The latest compilation of Cummings material is entitled *Erotic Poems*, published in February 2010 by W. W. Norton. Its editor is George James Firmage, who was also responsible for such important books as *E. E. Cummings: A Bibliography* (1960), *E. E. Cummings: A Miscellany Revised* (1967), and especially the centennial edition of Cummings’ *Complete Poems* (1994), the definitive edition of Cummings’ poetic material. The book under review is the first compilation of Cummings’ erotic poems, and it publishes some of Cummings’ erotic drawings as well. Previously, only Richard Kostelanetz’s *AnOther E. E. Cummings* (1998) collected together a group of twenty eight erotic poems. In this case, the editor arranged other groups of poems under various headings, so besides “Erotic Poetry,” we also find sections labeled “Language Experiments,” “Texts Set to Music,” and “Self-Prefaces,” among others. Because of this, the nature of *Erotic Poems* is completely new for those who are interested on the works by the American author.

The term “erotic” is defined by the *Oxford English Dictionary* as “of or pertaining to the passion of love; concerned with or treating of love; amatory.” Norman Friedman categorized four areas of experience explored by Cummings’ speaker, one of them being “love, death, and time” (16), stating that “love was always and still is Cummings’ chief subject of interest” (28). Keeping this in mind, it’s of great interest that Firmage decided to select, gather and present a group of materials that embody Cummings’ main theme.

Concerning the content of the book, this is a mixture of thirteen drawings and fifty poems. The placement of the drawings does not follow any pattern, and the poems are arranged in chronological order according to their appearance in *Complete Poems* (1994). The selected texts belong mostly to the first writings of Cummings in the 1920s: half of the texts appeared in *Tulips & Chimneys* (1922) and & [AND] (1925), and the other half correspond to poems included in *Etcetera*, a collection that appeared in 1983, but whose writings were composed by Cummings mostly during the 1920s.

The good thing about this edition is the richness of its content: the
reader may find in it a broad range of erotic texts representing different approaches that include the sexual act, prostitutes, praise to the body of the lover, sexual metaphors, and many others. At the same time, some of the poems will be easily recognized by the reader; this is the case for “may i feel said he” (42), “i like my body when it is with your” (36), or “she being Brand” (37). In addition, because almost half of the collection belongs to Etcetera, the reader will also find some hidden treasures such as “you said Is” (60) or “b” (71). A mixture of tones is also evident here: while some of the texts are clear and direct, even dirty in some cases, others are beautiful, subtle, and delicate. The same applies to form as well, for the edition includes experimental poems such as “n w” (70) and traditional ones, especially sonnets. See, for instance, “she had that softness which is falsity” (67) or “and this day it was Spring….us” (25).

Despite the richness of its content, some problems need to be highlighted in this edition: first, some of the poems occupy two pages, getting broken this way. (Compare to other editions, especially the Complete Poems (1994), whose texts occupy only one page, so that the reader can have a global vision of the poem as a whole unit. In these cases, the spacing between lines is smaller in order to achieve this unity.) Cummings also tried binding the book in a different way, as Kennedy explains when talking about No Thanks (1935): “The book came out finally in the spring of 1935, bound in an unique way. The pages were gathered at the top rather than at the left side: a two-page poem could then be read continuously rather than breaking for a page” (351). Since this unity principle is not taken in consideration, the reading process for some poems in Erotic Poems becomes harder, and the perception of the poem gets distorted. Secondly, this edition has kept the numeration of the poems in their original publication, which in this case corresponds to Complete Poems. This has a double effect, for the numbers of the poems do not correspond to their actual position in the book (as Cummings usually did in his publications) and they have been taken as the title of the poems, when it is evident that Cummings rarely wrote a title for them. This gives a strange, unclear impression. Finally, there is no indication which book each poem belongs to, or even the date of publication, so the reader faces the poems directly, without any other information.

Perhaps the most surprising aspect of the book is its organization: it does not include any other section apart from the content itself, in contrast to other compilations of Cummings’ work where editors tend to include acknowledgements, a preface, an introduction, and even an index of first
lines. This is the case for *AnOther E. E. Cummings* (1998) and *Complete Poems 1904-1962* (1994), just to give a few examples. The only additional information is placed in the cover flap, a very brief presentation of the book as a “generous selection of those erotic poems and sketches, culled from Cummings’s original manuscripts.” This austerity of a global layout is confusing for readers who are not used to reading Cummings, and even for those who are familiar with his poetry. Although layout is a formal concern, I find it quite useful to ease the process of reading, especially when we are talking about a writer who is widely considered to be somewhat difficult to understand.

In short, this is a good compilation for someone who wants to approach Cummings’ eroticism, but at the same time, the reader will find some problems dealing with the layout, the lack of extra information or the visual arrangement of the poems on the page. Despite these drawbacks, I’m sure the reader would not be disappointed for he will find the essence of Cummings poetry treated with an instinctive, pure feeling: love, passion, sex.

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**Works Cited**


10 renowned poems by American poet E.E. Cummings including "I carry your heart," "l(a, in Just-", "Buffalo Bill's" and "may i feel said he.

His poems on love and nature, and his erotic poetry are perhaps his most popular works, especially among youngsters. The poetry of Cummings is radical for its unconventional punctuation and phrasing. Also, satire is pervasive in his poems. Most of Cummings' verse is in lowercase and he capitalizes words only when it is relevant to the work. The structure and use of compound words is also of significance to the verse and not arbitrary. Know about the poetry of E.E. Cummings by studying his 10 most famous poems including "I carry your heart," "l(a, in Just-", "Buffalo Bill's" and "may i feel said he."

# Many of Cummings' poems are satirical and address social issues[33] but have an equal or even stronger bias toward romanticism: time and again his poems celebrate love, sex, and the season of rebirth.[34] Cummings also wrote children's books and novels. A notable example of his versatility is an introduction he wrote for a collection of the comic strip Krazy Kat.[35] Controversy[edit]. Cummings is known for controversial subject matter, as he wrote numerous erotic poems. He also sometimes included ethnic slurs in his writing. For instance, in his 1950 collection Xaipe: Seventy-One Poems Idiosyncratic, utterly original poet e.e. cummings ushered in the modern era of poetry with his idiomatic, conversational verse that captured the beauty of human speech. Edward Estlin Cummings was born in 1894 in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Upon graduation, cummings volunteered to serve in World War I with the Norton-Haries Ambulance Corps. cummings became close to another volunteer, William Slater Brown, and when Brown was arrested for sending seditious letters back home, cummings went along with him to the La Ferte Mace internment camp. Only the intervention of cummings' father was enough to free the two. However, e.e. cummings was not free for long; he was drafted into service when America joined the Great War, and served until Armistice.