

Regionalität, Nationalität und Internationalität in der zeitgenössischen Lyrik

Erträge
des Siebten Blaubeurer Symposions

Herausgegeben von
Lothar Fietz, Paul Hoffmann
und Hans-Werner Ludwig

416 142 851 900 10



8 92-11082

Attempo Verlag Tübingen

CIP-Titelaufnahme der Deutschen Bibliothek

Regionalität, Nationalität und Internationalität in der zeitgenössischen Lyrik :

Erträge des Siebten Blaubeurer Symposions / hrsg. von Lothar Fietz ... –

Tübingen : Attempto-Verl., 1992

(Blaubeurer Symposien) ISBN 3-89308-151-8

NE: Fietz, Lothar [Hrsg.]; Blaubeurer Symposion <07, 1990>

Universitäts-
Bibliothek
München

47867302

ISBN 3-89308-151-8 Ln.

© Attempto Verlag Tübingen GmbH

Satz: Klaus Meyer, Tübingen

Druck: Gulde-Druck GmbH, Tübingen

Printed in Germany

1-92/3088

Inhalt

Vorwort	IX
Einleitung	1

Grundlegung

LOTHAR FIETZ / TÜBINGEN Topos / Locus / Place: The Rhetoric, Poetics and Politics of Place, 1500–1800	13
HANS-WERNER LUDWIG / TÜBINGEN Province and Metropolis; Centre and Periphery: Some Critical Terms Re-examined	28
HANS ULRICH SEEBER / STUTTGART The Homeless Mind and the Rhetoric of Separation: Comments on the Poetry of Edward Thomas	49
CHRISTOPHER HARVIE / TÜBINGEN British Perspectives on European Regionalism	66
BERNHARD GREINER / TÜBINGEN Repräsentation und Dezentrierung: Aspekte des Regionalismus in der deutschen literarischen Tradition. Ein Versuch	83
PAUL HOFFMANN / TÜBINGEN ›Regionalismus‹ und ›Weltsprache der Poesie‹ in der deutschen Gegenwartslyrik	94

**Studien zur zeitgenössischen
englischsprachigen Lyrik**

CAIRNS CRAIG / EDINBURGH (SCOTLAND)	
Being Between: The Creative Value of Dissociated Sensibility	117
C. K. STEAD / AUCKLAND (NEW ZEALAND)	
Nationalism, Regionalism and the Tradition of English Poetry in Contemporary New Zealand Poetry	136
GERHARD STILZ / TÜBINGEN	
Topographies of the Self, or: Coming to Terms with the Australian Landscape in Contemporary Australian Poetry	146
GILLIAN CLARKE / LLANDYSUL (WALES)	
Voice of the Tribe	168
Poems	176
TESSA RANSFORD / EDINGBURGH (SCOTLAND)	
India and Scotland as Emotional Force-fields in the Making of My Poetry	179
Poems	188
JOHN MONTAGUE / CORK (IRELAND)	
A Good Year	191
Poems	195
ANNE STEVENSON / DURHAM (ENGLAND)	
Poetry and Place	199
Poems	211
MICHAEL HAMBURGER / SAXMUNDHAM (ENGLAND)	
Regionalism, Nationalism, Internationalism	213
Poems	218
CHARLES TOMLINSON / OZLEWORTH (ENGLAND)	
Place	222
Poems	230
KENNETH WHITE / TREBEURDEN (FRANCE)	
The Atlantic Seaboard: Poetic Topology of the European West	235
Poems	252

ELMAR SCHENKEL / FREIBURG	
The Poet as Placemaker	259
URSULA KIMPEL / TÜBINGEN	
Modern Scottish Poetry: Beyond the “Caledonian Antisyzygy”	274
CHRISTOPH BODE / KIEL	
A Mercia of the Mind: Geoffrey Hill’s <i>Mercian Hymns</i> and the Poetical Transcendence of Time and Place	313
RAINER LENGELER / BONN	
Place in the Poetry of Charles Tomlinson: The Case of an Eden in Arden	343
RAYMOND HARGREAVES / LEEDS (ENGLAND)	
Tony Harrison and the Poetry of Leeds	362
HANS-WERNER LUDWIG / TÜBINGEN	
Antaeus and Dedalus: Myth, Language, and Place in Seamus Heaney’s Poetry	381
ROBERT F. GARRATT / TACOMA (USA)	
The Place of Writing and the Writing of Place in Contemporary Irish Poetry	410

**Studien zur zeitgenössischen
deutschsprachigen Lyrik**

PAUL HOFFMANN / TÜBINGEN	
Lyrischer Regionalismus in Deutschland. Dichterporträts	431
WALTER HINCK / KÖLN	
Das Landschaftsgedicht Jürgen Beckers	466
HARALD HARTUNG / BERLIN	
Lyrik in der DDR 1961–1990. Ein Rückblick	481
HEINZ CZECHOWSKI / LEIPZIG	
Gedichte	493
WULF KIRSTEN / WEIMAR	
Gedichte	499

UWE KOLBE / HAMBURG

Nachkrieg. Ein Spielplatz, ein grauer Ort	502
Gedichte	506

WERNER DÜRRSON / NEUFRA (DONAU)

Regionalismus in der Gegenwartslyrik?	509
Gedichte	510

CAIRNS CRAIG / EDINBURGH (SCOTLAND)

Concluding Remarks	529
------------------------------	-----

Zu den Autorinnen und Autoren	535
---	-----

Quellenverzeichnis der abgedruckten Gedichte	543
--	-----

**A Mercia of the Mind:
Geoffrey Hill's *Mercian Hymns* and the Poetical
Transcendence of Time and Place**

CHRISTOPH BODE / KIEL

I "There's no there there" (Gertrude Stein):
The Mediacy of Ideas of Regionality

It is all too understandable that at a time when regional cultures are fading fast and the ensuing vacuum is filled with the surrogate paraphernalia of uniform mass culture, there should be a reaction against this levelling process, against the imminent total hegemony of the 'centre'. Yet the refusal to be content with the inauthentic and the longing for a sense of belonging do not in themselves vouch for the soundness of a 'new regionalism'. The trap is set for one to be caught in another kind of inauthenticity when the new/old points of reference – viz. region, landscape, history and myth – are not subjected to some critical questioning as well. There is the danger that, fleeing from the dictates of a superimposed hegemonic culture, one finds oneself landed in the new myth of marginality, a myth of blissful *immediacy*. The idea that 'somewhere out there' life is closer to the roots and somehow more 'real', because 'there' the experience of the present still partakes of a rich, unbroken, indigenous tradition – this idea is itself a highly ideological construct of the 'centre', which has always tended to project myths of origin, immediacy and innocence onto its margins.

'Region', 'landscape', 'history' and 'myth' are never 'there' so that one could easily have recourse to them. They are never simply 'at hand', in unmediated presence. But what they *are*, in the sense of what they *mean* to us, is 'always already' the result of a historical and cultural negotiation – and therefore not 'given' but 'made'. If, as Hayden White says in his account of Droysen's hermeneutically based philosophy of history,

the historically real is never given by naked "experience"; it is always already worked up and fashioned by a specific organization of experience, the praxis of the society from within which the picture of reality is conceptualized,¹

¹ Hayden White, *The Content of the Form: Narrative Discourse and Historical Representation*. Baltimore / London 1987, p. 98.

and if, as Gadamer says, it is the hallmark of a *historical* consciousness that it always brings its own historicity into consideration,² then the idea of a particular region and of what it has come to mean for somebody should always be subjected to a rigorous questioning which must of necessity be a rigorous self-questioning, too. The relation between a historically mediated object and a historically situated consciousness is necessarily a dialectical one, the process is one of hermeneutical interaction.

The difficulties for a new regionalism are therefore at least twofold: For one, it cannot escape its own temporality, it must set itself *relative* to something that is also subject to time, something that, in its *meaningful* aspect, is constituted by a hermeneutical activity, which, by definition, is always as much self-questioning as it is self-assuring. Two, it relates itself to something that is on the verge of becoming extinct. It is a last minute attempt – not the first in history – to salvage cultural goods threatened by historical change. Jeremy Hooker was right to point out that “poetry of place after Wordsworth cannot be understood, I believe, outside a context of loss”, and Seamus Heaney, in his brilliant essay on Ted Hughes, Philip Larkin and Geoffrey Hill, “Now and in England”, was certainly not mistaken when he drew the connection between a “sense of an ending” and a kind of poetry that reverts to regional and local “origins”.³

Which is a risky business: The very attempt to preserve and recover, to go back to one’s roots, may fatally limit one’s horizon. Friedrich Nietzsche, in *Vom Nutzen und Nachteil der Historie*, differentiated three kinds of relating oneself to the past, the monumental, the antiquarian and the critical, and of the second he wrote:

Das Kleine, das Beschränkte, das Morsche und Veraltete erhält seine eigne Würde und Unantastbarkeit dadurch, daß die bewahrende und verehrende Seele des antiquarischen Menschen in diese Dinge übersiedelt und sich damit ein heimisches Nest bereitet (. . .). Der antiquarische Sinn eines Menschen, einer Stadtgemeinde, eines ganzen Volkes hat immer ein höchst beschränktes Gesichtsfeld; das Allermeiste nimmt er gar nicht wahr, und das Wenige, was er sieht, sieht er viel zu nahe

² Hans-Georg Gadamer, *Wahrheit und Methode: Grundzüge einer philosophischen Hermeneutik*. Tübingen 1975, p. 343.

³ Jeremy Hooker, *Poetry of Place: Essays and Reviews 1970–1981*. Manchester 1982, p. 181; Seamus Heaney, “Now and in England”, *Critical Inquiry* 3 (1977), pp. 471–488.

und isoliert; er kann es nicht messen und nimmt deshalb alles als gleich wichtig und deshalb jedes Einzelne als zu wichtig.⁴

For Nietzsche, the ideal attitude lay between the extremes of total historical amnesia and a life-denying living in the past, an attitude which manifested itself in the “*plastische Kraft* eines Menschen, eines Volkes, einer Kultur”:

(...) ich meine jene Kraft, aus sich heraus eigenartig zu wachsen, Vergangenes und Fremdes umzubilden und einzuverleiben, Wunden auszuheilen, Verlornes zu ersetzen, zerbrochne Formen aus sich nachzuformen.⁵

It seems to me that poetry is especially suited for such an enterprise – to question and to salvage at the same time, to relate itself not to a given entity but to a dialectically opposed pole –, because, as Adorno emphasized in his “Rede über Lyrik und Gesellschaft”, poetry is the aesthetic test for a philosophy of hermeneutic and historical dialectics,⁶ containing in itself an element of *rupture* and oppositeness, thematizing implicitly, and, as it were, allegorically, “das geschichtliche Verhältnis des Subjekts zur Objektivität, des Einzelnen zur Gesellschaft im Medium des subjektiven, auf sich zurückgeworfenen Geistes.”⁷

If ‘region’, ‘landscape’, ‘history’ and ‘myth’ are concepts which stand very much in need of questioning before one can rely on them for a new sense of identity, and if that questioning can best be achieved through poetry as the most self-questioning of literary genres and the most ‘linguagy’, too,⁸ one might do worse than turn to the poetry of Geoffrey Hill for an illustration of what could be meant by a poetry that is at once rooted and deracinated, immersed in history but outside History, regional yet of no particular place,

⁴ Friedrich Nietzsche, *Werke in vier Bänden*, ed. Gerhard Stenzel. Erlangen n.d., Vol. 3, pp. 40, 41.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 32.

⁶ Cf. Theodor W. Adorno, “Rede über Lyrik und Gesellschaft”, *Akzente* 4 (1957), pp. 8–26, p. 16: “Wenn einmal die große Philosophie die (...) Wahrheit konstruierte, Subjekt und Objekt seien überhaupt keine starren und isolierten Pole, sondern könnten nur aus dem Prozeß bestimmt werden, in dem sie sich aneinander abarbeiten und verändern, dann ist die Lyrik die ästhetische Probe auf jenes dialektische Philosophem.”

⁷ *Ibid.*, pp. 13, 12.

⁸ Cf. *ibid.*, pp. 14/15: “Die spezifische Paradoxie des lyrischen Gebildes, die in Objektivität umschlagende Subjektivität, ist gebunden an jenen Vorrang der Sprachgestalt in der Lyrik, von dem der Primat der Sprache in der Dichtung überhaupt, bis zur Form von Prosa, herstammt.”

concrete but elusive etc. – a poetry that does not stabilize itself through reified concepts but offers a conspicuously *mediated* vision of its *donné* and that is in turn affected by its mutability. “No other English poet this century”, says Hugh Haughton, “has generated such a powerful and disturbing sense of history in his work”.⁹ In the poetry of Geoffrey Hill – for some “the best poet now writing in England” (Christopher Ricks) or “the strongest British poet now alive” (Harold Bloom) – there is ample evidence of, as Haughton put it, “the imaginative pull of the past for a poet obsessed above all by the persistence of what has been lost, and the impossibility of reappropriating it: the idea of continuity – and the stark fact of distance”.¹⁰ Geoffrey Hill’s *Mercian Hymns* is a good case in point.

II An Offa You Can’t Refuse

Mercian Hymns (1971), Hill’s third book of poetry, was completed in only three years – a comparatively short time for this painstakingly meticulous poet. It is a sequence of thirty prose poems ‘about’ (but not quite, as will be seen) the Anglo-Saxon king Offa, who ruled Mercia between 757 and 796 and re-established his kingdom as the supreme power on the British Isles. At the end of his reign, he had practically all of England south of the Humber under his control, with Northumbria and Wessex as allies – a fact that was reflected in his self-styled title *rex totius Anglorum patriae*, or later, for short, *rex Anglorum*.

This unification he achieved by “ruthlessly suppressing resistance from several small kingdoms in and around Mercia” (*Encyclopaedia Britannica*), and although he remains “the obscurest of the leading figures of Anglo-Saxon history”, because “no contemporary wrote the history of his reign, and of much that he did there is only a faint tradition” this most powerful and impressive king before Alfred the Great seems to have been a thoroughly disagreeable man, “formidable and unsympathetic”.¹¹

Of his forty years’ reign four achievements, apart from the near unification of England, stand out: 1) He was the first English king to be accepted as

⁹ Hugh Haughton in Peter Robinson, ed., *Geoffrey Hill: Essays on his Work*. Milton Keynes / Philadelphia 1985, p. 148.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 131.

¹¹ Frank M. Stenton, *Anglo-Saxon England*. Oxford / New York 1989, p. 224.

an equal on the Continent. Charlemagne sought his friendship and wanted their children to marry. Offa had good relations with Pope Adrian I and used them to stabilize his power at home. 2) Offa was a king who saw to the economic interests of his realm: After a trade war with France, Charlemagne and Offa signed the first commercial treaty in English history (796), not only laying down principles of foreign trade but also specifying quality and quantity of the trade goods to be exchanged. 3) In his reign, Offa introduced a new currency – coins “broader, thinner and heavier” than before, bearing his name and portrait (“showing a delicacy of execution which is unique in the whole history of the Anglo-Saxon coinage”) and the name of the moneyer on the reverse: “The continuous history of the English currency begins in Offa’s time”.¹² 4) Under Offa, a great earthwork, known as *Offa’s Dyke*, was constructed to define Mercia’s western frontier against the British. Its remains can still be seen today and both the scale and the course of that fortification bear testimony to a king who seems to have been a *Realpolitiker* through and through: “No other Anglo-Saxon king ever regarded the world at large with so secular a mind or so acute a political sense”.¹³

All this reappears in Hill’s *Mercian Hymns*, though significantly transformed; for, as Hill makes clear in his explanatory notes to the sequence, the historical King Offa is only a stepping-stone for him, a point of departure for a poetic disputation of the history of his native region, Worcestershire, or the West Midlands:

The Offa who figures in this sequence [emphasis added] might perhaps most usefully be regarded as the presiding genius of the West Midlands, his dominion enduring from the middle of the eighth century until the middle of the twentieth (and possibly beyond). The indication of such a timespan will, I trust, explain and to some extent justify a number of anachronisms.¹⁴

But why Offa? Several answers present themselves: For one, Offa stands for the beginning of England as a national state (*avant la lettre*) and as a military and economic power of international impact. He personifies the merging of political, religious and economic interests and is himself an intriguing compound of cruelty and creativity, of greatness and meanness, both tyrant and creator of order and of law. Besides, as a past ruler of Hill’s home

¹² *Ibid.*, p. 223.

¹³ *Ibid.*, p. 224.

¹⁴ Geoffrey Hill, *Collected Poems*. Harmondsworth 1985, p. 201. Page references in the text are to this edition.

country, this highly ambiguous figure presents himself as ideal material for a poetic acting-out of Hill's own ambivalent feelings for the region he hails from – the temporal distance, as indicated above, is, in true hermeneutic fashion, the theatre in which this negotiation with personal and national history takes place. In addition, as will be demonstrated later, Offa's earth-work and coinage supply Hill with magnificent metaphors for his own poetic activity, and lastly, it is the very scarcity of information about Offa that makes him the ideal unifying principle for a sequence of prose poems on the *problematics*, the possibilities and dangers of 'region', 'landscape', 'history' and 'myth'. Winston Churchill remarked that "in studying Offa we are like geologists who instead of finding a fossil find only the hollow shape in which a creature of unusual strength and size undoubtedly resided".¹⁵ For Hill, this hollow shape, this absence of a presence is ideally suited to trigger off and allow the free play of imagination. Not that he projects a prejudice onto the past or subjects it to "the violence of retrospective interpretation".¹⁶ Rather, what "Offa" *might mean* is the ruling concern and central question of *Mercian Hymns*, this linguistic field of force containing and celebrating the tensions and contradictions of a subject in commerce with history, of subject and object dialectically entwined.

In an interview with John Haffenden Hill explained his motivation in the choice of Offa:

(...) I was genuinely interested in the phenomenon of King Offa and of the rise and fall of the Kingdom of Mercia. My feeling for Offa and Mercia can scarcely be disentangled from my mixed feelings for my own home country of Worcestershire. Since Offa seems to have been on the whole a rather hateful man who nonetheless created forms of government and coinage which compel one's admiration, this image of a tyrannical creator of order and beauty is, if you like, an objective correlative for the inevitable feelings of love and hate which any man or woman must feel for the *patria*. The murderous brutality of Offa as a political animal seems again an objective correlative for the ambiguities of English history in general, as a means of trying to encompass and accommodate the early humiliations and fears of one's own childhood and also one's discovery of the tyrannical streak in oneself as a child.¹⁷

¹⁵ Winston S. Churchill, *A History of the English-Speaking Peoples*, Vol. 1: *The Birth of Britain*. London ¹¹1972, p. 67.

¹⁶ Jürgen Habermas, *Erkenntnis und Interesse*. Frankfurt/M. ⁵1979, p. 192, my translation.

¹⁷ John Haffenden. *Viewpoints: Poets in Conversation with John Haffenden*. London etc. 1981, p. 94.

Therefore, *Mercian Hymns* is “about” King Offa, but at the same time “about” the poet, it is “about” the past, the present and what’s in between, it is both deeply regional and basically about England. Here as elsewhere, Hill’s subject is *difficulty*¹⁸ and the painful and, at times, exhilarating realization of being inescapably bound to historicity. *Mercian Hymns* is an imaginative meditation on roots, which refuses to consolidate, objectify and reify something that is never immediately accessible.

Yet something *is* given: Offa’s deeds, the name he made himself, the titles he paraded, and it is here that Hill begins his “intense onslaught upon historical realities”, his “indictment, (. . .) often a funny one, of a particularly English inheritance”.¹⁹ The first of the Mercian Hymns, which are only headed by Roman numerals, the titles being printed separately, is called “The Naming of Offa”:

King of the perennial holly-groves, the riven sand-
stone: overlord of the M5: architect of the his-
toric rampart and ditch, the citadel at Tamworth,
the summer hermitage in Holy Cross: guardian of
the Welsh Bridge and the Iron Bridge: contractor
of the desirable new estates: saltmaster: money-
changer: commissioner for oaths: martyrologist:
the friend of Charlemagne.

‘I liked that’, said Offa, ‘sing it again.’

So much for history as a discipline. Into the last line Hill manages to compress a verdict for which, in “Fragen eines lesenden Arbeiters”, Brecht needed a whole poem.

There is another approach, different from the historian’s – it is the poet’s, through language and sound, and it is displayed in No. II, also called “The Naming of Offa”:

A pet-name, a common name. Best-selling brand, curt
graffito. A laugh; a cough. A syndicate. A specious
gift. Scoffed-at horned phonograph.

The starting-cry of a race. A name to conjure with.

¹⁸ Cf. Harold Bloom, *Figures of Capable Imagination*. New York 1976, p. 235.

¹⁹ Henry Hart, *The Poetry of Geoffrey Hill*, introd. by Donald Hall. Carbondale / Edwardsville 1986, p. 153.

Indeed, “a name to conjure with”! “Laugh”, “cough” mimic and echo “Offa”, so does “scoffed-at horned phonograph” (“His Master’s Voice?”). The poem is a play on O, F, F, A (“What’s in a name?”), an elliptical riddle (“Curt graffito?” – “--- off!”),²⁰ a historical crossword puzzle (“specious gift?” – “an Offa you should refuse”). The race is open (“They’re off!”) – the Anglo-Saxons enter the competition. Hill’s ambiguities are always a means of compressing language, of overlaying meaning with meaning. Yes, Offa will be pursued on *this* ground, on the poet’s own, the Mercia of his mind.

III The Poetical Transcendence of Time: “I, Offa” on the Moebius Strip

In Hill’s Mercia, the past and the present are merged and blended. The historical past is “there” only insofar as it is present in the poet’s mind, whose own historical present (the twentieth century) in turn consists mainly of childhood memories, his personal past. *Mercian Hymns* is about the presence of the past and about the passing of the present. That is why, strictly speaking, there are no anachronisms in this sequence.²¹ There is no frame of reference against which an anachronism of one kind or the other could safely be identified.

Here is the beginning and the end of No. XIV, “Offa’s Laws (2)”:

Dismissing reports and men, he put pressure on the
wax, blistered it to a crest. He threatened male-
factors with ash from his noon cigar.

(...)

At dinner, he relished the mockery of drinking his
family’s health. He did this whenever it suited
him, which was not often.

In between these, we read the following passage:

When the sky cleared above Malvern, he lingered in
his orchard; by the quiet hammer-pond. Trout-fry

²⁰ Cf. Vincent B. Sherry, *The Uncommon Tongue: The Poetry and Criticism of Geoffrey Hill*. Ann Arbor 1987, p. 130.

²¹ Cf. Bloom, *Figures*, p. 244: “Nothing can be anachronistic when there is no present.” But, as I pointed out, there is no ‘past’ either.

simmered there, translucent, as though forming the water's underskin. He had a care for natural minutiae. What his gaze touched was his tenderness. Woodlice sat pellet-like in the cracked bark and a snail sugared its new stone.

Who is "he"? Is this about the love of nature of a ruthless tyrant? Or is it about the Offa hidden in GeOFFrey? Who is to decide? Here is "he" mercilessly planning to strike back and eliminate his enemies (No. VIII):

The mad are predators. Too often lately they harbour against us. A novel heresy exculpates all maimed souls. Abjure it! I am the King of Mercia, and I know.

Threatened by phone-calls at midnight, venomous letters, forewarned I have thwarted their imminent devices.

Today I name them; tomorrow I shall express the new law. I dedicate my awakening to this matter.

If this unmitigated ferocity and unrestrained desire for revenge betrays an infantile streak in the tyrant, there is also a tyrannous streak in the child:

(...)

Ceolred was his friend and remained so, even after the day of the lost fighter: a biplane, already obsolete and irreplaceable, two inches of heavy snub silver. Ceolred let it spin through a hole in the classroom-floorboards, softly, into the rat-droppings and coins.

After school he lured Ceolred, who was sniggering with fright, down to the old quarries, and flayed him. Then, leaving Ceolred, he journeyed for hours, calm and alone, in his private derelict sandlorry named *Albion*. (No. VII, "The Kingdom of Offa (1)")

So, just as past and present merge, the identities of "Offa" and Hill's childhood self are blended and likened to each other in a process of perpetual cross-fading. As Vincent Sherry remarked, *Mercian Hymns* is "not a historical fantasia or a museum of local color; it is a poem of autobiography, though

an oblique one".²² But even if it is true, in a way, that "Hill has at last no subject but his own complex subjectivity",²³ the exploration of his former self and his facing up to "the tyrannous streak in oneself as a child" (Hill, see above) are means of "appropriating" King Offa, of coming to terms with him. Calvin Bedient was right in comparing, in this respect, *Mercian Hymns* with Conrad's *Heart of Darkness*: "The volume has the scary control and exhilaration of Marlowe on his trail for Kurtz";²⁴ of course, Hill in trailing Offa probes his own "heart of darkness": at the end of his journey, nothing human will be alien to him. The relation is anything but one-sided: As Offa emerges from the past, he becomes a key to the poet's childhood self. The elucidation is mutual.

The tensions and paradoxes created by this kind of ahistorical collage can be very funny, and indeed Hill himself has twice pointed to the "occasional comedy" in *Mercian Hymns*.²⁵

This, for example, is part of "The Death of Offa (1)", No. XXVII:

'Now when King Offa was alive and dead', they were
all there, the funeral gleemen: the papal legate and
rural dean; Merovingian car-dealers, Welsh mercen-
aries; a shuffle of house-carls.

He was defunct. They were perfunctory. The ceremony
stood acclaimed. The mob received memorial vouch-
ers and signs.²⁶

In No. XVII, "Offa's Journey to Rome (1)", "he" drives his sports car through the Vosges and after a flashback to a serious bike-accident when he was a boy –

²² Sherry, *Uncommon Tongue*, p. 126.

²³ Bloom, *Figures*, p. 243.

²⁴ Calvin Bedient, "On Geoffrey Hill", *Critical Quarterly* 23.2 (Summer 1981), pp. 17–26, here p. 18.

²⁵ Cf. John Purkis, "Geoffrey Hill", *Donald Davie, Charles Tomlinson, Geoffrey Hill. Unit 31 of Arts: A Third Level Course: Twentieth-Century Poetry*, eds. Martin Dodsworth, Michael Edwards and John Purkis. Milton Keynes 1976, pp. 47–64, here p. 52; Blake Morrison, "Under Judgement", *New Statesman* 8 Feb. 1980, pp. 212–214, here p. 213.

²⁶ The first line refers to the fact that Offa, in 783, had inaugurated his son, Ecgfrith, as his successor, so that the continuity of dominion was ensured. Cf. Stenton, *Anglo-Saxon England*, pp. 218, 219.

‘God’s honour – our bikes touched; he skidded and came
off.’ ‘Liar.’ A timid father’s protective bellow.
Disfigurement of a village-king. Just look at
the bugger . . .’ –,

he speeds up his “maroon GT car”,

(. . .) [it] chanted then overtook. He lavished on
the high valleys its *haleine*.

Haleine, Hill explains in his notes, is a reference to *La Chanson de Roland*: “Ço dist li reis: ‘Cel corn ad lunge aleine.’” (202). The modern Olifant – a sports car, and contrary to Roland, “he” is determined to use it.

It could be argued that as a rule such fusing tends to diminish the past but never enhances our esteem of the present. But the answer *Mercian Hymns* gives is not that clear-cut. When we find that in Hymn No. XXI images of ancient warfare and modern holiday tourism are daringly blended and fused, a successful amalgamation of the seemingly disparate, –

Cohorts of charabancs fanfared Offa’s province and
his concern, negotiating the by-ways from Teme
to Trent. Their windshields dripped butterflies.
Stranded on hilltops they signalled with plumes
of steam. Twilight menaced the land. The young
women wept and surrendered.

Still, everyone was cheerful, heedless in such days:
at summer weekends dipping into valleys beyond
Mercia’s dyke. Tea was enjoyed, by lakesides where
all might fancy carillons of real Camelot vi-
brating through the silent water. –

we cannot maintain – or can we? – that thereby history is exposed as a process of degeneration and decline. Again, when Christopher Ricks in reviewing *Mercian Hymns* detected “pained comedy” in the second stanza of No. XX and commented, “to see the names of far-off battles resurrected for suburban dwellings is to be perplexed by, not superior about, what history seems to have done to the English and their honourable name of Smith”,²⁷ he ignored two important counterweight aspects: In the preceding lines –

Primeval heathland spattered with the bones of mice
and birds; where adders basked and bees made pro-
vision, mantling the inner walls of their burh: –

²⁷ Christopher Ricks, “Overlord of the M5”, *The Listener* 26 Aug. 1972, p. 274.

the homely cosiness of middle-class England receives an analogue from the natural world – it is not ‘unnatural’ to protect your private happiness, to make provisions, to make a castle of your home. Second, as the poem is entitled “Offa’s ‘Defence of the English People’ (1)”, it can be read as a vindication of a way of life, the life of the Smiths and the Joneses. But, admittedly, given Offa’s controversial role in the sequence, this again undercuts any unequivocal reading of this tableau . . .

There is a second “Defence of the English People” (No. XXII): It is “about” World War II as remembered by a boy:

(. . .)

At home the curtains were drawn. The wireless boomed
its commands. I loved the battle-anthems and the gregarious news.

Then, in the early shelter, warmed by a blue-gassed
storm lantern, I huddled with stories of dragon-
tailed airships and warriors who took wing im-
mortal as phantoms.

No evidence of a downright condemnation of the present as an inferior version of the past – no acquittal either. Only a defence that is tied to the romantic, fairy-tale perspective of a child who doesn’t really know what war is – but still, a defence of sorts.

“The memories of childhood”, Dylan Thomas wrote, “have no beginning and no end.” In Hill’s Mercia, the beginnings of England and its virtual coming to an end are interlaced and interlocked with the beginnings of the poet’s mind and his “now”, which must always carry an air of an ending. Time in *Mercian Hymns* is certainly a continuum, but it is twisted like a Möbius strip: there is neither outside nor inside – it has no beginning and no end.

IV Place is Only a Point in Time:

The Strata of Earth and Language and the Density of the Medium

In yet another sense the past is present. Landscape can be seen as a physical, material record of history: In its forms, in the strata of earth and soil, we not only find history *inscribed*, but in a way these *are* the material manifestations of time. Or, in other words, history and time are spatialized in the process of

sedimentation.²⁸ In order to go back in time, one must dig and excavate – the further back, the deeper. The historian’s job and specifically the archaeologist’s job, is to bring to light that which lies covered by strata of more recent date. The roots of the present are always in the compost, detritus and sediment of the past – and they profit from it. To follow one’s roots is hard labour – but it can be done here and now.

Mercian Hymns teems with imagery of earth, soil, strata, digging and excavating. As the cycles of natural life run their course, death and decay form the topmost layer of soil: “Primeval heathland spattered with the bones of mice and birds” (XX), “He reigned forty years. Seasons touched and re-touched the soil” (XI). Likewise, what is lost in the human sphere becomes part of the underground hoard, as in the case of the lost model airplane:

(. . .) Ceolred let it spin through a hole
in the classroom floorboards, softly, into the
rat-droppings and coins. (VII)

Ground and soil are the plane where life is transformed into rotting matter, preparing a rich ground for new life: Becoming and decaying are inseparably entwined (see, for example, No. XII).

Under the most recent sediments of the soil, there are the strata of earth, partaking in the same dialectics, being source and ending, origin and grave:

I was invested in mother-earth, the crypt of roots
and endings. Child’s play. I abode there, bided my
time: (. . .). (IV)

The mole – or moldywarp (XII) – is the secret king of this realm, a perfect underkingdom, where he makes contact with Roman and Anglo-Saxon remains (IV).

The workers who find “Offa’s Coins (2)” are in the same trade:

Their spades grafted through the variably-resistant
soil. They clove to the hoard. They ransacked
epiphanies, vertebrae of the chimera, armour of
wild bees’ larvae. They struck the fire-dragon’s
faceted skin.

²⁸ See also Penelope Lively, *The Presence of the Past: An Introduction to Landscape History*. London / Glasgow 1976.

The men were paid to caulk water-pipes. They brewed
 and pissed amid splendour; their latrine seethed
 its estuary through nettles. They are scattered
 to your collations, moldywarps. (XII)

As the present now is only the past of a coming age, even the kitchen garden
 promises to be a rich archaeological site for future generations:

We have a kitchen-garden riddled with toy-shards,
 with splinters of habitation. The children shriek
 and scavenge, play havoc. They incinerate boxes,
 rags and old tyres. They haul a sodden log, hung
 with soft shields of fungus, and launch it upon
 the flames. (XIX)

As long as one has access to the past, one can become someone else: The boy
 wrenches the snarled root of a dead crab-apple from the earth and, sporting
 it like antlers, becomes “Cernunnos, the branched god” (XV), i. e. the
 mythological Celtic stag-god of fertility.²⁹

Given such a dynamic view of landscape, such a temporal idea of place, it
 is small wonder that sometimes, when “he” lived in a “Fern Hill”-like boy’s
 kingdom –

The princes of Mercia were badger and raven. Thrall
 to their freedom, I dug and hoarded. Orchards
 fruited above clefts. I drank from the honeycombs of
 chill sandstone. (VI) –,

“the landscape flowed away, back to / its source” (VI). Not only can such a
 landscape be read³⁰ – to the initiated and sensitive it speaks on its own,
 like the French landscape in Hill’s *The Mystery of the Charity of Charles
 Péguy*:

Landscape is like revelation; it is both
 singular crystal and the remotest things.
 Cloud-shadows of seasons revisit the earth,
 odourless myrrh borne by the wandering kings. (188)

In earth and its strata, in landscape as the material presence of the past,
 Hill finds a powerful metaphor for language, and in the digger’s activity the
 perfect analogue for the poet’s. For Hill, language has always been a very

²⁹ Cf. Sherry, *Uncommon Tongue*, p. 133.

³⁰ Cf. Hart, *Poetry of Geoffrey Hill*, p. 159.

material thing, a medium which through its density puts up a resistance to the artist who works in it and who, in order to bring out what is hidden in it, to bring out its potential, must overcome “the coercive force of language”³¹, a feat that can never be performed to perfection, since the elements of language as his only material “always already” carry meaning – meaning which even by the most rigorous re-contextualization of these elements can never be totally obliterated. Compared to the other arts, literature is congenitally impure. Hill: “The arts which use language are the most impure of arts, (. . .).”³² But if there is no escape from the prison-house of language, the poet can still negotiate for better terms of convict labour. More on this point later on. Suffice it to say now that Hill’s view of language as a material medium comes through in his poetical treatment of it. Critics have often remarked that Hill’s “words verge on a density like that of the physical objects they name”,³³ or that, more concretely, his words are like bricks³⁴ or like “molten solder”.³⁵

But earth and its strata is the more appropriate trope for Hill’s idea of language because it highlights both its *materiality* and its *historicity*. Hill in an interview with Blake Morrison:

The poet’s true commitment must always be first to the vertical richness of language. The poet’s gift is to make history and politics and religion speak for themselves through the strata of language.³⁶

And, at another instance:

Language *contains* everything you want – history, sociology, economics: it is a kind of drama of human destiny. One thinks how it has been used and exploited in the past, politically and theologically. Its forthrightness and treachery are a drama of the honesty of man himself. Language reveals life.³⁷

Consequently Hill approvingly quotes the philosopher Rush Rhees as saying: “For we speak as others have spoken before us. And a sense of language is also a feeling for ways of living that have meant something”.³⁸

³¹ Geoffrey Hill, *The Lords of Limit: Essays on Literature and Ideas*. London 1984, p. 2.

³² *Ibid.*, p. 2.

³³ Sherry, *Uncommon Tongue*, p. 140.

³⁴ John Bayley in *Agenda* 17.1 (Spring 1979): “Geoffrey Hill Special Issue”, p. 38.

³⁵ Heaney, “Now and in England”, p. 480.

³⁶ Morrison, “Under Judgement”, p. 214.

³⁷ Quoted in Christopher Ricks, *The Force of Poetry*. Oxford 1984, p. 301.

³⁸ Hill, *Lords*, p. 11

Therefore, by immersing himself in his medium, language, which is historical through and through, the poet at the same time makes contact with the past: "In handling the English language the poet makes an act of recognition that etymology is history. The history of the creation and the debasement of words is a paradigm of the loss of the kingdom of innocence and original justice".³⁹ Just as the archaeologist unearths his findings, the poet by engaging in his material is always a treasure-hunter of sorts, a digger for lost but retrievable riches. And riches Hill brings home in *Mercian Hymns*. The profile he cuts through the English language brings into open view a linguistic layering whose mixed flavour is matchlessly described by Heaney again:

Hill is (...) sustained by the Anglo-Saxon base, but his proper guarantor is that language as modified and amplified by the vocabularies and values of the Mediterranean, by the early medieval Latin influence; his is to a certain extent a scholastic imagination founded on an England that we might describe as Anglo-Romanesque, touched by the polysyllabic light of Christianity but possessed by darker energies which might be acknowledged as barbaric.⁴⁰

But it pays to follow the well-established analogy of poetry and archaeology,⁴¹ of writing and digging, onto another aspect which throws light on Hill's peculiar way with words. Archaeological findings do not by themselves tell a story. It is only when they are embedded into a narrative that they attain meaning: reality is found, but meaning is constituted; and it is constituted exactly when the relations between the findings, objects and other data are spelt out, one way or another. Meaning, not only in language, but in history, too, does not reside *in* the elements of discourse or in the objects of study, but it exists *between* what is given, it is not a substance but a relation. And it is here that Hill's practice – or the poet's practice in general – differs fundamentally from that of the historian. The meaning is deliberately and significantly withheld. Words stand there isolated like objects in a landscape – the narrative that might link them is not given:

Gasholders, russet among fields. Milldams, marlpools
that lay unstirring. Eel-swarms. Coagulations of
frogs: once, with branches and half-bricks, he

³⁹ Hill in Haffenden, *Viewpoints*, p. 88.

⁴⁰ Heaney, "Now and in England", p. 472.

⁴¹ Cf. Thomas H. Getz, "Geoffrey Hill: History as Poetry; Poetry as Salutation", *Contemporary Poetry* 4 (1982), pp. 4–23, here p. 13; Hart, *Poetry of Geoffrey Hill*, p. 173; Sherry, *Uncommon Tongue*, p. 31.

battered a ditchful; then sidled away from the
stillness and silence. (VII)

Tracks of ancient occupation. Frail ironworks rust-
ing in the thorn-thicket. Hearthstones; charred
lullabies. A solitary axe-blow that is the echo
of a lost sound. (XXVIII)

As Hayden White has emphasized, only the chronicle form of historical representation could do without a narrative,⁴² but it could only do so because it presupposed a *transcendental* guarantor of the meaning of the facts it recorded. No such thing in Hill, of course. It is true that the Mercian Hymns are “looking at history (...) through minutiae”,⁴³ but the solidity and concreteness of the objects evoked by Hill’s solid and concrete words⁴⁴ is deceiving: What they are seems clear enough, what they mean is a mystery.

Here, we are at the core of Hill’s often-remarked hermeticism, complexity and ambiguity. A poetry that systematically erases the common links between its elements sets them free to multiple interpretation. Despite their seeming solidity in meaning, they begin to flimmer and flicker, and for the moment it seems as if the poet had overcome “the inertia of language”, “[its] coercive force”.⁴⁵ Hill’s “remarkable economy”,⁴⁶ his Empsonian “maximal, directed ambiguity”,⁴⁷ is thus due to elimination, to a systematic withholding of a meaningful context, which is the perfect soil for a *plurality* of *possible* contexts. What is true of the relations between the words is also true of the relations between parts of a poem and of those between a poem and all others of the sequence.⁴⁸ That is why all quoting is misquoting. What

⁴² See White, *Content of the Form*, pp. 1–25.

⁴³ Martin Booth, *British Poetry 1964 to 1984: Driving Through the Barricades*. London etc. 1985, p. 205.

⁴⁴ Cf. Bedient, “Geoffrey Hill”, p. 21; Martin Dodsworth, “Geoffrey Hill’s New Poetry”, *Stand* 13 (1971), pp. 61–63.

⁴⁵ Hill, *Lords*, p. 2.

⁴⁶ Ricks, *Force*, p. 364.

⁴⁷ Geoffrey Thurley, *The Ironic Harvest: English Poetry in the Twentieth Century*. London 1974, p. 154.

⁴⁸ Titles and notes serve the same function: More often than not the titles do not clarify but obfuscate what is the subject matter or at least create a tension between themselves and the poems they head and thereby open the field for a *variety* of readings. The notes are very much like T. S. Eliot’s to *The Waste Land* – a witty mix of genuine and mock scholarship, see for example Hill’s note to Hymn No. IV: “‘I was invested in mother-earth’. To the best of my recollection,

I mean is: It is somewhat deceitful to quote from *Mercian Hymns*, let alone paraphrase, because each passage apart from the evidence it is supposed to produce seems to have an undertow of meaning pointing in a different direction – and if it does not, this is only because it has been doctored for the sake of the argument . . .

This is the secret of the “unyieldingness” of *Mercian Hymns*⁴⁹ and the reason why Hill’s poetry has been called “strong poetry” (Bloom) or could be mentioned as an example of “Language poetry” (Perloff): As the poet cannot escape the conditions of his material, its inertia and gravity, his only chance is to sever the habitual ties between its elements, condense through elimination and thereby achieve a new quality of *density* of the medium, one that is not at all like the intransigence of established meaning, but, quite the contrary, the result of an extraordinary *charging* of language with meanings. That is why Hill repeatedly cites Henry Rago to the effect that “when the language is that of the imagination, we can be grateful enough to read that language as it asks to be read: *in the very density of the medium*, without the violence of interpolation or reduction”.⁵⁰ When that state is reached, the referential function of language fades to a degree, and correspondingly new rules govern the axis of combination:

He was defunct. They were perfunctory. (XXVII)

I abode there, bided my time. (IV)

Or, more daring:

(...) there, a cross Christ
mumming child Adam out of Hell. (XXIV)

the expression ‘to invest in mother-earth’ was the felicitous (and correct) definition of ‘yird’ given by Mr (now Sir) Michael Hordern in the programme *Call My Bluff* televised on BBC 2 on Thursday 29 January 1970.” (202). Could anything be more tongue-in-cheek? That the poet does not feel himself bound to “facts” becomes apparent when Hill in Hymn No. XIII gives *Rex Totius Anglorum Patriae* as an inscription on one of Offa’s coins – he must have known from R. H. M. Dolley, ed., *Anglo-Saxon-Coins: Studies Presented to F. M. Stenton*, 1960 (reference given in his note to Hymn No. XVII) that none of Offa’s coins carried this title; in other words, Hill deliberately “forges” Offa’s coins. Cf. Hart, *Poetry of Geoffrey Hill*, p. 176; Dodsworth in Robinson, ed., *Geoffrey Hill*, p. 50; Sherry, *Uncommon Tongue*, p. 142.

⁴⁹ Ricks, “Overlord”.

⁵⁰ Hill, *Lords*, p. 6., emphasis added.

Thus, Hill's digging does not produce evidence of a linguistic Golden Age in which words were not yet debased (as is suggested in the quote here identified by n. 38), but, *pace* Hill, it is, as Vincent Sherry observed, "the *virtù* of Hill's own art (...) to disprove that myth. Etymology for Hill reveals no original or true meaning, but a play of difference; it is a delight in those multiple senses accumulated over the course of a word's history, meanings available in their variety and particularity for the modern poet who studies the dictionary"⁵¹ – plus, it must be added, new, unheard-of meanings his texts *set free* through their *poeticalness*.

In the strata of earth and language we encounter the presence of the past. In the hourglass measuring millenniums, place is only a point in time, soon to be superseded by others. And in both history and language what our findings mean is not in them but between them or rather between them and us – it is not given, but constituted. And if this task is deliberately left by the poet, it is up to the reader to complete it and invest the words on the page with meaning. They are there, no doubt, but they tell no story by themselves and, in this case, no history either. Yet they offer themselves to various readings.

V Earthworks and Coins: Offa the Writer

Offa's Dyke is an astounding earthwork in more than one respect. Historians have remarked on its impressive scale, the skill with which its line is drawn and the general efficiency with which it was carried out. To plan and to realize such a dyke is a task very much like the poet's. The original landscape is the starting point of all planning, just as is common language for the poet. And in both cases, the task is to form and mould the given to one's advantage, to overlay what is at hand with constructions of one's own. This is done with maximum efficiency when what the material (be it landscape or language) offers or lends itself to is exploited with a minimum of effort and change. And yet, the whole point of building dykes and writing poetry is to make a difference. A good earthwork is one that is not violently imposed on the landscape but one that, as it were, grows out of it. The analogy with poetry need not be spelt out.

⁵¹ Cf. Sherry, *Uncommon Tongue*, p. 20.

This paradox of both earthwork and writing, viz. that both make a difference by skilfully following and then overlaying the contours that lend themselves to it, is accompanied by another one: Such a rampart as Offa's Dyke could only be constructed in peace time – it is the expression, military in nature, of truce. By drawing a line, it defines the frontier against the British and makes a pledge at the same time: neither you nor we shall cross this with bad intent. In Offa's case, this gesture of reconciliation is demonstratively obvious: "(...) 'Offa's Dyke' shows policy as well as man-power. In many sections it follows lines favourable to the British, and historians have concluded that it was a boundary rather than a fortification".⁵² In other words: This dyke is a line that defines "on this side" and "on the other side", but in defining recognizes the other as excluded yet of equal value. The analogy with language should make every deconstructionist's heart jump with joy. . .

In building his dyke, Offa imposes his will on the landscape, but prudently so, by exploiting the opportunities it offers. He is the writer who, taking away here, adding something there, works on his poem, until it is an impressive monument, a frontier that takes cognizance of what it excludes, a statement which is congenitally non-totalizing.

Of the thirty Mercian Hymns, although many contain allusions to it, none is entitled "Offa's Dyke". There is no need – Offa's earthwork is the silent unifying metaphor of the whole sequence.

Offa's coins supply Hill with another powerful metaphor for the poet's trade. The archaeological aspect need not be dwelled upon: Just as Offa's coins are found and unearthed by digging through the strata of earth, so the poet finds specimens of older usage when he engages with the diachronical dimension of language, the underground hoard. But words and coins have other things in common – the metaphor is well established and has given rise to innumerable ingenious deliberations.⁵³ Words and coins are there to be exchanged. They both have value, but it is a value subject to change and it depends on its being recognized as such – as currency, words and coins always imply a wider frame of reference set by convention. Both bear a stamp of meaning which can be defaced by usage, so that what they meant originally is no longer apparent – save to the expert. Also, the quality of solidity and substantiality implied by the coin-metaphor must have appealed to Hill.

⁵² Churchill, *History*, p. 68.

⁵³ See for example Jacques Derrida, "White Mythology: Metaphor in the Text of Philosophy", *New Literary History* 6 (1974/75), pp. 5–74.

There is in Friedrich Nietzsche's *Über Wahrheit und Lüge im außermoralischen Sinn* a famous passage in which Nietzsche puts forward his idea of truth as an illusion based on an erroneous conception of language:

Was also ist Wahrheit? Ein bewegliches Heer von Metaphern, Metonymien, Anthropomorphismen, kurz eine Summe von menschlichen Relationen, die, poetisch und rhetorisch gesteigert, übertragen, geschmückt wurden, und die nach langem Gebrauch einem Volke fest, kanonisch und verbindlich dünken: die Wahrheiten sind Illusionen, von denen man vergessen hat, daß sie welche sind, Metaphern, die abgenutzt und sinnlich kraftlos geworden sind. Münzen, die ihr Bild verloren haben und nun als Metall, nicht mehr als Münzen in Betracht kommen.⁵⁴

This idea of “the debasement of language”⁵⁵, the defacement of coins, is a recurrent theme in Hill's thought. As he sees it as the poet's office to work against this debasement – to strike a new relief into coins worn by usage or to exhibit hardly used older specimens –, his practice is at the same time an eminently ethical one. “To purge the (...) language of both long-established and recent perversions of its meaning and implications”⁵⁶ is the poet's prime task, a task that also includes the redemption of expressions degenerated into clichés and believed to be irredeemable.⁵⁷ Through his poetical technique, the poet serves a moral function and helps, in Blake's words, “to cleanse the doors of perception”⁵⁸ – a connection that was also set forth by the Russian formalist Viktor Shklovskij in his seminal essay “Art as Device” (1916).

The poet as minter can never start from scratch – he finds no unminted bullion in his mint:

All other artists have for their medium what Aristotle called a material cause: more or less shapeless, always meaningless matter, upon which they can imprint form and meaning. Their media become media proper under their hands; through shaping they communicate. As artists they are uniquely sovereign, minting unminted bullion into currency, stamping their image upon it. The poet is denied this creative sovereignty. His “material cause” is a medium before he starts to fashion it; he must deal in an already current and largely defaced coinage.⁵⁹

⁵⁴ Nietzsche, *Werke*, Vol. 4, p. 546.

⁵⁵ Hill in Haffenden, *Viewpoints*, p. 87.

⁵⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 95.

⁵⁷ Cf. Christopher Ricks, “Cliché as ‘Responsible Speech’: Geoffrey Hill”, *London Magazine* 4.8 (Nov. 1964), pp. 96–101.

⁵⁸ Cf. *ibid.*, p. 97.

⁵⁹ Sigurd Burckhardt, “The Poet as Fool and Priest”, *ELH: A Journal of English Literary History* 25 (1956), pp. 279–298, here p. 279.

That is why the metaphor of coining and minting carries far more violence and force than that of dyke-building: The new image is *struck*. Striking coins is an act of force even more frightening for the exactitude with which the blows are dealt. And the violence does not stop here. The poet's and king's determination and cruelty reveal themselves (and remind one of former tyrants) when it comes to preventing the counterfeiting of their currency:

Coins handsome as Nero's; of good substance and weight. *Offa Rex* resonant in silver, and the names of his moneyers. They struck with accountable tact. They could alter the king's face.

Exactness of design was to deter imitation; mutilation if that failed. (...)

Swathed bodies in the long ditch; one eye upstaring.
It is safe to presume, here, the king's anger. (...) (XI)

Uncompromising, though dependent upon helpers whose allegiance must be watched ("They could alter the king's face"), *Offa*, the poet-minter-king, disseminates his name and portrait as tokens of his sovereign and of his possessive hold of the country:

Trim the lamp; polish the lens; draw, one by one, rare coins to the light. Ringed by its own lustre, the masterful head emerges, kempt and jutting, out of England's well. Far from his underkingdom of crinoid and crayfish, the rune-stone's province, *Rex Totius Anglorum Patriae*, coiffured and ageless, portrays the self-possession of his possession, cushioned on a legend. (XIII)

Only when an ancient coin has been preserved underground can the poet be content to merely polish it – no need to strike a new face if the original one is still in full relief, unworn. For Hill, to give but one example, "leechdom" is such a coin. In Old English, "leechcraft" signifies the physician's art, "to leech" means to cure, to heal, "leech" as a noun is another word for the physician, "leechdom" is medicine, remedy. The connotations of "leech", "leechdom" etc. are such that one could even speak of Christ as "leech" (cf. German "Heiland") and of his suffering as "leechdom". On the other hand, a leech is of course, and that is the original meaning, a worm which sucks out the blood of other animals, it is a kind of parasite. Although the connection between these two fields of meaning is a direct one – leeches were used by

physicians to cure their patients –, “leechdom” might also be taken as an example of what Sigmund Freud called “der Gegensinn der Urworte”.⁶⁰ This becomes apparent when Hill speaks ambiguously of “Offa’s Leechdom” – the healer and saviour of his country or its parasite? Hymn No. VIII – already quoted in full above – underlines that the ambiguity is an intended one: Offa’s terror is inseparably connected with the imposition of order and culture, his prescription against imminent anarchy is itself deeply disturbing – it is “leechdom”.

There is an amusing anecdote about the historical Offa which shows him, for once, doing *exactly* what the poet does, viz. processing bullion already minted. It is about one of Offa’s coins, still extant, “imitating a[n Arabian] dinar struck by the Kaliph Al-Mansur in 774, but carrying the legend *Offa Rex* in Roman capitals across the centre of the reverse”.⁶¹ Winston Churchill tells the story:

The Canterbury mint evidently regarded the Arabic as mere ornamentation, and all men would have been shocked had they known that it declared “There is no God but one, and Mahomet is his Prophet”. Offa established a good understanding with the Pope. (...) The papal envoys in 787 were joyfully received in the hall of Offa, and were comforted by his assurances of reverence for St Peter. These professions were implemented by a small annual tribute to the Papacy, part of it unwittingly paid in these same infidel coins which proclaimed an opposite creed.⁶²

It seems to me that Hill’s use of Offa and ancient Mercia comes close to this re-stamping: Bullion already pre-minted by the historians receives a new relief in Hill’s hands (“es wird umgemünzt”). But unlike Offa’s moneyers, Hill knows exactly what he is doing.

VI The Language of Power and the Power of Language

Mercian Hymns carries as an epigraph a quote from C.S. Sisson: “The conduct of government rests upon the same foundation and encounters the same difficulties as the conduct of private persons: that is, as to its object and

⁶⁰ For a very concise presentation of the concept see Sigmund Freud, *Vorlesungen zur Einführung in die Psychoanalyse und Neue Folge*, Studienausgabe Band 1. Frankfurt/M. 1969, pp. 185–187.

⁶¹ Stenton, *Anglo-Saxon-England*, p. 223.

⁶² Churchill, *History*, p. 67.

justification, for as to its methods, or technical part, there is all the difference which separates (...) the man acting on behalf of himself from the man acting on behalf of many".⁶³ This seems to imply that the subject matter of *Mercian Hymns* is not "roots" in all its shades of meaning but the relation between power and morality. I believe this alternative is a specious one. To the same degree that "Offa" is an alter ego of the poet, the discussion of this "anarchic lord of order"⁶⁴ and his guilt in office is simultaneously a metaphorical deliberation on the poet's responsibility in and towards his craft.

It seems too easy to reiterate that power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely, to hark back to the fact that Offa "must be brutal to father an impressive culture",⁶⁵ or to opine that "the innermost truth of the *Hymns* is Hill's need for and failure to find, either in the facts or the illusions of his history, its prose or its poetry, anything worthy of one's utmost admiration".⁶⁶ *Mercian Hymns* is not about the failure of such a quest, but about the illusionary nature of such a craving.

Hill knows only too well that language always "catches itself with the bitten apple in hand",⁶⁷ that the word is both spade and sword,⁶⁸ that it is compromised by power, and accomplice to oppression, but at the same time strangely, even miraculously resistant to the claims of power. And it is one of Hill's greatest achievements to continually expose this undercutting of the language of power by the power of language,⁶⁹ which sometimes manifests itself in silence. In No. XVIII ["Offa's Journey to Rome" (2)], "he" visits Boethius' dungeon at Pavia. The scene is that of a confrontation between spirit and power:

At Pavia, a visitation of some sorrow. Boethius'
dungeon. He shut his eyes, gave rise to a tower
out of the earth. He willed the instruments of
violence to break upon meditation. Iron buckles

⁶³ Unaccountably, the epigraph is missing from the Penguin edition of Hill's poetry.

⁶⁴ Sherry, *Uncommon Tongue*, p. 136.

⁶⁵ Hart, *Poetry of Geoffrey Hill*, p. 190.

⁶⁶ Merle E. Brown, *Double Lyric: Divisiveness and Communal Activity in Recent English Poetry*. London / Henley 1981, p. 67.

⁶⁷ Bedient, "Geoffrey Hill", p. 22.

⁶⁸ Cf. Hart, *Poetry of Geoffrey Hill*, p. 157.

⁶⁹ Cf. Haughton in Robinson, ed., *Geoffrey Hill*, p. 142: "(...) while Hill is continually drawn to the 'language of power' and entitlement, he consistently subjects it to a paradoxical or critical counter-pressure."

gagged; flesh leaked rennet over them; the men
stooped, disentangled the body.

Not very uplifting. Neither is the reaction of the visitor, an odd mixture of
relish and complacency:

He wiped his lips and hands. He strolled back to the
car, with discreet souvenirs for consolation and
philosophy. He set in motion the furtherance of
his journey. To watch the Tiber foaming out
much blood.

But behind all this, there is “a hinterland of silence”,⁷⁰ the roaring silence of a
conspicuous absence, namely that of Boethius’ *Consolations* – the reason for
the visit and all that has remained of the scene: his words.

Historical guilt is not only a question of personal tyranny. Violence may
equally reside in the make-up of a society. The human cost of industry is a
case in point. Here is Hymn No. XXV with a reference to Ruskin, a quote
from *Henry V*, which, however, “has no bearing on the poem” (203), and an
uncharacteristically direct treatment of the plight of Hill’s own grandmother,
who fabricated nails in cottage industry:

Brooding on the eightieth letter of *Fors Clavigera*,
I speak this in memory of my grandmother, whose
childhood and prime womanhood were spent in the
nailer’s darg.

The nailshop stood back of the cottage, by the fold.
It reeked stale mineral sweat. Sparks has furred
its low roof. In dawn-light the troughed water
floated a damson-bloom of dust –

not to be shaken by posthumous clamour. It is one
thing to celebrate the ‘quick forge’, another
to cradle a face hare-lipped by the searing-wire.

Brooding on the eightieth letter of *Fors Clavigera*,
I speak this in memory of my grandmother, whose
childhood and prime womanhood were spent in the
nailer’s darg.

⁷⁰ Hill, *Lords*, p. 27

This underside of culture, all the work and pain that went into it, forms an impressive counterweight to notions of History as the story of rulers, a notion which had been exploded by Hill as early as in the first hymn.

Hill offers no *metaphysical* transcendation of the opposition of good and evil – as, for example, T.S. Eliot does in *Murder in the Cathedral* –, although the recognition of the blending of both in history is obvious. Rather, Hill's drift in this matter seems to be in accord with the line taken by Nietzsche – an unmitigated indictment of the past and, at the same time, an unreserved acknowledgement that we, as descendants, are inevitably part of that past and that the past is a part of us as well:

Hier wird deutlich, wie notwendig der Mensch, neben der monumentalischen und antiquarischen Art, die Vergangenheit zu betrachten, oft genug eine *dritte* Art nötig hat, die *kritische*: (...). Er muß die Kraft haben und von Zeit zu Zeit anwenden, eine Vergangenheit zu zerbrechen und aufzulösen, um leben zu können: dies erreicht er dadurch, daß er sie vor Gericht zieht, peinlich inquiriert, und endlich verurteilt; jede Vergangenheit aber ist wert, verurteilt zu werden (...). Menschen oder Zeiten, die auf diese Weise dem Leben dienen, daß sie eine Vergangenheit richten und vernichten, sind immer gefährliche und gefährdete Menschen und Zeiten. Denn da wir nun einmal die Resultate früherer Geschlechter sind, sind wir auch die Resultate ihrer Verirrungen, Leidenschaften und Irrtümer, ja Verbrechen; es ist nicht möglich, sich ganz von dieser Kette zu lösen.⁷¹

For the poet especially, the chains of the past, materialized in the oppressive power of language, must make themselves felt – subverting it, he defines the conditions of his freedom.

VII A Non-reactionary De-temporalization

The objection could be made that in matters of historical, cultural, social or political import *any* kind of de-temporalization is dubious and questionable, because it inevitably gives rise to fallacious ideas of unchangeable 'human nature', 'constants' of human behaviour, basic 'continuities' untouched by the ripples of history etc., in short, that any de-temporalization promotes an ideology of human essentialism and mystifies existing power structures.

⁷¹ Nietzsche, *Werke*, Vol. 3, pp. 42, 43.

Indeed, when one reads of *Mercian Hymns* that Offa “becomes a timeless figure of the struggle to hold psychological as well as political power” and that in presenting him as he does, Hill “confirms [Offa’s] common human nature”,⁷² or, worse even, that “cruelty, murder, minting, building, fighting and dying are forever present as man’s essential, and terrible inheritances”,⁷³ one might, given the premise that these readings are adequate renderings of the sequence, be inclined to agree with Douglas Dunn “that the book’s conception of history is suspect”.⁷⁴ But *Mercian Hymns* promotes no such myth and its concept of history is completely different, as I hope I have made abundantly clear in the preceding pages. For, quite the contrary, *Mercian Hymns* shows that no such myth will do, that there are, in Coleridge’s phrasing, no fixities and definites, that we can never simply go back to our roots, both in terms of time and place, but that the supposedly fixed entities of ‘region’, ‘landscape’, ‘myth’ and ‘history’, also of subject and object, continually modify each other and that there is no escape into a haven of timeless, permanent universality.

If there is any central message in *Mercian Hymns*, it is that there is no ‘as such’. Region, landscape, myth and history in *Mercian Hymns* are not safe harbours that one might easily have recourse to. Rather, they are the terms (as language is the medium) in which the problem of human existence is discussed and poetically dramatized – themselves problematical, they are not the answer, but the material through which one has to work and with which one has to engage if the quest is meant to be serious at all, serious and unsparingly frank and self-questioning. Therefore, paradoxical as it may sound, Hill’s technique of the de-temporalization in *Mercian Hymns*, his poetical transcendence of time, which would be incomplete were it not accompanied by a corresponding transcendence of place, is not a flight from history, but a radical involvement in it. *Mercian Hymns* shows no signs of escapism from historicity and temporality – it is the document of a mind that takes the only road open to non-mystics: *deeper into time* and its complexities. Eric Homberger saw this when he remarked that Hill “shoulder[s] the burden of history” and that “with *Mercian Hymns* the skills of the

⁷² Vincent B. Sherry, “Geoffrey Hill”, *Dictionary of Literary Biography*, Vol. 40.1. Detroit 1985, pp. 202–215, here p. 208.

⁷³ William S. Milne, “Geoffrey Hill’s Mercian Hymns”, *Ariel* 10.1 (Jan. 1979), pp. 43–63, here p. 58.

⁷⁴ Douglas Dunn, “King Offa Alive and Dead”, *Encounter* 220 (Jan. 1972), pp. 67–74, here p. 70.

formalist and the inclinations of the myth-maker are harnessed to a poetry whose full meaning is historical".⁷⁵

Always historicize!, is the maxim of Fredric Jameson and friends. Hill historicizes naive notions of History writ large as an 'objective' process, probes them, subverts them, de-reifies them. Terry Eagleton must have felt something of the playful earnestness of this eminently dialectical endeavour – to engage in history on its own terms – when he, in an unsigned review for the *TLS*, later reprinted as part of an essay in Schmidt/Lindop's volume on *British Poetry Since 1960*, criticized the trend in some poets towards myth and legend, but cautiously exempted Hill from total condemnation: Having established a difference between the workings of myth and legend – "myth (...) takes the form of timeless universalisations achieved through symbol and archetype; 'legend' works in an opposite direction, excavating the substance of a specific time and place remote from ours, salvaging it for re-inhabitation"⁷⁶ – Eagleton went on to say "but the important difference is that legend" (and he saw *Mercian Hymns* as an example of this tendency) "is still able to accommodate a sense of history, in ways in which myth isn't".⁷⁷ The praise, if praise it was meant to be, could well have been less subdued. If the desideratum is really "an art (...) which (...) find[s] the possibility of transcendence within history itself",⁷⁸ then *Mercian Hymns* is an example that stands to be surpassed, even if it is not exactly the kind of poetry Eagleton had in mind. Certainly, *Mercian Hymns* not only meets Eagleton's criterion – taken from Kermode's *The Sense of an Ending* – that "those symbolic resolutions [should] recognize themselves as heuristic fictions, with complex relations to a real history outside them",⁷⁹ it even puts quotation marks around 'real' and is all the more consistent for it.

Geoffrey Hill once wrote of Shakespeare's seemingly non-committal attitude in *Cymbeline* that "Shakespeare stands back not through timidity or unconcern but in order to obtain focus. His concern is with nearness and distance, with adjustment of perspective; in his handling of character and situation he makes a proper demonstration of that concern".⁸⁰ When, at the very end of *Mercian Hymns*, the boy-poet drifts into "the last dream of Offa

⁷⁵ Eric Homberger, *The Art of the Real: Poetry in England and America Since 1939*. London / Totowa, NJ 1977, p. 210.

⁷⁶ Terry Eagleton, "Myth and History in Recent Poetry", *British Poetry Since 1960*, eds. Michael Schmidt and Grevel Lindop. Oxford 1972, pp. 233–239, here p. 235.

⁷⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 235.

⁷⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 234.

⁷⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 239.

⁸⁰ Hill, *Lords*, p. 57.

the King” (XXIX), we are confronted, one last time, with this paradox of historical nearness and distance. This is the last poem in its entirety:

And it seemed, while we waited, he began to walk to-
wards us he vanished
he left behind coins, for his lodging, and traces of
red mud. (XXX)

Money and blood on the ground, Offa’s legacy. It is a ground about which Hill, when a young poet, could feel very strongly. “So the boy born and brought up in Worcestershire”, writes Hill about himself in 1954, “is still to all intents a local boy. He does not, unless he is very unfortunate, lose touch with his home ground. His roots still ache for their soil”.⁸¹ Later, doubts creep in and he speaks of his “mixed feelings for my own home country of Worcestershire”.⁸²

One of the most moving recognitions of this ambivalent entanglement is when Hill chooses as an epitaph for one of his *Tenebrae* poems (“Te Lucis Ante Terminum”) a line from Paul Celan’s “Kermorvan” (of which Hill’s poem is an improvisation):

Wir gehen Dir, Heimat, ins Garn.

Mercian Hymns is the result of Hill’s productive engagement with this condition, a perfect demonstration, I think, of what, in a quote introduced earlier, Nietzsche called “die *plastische Kraft* eines Menschen”: “jene Kraft, aus sich heraus eigenartig zu wachsen, Vergangenes und Fremdes umzubilden und einzuverleiben, Wunden auszuheilen, Verlorne zu ersetzen, zerbrochne Formen aus sich nachzuformen”.⁸³

But if this is so, then Hill’s Mercia of the mind is not only an affair of the past and the present – it has a future dimension, too, because it demonstrates, as an “exemplary exercise”, a poetical “Aufhebung” of the past. And this “Aufheben” in its threefold Hegelian sense (but without its deterministic overtones) always allows and sometimes even presses for a utopian perspective: If for once we could entertain the idea that “where we belong” is maybe not in the past but still to come, that we “can’t go home again” because “home” is something yet to be realized, then we’d have glimpsed the implica-

⁸¹ Quoted in Milne, “Geoffrey Hill’s Mercian Hymns”, p. 62.

⁸² Hill in Haffenden, *Viewpoints*, p. 94.

⁸³ Nietzsche, *Werke*, Vol. 3, p. 32.

tions, both promising and frightening, of what it means that man is a *historical* being:

*Die wirkliche Genesis ist nicht am Anfang, sondern am Ende (...). Die Wurzel der Geschichte aber ist der arbeitende, schaffende, die Gegebenheiten umbildende und überholende Mensch. Hat er sich erfaßt und das Seine ohne Entäußerung und Entfremdung in realer Demokratie begründet, so entsteht in der Welt etwas, das allen in die Kindheit scheint und worin noch niemand war: Heimat.*⁸⁴

Geoffrey Hill's *Mercian Hymns*, by radically thematizing what was and is, is by inversion a silent elegy for what is not – and maybe never will be, for “At this distance it is hard to tell” (XIX).

⁸⁴ Ernst Bloch, *Das Prinzip Hoffnung*. Frankfurt/M. 1959, rpt. 1974, p. 1628.

Quellenverzeichnis der abgedruckten Gedichte

GILLIAN CLARKE:

- »At one thousand feet« (S. 176) und
- »Neighbours« (S. 178) aus: Gillian Clarke, *Letting in the Rumour*. Manchester: Carcanet, 1989.
- »The Water-Diviner« (S. 177) aus: Gillian Clarke, *Letter from a Far Country*. Manchester: Carcanet, 1982.

TESSA RANSFORD:

- »The City we live in« (S. 188) und
- »The Dhobi's Dog« (S. 189) aus: Tessa Ransford, *A Dancing Innocence*. Edinburgh: Macdonald, 1988.
- »April 16th« (S. 190) aus: Tessa Ransford, *Shadows from the Greater Hill*. Edinburgh: The Ramsay Head Press, 1987.

JOHN MONTAGUE:

- »Process« (S. 195),
- »Gone« (S. 196) und
- »A New Litany« (S. 197 f.) aus: John Montague, *The Dead Kingdom*. Mountrath: The Dolmen Press / Dundonald: Blackstaff Press / Oxford: OUP, 1984.

ANNE STEVENSON:

- »Binoculars in Ardudwy« (S. 211) und
- »Painting It In« (S. 212): Erstveröffentlichungen.

MICHAEL HAMBURGER:

- »At the Assumption of John Clare to Westminster Abbey« (S. 218),
- »With a gift of grapes« (S. 219 f.) und
- »A dream of water« (S. 220 f.) aus: Michael Hamburger, *Roots in the Air*. London: Anvil Press, 1991.

CHARLES TOMLINSON:

- »Tübingen« (S. 230 ff.) und
- »Blaubeuren« (S. 233 f.): Erstveröffentlichungen.

KENNETH WHITE:

- »Scotia Deserta« (S. 252 ff.) und
- »Finisterra or The logic of Lannion Bay« (S. 256 ff.): Erstveröffentlichungen.

HEINZ CZECHOWSKI:

- »Gegenwart« (*Schafe und Sterne*, 1974) (S. 493 f.) und
- »Alt-Kaditz« (*Schafe und Sterne*, 1974) (S. 494 f.) aus: Heinz Czechowski, *An Freund und Feind. Gedichte*. München: Hanser, 1983.
- »Später Nachmittag« (S. 495 ff.) aus: Heinz Czechowski, *Kein näheres Zeichen. Gedichte*. Halle / Leipzig: Mitteldeutscher Verlag, 1987.
- »Mein Irrtum« (S. 497 f.) aus: Heinz Czechowski, *Mein Venedig. Gedichte und andere Prosa*. Berlin: Wagenbach, 1989.

WULF KIRSTEN:

- »lebensspuren« (S. 499),
- »Christian Wagner« (S. 500) und
- »wüstgefallener jüdischer friedhof in Mähren« (S. 501) aus: Wulf Kirsten, *die erde bei Meißen*. Frankfurt / M.: Suhrkamp, 1987.

UWE KOLBE:

- »Sommerfeld. Erstes Gedicht« (S. 506) aus: Uwe Kolbe, *Vaterlandkanal. Ein Fahrtenbuch*. Frankfurt / M.: Suhrkamp, 1990.
- »Nachts in der S-Bahn« (S. 507) und
- »Blattabflug Bornholm I« (S. 508 f.) aus: Uwe Kolbe, *Bornholm II*. Frankfurt/M.: Suhrkamp, 1987.

WERNER DÜRRSON:

- »Schneefall« (S. 510)
- »Schwanengesang« (S. 510) und
- »Randerscheinungen« (S. 511 ff.) aus: Werner Dürrson, *Das Kattenborner Schweigen*. Weingarten: Drumlin, 1984.

WERNER DÜRRSON, Übers. von MICHAEL HAMBURGER:

- »Mirrorings« (S. 518 f.),
- »Forbidden Gardens« (S. 520 f.),
- »Into the Open« (S. 521),
- »Intermezzo con moto« (S. 522),
- »Day and Night« (S. 522),
- »After Work« (S. 523),
- »No Other Wind« (S. 523),

-
- »Village Cassandra« (S. 524),
 - »Avenue of Poplars« (S. 524),
 - »Small Winter Landscape« (S. 525),
 - »Wintry Love« (S. 525),
 - »No Danger« (S. 525) und
 - »In the End« (S. 526) aus: Werner Dürrson, *The Kattenhorn Silence*. Übers. von Michael Hamburger. Erstveröffentlichungen.