

analysis of crossing brooklyn ferry

An In-Depth Analysis of Crossing Brooklyn Ferry: Walt Whitman's Epic Poem of Connection

Introduction:

Walt Whitman's "Crossing Brooklyn Ferry" is more than just a poem about a simple ferry ride; it's a profound meditation on time, connection, and the shared human experience. This isn't just another superficial literary analysis; we'll delve deep into the poem's intricate structure, rich symbolism, and enduring relevance in the modern world. Prepare to embark on a journey through Whitman's masterpiece, exploring its themes, imagery, and lasting impact on American literature. We'll dissect its poetic techniques, examine its historical context, and ultimately understand why "Crossing Brooklyn Ferry" remains a powerful and resonant work today. This comprehensive analysis will equip you with a nuanced understanding of this pivotal poem, enhancing your appreciation and facilitating deeper engagement with its complexities.

I. The Power of Democratic Vision: Universal Connection and Shared Experience

Whitman's poem transcends the literal crossing of the Brooklyn Ferry. He uses the mundane act of travel to symbolize the interconnectedness of humanity across time and space. The speaker, observing fellow passengers, finds himself connected to them not by personal acquaintance, but by shared human experience. He envisions future generations experiencing the same journey, a testament to the enduring nature of human emotions and the cyclical passage of time. The ferry itself becomes a microcosm of society, a melting pot of individuals united by their shared participation in the everyday flow of life. This democratic vision, encompassing all walks of life and highlighting their collective experience, is central to the poem's message.

II. The Significance of Imagery and Sensory Detail:

Whitman masterfully utilizes vivid sensory details to create an immersive experience for the reader. The descriptions of the ferry, the bustling city, and the natural world surrounding it are incredibly detailed and evocative. The reader can almost feel the salty air on their skin, hear the sounds of the city, and taste the briny water. This rich sensory language isn't simply descriptive; it serves to establish a powerful emotional connection between the reader and the poem, drawing them into the speaker's experience and making the themes more readily accessible and impactful. The use of synesthesia—blending of senses—further enhances this immersive effect.

III. Time's Unfolding and the Continuity of Human Experience:

The poem's central theme revolves around the passage of time and the enduring nature of human experience. The speaker connects with his past self and anticipates his future self, as well as connecting with those who have come before and those who will come after. He addresses the future reader directly, forging a link across generations. This temporal fluidity emphasizes the cyclical nature of life and the continuity of human emotion across time. The ferry ride, a finite event, becomes symbolic of the infinite nature of the human experience itself. The past, present, and future are interwoven, suggesting that our actions and emotions resonate far beyond our individual lifetimes.

IV. The Symbolism of the Brooklyn Ferry Itself:

The Brooklyn Ferry isn't merely a mode of transportation; it's a powerful symbol laden with meaning. It acts as a bridge – both literally and metaphorically. It connects Brooklyn and Manhattan, suggesting the merging of disparate communities and experiences. It represents a journey through time, linking past, present, and future. Furthermore, the cyclical nature of the ferry's movement – leaving and returning – mirrors the cyclical nature of life and death, of growth and decay. This layered symbolism adds depth and complexity to the poem, enriching its overall impact.

V. Whitman's Free Verse and its Impact on the Poem's Structure and Meaning:

The poem's use of free verse is integral to its structure and meaning. The lack of rigid metrical patterns and rhyme schemes reflects the fluid and expansive nature of the speaker's thoughts and experiences. The irregular lines mirror the unpredictable ebb and flow of life itself. The free verse structure allows for long, flowing lines that convey the vastness of the speaker's vision and the continuity of human experience across time. This unconventional form reflects Whitman's democratic approach to poetry, mirroring the diversity and individuality of the human experience.

VI. The Poem's Lasting Legacy and Influence on American Literature:

"Crossing Brooklyn Ferry" has had a profound and lasting influence on American literature. Its innovative use of free verse, its focus on democratic ideals, and its exploration of universal themes have inspired generations of poets and writers. Its thematic exploration of connection and the shared human experience continues to resonate with modern audiences, reminding us of our commonality and the enduring nature of human emotion. Its enduring appeal lies in its ability to connect with readers on a deeply personal level, regardless of time or cultural context.

VII. Conclusion: A Timeless Testament to Human Connection

Whitman's "Crossing Brooklyn Ferry" transcends its historical context to become a timeless testament to the enduring power of human connection. Through its masterful use of imagery, symbolism, and free verse, the poem explores profound themes of time, connection, and shared human experience. It invites the reader to participate in a collective experience, forging a sense of community and continuity across generations. This profound and moving work remains a cornerstone of American literature, continuing to inspire and challenge readers to this day.

A Detailed Outline: Analysis of Crossing Brooklyn Ferry

I. Introduction: Briefly introduce Walt Whitman and "Crossing Brooklyn Ferry," highlighting its significance and the scope of the analysis.

II. Democratic Vision: Explore the poem's depiction of universal connection and the shared human experience, emphasizing its democratic ideals.

III. Sensory Imagery: Analyze the poem's masterful use of sensory details and their contribution to the reader's immersive experience.

IV. Time and Continuity: Delve into the poem's exploration of time, its cyclical nature, and the enduring continuity of human emotion.

V. Symbolism of the Ferry: Examine the multifaceted symbolism of the Brooklyn Ferry, its role as a bridge, and its metaphorical significance.

VI. Free Verse and Structure: Analyze the impact of Whitman's use of free verse on the poem's structure and its contribution to its overall meaning.

VII. Legacy and Influence: Discuss the poem's lasting influence on American literature and its enduring appeal to modern readers.

VIII. Conclusion: Summarize the key findings of the analysis and reiterate the poem's enduring relevance and significance.

(The detailed explanation of each point is already provided in the main body of the article above.)

FAQs:

1. What is the central theme of "Crossing Brooklyn Ferry"? The central theme is the interconnectedness of humanity across time and space, highlighting the shared human experience.

1. What literary devices does Whitman employ in the poem? He utilizes vivid imagery, sensory details, symbolism, and free verse.

1. How does the poem's use of free verse contribute to its meaning? The free verse reflects the fluidity of human experience and the expansive nature of the speaker's vision.
1. What is the significance of the Brooklyn Ferry itself? It symbolizes a bridge connecting different communities and also represents a journey through time.
1. How does the poem address the concept of time? It emphasizes the cyclical nature of time and the enduring continuity of human emotions across generations.
1. Who is the intended audience of "Crossing Brooklyn Ferry"? The poem is addressed to all people, across time and space, emphasizing the shared human experience.
1. What is the poem's overall tone? The tone is reflective, contemplative, and celebratory of human connection.
1. What is the significance of the poem's direct address to the reader? It creates a direct connection between the speaker and the reader, transcending time.
1. How does the poem relate to Whitman's broader body of work? It reflects his democratic ideals and his focus on celebrating the individual within the context of the collective human experience.

Related Articles:

1. Walt Whitman's Life and Influences: Explores Whitman's biography and the historical context that shaped his poetry.

1. The Use of Free Verse in 19th-Century American Poetry: Examines the rise of free verse and its impact on American poetic traditions.
1. Symbolism in "Song of Myself": Compares and contrasts the symbolic language used in "Crossing Brooklyn Ferry" with other works by Whitman.
1. Democratic Ideals in Whitman's Poetry: Analyzes the recurring theme of democracy and its impact on Whitman's poetic vision.
1. The Significance of Sensory Language in American Romanticism: Explores the broader literary movement and its use of sensory details.
1. Comparative Analysis of "Crossing Brooklyn Ferry" and "Leaves of Grass": Examines how "Crossing Brooklyn Ferry" fits within Whitman's larger collection.
1. The Impact of "Crossing Brooklyn Ferry" on Modern Poetry: Traces the influence of the poem on subsequent generations of poets.
1. A Critical Reception of "Crossing Brooklyn Ferry": Examines diverse critical interpretations of the poem throughout its history.
1. Teaching "Crossing Brooklyn Ferry" in the Classroom: Offers pedagogical approaches to engaging students with the poem's complexities.

analysis of crossing brooklyn ferry: Poems by Walt Whitman Walt Whitman, 2016-04-22 Walt Whitman is widely regarded as one of the masters of American poetry. Here are collected his finest poems, a perfect companion for any fan of Whitman's work.

analysis of crossing brooklyn ferry: Walt Whitman Harold Bloom, 2009 Presents a critical analysis of some of the works of Walt Whitman including a short biography.

analysis of crossing brooklyn ferry: What Is the Grass Mark Doty, 2021-04-06 "[An] incisive, personal mediation." —New York Times Book Review Mark Doty has always felt haunted by Walt Whitman's perennially new American voice, and by his equally radical claims about body and soul. In *What Is the Grass*, Doty effortlessly blends biography, criticism, and memoir to keep company with Whitman and his *Leaves of Grass*, tracing the resonances between his own experience and the legendary poet's life and work.

analysis of crossing brooklyn ferry: On Whitman C. K. Williams, 2017-01-31 Pulitzer Prize-winning poet C. K. Williams's personal reflection on the art of Walt Whitman In this book, Pulitzer Prize-winning poet C. K. Williams sets aside the mass of biography and literary criticism that has accumulated around Walt Whitman and attempts to go back to *Leaves of Grass* as he first encountered it—to explore why Whitman's epic continues to inspire and sometimes daunt him. The result is a personal reassessment and appreciation of one master poet by another, as well as an unconventional and brilliant introduction to Whitman. Beautifully written and rich with insight, this is a book that refreshes our ability to see Whitman in all his power.

analysis of crossing brooklyn ferry: Song of Myself Walt Whitman, 2024-03-20 One of the Greatest Poems in American Literature Walt Whitman (1819-1892) was considered by many to be one of the most important American poets of all time. He had a profound influence on all those who came after him. "Song of Myself", a portion of Whitman's monumental poetry collection "Leaves of Grass", is one of his most beloved poems. It was through this moving piece that Whitman first made himself known to the world. One of the most acclaimed of all American poems, it is written in Whitman's signature free verse style, without a regular form, meter, or rhythm. His lines have a mesmerizing chant-like quality, as he sought to make poetry more appealing. Few poems are as fun to read aloud as this one. Considered to be the core of his poetic vision, this poem is an optimistic and inspirational look at the world in 1855. It is exhilarating, epic, and fresh in its brilliant and fascinating diction and wordplay as it tries to capture the unique meaning of words of the day, while also embracing the rapidly evolving vocabularies of the sciences and the streets. Far ahead of its time, it was considered by many social conservatives to be scandalous and obscene for its depiction of sexuality and desire, while at the same time, critics hailed the poem as a modern masterpiece. This first version of "Song of Myself" is far superior to the later versions and will delight readers with the playfulness of its diction as it glorifies the self, body, and soul. "I am large, I contain multitudes,"

analysis of crossing brooklyn ferry: Crossing Brooklyn Ferry Walt Whitman, 2011

analysis of crossing brooklyn ferry: Leaves of Grass Walt Whitman, 1872

analysis of crossing brooklyn ferry: The Redshifting Web Arthur Sze, 1998 Sze is one of the most intensely musical and visionary poets writing today. *The Redshifting Web* spans more than a quarter of a century's worth of his published work and makes available for the first time the full range of his poetry.

analysis of crossing brooklyn ferry: Passage to India Walt Whitman, 1870

analysis of crossing brooklyn ferry: When Brooklyn Was Queer Hugh Ryan, 2019-03-05 The never-before-told story of Brooklyn's vibrant and forgotten queer history, from the mid-1850s up to the present day. ***An ALA GLBT Round Table Over the Rainbow 2019 Top Ten Selection***

NAMED ONE OF THE BEST LGBTQ BOOKS OF 2019 by Harper's Bazaar A romantic, exquisite

history of gay culture. —Kirkus Reviews, starred “[A] boisterous, motley new history...entertaining and insightful.” —The New York Times Book Review Hugh Ryan’s *When Brooklyn Was Queer* is a groundbreaking exploration of the LGBT history of Brooklyn, from the early days of Walt Whitman in the 1850s up through the queer women who worked at the Brooklyn Navy Yard during World War II, and beyond. No other book, movie, or exhibition has ever told this sweeping story. Not only has Brooklyn always lived in the shadow of queer Manhattan neighborhoods like Greenwich Village and Harlem, but there has also been a systematic erasure of its queer history—a great forgetting. Ryan is here to unearth that history for the first time. In intimate, evocative, moving prose he discusses in new light the fundamental questions of what history is, who tells it, and how we can only make sense of ourselves through its retelling; and shows how the formation of the Brooklyn we know today is inextricably linked to the stories of the incredible people who created its diverse neighborhoods and cultures. Through them, *When Brooklyn Was Queer* brings Brooklyn’s queer past to life, and claims its place as a modern classic.

analysis of crossing brooklyn ferry: *Literary Brooklyn* Evan Hughes, 2011-08-16 For the first time, here is Brooklyn's story through the eyes of its greatest storytellers. Like Paris in the twenties or postwar Greenwich Village, Brooklyn today is experiencing an extraordinary cultural boom. In recent years, writers of all stripes—from Jhumpa Lahiri, Jennifer Egan, and Colson Whitehead to Nicole Krauss and Jonathan Safran Foer—have flocked to its patchwork of distinctive neighborhoods. But as literary critic and journalist Evan Hughes reveals, the rich literary life now flourishing in Brooklyn is part of a larger, fascinating history. With a dynamic mix of literary biography and urban history, Hughes takes us on a tour of Brooklyn past and present and reveals that hiding in Walt Whitman's Fort Greene Park, Hart Crane's Brooklyn Bridge, the raw Williamsburg of Henry Miller's youth, Truman Capote's famed house on Willow Street, and the contested streets of Jonathan Lethem's Boerum Hill is the story of more than a century of life in America's cities. *Literary Brooklyn* is a prismatic investigation into a rich literary inheritance, but most of all it's a deep look into the beloved borough, a place as diverse and captivating as the people who walk its streets and write its stories.

analysis of crossing brooklyn ferry: *Song of the Broad-axe* Walt Whitman, 1924 Complete set of the thirteen woodcut illustrations used in the 1924 edition of *Song of the Broad-axe* by Walt Whitman, published by Centaur Press in Philadelphia. Each woodcut is titled and numbered 16. The titles are (as they appear in the book): No.I, Ship struck in storm, Beauty of woodmen, building, the forger, hell of war, The great city, of the best-bodied mothers, the hammers-men, the headsman, solid forest, the liquor-bar, and No.II.

analysis of crossing brooklyn ferry: *I Hear America Singing* Walt Whitman, 1991 Whitman's famous poem, accompanied by linoleum-cut illustrations, depicts people at work all over an earlier America.

analysis of crossing brooklyn ferry: *When I Heard the Learn'd Astronomer* Walt Whitman, 2004-11-01 Leave time for wonder. Walt Whitman's *When I Heard the Learn'd Astronomer* is an enduring celebration of the imagination. Here, Whitman's wise words are beautifully recast by New York Times #1 best-selling illustrator Loren Long to tell the story of a boy's fascination with the heavens. Toy rocket in hand, the boy finds himself in a crowded, stuffy lecture hall. At first he is amazed by the charts and the figures. But when he finds himself overwhelmed by the pontifications of an academic, he retreats to the great outdoors and does something as universal as the stars themselves... he dreams.

analysis of crossing brooklyn ferry: *After All, Not to Create Only* Walt Whitman, 1871 Seventeen kings and forty-two elephants romp with a variety of jungle animals during their journey through a wild, wet night.

analysis of crossing brooklyn ferry: *O Captain! My Captain!* Walt Whitman, 1915

analysis of crossing brooklyn ferry: *The Cambridge Companion to the Literature of the American Renaissance* Christopher N. Phillips, 2018-03-07 The American Renaissance has been a foundational concept in American literary history for nearly a century. The phrase connotes a period,

as well as an event, an iconic turning point in the growth of a national literature and a canon of texts that would shape American fiction, poetry, and oratory for generations. F. O. Matthiessen coined the term in 1941 to describe the years 1850–1855, which saw the publications of major writings by Hawthorne, Melville, Emerson, Thoreau, and Whitman. This Companion takes up the concept of the American Renaissance and explores its origins, meaning, and longevity. Essays by distinguished scholars move chronologically from the formative reading of American Renaissance authors to the careers of major figures ignored by Matthiessen, including Stowe, Douglass, Harper, and Longfellow. The volume uses the best of current literary studies, from digital humanities to psychoanalytic theory, to illuminate an era that reaches far beyond the Civil War and continues to shape our understanding of American literature.

analysis of crossing brooklyn ferry: *Live Oak, with Moss* Walt Whitman, Brian Selznick, 2019-04-09 “Reading this book, what becomes eminently clear is that Selznick is laying the groundwork for GLBTQIA+ literary history . . . as it pertains to Whitman.” —School Library Journal As he was turning forty, Walt Whitman wrote twelve poems in a small handmade book he entitled “Live Oak, With Moss.” The poems were intensely private reflections on his attraction to and affection for other men. They were also Whitman’s most adventurous explorations of the theme of same-sex love, composed decades before the word “homosexual” came into use. This revolutionary, extraordinarily beautiful and passionate cluster of poems was never published by Whitman and has remained unknown to the general public—until now. New York Times–bestselling and Caldecott Award–winning illustrator Brian Selznick offers a provocative visual narrative of “Live Oak, With Moss,” and Whitman scholar Karen Karbiener reconstructs the story of the poetic cluster’s creation and destruction. Walt Whitman’s reassembled, reinterpreted Live Oak, With Moss serves as a source of inspiration and a cause for celebration. “In harmony, the art, the poems, and [Karbiener’s] analysis all honor while illuminating Whitman’s work and make it more accessible to contemporary readers.” —Publishers Weekly

analysis of crossing brooklyn ferry: *The Routledge Encyclopedia of Walt Whitman* J.R. LeMaster, Donald D. Kummings, 2013-09-05 The Routledge Encyclopedia of Walt Whitman presents a comprehensive resource compiled by over 200 internationally recognized contributors, including such leading Whitman scholars as James E. Miller, Jr., Roger Asselineau, Betsy Erkkila, and Joel Myerson. Now available for the first time in paperback, this volume comprises more than 750 entries arranged in convenient alphabetical format. Coverage includes: biographical information: all names, dates, places, and events important to understanding Whitman's life and career Whitman's works: essays on all eight editions of *Leaves of Grass*, major poems and poem clusters, principal essays and prose works, as well as his more than two dozen short stories and the novel, *Franklin Evans* prominent themes and concepts: essays on such major topics as democracy, slavery, the Civil War, immortality, sexuality, and the women's rights movement significant forms and techniques: such as prosody, symbolism, free verse, and humour important trends and critical approaches in Whitman studies: including new historicist and cultural criticism, psychological explorations, and controversial issues of sexual identity surveys of Whitman's international impact as well as an assessment of his literary legacy. Useful for students, researchers, librarians, teachers, and Whitman devotees, this volume features extensive cross-references, numerous photographs of the poet, a chronology, a special appendix section tracking the poet's genealogy, and a thorough index. Each entry includes a bibliography for further study.

analysis of crossing brooklyn ferry: *Memories of President Lincoln* Walt Whitman, 1906

analysis of crossing brooklyn ferry: *The Good Gray Poet* William Douglas O'Connor, 1927

analysis of crossing brooklyn ferry: *Underworld* Don DeLillo, 2007-11-01 Finalist for the Pulitzer Prize Finalist for the National Book Award Finalist for the National Book Critics Circle Award Winner of the Howell’s Medal of the American Academy of Arts and Letters One of The New York Times Book Review’s 10 Best Books “A great American novel, a masterpiece, a thrilling page-turner.” —San Francisco Chronicle *With a new preface by Don DeLillo on the 25th anniversary of publication* Don DeLillo's mesmerizing novel was a major bestseller when it was

published in 1997 and was the most widely reviewed novel of the year. It opens with a legendary baseball game played between the Brooklyn Dodgers and the New York Giants in 1951. The home run that won the game was called the Shot Heard Round the World, and was shadowed by the terrifying news that on the same day, Russia tested its first hydrogen bomb. Underworld then tells the story of Klara Sax and Nick Shay, and of a half century of American life during the Cold War and beyond. "A dazzling, phosphorescent work of art." —Michiko Kakutani, *The New York Times* "This is a novel that draws together baseball, the Bomb, J. Edgar Hoover, waste disposal, drugs, gangs, Vietnam, fathers and sons, comic Lenny Bruce and the Cuban Missile Crisis. It also depicts passionate adultery, weapons testing, the care of aging mothers, the postwar Bronx, '60s civil rights demonstrations, advertising, graffiti artists at work, Catholic education, chess and murder. There's a viewing of a lost Eisenstein film, meditations on the Watts Tower, an evening at Truman Capote's Black & White Ball, a hot-air balloon ride, serial murders in Texas, a camping trip in the Southwest, a nun on the Internet, reflections on history, one hit (or possibly two) by the New York mob and an apparent miracle. As DeLillo says and proves, 'Everything is connected in the end.'" —Michael Dirda, *The Washington Post Book World* "Underworld is an amazing performance, a novel that encompasses some five decades of history, both the hard, bright world of public events and the more subterranean world of private emotions. It is the story of one man, one family, but it is also the story of what happened to America in the second half of the 20th century." —The *New York Times* "Astonishing...A benchmark of twentieth-century fiction, Underworld is stunningly beautiful in its generous humanity, locating the true power of history not in tyranny, collective political movements or history books, but inside each of us." —Greg Burkman, *The Seattle Times* "It's hard to imagine a way people might better understand American life in the second half of the twentieth century and beginning of the twenty-first than by reading Don DeLillo. The scale of his inquiry is global and historic... His work is astounding, made of stealthy blessings... it proves to my generation of writers that fiction can still do anything it wants." —Jennifer Egan, in her presentation of the Medal for Distinguished Contribution to American Letters "Underworld is a page-turner and a masterwork, a sublime novel and a delight to read." —Joan Mellen, *The Baltimore Sun*

analysis of crossing brooklyn ferry: *Beat! Beat! Drums!* Walt Whitman, 2015-12-12 Walter Walt Whitman (1819 - 1892) was an American poet, essayist and journalist. A humanist, he was a part of the transition between transcendentalism and realism, incorporating both views in his works. Whitman is among the most influential poets in the American canon, often called the father of free verse. Whitman's work breaks the boundaries of poetic form and is generally prose-like. He also used unusual images and symbols in his poetry, including rotting leaves, tufts of straw, and debris. He also openly wrote about death and sexuality, including prostitution. He is often labeled as the father of free verse, though he did not invent it. Whitman wrote in the preface to the 1855 edition of *Leaves of Grass*, The proof of a poet is that his country absorbs him as affectionately as he has absorbed it. He believed there was a vital, symbiotic relationship between the poet and society. This connection was emphasized especially in *Song of Myself* by using an all-powerful first-person narration. As an American epic, it deviated from the historic use of an elevated hero and instead assumed the identity of the common people. *Leaves of Grass* also responded to the impact that recent urbanization in the United States had on the masses.

analysis of crossing brooklyn ferry: *The Plural of Us* Bonnie Costello, 2020-06-09 *The Plural of Us* is the first book to focus on the poet's use of the first-person plural voice—poetry's "we." Closely exploring the work of W. H. Auden, Bonnie Costello uncovers the trove of thought and feeling carried in this small word. While lyric has long been associated with inwardness and a voice saying "I," "we" has hardly been noticed, even though it has appeared throughout the history of poetry. Reading for this pronoun in its variety and ambiguity, Costello explores the communal function of poetry—the reasons, risks, and rewards of the first-person plural. Costello adopts a taxonomic approach to her subject, considering "we" from its most constricted to its fully unbounded forms. She also takes a historical perspective, following Auden's interest in the full range of "the human pluralities" in a time of particular pressure for and against the collective. Costello offers new

readings as she tracks his changing approach to voice in democracy. Examples from many other poets—including Walt Whitman, T. S. Eliot, Elizabeth Bishop, and Wallace Stevens—arise throughout the book, and the final chapter offers a consideration of how contemporary writers find form for what George Oppen called “the meaning of being numerous.” Connecting insights to philosophy of language and to recent work in concepts of community, *The Plural of Us* shows how poetry raises vital questions—literary and social—about how we speak of our togetherness.

analysis of crossing brooklyn ferry: Walt Whitman's Poetry-An Analytical Approach Raja Sharma,

analysis of crossing brooklyn ferry: Invisible Listeners Helen Vendler, 2009-02-09 When a poet addresses a living person—whether friend or enemy, lover or sister—we recognize the expression of intimacy. But what impels poets to leap across time and space to speak to invisible listeners, seeking an ideal intimacy—George Herbert with God, Walt Whitman with a reader in the future, John Ashbery with the Renaissance painter Francesco Parmigianino? In *Invisible Listeners*, Helen Vendler argues that such poets must invent the language that will enact, on the page, an intimacy they lack in life. Through brilliantly insightful and gracefully written readings of these three great poets over three different centuries, Vendler maps out their relationships with their chosen listeners. For his part, Herbert revises the usual vertical address to God in favor of a horizontal one-addressing God as a friend. Whitman hovers in a sometimes erotic, sometimes quasi-religious language in conceiving the democratic camerado, who will, following Whitman's example, find his true self. And yet the camerado will be replaced, in Whitman's verse, by the ultimate invisible listener, Death. Ashbery, seeking a fellow artist who believes that art always distorts what it represents, finds he must travel to the remote past. In tones both tender and skeptical he addresses Parmigianino, whose extraordinary self-portrait in a convex mirror furnishes the poet with both a theory and a precedent for his own inventions. By creating the forms and speech of ideal intimacy, these poets set forth the possibility of a more complete and satisfactory human interchange—an ethics of relation that is uncoerced, understanding, and free.

analysis of crossing brooklyn ferry: The Bridge Hart Crane, 1970 Like Whitman, Hart Crane strove in his poetry to embrace America, to distill an image of America.

analysis of crossing brooklyn ferry: LEAVES OF GRASS WALT WHITMAN, 1892

analysis of crossing brooklyn ferry: The Seaside and the Fireside Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, 1850

analysis of crossing brooklyn ferry: Anthem For Doomed Youth Wilfred Owen, 2015-02-26 'Tonight he noticed how the women's eyes Passed from him to the strong men that were whole.' The true horror of the trenches is brought to life in this selection of poetry from the front line.

Introducing Little Black Classics: 80 books for Penguin's 80th birthday. Little Black Classics celebrate the huge range and diversity of Penguin Classics, with books from around the world and across many centuries. They take us from a balloon ride over Victorian London to a garden of blossom in Japan, from *Tierra del Fuego* to 16th-century California and the Russian steppe. Here are stories lyrical and savage; poems epic and intimate; essays satirical and inspirational; and ideas that have shaped the lives of millions. Wilfred Owen (1893-1918). Owen is available in Penguin Classics in *Three Poets of the First World War*: Ivor Gurney, Isaac Rosenberg, Wilfred Owen.

analysis of crossing brooklyn ferry: The Mystic Trumpeter Walt Whitman, 1916

analysis of crossing brooklyn ferry: Poems of New York Elizabeth Schmidt, 2002-08-13 Presents a collection of poetry that captures the rich diversity of the city from such poets as Dorothy Parker, James Merrill, W.H. Auden, Allen Ginsberg, Audre Lorde, and Wallace Stevens.

analysis of crossing brooklyn ferry: Refugees Brian Bilston, 2024-09-24 Refugee is a powerful word. One that conjures opposing emotions.

analysis of crossing brooklyn ferry: Mixed messages Catherine Gander, Sarah Garland, 2016-09-01 Offering a major contribution to the field of American culture and aesthetics in an interdisciplinary frame, this collection assembles the cutting-edge research of renowned and emerging scholars in literature and the visual arts, with a foreword by Miles Orvell. The volume

represents the first of its kind: an intervention in current interdisciplinary approaches to the intersections of the written word and the visual image that moves beyond standard theoretical approaches to consider the written and visual artwork in embodied, cognitive and experiential terms. Tracing a strong lineage of pragmatism, romanticism, surrealism and dada in American intermedial works through the nineteenth century to the present day, the editors and authors of this volume chart a new and vital methodology for the study and appreciation of the correspondences between visual and verbal practices.

analysis of crossing brooklyn ferry: Autumn Rivulets Walt Whitman, 2013-08 AUTUMN RIVULETS Part 1. As Consequent, Etc. As consequent from store of summer rains, Or wayward rivulets in autumn flowing, Or many a herb-lined brook's reticulations, Or subterranean sea-rills making for the sea, Songs of continued years I sing. Life's ever-modern rapids first, (soon, soon to blend, With the old streams of death.) Some threading Ohio's farm-fields or the woods, Some down Colorado's canons from sources of perpetual snow, Some half-hid in Oregon, or away southward in Texas, Some in the north finding their way to Erie, Niagara, Ottawa, Some to Atlantica's bays, and so to the great salt brine...

analysis of crossing brooklyn ferry: Pindar's Homer Gregory Nagy, 1994-03-01 Throughout, he progressively broadens the definition of lyric to the point where it becomes the basis for defining epic, rather than the other way around.

analysis of crossing brooklyn ferry: Dark Horses Joy Katz, Kevin Prufer, 2007 Poets discuss forgotten favorites

analysis of crossing brooklyn ferry: Dazzled Arthur Sze, 1982

analysis of crossing brooklyn ferry: Chants Democratic Walt Whitman, 2015-12-12 Walter Walt Whitman (1819 - 1892) was an American poet, essayist and journalist. A humanist, he was a part of the transition between transcendentalism and realism, incorporating both views in his works. Whitman is among the most influential poets in the American canon, often called the father of free verse. Whitman's work breaks the boundaries of poetic form and is generally prose-like. He also used unusual images and symbols in his poetry, including rotting leaves, tufts of straw, and debris. He also openly wrote about death and sexuality, including prostitution. He is often labeled as the father of free verse, though he did not invent it. Whitman wrote in the preface to the 1855 edition of *Leaves of Grass*, The proof of a poet is that his country absorbs him as affectionately as he has absorbed it. He believed there was a vital, symbiotic relationship between the poet and society. This connection was emphasized especially in *Song of Myself* by using an all-powerful first-person narration. As an American epic, it deviated from the historic use of an elevated hero and instead assumed the identity of the common people. *Leaves of Grass* also responded to the impact that recent urbanization in the United States had on the masses.

analysis of crossing brooklyn ferry: American Bard Walt Whitman, William Everson, 1982

Additional Resources

analysis of crossing brooklyn ferry

[Analysis Of Crossing Brooklyn Ferry](#)

Analysis Of Crossing Brooklyn Ferry

Related Articles

- [analysis of the necklace by guy de maupassant](#)
- [angle addition postulate worksheet answer key](#)
- [analysis on the lottery by shirley jackson](#)

[Back to Home](#)