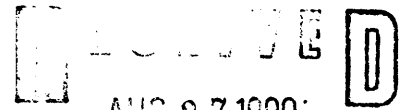


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

NATIONAL
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name George Whitman House
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 431 Stevens Street NA not for publication
city, town Camden vicinity
state New Jersey code 034 county Camden code 007 zip code 08102

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>1</u>	_____ buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	_____	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	_____	_____ structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	_____	_____ objects
		<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official [Signature] Date 8/27/90
Assistant Commissioner for Natural & Historic Resources/DSHPO
State or Federal agency and bureau _____

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____
State or Federal agency and bureau _____

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register. Patrick Andrus 10/11/90
 See continuation sheet.
 determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
 determined not eligible for the National Register.
 removed from the National Register.
 other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)
Domestic/Single Dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)
Vacant/Not in Use

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

Italianate

foundation brick

walls brick

roof asphalt

other wood porch

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The George Whitman House is located at 431 Stevens Street, at the corner of West Street, in Camden, New Jersey. In 1873 local carpenter David Lummis constructed the home for George Washington Whitman (1829 -1901) for \$3,700.(1) It is a brick rowhouse with Italianate features, three stories in height and two bays wide. A two-story wing extends from the rear, with an entrance on West Street. Essentially L-shaped in plan, the house occupies a lot 20' wide by 100' long.

The site on Stevens Street was once part of a large parcel owned by Robert L. and Edwin A. Stevens lying south of the Camden and Amboy Railroad. The land was subdivided into building lots circa 1840, and subsequently purchased by the Cooper family.(2) When this area developed in the second half of the 19th century, brick rowhouses with simple detailing predominated. Wood outbuildings were a common feature of these houses. However, the Whitman House was one of the few homes that included a brick stable on the property (no longer extant).

The main section of the George Whitman House has a slightly pitched roof with prominent wood cornices supported by paired wood brackets on both front and rear. A double end chimney projects from the side wall along West Street. Windows on the Stevens Street facade have arched stone lintels and straight stone sills. The main entrance is topped by an arched stone lintel as well. At the basement level is a stone water table. Remnants of a small marble stoop exist at the entry. The two-story rear wing (original to the building) is distinguished by an oriel window with bracketed wood cornice and, at the first floor level, a narrow wood porch originally supported on slender Doric columns.

In plan, the Whitman House is L-shaped, with a side hall on the east side. A spacious parlor occupies the front of the building, accessed by an arched entry with paired Corinthian columns and pilasters. The parlor is elaborately detailed, with cornice moldings and an ornamental marble fireplace. A half wall partition was added to the front parlor about 1960. A small corridor and a set of pocket doors separate the parlor from the living room, which features inset panels on all four walls. At the rear of the house, with stairs leading to the basement, is the kitchen.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G N/A

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Period of Significance

Significant Dates

Literature

1873-1884

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

Whitman, Geroge Washington

Whitman, Walt

Dodge, Mary Mapes

Architect/Builder

Whitman, George Washington

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The George Whitman House is notable for the role it played in the lives of several significant historical and literary figures, and it therefore meets National Register criterion B. The house served as the home of the George Whitman family for eleven years, from 1873 until 1884. George Whitman, a distinguished veteran of the Civil War, produced a body of letters and a diary during his service, which were published in 1975. Lt. Colonel George Washington Whitman fought under eight Union Generals: Burnside, McClellan, McDowell, Meade, Pope, Hooker, Sherman, and Grant, serving in the 2nd Battle of Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Spotsylvania Courthouse, and the Mississippi, Carolinas, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Antietam campaigns and his final war years in Confederate military prisons.

These letters provide us with critical information about the war, and in addition, about the family of the poet, Walt Whitman. Gay Wilson Allen, noted biographer of Walt Whitman, states, "To some extent George's simple diary makes a stronger emotional impact on the reader because it is so unembellished. Like Hemingway's World War I soldiers, George Whitman's bare statements create tension by ignoring his emotions...they have additional significance because they are a supplement to Walt Whitman's biography."(1) Historians use George Washington Whitman's works as primary source material for interpretation of the soldier's experience in the Civil War.

Walt Whitman too resided at the George Whitman House for eleven years (1873-1884), during which time he published several of his collections of prose and poetry. Three editions of Leaves of Grass (1876, 1881-1882, and 1882), Memoranda During the War (1875), Two Rivulets (1878), and Specimen Days and Collect (1882-1883) were published from this house. From 431 Stevens Street, Walt Whitman observed and commented on American life and entertained several noted guests and friends such as Oscar Wilde and Thomas Eakins. Already a half-paralytic Walt Whitman became completely bed-ridden soon after moving to his home at 330 Mickle Street in 1844. Most of Walt Whitman's literary and historical significance in Camden, therefore, is associated with 431 Stevens Street.

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

Books

Allen, Gay Wilson. The Solitary Singer; A Critical Biography of Walt Whitman. New York, 1967.

Berthold, Dennis and Kenneth M. Price, eds. Dear Brother Walt; The Letters of Thomas Jefferson Whitman. Kent, Ohio, 1984.

Boyer, Charles S. Annals of Camden. No. 1, privately printed, 1920.

----- Camden History. V.2, part 1, 1935.

See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS): N/A

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data: N/A

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property less than one acre Camden, NJ Quad

UTM References

A

1	8
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4	8	9	4	6	0
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4	4	2	1	1	2	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Zone Easting Northing

B

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--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Zone Easting Northing

C

--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Zone Easting Northing

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property occupies Camden city block 177, lot 65, and is roughly 20 feet wide by 100 feet long.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the primary structure that has historically been associated with the lot.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Meredith Arms, Associate

organization Sullebarger Associates

street & number P.O. Box 585 date _____

city or town Kingston telephone (609) 683-5434

state New Jersey zip code 08528

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The second and third floors each contain bedrooms. The most elaborate is the large bedroom which George Whitman designed for his brother Walt with a bay window set on ornamental brackets. Originally there were no bathrooms, but now they have been added to all three floors. Walt Whitman, however, complained that the second story bedroom was too fancy for his plain tastes, and so he moved up to the third floor front bedroom.

In the late 19th century the Whitman House was surrounded by other brick rowhouses in a dense urban environment. As it exists today the house is bordered by urban renewal projects and open land; many buildings have been destroyed by fire or demolition. Several houses that are stylistically similar to the George Whitman House still remain; however, the Whitman House is the most elaborate in the neighborhood, as it is the only one that features arched lintels and an oriel window. A narrow, two-story brick house and garage were added to the rear of the lot in the early 20th century, replacing the original brick stable. The Whitman House has been vacant for 13 years, and has suffered some interior and exterior deterioration. Lintels are missing from one of the third floor front and rear windows of the facade; as a result portions of the third floor facades have collapsed.

(1.) The house appears on the City Atlas of Camden, New Jersey in 1877, and again on the 1886 Atlas of the City of Camden, New Jersey. The 1886 map shows the structure to be of brick, with a small brick stable to the rear of the property line. G.M. Hopkins, City Atlas of Camden, New Jersey, Philadelphia, 1877, 42-43. G.W. Baist, Atlas of the City of Camden, New Jersey. Philadelphia, 1886, plate 7.

(2.) C. Boyer, "Rambles Through Old Highways of Camden," Camden History, v. 2, part 1, 1935, 42.

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In 1876, a funeral held in the house for George's infant son inspired a poem by American author and editor Mary Mapes Dodge, entitled "The Two Mysteries," which was published in Scribner's Magazine in October, 1876.

The George Whitman House was constructed by David Lummis from George Washington Whitman's specifications in 1873. Architecturally, the house is a good example of a simple nineteenth-century brick rowhouse with Italianate details. It is set within a neighborhood of similar structures; however, it is distinguished by its arched stone lintels and an unusual oriel window on the side elevation.

The Whitman House was built at a time of transition in the field of architecture; typically, architects in America were self-taught, or gained their knowledge of building through widely distributed pattern books. Their stature began to change when, in the 1840s, Richard Morris Hunt attended the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris, and subsequently established the professional nature of the field. George Whitman, then, practiced according to earlier traditions, functioning simultaneously as a builder and engineer, and learning his trade principally from family members. It is most likely that the George Whitman House was constructed according to the plans and details of pattern books, such as Asher Benjamin's Practical House Carpenter (1830), one of the most popular books of its type.(2) Finally, the house serves as an important record of 1870s development within the city of Camden, as many of the neighboring structures are rapidly disappearing.

George Washington Whitman was born in 1829 in Brooklyn, NY. The Whitman family had moved to Brooklyn from West Hills, Long Island in 1823. The family's earliest known ancestor, Joseph Whitman, came from England to Stratford, Connecticut, and subsequently settled in Huntington, Long Island circa 1660.(3) Walter Whitman, Sr., George's father, was a farmer and a carpenter, and while in Brooklyn he built several houses, including the one in which George was born.(4) His mother, Louisa van Velsor Whitman (1795- 1873), was of Dutch and Welsh descent, the daughter of a Huntington, L.I. horse breeder. George was one of eight children, the eldest of whom, Jesse (1818-1870), suffered from insanity. In addition, the family included Walt, the poet (1819-1892); Mary Elizabeth (1821-1899), Hannah Louisa (1823-1908), Andrew Jackson (1827-1863). Thomas Jefferson (Jeff) (1833-1890), an engineer in St. Louis; and Edward (1835-1892).

Little is known about George's formal education. It is known that he studied under Walt's tutelage during the time when Walt taught school on Long Island. In 1838, when Walt founded the Long Islander, a weekly newspaper, George worked as his assistant.(5) In the 1840s and 1850s brothers George,

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Jeff, and Walt worked for their father Walter Whitman, Sr. as carpenters building homes in the Fulton Street Ferry area in Brooklyn.

George joined the Union Army (Brooklyn Thirteenth Regiment) 6 in April 1861, and served until the end of the war. The family correspondence which survives from the Civil War years deals in large part with concern for George's health and safety.(7) When his name was included on a list of those wounded in the Battle of Fredericksburg (13 December 1862), his brother Walt immediately left for Washington to look for him. After discovering that George's wounds were merely superficial, Walt did not return to Brooklyn, but instead stayed on to work in the hospitals.(8) The wounding of his brother George and later nursing experience is recognized as a major turning point in Walt Whitman's life, significantly affecting his prose and poetry works.

On September 30, 1864, George was captured at Poplar Grove, Virginia and spent time in Confederate military prisons in Salisbury, North Carolina; Richmond; and Danville, Virginia.(9) As part of a prisoner exchange on February 22, 1865, he was released on a thirty-day furlough, which was extended several weeks due to poor health. When he returned for duty he was given command of a military prison in Alexandria, Virginia, where he remained until July 1865.(10) During his four years of service, he was promoted several times—to First Lieutenant after the battle of Antietam, and to Captain following the battle of Fredericksburg. While a soldier, he fought under the command of such important leaders as Burnside, McClellan, McDowell, Meade, Pope, Hooker, Sherman, and Grant.(11)

Following the war, George began a building business in Brooklyn with a man named Smith.(12) The building trade was one that was familiar to George, as both his father and an uncle, Jacob, worked as carpenters.(13) As Georges houses were built on speculation, he required financial support, which came in large part from his brother Jeff. Jeff (Thomas Jefferson Whitman) earned his living as a surveyor and civil engineer, and, by the time of his death in 1890, he had established a solid reputation for himself in the St. Louis area.(14) By June 23, 1869, George had borrowed \$3,400 form Jeff to support his trade.(15) George also held a part-time job supervising water main construction for the City of Brooklyn during this period.(16)

In November, 1868, George Whitman became a pipe inspector at a foundry in Camden.(17) While there were several major foundries in Camden at this time, it is likely that George was employed by the Camden Tool and Tube Works. This foundry, a branch of the Reading, PA, Iron Works, was located at the corner of Second and Stevens Streets, within the neighborhood to which Whitman eventually moved in 1871. During the 1870s, Camden experienced tremendous

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growth, extending its city limits to over six and a half square miles by 1871.(18) Other changes in the city were evident by this time; the purchase of the Pavonia Waterworks, built by the Camden Water Company in 1854, the introduction of gas lights in 1852, and, most significantly for George Whitman, the construction of a new sewer system built "in hopes of preventing a recurrence of the cholera outbreak of 1866."(19) George was apparently still building homes in Brooklyn during the late 1860s; sources mention the construction of a three-story house at 107 North Portland Avenue which was to be for his mother and brother Edward.(20)

George married Louisa Orr Haslam in April of 1872.(21) Their wedding was followed shortly by the arrival of Mrs. Whitman and George's brother Edward (1835-1892), who came to live with them in Camden, at 322 Stevens Street, in August, 1872.(22) By January, 1873, George had taken a job as a pipe inspector for the Metropolitan Water Board of New York City.(23) He continued to reside in Camden, however, and in 1873 built a larger home for his family, at 431 Stevens Street.(24)

George Whitman had purchased the land at 431 Stevens Street on March 15, 1873 from Mary J. Adams for \$1,100.(25) Mary Adams was the widow of Reuben Adams, listed in contemporary directories as a Captain.(26) Originally, the lot was the property of Esther L. Cooper, who inherited the property and most of those surrounding it when her father, William Cooper, died intestate in 1804.(27) The land at 431 Stevens Street may have attracted Whitman for several reasons. First, it was only two blocks from his residence at 322 Stevens Street and thus supervising its construction would have been relatively simple. Additionally, if Whitman was in fact employed by the Camden Tool and Tube Works, his new residence was still within close proximity to his job. A more practical reason for choosing the land at 431 Stevens Street was its availability: as Camden grew, it developed from the Delaware River inland. 431 Stevens Street was on a block which was relatively undeveloped in 1873. Further to the east lay open land still owned by the Cooper family.

Walt Whitman came to Camden in May 1873, principally to visit his mother, who was dying. At that time, the family still resided at 322 Stevens Street (still extant in 1990). Following his mother's death later that same month, Walt continued to live with George and Louisa, as he had recently suffered a stroke which had left him partially paralyzed.

The family moved to the house at 431 Stevens Street on September 29, 1873, shortly after its completion.(28) Initially, Walt was to have the large ornate room with the bay window on the second floor, but he preferred a

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smaller room on the third floor instead, saying that the second floor room was too fancy for his plain tastes. The third floor bedroom was quiet and sunny and provided excellent views to the South Camden neighborhood on one side and the waterfront and ferry areas on the other.(29)

While living at 431 Stevens Street, George and Louisa had two sons; one, named Walt, died before he was a year old, in July 1876. The funeral was held in the house, and inspired the aforementioned poem by Mary Mapes Dodge. Dodge, (1831-1905), was the author Hans Brinker; or the Silver Skates (1865) and the editor of St. Nicholas Magazine, a monthly magazine for children. As she was a resident of Newark, NJ, she undoubtedly moved in the same literary circles as did Walt, and thus had reason to visit him at 431 Stevens Street. George and Louisa's second son died in childbirth a year later, in July of 1877.(30)

During the time that he lived at 431 Stevens Street, Walt Whitman began to accumulate a large amount of material on himself. As he was forced to lead a "sedentary" life, most of his writings from this time deal with nostalgic topics, and with his memories of the past.(31) His published works from this time period include several new editions of Leaves of Grass (1876, 1881-82, and 1882); Memoranda During the War (1875); Two Rivulets (1878); and Specimen Days and Collect (1882-83). In 1881, the Boston edition of Leaves of Grass was suppressed by the Attorney General of Massachusetts. One biographer notes, "These episodes not only made Whitman notorious (but) stimulated the sale of his books..."(32)

Walt frequently described the house in letters to friends and family; these descriptions serve as the best record of the structure's original organization. In a letter to Peter Doyle, dated 3 October 1873, Whitman notes, "We have moved into my brother's new house - I am up in the third story room, fronting south...my brother had a large room, very handsome, on second floor with large bay window fronting west, built for me, but I moved up here instead, it is much more retired, and has the sun- I am very comfortable here indeed..."(33) He often comments on the light, air, and view of the house, and describes sitting by the first floor window to read newspapers and watch passersby. From the back window, he notes being able to watch the trains of the Camden and Amboy railroad.(34) A visitor to the Whitman House in 1877 described the sitting room as follows.. "...of the usual type-one or two ornamental tables, with photograph books, things under glass shades, etc..."(35)

Walt remained with George and Louisa until 1884, when George moved his family to Burlington, NJ. At that time, Walt moved into his own house at 330 Mickle Street.(36) Gay Wilson Allen notes, "for several years George Whitman had

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cherished the plan of building a house on a small farm he had bought near Burlington...Walt...had no intention of living where he would not have ready access to the ferries to Philadelphia. Nevertheless, George completed his house in the country, this time providing a room on the third floor for Walt, since that seemed to be his favorite location, and arranged to move early in 1884.(37) Despite the fact that George had provided for Walt, he declined the offer, and remained in Camden.

George's wife, Louisa, died in August, 1892. Her death followed Walt's by less than six months. George continued to live in Burlington, apparently as a wealthy man. Jerome Loving, in his Introduction to Civil War Letters of George Washington Whitman, notes that at the time of his death in 1901, his estate was valued at \$59,348.14; the majority of this amount was distributed between twenty-four different banks in New York and New Jersey..(38)

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Camden County, NJSection number 8 Page 7**Notes**

1. Gay Wilson Allen in J.M. Loving, Civil War Letters of George Washington Whitman, Durham, N.C., 1975, xii.
2. At least one author has suggested that this may have been a source for Whitman's buildings. See J. Rubin, The Historic Whitman, University Park, PA, 1973, 277.
3. D. Malone, ed., Dictionary of American Biography, New York, 1943, 143.
4. R.W. Wescott, Walt Whitman in Camden, Walt Whitman Foundation and the State of New Jersey; 1952, 6-7.
5. Loving, 5.
6. C. Gohdes and R. Silver, eds., Faint Clews and Indirections: Manuscripts of Walt Whitman and His Family. Durham, N.C., 1949, 143.
7. D. Berthold and K. Price, eds., Dear Brother Walt; The Letters of Thomas Jefferson Whitman, Kent, Ohio, 1984, 17.
8. Berthold and Price, 18.
9. Berthold and Price, 97.
10. Berthold and Price, 109. According to Gay Wilson Allen, George was made a First Lieutenant following the second engagement at Bull Run. (G.W. Allen, The Solitary Singer; A Critical Biography of Walt Whitman, New York, 1967.)
11. Gohdes and Silver, 143-44.
12. Berthold and Price, 116.
13. Gohdes and Silver, 47.
14. In 1867, Jeff was appointed Chief Engineer of the Board of Water Commissioners in St. Louis. When his daughter, Jessie, died in 1957, she established the Thomas J. Whitman Engineering Library Fund at Washington University in St. Louis by leaving \$72,764 for these purposes in her father's name. (Berthold and Price, xxv, xxxiv.)

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15. Berthold and Price, 128, note 1.
16. Berthold and Price, 128, note 5.
17. Berthold and Price, 130, note 7.
18. J.M. Dorwart and P.E. Mackey, Camden County, New Jersey, 1616-1976, A Narrative History, Camden, 196, 55.
19. Dorwart, 56.
20. Berthold and Price, 131, note 3.
21. Berthold and Price, 145, note 5.
22. Berthold and Price, 145, note 4.
23. Berthold and Price, 151, note 4.
24. Berthold and Price, 167, note 5.
25. Deeds, Camden County, Book 72, p. 543.
26. Camden City Directory, 1864, 1865-66, 1867. The directories list Adams' residence as 519 Spruce Street (1864, 1865-66) and 525 Broadway (1867).
27. G.R. Prowell, The History of Camden County, New Jersey, Philadelphia, 1886, 411-412.
28. R.M. Bucke, ed., Calamus, A Series of Letters Written During the Years 1868-1880 by Walt Whitman to a Young Friend (Peter Doyle), Boston, 1897, 117. In a letter dated Friday, 26 September 1873, Whitman writes, "...the new house is done, and I shall move on Monday." This date is corroborated by Allen, 455.
29. Allen, 455.
30. Henry Chupack, Walt Whitman in Camden, Dissertation (University Microfilms), NYU, 1952.
31. J.C. Broderick, "The Greatest Whitman Collector and the Greatest Whitman Collection," The Quarterly Journal of the Library of Congress. v. 27, no. 2, April 1970, 109.

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George Whitman House, Camden,
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32. Chupack, v.
33. Bucke, 118.
34. Bucke, 119, 122, 133, 146.
35. E. Carpenter, "A Visit to Walt Whitman in 1877," Days with Walt Whitman, With Some Notes on his Life and Work, New York, 1906, 3-4.
36. C. Boyer, Annals of Camden - The Old Houses in Camden, New Jersey, privately printed, 1920, 13.
37. Allen, 514-515.
38. Loving, 33.

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PROPERTY OWNERS

431 STEVENS STREET, THE GEORGE WHITMAN HOUSE

Esther L. Cooper to Reuben B. Adams
2 April 1863
Book 41, page 72

Reuben B. Adams to Mary Adams, widow, Louisa Adams, Elizabeth B. Adams, and
Emma Adams (Reuben Adams died intestate)

Mary J. Adams to George W. Whitman
15 March 1873
Book 72, page 543
\$1,100

George W. Whitman to Jessie L. Whitman
13 April 1903
Book 272, page 527

Jessie L. Whitman to Irving Buckle
2 August 1903
Book 276, page 652
\$3,500

Irving Buckle to Edward I. Buckle
24 June 1924
Book 569, page 163
\$1

Edward Buckle to Irving Buckle
24 June 1924
Book 569, page 163
\$1

Irving Buckle to Salvador and Elizabeth Sylvester
17 June 1927
Book 655, page 525
\$1

Salvador and Elizabeth Sylvester to Bernard Blacknall
11 March 1976
Book 3423, page 553
\$8,400

Bernard Blacknall to the City of Camden, current owner

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Bibliographical References

Bucke, Richard Maurice, ed. Calamus, A Series of Letters Written During the Years 1868-1880 by Walt Whitman to a Young Friend (Peter Doyle). Boston, 1897.

Carpenter, Edward. Days with Walt Whitman, with Some Notes on his Life and Work. New York, 1906.

Dorwart, Jeffery M. and Philip English Mackey. Camden County, New Jersey, 1616-1976, A Narrative History. Camden, 1976.

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Teller, Walter, ed. Walt Whitman's Camden Conversations. New Brunswick, NJ, 1973.

Traubel, Horace. With Walt Whitman in Camden. New York, v.3, 1961.

Wescott, Ralph W. Walt Whitman in Camden. Trenton, 1952.

Periodicals

Broderick, John C. "The Greatest Whitman Collector and the Greatest Whitman Collection," The Quarterly Journal of the Library of Congress. v. 27, no. 2, April 1970, 109-128.

Gonzales, Patrisia. "An Attempt to Save a Home of Whitman," The Philadelphia Inquirer. Thursday, 26 March 1987.

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Dissertations and Manuscripts

Camden City Directory. 1850, 1864, 1865-66, 1867, 1874-75, 1876-77, 1877-78, 1878-79, 1879-80, 1881-82, 1903, 1914-15, 1926.

Chupack, Henry. Walt Whitman in Camden. New York University: UMI, 1952.

Deeds, Camden County.

Atlases

Atlas of the City of Camden, New Jersey. Philadelphia, 1886.

Baist's Property Atlas of the City of Camden, New Jersey. Philadelphia, 1902.

City Atlas of Camden, New Jersey. Philadelphia, 1877.

G.M. Hopkins Atlas of Philadelphia and Environs. Philadelphia, 1877.

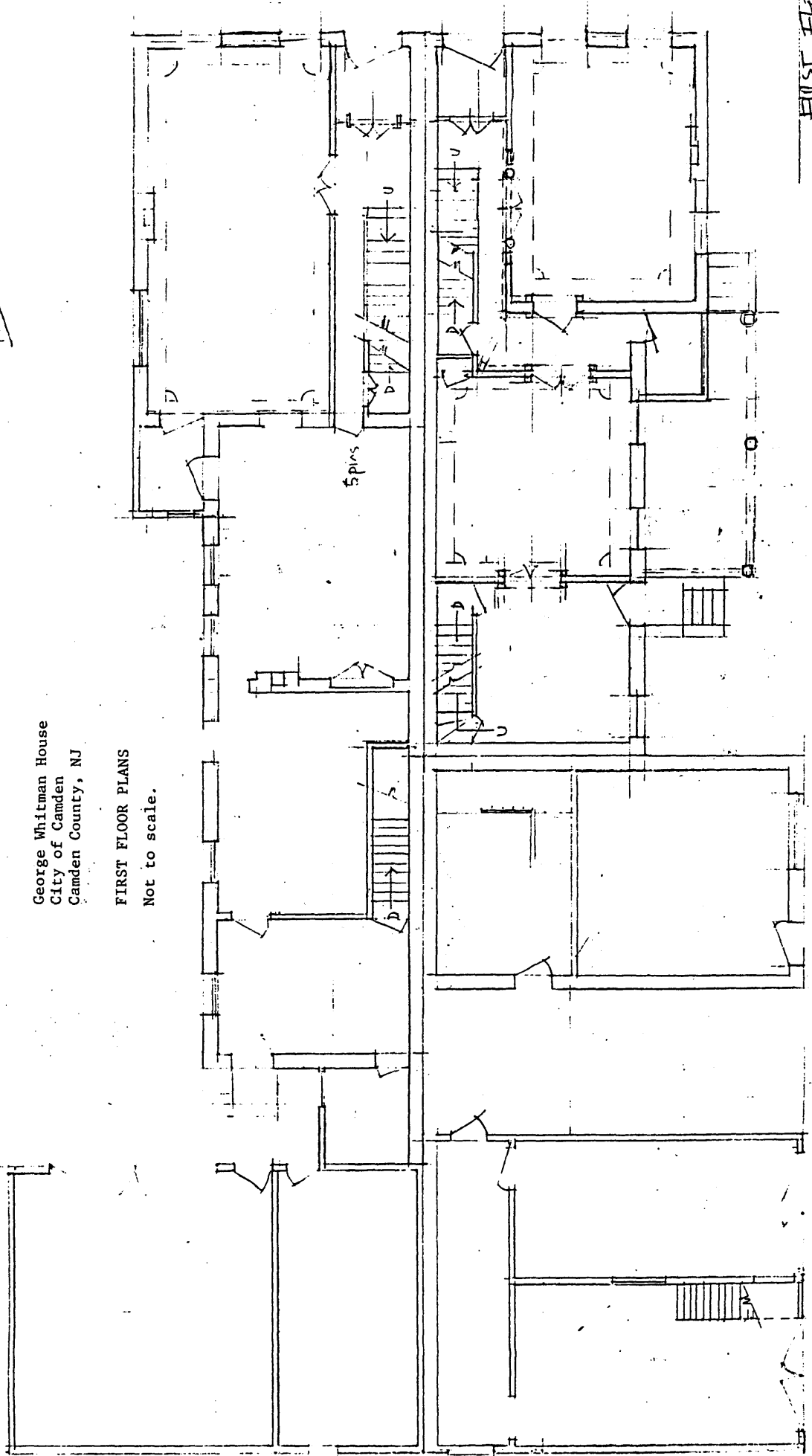
GEORGE WHITMAN HOUSE , CITY OF CAMDEN, CAMDEN COUNTY, NJ

HOUSES



George Whitman House
City of Camden
Camden County, NJ

FIRST FLOOR PLANS
Not to scale.

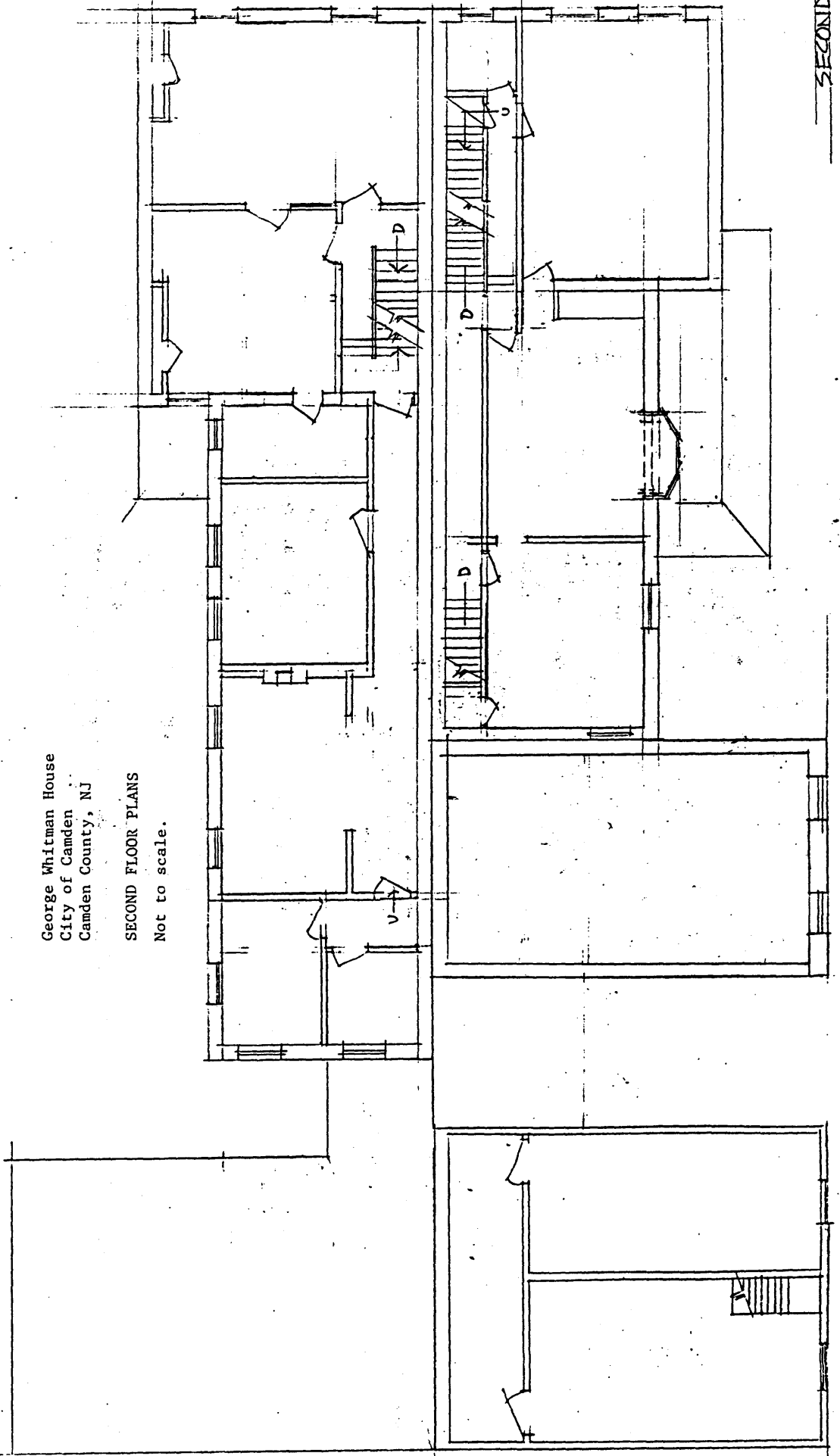


700

FIRST FLOOR

George Whitman House
City of Camden
Camden County, NJ

SECOND FLOOR PLANS
Not to scale.



SECOND FLO

George Whitman House
City of Camden
Camden County, NJ

THIRD FLOOR PLANS

Not to scale.

