

DeepAI Analysis of Graven's, '***Grand Boneyard***'

[DeepAI Analysis Performed in Jan. 2026]

<-Begin Poem->

Grand Boneyard

by G.E. Graven

Greetings anew, grand boneyard.
What privy parts do you hold,
and why is it that none is home
in your sacred sprawl of memories olde?

Show me your most decrepit stones, my friend,
that I may determine forthwith how you grew
spreading from that ancient cedar, outward,
to this row of headstones planted new.

Whom do you protect from me, my pumpkin?
Fe, Fi, Show me the thief and the preacher!
Make known your earthen mounds of nameless slaves.
Pray tell, I smell a swallowed soldier and a teacher!

So grand you are to guard such grave secrets ~
so kingly serene you seem with a belly of bounteous death ~
so soothing as Solomon you seem to all who arrive,
yet the living visit only long enough to catch a guilt or breath.

Do they come to rub a wish upon your belly, my dear;
or do they show simply to re-sentence themselves?
Why do they hasten to leave, again, from your jaw-ajar gates,
as if you were some whale, and them a freed Jonah as well?

No matter, a gentle lamb in wolf's hide you are, my bittersweet.
For your placid cold bosom, I have always known you.
I arrive again another day, not to visit olde bones, my grand advocate,
since I pay my respects to no greater memory here than you.

>-End Poem-<

<-Begin Analysis->

- **Memory and Mortality:** The poem explores the boneyard as a repository of memories, death, and human history. The speaker reflects on the stones, secrets, and stories buried within.
- **Mystery and Secrets:** The boneyard is depicted as holding hidden secrets—"grave secrets" and "nameless slaves"—suggesting the unknown stories behind the stones.
- **Respect and Reflection:** The speaker shows reverence for the boneyard, acknowledging its silent guardianship of the past.
- **Life and Death:** The imagery of Jonah, whales, and biblical allusions evoke themes of mortality, transformation, and perhaps redemption or release.

Tone and Mood:

- **Reverent yet contemplative:** The speaker approaches the boneyard with a mix of curiosity and respect.
- **Mystical and poetic:** The language is rich with metaphor and biblical allusions, enhancing a sense of sacredness and mystery.

- **Slightly playful:** Phrases like "Fe, Fi" and references to thieves and preachers add a tone of playful inquiry.

Imagery and Symbols:

- **Stones and Headstones:** Symbols of memory, history, and the passage of time.
- **Ancient cedar:** Represents longevity and history.
- **Belly of death / whale / Jonah:** Biblical imagery symbolizing death, rebirth, or salvation.
- **Gates that are "jaw-ajar":** Suggests a creature-like quality to the boneyard, perhaps a guardian or a beast.

Structure and Style:

- The poem has a conversational tone, almost like a dialogue with the boneyard itself.
- The use of rhetorical questions invites reflection and emphasizes the mystery.
- The language is poetic, with alliteration ("bonyard," "bountiful death") and vivid imagery.

Overall Interpretation:

The poem portrays the graveyard as a grand, mysterious entity—almost alive—that guards the stories of those who rest there. The speaker respects its silent watch and contemplates the secrets it holds, acknowledging the inevitable passage of life, death, and memory. There is a sense of reverence, curiosity, and acceptance woven throughout.

Would you like a more detailed analysis of specific lines or themes?

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 Whose Bones?

Considering the mysteries of the Grand Boneyard? - Uncover the secrets of the past and learn about the lives of those who came before us.

>-End Analysis-<