

# What Was Modernism?

## Lecture 11: The Romantic Legacy

### 1) Wallace Stevens

### 2) William Butler Yeats

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### 1) Wallace Stevens

(1879-1955)

*Harmonium* (1923, 2nd ed. 1931)

*Ideas of Order* (1935)/*Owl's Clover* (1936)

*The Man with the Blue Guitar* (1937)

*Parts of a World* (1942)

*Notes Toward a Supreme Fiction* (1942)

*Esthétique du Mal* (1944)

*Transport to Summer* (1947)

*The Auroras of Autumn* (1950)

*The Necessary Angel: Essays on Reality and the Imagination* (1951)

*Collected Poems* (1954)

*Opus Posthumous* (1957)

Imagism sought its rationale in objectivity [...] Stevens's work resists the apparent objectivity of Imagism [...] Instead, the work of Wallace Stevens [...] follows the Romantics in asserting the primacy of the imagination. His poetry treats imagination not as passive or receptive, but as the active agency which forms the world. However, [...] imagination takes place in the form of words themselves, above all in the syntax of words as they unfold in an endless process of making a world. In particular, Stevens's work constantly utilizes the poles of subject and object as facts of language, and toys playfully with all the paradoxes which this seemingly inescapable binary opposition creates.

(Ayers 2004, 39)

When people speak of the romantic, they do so in what the French commonly call a *pejorative* sense. But poetry is essentially romantic, only the romantic of poetry must be something constantly new and, therefore, just the opposite of what is spoken of as the romantic. Without this new romantic, one gets nowhere.

(Wallace Stevens, *Letters*, p. 277)

### **Anecdote of the Jar**

I placed a jar in Tennessee,  
And round it was, upon a hill.  
It made the slovenly wilderness  
Surround that hill.

The wilderness rose up to it,  
And sprawled around, no longer wild.  
The jar was round upon the ground  
And tall and of a port in air.

It took dominion everywhere.  
The jar was gray and bare.  
It did not give of bird or bush,  
Like nothing else in Tennessee.

(1919)

### **The Snow Man**

One must have a mind of winter  
To regard the frost and the boughs  
Of the pine trees crusted with snow;

And have been cold a long time  
To behold the junipers shagged with ice,  
The spruces rough in the distant glitter

Of the January sun; and not to think  
Of any misery in the sound of the wind,  
In the sound of the leaves,

Which is the sound of the land  
Full of the same wind  
That is blowing in the same bare place

For the listener, who listens in the snow  
And, nothing himself, beholds  
Nothing that is not there and the nothing that is.

(1921)

## Thirteen Ways of Looking at a Blackbird

### I

Among twenty snowy mountains,  
The only moving thing  
Was the eye of the blackbird.

### II

I was of three minds,  
Like a tree  
In which there are three blackbirds.

### III

The blackbird whirled in the autumn winds.  
It was a small part of the pantomime.

### IV

A man and a woman  
Are one.  
A man and a woman and a blackbird  
Are one.

### V

I do not know which to prefer,  
The beauty of inflections  
Or the beauty of innuendoes,  
The blackbird whistling  
Or just after.

### VI

Icicles filled the long window  
With barbaric glass.  
The shadow of the blackbird  
Crossed it, to and fro.  
The mood  
Traced in the shadow  
An indecipherable cause.

### VII

O thin men of Haddam,  
Why do you imagine golden birds?  
Do you not see how the blackbird  
Walks around the feet  
Of the women about you?

### VIII

I know noble accents  
And lucid, inescapable rhythms;  
But I know, too,  
That the blackbird is involved  
In what I know.

### IX

When the blackbird flew out of sight,  
It marked the edge  
Of one of many circles.

**X**

At the sight of blackbirds  
Flying in a green light,  
Even the bawds of euphony  
Would cry out sharply.

**XI**

He rode over Connecticut  
In a glass coach.  
Once, a fear pierced him,  
In that he mistook  
The shadow of his equipage  
For blackbirds.

**XII**

The river is moving.  
The blackbird must be flying.

**XIII**

It was evening all afternoon.  
It was snowing  
And it was going to snow.  
The blackbird sat  
In the cedar-limbs.

(1931)

### **The Idea of Order at Key West**

She sang beyond the genius of the sea.  
The water never formed to mind or voice,  
Like a body wholly body, fluttering  
Its empty sleeves; and yet its mimic motion  
Made constant cry, caused constantly a cry,  
That was not ours although we understood,  
Inhuman, of the veritable ocean.

The sea was not a mask. No more was she.  
The song and water were not medleyed sound  
Even if what she sang was what she heard,  
Since what she sang was uttered word by word.  
It may be that in all her phrases stirred  
The grinding water and the gasping wind;  
But it was she and not the sea we heard.

For she was the maker of the song she sang.  
The ever-hooded, tragic-gestured sea  
Was merely a place by which she walked to sing.  
Whose spirit is this? we said, because we knew  
It was the spirit that we sought and knew  
That we should ask this often as she sang.

If it was only the dark voice of the sea  
That rose, or even colored by many waves;  
If it was only the outer voice of sky  
And cloud, of the sunken coral water-walled,  
However clear, it would have been deep air,  
The heaving speech of air, a summer sound  
Repeated in a summer without end  
And sound alone. But it was more than that,  
More even than her voice, and ours, among  
The meaningless plungings of water and the wind,  
Theatrical distances, bronze shadows heaped  
On high horizons, mountainous atmospheres  
Of sky and sea.

It was her voice that made  
The sky acutest at its vanishing.  
She measured to the hour its solitude.  
She was the single artificer of the world  
In which she sang. And when she sang, the sea,  
Whatever self it had, became the self  
That was her song, for she was the maker. Then we,  
As we beheld her striding there alone,  
Knew that there never was a world for her  
Except the one she sang and, singing, made.

Ramon Fernandez, tell me, if you know,  
Why, when the singing ended and we turned  
Toward the town, tell why the glassy lights,  
The lights in the fishing boats at anchor there,  
As the night descended, tilting in the air,  
Mastered the night and portioned out the sea,  
Fixing emblazoned zones and fiery poles,  
Arranging, deepening, enchanting night.

Oh! Blessed rage for order, pale Ramon,  
The maker's rage to order words of the sea,  
Words of the fragrant portals, dimly-starred,  
And of ourselves and of our origins,  
In ghostlier demarcations, keener sounds.

(1934)

## **The Man With the Blue Guitar**

I  
The man bent over his guitar,  
A shearsman of sorts. The day was green.

They said, 'You have a blue guitar,  
You do not play things as they are.'

The man replied, 'Things as they are  
Are changed upon the blue guitar.'

And they said then, 'But play, you must,  
A tune beyond us, yet ourselves,

A tune upon the blue guitar  
Of things exactly as they are.'  
(1937)

## **A High-Toned Old Christian Woman**

Poetry is the supreme fiction, madame.  
Take the moral law and make a nave of it  
And from the nave build haunted heaven. Thus,  
The conscience is converted into palms,  
Like windy citherns hankering for hymns.  
We agree in principle. That's clear. But take  
The opposing law and make a peristyle,  
And from the peristyle project a masque  
Beyond the planets. Thus, our bawdiness,  
Unpurged by epitaph, indulged at last,  
Is equally converted into palms,  
Squiggling like saxophones. And palm for palm,  
Madame, we are where we began. Allow,  
Therefore, that in the planetary scene  
Your disaffected flagellants, well-stuffed,  
Smacking their muzzy bellies in parade,  
Proud of such novelties of the sublime,  
Such tink and tank and tunk-a-tunk-tunk,  
May, merely may, madame, whip from themselves  
A jovial hullabaloo among the spheres.  
This will make widows wince. But fictive things  
Wink as they will. Wink most when widows wince.

(1923)

## Notes Toward a Supreme Fiction

### *It Must Be Abstract*

I

Begin, ephebe, by perceiving the idea  
Of this invention, this invented world,  
The inconceivable idea of the sun.

You must become an ignorant man again  
And see the sun again with an ignorant eye  
And see it clearly in the idea of it.

Never suppose an inventing mind as source  
Of this idea nor for that mind compose  
A voluminous master folded in his fire.

How clean the sun when seen in its idea,  
Washed in the remotest cleanliness of heaven  
That has expelled us and our images...

The death of one god is the death of all.  
Let purple phoebus lie in umber harvest,  
Let Phoebus slumber and die in autumn umber,

Phoebus is dead, ephebe. But phoebus was  
A name for something that never could be named.  
There was a project for the sun and is.

There is a project for the sun. The sun  
Must bear no name, gold flourisher, but be  
In the difficulty of what it is to be.

### *It Must Change*

IV

Two things of opposite natures seem to depend  
On one another, as a man depends  
On a woman, day on night, the imagined

On the real. This is the origin of change.  
Winter and spring, cold copulars, embrace  
And forth the particulars of rapture come.

Music falls on the silence like a sense,  
A passion that we feel, not understand.  
Morning and afternoon are clasped together

And North and South are an intrinsic couple  
And sun and rain a plural, like two lovers  
That walk away as one in the greenest body.

In solitude the trumpets of solitude  
Are not of another solitude resounding;  
A little string speaks for a crowd of voices.

The partaker partakes of that which changes him.  
The child that touches takes character from the thing,  
The body, it touches. The captain and his men

Are one and the sailor and the sea are one.  
Follow after, O my companion, my fellow, my self,  
Sister and solace, brother and delight.

### ***It Must Give Pleasure***

**X**

Fat girl, terrestrial, my summer, my night,  
How is it I find you in difference, see you there  
In a moving contour, a change not quite completed?

You are familiar yet an aberration.  
Civil, madam, I am, but underneath  
A tree, this unprovoked sensation requires

That I should name you flatly, waste no words,  
Check your evasions, hold you to yourself.  
Even so when I think of you as strong or tired,

Bent over work, anxious, content, alone,  
You remain the more than natural figure. You  
Become the soft-footed phantom, the irrational

Distortion, however fragrant, however dear.  
That's it: the more than rational distortion,  
The fiction that results from feeling. Yes, that.

They will get it straight one day at the Sorbonne.  
We shall return at twilight from the lecture  
Pleased that the irrational is rational,

Until flicked by feeling, in a gilded street,  
I call you by name, my green, my fluent mundo.  
You will have stopped revolving except in crystal.



## 2) William Butler Yeats

(1865-1939, Nobel Prize 1923)

*The Wanderings of Oisín and Other Poems* (1889)  
*The Countess Cathleen and Various Legends and Lyrics* (1892)  
*Crossways* (1893), *The Rose* (1893)  
*Poems* (1895)  
*The Wind Among the Reeds* (1899)  
*In the Seven Woods* (1904)  
*The Green Helmet* (1910)  
*Responsibilities* (1914)  
*The Wild Swans at Coole* (1919)  
*Michael Robartes and the Dancer* (1921)  
*The Tower* (1928)  
*The Winding Stair* (1933)  
*Last Poems* (1939)  
[+ plays and prose]

What need you, being come to sense,  
But fumble in a greasy till  
And add the halfpence to the pence  
And prayer to shivering prayer, until  
You have dried the marrow from the bone?  
For men were born to pray and save:  
Romantic Ireland's dead and gone,  
It's with O'Leary in the grave  
("September 1913")

We were the last romantics – chose for theme  
Traditional sanctity and loveliness;  
Whatever's written in what poets name  
The book of the people; whatever most can bless  
The mind of man or elevate a rhyme.

("Coole Park and Ballylee, 1931")

### **The Lake Isle of Innisfree**

I will arise and go now, and go to Innisfree,  
And a small cabin build there, of clay and wattles made;  
Nine bean-rows will I have there, a hive for the honey-bee,  
And live alone in the bee-loud glade.

And I shall have some peace there, for peace comes dropping slow,  
Dropping from the veils of the morning to where the cricket sings;  
There midnight's all a glimmer, and noon a purple glow,  
And evening full of the linnet's wings.

I will arise and go now, for always night and day  
I hear lake water lapping, with low sounds by the shore;  
While I stand on the roadway, or on the pavements grey,  
I hear it in the deep heart's core.

(1890/92)

### **Meditations in Time of Civil War VI: The Stare's Nest by My Window**

The bees build in the crevices  
Of loosening masonry, and there  
The mother birds bring grubs and flies.  
My wall is loosening; honey-bees,  
Come build in the empty house of the stare.

We are closed in, and the key is turned  
On our uncertainty; somewhere  
A man is killed, or a house burned,  
Yet no clear fact to be discerned:  
Come build in the empty house of the stare.

A barricade of stone or of wood;  
Some fourteen days of civil war;  
Last night they trundled down the road  
That dead young soldier in his blood:  
Come build in the empty house of the stare.

We had fed our hearts on fantasies,  
The heart's grown brutal from the fare;  
More substance in our enmities  
Than in our love; oh, honey-bees,  
Come build in the empty house of the stare.  
(1923)

## The Second Coming

Turning and turning in the widening gyre  
The falcon cannot hear the falconer;  
Things fall apart; the centre cannot hold;  
Mere anarchy is loosed upon the world,  
The blood-dimmed tide is loosed, and everywhere  
The ceremony of innocence is drowned;  
The best lack all conviction, while the worst  
Are full of passionate intensity.

Surely some revelation is at hand;  
Surely the Second Coming is at hand.  
The Second Coming! Hardly are those words out  
When a vast image out of *Spiritus Mundi*  
Troubles my sight: a waste of desert sand;  
A shape with lion body and the head of a man,  
A gaze blank and pitiless as the sun,  
Is moving its slow thighs, while all about it  
Reel shadows of the indignant desert birds.  
The darkness drops again; but now I know  
That twenty centuries of stony sleep  
Were vexed to nightmare by a rocking cradle,  
And what rough beast, its hour come round at last,  
Slouches towards Bethlehem to be born?

(1920/23)

## Sailing to Byzantium

That is no country for old men. The young  
In one another's arms, birds in the trees  
- Those dying generations - at their song,  
The salmon-falls, the mackerel-crowded seas,  
Fish, flesh, or fowl, commend all summer long  
Whatever is begotten, born, and dies.  
Caught in that sensual music all neglect  
Monuments of unageing intellect.

An aged man is but a paltry thing,  
A tattered coat upon a stick, unless  
Soul clap its hands and sing, and louder sing  
For every tatter in its mortal dress,  
Nor is there singing school but studying  
Monuments of its own magnificence;  
And therefore I have sailed the seas and come  
To the holy city of Byzantium.

O sages standing in God's holy fire  
As in the gold mosaic of a wall,  
Come from the holy fire, perne in a gyre,  
And be the singing-masters of my soul.  
Consume my heart away; sick with desire  
And fastened to a dying animal  
It knows not what it is; and gather me  
Into the artifice of eternity.

Once out of nature I shall never take  
My bodily form from any natural thing,  
But such a form as Grecian goldsmiths make  
Of hammered gold and gold enamelling  
To keep a drowsy Emperor awake;  
Or set upon a golden bough to sing  
To lords and ladies of Byzantium  
Of what is past, or passing, or to come.  
(1927)

### **The Circus Animals' Desertion**

#### **I.**

I sought a theme and sought for it in vain,  
I sought it daily for six weeks or so.  
Maybe at last, being but a broken man,  
I must be satisfied with my heart, although  
Winter and summer till old age began  
My circus animals were all on show,  
Those stilted boys, that burnished chariot,  
Lion and woman and the Lord knows what.

#### **II**

What can I but enumerate old themes,  
First that sea-rider Oisín led by the nose  
Through three enchanted islands, allegorical dreams,  
Vain gaiety, vain battle, vain repose,  
Themes of the embittered heart, or so it seems,  
That might adorn old songs or courtly shows;  
But what cared I that set him on to ride,  
I, starved for the bosom of his faery bride?

And then a counter-truth filled out its play,  
'The Countess Cathleen' was the name I gave it;  
She, pity-crazed, had given her soul away,  
But masterful Heaven had intervened to save it.  
I thought my dear must her own soul destroy  
So did fanaticism and hate enslave it,  
And this brought forth a dream and soon enough  
This dream itself had all my thought and love.

And when the Fool and Blind Man stole the bread  
Cuchulain fought the ungovernable sea;  
Heart-mysteries there, and yet when all is said  
It was the dream itself enchanted me:  
Character isolated by a deed  
To engross the present and dominate memory.  
Players and painted stage took all my love,  
And not those things that they were emblems of.

### III

Those masterful images because complete  
Grew in pure mind, but out of what began?  
A mound of refuse or the sweepings of a street,  
Old kettles, old bottles, and a broken can,  
Old iron, old bones, old rags, that raving slut  
Who keeps the till. Now that my ladder's gone,  
I must lie down where all the ladders start  
In the foul rag and bone shop of the heart.  
(1939)

### Under Ben Bulben

[...]

6

Under bare Ben Bulben's head  
In Drumcliff churchyard Yeats is laid.  
An ancestor was rector there  
Long years ago a church stands near,  
By the road an ancient cross.  
No marble, no conventional phrase;  
On limestone quarried near the spot  
By his command these words are cut:  
*Cast a cold eye  
On life, on death.  
Horseman, pass by!*  
(1939)

## Politics

How can I, that girl standing there,  
My attention fix  
On Roman or on Russian  
Or on Spanish politics?  
Yet here's a travelled man that knows  
What he talks about,  
And there's a politician  
That has read and thought,  
And maybe what they say is true  
Of war and war's alarms,  
But O that I were young again  
And held her in my arms!  
(1939)

Why do they sing Yeats? What is it that they see in the words of this man? He has, after all, been dead for more than fifty-eight years and when he lived there was little in his life among the cultural élite of the salons of London and Dublin to suggest that today's musicians would find inspiration in it. And it's not as if rock musicians regularly cast an eye back to the literary voices of the past. Yet sing Yeats they do. Why? Well, for one thing, it's relatively easy. The ballad with its haunting refrains, regular rhyme schemes and metrical simplicity, is ready-made for musical settings. Yeats used it because he saw himself as the protector of the ancient bardic tradition which contained the people's collective wisdom. "All the old writers," he said, "wrote to be spoken or sung ... for hearers who had to understand swiftly or not at all." [...]

(Liner Notes for  
*Now And In Time To Be: A Musical Celebration of the Works of W.B. Yeats*, 1997)

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