

#flo #ref #disorganized #incomplete

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## 0.1 | Thoreau: Walden

stranger to speech

listen for the waves/words with practice

only practiced ear can catch thoughts

breaths in the mist, breaths in the tranquility

breath in vs. discourse

pebbled lips?

thought = waves

stars come to catch blessing of our expression..?

sun exhibits himself as impartial?

narrow skylight?

blue vault that spans thy floud = sky?

gods of wind, dipped pens in mist -- thought?

sun tranfered and reprinted -> reflection on the ocean

winds wright clouds? made out of mist?

A) 2-page close reading of one or more poems from the eco-poetry unit. For a close reading, you want to

consesnene transcends

pond is a metaphor for conscuionsness

the

thoreue uses the metaphor of a pond to communicate transcendentalist beliefs

beliefs, communicated:

quite mind to

when the mind is quite it reflects -> the lake is like consuisness

water as mind is a common metaphor that transendentalist poetry uses

transcends space and time

must have a trained mind to breath it in

## 0.2 | Outline?

Thoreau uses the metaphor of a pond to communicate transcendentalist truths about consciousness

- it's a pond! walden pond, pebbled lips
- quite mind is needed : reflection in a surface
- quite mind is needed to absorb truths : passive soul, mist
- trained mind to understand quite thoughts : practiced ear
- different way of thinking about understanding / gaining access to truth: breathing in not rigorous argument
- clouds are thoughts, collections of mist. are doubly beautiful when reflected upon : doubly beautiful – no exceptions!
- consciousness is infinite and interconnected,
  - transcends space : starts
  - transcends time : gods
- accepts own limitations, he cannot become truly one with nature?

### 0.3 | **Writing. Time.**

Throughout his poem *Walden*, Thoreau uses the metaphor of a pond to communicate transcendentalist truths about consciousness. He describes himself in conversation with the famous Walden Pond despite the fact that their “converse a stranger is to speech” (Thoreau). The pond is a stranger to speech — its thoughts instead “break and die upon thy pebbled lips,” the edges of the pond (Thoreau). Here, Thoreau communicates one of the most fundamental transcendentalist beliefs: nature, despite it not communicating with words, has thoughts to express. And thus, “only the practiced ear can catch the surging words” — with practice, one can learn to understand what nature is communicating (Thoreau). Thoreau continues, writing that “thy flow of thought is noiseless as the lapse of thy own waters” (Thoreau). Just like nature’s thoughts, one must have a practiced ear to hear their own thoughts, the “lapse of thy own waters.” Our thoughts, just like the ponds, are “wafted as is the morning mist up from thy surface.” Thoreau then communicates another fundamental transcendentalist belief: one must have a quite mind. The pond can only reflect when it is still, and only the “passive Soul doth breathe it the mist in, and is infected with the truth thou wouldst express” (Thoreau). The passive Soul, the quite mind, breathes in the truth. With a quite mind, one becomes infected with the truth in their own thoughts, the ones they will express. Note that Soul is capitalized, as in transcendentalism, someone’s soul *is* them. Soul becomes a name, a title, an embodiment of the human. In this first stanza, Thoreau presents a very transcendentalist way of thinking about thought and consciousness. Finding truth is not done through rigorous argumentation and problem solving. Instead, truth is wafted up from a still pond and inhaled. One becomes infected with truth by being a passive Soul.

Thoreau goes on to describe the infinitude of consciousness. He writes at the start of his final stanza: “E’en the remotest stars have come in troops and stopped low to catch the benediction of thy countenance” (Thoreau).