

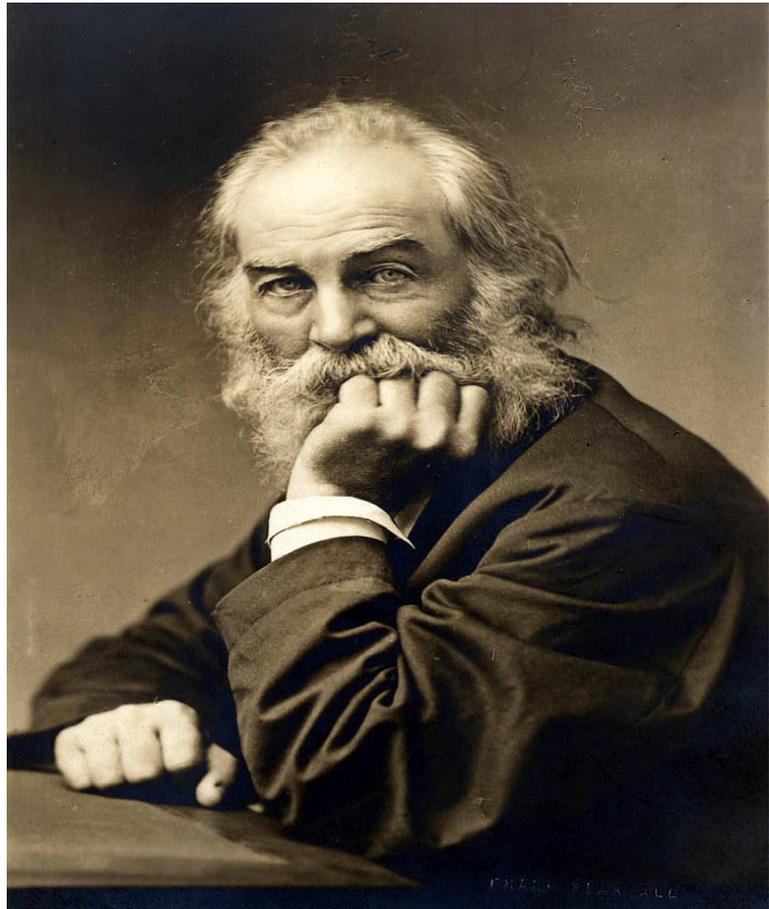
Walt Whitman: Selections from Leaves of Grass

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Walt Whitman: Selections from Leaves of Grass

I BIOGRAPHICAL NOTE

The author was born Walter Whitman on May 31, 1819, in West Hills, Town of Huntington, Long Island, to Walter and Louisa Van Velsor Whitman. His father was a carpenter, and his mother, Louisa, was a devout Quaker. He was the second of nine children and had unhappy and restless childhood, because of the family's difficult economic status. After his former schooling in Brooklyn, he worked as an office boy and later as an apprentice in the weekly Long Island newspaper *The Patriot*. After learning this trade, Whitman worked for the leading Whig newspaper the *Long- Island Star*. While working here he anonymously got some of his poetry published in the *New York Mirror*. For the fresh experience, Whitman took up teaching until 1838. After his teaching attempts, Whitman went back to New York; here he founded his own newspaper, the *Long Islander*, for which he worked as an editor, publisher, and distributor. After few years, though he sold off his newspaper, he became an important figure among New York journalists. In between 1840 and 1841, he published a series of ten editorials called "Sun- Down papers- From the Desk of a Schoolmaster", in these essays he adopted a constructed persona, a technique which became popular in all his poems.



Whitman was attracted towards the "magnetic south "and he boarded a steamer and journeyed as far as Mexico. He lived an independent life and spent most of his time moving around and never settled down anywhere. He joined the *Daily Crescent* in New Orleans, where he got his inspiration to write *Leaves of Grass*. Here learned of the life of a city and

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made friends with the boatmen, went to bar- room of large hotels. Arthur Compton- Rickett calls him a loafer, who roamed the crowded streets, along the countryside and a loafer both in spiritual and physical sense. His songs are both about the city and the country side; men and women of every type. The first edition of *Leaves of Grass* was published in 1855; it had twelve poems and a prose preface. Whitman's ambition was to write an American epic covering all the aspect of American life. The book received mixed response, Ralph Waldo Emerson praised it and spoke highly of it, but it was criticized for the "obscene" nature of the poems which gave offence to the sensibilities of 19th century society. The second and the third edition came out in 1856 and 1860 respectively.

Whitman was profoundly affected by the American Civil War, and by the sight of the wounded soldiers, when he went visting his wounded brother. He offered his services as an army nurse and stayed there for two years. He wrote of this experience in "The Great Army of the Sick", which was later published as "Memoranda during the War" in 1875. When the war was over he was offered a job as a government clerk. Whitman worked here from 1863 till 1873 but faced a lot of criticism and problems because of the offensive sexual themes of his controversial works. The fifth edition (1871) of *Leaves of Grass* included the new poem "Passage to India". By this time Whitman became very popular and aiding to his popularity was the publication of "O Captain! My Captain", a poem on the death of Abraham Lincoln. *Leaves of Grass* was revised and re- revised several times throughout his life.

EZRA POUND CALLED WHITMAN:

**"AMERICA'S POET... HE IS
AMERICA"**

There is a lot of debate regarding the sexual orientation of the poet. His sexual orientation is generally assumed to be homosexual or bisexual. Though there is no proof of his relationship with men, but it is an assumption on the basis of his poems. There is also some evidence of his relationship with an actress, Ellen Grey. He claimed in a letter, dated August 21, 1890, "I have had six children- two are dead". Whitman's biographer Jerome Loving wrote, "the discussion of Whitman's sexual orientation will probably continue in spite of whatever evidence emerges."

Whitman suffered a paralytic stroke in the early 1873, and he moved to his home in Camden, New Jersey. During his stay here, he produced further editions of *Leaves of Grass*

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in 1876, 1881, and 1889. His other works are Specimen Days (1882), November Boughs (1888), and Goodbye, my Fancy- that he called his "last chirps"- appeared in 1891. Whitman died on March 26, 1892, and was buried in his tomb at Harleigh Cemetery in Camden.

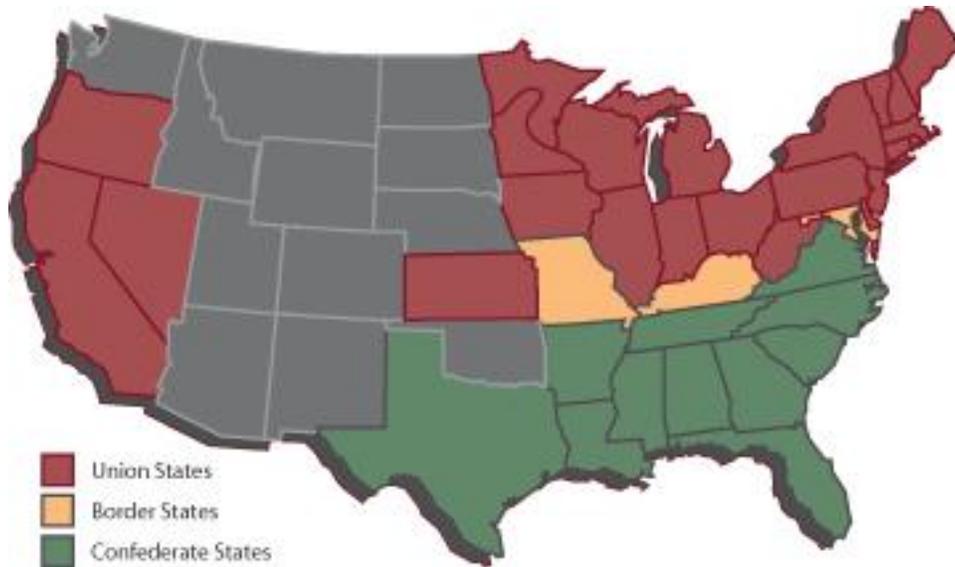
DID YOU KNOW?

Walt Whitman was the model for the character of Dracula in Bram Stoker's work by the same name. Stoker said that, Dracula represented the quintessential male, and for the writer that male was Whitman.

II. AMERICAN CIVIL WAR (1861- 1865)

American Civil War, also called War Between the States, was fought between the United States and eleven Southern states that seceded from the Union and formed the Confederate States of America. It is regarded as the earliest industrial war, and it foreshadowed World War I. The weapons were mass- produced in the factories, all the modern communication technologies like railroads, the telegraph, and steamships were used. It is referred to as the deadliest war in the history of America, as most of the infrastructure of the South was destroyed, and many people lost their lives from both the sides.

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Source: http://www.kshs.org/exhibits/blc/graphics/map_civil_war.jpg

The main cause of social and political unrest in America was the future of slavery. African slavery began in North America in 1619. From the beginning many people were uncomfortable with the slave trade; many states prohibited the importation of slaves during the American Revolution. Vermont became the first colony to abolish slavery in 1777, and later Rhode Island and Pennsylvania began gradual emancipation. The Maryland society for Promoting the Abolition of slavery and the Relief of Free Negroes and Others Unlawfully Held in Bondage was founded in 1789. Although many New Englanders had grown wealthy because of slave trade but this region became the hotbed of Abolitionist movement. They argued against slavery as a social and moral evil. In 1829, David Walker, called for slaves to rise against their masters and to defend themselves. Frederick Douglass, a former slave, started his abolitionist newspaper, *The North Star*, which wrote to end slavery. A former slave, Harriet Tubman, helped around 300 slaves to escape. This was famously referred to as the Underground Railroad. So the fight for the abolition of slavery was gaining momentum. Harriet Beecher Stowe's anti-slavery novel *Uncle Tom's Cabins* was published 1852. It was a nationwide and worldwide bestseller. It depicted the condition of slaves and showed the picture of slavery that many people had never seen before. The book succeeded at its goal, which was to start a wave of anti-slavery sentiment across the nation.

The Northern states of America was rapidly modernizing and diversifying. Although agriculture remained the dominant sector in the North, industrialization had taken root there. Moreover, Northerners invested in the transportation system that included canals, roads, steamboats, and railroads; in financial industries such as banking and insurance; and

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in a large communications network like newspapers, magazines, and books, and the telegraph. By contrast, the Southern economy was based on plantations that produced commercial crops such as cotton and relied on slaves as the main labor force. Most of their investment was in slaves. The price of cotton, the commercial crop, had skyrocketed in the 1850s, and the value of slaves increased, who were parts of the property. The white southerners were considered the wealthiest individuals in the country. The states of north, driven by the sense of morality or an interest in free labor, had gradually abolished slavery, while the southern states were not ready for this. By the early 1830s, those who wished to see that institution abolished within the United States were becoming more influential. Anti-slavery Northerners supported the moderate Abraham Lincoln, who promised to overturn the Dred Scott decision taken by the Supreme Court. The court decided that slavery in the territories was a property right of any settler regardless of the majority there and that slaves were, "... so inferior that they had no rights which the white man was bound to respect."

The other cause of the war was the disagreement on the States Rights. States' Rights refer to the struggle between the federal government and individual states over political power. In the Civil War era, this struggle focused heavily on the institution of slavery and whether the federal government had the right to regulate or even

After meeting Stowe, President Lincoln remarked, "So you're the little woman who wrote the book that started this Great War."

abolish slavery within an individual state. The South States argued that the citizens of every state had the right to take their property anywhere, including the slaves. Northerners rejected it as it would violate the right of Free states to outlaw slavery within its borders. South also argued that each state had a right to secede and leave the Union but this was not acceptable to the North, thus widened the growing divide within the nation. The people who opposed slavery formed a new political party in the 1850s, the Republican Party. In 1960 the Republican candidate Abraham Lincoln won the presidential election, Southern fears that the Republicans would abolish slavery reached a new peak. This was the final trigger for secession.

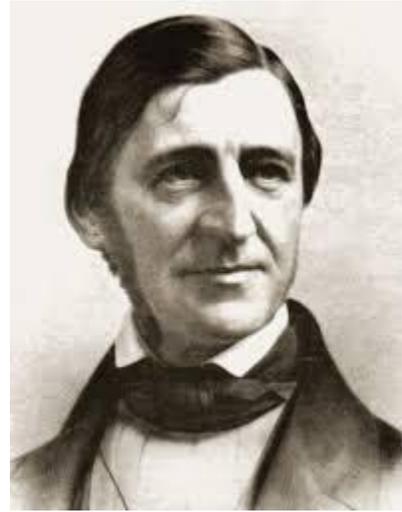
The Confederate States of America was established by Southern government on February 4, 1861. Eleven slave controlling states of South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas, Virginia, Arkansas, North Carolina, and Tennessee, fought against the twenty-three states that remained loyal to the Union. The Confederate lot the

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war and the Great War ended in 1865.

III. LITERARY INFLUENCE: TRANSCENDENTALISM

Transcendentalism is a philosophical and literary movement that was inaugurated in 1836 by the group that came to be called the Transcendental Club. It is a kind of practice by which the world of facts and common sense is temporarily exchanged for the world of ideas and the categories of imagination, to make life better by lifting us above the conflicts and struggles that weigh on our souls. As we are free from these chains of life, our souls rise to heightened experiences of freedom and union with the good. Looking at the world through common sense categories such as time, space, and causation, hurts us and limits our imagination. Imagination frees us from these limits and does not separate us by space and time. It was a didactic movement based on an acceptance of certain values, knowledge that was gained by an intense emotional experience, the experience of an illumination resulting from a sense of a union of the individual soul with the over-soul, which transcended the ordinary or practical experiences of life. During the American-Mexico war, there were some intellectuals, who felt that there was no reason to be fighting in another's country. This uprising of the voice helped in the evolution of literature from anti-war to environment, philosophy and even to psychology. It included thinkers like Ralph Waldo Emerson, Bronson Alcott, Frederick Henry Hedge, W.E. Channing, and W.H. Channing, Margaret Fuller, Theodore Parker, Elizabeth Peabody, George Ripley, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Henry Thoreau, and Jones Very. They wrote in the quarterly periodical *The Dial*.



The first major leader who gave definition and character to the New England (America) Transcendental movement was Ralph Waldo Emerson (1802- 1883). In his first published work, *Nature*, he described the experience through which he gained a new conception of life. He believed that the union with the external nature is a union of the soul with another "I am", bringing with it an ecstatic consciousness of the universe, limitless self-confidence, and recognition of the common dignity of man, hence, it taught universal brotherhood. The Transcendentalists believed in an escape from the demands of the body to those of the spirit and through the spirit the individual is limit-less in his potentialities. It was semi-religious in its teaching. Emerson gave three practices by which facts may be exchanged for ideas. The first is idealism, according to which, we can view world as a display of images

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and pictures. Thus, he wanted to create a world that is harmless, rather than a powerful one. Secondly, we can focus on moral actions and rejoice in their goodness. The third practice is of contemplating beauty.

The Transcendentalists were influenced by the philosophy of German philosopher, Immanuel Kant, who coined this term, "transcendental". Kant had confirmed the expression 'transcendental knowledge' to the knowledge of the forms and categories, which are imposed on human mind to perceive something. These categories, such as space, time, quantity, and causality, are conditions for sense experience. Emerson was influenced by English Romantics like, William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge. They shared the same love of beauty, morality, and God. They saw beauty and goodness everywhere, but at the same time they saw flaws in the external nature as well as the human nature. This reality brought pain to the sensitive mind and soul, yet, they suggested, the more the tragedy of life appeared to them in all of its inevitability and pain, the more beautiful life would be in our eyes. Their major influence on American Transcendentalists was a longing for the perfect. But at the same time they contributed the undercurrent of disappointment and sadness.

According to M.H. Abrams in *A Glossary of Literary Terms*, the transcendentalists were against the rigid rationalism, to the social conformity, materialism, and commercialism that they saw in the society. They had confidence in the mode of knowledge grounded in intuition and feelings. They gave importance to individualism that brought our confidence, self- trust, and self- reliance. They turned towards nature, that united nature with human soul; instead of formal religion, belief in spirit, soul and divine, in which humanity and cosmos participate.

Thoreau, an American transcendentalist, tested his personal version of this philosophy by withdrawing from the society and depending only on the solitude of natural setting at Walden Pond. He wrote of his experience in *Walden* (1854). Brook Farm was another experiment with the establishment of a community on the principle of shared work and pay. Many transcendentalists participated in this experiment. Another transcendentalist, Margaret Fuller, used this philosophy for their fight for women's rights movement in New England.

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IV. WHITMAN'S STYLE OF WRITING

Whitman's poetry is democratic in both its subject matter and its language. According to Arthur Compton Rickett, people may find Whitman's poetry rude, strong, and careless, but he does it intentionally. Whitman flouted traditional meter and rhyme and was called, "the father of free verse." Whitman's work breaks the boundaries of poetic form and they are prose-like. Whitman was influenced by the English Romantic poet, William Wordsworth, and wrote in vernacular language. But unlike Wordsworth, however, Whitman does not romanticize the proletariat or the peasant. His mission of his poetry was, in his words, to make "[a]n attempt to put a Person, a human being (myself, in the latter half of the 19th century, in America) freely, fully, and truly on record." For him, a truly democratic poetry is one that, using a common language, is able to cross the gap between the self and another individual, to affect a sympathetic exchange of experiences. The voice in his works is of hard-working people, who were the new American spirit of broad open lands and enterprising.

Whitman believed that the poetry should be spoken, not written; therefore, he used certain forms in his poems. He used repetition and reiterative devices, and also "anaphora", i.e., the repetition of words at the beginning of lines. Whitman does not use a regular meter, but he has ear for rhythm. At some points he seems to slip into a traditional use of stresses and beats, for example, in his poem *Out of the Cradle Endlessly Rocking*, there are words like the lines "Loud! loud! loud!" and "Blow! blow! blow!" and also the elements of opera to make the poems recitative. His stanzas are long lists, called "catalogues.", and his lines are generally longer than those in most poems. *Leaves of Grass* contains archaic expressions, many colloquial expressions and technical and commercial terms. To add color to his writing style words are used from foreign languages.

Whitman brought vitality and picturesqueness to his descriptions of the physical world by using unusual images and symbols, including rotting leaves, tufts of straw, and debris.

V. IMPORTANT THEMES IN HIS POEMS

1. DEMOCRACY

Though Whitman said, "I celebrate myself and I sing myself", he sang about whole of America and entire humanity. He advocated and shaped the ideas of democracy. This line

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celebrates the universal spirit of self of common citizens, and hence their individualism. Whitman celebrated the wild and natural about America and the people that inhabited it. He attempted to encapsulate an American spirit that crossed a vast landscape and was common to all people in the nation. For Whitman democracy was not just a political system but was a way of experiencing the world. In the early nineteenth century, people had doubts about the survival of the country and about whether democracy could thrive as a political system. To clarify these doubts, Whitman tried to be democratic in both life and poetry, and praised democracy. He imagined democracy as a way for individuals to integrate their beliefs into their everyday lives. "*Song of Myself*" calls for the equality among individuals for the survival of democracy, or else it will fail. The framework of democratic institutions were there, but the will, the conscience, the mature desires of the democratic society were still in process of formation. According to Whitman, science and democracy were twin powers which worked hand in hand, for the development. Democracy was that form of society which alone was scientifically justifiable; it resolutely denied social superstitions, and uninvestigated tradition; and is founded upon recognition of the facts of nature. He compares democracy to the human body, in the democracy every citizen is entitled to make himself heard, to use his will, and to be respected, then in the polity of the individual man, which is made up of the faculties of soul and body, every natural instinct, every passion, every appetite, every organ, every power, can claim equality. It is the democratic temper to accept realities and respect them as such

In his poetry, Whitman included slang, colloquialisms, and regional dialects, to make it appear more real and, like William Wordsworth, he believed that everyday life was fit subject. For Whitman, the idea of democracy describes the ways we think, speak, work, fight, and even make art; describes communities of people coming together and becoming a unified whole. This feeling of oneness will help in the growth of the country and will spiritualize an American man.

2. THE BODY AND THE SOUL

Walt Whitman celebrated both the aspects of an individual, the body and the soul. He thought that, we could comprehend the soul only through the medium of the body. He sings a spiritual chant, for him all matter is as divine as the soul; since the body is as sacred and as spiritual as the soul, so it should also be respected. Physiology and spirituality bear reciprocity in the works of the phrenologists, especially in the works of Orson Squire Fowler,

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the distributor of the 1855 edition of *Leaves of Grass*. According to Fowler, it is our moral duty to cultivate healthy body through exercise, it is a sin to impair health and derange the God-given natural harmony and perfection of the human constitution. The various states of the body, conditioned by diet and regimen, exercise a controlling power over talent and morality. "Beauty inimitable, characterizes every joint; every muscle; every physical organ; every propensity; every element of Man." The body is the root of the soul and helps it in growing. Whitman turned to the phrenologists to understand the concept of the soul as a vehicle whereby he could explain intercommunion between himself and the universe. For Whitman, as for phrenologists, the soul is a force which is present in all existence, making the physical self-susceptible to the spiritual and infinite, providing the self with intelligences. It helps self or the body to perceive the infinite, and thus, acts as a transcendental witness. And as every faculty of the soul seems admirable and sacred to Whitman, so does every organ and function and natural act of the body seems to him of vital importance. A healthy body, whether of a male or a female, is worthy of honor, admiration, and desires. Whitman preaches this with fullness and plainness of detail in his poems.

Whitman deliberately contributed many stanzas in his poems to the subject of the feelings of sex, and to that of the love of man for man, comradeship apart from all feelings of sex. He recognized the legitimate claims of the body, and considered the physical relationship between man and woman as blessed with divine grace. He proudly said that he was the poet of body and of soul, too. Whitman's self-portrait derives from a theory that only through the harmonious and full operation of all bodily functions and senses can the poet realize an organic harmony with the universe. Whitman's theory is a synthesis of materialism and spiritualism. To him, the complete self is both physical and spiritual. The self, is a unique identity of an individual, and is a part of the divine soul. Whitman is constantly talking about "I," but the "I" is not the poet but a universal symbol, a part of the Divine.

VI. WHITMAN'S POEMS: PASSAGE TO INDIA AND O CAPTAIN! MY CAPTAIN

1) PASSAGE TO INDIA

Walt Whitman's *Passage to India* is about universal brotherhood, nurturing of love and spiritual evolution of mankind. The poem is an inward journey to recover innocence and re-establish harmonious relationship with the "fair creation". Poet's aim is to accomplish

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"Trivitas divine", consisting of God, Man and Nature and thus these three will be harmonized; everyone will live in peace with himself and with universe. Whitman begins his poem with the physical conquest of space, but it becomes a quest for the "spiritual fountainhead", that is, a timeless craving of man for the realization of God.

Passage to India was written in 1869, the year which is of tremendous significance for Whitman, as it was the "Year of the purpose accomplished! Year of the marriage of continents, climates and oceans!" It was the year of three great engineering achievements: the opening of the Suez Canal (1869), the laying of the transatlantic undersea cable (1866), and the joining of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific railroads at Utah to produce the nation's first transcontinental railway (1869). Whitman admired these three technological achievements of the 19th century that resulted in improved communication and travel, that is, an easy passage to India. For him this passage to India is not only the physical (material) but also a spiritual one. It is an achievement of the present New World, but Whitman emphasizes that the present is an extension of the past. The scientific achievements have covered the horizontal distance to India, that is, the linking of East and West. Whitman wishes that the man should cover the vertical distance as well, which is suggested by the spiritual achievements of the past. The poet uses the imagery to celebrate the achievements like:

O you fables, spurning the known, eluding the hold of the known, mounting to heaven!

You lofty and dazzling towers, pinnacled, red as roses, burnish'd with gold!

Towers of fables immortal, fashion'd from mortal dreams!

The temples of religions and the towers of fables are pointing towards heaven; emphasizing man's yearning for spiritual knowledge. The poet sings of the fables of Asia and Africa as "darting beams of the spirit".

The explorers, engineers, and the architects have played their part by geographically connecting the old world with the new "not for trade or transportation only, / But in God's name, and for thy sake, O soul." This physical connection is only a part of the divine scheme; scheme to have

The people to become brothers and sisters,

*The people to become
brothers and sisters,
The races, neighbors, to
marry and be given in
marriage,
The oceans to be cross'd,
the distant brought near,
The lands to be welded
together*

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The races, neighbors, to marry and be given in marriage,
The oceans to be cross'd, the distant brought near,
The lands to be welded together.

This is God's purpose in the evolution of the universe towards harmony and unity. Thus Whitman sings of a new religion which will combine the achievements with the spiritual achievements of the past.

Man's achievements are shown in two striking picture, the "tableaux twain", the first being, the opening of the Suez Canal by the procession of steamships and second picture of the journey of the railway. The railroad links "the Eastern to the Western sea, / the road between Europe and Asia.", thus completing the "the rondure of the world". These achievements have helped in realization of the dream of Columbus of linking East with West. This was a dream which was deferred for long but has been achieved and thus the dream comes full circle. Whitman in *Passage to India* says that Columbus' vision never died and has been fulfilled. The poet thus becomes a time- binder and attempts to fuse physical with the spiritual.



2. O CAPTAIN! MY CAPTAIN!

O Captain! My Captain! , is an elegy written in 1865, it was written to honor Abraham Lincoln, the 16th President of the United States. The poem first appeared in the pamphlet *Sequel to Drum- Taps* which assembled 18 poems regarding the American Civil War, including another Lincoln elegy, *When Lilacs Lost in the Dooryard Bloom'd*. It was included in the fourth edition (1867) of *Leaves of Grass*.

In reading this poem it is very important to understand the socio-political situation of 19th century United States, and especially how it has an effect on Whitman as a poet.]

Walt Whitman experienced and was affected by the unification and division of the United States. Being a patriot, he wrote many poems about the prominence of America and urged people to fight for what were right. He supported the fight for the rights of African Americans and the abolition of slavery. The main political and social issue during his time was slavery, which was the main cause of the American civil war (1861-65). Whitman was

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self-described as the poet of America and, during the civil war, the Union. He admired Abraham Lincoln, who fought a civil war against southern states, and led the country to victory, and ended the institution of slavery. The war was won, but soon after Lincoln's election as the president for the second term, he was assassinated on April 15 1865. In his poem *O Captain! My Captain!*, Whitman expresses his profound grief at a tragic end of a leader of men, who held the nation together through the worst crisis in the history.

The captain in the poem refers to Abraham Lincoln, who is the captain of the ship, representing the United States of America. The poem starts with the tone of triumph and jubilation after the 'fearful trip', namely, the civil war is over. The ship has braved all the storm of war and has

achieved their aim- the end to slavery. The bell is ringing and there is celebrating all around. Yet in the midst of the celebration, he remembers the grimness of the ship and the darker side of the war. Though the war is won but his

DID YOU KNOW?

The 1989 film DEAD POETS SOCIETY makes repeated references to the poem. The English teacher, John Keating (Robin Williams) tells his students that they may call him "O CAPTAIN! MY CAPTAIN!" if they feel daring. At the end of the film, the students show their respect and support to the dismissed Keating in defiance against school headmaster, by reciting the phrase standing on their desks.

heart aches for the people who lost their lives. The poet's heart spills with drops of blood of immeasurable sadness on realizing that his captain, his idol, is dead. The poet desperately calls his captain to rise and join in the celebration of the end of the war. He asks his captain to rise and see that the people are flying flags, blowing their trumpets and waiting to present him bouquets. Their captain accomplished a lot; the abolishment of slavery, the formation of the Union and the coming together of the people. The poet is not ready to acknowledge that his captain, and the father of the nation, is dead. The poet concludes the poem with the sense of achievement, as the ship has anchored safely after the 'fearful trip' and they have achieved their goal. Whitman encourages the people to keep on celebrating and rejoicing. For the poet it is a personal loss of his idol, so he walks with mournful steps. In the poem Whitman speaks not only for himself, but for the whole nation, as Lincoln was the savior of their country.

When we take a closer look at the style of the poem we notice that the poem is an

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extended metaphor. He uses "captain" as Abraham Lincoln, the commander during the civil war, and the "ship" is the United States of America. Whitman uses the repetition and rhythm to give the poem an elegiac tone. In the first stanza, the repetition of the word 'heart' shows the poet's grief and heartache against the backdrop of the victory. There is no fixed meter, but, there is a pattern of four long lines followed by short lines. The poet uses refrain 'O Captain! My Captain!' to stress upon the sense of loss.

VII GLOSSARY

- Quaker - A member of the Religious Society of Friends, a Christian movement founded by George Fox circa 1650 and devoted to peaceful principles
- Ponderous - Slow and clumsy because of great weight
- Suez Canal - It is an artificial sea-level waterway in Egypt, connecting the Mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea
- Retrospect - A survey or review of a past course of events or period of time
- Eclaircise - To make clear; to explain
- Fable - A short story, typically with animals as characters, conveying a moral
- Pinnacle - The most successful point; the culmination
- Tableau story or - A group of models or motionless figures representing a scene from a story or from history; a tableau vivant.

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VIII SUGGESTED WEB LINKS

1. Recitation of the poem O Captain! My Captain-
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IBL8wT6Pm9g>
2. Watch the movie Dead Poets Society-
<https://www.youtube.com/movie?v=zBKHZCOrwhg>
3. Lecture on Walt Whitman by Harold Bloom
https://www.google.co.in/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=2&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=0CCEQtwIwAQ&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.youtube.com%2Fwatch%3Fv%3DIo5mFFArsX4&ei=5qGoU5KFBdiXuASa9ICQDg&usg=AFQjCNHBTtTI_3-BmB1iKvcLyHYU8cZLkA&sig2=GXquoPqLTZVUdlt5saYHdg

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Walt Whitman: Selections from Leaves of Grass

X LINKS FOR PICTURES:

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