

THE CAMBRIDGE COMPANION TO

HERMAN MELVILLE

The Cambridge Companion to Herman Melville is intended to provide a critical introduction to Melville's work. The essays have been specially commissioned for this volume and provide a comprehensive overview of Melville's career. All of Melville's novels are discussed, as well as most of his poetry and short fiction. Written at a level both challenging and accessible, the volume provides fresh perspectives on an American author whose work continues to fascinate readers and stimulate new study.

Robert S. Levine is Professor of English at the University of Maryland, College Park. He is the author of Conspiracy and Romance: Studies in Brockden Brown, Cooper, Hawthorne, and Melville (1989) and Martin Delany, Frederick Douglass, and the Politics of Representative Identity (1997).



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EDITED BY
ROBERT S. LEVINE





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CHRONOLOGY OF MELVILLE'S LIFE

1819	Born New York City, August 1, third child of Allan Melvill,
	merchant and importer, and Maria Gansevoort Melvill,
	daughter of American Revolutionary hero General Peter
	Gansevoort. Brothers and sisters: Gansevoort (1815-46),
	Helen Maria (1817-88), Augusta (1821-76), Allan (1823-
	72), Catherine (1825–1905), Frances Priscilla (1827–85),
	Thomas (1830–84).
1825	With Gansevoort, enters New-York Male High School.
1828	Named best speaker in the high school's Introductory de-
	partment.
1829	Enters the grammar school of Columbia College, joining
	Gansevoort.
1830	After Allan Melvill liquidates his failing business, the Mel-
	vills move to Albany. With Gansevoort, Herman enrolls at
	the Albany Academy. Lemuel Shaw, Allan's friend and Her-
	man's future father-in-law, named Chief Justice of the Su-
	preme Judicial Court of Massachusetts.
1831-2	For financial reasons, Herman is withdrawn from the Albany
	Academy in October 1831. Allan journeys to New York in
	late November 1831 to take care of business matters. On his
	return to Albany, on December 10, he's forced to cross the
	frozen Hudson River on foot. Feverish, delirious, and in
	debt, he dies on January 28, 1832. Herman begins clerking
	at the New York State Bank. Sometime between 1832 and
	1834, perhaps to dissociate the family from the father's fail-
	ures, Maria adds the "e" to "Melvill."
1833-7	Continues with his bank job until spring 1834, when he be-
	gins working at Gansevoort's cap and fur store. Attends the
	Albany Classical School in 1835 and then the Albany Acad-
	emy (1836-7). Continues working for his brother until the



1838

1839

1841-4

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business fails in 1837. In the fall of that year he teaches at the Sikes District school near Pittsfield.

Publishes in the March 24 issue of the Albany Microscope satirical remarks on the area's young men's debating clubs.

satirical remarks on the area's young men's debating clubs. In November, after the family's diminished finances force a relocation to Albany, Melville enrolls at Lansingburgh Academy, where he studies surveying and engineering.

Under the pseudonym "L.A.V.," publishes two sketches, "Fragments from a Writing Desk," in the May *Democratic Press and Lansingburgh Advertiser*. On June 4 he signs on as a "boy" with the merchant ship *St. Lawrence*. Sails from New York to Liverpool and back from June 5 to October 1. Shortly after his return, he begins teaching at the Greenbush and Schodack Academy in Greenbush, New York.

Leaves his position at Greenbush because of the school's inability to pay him. Teaches in the spring in Brunswick, New York, and then, accompanied by his friend Eli James Murdock Fly, visits his uncle Thomas Melvill in Galena, Illinois, to explore vocational possibilities in the West. Returning East, he signs on with the whaling ship *Acushnet* in New Bedford after failing to find a job in New York.

Departs for the South Seas on the Acushnet on January 3, 1841. On July 9, 1842, he jumps ship with Richard Tobias Greene at Nukahiva Bay in the Marquesas Islands, remaining among the islanders of Taipi Valley for four weeks before signing on with the Australian whaler Lucy Ann. At Tahiti, he is sent ashore and nominally imprisoned as a mutineer, only to escape in October with John Troy. He then signs on with the Nantucket whaling ship Charles and Henry in November 1842. (At around the same time, his first cousin Guert Gansevoort is involved in putting down the "mutiny" on the U.S. brig Somers.) Discharged in May 1843 in the Hawaiian Islands, Meville works at various jobs - pin setter in a bowling alley, clerk in a store - until enlisting in the United States Navy in Honolulu and sailing as an ordinary seaman aboard the frigate United States on August 20, 1843. He returns to Boston on October 3, 1844, and soon after his discharge rejoins his family in Lansingburgh.

Writes a narrative of his adventures among the Typee islanders, which is rejected by New York's Harper & Brothers in May or June 1845. Gansevoort, after stumping for Polk

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1845-6



CHRONOLOGY OF MELVILLE'S LIFE

in 1844, is rewarded in spring 1845 with the position of Secretary of the American Legation in London. Once there, he helps to place his brother's Typee manuscript with John Murray, who publishes it in his prestigious "Colonial and Home Library" in late February 1846 under the title Narrative of a Four Months' Residence Among the Natives of a Valley of the Marquesas Islands. On March 17 the book, now titled Typee, is published by New York's Wiley & Putnam. After meeting Toby Greene in Rochester, who "authenticates" the facts of Typee, Melville prepares a "Revised Edition" with an appended "The Story of Toby," which is published later that year. Gansevoort dies in London on May 12, 1846.

Attempts to find a government job in Washington, D.C. Omoo published by Murray in London (March) and by Harper & Brothers in New York (May). On August 4, Melville marries Elizabeth Shaw, daughter of Chief Justice Lemuel Shaw. After honeymooning in New Hampshire and Canada,

marries Elizabeth Shaw, daughter of Chief Justice Lemuel Shaw. After honeymooning in New Hampshire and Canada, they move into a large row house in Manhattan purchased with the help of Lemuel Shaw. Living with Herman and Elizabeth are Allan Melville and his wife, the four unmarried Melville sisters, mother Maria Melville, and (on occasion) brother Tom Melville. Writes for the *Literary World*, edited

by Evert A. Duyckinck, and for Yankee Doodle, edited by

Cornelius Mathews.

Rejected by Murray, *Mardi* is published by Richard Bentley in London (March) and by Harper in New York (April). *Redburn* is published by Bentley (October) and Harper (November). Birth of son, Malcolm, on February 16. In October, Melville departs for a trip to London and the Continent, returning January 31, 1850.

White-Jacket published by Bentley in London (January) and by Harper in New York (March). On August 5, Melville, while vacationing in Pittsfield, meets Hawthorne and they quickly become friends; later that month he publishes "Hawthorne and His Mosses" in the Literary World. In September, with money borrowed from his father-in-law, Melville purchases a 160 acre farm in Pittsfield, which he names "Arrowhead," and moves there with his family.

Dedicated to the "Genius" of Nathaniel Hawthorne, *The Whale* published by Bentley in London (October) and, with

1851

1850

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1852

1853

1855

1856

1857-60

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(November In a fame Shaw, in a sowner (in gitive slaw Rejected York (Au Between and sketch New Mon May 22. secure him	changed to <i>Moby-Dick</i> , by Harper in New York er). Birth of second son, Stanwix, on October 22. Ous test of the Fugitive Slave Law, Chief Justice April, orders Thomas Sims returned to his southern 1854, in another famous case, he orders the fure Anthony Burns returned to his owner). by Bentley, <i>Pierre</i> published by Harper in New gust) and by Sampson Low in London (November). 1853 and 1856, Melville publishes fourteen tales hes in <i>Putnam's Monthly Magazine</i> and <i>Harper's puthly Magazine</i> . Birth of daughter, Elizabeth, on Melville's family makes an unsuccessful effort to a consulship. Evidence suggests that he completes anuscript, <i>The Isle of the Cross</i> , which the Harpers
Serialized New Yor (May). Bi The Piazz nam's, in- nito Cere York (18 Concerne ville's tra 1856, to erpool in	in Putnam's, Israel Potter published by Putnam in k (March) and by George Routledge in London rth of second daughter, Frances, on March 2. Tales, which collects five of the pieces in Putcluding "Bartleby, The Scrivener" (1853) and "Beno" (1855), published by Dix & Edwards in New 56) and distributed in England by Sampson Low. d about his son-in-law's health, Shaw finances Melvels to Europe and the Holy Land (October 11, May 20, 1857). Melville visits Hawthorne in Liv-November 1856.
York (Ap Between ture tour next on ' eling'' (18 poetry ma embarks: ship Mete Horn, M York with	idence-Man published by Dix & Edwards in New ril 1857) and by Longman in London (April 1857). ate 1857 and 1860 Melville undertakes three lecs, speaking first on "Statues in Rome" (1857–8), The South Seas" (1858–9), and finally on "Trav-859–60). In 1860 he fails in his efforts to publish a anuscript. With his brother Thomas at the helm, he for California on May 30, 1860, aboard the clipper for. Shaken by their perilous journey around Cape elville in November returns via Panama to New hout his brother.
tain a cor	to Washington, D.C., in another failed quest to obsulship. Lemuel Shaw dies in Boston on March 30. rning to Pittsfield, Melville is severely injured when

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thrown from a wagon.

1861

1862



CHRONOLOGY OF MELVILLE'S LIFE

1863	Purchases his brother Allan's home at 104 East Twenty-Sixth
	Street and moves to New York. Allan purchases Arrowhead.
1864	Visits Civil War battlefields on the Virginia front with Allan.
•	Hawthorne dies May 19.
1866	Publishes four Civil War poems in Harper's. Battle-Pieces
1000	<u>-</u>
	and Aspects of the War, a collection of Melville's war poetry,
	published by Harper in New York (August). On December
	5, he assumes the duties of District Inspector of the United
	States Customs Service at the port of New York.
1867	Unhappy in her marriage and evidently fearful of her hus-
	band, Elizabeth Melville discusses with her minister, Henry
	Bellows, the possibility of a legal separation. In May, Bellows
	proposes a kind of kidnapping scheme to help Elizabeth ob-
	tain sanctuary with her Boston relatives, a scheme which she
	and her family eventually reject. On September 11, the Mel-
	villes' son Malcolm dies from a self-inflicted gunshot to the
	head.
1872	Maria Gansevoort Melville dies April 1 at the age of eighty-
16/2	
0 (two.
1876	Clarel published in New York by Putnam (June). Melville's
	uncle Peter Gansevoort pays for the publishing expenses.
1885	Resigns from his position as District Inspector of Customs
	(December 31).
1886	The Melvilles' son Stanwix dies in San Francisco on February
	23.
1888	Privately publishes John Marr and Other Sailors in an edi-
	tion of twenty-five copies after receiving a bequest of \$3,000
	from his sister Frances Priscilla.
1891	Privately publishes <i>Timoleon</i> in an edition of twenty-five
1091	copies. Dies September 28. An unpublished volume of po-
	ems, titled "Weeds and Wildings Chiefly," the sketch "Dan-
	iel Orme," and Billy Budd are left in manuscript. The first
	published version of Billy Budd appears in 1924.