Helen Gardner (The Art of T.S. Eliot)

Helen Gardner (*The Art of T. S. Eliot*, 1949) presents Eliot's emphasis on rhythm as part of what he calls Auditory Imagination. Dame Helen presents his patterns of stress in the Quartets in the following way.

The basic rhythm, the one that the verse returns to regularly, involves four stresses to a line, with a strong pause midline. Eliot keeps the line from becoming monotonous by occasionally varying the number of stresses per line, as in the third line below, with five stresses, or the line farther down the page with three stresses. But in this first section of "Burnt Norton" the pattern always returns to the basic four stresses.

Time present / and time past

Are both perhaps present / in time future,

And time future / contained in time past.

Footfalls echo in the memory

Down the passage / which we did not take

Towards the door / we never opened.

But will from time to time cast a section of the poem in a different stress pattern, changing the emotional impact. In the second part of the fifth section, the basic pattern becomes three stresses, again with variations.

The detail of the pattern is movement,

As in the figure of the ten stairs.

Desire itself is movement

Not in itself desirable;

Love is itself unmoving,

Only the cause and end of movement,

Timeless, and undesiring

Except in the aspect of time...

In the second half of the second movement Eliot moves to a longer line of six stresses.

At the **still point** of the **turn**ing **world** / Neither **flesh** nor **flesh**less;

Neither from nor towards; / at the still point, there the dance is,

But neither arrest nor movement. / And do not call it fixity,

Where past and future are gathered. / Neither movement from nor

Towards...