I dwell in Possibility—

EMILY DICKINSON

I dwell in Possibility-A fairer House than Prose-More numerous of Windows-

5 Of Chambers as the Cedars— Impregnable1 of Eye-And for an Everlasting Roof The Gambrels2 of the Sky-0

Of Visitors-the fairest-10 For Occupation-This-The spreading wide my narrow Hands To gather Paradise-

FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE

The speaker is not literally living in a House of Possibility. What idea is really being conveyed in this metaphor?

FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE

An extended metaphor compares two unlike things in more than one way. The house metaphor continues from the first stanza to the next. In lines 5-8, what is Dickinson saying about the size and scope of this house?

^{1.} Impregnable: unconquerable.

^{2.} Gambrels: a type of roof with two slopes on each side.

Variation on a Theme by Rilke

(The Book of Hours, Book I, Poem I, Stanza I)

DENISE LEVERTOV

A certain day became a presence to me; there it was, confronting me—a sky, air, light: a being. And before it started to descend from the height of noon, it leaned over 5 and struck my shoulder as if with the flat of a sword, granting me honor and a task. The day's blow G rang out, metallic—or it was I, a bell awakened, and what I heard was my whole self 10 saying and singing what it knew: I can.

G FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE

In this poem, a day is given human qualities. What idea does Levertov highlight through this use of personification?

COMPARE AND

How similar are the feelings expressed in this poem and Dickinson's poem?



blessing the boats (at St. Mary's)

LUCILLE CLIFTON

may the tide that is entering even now the lip of our understanding carry you out 5 beyond the face of fear may you kiss

- the wind then turn from it certain that it will love your back may you to open your eyes to water
- o open your eyes to water
 water waving forever
 and may you in your innocence
 sail through this to that 6

O LYRIC POETRY What feeling is the speaker expressing?

