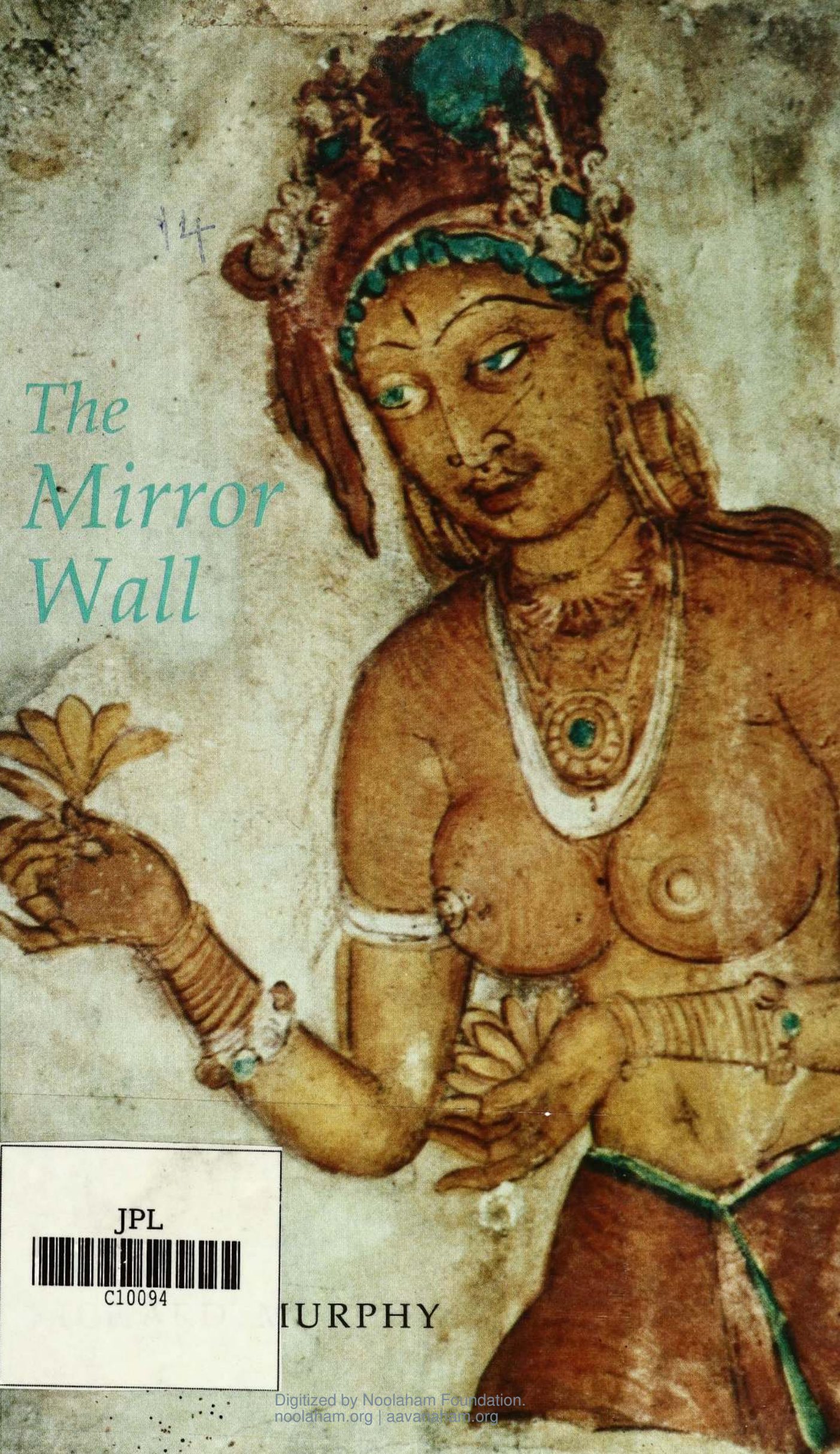


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*The  
Mirror  
Wall*



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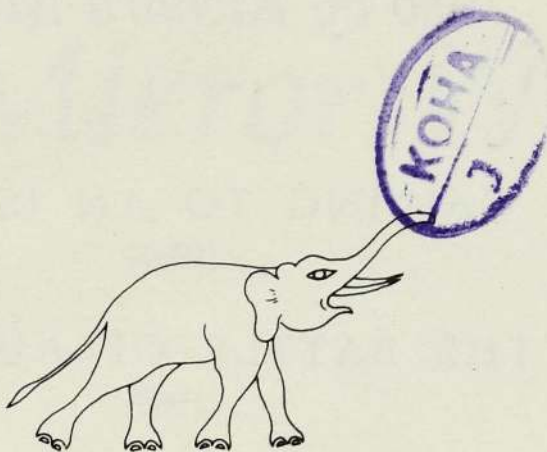


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MURPHY







# THE MIRROR WALL

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SAILING TO AN ISLAND  
(1963)

THE BATTLE OF AUGHRIM  
(1968)

HIGH ISLAND  
(1974)

THE PRICE OF STONE  
(1985)

NEW SELECTED POEMS  
(1989)

*About Richard Murphy*

RICHARD MURPHY:  
POET OF TWO TRADITIONS

Maurice Harmon, editor  
(Wolfhound Press, 1978)



RICHARD MURPHY



# The Mirror Wall



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## *Acknowledgements*

The Government of Sri Lanka granted me permission in 1987 to use copyright material by the late Professor Senarat Paranavitana in writing these poems. I acknowledge this debt with gratitude. *Sigiri Graffiti* by S. Paranavitana was published in two volumes by the Oxford University Press for the Government of Ceylon in 1956, and reprinted at the Government Press in Colombo in 1983.

I am thankful to Nihal Fernando for the four photographs of the frescoes (pp. xvii-xx), and to Luxshmanan Nadaraja for the sample of a Sinhala poem written on the Mirror Wall. The cover photograph of a cloud nymph, painted on a rock at Sigiriya in the 5th century, is reprinted by permission of UNESCO.

The lotus, sapu flower, jasmine, bo leaf, lion, elephant, swan, makara and other Sri Lankan emblems were drawn by Mandalika Manjusri.

I am grateful to several writers who helped me to work on these poems in Sri Lanka. Ashley Halpé, Professor of English at Peradeniya University, introduced me to the *Sigiri Graffiti*, showed me some of his own versions and encouraged me to persevere. Anuradha Seneviratne, Professor of Sinhala at Peradeniya, gave me instruction on the Old Sinhala texts, including their background, and critical advice on my adaptations. Senake Bandaranayake, Professor of Archaeology at



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Also, I am grateful to the editors of *Grand Street* and the *Times Literary Supplement*, in which many of these poems first appeared; and to the editors of the *New York Review of Books*, in which the poem called 'Sri Lanka' was published.

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Finally, a word of thanks to my native country. My work on *The Mirror Wall*, requiring long visits to Sri Lanka, was continuously and generously supported by Aosdána, the Arts Council and the Department of Foreign Affairs in the Republic of Ireland.



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## *Sri Lanka*

Being nearly heart-shaped made me seem a ham  
On early spice trade navigators' charts  
Tinctured with cinnamon, peppered with forts,  
To be eaten up under a strong brand name  
Like Taprobane, Serendib, Tenarisim –  
Copper-palmed lotus island slave resorts –  
And I succumbed to lordly polished arts  
That cut me down to seem a white king's gem,  
A star sapphire tear-drop India shed  
On old school maps, a lighthouse of retorts  
Flashing from head to head. My leonine blood  
Throbbled wildly when resplendent freedom came  
Mouthing pearl tropes with Pali counterparts,  
Exalted, flawed; and made me seem as I am.



## *Preface*

Much of my happy childhood was spent in Ceylon, where my father was the last British Mayor of Colombo. After a gap of fifty years, I returned to Sri Lanka, and found the inspiration for these poems. It came from songs written in Old Sinhala during the 8th, 9th and 10th centuries. The original holographs remain on the curving, parapet wall of a footpath half way up the rock fortress of Sigiriya in the central province. The wall is about a hundred metres long, and over two metres high. Incised with metal styles in the polished plaster, the songs relate to mysterious, "golden" women in frescoes painted on the undulating rock above this "mirror wall", who seem to be dancing in the clouds. Twenty of these portraits have survived since the end of the 5th century.

*Sigiriya*, or *Sihigiri* in Old Sinhala, means 'Lion Rock': and the Sinhala people are the 'lion' people, mythically descended from a lion who raped an Indian princess. From some directions, the rock resembles a crouching lion that has lost its head: and from others, a massive lingam, the symbol of Shiva. Rising 600 feet above the forest, tanks and paddy fields of the peneplain, it stands on the island's main water parting, where the rivers that flow east into the Bay of Bengal part from those that flow west into the Indian Ocean.



Sigiriya was fortified by a king called Kassapa or Kasyapa, who reigned there from AD 477 to 495, the only king of Lanka to have done so. The *Mahāvamsa*, an ancient Theravada Buddhist chronicle written in Pali, accused Kassapa of slaying his father by having him sealed up in a niche inside a wall: and said that he chose Sigiriya 'through fear', because the rock 'is difficult of ascent for human beings. He cleared [the land] round about, surrounded it with a wall and built a staircase in the form of a lion. Thence it took its name... Then he built there a fine palace, worthy to behold, like another Ālakamandā and dwelt there like Kuvera.'

Kuvera was the god of wealth in the Hindu pantheon, and Ālakamandā, or Alakā in Sanskrit, was the city he occupied on the mythical Mount Kailāsa in the Himalayas. The Sanskrit poet Kālidāsa, who lived a century before Kassapa, alludes to Kailāsa as 'the mirror for goddesses', and to Alakā as adorned with paintings he compares to the cloud's rainbow. Four of the Sinhala songs refer to the women in the frescoes as *asaran*, from *apsaras* in Sanskrit, the cloud nymphs who frequented Kailāsa. One song suggests they were the king's five hundred wives. Were they 'stuck to the rock' as offerings to Kuvera or the Lion or the local mountain god? Perhaps their function was to ensure sufficient rainfall to grow rice in this dry zone: rain was sometimes regarded as the semen of the gods.

After Kassapa was defeated in battle by his half-brother, Sigiriya was abandoned as a royal residence, but greatly revered as a place of secular pilgrimage. People were drawn there from all over Sri Lanka and



southern India for the next seven hundred years. Eventually the ruins were smothered in jungle, until the site was opened up in the last century.

Some of the writers signed their names on the wall, declaring their rank, profession and place of residence. They were members of a feudal nobility and its entourage; officials, merchants, clerks and Buddhist monks. Only two of the authors professed to be 'poets'. At least twelve poems were written by women. Monks had occupied Sigiriya centuries before Kassapa's reign, and remained for centuries thereafter. In some of their puritanical songs, they condemned the fresco nymphs as faithless wives or prostitutes or dancing girls. Theravada Buddhism never encouraged erotic art or sensual passion.

The women in the pictures were seen by the writers from various contradictory points of view, but never rearing children. War, famine, plague, or what we might call reality, did not enter into their stylised world. Nor was it necessary to describe what could be seen on the spot. In Old Sinhala, as in Sanskrit poetry, it was more important for writers to celebrate and affirm their culture than to be original or subversive. No song implies that Kassapa was a parricide, though several argue about his wives' behaviour after his death. There is no definitive version of why the women are on the rock, or what they are doing, or who they are: and the songs grow from this fertile mystery.

Called *gi* in Sinhala, the lyrics were sung, perhaps with vina, flute and drums, in the gallery under the portraits where they were written. There are poems



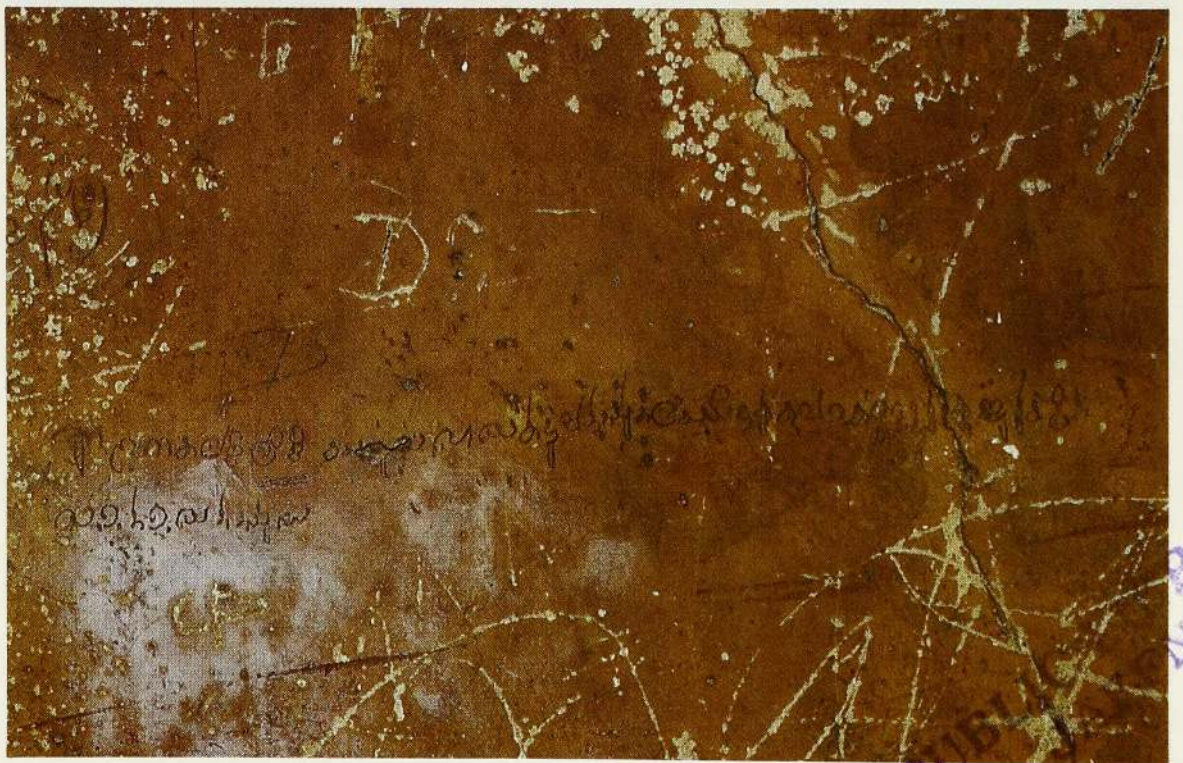
about love, rejection and the separation of lovers; satires and complaints; joyful, erotic celebrations; and rueful ironies. Much of the writing is light verse or *vers de société*. There is at least one prose inscription, which says: *I am Budal, I came in company and saw Sihigiri. Many people who saw [Sihigiri] have written verses. I therefore did not write one.*

The forms of the *gi* are syllabic: usually 38 to 43 syllables, divided into two lines, each of which contains a "breath", or caesura, after 9, 10, or 11 syllables. An English quatrain could match this, but Sinhala verse has no stresses. End rhymes are rare, though internal rhyming, assonance and alliteration frequently occur. Some short Sinhala words can have several meanings that deepen the ambiguity, or the irony of a lyric.

A few of my poems are versions that keep close to the syllabic count and meaning of their Old Sinhala sources. But more often I use a variety of freer forms to elaborate images and ideas evoked by the sources; to bring in modern voices; to include some description and context; or to combine material from several songs. My sources are among the 685 songs that were transcribed, edited, translated and introduced by Senarat Paranavitana in his *Sigiri Graffiti*, a two volume masterpiece of Sinhala scholarship, which informed and inspired my work.

















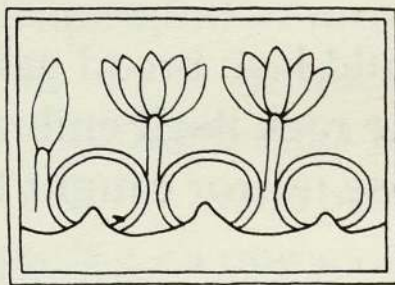




## *Invocation*

All you feel on the Lion Rock won't come  
by breathing heavily.  
Take up a style

And let the Rain Girls give you airs to lift  
songs from the scores  
that pierce the Mirror Wall.





## KASSAPA

Perhaps the king, whose name evoked the sun,  
Riding his elephant, under a pearl umbrella,  
Through parched rice-fields on the dry zone plain,

Had seen this rock aspiring from the earth  
To penetrate the clouds loafing in heaven:  
And put five hundred of his virgin brides,

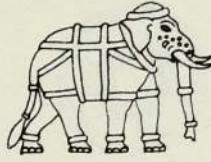
Dressed in cascades of jewellery, to make  
A splash on the summit, and entice the gods  
To cast their semen on the ground as rain:

Then shone here, as the god of wealth, supreme  
In rice and gems, going about on three legs,  
Devising arts to give the gods sublime

Erections that would last: broad galleries  
Of golden girls the rock itself embraced  
Inside a wall whose mirror caught their souls:

And sheathed the rock-head in a lion mask  
To father a strong race, out of whose mouth  
At festivals he made great fountains pour.

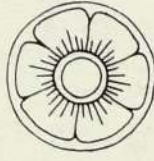




Falling and falling  
                  through feverish jungle  
with leeches sucking our blood,  
pythons dangling from creepers  
                  over the footpath,  
leopards in ebony trees  
                  looking us in the eyes,  
and herds of wild elephants  
trumpeting on our tracks,

We found our way exalted  
                  by this massive monolith,  
and began as we climbed  
to love each other better,  
leaping into fountain tanks  
                  to quench fiery thirst.  
Our thanks to the Lion  
                  who protects Sri Lanka  
for sparing us one glorious day.





Climbed up the Lion Rock  
and met the King himself:

Bricked alive in the mountain  
with a lion face of brick.

His power house odour  
induced feverish sweat.

We stepped through his open jaws  
and came out on top,

Where earth's wheel is joined  
to the great wheel of heaven:

A sky palace water tower  
whose old courses cracked.

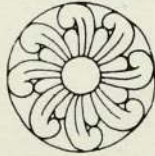
His rain girl collection filled  
the rock's driest hollow.







The king's palace rock is delectable –  
or so I had always heard,  
and a picture had formed in my mind.  
Now on the spot. I think I will need  
more eyes than the stars  
for my mind not to go completely blank.



All over the Lion Rock  
the king had his women  
fixed up as water nymphs  
pretending this was heaven:

And hared off to look  
for salvation as a turtle  
seeking throughout the ocean  
for a yoke to fit his neck.



'I'm dying,'  
the king thought,  
a while before  
having to leave this world.  
He couldn't take  
his wives,  
all tarted up in rich distemper.  
'Hang on,'  
he jeered at them,  
'and fuck the rock!'



Who got angry,  
you or your husband,  
(the same word can mean *lord*),

In a song by Mital,  
'slovenly written in script  
attributable to the ninth century'?

Were you happy climbing  
to the mountain top,  
or dragged by your hair?

'The writing is blurred  
by the weathering of the plaster,  
and scribbles of later visitors.'

You leapt down, they said.  
Mital was not sure:  
you could have been thrown.

Did you dance on the terrace  
that hot blustery day  
too close to the precipice,

While the king, smoking ganja,  
sat calm as a lotus  
on a solid rock-crystal divan?

Mital does not mention,  
because Yagi verse is too spare,  
your opulent jewellery:

The oval aquamarines  
above and between your breasts,  
the ponderous gold ear-rings,

And armlets adorned  
with cats' eyes and chrysoberyls  
which kept you chained;

Or the rope of pearls  
hung round your neck enslavingly.  
He refers obliquely

To a tree called *kolomba*,  
(a bad, or a grieving, mother?),  
able to survive

Teetering on the rock-edge  
with roots going far down the cliff  
clinging to every moist crevice.

He leaves you in his poem  
branching out and blossoming  
as you fall to this day.



When spoken to  
    *never to speak*  
    *a word to anyone*  
    *and to keep to our rock.*

This irrevocable oath  
    they all had to take  
    before the king's death  
    when those forest girls were stuck

On the mountain, skin dyed  
    to look golden. Hard luck!  
It was a royal  
    Old Sinhalese trick,

Making a political  
    pun to lock  
    the gold girls up in a vocable  
    meaning *word* and *rock*:

Letting the public try  
    by seductive lyric  
    to break them free  
    of their graphic mental block.

Longing  
to sing  
and play  
music  
she'd brought the lute  
up to her shoulder

when  
the king's death  
struck a chord

and being as good as gold  
didn't she strike the lute  
to smithereens.

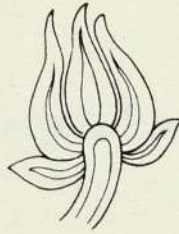


Her loose appearance may give offence,  
But I'll stand up for her innocence.

When told that her prince was dead  
She tore off her flowery tiara.

The blossom in her hand isn't beckoning:  
It happened to fall from her head.





They deck you  
with love-making flowers  
arrange your hair  
to fall in seductive tresses  
put waterlilies  
and a sapu bud in your hand

Now  
fair girl  
you are ready  
for them to attach you  
to the dark rock  
for ever

Some of the figures  
look painfully deformed:  
all their lustre  
has long been dimmed.

These were pliant girls  
who had a good time  
in their time  
when somebody was fond of them.

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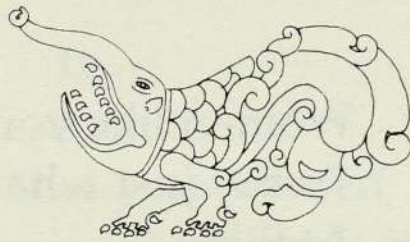


*Good Luck!*

I love to climb up here at dawn, and stand  
looking at lotus flowers  
blossoming from a cut stone mountain pond:  
while a gentle breeze, carrying a scent  
from nowhere to nowhere  
comes across  
and overpowers my mind.

*I am Lord Agboy, I wrote this verse.*

Adorable mountain girl  
With your dark blue waterlily eyes  
And red-hot hand bearing a lotus  
You took my mind  
Away from another person  
By sweet brute force.



You who remain  
fresh on the rock  
may think:

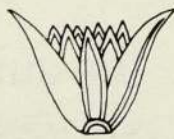
'In our endless youth  
surviving here  
we've never met

a man we could love  
who did not die  
when slain.'



With her hair tied up in flowery ringlets  
And a blue tilak mark on her forehead,  
The most hunted gold creature on the mountain  
Catches you with her eyes in a perfect snare.

Women like you enable people  
To say just what they think:  
At Sigiri  
You compelled my hair to bristle,  
My whole body rose up thrilled.



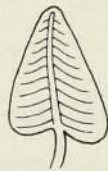
Does the blue waterlily or the purple lotus  
Resemble the motionless iris in your eyes?  
How distant is your vision?  
Is our life still comparable to your still life?

In  
Your eyes  
The lustre that pours down  
From a candle in a bowl of jewels blazes.  
The stillness in that flame can't be contrived.  
Your nature is well shown  
To be divine.



Your eyes  
have turned into waterlilies:  
beautiful,  
but I can't rejoice.

I was not good enough  
in my past life  
for you to grant me  
a word in this.



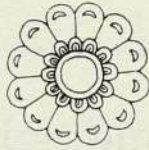


Eyebrows midnight blue.  
A swan  
Is mooning down  
The milky lake of her breast.

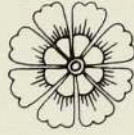
Her waist  
Is a mere waterdrop.  
Luminous rainbow fish  
Laze in the coral of her lips.

And here she lies  
Revealing herself  
As a goddess  
Confronting you now.





No, don't look at her!  
Let's go away.  
The golden figures  
With wet-nurse breasts  
Should be hacked off.  
Captivating men  
On a flaking wall  
High up the hill  
They are unspeakable!



I am Friar . . .

*(the name is blurred by weathering . . .)*

Picture a palm tree  
with bunches of golden nuts  
full of milk  
always ready  
in a hundred small ways to be used.

How much better it will thrive in a clump  
on a low stretch of water  
than high and dry on its own out of reach.

Instead of you flaunting  
your golden bosoms  
like bunches of prostitutes  
on this ruinous wall  
you should be put in a neighbourhood museum.



I'm Bati  
a young widow  
climbing Sigiriya  
looking for words  
to stitch into a song.

No song of mine  
purled on moonstone  
will gratify ladies  
who use their long eyes  
to sew people up.



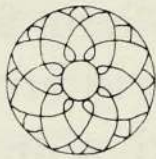
Beyond looking brilliant  
Have they nothing in mind?  
You men call them faithless.  
Didn't your gold brushwork  
Make them what they are?

A woman wrote this for women  
Sealed in the rockface  
As gems on show to the crowd.  
Their star sapphire eyes  
Look far too bright to be touched.



I was in paradise  
    where nymphs in spotless health  
Cavorted on the generous clouds  
    to please the god of wealth.

Up jumped my hand across  
    a bamboo moral hurdle  
In a rich desire to sport  
    with the pearl string of a girdle.



Her hand  
    is given like water  
    to those thirsting for love  
    that will last.

The eye  
    she cast  
    when given my love  
    was dry as blue paint on old mortar.

Superlative make-up artist,  
please tone down  
the blues of your lily-petal eyes,  
and close  
the gem boutique of your mouth  
full of fake pearls.  
Stop posing on the cliff-top:  
show more heart!



Yes  
She is beautiful  
And may have once done good  
But by not following the correct path  
Because she was lacking in faith  
She cannot warm to people  
So keeps to herself  
Her almost  
Burnt out  
Heart

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She's planting  
the seeds  
of a marketable  
gingered melon smile:

Chatting  
with a voice  
that squeezes me a juice  
labelled 'keep cool':

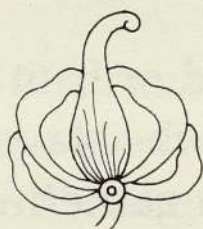
Slitting  
her eyes  
to let me savour  
two segments of blue shell:

Pouring  
on my flash  
of burning hope  
her laugh like perfumed oil.

From Hunagiri Temple  
I've come with all I possess:  
Needle, fan, begging bowl  
And my robe as a novice.

A person much talked about  
Lives up in that cave, whoring.  
Be wakeful in thought:  
Guard the door of hearing!

She spreads a broad grin  
Round a soul she's devouring.  
Terrible thing to have seen.  
I can't stop shuddering.



No! You must not believe  
Those beauties you can see  
In that sheltered grotto  
Are happy or good or true.

Remember  
The world is passing away  
The world is suffering  
The world has no identity.

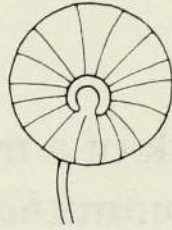


Just let me creep away  
if I get this wrong:  
scratch out my name  
on the wall at Sigiri!

I'm Dayal Bati, a woman  
visiting the rock,  
this great lady's home;  
wrapping a song for her.

'What seed or fruit  
did those who stayed on here  
succeed in gathering  
from the rays of the moon?

To whom did the beam  
she shone in the morning  
not bring a ray  
of mounting happiness?'



Does a good lover  
have to become  
the lover of goodness  
in a noble woman?

The tide in the ocean  
cannot stand still:  
when the full moon has risen  
it must rise.



She stopped me feeling sad.

Then took off  
to the rugged peak of a mountain precipice.  
Joined a happy commune.  
*Everlasting, indeed!*

Why can't I simply fall asleep?



Thinking endless thoughts  
about someone you madly desire  
can become not very becoming.

It would be nice to stop craving  
that one with lascivious eyes  
and to think of her as your sister.

*The song of Lord Sirina of Digalavana*

My Lord,  
the Cloud!  
I worship you  
for bringing seed  
from heaven  
to the earth.

Go to the house  
of a woman  
whose heart is broken:  
her tongue and lips  
are dry  
with despair.

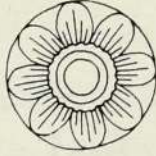
Rain healing  
compassion  
to restore her love:  
speak to her,  
keep speaking,  
make it flow!





Pure as the hare with spots  
mindfully drawn  
by the king of the gods  
on the mandala of the moon,

I wish you could stay  
for a thousand years as you were  
that singular day  
you starred in my mental sphere.



I looked  
and my wish was granted:

Years of longing anxiously  
ended at Sigiri in joy.

The girl I'd wanted  
was planted in front of me

Immovable as the rock  
turning her body into gold.

She couldn't speak:  
there was nothing I could say.

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The virtue of this breeze,  
enriched with jasmine,  
giving pleasure to us all,

Comes from the women,  
pictured as lianas  
bending under the opulent

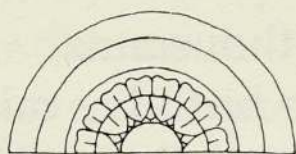
Burdens of their breasts,  
who linger on the edge  
of the precipitous rock,

Faithful to their lover  
in endless separation,  
eyes fixed on the road,

While dancing in reflections  
along the mirror wall  
waving yellow yak-tail fans.

Doesn't the Sanskrit "apsaras",  
*Going between the waters of the clouds,*  
Describe these nymphs as they are painted here  
For born lovers, like us?

O milkmaids of the cosmos  
Take me as I come within your scope  
Non-violently: for I will disturb you no more  
Than a breeze trembling in moonlight.



The moon rose  
when I was on the mountain  
looking closely  
at those eyes like a forest gazelle's.

Climbing down  
I resolved to lure them  
nightly to gleam  
across my memory's water-hole.

Their small elliptical  
dying-of-thirst flame  
made all seem dark  
until this poem came to light.



The wet monsoon  
came to us in a thunderstorm  
bursting with relief.

Clay pots and brass bowls  
overflowed with drips  
from leaks in broken roofs.

Hundreds and thousands  
of trees like birthday cake candles  
were lit in a flash and blown out.

Tuna and seer-fish  
got whirled into the sky  
and landed among spice gardens.

A curlew felt cheated  
and left the country  
filing a wretched complaint.

From the summit of parched hills  
waterfalls roared  
like tomtoms beaten in temples.

In our cots at night we crowed  
when firefly swarms kept bringing  
miniscule buds of light.

You, with your eyes half closed  
as a nymph on the Lion Rock  
stirred up these airs.

If we'd known the secret  
of sapu flowers at your fingertips  
would it have helped?







Wow! That girl on the mountain  
has bound in Sri Lankan style  
your eyes and your soul.

How? By showing you her breasts  
curved as a Sinhala "O"  
swanning on the mirror wall.

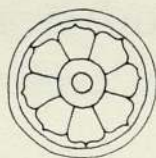
Bow to their beauty, as they float by,  
drunk for a thousand years  
on the nectar of lotuses.

O no! Don't go from the mountain side  
now that I've just come.

Stay as my nymph, while I still adore you,  
in poor shape as I am.

You're my waterlily woman on the rocks,  
my mother in a rain-cloud,

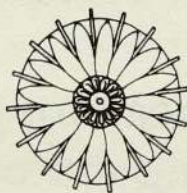
My mango sweetheart tongue to tongue,  
and my lightning rod in bed.





If you examine the way  
women were poised here embracing the rock  
and how they are now dropping down  
off the cruel stony face,

You may from this angle  
notice a necklace loosening its thread  
and follow with your eyes  
a scattering of pearls.



A melon-pip smile  
pops out from under  
a dense thundercloud of hair,

Sending the shivers  
through flowers that cling  
to its wavering tendrils.

After being struck twice  
by sheet lightning I saw  
a housewife's face closing up.

Becoming attached  
to one of these colourful  
Wallflower girls  
who have such fetching eyes,

Is like being stitched  
into the body of a poem  
With a gaping wound  
that won't heal in your mind:

Or like jewelling the hook  
that's used by a mahout  
To master an elephant  
and jabbing it in your head.



How can that dancer,  
whose eyes half shut  
are like slender greeny carp,  
cool our passion

With garlands hung  
as fishnets drying  
on the coral pink  
atolls of her breasts?



As a woman I'll gladly  
sing for these women  
who are unable to speak.

You bulls come to Sigiri  
and toss off little lovesongs  
making a big hullabaloo.

Not one has given us  
a heart-warming sip  
of rum and molasses.

Maybe none of you thought  
we women could have lives  
of our own to get through.



He kept coming back to look:  
it was her colour  
that struck him.

She was black,  
and stood out  
on the mountain

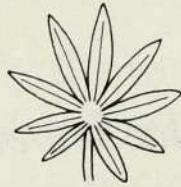
With golden girls  
embracing her  
as a sister.





Once he'd imagined them  
how could the portrait painter cope  
with his own inextinguishable  
desire to depict

These joyful brides of the mountain  
inside whose formless dark  
their waists, slender as lightning,  
glitter and connect?



Crushed  
by ill treatment  
she had to change her life.

Her mouth  
tasted of ashes  
from the burning in her breast.

Her eyes  
had no more tears to shed:  
she was written off as a woman.

They turned her  
into a damsel with a tail  
as pliable as the lash of a whip.



*I am Kitala: I wrote this.*

Whoever it was who wrote  
on the mirror wall  
at this high level  
will never be known.

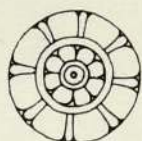
Yet another guy came  
and improperly boasted  
the winning song  
had been written by him.

A gorgeous peacock alighted  
in a forest glade  
and the dance  
was joined by a cuckoo.

His ploy is to make devices  
to home himself in  
on your heart.

He bad-mouths honey  
as 'floral effluent'  
to take it from the plant.

And he reviles  
as 'droppings in a cess-pit'  
the dearest gems you've got.



This act of his  
in sewing up words  
he thought was making poetry.

He sat down and wrote  
on the reflective wall  
plainly of things we could see.

With no nectar in the sound  
no quicksilver at the core  
it can't be poetry.



When I approach the guarded  
community of rich widows  
jangling their chunky gold armlets  
on this jungle rock,

My breathing gives me trouble.  
I feel it's much harder  
to pull off a poem  
if one is awe-inspired.

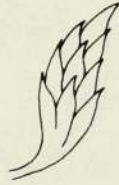


Women,  
please wave your hands!

One who values my poem  
may not exist;  
but I'm human.

I've seen the tender moon  
in the month of May.

Don't reject me!



The subtle and ethereal  
fluid of the sky  
reflected in the earthy  
pond of the mirror wall

Is as good to look at  
as a beautiful young bride:  
and the women, who are married  
in this picture, act

As if blissfully drunk  
on the flow of nectar  
from songs that reflect their  
beauty, don't you think?

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A nectar-soaked bee  
tickled pink  
came out of his shell  
and tossing about  
with no restraint  
got deeply into a flower.

Humming all day long  
in her short gummy filaments,  
captive to joy  
that never stopped,  
by sunset he was biting  
the lotus to let him out.

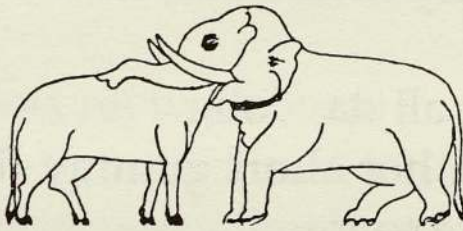


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No,  
We do not know  
In that empire of the past,  
How the heat never made you pour with sweat:

Nor,  
When you go  
On journeys that last centuries,  
How you still keep your courage, and look neat.



'Do we know why that gorgeous creature  
lived in a forest community  
at that time?'

'At that time  
I guess no guy was around like you  
with whom she could have some communication.'

The good luck and joy  
said to be found  
by mounting Sigiri  
require a lot of sweat.

Besides these tiptop women  
are there not  
enough superb bodies  
laying on the ground?



While swans are making a smooth passage  
from glittering water  
to a thicket of lotuses in bud,

A woman picking flowers in the reservoir  
is taking my attention  
to herself alone: as if I'd come

Through forest to the rock that holds high  
our resplendent tradition  
merely to tumble into a lotus bed.



*After a poem by Governor Nakka,  
the Superintendent of Slaves of the Pandyan King.*

When our Lion Rock,  
    who had offered sacrifice  
    by shouldering the city  
    of thirty Hindu gods  
with passionless tranquillity,

Asked the Himalayan  
    King of Mountains,  
    peaked as a lotus cup  
    full of gems and gold,  
‘was heaven too much for you to bear?’

Meru’s disgruntled  
    quakings and eruptions  
    which had unsettled paradise  
    were suddenly  
blown out like a flame.

I don't believe  
there's a ford in paradise  
or a dhobi's shed  
where clothes could be washed.

Water seeps  
through the porous rock  
leaving little enough  
to make the fountains work.

So why does a washerwoman  
climb and mingle  
with the golden caste  
on the sparkling mountain?

*She's found a red stain  
on the numinous cloud  
surrounding the loins  
of the king's youngest bride.*



*Sigiriya, 11 January 1987*

Early this morning  
I walked on the ramparts  
and came across lotuses,

A playful flotilla  
becalmed on the moat  
hauling white sails down,

As warm rain was falling:  
each leaf collecting in the palm  
of my hand as a child

Drops that scatter and split  
like mercury: held very still  
they pool and unite.

\*

We were lightly fanned  
by a friendly wind  
with a scent of jasmine

Around an octagonal pond  
where the king could recline  
in his pleasure ground

Backed by a huge rock lingam  
watering a lotus bed  
whenever it rained:

We could see our reflections  
blossoming from the mud  
in fragrant, flamboyant air.

\*

The freshness we found  
near the cobra hood cave  
on white marble steps

Going up to the clouds  
came as kindness from someone  
who usually makes our blood boil:

All the better when we stood  
above the gallery walkway  
between rock and mirror wall,

And watched a transparent  
drop-curtain of rain  
coming down from the gods

By drip-channels grooved  
in the overhanging cliff:  
and saw the violent green

Jungle of the country  
from this high point of love  
diffused through a purifying screen.



If happiness could come by going away  
Why did our going away not come at once?  
One of the women signalled 'now's your chance',  
But gave this writer such a happy glance  
That soon she was complaining bitterly  
'It's come to look as if they're going to stay.'

'You won't remember this among foreigners  
When you've become a foreigner yourself.'

'To think of leaving her, and going away,  
Feels like trying to run uphill in a dream.'

Maybe when royalty had gone  
And this unhappy girl stayed on,

Ignorant passers by  
Insulted her cruelly.

As she'd gone with him all the way  
Why was it wrong for her to stay?



On our way  
we're scribbling you a line,  
dear girls of Ceylon.

Forgive  
our coming in such force  
to take you in.

Now that we're leaving,  
is there a better  
way to go?



Entangle,  
while you sort out words engraved  
as cowries on this mirror  
in your mind,

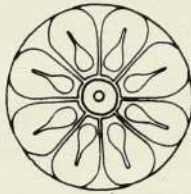
The deep  
blue flower that has a clitoris  
on a creeper climbing up  
a lingam,

With a bright  
yellow flower caught in loose hair  
rambling along a fragrant hedge  
in moonlight:

And remember,  
at the last milking of the day  
living in Old Sinhala  
poetry,

The loving embrace  
of a dark young waterlily girl  
with a queen whose breasts are like  
gold king coconuts,

Coming  
together just as daylight  
is sinking into the warm ocean  
of night.



They came here, looked around, and went,  
With this karmic picture  
Etched upon their minds.

But they couldn't stop their hands  
Wanting to touch  
As they climbed and stumbled down.

You salacious people,  
Keep your hands off the images!  
Don't go giving each breast a rub.





Learning  
together is the best way  
to learn. It is a process  
of growth and discovery.



They care about each other and want  
With this kind of partnership  
riched about their minds  
but they don't stop their hands  
Working to learn, to grow, to  
As they think and dream down.

You solutions programs get  
Keep your hands off the program  
Don't keep your hands off the program  
The program is the program

Faint, illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.

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**Richard Murphy** is one of Ireland's most admired and accomplished poets. Born in Co. Galway in 1927, he spent much of his childhood in Ceylon, where his father was the last British Mayor of Colombo.

Since the publication of his first book, *Sailing to an Island*, in 1963, Murphy has received much praise for such qualities as his 'sureness of direction in the art and a poised and appraised self-knowledge' (Seamus Heaney).

He has published five other books with Faber including *The Battle of Aughrim* (1968), *High Island* (1974) and *The Price of Stone* (1985). The publication of *The Mirror Wall* coincides with the appearance from Faber of Richard Murphy's *New Selected Poems* (1989).

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## POETRY BOOK SOCIETY TRANSLATION AWARD

Half way up the remote fortress of Sigiriya in Sri Lanka is a long wall of polished plaster, with mysterious golden women painted on the rock above, who seem to be dancing in the clouds. Twenty of these frescoes have survived since the end of the fifth century.

The Mirror Wall is covered with graffiti: hundreds of songs relating to these cloud nymphs, composed by nobles, merchants, travellers and Buddhist monks during the eighth, ninth and tenth centuries. These songs or lyrics were sung, probably with vina, flute and drums, in the gallery beneath the portraits, where the words were written on the wall: love poems, satires and curses; happy, witty, ironical and sad celebrations of beautiful, erotic, festive and sometimes painful experiences.

Richard Murphy's poems were inspired by the songs of the Mirror Wall. Some keep close to the intricate forms and meaning of their Old Sinhala originals. More often they are free versions, elaborating particular images and ideas, bringing in modern voices or combining several songs.

'Richard Murphy's verse is classical in a way that demonstrates what the classical strengths really are. It combines a high music with simplicity, force and directness in dealing with the world of action.

He has the gift of epic objectivity: behind his poems we feel not the assertion of his personality, but the actuality of events, the facts and sufferings of history' – TED HUGHES

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