P.G. Tait's poem on Bismark [sic.]

ELIZABETH F LEWIS (NÉE RUDGE) University of St Andrews

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An introductory note

The following poem, written by Tait in October 1870, finds its context in the height of the Franco-Prussian War (July 1870 to May 1871). It was discovered in a small pocket notebook which had once belonged to Tait and which came in to my possession in January 2011, retained prior by the Edinburgh Mathematical Society. I believe few are aware of the existence of the notebook and perhaps none have made a careful study of its contents. Having said this, it appears Tait had sent a copy of the poem on to a correspondent and therefore the poem may be published elsewhere.

Although every effort has been made to produce an accurate transcription, the poem has been written in pencil and reading is difficult at times, especially with Tait's habit of scoring through, writing over and inserting corrections and additions. In some places, this has made the text very dense and sometimes nearly illegible.

Footnotes of explanation and additional information have been inserted where I thought they may be helpful to the reader.

For photographs of the original please see: http://www-history.mcs.st-andrews.ac.uk/history/Tait/Notebook.pdf

Elizabeth Lewis.

Sent to Russel¹ 11/11/70

 $Oct^{r} 31/70$

A Who is this G² fat but quick?
The hound that crouched 'neath B's³ stick
What time the plunderers of the Dane
Quarrelled about their shameless gain.
Beery & fat and scant of wind
He puffs along the battle plain
For is not B's "stick" behind?
Who's dead to honor, lives to pain.
This is your G, fat yet quick
Driven to war by B's stick.

What is this G's lawful prize?
Whate'er finds favor in his eyes.
The accursed one who hounds him on Knows well his selfrespect is gone.
He fears his reckless discontent,
And so in devilish mood
Delighted sees it find a vent
In rapine⁴, lust and blood.
That is this German's lawful prize
Whate'er finds favor in his eyes.

¹Russel: I am yet to identify the person whom Tait refers to as 'Russel'. It may be that the transcribed spelling is inaccurate.

²G: Tait's shorthand for 'German'.

³Bismarck: Otto von Bismarck (1815–1898) Prusso–German diplomat and statesman; chief architect of the German Empire. He is held responsible for having provoked the Franco–Prussian war. Note (in Section E) Tait spells Bismarck as 'Bismark.'

⁴Rapine: a violent seizure of property.

B What does his master hope to gain? That does not seem so very plain. To inscribe in each historic tome Another rush of Goths⁵ to Rome? Seeks he the immortality Of him who fired Diana's⁶ shrine, Or with the ambition cursed is he With Caliph Omar's⁷ fame to shine? What then does B hope to gain? I give it up — my quest is vain —

But what then will this G gain?
The answer is both full & plain —
Contempt from every honest man
The thief's reward, the murderer's ban,
When Europe's slow but sure police
Are set upon his bloody track
And all shall feel that lasting peace
Requires he should be beaten back.
These will the rabid Germain gain
Fettered at length in Europe's chain.

C But are not Gs civilized?
Is justice not among them prized?
These statements which have long been made
But yesterday were not gainsaid⁸ —
But he who runneth now may read
Unlikely as it may seem
This quiet content, devoid of greed
Is but an empty dream.
For Germans are not civilised
Say rather they are brutalized.

⁵The Goths: a Teutonic people, originating in South Sweden (Gotland) who encroached on the Roman Empire during the 4th Century. They split into two divisions: the Visigoths and the Ostrogoths. The Visigoths under Alaric devastated Greece and sacked Rome in 410.

⁶Diana: the Italian goddess of the woods, women, childbirth and the moon.

⁷Caliph Omar (581–644): adviser to Mohammed. Succeeded Abu Bakr as 2nd Caliph. In his reign Islam became an imperial power, though he was to meet his death at the hands of a foreign slave.

⁸Gainsaid: to declare falsely, deny or oppose by contradiction.

What should the wretched Fman⁹ feel, Downtrodden by the G's heel? Glad that the veil is drawn aside Which did so long the monster hide That lust of Blood & Rapine rife Are plainly now revealed Which secretly preparing strife Were but by Tartuffe's¹⁰ cant concealed. This satisfaction he may feel Though crushed beneath that brutal heel.

D Say what shall be the wretches fate Who finds this monster at his gate? Dares he to act the part of man And shoot the murderer if he can? Dares she her honor to defend Who face has pleased some Gman¹¹ door, Or dare the starving peasant tend His little stock, his winter's store? The fallows is the wretches fate Behold this monster at his gate.

Death and Dishonour, that is all.
In vain for mercy do ye call.
Hell is abroad — his hounds obscene
Are loosed on every village green —
The fairest spots on earth that smiled
Are soiled by murderer's tread
The grey-beard and the sucking child
Heighten the piles of dead.
Pity has fled, & right is wrong,
Nature aghast — Oh Lord how long?

⁹Fman: Tait's shorthand for 'Frenchman'.

¹⁰Tartuffe: a comedy by Moliére.

¹¹Gman: a variation on Tait's shorthand for 'German'.

E But, Frenchman, though thou feel the curse, Rejoice — thy foeman's case is worse. When from his hordes thy land is free Thou shalt enjoy thy liberty — He, crushed beneath an iron hand¹², With none from "stick" to save, May yell in praise of Vaterland¹³ But is not less a Slave! Hurrah — each mangy skulking hound In Bismark's leash is firmly bound.

All honor, Bismark, to thy stick
Which makes thy beery slaves so quick —
But act with caution — have a care —
And dread the vigor of despair!
Even Germans may at last feel shame
The "stick" so long to bear —
Syne¹⁴ play to thee this pleasant fame
For "turn about" is fair.
And Frenchman will pronounce it "chic"
When Bismark's slaves give him the "stick."

 $^{^{12}}$ Iron hand: Bismarck was known as the "iron chancellor".

¹³Vaterland: German homeland or fatherland.

¹⁴Syne: a Scottish adverb, with its origin in Middle English, meaning 'ago' or 'ever since.'