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APPENDIX

I Heard a Fly Buzz When I Died

I heard a fly buzz-when I died

The stillness in the room

Was like the stillness in the air

Between the heavens of Strom 4

The Eyes around-had wrung them dry

And Breaths were gathering firm

For that last Onset- when the King Be

Witnessed-in the Room 8

I willed my Keepsakes-signed away

What portion of me be

Assignable-and then it was

There interposed a fly 12

With Blue-Uncertain-stumbling-Buzz

Between the light and me

And then the windows failed-and then

I could not see to see 16

It Was Not Death, For I stood Up

It was not death, for I stood up

And all the death, lie down

It was not Night, for all the Bells

Put out their Tongues, for Noon 4

It was not frost, for on my Flesh

I felt Siroccos-crawl

No fire-for just my Marbel feet

Could keep a Chancel, cool 8

And yet, it tasted, like the all,

The Figures I have seen

Set orderly, for Burial

Reminded me, of mine 12

Ass if my life were shaven

And fitted to frame

And could not breathe without a key

And 'twas like Midnight, some 16

When everything that ticked-has stopped

And space stares-all around-

Or Grisly frosts first Autumn morns

Repeal the beating ground 20

But most, like Chaos-Stopless-cool

Without a Chance, or spar

Or even a Report of Land

To Justify-Despair. 24

BIOGRAPHY

Emily Dickinson was born on December 10, 1830 in Amherst Massachutes. Her family had deep roots in New England. Her paternal grandfather, Samuel Dickinson was well known as the founder Amherst College. Her father worked at Amherst and served as a state legislator. He married Emily Norcross in 1828 and the couple had three children: William Austin, Emily and Lavinia Norcroos.

Emily began writing as a teenager. Her early influences include Leonard Humphrey, principal of Amhersts Academy and a family friend named Benjamin Frankling Newton, who sent Emily a book of poetry by Ralph Waldo Emerson. In 1855, Emily ventured outside of Amhersts, as far as Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. There, she befriended a minister named Charles Wadsworth, who would also become a cherished correspondent.

Emily seclusion during her later years has been the object of mush speculation. Scholars have thought that she suffered from conditions such as Agoraphobia Depression, or may have been sequestered due to her responsibilities as guardian of her sick mother. Emily was also treated for a painful ailment of her eyes. After the maid-1860 she rarely left the confines of the Homestead. It was also around this time, from the late 1850 to mid 60, that Emily was most productive as a poet, creating small bundles of verse

known as fascicles without any awareness on the part of her family members. In her spare time, Emily studied botany and produced a vast herbarium. She also maintained correspondence with a variety of contacts. One of her friendships, with Judge Otis Phillips Lord, seems to date to Lord's death in 1844. Emily died of kidney disease in Amherst, Massachusetts, on May 15, 1862 at the age of 30. She was laid to rest in her family plot at West Cemetery. The Homestead, where Emily was born, is now a museum.

Little of Emily's work was published at the time of her death, and the few works that were published were edited and altered to adhere to conventional standards of the time. Unfortunately, much of the power of Emily's unusual use of syntax and form was lost in the alteration. After Emily's death, Lavinia discovered hundreds of poems that Emily had crafted over the years. A full compilation, *The Poems of Emily Dickinson*, wasn't published until 1955, though previous iterations had been released.

Emily's stature as a writer soared from the first publication of her poems in their intended form. She is known for her poignant and compressed verse, which profoundly influenced the direction of 20th-century poetry. The strength of her literary voice, as well as her reclusive and eccentric life, contributes to the sense of Emily as an indelible American character who continues to be discussed today.