



Trees



Emily Dickinson
1830-1886

Emily Dickinson is regarded as one of America's quintessential poets of the nineteenth century. She lived an introverted and hermetic life, and published very few of her poems in her lifetime. Her output, 1789 poems in all, were published posthumously.

Her poetry is characterised by unconventional capitalisation and extensive use of dashes, along with unusual imagery and lyric style.

The Trees like Tassels hit - and - swung -
There seemed to rise a Tune
From Miniature Creatures
Accompanying the Sun -

Far Psalteries of Summer -
Enamoring the Ear
They never yet did satisfy -
Remotest - when most fair

The Sun shone whole at intervals -
Then Half - then utter hid -
As if Himself were optional
And had Estates of Cloud

Sufficient to enfold Him
Eternally from view -
Except it were a whim of His
To let the Orchards grow -



A Bird sat careless on the fence -
One gossiped in the Lane
On silver matters charmed a Snake
Just winding round a Stone -

Bright Flowers slit a Calyx
And soared upon a Stem
Like Hindered Flags - Sweet hoisted -
With Spices - in the Hem -

'Twas more - I cannot mention -
How mean - to those that see
Vandyke's Delineation
Of Nature's - Summer Day!



Responding to the Poem

1. What imagery does the poet use to delineate Summer's day more picturesquely than any painter could?
2. What do you understand by 'Psalteries of Summer'?
3. In which lines are creatures attributed with human qualities? How does this add to the beauty of the Summer's day?
4. How would you explain the image of the 'Hindered Flags'?
5. Why are the pronouns referring to the Sun capitalised?
6. Give examples from the poem to show that great poetry is a result of close observation of natural phenomena.

Language Study

You came across 'dulcimer' in the poem 'Kubla Khan'. Did you note down 'Psaltery' as another musical instrument? They are very similar. Look up the illustrations for the two in an illustrated dictionary. Find out in what ways they are different from one another.

Suggested Reading

The Complete Poems of Emily Dickinson.

Trees
(Emily Dickinson)

(Poem)

SUMMARY

Emily Dickinson is regarded as one of the America's famous poets of the 19th century. Her writing style makes her different from other poets. Her poetry is often characterized by deeply analysed by the writer to feel the motion. In this specific poetry "Trees", the poetess is connecting her reference with trees to nature. She is saying that it is the power of nature that the trees are getting motion to set a beautiful connection with the blow of wind. As the wind blows, trees start lashing with each other.

However, Emily visualizes the dark shadow of trees as the cloud to move around quite frequently. Not only this, the sun shine are allowed to reflect on ground with full flash of beams by the tree boughs. Seeing this beautiful motion of the nature, the birds

have left their nest in the trees and sitting carelessly on fence or accompany them in street gossip. The snake has also left winding round a stone and replaced it for the silver matter. The poetess describes all the common events of nature getting refreshment. She gives the entire credit to the Trees.

At the end she speaks about the mankind which is filled with ignorance. The poetess feels that men are unable to feel such passions distributed by the nature because they can see only the external objects not the internal one. They don't even care for the naturalness and value of pureness or originality.

Questions:-

- ① What is the value of trees, described by the poetess?
- ② What expectations she is looking for, as the betterment of human beings?