SAMPLER

Bridge of the Ford
 ALSO BY SUSAN CONNOLLY

*How High the Moon*, 1991 (with Catherine Phil MacCarthy)
*For the Stranger*, 1993
*Stone and Tree Sheltering Water: An Exploration of Sacred and Secular Wells in Co. Louth*  
  (with Anne-Marie Moroney), 1998
*Race to the Sea*, 1999
*Ogham: Ancestors Remembered in Stone* (with Anne-Marie Moroney), 2000
*A Salmon in the Pool: The River Boyne from Source to Sea, A Map of Poetry and Placenames*, 2001
*Winterlight*, 2002

FROM SHEARSMAN BOOKS

*Forest Music*, 2009
*The Sun-Artist* (chapbook), 2013
Bridge of the Ford

visual poetry
from Drogheda

Shearsman Books
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SAMPLER for Edel Robinson
Introduction

In March 2015 I was trying to finish a poem. I realised, as I wrote the date on my draft, that I had been writing visual poetry for a full ten years. Sunlight, a big window, ruler, pencil, compass, tracing paper and rubber were the tools I used to write my first visual poems on sheets of white A4 paper – cutting and pasting, not on the computer, but with scissors and Prittstick.

In 2009 a friend showed me the Olympia portable typewriter which she bought in a charity shop. I looked at this object and a whole range of possibilities opened up in my mind. Years earlier I had given away my typewriter after buying a computer. I borrowed her typewriter and set to work. The first poem I typed on it was ‘The Sun-Artist’. It required a huge amount of concentration and time not to make a mistake and have to start all over again. Later I copied ‘The Sun-Artist’ to the computer in as close a way to its original form as possible. Why, after so many years of writing and publishing lyric poetry, had I turned to visual poetry?

One morning in March 2005 I was writing in Drogheda Library. I knew I definitely had an idea for a poem but I couldn’t find a way into it. Tired of my efforts, I went for a walk around the library to free up my thoughts. When I returned to my desk I decided to write a visual poem, a new departure for me, and soon the words began to flow. I wrote several more visual poems that year. Towards the end of 2005 I was in Toronto, Canada, visiting my brother and his family. He brought me to a bookshop where I bought Konfessions of an Elizabethan Fan Dancer, a collection of concrete poetry by the Canadian poet bpNichol. I read and re-read this book at least a dozen times over the next few years.

After reading Konfessions I realised that the visual poems I had begun to write were similar to some concrete poetry from the 1960s and 1970s, so I explored that terrain more closely. Concrete poetry is poetry in which the meaning or effect is conveyed partly by visual means, using patterns of words or letters so that the visual elements are as important as the text. Concrete / visual / pattern poetry has roots in the ancient world. Its most famous expression in the English canon is the poem ‘Easter Wings’ by George Herbert. When this poem was first published in 1633, it was printed on two pages of a book, sideways, so that the lines suggest two birds flying upwards, with their wings spread out.

My poetry moved increasingly from freehand word-drawings of a ‘reflection in a mirror’, a ‘tree in leaf’ and ‘five roads’, to poetry which could be made on the typewriter and copied from there to computer. The best font for my work is Courier New, a font which gives equal space to each letter of the alphabet, just like the typewriter which played such an important role in concrete poetry. I also realised that there were other possibilities on the computer: changing the size of the letters, line spacing, colour. Nowadays I use only the computer. However, my visual poems are in the spirit of typewriter poetry and would not have been written without my earlier engagement with the typewriter.

Apart from the influence of certain concrete poets such as bpNichol, Ian Hamilton Finlay and Dom Sylvester Houédard and that groundbreaking anthology published in the USA in 1968, Concrete Poetry: A World View,
compiled and edited by Mary Ellen Solt, the other major influence on my visual poetry has been and continues
to be three early monastic illuminated manuscripts, *The Lindisfarne Gospels*, *The Book of Durrow* and *The Book of Kells*.

The poems in the first part of the collection, *Bridge of the Ford*, are arranged so that the reader can imagine
drifting down the river Boyne in a boat, past the Neolithic tumulus of Dowth, past the mediaeval town of
Drogheda (*Droichead Átha* / bridge of the ford) and out towards the sea, taking in on the left side, Baltray, and on
the right, Mornington. These sites are in my blood as I grew up and still live in this area. I keep returning inland,
year after year, to the high crosses at Monasterboice and I always see something new in these old crosses.

Writing visual poetry has been an exhilarating journey for me. I hope that the commentary which follows
the collection is helpful.

Susan Connolly

April 2016
Bridge of the Ford
Winter Solstice at Dowth, 3pm

1. hunkered as if
to down
in the world
swept in side, slowly
we sat
we watch
the sun falling
the original
light-
flown turning
through bars
of the locked
gate –
Kells

2. as if
to
we sat
in the world
swept in side, slowly
we sat
the sun falling
the original
light-
flown turning
through bars
of the locked
gate –
Kells
The Sun-Artist
at the Cross of Muiredach, Monasterboice

deepshadowed sunset renews fading patterns

sudden illumination shadow-worlds fluttering
1.

MUIREDACH
Monasterboice, c. 900 AD
Bridge of the Ford 1

Droichead Átha
the old names for the town

troid
tredagh
drohed
droched
drodag
droghade
droghdogh
drochatatha
droichead átha
drogheda