collatine: the threat of Sextus Tarquinius, that he would swear he had found Lucretia with a slave of her husband's, if she did not yield to his wishes. The stab she gave herself in presence of Brutus and Collatinius struck "the lie dead." See Shakespeare's "Lucrece," 512 and 1850.
First, infancy, pellucid as a pearl;
Then childhood — stone which, dew-drop at the first,
(An old conjecture) sucks, by dint of gaze,
Blue from the sky and turns to sapphire so:
Yet both these gems eclipsed by, last and best,
Womanliness and wifehood opaline,
Its milk-white pallor, — chastity, — suffused
With here and there a tint and hint of flame, —
Desire, — the lapidary loves to find.
Such jewels bind conspicuously thy brow,
Pompilia, infant, child, maid, woman, wife —
Crown the ideal in our earth at last!
What should a faculty like mine do here?
Close eyes, or else, the rashlier hurry hand!

Which is to say, — lose no time but begin!
Sermocinando ne declamem, Sirs,
Ultra clepsydrum, as our preachers smile,
Lest I exceed my hour-glass. Whereupon,
As Flaccus prompts, I dare the epic plunge —
Begin at once with marriage, up till when
Little or nothing would arrest your love,
In the caseful life o' the lady: lamb and lamb.
How do they differ? Know one, you know all
Manners of maidenhood: mere maiden she.
And since all lambs are like in more than fleece,
Prepare to find that, lamb-like, she too frisks —
O' the weaker sex, my lords, the weaker sex!
To whom, the Teian teaches us, for gift,
Not strength, — man's dower, — but beauty. nature gave,
"Beauty in lieu of spears, in lieu of shields!"
And what is beauty's sure concomitant,
Nay, intimate essential character,
But melting wiles, deliciousest deceits,
The whole redoubted armory of love?
Therefore of vernal pranks, dishevellings
O' the hair of youth that dances April in,
And easily-imagined Hebe-slips
O'er sward which May makes over-smooth for foot —
These shall we pry into? — or wiselier wink.
Though numerous and dear they may have been?

1 Sermocinando, etc.: let me not declaim beyond the clock with my discoursing.
3 The Teian: Anacreon, born at Teos in Ionia. The allusion is to Anacreon's second "Ode." "Nature gave horns to bulls, and hoofs to horses, swift-footedness to hares, a gulf of teeth to lions, the power of swimming to fishes, flight to birds, thoughtfulness to men; for women she had naught besides. What then does she give? Beauty instead of all shield, instead of all spears? and any one being beautiful, vanquishes both steel and fire."
THE RING AND THE BOOK

For lo, advancing Hymen and his pomp!
Discendunt nunc amores, loves, farewell!
Maneat amor, let love, the sole, remain!
Farewell to dewiness and prime of life!
Remains the rough determined day: dance done,
To work, with plough and harrow! What comes next?
'Tis Guido henceforth guides Pompilia's step,
Cries "No more friskings o'er the foodful glebe,
Else, 'ware the whip!" Accordingly,—first crack
O' the thong,—we hear that his young wife was barred,
Cohibita fuit, from the old free life,
Vitam liberiores ducere.
Demur we? Nowise: heifer brave the hind?
We seek not there should lapse the natural law,
The proper piety to lord and king
And husband: let the heifer bear the yoke!
Only, I crave he cast not patience off,
This hind; for deem you she endures the whip,
Nor winces at the goad, nay, restive, kicks?
What if the adversary's charge be just,
And all untowardly she pursue her way
With groan and grunt, though hind strike ne'er so hard?
If petulant remonstrance made appeal,
Unseasonable, o'erprotracted,—if
Importunate challenge taxed the public ear
When silence more decorously had served
For protestation,—if Pompilian plaint
Wrought but to aggravate Guidonian ire,—
Why, such mishaps, ungainly though they be,
Ever companion change, are incident
To altered modes and novelty of life:
The philosophic mind expects no less,
Smilingly knows and names the crisis, sits
Waiting till old things go and new arrive.
Therefore, I hold a husband but inept
Who turns impatient at such transit-time,
As if this running from the rod would last!

Since, even while I speak, the end is reached:
Success awaits the soon-disheartened man.
The parents turn their backs and leave the house,
The wife may wail but none shall intervene:
He hath attained his object, groom and bride
Partake the nuptial bower no soul can see,
Old things are passed and all again is new,
Over and gone the obstacles to peace,
Novorum — tenderly the Mantuan\(^1\) turns

\(^1\) The Mantuan: Virgil. The quotation and reference is to the eclogue where Virgil
The expression, some such purpose in his eye —

_Nascitur ordo!_ Every storm is laid.
And forth from plain each pleasant herb may peep,
Each bloom of wifehood in abeyance late:
(Confer a passage in the Canticles.)

But what if, as 'tis wont with plant and wife,
Flowers, — after a suppression to good end,
Still, when they do spring forth, — sprout here, spread there,
Anywhere likelier than beneath the foot
O' the lawful good-man gardener of the ground?
He dug and dilled. ² sowed and watered, — still
'T is a chance wayfarer shall pluck the increase.

Just so, respecting persons not too much,
The lady, foes allege, put forth each charm
And proper floweret of feminity
To whosoever had a nose to smell
Or breast to deck: what if the charge be true?
The fault were graver had she looked with choice,
Fastidiously appointed who should grasp,
Who, in the whole town, go without the prize!
To nobody she destined donative.
But, first come was first served, the accuser saith.
Put case her sort of . . . in this kind . . . escapes
Were many and oft and indiscriminate —
Impute ye as the action were prepense,
The gift particular, arguing malice so?
Which butterfly of the wide air shall brag
"I was preferred to Guido" — when 't is clear
The cup, he quaffs at, lay with olent ³ breast
Open to gnat, midge, bee and moth as well?
One chalice entertained the company;
And if its peevish lord object the more,
Mistake, misname such bounty in a wife,
Haste we to advertise him — charm of cheek,
Lustre of eye, allowance of the lip,
All womanly components in a spouse,
These are no household-bread each stranger's bite
Leaves by so much diminished for the mouth
O' the master of the house at supper-time:
But rather like a lump of spice they lie,
Morsel of myrrh, which scents the neighborhood
Yet greets its lord no lighter by a grain.

² Dibbled: used a dibble, a pointed instrument for making holes in the ground.
³ Olent: odorous.

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¹ Passage in the Canticles: Song of Solomon ii. 11-14.
THE RING AND THE BOOK.

Nay, even so, he shall be satisfied!
Concede we there was reason in his wrong,
Grant we his grievance and content the man!
For lo, Pompilia, she submits herself;
Ere three revolving years have crowned their course,
Off and away she puts this same reproach
Of lavish bounty, inconsiderate gift
O' the sweets of wifehood stored to other ends:
No longer shall he blame "She none excludes,"
But substitute "She laudably sees all,
Searches the best out and selects the same."
For who is here, long sought and latest found,
Waiting his turn unmoved amid the whirl,
"Constans in levitate," — Ha, my lords?
Calm in his levity,— indulge the quip! —
Since 't is a levite bears the bell away,
Parades him henceforth as Pompilia's choice.
'T is no ignoble object, husband! Doubt'st?
When here comes tripping Flaccus\(^1\) with his phrase
"Trust me, no miscreant singled from the mob,
Crede non illum tibi de scelesia
Plebe delectum," but a man of mark.
A priest, dost hear? Why then, submit thyself!
Priest, ay and very phoenix of such fowl,
Well-born, of culture, young and vigorous,
Comely too, since precise the precept points—
On the selected levite be there found
Nor mole nor scar nor blemish, lest the mind
Come all uncandid through the thwarting flesh!
Was not the son of Jesse ruddy, sleek.
Pleasant to look on, pleasant every way?
Since well he smote the harp and sweetly sang.
And danced till Abigail came out to see.
And seeing smiled and smiling ministered
The raisin-cluster and the cake of figs.
With ready meal refreshed the gifted youth,
Till Nabal\(^2\) who was absent shearing sheep,
Felt heart sink, took to bed (discreetly done —
They might have been beforehand with him else)
And died — would Guido have behaved as well!
But ah, the faith of early days is gone.
*Heu prisca fides!*\(^3\) Nothing died in him
Save courtesy, good sense and proper trust,
Which, when they ebb from souls they should o'erflow.
Discover stub, weed, sludge and ugliness.

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2. *Abigail*: ministered... till Nabal, etc.: 1 Samuel xxv. 18, 37, 42.  
3. *Heu prisca fides*: "alas, the antique faith."
(The Pope, we know, is Neapolitan
And relishes a sea-side simile.)
Deserted by each charitable wave,
Guido, left high and dry, shows jealous now!
Jealous avouched, paraded: tax the fool
With any peccadillo, he responds
" Truly I beat my wife through jealousy,
Imprisoned her and punished otherwise,
Being jealous: now would threaten, sword in hand,
Now manage to mix poison in her sight,
And so forth: jealously I dealt, in fine."
Concede thus much, and what remains to prove?
Have I to teach my masters what effect
Hath jealousy, and how, befooling men,
It makes false true, abuses eye and ear,
Turns mere mist adamantine, loads with sound
Silence, and into void and vacancy
Crowds a whole phalanx of conspiring foes?
Therefore who owns "I watched with jealousy
My wife." adds " for no reason in the world!"
What need that, thus proved madman, he remarked
"The thing I thought a serpent proved an eel"?—
Perchance the right Comacchian, a six foot length,
And not an inch too long for that rare pie
(Master Arcangeli has heard of such)
Whose succulence makes fasting bearable;
Meant to regale some moody splenetic
Who, pleasing to mistake the donor's gift.
Spying I know not what Lernian snake
I, the luscious Lenten creature, stamps forsooth
The dainty in the dust.

Enough! Prepare,
Such lunes announced, for downright lunacy!
Insanit homo, threat succeeds to threat.
And blow redoubles blow,—his wife, the block.
But, if a block, shall not she jar the hand
That buffets her? The injurious idle stone
Rebounds and hits the head of him who flung.
Causeless rage breeds, I' the wife now, rageful cause.
Tyranny wakes rebellion from its sleep.
Rebellion, say I?—rather, self-defence,
Laudable wish to live and see good days,
I ricks our Pompilia now to fly the fool

1 Comacchian: a kind of eel, a dainty  3 Insanit homo: "the man is insane."
highly prized.
2 Lernian snake: the hydra of Lerna,
killed by Hercules.
By any means, at any price, — nay, more,
Nay, most of all, i' the very interest
O' the fool that, baffled of his blind desire
At any price, were truest victor so.
Shall he effect his crime and lose his soul?
No, dictates duty to a loving wife!
Far better that the unconsummate blow,
Adroitly baulked by her, should back again,
Correctively admonish his own pate!

Crime then, — the Court is with me? — she must crush:
How crush it? By all efficacious means;
And these, — why, what in woman should they be?
"With horns the bull, with teeth the lion fights;
To woman," quoth the lyricist quoted late,¹
"Nor teeth, nor horns, but beauty. Nature gave."
Pretty i' the Pagan! Who dares blame the use
Of armory thus allowed for natural,—
Exclaim against a seeming-dubious play
O' the sole permitted weapon, spear and shield
Alike, resorted to i' the circumstance
By poor Pompilia? Grant she somewhat plied
Arts that allure, the magic nod and wink,
The witchery of gesture, spell of word,
Whereby the likelier to enlist this friend,
Yea stranger, as a champion on her side?
Such man, being but mere man, ('twas all she knew),
Must be made sure by beauty's silken bond,
The weakness that subdues the strong, and bows
Wisdom alike and folly. Grant the tale
O' the husband, which is false, were proved and true
To the letter — or the letters, I should say,
Abominations he professed to find
And fix upon Pompilia and the priest,—
Allow them hers — for though she could not write,
In early days of Eve-like innocence
That plucked no apple from the knowledge-tree,
Yet, at the Serpent's word, Eve plucks and eats
And knows — especially how to read and write:
And so Pompilia, — as the move o' the maw.
Quoth Persius,² makes a parrot bid "Good day!"
A crow salute the concave, and a pie
Endeavor at proficiency in speech,—

¹ The lyricist quoted late: Anacreon in his
"Ode on Women" already given, 226.
"Who was it made the parrot so glib with its
'good-morning,' and taught magpies to at-
tempt the feat of talking like men? That
great teacher of art and bestower of mother-
wit, the stomach, which has a knack of getting
at speech when Nature refuses it."
So she, through hunger after fellowship.  
May well have learned, though late, to play the scribe: 
As indeed, there's one letter on the list 
Explicitly declares did happen here. 
"You thought my letters could be none of mine."
She tells her parents — "mine, who wanted skill; 
But now I have the skill, and write, you see!" 
She needed write love-letters, so she learned. 
"Negatas artifex sequi voces" — though 
This letter nowise 'scapes the common lot, 
But lies 'i the condemnation of the rest, 
Found by the husband's self who forged them all. 
Yet, for the sacredness of argument, 
For this once an exemption shall it plead — 
Anything, anything to let the wheels 
Of argument run glibly to their goal! 
Concede she wrote (which were preposterous) 
This and the other epistle, — what of it? 
Where does the figment touch her candid fame? 
Being in peril of her life — "my life, 
Not an hour's purchase," as the letter runs, — 
And having but one stay in this extreme, 
Out of the wide world but a single friend — 
What could she other than resort to him, 
And how with any hope resort but thus? 
Shall modesty dare bid a stranger brave 
Danger, disgrace, nay death in her behalf — 
Think to entice the sternness of the steel 
Yet spare love's loadstone moving manly mind? 
— Most of all, when such mind is hampered so 
By growth of circumstance athwart the life 
O' the natural man, that decency forbids 
He stoop and take the common privilege. 
Say frank "I love," as all the vulgar do. 
A man is wedded to philosophy. 
Married to statesmanship; a man is old; 
A man is fettered by the foolishness 
He took for wisdom and talked ten years since; 
A man is, like our friend the Canon here, 
A priest, and wicked if he break his vow: 
Shall he dare love, who may be Pope one day? 
Despite the coil of such encumbrance here. 
Suppose this man could love, unhappily. 
And would love, dared he only let love show! 
In case the woman of his love, speaks first, 
From what embarrassment she sets him free!

1 Negatas artifex sequi voces: "skilful at speaking the words denied."
THE RING AND THE BOOK.

"'T is I who break reserve, begin appeal,
Confess that, whether you love me or no,
I love you!" What an ease to dignity,
What help of pride from the hard high-backed chair
Down to the carpet where the kittens bask,
All under the pretence of gratitude!

From all which, I deduce — the lady here
Was bound to proffer nothing short of love
To the priest whose service was to save her. What?
Shall she propose him lucre, dust o' the mine,
Rubbish o' the rock, some diamond, muckworms prize,
Some pearl secreted by a sickly fish?
Scarce! She caters for a generous taste.
'Tis love shall beckon, beauty bid to breast,
Till all the Samson sink into the snare! 1

Because, permit the end — permit therewith
Means to the end!

How say you, good my lords?
I hope you heard my adversary ring
The changes on this precept: now, let me
Reverse the peal! Quia dato licito fine,
Ad illum assequendum ordinata
Non sunt damnanda media, — licit end
Enough was found in mere escape from death,
To legalize our means illicit else
Of feigned love, false allurement, fancied fact.
Thus Venus losing Cupid on a day,
(See that Idyllium Moschi 2) seeking help,
In the anxiety of motherhood.
Allowably promised "Who shall bring report
Where he is wandered to, my winged babe,
I give him for reward a nectared kiss;
But who brings safely back the truant's self,
His be a super-sweet makes kiss seem cold!"
Are not these things writ for example-sake?

To such permitted motive, then, refer
All those professions, else were hard explain,
Of hope, fear, jealousy, and the rest of love!
He is Myrtillus, Amaryllis 3 she,
She burns, he freezes,— all a mere device

1 Samson sink into the snare: Judges xvi.
2 Idyllium Moschi: Idyll I. of Moschus.
"Cypris, raising the hue and cry for Love, her child . . .
3 Myrtillus, Amaryllis: names commonly given to lovers in pastoral verse.
'His prize is the kiss of Cypris, but if thou bringest him, not the bare kiss, but yet more shalt thou win.'"
To catch and keep the man, may save her life,
Whom otherwise nor catches she nor keeps!
Worst, once, turns best now: in all faith, she feigns:
Feigning,—the liker innocence to guilt,
The truer to the life in what she feigns!
How if Ulysses,—when, for public good
He sunk particular qualms and played the spy, ¹
Entered Troy's hostile gate in beggar's garb—
How if he first had boggled at this clout,
Grown dainty o'er that clack-dish? Grime is grace
To whoso gropes amid the dung for gold.

Hence, beyond promises, we praise each proof
That promise was not simply made to break,
Mere moonshine-structure meant to fade at dawn:
We praise, as consequent and requisite,
What, enemies allege, were more than words,
Deeds—meetings at the window, twilight-trysts,
Nocturnal entertainments in the dim
Old labyrinthine palace; lies, we know—
Inventions we, long since, turned inside out.
Must such external semblance of intrigue
Demonstrate that intrigue there lurks perdue?
Does every hazel-sheath disclose a nut?
He were a Molinist who dared maintain
That midnight meetings in a screened alcove
Must argue folly in a matron—since
So would he bring a slur on Judith's self,
Commended beyond women, that she lured
The lustful to destruction through his lust.
Pompilia took not Judith's liberty,
No faulchion find you in her hand to smite,
No damsel to convey in dish the head
Of Holophernes, ² —style the Canon so—
Or is it the Count? If I entangle me
With my similitudes,—if wax wings melt,
And earthward down I drop, not mine the fault:
Blame your beneficence, O Court, O sun,
Whereof the beamy smile affects my flight!
What matter, so Pompilia's fame revive
I' the warmth that proves the bane of Icarus? ³

¹ Ulysses . . . played the spy: "Odyssey," iv. 316.
³ Warmth . . . the bane of Icarus: Daedalus turned his thoughts to arts unknown, and made himself and his son Icarus wings, warning him not to fly too near the sun; but Icarus, touched with a desire to reach heaven, melted in the heat of the sun the wax that fastened his wings and fell into the waters of the Icarian Sea (Ovid, "Metamorphoses," viii. 3).
Yea, we have shown it lawful, necessary
Pompilia leave her husband, seek the house
O' the parents: and because 'twixt home and home
Lies a long road with many a danger rife,
Lions by the way and serpents in the path,
To rob and ravish,—much behoves she keep
Each shadow of suspicion from fair fame,
For her own sake much, but for his sake more,
The ingrate husband's. Evidence shall be,
Plain witness to the world how white she walks
I' the mire she wanders through ere Rome she reach.
And who so proper witness as a priest?
Gainsay ye? Let me hear who dares gainsay!
I hope we still can punish heretics!
"Give me the man," I say with him of Gath,¹
"That we may fight together!" None, I think:
The priest is granted me.

Then, if a priest,
One juvenile and potent: else, mayhap,
That dragon, our Saint George would slay, slays him.
And should fair face accompany strong hand,
The more complete equipment: nothing mars
Work, else praiseworthy, like a bodily flaw
I' the worker: as 'tis said Saint Paul himself
Deplored the check o' the puny presence,² still
Cheating his fulmination of its flash,
Albeit the bolt therein went true to oak.
Therefore the agent, as prescribed, she takes,—
Both juvenile and potent, handsome too,—
In all obedience: "good," you grant again.
Do you? I would you were the husband, lords!
How prompt and facile might departure be!
How boldly would Pompilia and the priest
March out of door, spread flag at beat of drum,
But that inapprehensive Guido grants
Neither premiss nor yet conclusion here.
And, purblind, dreads a bear in every bush!
For his own quietude and comfort, then,
Means must be found for flight in masquerade
At hour when all things sleep.—"Save jealousy!"
Right, Judges! Therefore shall the lady's wit
Supply the boon thwart nature baulks him of,
And do him service with the potent drug

¹ With him of Gath: Goliath (1 Samuel xvii. 8).
² St. Paul... puny presence: 2 Cor.inthians x. 10. In the Apocryphal Gospels, also, Paul is described as little. See "Acts of Paul and Thecla."
JURIS DOCTOR JOHANNES-BAPTISTA BOTTINUS.

(Helen's nepenthe, as my lords opine)
Which respite blessedly each fretted nerve
O' the much-enduring man: accordingly,
There lies he, duly dosed and sound asleep.
Relieved of woes or real or raved about.
While soft she leaves his side, he shall not wake:
Nor stop who steals away to join her friend.
Nor do him mischief should he catch that friend
Intent on more than friendly office,—nay,
Nor get himself raw head and bones laid bare
In payment of his apparition!

Thus
Would I defend the step,—were the thing true
Which is a fable,—see my former speech,—
That Guido slept (who never slept a wink)
Through treachery, an opiate from his wife,
Who not so much as knew what opiates mean.
Now she may start: or hist,—a stoppage still!
A journey is an enterprise of cost!
As in campaigns, we fight but others pay,
Suis expensis, nemo militat.?
'T is Guido's self we guard from accident,
Ensuring safety to Pompilia, versed
Nowise in misadventures by the way,
Hard riding and rough quarters, the rude fare,
The unready host. What magic mitigates
Each plague of travel to the unpractised wife?
Money, sweet Sirs! And were the fiction fact
She helped herself thereto with liberal hand
From out her husband's store,—what fitter us?
Was ever husband's money destined to?
With bag and baggage thus did Dido once
Decamp,—for more authority, a queen!

So is she fairly on her route at last,
Prepared for either fortune: nay and if
The priest, now all a-glow with enterprise,
Cool somewhat presently when fades the flush
O' the first adventure, clouded o'er belike
By doubts, misgivings how the day may die,
Though born with such auroral brilliance,—if

1 Nepenthe: a drug given to Helen by the Egyptian Polydamma, bringing quick forgetfulness of life's evils (Homer, "Odyssey," iv. 285.)
2 Suis expensis, nemo militat: "no one goeth a warfare at his own cost."
3 Dido: daughter of the King of Tyre, who, when her husband was murdered by her uncle for the sake of his riches, set sail, seeking a new kingdom and carrying away the coveted riches in order to throw them in the sea.
The brow seem over-pensive and the lip
'Gin lag and lose the prattle lightsome late,—
Vanquished by tedious of a prolonged jaunt
In a close carriage o'er a jolting road,
With only one young female substitute
For seventeen other Canons of ripe age
Were wont to keep him company in church,—
Shall not Pompilia haste to dissipate
The silent cloud that, gathering, bodes her bale?—
Prop the irresoluteness may portend
Suspension of the project, check the flight,
Bring ruin on them both? Use every means.
Since means to the end are lawful! What i' the way
Of wile should have allowance like a kiss
Sagely and sisterly administered,
Sororia saltem oscula? We find
Such was the remedy her wit applied
To each incipient scruple of the priest,
If we believe,—as, while my wit is mine
I cannot.—what the driver testifies,
Borsi, called Venerino, the mere tool
Of Guido and his friend the Governor,—
Avowal I proved wrung from out the wretch,
After long rotting in imprisonment,
As price of liberty and favor:
They tempted, he at last succumbed, and lo
Counted them out full tale each kiss and more,
"The journey being one long embrace," quoth he.
Still, though we should believe the driver's lie,
Nor even admit as probable excuse,
Right reading of the riddle,—as I urged
In my first argument, with fruit perhaps—
That what the owl-like eyes (at back of head!)
O' the driver, drowsed by driving night and day,
Supposed a vulgar interchange of lips.
This was but innocent jog of head 'gainst head,
Cheek meeting jowl as apple may touch pear
From branch and branch contiguous in the wind,
When Autumn blusters and the orchard rocks:—
That rapid run and the rough road were cause
O' the casual ambiguity, no harm
I' the world to eyes awake and penetrative.
Say,—not to grasp a truth I can release
And safely fight without, yet conquer still,—
Say, she kissed him, say, he kissed her again!
Such osculation was a potent means,

1 Sororia saltem oscula: "sisterly kisses, anyhow."
A very efficacious help, no doubt:
Such with a third part of her nectar did
Venus imbue: why should Pompilia fling
The poet's declaration in his teeth? —
Pause to employ what, — since it had success,
And kept the priest her servant to the end, —
We must presume of energy enough,
No whit superfluous, so permissible?

The goal is gained: day, night and yet a day
Have run their round: a long and devious road
Is traversed, — many manners, various men
Passed in view, what cities did they see,
What hamlets mark, what profitable food
For after-meditation cull and store!
Till Rome, that Rome whereof — this voice
Would it might make our Molinists observe,
That she is built upon a rock nor shall
Their powers prevail against her! — Rome. I say,
Is all but reached; one stage more and they stop
Saved: pluck up heart, ye pair, and forward, then!

Ah, Nature — baffled she recurs, alas!
Nature imperiously exacts her due,
Spirit is willing but the flesh is weak:
Pompilia needs must acquiesce and swoon.
Give hopes alike and fears a breathing-while.
The innocent sleep soundly: sound she sleeps,
So let her slumber, then, unguarded save
By her own chastity, a triple mail,
And his good hand whose stalwart arms have borne
The sweet and senseless burthen like a babe
From coach to couch, — the serviceable strength!
Nay, what and if he gazed rewardedly
On the pale beauty imprisoned in embrace,
Stooped over, stole a balmy breath perhaps
For more assurance sleep was not decease —
"Ut vidi," "how I saw!" succeeded by
"Ut perii," "how I sudden lost my brains!"
— What harm ensued to her unconscious quite?
For, curiosity — how natural!
Importunateness — what a privilege
In the ardent sex! And why curb ardor here?
How can the priest but pity whom he saved?
And pity is so near to love, and love
So neighborly to all unreasonableness!
As to love's object, whether love were sage
Or foolish, could Pompilia know or care,
Being still sound asleep, as I premised?
Thus the philosopher absorbed by thought,
Even Archimedes,1 busy o’er a book
The while besiegers sacked his Syracuse,
Was ignorant of the imminence o’ the point
O’ the sword till it surprised him: let it stab,
And never knew himself was dead at all.
So sleep thou on, secure whate’er betide!
For thou, too, hast thy problem hard to solve —
How so much beauty is compatible
With so much innocence!

Fit place, methinks,
While in this task she rosily is lost,
To treat of and repel objection here
Which, — frivolous, I grant, — my mind misgives,
May somehow still have flitted, gaddily-like,
And teased the Court at times — as if, all said
And done, there seemed, the Court might nearly say,
In a certain acceptation, somewhat more
Of what may pass for insincerity,
Falsehood, throughout the course Pompilia took,
Than befits Christian. Pagans held, we know,
Man always ought to aim at good and truth,
Not always put one thing in the same words:
Non idem semper dicere sed spectare
Debenus. But the Pagan yoke was light;
“Lie not at all,” the exacter precept bids:
Each least lie breaks the law, — is sin, we hold.
I humble me, but venture to submit —
What prevents sin, itself is sinless, sure:
And sin, which hinders sin of deeper dye,
Softens itself away by contrast so.
Conceive me! Little sin, by none at all,
Were properly condemned for great: but great,
By greater, dwindles into small again.
Now, what is greatest sin of womanhood?
That which unwomans it, abolishes
The nature of the woman, — impudence.
Who contradicts me here? Concede me, then,
Whatever friendly fault may interpose
To save the sex from self-abolishment
Is three-parts on the way to virtue’s rank!
And, what is taxed here as duplicity,
Feint, wile and trick, — admitted for the nonce, —
What worse do one and all than interpose,

1 Archimedes: the Greek mathematician and inventor (287-212 B.C.) said to have been killed while so absorbed in a problem that he did not know Syracuse was sacked.
Hold, as it were, a deprecat ing hand,
Statuesquely, in the Medicean mode,¹
Before some shame which modesty would veil?
Who blames the gesture prettily perverse?
Thus,—lest ye miss a point illustrative,—
Admit the husband’s calumny—allow
That the wife, having penned the epistle fraught
With horrors, charge on charge of crime she heaped
O’ the head of Pietro and Violante—(still
Presumed her parents)—having despatched the same
To their arch-enemy Paolo, through free choice
And no sort of compulsion in the world—
Put case she next discards simplicity
For craft, denies the voluntary act,
Declares herself a passive instrument
I’ the husband’s hands; that, duped by knavery,
She traced the characters she could not write,
And took on trust the unread sense which, read,
And recognized were to be spurned at once:
Allow this calumny, I reiterate!
Who is so dull as wonder at the pose
Of our Pompilia in the circumstance?
Who sees not that the too-ingenuous soul,
Repugnant even at a duty done
Which brought beneath too scrutinizing glare
The misdemeanors,—buried in the dark,—
Of the authors of her being, as believed,—
Stung to the quick at her impulsive deed,
And willing to repair what harm it worked,
She—wise in this beyond what Nero proved,
Who when folk urged the candid juvenile
To sign the warrant, doom the guilty dead,
“Would I had never learned to write,” quoth he!
—Pompilia rose above the Roman, cried
“To read or write I never learned at all!”
O splendidly mendacious!

But time fleets:
Let us not linger: hurry to the end,
Since flight does end and that disastrously.
Beware ye blame desert for unsucces
Disparage each expedient else to praise.
Call failure folly! Man’s best effort fails.
After ten years’ resistance Troy succumbed:
Could valor save a town, Troy still had stood.
Pompilia came off halting in no point

¹ In the Medicean mode: i.e. like the statue known as the Venus de’ Medici.
Of courage, conduct, her long journey through:
But nature sank exhausted at the close,
And as I said, she swooned and slept all night.
Morn breaks and brings the husband: we assist
At the spectacle. Discovery succeeds.
Ha, how is this? What moonstruck rage is here?
Though we confess to partial frailty now,
To error in a woman and a wife.
Is't by the rough way she shall be reclaimed?
Who bursts upon her chambered privacy?
What crowd profanes the chaste cubiculum? ¹
What outcries and lewd laughter, scurril gibe
And ribald jest to scare the ministrant
Good angels that commerce with souls in sleep?
Why, had the worst crowned Guido to his wish,
Confirmed his most irrational surmise.
Yet there be bounds to man's emotion, checks
To an immoderate astonishment.
'T is decent horror, regulated wrath.
Beit our dispensation: have we back
The old Pagan license? Shall a Vulcan clap
His net o' the sudden and expose the pair
To the unquenchable universal mirth?
A feat, antiquity saw scandal in
So clearly, that the nauseous tale thereof —
Demodocus ² his nugatory song —
Hath ever been concluded modern stuff
Impossible to the mouth of the grave Muse,
So, foisted into that Eighth Odyssey
By some impertinent pickthank. O thou fool,
Count Guido Franceschini, what didst gain
By publishing thy secret to the world?
Were all the precepts of the wise a waste —
Bred in thee not one touch of reverence?
Admit thy wife — admonish we the fool, —
Were falseness' self, why chronicle thy shame?
Much rather should thy teeth bite out thy tongue.
Dumb lip consort with desecrated brow,
Silence become historiographer,
And thou — thine own Cornelius Tacitus! ³
But virtue, barred, still leaps the barrier, lords!
— Still, moon-like, penetrates the encroaching mist
And bursts, all broad and bare, on night, ye know!

¹ Cubiculum: sleeping-room.
² Demodocus: the minstrel of the Phaeacian king, whose song, given in the "Odyssey," viii. 330-450, relates the story of Vulcan referred to here.
³ Cornelius Tacitus: the Roman historian (54-110).
Surprised, then, in the garb of truth, perhaps,
Pompilia, thus opposed, breaks obstacle,
Springs to her feet, and stands Thalassian-pure,¹
Confronts the foe,—nay, catches at his sword
And tries to kill the intruder, he complains.
Why, so she gave her lord his lesson back,
Crowned him, this time, the virtuous woman's way,
With an exact obedience; he brought sword.
She drew the same, since swords are meant to draw.
Tell not me 'tis sharp play with tools on edge!
It was the husband chose the weapon here
Why did not he inaugurate the game
With some gentility of apophthegm
Still pregnant on the philosophic page,
Some captivating cadence still a-lisp
O' the poet's lyre? Such spells subdue the surge,
Make tame the tempest, much more mitigate
The passions of the mind, and probably
Had moved Pompilia to a smiling blush.
No, he must needs prefer the argument
O' the blow: and she obeyed, in duty bound.
Returned him buffet ratiocinative—
Ay, in the reasoner's own interest,
For wife must follow whither husband leads,
Vindicate honor as himself prescribes,
Save him the very way himself bids save!
No question but who jumps into a quag
Should stretch forth hand and pray us "Pull me out
By the hand!" such were the customary cry:
But Guido pleased to bid "Leave hand alone!
Join both feet, rather, jump upon my head:
I extricate myself by the rebound!"
And dutifully as enjoined she jumped—
Drew his own sword and menaced his own life,
Anything to content a wilful spouse.

And so he was contented—one must do
Justice to the expedient which succeeds,
Strange as it seem: at flourish of the blade.
The crowd drew back, stood breathless and abashed,
Then murmured "This should be no wanton wife,
No conscience-stricken sinner, caught i' the act,

¹ Thalassian-pure: probably refers to the congratulatory exclamation addressed to brides, "Thallasius," or "Talasius," for the origin of which Plutarch gives various accounts in his life of Romulus, one being that when some slaves were carrying off a damsels of superior beauty at the rape of the Sabines and some men of higher rank would have intervened, they cried that they were reserving her for Thalassius, who was so brave a young man that it was thought fit he should have the choicest prize.
And patiently awaiting our first stone:
But a poor hard-pressed all-bewildered thing,
Has rushed so far, misguided perhaps,
Meaning no more harm than a frightened sheep.
She sought for aid; and if she made mistake
I' the man could aid most, why — so mortals do:
Even the blessed Magdalen mistook
Far less forgiveably: consult the place —
Supposing him to be the gardener,
'Sir,' said she, and so following."' Why more words?
Forthwith the wife is pronounced innocent:
What would the husband more than gain his cause.
And find that honor flash in the world's eye;
His apprehension was lest soil had smirched?

So, happily the adventure comes to close
Whereon my fat opponent grounds his charge
Preposterous: at mid-day he groans "how dark!"
Listen to me, thou Archangelic swine!
Where is the ambiguity to blame,
The flaw to find in our Pompilia? Safe
She stands, see! Does thy comment follow quick
"Safe, inasmuch as at the end proposed;
But thither she picked way by devious path —
Stands dirtied, no dubiety at all!
I recognize success, yet, all the same,
Importunately will suggestion prompt —
Better Pompilia gained the right to boast
'No devious path, no doubtful patch was mine,
I saved my head nor sacrificed my foot.'
Why, being in a peril, show mistrust
Of the angels set to guard the innocent?
Why rather hold by obvious vulgar help
Of stratagem and subterfuge, excused
Somewhat, but still no less a foil, a fault,
Since low with high, and good with bad is linked?
Methinks I view some ancient bas-relief.
There stands Hesione2 thrust out by Troy.
Her father's hand has chained her to a crag,
Her mother's from the virgin plucked the vest,
At a safe distance both distressful watch,
While near and nearer comes the snorting orc.
I look that, white and perfect to the end,
She wait till Jove despatch some demigod;

1 Magdalen mistook: St. John xx. 15. caused by her father's breach of faith, and
2 Hesione: daughter of Laomedon, king saved by Hercules, son of Alcmena.
of Troy, exposed on a rock to avert a plague
Not that,—impatient of celestial club
Alcmena’s son should brandish at the beast,—
She daub, disguise her dainty limbs with pitch,
And so elude the purblind monster! Ay,
The trick succeeds, but 't is an ugly trick,
Where needs have been no trick!"

My answer? Faugh;

_Nimis incongrue!_ Too absurdly put!
_Sententiam ego teneo contrariam_,

Trick, I maintain, had no alternative.
The heavens were bound with brass,—Jove far at feast
(No feast like that thou didst not ask me to,
Arcangeli,—I heard of thy regale!)
With the unblamed _Æthiop_,—Hercules spun wool
I’ the lap of Omphale,—while Virtue shrieked—
The brute came paddling all the faster. You
Of Troy, who stood at distance, where 's the aid
You offered in the extremity? Most and least
Gentle and simple, here the Governor,
There the Archbishop, everywhere the friends,
Shook heads and waited for a miracle,
Or went their way, left Virtue to her fate.
Just this one rough and ready man leapt forth!
—Was found, sole anti-„Fabius^4 (dare I say)
Who restored things, with no delay at all,
_Qui haud cunctando veni restituit!_ He,
He only, Caponsacchi 'mid a crowd,
Caught Virtue up, carried Pompilia off
Through gaping impotence of sympathy
In ranged Arezzo: what you take for pitch,
Is nothing worse, belike, than black and blue,
Mere evanescent proof that hardy hands
Did yeoman’s service, cared not where the gripe
Was more than duly energetic: bruised,
She smarts a little, but her bones are saved
A fracture, and her skin will soon show sleek.
How it disgusts when weakness, false-refined,
Censures the honest rude effective strength,—
When sickly dreamers of the impossible

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1 _Alcmena’s son_: Hercules.

2 _With the unblamed Æthiop_: as described by Homer ("Iliad," i. 423), Zeus had gone to partake of the twelve-day feast of the Ethiopians.

3 _Omphale_: queen of Lydia, who so dominated over the great hero that he was content to sit with her and spin wool while his great tasks were neglected.

4 _Anti-Fabius_: the antithesis of Q. Fabius Maximus, qui cunctando restituit rem, who, in the second Punic war, restored the fortunes of Rome by delay, _i.e._ by avoiding pitched battles.
Decry plain sturdiness which does the feat
With eyes wide open!

Did occasion serve,
I could illustrate, if my lords allow;

Quid vetat, what forbids I aptly ask
With Horace, that I give my anger vent,
While I let breathe, no less, and recreate.
The gravity of my Judges, by a tale?
A case in point — what though an apologue
Graced by tradition? — possibly a fact:
Tradition must precede all scripture, words
Serve as our warrant ere our books can be:
So, to tradition back we needs must go
For any fact's authority: and this
Hath lived so far (like jewel hid in muck)
On page of that old lying vanity
Called "Sepher Toldoth Yeschü:"
1 God be praised,
I read no Hebrew, — take the thing on trust:
But I believe the writer meant no good
(Blind as he was to truth in some respects).
To our pestiferous and schismatic . . . well,
My lords' conjecture be the touchstone, show
The thing for what it is! The author lacks
Discretion, and his zeal exceeds: but zeal,—
How rare in our degenerate day! Enough!
Here is the story: fear not, I shall chop
And change a little, else my Jew would press
All too unmannerly before the Court.

It happened once,—begins this foolish Jew,
Pretending to write Christian history,—
That three, held greatest, best and worst of men,

Peter and John and Judas. spent a day
In toil and travel through the country-side
On some sufficient business — I suspect,
Suppression of some Molinism i' the bud.

Foot-sore and hungry, dropping with fatigue,
They reached by nightfall a poor lonely grange,
Hostel or inn: so, knocked and entered there.

"Your pleasure, great ones?" — "Shelter, rest and food!"
For shelter, there was one bare room above;
For rest therein, three beds of bundled straw:

For food, one wretched starveling fowl, no more —
Meat for one mouth, but mockery for three.

"You have my utmost." How should supper serve?
Peter broke silence: "To the spit with fowl!
And while 't is cooking, sleep! — since beds there be,
And, so far, satisfaction of a want.

1 Sepher Toldoth Yeschü: meaning the book of the generation of Jesus, an apocryphal
Sleep we an hour, awake at supper-time,
Then each of us narrate the dream he had,
And he whose dream shall prove the happiest, point
The clearliest out the dreamer as ordained
Beyond his fellows to receive the fowl,
Him let our shares be cheerful tribute to,
His the entire meal, may it do him good!"
Who could dispute so plain a consequence?
So said, so done: each hurried to his straw,
Slept his hour's sleep and dreamed his dream, and woke.
"1." commenced John, "dreamed that I gained the prize
We all aspire to: the proud place was mine,
Throughout the earth and to the end of time
I was the Loved Disciple: mine the meal!"
"But I," proceeded Peter, "dreamed, a word
Gave me the headship of our company,
Made me the Vicar and Vice-gerent, gave
The keys of heaven and hell into my hand.
And o'er the earth, dominion: mine the meal!"
"While I," submitted in soft under-tone
The Iscariot — sense of his unworthiness
Turning each eye up to the inmost white—
With long-drawn sigh, yet letting both lips smack.
"I have had just the pitifullest dream
That ever proved man meanest of his mates,
And born foot-washer and foot-wiper, nay
Foot-kisser to each comrade of you all!
I dreamed I dreamed; and in that mimic dream
(Impalpable to dream as dream to fact)
Methought I meanly chose to sleep no wink
But wait until I heard my brethren snore;
Then stole from couch, slipped noiseless o'er the planks,
Slid downstairs, furtively approached the hearth,
Found the fowl duly brown, both back and breast,
Hissing in harmony with the cricket's chirp,
Grilled to a point: said no grace but fell to,
Nor finished till the skeleton lay bare.
In penitence for which ignoble dream,
Lo, I renounce my portion cheerfully!
Fie on the flesh — be mine the ethereal gust,
And yours the sublunary sustenance!
See that whate'er be left ye give the poor!"
Down the two scuttled, one on other's heel,
Stung by a fell surmise: and found, alack,
A goodly savor, both the drumstick bones.
And that which henceforth took the appropriate name
O' the Merry-thought, in memory of the fact
That to keep wide awake is man's best dream.

of the generation of Adam," so Matthew i \(^1\) begins, "The book of the generation of Jesus."
THE RING AND THE BOOK.

So. — as was said once of Thucydides
And his sole joke,1 “The lion, lo, hath laughed!” —
Just so, the Governor and all that ’s great
I’ the city, never meant that Innocence
Should quite starve while Authority sat at meat;
They meant to fling a bone at banquet’s end:
Wished well to our Pompilia — in their dreams,
Nor bore the secular sword in vain — asleep.
Just so the Archbishop and all good like him
Went to bed meaning to pour oil and wine
I’ the wounds of her, next day, — but long ere day,
They had burned the one and drunk the other, while
Just so, again, contrariwise, the priest
Sustained poor Nature in extremity
By stuffing barley-bread into her mouth,
Saving Pompilia (grant the parallel)
By the plain homely and straightforward way
Taught him by common sense. Let others shriek
“Oh what refined expedients did we dream
Proved us the only fit to help the fair!”
He cried “A carriage waits, jump in with me!”
And now, this application pardoned, lords,—
This recreative pause and breathing-while, —
Back to be seemliness and gravity!
For Law steps in: Guido appeals to Law,
Demands she arbitrate,— does well for once.
O Law, of thee how neatly was it said
By that old Sophocles,2 thou hast thy seat
I’ the very breast of Jove, no meanlier throned!
Here is a piece of work now, hitherto
Begun and carried on, concluded near.
Without an eye-glance cast thy sceptre’s way;
And, lo, the stumbling and discomfiture!
Well may you call them “lawless” means, men take
To extricate themselves through mother-wit
When tangled haply in the toils of life!
Guido would try conclusions with his foe,
Whoe’er the foe was and whate’er the offence;
He would recover certain dowry-dues;
Instead of asking Law to lend a hand,
What pother of sword drawn and pistol cocked,
What peddling with forged letters and paid spies,
Politic circumvention! — all to end

1 Thucydides . . . sole joke: the Scholiast, commenting on a lighter passage near the end of Book I. of Thucydides’ "History of the Peloponnesian War," observes that "here the lion laughs."
2 Sophocles: "Edipus at Colonus," 1382. "Justice, declared from of old, sits with Zeus in the might of the eternal laws."
As it began — by loss of the fool's head,
First in a figure, presently in a fact.
It is a lesson to mankind at large.
How other were the end, would men be sage
And bear confidingly each quarrel straight,
O Law, to thy recipient mother-knees!
How would the children light come and prompt go,
This with a red-cheeked apple for reward,
The other, peradventure red-cheeked too
I' the rear, by taste of birch for punishment.
No foolish brawling murder any more!
Peace for the household, practice for the Fisc,
And plenty for the exchequer of my lords!
Too much to hope, in this world: in the next.
Who knows? Since, why should sit the Twelve enthroned
To judge the tribes, unless the tribes be judged?
And 't is impossible but offences come:
So, all 's one lawsuit, all one long leet-day!

Forgive me this digression — that I stand
En trance d awhile at Law's first beam, outbreak
O' the business, when the Count's good angel bade
"Put up thy sword, born enemy to the ear,
And let Law listen to thy difference!"
And Law does listen and compose the strife,
Settle the suit, how wisely and how well!
On our Pompilia, faultless to a fault,
Law bends a brow maternally severe,
Implies the worth of perfect chastity,
By fancying the flaw she cannot find.
Superfluous sifting snow, nor helps nor harms:
'T is safe to censure levity in youth,
Tax womanhood with indiscretion, sure!
Since toys, permissible to-day, become
Follies to-morrow: prattle shocks in church:
And that curt skirt which lets a maiden skip.
The matron changes for a trailing robe.
Mothers may aim a blow with half-shut eyes
Nodding above their spindles by the fire,
And chance to hit some hidden fault. else safe.
Just so, Law hazarded a punishment —
If applicable to the circumstance.
Why, well! if not so apposite, well too.
"Quit the gay range o' the world," I hear her cry,
"Enter, in lieu, the penitential pound:
Exchange the gauds of pomp for ashes, dust!

1 Leet-day: day on which the court sits.
THE RING AND THE BOOK.

Leave each mollitious haunt of luxury!
The golden-garnished silken-couched alcove,
The many-columned terrace that so tempts
Feminine soul put foot forth, extend ear
To fluttering joy of lover's serenade,—
Leave these for cellular seclusion! mask
And dance no more, but fast and pray! avaunt —
Be burned, thy wicked townsman's sonnet-book!
Welcome, mild hymnal by . . . some better scribe!
For the warm arms were wont enfold thy flesh,
Let wire-shirt plough and whipcord discipline!"
If such an exhortation proved, perchance,
Inapplicable, words bestowed in waste,
What harm, since Law has store, can spend nor miss?

And so, our paragon submits herself,
Goes at command into the holy house,
And, also at command, comes out again:
For, could the effect of such obedience prove
Too certain, too immediate? Being healed,
Go blaze abroad the matter, blessed one!
Art thou sound forthwith? Speedily vacate
The step by pool-side, leave Bethesda free
To patients plentifully posted round,
Since the whole need not the physician! Brief,
She may betake her to her parents' place.
Welcome her, father, with wide arms once more,
Motion her, mother, to thy breast again!
For why? Since Law relinquishes the charge,
Grants to your dwelling-place a prison's style,
Rejoice you with Pompilia! golden days.

Redeunt Saturnia regna.¹ Six weeks slip,
And she is domiciled in house and home
As though she thence had never budged at all.
And thither let the husband, — joyous, ay,
But contrite also — quick betake himself,
Proud that his dove which lay among the pots
Hath mued² those dingy feathers, — moulted now,
Shows silver bosom clothed with yellow gold!
So shall he tempt her to the perch she fled.
Bid to domestic bliss the truant back.

But let him not delay! Time fleets how fast,
And opportunity, the irrevocable,
Once flown will flout him! Is the furrow traced?

¹ Redeunt Saturnia regna: Virgil's "Eclogues" again, iv. 5, already referred to, 285.
² Mued: moulted.
If field with corn ye fail preoccupy,  
Darnel for wheat and thistle-beards for grain,  
*Infelix loliuim, carduus horridus,*  
Will grow apace in combination prompt,  
Defraud the husbandman of his desire.  
Already — hist — what murmurs 'monish now  
The laggard? — doubtful, nay, fantastic bruit  
Of such an apparition, such return  
*Interdum,* to anticipate the spouse,  
Of Caponsacchi’s very self! 'T is said,  
When nights are lone and company is rare,  
His visitations brighten winter up.  
If so they did — which nowise I believe —  
(How can I? — proof abounding that the priest,  
Once fairly at his relegation-place,  
Never once left it) still, admit he stole  
A midnight march, would fain see friend again,  
Find matter for instruction in the past,  
Renew the old adventure in such chat  
As cheers a fireside! He was lonely too,  
He, too, must need his recreative hour.  
Shall it amaze the philosophic mind  
If he, long wont the empurpled cup to quaff,  
Have feminine society at will,  
Being debarred abruptly from all drink  
Save at the spring which Adam used for wine,  
Dreads harm to just the health he hoped to guard.  
And, trying abstinence, gains malady?  
Ask Tozzi, now physician to the Pope!  
“Little by little break” — (I hear he bids  
Master Arcangeli my antagonist,  
Who loves good cheer, and may indulge too much:  
So I explain the logic of the plea  
Wherewith he opened our proceedings late) —  
“Little by little break a habit, Don,  
Become necessity to feeble flesh!”  
And thus, nocturnal taste of intercourse  
(Which never happened, — but, suppose it did)  
May have been used to dishabituate  
By sip and sip this drainer to the dregs  
O’ the draught of conversation, — heady stuff.  
Brewage which, broached, it took two days and nights  
To properly discuss i’ the journey, Sirs!  
Such power has second nature, men call use,  
That undelightful objects get to charm  
Instead of chafe: the daily colocynth  

¹ *Colocynth:* a purgative drug made from the bitter seeds of the colocynth, an Asian fruit.
Tickles the palate by repeated dose,
Old sores scratch kindly, the ass makes a push
Although the mill-yoke-wound be smarting yet,
For mill-door bolted on a holiday:
Nor must we marvel here if impulse urge
To talk the old story over now and then,
The hopes and fears, the stoppage and the haste,—
Subjects of colloquy to surfeit once.

"Here did you bid me twine a rosy wreath!"
"And there you paid my lips a compliment!"
"Here you admired the tower could be so tall!"
"And there you likened that of Lebanon
To the nose of the beloved!" Trifles! still,
"Forsan et haece olim,"—such trifles serve
To make the minutes pass in winter-time.

Husband, return then, I re-counsel thee!
For, finally, of all glad circumstance
Should make a prompt return imperative,
What in the world awaits thee, dost suppose?
O' the sudden, as good gifts are wont befall,
What is the hap of our unconscious Count?
That which lights bonfire and sets cask a-tilt,
Dissolves the stubborn'st heart in jollity.
O admirable, there is born a babe,
A son, an heir, a Franceschini last
And best o' the stock! Pompilia, thine the palm!
Repaying incredulity with faith,
Ungenerous thrift of each marital debt
With bounty in profuse expenditure,
Pompilia scorns to have the old year end
Without a present shall ring in the new—
Bestows on her too parsimonious lord
An infant for the apple of his eye,
Core of his heart, and crown completing life,
True sumnum bonum of the earthly lot!
"We," saith ingeniously the sage, "are born
Solely that others may be born of us."
So, father, take thy child, for thine that child.
Oh baseness impossible: since "filius est
Quem nuptiae demonstrant," twits the text
Whoever dares to doubt.

Yet doubt he dares!
O faith, where art thou flown from out the world?

1 Forsan et haece olim meminiisse iuvabit: day we shall take pleasure in recalling even
Virgil, "Æneid," i. 203—"Perchance one of these experiences."
Already on what an age of doubt we fall! Instead of each disputing for the prize, The babe is bandied here from that to this. Whose the babe? "Cujum pecus?" 1 Guido’s lamb? "An Meliboei?" Nay, but of the priest! "Non sed Ægonus!" Some one must be sire: And who shall say, in such a puzzling strait, If there were not vouchsafed some miracle To the wife who had been harassed and abused More than enough by Guido’s family For non-production of the promised fruit Of marriage? What if Nature, I demand, Touched to the quick by taunts upon her sloth, Had roused herself, put forth recondite power, Bestowed this birth to vindicate her sway, Like the strange favor, Maro memorized As granted Aristæus when his hive Lay empty of the swarm? not one more bee — Not one more babe to Franceschini’s house! And lo, a new birth filled the air with joy, Sprung from the bowels of the generous steer, A novel son and heir rejoiced the Count! Spontaneous generation, need I prove Were facile feat to Nature at a pinch? Let whoso doubts, steep horsehair certain weeks In water, there will be produced a snake; Spontaneous product of the horse, which horse Happens to be the representative — Now that I think on ’t — of Arezzo’s self, The very city our conception blessed: Is not a prancing horse the City-arms? What sane eye fails to see coincidence? Cur ego, boast thou, my Pompilia, then, Desperem fieri sine conjuge Mater — how well the Ovidian distich suits! — Et parere intacto dummodo Casta viro? Such miracle was wrought! Note, further, as to mark the prodigy, The babe in question neither took the name Of Guido, from the sire presumptive, nor Giuseppe, from the sire potential, but Gaetano — last saint of our hierarchy, And newest namer for a thing so new! What other motive could have prompted choice?

1 Cujum pecus, etc.: a quotation from should be verum; "‘Whose is this flock, Virgil, “Eclogues,” iii. 1, except that sed — Melibœus?’ ‘Nay, Ægon’s.’“

2 A
Therefore be peace again: exult, ye hills!
Ye vales rejoicingly break forth in song!

*Incipe parve puer,* begin, small boy,
*Risu cognoscere patrem,* with a laugh
To recognize thy parent! Nor do thou
Boggle, oh parent, to return the grace!

*Nec anceps hære, pater, puer*

*Cognoscendo*—one may well eke out the prayer!
In vain! The perverse Guido doubts his eyes,
Distrusts assurance, lets the devil drive.
Because his house is swept and garnished now,
He, having summoned seven like himself,
Must hurry thither, knock and enter in,
And make the last worse than the first, indeed!
Is he content? We are.
No further blame

O' the man and murder! They were stigmatized
Befittingly: the Court heard long ago
My mind o' the matter, which, outpouring full,
Has long since swept like surge, 'tis the simile
Of Homer, overborne both dyke and dam,
And whelmed alike client and advocate:
His fate is sealed, his life as good as gone,
On him I am not tempted to waste word.
Yet though my purpose holds.—which was and is
And solely shall be to the very end,
To draw the true *effigies* of a saint,
Do justice to perfection in the sex.—
Yet let not some gross pamperer of the flesh
And niggard in the spirit's nourishment,
Whose feeding hath offuscated his wit
Rather than law,—he never had to lose—
Let not such advocate object to me
I leave my proper function of attack!
"What's this to Bacchus?"—(in the classic phrase,
Well used, for once) he hiccups probably.
O Advocate o' the Poor, thou born to make
Their blessing void—*beati pauperes*!  

By painting saintship I depicture sin:
Beside my pearl, I prove how black thy jet,
And, through Pompilia's virtue, Guido's crime.

Back to her, then,—with but one beauty more,
End we our argument,—one crowning grace
Pre-eminence 'mid agony and death.

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2 *Beati pauperes*: "Blessed are the poor," an allusion to the Beatitudes of the Sermon on

the Mount, which the failure of Archangelis, advocate of the poor, will render vain in

Guido’s case.
For to the last Pompilia played her part,
Used the right means to the permissible end,
And wily as an eel that stirs the mud
Thick overhead, so baffling spearman’s thrust,
She, while he stabbed her, simulated death,
Delayed, for his sake, the catastrophe,
Obtain herself a respite, four days’ grace,
Whereby she told her story to the world,
Enabled me to make the present speech,
And, by a full confession, saved her soul.

Yet hold, even here would malice leer its last,
Gurgle its choked remonstrance: snake, hiss free!
Oh, that’s the objection? And to whom? — not her
But me, forsooth — as, in the very act
Of both confession and (what followed close)
Subsequent talk, chatter and gossipry,
Babble to sympathizing he and she
Whoever chose besiege her dying bed, —
As this were found at variance with my tale,
Falsified all I have adduced for truth,
Admitted not one peccadillo here,
Pretended to perfection, first and last,
O’ the whole procedure — perfect in the end,
Perfect i’ the means, perfect in everything,
Leaving a lawyer nothing to excuse,
Reason away and show his skill about!
— A flight, impossible to Adamic flesh,
Just to be fancied, scarcely to be wished,
And, anyhow, unpleadable in court!
“How reconcile,” gasps Malice, “that with this?”

Your “this,” friend, is extraneous to the law,
Comes of men’s outside meddling, the unskilled
Interposition of such fools as press
Out of their province. Must I speak my mind?
Far better had Pompilia died o’ the spot
Than found a tongue to wag and shame the law,
Shame most of all herself, — could friendship fail
And advocacy lie less on the alert:
But no, they shall protect her to the end!
Do I credit the alleged narration? No!
Lied our Pompilia then, to laud herself?
Still, no! Clear up what seems discrepancy?
The means abound: art’s long, though time is short;
So, keeping me in compass, all I urge
Is — since, confession at the point of death,
Nam in articulo mortis, with the Church
Passes for statement honest and sincere,
_Nemo presumitur reus esse_, — then,
If sure that all affirmed would be believed,
'T was charity, in her so circumstances,
To spend the last breath in one effort more
For universal good of friend and foe:
And, — by pretending utter innocence,
Nay, freedom from each foible we forgive,
Re-integrate — not solely her own fame,
But do the like kind office for the priest
Whom telling the crude truth about might vex,
Haply expose to peril. abbreviate
Indeed the long career of usefulness
Presumably before him: while her lord,
Whose fleeting life is forfeit to the law,—
What mercy to the culprit if, by just
The gift of such a full certificate
Of his immitigable guiltiness,
She stifled in him the absurd conceit
Of murder as it were a mere revenge
— Stopped confirmation of that jealousy
Which, did she but acknowledge the first flaw,
The faintest foible, had emboldened him
To battle with the charge. baulk penitence,
Bar preparation for impending fate!
Whereas, persuade him that he slew a saint
Who sinned not even where she may have sinned,
You urge him all the brisklier to repent
Of most and least and aught and everything!
Still, if this view of mine content you not,
Lords, nor excuse the genial falsehood here,
We come to our _Triarii_,\(^1\) last resource:
We fall back on the inexpugnable,
Submitting,— she confessed before she talked!
The sacrament obliterates the sin:
What is not, — was not, therefore, in a sense.
Let Molinists distinguish, "Souls washed white
But red once, still show pinkish to the eye!"
We say, abolishment is nothingness,
And nothingness has neither head nor tail,
End nor beginning! Better estimate
Exorbitantly, than disparage aught
Of the efficacy of the act, I hope!

_Solvuntur tabula?_ \(^2\) May we laugh and go?

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\(^1\) _Triarii_: the third rank in the old formation of the Roman legion, containing the oldest soldiers, and only called upon at the crisis of a battle.

\(^2\) _Solvuntur tabula_: from Horace, "Satires," ii. 86 — _solvuntur visu tabula_, "the court will break up in laughter."
Well,—not before (in filial gratitude
To Law, who, mighty mother, waves adieu)
We take on us to vindicate Law's self!
For,—yea. Sirs,—curb the start, curtail the stare!—
Remains that we apologize for haste
I' the Law, our lady who here bristles up
"Blame my procedure? Could the Court mistake?
(Which were indeed a misery to think).
Did not my sentence in the former stage
O' the business bear a title plain enough?
Decretum"—I translate it word for word—
"Declared: the priest, for his complicity
I' the flight and deviation of the dame,
As well as for unlawful intercourse,
Is banished three years: 'crime and penalty,
Declared alike. If he be taxed with guilt,
How can you call Pompilia innocent?
If both be innocent, have I been just?"

Gently, O mother, judge men — whose mistake
Is in the mere misapprehensiveness!
The Titulus¹ a-top of your decree
Was but to ticket there the kind of charge
You in good time would arbitrate upon.
Title is one thing,—arbitration's self,
Probatio, quite another possibly.
Subsistit, there holds good the old response,
Responsio tradita, we must not stick,
Quod non sit attendendus Titulus,
To the Title, sed Probatio, but the Proof,
Resultans ex processu, the result
O' the Trial, and the style of punishment,
Et pœna per sententiam imposita.
All is tentative, till the sentence come:
An indication of what men expect,
But nowise an assurance they shall find.
Lords, what if we permissibly relax
The tense bow, as the law-god Phœbus bids,
Relieve our gravity at labor's close?
I traverse Rome, feel thirsty, need a draught,
Look for a wine-shop, find it by the bough
Projecting as to say "Here wine is sold!"
So much I know,—"sold: " but what sort of wine?
Strong, weak, sweet, sour, home-made or foreign drink?
That much must I discover by myself.
"Wine is sold," quoth the bough, "but good or bad.

¹ Titulus: title.
Find, and inform us when you smack your lips!"
Exactly so, Law hangs her title forth,
To show she entertains you with such case
About such crime. Come in! she pours, you quaff.
You find the Priest good liquor in the main,
But heady and provocative of brawls:
Remand the residue to flask once more,
Lay it low where it may deposit lees,
I' the cellar: thence produce it presently,
Three years the brighter and the better!

Thus,
Law's son, have I bestowed my filial help,
And thus I end, tenax proposito;
Point to point as I purposed have I drawn
Pompilia, and implied as terribly
Guido: so, gazing, let the world crown Law —
Able once more, despite my impotence.
And helped by the acumen of the Court,
To eliminate, display, make triumph truth!
What other prize than truth were worth the pains?

There's my oration — much exceeds in length
That famed panegyric of Isocrates,¹
They say it took him fifteen years to pen.
But all those ancients could say nothing!
He put in just what rushed into his head:
While I shall have to prune and pare and print.
This comes of being born in modern times
With priests for auditory. Still, it pays.

¹ Isocrates: the Attic rhetorician and orator whose "famed panegyric" was delivered in 380 B.C. to stir up the Greeks to unite against Persia. Born 436, died 338 by his own hand after the battle of Cheronaea, in despair of his country's fate.
THE POPE.

X.

THE POPE.

[The final judgment being left to the Pope, his decision is against Guido. In this book he goes over the arguments that have led him to this decision, with the assurance that, should he have judged wrongly, God will accept his action because it has been instigated by a conscientious desire to find the truth. Except in Pompilia, whom he finds entirely worthy of praise, and Caponsacchi, whose sin in breaking priestly vows he justifies, he discovers avarice on all sides as the chief motive of action. Guido is denounced above all, because he had had the best opportunities for development, and because he has not availed himself of the several chances of repentance offered him. Overwhelmed with the predominance of evil, the Pope falls into religious philosophizing, finding in the purity and love of Pompilia a symbol of the assurance that through love the world will be saved, and in doubt, the spur to greater faith. His hope is that the summary sentence he pronounces on Guido may cause repentance, but he feels he dare not die without doing his utmost to avenge the wrong done by this man.]

LIKE to Ahasuerus, that shrewd prince,
I will begin,—as is, these seven years now,
My daily wont,—and read a History
(Written by one whose deft right hand was dust
To the last digit, ages ere my birth)
Of all my predecessors, Popes of Rome:
For though mine ancient early dropped the pen,
Yet others picked it up and wrote it dry.
Since of the making books there is no end.
And so I have the Papacy complete
From Peter first to Alexander last:
Can question each and take instruction so.
Have I to dare?—I ask, how dared this Pope?
To suffer?—Suchanone, how suffered he?
Being about to judge, as now, I seek
How judged once, well or ill, some other Pope;
Study some signal judgment that subsists
To blaze on, or else blot, the page which seals
The sum up of what gain or loss to God
Came of His one more Vicar in the world.
So, do I find example, rule of life;
So, square and set in order the next page,
Shall be stretched smooth o'er my own funeral cyst.

1 Ahasuerus: see Esther vi. 1.

2 Peter first to Alexander last: St. Peter to Pope Alexander VIII., who died in 1691 and was succeeded by Innocent XII.
Eight hundred years exact before the year
I was made Pope, men made Formosus Pope,
Say Sigebert and other chroniclers.
Ere I confirm or quash the Trial here
Of Guido Franceschini and his friends,
Read,—How there was a ghastly Trial once
Of a dead man by a live man, and both, Popes:
Thus,—in the antique penman's very phrase.

"Then Stephen, Pope and seventh of the name,
Cried out, in synod as he sat in state,
While choler quivered on his brow and beard,
'Come into court, Formosus, thou lost wretch,
That claimedst to be late Pope as even I!'

"And at the word the great door of the church
Flew wide, and in they brought Formosus' self,
The body of him, dead, even as embalmed
And buried duly in the Vatican
Eight months before, exhumed thus for the nonce.
They set it, that dead body of a Pope,
Clothed in pontific vesture now again,
Upright on Peter's chair as if alive.

"And Stephen, springing up, cried furiously
'Bishop of Porto, wherefore didst presume
To leave that see and take this Roman see,
Exchange the lesser for the greater see,
—A thing against the canons of the Church?'

"Then one—(a Deacon who, observing forms,
Was placed by Stephen to repel the charge,
Be advocate and mouthpiece of the corpse)—
Spoke as he dared, set stammeringly forth
With white lips and dry tongue,—as but a youth,
For frightful was the corpse-face to behold,—
How nowise lacked there precedent for this.

"But when, for his last precedent of all,
Emboldened by the Spirit, out he blurts
'And, Holy Father, didst not thou thyself
Vacate the lesser for the greater see,
Half a year since change Arago for Rome?'

1 Formosus: Pope (891-895).
2 Sigebert: Sigebert II. king of Austrasia, afterwards a monk. He is set down as a saint in the Romish Calendar.
3 How there was a ghastly Trial once: this and the accounts following of the successive decisions of the popes is given substantially as Browning gives it in Platina's "Lives of the Popes," Dr. Benham's edition.
4 Stephen: Pope (896-897).
INNOCENT XII.

Homme au prénom Antoine

Éléve de l'École de Saint-Cyr

Né à Anvers, le 25 avril 1630

Mort à Rome, le 12 septembre 1724

POPE INNOCENT XII.
THE POPE.

'— Ye have the sin's defence now, Synod mine!' 
Shrieks Stephen in a beastly froth of rage:
'Judge now betwixt him dead and me alive!
Hath he intruded, or do I pretend?
Judge, judge!'— breaks wavelike one whole foam of wrath.

"Whereupon they, being friends and followers,
Said 'Ay, thou art Christ's Vicar, and not he!
Away with what is frightful to behold!
This act was uncanonic and a fault.'

'Then, swallowed up in rage, Stephen exclaimed
'So, guilty! So, remains I punish guilt!
He is unpoped, and all he did I damn:
The Bishop, that ordained him, I degrade:
Depose to laics those he raised to priests:
What they have wrought is mischief nor shall stand,
It is confusion, let it vex no more!
Since I revoke, annul and abrogate
All his decrees in all kinds: they are void!
In token whereof and warning to the world,
Strip me yon miscreant of those robes usurped,
And clothe him with vile serge befitting such!
Then hale the carrion to the market-place:
Let the town-hangman chop from his right hand
Those same three fingers which he blessed withal;
Next cut the head off once was crowned forsooth:
And last go fling them, fingers, head and trunk,
'To Tiber that my Christian fish may sup!'

— Either because of IXΘΥΣ which means Fish¹
And very aptly symbolizes Christ,
Or else because the Pope is Fisherman,²
And seals with Fisher's-signet.

"Anyway,

So said, so done: himself, to see it done,
Followed the corpse they trailed from street to street
Till into Tiber wave they threw the thing.
The people, crowded on the banks to see,
Were loud or mute, wept or laughed, cursed or jeered,
According as the deed addressed their sense;

¹ IXΘΥΣ which means Fish: the letters of this Greek word form the initials of the Greek words for Jesus Christ, of God, Son, Saviour ('Ιησούς Χριστός Θεός Υἱός Σωτήρ). The fish was used by the early Christians as a secret symbol by which they could recognize each other.

² Pope is Fisherman: because he is the successor of Peter, the fisherman, whom Christ said he would make a fisher of men (Mark i. 17).
A scandal verily: and out spake a Jew
'Wot ye your Christ had vexed our Herod thus?'

'Now when, Formosus being dead a year,
His judge Pope Stephen tasted death in turn,
Made captive by the mob and strangled straight,
Romanus\(^1\) his successor for a month,
Did make protest Formosus was with God,
Holy, just, true in thought and word and deed.
Next Theodore,\(^2\) who reigned but twenty days,
Therein convoked a synod, whose decree
Did reinstate, repope the late unpoped,
And do away with Stephen as accursed.
So that when presently certain fisher-folk
(As if the queasy river could not hold
Its swallowed Jonas, but discharged the meal)
Produced the timely product of their nets,
The mutilated man, Formosus,— saved
From putrefaction by the embalmer's spice,
Or, as some said, by sanctity of flesh,—
'Why, lay the body again,' bade Theodore,
'Among his predecessors, in the church
And burial-place of Peter!' which was done.
'And,' added Luitprand,\(^3\) many of repute,
Pious and still alive, avouch to me
That, as they bore the body up the aisle,
The saints in imaged row bowed each his head
For welcome to a brother-saint come back.\(^4\)
As for Romanus and this Theodore.
These two Popes, through the brief reign granted each,
Could but initiate what John\(^5\) came to close
And give the final stamp to: he it was
Ninth of the name, (I follow the best guides)
Who,— in full synod at Ravenna held
With Bishops seventy-four, and present too
Eude\(^6\) King of France with his Archbishopry,—
Did condemn Stephen, anathematize
The disinterment, and make all blots blank,
'For,' argueth here Auxilius\(^7\) in a place
De Ordinationibus,\(^8\) precedents

\(^1\) Romanus: became Pope in September, 897, and held the see for three months and twenty-two days.
\(^2\) Theodore: Pope in 898, held the office twenty days.
\(^3\) Luitprand: a chronicler of the tenth century, and Bishop of Cremona. Died about 910.
\(^4\) John: (IX.) became Pope in 898. He removed to Ravenna on account of disturbances in Rome.
\(^5\) Eude: elected King of France in 888.
\(^6\) Auxilius: a French theologian who lived about 900 and wrote some treatises against Pope Sergius III.
\(^7\) De Ordinationibus: concerning ordinations.
THE POPE.

Had been, no lack, before Formosus long,
Of Bishops so transferred from see to see,
Marinus,\(^1\) for example: 'read the tract.

"But, after John, came Sergius,\(^2\) reaffirmed
The right of Stephen, cursed Formosus, nay
Cast out, some say, his corpse a second time.
And here, — because the matter went to ground,
Fretted by new griefs, other cares of the age, —
Here is the last pronouncing of the Church,
Her sentence that subsists unto this day.
Yet constantly opinion hath prevailed
I' the Church, Formosus was a holy man."

Which of the judgments was infallible?
Which of my predecessors spoke for God?
And what availed Formosus that this cursed,
That blessed, and then this other cursed again?
"Fear ye not those whose power can kill the body
And not the soul," saith Christ. "but rather those
Can cast both soul and body into hell!"

John judged thus in Eight Hundred Ninety Eight,
Exact eight hundred years ago to-day.
When, sitting in his stead, Vice-gerent here,
I must give judgment on my own behoof.
So worked the predecessor: now, my turn!

In God's name! Once more on this earth of God's,
While twilight lasts and time wherein to work,
I take His staff with my uncertain hand,
And stay my six and fourscore years, my due
Labor and sorrow, on His judgment-seat,
And forthwith think, speak, act, in place of Him —
The Pope for Christ. Once more appeal is made
From man's assize to mine: I sit and see
Another poor weak trembling human wretch
Pushed by his fellows, who pretend the right,
Up to the gulf which, where I gaze, begins
From this world to the next. — gives way and way,
Just on the edge over the awful dark:
With nothing to arrest him but my feet.
He catches at me with convulsive face,
Cries "Leave to live the natural minute more!"
While hollowly the avengers echo "Leave?

\(^1\) Marinus: there was an ecclesiastic of
\(^2\) Sergius: (III.) Pope, from 904–911.
this name in the fourth century
None! So has he exceeded man's due share
In man's fit license, wrung by Adam's fall,
To sin and yet not surely die,—that we,
All of us sinful, all with need of grace,
All chary of our life,—the minute more
Or minute less of grace which saves a soul,—
Bound to make common cause with who craves time,
—We yet protest against the exorbitance
Of sin in this one sinner, and demand
That his poor sole remaining piece of time
Be plucked from out his clutch: put him to death!
Punish him now! As for the weal or woe
Hereafter, God grant mercy! Man be just,
Nor let the felon boast he went scot-free!"
And I am bound, the solitary judge,
To weigh the worth, decide upon the plea,
And either hold a hand out, or withdraw
A foot and let the wretch drift to the fall.
Ay, and while thus I dally, dare perchance
Put fancies for a comfort 'twixt this calm
And yonder passion that I have to bear,—
As if reprieve were possible for both
Prisoner and Pope,—how easy were reprieve!
A touch o' the hand-bell here, a hasty word
To those who wait, and wonder they wait long,
I' the passage there, and I should gain the life!—
Yea, though I flatter me with fancy thus,
I know it is but nature's craven-trick.
The case is over, judgment at an end,
And all things done now and irrevocable:
A mere dead man is Franceschini here,
Even as Formosus centuries ago.
I have worn through this sombre wintry day,
With winter in my soul beyond the world's,
Over these dismalst of documents
Which drew night down on me ere eve befell,—
Pleadings and counter-pleadings, figure of fact
Beside fact's self, these summaries to-wit,—
How certain three were slain by certain five:
I read here why it was, and how it went.
And how the chief o' the five preferred excuse,
And how law rather chose defence should lie,—
What argument he urged by wary word
When free to play off wile, start subterfuge,
And what the unguarded groan told, torture's feat
When law grew brutal, outbroke, overbore
And glutted hunger on the truth, at last,—
No matter for the flesh and blood between.
THE POPE.

All 's a clear rede and no more riddle now.
Truth, nowhere, lies yet everywhere in these —
Not absolutely in a portion, yet
Evolvable from the whole: evolved at last
Painfully, held tenaciously by me.
Therefore there is not any doubt to clear
When I shall write the brief word presently
And chink the hand-bell, which I pause to do.
Irresolute? Not I, more than the mound
With the pine-trees on it yonder! Some surmise,
Perchance, that since man's wit is fallible.
Mine may fail here? Suppose it so. — what then?
Say. — Guido, I count guilty, there 's no babe
So guiltless, for I misconceive the man!
What 's in the chance should move me from my mind?
If, as I walk in a rough country-side,
Peasants of mine cry "Thou art he can help,
Lord of the land and counted wise to boot:
Look at our brother, strangling in his foam,
He fell so where we find him, — prove thy worth!"
I may presume, pronounce, "A frenzy-fit,
A falling-sickness or a fever-stroke!
Breathe a vein, copiously let blood at once!"
So perishes the patient, and anon
I hear my peasants — "All was error, lord!
Our story, thy prescription: for there crawled
In due time from our hapless brother's breast
The serpent which had stung him: bleeding slew
Whom a prompt cordial had restored to health."
What other should I say than "God so willed:
Mankind is ignorant, a man am I:
Call ignorance my sorrow, not my sin!"
So and not otherwise, in after-time.
If some acuter wit, fresh probing, sound
This multifarious mass of words and deeds
Deeper, and reach through guilt to innocence,
I shall face Guido's ghost nor blench a jot.
"God who set me to judge thee, meted out
So much of judging faculty, no more:
Ask Him if I was slack in use thereof!"
I hold a heavier fault imputable
Inasmuch as I changed a chaplain once,
For no cause. — no, if I must bare my heart,—
Save that he snuffled somewhat saying mass.
For I am ware it is the seed of act,
God holds appraising in His hollow palm,
Not act grown great thence on the world below,
Leafage and branchage, vulgar eyes admire.
THE RING AND THE BOOK.

Therefore I stand on my integrity,
Nor fear at all: and if I hesitate,
It is because I need to breathe awhile,
Rest, as the human right allows. review
Intent the little seeds of act, my tree, —
The thought, which, clothed in deed, I give the world
At chink of bell and push of arrased door.

O pale departure, dim disgrace of day!
Winter 's in wane, his vengeful worst art thou,
To dash the boldness of advancing March!
Thy chill persistent rain has purged our streets
Of gossipry; pert tongue and idle ear
By this. consort 'neath archway, portico.
But wheresoe'er Rome gathers in the gray,
Two names now snap and flash from-mouth to mouth —
( Sparks, flint and steel strike) Guido and the Pope.
By this same hour to-morrow eve — aha,
How do they call him? — the sagacious Swede
Who finds by figures how the chances prove,
Why one comes rather than another thing,
As. say. such dots turn up by throw of dice,
Or, if we dip in Virgil here and there
And prick for such a verse, when such shall point.
Take this Swede, tell him, hiding name and rank,
Two men are in our city this dull eve;
One doomed to death, — but hundreds in such plight
Slip aside, clean escape by leave of law
Which leans to mercy in this latter time;
Moreover in the plenitude of life
Is he. with strength of limb and brain adroit,
Presumably of service here ; beside,
The man is noble, backed by nobler friends:
Nay, they so wish him well, the city's self
Makes common cause with who — house-magistrate,
Patron of hearth and home, domestic lord —
But ruled his own, let aliens cavil. Die?
He'll bribe a jailer or break prison first!
Nay, a sedition may be helpful, give
Hint to the mob to batter wall, burn gate,
And bid the favorite malefactor march.
Calculate now these chances of escape!

"It is not probable, but well may be."

1 The sagacious Swede: Swedenborg, born at Stockholm in 1688, died 1772. His theory of mathematical probabilities is referred to here. As he would have been only ten years old at this time, the Pope could not have alluded to him in these terms.
2 If we dip in Virgil: see note, V. 401.
Again, there is another man, weighed now
By twice eight years beyond the seven-times-ten,
Appointed overweight to break our branch.
And this man’s loaded branch lifts, more than snow,
All the world’s cark and care, though a bird’s nest
Were a superfluous burthen: notably
Hath he been pressed, as if his age were youth,
From to-day’s dawn till now that day departs,
Trying one question with true sweat of soul
“Shall the said doomed man fitter die or live?”
When a straw swallowed in his posset, stool
Stumbled on where his path lies, any puff
That’s incident to such a smoking flax,
Hurries the natural end and quenches him!
Now calculate, thou sage, the chances here,
Say, which shall die the sooner, this or that?
“That, possibly, this in all likelihood.”
I thought so: yet thou tripp’st, my foreign friend!
No, it will be quite otherwise,—to-day
Is Guido’s last: my term is yet to run.

But say the Swede were right, and I forthwith
Acknowledge a prompt summons and lie dead:
Why, then I stand already in God’s face
And hear “Since by its fruit a tree is judged,
Show me thy fruit, the latest act of thine!
For in the last is summed the first and all,—
What thy life last put heart and soul into.
There shall I taste thy product.” I must plead
This condemnation of a man to-day.

Not so! Expect nor question nor reply
At what we figure as God’s judgment-bar!
None of this vile way by the barren words
Which, more than any deed, characterize
Man as made subject to a curse: no speech—
That still bursts o’er some lie which lurks inside,
As the split skin across the coppery snake,
And most denotes man! since, in all beside,
In hate or lust or guile or unbelief.
Out of some core of truth the excrescence comes,
And, in the last resort, the man may urge
“So was I made, a weak thing that gave way
To truth, to impulse only strong since true,
And hated, lusted, used guile, forewent faith.”
But when man walks the garden of this world
For his own solace, and, unchecked by law.
Speaks or keeps silence as himself sees fit,
Without the least incumbency to lie,
— Why, can he tell you what a rose is like,
Or how the birds fly, and not slip to false
Though truth serve better? Man must tell his mate
Of you, me and himself, knowing he lies,
Knowing his fellow knows the same,— will think
“ He lies, it is the method of a man!”
And yet will speak for answer “It is truth”
To him who shall rejoin “Again a lie!”
Therefore these filthy rags of speech, this coil
Of statement, comment, query and response,
Tatters all too contaminate for use,
Have no renewing: He, the Truth, is, too,
The Word. We men, in our degree, may know
There, simply, instantaneously, as here
After long time and amid many lies,
Whatever we dare think we know indeed
— That I am I, as He is He,— what else?
But be man’s method for man’s life at least!
Wherefore, Antonio Pignatelli, thou
My ancient self, who wast no Pope so long
But studiedst God and man, the many years
I’ the school, i’ the cloister, in the diocese
Domestic, legate-rule in foreign lands,—
Thou other force in those old busy days
Than this gray ultimate decrepitude,—
Yet sensible of fires that more and more
Visit a soul, in passage to the sky,
Left nakeder than when flesh-robe was new—
Thou, not Pope but the mere old man o’ the world,
Supposed inquisitive and dispassionate,
Wilt thou, the one whose speech I somewhat trust,
Question the after-me. this self now Pope,
Hear his procedure, criticise his work?
Wise in its generation is the world.

This is why Guido is found reprobate.
I see him furnished forth for his career,
On starting for the life-chance in our world,
With nearly all we count sufficient help:
Body and mind in balance, a sound frame,
A solid intellect: the wit to seek,
Wisdom to choose, and courage wherewithal
To deal in whatsoever circumstance
Should minister to man, make life succeed.
Oh, and much drawback! what were earth without?
Is this our ultimate stage, or starting-place
To try man’s foot, if it will creep or climb,
Mid obstacles in seeming, points that prove
Advantage for who vaults from low to high
And makes the stumbling-block a stepping-stone?
So, Guido, born with appetite, lacks food:
Is poor, who yet could deftly play-off wealth:
Straitened, whose limbs are restless till at large.
He, as he eyes each outlet of the cirque
And narrow penfold for probation, pines
After the good things just outside its grate,
With less monition, fainter conscience-twitch,
Rarer instinctive qualm at the first feel
Of greed unseemly, prompting grasp undue,
Nature furnishes her main mankind,—
Making it harder to do wrong than right
The first time, careful lest the common ear
Break measure, miss the outstep of life’s march.
Wherein I see a trial fair and fit
For one else too unfairly fenced about,
Set above sin, beyond his fellows here:
Guarded from the arch-tempter all must fight,
By a great birth, traditionary name,
Diligent culture, choice companionship,
Above all, conversancy with the faith
Which puts forth for its base of doctrine just
“Man is born nowise to content himself,
But please God.” He accepted such a rule,
Recognized man’s obedience; and the Church,
Which simply is such rule’s embodiment,
He clave to, he held on by,—nay, indeed.
Near pushed inside of, deep as layman durst,
Professed so much of priesthood as might sue
For priest’s exemption where the layman sinned,—
Got his arm frocked which, bare, the law would bruise.
Hence, at this moment, what’s his last resource,
His extreme stay and utmost stretch of hope
But that,—convicted of such crime as law
Wipes not away save with a worldling’s blood,—
Guido, the three-parts consecrate, may ’scape?
Nay, the portentous brothers of the man
Are veritably priests, protected each
May do his murder in the Church’s pale,
Abate Paul, Canon Girolamo!
This is the man proves irreligiousest
Of all mankind, religion’s parasite!
This may forsooth plead dinned ear, jaded sense.
The vice o’ the watcher who bides near the bell,
Sleeps sound because the clock is vigilant,
And cares not whether it be shade or shine.
Doling out day and night to all men else!
Why was the choice o' the man to niche himself
Perversely 'neath the tower where Time's own tongue
Thus undertakes to sermonize the world?
Why, but because the solemn is safe too,
The belfry proves a fortress of a sort,
Has other uses than to teach the hour:
Turns sunscreen, paravent^1 and ombrifuge^2
To whoso seeks a shelter in its pale,
— Ay, and attractive to unwary folk
Who gaze at storied portal, statued spire,
And go home with full head but empty purse,
Nor dare suspect the sacristan the thief!
Shall Judas,— hard upon the donor's heel,
To filch the fragments of the basket,— plead
He was too near the preacher's mouth, nor sat
Attent with fifties in a company?
No,— closer to promulgated decree,
Clearer the censure of default.  Proceed!

I find him bound, then, to begin life well;
Fortified by propitious circumstance,
Great birth, good breeding, with the Church for guide,
How lives he?  Cased thus in a coat of proof.
Mailed like a man-at-arms, though all the while
A puny starveling,— does the breast pant big,
The limb swell to the limit.  Emptiness
Strive to become solidity indeed?
Rather, he shrinks up like the ambiguous fish,
Detaches flesh from shell and outside show,
And steals by moonlight (I have seen the thing)
In and out, now to prey and now to skulk.
Armor he boasts when a wave breaks on beach,
Or bird stoops for the prize: with peril nigh,—
The man of rank, the much-befriended-man,
The man almost affiliate to the Church,
Such is to deal with, let the world beware!
Does the world recognize. pass prudently?
Do tides abate and sea-fowl hunt i' the deep?
Already is the slug from out its mew,
Ignobly faring with all loose and free,
Sand-fly and slush-worm at their garbage-feast,
A naked blotch no better than they all:
Guido has dropped nobility, slipped the Church,
Plays trickster if not cut-purse, body and soul
Prostrate among the filthy feeders — faugh!

^1 Paravent: protection against wind.  ^2 Ombrifuge: refuge from rain.
And when Law takes him by surprise at last,
Catches the foul thing on its carrion-prey,
Behold, he points to shell left high and dry,
Pleads "But the case out yonder is myself!"
Nay, it is thou, Law prongs amid thy peers,
Congenial vermin: that was none of thee,
Thine outside, — give it to the soldier-crab!¹

For I find this black mark impinge the man,
That he believes in just the vile of life.
Low instinct, base pretension, are these truth?
Then, that aforesaid armor, probity
He figures in, is falsehood scale on scale;
Honor and faith, — a lie and a disguise,
Probably for all livers in this world,
Certainly for himself! All say good words
To who will hear, all do thereby bad deeds
To who must undergo: so thrive mankind!
See this habitual creed exemplified
Most in the last deliberate act; as last,
So, very sum and substance of the soul
Of him that planned and leaves one perfect piece.
The sin brought under jurisdiction now,
Even the marriage of the man: this act
I sever from his life as sample, show
For Guido's self, intend to test him by,
As, from a cup filled fairly at the fount,
By the components we decide enough
Or to let flow as late, or staunch the source.

He purposes this marriage, I remark,
On no one motive that should prompt thereto —
Farthest, by consequence, from ends alleged
Appropriate to the action; so they were:
The best, he knew and feigned, the worst he took.
Not one permissible impulse moves the man,
From the mere liking of the eye and ear,
To the true longing of the heart that loves,
No trace of these: but all to instigate,
Is what sinks man past level of the brute
Whose appetite if brutish is a truth.
All is the lust for money: to get gold,—
Why, lie, rob, if it must be, murder! Make
Body and soul wring gold out, lured within
The clutch of hate by love, the trap's pretence!

¹ Soldier-crab: same as hermit-crab. It inhabits the empty shell of molluscs, having to change its home from time to time as it grows larger. It also sheds its own shell like all crabs, and while waiting for a new shell to form is in a very helpless condition.
What good else get from bodies and from souls?
This got, there were some life to lead thereby,
— What, where or how, appreciate those who tell
How the toad lives: it lives,— enough for me!
To get this good,— with but a groan or so,
Then, silence of the victims,— were the feat.
He foresaw, made a picture in his mind,—
Of father and mother stunned and echoless
To the blow, as they lie staring at fate's jaws
Their folly danced into, till the woe fell;
Edged in a month by strenuous cruelty
From even the poor nook whence they watched the wolf
Feast on their heart, the lamb-like child his prey;
Plundered to the last remnant of their wealth,
(What daily pittance pleased the plunderer dole)
Hunted forth to go hide head, starve and die,
And leave the pale awe-stricken wife, past hope
Of help i' the world now, mute and motionless,
His slave, his chattel. to first use, then destroy.
All this, he bent mind how to bring about,
Put plain in act and life, as painted plain,
So have success, reach crown of earthly good,
In this particular enterprise of man,
By marriage — undertaken in God's face
With all these lies so opposite God's truth.
For end so other than man's end.

Thus schemes
Guido, and thus would carry out his scheme:
But when an obstacle first blocks the path,
When he finds none may boast monopoly
Of lies and trick i' the tricking lying world,—
That sorry timid natures, even this sort
O' the Comparini, want nor trick nor lie
Proper to the kind,— that as the gor-crow treats
The bramble-finch so treats the finch the moth,
And the great Guido is minutely matched
By this same couple,— whether true or false
The revelation of Pompilia's birth,
Which in a moment brings his scheme to nought,—
Then, he is piqued, advances yet a stage.
Leaves the low region to the finch and fly,
Soars to the zenith whence the fiercer fowl
May dare the inimitable swoop. I see.
He draws now on the curious crime, the fine
Felicity and flower of wickedness;
Determines, by the utmost exercise
Of violence, made safe and sure by craft,
To satiate malice, pluck one last arch-pang
From the parents, else would triumph out of reach,
By punishing 'neir child; within reach yet,
Who, by thought, word or deed, could nowise wrong
I' the mate that now moves him. So plans he,
Always subordinating (note the point!)
Revenge, the manlier sin, to interest
The meaner, — would pluck pang forth, but unclench
No gripe in the act, let fall no money-piece.
Hence a plan for so plaguing, body and soul,
His wife, so putting, day by day, hour by hour,
The untried torture to the untouched place,
As must precipitate an end foreseen,
Goad her into some plain revolt, most like
Plunge upon patent suicidal shame,
Death to herself, damnation by rebound
To those whose hearts he, holding hers, holds still:
Such plan as, in its bad completeness, shall
Ruin the three together and alike,
Yet leave himself in luck and liberty,
No claim renounced, no right a forfeiture,
His person unendangered, his good fame
Without a flaw, his pristine worth intact,—
While they, with all their claims and rights that cling,
Shall forthwith crumble off him every side.
Scorched into dust, a plaything for the winds.
As when, in our Campagna, there is fired
The nest-like work that overruns a hut:
And, as the thatch burns here, there, everywhere,
Even to the ivy and wild vine, that bound
And blessed the home where men were happy once,
There rises gradual, black amid the blaze,
Some grim and unscathed nucleus of the nest,—
Some old malicious tower, some obscene tomb
They thought a temple in their ignorance.
And clung about and thought to lean upon —
There laughs it o'er their ravage, — where are they?
So did his cruelty burn life about.
And lay the ruin bare in dreadfulness,
Try the persistency of torment so
Upon the wife, that, at extremity,
Some crisis brought about by fire and flame.
The patient frenzy-stung must needs break loose,
Fly anyhow, find refuge anywhere.
Even in the arms of who should front her first.
No monster but a man — while nature shrieked
"Or thus escape, or die!" The spasm arrived,
Not the escape by way of sin, — O God,
THE RING AND THE BOOK.

Who shall pluck sheep Thou holdest, from Thy hand? 640
Therefore she lay resigned to die,—so far
The simple cruelty was foiled. Why then,
Craft to the rescue, let craft supplement
Cruelty and show hell a masterpiece!
Hence this consummate lie, this love-intrigue,
Unmanly simulation of a sin,
With place and time and circumstance to suit—
These letters false beyond all forgery—
Not just handwriting and mere authorship,
But false to body and soul they figure forth—
As though the man had cut out shape and shape
From fancies of that other Aretine, 1
To paste below—incorporate the filth
With cherub faces on a missal-page!

Whereby the man so far attains his end
That strange temptation is permitted,—see!
Pompilia wife, and Caponsacchi priest,
Are brought together as nor priest nor wife
Should stand, and there is passion in the place,
Power in the air for evil as for good,
Promptings from heaven and hell, as if the stars
Fought in their courses for a fate to be.
Thus stand the wife and priest, a spectacle,
I doubt not, to unseen assemblage there.
No lamp will mark that window for a shrine,
No tablet signalize the terrace, teach
New generations which succeed the old,
The pavement of the street is holy ground;
No bard describe in verse how Christ prevailed
And Satan fell like lightning! Why repine?
What does the world, told truth, but lie the more?

A second time the plot is foiled; nor, now.
By corresponding sin for countercheck,
No wile and trick that baffle trick and wile,—
The play o' the parents! here the blot is blanched
By God's gift of a purity of soul
That will not take pollution, ermine-like
Armed from dishonor by its own soft snow.
Such was this gift of God who showed for once
How He would have the world go white: it seems
As a new attribute were born of each
Champion of truth, the priest and wife I praise,—
As a new safeguard sprang up in defence

1 That other Aretine: Pietro Aretino, author of various obscene writings.
Of their new noble nature: so a thorn
Comes to the aid of and completes the rose—
Courage, to-wit, no woman's gift nor priest's,
I' the crisis; might leaps vindicating right.
See how the strong aggressor, bad and bold,
With every vantage, preconcerts surprise,
Leaps of a sudden at his victim's throat
In a byeway,—how fares he when face to face
With Ca'pansacchi? Who fights, who fears now?
There quails Count Guido, armed to the chattering teeth,
O' the Canon of the Pieve! There skulks crime
Behind law called in to back cowardice!
While out of the poor trampled worm the wife,
Springs up a serpent!

But anon of these!
Him I judge now,—of him proceed to note,
Failing the first, a second chance befriends
Guido, gives pause ere punishment arrive.
The law he called, comes, hears, adjudicates,
Nor does amiss i' the main,—secludes the wife
From the husband, respites the oppressed one, grants
Probation to the oppressor, could he know
The mercy of a minute's fiery purge!
The furnace-coals alike of public scorn,
Private remorse, heaped glowing on his head,
What if,—the force and guile, the ore's alloy,
Eliminate, his baser soul refined—
The lost be saved even yet, so as by fire?
Let him, rebuked, go softly all his days
And, when no graver musings claim their due,
Meditate on a man's immense mistake
Who, fashioned to use feet and walk, deigns crawl—
Takes the unmanly means—ay, though to ends
Man scarce should make for, would but reach thro' wrong,—
May sin, but nowise needs shame manhood so:
Since fowlers hawk, shoot, nay and snare the game,
And yet eschew vile practice, nor find sport
In torch-light treachery or the luring owl.

But how hunts Guido? Why, the fraudulent trap—
Late spurned to ruin by the indignant feet
Of fellows in the chase who loved fair play—
Here he picks up the fragments to the least,
Lades him and hies to the old lurking-place
Where haply he may patch again, refit
The mischief, file its blunted teeth anew.
Make sure, next time, first snap shall break the bone.
Craft, greed and violence complot revenge:
And seize occasion and be safe withal:
Greed craves its act may work both far and near,
Crush the tree, branch and trunk and root beside.
Whichever twig or leaf arrests a streak
Of possible sunshine else would coin itself.
And drop down one more gold piece in the path:
Violence stipulates "Advantage proved,
And safety sure, be pain the overplus!
Murder with jagged knife! Cut but tear too!
Foiled oft, starved long, glut malice for amends!"
And what, craft's scheme? scheme sorrowful and strange
As though the elements, whom mercy checked,
Had mustered hate for one eruption more,
One final deluge to surprise the Ark
Cradled and sleeping on its mountain-top:
Their outbreak-signal — what but the dove's coo,
Back with the olive in her bill for news
Sorrow was over? 'T is an infant's birth.
Guido's first born, his son and heir, that gives
The occasion: other men cut free their souls
From care in such a case, fly up in thanks:
To God, reach, recognize His love for once:
Guido cries "Soul, at last the mire is thine!
Lie there in likeness of a money-bag
My babe's birth so pins down past moving now,
That I dare cut adrift the lives I late
Scrupled to touch lest thou escape with them!
These parents and their child my wife,— touch one,
Lose all! Their rights determined on a head
I could but hate, not harm, since from each hair
Dangled a hope for me: now — chance and change!
No right was in their child but passes plain
To that child's child and through such child to me,
I am a father now,— come what, come will,
I represent my child; he comes between —
Cuts sudden off the sunshine of this life
From those three: why, the gold is in his curls!
Not with old Pietro's, Violante's head,
Not his gray horror, her more hideous black —
Go these, devoted to the knife!"
'T is done:
Wherefore should mind misgive, heart hesitate?
He calls to counsel, fashions certain four
Colorless natures counted clean till now,
— Rustic simplicity, uncorrupted youth,
Ignorant virtue! Here's the gold o' the prime
When Saturn ruled. I shall shock our leaden day —
The clown abash the courtier! Mark it, bards!
The courtier tries his hand on clownship here,
Speaks a word, names a crime, appoints a price, —
Just breathes on what, suffused with all himself,
Is red-hot henceforth past distinction now
I' the common glow of hell. And thus they break
And blaze on us at Rome, Christ's birthnight-eve!
Oh angels that sang erst "On the earth, peace!"
To man, good will!" — such peace finds earth to-day!
After the seventeen hundred years, so man
Wills good to man, so Guido makes complete
His murder! what is it I said? — cuts loose
Three lives that hitherto he suffered clinging,
Simply because each served to nail secure,
By a corner of the money-bag, his soul, —
Therefore, lives sacred till the babe's first breath
O'erweights them in the balance, — off they fly!

So is the murder managed, sin conceived
To the full: and why not crowned with triumph too?
Why must the sin, conceived thus, bring forth death?
I note how, within hair's-breadth of escape,
Impunity and the thing supposed success.
Guido is found when the check comes. the change,
The monitory touch o' the tether — felt
By few, not marked by many, named by none
At the moment, only recognized aright
I' the fulness of the days, for God's, lest sin
Exceed the service, leap the line: such check —
A secret which this life finds hard to keep,
And, often guessed, is never quite revealed —
Needs must trip Guido on a stumbling-block
Too vulgar, too absurdly plain i' the path!
Study this single oversight of care,
This hebetude that marred sagacity,
Forgetfulness of all the man best knew, —
How any stranger having need to fly,
Needs but to ask and have the means of flight.
Why, the first urchin tells you, to leave Rome,
Get horses, you must show the warrant, just
The banal scrap, clerk's scribble, a fair word buys,
Or foul one, if a ducat sweeten word,—

1 The gold o' the prime when Saturn ruled: Greek myth tells of an early golden age when all men were innocent. These innocent clowns revealed a sort of gold that was baser than lead.
2 Hebetude: dulness.
And straight authority will back demand,
Give you the pick o' the post-house! — how should he,
Then, resident at Rome for thirty years,
Guido, instruct a stranger! And himself
Forgets just this poor paper scrap, wherewith
Armed, every door he knocks at opens wide
To save him: horse[d and manned, with such advance
O' the hunt behind, why, 't were the easy task
Of hours told on the fingers of one hand.
To reach the Tuscan frontier, laugh at home,
Light-hearted with his fellows of the place. —
Prepared by that strange shameful judgment, that
Satire upon a sentence just pronounced
By the Rota\(^1\) and confirmed by the Granduke,
—
Ready in a circle to receive their peer,
Appreciate his good story how, when Rome,
The Pope-King and the populace of priests
Made common cause with their confederate
The other priestling who seduced his wife.
He, all unaided, wiped out the affront
With decent bloodshed and could face his friends,
Frolic it in the world's eye. Ay, such tale
Missed such applause, and by such oversight!
So, tired and footsore, those blood-flustered five
Went reeling on the road through dark and cold,
The few permissible miles, to sink at length,
Wallow and sleep in the first wayside straw,
As the other herd quenched, i' the wash o' the wave,\(^2\)
— Each swine, the devil inside him: so slept they,
And so were caught and caged — all through one trip,
One touch of fool in Guido the astute!
He curses the omission, I surmise,
More than the murder. Why, thou fool and blind,
It is the mercy-stroke that stops thy fate,
Hamstrings and holds thee to thy hurt, — but how?
On the edge o' the precipice! One minute more,
Thou hadst gone farther and fared worse. my son,
Fathoms down on the flint and fire beneath!
Thy comrades each and all were of one mind,
Thy murder done, to straightway murder thee
In turn, because of promised pay withheld.
So, to the last, greed found itself at odds
With craft in thee, and, proving conqueror,

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\(^1\) Rota: formerly the supreme court of justice and universal court of appeal. It consisted of twelve members, called auditors, presided over by a dean.

\(^2\) I' the wash o' the wave: see Matthew viii. 32.
THE POPE.

Had sent thee, the same night that crowned thy hope,
Thither where, this same day, I see thee not,
Nor, through God’s mercy, need, to-morrow, see.

Such I find Guido, midmost blotch of black
Discernible in this group of clustered crimes
Huddling together in the cave they call
Their palace outraged day thus penetrates.
Around him ranged, now close and now remote,
Prominent or obscure to meet the needs
O’ the mage and master. I detect each shape
Subsidiary i’ the scene nor loathed the less,
All alike colored, all descried akin
By one and the same pitchy furnace stirred
At the centre: see, they lick the master’s hand,—
This fox-faced horrible priest, this brother-brute
The Abate,— why, mere wolfishness looks well,
Twice Guido, all craft but no violence,
This copier of the mien and gait and garb
Of Peter and Paul, that he may go disguised,
Rob halt and lame, sick folk i’ the temple-porch!
Armed with religion, fortified by law,
A man of peace, who trims the midnight lamp
And turns the classic page — and all for craft,
All to work harm with, yet incur no scratch!
While Guido brings the study to a close,
Paul steps back the due distance, clear o’ the trap
He builds and baits. Guido I catch and judge;
Paul is past reach in this world and my time:
That is a case reserved. Pass to the next,
The boy of the brood, the young Girolamo
Priest, Canon, and what more? nor wolf nor fox,
But hybrid, neither craft nor violence
Wholly, part violence part craft: such cross
Tempts speculation — will both blend one day,
And prove hell’s better product? Or subside
And let the simple quality emerge,
Go on with Satan’s service the old way?
Meanwhile, what promise.— what performance too!
For there’s a new distinctive touch, I see,
Lust — lacking in the two — hell’s own blue tint
That gives a character and marks the man
More than a match for yellow and red. Once more.
A case reserved: why should I doubt? Then comes
The gaunt gray nightmare in the furthest smoke,
The hag that gave these three abortions birth,
Unmotherly mother and unwomanly
Woman, that near turns motherhood to shame,
Womanliness to loathing: no one word,
No gesture to curb cruelty a whit
More than the she-pard  
Trying their milk-teeth on the soft o' the throat
O' the first fawn, flung, with those beseeching eyes,
Flat in the covert! How should she but cough,
Lick the dry lips, unsheath the blunted claw,
Catch 'twixt her placid eyewinks at what chance
Old bloody half-forgotten dream may flit,
Born when herself was novice to the taste,
The while she lets youth take its pleasure.
These four companions, — country-folk this time,
Not tainted by the unwholesome civic breath.
Much less the curse o' the Court! Mere striplings too,
Fit to do human nature justice still!
Surely when impudence in Guido's shape
Shall propose crime and proffer money's-worth
To these stout tall rough bright-eyed black-haired boys.
The blood shall bound in answer to each cheek
Before the indignant outcry break from lip!
Are these i' the mood to murder, hardly loosed
From healthy autumn-finish of ploughed glebe,
Grapes in the barrel, work at happy end,
And winter near with rest and Christmas play?
How greet they Guido with his final task —
(As if he but proposed "One vineyard more
To dig, ere frost come, then relax indeed!")
"Anywhere, anyhow and anywhy,
Murder me some three people, old and young,
Ye never heard the names of. — and be paid
So much!" And the whole four accede at once.
Demur? Do cattle bidden march or halt?
Is it some lingering habit, old fond faith
I' the lord o' the land, instructs them, — birthright badge
Of feudal tenure claims its slaves again?
Not so at all, thou noble human heart!
All is done purely for the pay, — which, earned,
And not forthcoming at the instant, makes
Religion heresy, and the lord o' the land
Fit subject for a murder in his turn.
The patron with cut throat and rifled purse,
Deposited i' the roadside-ditch, his due.
Naught hinders each good fellow trudging home,

1 She-pard: a female leopard.
THE POPE.

The heavier by a piece or two in poke,  
And so with new zest to the common life,  
Mattock and spade, plough-tail and wagon-shaft,  
Till some such other piece of luck betide,  
Who knows? Since this is a mere start in life,  
And none of them exceeds the twentieth year.  
Nay, more i' the background yet? Unnoticed forms  
Claim to be classed, subordinately vile?  
Complacent lookers-on that laugh, — perchance  
Sliake head as their friend's horse-play grows too rough  
With the mere child he manages amiss —  
But would not interfere and make bad worse  
For twice the fractious tears and prayers: thou know'st  
Civility better, Marzi-Medici,  
Governor for thy kinsman the Granduke!  
Fit representative of law, man's lamp  
I' the magistrate's grasp full-flare, no rushlight-end  
Sputtering 'twixt thumb and finger of the priest!  
Whose answer to the couple's cry for help  
Is a threat, — whose remedy of Pompilia's wrong,  
A shrug o' the shoulder, and facetious word  
Or wink, traditional with Tuscan wits,  
To Guido in the doorway. Laud to law!  
The wife is pushed back to the husband, he  
Who knows how these home-squabbings persecute  
People who have the public good to mind,  
And work best with a silence in the court!  

Ah, but I save my word at least for thee,  
Archbishop, who art under, i' the Church,  
As I am under God, — thou, chosen by both  
To do the shepherd's office, feed the sheep —  
How of this lamb that panted at thy foot  
While the wolf pressed on her within crook's reach?  
Wast thou the hireling that did turn and flee?  
With thee at least anon the little word!  

Such denizens o' the cave now cluster round  
And heat the furnace sevenfold: time indeed  
A bolt from heaven should cleave roof and clear place,  
Transfix and show the world, suspiring flame,  
The main offender, scar and brand the rest  
Hurrying, each miscreant to his hole: then flood  
And purify the scene with outside day —  
Which yet, in the absolutest drench of dark,  
Ne'er wants a witness, some stray beauty-beam  
To the despair of hell.

First of the first,
Such I pronounce Pompilia, then as now
Perfect in whiteness: stoop thou down, my child,
Give one good moment to the poor old Pope
Heart-sick at having all his world to blame—
Let me look at thee in the flesh as erst,
Let me enjoy the old clean linen garb,
Not the new splendid vesture! Armed and crowned,
Would Michael, yonder, be, nor crowned nor armed,
The less pre-eminent angel? Everywhere
I see in the world the intellect of man,
That sword, the energy his subtle spear,
The knowledge which defends him like a shield—
Everywhere;
But they make not up, I think.
The marvel of a soul like thine, earth’s flower
She holds up to the softened gaze of God!
It was not given Pompilia to know much,
Speak much, to write a book, to move mankind,
Be memorized by who records my time.
Yet if in purity and patience, if
In faith held fast despite the plucking fiend,
Safe like the signet stone with the new name
That saints are known by,—if in right returned
For wrong, most pardon for worst injury,
If there be any virtue, any praise,—
Then will this woman-child have proved—who knows?—
Just the one prize vouchsafed unworthy me,
Seven years a gardener of the untoward ground,
I till,—this earth, my sweat and blood manure
All the long day that barrenly grows dusk:
At least one blossom makes me proud at eve
Born 'mid the briers of my enclosure! Still
(Oh, here as elsewhere, nothingness of man!)
Those be the plants, imbedded yonder South
To mellow in the morning, those made fat
By the master’s eye, that yield such timid leaf,
Uncertain bud, as product of his pains!
While—see how this mere chance-sown, cleft-nursed seed,
That sprang up by the wayside 'neath the foot
Of the enemy, this breaks all into blaze,
Spreads itself, one wide glory of desire
To incorporate the whole great sun it loves
From the inch-height whence it looks and longs! My flower,
My rose. I gather for the breast of God,
This I praise most in thee, where all I praise,
That having been obedient to the end
According to the light allotted, law
Prescribed thy life, still tried, still standing test,—
Dutiful to the foolish parents first.
Submissive next to the bad husband,—nay,
Tolerant of those meaner miserable
That did his hests, eked out the dole of pain,—
Thou, patient thus, couldst rise from law to law,
The old to the new, promoted at one cry
O' the trump of God to the new service, not
To longer bear, but henceforth fight, be found
Sublime in new impatience with the foe!

Thou, patient thus, couldst rise from law to law,
The old to the new, promoted at one cry
O' the trump of God to the new service, not
To longer bear, but henceforth fight, be found
Sublime in new impatience with the foe!

Endure man and obey God: plant firm foot
On neck of man, tread man into the hell
Meet for him, and obey God all the more!
Oh child that didst despise thy life so much
When it seemed only thine to keep or lose,

How the fine ear felt fall the first low word
"Value life, and preserve life for My sake!"
Thou didst... how shall I say?... receive so long
The standing ordinance of God on earth,
What wonder if the novel claim had clashed
With old requirement, seemed to supersede
Too much the customary law? But, brave,
Thou at first prompting of what I call God,
And fools call Nature, didst hear, comprehend,
Accept the obligation laid on thee,
Mother elect, to save the unborn child.
As brute and bird do, reptile and the fly,
Ay and. I nothing doubt, even tree, shrub, plant
And flower o' the field, all in a common pact
To worthily defend the trust of trusts.

Life from the Ever Living: — didst resist —
Anticipate the office that is mine —
And with his own sword stay the upraised arm,
The endeavor of the wicked, and defend
Him who, — again in my default, — was there
For visible providence: one less true than thou
To touch, i' the past, less practised in the right,
Approved less far in all docility
To all instruction, — how had such an one
Made scruple "Is this motion a decree?"
It was authentic to the experienced ear
O' the good and faithful servant. Go past me
And get thy praise,— and be not far to seek
Presently when I follow if I may!

And surely not so very much apart
Need I place thee, my warrior-priest,— in whom
What if I gain the other rose, the gold, ¹

¹ The other rose, the gold: an ornament made of wrought gold, set with gems. It is
We grave to imitate God's miracle,
Greet monarchs with, good rose in its degree?
Irregular noble scapegrace — son the same!
Faulty — and peradventure ours the fault
Who still misteach, mislead, throw hook and line,
Thinking to land Leviathan forsooth,
Tame the scaled neck, play with him as a bird,
And bind him for our maidens! Better bear
The King of Pride go wantoning awhile,
Unplagued by cord in nose and thorn in jaw.
Through deep to deep, followed by all that shine.
Churning the blackness hoary: He who made
The comely terror, He shall make the sword
To match that piece of netherstone his heart,
Ay, nor miss praise thereby; who else shut fire
I' the stone, to leap from mouth at sword's first stroke,
In lamps of love and faith, the chivalry
That dares the right and disregards alike
The yea and nay o' the world? Self-sacrifice. —
What if an idol took it? Ask the Church
Why she was wont to turn each Venus here, —
Poor Rome perversely lingered round, despite
Instruction, for the sake of purblind love, —
Into Madonna's shape, and waste no whit
Of aught so rare on earth as gratitude!
All this sweet savor was not ours but thine,
Nard of the rock, a natural wealth we name
Incense, and treasure up as food for saints,
When flung to us — whose function was to give
Not find the costly perfume. Do I smile?
Nay, Caponsacchi, much I find amiss,
Blameworthy, punishable in this freak
Of thine, this youth prolonged, though age was ripe,
This masquerade in sober day, with change
Of motley too, — now hypocrite's disguise,
Now fool's-costume: which lie was least like truth,
Which the ungainlier, more discordant garb
With that symmetric soul inside my son,
The churchman's or the worldling's, — let him judge,
Our adversary who enjoys the task!
I rather chronicle the healthy rage,—
When the first moan broke from the martyr-maid
At that uncaging of the beasts, — made bare

blessed by the Pope on the fourth Sunday of Lent, and afterwards frequently sent as a mark of favor to some distinguished individual, church, or civil community.

1 Leviathan: Job xli. 102. See also same allusion, V. 1498, and VIII. 1719.
THE POPE.

My athlete on the instant, gave such good
Great undisguised leap over post and pale
Right into the mid-cirque, free fighting-place.
There may have been rash stripping — every rag
Went to the winds, — infringement manifold
Of laws prescribed pudicity, I tear.
In this impulsive and prompt self-display!
Ever such tax comes of the foolish youth;
Men mulct the wiser manhood, and suspect
No veritable star swims out of cloud.
Bear thou such imputation, undergo
The penalty I nowise dare relax,
— Conventional chastisement and rebuke.
But for the outcome, the brave starry birth
Conciliating earth with all that cloud,
Thank heaven as I do! Ay, such championship
Of God at first blush, such prompt cheery thud
Of glove on ground that answers ringingly
The challenge of the false knight, — watch we long
And wait we vainly for its gallant like
From those appointed to the service, sworn
His body-guard with pay and privilege —
White-cinct, because in white walks sanctity,
Red-socked, how else proclaim fine scorn of flesh,
Unchariness of blood when blood faith begs!
Where are the men-at-arms with cross on coat?
Aloof, bewraying their attire: whilst thou
In mask and motley, pledged to dance not fight,
Sprang'st forth the hero! In thought, word and deed,
How throughout all thy warfare thou wast pure,
I find it easy to believe: and if
At any fateful moment of the strange
Adventure, the strong passion of that strait,
Fear and surprise, may have revealed too much —
As when a thundrous midnight, with black air
That burns, rain-drops that blister, breaks a spell,
Draws out the excessive virtue of some sheathed
Shut unsuspected flower that hoards and hides
Immensity of sweetness,— so, perchance,
Might the surprise and fear release too much
The perfect beauty of the body and soul
Thou savedst in thy passion for God's sake,
He who is Pity. Was the trial sore?
Temptation sharp? Thank God a second time!
Why comes temptation but for man to meet
And master and make crouch beneath his foot,
And so be pedestal in triumph? Pray
"Lead us into no such temptations, Lord!"
Yea, but, O Thou whose servants are the bold,
Lead such temptations by the head and hair,
Reluctant dragons, up to who dares fight,
That so he may do battle and have praise!
Do I not see the praise? — that while thy mates
Bound to deserve i' the matter, prove at need
Unprofitable through the very pains
We gave to train them well and start them fair,—
Are found too stiff, with standing ranked and ranged,
For onset in good earnest, too obtuse
Of ear, through iteration of command,
For catching quick the sense of the real cry,—
Thou, whose sword-hand was used to strike the lute,
Whose sentry-station graced some wanton's gate,
Thou didst push forward and show mettle, shame
The laggards, and retrieve the day. Well done!
Be glad thou hast let light into the world
Through that irregular breach o' the boundary. — see
The same upon thy path and march assured,
Learning anew the use of soldiership,
Self-abnegation, freedom from all fear,
Loyalty to the life's end! Ruminate,
Deserve the initiatory spasm,— once more
Work, be unhappy but bear life, my son!

And troop you, somewhere 'twixt the best and worst,
Where crowd the indifferent product, all too poor
Makeshift, starved samples of humanity!
Father and mother, huddle there and hide!
A gracious eye may find you! Foul and fair,
Sadly mixed natures: self-indulgent,— yet
Self-sacrificing too: how the love soars,
How the craft, avarice, vanity and spite
Sink again! So they keep the middle course,
Slide into silly crime at unaware.
Slip back upon the stupid virtue, stay
Nowhere enough for being classed, I hope
And fear. Accept the swift and rueful death,
Taught, somewhat sternlier than is wont, what waits
The ambiguous creature,— how the one black tuft
Steadies the aim of the arrow just as well
As the wide faultless white on the bird's breast!
Nay, you were punished in the very part
That looked most pure of speck, — 't was honest love
Betrayed you,— did love seem most worthy pains,
Challenge such purging, since ordained survive
When all the rest of you was done with? Go!
Never again elude the choice of tints!
THE POPE

White shall not neutralize the black, nor good Compensate bad in man, absolve him so: Life's business being just the terrible choice.

So do I see, pronounce on all and some Grouped for my judgment now,—profess no doubt While I pronounce: dark, difficult enough The human sphere, yet eyes grow sharp by use, I find the truth, dispart the shine from shade, As a mere man may, with no special touch O' the lynx-gift in each ordinary orb: Nay, if the popular notion class me right, One of well-nigh decayed intelligence,— What of that? Through hard labor and good will, And habitue that gives a blind man sight At the practised finger-ends of him, I do Discern, and dare decree in consequence, Whatever prove the peril of mistake. Whence, then, this quite new quick cold thrill,—cloudlike, This keen dread creeping from a quarter scarce Suspected in the skies I nightly scan? What slacks the tense nerve, saps the wound-up spring Of the act that should and shall be, sends the mount And mass o' the whole man's-strength,—conglobed so late— Shudderingly into dust, a moment's work? While I stand firm, go fearless, in this world, For this life recognize and arbitrate, Touch and let stay, or else remove a thing, Judge "This is right, this object out of place," Candle in hand that helps me and to spare,— What if a voice deride me, "Perk and pry!" Brighten each nook with thine intelligence! Play the good householder, ply man and maid With tasks prolonged into the midnight, test Their work and nowise stint of the due wage Each worthy worker: but with gyves and whip Pay thou misprision of a single point Plain to thy happy self who lift'st the light, Lament'st the darkling,—bold to all beneath! What if thyself adventure, now the place Is purged so well? Leave pavement and mount roof, Look round thee for the light of the upper sky, The fire which lit thy fire which finds default In Guido Franceschini to his cost! What if, above in the domain of light, Thou miss the accustomed signs, remark eclipse? Shalt thou still gaze on ground nor lift a lid,— Steady in thy superb prerogative,
Thy inch of inkling,—nor once face the doubt
I' the sphere above thee, darkness to be felt?"

Yet my poor spark had for its source, the sun;
Thither I sent the great looks which compel
Light from its fount: all that I do and am
Comes from the truth, or seen or else surmised,
Remembered or divined, as mere man may:
I know just so, nor otherwise. As I know,
I speak,—what should I know, then, and how speak
Were there a wild mistake of eye or brain
As to recorded governance above?
If my own breath, only, blew coal alight
I styled celestial and the morning-star?
I, who in this world act resolutely,
Dispose of men, their bodies and their souls,
As they acknowledge or gainsay the light
I show them,—shall I too lack courage?—leave
I, too, the post of me, like those I blame?
Refuse, with kindred inconsistency,
To grapple danger whereby souls grow strong?
I am near the end; but still not at the end;
All to the very end is trial in life:
At this stage is the trial of my soul
Danger to face, or danger to refuse?
Shall I dare try the doubt now, or not dare?

O Thou,—as represented here to me
In such conception as my soul allows,—
Under Thy measureless, my atom width!—
Man's mind, what is it but a convex glass
Wherein are gathered all the scattered points
Picked out of the immensity of sky,
To re-unite there, be our heaven for earth,
Our known unknown, our God revealed to man?
Existent somewhere, somehow, as a whole;
Here, as a whole proportioned to our sense,—
There, (which is nowhere, speech must babble thus!)
In the absolute immensity, the whole
Appreciable solely by Thyself,—
Here, by the little mind of man, reduced
To littleness that suits his faculty,
In the degree appreciable too;
Between Thee and ourselves—nay even, again,
Below us, to the extreme of the minute,
Appreciable by how many and what diverse
Modes of the life Thou madest be! (why live
Except for love,—how love unless they know?)
Each of them, only filling to the edge,
Insect or angel, his just length and breadth,
Due facet of reflection,—full, no less,
Angel or insect, as Thou framedst things.
It is who have been appointed here
To represent Thee, in my turn, on earth,
Just as, if new philosophy know aught,
This one earth, out of all the multitude
Of peopled worlds, as stars are now supposed,—
Was chosen, and no sun-star of the swarm,
For stage and scene of Thy transcendent act
Beside which even the creation fades
Into a puny exercise of power.
Choice of the world, choice of the thing I am,
Both emanate alike from Thy dread play
Of operation outside this our sphere
Where things are classed and counted small or great,—
Incomprehensibly the choice is Thine!
I therefore bow my head and take Thy place.
There is, beside the works, a tale of Thee
In the world's mouth, which I find credible:
I love it with my heart: unsatisfied,
I try it with my reason, nor discept
From any point I probe and pronounce sound.
Mind is not matter nor from matter, but Above,—leave matter then, proceed with mind!
Man's be the mind recognized at the height,—
Leave the inferior minds and look at man!
Is he the strong, intelligent and good
Up to his own conceivable height? Nowise.
Enough o' the low,—soar the conceivable height,
Find cause to match the effect in evidence,
The work i' the world, not man's but God's; leave man!
Conjecture of the worker by the work:
Is there strength there?—enough: intelligence?
Ample: but goodness in a like degree?
Not to the human eye in the present state,
An isosceles deficient in the base.¹
What lacks, then, of perfection fit for God
But just the instance which this tale supplies
Of love without a limit? So is strength,
So is intelligence; let love be so,
Unlimited in its self-sacrifice,
Then is the tale true and God shows complete.
Beyond the tale, I reach into the dark,

¹ An isosceles deficient in the base: two sides of the triangle, strength and intelligence, are visible; the third, goodness, is not so in the present state of our knowledge.
Feel what I cannot see, and still faith stands:
I can believe this dread machinery
Of sin and sorrow, would confound me else,
Devised, — all pain, at most expenditure
Of pain by Who devised pain, — to evolve,
By new machinery in counterpart,
The moral qualities of man — how else? —
To make him love in turn and be beloved,
Creative and self-sacrificing too,
And thus eventually God-like, (ay,
"I have said ye are Gods,"¹ — shall it be said for naught?)
Enable man to wring, from out all pain,
All pleasure for a common heritage
To all eternity: this may be surmised,
The other is revealed, — whether a fact,
Absolute, abstract, independent truth,
Historic, not reduced to suit man's mind, —
Or only truth reverberate, changed, made pass
A spectrum into mind, the narrow eye, —
The same and not the same, else unconceived —
Though quite conceivable to the next grade
Above it in intelligence, — as truth
Easy to man were blindness to the beast
By parity of procedure, — the same truth
In a new form, but changed in either case:
What matter so intelligence be filled?
To a child, the sea is angry, for it roars:
Frost bites, else why the tooth-like fret on face?
Man makes acoustics deal with the sea's wrath;
Explains the choppy cheek by chymic law,² —
To man and child remains the same effect
On drum of ear and root of nose, change cause
Never so thoroughly: so my heart be struck,
What care I, — by God's gloved hand or the bare?
Nor do I much perplex me with aught hard,
Dubious in the transmitting of the tale, —
No, nor with certain riddles set to solve. *
This life is training and a passage; pass, —
Still, we march over some flat obstacle
We made give way before us; solid truth
In front of it, what motion for the world?
The moral sense grows but by exercise.
'T is even as man grew probatively
Initiated in Godship, set to make
A fairer moral world than this he finds,

¹ I have said ye are Gods: see John x. 34. an obsolete form of chime, to sound in har-
² Chymic law: law of sound. Chyme is monious accord.
Guess now what shall be known hereafter. Deal
Thus with the present problem: as we see.
A faultless creature is destroyed, and sin
Has had its way i' the world where God should rule.
Ay, but for this irrelevant circumstance
Of inquisition after blood, we see
Pompilia lost and Guido saved: how long?
For his whole life: how much is that whole life?
We are not babes, but know the minute's worth,
And feel that life is large and the world small,
So, wait till life have passed from out the world.
Neither does this astonish at the end,
That whereas I can so receive and trust,
Other men, made with hearts and souls the same,
Reject and disbelieve, — subordinate
The future to the present,— sin, nor fear.
This I refer still to the foremost fact,
Life is probation and the earth no goal
But starting-point of man: compel him strive.
Which means, in man, as good as reach the goal, —
Why institute that race, his life, at all?
But this does overwhelm me with surprise,
Touch me to terror, — not that faith, the pearl,
Should be let lie by fishers wanting food, —
Nor, seen and handled by a certain few
Critical and contemptuous, straight consigned
To shore and shingle for the pebble it proves, —
But that, when haply found and known and named
By the residue made rich for evermore,
These, — that these favored ones, should in a trice
Turn, and with double zest go dredge for whelks,
Mud-worms that make the savory soup! Enough
O' the disbelievers, see the faithful few!
How do the Christians here deport them, keep
Their robes of white unspotted by the world?
What is this Aretine Archbishop, this
Man under me as I am under God,
This champion of the faith, I armed and decked,
Pushed forward, put upon a pinnacle,
To show the enemy his victor, — see!
What's the best fighting when the couple close?
Pompilia cries, "Protect me from the wolf!" 
He — "No, thy Guido is rough, heady, strong,
Dangerous to disquiet: let him bide!
He needs some bone to mumble, help amuse
The darkness of his den with: so, the fawn
Which limps up bleeding to my foot and lies,
— Come to me, daughter! — thus I throw him back!"
Have we misjudged here, over-armed our knight,  
Given gold and silk where plain hard steel serves best,  
Enfeebled whom we sought to fortify,  
Made an archbishop and undone a saint?  
Well, then, descend these heights, this pride of life,  
Sit in the ashes with a barefoot monk  
Who long ago stamped out the worldly sparks,  
By fasting, watching, stone cell and wire scourge,  
— No such indulgence as unknits the strength —  
These breed the tight nerve and tough cuticle,  
And the world’s praise or blame runs rillet-wise  
Off the broad back and brawny breast,  
we know!  
He meets the first cold sprinkle of the world.  
And shudders to the marrow.  “Save this child?  
Oh, my superiors, oh, the Archbishop’s self!  
Who was it dared lay hand upon the ark  
His betters saw fall nor put finger forth?  
Great ones could help yet help not: why should small?  
I break my promise: let her break her heart!”  
These are the Christians not the worldlings, not  
The sceptics, who thus battle for the faith!  
If foolish virgins disobey and sleep,  
What wonder?  But, this time, the wise that watch,  
Sell lamps and buy lutes, exchange oil for wine,  
The mystic Spouse betrays the Bridegroom here.  
To our last resource, then!  Since all flesh is weak,  
Bind weaknesses together, we get strength:  
The individual weighed, found wanting, try  
Some institution, honest artifice  
Whereby the units grow compact and firm!  
Each props the other, and so stand is made  
By our embodied cowards that grow brave.  
The Monastery called of Convertites,  
Meant to help women because these helped Christ, —  
A thing existent only while it acts,  
Does as designed, else a nonentity, —  
For what is an idea unrealized? —  
Pompilia is consigned to these for help.  
They do help: they are prompt to testify  
To her pure life and saintly dying days.  
She dies, and lo, who seemed so poor, proves rich.  
What does the body that lives through helpfulness  
To women for Christ’s sake?  The kiss turns bite,  
The dove’s note changes to the crow’s cry: judge!  
“Seeing that this our Convent claims of right  
What goods belong to those we succour, be  
The same proved women of dishonest life,—  
And seeing that this Trial made appear
Pompilia was in such predicament,—
The Convent hereupon pretends to said
Succession of Pompilia, issues writ,
And takes possession by the Fisc's advice."
Such is their attestation to the cause
Of Christ, who had one saint at least, they hoped:
But, is a title-deed to filch, a corpse
To slander, and an infant-heir to cheat?
Christ must give up his gains then! They unsay
All the fine speeches,—who was saint is whore.
Why, scripture yields no parallel for this!
The soldiers only threw dice for Christ's coat;
We want another legend of the Twelve
Disputing if it was Christ's coat at all,
Claiming as prize the woof of price—for why?
The Master was a thief, purloined the same,
Or paid for it out of the common bag!
Can it be this is end and outcome, all
I take with me to show as stewardship's fruit,
The best yield of the latest time, this year
The seventeen-hundredth since God died for man?
Is such effect proportionate to cause?
And still the terror keeps on the increase
When I perceive...how can I blink the fact?
That the fault, the obduracy to good,
Lies not with the impracticable stuff
Whence man is made, his very nature's fault,
As if it were of ice the moon may gild
Not melt, or stone't was meant the sun should warm
Not make bear flowers,—nor ice nor stone to blame:
But it can melt, that ice, can bloom, that stone,
Impassible to rule of day and night!
This terrifies me, thus compelled perceive,
Whatever love and faith we looked should spring
At advent of the authoritative star,
Which yet lie sluggish, curdled at the source,—
These have leapt forth profusely in old time,
These still respond with promptitude to-day.
At challenge of—what unacknowledged powers
O' the air, what uncommissioned meteors, warmth
By law, and light by rule should supersede?
For see this priest, this Caponsacchi, stung
At the first summons,—"Help for honor's sake,
Play the man, pity the oppressed!"—no pause,
How does he lay about him in the midst,
Strike any foe, right wrong at any risk,
All blindness, bravery and obedience!—blind?
Ay, as a man would be inside the sun,
Delirious with the plenitude of light
Should interfuse him to the finger-ends —
Let him rush straight, and how shall he go wrong? 1560
Where are the Christians in their panoply?
The loins we girt about with truth, the breasts
Righteousness plated round, the shield of faith,
The helmet of salvation, and that sword
O' the Spirit, even the word of God,—where these?
Slunk into corners! Oh, I hear at once
Hubbub of protestation! "What, we monks,
We friars, of such an order, such a rule,
Have not we fought, bled, left our martyr-mark
At every point along the boundary-line
'Twixt true and false, religion and the world,
Where this or the other dogma of our Church
Called for defence?" And I, despite myself,
"How can I but speak loud what truth speaks low,
Or better than the best, or nothing serves!
What boots deed, I can cap and cover straight
With such another doughtiness to match,
Done at an instinct of the natural man?"
Immolate body, sacrifice soul too,—
Do not these publicans the same? Outstrip!
Or else stop race you boast runs neck and neck,
You with the wings, they with the feet,—for shame!
Oh, I remark your diligence and zeal!
Five years long, now, rounds faith into my ears,
"Help thou, or Christendom is done to death!"
Five years since, in the Province of To-kien,
Which is in China as some people know,
Maigrot, my Vicar Apostolic there,
Having a great qualm, issues a decree.
Alack, the converts use as God's name, not
Tien-chu but plain Tien or else mere Shang-ti.
As Jesuits please to fancy politic.
While, say Dominicans, it calls down fire.—
For Tien means heaven, and Shang-ti, supreme prince,
While Tien-chu means the lord of heaven: all cry,
"There is no business urgent for despatch
As that thou send a legate, specially
Cardinal Tournon,1 straight to Pekin, there
To settle and compose the difference!"
So have I seen a potentate all fume
For some infringement of his realm's just right,

1 *Cardinal Tournon*: was appointed by the Pope, apostolic vicar in India. In 1701, by the emperor
he went on a mission to China, where his
Some menace to a mud-built straw-thatched farm
O' the frontier; while inside the mainland lie,
Quite undisputed—for in solitude,
Whole cities plague may waste or famine sap:
What if the sun crumble, the sands encroach,
While he looks on sublimely at his ease?
How does their ruin touch the empire's bound?

And is this little all that was to be?
Where is the gloriously-decisive change,
Metamorphosis the immeasurable
Of human clay to divine gold, we looked
Should, in some poor sort, justify its price?
Had an adept of the mere Rosy Cross
Spent his life to consummate the Great Work,
Would not we start to see the stuff it touched
Yield not a grain more than the vulgar got
By the old smelting-process years ago?
If this were sad to see in just the sage
Who should profess so much, perform no more,
What is it when suspected in that Power
Who undertook to make and made the world,
Devised and did effect man, body and soul,
Ordained salvation for them both, and yet...
Well, is the thing we see, salvation?

I

Put no such dreadful question to myself,
Within whose circle of experience burns
The central truth. Power, Wisdom, Goodness,—God:
I must outlive a thing ere know it dead:
When I outlive the faith there is a sun,
When I lie, ashes to the very soul,—
Someone, not I, must wail above the heap,
"He died in dark whence never morn arose."
While I see day succeed the deepest night—
How can I speak but as I know?—my speech
Must be, throughout the darkness, "It will end:
The light that did burn, will burn!" Clouds obscure—
But for which obscuration all were bright?
Too hastily concluded! Sun-suffused,
A cloud may soothe the eye made blind by blaze,—

Better the very clarity of heaven:

1 An adept of the Rosy Cross: a member of the society of Rosicrucians. The name is derived from ros, dew, and crux, cross. Crux is in alchemy the synonym of light, so the Rosicrucians were those who believed that by digesting light with dew the philosopher's stone might be discovered.

2 Great Work: Magnum opus of the sages, "to find the absolute in the infinite, the indefinite and the finite."
The soft streaks are the beautiful and dear.
What but the weakness in a faith supplies
The incentive to humanity, no strength
Absolute, irresistible, comports?
How can man love but what he yearns to help?
And that which men think weakness within strength,
But angels know for strength and stronger yet —
What were it else but the first things made new,
But repetition of the miracle,
The divine instance of self-sacrifice
That never ends and ay begins for man?
So, never I miss footing in the maze,
No,— I have light nor fear the dark at all.

But are mankind not real, who pace outside
My petty circle, world that's measured me?
And when they stumble even as I stand,
Have I a right to stop ear when they cry,
As they were phantoms who took clouds for crags.
Tripped and fell, where man's march might safely move? 1660
Beside, the cry is other than a ghost's,
When out of the old time there pleads some bard,
Philosopher, or both,¹ and — whispers not,
But words it boldly. "The inward work and worth
Of any mind, what other mind may judge
Save God who only knows the thing He made,
The veritable service He exacts?
It is the outward product men appraise.
Behold, an engine hoists a tower aloft:
'I looked that it should move the mountain too!'
Or else 'Had just a turret toppled down,
Success enough!' — may say the Machinist
Who knows what less or more result might be:
But we, who see that done we cannot do,
'A feat beyond man's force,' we men must say.
Regard me and that shake I gave the world!
I was born, not so long before Christ's birth
As Christ's birth haply did precede thy day,—
But many a watch before the star of dawn:
Therefore I lived,— it is thy creed affirms,
Pope Innocent, who art to answer me!—
Under conditions, nowise to escape,
Whereby salvation was impossible.
Each impulse to achieve the good and fair,
Each aspiration to the pure and true,
Being without a warrant or an aim,

¹ Some bard, philosopher, or both: the following speech is put into the mouth of Euripides.
Was just as sterile a felicity
As if the insect, born to spend his life
Soaring his circles, stopped them to describe
(Painfully motionless in the mid-air)
Some word of weighty counsel for man's sake,
Some "Know thyself" or "Take the golden mean!"¹
— Forwent his happy dance and the glad ray,
Died half an hour the sooner and was dust.
I, born to perish like the brutes, or worse,
Why not live brutishly, obey brutes' law?
But I, of body as of soul complete,
A gymnast at the games, philosopher
I' the schools, who painted, and made music,—all
Glories that met upon the tragic stage
When the Third Poet's tread surprised the Two,²
Whose lot fell in a land where life was great
And sense went free and beauty lay profuse,
I, untouched by one adverse circumstance,
Adopted virtue as my rule of life,
Waived all reward, loved but for loving's sake,
And, what my heart taught me, I taught the world,
And have been teaching now two thousand years.
Witness my work,— plays that should please, forsooth!
'They might please, they may displease, they shall teach,
For truth's sake,' so I said, and did, and do.
Five hundred years ere Paul spoke, Felix heard,³—
How much of temperance and righteousness,
Judgment to come, did I find reason for,
Corroborate with my strong style that spared
No sin, nor swerved the more from branding brow
Because the sinner was called Zeus and God?
How nearly did I guess at that Paul knew?
How closely come, in what I represent
As duty, to his doctrine yet a blank?
And as that limner not untruly limns
Who draws an object round or square, which square
Or round seems to the unassisted eye,
Though Galileo's⁴ tube display the same
Oval or oblong,—so, who controverts
I rendered rightly what proves wrongly wrought
Beside Paul's picture? Mine was true for me.
I saw that there are, first and above all,

¹ Some "Know thyself" or "Take the golden mean": typical apophthegms of the ancient Greek sages (see Juvenal, "Satires," xi. 24; Horace, "Satires," i. 106).
² The Third Poet: Euripides. The Two: Æschylus and Sophocles.
³ Paul spoke, Felix heard: see Acts xxiii. 23; xxiv. 10, 25.
⁴ Galileo: the distinguished Italian astronomer (1564-1642).
The hidden forces, blind necessities,
Named Nature, but the thing's self unconceived:
Then follow,—how dependent upon these,
We know not, how imposed above ourselves,
We well know,—what I name the gods, a power
Various or one: for great and strong and good
Is there, and little, weak and bad there too,
Wisdom and folly: say, these make no God,—
What is it else that rules outside man's self?
A fact then,—always, to the naked eye,—
And so, the one revealment possible
Of what were unimagined else by man.
Therefore, what gods do, man may criticise,
Applaud, condemn,—how should he fear the truth?—
But likewise have in awe because of power,
Venerate for the main munificence,
And give the doubtful deed its due excuse
From the acknowledged creature of a day
To the Eternal and Divine. Thus, bold
Yet self-mistrusting, should man bear himself,
Most assured on what now concerns him most—
The law of his own life, the path he prints,—
Which law is virtue and not vice, I say,—
And least inquisitive where search least skills,
I' the nature we best give the clouds to keep.
What could I paint beyond a scheme like this
Out of the fragmentary truths where light
Lay fitful in a tenebrific time?
You have the sunrise now, joins truth to truth,
Shoots life and substance into death and void:
Themselves compose the whole we made before:
The forces and necessity grow God,—
The beings so contrarious that seemed gods,
Prove just His operation manifold
And multiform, translated, as must be,
Into intelligible shape so far
As suits our sense and sets us free to feel.
What if I let a child think, childhood-long,
That lightning, I would have him spare his eye,
Is a real arrow shot at naked orb?
The man knows more, but shuts his lids the same:
Lightning's cause comprehends nor man nor child.
Why then, my scheme, your better knowledge broke,
Presently re-adjusts itself, the small
Proportioned largelier, parts and whole named new:
So much, no more two thousand years have done!
Pope, dost thou dare pretend to punish me.
For not descrying sunshine at midnight,
Me who crept all-fours, found my way so far—
While thou rewardest teachers of the truth,
Who miss the plain way in the blaze of noon,—
Though just a word from that strong style of mine,
Grasped honestly in hand as guiding-staff,
Had pricked them a sure path across the bog,
That mire of cowardice and slush of lies
Wherein I find them wallow in wide day!"

How should I answer this Euripides?
Paul, — 't is a legend, — answered Seneca,
But that was in the day-spring; noon is now:
We have got too familiar with the light.
Shall I wish back once more that thrill of dawn?
When the whole truth-touched man burned up, one fire?
— Assured the trial, fiery, fierce, but fleet,
Would, from his little heap of ashes, lend
Wings to that conflagration of the world
Which Christ awaits ere He makes all things new:
So should the frail become the perfect, rapt
From glory of pain to glory of joy; and so,
Even in the end, — the act renouncing earth,
Lands, houses, husbands, wives and children here,—
Begin that other act which finds all, lost,
Regained, in this time even, a hundredfold,
And, in the next time, feels the finite love
Blent and embalmed with the eternal life.
So does the sun ghastlily seem to sink
In those north parts, lean all but out of life,
Desist a dread mere breathing stop, then slow
Re-assert day, begin the endless rise.
Was this too easy for our after-stage?
Was such a lighting-up of faith, in life,
Only allowed initiate, set man's step
In the true way by help of the great glow?
A way wherein it is ordained he walk,
Bearing to see the light from heaven still more
And more encroached on by the light of earth,
Tentatives earth puts forth to rival heaven.
Earthly incitements that mankind serve God
For man's sole sake, not God's and therefore man's
Till at last, who distinguishes the sun
From a mere Druid fire on a far mount?
More praise to him who with his subtle prism
Shall decompose both beams and name the true.
In such sense, who is last proves first indeed;
For how could saints and martyrs fail see truth
Streak the night's blackness? 'Who is faithful now?
Who untwists heaven’s white from the yellow flare
O’ the world’s gross torch, without night’s foil that helped
Produce the Christian act so possible
When in the way stood Nero’s cross and stake,¹ —
So hard now when the world smiles “Right and wise!
Faith points the politic, the thrifty way,
Will make who plods it in the end returns
Beyond mere fool’s-sport and improvidence.
We fools dance thro’ the cornfield of this life,
Pluck ears to left and right and swallow raw,
— Nay, tread, at pleasure, a sheaf underfoot,
To get the better at some poppy-flower,—
Well aware we shall have so much less wheat
In the eventual harvest: you meantime
Waste not a spike,— the richlier will you reap!
What then? There will be always garnered meal
Sufficient for our comfortable loaf,
While you enjoy the undiminished sack!"
Is it not this ignoble confidence,
Cowardly hardihood: that dulls and damps,
Makes the old heroism impossible?

Unless . . . what whispers me of times to come?
What if it be the mission of that age
My death will usher into life, to shake
This torpor of assurance from our creed,
Re-introduce the doubt discarded, bring
That formidable danger back, we drove
Long ago to the distance and the dark?
No wild beast now prowls round the infant camp:
We have built wall and sleep in city safe:
But if some earthquake try the towers that laugh
To think they once saw lions rule outside,
And man stand out again, pale, resolute,
Prepared to die,— which means, alive at last?
As we broke up that old faith of the world,
Have we, next age, to break up this the new —
Faith, in the thing, grown faith in the report —
Whence need to bravely disbelieve report
Through increased faith i’ the thing reports belie?
Must we deny,— do they, these Molinists,
At peril of their body and their soul,—
Recognized truths, obedient to some truth
Unrecognized yet, but perceptible? —
Correct the portrait by the living face,

¹ Nero’s cross and stake: the Emperor Nero (37-68 A.D.) crucified and burned the Christians.
Man's God, by God's God in the mind of man?
Then, for the few that rise to the new height,
The many that must sink to the old depth,
The multitude found fall away! A few,
E'en ere new law speak clear, may keep the old,
Preserve the Christian level, call good good
And evil evil. (even though razed and blank
The old titles,) helped by custom, habitude,
And all else they mistake for finer sense
O' the fact that reason warrants,—as before.
They hope perhaps, fear not impossibly.
At least some one Pompilia left the world
Will say "I know the right place by foot's feel,
I took it and tread firm there; wherefore change?"
But what a multitude will surely fall
Quite through the crumbling truth, late subjacent,
Sink to the next discoverable base,
Rest upon human nature, settle there
On what is firm, the lust and pride of life!
A mass of men, whose very souls even now
Seem to need re-creating,—so they sink
Worm-like into the mud, light now lays bare,—
Whose future we dispose of with shut eyes
And whisper—"They are grafted, barren twigs,
Into the living stock of Christ: may bear
One day, till when they lie death-like, not dead,"—
Those who with all the aid of Christ succumb,
How, without Christ, shall they, unaided, sink?
Whither but to this gulf before my eyes?
Do not we end, the century and I?
The impatient antimasque treads close on kibe
O' the very masque's self it will mock,—on me,
Last lingering personage, the impatient mime
Pushes already,—will I block the way?
Will my slow trail of garments ne'er leave space
For pantaloon, sock, plume and castanet?
Here comes the first experimentalist
In the new order of things,—he plays a priest;
Does he take inspiration from the Church,
Directly make her rule his law of life?
Not he: his own mere impulse guides the man—
Happily sometimes, since ourselves allow
He has danced, in gaiety of heart, i' the main
The right step through the maze we bade him foot.
But if his heart had prompted him break loose
And mar the measure? Why, we must submit.
And thank the chance that brought him safe so far.
Will he repeat the prodigy? Perhaps.
Can he teach others how to quit themselves,
Show why this step was right while that were wrong?
How should he?  "Ask your hearts as I ask mine,
And get discreetly through the morrice\(^1\) too;
If your hearts misdirect you,—quit the stage,
And make amends,—be there amends to make!"
Such is, for the Augustin that was once,
This Canon Caponsacchi we see now.
"But my heart answers to another tune,"
Puts in the Abate, second in the suite.
"I have my taste too, and tread no such step!
You choose the glorious life, and may, for me!
I like the lowest of life's appetites,—
So you judge,—but the very truth of joy
To my own apprehension which decides.
Call me knave and you get yourself called fool!
I live for greed, ambition, lust, revenge:
Attain these ends by force, guile: hypocrite,
To-day, perchance to-morrow recognized
The rational man, the type of common sense."
There's Loyola\(^2\) adapted to our time!
Under such guidance Guido plays his part,
He also influencing in the due turn
These last clods where I track intelligence
By any glimmer, these four at his beck
Ready to murder any, and, at their own,
As ready to murder him,—such make the world!
And, first effect of the new cause of things,
There they lie also duly,—the old pair
Of the weak head and not so wicked heart,
With the one Christian mother, wife and girl,
—Which three gifts seem to make an angel up,—
The world's first foot o' the dance is on their heads!
Still, I stand here, not off the stage though close
On the exit: and my last act, as my first.
I owe the scene, and Him who armed me thus
With Paul's sword as with Peter's key.  I smite
With my whole strength once more, ere end my part,
Ending, so far as man may, this offence.
And when I raise my arm, who plucks my sleeve?
Who stops me in the righteous function,—foe
Or friend?  Oh, still as ever, friends are they
Who, in the interest of outraged truth
Deprecate such rough handling of a lie!
The facts being proved and incontestable,

\(^1\) Morrice = morris, a kind of dance.  
\(^2\) Loyola: St. Ignatius Loyola, founder of the Jesuits (1491-1556).
What is the last word I must listen to?
Perchance — "Spare yet a term this barren stock
We pray thee dig about and dung and dress
Till he repent and bring forth fruit even yet!"
Perchance — "So poor and swift a punishment
Shall throw him out of life with all that sin:
Let mercy rather pile up pain on pain
Till the flesh expiate what the soul pays else!"
Nowise! Remonstrants on each side commence
Instructing, there's a new tribunal now
Higher than God's — the educated man's!
Nice sense of honor in the human breast
Supersedes here the old coarse oracle —
Confirming none the less a point or so
Wherein blind predecessors worked aright
By rule of thumb: as when Christ said, — when, where?
Enough. I find it pleaded in a place, —
"All other wrongs done, patiently I take:
But touch my honor and the case is changed!
I feel the due resentment, — nemini
Honorem trado¹ is my quick retort."
Right of Him, just as if pronounced to-day!
Still, should the old authority be mute
Or doubtful or in speaking clash with new,
The younger takes permission to decide.
At last we have the instinct of the world
Ruling its household without tutelage:
And while the two laws, human and divine,
Have busied finger with this tangled case,
In pushes the brisk junior, cuts the knot,
Pronounces for acquittal. How it trips
Silverly o'er the tongue! "Remit the death!
Forgive, . . . well, in the old way, if thou please,
Decency and the relics of routine
Respected, — let the Count go free as air!
Since he may plead a priest's immunity, —
The minor orders help enough for that,
With Farinacci's license, — who decides
That the mere implication of such man,
So privileged, in any cause, before
Whatever Court except the Spiritual,
Straight quashes law-procedure, — quash it, then!
Remains a pretty loophole of escape
Moreover, that, beside the patent fact
O' the law's allowance, there's involved the weal

¹ Nemini honorem trado: "I will not give mine honor to another." See Isaiah xlii. 8, xlviii. 11.
O' the Popedom: a son's privilege at stake,
Thou wilt pretend the Church's interest,
Ignore all finer reasons to forgive!
But herein lies the crowning cogency —
(Let thy friends teach thee while thou tellest beads)
That in this case the spirit of culture speaks,
Civilization is imperative.
To her shall we remand all delicate points
Henceforth, nor take irregular advice
O' the sly, as heretofore: she used to hint
Remonstrances, when law was out of sorts
Because a saucy tongue was put to rest,
An eye that roved was cured of arrogance:
But why be forced to mumble under breath
What soon shall be acknowledged as plain fact,
Outspoken, say, in thy successor's time?
Methinks we see the golden age return!
Civilization and the Emperor
Succeed to Christianity and Pope.
One Emperor then, as one Pope now: meanwhile,
Anticipate a little! We tell thee 'Take
Guido's life, sapped society shall crash,
Whereof the main prop was, is, and shall be
— Supremacy of husband over wife!'
Does the man rule i' the house, and may his mate
Because of any plea dispute the same?
Oh, pleas of all sorts shall abound, be sure,
One but allowed validity,— for, harsh
And savage, for, inept and silly-sooth,
For, this and that, will the ingenious sex
Demonstrate the best master c'er graced slave:
And there’s but one short way to end the coil,—
Acknowledge right and reason steadily
I' the man and master: then the wife submits
To plain truth broadly stated. Does the time
Advise we shift — a pillar? nay, a stake
Out of its place i' the social tenement?
One touch may send a shudder through the heap
And bring it toppling on our children's heads!
Moreover, if ours breed a qualm in thee,
Give thine own better feeling play for once!
Thou, whose own life winks o'er the socket-edge,
Wouldst thou it went out in such ugly snuff
As dooming sons dead, e'en though justice prompt?
Why, on a certain feast, Barabbas' self¹
Was set free, not to cloud the general cheer:

¹ Barabbas' self: see Mark xxvii. 15.
Neither shalt thou pollute thy Sabbath close!
Mercy is safe and graceful. How one hears
The howl begin, scarce the three little taps 1
O' the silver mallet silent on thy brow,—
'His last act was to sacrifice a Count
And thereby screen a scandal of the Church!
Guido condemned, the Canon justified
Of course,— delinquents of his cloth go free!
And so the Luthers chuckle, Calvins scowl,
So thy hand helps Molinos to the chair
Whence he may hold forth till doom's day on just
These petit-maitre 2 priestlings,— in the choir
Sanctus et Benedictus, 3 with a brush
Oft soft guitar-strings that obey the thumb,
Touched by the bedside, for accompaniment!
Does this give umbrage to a husband?
Death to the fool, and to the priest impunity!
But no impunity to any friend
So simply over-loyal as these four
Who made religion of their patron's cause,
Believed in him and did his bidding straight,
Asked not one question but laid down the lives
This Pope took,— all four lives together make
Just his own length of days,— so. dead they lie,
As these were times when loyalty's a drug,
And zeal in a subordinate too cheap
And common to be saved when we spend life!
Come, 't is too much good breath we waste in words:
The pardon, Holy Father! Spare grimace,
Hecuba-like, 5 ' non tali ' 6 (Virgil serves)
' Auxilio ' and the rest! Enough, it works!
The Pope relaxes, and the Prince is loth,
The father's bowels yearn, the man's will bends,
Reply is apt. Our tears on tremble, hearts
Big with a benediction, wait the word
Shall circulate thro' the city in a trice,
Set every window flaring, give each man
O' the mob his torch to wave for gratitude.
Pronounce then, for our breath and patience fail! ' 

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1 The three little taps: when a pope dies, the Cardinal Camerlengo has to assure himself of his death by tapping thrice on his forehead with a silver mallet.
2 Petit-maitre: coxcomb.
3 Sanctus et Benedictus: holy and blessed.
4 Priam: the last king of Troy.
5 Hecuba: wife of Priam.
6 Non tali: see Virgil’s “Aeneid,” ii. 519. Non tali auxilio, nec defensoribus istis tempus eget: the crisis requires not such aid nor such defenders as thou art.
I will, Sirs: but a voice other than yours
Quickens my spirit. "Quis pro Domino?"
Who is upon the Lord's side?" asked the Count.
I, who write —

"On receipt of this command.
Acquaint Count Guido and his fellows four
They die to-morrow: could it be to-night,
The better, but the work to do, takes time.
Set with all diligence a scaffold up,
Not in the customary place, by Bridge
Saint Angelo, where die the common sort;
But since the man is noble, and his peers
By predilection haunt the People's Square,
There let him be beheaded in the midst,
And his companions hanged on either side:
So shall the quality see, fear and learn.
All which work takes time: till to-morrow, then,
Let there be prayer incessant for the five!"

For the main criminal I have no hope
Except in such a suddenness of fate.
I stood at Naples once, a night so dark
I could have scarce conjectured there was earth
Anywhere, sky or sea or world at all:
But the night's black was burst through by a blaze —
Thunder struck blow on blow, earth groaned and bore,
Through her whole length of mountain visible:
There lay the city thick and plain with spires,
And, like a ghost disshrouded, white the sea.
So may the truth be flashed out by one blow,
And Guido see, one instant, and be saved.
Else I avert my face, nor follow him
Into that sad obscure sequestered state
Where God unmakes but to remake the soul
He else made first in vain; which must not be.
Enough, for I may die this very night:
And how should I dare die, this man let live?

Carry this forthwith to the Governor!
XI.

GUIDO.

[Guido's last words, as a condemned man facing death, are given in Book XI. While his confessors, who are sent to watch beside him, await the hour calling him to the scaffold, his baffled soul beats against his doom, and, growing more and more aware of its helplessness, reveals itself more and more nakedly. He strives successively to conciliate his confessors, to convict the Pope and Christianity of pretence, unprecedented rigor, and of oppression in extorting a confession from him as warrant for the wrong done him; to explain and justify his course; to charge on Pompilia's "nullity" the responsibility for his "mistake"; and to represent himself as a fiery soul capable of valuing a bolder wife. Frantic and defiant, he seeks, at last, to bribe and then to threaten and taunt his confessors. Finally, with the Brothers of Mercy at the door, in a panic of terror, he pleads for his life with all the powers he knows, the greatest of these being — Pompilia.]

You are the Cardinal Acciaiuoli, and you,
Abate Panciatichi — two good Tuscan names:
Acciaiuoli — ah, your ancestor it was
Built the huge battlemented convent-block
Over the little forky flashing Greve
That takes the quick turn at the foot o' the hill
Just as one first sees Florence: oh those days!
'T is Ema, though, the other rivulet,
The one-arched brown brick bridge yawns over, — yes,
Galloping and go five minutes, and you gain
The Roman Gate from where the Ema's bridged:
Kingfishers fly there: how I see the bend
O'erturreted by Certosa which he built,
That Seneschal (we styled him) of your House!
I do adjure you, help me, Sirs! My blood
Comes from as far a source: ought it to end
This way, by leakage through their scaffold-planks
Into Rome's sink where her red refuse runs?
Sirs, I beseech you by blood-sympathy,
If there be any vile experiment
In the air, — if this your visit simply prove,
When all's done, just a well-intentioned trick,
That tries for truth truer than truth itself,
By startling up a man, ere break of day,
To tell him he must die at sunset, — pshaw!

1 The huge battlemented convent-block . . . Certosa: a Carthusian monastery in Val Emo, about four miles from Florence.
That man's a Franceschini; feel his pulse,
Laugh at your folly, and let's all go sleep!
You have my last word,—innocent am I
As Innocent my Pope and murderer,
Innocent as a babe, as Mary's own,
As Mary's self,—I said, say and repeat,—
And why, then, should I die twelve hours hence?
Whom, not twelve hours ago, the jailer bade
Turn to my straw-truss, settle and sleep sound
That I might wake the sooner, promptlier pay
His due of meat-and-drink-indulgence, cross
His palm with fee of the good-hand, beside,
As gallants use who go at large again!
For why? All honest Rome approved my part;
Whoever owned wife, sister, daughter,—nay,
Mistress,—had any shadow of any right
That looks like right, and, all the more resolved,
Held it with tooth and nail,—these manly men
Approved! I being for Rome, Rome was for me.
Then, there's the point reserved, the subterfuge
My lawyers held by, kept for last resource,
Firm should all else,—the impossible fancy!—fail,
And sneaking burgess-spirit win the day.
The knaves! One plea at least would hold,—they laughed,—
One grappling-iron scratch the bottom-rock
Even should the middle mud let anchor go!
I hooked my cause on to the Clergy's,—plea
Which, even if law tipped off my hat and plume,
Revealed my priestly tonsure, saved me so.
The Pope moreover, this old Innocent,
Being so meek and mild and merciful,
So fond o' the poor and so fatigued of earth,
So... fifty thousand devils in deepest hell!
Why must he cure us of our strange conceit
Of the angel in man's likeness, that we loved
And looked should help us at a pinch? He help?
He pardon? 'Here's his mind and message—death!'
Thank the good Pope! Now, is he good in this,
Never mind, Christian,—no such stuff's extant,—
But will my death do credit to his reign,
Show he both lived and let live, so was good?
Cannot I live if he but like? "The law!"
Why, just the law gives him the very chance,
The precise leave to let my life alone,
Which the archangelic soul of him (he says)
Yearns after! Here they drop it in his palm,
My lawyers, capital o' the cursed kind,—
Drop life to take and hold and keep: but no!
COUNT GUIDO.
Guido.

He sighs, shakes head, refuses to shut hand,
Motions away the gift they bid him grasp,
And of the coyness comes— that off I run
And down I go, he best knows whither! mind,
He knows, who sets me rolling all the same!
Disinterested Vicar of our Lord,
This way he abrogates and disallows,
Nullifies and ignores,— revert in fine
To the good and right, in detriment of me!
Talk away! Will you have the naked truth?
He's sick of his life's supper,— swallowed lies:
So, hobbling bedward, needs must ease his maw
Just where I sit o' the door-sill. Sir Abate,
Can you do nothing? Friends, we used to frisk:
What of this sudden slash in a friend's face,
This cut across our good companionship
That showed its front so gay when both were young?
Were not we put into a beaten path,
Bid pace the world, we nobles born and bred.
We body of friends with each his scutcheon full
Of old achievement and impunity,—
Taking the laugh of morn and Sol's salute
As forth we fared, pricked on to breathe our steeds
And take equestrian sport over the green
Under the blue, across the crop.— what care?
If we went prancing up hill and down dale,
In and out of the level and the straight,
By the bit of pleasant byway, where was harm?
Still Sol salutes me and the morning laughs:
I see my grandsire's hoof-prints,— point the spot
Where he drew rein, slipped saddle, and stabbed knave
For daring throw gibe— much less, stone—from pale:
Then back, and on, and up with the cavalcade.
Just so wend we, now canter, now converse,
Till, 'mid the jaunty pride and jaunty port,
Something of a sudden jerks at somebody—
A dagger is out, a flashing cut and thrust,
Because I play some prank my grandsire played,
And here I sprawl: where is the company? ‘Gone!
A trot and a trample! only I lie trapped,
Writhe in a certain novel springe just set
By the good old Pope: 'I'm first prize. Warn me? Why?
Apprise me that the law o' the game is changed?
Enough that I'm a warning, as I writhe,
To all and each my fellows of the file,
And make law plain henceforward past mistake,
'For such a prank, death is the penalty!'
Pope the Five Hundredth (what do I know or care?)
Deputes your Eminency and Abateship
To announce that, twelve hours from this time, he needs
I just essay upon my body and soul
The virtue of his brand-new engine, prove
Repesser of the pranksome! I’m the first!
Thanks. Do you know what teeth you mean to try
The sharpness of, on this soft neck and throat?
I know it,—I have seen and hate it,—ay;
As you shall, while I tell you! Let me talk,
Or leave me, at your pleasure! talk I must:
What is your visit but my lure to talk?
Nay, you have something to disclose?—a smile,
At end of the forced sternness, means to mock
The heart-beats here? I call your two hearts stone!
Is your charge to stay with me till I die?
Be tacit as your bench, then! Use your ears,
I use my tongue: how glibly yours will run
At pleasant supper-time... God’s curse... to-night
When all the guests jump up, begin so brisk
“Welcome, his Eminence who shrived the wretch!
Now we shall have the Abate’s story!"

Life!

How I could spill this overplus of mine
Among those hoar-haired, shrunk-shanked odds and ends
Of body and soul old age is chewing dry!
Those windlestraws that stare while purblind death
Mows here, mows there, makes hay of juicy me.
And misses just the bunch of withered weed
Would brighten hell and streak its smoke with flame!
How the life I could shed yet never shrink,
Would drench their stalks with sap like grass in May!
Is it not terrible, I entreat you, Sirs?—
With manifold and plenitudinous life,
Prompt at death’s menace to give blow for threat,
Answer his “Be thou not!” by “Thus I am!”—
Terrible so to be alive yet die?

How I live, how I see! so,—how I speak!
Lucidity of soul unlocks the lips:
I never had the words at will before.
How I see all my folly at a glance!
“A man requires a woman and a wife:”
There was my folly; I believed the saw.
I knew that just myself concerned myself,
Yet needs must look for what I seemed to lack,
In a woman,—why, the woman’s in the man!
Fools we are, how we learn things when too late!
Overmuch life turns round my woman-side:
The male and female in me, mixed before,
Settle of a sudden: I'm my wife outright
In this unmanly appetite for truth,
This careless courage as to consequence,
This instantaneous sight through things and through,
This voluble rhetoric, if you please,—'t is she!
Here you have that Pompilia whom I slew,
Also the folly for which I slew her!

And, fool-like, what is it I wander from?
What did I say of your sharp iron tooth?
Ah,—that I know the hateful thing! this way.
I chanced to stroll forth, many a good year gone,
One warm Spring eve in Rome, and unaware
Looking, mayhap, to count what stars were out,
Came on your fine axe in a frame, that falls
And so cuts off a man's head underneath.
Mannaia,—thus we made acquaintance first:
Out of the way, in a by-part o' the town,
At the Mouth-of-Truth I o' the river-side, you know:
One goes by the Capitol: and wherefore coy,
Retiring out of crowded noisy Rome?
Because a very little time ago
It had done service. chopped off head from trunk
Belonging to a fellow whose poor house
The thing must make a point to stand before—
Felice Whatsoever-was-the-name
Who stabled buffaloes and so gained bread,
(Our clowns unyoke them in the ground hard by)
And, after use of much improper speech,
Had struck at Duke Some-title-or-other's face,
Because he kidnapped, carried away and kept
Felice's sister who would sit and sing
I the filthy doorway while she plaited fringe
To deck the brutes with,—on their gear it goes,—
The good girl with the velvet in her voice.
So did the Duke, so did Felice, so
Did Justice, intervening with her axe.
There the man-mutilating engine stood
At ease, both gay and grim, like a Swiss guard
Off duty,—purified itself as well,
Getting dry, sweet and proper for next week,—
And doing incidental good, 't was hoped

1 Mouth-of-Truth: Bocca della Verità, a believed that should a doubtful witness put
huge mask of stone in the portico of the his hand in the mouth of this mask, if he were
Church Sta. Maria in Cormedin. It was false, he could not draw it out again.
To the rough lesson-lacking populace
Who now and then, forsooth, must right their wrongs!
There stood the twelve-foot-square of scaffold, railed
Considerately round to elbow-height.
For fear an officer should tumble thence
And sprain his ankle and be lame a month,
Through starting when the axe fell and head too!
Railed likewise were the steps whereby 't was reached.
All of it painted red: red, in the midst,
Ran up two narrow tall beams barred across,
Since from the summit, some twelve feet to reach,
The iron plate with the sharp shearing edge
Had slammed, jerked, shot, slid,—I shall soon find which!—
And so lay quiet, fast in its fit place.
The wooden half-moon collar, now eclipsed
By the blade which blocked its curvature: apart,
The other half,—the under half-moon board
Which, helped by this, completes a neck's embrace,—
Joined to a sort of desk that wheels aside
Out of the way when done with,—down you kneel,
In you're pushed, over you the other drops,
Tight you're clipped, whiz, there's the blade cleaves its best,
Out trundles body, down flops head on floor,
And where's your soul gone? That, too, I shall find!
This kneeling place was red, red, never fear!
But only slimy-like with paint, not blood,
For why? a decent pitcher stood at hand,
A broad dish to hold sawdust, and a broom
By some unnamed utensil.—scraper-rake.—
Each with a conscious air of duty done.
Underneath, loungers,—boys and some few men,—
Discoursed this platter, named the other tool.
Just as, when grooms tie up and dress a steed.
Boys lounge and look on, and elucubrate
What the round brush is used for, what the square,—
So was explained,—to me the skill-less then—
The manner of the grooming for next world
Undergone by Felice What's-his-name.
There's no such lovely month in Rome as May—
May's crescent is no half-moon of red plank.
And came now tilting o'er the wave i' the west.
One greenish-golden sea, right 'twixt those bars
Of the engine—I began acquaintance with,
Understood, hated, hurried from before,
To have it out of sight and cleanse my soul!

1 *Elucubrate*: literally, to study by lamplight, here meaning to study out elaborately.
Here it is all again, conserved for use:
Twelve hours hence, I may know more, not hate worse.

That young May-moon-month! Devils of the deep!
Was not a Pope then Pope as much as now?
Used not he chirrup o'er the Merry Tales,¹
Chuckling, — his nephew so exact the wag
To play a jealous cullion such a trick
As wins the wife i' the pleasant story! Well?
Why do things change? Wherefore is Rome un-Romed?
I tell you, ere Felice's corpse was cold.
The Duke, that night, threw wide his palace-doors.
Received the compliments o' the quality
For justice done him. — bowed and smirked his best,
And in return passed round a pretty thing.
A portrait of Felice's sister's self.
Florid old rogue Albano's master-piece.

Twelve hours hence, I may know more, not hate worse.

1 Merry Tales: the "Novelle" of Franco Sacchetti, 1385-1400.
2 Albano: Francesco Albano (1578-1660), an Italian painter born at Bologna, whose paintings of the assumption of St. Sebastian are in St. Sebastian church in Rome.
3 Europa: daughter of Agenor, King of Phoenicia. Jupiter became enamoured of her, and appearing before her in the form of a bull carried her off to Crete.
4 Atlas: the name given the first cervical vertebra carrying the head.
5 Axis: the second cervical vertebra.
6 Symphyses: the cartilaginous union of the bones.
Depends from the gold bowl,1 which loosed (not "lost")

Lest us from heaven to hell,—one chop, we're loose!

"And not much pain i' the process," quoth a sage: 295

Who told him? Not Felice's ghost, I think!

Such "losing" is scarce Mother Nature's mode.

She fain would have cord ease itself away,

Worn to a thread by threescore years and ten,

Snap while we slumber: that seems bearable.

I'm told one clot of blood extravasate 2

Ends one as certainly as Roland's sword.3—

One drop of lymph suffused proves Oliver's mace,4—

Intruding, either of the pleasant pair,

On the arachnoid tunic of my brain.

That's Nature's way of loosing cord!—but Art,

How of Art's process with the engine here,

When bowl and cord alike are crushed across,

Bored between. bruised through? Why, if Fagon's self,

The French Court's pride, that famed practitioner,

Would pass his cold pale lightning of a knife,

Pistoja-ware, adroit 'twixt joint and joint,

With just a "See how facile, gentlefolk!"—

The thing were not so bad to bear! Brute force

Cuts as he comes. breaks in. breaks on. breaks out

O' the hard and soft of you: is that the same?

A lithe snake thrids the hedge, makes throb no leaf:

A heavy ox sets chests to brier and branch.

Bursts somehow through, and leaves one hideous hole

Behind him!

And why, why must this needs be?

Oh, if men were but good! They are not good,

Nowise like Peter: people called him rough,

But if, as I left Rome, I spoke the Saint,

—"Peters, quo vadis?" 5—doubtless, I should hear,

"To free the prisoner and forgive his fault!"

I plucked the absolute dead from God's own bar,

And raised up Dorcas,6—why not rescue thee?"

1 Silver cord...gold bowl: Ecclesiastes xii. 6.

2 Extravasate: let out of the proper vessels.

3 Roland's sword: Roland the hero of the "Song of Roland," who was a nephew and paladin of Charlemagne's, wielded a trusty sword called "Durandal."

4 Oliver's mace: Roland's companion at arms, who always competed with him in knightly prowess.

5 Petrus, quo vadis: "Peter, whither goest thou?" an allusion to the legend that St. Peter was leaving Rome on the outbreak of the Neronian persecution, when he met Christ coming towards the city, and addressed Him with the words, "Domine, quo vadis?" "Lord, whither goest Thou?" The answer was, "Venio iterum crucifigi," "To Rome, to be crucified again"; whereupon Peter was ashamed and turned back and met his martyrdom.

6 Dorcas: Acts ix. 36-41.
What would cost one such nullifying word?
If Innocent succeeds to Peter's place,
Let him think Peter's thought, speak Peter's speech!
I say, he is bound to it: friends, how say you?
Concede I be all one bloodguiltiness
And mystery of murder in the flesh,
Why should that fact keep the Pope's mouth shut fast?
He execrates my crime. — good! — sees hell yawn
One inch from the red plank's end which I press, —
Nothing is better! What's the consequence?
How should a Pope proceed that knows his cue?
Why. leave me linger out my minute here.
Since close on death comes judgment and comes doom,
Not crib at dawn its pittance from a sheep
Destined ere dewfall to be butcher's-meat!
Think, Sirs, if I have done you any harm,
And you require the natural revenge,
Suppose. and so intend to poison me.
— Just as you take and slip into my draught
The paperful of powder that clears scores,
You notice on my brow a certain blue:
How you both overset the wine at once!
How you both smile! "Our enemy has the plague!
Twelve hours hence he 'll be scraping his bones bare
Of that intolerable flesh. and die,
Frenzied with pain: no need for poison here!
Step aside and enjoy the spectacle!"
Tender for souls are you, Pope Innocent!
Christ's maxim is — one soul outweighs the world:
Respite me, save a soul. then. curse the world!
"No."

Venerable sire. I hear you smirk,
"No: for Christ's gospel changes names, not things,
Renews the obsolete, does nothing more!
Our fire-new gospel is re-tinkered law,
Our mercy, justice. — Jove's rechristened God, —
Nay, whereas. in the popular conceit,
'Tis pity that old harsh Law somehow limps,
Lingers on earth, although Law's day be done,
Else would benignant Gospel interpose,
Not furtively as now. but bold and frank
O'erflutter us with healing in her wings,
Law being harshness. Gospel only love —
We tell the people. on the contrary,
Gospel takes up the rod which Law lets fall;
Mercy is vigilant when justice sleeps!
Does Law permit a taste of Gospel-grace?
The secular arm allow the spiritual power
To act for once? — no compliment so fine
As that our Gospel handsomely turn harsh,
Thrust victim back on Law the nice and coy!"
Yes, you do say so, else you would forgive
Me whom Law does not touch but tosses you!
Don't think to put on the professional face!
You know what I know: casuist as you are.
Each nerve must creep, each hair start, sting and stand,
At such illogical inconsequence!
Dear my friends, do but see! A murder's tried,
There are two parties to the cause: I'm one,
— Defend myself, as somebody must do:
I have the best o' the battle: that's a fact,
Simple fact, — fancies find no place just now.
What though half Rome condemned me? Half approved:
And, none disputes, the luck is mine at last,
All Rome, I the main, acquitting me: whereon,
What has the Pope to ask but "How finds Law?"
"I find," replies Law, "I have erred this while:
Guilty or guiltless, Guido proves a priest,
No layman: he is therefore yours, not mine:
I bound him: loose him, you whose will is Christ's!"
And now what does this Vicar of our Lord,
Shepherd o' the flock, — one of whose charge bleats sore
For crook's help from the quag wherein it drowns?
Law suffers him employ the crumpled end:
His pleasure is to turn staff, use the point,
And thrust the shuddering sheep, he calls a wolf.
Back and back, down and down to where hell gapes!
"Guilty," cries Law — "Guilty" corrects the Pope!
"Guilty," for the whim's sake! "Guilty," he somehow thinks.
And anyhow says: 't is truth; he dares not lie!

Others should do the lying. That's the cause
Brings you both here: I ought in decency
Confess to you that I deserve my fate,
Am guilty, as the Pope thinks,— ay, to the end,
Keep up the jest, lie on. lie ever, lie
I' the latest gasp of me! What reason, Sirs?
Because to-morrow will succeed to-day
For you, though not for me: and if I stick
Still to the truth, declare with my last breath,
I die an innocent and murdered man,—
Why, there's the tongue of Rome will wag apace
This time to-morrow: don't I hear the talk!
"So, to the last he proved impenitent?
Pagans have said as much of martyred saints!
Law demurred. washed her hands of the whole case.
Prince Somebody said this, Duke Something, that.
Doubtless the man's dead, dead enough, don't fear!  
But, hang it, what if there have been a spice,  
A touch of . . . eh?  You see, the Pope's so old,  
Some of us add, obtuse: age never slips  
The chance of shoving youth to face death first!"
And so on.  Therefore to suppress such talk
You two come here, entreat I tell you lies,
And end.  the edifying way.  I end,
Telling the truth!  Your self-styled shepherd thieves!
A thief — and how thieves hate the wolves we know:
Damage to theft, damage to thrift, all's one!
The red hand is sworn foe of the black jaw.
That's only natural, that's right enough:
But why the wolf should compliment the thief
With shepherd's title, bark out life in thanks.
And, spiteless, lick the prong that spits him,— eh,
Cardinal?  My Abate, scarcely thus!
There, let my sheepskin-garb, a curse on 't, go—
Leave my teeth free if I must show my shag!
Repent?  What good shall follow?  If I pass
Twelve hours repenting, will that fact hold fast
The thirteenth at the horrid dozen's end?
If I fall forthwith at your feet, gnash, tear,
Foam, rave.  to give your story the due grace,
Will that assist the engine half-way back
Into its hiding-house? — boards, shaking now,
Bone against bone, like some old skeleton bat
That wants, at winter's end, to wake and prey!
Will howling put the spectre back to sleep?
Ah, but I misconceive your object, Sirs!
Since I want new life like the creature,— life
Being done with here, begins i' the world away:
I shall next have "Come, mortals, and be judged!"
There's but a minute betwixt this and then:
So, quick, be sorry since it saves my soul!
Sirs, truth shall save it, since no lies assist!
Hear the truth, you, whatever you style yourselves,
Civilization and society!
Come, one good grapple, I with all the world!
Dying in cold blood is the desperate thing;
The angry heart explodes, bears off in blaze
The indignant soul, and I'm combustion-ripe.
Why, you intend to do your worst with me!
That 's in your eyes!  You dare no more than death,
And mean no less.  I must make up my mind.
So Pietro,— when I chased him here and there,
Morsel by morsel cut away the life
I loathed,— cried for just respite to confess
And save his soul; much respite did I grant!
Why grant me respite who deserve my doom?
Me — who engaged to play a prize, fight you,
Knowing your arms, and foil you, trick for trick,
At rapier-fence, your match and, maybe, more.

I knew that if I chose sin certain sins,
Solace my lusts out of the regular way
Prescribed me, I should find you in the path,
Have to try skill with a redoubted foe;
You would lunge, I would parry, and make end.

At last, occasion of a murder comes:
We cross blades, I, for all my brag, break guard,
And in goes the cold iron at my breast,
Out at my back, and end is made of me.

You stand confessed the adroiter swordsman, — ay,
But on your triumph you increase, it seems,
Want more of me than lying flat on face:
I ought to raise my ruined head, allege
Not simply I pushed worse blade o' the pair,
But my antagonist dispensed with steel!

There was no passage of arms, you looked me low,
With brow and eye abolished cut and thrust
Nor used the vulgar weapon! This chance scratch,
This incidental hurt, this sort of hole
I' the heart of me? I stumbled, got it so!

Fell on my own sword as a bungler may!
Yourself proscribe such heathen tools, and trust
To the naked virtue: it was virtue stood
Unarmed and awed me, — on my brow there burned
Crime out so plainly intolerably red,
That I was fain to cry — "Down to the dust
With me, and bury there brow, brand and all!"

Law had essayed the adventure. — but what 's Law?
Morality exposed the Gorgon shield! 1
Morality and Religion conquer me.
If Law sufficed would you come here, entreat
I supplement law, and confess forsooth?
Did not the Trial show things plain enough?
"Ah, but a word of the man's very self
Would somehow put the keystone in its place
And crown the arch!" Then take the word you want!

I say that, long ago, when things began,
All the world made agreement, such and such

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1 Gorgon shield: the shield worn by the chaste Minerva, on which was the snaky head of the Medusa, most deadly of the three Gor-
Were pleasure-giving profit-bearing acts,
But henceforth extra-legal, nor to be:
You must not kill the man whose death would please
And profit you, unless his life stop yours
Plainly, and need so be put aside:
Get the thing by a public course, by law,
Only no private bloodshed as of old!
All of us, for the good of every one,
Renounced such license and conformed to law:
Who breaks law, breaks pact therefore, helps himself
To pleasure and profit over and above the due.
And must pay forfeit,— pain beyond his share:
For, pleasure being the sole good in the world.
Any one's pleasure turns to some one's pain.
So, law must watch for every one,— say we,
Who call things wicked that give too much joy.
And nickname mere reprisal, envy makes
Punishment: quite right! thus the world goes round.
I, being well aware such pact there was,
I, in my time who found advantage come
Of law's observance and crime's penalty,—
Who, but for wholesome fear law bred in friends,
Had doubtless given example long ago,
Furnished forth some friend's pleasure with my pain,
And, by my death, pieced out his scanty life,—
I could not, for that foolish life of me,
Help risking law's infringement,— I broke bond.
And needs must pay price,— wherefore, here's my head,
Flung with a flourish! But, repentance too?
But pure and simple sorrow for law's breach
Rather than blunderer's-ineptitude?
Cardinal, no! Abate, scarcely thus!
'T is the fault, not that I dared try a fall
With Law and straightway am found undermost,
But that I failed to see, above man's law,
God's precept you, the Christians, recognize?
Colly my cow! Don't fidget, Cardinal!
Abate, cross your breast and count your beads
And exorcize the devil, for here he stands
And stiffens in the bristly nape of neck,
Daring you drive him hence! You, Christians both?
I say, if ever was such faith at all
Born in the world, by your community
Suffered to live its little tick of time,
'T is dead of age, now, ludicrously dead;
Honor its ashes, if you be discreet,
In epitaph only! For, concede its death.
Allow extinction, you may boast unchecked
What feats the thing did in a crazy land
At a fabulous epoch,—treat your faith, that way,
Just as you treat your relics: "Here's a shred
Of saintly flesh, a scrap of blessed bone,
Raised King Cophetua,\(^1\) who was dead, to life
In Mesopotamy twelve centuries since,
Such was its virtue!"—twangs the Sacristan.
Holding the shrine-box up, with hands like feet
Because of gout in every finger joint:
Does he bethink him to reduce one knob,
Allay one twinge by touching what he vaunts?
I think he half uncrooks fist to catch fee,
But, for the grace, the quality of cure,—
Cophetua was the man put that to proof!
Not otherwise, your faith is shrined and shown
And shamed at once: you banter while you bow!
Do you dispute this? Come, a monster-laugh,
A madman's laugh, allowed his Carnival
Later ten days than when all Rome, but he.
Laughed at the candle-contest: mine's alight,
'T is just it sputter till the puff o' the Pope
End it to-morrow and the world turn Ash.
Come, thus I wave a wand and bring to pass
In a moment, in the twinkle of an eye,
What but that—feigning everywhere grows fact,
Professors turn possessors, realize
The faith they play with as a fancy now,
And bid it operate, have full effect
On every circumstance of life, to-day,
In Rome,—faith's flow set free at fountain-head!
Now, you'll own, at this present, when I speak,
Before I work the wonder, there's no man
Woman or child in Rome. faith's fountain-head,
But might, if each were minded, realize
Conversely unbelief. faith's opposite—
Set it to work on life unflinchingly,
Yet give no symptom of an outward change:
Why should things change because men disbelieve
What's incompatible, in the whited tomb,
With bones and rottenness one inch below?
What saintly act is done in Rome to-day
But might be prompted by the devil,—"is"
I say not,—"has been, and again may be,—"
I do say, full i' the face o' the crucifix
You try to stop my mouth with! Off with it!

\(^1\) King Cophetua: evidently another Co-
 beggar-maid, and probably an original instance
phetua than he of Africa who married the
of Browning's.
Look in your own heart, if your soul have eyes!
You shall see reason why, though faith were fled,
Unbelief still might work the wires and move
Man, the machine, to play a faithful part.
Preside your college, Cardinal, in your cape,
Or, — having got above his head, grown Pope, —
Abate, gird your loins and wash my feet!
Do you suppose I am at loss at all
Why you crook, why you cringe, why fast or feast?
Praise, blame, sit, stand, lie or go! — all of it,
In each of you, purest unbelief may prompt,
And wit explain to who has eyes to see.
But, lo, I wave wand, make the false the true!
Here 's Rome believes in Christianity!
What an explosion, how the fragments fly
Of what was surface, mask and make-believe!
Begin now, — look at this Pope's-halberdier
In wasp-like black and yellow foolery!
He, doing duty at the corridor,
Wakes from a muse and stands convinced of sin!
Down he flings halbert, leaps the passage-length,
Pushes into the presence, pantingly
Submits the extreme peril of the case
To the Pope's self, — whom in the world beside? —
And the Pope breaks talk with ambassador,
Bids aside bishop, wills the whole world wait
Till he secure that prize, outweights the world,
A soul, relieve the sentry of his qualm!
His Altitude the Referendary, —
Robed right, and ready for the usher's word
To pay devoir, — is, of all times, just then
'Ware of a master-stroke of argument
Will cut the spinal cord . . . ugh, ugh! . . . I mean,
Paralyze Molinism for evermore?
Straight he leaves lobby, trundles, two and two,
Down steps to reach home, write, if but a word
Shall end the impudence: he leaves who likes
Go pacify the Pope: there's Christ to serve!
How otherwise would men display their zeal?
If the same sentry had the least surmise
A powder-barrel 'neath the pavement lay
In neighborhood with what might prove a match,
Meant to blow sky-high Pope and presence both —
Would he not break through courtiers, rank and file,
Bundle up, bear off and save body so,
The Pope, no matter for his priceless soul?
There's no fool's-freak here, naught to soundly swinge,
Only a man in earnest, you'll so praise
And pay and prate about, that earth shall ring!
Had thought possessed the Referendary
His jewel-case at home was left ajar,
What would be wrong in running, robes awry.
To be beforehand with the pilferer?
What talk then of indecent haste? Which means,
That both these, each in his degree, would do
Just that, — for a comparative nothing’s sake,
And thereby gain approval and reward, —
Which, done for what Christ says is worth the world,
Procures the doer curses, cuffs and kicks.
I call such difference ’twixt act and act,
Sheer lunacy unless your truth on lip
Be recognized a lie in heart of you!
How do you all act, promptly or in doubt,
When there’s a guest poisoned at supper-time
And he sits chatting on with spot on cheek?
“Pluck him by the skirt, and round him in the ears,
Have at him by the beard, warn anyhow!”
Good, and this other friend that’s cheat and thief
And dissolute, — go stop the devil’s feast,
Withdraw him from the imminent hell-fire!
Why, for your life, you dare not tell your friend
“You lie, and I admonish you for Christ!”
Who yet dare seek that same man at the Mass
To warn him — on his knees, and tinkle near. —
He left a cask a-tilt, a tap unturned,
The Trebbian running: what a grateful jump
Out of the Church rewards your vigilance!
Perform that self-same service just a thought
More maladroitly, — since a bishop sits
At function! — and he budges not, bites lip. —
“You see my case: how can I quit my post?
He has an eye to any such default.
See to it, neighbor. I beseech your love!”
He and you know the relative worth of things,
What is permissible or inopportune.
Contort your brows! You know I speak the truth:
Gold is called gold, and dross called dross, i’ the Book:
Gold you let lie and dross pick up and prize!
— Despite your muster of some fifty monks
And nuns a-maundering here and mumping there,
Who could, and on occasion would, spurn dross,
Clutch gold, and prove their faith a fact so far, —
I grant you! Fifty times the number squeak

1 Tinkle: the ringing of the bell which denotes the elevation of the Host.
2 Trebbian: wine from Trevi.
And gibber in the madhouse — firm of faith, 
This fellow, that his nose supports the moon; 
The other, that his straw hat crowns him Pope: 
Does that prove all the world outside insane? 
Do fifty miracle-mongers match the mob 
That acts on the frank faithless principle. 
Born-baptized-and-bred Christian-atheists, each 
With just as much a right to judge as you. — 
As many senses in his soul, and nerves 
I' neck of him as I. — whom, soul and sense, 
Neck and nerve, you abolish presently, — 
I being the unit in creation now 
Who pay the Maker, in this speech of mine, 
A creature's duty, spend my last of breath 
In bearing witness, even by my worst fault, 
To the creature's obligation, absolute, 
Perpetual: my worst fault protests, "The faith 
Claims all of me; I would give all she claims, 
But for a spice of doubt: the risk's too rash: 
Double or quits, I play, but, all or naught, 
Exceeds my courage: therefore, I descend 
To the next faith with no dubiety — 
Faith in the present life, made last as long 
And prove as full of pleasure as may hap, 
Whatever pain it cause the world." I'm wrong? 
I've had my life, whate'er I lose: I'm right? 
I've got the single good there was to gain. 
Entire faith, or else complete unbelief! 
Aught between has my loathing and contempt, 
Mine and God's also, doubtless: ask yourself, 
Cardinal, where and how you like a man! 
Why, either with your feet upon his head. 
Confessed your caudatory,1 or, at large, 
The stranger in the crowd who caps to you 
But keeps his distance. — why should he presume? 
You want no hanger-on and dropper-off, 
Now yours, and now not yours but quite his own. 
According as the sky looks black or bright. 
Just so I capped to and kept off from faith — 
You promised trudge behind through fair and foul, 
Yet leave i' the lurch at the first spit of rain. 
Who holds to faith whenever rain begins? 
What does the father when his son lies dead. 
The merchant when his money-bags take wing, 
The politician whom a rival ousts? 
No case but has its conduct, faith prescribes:

1 Caudatory: one of a train, a dependent.
THE RING AND THE BOOK.

Where's the obedience that shall edify?
Why, they laugh frankly in the face of faith
And take the natural course,—this rends his hair
Because his child is taken to God's breast.
That gnashes teeth and raves at loss of trash
Which rust corrupts and thieves break through and steal,
And this, enabled to inherit earth
Through meekness, curses till your blood runs cold!
Down they all drop to my low level, rest
Heart upon dungy earth that's warm and soft,
And let who please attempt the altitudes.
Each playing prodigal son of heavenly sire,
Turning his nose up at the fatted calf,
Fain to fill belly with the husks, we swine
Did eat by born depravity!

Enough of the hypocrites. But you, Sirs, you—
Who never budged from litter where I lay,
And buried snout in the draf't-box while I fed,
Cried amen to my creed's one article—
"Get pleasure, 'scape pain,—give your preference
To the immediate good, for time is brief,
And death ends good and ill and everything!
What's got is gained, what's gained soon is gained twice,
And,—inasmuch as faith gains most,—feign faith!"
So did we brother-like pass word about:
—You, now,—like bloody drunkards but half-drunk,
Who fool men yet perceive men find them fools,—
Vexed that a titter gains the gravest mouth,—
O' the sudden you must needs re-introduce
Solemnity, straight sober undue mirth
By a blow dealt me your boon companion here
Who, using the old license, dreamed of harm
No more than snow in harvest: yet it falls!
You check the merriment effectually
By pushing your abrupt machine i'the midst,
Making me Rome's example: blood for wine!
The general good needs that you chop and change!
I may dislike the hocus-pocus,—Rome,
The laughter-loving people, won't they stare
Chap-fallen!—while serious natures sermonize
"The magistrate, he beareth not the sword
In vain; who sins may taste its edge, we see!"
Why my sin, drunkards? Where have I abused
Liberty, scandalized you all so much?
Who called me, who crooked finger till I came,
Fool that I was, to join companionship?
I knew my own mind, meant to live my life.
Elude your envy, or else make a stand.
Take my own part and sell you my life dear.
But it was "Fie! No prejudice in the world
To the proper manly instinct! Cast your lot
Into our lap, one genius ruled our births,
We'll compass joy by concert; take with us
The regular irregular way 't' the wood:
You'll miss no game through riding breast by breast,
In this preserve, the Church's park and pale.
Rather than outside where the world lies waste!"
Come, if you said not that, did you say this?
Give plain and terrible warning, "Live, enjoy?
Such life begins in death and ends in hell!
Dare you bid us assist your sins, us priests
Who hurry sin and sinners from the earth?
No such delight for us, why then for you?
Leave earth, seek heaven or find its opposite!"
Had you so warned me, not in lying words
But veritable deeds with tongues of flame,
That had been fair, that might have struck a man,
Silenced the squabble between soul and sense.
Compelled him to make mind up, take one course
Or the other, peradventure! — wrong or right.
Foolish or wise, you would have been at least
Sincere, no question, — forced me choose, indulge
Or else renounce my instincts, still play wolf
Or find my way submissive to your fold,
Be red-crossed on my fleece, one sheep the more.
But you as good as bade me wear sheep's wool
Over wolf's skin, suck blood and hide the noise
By mimicry of something like a bleat, —
Whence it comes that because, despite my care,
Because I smack my tongue too loud for once,
Drop baaing, here's the village up in arms!
Have at the wolf's throat, you who hate the breed!
Oh, were it only open yet to choose —
One little time more — whether I'd be free
Your foe, or subsidized your friend forsooth!
Should not you get a growl through the white fangs
In answer to your beckoning! Cardinal,
Abate, managers o' the multitude.
I'd turn your gloved hands to account, be sure!
You should manipulate the coarse rough mob:
'T is you I'd deal directly with, not them. —
Using your fears: why touch the thing myself
When I could see you hunt, and then cry "Shares!
Quarter the carcase or we quarrel; come,
Here's the world ready to see justice done!"
Oh, it had been a desperate game, but game
Wherein the winner's chance were worth the pains!
We'd try conclusions! — at the worst, what worse
Than this Mannaia-machine, each minute's talk
Helps push an inch the nearer me? Fool, fool!

You understand me and forgive, sweet Sirs?
I blame you, tear my hair and tell my woe —
All's but a flourish, figure of rhetoric!
One must try each expedient to save life.
One makes fools look foolisher fifty-fold
By putting in their place men wise like you,
To take the full force of an argument
Would buffet their stolidity in vain.
If you should feel aggrieved by the mere wind
O' the blow that means to miss you and maul them,
That's my success! Is it not folly, now,
To say with folk, "A plausible defence —
We see through notwithstanding, and reject"?
Reject the plausible they do, these fools.
Who never even made pretence to show
One point beyond its plausibility
In favor of the best belief they hold!
"Saint Somebody-or-other raised the dead:"
Did he? How do you come to know as much?
"Know it, what need? The story's plausible,
Avouched for by a martyrlogist,
And why should good men sup on cheese and leeks
On such a saint's day, if there were no saint?"
I praise the wisdom of these fools, and straight
Tell them my story — "plausible, but false!"
False, to be sure! What else can story be
That runs — a young wife tired of an old spouse,
Found a priest whom she fled away with, — both
Took their full pleasure in the two-days' flight,
Which a gray-headed grayer-hearted pair,
(Whose best boast was, their life had been a lie)
Helped for the love they bore all liars. Oh,
Here incredulity begins! Indeed?
Allow then, were no one point strictly true,
There's that i' the tale might seem like truth at least
To the unlucky husband, — jaundiced patch —
Jealousy maddens people, why not him?
Say, he was maddened, so forgivable!
Humanity pleads that though the wife were true,
The priest true, and the pair of liars true,
They might seem false to one man in the world!
A thousand gnats make up a serpent's sting,
And many sly soft stimulants to wrath
Compose a formidable wrong at last
That gets called easily by some one name
Not applicable to the single parts,
And so draws down a general revenge,
Excessive if you take crime, fault by fault.
Jealousy! I have known a score of plays,
As like the everyday-life on all sides,
Wherein the husband, mad as a March hare,
Suspected all the world contrived his shame.
What did the wife? The wife kissed both eyes blind,
Explained away ambiguous circumstance.
And while she held him captive by the hand.
Crowned his head, — you know what's the mockery, —
By half her body behind the curtain. That's
Nature now! That's the subject of a piece
I saw in Vallombrosa Convent,¹ made
Expressly to teach men what marriage was!
But say "Just so did I misapprehend,
Imagine she deceived me to my face,"
And that's pretence too easily seen through!
All those eyes of all husbands in all plays,
At stare like one expanded peacock-tail,
Are laughed at for pretending to be keen
While horn-blind: but the moment I step forth —
Oh, I must needs o' the sudden prove a lynx
And look the heart, that stone-wall, through and through!
Such an eye, God's may be, — not yours nor mine.

Yes, presently . . . what hour is fleeting now?
When you cut earth away from under me,
I shall be left alone with, pushed beneath
Some such an apparitional dread orb
As the eye of God, since such an eye there glares:
I fancy it go filling up the void
Above my mote-self it devours, or what
Proves — wrath, immensity wrecks on nothingness.
Just how I felt once, couching through the dark,
Hard by Vittiano; young I was, and gay,
And wanting to trap fieldfares: first a spark
Tipped a bent, as a mere dew-globule might
Any stiff grass-stalk on the meadow, — this
Grew fiercer, flamed out full, and proved the sun.

¹ 'Vallombrosa Convent': the famous monastery near Florence, founded about 1650 by a repentant profligate of high rank who would be likely to approve such a piece as Browning indicates.
What do I want with proverbs, precepts here?
Away with man! What shall I say to God?
This, if I find the tongue and keep the mind —
“Do Thou wipe out the being of me, and smear
This soul from off Thy white of things, I blot!
I am one huge and sheer mistake, — whose fault?
Not mine at least, who did not make myself!"
Some one declares my wife excused me so!
Perhaps she knew what argument to use.
Grind your teeth, Cardinal: Abate, writhe!
What else am I to cry out in my rage,
Unable to repent one particle
O’ the past? Oh. how I wish some cold wise man
Would dig beneath the surface which you scrape.
Deal with the depths, pronounce on my desert
Groundedly! I want simple sober sense,
That asks, before it finishes with a dog,
Who taught the dog that trick you hang him for?
You both persist to call that act a crime,
Which sense would call . . . yes, I maintain it, Sirs, . . .
A blunder! At the worst. I stood in doubt
On cross-road, took one path of many paths:
It leads to the red thing, we all see now,
But nobody saw at first: one primrose-patch
In bank, one singing-bird in bush. the less,
Had warned me from such wayfare: let me prove!
Put me back to the cross-road, start afresh!
Advise me when I take the first false step!
Give me my wife: how should I use my wife,
Love her or hate her? Prompt my action now!
There she is. there she stands alive and pale,
The thirteen-years’-old child, with milk for blood,
Pompilia Comparini, as at first.
Which first is only four brief years ago!
I stand too in the little ground-floor room
O’ the father’s house at Via Vittoria: see!
Her so-called mother. — one arm round the waist
O’ the child to keep her from the toys, let fall
At wonder I can live yet look so grim. —
Ushers her in, with deprecating wave
Of the other, — and she fronts me loose at last,
Held only by the mother’s finger-tip.
Struck dumb. — for she was white enough before!
She eyes me with those frightened balls of black,
As heifer — the old simile comes pat —
Eyes tremulously the altar and the priest.
The amazed look, all one insuppressive prayer, —
Might she but breathe, set free as heretofore,
Have this cup leave her lips unblistered, bear
Any cross anywhither anyhow,
So but alone, so but apart from me!
You are touched? So am I, quite otherwise.
If ’t is with pity. I resent my wrong,
Being a man: I only show man’s soul
Through man’s flesh: she sees mine, it strikes her thus!
Is that attractive? To a youth perhaps —
Calf-creature, one-part boy to three-parts girl.
To whom it is a flattering novelty
That he, men use to motion from their path,
Can thus impose, thus terrify in turn
A chit whose terror shall be changed apace
To bliss unbearable when grace and glow,
Prowess and pride descend the throne and touch
Esther in all that pretty tremble, cured
By the dove o’ the sceptre! But myself am old,
O’ the wane at least, in all things: what do you say
To her who frankly thus confirms my doubt?
I am past the prime, I scare the woman-world,
Done-with that way: you like this piece of news?
A little saucy rose-bud minx can strike
Death-damp into the breast of doughty king
Though ’t were French Louis,— soul I understand,—
Saying, by gesture of repugnance, just
“Sire, you are regal, puissant and so forth.
But— young you have been, are not, nor will be!”
In vain the mother nods, winks, bustles up,
“Count, girls incline to mature worth like you!
As for Pompilia, what ’s flesh, fish, or fowl
To one who apprehends no difference,
And would accept you even were you old
As you are . . . youngish by her father’s side?
Trim but your beard a little, thin your bush
Of eyebrow; and for presence, portliness,
And decent gravity, you beat a boy!”
Deceive yourself one minute, if you may,
In presence of the child that so loves age,
Whose neck writhes, cords itself against your kiss,
Whose hand you wring stark, rigid with despair!
Well, I resent this; I am young in soul,
Nor old in body,— thews and sinews here,—
Though the vile surface be not smooth as once,—
Far beyond that first wheelwork which went wrong
Through the untempered iron ere ’t was proof:
I am the wrought man worth ten times the crude,
Would woman see what this declines to see,
Declines to say “I see.” — the officious word
That makes the thing, pricks on the soul to shoot
New fire into the half-used cinder, flesh!
Therefore 't is she begins with wronging me,
Who cannot but begin with hating her.
Our marriage follows: there she stands again!
Why do I laugh? Why, in the very gripe
O' the jaws of death's gigantic skull, do I
Grin back his grin, make sport of my own pangs?
Why from each clashing of his molars, ground
To make the devil bread from out my grist,
Leaps out a spark of mirth, a hellish toy?
Take notice we are lovers in a church,
Waiting the sacrament to make us one
And happy! Just as bid, she bears herself,
Comes and kneels, rises, speaks, is silent,— goes:
So have I brought my horse, by word and blow,
To stand stock-still and front the fire he dreads.
How can I other than remember this,
Resent the very obedience? Gain thereby?
Yes, I do gain my end and have my will,—
Thanks to whom? When the mother speaks the word,
She obeys it— even to enduring me!
There had been compensation in revolt—
Revolt 's to quell: but martyrdom rehearsed,
But predetermined sainthood for the sake
O' the mother? — "Go!" thought I, "we meet again!"
Pass the next weeks of dumb contented death,
She lives,— wakes up, installed in house and home,
Is mine. mine all day-long, all night-long mine.
Good folk begin at me with open mouth
"Now, at least, reconcile the child to life!
Study and make her love . . . . that is, endure
The . . . hem! the . . . all of you though somewhat old,
Till it amount to something, in her eye,
As good as love, better a thousand times,—
Since nature helps the woman in such strait,
Makes passiveness her pleasure: failing which,
What if you give up boy-and-girl-fools'-play
And go on to wise friendship all at once?
Those boys and girls kiss themselves cold, you know,
Toy themselves tired and slink aside full soon
To friendship, as they name satiety:
Thither go you and wait their coming!" Thanks,
Considerate advisers,— but, fair play!
Had you and I, friends, started fair at first
We, keeping fair, might reach it. neck by neck,
This blessed goal, whenever fate so please:
But why am I to miss the daisied mile
The course begins with, why obtain the dust
Of the end precisely at the starting-point?
Why quaff life's cup blown free of all the beads,
The bright red froth wherein our beard should steep
Before our mouth essay the black o' the wine?
Foolish, the love-fit? Let me prove it such
Like you, before like you I puff things clear!
"The best's to come, no rapture but content!
Not love's first glory but a sober glow,
Not a spontaneous outburst in pure boon,
So much as, gained by patience, care and toil,
Proper appreciation and esteem!"
Go preach that to your nephews, not to me
Who, tired i' the midway of my life, would stop
And take my first refreshment, pluck a rose:
What's this coarse woolly hip, worn smooth of leaf,
You counsel I go plant in garden-plot,
Water with tears, manure with sweat and blood,
In confidence the seed shall germinate
And, for its very best, some far-off day,
Grow big, and blow me out a dog-rose bell?
Why must your nephews begin breathing spice
O' the hundred-petalled Provence prodigy?
Nay, more and worse. — would such my root bear rose —
Prove really flower and favorite, not the kind
That's queen, but those three leaves that make one cup
And hold the hedge-bird's breakfast,— then indeed
The prize though poor would pay the care and toil!
Respect we Nature that makes least as most,
Marvellous, in the minim! But this bud,
Bit through and burned black by the tempter's tooth,
This bloom whose best grace was the slug outside
And the wasp inside its bosom,— call you "rose"?
Claim no immunity from a weed's fate
For the horrible present! What you call my wife
I call a nullity in female shape,
Vapid disgust, soon to be pungent plague.
When mixed with, made confusion and a curse
By two abominable nondescripts,
That father and that mother: think you see
The dreadful bronze our boast, we Aretines,
The Etruscan monster, a relic of Etruscan
art at Arezzo, representing the fabulous Chi-
Maera, the three-headed brute which Bellero-
phon, mounted on Pegasus, the winged horse, destroyed.
That of the simple kid which droops the eye,
Hangs the neck and dies tenderly enough:
I rather see the grisly lion belch
Flame out i' the midst, the serpent writhe her rings,
Grafted into the common stock for tail,
And name the brute, Chimæra which I slew!
How was there ever more to be — (concede
My wife's insipid harmless nullity) —
Dissociation from that pair of plagues —
That mother with her cunning and her cant —
The eyes with first their twinkle of conceit,
Then, dropped to earth in mock-demureness, — now,
The smile self-satisfied from ear to ear,
Now, the prim pursed-up mouth's protruded lips,
With deferential duck, slow swing of head,
Tempting the sudden fist of man too much,—
That owl-like screw of lid and rock of ruff!
As for the father, — Cardinal, you know
The kind of idiot! — such are rife in Rome,
But they wear velvet commonly; good fools,
At the end of life, to furnish forth young folk
Who grin and bear with imbecility:
Since the stalled ass, the joker, sheds from jaw
Corn, in the joke, for those who laugh or starve.
But what say we to the same solemn beast
Wagging his ears and wishful of our pat,
When turned, with holes in hide and bones laid bare,
To forage for himself i' the waste o' the world,
Sir Dignity i' the dumps? Pat him? We drub
Self-knowledge, rather, into frowzy pate,
Teach Pietro to get trappings or go hang!
Fancy this quondam oracle in vogue
At Via Vittoria, this personified
Authority when time was,—Pantaloon
Flaunting his tom-fool tawdry just the same
As if Ash-Wednesday were mid-Carnival!
That's the extreme and unforgivable
Of sins, as I account such. Have you stooped
For your own ends to bestialize yourself
By flattery of a fellow of this stamp?
The ends obtained or else shown out of reach.
He goes on, takes the flattery for pure truth,—
"You love, and honor me, of course: what next?"
What, but the trifle of the stabbing, friend? —
Which taught you how one worships when the shrine
Has lost the relic that we bent before.
Angry! And how could I be otherwise?
'T is plain: this pair of old pretentious fools
Meant to fool me: it happens. I fooled them. Why could not these who sought to buy and sell Me,—when they found themselves were bought and sold, Make up their mind to the proved rule of right, Be chattel and not chapman any more? Miscalculation has its consequence; But when the shepherd crooks a sheep-like thing And meaning to get wool, dislodges fleece And finds the veritable wolf beneath, (How that staunch image serves at every turn!) Does he, by way of being politic, Pluck the first whisker grimly visible? Or rather grow in a trice all gratitude, Protest this sort-of-what-one-might-name sheep Beats the old other curly-coated kind, And shall share board and bed, if so it deign, With its discoverer, like a royal ram? Ay, thus, with chattering teeth and knocking knees, Would wisdom treat the adventure! these, forsooth, Tried whisker-plucking, and so found what trap The whisker kept perdue, two rows of teeth— Sharp, as too late the prying fingers felt. What would you have? The fools transgress, the fools Forthwith receive appropriate punishment: They first insult me. I return the blow, There follows noise enough: four hubbub months, Now hue and cry, now whimpering and wail— A perfect goose-yard cackle of complaint Because I do not gild the geese their oats,— I have enough of noise, ope wicket wide, Sweep out the couple to go whine elsewhere. Frightened a little, hurt in no respect. And am just taking thought to breathe again, Taste the sweet sudden silence all about. When, there they raise it, the old noise I know. At Rome i' the distance! "What, begun once more? Whine on, wail ever, 't is the loser's right!" But eh, what sort of voice grows on the wind? Triumph it sounds and no complaint at all! And triumph it is. My boast was premature: The creatures, I turned forth, clapped wing and crew Fighting-cock-fashion,—they had filched a pearl From dung-heap, and might boast with cause enough! I was defrauded of all bargained for: You know, the Pope knows. not a soul but knows My dowry was derision, my gain—muck, My wife, (the Church declared my flesh and blood) The nameless bastard of a common whore:
My old name turned henceforth to . . . shall I say
"He that received the ordure in his face?"
And they who planned this wrong, performed this wrong,
And then revealed this wrong to the wide world,
Rounded myself in the ears with my own wrong,—
Why, these were (note hell's lucky malice, now!)
These were just they who, they alone, could act
And publish and proclaim their infamy,
Secure that men would in a breath believe
Compassionate and pardon them,—for why?
They plainly were too stupid to invent,
Too simple to distinguish wrong from right,—
Inconscious agents they, the silly-sooth,
Of heaven's retributive justice on the strong
Proud cunning violent oppressor—me!
Follow them to their fate and help your best,
You Rome, Arezzo, foes called friends of me.
They gave the good long laugh to, at my cost!
Defray your share o' the cost, since you partook
The entertainment! Do!—assured the while,
That not one stab, I dealt to right and left,
But went the deeper for a fancy—this—
That each might do me two-fold service, find
A friend's face at the bottom of each wound,
And scratch its smirk a little!

Panciatichi!

There's a report at Florence,—is it true?—
That when your relative the Cardinal
Built, only the other day, that barrack-bulk,
The palace in Via Larga, someone picked
From out the street a saucy quip enough
That fell there from its day's flight through the town,
About the flat front and the windows wide
And bulging heap of cornice,—hitched the joke
Into a sonnet, signed his name thereto,
And forthwith pinned on post the pleasantry:
For which he's at the galleys, rowing now
Up to his waist in water,—just because
Panciatich and lymphatic rhymed so pat!
I hope, Sir, those who passed this joke on me
Were not unduly punished? What say you,
Prince of the Church, my patron? Nay, indeed,
I shall not dare insult your wits so much
As think this problem difficult to solve.
This Pietro and Violante then. I say,
These two ambiguous insects, changing name
And nature with the season's warmth or chill,—
Now, grovelled, grubbing toiling moiling ants.
A very synonym of thrift and peace.—
Anon, with lusty June to prick their heart,
Soared i’ the air, winged flies for more offence,
Circled me, buzzed me deaf and stung me blind,
And stunk me dead with fetor in the face
Until I stopped the nuisance: there’s my crime!
Pity I did not suffer them subside
Into some further shape and final form
Of execrable life? My masters, no!
I, by one blow, wisely cut short at once
Them and their transformations of disgust.
In the snug little Villa out of hand.
"Grant me confession, give bare time for that!" —
Shouted the sinner till his mouth was stopped.
His life confessed! — that was enough for me.
Who came to see that he did penance. 'S death!
Here’s a coil raised, a pothier and for what?
Because strength, being provoked by weakness, fought
And conquered,—the world never heard the like!
Pah, how I spend my breath on them, as if
'T was their fate troubled me, too hard to range
Among the right and fit and proper things!

Ay, but Pompilia,—I await your word,—
She, unimpeached of crime, unimplicate
In folly, one of alien blood to these
I punish, why extend my claim, exact
Her portion of the penalty? Yes, friends,
I go too fast: the orator’s at fault:
Yes, ere I lay her, with your leave, by them
As she was laid at San Lorenzo late,
I ought to step back, lead you by degrees,
Recounting at each step some fresh offence,
Up to the red bed. — never fear, I will!
Gaze at her, where I place her, to begin.
Confound me with her gentleness and worth!
The horrible pair have fled and left her now,
She has her husband for her sole concern:
His wife, the woman fashioned for his help,
Flesh of his flesh, bone of his bone, the bride
To groom as is the Church and Spouse to Christ:
There she stands in his presence: "Thy desire
Shall be to the husband, o'er thee shall he rule!"
—"Pompilia, who declare that you love God.
You know who said that: then, desire my love.
Yield me contentment and be ruled aright!"
She sits up, she lies down, she comes and goes,
Kneels at the couch-side, overleans the sill
O' the window, cold and pale and mute as stone,
Strong as stone also. "Well, are they not fled?
Am I not left, am I not one for all?
Speak a word, drop a tear, detach a glance,
Bless me or curse me of your own accord!
Is it the ceiling only wants your soul,
Is worth your eyes?" And then the eyes descend,
And do look at me. Is it at the meal?
"Speak!" she obeys, "Be silent!" she obeys,
Counting the minutes till I cry "Depart,"
As brood-bird when you saunter past her eggs.
Departs she? just the same through door and wall
I see the same stone strength of white despair.
And all this will be never otherwise!
Before, the parents' presence lent her life:
She could play off her sex's armory,
Entreat, reproach, be female to my male,
Try all the shrieking doubles of the hare,
Go clamor to the Commissary, bid
The Archbishop hold my hands and stop my tongue,
And yield fair sport so: but the tactics change,
The hare stands stock-still to enrage the hound!
Since that day when she learned she was no child
Of those she thought her parents,—that their trick
Had tricked me whom she thought sole trickster late,—
Why, I suppose she said within herself
"Then, no more struggle for my parents' sake!
And, for my own sake, why needs struggle be?"
But is there no third party to the pact?
What of her husband's relish or dislike
For this new game of giving up the game,
This worst offence of not offending more?
I'll not believe but instinct wrought in this,
Set her on to conceive and execute
The preferable plague: how sure they probe—
These jades, the sensitivest soft of man!
The long black hair was wound now in a wisp,
Crowned sorrow better than the wild web late:
No more soiled dress, 't is trimness triumphs now,
For how should malice go with negligence?
The frayed silk looked the fresher for her spite!
There was an end to springing out of bed,
Praying me, with face buried on my feet,
Be hindered of my pastime,—so an end
To my rejoinder, "What, on the ground at last?
Vanquished in fight, a supplicant for life?
What if I raise you? 'Ware the casting down
When next you fight me!" Then, she lay there, mine:
Now, mine she is if I please wring her neck,—
A moment of disquiet, working eyes.
Protruding tongue, a long sigh, then no more,—
As if one killed the horse one could not ride!
Had I enjoined “Cut off the hair!”—why, snap
The scissors, and at once a yard or so
Had fluttered in black serpents to the floor:
But till I did enjoin it, how she combs,
Uncurls and draws out to the complete length,
Plaits, places the insulting rope on head
To be an eyesore past dishevelling!
Is all done? Then sit still and stare!
I advise—no one think to bear that look
Of steady wrong, endured as steadily
—Through what sustainment of deluding hope?
Who is the friend i’ the background that notes all?
Who may come presently and close accounts?
This self-possession to the uttermost,
How does it differ in aught, save degree,
From the terrible patience of God?

“All which just means,
She did not love you!” Again the word is launched
And the fact fronts me! What, you try the wards
With the true key and the dead lock flies ope?
No, it sticks fast and leaves you fumbling still!
You have some fifty servants, Cardinal,—
Which of them loves you? Which subordinate
But makes parade of such officiousness
That,—if there’s no love prompts it,—love, the sham,
Does twice the service done by love, the true?
God bless us liars, where’s one touch of truth
In what we tell the world, or world tells us,
Of how we love each other? All the same,
We calculate on word and deed, nor err,—
Bid such a man do such a loving act,
Sure of effect and negligent of cause,
Just as we bid a horse, with cluck of tongue,
Stretch his legs arch-wise, crouch his saddled back
To foot-reach of the stirrup—all for love,
And some for memory of the smart of switch
On the inside of the foreleg—what care we?
Yet where’s the bond obliges horse to man
Like that which binds fast wife to husband? God
Laid down the law: gave man the brawny arm
And ball of fist—woman the beardless cheek
And proper place to suffer in the side:
Since it is he can strike, let her obey!
Can she feel no love? Let her show the more,
Sham the worse, damn herself praiseworthy,!
Who's that soprano, Rome went mad about
Last week while I lay rotting in my straw?
The very jailer gossiped in his praise —
How, — dressed up like Armida, though a man;
And painted to look pretty, though a fright. —
He still made love so that the ladies swooned.
Being an eunuch. "Ah, Rinaldo! mine!
But to breathe by thee while Jove slays us both!"
All the poor bloodless creature never felt,
"Si, do, re, mi, fa, squeak and squall — for what?
Two gold zecchines the evening. Here's my slave,
Whose body and soul depend upon my nod,
Can't falter out the first note in the scale.
For her life! Why blame me if I take the life?
All women cannot give men love, forsooth!
No, nor all pullets lay the henwife eggs —
Whereat she bids them remedy the fault,
Brood on a chalk-ball: soon the nest is stocked —
Otherwise, to the plucking and the spit!
This wife of mine was of another mood —
Would not begin the lie that ends with truth,
Nor feign the love that brings real love about:
Wherefore I judged, sentenced and punished her.
But why particularize, defend the deed?
Say that I hated her for no one cause
Beyond my pleasure so to do,— what then?
Just on as much incitement acts the world,
All of you! Look and like! You favor one,
Browbeat another, leave alone a third, —
Why should you master natural caprice?
Pure nature! Try: plant elm by ash in file;
Both unexceptionable trees enough,
They ought to overlean each other, pair
At top, and arch across the avenue
The whole path to the pleasance: do they so —
Or loathe, lie off abhorrent each from each?
Lay the fault elsewhere: since we must have faults.
Mine shall have been, — seeing there's ill in the end
Come of my course, — that I fare somehow worse
For the way I took: my fault . . . as God's my judge,
I see not where my fault lies, that's the truth!
I ought . . . oh, ought in my own interest
Have let the whole adventure go untried,
This chance by marriage: or else, trying it,

1 Armida . . . Rinaldo: the lovers in Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered," on which operas have been founded.

2 Zecchines: a gold coin worth about two dollars and a half.
Ought to have turned it to account, some one
O' the hundred otherwise?  Ay, my friend,
Easy to say, easy to do: step right
Now you've stepped left and stumbled on the thing,
— The red thing!  Doubt I any more than you
That practice makes man perfect?  Give again
The chance,— same marriage and no other wife,
Be sure I'll edify you!  That's because
I'm practised, grown fit guide for Guido's self.
You proffered guidance,— I know, none so well,—
You laid down law and rolled decorum out,
From pulpit-corner on the gospel-side,—
Wanted to make your great experience mine,
Save me the personal search and pains so: thanks!
Take your word on life's use?  When I take his—
The muzzled ox that treadeth out the corn,
Gone blind in padding round and round one path,—
As to the taste of green grass in the field!
What do you know o' the world that's trodden flat
And salted sterile with your daily dung,
Leavened into a lump of loathsomeness?
Take your opinion of the modes of life,
The aims of life, life's triumph or defeat,
How to feel, how to scheme, and how to do
Or else leave undone?  You preached long and loud
On high-days, "Take our doctrine upon trust!"
Into the mill-house with you!  Grind our corn,
Relish our chaff, and let the green grass grow!"
I tried chaff, found I famished on such fare,
So made this mad rush at the mill-house-door,
Buried my head up to the ears in dew,
Browsed on the best: for which you brain me, Sirs!
Be it so.  I conceived of life that way,
And still declare— life, without absolute use
Of the actual sweet therein, is death, not life.
Give me,— pay down,— not promise, which is air,—
Something that's out of life and better still.
Make sure reward, make certain punishment.
Entice me, scare me,— I'll forgo this life;
Otherwise, no!— the less that words, mere wind,
Would cheat me of some minutes while they plague,
Baulk fulness of revenge here,— blame yourselves
For this eruption of the pent-up soul
You prionosed first and played with afterward!
"Deny myself" meant simply pleasure you,
The sacred and superior, save the mark!
You,— whose stupidity and insolence
I must defer to, soothe at every turn,—
Whose swine-like snuffling greed and grunting lust
I had to wink at or help gratify, —
While the same passions, — dared they perk in me,
Me, the immeasurably marked, by God,
Master of the whole world of such as you, —
1500
I, boast such passions? 'T was "Suppress them straight!
Or stay, we'll pick and choose before destroy.
Here's wrath in you, a serviceable sword,—
1505
Beat it into a ploughshare! What's this long
Lance-like ambition? Forge a pruning-hook,
May be of service when our vines grow tall!
But — sword use swordwise, spear thrust out as spear?
Anathema! Suppression is the word!"

My nature, when the outrage was too gross,
1510
Widened itself an outlet over-wide
By way of answer, sought its own relief
With more of fire and brimstone than you wished.
All your own doing: preachers, blame yourselves!

'T is I preach while the hour-glass runs and runs!
1515
God keep me patient! All I say just means —
My wife proved, whether by her fault or mine, —
That's immaterial, — a true stumbling-block
I' the way of me her husband. I but plied
The hatchet yourselves use to clear a path,
1520
Was politic, played the game you warrant wins,
Plucked at law's robe a-rustle through the courts,
Bowed down to kiss divinity's buckled shoe
Cushioned i' the church: efforts all wide the aim!
Procedures to no purpose! Then flashed truth.
The letter kills, the spirit keeps alive
In law and gospel: there be nods and winks
Instruct a wise man to assist himself
In certain matters, nor seek aid at all.
" Ask money of me," — quoth the clownish saw,—
1530
" And take my purse! But, — speaking with respect,—
Need you a solace for the troubled nose?
Let everybody wipe his own himself!"
Sirs, tell me free and fair! Had things gone well
At the wayside inn: had I surprised asleep
1535
The runaways, as was so probable,
And pinned them each to other partridge-wise,
Through back and breast to breast and back, then bade
Bystanders witness if the spit, my sword,
Were loaded with unlawful game for once —
1540
Would you have interposed to damp the glow
Applauding me on every husband's cheek?
Would you have checked the cry " A judgment, see!
A warning, note! Be henceforth chaste, ye wives, Nor stray beyond your proper precinct, priests!
If you had, then your house against itself Divides, nor stands your kingdom any more.
Oh why, why was it not ordained just so? Why fell not things out so nor otherwise?
Ask that particular devil whose task it is To trip the all-but-at perfection. — slur
The line of the painter just where paint leaves off And life begins. — put ice into the ode
O' the poet while he cries "Next stanza — fire!"
Inscribe all human effort with one word,
Artistry's haunting curse, the Incomplete!
Being incomplete, my act escaped success.
Easy to blame now! 'Every fool can swear To hole in net that held and slipped the fish.
But, treat my act with fair unjaundiced eye,
What was there wanting to a masterpiece Except the luck that lies beyond a man?
My way with the woman, now proved grossly wrong, Just missed of being gravely grandly right And making mouths laugh on the other side.
Do. for the poor obstructed artist's sake, Go with him over that spoiled work once more!
Take only its first flower, the ended act Now in the dusty pod, dry and defunct!
I march to the Villa, and my men with me, That evening, and we reach the door and stand.
I say . . . no, it shoots through me lightning-like While I pause, breathe, my hand upon the latch, "Let me forebode! Thus far, too much success: I want the natural failure — find it where?
Which thread will have to break and leave a loop I' the meshy combination, my brain's loom Wove this long while, and now next minute tests? Of three that are to catch, two should go free.
One must: all three surprised. — impossible!
Beside, I seek three and may chance on six, — This neighbor, t' other gossip, — the babe's birth Brings such to fireside, and folks give them wine, — 'T is late: but when I break in presently One will be found outlingering the rest
For promise of a posset, — one whose shout Would raise the dead down in the catacombs. Much more the city-watch that goes its round. When did I ever turn adroitly up To sun some brick embedded in the soil, And with one blow crush all three scorpions there?
THE RING AND THE BOOK.

Or Pietro or Violante shambles off —
It cannot be but I surprise my wife —
If only she is stopped and stamped on, good!
That shall suffice: more is improbable.
Now I may knock! ” And this once for my sake
The impossible was effected: I called king,
Queen and knave in a sequence, and cards came,
All three, three only! So, I had my way,
Did my deed: so, unbrokenly lay bare
Each tænia¹ that had sucked me dry of juice,
At last outside me, not an inch of ring
Left now to writhe about and root itself
I’ the heart all powerless for revenge! Henceforth
I might thrive: these were drawn and dead and damned
Oh Cardinal, the deep long sigh you have
When the load’s off you, ringing as it runs
All the way down the serpent-stair to hell!
No doubt the fine delirium flustered me,
Turned my brain with the influx of success
As if the sole need now were to wave wand
And find doors fly wide, — wish and have my will, —
The rest o’ the scheme would care for itself: escape
Easy enough were that, and poor beside!
It all but proved so,— ought to quite have proved,
Since, half the chances had sufficed, set free
Anyone, with his senses at command,
From thrice the danger of my flight. But, drunk,
Redundantly triumphant,— some reverse
Was sure to follow! There’s no other way
Accounts for such prompt perfect failure then
And there on the instant. Any day o’ the week,
A ducat slid discreetly into palm
O’ the mute post-master, while you whisper him —
How you the Count and certain four your knaves,
Have just been mauling who was malapert,
Suspect the kindred may prove troublesome,
Therefore, want horses in a hurry, — that
And nothing more secures you any day
The pick o’ the stable! Yet I try the trick,
Double the bribe, call myself Duke for Count,
And say the dead man only was a Jew,
And for my pains find I am dealing just
With the one scrupulous fellow in all Rome —
Just this immaculate official stares,
Sees I want hat on head and sword in sheath,
Am splashed with other sort of wet than wine,

¹ Tænia: a tape-worm.
GUIDO.

Shrugs shoulder, puts my hand by, gold and all,
Stands on the strictness of the rule o' the road!
"Where's the Permission?" Where's the wretched rag
With the due seal and sign of Rome's Police.
To be had for asking, half-an-hour ago?
"Gone? Get another, or no horses hence!"
He dares not stop me, we five glare too grim,
But hinders,—hacks and hamstrings sure enough.
Gives me some twenty miles of miry road
More to march in the middle of that night
Whereof the rough beginning taxed the strength
O' the youngsters, much more mine, both soul and flesh,
Who had to think as well as act: dead-beat,
We gave in ere we reached the boundary
And safe spot out of this irrational Rome,—
Where, on dismounting from our steeds next day,
We had snapped our fingers at you, safe and sound,
Tuscans once more in blessed Tuscany,
Where laws make wise allowance, understand
Civilized life and do its champions right!
Witness the sentence of the Rota there,
Arezzo uttered, the Granduke confirmed,
One week before I acted on its hint,—
Giving friend Guillichini, for his love,
The galleys, and my wife your saint, Rome's saint,—
Rome manufactures saints enough to know,—
Seclusion at the Stinche¹ for her life.
All this, that all but was, might all have been,
Yet was not! baulked by just a scrupulous knave
Whose palm was horn through handling horses' hoofs
And could not close upon my proffered gold!
What say you to the spite of fortune? Well,
The worst's in store: thus hindered, hailed this way
To Rome again by hangdogs, whom find I
Here, still to fight with, but my pale frail wife?
—Riddled with wounds by one not like to waste
The blows he dealt,—knowing anatomy,—
(I think I told you) bound to pick and choose
The vital parts! 'T was learning all in vain!
She too must shimmer through the gloom o' the grave,
Come and confront me—not at judgment-seat
Where I could twist her soul, as erst her flesh,
And turn her truth into a lie,—but there,
O' the death-bed, with God's hand between us both,
Striking me dumb, and helping her to speak,
Tell her own story her own way, and turn

¹ Stinche: the prison.
- My plausibility to nothingness!
Four whole days did Pompilia keep alive,
With the best surgery of Rome agape
At the miracle, — this cut, the other slash.
And yet the life refusing to dislodge,
Four whole extravagant impossible days.
Till she had time to finish and persuade
Every man, every woman, every child
In Rome, of what she would: the selfsame she
Who, but a year ago, had wrung her hands,
Reddened her eyes and beat her breasts, rehearsed
The whole game at Arezzo, nor availed
Thereby to move one heart or raise one hand
When destiny intends you cards like these,
Had she been found dead, as I left her dead,
I should have told a tale brooked no reply:
You scarcely will suppose me found at fault
With that advantage! "What brings me to Rome?
Necessity to claim and take my wife:
Better, to claim and take my new-born babe, —
Strong in paternity a fortnight old,
When 'tis at strongest: warily I work,
Knowing the machinations of my foe;
I have companionship and use the night:
I seek my wife and child.—I find—no child
But wife, in the embraces of that priest
Who caused her to elope from me. These two,
Backed by the pander-pair who watch the while,
Spring on me like so many tiger-cats,
Glad of the chance to end the intruder. I —
What should I do but stand on my defence.
Strike right, strike left, strike thick and threefold, slay,
Not all — because the coward priest escapes.
Last, I escape, in fear of evil tongues,
And having had my taste of Roman law."
What's disputable, refutable here? —
Save by just this one ghost-thing half on earth,
Half out of it, — as if she held God's hand
While she leant back and looked her last at me,
Forgiving me (here monks begin to weep)
Oh, from her very soul, commending mine
To heavenly mercies which are infinite, —
While fixing fast my head beneath your knife!
'T is fate not fortune. All is of a piece!
When was it chance informed me of my youths?
My rustic four o' the family, soft swains.
What sweet surprise had they in store for me,
Those of my very household, — what did Law
Twist with her rack-and-cord-contrivance late
From out their bones and marrow? What but this —
Had no one of these several stumbling-blocks
Stopped me, they yet were cherishing a scheme,
All of their honest country homespun wit,
To quietly next day at crow of cock
Cut my own throat too, for their own behoof.
Seeing I had forgot to clear accounts
O’ the instant, nowise slackened speed for that, —
And somehow never might find memory,
Once safe back in Arezzo, where things change,
And a court-lord needs mind no country lout.
Well, being the arch-offender, I die last, —
May, ere my head falls, have my eyesight free,
Nor miss them dangling high on either hand.
Like scarecrows in a hemp-field, for their pains!

And then my Trial, — ’t is my Trial that bites
Like a corrosive, so the cards are packed,
Dice loaded, and my life-stake tricked away!
Look at my lawyers. lacked they grace of law,
Latin or logic? Were not they fools to the height,
Fools to the depth, fools to the level between,
O’ the foolishness set to decide the case?
They feign, they flatter; nowise does it skill,
Everything goes against me: deal each judge
His dole of flattery and feigning, — why.
He turns and tries and snuffs and savors it.
As some old fly the sugar-grain, your gift;
Then eyes your thumb and finger, brushes clean
The absurd old head of him. and whisks away.
Leaving your thumb and finger dirty. Faugh!

And finally, after this long-drawn range
Of affront and failure, failure and affront.—
This path, ’twixt crosses leading to a skull,
Paced by me barefoot, bloodied by my palms
From the entry to the end, — there ’s light at length,
A cranny of escape: appeal may be
To the old man, to the father. to the Pope.
For a little life — from one whose life is spent,
A little pity — from pity’s source and seat.
A little indulgence to rank, privilege.
From one who is the thing personified.
Rank, privilege, indulgence, grown beyond
Earth's bearing. even, ask Jansenius \(^1\) else!
Still the same answer, still no other tune
From the cicada perched at the tree-top
Than crickets noisy round the root: 'tis "Die!"
Bids Law — "Be damned!" adds Gospel,— nay,
No word so frank, — 'tis rather, "Save yourself!"
The Pope subjoins — "Confess and be absolved!
So shall my credit countervail your shame,
And the world see I have not lost the knack
Of trying all the spirits: yours, my son,
Wants but a fiery washing to emerge
In clarity! Come, cleanse you, ease the ache.
Of these old bones, refresh our bowels, boy!"
Do I mistake your mission from the Pope?
Then, bear his Holiness the mind of me!
I do get strength from being thrust to wall.
Successively wrenched from pillar and from post
By this tenacious hate of fortune, hate
Of all things in, under, and above earth.
Warfare, begun this mean unmanly mode,
Does best to end so,— gives earth spectacle
Of a brave fighter who succumbs to odds
That turn defeat to victory. Stab, I fold
My mantle round me! Rome approves my act:
Applauds the blow which costs me life but keeps
My honor spotless: Rome would praise no more
Had I fallen, say, some fifteen years ago,
Helping Vienna when our Aretines
Flocked to Duke Charles and fought Turk Mustafa; \(^2\)
Nor would you two be trembling o'er my corpse
With all this exquisite solicitude.
Why is it that I make such suit to live?
The popular sympathy that 's round me now
Would break like bubble that o' er domes a fly:
Solid enough while he lies quiet there,
But let him want the air and ply the wing,
Why, it breaks and bespatters him, what else?
Cardinal, if the Pope had pardoned me,
And I walked out of prison through the crowd,
It would not be your arm I should dare press!
Then, if I got safe to my place again,

\(^1\) Jansenius: Cornelius Jansenius (1585–1638), from whom the Jansenists took their name; author of the work called "Augustinus," condemned by several popes in succession.

\(^2\) Helping Vienna . . . Mustafa: when John Sobieski relieved Vienna, in 1683, from its second siege by the Turks under Kara Mustafa, Grand Vizier and General of Mahomet IV. Duke Charles of Lorraine led a part of the relieving force against the Turks, who were routed.
How sad and sapless were the years to come! I go my old ways and find things grown gray; You priests leer at me, old friends look askance The mob's in love, I'll wager to a man. With my poor young good beauteous murdered wife: For hearts require instruction how to beat, And eyes, on warrant of the story, wax Wanton at portraiture in white and black Of dead Pompilia gracing ballad-sheet, Which eyes, lived she unmurdered and unsung. Would never turn though she paced street as bare As the mad penitent ladies do in France. My brothers quietly would edge me out Of use and management of things called mine; Do I command? "You stretched command before!" Show anger? "Anger little helped you once!" Advise? "How manage you affairs of old?" My very mother, all the while they gird, Turns eye up, gives confirmatory groan; For unsuccess, explain it how you will, Disqualifies you, makes you doubt yourself, — Much more, is found decisive by your friends. Beside, am I not fifty years of age? What new leap would a life take, checked like mine I the spring at outset? Where's my second chance? Ay, but the babe . . . I had forgot my son, My heir! Now for a burst of gratitude! There's some appropriate service to intone, Some gaudeamus¹ and thanksgiving-psalm! Old, I renew my youth in him, and poor Possess a treasure, — is not that the phrase? Only I must wait patient twenty years — Nourishing all the while, as father ought, The excrescence with my daily blood of life. Does it respond to hope, such sacrifice, — Grows the wen plump while I myself grow lean? Why, here 's my son and heir in evidence, Who stronger, wiser, handsomer than I By fifty years, relieves me of each load, — Tames my hot horse, carries my heavy gun, Courts my coy mistress, — has his apt advice On house-economy, expenditure. And what not. All which good gifts and great growth Because of my decline, he brings to bear On Guido, but half apprehensive how He cumbers earth, crosses the brisk young Count,

¹ Gaudeamus: let us rejoice.
Who civilly would thrust him from the scene.
Contrariwise, does the blood-offering fail?
There 's an ineptitude, one blank the more
Added to earth in semblance of my child?
Then, this has been a costly piece of work,
My life exchanged for his! — why he, not I,
Enjoy the world, if no more grace accrue?
Dwarf me, what giant have you made of him?
I do not dread the disobedient son:
I know how to suppress rebellion there,
Being not quite the fool my father was.
But grant the medium measure of a man,
The usual compromise 'twixt fool and sage,
— You know — the tolerably-obstinate,
The not-so-much-perverse but you may train,
The true son-servant that, when parent bids
"Go work, son, in my vineyard!" makes reply
"I go, Sir!" — Why, what profit in your son
Beyond the drudges you might subsidize,
Have the same work from, at a paul the head?
Look at those four young precious olive-plants
Reared at Vittiano, — not on flesh and blood,
These twenty years, but black bread and sour wine!
I bade them put forth tender branch, hook, hold,
And hurt three enemies I had in Rome:
They did my hest as unreluctantly,
At promise of a dollar, as a son
Adjured by mumping memories of the past.
No, nothing repays youth expended so —
Youth, I say, who am young still: grant but leave
To live my life out, to the last I 'd live
And die conceding age no right of youth!
It is the will runs the renewing nerve
Through flaccid flesh that faints before the time.
Therefore no sort of use for son have I —
Sick, not of life's feast but of steps to climb
To the house where life prepares her feast, — of means
To the end: for make the end attainable
Without the means, — my relish were like yours.
A man may have an appetite enough
For a whole dish of robins ready cooked,
And yet lack courage to face sleet, pad snow,
And snare sufficiently for supper.

Thus
The time 's arrived when, ancient Roman-like,
I am bound to fall on my own sword: why not
Say — Tuscan-like, more ancient, better still?
Will you hear truth can do no harm nor good?
I think I never was at any time
A Christian, as you nickname all the world,
Me among others: truce to nonsense now!
Name me, a primitive religionist —
As should the aboriginary be
I boast myself, Etruscan, Aretean,
One sprung, — your frigid Virgil's fieriest word.\(^1\)
From fauns and nymphs, trunks and the heart of oak.
With, — for a visible divinity,
The portent of a Jove \(\varepsilon\)giochus\(^2\)
Described 'mid clouds, lightning and thunder, couched
On topmost crag of your Capitoline:
'T is in the Seventh \(\varepsilon\)neid, — what, the Eighth?
Right,— thanks, Abate, — though the Christian's dumb.
The Latinist's vivacious in you yet!
I know my grandsire had our tapestry
Marked with the motto, 'neath a certain shield.
Where to his grandson presently will give gules
To vary azure. First we fight for faiths.
But get to shake hands at the last of all:
Mine's your faith too,— in Jove \(\varepsilon\)giochus!
Nor do Greek gods, that serve as supplement,
Jar with the simpler scheme, if understood.
We want such intermediary race
To make communication possible;
The real thing were too lofty, we too low,
Midway hang these: we feel their use so plain
In linking height to depth, that we doff hat
And put no question nor pry narrowly
Into the nature hid behind the names.
We grudge no rite the fancy may demand;
But never, more than needs, invent, refine,
Improve upon requirement, idly wise
Beyond the letter, teaching gods their trade,
Which is to teach us: we'll obey when taught.
Why should we do our duty past the need?
When the sky darkens, Jove is wroth,— say prayer!
When the sun shines and Jove is glad,— sing psalm!
But wherefore pass prescription and devise
Blood-offering for sweat-service, lend the rod
A pungency through pickle of our own?

\(^1\) Virgil's fieriest word: "\(\varepsilon\)neid," VIII.
\(^2\) Jove \(\varepsilon\)giochus: \(\varepsilon\)gis bearing Jove.

The reference which follows is to ll. 351–353 of the same book.
THE RING AND THE BOOK.

Learned Abate,—no one teaches you
What Venus means and who's Apollo here!
I spare you, Cardinal,—but, though you wince,
You know me, I know you, and both know that!
So, if Apollo bids us fast, we fast:
But where does Venus order we stop sense
When Master Pietro¹ rhymes a pleasantry?
Give alms prescribed on Friday: but, hold hand
Because your foe lies prostrate,—where's the word
Explicit in the book debars revenge?
The rationale of your scheme is just
"Pay toll here, there pursue your pleasure free!"
So do you turn to use the medium-powers,
Mars and Minerva, Bacchus and the rest,
And so are saved propitiating—whom?
What all-good, all-wise and all-potent Jove
Vexed by the very sins in man, himself
Made life's necessity when man he made?
Irrational bunglers! So, the living truth
Revealed to strike Pan dead,² ducks low at last,
Prays leave to hold its own and live good days
Provided it go masque grotesquely, called
Christian not Pagan. Oh, you purged the sky
Of all gods save the One, the great and good,
Clapped hands and triumphed! But the change came fast:
The inexorable need in man for life—
(Life, you may mulct and minish to a grain
Out of the lump, so that the grain but live)
Laughed at your substituting death for life,
And bade you do your worst: which worst was done
In just that age styled primitive and pure
When Saint this, Saint that, dutifully starved,
Froze, fought with beasts, was beaten and abused
And finally ridded of his flesh by fire,
He kept life-long unspotted from the world!
Next age, how goes the game, what mortal gives
His life and emulates Saint that, Saint this?
Men mutter, make excuse or mutiny,
In fine are minded all to leave the new,
Stick to the old.—enjoy old liberty.
No prejudice in enjoyment, if you please,
To the new profession: sin o’the sly, henceforth!
The law stands though the letter kills: what then?
The spirit saves as unmistakeably.

²Revealed to strike Pan dead: an allu-
sion to the legend that, at the hour of the
Crucifixion, certain Greek sailors heard a
voice proclaiming "Pan is dead."
Omniscience sees, Omnipotence could stop,
Omnibenevolence pardons: it must be,
Frown law its fiercest, there's a wink somewhere!

Such was the logic in this head of mine:
I, like the rest, wrote "poison" on my bread,
But broke and ate: — said "Those that use the sword
Shall perish by the same;" then stabbed my foe.
I stand on solid earth, not empty air:
Dislodge me, let your Pope's crook hale me hence!
Not he, nor you! And I so pity both,
I'll make the true charge you want wit to make:
"Count Guido, who reveal our mystery,
And trace all issues to the love of life:
We having life to love and guard, like you,
Why did you put us upon self-defence?
You well knew what prompt pass-word would appease
The sentry's ire when folk infringed his bounds.
And yet kept mouth shut: do you wonder then
If in mere decency, he shot you dead?
He can't have people play such pranks as yours
Beneath his nose at noonday: you disdained
To give him an excuse before the world
By crying 'I break rule to save our camp!'
Under the old rule, such offence were death;
And you had heard the Pontifex pronounce
'Since you slay foe and violate the form,
Slaying turns murder, which were sacrifice
Had you, while, say, law-suiting foe to death,
But raised an altar to the Unknown God
Or else the Genius of the Vatican.'
Why then this pother?— all because the Pope,
Doing his duty, cried 'A foreigner,
You scandalize the natives: here at Rome
Romano vivitur more:¹ wise men, here,
Put the Church forward and efface themselves.
The fit defence had been, — you stamped on wheat,
Intending all the time to trample tares, —
Were fair extirpate, then, the heretic,
You now find, in your haste was slain a fool:
Nor Pietro, nor Violante, nor your wife
Meant to breed up your babe a Molinist!
Whence you are duly contrite. Not one word
Of all this wisdom did you urge: which slip
Death must atone for." ¹

So, let death atone!

¹ Romano vivitur more: "one does as Rome does."
So ends mistake, so end mistakers!—end
Perhaps to recommence,—how should I know?
Only, be sure, no punishment, no pain
Childish, preposterous, impossible,
But some such fate as Ovid could foresee,—
*Byblis in fluviium*, let the weak soul end
In water, *sed Lycaon in lupum,* but
The strong become a wolf for evermore!
Change that Pompilia to a puny stream
Fit to reflect the daisies on its bank!
Let me turn wolf, be whole, and sate, for once,—
Wallow in what is now a wolfishness
Coerced too much by the humanity
That’s half of me as well! Grow out of man,
Glut the wolf-nature,—what remains but grow
Into the man again, be man indeed
And all man? Do I ring the changes right?
Deformed, transformed, reformed, informed, conformed!
The honest instinct, bent and crossed through life,
Let surge by death into a visible flow
Of rapture: as the strangled thread of flame
Painfully winds, annoying and annoyed,
Malignant and malignant, thro’ stone and ore,
Till earth exclude the stranger: vented once,
It finds full play, is recognized a-top
Some mountain as no such abnormal birth
Fire for the mount, not streamlet for the vale!
Ay, of the water was that wife of mine—
Be it for good, be it for ill, no run
O’ the red thread through that insignificance!
Again, how she is at me with those eyes!
Away with the empty stare! Be holy still,
And stupid ever! Occupy your patch
Of private snow that’s somewhere in what world
May now be growing icy round your head,
And anguish at your foot-print,—freeze not me,
Dare follow not another step I take,
Not with so much as those detested eyes,
No, though they follow but to pray me pause
On the incline, earth’s edge that’s next to hell!
None of your abnegation of revenge!
Fly at me frank, tug while I tear again!
There’s God, go tell Him, testify your worst!
Not she! There was no touch in her of hate:
And it would prove her hell, if I reached mine!

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1 *Byblis in fluviium...Lycaon in lupum*: Byblis into a river...Lycaon into a wolf, titles of transformations recorded in Ovid’s *Metamorphoses.*
To know I suffered, would still sadden her, 2085
Do what the angels might to make amends!
Therefore there's either no such place as hell, 2090
Or thence shall I be thrust forth, for her sake,
And thereby undergo three hells, not one —
I who, with outlet for escape to heaven,
Would tarry if such flight allowed my foe
To raise his head, relieved of that firm foot
Had pinned him to the fiery pavement else!
So am I made, "who did not make myself:"
(How dared she rob my own lip of the word?)
Beware me in what other world may be! —
Pompilia, who have brought me to this pass!
All I know here, will I say there, and go
Beyond the saying with the deed. Some use
There cannot but be for a mood like mine,
Implacable, persistent in revenge.
She maundered "All is over and at end:
I go my own road, go you where God will!
Forgive you? I forget you!" There's the saint
That takes your taste, you other kind of men!
How you had loved her! Guido wanted skill
To value such a woman at her worth!
Properly the instructed criticize
"What's here, you simpleton have tossed to take
Its chance i' the gutter? This a daub, indeed?
Why, 'tis a Rafael that you kicked to rags!"
Perhaps so: some prefer the pure design:
Give me my gorge of color, glut of gold
In a glory round the Virgin made for me!
Titian's the man, not Monk Angelico
Who traces you some timid chalky ghost
That turns the church into a charnel: ay,
Just such a pencil might depict my wife!
She, — since she, also, would not change herself,—
Why could not she come in some heart-shaped cloud,
Rainbowed about with riches, royalty
Rimming her round, as round the tintless lawn
Guardingly runs the selvage cloth of gold?
I would have left the faint fine gauze untouched.
Needle-worked over with its lily and rose,
Let her bleach unmolested in the midst,
Chill that selected solitary spot
Of quietude she pleased to think was life.
Purity, pallor grace the lawn no doubt
When there's the costly bordure to unthread
And make again an ingot: but what's grace
When you want meat and drink and clothes and fire?
A tale comes to my mind that's apposite—
Possibly true, probably false, a truth
Such as all truths we live by; Cardinal!
"Tis said, a certain ancestor of mine
Followed—whoever was the potentate,
To Paynimrie, and in some battle, broke
Through more than due allowance of the foe.
And, risking much his own life, saved the lord's.
Battered and bruised, the Emperor scrambles up,
Rubs his eyes and looks round and sees my sire,
Picks a furze-sprig from out his hauberk-joint,
(Token how near the ground went majesty)
And says "Take this, and if thou get safe home,
Plant the same in thy garden-ground to grow:
Run thence an hour in a straight line, and stop:
Describe a circle round (for central point)
The furze aforesaid, reaching every way
The length of that hour's run: I give it thee,—
The central point, to build a castle there,
The space circumjacent, for fit demesne,
The whole to be thy children's heritage,—
Whom, for thy sake, bid thou wear furze on cap!"
Those are my arms: we turned the furze a tree
To show more, and the greyhound tied thereto,
Straining to start, means swift and greedy both;
He stands upon a triple mount of gold—
By Jove, then, he's escaping from true gold
And trying to arrive at empty air!
Aha! the fancy never crossed my mind!
My father used to tell me, and subjoin:
"As for the castle, that took wings and flew:
The broad lands,—why, to traverse them to-day
Scarce tasks my gouty feet, and in my prime
I doubt not I could stand and spit so far:
But for the furze, boy, fear no lack of that.
So long as fortune leaves one field to grub!
Wherefore, hurra for furze and loyalty!"
What may I mean, where may the lesson lurk?
"Do not bestow on man, by way of gift,
Furze without land for framework,—vaunt no grace
Of purity, no furze-sprig of a wife,
To me, I' th' thick of battle for my bread.
Without some better dowry,—gold will do!"
No better gift than sordid much? Yes, Sirs!
Many more gifts much better. Give them me!
O those Olimpia bold, those Blancas brave.

1 Paynimrie: heathendom.
2 Olimpia...Blancas: fierce and fond husbands' schemes. For Olimpia, see IV. 232.
That brought a husband power worth Ormuz' wealth! 1
Cried "Thou being mine, why, what but thine am I?
Be thou to me law, right, wrong, heaven and hell!
Let us blend souls, blent, thou in me, to bid
Two bodies work one pleasure! What are these
Called king, priest, father, mother, stranger, friend?
They fret thee or they frustrate? Give the word —
Be certain they shall frustrate nothing more!
And who is this young florid foolishness
That holds thy fortune in his pigmy clutch,
— Being a prince and potency, forsooth! —
He hesitates to let the trifle go?
Let me but seal up eye, sing ear to sleep
Sounder than Samson, — pounce thou on the prize
Shall slip from off my breast, and down couch-side.
And on to floor, as far as my lord's feet —
Where he stands in the shadow with the knife,
Waiting to see what Delilah 2 dares do!
Is the youth fair? What is a man to me
Who am thy call-bird? 'Twist his neck — my dupe's, —
Then take the breast shall turn a breast indeed!' "
Such women are there; and they marry whom?
Why, when a man has gone and hanged himself
Because of what he calls a wicked wife, —
See, if the very turpitude bemoaned
Prove not mere excellence the fool ignores!
His monster is perfection. — Circe, 3 sent
Straight from the sun, with wand the idiot blames
As not an honest distaff to spin wool!
O thou Lucrezia, 4 is it long to wait
Yonder where all the gloom is in a glow
With thy suspected presence? — virgin yet.
Virtuous again, in face of what's to teach —
Sin unimagined, unimaginable. —
I come to claim my bride, — thy Borgia's self
Not half the burning bridegroom I shall be!
Cardinal, take away your crucifix!
Abate, leave my lips alone, — they bite!
Vainly you try to change what should not change,
And shall not. I have bared, you bathe my heart —

Bianca is the heroine of the old Italian story
on which Milman founded his tragedy of
"Fazio, or the Italian Wife."
1 Ormuz: an island in the Persian Gulf, which is a diamond market. See "Paradise Lost," i. 2.
2 Delilah: Judges xvi. 9.
3 Circe: the sorceress of the "Odyssey," daughter of the sun, who changed the companions of Ulysses with a touch of her wand into swine.
4 Lucrezia: Lucrezia Borgia (died 1523), daughter of Pope Alexander Borgia, instrument of the crimes of the Borgias.
It grows the stonier for your saving dew!
You steep the substance, you would lubricate,
In waters that but touch to petrify!

You too are petrifications of a kind:
Move not a muscle that shows mercy. Rave
Another twelve hours. every word were waste!
I thought you would not slay impenitence,
But teased, from men you slew, contrition first,—
I thought you had a conscience. Cardinal,
You know I am wronged! — wronged, say, and wronged, maintain.
Was this strict inquisition made for blood
When first you showed us scarlet on your back,
Called to the College? Your straightforward way
To your legitimate end, — I think it passed
Over a scantling of heads brained, hearts broke,
Lives trodden into dust! How otherwise?
Such was the way o’ the world, and so you walked.
Does memory haunt your pillow? Not a whit.

God willed you never pace your garden-path,
One appetizing hour ere dinner-time,
But your intrusion there treads out of life
A universe of happy innocent things:
Feel you remorse about that damsel-fly
Which buzzed so near your mouth and flapped your face?
You blotted it from being at a blow:
It was a fly, you were a man, and more,
Lord of created things, so took your course.
Manliness, mind,— these are things fit to save,
Fit to brush fly from: why, because I take
My course, must needs the Pope kill me? — kill you!
You! for this instrument, he throws away,
Is strong to serve a master, and were yours
To have and hold and get much good from out!
The Pope who dooms me needs must die next year;
I’ll tell you how the chances are supposed
For his successor: first the Chamberlain,
Old San Cesario, — Colloredo, next,—
Then, one, two, three, four, I refuse to name;
After these, comes Altieri; then come you—
Seventh on the list you come, unless . . . ha, ha,
How can a dead hand give a friend a lift?
Are you the person to despise the help
O’ the head shall drop in pannier presently?
So a child seesaws on or kicks away
The fulcrum-stone that’s all the sage requires
To fit his lever to and move the world.
Cardinal, I adjure you in God’s name,
Save my life, fall at the Pope's feet; set forth
Things your own fashion, not in words like these
Made for a sense like yours who apprehend!
Translate into the Court-conventional
"Count Guido must not die, is innocent!
Fair, be assured! But what an he were foul,
Blood-drenched and murder-crusted head to foot?
Spare one whose death insults the Emperor,
Nay, outrages the Louis you so love!
He has friends who will avenge him; enemies
Who will hate God now with impurity,
Missing the old coercive: would you send
A soul straight to perdition, dying frank
An atheist?" Go and say this, for God's sake!
—Why, you don't think I hope you 'll say one word?
Neither shall I persuade you from your stand
Nor you persuade me from my station: take
Your crucifix away, I tell you twice!

Come, I am tired of silence! Pause enough!
You have prayed: I have gone inside my soul
And shut its door behind me: 't is your torch
Makes the place dark: the darkness let alone
Grows tolerable twilight: one may grope
And get to guess at length and breadth and depth.
What is this fact I feel persuaded of—
This something like a foothold in the sea,
Although Saint Peter's bark scuds, billow-borne,
Leaves me to founder where it flung me first?
Spite of your splashing, I am high and dry!
God takes his own part in each thing He made;
Made for a reason. He conserves his work,
Gives each its proper instinct of defence.
My lamblike wife could neither bark nor bite,
She bleated, bleated, till for pity pure
The village roused up, ran with pole and prong
To the rescue, and behold the wolf's at bay!
Shall he try bleating? — or take turn or two.
Since the wolf owns some kinship with the fox,
And, failing to escape the foe by craft,
Give up attempt, die fighting quietly?
The last bad blow that strikes fire in at eye
And on to brain, and so out, life and all,
How can it but be cheated of a pang
If, fighting quietly, the jaws enjoy
One re-embrace in mid back-bone they break,
After their weary work thro' the foe's flesh?
That's the wolf-nature. Don't mistake my trope!
A Cardinal so qualmish? Eminence, My fight is figurative, blows i' the air, Brain-war with powers and principalities, Spirit-bravado, no real fisticuffs! I shall not presently, when the knock comes, Cling to this bench nor claw the hangman's face, No, trust me! I conceive worse lots than mine. Whether it be, the old contagious fit And plague o' the prison have surprised me too, The appropriate drunkenness of the death-hour Crept on my sense, kind work o' the wine and myrrh,— I know not, — I begin to taste my strength, Careless, gay even. What's the worth of life? The Pope's dead now, my murderous old man, For Tozzi told me so: and you, forsooth — Why, you don't think, Abaté, do your best, You'll live a year more with that hacking cough And blotch of crimson where the cheek's a pit? Tozzi has got you also down in book! Cardinal, only seventh of seventy near, Is not one called Albano 1 in the lot? Go eat your heart, you'll never be a Pope! Inform me, is it true you left your love, A Pucci, for promotion in the church? She's more than in the church,— in the churchyard! Plautilla Pucci, your affianced bride, Has dust now in the eyes that held the love,— And Martinez, suppose they make you Pope, Stops that with veto, — so, enjoy yourself! I see you all reel to the rock, you waves — Some forthright, some describe a sinuous track, Some, crested brilliantly, with heads above, Some in a strangled swirl sunk who knows how, But all bound whither the main-current sets. Rockward, an end in foam for all of you! What if I be o'ertaken, pushed to the front By all you crowding smoother souls behind, And reach, a minute sooner than was meant, The boundary whereon I break to mist? Go to! the smoothest safest of you all, Most perfect and compact wave in my train, Spite of the blue tranquillity above, Spite of the breadth before of lapsing peace, Where broods the halcyon and the fish leaps free, Will presently begin to feel the prick At lazy heart, the push at torpid brain,

1 One called Albano: the next pope was Giovanni Francisco Albani.
GUIDO.

Will rock vertiginously in turn, and reel,
And, emulative, rush to death like me.
Later or sooner by a minute then,
So much for the untimeliness of death!
And, as regards the manner that offends,
The rude and rough, I count the same for gain.
Be the act harsh and quick! Undoubtedly
The soul's condensed and, twice itself, expands
To burst thro' life, by alternation due,
Into the other state whate'er it prove.
You never know what life means till you die:
Even throughout life, 't is death that makes life live,
Gives it whatever the significance.
For see, on your own ground and argument,
Suppose life had no death to fear, how find
A possibility of nobleness
In man, prevented daring any more?
What's love, what's faith without a worst to dread?
Lack-lustre jewelry! but faith and love
With death behind them bidding do or die—
Put such a foil at back, the sparkle's born!
From out myself how the strange colors come!
Is there a new rule in another world?
Be sure I shall resign myself: as here
I recognized no law I could not see,
There, what I see, I shall acknowledge too:
On earth I never took the Pope for God,
In heaven I shall scarce take God for the Pope.
Unmanned, remanned: I hold it probable—
With something changeless at the heart of me
To know me by, some nucleus that's myself:
Accretions did it wrong? Away with them—
You soon shall see the use of fire!

Till when.

All that was, is; and must forever be.
Nor is it in me to unhate my hates,—
I use up my last strength to strike once more
Old Pietro in the wine-house-gossip-face,
To trample underfoot the whine and wile
Of beast Violante.—and I grow one gorge
To loathingly reject Pompilia's pale
Poison my hasty hunger took for food.
A strong tree wants no wreaths about its trunk,
No cloying cups, no sickly sweet of scent,
But sustenance at root, a bucketful.
How else lived that Athenian who died so,

1 That Athenian: Themistocles, said to have killed himself by drinking bull's blood, which the ancients considered was poisonous.
Drinking hot bull's blood, fit for men like me?
I lived and died a man, and take man's chance,
Honest and bold: right will be done to such. 2405

Who are these you have let descend my stair?
Ha, their accursed psalm! Lights at the sill!
Is it "Open" they dare bid you? Treachery!
Sirs, have I spoken one word all this while
Out of the world of words I had to say?
Not one word! All was folly—I laughed and mocked!
Sirs, my first true word, all truth and no lie,
Is—save me notwithstanding! Life is all!
I was just stark mad,—let the madman live
Pressed by as many chains as you please pile!
Don't open! Hold me from them! I am yours,
I am the Granduke's—no. I am the Pope's!
Abate,—Cardinal,—Christ,—Maria,—God, . . .
Pompilia, will you let them murder me?

1 Accursed psalm: the psalm chanted in the Office for the Dying by the Brothers of Mercy who attend criminals to the scaffold.
In the concluding Book the last glimmerings of that vivid event — the Franceschini case — are traced as they pale out into the black oblivion of the centuries. First a letter is given from a Venetian traveller of rank, whose disposition is much the same as that of "Half-Rome." He relates the news in Rome and incidentally describes Guido's execution. Two letters follow from the lawyers, each of whom comments characteristically on the final steps and outcome of the case, while discreetly shifting sides a little, Guido's lawyer insinuating his clever policy in suffering the Pope to have his way, and Pompilia's lawyer, after indignantly quoting from a sermon by Pompilia's confessor, maintaining that he will soon show, when he undertakes the case for the convertite nuns against Pompilia's Will, how he proved Guido's guilt, but not Pompilia's innocence. In this sermon extract, which so excites Bottini's ire, Pompilia's purity and moral triumph over the equivocations of public opinion and legal pleading are represented. Finally the verdict appears, vindicating Pompilia, by warranting her son the enjoyment of his property; and the story closes as it began, with the Poet's word upon the relative falsity of fact and truth of art, and with the dedication of this work to companionship with that of his "Lyric Love."

Here were the end, had anything an end:
Thus, lit and launched, up and up roared and soared
A rocket, till the key o' the vault was reached,
And wide heaven held, a breathless minute-space,
In brilliant usurpature: thus caught spark.
Rushed to the height, and hung at full of fame
Over men's upturned faces, ghastly thence,
Our glaring Guido: now decline must be.
In its explosion, you have seen his act,
By my power — may-be, judged it by your own.
Or composite as good orbs prove, or crammed
With worse ingredients than the Wormwood Star.¹
The act, over and ended, falls and fades:
What was once seen, grows what is now described,
Then talked of, told about, a tinge the less
In every fresh transmission; till it melts.
Trickles in silent orange or wan gray
Across our memory, dies and leaves all dark.

¹ The Wormwood Star: Revelation viii. according to a superstition of the Middle Ages.

11. A star believed to be a portent of death
And presently we find the stars again.  
Follow the main streaks, meditate the mode  
Of brightness, how it hastes to blend with black!

After that February Twenty-Two,  
Since our salvation, Sixteen-Ninety-Eight,  
Of all reports that were, or may have been,  
Concerning those the day killed or let live,  
Four I count only. Take the first that comes.  
A letter from a stranger, man of rank,  
Venetian visitor at Rome,—who knows,  
On what pretence of busy idleness?  
Thus he begins on evening of that day.

"Here are we at our end of Carnival;  
Prodigious gaiety and monstrous mirth,  
And constant shift of entertaining show:  
With influx, from each quarter of the globe,  
Of strangers nowise wishful to be last  
I' the struggle for a good place presently  
When that befalls fate cannot long defer.  
The old Pope totters on the verge o' the grave:  
You see. Malpichi understood far more  
Than Tozzi how to treat the ailments: age,  
No question, renders these inveterate.  
Cardinal Spada, actual Minister,  
Is possible Pope; I wager on his head,  
Since those four entertainments of his niece  
Which set all Rome a-stare: Pope probably—  
Though Colloredo has his backers too,  
And San Cesario makes one doubt at times:  
Altieri will be Chamberlain at most.

"A week ago the sun was warm like May,  
And the old man took daily exercise  
Along the river-side; he loves to see  
That Custom-house he built upon the bank,  
For, Naples born, his tastes are maritime:  
But yesterday he had to keep in-doors  
Because of the outrageous rain that fell.  
On such days the good soul has fainting-fits,  
Or lies in stupor, scarcely makes believe  
Of minding business, fumbles at his beads.  
They say, the trust that keeps his heart alive  
Is that, by lasting till December next,
He may hold Jubilee a second time,
And, twice in one reign, ope the Holy Doors.\(^1\)
By the way, somebody responsible
Assures me that the King of France has writ
Fresh orders: Fénélon will be condemned:\(^2\)
The Cardinal makes a wry face enough,
Having a love for the delinquent: still,
He's the ambassador, must press the point.
Have you a wager too, dependent here?

"Now, from such matters to divert awhile,
Hear of to-day's event which crowns the week.
Cast all the other wagers into shade.
Tell Dandolo I owe him fifty drops
Of heart's blood in the shape of gold zecchines!
The Pope has done his worst: I have to pay
For the execution of the Count, by Jove!
Two days since, I reported him as safe,
Re-echoing the conviction of all Rome:
Who could suspect its one deaf ear—the Pope's?
But prejudices grow insuperable,
And that old enmity to Austria, that
Passion for France and France's pageant-king
(Of which, why pause to multiply the proofs
Now scandalously rife in Europe's mouth?)
These fairly got the better in our man
Of justice, prudence, and \textit{esprit de corps},
And he persisted in the butchery.
Also, 't is said that in his latest walk
To that Dogana-by-the-Bank\(^3\) he built,
The crowd,—he suffers question, unrebuked,—
Asked, 'Whether murder was a privilege
Only reserved for nobles like the Count?'
And he was ever mindful of the mob.
Martinez, the Caesarian Minister,
—Who used his best endeavors to spare blood,
And strongly pleaded for the life 'of one,'
Urged he, 'I may have dined at table with!'—
He will not soon forget the Pope's rebuff,
—Feels the slight sensibly, I promise you!
And but for the dissuasion of two eyes
That make with him foul weather or fine day,
He had abstained, nor graced the spectacle:
As it was, barely would he condescend

\(^1\) \textit{Holy Doors}: see III. 567.
\(^2\) Fénélon will be condemned: Fénélon's
"Explication des Maximes des Saints" was
condemned by Pope Innocent in 1699 for its
advocacy of Quietism.
\(^3\) Dogana: custom-house.
Look forth from the *palchetto*¹ where he sat
Under the Pincian: we shall hear of this.
The substituting, too, the People's Square
For the out-o'-the-way old quarter by the Bridge,
Was meant as a conciliatory sop
To the mob; it gave one holiday the more.
But the French Embassy might unfurl flag,—
Still the good luck of France to fling a foe!
Cardinal Bouillon triumphs properly.
*Palchetti* were erected in the Place.
And houses, at the edge of the Three Streets,²
Let their front windows at six dollars each:
Anguisciola, that patron of the arts,
Hired one; our Envoy Contarini too.

"Now for the thing; no sooner the decree
Gone forth,—'t is four-and-twenty hours ago,—
Than Acciaiuoli and Panciatichi,
Old friends, indeed compatriots of the man,
Being pitched on as the couple properest
To intimate the sentence yesternight,
Were closeted ere cock-crow with the Count.
They both report their efforts to dispose
The unhappy nobleman for ending well.
Despite the natural sense of injury,
Were crowned at last with a complete success.
And when the Company of Death arrived
At twenty-hours,—the way they reckon here,—
We say, at sunset, after dinner-time,—
The Count was led down, hoisted up on car,
Last of the five, as heinousest, you know:
Yet they allowed one whole car to each man.
His intrepidity, nay, nonchalance,
As up he stood and down he sat himself,
Struck admiration into those who saw.
Then the procession started, took the way
From the New Prisons by the Pilgrim's Street,
The street of the Governo, Pasquin's Street,³
(Where was stuck up, mid other epigrams.
A quatrains . . . but of all that, presently!)

¹ *Palchetto*: stage or scaffold.
² *The Three Streets*: Via di Ripetta, Via del Babuino, and the Corso, diverging southward from the Piazza del Popolo.
³ *Pasquin's Street*: Pasquin, which names the street, was a broken stump of an antique statue probably of Ajax supporting Menelaus, near Pasquin's tailor-shop, the rendezvous of the city wits. After Pasquin's death in the sixteenth century, this statue was dug up near his shop, and set up there and named in his honor, and the sharp sayings and *bon-mots* of the city were pasted up on Pasquin, and hence called Pasquinades. A similar statue, Marforio, in another quarter, was used on which to post replies to Pasquin.
The Place Navona, the Pantheon's Place,
Place of the Column, last the Corso's length,
And so debouched thence at Mannaia's foot
I' the Place o' the People. As is evident,
(Despite the malice. — plainly meant, I fear,
By this abrupt change of locality, —
The Square's no such bad place to head and hang)
We had the titillation as we sat
Assembled, (quality in conclave, ha?)
Of, minute after minute, some report
How the slow show was winding on its way.
Now did a car run over, kill a man,
Just opposite a pork-shop numbered Twelve:
And bitter were the outcries of the mob
Against the Pope: for, but that he forbids
The Lottery, why, Twelve were Tern Quatern!
Now did a beggar by Saint Agnes, lame
From his youth up, recover use of leg,
Through prayer of Guido as he glanced that way:
So that the crowd near crammed his hat with coin.
Thus was kept up excitement to the last,
— Not an abrupt out-bolting, as of yore,
From Castle, over Bridge and on to block,
And so all ended ere you well could wink!

"To mount the scaffold-steps, Guido was last
Here also, as atrociousest in crime.
We hardly noticed how the peasants died,
They dangling somehow soon to right and left,
And we remained all ears and eyes, could give
Ourselves to Guido undividedly,
As he harangued the multitude beneath.
He begged forgiveness on the part of God,
And fair construction of his act from men,
Whose suffrage he entreated for his soul,
Suggesting that we should forthwith repeat
A Pater and an Ave, with the hymn
Salve Regina Cali, for his sake.
Which said, he turned to the confessor, crossed
And reconciled himself, with decency,
Oft glancing at Saint Mary's opposite,
Where they possess, and showed in shrine to-day,
The blessed Umbilicus of our Lord,
(A relic 't is believed no other church

1 Tern Quatern: a lottery prize resulting
from a combination of threes and fours.
2 Pater: "Our Father."
3 Ave: "Hail, Mary,"
4 Salve Regina: "Hail, Queen of Heaven."
5 Umbilicus: navel.
In Rome can boast of) — then rose up, as brisk
Knelt down again, bent head, adapted neck,
And, with the name of Jesus on his lips,
Received the fatal blow:

"The headsman showed
The head to the populace. Must I avouch
We strangers own to disappointment here?
Report pronounced him fully six feet high,
Youngish, considering his fifty years,
And, if not handsome, dignified at least.
Indeed, it was no face to please a wife!
His friends say, this was caused by the costume:
He wore the dress he did the murder in,
That is, a just-a-corps,\(^1\) of russet serge,
Black camisole, coarse cloak of baracan
(So they style here the garb of goat's-hair cloth)
White hat and cotton cap beneath, poor Count
Preservative against the evening dews
During the journey from Arezzo. Well,
So died the man, and so his end was peace;
Whence many a moral were to meditate.
Spada, — you may bet Dandolo, — is Pope!
Now for the quatrain!"

No, friend, this will do!
You've sputtered into sparks. What streak comes next?
A letter: Don Giacinto Arcangeli.
Doctor and Proctor, him I made you mark
Buckle to business in his study late,
The virtuous sire, the valiant for the truth,
Accounts his correspondent, — Florentine,
By name Cencini, advocate as well,
\(\text{Socius}\)\(^2\) and brother-in-the-devil to match. —
A friend of Franceschini, anyhow,
And knit up with the bowels of the case,—
Accounts him, (in this paper that I touch)
How their joint effort to obtain reprieve
For Guido had so nearly nicked the nine
And ninety and one over, — folk would say
At Tarocs,\(^3\) — or succeeded, — in our phrase.
To this Cencini's care I owe the Book,
The yellow thing I take and toss once more, —
How will it be, my four-years' intimate,

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\(^1\) just-a-corps: close to the body, a tightly fitting coat.
\(^2\) Socius: an ally.
\(^3\) Tarocs: a game of cards.
When thou and I part company anon?—
'T was he, the "whole position of the case,"
Pleading and summary, were put before;
Discreetly in my Book he bound them all,
Adding some three epistles to the point.
Here is the first of these, part fresh as penned,
The sand, that dried the ink, not rubbed away,
Though penned the day whereof it tells the deed:
Part—extant just as plainly, you know where,
Whence came the other stuff, went, you know how,
To make the Ring that's all but round and done.

"Late they arrived, too late, egregious Sir,
Those same justificative points you urge
Might benefit His Blessed Memory
Count Guido Franceschini now with God:
Since the Court,—to state things succinctly,—styled
The Congregation of the Governor,
Having resolved on Tuesday last our cause
I, the guilty sense, with death for punishment,
Spite of all pleas by me deducible
In favor of said Blessed Memory,—
I, with expenditure of pains enough,
Obtained a respite, leave to claim and prove
Exemption from the law's award,—alleged
The power and privilege o' the Clericate:
To which effect a courier was despatched.
But ere an answer from Arezzo came,
The Holiness of our Lord the Pope (prepare!)
Judging it inexpedient to postpone
The execution of such sentence passed.
Saw fit, by his particular cheirograph,
To derogate, dispense with privilege,
And wink at any hurt accruing thence
To Mother Church through damage of her son:
Also, to overpass and set aside
That other plea on score of tender age,
Put forth by me to do Pasquini good,
One of the four in trouble with our friend.
So that all five, to-day, have suffered death
With no distinction save in dying,—he,
Decollate by mere due of privilege,
The rest hanged decently and in order. Thus
Came the Count to his end of gallant man,
Defunct in faith and exemplarity:
Nor shall the shield of his great House lose shine
Thereby; nor its blue banner blush to red.
THE RING AND THE BOOK.

This, too, should yield sustenance to our hearts —
He had commiseration and respect
In his decease from universal Rome,
Quantum est hominum venustiorum.\(^1\)
The nice and cultivated everywhere:
Though, in respect of me his advocate,
Needs must I groan o'er my debility,
Attribute the untoward event o' the strife
To nothing but my own crass ignorance
Which failed to set the valid reasons forth,
Find fit excuse: such is the fate of war!
May God compensate us the direful blow
By future blessings on his family,
Whereof I lowly beg the next commands;
— Whereo, as humbly, I confirm myself ' . . .'

And so forth,— follow name and place and date.
On next leaf—
"Hactenus senioribus!\(^2\)
There, old fox, show the clients t' other side
And keep this corner sacred, I beseech!
You and your pleas and proofs were what folk call
Pisan assistance, aid that comes too late,
Saves a man dead as nail in post of door.
Had I but time and space for narrative!
What was the good of twenty Clericats
When Somebody's thick headpiece once was bent
On seeing Guido's drop into the bag?
How these old men like giving youth a push!
So much the better: next push goes to him,
And a new Pope begins the century.
Much good I get by my superb defence!
But argument is solid and subsists,
While obstinacy and ineptitude
Accompany the owner to his tomb —
What do I care how soon? Beside, folk see!
Rome will have relished heartily the show,
Yet understood the motives, never fear.
Which caused the indecent change o' the People's Place
To the People's Playground, — stigmatize the spite
Which in a trice precipitated things!
As oft the moribund will give a kick
To show they are not absolutely dead,
So feebleness i' the socket shoots its last,

\(^1\) Quantum est, etc.: "all the world of elders, meaning the general public, what followed being confidential.
\(^2\) Hactenus senioribus: thus far for our
A spirit of violence for energy!
But thou, Cencini, brother of my breast,
O fox whose home is 'mid the tender grape,
Whose couch in Tuscany by Themis' throne,
Subject to no such . . . best I shut my mouth
Or only open it again to say,
This pother and confusion fairly laid,
My hands are empty and my satchel lank.
Now then for both the Matrimonial Cause
And the Case of Gomez! Serve them hot and hot!

"Reliqua differamus in crastinum!"

The impatient estafette cracks whip outside:
Still, though the earth should swallow him who swears
And me who make the mischief, in must slip—
My boy, your godson, fat-chaps Hyacinth,
Enjoyed the sight while Papa plodded here.
I promised him, the rogue, a month ago,
The day his birthday was, of all the days,
That if I failed to save Count Guido's head,
Cinuccio should at least go see it chopped
From trunk—'So, latinize your thanks!' quoth I.
That I prefer, hoc malum,' raps me out
The rogue: you notice the subjunctive? Ah!
Accordingly he sat there, bold in box,
Proud as the Pope behind the peacock-fans:
Whereon a certain lady-patroness
For whom I manage things (my boy in front,
Her Marquis sat the third in evidence;
Boys have no eyes nor ears save for the show)
'This time, Cintino,' was her sportive word,
When whiz and thump went axe and mowed lay man,
And folk could fall to the suspended chat,
'This time, you see, Bottini rules the roast,
Nor can Papa with all his eloquence
Be reckoned on to help as heretofore!'
Whereat Cinone pouts; then, sparkishly—
'Papa knew better than aggrieve his Pope,
And baulk him of his grudge against our Count,
Else he 'd have argued-off Bottini's . . . what?
'His nose,'—the rogue! well parried of the boy!
He's long since out of Caesar (eight years old)

1 Themis: Goddess of Justice, Daughter of Heaven and Earth. "Themis' throne," the law court in Tuscany, Archangeli supposes to be better than that in Rome.
2 Case of Gomez: a veritable case, referred to in one of Browning's MS. sources for this poem.
3 Reliqua, etc.: "the rest let us put off till to-morrow."
4 Estafette: news carrier.
And as for tripping in Eutropius... well,
Reason the more that we strain every nerve
To do him justice, mould a model-mouth,
A Bartolus-cum-Baldo for next age:
For that I purse the pieces, work the brain,
And want both Gomez and the marriage-case.
Success with which shall plaster aught of pate
That's broken in me by Bottini’s flail,
And bruise his own, belike, that wags and brags.

Adverti supplico humili
ter
Quod don't the fungus see, the fop divine
That one hand drives two horses, left and right?
With this rein did I rescue from the ditch
The fortune of our Franceschini, keep
Unsplashed the credit of a noble House,
And set the fashionable cause at Rome
A-prancing till bystanders shouted 'ware!
The other rein's judicious management
Suffered old Somebody to keep the pace,
Hobblingly play the roadster: who but he
Had his opinion, was not led by the nose
In leash of quibbles strung to look like law!
You'll soon see, — when I go to pay devoir
And compliment him on confuting me. —
If, by a back-swing of the pendulum,
Grace be not, thick and threefold, consequent.
'I must decide as I see proper, Don!
I'm Pope, I have my inward lights for guide.
Had learning been the matter in dispute,
Could eloquence avail to gainsay fact,
Yours were the victory, be comforted!' Cinuzzo will be gainer by it all.
Quick then with Gomez, hot and hot next case!'"
THE BOOK AND THE RING.

But shows where fain the unbridled force would flow,
Finding a channel)—now shall this refresh
The thirsty donor with a drop or two!
Here has been truth at issue with a lie:
Let who gained truth the day have handsome pride
In his own prowess! Eh! What ails the man?

"Well, it is over, ends as I foresaw:
 Easily proved, Pompilia’s innocence!
 Catch them entrusting Guido’s guilt to me
 Who had, as usual, the plain truth to plead.
 I always knew the clearness of the stream
 Would show the fish so thoroughly, child might prong
 The clumsy monster: with no mud to splash.
 Small credit to lynx-eye and lightning-spear!
 This Guido.—(much sport he contrived to make,
 Who at first twist, preamble of the cord.
 Turned white, told all, like the poltroon he was!)—
 Finished, as you expect, a penitent,
 Fully confessed his crime, and made amends.
 And, edifying Rome last Saturday,
 Died like a saint, poor devil! That’s the man
 The gods still give to my antagonist:
 Imagine how Arcangeli claps wing
 And crows! ‘Such formidable facts to face,
 So naked to attack, my client here,
 And yet I kept a month the Fisc at bay.
 And in the end had foiled him of the prize
 By this arch-stroke, this plea of privilege,
 But that the Pope must gratify his whim,
 Put in his word, poor old man.—let it pass!’
—Such is the cue to which all Rome responds.
 What with the plain truth given me to uphold,
 And, should I let truth slip, the Pope at hand
 To pick up, steady her on legs again,
 My office turns a pleasantry indeed!
 Not that the burly boaster did one jot
 O’ the little was to do—young Spreti’s work!
 But for him,—mannikin and dandiprat,
 Mere candle-end and inch of cleverness
 Stuck on Arcangeli’s save-all.—but for him
 The spruce young Spreti, what is bad were worse!

“I looked that Rome should have the natural gird
 At advocate with case that proves itself:
 I knew Arcangeli would grin and brag:
 But what say you to one impertinence
THE RING AND THE BOOK.

Might move a stone? That monk, you are to know,
That barefoot Augustinian whose report
O' the dying woman's words did detriment
To my best points it took the freshness from,
— That meddler preached to purpose yesterday
At San Lorenzo as a winding-up
O' the show which proved a treasure to the church.
Out comes his sermon smoking from the press:
Its text — 'Let God be true, and every man
A liar' — and its application, this
The longest-winded of the paragraphs,
I straight unstitch, tear out and treat you with:
'T is piping hot and posts through Rome to-day.
Remember it, as I engage to do!

"But if you rather be disposed to see
In the result of the long trial here,—
This dealing doom to guilt and doling praise
To innocency, — any proof that truth
May look for vindication from the world,
Much will you have misread the signs, I say.
God, who seems acquiescent in the main
With those who add 'So will he ever sleep' —
Flutters their foolishness from time to time.
Puts forth His right-hand recognizably;
Even as, to fools who deem He needs must right
Wrong on the instant, as if earth were heaven,
He wakes remonstrance — 'Passive, Lord, how long?'
Because Pompilia's purity prevails,
Conclude you, all truth triumphs in the end?
So might those old inhabitants of the ark,
Witnessing haply their dove's safe return.
 Pronounce there was no danger, all the while
O' the deluge, to the creature's counterparts,
Aught that beat wing i' the world, was white or soft,—
And that the lark, the thrush, the culver 1 too,
Might easily have traversed air, found earth,
And brought back olive-branch in unharmed bill.
Methinks I hear the Patriarch's warning voice —
' Though this one breast, by miracle, return,
No wave rolls by, in all the waste, but bears
Within it some dead dove-like thing as dear,
Beauty made blank and harmlessness destroyed!'
How many chaste and noble sister-fames
Wanted the extricating hand, so lie

1 Culver: wood-pigeon.
Strangled, for one Pompilia proud above
The welter, plucked from the world's calumny.
Stupidity, simplicity, — who cares?

"Romans! An elder race possessed your land
Long ago, and a false faith lingered still,
As shades do though the morning-star be out.
Doubtless some pagan of the twilight-day
Has often pointed to a cavern-mouth
Obnoxious to beholders, hard by Rome,
And said, — nor he a bad man, no, nor fool,
Only a man born blind like all his mates, —
'Here skulk in safety, lurk, defying law,
The devotees to execrable creed,
Adoring — with what culture . . . Jove, avert
Thy vengeance from us worshippers of thee! . . .
What rites obscene — their idol-god, an Ass'!
So went the word forth, so acceptance found.
So century re-echoed century,
Cursed the accursed, — and so, from sire to son,
You Romans cried 'The off scourings of our race
Corrupt within the depths there: fitly fiends
Perform a temple-service o'er the dead:
Child, gather garment round thee, pass nor pry!'
Thus groaned your generations: till the time
Grew ripe, and lightning had revealed, belike, —
Thro' crevice peeped into by curious fear, —
Some object even fear could recognize
I' the place of spectres: on the illumined wall,
To-wit, some nook, tradition talks about.
Narrow and short, a corpse's length, no more:
And by it, in the due receptacle.
The little rude brown lamp of earthenware.
The cruse, was meant for flowers but now held blood,
The rough-scratched palm-branch,2 and the legend left
Pro Christo.3 Then the mystery lay clear:
The abhorred one was a martyr all the time,
Heaven's saint whereof earth was not worthy. What?
Do you continue in the old belief?
Where blackness bides unbroked, must devils brood?
Is it so certain not another cell .
O' the myriad that make up the catacomb
Contains some saint a second flash would show?
Will you ascend into the light of day

1 Idol-god, an Ass: an accusation common against the early Christians.
2 Palm-branch: one of the Christian emblems found graven in the catacombs, in token of moral victory.
3 Pro Christo: for Christ.
And, having recognized a martyr's shrine,
Go join the votaries that gape around
Each vulgar god that awes the market-place?
Are these the objects of your praising?  See!
In the outstretched right hand of Apollo, there.
Lies screened a scorpion: housed amid the folds
Of Juno's mantle lurks a centipede!
Each statue of a god were fitlier styled
Demon and devil.  Glorify no brass
That shines like burnished gold in noonday glare,
For fools!  Be otherwise instructed, you!
And preferably ponder, ere ye judge,
Each incident of this strange human play
Privily acted on a theatre
That seemed secure from every gaze but God's,—
Till, of a sudden, earthquake laid wall low
And let the world perceive wild work inside
And how, in petrifaction of surprise,
The actors stood,—raised arm and planted foot,—
Mouth as it made, eye as it evidenced,
Despairing shriek, triumphant hate,—transfixed,
Both he who takes and she who yields the life.

"As ye become spectators of this scene,
Watch obscuration of a pearl-pure fame
By vapory films, enwoven circumstance,
—A soul made weak by its pathetic want
Of just the first apprenticeship to sin
Which thenceforth makes the sinning soul secure
From all foes save itself, souls' truest foe,—
Since egg turned snake needs fear no serpentry,—
As ye behold this web of circumstance
Deepen the more for every thrill and throe,
Convulsive effort to disperse the films
And disenmesh the fame o' the martyr,—mark
How all those means, the unfriended one pursues,
To keep the treasure trusted to her breast.
Each struggle in the flight from death to life,
How all, by procuration of the powers
Of darkness, are transformed,—no single ray,
Shot forth to show and save the inmost star.
But, passed as through hell's prism, proceeding black
To the world that hates white: as ye watch, I say,
Till dusk and such defacement grow eclipse
By,—marvellous perversity of man!—
The inadequacy and inaptitude
Of that self-same machine, that very law
Man vaunts, devised to dissipate the gloom,
Rescue the drowning orb from calumny,
— Hear law, appointed to defend the just,
Submit, for best defence, that wickedness
Was bred of flesh and innate with the bone
Borne by Pompilia's spirit for a space,
And no mere chance fault, passionate and brief:
Finally, when ye find, — after this touch
Of man's protection which intends to mar
The last pin-point of light and damn the disc. —
One wave of the hand of God amid the worlds
Bid vapor vanish, darkness flee away,
And let the vexed star culminate in peace
Approachable no more by earthly mist —
What I call God's hand, — you, perhaps, — mere chance
Of the true instinct of an old good man
Who happens to hate darkness and love light. —
In whom too was the eye that saw, not dim,
The natural force to do the thing he saw.
Nowise abated, — both by miracle, —
All this well pondered, — I demand assent
To the enunciation of my text
In face of one proof more that 'God is true
And every man a liar' — that who trusts
To human testimony for a fact
Gets this sole fact — himself is proved a fool;
Man's speech being false, if but by consequence
That only strength is true: while man is weak,
And, since truth seems reserved for heaven not earth,
Plagued here by earth's prerogative of lies,
Should learn to love and long for what, one day,
Approved by life's probation, he may speak.

"For me, the weary and worn, who haply prompt
To mirth or pity, as I move the mood, —
A friar who glides unnoticed to the grave,
With these bare feet, coarse robe and rope-girt waist.—
I have long since renounced your world, ye know:
Yet what forbids I weigh the prize forgone,
The worldly worth? I dare, as I were dead,
Disinterestedly judge this and that
Good ye account good: but God tries the heart.
Still, if you question me of my content
At having put each human pleasure by,
I answer, at the urgency of truth:
As this world seems, I dare not say I know
— Apart from Christ's assurance which decides —
Whether I have not failed to taste much joy.
For many a doubt will fain perturb my choice —
Many a dream of life spent otherwise—
How human love, in varied shapes, might work
As glory, or as rapture, or as grace:
How conversancy with the books that teach,
The arts that help,—how, to grow good and great,
Rather than simply good, and bring thereby
Goodness to breathe and live, nor, born i' the brain,
Die there,—how these and many another gift
Of life are precious though abjured by me.
But, for one prize, best need of mightiest man,
Arch-object of ambition,—earthly praise,
Repute o' the world, the flourish of loud trump,
The softer social fluting,—Oh, for these,
—No, my friends! Fame,—that bubble which, world-wide
Each blows and bids his neighbor lend a breath,
That so he haply may behold thereon
One more enlarged distorted false fool's-face,
Until some glassy nothing grown as big
Send by a touch the imperishable to suds,—
No, in renouncing fame, my loss was light.
Choosing obscurity, my chance was well!"

Didst ever touch such ampollosity
As the monk's own bubble, let alone its spite?
What's his speech for, but just the fame he flouts?
How he dares reprehend both high and low,
Nor stoops to turn the sentence "God is true
And every man a liar—save the Pope
Happily reigning—my respects to him!"
And so round off the period. Molinism
Simple and pure! To what pitch get we next?
I find that, for first pleasant consequence,
Gomez, who had intended to appeal
From the absurd decision of the Court,
Declines, though plain enough his privilege,
To call on help from lawyers any more—
Resolves earth's liars may possess the world,
Till God have had sufficiency of both:
So may I whistle for my job and fee!

But, for this virulent and rabid monk,—
If law be an inadequate machine,
And advocacy, froth and impotence,
We shall soon see, my blatant brother! That's
Exactly what I hope to show your sort!

1 Ampollosity: wind-bag quality.
For, by a veritable piece of luck,
The providence, you monks round period with,
All may be gloriously retrieved. Perpend!
That Monastery of the Convertites
Whereunto the Court consigned Pompilia first,
— Observe, if convertite, why, sinner then.
Or what's the pertinency of award? —
And whither she was late returned to die,
— Still in their jurisdiction, mark again! —
That thrifty Sisterhood, for perquisite,
Claims every piece whereof may die possessed
Each sinner in the circuit of its walls.
Now, this Pompilia seeing that, by death
O' the couple, all their wealth devolved on her,
Straight utilized the respite ere decease,
By regular conveyance of the goods
She thought her own, to will and to devise,—
Gave all to friends, Tighetti and the like,
In trust for him she held her son and heir,
Gaetano, — trust which ends with infancy:
So willing and devising, since assured
The justice of the Court would presently
Confirm her in her rights and exculpate,
Re-integrate and rehabilitate —
Place her as, through my pleading, now she stands.
But here 's the capital mistake: the Court
Found Guido guilty, — but pronounced no word
About the innocency of his wife:
I grounded charge on broader base, I hope!
No matter whether wife be true or false,
The husband must not push aside the law,
And punish of a sudden: that's the point:
Gather from out my speech the contrary!
It follows that Pompilia, unrelieved
By formal sentence from imputed fault,
Remains unfit to have and to dispose
Of property which law provides shall lapse.
Wherefore the Monastery claims its due:
And whose, pray, whose the office, but the Fisc's?
Who but I institute procedure next
Against the person of dishonest life,
Pompilia whom last week I sainted so?
I it is teach the monk what scripture means.
And that the tongue should prove a two-edged sword,
No axe sharp one side, blunt the other way.
Like what amused the town at Guido's cost!
Astrea redux! 
1 Astrea redux: justice brought back.
Before the selfsame Court o' the Governor
Who soon shall see volte-face and chop, change sides.
Accordingly, I charge you on your life,
Send me with all despatch the judgment late
O' the Florence Rota Court, confirmative
O' the prior judgment at Arezzo, clenched
Again by the Granducal signature,
Wherein Pompilia is convicted, doomed,
And only destined to escape through flight
The proper punishment.  Send me the piece,—
I'll work it!  And this foul-mouthed friar shall find
His Noah's-dove that brought t'he olive back
Turn into quite the other sooty scout,
The raven, Noah first put forth the ark,
Which never came back but ate carcasses!
No adequate machinery in law?
No power of life and death i' the learned tongue?
Methinks I am already at my speech,
Startle the world with "Thou, Pompilia, thus?"
And so forth.  But the courier bids me close,
And clip away one joke that runs through Rome,
Side by side with the sermon which I send.
How like the heartlessness of the old hunks
Arcangeli!  His Count is hardly cold,
The client whom his blunders sacrificed,
When somebody must needs describe the scene —
How the procession ended at the church
That boasts the famous relic: quoth our brute.
"Why, that's just Martial's phrase 1 for 'make an end'—
Ad umbilicum sic peruentum est!"
The callous dog,—let who will cut off head,
He cuts a joke and cares no more than so!
I think my speech shall modify his mirth.
"How is the fine gold dim!"—but send the piece!

Alack, Bottini, what is my next word
But death to all that hope?  The Instrument
Is plain before me, print that ends my Book
With the definitive verdict of the Court,
Dated September, six months afterward.
(Such trouble and so long the old Pope gave!)  

1 *The famous relic... Martial's phrase*: see line 184.  *Umbilicus* also means an ornamental knob at the end of the stick round which books, in Greek and Roman times, used to be rolled; hence the phrase *ad umbilicum peruenire* (Martial, iv. 89) meant "to reach the end" of a book.
"In restitution of the perfect fame
Of dead Pompilia, quondam Guido's wife,
And warrant to her representative
Domenico Tighetti, barred hereby,
While doing duty in his guardianship,
From all molesting, all disquietude,
Each perturbation and vexation brought
Or threatened to be brought against the heir
By the Most Venerable Convent called
Saint Mary Magdalen o' the Convertites
I' the Corso."

Justice done a second time!
Well judged, Mark Antony, Locus-tenens 1
O' the Governor, a Venturini too!
For which I save thy name,— last of the list!

Next year but one, completing his nine years
Of rule in Rome, died Innocent my Pope
— By some account, on his accession-day.
If he thought doubt would do the next age good,
'T is pity he died unapprised what birth
His reign may boast of, be remembered by —
Terrible Pope, too, of a kind,— Voltaire.

And so an end of all i' the story. Strain
Never so much my eyes, I miss the mark
If lived or died that Gaetano, child
Of Guido and Pompilia: only find,
Immediately upon his father's death,
A record, in the annals of the town —
That Porzia, sister of our Guido, moved
The Priors of Arezzo and their head
Its Gonfalonier 2 to give loyally
A public attestation of the right
O' the Franceschini to all reverence —
Apparently because of the incident
O' the murder, — there's no mention made o' the crime,
But what else could have caused such urgency
To cure the mob, just then, of greediness
For scandal, love of lying vanity,
And appetite to swallow crude reports
That bring annoyance to their betters? — bane
Which, here, was promptly met by antidote.
I like and shall translate the eloquence
Of nearly the worst Latin ever writ:

1 Locus-tenens: a proxy, holding the place of the governor.
2 Gonfalonier: bearer of the gonfalon or banner of the town, the mayor.
“Since antique time whereof the memory
Holds the beginning, to this present hour,
The Franceschini ever shone, and shine
Still i’ the primary rank, supreme amid
The lustres of Arezzo, proud to own
In this great family, the flag-bearer,
Guide of her steps and guardian against foe.—
As in the first beginning, so to-day!”
There, would you disbelieve the annalist,
Go rather by the babble of a bard?
I thought, Arezzo, thou hadst fitter souls,
Petrarch, — nay, Buonarroti at a pinch,
To do thee credit as vexillifer! 2
Was it mere mirth the Patavinian 3 meant.
Making thee out, in his veracious page,
Founded by Janus of the Double Face?

Well, proving of such perfect parentage,
Our Gaetano, born of love and hate,
Did the babe live or die? I fain would find!
What were his fancies if he grew a man?
Was he proud, — a true scion of the stock
Which bore the blazon, shall make bright my page —
Shield, Azure, on a Triple Mountain, Or,
A Palm-tree, Proper, whereunto is tied
A Greyhound, Rampant, striving in the slips?
Or did he love his mother, the base-born,
And fight i’ the ranks, unnoticed by the world?

Such, then, the final state o’ the story. So
Did the Star Wormwood in a blazing fall
Frighten awhile the waters and lie lost.
So did this old woe fade from memory:
Till after, in the fulness of the days,
I needs must find an ember yet unquenched.
And, breathing, blow the spark to flame. It lives,
If precious be the soul of man to man.

So, British Public, who may like me yet,
(Marry and amen!) learn one lesson hence
Of many which whatever lives should teach:
This lesson, that our human speech is naught,
Our human testimony false, our fame
And human estimation words and wind.

1 Petrarch was born in the town of Arezzo, and Buonarroti (Michel Angelo) in the territory, though not in the town itself.
2 Vexillifer: standard-bearer
3 The Patavinian: Livy, born in Padua, or Patavium, which is its ancient name.
THE BOOK AND THE RING.

Why take the artistic way to prove so much?
Because, it is the glory and good of Art,
That Art remains the one way possible
Of speaking truth, to mouths like mine at least.

How look a brother in the face and say
"Thy right is wrong, eyes hast thou yet art blind.
Thine ears are stuffed and stopped, despite their length:
And, oh, the foolishness thou countest faith!"

Say this as silverly as tongue can troll —
The anger of the man may be endured.
The shrug, the disappointed eyes of him
Are not so bad to bear — but here's the plague
That all this trouble comes of telling truth.
Which truth, by when it reaches him, looks false,
Seems to be just the thing it would supplant,
Nor recognizable by whom it left:
While falsehood would have done the work of truth.

But Art, — wherein man nowise speaks to men.
Only to mankind. — Art may tell a truth
Obliquely, do the thing shall breed the thought,
Nor wrong the thought, missing the mediate word.
So may you paint your picture, twice show truth,
Beyond mere imagery on the wall,
So, note by note, bring music from your mind,
Deeper than ever e'en Beethoven dived,

So write a book shall mean beyond the facts.
Suffice the eye and save the soul beside.

And save the soul! If this intent save mine. —
If the rough ore be rounded to a ring,
Render all duty which good ring should do.
And, failing grace, succeed in guardianship.

Might mine but lie outside thine, Lyric Love.
Thy rare gold ring of verse (the poet praised) ¹
Linking our England to his Italy!

¹ The poet: the Italian critic, poet, and patriot, Tommaso Tommaso (1803-1874), who wrote the inscription on the tablet placed on the walls of Casa Guidi by the municipality of Florence to the memory of Mrs. Browning: "Qui scrisse e morì E. B. Browning, che fece del suo verso aureo anello fra Italia e Inghilterra." [Here wrote and died E. B. Browning, who . . . made with her golden verse a ring linking Italy to England.]
APPENDIX.

THE RAW MATERIAL OF THE RING AND THE BOOK.

Almost every incident contained in the "Old Square Yellow Book" is said to have been worked into the poem. The bare facts of the antique chronicle, together with an outline of the story it tells, are given by Mrs. Orr as follows:—

There lived in Rome in 1679 Pietro and Violante Comparini, an elderly couple of the middle class, fond of show and good living, and who in spite of a fair income had run considerably into debt. They were, indeed, at the period in question, in receipt of a papal bounty, employed in the relief of the needy who did not like to beg. Creditors were pressing, and only one expedient suggested itself: they must have a child; and thus enable themselves to draw on their capital, now tied up for the benefit of an unknown heir-at-law. The wife conceived this plan, and also carried it out, without taking her husband into her confidence. She secured beforehand the infant of a poor and not very reputable woman, announced her expectation, half miraculous at her past fifty years, and became, to all appearance, the mother of a girl, the Francesca Pompilia of the story.

When Pompilia had reached the age of thirteen, there was also in Rome Count Guido Franceschini, an impoverished nobleman of Arezzo, and the elder of three brothers, of whom the second, Abate Paolo, and the third, Canon Girolamo, also play some part in the story. Count Guido himself belonged to the minor ranks of the priesthood, and had spent his best years in seeking preferment in it. Preferment had not come, and the only means of building up the family fortunes in his own person, was now a moneyed wife. He was poor, fifty years old, and personally unattractive. A contemporary chronicle describes him as short, thin, and pale, and with a projecting nose. He had nothing to offer but his rank; but in the case of a very obscure heiress, this might suffice, and such a one seemed to present herself in Pompilia Comparini. He heard of her at the local centre of gossip, the barber's shop; re-
ceived an exaggerated estimate of her dowry; and made proposals for her hand; being supported in his suit by the Abate Paul. They did not, on their side, understate the advantages of the connection. They are, indeed, said to have given as their yearly income a sum exceeding their capital, and Violante was soon dazzled into consenting to it. Old Pietro was more wary. He made inquiries as to the state of the Count's fortune, and declined, under plea of his daughter's extreme youth, to think of him as a son-in-law.

Violante pretended submission, secretly led Pompilia to a church, the very church of San Lorenzo in Lucina, where four years later the murdered bodies of all three were to be displayed, and brought her back as Count Guido's wife. Pietro could only accept the accomplished fact; and he so far resigned himself to it, that he paid down an installment of his daughter's dowry, and made up the deficiency by transferring to the newly married couple all that he actually possessed. This left him no choice but to live under their roof, and the four removed together to the Franceschini abode at Arezzo. The arrangement proved disastrous; and at the end of a few months Pietro and Violante were glad to return to Rome, though with empty pockets, and on money lent them for the journey by their son-in-law.

We have conflicting testimony as to the cause of this rupture. The Governor of Arezzo, writing to the Abate Paul in Rome, lays all the blame of it on the Comparini, whom he taxes with vulgar and aggressive behavior; and Mr. Browning readily admits that at the beginning there may have been faults on their side. But popular judgment, as well as the balance of evidence, were in favor of the opposite view; and curious details are given by Pompilia and by a servant of the family, a sworn witness on Pompilia's trial, of the petty cruelties and privations to which both parents and child were subjected.

So much, at all events, was clear; Violante's sin had overtaken her; and it now occurred to her, apparently for the first time, to cast off its burden by confession. The moment was propitious, for the Pope had proclaimed a jubilee in honor of his eightieth year, and absolution was to be had for the asking. But the Church in this case made conditions. Absolution must be preceded by atonement. Violante must restore to her legal heirs that of which her pretended motherhood had defrauded them. The first step toward this was to reveal the fraud to her husband; and Pietro lost no time in making use of the revelation. He repudiated Pompilia, and with her all claims on her husband's part. The case was carried into court. The Court decreed a compromise. Pietro appealed from the decree, and the question remained unsettled.

The chief sufferer by these proceedings was Pompilia herself. She
already had reason to dread her husband as a tyrant— he too much like her as a victim: and his discovery of her false birth, with the threatened loss of the greater part of her dowry, could only result with such a man, in increased aversion towards her. From this moment his one aim seems to have been to get rid of his wife, but in such a manner as not to forfeit any pecuniary advantage he might still derive from their union. This could only be done by accusing her of infidelity: and he attacked her so furiously, and so persistently, on the subject of a certain Canon Giuseppe Caponsacchi, whom she barely knew, but whose attentions he declared her to have challenged. Thus at last she fled from Arezzo with this very man.

She had appealed for protection against her husband's violence to the Archbishop and to the Governor. She had appealed to enlist the aid of his brother-in-law, Conti. She had implored a priest in confession to write for her to her parents, and to send them to fetch her away. But the whole town was in the interest of the Franchi and, or in dread of them. Her prayers were useless, and Caponsacchi, whom she had heard of as a "resolute man," appeared her last resource. He was as she knew contemplating a journey to Rome: an opportunity presented itself for speaking to him from her window, or her balcony: and she persuaded him, though not without difficulty, to assist her escape, and conduct her to her old home. On a given night she slipped away from her husband's side, and joined the Canon where he awaited her with a carriage. They travelled day and night till they reached Castelmuzio, a village within four hours of the journey's end. There they were compelled to rest, and there also the husband overtook them. They went together at the moment; but the fact of the elopement was patent: and if Franceschini had killed his wife there, in the supposed excitement of the discovery, the law might have dealt leniently with him. But on him he best for the time being to let her live. He procured the arrest of the fugitive, and after a short confinement on the spot, they were conveyed to the New Prisons in Rome (Carceri Nuove) and tried on the charge of adultery.

It is impossible not to believe that Count Guido had been working toward this end. Pompilia's verbal communications with Caponsacchi had been supplemented by letters, now brought to him in her name, now thrown or let down from her window as he passed the house. They were written, as he said, on the subject of the flight, and, as he also said, he turned them as soon as read, not doubting their authenticity. But Pompilia declared, on examination, that she could neither write nor read; and setting aside all presumption of her veracity, this was more than probable. The writer of the letters must, therefore, have
been the Count, or some one employed by him for the purpose. He then completed the intrigue by producing eighteen or twenty more of a very incriminating character, which he declared to have been left by the prisoners at Castelnuovo; and these were not only disclaimed with every appearance of sincerity by both the persons accused, but bore the marks of forgery within themselves.

Pompilia and Caponsacchi answered all the questions addressed to them simply and firmly; and though their statements did not always coincide, these were calculated on the whole to create a moral conviction of their innocence, the facts on which they disagreed being of little weight. But moral conviction was not legal proof; the question of false testimony does not seem to have been even raised; and the Court found itself in a dilemma, which it acknowledged in the following way: it was decreed that for his complicity in "the flight and deviation of Francesca Comparini," and too great intimacy with her, Caponsacchi should be banished for three years to Civita Vecchia; and that Pompilia, on her side, should be relegated, for the time being, to a convent. That is to say: the prisoners were pronounced guilty; and a merely nominal punishment was inflicted upon them.

The records of this trial contain almost everything of biographical or even dramatic interest in the original book. They are, so far as they go, the complete history of the case; and the result of the trial, ambiguous as it was, supplied the only argument on which an even formal defence of the subsequent murder could be based. The substance of these records appears in full in Mr. Browning's work; and his readers can judge for themselves whether the letters which were intended to substantiate Pompilia's guilt, could, even if she had possessed the power of writing, have been written by a woman so young and so uncultured as herself. They will also see that the Count's plot against his wife was still more deeply laid than the above-mentioned circumstances attest.

Count Guido was of course not satisfied. He wanted a divorce; and he continued to sue for it by means of his brother, the Abate Paul, then residing in Rome; but before long he received news which was destined to change his plans. Pompilia was about to become a mother; and in consideration of her state, she had been removed from the convent to her paternal home, where she was still to be ostensibly a prisoner. The Compararini then occupied a small villa outside one of the city gates. A few months later, in this secluded spot, the Countess Franceschini gave birth to a son, whom her parents lost no time in conveying to a place of concealment and safety. The murder took place a fortnight after this event. I give the rest of the story in an almost literal translation.