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APPENDIX

Biography of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow was born on February 27, 1807, Portland, Massachusetts now in Maine, U.S. at the time the port was second in New England Boston involved maritime trade. Nearly half a century later, in the poem “My Lost Youth” (1855) which is a recollection of his early days, Longfellow's most vivid memories are centered on the shimmering waters of Casco Bay: the magical aura of the islands and its distant horizons and the exotic mysteries of ships and boats. from sailors far away. Despite Portland's trade focus on the mediocre commodities of timber and molasses, his childhood impression of the sea as a place of mystery and charm found their way into most of the fifty or so poems he wrote in which the sea was a prominent element. He died on March 24, 1882, Cambridge, Massachusetts. Longfellow was probably the most influential American poet of the 19th Century. Possibly his two most famous poems are 'Paul Revere's Ride' and 'The Song of Hiawatha'.

The most sustainable images of the sea in his lyrical poetry reflect human creativity. *Seaweed* (1850) traces the stages of the creative process – from the initial excitement, through the pressure to give it shape, to the thoughts that come at the end of the struggle to create. Many of these lyrics explore the nature of inspiration. The brilliant reflection of a celestial body on ocean waves represents the poet's flash of intuition in "The Evening Star" (1850, entitled "Chrysaor" in a later issue). The crackling of driftwood fires and the roar of the sea mingle with,

and animate, the conversations of old people reminiscing in "The Fire of Driftwood" (1850). The flash of the ship's lights and the breath of the sea anticipate the regenerative effects of dawn in "Four by the Clock" (1882). "The Sound of the Sea" (1875) explores the origins of sudden and mysterious inspiration. "Becalmed" (1882) compared the period of no inspiration to the serenity of the sea. The speaker of "The Broken Oar" (1878) makes an analogy between the hard work of the rower and the effort of the poet. Vision is described as a journey of the sea to the ends of the earth in "Dedication" (1880). The future great poet is described in "Possibilities" (1882) as a fearless ship through uncharted seas.

His works are still regularly anthologised after nearly a century and a half. Longfellow attended private schools and the Portland Academy. He graduated from Bowdoin College in 1825. At college he was attracted especially to Sir Walter Scott's romances and Washington Irving's Sketch Book, and his verses appeared in national magazines. He was so fluent in translating that on graduation he was offered a professorship in modern languages provided that he would first study in Europe.

On the Continent he learned French, Spanish, and Italian but refused to settle down to a regimen of scholarship at any university. In 1829, he returned to the United States to be a professor and librarian at Bowdoin. He wrote and edited textbooks, translated poetry and prose, and wrote essays on French, Spanish, and Italian literature, but he felt isolated. When he was offered a professorship at Harvard, with another opportunity to go abroad, he accepted and set forth for

Germany in 1835. On this trip he visited England, Sweden, and the Netherlands. In 1835, saddened by the death of his first wife, whom he had married in 1831, he settled at Heidelberg, where he fell under the influence of German Romanticism.