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Ralph Waldo Emerson’s poetic achievement is greater than the range of his individual poems might suggest. Although perhaps only a handful of his poems attain undisputed greatness, others are rich in implication despite their occasional lapses, saved by a memorable line or phrase. As a cultural critic and poetic innovator, moreover, Emerson has had an immense influence through his essays and poetry in suggesting an appropriate style and method for subsequent American poets. He tried to become the poet he called for in The American Scholar, and to a degree, his poems reflect those democratic pre In his later years he had been President of the Society for Psychical Research, the Chemical Society, the Society of Chemical Industry and the Electrical Engineers. Some weeks ago the fact that I was engaged in investigating Spiritualism, so called, was announced in a contemporary:* and in consequence of the many communications I have since received, I think it desirable to say a little concerning the investigation which I have commenced. Views or opinions I cannot be said to possess on a subject which I do not pretend to understand. In his words, it is Emerson who “is able in a spirit of a keen delight, to derive almost the whole of his philosophy from European Romanticism (above all, from Coleridge’s and Carlyle’s)” (13). German idealism, which Emerson found in Carlyle’s works, inspired him strongly. It is due to Carlyle and British Romanticism that Emerson brought German thought to the developing culture in America. While spiritualism is what these two prose-writers hold most in common, their particular methods of presenting the transcendental philosophy is what may be called into question. Emerson and Carlyle may differ in the style and manner of their writings, which is most obviously expressed in Signs of the Times and Nature.