



More Than One Hundred Additional Reprints of Walt Whitman's Short Fiction in Periodicals

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MORE THAN ONE HUNDRED ADDITIONAL REPRINTS OF WALT WHITMAN'S SHORT FICTION IN PERIODICALS

STEPHANIE M. BLALOCK



IN 2013, I DETAILED my discovery of 266 reprints of Walt Whitman's short stories in nineteenth and twentieth-century newspapers and magazines published in the United States and abroad.¹ Here, I offer an addendum to that bibliography, and document 116 additional previously unknown periodical reprints of Whitman's fiction that have come to light since the publication of that piece, as well as two recent online reprints of his first short story "Death in the School-Room." This brings the total number of previously unknown reprints of the poet's short fiction in periodicals to 382 to date.² When these new reprints—along with the two recent online publications—are added to those included in previous bibliographies of Whitman's writings, the number of known reprints of the poet's fiction in periodicals totals more than four hundred.³

The most often reprinted piece of Whitman's fiction is, and will likely continue to be, "Death in the School-Room. A Fact," which has been reprinted at least 139 times in print newspapers and magazines in the United States and included in online publications or journalism projects at least twice since its initial publication in the August 1841 issue of one of the most prestigious monthly magazines of the time, *The United States Magazine and Democratic Review* (often referred to as the "*Democratic Review*").⁴ Whitman's "A Legend of Life and Love" remains the second most often reprinted story, having been copied 99 times in the United States and twice in Canada, for a total of 101 reprints, since it was first published in the *Democratic Review* in July 1842. The third and fourth most often-reprinted tales, respectively, are "The Tomb-Blossoms," with at least 42 reprints since it was first published in the January 1842 issue of the *Democratic Review* and "The

Death of Wind-Foot,” with at least 32 reprints since the story was first published as part of Whitman’s temperance novel *Franklin Evans; or the Inebriate: A Tale of the Times* in an extra edition of the *New World* newspaper in November 1842.⁵ These reprint totals, especially those for stories originally published in the *Democratic Review*, help explain the exaggerated claims a writer for the Philadelphia *Dollar Newspaper* made about Whitman’s most popular tales in a brief September 13, 1843, article entitled, “Pay of American Writers”: “Recently were published, the sketch of “*Death in the School Room,*” and a “*Legend of Life and Love,*” [sic] both of which, as they respectively appeared, were copied by three fourths of the newspapers in America, and universally admired.”⁶ The writer goes on to assert that the author of those two stories—Whitman is never mentioned by name—“received only *five dollars* in payment for them” because, at that time, he was not yet a well-known writer with an established literary reputation.

Even though, in the opinion of the *Dollar Newspaper*, the *Democratic Review* had given Whitman “a sum [that] would not pay for the pen work merely, to say nothing of the labor of the brains” required to create these stories, Whitman kept writing fiction for periodicals. He published short stories until at least 1848, when “The Shadow and the Light of a Young Man’s Soul” was printed in *The Union Magazine of Literature and Art*, and he wrote a novella, *Life and Adventures of Jack Engle*, that was published in six serial installments in the *New York Sunday Dispatch* in 1852. Likewise, periodical editors continued reprinting “Death in the School-Room,” “A Legend of Life and Love,” and other short stories throughout Whitman’s lifetime and even in the months following his death in 1892. In fact, from August 1841 to the present, the poet’s stories have been reprinted in periodicals in at least 31 states and Washington, D.C., as well as in at least three other countries: Canada, the United Kingdom, and the Australian state of Tasmania.⁷

Two of the most important revelations of this addendum are its documentation of the earliest known international reprint of “Revenge and Requit; A Tale of a Murderer Escaped” (under the title “Revenge and Requit”) and the only known international reprint of “The Boy-Lover” (as “The Boy Lover” sans hyphen) in London. Both of

these reprints appeared in periodicals published by leading newspaper proprietor and entrepreneur Edward Lloyd. Lloyd was known for publishing sensational tales of romance and adventure, including works of fiction that came to be called “penny bloods”; he issued more than 200 such works between the years of 1839 and 1853.⁸ “The Boy Lover” was printed in the June 12, 1847, issue of *Lloyd’s Entertaining Journal*, a penny publication that included poems, translations, correspondence, and serialized fiction. “Revenge and Requitall” was reprinted in 1845 in *Lloyd’s Weekly Volume of Amusing and Instructive Literature*, which, according to a piece in *Simmond’s Colonial Magazine*, was “a periodical of prose and poetry, issued at a marvelously low price.” The *Simmond’s* reviewer went on to explain that most of the content of the issues came from “American literary periodicals” and the works were selected carefully, “with great judgment and good taste.”⁹

What is especially significant about this reprint of “Revenge and Requitall” is that it was likely published in *Lloyd’s* simultaneously with or just after the story was printed in the July/August 1845 issue of the *Democratic Review* in New York.¹⁰ “Revenge and Requitall” follows the story of Adam Covert, a lawyer who serves as both the guardian of the Marsh siblings—Philip and Esther—and as the manager of the inheritance their father has left for them. Covert has set his sights on marrying Esther, thereby staking his claim to a portion of the siblings’ fortune. But Philip, having learned of Covert’s plot and having had too much to drink, draws a knife and murders his guardian in the street.¹¹ Although Covert exits the story well before its ending, the corrupt lawyer has recently taken on new importance because he shares a surname and functions, at least for readers, as a precursor to the character of Mr. Covert, the dishonest attorney whose financial schemes are thwarted by the protagonist Jack Engle in Whitman’s novella *Life and Adventures of Jack Engle*.¹² The existence of a reprint of “Revenge and Requitall” in a British periodical means that the tale and Adam Covert had a transatlantic readership in 1845 and that by the time *Jack Engle* was published seven years later (1852), the lawyer certainly could have been a familiar character type for readers that had encountered “Revenge and Requitall” in the *Democratic Review* or in *Lloyd’s*.¹³

New York readers would have had even more opportunities to read

about Covert in “Revenge and Requitall” since both *The Wayne Sentinel* (Palmyra, NY) and the *Ithaca Journal and General Advertiser* (Ithaca, NY) reprinted the four-part tale in single issues in September 1845, just as it had been published in the *Democratic Review*. In contrast, the editor of the *Cincinnati Enquirer* (Cincinnati, OH) printed “Revenge and Requitall” as a work of serial fiction extending over five days and five issues of the newspaper, thereby insisting that readers wait until the October 17, 1845, issue of the paper to learn the fate of Philip Marsh following the murder of Covert.

This addendum also records the only known reprints of Whitman’s fiction in the state of Mississippi and in the Washington Territory in the Pacific Northwest. The *Holly Springs Gazette* (Holly Springs, MS) reprinted Whitman’s “A Legend of Life and Love” on September 2, 1842; nearly three years later, on May 30, 1845, the *Yazoo City Whig* (Yazoo, MS) reprinted Whitman’s “Shirval: A Tale of Jerusalem” from the March 1845 issue of *The Aristidean* (as noted after the story). In the *Whig*, the story was titled simply “Tale of Jerusalem,” and a week later, on June 7, 1845, the *Jeffersonian* (Macon, MS) also reprinted the tale under the shortened version of the title. The *Washington Standard* (Olympia, Washington Territory) published the tale with its original title, “Shirval. A Tale of Jerusalem,” on February 15, 1879, but printed a revised version of the story that omitted the first three paragraphs of the original. The same shortened version of the tale had previously appeared in *The Mountain Democrat* (Placerville, CA) on January 25, 1879 and in the *Ukiah City Press* (Ukiah City, CA) on February 14, 1879. These reprints shed new light on even as they raise questions about the extent of the circulation of Whitman’s fiction in the South, as well as in the territories that would be incorporated into the United States as the nation expanded westward. In the case of the reprints of “Shirval” in the western United States, they present opportunities to track multiple versions of a single tale within periodicals, which may lead to new understandings of Whitman’s processes of revising his short fiction and/or to fresh insights about how editorial interventions by newspaper and magazine editors shaped his fiction.

Ten of the reprints documented here come from another Southern state, North Carolina, including four reprints of Whitman’s “A

Legend of Life and Love,” all from newspapers published in Raleigh in the 1840s and 1850s. “Death in the School-Room. A Fact” was also printed in Raleigh in *The North-Carolina Star* in July 1852, while “The Child and the Profligate” appeared in the *Greensborough Patriot* (now, Greensboro, NC) in October 1844. “The Tomb-Blossoms” was published in the *Wilson Mirror* (Wilson, NC) in November 1892, and “The Last of the Sacred Army” made the front page of the *Wilmington Journal* (Wilmington, NC) in November 1851. Approximately two weeks later, *The Daily Journal* (Wilmington, NC) printed “The Last of the Sacred Army” as a work of serial fiction in two installments. The popularity of Whitman’s fiction in the South is all the more surprising when we consider the contexts within which these stories appeared. Take, for example, the reprinting of “The Last of the Sacred Army” in the *Wilmington Journal*. In Whitman’s tale, the narrator falls asleep and dreams of joining a crowd gathering to see and honor the last living Revolutionary War soldier who served under George Washington. However, only two columns away from this front-page story that recalls the U.S. war for independence from Britain, there are multiple notices in which subscribers offer sums of up to \$25 for the return of runaway slaves. One such notice even informs readers of the disappearance of “a certain male slave named JOSEPH” who has supposedly “absented himself” from service to his master and is believed to be “committing acts of felony” throughout New-Hanover County. As a result, the notice gives any person permission to “KILL and DESTROY [Joseph] . . . without accusation or impeachment of any crime or offense for so doing” if he does not “surrender himself and return home immediately” after the publication of the notice, which occurred a little more than a year after Congress had passed the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850.¹⁴

While Whitman’s fiction seems to have circulated in North Carolina primarily during his fiction-writing career, his stories were reprinted in newspapers and magazines in the antebellum period and during the Civil War, long after he had established himself as a poet. For example, at least twelve reprints of “Death in the School-Room” were published in the state of Wisconsin between 1856 and 1860, and six reprints of the story were published in newspapers in

Pennsylvania in 1863. By the time these stories were being reprinted in Pennsylvania, Whitman had published three editions of *Leaves of Grass* and left New York to volunteer in the hospitals of Washington, D.C. Twelve years later, in 1875, a decade after the end of the Civil War, “Death in the School-Room” was still being reprinted; this time it was published with the title, “A Teacher of the Olden Time” in the *Catoctin Clarion* (Mechanicstown, MD) on August 27, 1875.¹⁵ This indicates that *Clarion* readers in Maryland were perusing “Death in the School-Room,” when the poet was fifty-six-years-old and preparing to publish his author’s edition of *Two Rivulets* (1876)—a volume that consisted, fittingly, of interwoven streams of poetry and prose. These reprints provide further evidence of the staying power of a dark and frightening tale in which Whitman presents a convincing argument for the abolition of corporal punishment in nineteenth-century schools, a message that seems to have resonated for more than thirty years with periodical readers.

Two other noteworthy additions to the bibliography are reprints of “The Tomb-Blossoms” and “The Last of the Sacred Army,” both with accompanying illustrations, that were published in *The Helena Independent* (Helena, MT) in 1892, shortly after Whitman’s death. These are the first known reprints of Whitman’s stories in the state of Montana. The reprint of “The Tomb-Blossoms” in the *Independent* appears to be the same version of the tale as that published in *The Dallas Morning News* (Dallas, TX), *The Galveston Daily News* (Galveston, TX), *The Salt Lake Tribune* (Daily, Salt Lake City, UT), and the *Rocky Mountain News* (Denver, CO), on October 23, 1892. However, whereas the reprints in the Texas, Utah, and Colorado newspapers are accompanied by four illustrations, the story in the *Independent* only includes three. The illustration that shows the conversation between Whitman’s narrator and the widow, which is captioned “Questioning” in the other papers, is missing from the *Independent*. While these copies of the story do have three illustrations in common, the *Philadelphia Press* reprint of “The Tomb-Blossoms” is accompanied by a completely different series of illustrations. Within a few months’ of Whitman’s death and his burial in Harleigh Cemetery in Camden, then, at least two illustrated versions of “The Tomb-Blossoms” and at least one

illustrated version of “The Last of the Sacred Army” were circulating in United States newspapers. The resurfacing of these two tales encourage periodical readers to mourn Whitman and to remember him both as the nation’s poet and a writer of popular fiction that had not only reached a large readership in the 1840s but was garnering readers again in 1892, some fifty years after the first publication of each of these tales.¹⁶

This addendum to my previous bibliography of reprints of Whitman’s stories presents several avenues for future exploration with respect to the poet’s fiction. The fact that reprints of Whitman’s short fiction appear in so many newspapers and magazines means that there are ample opportunities to examine the stories within the context of other items printed in each periodical. Careful attention to the articles, poems, notices, and advertisements that surround particular reprints stand to illuminate the experiences of many nineteenth-century readers who encountered the tales in periodicals, and will also enable today’s readers to better contextualize the fiction within the social, cultural, and political happenings of Whitman’s own time. Both the various kinds of newspapers that printed the fiction and the headings under which some stories appeared in periodicals also merit additional exploration. For example, *The Star of Bethlehem* (Lowell, MA), a Universalist newspaper, reprinted Whitman’s “The Boy-Lover” under a column headed “Moral Tales” on July 5, 1845, and another Universalist paper, the *Christian freeman and family visiter* (Boston/Waltham, MA), published Whitman’s “Death in the School-Room” on September 10, 1841. The *Green Freeman* (Montpelier, VT) reprinted “The Child and the Profligate” in its “Moral Readings” section on November 29, 1844. Such reprints might help today’s readers imagine how nineteenth-century readers received and were encouraged to read Whitman’s fiction. These reprints also raise questions about which other religious and/or philosophical periodicals reprinted Whitman’s fiction and what moral teachings readers of these publications were meant to glean from the stories for application within their own lives.

Finally, much recent research and scholarship has been devoted to investigating Walt Whitman not simply as America’s poet, but also as an international writer. So far eight international reprints of

Whitman's fiction, published between the years of 1842 and 1881 have been located, with most of these reprints published in the 1840s, and it is likely that additional international reprints of Whitman's fiction from this period will be discovered. Encountering both "Revenge and Requit" and "The Boy Lover" in British magazines in the 1840s, arguably the very height of Whitman's fiction career, serves as a reminder of how early the international circulation of the poet's stories actually began and presents the possibility that he might have had not only a British following, but also a worldwide readership for his stories in English by 1846, when he was still in his twenties. Canadian audiences, for example, would have been able to read "A Legend of Life and Love" in the *Stanstead Journal* and the *Chronicle & Gazette and Kingston Commercial Advertiser* as early as 1842, more than a decade before they encountered the first edition of *Leaves of Grass* (1855). Even early translations of two of Whitman's stories into German were published in a literary magazine at the end of the nineteenth-century, and there may be much that remains to be revealed not only about the publication of such translations in periodicals, but about the circulation and potential reprinting of them as well.¹⁷ It is my hope that by reexamining all of Whitman's fiction and continuing to study the publication history of his stories and novels, we will come to better understand both the world of Whitman's fiction and the poet's fiction in the United States and in the world.

Introductory Notes

The following addendum includes only the titles of Whitman's short fiction for which there are newly discovered reprints, and it provides citations only for reprints, not for the original printing of each of the short stories.¹⁸ Newly discovered reprints are marked with bullet points. When in doubt as to whether a reprint or citation for it has been previously recorded, the entry appears without a bullet point and has not been counted as a new reprint in the totals following the story or in the overall total of 382 reprints. All of the entries here, like those in the previous bibliography, include standard bibliographical information and a city of publication when possible. Some periodicals

use Roman numerals to indicate the “volume” and/or the “number” of an issue; all of these have been converted to standard numbers in order to ensure consistency in numbering throughout the bibliography. If and when a reprint is available in a periodical database or in another electronic form, the name of the database appears at the end of the citation.¹⁹

Entries in this addendum are organized by title and are arranged chronologically according to the date of publication. If a short story appeared under more than one title, then each variant title has its own set of bibliographical entries documenting reprints that were published with that title. As in my previous bibliography, I have included column headings, such as “Miscellany,” and any attribution to a particular periodical, such as “From the Democratic Review,” along with the titles of the stories as they are published in individual periodicals.²⁰ I have made an effort to present the titles of the tales and the attribution to specific periodicals in all-caps or italics where appropriate. I have not included small-caps in the titles and have converted any such formatting to all-caps here. These are just a few of the many stylistic or typographical features of the titles or the stories themselves, and it is not possible to retain and replicate all of them here; for more information on these features, it is best to consult digital scans of the reprints or print issues of the historical newspapers and magazines in which they were published.

Some entries include annotations intended to document specific features of a short story, such as the reprinting of particular concluding sentences or the presence or absence of illustrations. A far more detailed analysis would be required to note all of the variations from the original in word choice and grammar in each of these reprints. My annotations contain preliminary observations of some of these elements, but they are not comprehensive.

When a short story was printed as a work of serial fiction that did not originally appear as such, I have noted the sentences that mark the beginning and/or the ending of each installment, where appropriate. In some cases I initially identified a story as a reprint—either in whole or in part—based only on the small excerpt of the reprint that was available or visible in a particular database. For most of the

reprints that were originally identified from only a small excerpt, I was able to request and obtain either digital scans or a print copy of the story, as well as relevant bibliographical information, through the University of Iowa's Interlibrary Loan Service.²¹ When I have had a chance to see the reprints, I have included the source where I originally encountered the bibliographical information and a preview of the reprint, but I have removed the "(Preview Only)" label. When a reprint is available in multiple online databases, in part and/or in full, I have referenced each source.

I have created a separate section within the bibliographical entries for "Death in the School-Room" to accommodate reprints of the story recently published online and to distinguish them from reprints that were published in print periodicals. These online versions of Whitman's story are not included in the total number of newly discovered reprints of Whitman's fiction in periodicals (382), nor are they reflected in the totals that are included after each short story to indicate the number of previously unknown reprints in periodicals cited in this addendum. These two online reprints are, however, accounted for in their own separate listing following the bibliographical entries for "Death in the School-Room."

At the conclusion of this addendum, I offer a section intended to provide necessary corrections and updates to my previous bibliography based on my continuing research on the fiction. All future corrections and updates to this bibliography will be made available as part of the new section of the *Walt Whitman Archive* (www.whitman-archive.org) dedicated to Whitman's fiction. Nicole Gray, Research Assistant Professor of English at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln, and I co-edited a digital edition of Whitman's short fiction that was published on the *Archive* in January 2017. The edition includes all twenty-six known short stories authored by Whitman as well as *Franklin Evans; or The Inebriate. A Tale of the Times* (1842), the first of his two novels.²² The edition offers individual introductory notes for each story that describe its publication history and its circulation in the United States and abroad, where applicable. We also provide a full bibliography and a map showing the cities of publication for all known reprints of Whitman's fiction. It is my hope that understanding how

widely Whitman's fiction was reprinted will allow today's readers of his tales and novels to envision him as a popular nineteenth-century fiction writer and to reconsider the role of Whitman's fiction in his life and its place within the periodical culture of his time.

Addendum to "Bibliography of Whitman's Short Fiction in Periodicals":

"DEATH IN THE SCHOOL-ROOM. A FACT."

(E 29, Myerson, 544)²³

- W.W. "From the Democratic Review. DEATH IN THE SCHOOL-ROOM. A FACT." *Springfield Republican*, Journal Vol. 36.31; Republican Vol. 27, Whole No. 884 (August 7, 1841), [1]. [Springfield, MA]. *GenealogyBank.com*.²⁴

In the first printing of the story in the *Democratic Review*, "Death in the School-Room. A Fact." concludes as follows: "The widow was now childless too. Death was in the school-room, and Lugare had been flogging A CORPSE" (177).²⁵

This reprint includes the original ending.

- W.W. "From the Democratic Review for August. DEATH IN THE SCHOOL-ROOM. A Fact." *Concord Freeman* 7.32, Whole No. 334 (August 13, 1841), [1]. [Concord, MA]. *Concord, Massachusetts, Newspapers Up to the Civil War*.²⁶

This reprint includes the original ending, but replaces the period at the end of the final sentence with an exclamation point.

- "From the Democratic Review. DEATH IN THE SCHOOL ROOM. A FACT." *The Watchtower* 33.4 (August 13, 1841), [1]. (Newburyport, MA). *GenealogyBank.com*.

This reprint includes the original ending.

- "From the Democratic Review. "DEATH IN THE SCHOOL ROOM. A FACT." *Rochester Daily Democrat* 9.188 (August 14, 1841), [2]. [Rochester, Monroe Co., N.Y.]. *Fulton History*.²⁷

This reprint includes the original ending.

- W.W. "MISCELLANY. From the Democratic Review. Death in the School Room.—A FACT." *Ithaca Journal and General Advertiser* 25.5, Whole No. 1253 (August 18, 1841), [1] [Ithaca, NY]. *NYS Historic Newspapers*.²⁸

This reprint includes a slight variation on the original ending. Here, the sentence "The widow was now childless too" reads "The widow was now childless."

- W.W. "From the Democratic Review. DEATH IN THE SCHOOL ROOM. A

FACT.” *Oswego Palladium* 21.1069; n.s. 5.34 (August 18, 1841), [1]. [Oswego, NY]. *NYS Historic Newspapers*.

This reprint includes the original ending.

- W.W. “From the Democratic Review, for August. Death in the School-Room. A FACT.” *American Volunteer* n. s. 6.10; Whole No. 1412 (August 19, 1841), [1]. [Carlisle, PA]. *Pennsylvania Civil War Newspapers*. Penn State University Libraries.²⁹

This reprint includes the original ending, but adds a dash after the following sentence: “He had probably been so for some time, for his eyes were turned up, and his body was quite cold.”

- W.W. “MISCELLANEOUS. From the Democratic Review. DEATH IN THE SCHOOL ROOM. A FACT.” *State Capitol Gazette* 3.9 (August 20, 1841), [4]. [Harrisburg, PA]. *Newspapers.com*.³⁰

This reprint includes the original ending.

- W.W. “From the Democratic Review. DEATH IN THE SCHOOL ROOM. A FACT.” *The Cecil Whig* 1.4 (August 28, 1841), [1]. [Elkton, MD]. *Chronicling America*.³¹

This reprint includes the original ending.

- W.W. “Miscellany. From the Democratic Review. Death in the School-Room. A FACT.” *Christian Freeman and Family Visiter* 3.19 (September 10, 1841), 76. [Boston, MA]. *GenealogyBank*.

This reprint includes the original ending.

- “From the Democratic Review. DEATH IN THE SCHOOL ROOM. A FACT.” *The Constitutionalist* n.s. 5.5 (September 15, 1841), [1]. [Bath, Steuben County, NY]. *Fulton History*.

This reprint includes the original ending.

- W.W. “From the Democratic Review. Death in the School Room. A FACT.” *Vincennes Saturday Gazette* 11.17 (October 2, 1841), [1]. [Vincennes, IN]. *Hoosier State Chronicles: Indiana’s Digital Historic Newspaper Program*.³²

This reprint includes the original ending.

- W.W. “MISCELLANEOUS. From the Democratic Review. DEATH IN THE SCHOOL ROOM. A FACT.” *The Southron* 1.49 (December 9, 1841), [4]. [Jackson, MI, now Jackson, MS]. *Newspapers.com*.

This reprint includes the original ending.

- “DEATH IN THE SCHOOL ROOM. A FACT.” *The New-London Weekly Chronicle* 6.29; Whole No. 291 (November 24, 1853), [1] [New-London,

CT]. *America's Historical Newspapers: Early American Newspapers*, Series 10, 1730-1900.³³

This reprint includes the original ending, but adds a dash after the following sentence: "The widow was childless, too."

- "Miscellaneous. DEATH IN THE SCHOOL-ROOM. A FACT." *The Carlisle Herald* 63.15 (April 17, 1863), [1]. [Carlisle, PA]. *Pennsylvania Civil War Newspapers*.

This reprint includes the original ending.

- W.W. "DEATH IN THE SCHOOLROOM. A FACT." *The Montrose Democrat* 20.17 (April 28, 1863), [1]. [Montrose, PA]. *Pennsylvania Civil War Newspapers*.

This reprint includes the original ending.

As "Death in a School Room. A Fact."

- "From the Democratic Review for August. DEATH IN A SCHOOL ROOM. A FACT." *Worcester Palladium* 8.32 (August 11, 1841), [1]. [Worcester, MA]. *GenealogyBank*.

This reprint includes the original ending.

- W.W. "Death in a School Room." A FACT. *Republican Farmer, and Democratic Journal* 13.50 (September 1, 1841), [1]. [Wilkes-Barre, PA]. *Newspapers.com*.

This reprint includes the original ending.

- "From the Democratic Review, for August. DEATH IN A SCHOOL ROOM. A FACT." *Peoria Register and North-Western Gazetteer* 5.23 (September 3, 1841), [1]. [Peoria, IL]. *America's Historical Newspapers: Early American Newspapers*, Series 11, 1803-1899.

This reprint includes the original ending, but replaces the period at the end of the final sentence with an exclamation point.

- W.W. "Death in a School Room. A FACT." *Steuben Courier* 9.44 (June 31, 1852), [1]. [Village of Bath, Steuben County, NY]. *Fulton History*.

This reprint includes slight variations on the original ending. The sentence "The widow was now childless too" reads "The widow was now childless." This sentence also marks the beginning of a new paragraph, a break that is not present in the original printing. Here, the final two sentences form a paragraph that is separated from the description of the child's "turned up" eyes and "quite cold" body.

The *Steuben Courier* also credits the *Democratic Review* as the source of the story, printing "—Dem. Review" following the conclusion of the tale.

- W.W. “MISCELLANEOUS. DEATH IN A SCHOOL ROOM. A FACT.” *The North-Carolina Star* 43.30 (July 21, 1852), [1]. [Raleigh, NC]. *Newspapers.com*.

This reprint includes slight variations on the original ending. The sentence “The widow was now childless too” reads “The widow was now childless.” This sentence also marks the beginning of a new paragraph, a break that is not present in the original printing. Here, the final two sentences form a paragraph that is separated from the description of the child’s “turned up” eyes and “quite cold” body.

- W.W. “POPULAR TALES. DEATH IN A SCHOOL ROOM. A FACT.” *The Freeman’s Journal* 45.5; Whole No. 2293 (September 17, 1852), [1]. [Cooperstown, Otsego-Co., NY]. *NY State Historic Newspapers*.

This reprint includes slight variations on the original ending. The sentence “The widow was now childless too” reads “The widow was now childless.” This sentence also marks the beginning of a new paragraph, a break that is not present in the original printing. Here, the final two sentences form a paragraph that is separated from the description of the child’s “turned up” eyes and “quite cold” body.

- W.W. “Death in a School-Room. A FACT.” *The Bradford Reporter* 23.52 (May 28, 1863), [1]. [Towanda, Bradford County, PA]. *Pennsylvania Civil War Newspapers; Chronicling America*.

This reprint includes a variation on the original ending; here the concluding sentences are: “The widow was now childless too. Death was in the school-room, and Lugare had been whipping a CORPSE.” Here, the word “flogging,” the term used in the original ending, has been replaced by “whipping.”

As “Death in a School Room. A Thrilling Sketch from Life”

- “DEATH IN A SCHOOL ROOM. A THRILLING SKETCH FROM LIFE.” *The Dollar Newspaper* 14.2 (January 16, 1856), [1]. [Philadelphia, PA]. *America’s Historical Newspapers: Early American Newspapers*, Series 11, 1803-1899.

This reprint includes the original ending, but replaces the period at the end of the final sentence with an exclamation point.

- “DEATH IN A SCHOOL-ROOM. Thrilling Sketch from Life.” *Freeport Weekly Journal* 8.3 (February 14, 1856), [1]. [Freeport, IL]. *NewspaperARCHIVE*.³⁴

This reprint includes the original ending, but replaces the period at the end of the final sentence with an exclamation point.

- “A Select Story. DEATH IN A SCHOOL ROOM. A THRILLING

SKETCH FROM LIFE.” *The Cecil Whig* 15.32; Whole No. 760 (February 23, 1856), [1]. [Elkton, MD]. *America’s Historical Newspapers: Early American Newspapers*, Series 10, 1730-1900.

This reprint includes the original ending, but replaces the period at the end of the final sentence with an exclamation point.

- “Death in a School Room. A THRILLING SKETCH FROM LIFE.” *The Racine Advocate* 14.8 (February 27, 1856), [1]. [Racine, WI]. *America’s Historical Newspapers: Early American Newspapers*, Series 10, 1730-1900.

This reprint includes the original ending, but a dash has been added just before the sentence “The widow was childless, too.” The period at the end of the final sentence has also been replaced with an exclamation point.

- “Selected Story. Death in a School Room. A THRILLING SKETCH FROM LIFE.” *The Weekly Pantagraph* 10.15; Whole No. 483 (March 19, 1856), [1]. [Bloomington, IL]. *NewspaperARCHIVE*.

The letter “T” in “TING-A-LING,” the opening word of the story, is printed as a drop cap that is adorned with an illustration of a vine and flowers.

- “Miscellany. Death in a School-Room. A THRILLING SKETCH FROM LIFE. *Pomeroy Weekly Telegraph* 3.26 (July 3, 1860), [1]. [Pomeroy, Meigs County, OH]. *Chronicling America*.

This reprint includes the original ending, but adds a dash after the sentence “The widow was childless, too” and an exclamation point after the final sentence.

As “Death in a School Room. A Sketch From Life.”

- “DEATH IN A SCHOOL ROOM. A SKETCH FROM LIFE.” *Orleans Independent Standard* 5.30; Whole No. 238 (July 20, 1860), [1]. [Irasburgh, VT]. *Chronicling America*.

This reprint includes the original ending, but replaces the period at the end of the final sentence with an exclamation point.

- “Popular Stories. DEATH IN A SCHOOL ROOM. A SKETCH FROM LIFE.” *The Bennington Banner* 20.31 (September 21, 1860), [1]. [Bennington, VT]. *America’s Historical Newspapers: Early American Newspapers*, Series 10, 1730-1900.

This reprint includes the original ending, but replaces the period at the end of the final sentence with an exclamation point.

As “A Thrilling Sketch from Life.”

- “A Thrilling Sketch from Life.” *Stamford Advocate* 26.14; Whole Number

1315 (January 22, 1856), [1-2]. [Stamford, CT]. *GenealogyBank*.
This reprint includes the original ending.

As “Incident in a School Room. A Fact.”

- W.W. “From the Democratic Review, for August. Incident in a School Room. A FACT. *Hingham Patriot* 4.8 (August 21, 1841), [4]. [Hingham, MA]. *America’s Historical Newspapers: Early American Newspapers*, Series 11, 1803-1899. This reprint includes the original ending.

As “Scene in a School—A Fact.”

- “SCENE IN A SCHOOL—A FACT.” *Richmond Palladium* 11.35; Whole No. 555 (September 4, 1841), [1, 4]. [Richmond, IN]. *Newspapers.com*.
This reprint includes the original ending, but adds dashes before three of the four concluding sentences, including the final sentence of the story. The *Richmond Palladium* also credits the *Democratic Review* as the source of the story, printing “—*Democratic Review*” following the conclusion of the tale.

As “A Teacher of the Olden Time.”

- “A TEACHER OF THE OLDEN TIME.” *Catoctin Clarion* 5.20, Whole No. 20 (August 27, 1875), [1]. [Mechanicstown, MD]. *Chronicling America*.
This reprint includes the original ending.

Recent Online Reprints

- Whitman, Walt. “Death in the School-room,” published as part of Andriana Zacharakos’s article “Walt Whitman’s ‘Death in the School-room’ in the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, 1847.” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*. (March 26, 2014). [Brooklyn, NY]. (<http://www.brooklyneagle.com/articles/2014/3/26/walt-whitman-death-school-room-brooklyn-daily-eagle-1847>)

While Whitman was editing the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* in 1847, he revised and reprinted “Death in the School-Room” in the paper on Christmas Eve, December 24, 1847 (E 1046, Myerson, 647). In doing so, he removed the last two sentences of the original ending; so, that this version of the tale ends as follows: “The boy was dead. He had probably been so for some time, for his eyes were turned up, and his body was quite cold.”

The *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* version of the story from 1847 was posted online on the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* site on March 26, 2014, following an article by Andriana Zacharakos on the 122nd anniversary of Walt Whitman’s death. This recent reprint, therefore, includes the *Eagle*’s (1847) version of the story’s ending.

- Whitman, Walt. "Death in the School-Room. (a Fact)." *Queens Free Press* (April 12, 2015). [New York, NY].³⁵ (<http://www.queensfreepress.com/2015/04/12/death-in-the-school-room-a-fact/>)

This reprint credits the *Democratic Review* (August 1841) as the source of the story. However, the *Queens Free Press* prints a variation on the original ending; the paper omits the sentence "The widow was now childless too." But the paper does include the last sentence from the original: "Death was in the school-room, and Lugare had been flogging A CORPSE."

Number of reprints of "Death in the School Room" (and variant titles): 139

Number of previously unknown reprints in periodicals cited here: 35

Number of Recent Online Reprints of "Death in the School Room": 2

"WILD FRANK'S RETURN"

(E 30, Myerson, 544)

- Whitman, Walter. "WILD FRANK'S RETURN. From the Democratic Review." *Commercial Advertiser and Journal* n.s. 3.297; Whole No. [illegible] (December 18, 1841), [3]. (Buffalo, NY). *Newspapers.com*.
- Whitman, Walter. "Miscellany. [From the Democratic Review.] WILD FRANK'S RETURN." *Seneca County Courier* 3.37 (February 9, 1842), [1]. [Seneca Falls, NY]. *Fulton History*.
- "Miscellaneous. WILD FRANK'S RETURN." *Lebanon Advertiser* 14.43; Whole No. 721 (April 15, 1863), [1]. [Lebanon, PA]. *Pennsylvania Civil War Newspapers*.

Number of reprints of "Wild Frank's Return": 15

Number of previously unknown reprints in periodicals cited here: 3

"THE CHILD AND THE PROFLIGATE"

(E 173, Myerson, 560)

Whitman significantly revised "The Child's Champion" (Item E 31, Myerson 1993, pg. 544), renaming the story "The Child and the Profligate." The tale was first published under this new title in the October 1844 issue of *The Columbian Ladies and Gentleman's Magazine*.³⁶

- Whitman, Walter. "From the Columbian Magazine. The Child and the Profligate." *The Greensborough Patriot* 6.30 (October 26, 1844), [1]. [Greensborough, NC]. *Greensboro Historical Newspapers*. UNCG Digital Collections.³⁷
- Whitman, Walter. "MISCELLANEOUS. From the Columbian Magazine.

THE CHILD AND THE PROFLIGATE.” *The Ovid Bee* 7.39; Whole No. 341 (November 6, 1844), [1]. [Ovid, Seneca County, NY]. *Fulton History*.

- Whitman, Walter. “MORAL READINGS. From the Columbian Magazine. The Child and the Profligate.” *Green-Mountain Freeman* 1.48 (November 29, 1844), [4]. [Montpelier, VT]. *Chronicling America*.

Reprints of “*The Child and the Profligate*” (and variant titles) after the story’s first publication under this title in *The Columbian Lady’s and Gentleman’s Magazine* in October 1844: 9

Number of previously unknown reprints in periodicals cited here: 3

“THE TOMB-BLOSSOMS”

(E 35, Myerson, 545)

As “Her Offerings”

- “HER OFFERINGS.” *Quincy Daily Herald*, Daily—43D Year (November 11, 1892), [6]. [Quincy, Ill.]. *Quincy’s Historical Newspaper Archive*. Quincy Public Library.³⁸

The story is prefaced with the following: “Why a Poor Woman Decorated Two Paupers’ Graves” and “Her Dead Husband Occupied One of Them, But Which One?—An Affection That Was Finally Transferred to a Bright Reward.” A copyright statement is also included: “[COPYRIGHT, 1892.]”

The newspaper appears to be six columns. There are three illustrations, captioned “QUESTIONING,” “REFLECTIONS,” and “I ARRIVED JUST AS THE TRAIN WAS ABOUT TO START.”

This version of the story appears to be the same as the other reprints that were printed under the same title in the *Rochester Daily Republican* (Rochester, IN) on October 25, 1892, in *The Wichita Daily Eagle* (Wichita, KA) on October 28, 1892, in *The Leader Courier* (Kingman, KS) on November 10 and November 17, 1892, and in the *Logansport Journal* (Logansport, IN) on November 17, 1892.³⁹

- “HER OFFERINGS.” *The Leader Courier* 15.21 (November 10, 1892), 4. [Kingman, KS]. *Newspapers.com*.

The story is prefaced with the following: “Why a Poor Woman Decorated Two Paupers’ Graves” and “Her Dead Husband Occupied One of Them, But Which One?—An Affection That Was Finally Transferred to a Bright Reward.” A copyright statement is also included: “[COPYRIGHT, 1892.]”

The newspaper appears to be six columns. There are three illustrations, captioned “QUESTIONING,” “REFLECTIONS,” and “I ARRIVED JUST AS THE TRAIN WAS ABOUT TO START.”

This version of the story appears to be the same as the other reprints that were printed under the same title in the *Rochester Daily Republican* (Rochester, IN) on October 25, 1892, in *The Wichita Daily Eagle* (Wichita, KA) on October 28, 1892, in the *Quincy Daily Herald* (Quincy, IL) on November 11, 1892, and in the *Logansport Journal* (Logansport, IN) on November 17, 1892.

This is the first of the two reprints of “Her Offerings” in *The Leader Courier*; the story would be reprinted in the paper for the second time on November 17, 1892.

- “HER OFFERINGS.” *The Leader Courier* 15.23 (November 17, 1892), 6. [Kingman, KS]. *Newspapers.com*.

The story is prefaced with the following: “Why a Poor Woman Decorated Two Paupers’ Graves” and “Her Dead Husband Occupied One of Them, But Which One?—An Affection That Was Finally Transferred to a Bright Reward.” The editor also includes a copyright statement: “[COPYRIGHT, 1892.]”

The newspaper appears to be six columns. There are three illustrations, captioned “QUESTIONING,” “REFLECTIONS,” and “I ARRIVED JUST AS THE TRAIN WAS ABOUT TO START.”

This version of the story appears to be the same as the other reprints that were printed under the same title in the *Rochester Daily Republican* (Rochester, IN) on October 25, 1892, in *The Wichita Daily Eagle* (Wichita, KA) on October 28, 1892, in the *Quincy Daily Herald* (Quincy, IL) on November 11, 1892, and in the *Logansport Journal* (Logansport, IN) on November 17, 1892.

This was the second time “Her Offerings” had been printed in *The Leader Courier*; the first was on November 10, 1892.

As “The Tomb-Blossoms”

- Whitman, Walt. “THE TOMB-BLOSSOMS.” *The East-Hampton Star* 7?49 [illegible] (November 18, 1892), [2]. [East Hampton, NY]. *Fulton History*.
The East-Hampton Star (East Hampton, NY) reprints “The Tomb-Blossoms” under a poem entitled “AN OLD SONG WITH A NEW TUNE.” No author is given for the poem, but the same poem appears above what seems to be the same reprinted version of Whitman’s story in *The Andover News* (Andover, NY) on November 16, 1892, in *The New Haven News* (New Haven, IN) on November 17, 1892, in *The Greenburgh Register* (Dobbs’ Ferry, NY) and *The McKean Democrat* (Smethport, PA) on November 18, 1892, in the *Corbett’s Herald* (Providence, RI) and *Sidney Record* (Sidney, NY) on November 19, 1892, in the *Angola Herald* (Angola, IN) on November 23, 1892, and in the *Weekly Breeze* (Monroeville, IN) on November 24, 1892, in *The Reveille* (Rolfe, IA) and the *Crawford Avalanche* (Grayling, MI) on December 1, 1892, in *The Osage City Free Press* (Osage City, KS) on December 15, 1892, in the

Jasper County News (Monticello, GA) on January 26, 1893, in *The St. Landry Democrat* (Opelousas, LA) on January 28, 1893, in *The Daily Herald* (Delphos, OH) on December 28, 1897, and in *The Daily Mail* (Bedford, IN) on July 31, 1899.

- Whitman, Walt. "THE TOMB-BLOSSOMS." *Sidney Record* 10; Whole No. 521 (November 19, 1892), [8]. [Sidney, NY]. Sidney Memorial Library Digital Archives.⁴⁰

The *Sidney Record* (Sidney, NY) reprints "The Tomb-Blossoms" under a poem entitled "AN OLD SONG WITH A NEW TUNE." See note for first entry of "The Tomb-Blossoms" above.

- Whitman, Walt. "THE TOMB-BLOSSOMS." *Angola Herald* 17.47 (November 23, 1892), [3?]. [Angola, Steuben County, IN]. *Newspapers.com*. The *Angola Herald* (Angola, IN) reprints "The Tomb-Blossoms" under a poem entitled "AN OLD SONG WITH A NEW TUNE." See note for first entry of "The Tomb-Blossoms" above.
- Whitman, Walt. "THE TOMB-BLOSSOMS." *The Weekly Breeze* [*The Monroeville Breeze*] Old Series: 24.31; n.s. 9.46 (November 24, 1892), [3]. [Monroeville, Allen County, Indiana]. *Newspapers.com*; *NewspaperARCHIVE*.

The Weekly Breeze (Monroeville, IN) reprints "The Tomb-Blossoms" under a poem entitled "AN OLD SONG WITH A NEW TUNE." See note for first entry of "The Tomb-Blossoms" above.

Whitman, Walt. "THE TOMB-BLOSSOMS." *The Wilson Mirror* 11.34 (November 30, 1892), [6?]. [Wilson, NC]. *Newspapers.com*.

The Wilson Mirror reprints "The Tomb-Blossoms" under a poem entitled "AN OLD SONG WITH A NEW TUNE." See note for first entry of "The Tomb-Blossoms" above.

- Whitman, Walt. "THE TOMB-BLOSSOMS." *Crawford Avalanche* 14.34 (December 1, 1892), [8]. [Grayling, MI]. *Chronicling America*. The *Crawford Avalanche* reprints "The Tomb-Blossoms" following a poem entitled "AN OLD SONG WITH A NEW TUNE." See note for first entry of "The Tomb-Blossoms" above.
- Whitman, Walt. "THE TOMB-BLOSSOMS." *The Bloomsburg Daily* 1.265 (December 3, 1892), [2]. [Bloomsburg, PA]. Bloomsburg University Local Newspaper Collection.⁴¹

The Bloomsburg Daily (Bloomsburg, PA) reprints "The Tomb-Blossoms" under a poem entitled "AN OLD SONG WITH A NEW TUNE." See note for first entry of "The Tomb-Blossoms" above.

- Whitman, Walt. "THE TOMB-BLOSSOMS." *The Osage City Free Press* 22.23 (December 15, 1892), [3]. [Osage City, Osage County, KS]. *Newspapers.com*.
The Osage City Free Press (Osage City, KS) reprints "The Tomb-Blossoms" under a poem entitled "AN OLD SONG WITH A NEW TUNE," although the early stanzas of the poem are not visible in this copy because of damage to the printed issue. See note for first entry of "The Tomb-Blossoms" above.
- Whitman, Walt. "THE TOMB-BLOSSOMS." *Jasper County News* 11.45 (January 26, 1893), [4]. [Monticello, GA]. Uncle Remus Regional Library System Newspapers.⁴²
The *Jasper County News* (Monticello, GA) reprints "The Tomb-Blossoms" under a poem entitled "AN OLD SONG WITH A NEW TUNE," although the early stanzas of the poem are not visible in this copy because of damage to the printed issue. See note for first entry of "The Tomb-Blossoms" above.
- Whitman, Walt. "THE TOMB-BLOSSOMS." *The St. Landry Democrat* 16.3 (January 28, 1893), [2]. [Opelousas, LA]. *Chronicling America*.
The St. Landry Democrat (Opelousas, LA) reprints "The Tomb-Blossoms" under a poem entitled "AN OLD SONG WITH A NEW TUNE." See note for first entry of "The Tomb Blossoms" above.
- Whitman, Walt. "THE TOMB-BLOSSOMS." *The Daily Mail* 8.48 (July 31, 1899), [3]. [Bedford, Indiana]. *NewspaperARCHIVE*.
The Daily Mail reprints "The Tomb-Blossoms" under the poem entitled "AN OLD SONG WITH A NEW TUNE." See note for first entry of "The Tomb-Blossoms" above.
- Whitman, Walt. "The TOMB-BLOSSOMS." *Herkimer Democrat* 52.26 (November 16, 1892), 6. [Herkimer, NY]. *NYS Historical Newspapers*.
The *Herkimer Democrat* (Herkimer, NY) reprints "The Tomb-Blossoms" under a poem entitled "AN OLD SONG WITH A NEW TUNE." See note for first entry of "The Tomb-Blossoms" above.

As "The Tomb-Blossoms. Posthumous Sketch"

- Whitman, Walter. "The TOMB-BLOSSOMS POSTHUMOUS SKETCH." *The Helena Independent* 33.255 (October 24, 1892), 2. [Helena, Montana]. *Chronicling America*.
The Helena Independent reprinted an illustrated version of the tale.
The story is accompanied by three illustrations, two of which are one-column in width, and one that includes the title and is also two-columns in width. There are six columns of text and illustrations on the page. The illustrations that accompany this reprint are captioned "JUST ABOUT TO START" and

“REFLECTIONS.” Unlike the other reprints of the story with the same title, this version does not include the illustration of the narrator and the widow, which is captioned “Questioning” in the other papers.

The other reprints with this title that *do* include the illustration captioned: “Questioning” appear in *The Dallas Morning News* (Dallas, TX), *The Galveston Daily News* (Galveston, TX), *The Salt Lake Tribune* (Daily, Salt Lake City, UT), and the *Rocky Mountain News* (Denver, CO), on October 23, 1892. The tale was also published in *The Salt Lake Weekly Tribune* (Salt Lake City, UT) on October 27, 1892.

As “The Tomb-Blossom”

- Whitman, Walt. “Miscellaneous. THE TOMB-BLOSSOM.” *The Aegis and Intelligencer* 37.49 (December 2, 1892), [1]. [Bel Air, MD]. *Chronicling America*.

Number of reprints of “The Tomb-Blossoms” (and variant titles): 42

Number of previously unknown reprints in periodicals cited here: 17

“THE LAST OF THE SACRED ARMY”

(E 42, Myerson, 546)

- “From the Democratic Review for November. The Last of the Sacred Army.” *The Daily Journal* 1.56 (November 11, 1851), [2 or 3]. [Wilmington, NC]. *Newspapers.com*.⁴³

The first installment ends with “‘Know you not,’ answered he, ‘that the Last of the Sacred Army may be seen to-day?’ And he hastened forward, apparently fearful lest he might be late.”

A note indicating that the story is “(To be continued.)” appears at the end of the article.

- “From the Democratic Review for November. The Last of the Sacred Army. (Concluded.)” *The Daily Journal* 1.57 (November 12, 1851), [2-3 or 3-4]. [Wilmington, NC]. *Newspapers.com*.

The second and concluding installment begins, “Among the dense ranks, I noticed many women, some of them with infants in their arms.”

- “From the Democratic Review for November. The Last of the Sacred Army.” *Wilmington Journal* 8.11 (November 21, 1851), [1]. [Wilmington, NC]. *Newspapers.com*; *Chronicling America*.

The *Wilmington Journal* is a weekly newspaper and should not be confused with *The Daily Journal* cited above, which printed Whitman’s “The Last of the Sacred Army” in two serial installments.

- Whitman, Walter. “The Last of the Sacred Army.” *The Helena Independent*

33.97 (May 29, 1892), 10. [Helena, MT]. *Chronicling America*.

The story is prefaced with the following: “[This characteristic little sketch, written in 1842, has never been printed in any of Mr. Whitman’s published works. In those days, the poet signed his full first name.]”

Here, the only illustration is what appears to be a military medal with an image of George Washington next to the title. This page seems to consist of seven columns: the two columns of the text of the story appear alongside two columns of large advertisements that span two and/or three additional columns.

The “T” in the opening phrase “The memory of the warriors of our freedom” is a drop cap.

As “An Artistic Sketch”

- Whitman, Walter. “AN ARTISTIC SKETCH.” *The Bath Plaindealer* 10.9 (June 18, 1892), [1]. [Bath, NY]. *Fulton History*.

The story is prefaced by the following: “A Hitherto Unpublished Story by Walter Whitman” and “He Called it ‘The Last of the Sacred Army,’ and He Named It Well—The Noble Warriors of Our Freedom.” A copyright notice is included: “[COPYRIGHT, 1892].”

This reprint is accompanied by one illustration that is one-column in width that shows the last surviving war hero to have served under General Washington. The illustration is captioned, “AND YOU SAW THE CHIEF WITH YOUR OWN EYES?” The newspaper page consists of six columns.

The Bath Plaindealer seems to reprint the same version of the story that was reprinted in *The Daily Journal* (Logansport, IN) on June 1, 1892, in the *Rochester Daily Republican* (Rochester, IN) on June 2, 1892, and in the *Rochester Weekly Republican* (Rochester, IN) on June 9, 1892.⁴⁴

Number of reprints of “*The Last of the Sacred Army*” (and variant titles): 21

Number of previously unknown reprints in periodicals cited here: 4

“A LEGEND OF LIFE AND LOVE”

(E 151, Myerson, 557)

- W. W. “[From the Democratic Review.]. A LEGEND OF LIFE AND LOVE.” *The Bay State Democrat* Third Year; Whole No. 783 (July 13, 1842), [1]. [Boston, MA]. *GenealogyBank.com*.
- “[From the Democratic Review. A LEGEND OF LIFE AND LOVE.” *Georgetown Advocate* 2.188 (July 19, 1842), [1]. [Georgetown, D. C.]. *America’s Historical Newspapers: Early American Newspapers*, Series 10, 1730-1900.

- W.W. “From the Democratic Review. A LEGEND OF LIFE AND LOVE.” *The Ohio Democrat* 3.27; Whole No. 131 (July 21, 1842), [1]. [New Philadelphia, OH]. *Chronicling America*.
- W.W. “From the Democratic Review. A Legend of Life and Love.” *Miners’ Journal and Pottsville General Advertiser* 18.30 (July 23, 1842), [1]. [Pottsville, Schuylkill County, PA]. *Pennsylvania Civil War Newspapers*.
- W.W. “From the Democratic Review. A LEGEND OF LIFE AND LOVE.” *The Raleigh Microcosm* 5.8 (July 23, 1842), 30. [Raleigh, NC]. *Newspapers.com*.⁴⁵
- MISCELLANEOUS. From the Democratic Review. A LEGEND OF LIFE AND LOVE.” *The Southern Recorder* 23.28 (July 26, 1842), [1]. [Milledgeville, GA]. *Newspapers.com*. (Preview Only). For full text (available for free with downloadable Plug-In), see *Milledgeville Historic Newspapers Archive: Georgia Historic Newspapers*. The Digital Library of Georgia.⁴⁶
- W.W. “MISCELLANY. From the Democratic Review. A Legend of Life and Love.” *Westchester Herald* 25.1279 (July 26, 1842), [1]. [Mount Pleasant, Westchester County, NY]. *America’s Historical Newspapers: Early American Newspapers*, Series 10, 1730-1900.
- W.W. “MISCELLANY. From the Democratic Review. A LEGEND OF LIFE AND LOVE. *Seneca Observer* 11.550 (July 27, 1842), [1]. [Waterloo, NY]. *Fulton History*.
- *From the Democratic Review for July*. “A LEGEND OF LIFE AND LOVE.” *Indiana American* 10.31 (July 29, 1842), [4]. [Brookville, Franklin County, Indiana]. *Hoosier State Chronicles: Indiana’s Digital Historic Newspaper Program*.
- W.W. “From the Democratic Review. A LEGEND OF LIFE AND LOVE.” *The Pennsylvania Reporter* 15.48 (July 29, 1842), [1]. [Harrisburg, PA]. *Fulton History*.
- W.W. “MISCELLANY.” *From the Democratic Review*. A Legend of Life and Love.” *The Southern Banner* 11.20 (July 29, 1842), [1]. [Athens, GA]. *Newspapers.com*. For full text (available for free with downloadable Plug-In), see *Athens Historic Newspapers Archive: Georgia Historic Newspapers*. The Digital Library of Georgia.
- “[A Legend of Life a]nd Love.” *The Cecil Whig* [1.52]? [July 30, 1842]: [3]. [Elkton, MD]. *Chronicling America*.⁴⁷
- “THE REPOSITORY. A LEGEND OF LIFE AND LOVE.” *Carlisle Herald and Expositor* 44.40 (August 3, 1842), [1]. [Carlisle, PA]. *Pennsylvania Civil War Newspapers*.

- W.W. “MISCELLANEOUS. From the Democratic Review. A LEGEND OF LIFE AND LOVE. *The Ovid Bee* 5.25; Whole No. 233 (August 3, 1842), [1]. [Ovid, Seneca County, NY]. *Fulton History*.
- “A Legend of Life and Love.” *Democratic Advocate* 3.33 (August 5, 1842), [4]. [Warren, Warren County, PA]. *NewspaperARCHIVE*.
- W.W. “From the Democratic Review. A LEGEND OF LIFE AND LOVE.” *Baton Rouge Gazette* 24.27 (August 13, 1842), [1]. [Baton Rouge, LA]. *Chronicling America*.
- W.W. “From the Democratic Review. A LEGEND OF LIFE AND LOVE.” *Holly Springs Gazette* 2.3 (September 2, 1842), [1]. [Holly Springs, MS]. *Chronicling America*.
- W.W. “MISCELLANEOUS. From the Democratic Review. A LEGEND OF LIFE AND LOVE. *Coldwater Sentinel* 2.24; Whole No. 76 (September 23, 1842), [1]. [Coldwater, MI]. *America’s Historical Newspapers: Early American Newspapers*, Series 10, 1730-1900.
- “From the Democratic Review. A LEGEND OF LIFE AND LOVE.” [sic.] *The Democratic Standard* n.s. 3.14 (November 1, 1842), [1]. [Georgetown, OH]. *Chronicling America*.
- “From the Democratic Review. A LEGEND OF LIFE AND LOVE.” *The North Carolina Standard [The Weekly Standard]* 9.444 (May 3, 1843), [4]. [Raleigh, NC]. *Newspapers.com*. (Preview Only); *Chronicling America*.
- W.W. “MISCELLANEOUS. From the Democratic Review. A LEGEND OF LIFE AND LOVE.” *Bridgeton Chronicle* 6.21; Whole No. 281 (May 6, 1843), [1]. [Bridgeton, NJ]. *America’s Historical Newspapers: Early American Newspapers*, Series 10, 1730-1900.
- Whitman, Walter. “MISCELLANEOUS. A LEGEND OF LIFE AND LOVE.” *The Ovid Bee* 9.26; Whole No. 442 (August 5, 1846), [1]. [Ovid, NY]. *Fulton History*.

The first known printing of “A Legend of Life and Love” was in the July 1842 issue of *The Democratic Review*. Here, the story begins: “A VERY cheerless and fallacious doctrine is that which teaches to deny the yielding to natural feelings, righteously directed, because the consequences may be trouble and grief, as well as satisfaction and pleasure” (83).⁴⁸

Whitman later edited the *Democratic Review* version of the tale and reprinted it in the June 11, 1846, issue of *The Brooklyn Daily Eagle and Kings County Democrat*, while he was serving as the editor of that paper (E 377, Myerson, 580).⁴⁹ He cut the first paragraph of the original version, and he began the *Eagle* version with: “Upon the banks of a pleasant river once stood a cottage,

the residence of an ancient man whose limbs were feeble with the weight of years and of former sorrow” [1].

The Ovid Bee reprints the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* version of the story.

- Whitman, Walter, “A Legend of Life and Love.” *Ithaca Journal and General Advertiser* 30.52; Whole No. 1507 (July 1, 1846), [1]. *NYS Historic Newspapers*. The *Ithaca Journal and General Advertiser* reprints the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* version of the tale.

- Whitman, Walter. “Miscellany. A LEGEND OF LIFE AND LOVE.” *Portage Sentinel* 2.12; Whole No. 64 (August 19, 1846), [1]. [Ravenna, OH]. *Chronicling America*.

The *Portage Sentinel* reprints the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* version of the tale.

- “A Legend of Life and Love.” From the *Democratic Review*. *The Delaware Gazette* 29.26 (April 5, 1848), [1]. [Delhi, NY]. *NYS Historic Newspapers*.

The *Delaware Gazette* reprints the *Democratic Review* version of the tale.

- Whitman, Walter. “Selected Miscellany. A LEGEND OF LIFE AND LOVE.” *Olive Branch* 14.16 (April 21, 1849), [1]. [Boston, MA]. *American Antiquarian Society Historical Periodicals Collection, Series 3*.⁵⁰

The *Olive Branch* reprints the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* version of the tale.

- Whitman, Walter. “Miscellaneous. A LEGEND of LIFE and LOVE.” *Republican Herald* 22.48 (June 16, 1849), [4]. [Providence, RI]. *Early American Newspapers, Series 11, 1803-1899*.

The *Republican Herald* reprints the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* version of the tale.

- A LEGEND OF LIFE AND LOVE.” *Spirit of the Age* 5.39 (May 31, 1854), [1]. [Raleigh, NC]. *Chronicling America*.

This story was reprinted in *The Spirit of the Age* on Whitman’s thirty-fifth birthday.

- Choice Literature. “A Legend of Life and Love.” *Spirit of the Age* 6.15 (December 13, 1854), [1]. [Raleigh, NC]. *Chronicling America*.

This is the second time the *Spirit of the Age* reprinted “A Legend of Life and Love” in 1854.

International:

- W.W. “From the *Democratic Magazine*. A LEGEND OF LIFE AND LOVE.” *Chronicle & Gazette and Kingston Commercial Advertiser* 24.6 (July 20, 1842), [1]. [Kingston, Canada]. *Digital Kingston Historic Newspapers*. Kingston Frontenac Public Library.⁵¹

Number of reprints of “A Legend of Life and Love” (and variant titles): 101
Number of previously unknown reprints in periodicals cited here: 30

“THE REFORMED” (later titled “Little Jane”)⁵²
(see *Franklin Evans*, Item E 159, Myerson, 558; “Lady Jane” [sic] Item E 625, Myerson, 605)

- Whitman, Walt. “Little Jane.” *The Long-Islander* 139th year, No. 47 (June 2, 1977), 5-6. [Huntington, N.Y.]. Walt Whitman Supplement. *NYS Historic Newspapers*.

Number of reprints of “The Reformed” (and variant or later titles): 8

“THE UNRELENTING” (later titled “The Death of Wind-Foot”)
(see *Franklin Evans*, E 159, Myerson, 558)⁵³

- “From the American Review. THE DEATH OF WIND-FOOT.” *Lake Superior News and Miners’ Journal* 1.4 (August 8, 1846), [4]. [Copper Harbor, Lake Superior, Michigan]. *GenealogyBank*.
- “THE DEATH OF WIND-FOOT.” *The Michigan Argus* 24.1254 (January 28, 1870), [1]. [Ann Arbor, MI]. *Old News*. Ann Arbor District Library.⁵⁴

“The Death of Wind Foot”

- Whitman, W. “Select Tale. From the American Review. THE DEATH OF WIND FOOT.” *Portage Sentinel* 1.9 (July 30, 1845), [1]. [Ravenna, OH]. *Chronicling America*.
- Whitman, W. “From the American Review. “The Death of Wind Foot.” *Republican Farmer and Democratic Journal* 17.44 (July 30, 1845), [1]. [Wilkes-Barre, PA]. *Newspapers.com*.
- Whitman, W. “From the American Review. THE DEATH OF WIND FOOT.” *The Kalida Venture* 5.24; Whole No. 232 (August 5, 1845), [4]. [Kalida, Putnam County, OH]. *Chronicling America*.

This issue of the newspaper is dated August 6, 1845 on the first page and, on the second page, the date is listed as August 5, 1845. In the date on the front page, the “6” has been crossed out, and a “5” has been written above it to indicate that the correct date should be August 5. *Chronicling America* uses the August 5, 1845 date.

- Whitman, W. “THE DEATH OF WINDFOOT. *From the American Review*. *Ypsilanti Sentinel* 2.30 (August 20, 1845), [1]. [Ypsilanti, MICH]. *Chronicling America*.

- Whitman, W. “From the American Review. THE DEATH OF WIND FOOT.” *The Ovid Bee* 8.51; Whole No. 415 (January 28, 1846), [1-2]. [Ovid, Seneca Co., NY]. *Fulton History*.

As “Death of Windfoot”

- Whitman, W. “DEATH OF WINDFOOT.” *The North-Carolina Standard*. [*The Weekly Standard*] 11.5[6]6? [Illegible]. (September 10, 1845), [1]. [Raleigh, North Carolina]. *Chronicling America*.

As “The Death of Wind Foot. AN INDIAN STORY.”

- Whitman, W. “Miscellany. From the American Review. THE DEATH OF WIND-FOOT. AN INDIAN STORY.” *Republican Herald* 18.68 (August 23, 1845). [Providence, RI]: [4].
- Whitman, W. “From the American Review. The Death of Wind Foot. AN INDIAN STORY.” *Hingham Patriot* 8.16 (October 17, 1845), [1]. [Hingham, MA]. *America’s Historical Newspapers: Early American Newspapers*, Series 11, 1803-1899.

Number of reprints of “The Death of Wind-Foot” (and variant titles): 32
Number of previously unknown reprints in periodicals cited here: 10

“ERIS; A SPIRIT RECORD”

(Item E163, Myerson, 558)

Whitman published “Eris; A Spirit Record” in the March 1844 issue of *The Columbian Lady’s and Gentleman’s Magazine*. While he was editing the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, Whitman revised the story and gave it the new title of “The Love of Eris—A Spirit Record.” He then reprinted the tale with its new title in the August 18, 1846, issue of the *Eagle*.⁵⁵

Also revised and reprinted as: “The Love of Eris—A Spirit of Record”

(E455, Myerson, 588)

- Whitman, Walter. “The Love of Eris—A Spirit of Record.” 1.? [illegible on scan] *Lake Superior News and Miners’ Journal* (September 19, 1846), [1]. [Copper Harbor, Lake Superior, MI]. *GenealogyBank*.
The Lake Superior News and Miners’ Journal reprints the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* version of the tale.

As “A Spirit Record”

- “Our Port-folio. A SPIRIT RECORD.” *The Press* 3.146 (January 20, 1860),

[4]. [Pennsylvania, PA]. *Pennsylvania Civil War Newspapers*.
The *Press* seems to reprint the original version of the tale.

Number of reprints of “*Eris: A Spirit Record*” (and variant titles): 4
Number of previously unknown reprints cited here: 2

“DUMB KATE—AN EARLY DEATH”
(E 170, Myerson, 559)

Whitman first published “Dumb Kate—An Early Death” in the May 1844 issue of *The Columbian Lady’s and Gentleman’s Magazine*. Whitman revised and reprinted “Dumb Kate.—An Early Death” himself in *The Brooklyn Daily Eagle and Kings County Democrat* on July 13, 1846, while he was editing that paper (E 417, Myerson, 584).⁵⁶

- Whitman, Walt. “Dumb Kate.” *The Long-Islander* 139th year, No. 47 (June 2, 1977), 6. [Huntington, N.Y.]. Walt Whitman Supplement. *NYS Historic Newspapers*.

The Long-Islander reprinted the story as it appeared in *The Columbian Lady’s and Gentleman’s Magazine*.

Number of reprints of “*Dumb Kate—An Early Death*” (and variant titles): 2

“SHIRVAL: A TALE OF JERUSALEM”
(E 174, Myerson, 560)

Whitman’s “Shirval: A Tale of Jerusalem” was printed in the March 1845 issue of *The Aristidean* and in the February 18, 1845, issue of the *Brooklyn Evening Star*. Although the *Evening Star* is dated earlier than the *Aristidean*, the *Evening Star* credits the *Aristidean* as the source of its printing of “Shirval.” As a result, it is difficult to determine precisely which of these is the first printing of the story given that the publication dates of nineteenth-century periodicals do not always indicate the day the periodical was printed.⁵⁷ Whitman later revised “Shirval” and reprinted it in the January 22, 1846, issue of the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, while he was serving as the editor of that paper.⁵⁸

- “Miscellaneous. From the *Aristidean*. SHIRVAL. A TALE OF JERUSALEM.” *Republican Herald* 18.83 (October 15, 1845), [4]. [Providence, RI]. *Early American Newspapers, Series 11, 1803-1889*.
- “Shirval. A TALE OF JERUSALEM. *Washington Standard* 19.13; Whole No. 949 (February 15, 1879), [6]. [Olympia, Washington Territory]. *Chronicling America*.

The tale has “—*Selected*” printed after it, but no author is listed.

This version of “Shirval. A TALE OF JERUSALEM” is different from both the first known printing in *The Aristidean* and the revised and reprinted version in the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* insofar as the *Washington Standard* omits the first three paragraphs of those versions.

Here, the tale begins as follows: “Very beauteous was the coming of the sun, one day, over the cities of Judah.” In the other versions, this sentence marks the start of the fourth paragraph of the piece.

This version of “Shirval. A TALE OF JERUSALEM” appears to be the same as that printed in *The Mountain Democrat* (Placerville, CA) on January 25, 1879 and in the *Ukiah City Press* on February 14, 1879.

As “Tale of Jerusalem”

- “MISCELLANEOUS. Tale of Jerusalem.” *The Yazoo City Whig* 9.47; Whole No. 454 (May 30, 1845), [1]. [Yazoo, MS]. *Chronicling America*.

The *Yazoo City Whig* credits the *Aristidean* as the source of its reprinting of “Shirval” by including the attribution of “[Aristidean]” after the story.

- “TALE OF JERUSALEM.” *Jeffersonian* 1.47 (June 7, 1845), [1]. [Macon, MS].⁵⁹ *Chronicling America*.

The *Jeffersonian* credits the *Aristidean* as the source of its reprinting of “Shirval” by including the attribution of “[Aristidean]” after the story.

Number of reprints of “Shirval: A Tale of Jerusalem” (and variant titles): 12
Number of previously unknown reprints in periodicals cited here: 4

“THE LOVE OF THE FOUR STUDENTS: A CHRONICLE OF NEW-YORK” (E 177, Myerson, 560-561)⁶⁰

Reprinted in edited form as “The Boy-Lover”

- “Moral Tales. From the American Review for May. The Boy-Lover.” *Star of Bethlehem*. 5.9 (July 5, 1845), 36. [Lowell, MA]. *GenealogyBank*.
- “Selected Tale.” From the American Review for May. THE BOY LOVER.” *Hingham Patriot* 7.49 (June 6, 1845), [1]. [Hingham, MA]. *America’s Historical Newspapers: Early American Newspapers*, Series 11, 1803-1899.

Although this reprint of “The Boy-Lover” is attributed to the *American Review* from May 1845, this version has been edited, as it omits seven opening paragraphs that are present in the *American Review*.

International:

- “The Boy Lover.” *Lloyd’s Entertaining Journal* No. 11, new series (June 12, 1847), 173-175. [London, England]. *Google Books*.

Number of reprints of “The Love of The Four Students” and variant titles, including “The Boy-Lover”: 10

Number of previously unknown reprints in periodicals cited here: 3

“REVENGE AND REQUITAL;
A TALE OF A MURDERER ESCAPED”

(E 179, Myerson, 561) Later titled “One Wicked Impulse! (a tale of a Murderer escaped)” (E 483, Myerson, 591)⁶¹

- Whitman, Walter. “From the *Democratic Review*. Revenge and Requit. A Tale of a Murderer Escaped.” *The Cincinnati Daily Enquirer* 5.157, Whole No. 1396 (October 13, 1845), [1]. [Cincinnati, OH]. *Newspapers.com*.

The *Cincinnati Daily Enquirer* printed “Revenge and Requit. A Tale of a Murderer Escaped” in five serial installments from October 13 to October 17, 1845.

The first installment includes “Chapter I” or the entire first section of Whitman’s story (designated simply “I” in the original), ending with “For what purpose he himself was by no means clear.” The concluding sentence of the installment is followed by “TO BE CONTINUED.”

- Whitman, Walter. “From the *Democratic Review*. Revenge and Requit. A Tale of a Murderer Escaped.” CONTINUED. *The Cincinnati Daily Enquirer* 5.158, Whole No. 1397 (October 14, 1845), [1]. [Cincinnati, OH].

This is the second installment of Whitman’s “Revenge and Requit” in *The Cincinnati Daily Enquirer*. It is designated “CHAPTER II” in the section heading.

This installment ends: “‘Forbear! In Jehovah’s name forbear!’ cried a shrill but clear and melodious voice.” The concluding sentence of the installment is followed by “TO BE CONTINUED.”

- Whitman, Walter. “From the *Democratic Review*. Revenge and Requit. A Tale of a Murderer Escaped.” CONTINUED. *The Cincinnati Daily Enquirer* 5.159, Whole No. 1398 (October 15, 1845), [1]. [Cincinnati, OH].

This is the third installment of Whitman’s “Revenge and Requit” in *The Cincinnati Daily Enquirer*. Based on the section headings, this installment includes the end of Whitman’s second chapter and the beginning of his third. This installment begins: “It was as if some accusing spirit had come down

to bear witness against the deed of blood.”

The installment ends: “For peace he would labor and struggle—for peace he would pray!” The concluding sentence of the installment is followed by “TO BE CONTINUED.”

- Whitman, Walter. “From the Democratic Review. Revenge and Requit. A Tale of a Murderer Escaped.” CONTINUED. *The Cincinnati Daily Enquirer* 5.160, Whole No. 1399 (October 16, 1845), [1]. [Cincinnati, OH].

This is the fourth installment of Whitman’s “Revenge and Requit” in *The Cincinnati Daily Enquirer*. Based on the section headings, it consists of the end of the third chapter and part of the fourth. The installment begins: “At length after a feverish slumber of some thirty or forty minutes, the unhappy youth, waking with a nervous start, raised himself in bed, and saw the blessed day-light beginning to dawn.”

The installment concludes: “At midnight hovered he over the forms of sick children, hushing their fretful cries, solacing them to rest with a soft voice, and cooling their hot cheeks with his own hands and lips, disdainful of the peril he inhaled at every breath.” The installment ends “[To be continued.”

- Whitman, Walter. “From the Democratic Review. Revenge and Requit. A Tale of a Murderer Escaped.” (CONCLUDED). *The Cincinnati Daily Enquirer* 5.161, Whole No. 1400 (October 17, 1845), [1]. [Cincinnati, OH].

This is the fifth and final installment of Whitman’s “Revenge and Requit” in *The Cincinnati Daily Enquirer*.

The installment begins: “At night too, when not occupied with other cares, he went prying and peering about, threading that dirtiest and wretchedest section of the city, between Chatham and Centre streets, pausing frequently, and gazing hither and thither.” The installment ends, as the original does: “I must be pardoned if I think differently.”

- [Whitman, Walter. “Revenge and Requit. A Tale of a Murderer Escaped.”]. *Aroostook Times* 1.1 (April 13, 1860), Section A, pg. [1]. [Houlton, ME]. Cary Library, Houlton, ME. Online Collections. Houlton Area Genealogy Resources: Other online genealogy resources. (www2.cary.lib.me.us/GenDB/resources/Pioneer/1957-8-15-Centennial_Edition.htm).

This citation is for the Centennial Edition of the *Houlton Pioneer Times*, dated August 15, 1957. This edition of the newspaper reprints at least a portion of the front page of the *Aroostook Times* from April 13, 1860, and a portion of Whitman’s “Revenge and Requit” is clearly visible. The story appeared in the 1860 paper then, at least in part, if not in whole. Only the “Chapter IV” section heading is visible in this portion of the *Times*.

As “Revenge and Requitall”

- Whitman, Walter. “REVENGE AND REQUITALL.” *The Wayne Sentinel* 22.50, Whole No. 1145 (September 10, 1845), [1]. [Palmyra, NY]. *Fulton History*.

When Whitman first published “Revenge and Requitall; A Tale of a Murderer Escaped” in the July-August 1845 issue of the *Democratic Review*, the story was printed in a single issue, but Whitman divided it into four sections, designated “I-IV.”

The Wayne Sentinel prints the complete story in this issue, but Whitman’s subtitle is omitted, and the individual sections are designated Chapter I – Chapter IV.

- Whitman, Walter. “Revenge and Requitall.” *Ithaca Journal and General Advertiser* 30.11, Whole No. 1467 (September 24, 1845), [1]. [Ithaca, NY].
The *Ithaca Journal and General Advertiser* prints the complete story in this issue, but Whitman’s subtitle is omitted, and the individual sections are designated Chapter I – Chapter IV.

International:

- Whitman, Walter. “Revenge and Requitall.” *Lloyd’s Weekly Volume of Amusing and Instructive Literature* [This volume gathered the weekly numbers of the publication] 9.4? (ca. July-September 1845), 257-269. [London, England]. (Preview Only).

The *Lloyd’s weekly volume* seems to print the complete story in a single issue, but Whitman’s subtitle is omitted, and the individual sections are designated Chapter I – Chapter IV.

As “One Wicked Impulse! (A tale of a Murderer escaped)”

Whitman, Walter. “From the *Democratic Review*. One Wicked Impulse! (A tale of a Murderer escaped.)” *The Brooklyn Daily Eagle and Kings County Democrat* 5.216 (September 7, 1846), [1].

While Whitman was serving as the editor of *The Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, he revised and reprinted “Revenge and Requitall; A Tale of a Murderer Escaped” with the new title “One Wicked Impulse! (A tale of a Murderer escaped)” in three serial installments from September 7 to September 9, 1846.

The first installment ends with Philip Marsh’s fatal attack on his guardian Adam Covert: “Springing from the body, he gave a second glance up and down the walk, which was totally lonesome and deserted; then crossing into Reade street, he made his fearful way in a half state of stupor, half-bewilderment, by the nearest avenues to his home.” This concluding sentence is

followed by “(Concluded in our next”).

In this reprinting, the first section is not numbered, but the second section—also printed as part of the first installment—is designated “II.”

Whitman, Walter. “From the Democratic Review. One Wicked Impulse! (A tale of a Murderer escaped.) (Continued from our last.)” *The Brooklyn Daily Eagle and Kings County Democrat* 5.217 (September 8, 1846), [1].

The second installment includes section “III” and ends with “And as the young man [Philip] kissed them, and dropped a tear upon them, it seemed to him that he had found pity and sympathy from Heaven itself.” This concluding sentence is followed by “(Concluded in our next”).

Even though the previous installment promised that the story would end in this issue, Whitman chose to prolong the story’s ending for one more day.

Whitman, Walter. “From the Democratic Review. One Wicked Impulse! (A tale of a Murderer escaped.) Concluded.” *The Brooklyn Daily Eagle and Kings County Democrat* 5.218 (September 9, 1846), [1].

This is the third and final installment of “Revenge and Requital,” and this installment concludes with the death of Philip Marsh. Whitman has revised the ending of the tale for the *Eagle* insofar as the original concluding sentences have been removed. The sentences that Whitman omitted are as follows: “Some of my readers may, perhaps, think that he ought to have been hung at the time of his crime. I must be pardoned if I think differently.”

As “One Wicked Impulse!”

Whitman, Walt. “One Wicked Impulse!” *Ellery Queen’s Mystery Magazine* 23.122 (January 1954), 92-100. [New York, NY]. *Crime, Mystery, & Gangster Fiction Magazine Index*. (Table of Contents Only).⁶² (philsp.com/homeville/cfi/t306.htm#A6548).

Whitman, Walt. “One Wicked Impulse!” *Ellery Queen’s Mystery Magazine* (Australian Edition). No. 81 (March 1954), 86-94. [Sydney, Australia]. *Crime, Mystery, & Gangster Fiction Magazine Index*. (Table of Contents Only). (<http://www.philsp.com/homeville/cfi/t369.htm#A7390>).

Number of reprints of “Revenge and Requital,” “One Wicked Impulse,” and variant titles: 7

Number of previously unknown reprints in periodicals cited here: 5

Corrections to “Bibliography of Walt Whitman’s Short Fiction in Periodicals”:

Pages 205-206: In “Bibliography of Walt Whitman’s Short Fiction in

Periodicals,” I speculated that the *Philadelphia Press* reprint of “The Tomb-Blossoms” in the October 23, 1892, issue of the paper likely included the same illustrations as other illustrated reprints that were published in *The Salt Lake Weekly Tribune* (Salt Lake City, UT) and the *Rocky Mountain News* (Denver, CO), among other newspapers, at approximately the same time.⁶³ Having now obtained digital images of the October 23, 1892, issue of *The Philadelphia Press*, I have determined that the illustrations that accompany the story in the *Press* are different from the other illustrated version of the tale that was published in several newspapers, including those mentioned above. Here, I provide a full citation for the reprint of “The Tomb-Blossoms” in the *Press* and a description of the illustrations:

- Whitman, Walt. “The Tomb-Blossoms.” *The Philadelphia Press* 35 (October 23, 1892), 26 [Philadelphia, PA].

The reprint includes three illustrations; there are no other known reprints with this particular set of illustrations.

The first is an illustration of the arched entrance to the graveyard, which is printed just above the title and does not have a caption. In the second illustration, the widow walks beneath the arched entrance to the graveyard. The caption reads: “I WATCHED HER PASS UNDER THE ARCH.” The third illustration depicts the narrator’s conversation with the widow and is captioned, “MY HUSBAND’S NONE BUT MY GILBERT’S,” which is the response the widow gives the narrator when he asks her whose grave she visits. One of the most striking aspects of this illustration is the narrator’s resemblance to a young Walt Whitman, as he appeared in the frontispiece of the first edition of *Leaves of Grass*, published in 1855. Here, the narrator wears a hat, shirt, and trousers with his arms at or near his hips.

Each of the three illustrations is two columns in width. This page of the paper consists of eight columns.

Pages 206-207: Following the citation of “The Tomb-Blossoms” from *The Salt Lake City Weekly Tribune*, the final paragraph of the accompanying annotation incorrectly states that the same reprints of “The Tomb-Blossoms” was also reprinted in *The Salt Lake Tribune* (Daily) on October 27, 1892. The story was published in the daily edition of the paper, but it was published there on October 23, 1892, a few days *before* the *Weekly Tribune* reprinted it on October 27, 1892.

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NOTES

1 See Stephanie M. Blalock, "Walt Whitman's Early Fiction in Periodicals: Over 250 Newly Discovered Reprints," *Walt Whitman Quarterly Review* 30 (2013), 171-180; "Bibliography of Walt Whitman's Short Fiction in Periodicals," *WWQR* 30 (2013), 181-250.

2 This total only includes reprints of Whitman's fiction published in print newspapers or magazines that were not previously recorded elsewhere.

3 This total includes all newly discovered and previously recorded reprints of Whitman's short fiction in print periodicals as well as the more recent publications of the stories in online newspapers and journalism projects. The potential existence of reprints of Whitman's novel *Franklin Evans; or the Inebriate: A Tale of the Times* (1842), its subsequent revised serialization as "Fortunes of a Country-Boy," and his second (short) novel *Life and Adventures of Jack Engle* (1852), as well as the reprints of Whitman's short fiction in books are beyond the scope of this study. For information on the original printings of Whitman's fiction, previously recorded reprints of the stories, and other materials related to the fiction, see Joel Myerson, *Walt Whitman: A Descriptive Bibliography* (Pittsburgh and London: University of Pittsburgh Press, 1993), Section E, 541-847; Joel Myerson, Supplement to *Walt Whitman: A Descriptive Bibliography* (University of Iowa Press, Iowa City, IA), 2011; Thomas L. Brasher, ed., *The Early Poems and the Fiction* (New York: New York University Press, 1963), Appendix A, 335-399. See also, Herbert Bergman, "A Hitherto Unknown Whitman Story and a Possible Early Poem," *Walt Whitman Review* 28 (March 1982), 3-15; William White, "Walt Whitman's Short Stories: Some Comments and a Bibliography," *Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America* 52 (1958), 300-306; G. Thomas Tanselle, "Whitman's Short Stories: Another Reprint," *Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America* 56 (1962), 115; William White, "Addenda to Whitman's Short Stories," *Papers on the Bibliographical Society of America* 57 (1963), 221-222; William White, "Two Citations: An Early Whitman Article and an Early Reprinting of 'Death in the School-Room,'" *WWQR* 5 (Summer 1987), 36-37; William White, "Whitman as Short Story Writer: Two Unpublished Manuscripts," *Notes and Queries* 107, n. s. 9 (March 2, 1962), 87-89.

4 These reprint totals and all other such numbers are taken from my original research and are current as of the time of the writing of this article, but are subject to change at any time as new reprints of Whitman's fiction are located in periodicals. Future changes will be recorded on the *Walt Whitman Archive* (whitmanarchive.org).

5 See Walter Whitman, *Franklin Evans; or, the Inebriate. A Tale of the Times. The New World* (November 23, 1842), [1]-31; Walter Whitman, "The Tomb-Blossoms," *The United States Magazine and Democratic Review* 10 (January 1842), 62-68. Available on the *Whitman Archive*.

6 "Pay of American Writers," *The Dollar Newspaper* 1.34 (September 13, 1843), [3].

Nearly two years later on July 16, 1845, the *Dollar Newspaper* reprinted Whitman's "The Death of Wind-Foot" as "The Death of Wind-Foot. An Indian Story." See W. Whitman, "The Death of Wind-Foot. An Indian Story," *The Dollar Newspaper* 3 (July 16, 1845), [1].

7 See Blalock, "Periodical Fiction," in *Walt Whitman in Context*, ed. Joanna Levin and Edward Whitley (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, forthcoming).

8 See Robert Kirkpatrick, "Edward Lloyd," Edward Lloyd: Victorian newspaper proprietor, publisher, and entrepreneur, edwardlloyd.org/resources.htm; Rohan McWilliam, "Lloyd, Edward (1815–1890)," *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography* (Oxford University Press, 2004), oxforddnb.com/view/article/16831.

9 For this review, specifically referring to the volumes from the year of 1845, see the review of *Lloyd's Monthly Volume of Amusing and Instructive Literature* in *Simmond's Colonial Magazine* 4 (March 1845), 371. It refers to *Lloyd's Monthly*, but goes on to explain that the volume consists of weekly periodical issues collected into monthly volumes. Whitman's story was published in an issue that was titled *Lloyd's Weekly Volume of Amusing and Instructive Literature*, but that included these weekly numbers, collected by month, and printed in what seems to be the second volume of the two for the year of 1845.

10 I would like to thank Trefor Thomas, a former lecturer at Manchester Metropolitan University for bringing this reprint to my attention. I have provided an estimated date of publication based on email correspondence about the now rare *Lloyd's* volume, but I have not yet been able to fully examine the volume that includes Whitman's story.

11 Walter Whitman, "Revenge and Requit; A Tale of a Murderer Escaped," *The United States Magazine and Democratic Review* 17 (July/August 1845), 105-111.

12 Zachary Turpin discovered *Life and Adventures of Jack Engle* (1852), a previously unknown novella by Whitman, in 2016. Turpin has also noted the difference and similarities between the two lawyers named Covert. See Turpin, Introduction to *Life and Adventures of Jack Engle*, *WWQR* 34 (2017), 225-261.

13 In the *Sunday Dispatch*, Whitman's novella is titled *Life and Adventures of Jack Engle: An Autobiography*. The tale is intended as "A Story of New York at the Present Time" and one "In Which the Reader Will Find Some Familiar Characters." One of those familiar character types may have been the corrupt lawyer figure that Whitman twice named "Covert." See [Walt Whitman], *Life and Adventures of Jack Engle*, *WWQR* 34 (2017), 262.

14 "General Notices," *Wilmington Journal* 8 (November 21, 1851), 1.

15 Blalock, "Periodical Fiction" (forthcoming).

16 See also Blalock and Nicole Gray, "Introduction to Walt Whitman's Short Fiction," 2016, *Walt Whitman Archive*, ed. Ed Folsom and Kenneth M. Price.

17 See Walter Grünzweig, *Walt Whitmann: Die deutschsprachige Rezeption als interkulturelles Phänomen* (Paderborn: Wilhelm Fink, 1991), 261. Whitman's "Death in the School-Room" ["Der Tod im Schulzimmer"] and "The Last Loyalist" ["Der Letzte Loyalist"] were translated into German in 1899; see Thea Kraus-Ettlinger, trans. "Der Tod im Schulzimmer. Eine wahre Begebenheit von Walt Whitman," *Die Gesellschaft* 15, Part 4 (1899), 258-264; see also "Der Letzte Loyalist," 330-336.

18 For information on what are believed to be the first printings of Whitman's short fiction, see Blalock, "Bibliography," 181-250; Blalock, "Walt Whitman's," 171-180; Brasher, Appendix A, 335-399; Myerson. Blalock and Gray edition, *Whitman Archive*.

19 The endnotes describing the various databases are taken largely from my previous bibliography, but they have been updated to reflect changes in content or availability.

20 The *America's Historical Newspapers* database includes column headings such as "MISCELLANY" as part of the "Headline" in the lists of search results it provides. It also includes attributions such as "From the Democratic Review" that appear above or alongside Whitman's stories. I have also included the column headings and attributions as part of my own citations; I have placed this information in quotation marks along with the title of each story. In an effort to maintain consistency among my bibliography entries, I have tried to view digitized images of periodical pages to obtain the information even when column headings and attributions were not included in the search results or citation information from other databases.

21 I wish to thank the staff of the University of Iowa Main Library's Interlibrary Loan Department, as well as the staff members of the many libraries across the nation that assisted me with this bibliography by tracking down, copying, scanning, and delivering print or digital copies of Whitman's short stories and/or for generously lending me microfilm copies of nineteenth-century periodicals from their collections. Without their help, creating and updating this addendum would not have been possible.

22 See Blalock and Gray, "Introduction."

23 All of the item numbers for Whitman's short stories are taken from Joel Myerson's bibliography of works by Whitman.

24 *GenealogyBank.com* is an online genealogy resource from NewsBank, Inc. that provides access to digitized images of historical newspapers along with military records and government documents among other materials. In order to access genealogical records, detailed citation information, and/or the full-text of historical newspaper articles from *GenealogyBank's* "Newspaper Archives 1690-2010, All 50 States," it is necessary to purchase a subscription.

25 W.W., “Death in the School-Room. A Fact.,” *The United States Magazine, and Democratic Review* 9.38 (August 1841), 177-181.

26 *Concord, Massachusetts, Newspapers Up to the Civil War* includes digital images of newspapers published in Concord, MA from 1816 to 1862, including the Concord Freeman. Users can browse the collection here at concordlibrary.org/scollect/concord-pre-civil-war-newspapers/index.html, but it is not searchable at this time.

27 *Old Fulton New York Post Cards or Fulton History: Old New York State Historical Newspapers* (fultonhistory.com/Fulton.html) is a searchable repository of more than 35 million newspaper pages. Most of the newspapers available on the site are from New York; however, in the most recent updates, the site’s coverage has expanded to include newspapers from other states as well. The site’s creator, Tom Tryniski, digitizes newspaper pages from print and microfilm copies, and he pays the costs related to the creation and maintenance of the site himself, with the help of donations from users.

28 *The New York State (NYS) Historic Newspapers* project offers free online access to a selection of New York newspapers from across the state. It is possible to search the entire collection or the digitized newspapers from a single county. There are more than five million pages of newspapers available at *NYS Historic Newspapers*, and the project is administered by the Northern New York Library Network in partnership with the NY 3Rs Association, Inc. (nyshistoricnewspapers.org).

29 Pennsylvania State University Libraries’ *Pennsylvania Civil War Newspaper Collection* provides free access to selected Pennsylvania newspapers published between February 23, 1831, and February 14, 1877. Users can browse or search the collection at digitalnewspapers.libraries.psu.edu/Default/Skins/civilwar/.

30 *Newspapers.com* is an online collection of more than 4000 newspapers from across the United States that adds “Millions of additional pages . . . every month.” Access to full viewing, searching, and printing options requires a paid subscription (newspapers.com).

31 The Library of Congress’s *Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers* (chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/), produced by the National Digital Newspaper Program (NDNP), is an electronic archive that provides free access to a searchable selection of newspaper pages published during the period of 1836-1922. For a more detailed description of the site, see (chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/about/).

32 The *Hoosier State Chronicles* collection is operated by the Indiana State Library, and it provides free access to digital images of more than 98,000 issues of historical Indiana newspapers published between 1804 and 2011. Users can browse or search the collection; see newspapers.library.in.gov/cgi-bin/indiana.

33 *America’s Historical Newspapers*, specifically, the *Early American Newspapers Series* by Readex, allows users at subscribing institutions to search digitized issues

of United States newspapers from 1690 to the twentieth century. At the time the research for this piece was conducted, *Early American Newspapers* was available in Series 1-12, and institutions could subscribe to one or more parts of the series.

34 All mentions of *NewspaperARCHIVE* or *NewspaperARCHIVE.com* refer to the Access NewspaperARCHIVE Institutional Version (access.newspaperarchive.com). *NewspaperARCHIVE* is an online newspaper database that consists of searchable digitized newspaper pages from selected newspapers around that world that date from 1607 to the present. Newspapers are added at the rate of approximately 2.5 million pages per month. This digital archive is owned and operated by Heritage Archives, Ltd. In order to view search results, articles, and/or to use some of the site's research tools, it is necessary to become a paid member and/or to have institutional access.

35 According to their website, *The Queens Free Press* is an online journalism project that allows community members, including college and high school students, to write and curate content that ranges in focus from local community news to the documentation of the lives and experiences of community members. For more about the purpose and mission of the project, see "About the Queens Free Press," (queensfreepress.com/about-the-queens-free-press/).

36 See Walter Whitman, "The Child and the Profligate," *The Columbian Lady's and Gentleman's Magazine* 2 (October 1844), 149–153.

37 Drawing on newspaper collections from the University of North Carolina at Greensboro (UNCG) and the Greensboro Historical Museum, *The Greensboro Historical Newspapers Collection* provides free access to digitized images of selected local North Carolina newspapers published from 1826-1946. Users can search or browse the collection here; see libcdm1.uncg.edu/cdm/landingpage/collection/GSOPatriot.

38 The Quincy Public Library's *Quincy Historical Newspaper Archive* offers free access to digital images of local newspapers published from 1835 to approximately 1919. Users can browse or search the collection; see quincylibrary.org/newspaper-archive/.

39 For more information on these reprints, see Blalock, "Bibliography," 205-207.

40 The Sidney Memorial Public Library offers a searchable public archive of local New York newspapers published between 1882 and 2010. All content accessible through this service is provided by Advantage Companies (sidney.advantage-preservation.com/).

41 The *Bloomsburg University Local Newspapers Collection* makes freely available various issues of four newspapers—the *Columbia County Republican*, *Bloomsburg Daily*, *Daily Mail*, and *Democratic Sentinel*—that were published in Columbia County Pennsylvania during the late 1800s and early 1900s (digital.olivesoftware.com/Olive/APA/BloomsburgD/).

42 The Uncle Remus Regional Library System consists of libraries serving

Greene, Hancock, Jasper, Morgan, Putnam, and Walton Counties in Georgia. The libraries offer a searchable public archive of regional newspapers published from 1806 to 2010. All content provided by this service is owned and/or copyrighted by Advantage Companies (uncleremus.advantage-preservation.com/).

43 According to *Newspapers.com*, the page number for each of the installments of “The Last of the Sacred Army” published in the *Daily Journal* is page 2, but on each of the scans of the story provided by Campbell University, each installment begins on a page that is labeled with a handwritten “pg. 3” at the top. As a result, I have listed both possible paginations here.

44 For more information on the reprints of “The Last of the Sacred Army” published under the title of “An Artistic Sketch,” see Blalock, “Bibliography,” 213.

45 Available scans of the story did not include a masthead or title page. The volume and issue number are supplied based on the Library of Congress’s description of the June 4, 1842, issue as Vol. 5, no. 1 (chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn92072952/). According to *Newspapers.com*, the story is published on page 2 of the July 23, 1842, issue of the *Raleigh Microcosm*.

46 The *Southern Recorder* is available through *Milledgeville Historic Newspapers Archive: Georgia’s Historic Newspapers*, part of the Digital Library of Georgia (<http://milledgeville.galileo.usg.edu/milledgeville/search>). Users can browse or search the entire archive here (<http://dlg.galileo.usg.edu/MediaTypes/Newspapers.html>), but are required to download a free Plug-In in order to view the newspaper images.

47 The digitized issue of *The Cecil Whig* from July 30, 1842, that is available on *Chronicling America* was scanned from a damaged copy of the paper. Although almost all of the text of “A Legend of Life and Love” is intact, most of the title has been torn away. I have supplied the missing words from the title, and it is almost certainly printed here as “A Legend of Life and Love.” The date, issue, and volume number have been supplied in a note scanned with the issue; so, I have put this information in brackets.

48 W.W., “A LEGEND OF LIFE AND LOVE,” *The United States Magazine, and Democratic Review* 11.49 (July 1842), 83-86. Unless otherwise indicated, the periodicals reprint the story with its original beginning.

49 Walter Whitman, “A Legend of Life and Love,” *The Brooklyn Daily Eagle and Kings County Democrat* 5 (June 11, 1846), [1].

50 The American Antiquarian Society’s (AAS) *Historical Periodicals Collection* by EBSCOhost is available in five series and an institutional subscription provides library patrons with access to digitized images of the AAS’s extensive collection of *American periodicals* published between 1691 and 1877.

51 The *Digital Kingston Historical Newspapers Database* draws together scans of newspapers from the W.D. Jordan Special Collections Library, the OurOntario Partnership, and *Google Newspaper Archive* to provide digitized images and

downloadable pdfs of Kingston Newspapers from approximately 1810 to 1900 (vitacollections.ca/digital-kingston/search).

52 Whitman incorporated “The Reformed” as an imbedded tale within his first novel, *Franklin Evans; or the Inebriate. A Tale of the Times* (1842). “The Reformed” was extracted, titled, and printed separately in both the *New York Sun* and the *Evening Post* just before the publication of the novel such that the tale functioned as a preview of *Franklin Evans* and as an advertisement for it. “The Reformed” was unknown at the time of the publication of Myerson’s bibliography and, therefore, has no item number. For more on the circulation and the role of “The Reformed,” see Stephanie M. Blalock, “Walt Whitman’s,” 171-180.

53 The story that Whitman later titled “The Death of Wind-foot,” when it was reprinted in the *American Review* in June 1845, was originally published as an imbedded tale within *Franklin Evans*. As a part of the novel, the story of the Indian Chief Unrelenting and his son Wind-Foot did not yet have its own title. In early February 1843, the tale was printed for the first time as a stand-alone work in the *Wisconsin Enquirer*, where it was titled “The Unrelenting.” It is uncertain whether Whitman used this title for the story elsewhere or if the title was chosen by the paper’s editor. “The Unrelenting” was unknown at the time of the publication of Myerson’s bibliography and, therefore, has no item number.

54 The Ann Arbor District Library’s *Old News* platform (oldnews.aadl.org/about_old_news) features articles and images from the *Michigan Argus* and *The Ann Arbor News* among other local newspapers. The site currently offers access to some 183,665 articles, and the library plans to expand the project.

55 See Walter Whitman, “Eris; A Spirit Record,” *The Columbian Lady’s and Gentleman’s Magazine* 1 (March 1844), [138]–139; see also Walter Whitman, “The Love of Eris.—A Spirit Record,” *Brooklyn Daily Eagle and Kings County Democrat* 5 (August 18, 1846), [1].

56 See Walter Whitman, “Dumb Kate—An Early Death,” *The Columbian Lady’s and Gentleman’s Magazine* (May 1844), 230-231; Walter Whitman, “Dumb Kate.—An early death,” *The Brooklyn Daily Eagle and Kings County Democrat* (July 13, 1846), [1].

57 For an explanation of what the publication date of nineteenth-century periodicals might indicate, see James Mussell, *The Nineteenth-Century Press in the Digital Age* (New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2012), 53.

58 See “Shirval: A Tale of Jerusalem,” *Brooklyn Evening Star* (February 18, 1845), [2]; “Shirval: A Tale of Jerusalem,” *Aristidean: A Magazine of Reviews, Politics, and Light Literature* (March 1845), 12–15. See also “Shirval: A Tale of Jerusalem,” *The Brooklyn Daily Eagle and Kings County Democrat* (January 22, 1846), [2].

59 The Library of Congress record for the *Jeffersonian* includes both Macon, Mississippi, and Kosciusko, Mississippi, within the geographic region covered by

the paper. The masthead of the issue in which Whitman's story is printed lists only "Macon, Mississippi."

60 The earliest known version of this tale was printed in *The New Mirror* on December 9, 1843, where it was titled "The Love of the Four Students: A Chronicle of New York." Whitman later revised the story and retitled it "The Boy-Lover," and it was published for the first time under the new title in the *American Review* in May 1845. "The Love of the Four Students" was unknown at the time of the publication of Myerson's bibliography and, therefore, has no item number. Each version of this story has its own set of reprints since "The Love of the Four Students" was reprinted at the time of its publication, and "The Boy-Lover" was also later reprinted in periodicals. "The Love of the Four Students" was reprinted at the time of its publication, and "The Boy-Lover" was also reprinted in periodicals. For additional reprints, see Blalock, "Bibliography," 231-232.

61 Whitman revised "Revenge and Requital; A Tale of a Murderer Escaped" and gave the tale the new title of "One Wicked Impulse! (A tale of a Murderer escaped.)" when he reprinted the story in the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* in 1846. The reprints of the story under the title "One Wicked Impulse" were not included in my first bibliography. Here, in order to provide a more complete picture of the publication history of tale, I have provided the citation for the first printing of the story under the title of "One Wicked Impulse," reprints of the story under that title, and a listing of the newly discovered reprints of the story under its original title. The number of reprints of "Revenge and Requital" and "One Wicked Impulse" has been adjusted to reflect these reprints in addition to those of the earliest version of the story, titled "Revenge and Requital," which were included in the previous bibliography.

62 See also William White, "Whitman's Short Stories: More Addenda," *Bibliographical Society of America Papers* 69 (1975), 402.

63 See Blalock, "Bibliography," 205-206.