



The Building  
of the Ship  
by Henry W.  
Longfellow.

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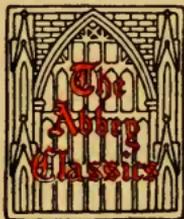




Henry W. Longfellow

THE BUILDING OF THE  
SHIP BY HENRY WADS-  
WORTH LONGFELLOW

WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY  
WALTER TAYLOR FIELD



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## LONGFELLOW AND THE BUILD- ING OF THE SHIP

**L**ONGFELLOW has been called our poet of the sea. Born and brought up, as he was, beside it, he came to know it in all its phases and to love it with a love in which was mingled both reverence and sympathy. Referring in middle life to his boyhood, he says:

“I remember the black wharves and the slips  
And the sea-tides tossing free,  
And Spanish sailors with bearded lips  
And the beauty and mystery of the ships  
And the magic of the sea.

To these memories of old, salt, sea-faring Portland of a century ago we owe one of the most characteristic and perfect of his shorter poems, “The Building of the Ship.” It was written in 1849. Longfellow, then about forty-three, was professor of modern languages at Harvard. He had

previously held a similar position at Bowdoin and had made two extensive European journeys, which inspired his prose works, "Outre Mer" and "Hyperion." While abroad he had lost his young wife, and after a season of chastening had again married and settled down into the quiet life of Craigie house, which was to be his home for almost a half-century. Several volumes of his poems, including "Evangeline," had appeared; the public were already talking about him; and fame was assured.

The suggestion for "The Building of the Ship" came from Schiller's "Song of the Bell," which Longfellow had read with delight and which supplied him not only with the idea but also with an effective metre in which to clothe it,—long lines, expressing calm reflection, short lines expressing action, impatience, or excitement. Like its German prototype, "The Building of the Ship" presents the constructive idea, the thought of joyous and successful labor, the union of strength and beauty, and the analogy in human life, namely, the union of maid and lover. But here, as always, Longfellow borrowed nothing that he did not adorn. His choice of a type enabled him

to extend the figure beyond the materialistic union to the thought of the ship as the bride of the sea, and to make of his "Cedar of Maine and Georgia pine" a second allegory, the union of state with state, which finds its climax in that noble burst of patriotism at the close of the poem. President Lincoln was moved to tears when he heard it, saying, "It is a wonderful gift to be able to stir men like that."

The complaint of Longfellow's critics that he was not original is disproved by the way in which he treated this theme of Schiller's,—and he treated similarly many another. He was original but not perhaps creative. He took his material freely from the European literatures amid which he lived. Particularly was he influenced by the Germans, Richter and Heine, Uhland and the Romanticists, and sometimes to his disadvantage, as in that often too conscious effort to see analogies in the aspects of nature, using the beauties of sky and sea and forest and meadow-land as pegs upon which to hang his fancies. He was not a nature poet in the sense that Bryant and Whittier and Lowell were. He loved nature, as he loved all that was beautiful, but he loved it less for

its own sake than for the thoughts it gave him,—except perhaps the sea, which had to him a real personality. Professor Chasles, a French critic contemporary with Longfellow, called him a “moonlight poet,” having little passion but a calmness of attitude which approaches majesty. This is a fair characterization, except that it does not allow for his human sympathy. He loved his friends, he loved the children, he loved all that was pure and good, with that sweet serenity which was so characteristic of him. This is his charm, and we would not exchange it for the passion of a more gifted nature. Fortunately there is room in our literature for both types.

We inevitably contrast Longfellow and Poe. Standing, as they do, at the head of our American poets, contemporary in time and wrought upon by similar influences, they are antipodal in character and genius. The one was poised, the other passionate; the one breathed hope and love, the other too often melancholy and despair; both had high visions,—Poe’s were perhaps the more exalted,—but the New England singer saw through a medium of moral clarity while the sight of the Southern poet was distorted by an impulsive wil-

fulness,—and so, while Poe's weird music thrills and fascinates us, we feel the fever in it, and welcome the breath of health and sanity which encompassed Longfellow.

Longfellow has sometimes been called "the children's poet," and rightly so,—for it was to the childlike in heart, both young and old, that he brought his message. Pure, transparent, simple, he had no difficulty in making himself understood, and it was his highest wish that his songs might find lodgment "in the heart of a friend." They did more than that. They made all mankind his friends.

He was fortunate in living at a time when just such a poet was needed. He was to American poetry what Botticelli was to Italian art. He found it thin and stiff and hardened by ecclesiasticism, and he brought to it grace, beauty and freedom. He gave to the new world the culture of the old, doing in poetry what Irving did in prose.

It is true that, in our day, Longfellow seems to be going out of style. There are those who feel that they have outgrown him. This restless age of ours with its more complex civilization and

its greater intensity demands strong meat, strong drink, strong literature; and to some, Longfellow is tame. He had not the spirit of twentieth century America, but rather the spirit of the Greeks,—their calm, their simplicity, their instinct for beauty; and those who affect disdain for him also care little for Homer. Yet Homer's position in literature is safe, and the qualities which gave him immortality, promise at least enduring distinction for Longfellow

Longfellow's work was, in a sense, elementary but, if we think of it, is not all the truest poetry elementary? In the history of literature the imagination precedes the reason and it is the bard who first gives expression to a people's thought. If we are becoming so highly cultivated as to lose our taste for the simple language of the heart and of the fancy, it is time for us to read prose. Perhaps Longfellow is not a great poet, but he is, all in all, the finest and truest who has yet appeared among our new world singers, and his work is one of the genial influences in the history of American letters.

WALTER TAYLOR FIELD

## THE BUILDING OF THE SHIP.

“**B**UILD me straight, O worthy Master!  
Stanch and strong, a goodly vessel,  
That shall laugh at all disaster,  
And with wave and whirlwind wrestle!”

The merchant's word  
Delighted the Master heard;  
For his heart was in his work, and the heart  
Giveth grace unto every Art.  
A quiet smile played round his lips,  
As the eddies and dimples of the tide  
Play round the bows of ships,  
That steadily at anchor ride.  
And with a voice that was full of glee,  
He answered, “Ere long we will launch

A vessel as goodly, and strong, and stanch,  
As ever weathered a wintry sea !”

And first with nicest skill and art,  
Perfect and finished in every part,  
A little model the Master wrought,  
Which should be to the larger plan  
What the child is to the man,  
Its counterpart in miniature ;  
That with a hand more swift and sure  
The greater labor might be brought  
To answer to his inward thought.  
And as he labored, his mind ran o'er  
The various ships that were built of yore,  
And above them all, and strangest of all,  
Towered the Great Harry, crank and tall,  
Whose picture was hanging on the wall,  
With bows and stern raised high in air,  
And balconies hanging here and there,  
And signal lanterns and flags afloat,  
And eight round towers, like those that frown  
From some old castle, looking down

Upon the drawbridge and the moat.  
And he said with a smile, "Our ship, I wis,  
Shall be of another form than this!"

It was of another form, indeed ;  
Built for freight, and yet for speed,  
A beautiful and gallant craft ;  
Broad in the beam, that the stress of the blast,  
Pressing down upon sail and mast,  
Might not the sharp bows overwhelm ;  
Broad in the beam, but sloping aft  
With graceful curve and slow degrees,  
That she might be docile to the helm,  
And that the currents of parted seas,  
Closing behind, with mighty force,  
Might aid and not impede her course.

In the ship-yard stood the Master,  
With the model of the vessel,  
That should laugh at all disaster,  
And with wave and whirlwind wrestle !

Covering many a rood of ground,  
Lay the timber piled around ;  
Timber of chestnut, and elm, and oak,  
And scattered here and there, with these,  
The knarred and crooked cedar knees ;  
Brought from regions far away,  
From Pascagoula's sunny bay,  
And the banks of the roaring Roanoke !  
Ah ! what a wondrous thing it is  
To note how many wheels of toil  
One thought, one word, can set in motion !  
There's not a ship that sails the ocean,  
But every climate, every soil,  
Must bring its tribute, great or small,  
And help to build the wooden wall !

The sun was rising o'er the sea,  
And long the level shadows lay,  
As if they, too, the beams would be  
Of some great, airy argosy,  
Framed and launched in a single day.  
That silent architect, the sun,

Had hewn and laid them every one,  
Ere the work of man was yet begun.  
Beside the Master, when he spoke,  
A youth, against an anchor leaning,  
Listened, to catch his slightest meaning.  
Only the long waves, as they broke  
In ripples on the pebbly beach,  
Interrupted the old man's speech.

Beautiful they were, in sooth,  
The old man and the fiery youth!  
The old man, in whose busy brain  
Many a ship that sailed the main  
Was modelled o'er and o'er again;—  
The fiery youth, who was to be  
The heir of his dexterity,  
The heir of his house, and his daughter's hand,  
When he had built and launched from land  
What the elder head had planned.

“Thus” said he, “will we build this ship!  
Lay square the blocks upon the slip,

And follow well this plan of mine.  
Choose the timbers with greatest care ;  
Of all that is unsound beware ;  
For only what is sound and strong  
To this vessel shall belong.  
Cedar of Maine and Georgia pine  
Here together shall combine.  
A goodly frame, and a goodly fame,  
And the UNION be her name!  
For the day that gives her to the sea  
Shall give my daughter unto thee !”

The Master's word  
Enraptured the young man heard ;  
And as he turned his face aside,  
With a look of joy and a thrill of pride,  
Standing before  
Her father's door,  
He saw the form of his promised bride.  
The sun shone on her golden hair,  
And her cheek was glowing fresh and fair,  
With the breath of morn and the soft sea air.

Like a beauteous barge was she,  
Still at rest on the sandy beach,  
Just beyond the billow's reach ;  
But he  
Was the restless, seething, stormy sea !

Ah, how skilfu! grows the hand  
That obeyeth Love's command !  
It is the heart, and not the brain,  
That to the highest doth attain,  
And he who followeth Love's behest  
Far exceedeth all the rest !

Thus with the rising of the sun  
Was the noble task begun,  
And soon throughout the ship-yard's bounds  
Were heard the intermingled sounds  
Of axes and of mallets, plied  
With vigorous arms on every side ;  
Plied so deftly and so well,  
That, ere the shadows of evening fell,  
The keel of oak for a noble ship,

Scarfed and bolted, straight and strong,  
Was lying ready, and stretched along  
The blocks, well placed upon the slip.  
Happy, thrice happy, every one  
Who sees his labor well begun,  
And not perplexed and multiplied,  
By idly waiting for time and tide!

And when the hot, long day was o'er,  
The young man at the Master's door  
Sat with the maiden calm and still.  
And within the porch, a little more  
Removed beyond the evening chill,  
The father sat, and told them tales  
Of wrecks in the great September gales,  
Of pirates upon the Spanish Main,  
And ships that never came back again,  
The chance and change of a sailor's life,  
Want and plenty, rest and strife,  
His roving fancy, like the wind,  
That nothing can stay and nothing can bind,  
And the magic charm of foreign lands,

With shadows of palms, and shining sands,  
Where the tumbling surf,  
O'er the coral reefs of Madagascar,  
Washes the feet of the swarthy Lascar,  
As he lies alone and asleep on the turf.  
And the trembling maiden held her breath  
At the tales of that awful, pitiless sea,  
With all its terror and mystery,  
The dim, dark sea, so like unto Death,  
That divides and yet unites mankind!  
And whenever the old man paused, a gleam  
From the bowl of his pipe would awhile illumine  
The silent group in the twilight gloom,  
And thoughtful faces, as in a dream;  
And for a moment one might mark  
What had been hidden by the dark,  
That the head of the maiden lay at rest,  
Tenderly, on the young man's breast!

Day by day the vessel grew,  
With timbers fashioned strong and true,  
Stemson and keelson and sternson-knee,

Till, framed with perfect symmetry,  
A skeleton ship rose up to view!  
And around the bows and along the side  
The heavy hammers and mallets plied,  
Till after many a week, at length,  
Wonderful for form and strength,  
Sublime in its enormous bulk,  
Loomed aloft the shadowy hulk!  
And around it columns of smoke, upwreathing,  
Rose from the boiling, bubbling, seething  
Cauldron, that glowed,  
And overflowed  
With the black tar, heated for the sheathing.  
And amid the clamors  
Of clattering hammers,  
He who listened heard now and then  
The song of the Master and his men:—

“Build me straight, O worthy Master,  
Stanch and strong, a goodly vessel,  
That shall laugh at all disaster,  
And with wave and whirlwind wrestle!”

With oaken brace and copper band  
Lay the rudder on the sand,  
That, like a thought, should have control  
Over the movement of the whole ;  
And near it the anchor, whose giant hand  
Would reach down and grapple with the land,  
And immovable and fast  
Hold the great ship against the bellowing blast !  
And at the bows an image stood,  
By a cunning artist carved in wood,  
With robes of white, that far behind  
Seemed to be fluttering in the wind.  
It was not shaped in a classic mould,  
Not like a Nymph or Goddess of old,  
Or Naiad rising from the water,  
But modelled from the Master's daughter !  
On many a dreary and misty night,  
'T will be seen by the rays of the signal light,  
Speeding along through the rain and the dark,  
Like a ghost in its snow-white sark,  
The pilot of some phantom bark,

Guiding the vessel, in its flight,  
By a path none other knows aright !

Behold, at last,  
Each tall and tapering mast  
Is swung into its place ;  
Shrouds and stays  
Holding it firm and fast !

Long ago,  
In the deer-haunted forests of Maine,  
When upon mountain and plain  
Lay the snow,  
They fell, — those lordly pines !  
Those grand, majestic pines !  
'Mid shouts and cheers  
The jaded steers,  
Panting beneath the goad,  
Dragged down the weary, winding road  
Those captive kings so straight and tall,  
To be shorn of their streaming hair,  
And, naked and bare,

To feel the stress and the strain  
Of the wind and the reeling main,  
Whose roar  
Would remind them forevermore  
Of their native forests they should not see again.

And everywhere  
The slender, graceful spars  
Poise aloft in the air,  
And at the masthead,  
White, blue and red,  
A flag unrolls the stripes and stars.  
Ah! when the wanderer, lonely, friendless,  
In foreign harbors shall behold  
That flag unrolled,  
T'will be as a friendly hand  
Stretched out from his native land,  
Filling his heart with memories sweet and end-  
less!

All is finished! and at length  
Has come the bridal day

Of beauty and of strength.  
To-day the vessel shall be launched !  
With fleecy clouds the sky is blanched,  
And o'er the bay,  
Slowly, in all his splendors dight,  
The great sun rises to behold the sight.

The ocean old,  
Centuries old,  
Strong as youth, and as uncontrolled,  
Paces restless to and fro,  
Up and down the sands of gold.  
His beating heart is not at rest ;  
And far and wide,  
With ceaseless flow,  
His beard of snow  
Heaves with the heaving of his breast.  
He waits impatient for his bride.  
There she stands,  
With her foot upon the sands,  
Decked with flags and streamers gay,  
In honor of her marriage day,

Her snow-white signals fluttering, blending,  
Round her like a veil descending,  
Ready to be  
The bride of the gray old sea.

On the deck another bride  
Is standing by her lover's side.  
Shadows from the flags and shrouds,  
Like the shadows cast by clouds,  
Broken by many a sunny fleck,  
Fall around them on the deck.

The prayer is said,  
The service read,  
The joyous bridegroom bows his head;  
And in tears the good old Master  
Shakes the brown hand of his son,  
Kisses his daughter's glowing cheek  
In silence, for he cannot speak,  
And ever faster  
Down his own the tears begin to run.  
The worthy pastor —

The shepherd of that wandering flock,  
That has the ocean for its wold,  
That has the vessel for its fold,  
Leaping ever from rock to rock—  
Spake, with accents mild and clear,  
Words of warning, words of cheer,  
But tedious to the bridegroom's ear.  
He knew the chart  
Of the sailor's heart,  
All its pleasures and its griefs,  
All its shallows and rocky reefs,  
All those secret currents, that flow  
With such resistless undertow,  
And lift and drift, with terrible force,  
The will from its moorings and its course.  
Therefore he spake, and thus said he : —

“Like unto ships far off at sea,  
Outward or homeward bound, are we.  
Before, behind, and all around,  
Floats and swings the horizon's bound,  
Seems at its distant rim to rise

And climb the crystal wall of the skies,  
And then again to turn and sink,  
As if we could slide from its outer brink.  
Ah! it is not the sea,  
It is not the sea that sinks and shelves,  
But ourselves  
That rock and rise  
With endless and uneasy motion,  
Now touching the very skies,  
Now sinking into the depths of ocean.  
Ah! if our souls but poise and swing  
Like the compass in its brazen ring,  
Ever level and ever true  
To the toil and the task we have to do,  
We shall sail securely, and safely reach  
The Fortunate Isles, on whose shining beach  
The sights we see, and the sounds we hear,  
Will be those of joy and not of fear!"

Then the Master,  
With a gesture of command,  
Waved his hand ;

And at the word,  
Loud and sudden there was heard,  
All around them and below,  
The sound of hammers, blow on blow,  
Knocking away the shores and spurs.  
And see! she stirs!  
She starts,— she moves,—she seems to feel  
The thrill of life along her keel,  
And, spurning with her foot the ground,  
With one exulting, joyous bound,  
She leaps into the ocean's arms!

And lo! from the assembled crowd  
There rose a shout, prolonged and loud,  
That to the ocean seemed to say,—  
“Take her, O bridegroom, old and gray,  
Take her to thy protecting arms,  
With all her youth and all her charms!”

How beautiful she is! How fair  
She lies within those arms, that press  
Her form with many a soft caress

Of tenderness and watchful care !  
Sail forth into the sea, O ship !  
Through wind and wave, right onward steer !  
The moistened eye, the trembling lip,  
Are not the signs of doubt or fear.

Sail forth into the sea of life,  
O gentle, loving, trusting wife,  
And safe from all adversity  
Upon the bosom of that sea  
Thy comings and thy goings be !  
For gentleness and love and trust  
Prevail o'er angry wave and gust ;  
And in the wreck of noble lives  
Something immortal still survives !

Thou, too, sail on, O Ship of State !  
Sail on, O UNION, strong and great !  
Humanity with all its fears,  
With all the hopes of future years,  
Is hanging breathless on thy fate !  
We know what Master laid thy keel,

What Workmen wrought thy ribs of steel,  
Who made each mast, and sail, and rope,  
What anvils rang, what hammers beat,  
In what a forge and what a heat  
Were shaped the anchors of thy hope!  
Fear not each sudden sound and shock,  
'T is of the wave and not the rock ;  
'T is but the flapping of the sail,  
And not a rent made by the gale !  
In spite of rock and tempest's roar,  
In spite of false lights on the shore,  
Sail on, nor fear to breast the sea !  
Our hearts, our hopes, are all with thee,  
Our hearts, our hopes, our prayers, our tears,  
Our faith triumphant o'er our fears,  
Are all with thee,—are all with thee !







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