# THE CAMBRIDGE COMPANION TO



亨利•戴维•梭罗

JOEL MYERSON 编

## 剑桥文学指南

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# HENRY DAVID THOREAU

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# HENRY DAVID THOREAU

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## 出版前言

《剑桥文学指南》是上海外语教育出版社从海外引进的一套研究、介绍外国文学的丛书,内容涉及作家、作品、文学流派、文学史等诸多方面。作者均为在该领域有着较深造诣的专家、学者。

《亨利·戴维·梭罗》是该丛书中的一本。

梭罗是美国 19 世纪著名的超验主义思想家、 自然哲学家和文学家。早年和爱默生过从甚密,后 居住纽约,为《日晷》撰稿,写下不少诗歌和论文, 其中包括著名的《马萨诸塞自然史》。28岁那年, 他回到家乡康科德,搬进自己在瓦尔登湖畔建造的 一所木屋, 开始了远离尘嚣的独居生活, 并完成了 他最重要的作品《瓦尔登湖》的手稿。梭罗热爱自 然,关注自然。在他的作品中,人与自然,人与动 物达成了一种和谐融洽的关系。人不仅倘佯在山水 之中,不仅是自然的观察者,而且已和自然融为一 体,成为自然界的一个有机的组成部分。梭罗在作 品中还谴责了物欲横流的社会,对财富的追求表现 出巨大的蔑视和鄙视。梭罗的著述甚丰,作品有《康 科德及梅里马克河畔一周》、《缅因森林》、《科德 角》、《漫步》等。梭罗去世后,他的日记由朋友整 理出版,分为《马萨诸塞的早春》、《夏》、《秋》、 《冬》四卷。1906年,14卷《梭罗日记全集》出

版。同年,还出版了20卷本的《梭罗全集》。

本书为研究梭罗思想与作品的论文集, 收录了 欧美学者对梭罗研究的最新成果,经梭罗研究学会 主席 Joel Myerson 教授审定。全书分为"梭罗与康 科德"、"梭罗与爱默生"等13章,每一章均为相 对独立的专题研究。其中既有梭罗生平及创作生涯 的回顾,又有对其主要作品的专门论述,且各有侧 重。如 Richard J. Schneider 教授在阐述梭罗最重要 也是最耳熟能详的作品《瓦尔登湖》时,侧重于分 析作者的语言运用技巧: 而 Linck C. Johnson 教授 在分析相对不为人熟知的《康科德及梅里马克河畔 一周》时,则以梭罗的写作动机为切入点,探讨如 何将其进行文学归类。本书既包括了梭罗研究的经 典课题,如论公民的不服从、梭罗与爱默生比较、 瓦尔登湖的象征意义等,又收录了近年来的最新观 点,如梭罗作为环境保护主义先驱的地位。总之, 本书涵盖了梭罗生平、著作及其影响等诸多方面, 是该研究领域内一部集大成的著作。

本书的读者对象为大学外语教师、外国文学研究人员、外国文学专业的研究生、博士生,以及具备了较高英语阅读能力的外国文学爱好者。

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LEN GOUGEON is Professor of American Literature at the University of Scranton. He is the author of Virtue's Hero: Emerson, Antislavery, and Reform and co-editor, with Joel Myerson, of Emerson's Anti-Slavery Writings. He is currently at work on a study of relationships between New England and British authors as they were affected by the Civil War.

PHILIP F. GURA is Professor of English and Adjunct Professor of American Studies and of Religious Studies at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. His publications include The Wisdom of Words: Language, Theology, and Literature in the New England Renaissance, A Glimpse of Sion's Glory: Puritan Radicalism in New England, 1620–1660, and, with Joel Myerson, Critical Essays on American Transcendentalism. He is a member of the editorial board of the forthcoming A History of the Book in America.

WALTER HARDING is Distinguished University Professor of American Literature Emeritus at the State University of New York, College at Geneseo. For fifty years he was Secretary of the Thoreau Society and editor of its publications. He is the author, among numerous other books, of The Days of Henry Thoreau, A Thoreau Handbook, and The Variorum Walden.

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RONALD WESLEY HOAG is Associate Professor of English at East Carolina University. He has published on Thoreau and other American writers in such places as ESQ: A Journal of the American Renaissance, Texas Studies in Literature and Language, Studies in the Novel, Modern Fiction Studies, Studies in American Fiction, Southern Literary Journal, Southern Review, Georgia Review, and Paris Review. Editor of the Thoreau Society's Concord Saunterer, he is currently writing a book on Thoreau.

LINCK C. JOHNSON is Professor of English at Colgate University. He is the author of Thoreau's Complex Weave: The Writing of "A Week on the Concord and Merrimack Rivers," with the Text of the First Draft, the "Historical Introduction" to A Week in the Princeton edition of The Writings of Henry D. Thoreau, and numerous essays and reviews. He is currently writing a book on Emerson and Thoreau in relation to antebellum reform.

JOSEPH J. MOLDENHAUER holds the Mody C. Boatright Regents Professorship in American and English Literature at the University of Texas in Austin. He has published widely on Thoreau, Poe, and other American writers, and has edited *The Maine Woods*, Early Essays and Miscellanies, and Cape Cod in the Princeton edition of The Writings of Henry D. Thoreau. His edition of Thoreau's Canadian narrative will appear in Excursions.

JOEL MYERSON, Carolina Research Professor of American Literature at the University of South Carolina, is President of the Thoreau Society. The editor of the annual Studies in the American Renaissance, his most recent books include Emerson and Thoreau: The Contemporary Reviews (editor), Walt Whitman: A Descriptive Bibliography, and Emerson's Anti-Slavery Writings (co-editor, with Len Gougeon).

LEONARD N. NEUFELDT is Professor of English and Chair of American Studies at Purdue University. His recent publications include *The Economist: Henry Thoreau and Enterprise*, the fourth volume of the Journal in *The Writings of Henry D. Thoreau*, and three volumes of poems: *Raspberrying*, *Yarrow*, and *Car Failure North of Nimes*.

ROBERT D. RICHARDSON, JR., is the author of Henry Thoreau: A Life of the Mind, as well as Myth and Literature in the American Renaissance and a forthcoming biography of Emerson. He teaches at Wesleyan University's College of Letters.

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ROBERT SATTELMEYER is Professor of English at Georgia State University. He is the author of *Thoreau's Reading* and General Editor of the Journal in *The Writings of Henry D. Thoreau*.

RICHARD J. SCHNEIDER is Professor of English at Wartburg College. He is the author of *Henry David Thoreau* in the Twayne United States Authors Series. He is also the editor of the forthcoming *Approaches to Teaching Thoreau's* "Walden" and Other Works.

ELIZABETH HALL WITHERELL is Editor-in-Chief of *The Writings of Henry D. Thoreau* and Curator of Manuscripts in the Department of Special Collections at the Davidson Library of the University of California at Santa Barbara.

#### INTRODUCTION

It may seem odd to publish a book of essays whose purpose is to provide strategies for reading the works of Henry David Thoreau. After all, judging from the many editions of Thoreau's works in many languages, Henry has done quite well for himself all these years without needing anyone's help. The question, then, is not whether it is necessary to have help in reading Thoreau – millions have done so on their own – but whether, with help, we can read him better. That is the goal of this book: to help readers read Thoreau better.

Thoreau himself gives us cautionary words about the subject in his chapter on "Reading" in Walden, where he warns that "It is not all books that are as dull as their readers" (107). "To read well," he states, "that is, to read true books in a true spirit, is a noble exercise." Moreover, "Books must be read as deliberately and reservedly as they were written" (100-1).

The Cambridge Companion to Henry David Thoreau helps the reader to come to Thoreau's writings "deliberately and reservedly" by suggesting how Thoreau uses language, how his biography informs his writing, how personal and historical influences shaped his career, and how his writings function as literary works.

In the first essay, Walter Harding surveys the development of Thoreau's reputation – from how he was perceived by his contemporaries to the views of more recent academic critics – and in doing so gives the proof to Thoreau's own statement in Walden that he had "several more lives to live" (323).

Robert D. Richardson, Jr., sets the background for us by discussing the impact that Concord, Massachusetts, had on Thoreau, who was, of all the famous writers who lived in the town, the only one actually born there. One cannot underestimate the importance of Concord for Thoreau: his masterwork, Walden, is set there, and his non-Concord works use the town as a reference point.

Equally important to Thoreau was Concord's leading citizen, Ralph

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Waldo Emerson. As editor of the journal the *Dial*, Emerson championed Thoreau, and he was also instrumental in helping him to publish his books. After Thoreau's death in 1862, Emerson published a eulogy of him that has (somewhat negatively) affected our view of Thoreau up to the present. Robert Sattelmeyer shows how the friendship of the two men developed warmly, then splintered, then reformed on a different basis.

Thoreau's "least familiar book," A Week on the Concord and Merrimack Rivers, is the subject of Linck C. Johnson's essay, which asks the question, "What kind of book is it?" This question has stumped many readers, who are frustrated with A Week because it does not fit neatly into a preexisting literary category. Johnson shows how Thoreau wrote the book and what literary genres it appropriates.

Elizabeth Hall Witherell discusses the small body of poetry that Thoreau left behind – primarily in his Journal, in the *Dial*, and in *A Week* – and how that poetry figured into Thoreau's attempt to develop an "original voice."

Like all published authors, Thoreau wrote for an audience, and Steven Fink helps us to understand it better. Fink defines Thoreau's audience and explains how Thoreau attempted to obtain readers and to influence them; he also shows what Thoreau's expectations of his editors were. These things are important to know, for Thoreau did not write only for himself, but in the context of the marketplace.

Richard J. Schneider takes on the herculean task of helping us to better understand Walden. First, he illuminates Thoreau's aims in writing the book. Then, concentrating on Thoreau's skills at organization and his artful use of language, Schneider takes us through the book and suggests strategies for reading it.

Thoreau's longest work – in length of pages and in time spent on it – is his Journal. Leonard N. Neufeldt discusses the general concepts of journals and journal-keeping before taking us on a tour of the "voices" Thoreau employed in his Journal. This is an especially relevant chapter because Thoreau's Journal is now being reedited, and this edition will bring to it a new generation of readers.

Thoreau's two travel books show that his gifts for natural observation were not restricted to Concord. Joseph J. Moldenhauer, in discussing *The Maine Woods*, shows the literary and personal backgrounds to the book, including how Thoreau derived lectures from it, as well as information about its publication. Using a different approach to *Cape Cod*, Philip F. Gura connects this work to Thoreau's other writings, especially *Walden*.

Ronald Wesley Hoag deals with Thoreau's later natural history essays: "Walking," "Autumnal Tints," "Wild Apples," "Huckleberries," "The

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Dispersion of Seeds," "Wild Fruits," "A Yankee in Canada," and "The Succession of Forest Trees." Hoag finds that in all of these, there is more to nature than meets our eye and that Thoreau encourages us to see better, "more naturally," than we do.

In discussing Thoreau and the natural environment, Lawrence Buell takes on one of the most salient and contemporary thrusts of Thoreau's writings. Buell shows how Thoreau gradually introduced ecological concerns into his works and how he used nature both as a naturalist and as an artist. Although he concentrates on *Walden*, Buell also gives space to Thoreau's later field biology and scientific study of nature.

Finally, in his chapter on Thoreau and reform, Len Gougeon deals with some of Thoreau's most powerful essays – "The Service," "Paradise (to be) Regained," "Reform and the Reformers," "Herald of Freedom," "Wendell Phillips," "Resistance to Civil Government," "Slavery in Massachusetts," "Life Without Principle," and "A Plea for Captain John Brown" – as he traces Thoreau's evolution from a passive to an active role in the events of his time.

Returning again to the "Reading" chapter of Walden, we find Thoreau's interesting definition of literacy: "I confess I do not make any very broad distinction between the illiterateness of my townsman who cannot read at all, and the illiterateness of him who has learned to read only what is for children and feeble intellects" (107). The Cambridge Companion to Henry David Thoreau hopes to make its readers more literate by showing the ways in which Thoreau's writings can be approached. We hope we are successful.

### CHRONOLOGY OF THOREAU'S LIFE

1817	July 12: born in Concord, Massachusetts
1818	Family moves to Chelmsford, Massachusetts
1821	Family moves to Boston, Massachusetts
1823	Family returns to Concord, Massachusetts
1827	Writes "The Seasons," his earliest known work
1833	Enters Harvard College
1835	Teaches school in Canton, Massachusetts, between terms
1837	Graduates from Harvard; begins Journal; teaches a short time
	in Concord public schools; November 25: first publication, an
	obituary, appears in a Concord paper
1838	Opens private school, where he teaches with his brother, John; de-
	livers first lecture at Concord Lyceum; makes first trip to Maine
1839	Makes trip on Concord and Merrimack rivers with John
1840	July: publishes his first essay, "Aulus Persius Flaccus," and his
	first poem, "Sympathy," in the Dial
1841	Moves in with Ralph Waldo Emerson and his family
1842	January 11: John Thoreau dies
1843	Helps Emerson edit the Dial; contributes to Boston Miscellany
	and Democratic Review; moves to Staten Island, New York, to tutor William Emerson's children
1844	Accidentally sets fire to Concord Woods
1845 1845	March: begins work on cabin at Walden Pond; July 4: moves
1045	into Walden cabin
1846	Arrested for nonpayment of poll tax; makes trip to Maine woods
1847	September: leaves Walden cabin; moves into Emerson's house; contributes to Graham's Magazine
1848	January 26: delivers lecture before Concord Lyceum on "The
1040	Rights and Duties of the Individual in Relation to Government"
	("Resistance to Civil Government"); returns to family home;
	contributes to Union Magazine

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1849	May 26: publishes A Week on the Concord and Merrimack Rivers; June 14: sister, Helen, dies; publishes "Resistance to Civil
	Government" in Aesthetic Papers; makes first trip to Cape Cod
1850	Makes second trip to Cape Cod; makes trip to Canada
1852	Contributes to Sartain's Union Magazine
1853	Makes second trip to Maine Woods; contributes to Putnam's
	Monthly Magazine
1854	August 9: publishes Walden
1855	Visits Cape Cod; contributes to Putnam's Monthly Magazine
1856	Meets Walt Whitman in Brooklyn
1857	Travels to Cape Cod and Maine Woods; meets Captain John Brown
1858	Visits the White Mountains and Mount Monadnock; contributes
<b>J</b> -	to Atlantic Monthly
1859	February 3: his father dies
1860	Contracts the cold that leads to his fatal illness
1861	Visits Minnesota
1862	May 6: dies in Concord
1863	Excursions, edited by his sister Sophia and Ralph Waldo Em-
	erson, is published
1864	The Maine Woods, edited by Sophia Thoreau and Ellery Chan-
	ning, is published
1865	Cape Cod, edited by Sophia Thoreau and Channing, and Letters
	to Various Persons, edited by Emerson, are published
1866	A Yankee in Canada, with Anti-Slavery and Reform Papers, ed-
	ited by Channing and Sophia Thoreau, is published
1873	The first book-length biography, Ellery Channing's Thoreau:
	The Poet-Naturalist, is published
1881	Early Spring in Massachusetts, edited by H. G. O. Blake, is pub-
	lished
1884	Summer, edited by Blake, is published; Walden is first published
	in England
1888	Winter, edited by Blake, is published
1889	A Week on the Concord and Merrimack Rivers is first published

lished, including fourteen volumes of the Journal

Eleven-volume Riverside edition, the first collected edition of

Twenty-volume Walden edition of Thoreau's writings is pub-

Autumn, edited by Blake, is published

Thoreau's writings, is published

in England

1892

1894

1906

#### ABBREVIATIONS

CC Cape Cod

Corr Correspondence

EEM Early Essays and Miscellanies

J Journal (in 1906 Walden edition)

MW The Maine Woods

PI Journal (in the Princeton edition)

RP Reform Papers

Reading Sattelmeyer, Thoreau's Reading

W Walden

Week A Week on the Concord and Merrimack Rivers

Full bibliographical citations may be found in the "Further reading" section.

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