**Central idea of the poem “To Autumn” by William Blake**

 **The Poem “To Autumn” of William Blake taken from his collection of poems Songs of Innocence,**  is involved with "the maturing sun" in creating all the natural fruits that develop during spring, "conspiring" together to "fill all fruit with ripeness to the core; to swell the gourd, and plump the hazel shells with a sweet kernel." Throughout the summer, **autumn** often enjoys the produce of her nature.

“To Autumn” is one in a set of four season poems by Blake, aptly including “To Winter,” “To Spring,” and “To Summer.” These seasonal invocations can be read alone, but Blake also intended them to interconnect.  The cycle of the seasons is often interpreted as the cycle of rebirth and death, themes that apply to human nature as well. Each of the season songs can be read as Blake’s reference to the different stages of human life. “To Autumn” is not a particularly personal poem, but is significant in that it, along with the other seasonal songs, seems to correlate mythology that Blake created. The personas of the seasons can be read as counterparts to Blake’s spirits.Thus, “To Autumn” can be read as a particular view of human nature, or in a way which relates more to Blake’s later works.

Being one of the four seasons in the year, whenever autumns, with their distinctive beauty, pass through, nature and human are closer to each other with joy and love. Flowers flourish and show their beauty to other living kinds while human take a good chance to indulge this aesthetic pleasure. All of these marvelous features are vigorously levitated in the poem “*To Autumn*”, which was written by William Blake in seventeen eighty-three. Throughout the poem, tone, rhyme scheme, and figurative language are synchronized together to buoy up the theme of love, vitality and immortality.

If a love song is sung to convey the emotion of the singer to others, the tone of poem brings specific air to the theme. The tone is cheerful and vigorous but also a little bit melancholic. In this love song, love and joy are not only spoken by human but also other living kinds, but human raise their voice first. They are so in thirst with the appeal of autumn that Blake begun the poem with a deep calling: “O Autumn” (1). They want to invite autumns to their places: “Beneath [their] shady roof” (3). They want to be fulfilled with fruits and flowers. They want to sing and dance. They want to immerse themselves in the beauty of nature to feel love and sap in their running blood. The autumn bird sits down and sings a passionate song of flowers and fruits. Then, he leaves for the dreary mountains which are far way. This could be thought of that the bird continues his mission to bring the air of autumns to other places, or human abruptly realize that autumns does not last forever because winters would be coming right after them like happiness is not eternal but momentary.

Throughout the poem, the speaker addresses autumn as if it were a person. In the first stanza, he notes that autumn and the sun are like best friends plotting how to make fruit grow and how to ripen crops before the harvest. The ripening will lead to the dropping of seeds, which sets the stage for spring flowers and the whole process starting over again. He tells us about the bees that think summer can last forever as they buzz around the flowers. But the speaker knows better.

The second stanza describes the period after the harvest, when autumn just hangs out around the granary where harvested grains are kept. Most of the hard work has already been done, and autumn can just take a nap in the fields, walk across brooks, or watch the making of cider.

In the third stanza, the speaker notes that the music of spring is a distant memory, but that autumn's music is pretty cool, too. This music includes images of clouds and harvested fields at sunset, gnats flying around a river, lambs bleating, crickets singing, and birds whistling and twittering. All of the sights and sounds produce a veritable symphony of beauty.