WALDEN CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE and Other Writings

HENRY D. THOREAU



EDITED BY WILLIAM ROSSI

A NORTON CRITICAL EDITION THIRD EDITION

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Henry D. Thoreau WALDEN, CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE, AND OTHER WRITINGS



AUTHORITATIVE TEXTS

JOURNAL

REVIEWS AND POSTHUMOUS ASSESSMENTS

CRITICISM

THIRD EDITION

Edited by
WILLIAM ROSSI
UNIVERSITY OF OREGON



W. W. NORTON & COMPANY
New York • London

This title is printed on permanent paper containing 30 percent post-consumer waste recycled fiber.

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Third Edition.

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The text of this book is composed in Fairfield Medium with the display set in Bernhard Modern.

Book design by Antonina Krass.
Composition by PennSet, Inc.
Manufacturing by the Courier Companies—Westford division.
Production manager: Benjamin Reynolds.

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Thoreau, Henry David, 1817-1862.

Walden, Civil disobedience, and other writings: authoritative texts, journal, reviews and posthumous assessments, criticism / Henry D. Thoreau; edited by William Rossi. —3rd ed.

p. cm.— (A Norton critical edition)

Rev. and expanded ed. of: Walden and Resistance to civil government. 2nd ed. 1992.

Includes bibliographical references.

ISBN 13: 978-0-393-93090-0 (pbk.)

1. Thoreau, Henry David, 1817–1862—Homes and haunts—Massachusetts—Walden Woods. 2. Walden Woods (Mass.)—Social life and customs. 3. Wilderness areas—Massachusetts—Walden Woods. 4. Natural history—Massachusetts—Walden Woods. 5. Authors, American—19th century—Biography. 6. Solitude. 7. Civil disobedience. I. Rossi, William John. II. Thoreau, Henry David, 1817–1862. Walden and Resistance to civil government. III. Thoreau, Henry David, 1817–1862. Walden. IV. Thoreau, Henry David, 1817–1862. Civil disobedience. V. Title.

PS3048.A1 2008b 818'.303—dc22

2007047542

W. W. Norton & Company, Inc., 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10110-0017

W. W. Norton & Company Ltd., Castle House, 75/76 Wells Street, London W1T 3QT

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

Preface

In the fifteen years since the second edition of this volume appeared, the influence and importance of *Walden* and "Civil Disobedience" have continued to grow both within and beyond the academy. If anything, these works have become even more timely. They speak to a present condition drenched with a daily awareness of the interdependence of all places and of the global consequences, for better and worse, of individual actions. In this, they confirm anew their author's faith that any universality his statement and actions might possess would arise out of an intimate, local knowledge, and a deep commitment to his chosen place.

To the texts of Walden, "Civil Disobedience," and the Journal (reprinted from Princeton Edition volumes that have since appeared), the third edition adds a contemporary map of mid-nineteenth-century Concord and three new Thoreau essays, considerably expanding this selection of his writings. Besides representing the full span of Thoreau's mature career, from 1845 to 1862, the volume now documents his greater political and proto-environmental activism after Walden. And, as several critical selections illustrate, these essays also

open fruitful new approaches to Thoreau's masterpiece.

By adding new reviews of *Walden* as well as of the posthumous collections that contained "Walking," "Wild Apples," "Civil Disobedience," and "Slavery in Massachusetts," the third edition presents a fuller picture of Thoreau's contemporary reception. As an index of his latenineteenth and early twentieth-century reputation as an environmental writer, I have also included John Burroughs's most comprehensive attempt to assess the work of his precursor. Both a non—New Englander and literary bioregionalist of comparable stature, Burroughs updates Thoreau for "modern" readers while answering the influential criticisms of Victorian sages Emerson and Lowell, who preceded him.

The "Criticism" section for the third edition has been revised and expanded to illuminate Thoreau's writings for a range of readers, including undergraduate and graduate students in any number of disciplines as well as interested general readers. Like the texts, the annotations, and the reviews, this criticism reflects both the revisionary and cumulative character of Thoreau scholarship, now almost seventy years' worth. These selections were chosen especially to highlight recent critical analyses of the complexity of Thoreau's engagements with questions of environment, race, political action, and gender. As curious readers who consult the updated bibliography will rapidly discover for

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themselves, but for limitations of space, any number of equally excellent studies might have been excerpted for inclusion here.

It is a pleasure to acknowledge the help of several people in preparing this new volume. This is a better book thanks to comments and helpful suggestions from Mike Berger, Mike Branch, Larry Buell, John Elder, Will Howarth, Bob Hudspeth, Dana Phillips, David Robinson, Laura Walls, and Leslie Perrin Wilson; for assistance that I received with texts from Brad Dean, Isabel Stirling, Andrew Wentink, and Beth Witherell; for new light on annotations from Jack Maddex, Matthew Watson, and previous annotators, including Brad Dean, Walter Harding, Lewis Hyde, Jeffrey Cramer, and Hershel Parker; for the kindness and patience of Carol Bemis, the curiosity and mischief of Rachel and Julia, and the love of Lynne Rossi.

William Rossi Eugene, Oregon

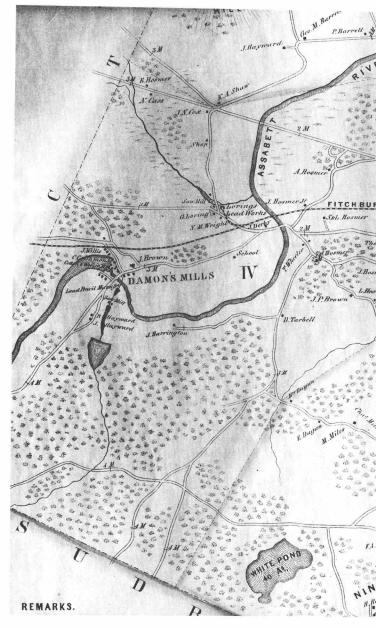
A Note on the Texts

Thoreau's most famous essay began as a lecture on "The Relation of the Individual to the State," delivered before the Concord Lyceum on January 26, 1848. Solicited by Elizabeth P. Peabody, the essay first appeared in print as "Resistance to Civil Government" in Peabody's Aesthetic Papers in May 1849. After Thoreau's death in 1862, his sister Sophia and his friend William Ellery Channing reprinted it in A Yankee in Canada, with Anti-Slavery and Reform Papers (Boston: Ticknor and Fields, 1866). In addition to several alterations of wording and sentence structure, including the deletion of a clause seeming to anticipate civil war (n. 3, p. 227); the insertion of a quotation from George Peele's Battle of Alcazar (p. 243); and a paraphrase of Mencius (p. 246), the essay carried a new title: "Civil Disobedience."

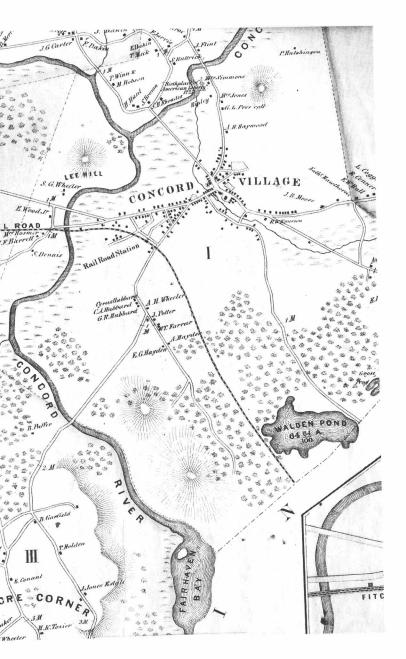
No record exists of Thoreau's having discussed the posthumous publication of this essay, as he had the reprinting of *Walden* and three late essays; nor has the famous title phrase been found in his works. Consequently, in the early 1970s, when Wendell Glick edited *Reform Papers* for *The Writings of Henry D. Thoreau*, he conservatively chose as copy text the 1849 printing, "Resistance to Civil Government," judging the later printing non-authorial. Glick's edition spurred additional archival work and cogent arguments aimed at substantiating the authority of the second printing. The recent surfacing of Thoreau's copy of *Aesthetic Papers*, authenticated by the late Bradley P. Dean and showing several of the 1866 alterations in Thoreau's hand (unfortunately, not including the title), further increases the likelihood that the 1866 printing is indeed authoritative. The present edition therefore restores all those changes as well as the more familiar title.

"Slavery in Massachusetts" was first published in a considerably shorter version in an anti-slavery periodical, *The Liberator*, for July 21, 1854. The revised address was then collected with "Civil Disobedience" and other reform essays in *A Yankee in Canada, with Anti-Slavery and Reform Papers* (Boston: Ticknor and Fields, 1866). The text of the essay used here is reprinted with permission from *Reform Papers*, ed-

See Wendell Glick, "Scholarly Editing and Dealing with Uncertainties: Thoreau's 'Resistance to Civil Government,' Analytic and Enumerative Bibliography 2 (1978): 103–15; Thomas Woodson, "The Title and Text of Thoreau's 'Civil Disobedience,' "Bulletin of Research in the Humanities 81 (1978): 103–12; Fritz Oehlschlaeger, "Another Look at the Text and Title of Thoreau's 'Civil Disobedience,' "ESQ: A Journal of the American Renaissance 36 (1990): 239–254; and James Dawson, "Recently Discovered Revisions Made by Thoreau to the First Edition Text of 'Civil Disobedience,' " forthcoming in The Concord Saunterer: New Series 15 (2007).



This map, completed in 1852 by Boston surveyor Henry F. Walling (1825–1888), depicts Concord village and environs at the time Thoreau was working on the *Walden* manuscript and writing "Walking" and the Journal. According to Walling's "Remarks," it incorporates "surveys of White Pond and Walden Pond by H. D. Thoreau, Civ. Engr." Notable features include the



R. W. Emerson house, just east of the village center, and the Old Marlborough Road celebrated in "Walking," which runs southwest in the bottom left quadrant and exits at the Sudbury border, between "U" and "D." Reproduced courtesy of the Concord Free Public Library.

ited by Wendell Glick (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1973), 91–109.

Parts of what became "Walking" were first presented before the Concord Lyceum as "Walking, or The Wild" on April 23, 1851. Delivered frequently on regional lecture circuits in the 1850s, by 1857 the manuscript had grown to more than one hundred pages and into two separate talks.2 Thoreau rejoined them shortly before his death when he sold this and other essays to Boston publisher James T. Fields, junior partner of Ticknor and Fields, who had acquired the Atlantic Monthly in 1859. As Thoreau arranged, "Walking" and "Wild Apples" (as well as another natural history essay, "Autumnal Tints") appeared in the Atlantic during the months following. Along with earlier natural history and local travel writings, these essays were then collected by Sophia Thoreau and William Ellery Channing for Excursions (Boston: Ticknor and Fields, 1863). Because the first magazine printings were thus partially overseen by the author, they are reprinted in the present edition: "Walking," Atlantic Monthly 9, no. 56, (June 1862), 657-74; "Wild Apples," Atlantic Monthly 10, no. 61, (November 1862), 513-26.

For a textual description and editorial principles governing the present text of *Walden*, see the Textual Appendix to *Walden*, pp. 225–26.

For information on Thoreau's lectures, see Bradley P. Dean and Ronald Wesley Hoag, "Thoreau's Lectures before Walden: An Annotated Calendar" Studies in the American Renaissance 1995: 127–228 and "Thoreau's Lectures after Walden: An Annotated Calendar" Studies in the American Renaissance 1996: 241–362.

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The Texts of WALDEN, CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE, AND OTHER WRITINGS



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Walden

I do not propose to write an ode to dejection, but to brag as lustily as chanticleer in the morning, standing on his roost, if only to wake my neighbors up.

Economy

When I wrote the following pages, or rather the bulk of them, I lived alone, in the woods, a mile from any neighbor, in a house which I had built myself, on the shore of Walden Pond, in Concord, Massachusetts, and earned my living by the labor of my hands only. I lived there two years and two months. At present I am a sojourner in civilized life again.

I should not obtrude my affairs so much on the notice of my readers if very particular inquiries had not been made by my townsmen concerning my mode of life, which some would call impertinent, though they do not appear to me at all impertinent, but, considering the circumstances, very natural and pertinent. Some have asked what I got to eat; if I did not feel lonesome; if I was not afraid; and the like. Others have been curious to learn what portion of my income I devoted to charitable purposes; and some, who have large families, how many poor children I maintained. I will therefore ask those of my readers who feel no particular interest in me to pardon me if I undertake to answer some of these questions in this book. In most books, the I, or first person, is omitted; in this it will be retained; that, in respect to egotism, is the main difference. We commonly do not remember that it is, after all, always the first person that is speaking. I should not talk so much about myself if there were any body else whom I knew as well. Unfortunately, I am confined to this theme by the narrowness of my experience. Moreover, I, on my side, require of every writer, first or last, a simple and sincere account of his own life, and not merely what he has heard of other men's lives; some such account as he would send to his kindred from a distant land; for if he has lived sincerely, it must have been in a distant land to me. Perhaps these pages are more particularly addressed to poor students. As for the rest of my read-