

Remembering By Wendell Berry

Introduction: The Enduring Power of Memory in Wendell Berry’s Work

In a world that often prizes speed over stillness and progress over preservation, the voice of Wendell Berry stands as a quiet but profound counterpoint. Few authors have so consistently and beautifully explored the ties that bind us to the land, to our communities, and to our own history. Central to this exploration is the act of remembering—not as a passive recollection, but as an active, moral, and sustaining practice. While many of Berry’s poems and essays touch on this theme, his novel **Remembering** offers one of his most poignant and concentrated treatments of what it means to lose one’s way and then find it again through the landscape of memory. This article delves into the rich layers of **Remembering By Wendell Berry**, examining its narrative, its core themes, and why this story of a man’s journey back to himself speaks so powerfully to our contemporary moment.

The Novel at a Glance: More Than a Story of Return

Published in 1988, **Remembering** is a relatively short but deeply resonant novel that forms a crucial chapter in Berry’s larger Port William series. The book follows Andy Catlett, a farmer and journalist who has been a recurring figure in Berry’s fictional world. The story begins not in rural Kentucky, but in a sterile, anonymous hotel room in San Francisco. Andy is physically and emotionally shattered; his right hand was recently severed in a farming accident, and he is adrift, cut off from his family, his work, and his sense of self. The narrative unfolds over a single, pivotal night and the following morning as Andy makes a decision that will define the rest of his life. **Remembering** is not a plot-driven thriller but a journey inward. It is a novel where the primary action is the act of remembrance itself.

The Crisis of Disconnection: Andy Catlett’s Wound

At the heart of **Remembering By Wendell Berry** is a profound crisis of disconnection. Andy’s physical wound—the loss of his hand—is a powerful symbol for a deeper, more spiritual injury. He has become disconnected from his farm, from the rhythms of his community in Port William, and most painfully, from his wife, Flora. His grief and anger have isolated him, turning his once-beloved work and relationships into sources of pain. Berry masterfully portrays this state of brokenness. Andy wanders the foreign streets of a city, surrounded by strangers, unable to find solid ground. This sense of alienation is not merely personal; it reflects a broader, more systemic sickness that Berry sees in modern culture: the separation of people from their history, their land, and the sources of their deepest meaning. The novel suggests that this kind of forgetting—the willful or accidental erasure of one’s connections—is a kind of death.

The Lost Hand: A Deeper Metaphor

It is tempting to read the severed hand only as a symbol of lost labor. Andy is a farmer; his hands were his primary tools. As critic Jason Peters notes, Berry frequently explores the idea that good work is a form of prayer, a mindful engagement with the world. Andy’s injury, then, is a brutal interruption of that engagement. However, the loss goes deeper. The hand is also an instrument of touch, of connection, of love. We remember through our hands—the feel of a tool, the touch of a loved one’s skin, the weight of a child. By losing his hand, Andy has lost a primary organ of memory. The phantom pain he feels is not just nerve damage; it is the ache of a world he can no longer grasp. **Remembering** becomes the process by which he learns to touch that world again, not with his flesh, but with his mind and spirit.

The Landscape of Memory: Port William as a Place of Healing

As Andy lies in his hotel room, unable to sleep, the novel’s structure shifts. The present-tense narrative of his urban isolation is broken by extended, vivid flashbacks. These are the memories he must confront. They are not random; they are meticulously chosen by Berry to form a tapestry of connection. Andy remembers his grandfather, a man whose life was defined by the local rhythms of planting and harvest. He remembers walking the fencerows of his own farm, learning the names of wildflowers and the habits of birds. He remembers the faces of his neighbors, the particular way a certain creek looks in the evening light, and the steady, unglamorous love of his wife. In **Remembering By Wendell Berry**, memory is not a sentimental escape. It is harsh, grounding, and ultimately redemptive.

Memory as a Moral Act

For Berry, forgetting is a kind of violence we do to ourselves and to the world. It allows us to ignore our debts and obligations. To remember, conversely, is to acknowledge our dependence. When Andy remembers his grandfather’s patient teaching, he is not just recalling a fond moment; he is remembering a standard of care and skill. When he remembers the specific lay of his land, he is remembering a set of responsibilities he has abandoned. This is why the journey in **Remembering** is so crucial. It is the only path back to wholeness. Andy must remember not just the good times, but the whole pattern of his life, including the accident that wounded him and his subsequent bitterness. He must integrate this pain into a larger story that includes love, work, and belonging. This act of comprehensive, honest remembrance is, in Berry’s view, the foundation of any meaningful life.

Key Themes in Remembering By Wendell Berry

Several interlocking themes give the novel its enduring power and relevance. Understanding these themes helps to see why this book is considered a cornerstone of Berry’s literary achievement.

Place and Identity

A central tenet of Berry’s philosophy is that we are made by the places we inhabit. One cannot

know who one is without knowing where one is. In the novel, San Francisco represents placelessness—a city of strangers where no one knows your name or your story. Port William, by contrast, is a world of faces and names, of history written into the hills and fields. Andy’s crisis is fundamentally a crisis of place. He has been torn from his home. The act of remembering is what re-replaces him. By calling to mind every hollow, every bend in the road, he begins the journey of returning home. The title **Remembering** thus carries a double meaning: it is the act of recall, but also the act of re-assembling one’s membership in a community and a place.

The Value of Work

Work is never just a job in Berry’s world; it is a form of discipline and devotion. Andy’s work as a farmer connected him to the earth and to his family. His work as a journalist connected him to the issues of his community. His accident robs him of this connection, and his subsequent depression is worsened by his inability to work. The memories that come to him are often memories of hands—his own and others’—engaged in meaningful tasks. **Remembering** suggests that one of the primary ways we remember who we are is through the work we do. To be cut off from good, productive, responsible work is to be cut off from a crucial part of the self.

Community and Kinship

Andy’s story is not his alone. In his memory, he is always surrounded by others: his grandfather, his uncle, his wife, his children, and the larger community of Port William. Berry’s vision is deeply communal. The individual is not a solitary atom but a person formed by a web of relationships. Andy’s healing can only happen when he stops seeing himself as an isolated victim and remembers all the hands that have supported him. The novel shows that the self is not something we possess alone, but something we hold in trust, in connection with others. The quiet love between Andy and Flora is a powerful example of this kinship. Her patient waiting is a form of faith that gives Andy something to remember and return to.

The Poetic Prose of Memory

One cannot discuss **Remembering By Wendell Berry** without noting the quality of its prose. Berry is primarily a poet, and his sentences carry a lyrical, rhythmic weight. The language is careful, precise, and deeply felt. He does not write in a flashy or overly ornate style. Instead, his words are patient, as if they are remembering themselves. This was a deliberate choice by Berry. He wanted the form of the novel to mirror its content. The prose slows down; it refuses the frantic pace of modern life. It asks the reader to enter into the same state of attention that Andy must find. The descriptions of the Kentucky landscape are particularly powerful. Berry writes with the knowledge of a man who has spent his life looking at these hills, naming the trees, and feeling the soil. This authority gives the memories in the novel a vivid, almost tangible reality. The reader does not just learn about Andy’s farm; they can see it, smell it, and feel the weather on their skin.

Why Remembering Matters Today

In an age of social media, constant distraction, and information overload, Berry’s insistence on the importance of memory feels more urgent than ever. We are a culture that often prefers to forget. We are quick to move on from grief, to discard what is old, and to ignore the long-term consequences of our actions. **Remembering** is a powerful corrective to this tendency. It reminds us that a life without memory is a life without depth, without gratitude, and without responsibility. Andy’s story is a story of redemption through recollection. It offers a path for anyone who has ever felt lost, broken, or disconnected. The novel suggests that the way forward is not forward at all, but backward—by remembering the good, the true, and the beautiful that we have known.

Relevance for Environmental Thought

Berry is, of course, one of America’s most important agrarian and environmental writers. **Remembering** contributes a deeply personal dimension to his ecological thinking. The destruction of memory is linked to the destruction of the land. If we do not remember the forests that were clear-cut or the topsoil that washed away, we have no motive to protect what remains. Andy’s memories of his farm are an act of conservation. They represent a refusal to let the knowledge of a specific place be erased. In this sense, the novel argues that memory is essential for a sustainable culture. We cannot care for what we do not remember, and we cannot remember what we do not know intimately.

The Journey Home: An Analysis of the Climax

The climax of **Remembering** is not a dramatic fight or a shocking revelation. It is a quiet, internal decision. As dawn breaks over San Francisco, Andy makes a choice. He decides to go home. He packs his bag, checks out of the hotel, and heads for the airport. But the real journey is already complete. He has remembered. He has reclaimed his connections. The final pages of the novel are a masterclass in Berry’s vision of grace. Andy is not magically healed. His hand is still gone. The difficulties of his life will still be there. But he is no longer lost. He is no longer alone. He has remembered who he is: a farmer, a husband, a father, a member of Port William. This ending is powerful precisely because it is so understated. It affirms that the most important journeys are the ones we make inside ourselves. The homecoming he anticipates is not just a physical return, but a reunion of the self with its own history and its own people.

Conclusion: The Lasting Gift of Remembering

Remembering By Wendell Berry is a quiet masterpiece. In an age of noise, it offers a profound lesson in the power of stillness and recollection. It is a book about the wounds that life inflicts and the slow, patient work of healing. More than that, it is a book about the moral necessity of staying connected—to the land, to our work, to our families, and to our own past. Berry teaches us that we are not self-made; we are the products of a thousand hands and a thousand days. To forget this is to become fragmented and frail. To remember it is to become whole. The novel leaves the reader not with a prescription, but with an invitation. It invites us to slow down, to look closely, and