

= Henry Wadsworth Longfellow =

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow ( February 27 , 1807 ? March 24 , 1882 ) was an American poet and educator whose works include " Paul Revere 's Ride " , The Song of Hiawatha , and Evangeline . He was also the first American to translate Dante Alighieri 's Divine Comedy , and was one of the five Fireside Poets .

Longfellow was born in Portland , Maine , which was then a part of Massachusetts . He studied at Bowdoin College . After spending time in Europe he became a professor at Bowdoin and , later , at Harvard College . His first major poetry collections were Voices of the Night ( 1839 ) and Ballads and Other Poems ( 1841 ) . Longfellow retired from teaching in 1854 , to focus on his writing , living the remainder of his life in Cambridge , Massachusetts , in a former Revolutionary War headquarters of George Washington . His first wife Mary Potter died in 1835 , after a miscarriage . His second wife Frances Appleton died in 1861 , after sustaining burns when her dress caught fire . After her death , Longfellow had difficulty writing poetry for a time and focused on translating works from foreign languages . He died in 1882 .

Longfellow wrote many lyric poems known for their musicality and often presenting stories of mythology and legend . He became the most popular American poet of his day and also had success overseas . He has been criticized , however , for imitating European styles and writing specifically for the masses .

= = Life and work = =

= = = Early life and education = = =

Longfellow was born on February 27 , 1807 , to Stephen Longfellow and Zilpah ( Wadsworth ) Longfellow in Portland , Maine , then a district of Massachusetts , and he grew up in what is now known as the Wadsworth @-@ Longfellow House . His father was a lawyer , and his maternal grandfather , Peleg Wadsworth , was a general in the American Revolutionary War and a Member of Congress . He was named after his mother 's brother Henry Wadsworth , a Navy lieutenant who had died three years earlier at the Battle of Tripoli . Longfellow was the second of eight children ; his siblings were Stephen ( 1805 ) , Elizabeth ( 1808 ) , Anne ( 1810 ) , Alexander ( 1814 ) , Mary ( 1816 ) , Ellen ( 1818 ) and Samuel ( 1819 ) . Longfellow was of entirely English ancestry , all of which had been in New England since the early 1600s .

Longfellow attended a dame school at the age of three and by age six was enrolled at the private Portland Academy . In his years there he earned a reputation as being very studious and became fluent in Latin . His mother encouraged his enthusiasm for reading and learning , introducing him to Robinson Crusoe and Don Quixote . He published his first poem , a patriotic and historical four @-@ stanza poem called " The Battle of Lovell 's Pond " , in the Portland Gazette on November 17 , 1820 . He stayed at the Portland Academy until the age of fourteen . He spent much of his summers as a child at his grandfather Peleg 's farm in the western Maine town of Hiram .

In the fall of 1822 , the 15 @-@ year @-@ old Longfellow enrolled at Bowdoin College in Brunswick , Maine , along with his brother Stephen . His grandfather was a founder of the college and his father was a trustee . There Longfellow met Nathaniel Hawthorne , who would later become his lifelong friend . He boarded with a clergyman for a time before rooming on the third floor of what is now Maine Hall in 1823 . He joined the Peucinian Society , a group of students with Federalist leanings . In his senior year , Longfellow wrote to his father about his aspirations :

I will not disguise it in the least ... the fact is , I most eagerly aspire after future eminence in literature , my whole soul burns most ardently after it , and every earthly thought centres in it ... I am almost confident in believing , that if I can ever rise in the world it must be by the exercise of my talents in the wide field of literature .

He pursued his literary goals by submitting poetry and prose to various newspapers and magazines , partly due to encouragement from Professor Thomas Cogswell Upham . Between January 1824

and his graduation in 1825 , he published nearly 40 minor poems . About 24 of them appeared in the short @-@ lived Boston periodical The United States Literary Gazette . When Longfellow graduated from Bowdoin , he was ranked fourth in the class , and had been elected to Phi Beta Kappa . He gave the student commencement address .

= = = European tours and professorships = = =

After graduating in 1825 , he was offered a job as professor of modern languages at his alma mater . The story , possibly apocryphal , is that an influential trustee , Benjamin Orr , had been so impressed by Longfellow 's translation of Horace that he was hired under the condition that he travel to Europe to study French , Spanish , and Italian . Whatever the motivation , he began his tour of Europe in May 1826 aboard the ship Cadmus . His time abroad would last three years and cost his father \$ 2 @,@ 604 @.@ 24 . He traveled to France , Spain , Italy , Germany , back to France , then England before returning to the United States in mid @-@ August 1829 . While overseas , he learned French , Spanish , Portuguese , and German , mostly without formal instruction . In Madrid , he spent time with Washington Irving and was particularly impressed by the author 's work ethic . Irving encouraged the young Longfellow to pursue writing . While in Spain , Longfellow was saddened to learn that his favorite sister , Elizabeth , had died of tuberculosis at the age of 20 that May while he was abroad .

On August 27 , 1829 , he wrote to the president of Bowdoin that he was turning down the professorship because he considered the \$ 600 salary " disproportionate to the duties required " . The trustees raised his salary to \$ 800 with an additional \$ 100 to serve as the college 's librarian , a post which required one hour of work per day . During his years teaching at the college , he translated textbooks in French , Italian and Spanish ; his first published book was in 1833 , a translation of the poetry of medieval Spanish poet Jorge Manrique . He also published a travel book , *Outre @-@ Mer : A Pilgrimage Beyond the Sea* , first published in serial form before a book edition was released in 1835 . Shortly after the book 's publication , Longfellow attempted to join the literary circle in New York and asked George Pope Morris for an editorial role at one of Morris 's publications . Longfellow considered moving to New York after New York University considered offering him a newly created professorship of modern languages , though there would be no salary . The professorship was not created and Longfellow agreed to continue teaching at Bowdoin . It may have been joyless work . He wrote , " I hate the sight of pen , ink , and paper ... I do not believe that I was born for such a lot . I have aimed higher than this " .

On September 14 , 1831 , Longfellow married Mary Storer Potter , a childhood friend from Portland . The couple settled in Brunswick , though the two were not happy there . Longfellow published several nonfiction and fiction prose pieces inspired by Irving , including " *The Indian Summer* " and " *The Bald Eagle* " in 1833 .

In December 1834 , Longfellow received a letter from Josiah Quincy III , president of Harvard College , offering him the Smith Professorship of Modern Languages with the stipulation that he spend a year or so abroad . There , he further studied German as well as Dutch , Danish , Swedish , Finnish , and Icelandic . In October 1835 , during the trip , his wife Mary had a miscarriage about six months into her pregnancy . She did not recover and died after several weeks of illness at the age of 22 on November 29 , 1835 . Longfellow had her body embalmed immediately and placed in a lead coffin inside an oak coffin which was then shipped to Mount Auburn Cemetery near Boston . He was deeply saddened by her death , writing " One thought occupies me night and day ... She is dead ? She is dead ! All day I am weary and sad " . Three years later , he was inspired to write the poem " *Footsteps of Angels* " about her . Several years later , he wrote the poem " *Mezzo Cammin* , " which expressed his personal struggles in his middle years .

When he returned to the United States in 1836 , Longfellow took up the professorship at Harvard . He was required to live in Cambridge to be close to the campus and , therefore , rented rooms at the Craigie House in the spring of 1837 , now preserved as the Longfellow House ? Washington 's Headquarters National Historic Site . The home , built in 1759 , had once been the headquarters of George Washington during the Siege of Boston beginning in July 1775 . Elizabeth Craigie , widow of

Andrew Craigie , owned the home and rented rooms on the second floor . Previous boarders also included Jared Sparks , Edward Everett , and Joseph Emerson Worcester . Longfellow began publishing his poetry , including the collection *Voices of the Night* in 1839 . The bulk of *Voices of the Night* , Longfellow 's debut book of poetry , was translations though he also included nine original poems and seven poems he had written as a teenager . *Ballads and Other Poems* was published shortly thereafter in 1841 and included " *The Village Blacksmith* " and " *The Wreck of the Hesperus* " , which were instantly popular . Longfellow also became part of the local social scene , creating a group of friends who called themselves the Five of Clubs . Members included Cornelius Conway Felton , George Stillman Hillard , and Charles Sumner , the latter of whom would become Longfellow 's closest friend over the next 30 years . As a professor , Longfellow was well liked , though he disliked being " constantly a playmate for boys " rather than " stretching out and grappling with men 's minds . "

= = = Courtship of Frances Appleton = = =

Longfellow met Boston industrialist Nathan Appleton and his family , including his son Thomas Gold Appleton , in the town of Thun , Switzerland . There , he began courting Appleton 's daughter , Frances " Fanny " Appleton . At first , the independent @-@ minded Appleton was not interested in marriage but Longfellow was determined . In July 1839 , he wrote to a friend : " [ V ] ictory hangs doubtful . The lady says she will not ! I say she shall ! It is not pride , but the madness of passion " . His friend George Stillman Hillard encouraged Longfellow in the pursuit : " I delight to see you keeping up so stout a heart for the resolve to conquer is half the battle in love as well as war " . During the courtship , Longfellow frequently walked from Cambridge to the Appleton home in Beacon Hill in Boston by crossing the Boston Bridge . That bridge was replaced in 1906 by a new bridge which was later renamed the Longfellow Bridge .

In late 1839 , Longfellow published *Hyperion* , a book in prose inspired by his trips abroad and his unsuccessful courtship of Fanny Appleton . Amidst this , Longfellow fell into " periods of neurotic depression with moments of panic " and took a six @-@ month leave of absence from Harvard to attend a health spa in the former Marienberg Benedictine Convent at Boppard in Germany . After returning , Longfellow published a play in 1842 , *The Spanish Student* , reflecting his memories from his time in Spain in the 1820s . There was some confusion over its original manuscript . After being printed in *Graham 's Magazine* , its editor Rufus Wilmot Griswold saved the manuscript from the trash . Longfellow was surprised to hear that it had been saved , unusual for a printing office , and asked to borrow it so that he could revise it , forgetting to return it to Griswold . The often vindictive Griswold wrote an angry letter in response .

A small collection , *Poems on Slavery* , was published in 1842 as Longfellow 's first public support of abolitionism . However , as Longfellow himself wrote , the poems were " so mild that even a Slaveholder might read them without losing his appetite for breakfast " . A critic for *The Dial* agreed , calling it " the thinnest of all Mr. Longfellow 's thin books ; spirited and polished like its forerunners ; but the topic would warrant a deeper tone " . The New England Anti @-@ Slavery Association , however , was satisfied with the collection enough to reprint it for further distribution .

On May 10 , 1843 , after seven years , Longfellow received a letter from Fanny Appleton agreeing to marry him and , too restless to take a carriage , walked 90 minutes to meet her at her house . They were soon married . Nathan Appleton bought the Craigie House as a wedding present to the pair . Longfellow lived there for the rest of his life . His love for Fanny is evident in the following lines from Longfellow 's only love poem , the sonnet " *The Evening Star* " , which he wrote in October 1845 : " O my beloved , my sweet Hesperus ! My morning and my evening star of love ! " He once attended a ball without her and noted , " The lights seemed dimmer , the music sadder , the flowers fewer , and the women less fair . "

He and Fanny had six children : Charles Appleton ( 1844 ? 1893 ) , Ernest Wadsworth ( 1845 ? 1921 ) , Fanny ( 1847 ? 1848 ) , Alice Mary ( 1850 ? 1928 ) , Edith ( 1853 ? 1915 ) , and Anne Allegra ( 1855 ? 1934 ) . Their second @-@ youngest daughter , Edith , married Richard Henry Dana III , son of the popular writer Richard Henry Dana , Jr . , author of *Two Years Before the Mast* .

When the younger Fanny was born on April 7 , 1847 , Dr. Nathan Cooley Keep administered ether as the first obstetric anesthetic in the United States to Fanny Longfellow . A few months later , on November 1 , 1847 , the poem *Evangeline* was published for the first time . His literary income was increasing considerably : in 1840 , he had made \$ 219 from his work but the year 1850 brought him \$ 1 @, @ 900 .

On June 14 , 1853 , Longfellow held a farewell dinner party at his Cambridge home for his friend Nathaniel Hawthorne , who was preparing to move overseas . In 1854 , Longfellow retired from Harvard , devoting himself entirely to writing . He was awarded an honorary doctorate of laws from Harvard in 1859 .

= = = Death of Frances = = =

On July 9 , 1861 , a hot day , Fanny was putting locks of her children 's hair into an envelope and attempting to seal it with hot sealing wax while Longfellow took a nap . Her dress suddenly caught fire , though it is unclear exactly how ; it may have been burning wax or a lighted candle that fell on her dress . Longfellow , awakened from his nap , rushed to help her and threw a rug over her , though it was too small . He stifled the flames with his body as best he could , but she was already badly burned . Over a half a century later , Longfellow 's youngest daughter Annie explained the story differently , claiming that there had been no candle or wax but that the fire had started from a self @-@ lighting match that had fallen on the floor . In both versions of the story , however , Fanny was taken to her room to recover and a doctor was called . She was in and out of consciousness throughout the night and was administered ether . The next morning , July 10 , 1861 , she died shortly after 10 o 'clock after requesting a cup of coffee . Longfellow , in trying to save her , had burned himself badly enough for him to be unable to attend her funeral . His facial injuries led him to stop shaving , thereafter wearing the beard which became his trademark .

Devastated by her death , he never fully recovered and occasionally resorted to laudanum and ether to deal with it . He worried he would go insane and begged " not to be sent to an asylum " and noted that he was " inwardly bleeding to death " . He expressed his grief in the sonnet " *The Cross of Snow* " ( 1879 ) , which he wrote eighteen years later to commemorate her death :

Such is the cross I wear upon my breast  
These eighteen years , through all the changing scenes  
And seasons , changeless since the day she died .

= = = Later life and death = = =

Longfellow spent several years translating Dante Alighieri 's *Divine Comedy* . To aid him in perfecting the translation and reviewing proofs , he invited friends to weekly meetings every Wednesday starting in 1864 . The " *Dante Club* " , as it was called , regularly included William Dean Howells , James Russell Lowell , Charles Eliot Norton and other occasional guests . The full three @-@ volume translation was published in the spring of 1867 , though Longfellow would continue to revise it , and went through four printings in its first year . By 1868 , Longfellow 's annual income was over \$ 48 @, @ 000 . In 1874 , Samuel Cutler Ward helped him sell the poem " *The Hanging of the Crane* " to the *New York Ledger* for \$ 3 @, @ 000 ; it was the highest price ever paid for a poem .

During the 1860s , Longfellow supported abolitionism and especially hoped for reconciliation between the northern and southern states after the American Civil War . When his son was injured during the war , he wrote the poem " *Christmas Bells* " , later the basis of the carol *I Heard the Bells on Christmas Day* . He wrote in his journal in 1878 : " I have only one desire ; and that is for harmony , and a frank and honest understanding between North and South " . Longfellow , despite his aversion to public speaking , accepted an offer from Joshua Chamberlain to speak at his fiftieth reunion at Bowdoin College ; he read the poem " *Morituri Salutamus* " so quietly that few could hear him . The next year , 1876 , he declined an offer to be nominated for the Board of Overseers at Harvard " for reasons very conclusive to my own mind " .

On August 22 , 1879 , a female admirer traveled to Longfellow 's house in Cambridge and , unaware to whom she was speaking , asked Longfellow : " Is this the house where Longfellow was born ? " Longfellow told her it was not . The visitor then asked if he had died here . " Not yet " , he replied . In March 1882 , Longfellow went to bed with severe stomach pain . He endured the pain for several days with the help of opium before he died surrounded by family on Friday , March 24 , 1882 . He had been suffering from peritonitis . At the time of his death , his estate was worth an estimated \$ 356 @,@ 320 . He is buried with both of his wives at Mount Auburn Cemetery in Cambridge , Massachusetts . His last few years were spent translating the poetry of Michelangelo ; though Longfellow never considered it complete enough to be published during his lifetime , a posthumous edition was collected in 1883 . Scholars generally regard the work as autobiographical , reflecting the translator as an aging artist facing his impending death .

= = Writing = =

= = = Style = = =

Though much of his work is categorized as lyric poetry , Longfellow experimented with many forms , including hexameter and free verse . His published poetry shows great versatility , using anapestic and trochaic forms , blank verse , heroic couplets , ballads and sonnets . Typically , Longfellow would carefully consider the subject of his poetic ideas for a long time before deciding on the right metrical form for it . Much of his work is recognized for its melody @-@ like musicality . As he says , " what a writer asks of his reader is not so much to like as to listen " .

As a very private man , Longfellow did not often add autobiographical elements to his poetry . Two notable exceptions are dedicated to the death of members of his family . " Resignation " , written as a response to the death of his daughter Fanny in 1848 , does not use first @-@ person pronouns and is instead a generalized poem of mourning . The death of his second wife Frances , as biographer Charles Calhoun wrote , deeply affected Longfellow personally but " seemed not to touch his poetry , at least directly " . His memorial poem to her , a sonnet called " The Cross of Snow " , was not published in his lifetime .

Longfellow often used didacticism in his poetry , though he focused on it less in his later years . Much of his poetry imparts cultural and moral values , particularly focused on promoting life as being more than material pursuits . Longfellow also often used allegory in his work . In " Nature " , for example , death is depicted as bedtime for a cranky child . Many of the metaphors he used in his poetry as well as subject matter came from legends , mythology , and literature . He was inspired , for example , by Norse mythology for " The Skeleton in Armor " and by Finnish legends for The Song of Hiawatha . In fact , Longfellow rarely wrote on current subjects and seemed detached from contemporary American concerns . Even so , Longfellow , like many during this period , called for the development of high quality American literature . In Kavanagh , a character says :

We want a national literature commensurate with our mountains and rivers ... We want a national epic that shall correspond to the size of the country ... We want a national drama in which scope shall be given to our gigantic ideas and to the unparalleled activity of our people ... In a word , we want a national literature altogether shaggy and unshorn , that shall shake the earth , like a herd of buffaloes thundering over the prairies .

He was also important as a translator ; his translation of Dante became a required possession for those who wanted to be a part of high culture . He also encouraged and supported other translators . In 1845 , he published The Poets and Poetry of Europe , an 800 @-@ page compilation of translations made by other writers , including many by his friend and colleague Cornelius Conway Felton . Longfellow intended the anthology " to bring together , into a compact and convenient form , as large an amount as possible of those English translations which are scattered through many volumes , and are not accessible to the general reader " . In honor of Longfellow 's role with translations , Harvard established the Longfellow Institute in 1994 , dedicated to literature written in the United States in languages other than English .

In 1874 , Longfellow oversaw a 31 @-@ volume anthology called Poems of Places , which collected poems representing several geographical locations , including European , Asian , and Arabian countries . Emerson was disappointed and reportedly told Longfellow : " The world is expecting better things of you than this ... You are wasting time that should be bestowed upon original production " . In preparing the volume , Longfellow hired Katherine Sherwood Bonner as an amanuensis .

= = = Critical response = = =

Longfellow 's early collections , Voices of the Night and Ballads and Other Poems , made him instantly popular . The New @-@ Yorker called him " one of the very few in our time who has successfully aimed in putting poetry to its best and sweetest uses " . The Southern Literary Messenger immediately put Longfellow " among the first of our American poets " . Poet John Greenleaf Whittier said that Longfellow 's poetry illustrated " the careful moulding by which art attains the graceful ease and chaste simplicity of nature " . Longfellow 's friend Oliver Wendell Holmes , Sr. wrote of him as " our chief singer " and one who " wins and warms ... kindles , softens , cheers [ and ] calms the wildest woe and stays the bitterest tears ! " .

The rapidity with which American readers embraced Longfellow was unparalleled in publishing history in the United States ; by 1874 , he was earning \$ 3 @,@ 000 per poem . His popularity spread throughout Europe as well and his poetry was translated during his lifetime into Italian , French , German , and other languages . As scholar Bliss Perry later wrote , Longfellow was so highly praised that criticizing him was a criminal act like " carrying a rifle into a national park " . In the last two decades of his life , he often received requests for autographs from strangers , which he always sent . John Greenleaf Whittier suggested it was this massive correspondence that led to Longfellow 's death , writing : " My friend Longfellow was driven to death by these incessant demands " .

Contemporary writer Edgar Allan Poe wrote to Longfellow in May 1841 of his " fervent admiration which [ your ] genius has inspired in me " and later called him " unquestionably the best poet in America " . However , after Poe 's reputation as a critic increased , he publicly accused Longfellow of plagiarism in what has been since termed by Poe biographers as " The Longfellow War " . His assessment was that Longfellow was " a determined imitator and a dextrous adapter of the ideas of other people " , specifically Alfred , Lord Tennyson . His accusations may have been a publicity stunt to boost readership of the Broadway Journal , for which he was the editor at the time . Longfellow did not respond publicly , but , after Poe 's death , he wrote : " The harshness of his criticisms I have never attributed to anything but the irritation of a sensitive nature chafed by some indefinite sense of wrong " .

Margaret Fuller judged him " artificial and imitative " and lacking force . Poet Walt Whitman also considered Longfellow an imitator of European forms , though he praised his ability to reach a popular audience as " the expressor of common themes ? of the little songs of the masses " . He added , " Longfellow was no revolutionarie : never traveled new paths : of course never broke new paths . " Lewis Mumford said that Longfellow could be completely removed from the history of literature without much effect . Towards the end of his life , contemporaries considered him more of a children 's poet as many of his readers were children . A contemporary reviewer noted in 1848 that Longfellow was creating a " Goody two @-@ shoes kind of literature ... slipshod , sentimental stories told in the style of the nursery , beginning in nothing and ending in nothing " . A more modern critic said , " Who , except wretched schoolchildren , now reads Longfellow ? " A London critic in the London Quarterly Review , however , condemned all American poetry , saying , " with two or three exceptions , there is not a poet of mark in the whole union " but singled out Longfellow as one of those exceptions . As an editor of the Boston Evening Transcript wrote in 1846 , " Whatever the miserable envy of trashy criticism may write against Longfellow , one thing is most certain , no American poet is more read " .

= = Legacy = =

Longfellow was the most popular poet of his day . As a friend once wrote to him , " no other poet was so fully recognized in his lifetime " . Many of his works helped shape the American character and its legacy , particularly with the poem " Paul Revere 's Ride " . He was such an admired figure in the United States during his life that his 70th birthday in 1877 took on the air of a national holiday , with parades , speeches , and the reading of his poetry .

Over the years , Longfellow 's personality has become part of his reputation . He has been presented as a gentle , placid , poetic soul : an image perpetuated by his brother Samuel Longfellow , who wrote an early biography which specifically emphasized these points . As James Russell Lowell said , Longfellow had an " absolute sweetness , simplicity , and modesty " . At Longfellow 's funeral , his friend Ralph Waldo Emerson called him " a sweet and beautiful soul " . In reality , Longfellow 's life was much more difficult than was assumed . He suffered from neuralgia , which caused him constant pain , and he also had poor eyesight . He wrote to friend Charles Sumner : " I do not believe anyone can be perfectly well , who has a brain and a heart " . He had difficulty coping with the death of his second wife . Longfellow was very quiet , reserved , and private ; in later years , he was known for being unsocial and avoided leaving home . He had become one of the first American celebrities and was also popular in Europe . It was reported that 10 @, @ 000 copies of *The Courtship of Miles Standish* sold in London in a single day . Children adored him and , when the " spreading chestnut @-@ tree " mentioned in the poem " *The Village Blacksmith* " was cut down , the children of Cambridge had the tree converted into an armchair which they presented to the poet . In 1884 , Longfellow became the first non @-@ British writer for whom a commemorative sculpted bust was placed in Poet 's Corner of Westminster Abbey in London ; he remains the only American poet represented with a bust . In 1909 , a seated statue of Longfellow sculpted by William Couper was unveiled in Washington , D. C.

More recently , he was honored in March 2007 when the United States Postal Service issued a stamp commemorating him . A number of schools are named after him in various states as well . Neil Diamond 's 1974 hit song , " Longfellow Serenade " , is a reference to the poet . He is a protagonist in Matthew Pearl 's murder mystery *The Dante Club* ( 2003 ) .

Longfellow 's popularity rapidly declined , beginning shortly after his death and into the twentieth century as academics began to appreciate poets like Walt Whitman , Edwin Arlington Robinson , and Robert Frost . In the twentieth century , literary scholar Kermit Vanderbilt noted , " Increasingly rare is the scholar who braves ridicule to justify the art of Longfellow 's popular rhymings . " 20th @-@ century poet Lewis Putnam Turco concluded " Longfellow was minor and derivative in every way throughout his career ... nothing more than a hack imitator of the English Romantics . "

= = List of works = =

*Outre @-@ Mer : A Pilgrimage Beyond the Sea ( Travelogue )* ( 1835 )

*Hyperion , a Romance* ( 1839 )

*The Spanish Student . A Play in Three Acts* ( 1843 )

*Evangeline : A Tale of Acadie ( epic poem )* ( 1847 )

*Kavanaugh* ( 1849 )

*The Golden Legend ( poem )* ( 1851 )

*The Song of Hiawatha ( epic poem )* ( 1855 )

*The New England Tragedies* ( 1868 )

*The Divine Tragedy* ( 1871 )

*Christus : A Mystery* ( 1872 )

*Aftermath ( poem )* ( 1873 )

*The Arrow and the Song ( poem )*

Poetry collections

*Voices of the Night* ( 1839 )

*Ballads and Other Poems* ( 1841 )

*Poems on Slavery* ( 1842 )

The Belfry of Bruges and Other Poems ( 1845 )

The Seaside and the Fireside ( 1850 )

The Poetical Works of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow Henry Wadsworth Longfellow ( London , 1852 ) , with illustrations by John Gilbert

The Courtship of Miles Standish and Other Poems ( 1858 )

Tales of a Wayside Inn ( 1863 )

Also included Birds of Passage ( 1863 )

Household Poems ( 1865 )

Flower @-@ de @-@ Luce ( 1867 )

Three Books of Song ( 1872 )

The Masque of Pandora and Other Poems ( 1875 )

Kéramos and Other Poems ( 1878 )

Ultima Thule ( 1880 )

In the Harbor ( 1882 )

Michel Angelo : A Fragment ( incomplete ; published posthumously )

Translations

Coplas de Don Jorge Manrique ( Translation from Spanish ) ( 1833 )

Dante 's Divine Comedy ( Translation ) ( 1867 )

Anthologies

Poets and Poetry of Europe ( Translations ) ( 1844 )

The Waif ( 1845 )

Poems of Places ( 1874 )