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“In some old magazine or newspaper,” one of Hawthorne’s unnamed narrators finds a “story, told as truth,” from which he draws the matter of a work. Published in 1835, Hawthorne’s tale concerns a man—“let us call him Wakefield”—who becomes the agent of “the strangest instance, on record, of marital delinquency; and, moreover, as remarkable a freak as may be found in the whole list of human oddities.” The action is simply stated:

The man, under pretence of going a journey, took lodgings in the next street to his own house, and there, unheard of by his wife or friends, and without the shadow of a reason for such self-banishment, dwelt upwards of twenty years. During that period, he beheld his home every day, and frequently the forlorn Mrs. Wakefield. And after so great a gap in his matrimonial felicity—when his death was reckoned certain, his estate settled, his name dismissed from memory, and his wife, long, long ago resigned to her autumnal widowhood—he entered the door one evening, quietly, as from a day’s absence, and became a loving spouse till death.¹

In the first decades of the nineteenth century, this “strangest instance . . . of marital delinquency” could scarcely have been imagined in the towns of the New World. Wakefield, conceived in Massachusetts, had to be a man of the European metropolis. Submerged in “the great mass of London life,” unseen in its crowded streets, he enjoys a newly urban opportunity: that of absenting himself “for a long time, from his wife” while remaining in secret proximity to
The great city alone allows him to hold fast to the place of his vanishing, going missing without ever going far.

The years of Wakefield’s “self-banishment” are almost entirely without incident. After “ten years or so” spent in the vicinity of his house, “without once crossing the threshold,” “faithful to his wife, with all the affection of which his heart is capable, while he is slowly fading out of hers,” Wakefield happens to encounter her “amid the throng of a London street.” By this point, the narrator remarks, “she has the placid mien of settled widowhood.” The scene is set before the reader’s eyes: “Their hands touch; the pressure of the crowd forces her bosom against his shoulder; they stand, face to face, staring into each other’s eyes.” Whether the “sober widow” registers the identity of the man who brushes up against her is a question. She proceeds along her way to church.

Ten more years pass. Now,

Wakefield is taking his customary walk towards the dwelling which he still calls his own. It is a gusty night of autumn, with frequent showers, that patter down upon the pavement, and are gone, before a man can put up his umbrella. Pausing near the house, Wakefield discerns, through the parlor-windows of the second floor, the red glow, and the glimmer and fitful flash, of a comfortable fire. On the ceiling, appears a grotesque shadow of good Mrs. Wakefield. The cap, the nose and chin, and the broad waist, form an admirable caricature, which dances, moreover, with the up-flickering and down-sinking blaze, almost too merrily for the shade of an elderly widow.

Suddenly, “at this instant, a shower chances to fall.” Wakefield is soon wet. An instance suffices for him to decide: “He ascends the steps—heavily!—for twenty years have stiffened his legs, since he came down.” The door opens. Wakefield returns to his wife and home, but “we,” the reader learns, “will not follow our friend across the threshold.”

Variously ingenious men inhabit Hawthorne’s tales. Many are talented lovers or scheming husbands whose ambitions remove them, knowingly or unknowingly, from the women to whom they
are attached. Young Goodman Brown leaves his Faith at home in Salem, venturing into the woods with his demonic companion, to behold her again at the congregation of the wicked at which he least expected to find himself in her company. Aylmer, the “man of science” in “The Birth-Mark,” dedicates his art to excising the Crimson Hand imprinted on the face of his Georgina before glimpsing that the two are one and that his wife, rendered immaculate at last, must die. Unwitting Giovanni Guasconti, in “Rappaccini’s Daughter,” aims to cure his beloved Beatrice of her poisonous second nature, thus becoming the instrumental cause of her unexpected death. In mad pursuit of “the spiritualization of matter,” in the words of his beloved Annie, Owen Warland, “the artist of the beautiful,” succeeds only in assuring his lasting solitude, living to see the fruit of his labors crushed in the curious hand of Annie’s inarticulate child.

Wakefield, for his part, embarks on a project that, “without the shadow of a reason,” remains singularly unreadable, being, so to speak, markedly indeterminate. “He had contrived,” the narrator explains, “or rather he had happened, to dissemble himself from the world — to vanish — to give up his place and privileges with living men, without being admitted among the dead.”

This “contrivance” sets the scene for a tale of unprecedented blankness in which the only event that may be said to occur is a nonoccurrence: the unexpected and unregistered meeting of man and wife. “The twenty years of Wakefield’s vagary” become those of a nineteenth-century Odyssey, which is too brief to constitute an epic, yet long enough to be emptied of all significant events. Odysseus spent two decades journeying with his men from Ithaca to the siege of Ilium and back again before recovering his devoted Penelope, Telemachus, and his island kingdom. Wakefield leaves his wife’s hearth alone, unbidden and to travel nowhere, and along his way, he encounters neither foes nor friends. He lives out his years away in solitude. Odysseus, when in duress, once claimed for himself the name of Outis, or No One, a pun or nickname, to outwit a monstrous host. His act of self-renaming and self-unnaming became one of the deeds
that he would recount to those he later met. Wakefield, in stubborn silence and the absence of any interlocutors, makes himself into a No One of a different kind. He is an undistinguished *Outis* who has no adventures, being denied even the “great negative adventure” that Henry James would grant John Marcher in “The Beast in the Jungle.” “Forlorn” and “good Mrs. Wakefield,” identifiable by the “grotesque shadow” of her “admirable caricature,” is a childless Penelope who neither weaves by day nor unweaves by night. Far from any court, she waits for a while, untroubled by suitors, before surmising, in the absence of any news, that her erstwhile spouse will not return.

Hawthorne’s narrator presents his tale, in conclusion, as “food for thought,” of which a “portion” alone suffices to “lend its wisdom to a moral”: “Amid the seeming confusion of our mysterious world, individuals are so nicely adjusted to a system, and systems to one another, and to a whole, that, by stepping aside for a moment, a man exposes himself to a fearful risk of losing his place forever. Like Wakefield he may become, as it were, the Outcast of the Universe.”

“A man” might do so, but the one named Wakefield does not. His disappearance is only transient. Like the archaic Greek hero, he leaves and he returns; however indeterminate, his vanishing, delimited because concluded, thus becomes the subject of a complete narrative. The specter of the “Outcast of the Universe” is at once summoned and safely set aside.

Other scenarios, however, are also imaginable. Were Wakefield to “dissever himself” without doing so solely in relation to his spouse, his deed would amount to something other than an act of strange “marital delinquency.” Were he to “absent himself,” moreover, not for twenty years, but for some unmeasured duration, setting forth “under pretence of going a journey” without returning, his tale would not be that of any voyage. His departure would mark the inception of a dissection without orient or end. The possibilities are as numerous as the wiles of Odysseus or the reasons for the “little joke” that Wakefield, according to his censoriously attentive narrator, plays “at his wife’s expense” in the tale that bears his name. The
only certainty is that “amid the seeming confusion of our mysterious world,” the event of absenting and self-absenting is one of uncovering. The removal clears a space. Vanishing gives way to visitation, and where there was an “I,” some No One inexorably appears. In what ways, to what effects, and with what consequences are questions to which every community responds in terms and practices at once legal and literary, mythological, ritual, and imagistic.
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