

"The Stillness in the Air": Six Poems of Emily Dickinson

For mezzo soprano and piano

Lawrence Kramer

The underlying themes of "The Stillness in the Air" (1985, 2011, 2016) are mortality and rapture--two seemingly contrary ideas that Emily Dickinson's poetry repeatedly brings together. "There's A Certain Slant of Light" dwells on uneasy, half-conscious intimations of mortality that press ever more insistently for conscious recognition; pauses and hesitations in the vocal line register the difficulty of the experience. "Apparently with no Surprise" is a pungent refusal to accept props and bromides; the very brief song is like a grim scherzo. "I Heard a Fly Buzz" is about the experience of dying; its music is the darkest in the cycle. The vocal hesitations of the first song return here at the close in heightened form. "As Imperceptibly as Grief" is an elegy of sorts, but one more wistful than mournful; the music is more praise than lament. But its grip is tenuous; at a crucial point, led by the obbligato, lament breaks through and is not necessarily appeased. "Of Bronze and Blaze" contemplates mortality from the perspective of an observer both elevated and dwarfed by the scale of the cosmos as embodied in the aurora borealis. Picking up on the gentler aspect of "Imperceptibly," "These are the Days when Birds Come Back" tries to represent the awareness of mortality as a kind of uncanny elation. The poem represents the secular appreciation of passing things as a sacrament. The music, piano throughout, responds with the most liquid vocal line of the cycle.

Dickinson might be said to have been preoccupied by the question: What is relationship between death and being in paradise? In her religious tradition, and especially that of the Protestant hymnody that supplies part of the imagery and cadence of her poetry, the answer of course is that the one, for the faithful, is the portal of the other. This is something Dickenson could never really bring herself to believe. Her poetry looked for alternatives. It is this search that forms the central idea of the cycle.

My cycle reflects the conviction that Dickenson's voices of reconciliation and resistance are always entangled but never quite at one. The singing voice is the one seeking reconciliation, but it still has bite--its antagonist is mortality, after all; the piano part forms the other voice, the voice of Dickinson in her otherness, absoluteness, and potential violence. She and it: the *it* in her, the *she* in *it*. This more-than-human voice of the instrument may be inside or outside the frame of the singing voice, or it may intrude or escape violently--and it does all of these. The cycle, musically speaking, is ultimately about these interactions. One key point about them is the solitude that tempts both voices, voices that sometimes barely touch and sometimes leave one another alone. The cycle as a whole claims to integrate the two in the end, but the claim should not be taken too literally

Duration: 16-17 minutes. The poems as printed and set here are the public domain versions, lightly altered in a few spots (in the spirit, but not the word--or punctuation!--of the later copyrighted editions) to undo the attempt by Dickinson's first editors to make her texts more conventional.

1. There's a certain slant of light,
[Of] winter afternoons,
That oppresses, like the weight
Of cathedral tunes.

Heavenly hurt it gives us;
We can find no scar,
But internal difference
Where the meanings are.

None may teach it [ever],
'Tis the seal, despair, --
An imperial affliction
Sent us of the air.

When it comes, the landscape listens,
Shadows hold their breath;
When it goes, 'tis like the distance
On the look of death.

2. Apparently with no surprise
To any happy flower,
The frost beheads it at its play
In accidental power.
The blond assassin passes on,
The sun proceeds unmoved
To measure off another day
For an approving God.

4. As imperceptibly as grief
The summer lapsed away, --
Too imperceptible, at last,
To seem like perfidy.

A quietness distilled,
As twilight long begun,
Or Nature, spending with herself
Sequestered afternoon.

The dusk drew earlier in,
The morning foreign shone, --
A courteous, yet harrowing grace,
As guest who would be gone.

And thus, without a wing,
Or service of a keel,
Our summer made her light escape
Into the beautiful.

6. These are the days when birds come back,
A very few, a bird or two,
To take a backward look.

These are the days when skies resume
The old, old sophistries of June,--
A blue and gold mistake.

Oh, fraud that cannot cheat the bee,
Almost thy plausibility
Induces my belief,

Till ranks of seeds their witness bear,
And softly through the altered air
Hurries a timid leaf!

Oh, sacrament of summer days,
Oh, last communion in the haze,
Permit a child to join,

Thy sacred emblems to partake,
Thy consecrated bread to take,
And [thy] immortal wine.

3. I heard a fly buzz when I died;
The stillness [of the room]
Was like the stillness in the air
Between the heaves of storm.

The eyes beside had wrung them dry,
And breaths were gathering [sore]
For that last onset, when the king
Be witnessed [at the door].

I willed my keepsakes, signed away
What portion of me
[Were] assignable, -- and then, [and then]
There interposed a fly,

With blue, uncertain, stumbling buzz,
Between the light and me;
And then the windows failed, and then
I could not see to see.

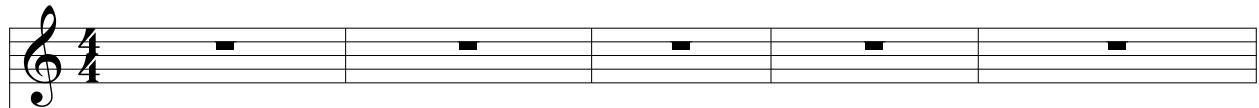
5. Of bronze and blaze
The north, to-night!
So adequate its forms,
So preconcerted with itself,
So distant to alarms, --
An unconcern so sovereign
To universe, or me,
[Besmears] my simple spirit
With [streaks] of majesty,
Till I take vaster attitudes,
And strut upon my stem,
Disdaining men and oxygen,
For arrogance of them.

My splendors are menagerie;
But their competeless show
Will entertain the centuries
When I am, long ago,
An island in dishonored grass,
Whom none but [insects] know.

1. "There's a Certain Slant of Light"

Lawrence Kramer

Voice



Piano



6



11



Musical score for piano, page 11, measures 11-12. The score consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Measure 11 starts with a forte dynamic (f) indicated by a large 'f' above the staff. The melody consists of eighth-note chords. Measure 12 begins with a piano dynamic (pp) indicated by 'pp' below the staff. The melody continues with eighth-note chords. Measure 13 concludes with a half note followed by a fermata. Measure 14 begins with a half note followed by a fermata.

15 *p*

heft of. of ca - the - dral tunes.

15

19 *p* ————— *mp*

Hea - ven-ly hurt it gives us,

19

23 *mp*

we can find no scar, but in - ter - nal

23

8vb -----

26 *mf* *mp* *p*
 differ - ence, _____ where the mean-ings are. _____

26 *mf* *mp* *fp* *p*
 8^{vb} - - - -

30 *mp*
 None may

30 *f* *mp*

33 *cresc. poco a poco*
 teach it e - ver, _____ 'tis the seal des - pair, _____

33 *cresc. poco a poco* *f* *cresc.*

36 **p**

36

— an im-per - i - al af - flic - tion sent us

37 **sffz**

39 **pp** **p**

39

of the air.

When it comes the

pp **p** **sf** 3

39

3

42

land-scape lis - tens, sha - dows hold their breath.

42 **3**

2. "Apparently with No Surprise"

rit.

$\text{♩} = \text{c. } 120$

$\text{♩} = \text{c. } 94$

$\text{♩} = \text{c. } 120 \quad \textbf{p}$

A -

8

mf

par-rent - ly with no sur - -prise _____ to a - ny hap - py flow - -er,

3. "I Heard a Fly Buzz"

p

The musical score consists of four systems of music for voice and piano. The vocal part is in soprano C-clef, and the piano part is in bass F-clef. The score includes lyrics and dynamic markings such as *p*, *fp*, *cresc. poco a poco*, and *8va*. The piano part features various chords, bass notes, and rhythmic patterns.

c. 72

I heard a fly buzz _____

fp

when I died. _____ The still - ness of the room

cresc. poco a poco

was like the still - ness in the air _____

8va

cresc. poco a poco

8vb

12 *f* ————— *ff*

be - tween the heaves, the heaves _____ of

12

15

storm. _____

15

18 *pp*

The eyes a - round had wrung them

poco cresc.

18

pp

21 **p** *cresc.*

21 **p** *cresc.*

22 **p** *cresc.*

23 **p** *a tempo*

24 **p** *rit.* *a tempo*

25 **p** *rit.* *a tempo*

26 **p** *rit.* *a tempo*

27 **p** *I*

28 **p** *mf*

29 **p**

30 *accel.*

willed my keep-sakes, signed a - way what portion of me were as-sign - a -

p

ble. *a tempo*

f *fp* *f* *ff* *a tempo*

in - ter-posed a fly *mfp* sprechstimme - - - - - with blue un-cer-tain stumb-ling buzz be-tween the

f *8va-* *p* *8va-*

8vb-

41

light and me. And then the win-dows failed,

41

45

and then the win-dows failed, and then I could

45

48 rit.

not see to see.

48

4. "As Imperceptibly as Grief"

p

As

p

im-percept - ibly as grief our sum - mer lapsed a-

p

way, too im-percept-i-bly at last

8va

14 *a piacere*

to seem like per-fi-dy. A qui - et-ness dis-

14

tilled as twi - - light long be - gun,

18

or Na - ture spend - ing

Detailed description: The musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is for the voice in treble clef, the middle staff is for the piano basso in bass clef, and the bottom staff is for the piano treble in bass clef. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. Measure 14 starts with a dotted half note followed by eighth notes. Measure 18 begins with a dynamic *p*. Measure 22 starts with a half note followed by eighth notes. The vocal line includes lyrics: 'to seem like per-fi-dy.', 'A qui - et-ness dis-', 'tilled as twi - - light long be - gun,' and 'or Na - ture spend - ing'. The piano part features rhythmic patterns of eighth and sixteenth notes. Measure 18 includes a dynamic marking *p*. Measure 22 includes a dynamic marking *p*.

25

with her - self _____ se - quest _____ ered af - ter - noon.

25

28 *mp* $\text{d} = \text{c. } 94$ *mf* $\text{d} = \text{c. } 94$

The dusk _____ drew ear-li-er in, _____ the morn - ing

28

32 *accel.* $\text{d} = 100$ *p* *mp*

for - eign shone, a cour-teous yet har-row-ing grace, as guest who would be

32 *f* *p* *mp*

35 *f* *p* *mf* *ff*
 gone, a cour-te-ous — yet har - — ow-ing grace, as guest

35
f *p* *mf* *ff*
 rit.

38 *f* *ff*
 who would be gone.

38
f *ff* *mf* *p*

42 *c. 94* *rit.* *pp* *d = 84* *p*
 And thus with-out a wing, or

42
pp

46

ser - vice of a keel, our sum - mer made her

p

46

rit.

$\text{♩} = \text{c. } 72$

50

light es-cape in - to the beau - ti -

8vb-

54 rit.

ful.

8vb-

5. Of Bronze and Blaze

$\text{♩} = 52$

$p \swarrow \searrow p$

Of bronze and

Sostenuto Pedal

cresc.

f

p

blaze _____ the north, to - night! _____ So

ff

mf

p

ff

ff

11

ad - e - quate its forms, so pre-con - cert - ed _____ with it - self, so dis -

11 8

p

11

ff *ff* *ff* *ff*

15

$\text{♩} = 63$

rit.

- tant from a - larms, _____

15 8

p

ff *ff*

15

$\text{♩} = 63$

rit.

a tempo

18

18

a tempo

18

21

p

21

cresc.

ff

p

dec.

♩ = 52

25 with streaks of ma - jes - ty. Till I take

25 8 {
 25 *p* *
 8 *cresc.*

28 vast - er at - ti - tudes ³ and strut u - pon my stem, dis - disdain - ing

28 8 {
 28 *mp* *cresc.*
 8

30 *f* *f*

men and ox - y - gen,— for ar - - - ro-gance of

30 8

cresc.

30 *f*

33 *pp* *p* *3*

them. My - splend - ors are me - na-ge-rie, — but

33 8 *p* *pp* *p*

33 *p* *pp* *p*

6

*rit.**cresc.**a tempo**f**p*

3

38 their com-pete - less show _____ will en - ter-tain __ the cen-tu-ries

38 8

rit. *a tempo*

ff *p*

43

pp

3

when I am, long a - go, an is - land in dis-

43 8

p *pp*

mp *p* *pp*

b> *b>*

48

A musical score for voice and piano. The top staff shows a vocal line with lyrics: "hon - ored grass whom none but in - sects know." The piano accompaniment consists of three staves. The first piano staff (treble clef) has dynamics **pp**, **pp**, and **pp**. The second piano staff (bass clef) has dynamics **p**, **p**, and **p**. The third piano staff (bass clef) is mostly silent. The vocal line continues with eighth notes and sixteenth-note patterns.

6. "These Are the Days"

$\text{♩} = \text{c. } 72$

Musical score for piano and voice. The piano part consists of two staves: treble and bass. The vocal part begins at measure 1 with a piano dynamic of *pp*. The vocal line consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, primarily in the treble clef staff. The piano accompaniment features sustained notes and chords.

5

rit.

These are the days when birds come back, a ver-y few,

5

when birds come back, a ver-y few,

Continuation of the musical score. The vocal line continues with eighth and sixteenth notes. The piano accompaniment consists of sustained notes and chords. The vocal line concludes at measure 6 with a piano dynamic of *p*.

7

a tempo

a bird or two, to take a back-ward look.

Continuation of the musical score. The vocal line continues with eighth and sixteenth notes. The piano accompaniment consists of sustained notes and chords. The vocal line concludes at measure 8 with a piano dynamic of *p*.

Sost. Ped.

Sost. Ped.

9

These ____ are the days when

Sost. Ped.

Sost. Ped.

12

skies ____ re - sume, ____ the old, ____ old soph-is-tries ____ of June, ____

15

a blue and gold mis - take.

15

18 $\text{♩} = \text{c. } 72$

18 Oh fraud that can-not cheat the bee,

pp

Sost. Ped.

20

al - most thy plau - si - bi - li - ty _____ in -

p

Sost. Ped.

22

du - ces my be - lief,

poco cresc.

24

24

vfa

til ranks of seeds their wit - ness bear, _____ and
loco

mp

26

soft - ly through the al - tered air _____ hurries a ti-mid leaf.

26

p

30

rit.

a tempo

Oh sa - cra-ment of

espress.

33

sum - mer days, oh last com-mun-ion in the haze,

33

8va

poco riten.

37

per - mit a child to join, thy sa - cred em-blems to par - take,

37

piu riten.

40

thy con - se - crat - ed bread____ to take, _____ and

40

piu riten.

43

A musical score for voice and piano. The top staff shows a vocal line with lyrics: "thy im - mor - tal wine." The piano accompaniment is in the bottom two staves. The key signature changes from G major (one sharp) to A major (two sharps) at the beginning of the measure. The vocal line consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a fermata over the word "wine". The piano part includes chords and bass notes.