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Leaves of Grass

草叶集

Walt Whitman

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出版说明

有史以来,无论东方西方,皆有这样一些人——他们仰望星空,环视人类,目极八荒,思接千载;他们探索真理,创立学说,预设问题,启迪众生。这样一种人,我们称之为人类精英;他们披发沥血写就的著述,我们视之为不朽经典。而正是这样的人和书,在影响和推进着全人类的整体进步。

在此之中,毫无疑问,西方文化迥异于中国传统文化。一个世纪前的先哲们,在国门初开之际,即深明此理,而将西学大量引入中国,对中国在 20 世纪的崛起和发展,确曾影响深远。然而,经典浩瀚,殊多沧海遗珠;虽有百年译述充栋,却仍多千秋巨著无觅于市。且译作虽佳,终不如原著之精准;而多语对照,则更能阐隐发幽,得前贤之精髓。因是,值此新世纪初年,我社为继承和弘扬世界文化遗产,促进中西文化交流和提高国人英文阅读水平,特推出"英语阅读文库"。

本文库呈完全开放状,不限时代,不限学科,不限国别,不限数量。凡中外知识界公认的名著皆可入选,所选皆为英文原版或他语英译之善本,旨在与国内业已出版的大批汉译名著交相辉映,并方便学子参照互读,丰富知识,拓宽视野,加深对西方历史与文化的理解。由于国际之别,众多原版好书国人买不到、借不到甚或买不起。本文库则尽量首选国内尚未推出且便于阅读的大众经典,精编精校,分批推出,意在让国人以国内版书价而拥有外版书,为后代求知者行一扇方便法门。

海南出版社 2001 年 4 月

Editor's Preface

"I am large: I contain multitudes," wrote Whitman, expressing his disdain for that "foolish consistency" which Emerson had declared to be the bugbear of small minds. His personality was as many-sided as was the American life which he sought to present through the lyric-epic of a representative character. It is because he contained multitudes and was, himself, like his nation, constantly growing, that a "compendious" edition is required adequately to present him as poet, prophet and man. Critics are agreed that his work is. from the artistic point of view, very unequal. But though one should conclude that, like Coleridge, he has but "fifty pages of pure gold" to his credit, the task of his editor yet does not become so simple as the mere winnowing of these pages from the chaff of his hasty compositions in newspapers and diaries. Moreover, readers will never agree as to these pages of gold, although a few of his great poems are praised almost universally. Even those who see him only as a poet entertain divergent views concerning his poetry; some would discard everything save his more "finished specimens", while others praise him for the rude suggestiveness of his poetic pioneering. Then there are readers who, accepting at its face value his own disavowal of purely literary aims, approach him as a spokesman of democracy, a reformatory force, if not as a systematic thinker. Still others discover in him, in an age of increasing regimentation, a refreshing example of sublime self-reliance, a symbol of human brotherhood, a religious mystic without cant. There is likewise a growing tendency to view him in perspective as the personification of a Zeitgeist, a composite photograph of nineteenth-century America. He is all these to us, and future readers may choose to see in him a still wider significance. Under these circumstances his editor seeks, in so far as it can be done in one volume, to present, not the "gems from Walt Whitman" which he so abhorred, but enough of his poetry, prose and correspondence to represent fully and fairly the many-sidedness of his nature and achievement. It is hoped that the "gems" are all here, but they require an adequate setting.

Since Whitman's work, both in verse and in prose, con-

stitutes, and was intended to constitute, a sort of growing autobiography, the edition has been planned to facilitate reading in chronological order. Such an arrangement is in itself a commentary upon his unfolding purposes. Paradoxically, however, Whitman did not follow a strict chronological plan in arranging his own poetry or prose. He revised so much, rejecting, adding and recombining, that to present his poetry in strict chronological order coulc escape confusion only by reprinting at great cost of space the Triggs Variorum Readings, which are already accessible in the standard (Inclusive) edition by the present editor. The date of composition of each poem (if known, otherwise the date of its first known publication) is, however, given below the last line of the poem, to the left. The date of its final revision and inclusion in Leaves of Grass is given at the right. To enable the reader to peruse these poems chronologically. the first of these dates is given after the title in the Table of Contents. The letters follow a strict chronological order. The prose selections are arranged in the order of their composition or first known publication, except that autobiographical passages are arranged according to the period of Whitman's life which they describe. In the notes will be found numerous cross-references designed further to assist the reader who wishes to trace, through the inner and outer life of the man, his self-revelation and his growth. Three parallel lines of light are thus being thrown for the first time upon his whole career. The Biographical and Bibliographical Chronology will, it is hoped, prove an added help as a cross-reference index.

Such volumes as this could not have been prepared when the editor began his researches over two decades ago. The so-called Complete Writings, issued by Whitman's literary executors in 1902, was far from complete. Since then, however, scholars have unearthed a great mass of poetry and prose important to our present plan of tracing the evolution of America's great poet; they have furthermore discovered facts of chronology and circumstances of publication almost equally essential. There are still many letters of Whitman which have not been published, and many manuscripts. But the editor has examined so large a proportion of these as to

be able to say with reasonable certainty that what is now presented is not likely to be seriously qualified by future publication. There are still mysteries of interpretation, and doubtless always will be; but there are no longer significant gaps in the biography of Whitman's adult life, and every type and period of his writing is here represented.

The need for such a compilation is emphasized by the fact that the standard edition of Whitman's Complete Prose is out of print, as are The Wound Dresser, Calamus, With Walt Whitman in Camden, Walt Whitman the Man, and other volumes in which selections of his letters have appeared. His fugitive writings in prose, if they remain in print, are scattered in a great variety of books, some of which were issued only in limited editions. There is real danger, therefore, that the general reader, lacking the facilities or the habits of the scholar, will form his impression of Whitman almost entirely from the verse, or from the biographies of the poet. But here he is allowed to speak freely for himself both in prose and verse, and what he says may now and then be all the more significant for not having been addressed, in the first instance, to the modern reader.

The notes are, for the most part, intended to clarify rather than to interpret. When possible, facts concerning the date and occasion of first publication have been given for the light they throw on the genesis of poem or prose passage, and to suggest the range of Whitman's reception by the editors of his own day, of which he sometimes complained. Whitman's own comment on his work, or the comment of contemporaries having first-hand information, has been linked with the annotated passages by means of notes or cross-references. Complete annotation, however, would be so voluminous as to require the sacrifice of Whitman's own text.

All selections are given without omissions, unless these omissions appear in the only available source. Interpolated matter, such as known but unexpressed addresses in the correspondence, has been enclosed in brackets. For the sake of uniformity, the arrangement of letter headings has sometimes been shifted on the page. All notes found at the foot of the page are Whitman's own.

The text of the poetry is that of the Inclusive Edition, itself

based upon the last edition which Whitman revised. Rejected or uncollected poems are added at the end of the section. All the poetry Whitman published is included, with the exception of a few juvenile verses (represented here) to be found in *Uncollected Poetry and Prose* and a few unimportant fragments in *Complete Prose*. The text of the prose is indicated in the notes in each case. The letters have been collated, where possible, with the manuscripts; but in most cases they have followed the published text. This involves no end of eccentricities but a conventionalized Whitman ceases to be Whitman.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I am grateful to Doubleday, Doran and Co., and especially to Mr. Harry E. Maule, for permission to include much material from the following books: Leaves of Grass. Complete Prose, The Wound Dresser, Calamus, and The Uncollected Poetry and Prose of Walt Whitman, of which they hold whatever copyrights are still in force. These selections are found on pages 3-501, 503-05, 506-30, 571-86, 728-36; 533-42, 561-66, 618-24, 628-32, 638-48, 651-56, 657-728, 736-833, 838-58, 874-80, 955-56, 1039-40; 632-37, 888-92, 893-95, 900-13, 936-48; 978-81, 984-85, 990-94, 996, 1007-08, 1011-12, 1013-15, 1018-20, 1034-35, 1044; 502, 505-06, 542-61, 566-71, 834-38, 895-900. Mrs. Horace Traubel has kindly permitted quotation, from her husband's With Walt Whitman in Camden, of the letters found on pages 657. 915-25, 928-36, 951-52, 954, 963-71, 973-74, 976-77, 981-83, 986-89, 997-98, 999, 1000-1004, 1009, 1017-18, 1022-23, 1025-27, 1028; 1044. The original manuscript of all the letters to Anne Gilchrist which have been included were graciously placed at my disposal by Mrs. Frank J. Sprague. For permission to use various letters (pages 884-85, 893, 1010-11, 1030-31, 1032, 1045, 1048, 1051) collected by Professor Rollo G. Silver and published in American Literature, I am indebted to Professor J. B. Hubbell and his editorial colleagues. who were good enough to make an exception to their rule which forbids republication from the pages of that quarterly. Professor Bliss Perry kindly supplied me with the complete

manuscript of Letter XXXIX. I am grateful also to Mr. David Goodale for helpful services in connection therewith. Professor Clifton Joseph Furness and his publisher, the Harvard University Press, have my thanks for permission to reprint, from Walt Whitman's Workshop, "The Eighteenth Presidency", which was there first printed in America. He has kindly furnished also the text of Letter CLXIV. Selections from Professor Charles I. Glicksberg's Walt Whitman and the Civil War (pages 624-28, 649-50, 913-15, 953-54, 1000, 1010) are used by his kind permission and that of the University of Pennsylvania Press. Letter CXXIV is printed through the kindness of Mr. Alfred F. Goldsmith. Houghton Mifflin Co. generously permit me to include many letters from Clara Barrus' Whitman and Burroughs, Comrades (found on pages 948-49, 1008-09, 1018, 1020-21, 1029, 1033-34, 1036-37, 1038-39, 1040-42, 1048-49, 1050-51). And Messrs. George Allen & Unwin Ltd. did likewise for the letters on pages 1052-57, 1058. The four selections from I Sit and Look Out (pages 612-17) are reprinted with the permission of the Columbia University Press. Mr. Ralph Adimari has been good enough to supply me with information used in several of the notes. Information embodied in many of the notes. especially those concerning Whitman music and Whitman bibliography, has been supplied me during the last twenty vears by Mr. Henry S. Saunders, whose carefully made notes on Whitman, now in the Brown University library, are a boon to Whitman scholarship. I thank Captain Frank L. Pleadwell for supplying Letter CXXXVI, and Mr. W. T. H. Howe for a similar privilege concerning letters on pages 983-84, 994, 1015, 1016, 1021, 1027-28, 1035-36, 1038, 1047, 1049-50, which have either not been previously or completely published, and for supplying photostats of many letters in his Whitman collection which have enabled me to detect inaccuracies in their published versions.

EMORY HOLLOWAY

BROOKLYN, January 25, 1938

(本文库仅选《草叶集》,特此说明)

Biographical and Bibliographical Chronology

Note.—The purpose of this chronology is to assist the reader who wishes to read Whitman's poetry, prose and letters chronologically and together as a composite autobiography. It is not intended as a complete index to the material in the volume.

The record of publications is extended beyond the date of the poet's death in order to complete the list of Whitman's writings printed to date. An exhaustive bibliography (supplementing those by Frank Shay, Carolyn Wells and Alfred F. Goldsmith, and Emory Holloway and Henry S. Saunders) is about to go to the press of Houghton, Mifflin and Company, Boston, prepared by Clifton Joseph Furness and Henry S. Saunders in collaboration with the present editor.

- 1819. May 31, born on a farm at West Hills, near Huntington, Long Island.
- 1823. Moved to Brooklyn, living first in Front Street, near the ferry.
- 1825-30. Attended public school; office boy to a lawyer and a doctor.
- 1831-34. In Brooklyn printing offices, learning the trade.
 - 1836. A compositor in New York.
- 1836-41. Taught schools, "boarding round" in various parts of Long Island.
 - 1838. June 5, started a weekly newspaper, *The Long Islander*, at Huntington.
- 1839-40. At Jamaica, as compositor on Long Island Democrat, in which he published most of his earliest extant verse and prose, 1839-40.
 - Also electioneering for Van Buren.
 - 1841. May, returned to New York. Worked as compositor and editor and began writing prose and verse for magazines.
 - 1842. His poorly written Franklin Evans, a temperance tract, widely read.

- 1846-48. Edited Brooklyn *Daily Eagle*. Lost position because of liberal (free soil) political principles.
 - 1848. March-May, in New Orleans as an editor of Daily Crescent. Accompanied on journey by his brother Jefferson. June 15, back in Brooklyn. Active in "Barnburner" political campaign. September, began editing Brooklyn Freeman.
 - 1849. September, retired from *Freeman* and probably made a second trip to the South.
 - 1850. March 22, publishes first free verse, "Blood Money", on slavery issue.
 May-June, anonymously connected with Brooklyn Daily Advertiser.
- 1851-54. Contributor or correspondent for New York Evening Post.
 Carpentering and house building with his father. At work on Leaves of Grass.
 - 1855. July 4, First Edition, Leaves of Grass, Brooklyn, no publisher, 4to, 94 pp.
 July 11, lost his father by death.
 July 21, received Emerson's famous letter praising his book.
 September 17, visited by Moncure D. Conway.
 - November 10, visited by Thoreau and Alcott. November, published the first of a number of articles in Life Illustrated. Connection ended about August, 1856.
 - 1856. Second Edition, Leaves of Grass, Brooklyn, printed and sold by Fowler and Wells, 16mo, 384 pp.
 Interested in Republican presidential campaign.
 Visited by Emerson.
- 1857-59. Edited Brooklyn Daily Times.
 - 1860. Third Edition, Leaves of Grass, Boston, Thayer and Eldridge, 12 mo, 456 pp.

 Leaves of Grass. Imprints, criticisms of Whitman's poetry.

 March in Poston seeing his poems through the press.

March, in Boston, seeing his poems through the press. Met William Douglas O'Connor and J. T. Trowbridge. April, Atlantic Monthly published "Bardic Symbols".

- 1861. June 8, began series of twenty-five Brooklynia sketches for Brooklyn weekly Standard; ended November, 1862. Fall, journeyed through Long Island. Composed some of Drum-Taps poems, publishing some to stimulate recruiting.
- 1862. Wrote articles for New York *Leader*.

 December 16, left for Virginia war front, where his brother George had been reported wounded.
- 1863. January, returned to Washington with the wounded and began volunteer missionary work in the hospitals. Wrote war correspondence of New York and Brooklyn papers and did copying to support himself and to supply funds for his ministrations. Distributed gifts from others to the wounded.

 November, met John Burroughs.
- 1864. June 23, prostrated, returned home, for nearly a half-year in Brooklyn, where he continued to visit hospitals. Planned publication of *Drum-Taps*.
- 1865. January 24, appointed to clerkship in Indian Bureau, Interior Department, where he worked a few hours a day. Salary, \$1200.

May 11, promoted to a clerkship of the second class. June 30, dismissed by James Harlan, Secretary of Interior.

August, appointed clerk in Attorney General's Office. September, O'Connor gave Whitman his sobriquet by publishing *The Good Gray Poet*, protesting against his dismissal by Harlan for authorship "of an indecent book".

Walt Whitman's Drum-Taps, New York, 1865, no publisher. All but the first few copies contain the Sequel to Drum-Taps, which includes "When Lilacs Last in the Dooryard Bloom'd".

- 1866. Probably met Peter Doyle in this year.
- 1867. Fourth Edition, Leaves of Grass, New York, no publisher, 12mo, 338 pp.

Assisted John Burroughs in writing Notes on Walt Whitman as Poet and Person.

BIOGRAPHICAL CHRONOLOGY

- 1867. October, regularly assigned as recording clerk. Salary, \$1600 a year.
- 1868. William Michael Rossetti's selected Poems by Walt Whitman, J. C. Hotten, London. October, visiting congressman Thomas Davis in Providence. Rhode Island.
- 1869. June-July, Mrs. Anne Gilchrist read the Rossetti selection and fell in love with the poet.
 August-September, in Brooklyn on vacation.
- 1870. August-September, in Brooklyn on vacation, having his poems electrotyped for the 1871 Edition of Leaves of Grass.
- 1871. Summer in Brooklyn.

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July, received cordial letter from Tennyson.

September 7, read "After All, Not to Create Only" at opening of American Institute in New York.

Fifth Edition, Leaves of Grass, Washington, no publisher, 8vo, 384 pp., and Passage to India, 120 pp., in one volume. Both also published separately.

After All Not to Create Only, Washington, no publisher. Democratic Vistas, Washington, no publisher.

1872. February-April, July, in Brooklyn.

June, journeyed to Hanover, Vermont, to read "As a Strong Bird on Pinions Free" at the Dartmouth College Commencement, visiting his sister at Burlington on the return trip.

Democratic Vistas translated into Danish by Rudolph Schmidt.

Sixth Edition, Leaves of Grass, Washington, 8vo, no publisher. Little change from Fifth Edition.

1873. January 23, suffered an attack of paralysis.

February 19, lost his sister-in-law (Mrs. Jefferson Whitman) by death.

March 10, transferred to the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury.

May 20, started to sea coast in search of health, but got only as far as Camden, New Jersey, where he lived with his brother Col. George Whitman till 1884.

May 23, lost his mother, who died at Camden.

Wrote verse and prose for Daily Graphic.

Met Horace Traubel, who was to prove a devoted friend and voluminous biographer.

1874. January-March, wrote six articles on the war for the New York Weekly Graphic.

March, published "The Prayer of Columbus", swan song of his greatest poetry, in *Harper's*.

June, wrote "The Song of the Universal", read by proxy at the Tufts College Commencement.

July 1, dismissed from clerkship, which he had held by employing a substitute.

1875. November, visited by Lord Houghton. Visited Washington and Baltimore. Poor health.

Memoranda During the War, author's publication, Camden.

1876. Seventh Edition (Author's Centennial), Leaves of Grass, Camden, reprint of 1871 Edition.

Two Rivulets, Prose and Verse, Camden, containing Democratic Vistas, Centennial Songs, and Passage to India.

Robert Buchanan's letter about Whitman's need attracted wide attention in England and the new books brought substantial financial returns.

Summer, went, as often later, to Timber Creek, near Whitehorse, for sun and baths, gradually improving in health. Wrote nature notes, later included in *Specimen Days*. Mrs. Gilchrist moved to Philadelphia to be near him.

1877. February, visited J. H. Johnston in New York and John Burroughs in Ulster County.

May 1, visited by Edward Carpenter, and by Dr. R. M. Bucke, in 1883 to become his authorized biographer.

- 1878. June-July, visited J. H. Johnston and Burroughs.
- 1879. April 14, delivered the first of his Lincoln lectures at Steck Hall in New York. Afterwards he visited Burroughs at Esopus.

September-December, visited Jefferson Whitman in St. Louis and travelled as far west as Denver.

- 1880. June-September, visited Dr. Bucke at London, Ontario, and with him visited Montreal, Quebec and the Saguenay River, making notes, to be posthumously published in *Diary in Canada*.
- 1881. April, delivered Lincoln lecture in Boston; visited Longfellow.

May, visited J. H. Johnston for six weeks at Mott Haven. July, returned to his birthplace.

August, in Boston, reading proofs for Osgood Edition of his poems. Visited Concord as guest of Frank B. Sanborn and was entertained at dinner by Emerson and his family.

Eighth Edition, *Leaves of Grass*, Boston, James R. Osgood and Co., 8vo, 382 pp. London editions issued by Bogue and by Trübner and Co.

- 1882. Osgood, threatened with prosecution, abandoned the publication of Leaves of Grass, and Whitman, with the same plates, issued the Ninth Edition in Camden, as an Author's Edition. Later in the year Rees, Welsh and Company, Philadelphia, published the book. David McKay published various editions from these plates. Specimen Days and Collect, Rees, Welsh and Company, Philadelphia. Issued the next year in Glasgow by Wilson and McCormick.
- 1883. September, at Ocean Grove, New Jersey, with Burroughs.
- 1884. March, bought house at 328 Mickle Street, where he was to spend the remaining nine years of his life and where he was visited by a great number of foreign and American admirers.
- 1885. Too lame to get about; a subscription was taken to buy him a horse and buggy, Mark Twain, Richard Watson Gilder, Oliver Wendel Holmes, Whittier, and others contributing.
- 1886. Royalties very small, but Talcott Williams arranged for a Lincoln lecture at Chestnut Street Opera House in Philadelphia, which netted \$692.

 Summer, on a voyage to Montauk Point, Long Island.

December, Pall Mall Gazette, printing a rumour that Whitman was starving, raised £125.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to obtain for Whitman a pension for his hospital services.

The Poems of Walt Whitman, selection by Ernest Rhys, Walter Scott, London.

1887. April 15, delivered Lincoln lecture in Madison Square Theatre, New York, attended by Mark Twain, John Hay, Lowell, St. Gaudens, Edmund Clarence Stedman, and other prominent persons. Andrew Carnegie paid \$350 for a box; proceeds, \$600.

Friends in Boston donated \$800 to poet.

Specimen Days in America, revised, Walter Scott, London.

1888. April, suffered new paralytic attack; near death in November.

November Boughs, David McKay, Philadelphia; English Edition, Alexander Gardner, Paisley and London, 1889. Democratic Vistas and Other Papers, Walter Scott, London.

Complete Poems and Prose of Walt Whitman, Authenticated and Personal. (Handled by Walt Whitman), Portraits from Life. Autograph, Containing Sands at Seventy and November Boughs.

Regular contributor to New York Herald.

1889. May 31, birthday dinner given him by citizens of Camden.

Ninth Edition, Leaves of Grass, containing Sands at Seventy and "A Backward Glance O'er Travel'd Roads", issued as a birthday souvenir. Later issued by D. Appleton and Company, 1908, and by Mitchell Kennerley, 1914.

1890. April 15, Whitman delivered Lincoln lecture at Contemporary Club.

May 31, attended a public birthday dinner in Philadelphia.

October 21, Robert Ingersoll gave a benefit lecture on "Liberty in Literature" at Horticultural Hall, Philadelphia.

December, ill with pneumonia.

- 1891. Good-Bye, My Fancy, 2d Annex to Leaves of Grass, David McKay, Philadelphia.

 Tenth Edition, Leaves of Grass, containing Sands at Seventy, Good-Bye, My Fancy, "A Backward Glance O'er Travel'd Roads," and portrait from life, David McKay, the so-called "Deathbed Edition".
- 1892. March 26, died at Camden.

 March 30, buried in a tomb in Harleigh Cemetery designed by himself.

 Complete Prose Works, David McKay, Philadelphia.
- 1897. Calamus, letters to Peter Doyle, edited by Richard Maurice Bucke, Laurens Maynard, Boston.

 Eleventh Edition, Leaves of Grass, containing Old Age Echoes, Small, Maynard, and Company, Boston. Later reprinted by D. Appleton and Company, 1908; Mitchell Kennerley, 1914, English imprint, G. P. Putnam's Sons.
- 1898. Complete Prose Works, Specimen Days and Collect, November Boughs and Good-Bye, My Fancy, Small, Maynard and Company, Boston. Later reprinted by D. Appleton and Company, 1908; Mitchell Kennerley, 1914; and Doubleday, Page & Co. The Wound Dresser, letters from Whitman to his mother during the war, edited by Richard Maurice Bucke, Small, Maynard and Company, Boston.
- 1899. Notes and Fragments, edited by Richard Maurice Bucke, printed for private distribution.
- 1902. The Complete Writings of Walt Whitman, issued under the editorial supervision of his Literary Executors, Richard Maurice Bucke, Thomas B. Harned and Horace L. Traubel, containing biographical and critical material and Trigg's Variorum Readings, 10 volumes, G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York and London. The three volumes of verse were issued in one by Doubleday, Page and Company, Garden City, in 1917.
- 1920. The Gathering of the Forces, Whitman writings in the Brooklyn Eagle, edited by Cleveland Rodgers and John Black, G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York and London, 2 volumes.