Bibliography of Walt Whitman's Short Fiction in Periodicals

Stephanie M. Blalock
stephmb227@gmail.com

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BIBLIOGRAPHY OF WALT WHITMAN’S SHORT FICTION IN PERIODICALS

Introductory Notes:

The following bibliography is not a complete listing of Walt Whitman’s short fiction titles. I have included only the titles of those pieces for which there are newly discovered reprints and/or for which there is the potential for new information about the original, in the case of “Linggave’s Temptation” and the stories Whitman would later title “Little Jane” and “The Boy-Lover.” Whitman’s longer fiction works, namely his novel Franklin Evans, or the Inebriate: A Tale of the Times and “Arrow-Tip” (later, “The Half-Breed; A Tale of the Western Frontier”) are also omitted from the bibliography. I have included a section at the end of this project for reprints of a short story, titled “The Little Minstrel Girl—A Tale of Truth,” that has been previously attributed to Whitman.

All entries presented here include standard bibliographical information in addition to 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 the work is available in a periodicals database or in another electronic form, the name of that database or electronic source is included in the citation. Full citations are provided for previously discovered reprints of Whitman’s fiction in periodicals. Previously unknown reprints in periodicals are indicated with circular bullet points. In some cases, newspaper editors divided a single short story by Whitman to create a two-part serial that was printed in consecutive issues of the paper. If the serial divisions occurred within a previously unknown reprint, then each installment is marked with a circular bullet point. Each complete story regardless of the number of serial parts is only counted as one reprint in the list of totals at the end of each section.

Entries are organized both by the title of the short fiction work and chronologically according to the date of publication. If more than one newspaper or magazine printed the same short story on a specific day, then those citations appear in alphabetical order according to the periodical title. If a work was published under more than one title, then each title has its own set of bibliographical entries. I have also included citations for reprints of Whitman’s fiction in international periodicals. For each title that has been reprinted outside of the United States, there is a list of citations under the heading of “International Reprints” at the end of the section of the bibliography devoted to that work of fiction.

Under some entries I have included annotations that document key features of a story, such as the reprinting of a particular version of
an ending, the presence of an epigraph, or the printing of illustrated versions of Whitman’s tales. I have only included these notes for the reprints that I was able to view directly online, in a periodical database, or in another form. Some databases require subscriptions to view the full text of an article; in those cases, I have provided as much information as possible, in the sections of the bibliography labeled “Additional reprints in part or in whole for which only partial citation information is available.” I have also included notes such as “Preview Only” or “Citation Only” when I have identified a story as Whitman’s on the basis of a preview of a small selection from the reprint or when a library’s holdings include a reprint of Whitman’s fiction that does not appear to be available for viewing in full online.

“Death in the School-Room. A Fact”  
(Item E 29, Myerson 1993, pg. 544)

The annotations in the following section document the presence or absence of particular words or sentences and variations in the spelling of names from the original beginning and/or ending. They do not account for every possible variation or editorial change in punctuation or capitalization in the body or even at the end of the story. For example, in the final sentence of this story, some reprints include the hyphenated term “school-room,” while others omit the hyphen between the two words. Likewise, some reprints retain the original capitalization of “CORPSE,” while others do not; some retain the original punctuation, ending the final sentence with a period, while in some versions, the period has been replaced with an exclamation point. A detailed account of these variations based on comparisons between the first printing and the reprinted versions, in other words, would be a project in its own right.

A list of all the titles that reprint a particular version of the story’s ending can be found following the bibliography entries for this title. I have also included notes to indicate when a full-text electronic version of the story was illegible and/or was not readily accessible or available for examination.

ORIGINAL:


The original ending includes two sentences that were omitted from the Brooklyn Daily Eagle version, which was published on December 24, 1847, and, later, in other periodicals that reprinted the story from the Eagle.

The original concludes: “The widow was now childless too. Death was in the school-room, and Lugare had been flogging A CORPSE.”
REPRINTS IN PERIODICALS:


This reprint begins with “Tink-a-ling-ling-ling” rather than the original “Ting-a-ling-ling-ling.”


In the final sentence of this reprint, the schoolmaster’s name “Lugare” is spelled “Luguare”: “Death was in the school room, and Luguare had been flogging a corpse!”
The ending of “Death in the School Room. A Fact.” is largely illegible on this particular scan of the reprint.


“From the Democratic Review. DEATH IN THE SCHOOL ROOM. A FACT.” Haverhill Gazette 22.7 (August 14, 1841): [1]. [Haverhill, MA]. America’s Historical Newspapers, including Early American Newspapers Series 1, 2, 3, 6 and 7, 1690-1922 and African American Newspapers, 1827-1998. (See Early American Newspapers, Series 1).


Although the Wayne County Record cites the Democratic Review, the paper prints a slightly edited version of the ending. Here, the last sentences read, “The widow was now childless indeed. Death was in the school-room, and Lugare had been flogging A CORPSE” [1].

American Newspapers Series 1, 2, 3, 6 and 7, 1690-1922 and African American Newspapers, 1827-1998. (See Early American Newspapers, Series 6).
This reprint includes the last two sentences of the original ending with a slight editorial change, replacing “The widow was now childless too” with “The widow was now childless indeed” (75).

This newspaper is published on Wednesdays and Saturdays. This is the Wednesday, September 1, 1841, edition. “Death in the School Room” is also printed on the front page of the Saturday, September 4, 1841, edition. This reprint begins with “Tink-a-ling ling-ling!” rather than the original “Ting-a-ling-ling-ling!”

The masthead on this paper indicates a date of “August 25, 1841,” which has been crossed out and replaced by “September 1, 1841” on this scanned version. The “Number” has also been changed from “XXXIX?” to “XL.”
I have included the “September 1, 1841” date because it is the one that has been assigned to this issue by the database; the issue cited here does differ in content from the previous week’s “August 25, 1841” edition of the paper.


- W. W. “From the Democratic Review. DEATH IN THE SCHOOL ROOM. A FACT.” Goshen Democrat 4.21, Whole No. 177 (September 2, 1841): 1-2. [Goshen, IN]. NewspaperARCHIVE.


The full-text of this reprint was unavailable.


This newspaper is published on Wednesdays and Saturdays. This is the Saturday, September 4, 1841, edition. “Death in the School Room” is also printed on the front page of the Wednesday, September 1, 1841, edition.

This reprint begins with “Tink-a-ling ling-ling!” rather than the original “Ting-a-ling-ling-ling!”


- “From the Democratic Review. DEATH IN THE SCHOOL ROOM. A FACT.” Barre Gazette 8.18, Whole No. 382 (September 10, 1841): [1]. [Barre, MA]. America’s Historical Newspapers, including Early American
Newspapers Series 1, 2, 3, 6 and 7, 1690-1922 and African American Newspapers, 1827-1998. (See Early American Newspapers, Series 1).


• “MISCELLANY. From the Democratic Review, for August. DEATH IN THE SCHOOL-ROOM. A FACT.” Austin City Gazette 2.46 (September 22, 1841): 1. [City of Austin, TX]. America’s Historical Newspapers, including Early American Newspapers Series 1 and 2, 1690-1900 and Selected Titles from Series 3, 4, and 5, 1783-1922. (See Early American Newspapers, Series 4).


“Death in the School-Room (a Fact).” The Mauch Chunk Courier (October, 25, 1841): 1. [Mauch Chunk, PA].63


• “A Thrilling Story. DEATH IN THE SCHOOL-ROOM. A FACT.” Edgefield Advertiser 17.35 (September 15, 1852): [1]. [Edgefield, SC]. Library of Congress. Chronicling America.64

The story is printed in a column with the heading: “A Thrilling Story.” At the end of the story, the editor has listed what is presumably the source of the story as “—Correspondence Richmond Magnolia,” perhaps indicating the presence of another reprint in that paper.

• “Death in the school room. A FACT.” Barre Gazette 20.12, Whole No. 1002 (September 23, 1853): [1-2]. [Barre, MA]. America’s Historical Newspapers,
including Early American Newspapers Series 1, 2, 3, 6 and 7, 1690-1922 and African American Newspapers, 1827-1998. (See Early American Newspapers, Series 1).


<http://digitalnewspapers.libraries.psu.edu/Default/Skins/civilwar/Client.asp?skin=civilwar&AW=1341094627037&AppName=2>.66

This newspaper—published some fifteen years after Whitman stopped writing fiction and approximately four months after he left Pfaff’s for Virginia and eventually the Civil War hospitals—actually prints two of Whitman’s stories in the same issue. “Death in the School-Room” and the temperance tale “Wild Frank’s Return” both appear on the front page of the paper.


ALSO REPRINTED AS:

“Death in the School Room”

• W. W. “From the Democratic Review. DEATH IN THE SCHOOL-ROOM.” Ohio Atlas and Elyria Advertiser 10.16 (September 1, 1841): [1]. [Elyria, Lorain County, OH]. NewspaperARCHIVE.

• “[From the Democratic Review.]. DEATH IN THE SCHOOL ROOM.” The Experiment 7.4, Whole No. 316 (September 8, 1841): [1]. [Norwalk, Huron County, OH]. NewspaperARCHIVE.


The last two sentences of the original story are omitted in the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* version such that the ending reads, “The boy was dead! He had probably been so for some time, for his eyes were turned up, and his body was cold” [1].


*The New Hampshire Gazette* omits the final two sentences that had appeared in the *Democratic Review*, just as *The Brooklyn Daily Eagle and Kings County Democrat* did when it reprinted the story on December 24, 1847.

**ALSO REPRINTED AS:**

**“Death in a School Room. A Fact.”**


The *Chittenango Phenix* acknowledges the "Dem. Review" as the source of the story, but offers a slightly altered version of the ending, printing "The widow was now childless" instead of the original "the widow was now childless too."

The *Onondaga Gazette* acknowledges the "Dem Review" as the source of the story, but offers a slightly altered version of the ending, printing "The widow was now childless" instead of the original "the widow was now childless too."

The *Fayetteville Observer* prints the ending as "The widow was now childless.—Death was in the school room; and Lugare had been flogging a corpse."

The *Peru Free Press* prints a slightly edited ending of the story: "The widow was now childless. Death was in the school Room, and Lugare had been flogging a CORPSE."

This paper also prints an altered beginning of the story; instead of "Ting a-ling-ling-ling!" the tale begins with "Ring a-ling-ling-ling!"

**ALSO REPRINTED AS:**

**"Death in a School-Room"**

Like the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* version of the story, The *Logansport Journal* reprint omits the last two sentences of the original tale.

- “Death in A School Room.” *The Prairie Chieftain* 3.49 (June 16, 1853): [1]. [Monticello, White County, Ind.]. *NewspaperARCHIVE.*

This reprint of the story begins with “Ring a-ling-ling-ling!” instead of “Ting a-ling-ling-ling!”

The paper prints the following ending: “The widow was now childless.—Death was in the school room, and Lugare had been flogging a corpse” [1].

- “Tales and Sketches. DEATH IN A SCHOOL ROOM.” *Oneida Chief* 5.35 (May 9, 1856): [1]. [Clinton, NY]. *Fulton History.*

- “Death in a School Room.” *The Lewis County Republican* 20.35, Whole No. 1025 (May 21, 1856): [3]. [“Martinsburgh” appears beneath the masthead; listed as “Lowville, NY” in the database]. *Fulton History.*

**ALSO REPRINTED AS:**

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


The *American Union* reprints “Death in the School-Room. A Fact.” as “Death in a School-Room,” with the title appearing under the heading, “Thrilling Sketch from Life,” so I have chosen to include it here with other reprints where “Thrilling Sketch from Life” follows the title.


- “DEATH IN A SCHOOL ROOM. A THRILLING SKETCH FROM LIFE.” *The Kenosha Democrat* 5.40 (February 22, 1856): [1]. [Kenosha, WI]. *NewspaperARCHIVE.*

- “DEATH IN A SCHOOL ROOM. A Thrilling Sketch from Life.” *Sheboygan Lake Journal* 5.15 (February 26, 1856): [1]. [Sheboygan, WI]. *NewspaperARCHIVE.*

- “DEATH IN A SCHOOL ROOM. A THRILLING SKETCH FROM LIFE.” *Democratic Standard* 5.19 (February 27, 1856): [1]. [Janesville, WI]. *NewspaperARCHIVE.*
• “DEATH IN A SCHOOL-ROOM. A Thrilling Sketch From Life.” Hornellsville Tribune 5.14, Whole No. 222 (February 28, 1856): 1. [Hornellsville, NY]. NewspaperARCHIVE.

• “Death in a School Room. A THRILLING SKETCH FROM LIFE.” Litchfield Republican 9.37, Whole No. 454 (March 7, 1856): 1. [Litchfield, CT]. America’s Historical Newspapers, including Early American Newspapers Series 1 and 2, 1690-1900 and Selected Titles from Series 3, 4, and 5, 1783-1922. (See Early American Newspapers, Series 5).


• “DEATH IN A SCHOOL ROOM. A THRILLING SKETCH FROM LIFE.” The Manitowoc Pilot 2.17 (November 2, 1860): [1]. [Manitowoc, WI]. NewspaperARCHIVE.

ALSO REPRINTED AS:
“A Thrilling Sketch from Life”

• “A Thrilling Sketch from Life.” Superior Chronicle 1.43 (April 1, 1856): [1]. [Superior, Douglas County, WI]. NewspaperARCHIVE.

ALSO REPRINTED AS:
“Death in a School-Room. A Sketch from Life.”

• “Death in a School Room. A SKETCH FROM LIFE.” Cedar Falls Gazette 1.16 (June 29, 1860): [1]. [Cedar Falls, IA]. NewspaperARCHIVE.


This is the second and concluding installment of the story.

• “Death in a School Room. A SKETCH FROM LIFE.” *Wisconsin Patriot* 7.18 (July 21, 1860): [1]. [Madison, WI]. *America’s Historical Newspapers*, including *Early American Newspapers* Series 1, 2, 3, 6 and 7, 1690-1922 and *African American Newspapers*, 1827-1998. (See *Early American Newspapers*, Series 2, listed as the *Weekly Wisconsin Patriot*).\(^7\)2


This is the first of two installments of “Death in a School Room.” “[Concluded tomorrow.]” appears at the end of the selection printed in this edition.


This is the second of two installments of “Death in a School Room.”


• “Death in a School Room. A SKETCH FROM LIFE.” *Beaver Dam Democrat* 8.44 (September 1, 1860): [1]. [Beaver Dam, WI]. *NewspaperARCHIVE*.

The *Beaver Dam Democrat* reprint contains a slight variation from the original ending: “The widow was now childless, too.—Death was in the school-room, and Lugare has been flogging a corpse!”


• “Miscellaneous. Death in a School Room. A SKETCH FROM LIFE.” *Beaver Dam Argus* 2.9 (January 31, 1862): [1]. [Beaver Dam, WI]. *NewspaperARCHIVE*.

**ALSO REPRINTED AS:**

“**Scene in a School. A Fact.**”

The Greensborough Patriot acknowledges the “Democratic Review” as the source of the story.

ALSO REPRINTED AS:

“The Widow’s Son, —Or— Death in the School-Room.”


ADDITIONAL REPRINTS IN PART OR IN WHOLE FOR WHICH ONLY PARTIAL CITATION INFORMATION IS AVAILABLE:

  (Citation Only, Full-text available only with program download).75

NUMBER OF REPRINTS OF “Death in the School-Room” (and variant titles): 104

Number of Previously Unknown Reprints in Periodicals Cited Here: 98

All of the following titles reprint the original ending; however, the Scioto Gazette, The Western Argus, The Greensborough Patriot, the Goshen Democrat, the Beaver Dam Democrat, and the Waupun Times add a dash: “The widow was now childless too.—Death was in the school-room, and Lugare had been flogging A CORPSE.”


Total Number of Newspapers that Print the Original Ending: 85

Titles of Newspapers that Print the Edited Original Ending, Changing “The widow was now childless too” to “The widow was now childless, indeed.”: Wayne County Record and Ladies’ Garland and Family Wreath Embracing Tales, Sketches, Incidents, History, Poetry, Music, etc.

Total Number of Newspapers that Print the Edited Ending: 2


Total Number of Newspapers that Print the Brooklyn Daily Eagle Ending: 3

Titles of Newspapers that Print an Edited Version of the Original Ending, Changing “Lugare had been flogging a corpse” to “Lugare has been flogging a corpse!”: Beaver Dam Democrat

Total Number of Newspapers that Print this Edited Version of the Original Ending: 1

Titles of Newspapers for which Full-Text was Illegible or Unavailable: Oswego County Whig, Kalamazoo Gazette, The Mauch Chunk Courier, Southern Literary
Total Number of Newspapers for which Full-Text was Unavailable: 8

Titles of Newspapers that Print the Ending as Follows: “The widow was now childless [—]. Death was in the school room.” Some papers that omit “too” and “indeed” also include a dash after “childless,” namely the Fayetteville Observer and the Prairie Chieftain; the others do not: The Peru Free Press, Fayetteville Observer, Onondaga Gazette, The Prairie Chieftain, Chittenango Phenix

Total Number of Newspapers that Omit “too” or “indeed” After “The widow was now childless”: 5

“Wild Frank’s Return” (Item E 30, Myerson 1993, pg. 544)

ORIGINAL:

REPRINTS IN PERIODICALS:


This newspaper prints two of Whitman’s stories in the same issue. “Death in the School-Room” and the temperance tale “Wild Frank’s Return” both appear on the front page of the paper.


The following note is printed under the title of the story:

[The following thrilling sketch, the main incidents of which were of actual occurrence, is from the pen of the venerable Walt Whitman. It has long been out of print, having been contributed to the *Democratic Review of November, 1841.—Editor Shippensburg Chronicle.*]


**NUMBER OF REPRINTS OF “Wild Frank’s Return”: 12**

Number of Previously Unknown Reprints in Periodicals Cited Here: 10
"The Child’s Champion" (Item E 31, Myerson 1993, pg. 544)

ORIGINAL:


There are no known reprints of the story in nineteenth century periodicals under this title.

"The Child and the Profligate" (Item E 173, Myerson 1993, pg. 560)82

Whitman significantly revised “The Child’s Champion,” renaming the story “The Child and the Profligate.” It was published for the first time under this new title in the October 1844 issue of The Columbian Lady’s and Gentleman’s Magazine.83


The following epigraph precedes Whitman’s short story:

‘They say ‘tis pleasant on the lip,
And merry on the brain—
They say it stirs the sluggish blood,
And dulls the tooth of pain,
Ay—but within its gloomy deeps
A stinging serpent, unseen, sleeps.
WILLIS.

REPRINTINGS OF THE REVISED “THE CHILD’S CHAMPION” UNDER THE TITLE “THE CHILD AND THE PROFLIGATE” IN PERIODICALS:


The *Columbian* magazine version of the story underwent minor revisions before being published in the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, where it was printed as a work of serial fiction that ran for three days, January 27-29, 1847. 87

The epigraph is not included in the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*.


This is the second installment—the continuation—of “The Child and the Profligate.”


This is the third and concluding part of this serial version of “The Child and the Profligate.”


The epigraph is not included in the *New Hampshire Sentinel*.

**ALSO REPRINTED AS:**

**“The Child and Profligate”**

• Whitman, Walter, AUTHOR OF “THE MERCHANT’S CLERK.” “THE CHILD AND PROFLIGATE.” *Settler & Pennon* 5.28 (October 11, 1844): [1-2]. [Smethport, M’Kean County, PA]. *NewspaperARCHIVE.*

In this reprint, the epigraph also precedes the story.

**ADDITIONAL REPRINTS IN PART OR IN WHOLE FOR WHICH ONLY PARTIAL CITATION INFORMATION IS AVAILABLE:**


NUMBER OF REPRINTS OF “The Child and the Profligate” AND “The Child and Profligate” (after its first publication in the *Columbian Lady’s and Gentleman’s Magazine*): 6

Number of Previously Unknown Reprints in Periodicals Cited Here: 5

**“Bervance, or Father and Son” (Item E 33, Myerson 1993, pg. 545)**

These publications of “Bervance, or Father and Son” are the only known reprints of the text in periodicals.

**ORIGINAL:**


**REPRINTS IN PERIODICALS:**


  The *Daily Troy Budget* reprints “Bervance: Or Father and Son” as a two-part serial, and this is the first installment. The last sentence of the first installment is: “A few days longer residence there, he [Luke] said, a conscious witness of is [its?] horrors, and he should be its fit inmate forever [2].” At the end of the story is the note “(Concluded in our next)” [2].


  This is the second of two installments of “Bervance, Father and Son” in the *Daily Troy Budget*; the word “(Concluded.)” appears before the first line of the story.

• Whitman, Walter. “BERVANCE. or? [Illegible]. FATHER AND SON.” Iowa County Advocate 2.50 (August 18, 1860): [1]. [Dodgeville, WI]. NewspaperARCHIVE.

NUMBER OF REPRINTS OF “Bervance, or Father and Son”: 4

Number of Previously Unknown Reprints in Periodicals Cited Here: 4

“The Tomb-Blossoms” (Item E 35, Myerson, 1993, pg. 545)

ORIGINAL:


REPRINTS IN PERIODICALS:


• Whitman, J. [sic.]. “From the Democratic Review. THE TOMB-BLOSSOMS.” The Experiment 7.28, Whole No. 340 (February 23, 1842): [1]. [Norwalk, Huron County, OH]. NewspaperARCHIVE.


The Andover News (Andover, NY) reprints “The Tomb-Blossoms,” on the second page, beginning in the second column, under a poem entitled “AN
OLD SONG WITH A NEW TUNE.” No author is given for the poem, but the same poem appears above the same reprinted version of Whitman’s story in The New Haven News (New Haven, IN) on November 17, 1892, The Greenburgh Register (Dobbs’ Ferry, NY) on November 18, 1892, in The McKeans Democrat (Smethport, PA) also on November 18, 1892, in Corbett’s Herald (Providence, RI) on November 19, 1892, in The Reveille (Rolfe, IA) on December 1, 1892, and in The Daily Herald (Delphos, OH) on December 28, 1897.


The New Haven News (New Haven, Indiana) 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 Greenburgh Register (Dobbs’ Ferry, NY) and in The McKeans Democrat (Smethport, PA) on November 18, 1892, in Corbett’s Herald (Providence, RI) on November 19, 1892, in The Reveille (Rolfe, IA) on December 1, 1892, and in The Daily Herald (Delphos, OH) on December 28, 1897.


The McKeans Democrat (Smethport, PA) 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) on November 18, 1892, in Corbett’s Herald (Providence, RI) on November 19, 1892, in The Reveille (Rolfe, IA) on December 1, 1892, and in The Daily Herald (Delphos, OH) on December 28, 1897.


The Greenburgh Register (Dobbs’ Ferry, 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 McKeans Democrat (Smethport, PA) also on November 18, 1892, in Corbett’s Herald (Providence, RI) on November 19, 1892, in The Reveille (Rolfe, IA) on December 1, 1892, and in The Daily Herald (Delphos, OH) on December 28, 1897.

*Corbett’s Herald* (Providence, RI) 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) on November 18, 1892, in *The McKeans Democrat* (Smethport, PA) also on November 18, 1892, in *The Reveille* (Rolfe, IA) on December 1, 1892, and in *The Daily Herald* (Delphos, OH) on December 28, 1897.

• Whitman, Walt. “THE TOMB-BLOSSOMS.” *The Reveille* 5.22 (December 1, 1892): [3]. [Rolfe, Pocohontas County, IA]. NewspaperARCHIVE.

*The Reveille* (Rolfe, IA) 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) on November 18, 1892, in *The McKeans Democrat* (Smethport, PA) also on November 18, 1892, in *Corbett’s Herald* (Providence, RI) on November 19, 1892, and in *The Daily Herald* (Delphos, OH) on December 28, 1897.


*The Daily Herald* (Delphos, OH) 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) on November 18, 1892, in *The McKeans Democrat* (Smethport, PA) also on November 18, 1892, in *Corbett’s Herald* (Providence, RI) on November 19, 1892, and in *The Reveille* (Rolfe, IA) on December 1, 1892.


“The TOMB-BLOSSOMS” is reprinted here immediately after the article “In Early Youth Walt Whitman Wrote ‘The Tomb Blossoms’” by Walter

**ALSO REPRINTED AS:**

“The Tomb-Blossoms. Posthumous Sketch”


*The Dallas Morning News* reprinted “The Tomb-Blossoms” nearly seven months after the death of Walt Whitman, adding “Posthumous Sketch” to the title seemingly to remind readers of the poet’s passing on March 26, 1892.

The story is accompanied by four illustrations, two of which are one-column in width, one of which is two columns in width, and one which includes the title and is also two-columns in width; there are seven columns on the page.

This illustrated version of the tale also appeared in *The Galveston Daily News* (Galveston, TX), the *Philadelphia Press* (Philadelphia, PA), the *Rocky Mountain News* (Denver, CO), and *The Salt Lake Tribune* (Daily, Salt Lake City, UT), on the same day, October 23, 1892. It appeared in *The Salt Lake Weekly Tribune* (Salt Lake City, UT) later that same week on October 27, 1892.


*The Galveston Daily News* reprinted the illustrated version of the tale. This version also appeared in *The Dallas Morning News* (Dallas, TX), the *Philadelphia Press* (Philadelphia, PA), the *Rocky Mountain News* (Denver, CO), and *The Salt Lake Tribune* (Daily, Salt Lake City, UT) on the same day, October 23, 1892. It appeared in *The Salt Lake Weekly Tribune* (Salt Lake City, UT) later that same week on October 27, 1892.

The story is accompanied by four illustrations, two of which are one column in width, one of which is two columns in width, and one which includes the title and is also two columns in width; there are seven columns on the page.

The Philadelphia Press reprinted the illustrated version of the tale. This version is almost certainly the same as that in The Dallas Morning News (Dallas, TX), The Galveston Daily News (Galveston, TX), the Rocky Mountain News (Denver, CO), and The Salt Lake Tribune (Daily, Salt Lake City, UT), on the same day, October 23, 1892. It appeared in The Salt Lake Weekly Tribune (Salt Lake City, UT) later that same week on October 27, 1892.


The Rocky Mountain News reprinted the illustrated version of the tale.

The story is accompanied by four illustrations, two of which are one column in width, one of which is two columns in width, and one which includes the title and is also two columns in width. There are seven columns of text on the page, alongside a series of advertisements that are approximately two columns in width. The paper consists of approximately nine columns.

This version also appeared in The Dallas Morning News (Dallas, TX), The Galveston Daily News (Galveston, TX), the Philadelphia Press (Philadelphia, PA), and The Salt Lake Tribune (Daily, Salt Lake City, UT) on the same day, October 23, 1892. It appeared in The Salt Lake Weekly Tribune (Salt Lake City, UT) later that same week on October 27, 1892.


The Salt Lake Tribune (Daily) reprinted the illustrated version of the tale. The story is accompanied by four illustrations, two of which are one column in width, one of which is two columns in width, and one which includes the title and is also two columns in width; there are three columns of text on the page alongside advertisements that span multiple columns. The paper seems to consist of seven columns.

This version also appeared in The Dallas Morning News (Dallas, TX), The Galveston Daily News (Galveston, TX), the Philadelphia Press (Philadelphia, PA), and the Rocky Mountain News (Denver, CO), on the same day, October 23, 1892. It appeared in The Salt Lake Weekly Tribune (Salt Lake City, UT) later that same week on October 27, 1892.

The Salt Lake Weekly Tribune reprinted the illustrated version of the tale. The story is accompanied by four illustrations, two of which are one column in width, one of which is two columns in width, and one which includes the title and is also two columns in width; there are eight columns of text and illustrations on the page.

This version also appeared in The Dallas Morning News (Dallas, TX), The Galveston Daily News (Galveston, TX), the Philadelphia Press (Philadelphia, PA), and the Rocky Mountain News (Denver, CO), on the same day, October 23, 1892. It appeared in The Salt Lake Tribune (Daily, Salt Lake City, UT) later that same week on October 27, 1892.

ALSO REPRINTED AS:

“Her Offerings”

• “HER OFFERINGS. Why a Poor Woman Decorated Two Paupers’ Graves. Her Dead Husband Occupied One of Them, But Which One?—An Affection That Was Finally Transferred to a Bright Reward. [COPYRIGHT, 1892].” Rochester Daily Republican SEVENTH YEAR (Evening, October 25, 1892): [2]. [Rochester, IND.]. NewspaperARCHIVE.

The Rochester Daily Republican (Rochester, IN) reprints Whitman’s “The Tomb-Blossoms” under the title of “Her Offerings.” The story is accompanied by three illustrations, which are the same as those printed with the previously mentioned “The TOMB-BLOSSOMS. POSTHUMOUS SKETCH” version of the tale. The illustration that included the title for the posthumous sketches is absent here. All of the illustrations for “Her Offerings” are one-column in width, and the page consists of six columns.

This version of “Her Offerings” is then reprinted in The Wichita Daily Eagle (Wichita, Kan.) on October 28, 1892, and in the Logansport Journal (Logansport, IN) on November 17, 1892.


The Wichita Daily Eagle (Wichita, Kan.) reprints Whitman’s “The Tomb-Blossoms” under the title of “Her Offerings.” The story is accompanied by three illustrations, which are the same as those printed with the previously mentioned “The TOMB-BLOSSOMS. POSTHUMOUS SKETCH” version of the tale. The illustration that included the title for the posthumous sketches is absent here. However, all of the illustrations for “Her Offerings” are one-column in width, and the page consists of seven columns.

This version of “Her Offerings” also appears in The Rochester Daily Republican (Rochester, IN) on October 25, 1892, and in the Logansport Journal on November 17, 1892.
"HER OFFERINGS. Why a Poor Woman Decorated Two Paupers’ Graves. Her Dead Husband Occupied One of Them, But Which One?—An Affection That Was Finally Transferred to a Bright Reward. [COPYRIGHT, 1892.]." Logansport Journal 17.277 (November 17, 1892): [6]. [Logansport, IN]. NewspaperARCHIVE.

The Logansport Journal (Logansport, IN) reprints Whitman’s “The Tomb-Blossoms” under the title of “Her Offerings.” The story is accompanied by three illustrations, which are the same as those printed with the previously mentioned “The TOMB-BLOSSOMS. POSTHUMOUS SKETCH” version of the tale. The illustration that included the title for the posthumous sketches is absent here. All of the illustrations for “Her Offerings” are one-column in width, and the page consists of six columns.

This version of “Her Offerings” previously appeared in The Rochester Daily Republican (Rochester, IN) on October 25, 1892, and in The Wichita Daily Eagle (Wichita, Kan.) on October 28, 1892.

INTERNATIONAL REPRINTS:

“THE TOMB-BLOSSOMS”


“The Tomb Flowers”


The story is modified from the original; it has been significantly condensed such that only the major plot events are included and much of Whitman’s description has been removed or summed up.

Also, here the story appears in a magazine designed for children that also includes hymns and verses.

ADDITIONAL REPRINTS IN PART OR IN WHOLE FOR WHICH ONLY PARTIAL Citation INFORMATION IS AVAILABLE:

NUMBER OF REPRINTS OF “The Tomb-Blossoms” (and variant titles): 25

Number of Previously Unknown Reprints in Periodicals Cited Here: 23

“The Last of the Sacred Army” (Item E 42, Myerson 1993, pg. 546)

A reworked version of the original tale appears in Chapter 20 of Whitman’s novel Franklin Evans.97

ORIGINAL:


REPRINTS IN PERIODICALS:


On the second page of the paper is a brief article about “The Last of the Sacred Army” that reads as follows:

“On our first page will be found a patriotic tribute to the soldiers of the Sacred Army of the Revolution, written by a now venerable and highly respected citizen of this city, and published some forty years since. He will no doubt be surprised to find this production of his youthful days resurrected for the edification of the present generation, but we feel assured that it will be read now with the same interest that was felt at the time of its original publication. The American people are not ungrateful to the memory of those who risked their all for the independence of the country, and though the last of the soldiers of the Sacred Army has long since passed away, their memory is still green in the hearts of those who now enjoy the fruits of their eventful struggle” (2).

• Whitman, Walter. “The Last of the Sacred Army.” Cleveland Plain Dealer. Fiftieth Year, No. 150 (May 29, 1892): 20. [Cleveland, OH]. America’s Historical Newspapers, including Early American Newspapers Series 1, 2, 3, 6
This reprint of “The Last of the Sacred Army” is likely illustrated, and, based on its publication date, it may be like those printed in the *New York Herald* (New York, NY), the *Rocky Mountain News* (Denver, CO), and *The Salt Lake Tribune* (Daily, Salt Lake City, UT) on May 29, 1892, and in *The Salt Lake Weekly Tribune* (Salt Lake City, UT) on June 2, 1892.


This reprint of “The Last of the Sacred Army” is illustrated, and it seems to be like those printed in the *Rocky Mountain News* (Denver, CO) and *The Salt Lake Tribune* (Daily, Salt Lake City, UT) on May 29, 1892, and in *The Salt Lake Weekly Tribune* (Salt Lake City, UT) on June 2, 1892.

In this paper, as well as in the *Rocky Mountain News* (Denver, CO), *The Salt Lake Tribune* (Daily, Salt Lake City, UT), and in *The Salt Lake Weekly Tribune* (Salt Lake City, UT), there is one illustration of the man who is “the last of the sacred army” that is two columns in width. There is also another smaller illustration of what appears to be a military medal with an image of George Washington next to the title. This page of the *Herald* consists of six columns.


This reprint of “The Last of the Sacred Army” is illustrated, and it seems to be like those printed in the *New York Herald* (New York, NY), and *The Salt Lake Tribune* (Daily, Salt Lake City, UT) on May 29, 1892 and in *The Salt Lake Weekly Tribune* (Salt Lake City, UT) on June 2, 1892.

An advertisement for the upcoming features of the Sunday edition of the *Rocky Mountain News* appeared in the Saturday, May 28, 1892, issue of the paper. The advertisement promised that the Sunday issue would contain several “SPECIAL FEATURES,” including “THE LAST OF THE SACRED ARMY. A sketch written in 1842 by the late Walt Whitman, now first published. Illustrated” (4).

In this paper, as well as in the *New York Herald* (New York, NY), *The Salt Lake Tribune* (Daily, Salt Lake City, UT), and *The Salt Lake Weekly Tribune* (Salt Lake City, UT) there is one illustration of the man who is “the last of the sacred army” that is two columns in width. There is also another smaller illustration of what appears to be a military medal with an image of George Washington next to the title. This page of the *Rocky Mountain News* consists of six columns of texts alongside large advertisements approximately two columns in width. The newspaper consists of eight columns.

This reprint of “The Last of the Sacred Army” is illustrated, and it seems to be like those printed in the *New York Herald* (New York, NY), and the *Rocky Mountain News* (Denver, CO) on May 29, 1892, and in *The Salt Lake Weekly Tribune* (Salt Lake City, UT) on June 2, 1892.

In this paper, as well as in the *New York Herald* (New York, NY), the *Rocky Mountain News* (Denver, CO), and in *The Salt Lake Weekly Tribune* (Salt Lake City, UT), there is one illustration of the man who is “the last of the sacred army” that is two columns in width. There is also another smaller illustration of what appears to be a military medal with an image of George Washington next to the title. This page of the *Daily Tribune* consists of seven columns.

The first eight pages of this newspaper have the date of Saturday, May 28, 1892, at the top of each page. Beginning with page nine and continuing through page sixteen—where Whitman’s story appears—the pages are dated Sunday, May 29, 1892.


This reprint of “The Last of the Sacred Army” is illustrated, and it seems to be like those that appeared in the *New York Herald* (New York, NY), the *Rocky Mountain News* (Denver, CO), and *The Salt Lake Tribune* (Daily, Salt Lake City, UT) on May 29, 1892.

In this paper, as well as in the *New York Herald* (New York, NY), the *Rocky Mountain News* (Denver, CO), and in *The Salt Lake Tribune* (Daily, Salt Lake City, UT), there is one illustration of the man who is “the last of the sacred army” that is two columns in width. There is also another smaller illustration of what appears to be a military medal with an image of George Washington next to the title. The *Weekly Tribune* consists of eight columns of text.

Here, Whitman’s story also appears alongside the same article on widows of Revolutionary War soldiers that was printed in *The Milwaukee Sentinel* (Milwaukee, WI) on May 29, 1892, just three days earlier. However, in the *Weekly Tribune*, the article’s title has been changed from “Widows Many Years” to “Brides of Continentals.”

This reprint is followed by this note: “Written by Walt Whitman in 1842. Published in Boston Herald.”

**ALSO REPRINTED AS:**

**“Dream of Patriotism”**


*The Milwaukee Sentinel* published Whitman’s “The Last of the Sacred Army” as “Dream of Patriotism.” No illustrations accompany this reprint. Whitman’s story appears on the same page as an article entitled “Widows Many Years,” which focuses on the nineteen surviving widows of Revolutionary War soldiers that were then drawing pensions. The widows are named, and illustrations of six of them are printed with the article. This seems particularly fitting since the narrator of Whitman’s tale falls asleep during the afternoon of “one of the anniversaries of our national independence” and dreams that a crowd of men and women, including the narrator himself, are going to see the “last of the sacred army,” a veteran of the Revolutionary War (22).

Below the title of the story is “‘MEMORY OF THE WARRIORS OF OUR GREAT FREEDOM.’ All Reverence to the Last One of the Sacred Army Who Had Himself Seen the Chief. Children Were Hastening to Crown Him With Wreaths and People Were Flocking to See Him—Feelings Called Up by Fourth of July Celebrating” (22).

The story is also prefaced with the following sentence: “[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.]” (22).

**ALSO REPRINTED AS:**

**“A Dream of Patriotism”**


*The Weekly Sentinel and Wisconsin Farm Journal* published Whitman’s “The Last of the Sacred Army” as “A Dream of Patriotism.” No illustrations accompany this reprint.

Here, the story is also prefaced with the sentence: “[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.]” (2).
*ALSO REPRINTED AS:*

**“An Artistic Sketch”**

- “AN ARTISTIC SKETCH. A Hitherto Unpublished Story by Walter Whitman. He Called It ‘The Last of the Sacred Army,’ and He Named It Well—The Noble Warriors of Our Freedom. [Copyright, 1892].” *The Daily Journal* 17.132 (June 1, 1892): [6]. [Logansport, IN]. NewspaperARCHIVE.

This reprint of “The Last of the Sacred Army” and the others in this section print an illustrated version of the tale that only differs slightly from that appearing in *the New York Herald* (New York, NY), the *Rocky Mountain News* (Denver, CO), and *The Salt Lake Tribune* (Daily) (Salt Lake City, UT) on May 29, 1892 and in *The Salt Lake Weekly Tribune* (Salt Lake City, UT) on June 2, 1892. Here, the illustration of the George Washington military medal is absent, and the larger illustration of the man who is “the last of the sacred army” is only one-column in width. This newspaper page consists of six columns.


The *Rochester Daily Republican* appears to reprint “An Artistic Sketch” and its accompanying illustration as they appeared in *The Daily Journal* (Logansport, IN), on June 1, 1892, and in the *Rochester Weekly Republican* (Rochester, IN) on June 9, 1892. Here, the illustration is one column in width, and this newspaper page consists of six columns.


The *Rochester Weekly Republican* appears to reprint “An Artistic Sketch” and its accompanying illustration as they appeared in *The Daily Journal* (Logansport, IN), on June 1, 1892, and in the *Rochester Daily Republican* (Rochester, IN) on June 2, 1892. Here, the illustration is one column in width, and this newspaper page consists of six columns.

**PARTIAL REPRINT OF THE STORY AS PART OF A NEWSPAPER ARTICLE:**

**“Decoration Day”**

This newspaper article, published on the occasion of the upcoming “Decoration Day” (Memorial Day) is largely made up of an edited version of Whitman’s short story “The Last of the Sacred Army.” The paper does not include the name of the author of the article.

**ADDITIONAL REPRINTS IN PART OR IN WHOLE FOR WHICH ONLY PARTIAL CITATION INFORMATION IS AVAILABLE:**


**NUMBER OF REPRINTS OF “The Last of the Sacred Army” (and variant titles): 17**

Number of Previously Unknown Reprints in Periodicals Cited Here: 16

**“The Child-Ghost: A Story of the Last Loyalist”**

*(E 148, Myerson 1993, pg. 556)*

**ORIGINAL:**


**REPRINTS IN PERIODICALS:**


  The *Daily Troy Budget* reprints “The Child-Ghost; A Story of the Last Loyalist” as a two-part serial. The ending of the first installment is almost illegible. The last sentence of the first installment that it is possible to discern (at least in part) in this copy is “‘Strange walls!’ echoed he of the red scarf; and for the first time since his arrival, he half laughed, but it was not the laugh which comes from a man’s heart” [2].


  This is the second of two installments of “The Child-Ghost; A Story of the Last Loyalist” in the *Daily Troy Budget.*


**NUMBER OF REPRINTS OF** “The Child-Ghost: A Story of the Last Loyalist”: 4

Number of Previously Unknown Reprints in Periodicals Cited Here: 3

“A Legend of Life and Love” (E 151, Myerson, pg. 557)

**ORIGINAL:**


In the *Democratic Review*, the original tale 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). Whitman removes this sentence and the paragraph that follows it before publishing the story in the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* on June 11, 1846.

**REPRINTS IN PERIODICALS:**


- W. W. “A LEGEND OF LIFE AND LOVE.” Hart ford Daily Courant (July 13, 1842): 2. [Hartford, CT]. Google News Archive Search (Citation Only).


- W. W. “A Legend of Life and Love.” The Newport Mercury 81.4186 (July 16, 1842): [1-2]. [Newport, RI]. America’s Historical Newspapers, including
Early American Newspapers Series 1, 2, 3, 6 and 7, 1690-1922 and African American Newspapers, 1827-1998. (See Early American Newspapers, Series 1).


• W. W. “From the Democratic Review. A Legend of Life and Love.” The Experiment 7.49, Whole No. 361 (July 20, 1842): [1]. [Norwalk, Huron County, OH]. NewspaperARCHIVE.


• W. W. “Miscellany. From the Democratic Review. A Legend of Life and Love.” The Hagerstown Mail n.s. 10.37 (July 22, 1842): [1]. [Hagers-Town, MD]. NewspaperARCHIVE.

This reprint appears on the first and second pages of this issue of the Supplement to the Courant.


- W. W. “MISCELLANY. A LEGEND OF LIFE AND LOVE.” Southport Telegraph 3.5 (July 27, 1842): [1]. [Southport, WI; office opposite the temperance house]. NewspaperARCHIVE.


• “Miscellaneous Department. From the Democratic Review. A Legend of Life and Love.” *The Pittsfield Sun* 43.2186 (August 11, 1842): [1]. [Pittsfield, MA]. *America’s Historical Newspapers*, including *Early American Newspapers* Series 1 and 2, 1690-1900 and Selected Titles from Series 3, 4, and 5, 1783-1922. (See *Early American Newspapers*, Series 1).


Whitman edited “A Legend of Life and Love,” cutting the first paragraph of the original and beginning the story 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).


**ALSO REPRINTED AS:**

“The Legend of Life and Love”


**ALSO REPRINTED AS:**

“Legend of Life and Love”


- W. W. “Legend of Life and Love.” St. Albans Messenger 20.35, Whole No. 1022 (July 9, 1857): 1. [St. Albans, VT]. America’s Historical Newspapers, including Early American Newspapers Series 1, 2, 3, 6 and 7, 1690-1922 and
ALSO REPRINTED AS:

“A Legend of Love and Life”


ALSO REPRINTED AS:

“Life and Love”


The Berkshire County Whig seems to reprint the Brooklyn Daily Eagle version of the story under the shortened title of “Life and Love.”


The Newburyport Herald seems to reprint the Brooklyn Daily Eagle version of the story, but, like the Berkshire County Whig, it publishes the tale with the shortened title of “Life and Love.”

ADDITIONAL REPRINTS IN PART OR IN WHOLE FOR WHICH ONLY PARTIAL CITATION INFORMATION IS AVAILABLE:


• [“A Legend of Life and Love.”]. Canton Repository (August 18, 1842). [Canton, OH]. Historical Newspaper Archives. GenealogyBank.

INTERNATIONAL REPRINTS:

“A Legend of Life and Love”


The Stanstead Journal appears to reprint the Brooklyn Daily Eagle version of the story.
NUMBER OF REPRINTS OF “A Legend of Life and Love” (and variant titles): 71

Number of Previously Unknown Reprints in Periodicals Cited Here: 65

“The Angel of Tears” (Item E 157, Myerson, 1993, pg. 557)

ORIGINAL:


REPRINTS IN PERIODICALS:

“The Angel of Tears.” *Brooklyn Evening Star* (February 28, 1846).

“The Angel of Tears” was reprinted in a “very slightly revised” form in *The Brooklyn Evening Star*. The edited version is Item E 232 in Myerson (Myerson, 1993, pg. 567).

INTERNATIONAL REPRINTS:

“The Angel of Tears”


The Lamp seems to reprint the original story from *The United States Magazine and Democratic Review*.

NUMBER OF REPRINTS OF “The Angel of Tears”: 2

Number of Previously Unknown Reprints in Periodicals Cited Here: 1

“The Reformed” (later titled “Little Jane”)

(See Franklin Evans, Item E 159, Myerson 1993, pg. 558; “Lady Jane” [sic] Item E 625, Myerson 1993, pg. 605)

The story most familiarly known as “Little Jane” that was a part of Franklin Evans—an embedded tale within the temperance novel—was first published as a preview of the novel. Whitman later edited and reprinted the tale separately, as a stand-alone piece in the December 7, 1846, edition of *The Brooklyn Eagle and Kings County Democrat*.
FIRST PRINTINGS OF THE STORY AS “The Reformed”:


This printing of “The Reformed” is the earliest known appearance in print of the story that would be embedded in Franklin Evans and later published as “Little Jane.”

Here, “The Reformed” opens with a note, presumably from the editor, that praises Franklin Evans: “[We are permitted to extract the following beautiful sketch from a forthcoming novel, to be published next week at the New World office, called ‘FRANKLIN EVANS, the Inebriate.’ It is written by Mr. Whitman, an author whose eloquent pen is in this work devoted to a most worthy cause—the cause of Temperance.]”


This printing of “The Reformed” is the second of the four earliest known appearances in print of the story that would be embedded in Franklin Evans and later published as “Little Jane.”

“The Reformed” opens with a note, presumably from the editor: “The following extract, which will be read with interest is taken from a novel in the press, by Mr. Whitman, entitled ‘FRANKLIN EVANS, the Inebriate.’ It will be published next week, at the office of the New World.”


This reprint of “The Reformed” appeared in the Daily Troy Budget only a few days after the publication of Franklin Evans, and it is the third of only four known printings of the story under this title.

This reprint is preceded by a note that is largely the same—save slight variations to account for the later publication date—from that printed in the New York Sun: “[We extract the following beautiful sketch from a novel published at the New World office, called ‘FRANKLIN EVANS, the Inebriate.’ It is written by Mr. Whitman, an author whose eloquent pen is in this work devoted to the most worthy cause—the cause of Temperance.]” [2].

PRINTINGS OF THE STORY AS “The Reformed” FOR WHICH ONLY PARTIAL PUBLICATION INFORMATION IS AVAILABLE:


This reprint of “The Reformed” appeared in the Republican Farmer nearly a week after the publication of Franklin Evans; it is the fourth of only four known printings of the story that was embedded in the novel under this.
title. This is also the only known reprint of this version of the tale outside of New York.

ALSO REPRINTED AS:

“From ‘Franklin Evans’”


Here, the editors of the Wiskonsan Enquirer have extracted and printed the embedded story from Franklin Evans that will later be edited and published as “Little Jane.” Unlike the version of the story titled “The Reformed,” which begins by explaining that it is Mr. Marchion who relates this tale to Franklin Evans, this extraction begins with the words, “‘Lift up!’ was ejaculated as a signal [. . .],” like the version Whitman titled “Little Jane.”

FIRST PRINTING AS A SEPARATE TALE (EDITED) TITLED “Little Jane”:


The Brooklyn Daily Eagle reprinted “Little Jane,” “with few changes” from the Franklin Evans version of the tale.

REPRINTS IN PERIODICALS:


The Universalist Union presents “Little Jane” as a story for young readers. The editorial note that precedes this reprint also emphasizes the tale’s moral: “The following touching little sketch is from the pen of Walter Whitman, the present accomplished editor of the Brooklyn Eagle, though it had met the public eye before, through other channels. But such articles never grow old. They speak to the heart at all times and seasons. And we never suffer injury by familiarity with them. Let our little folks read it attentively and draw a lesson of kindness therefrom.”


Number of Previously Unknown Printings or Reprints in Periodicals Cited Here: 7
Note: These figures reflect the number of times the “Little Jane” story, including versions of the story printed under different titles, appeared as a separate tale. They do not account for reprints of or new editions of the novel as a whole.


ORIGINAL: UNKNOWN.

KNOWN PRINTINGS IN PERIODICALS:


Although the original printing of “Lingave’s Temptation” is unknown, this printing of the short story includes “For the New-York Observer” in the heading (rather than indicating the story is for or from another publication). Here, the publication date of “Lingave’s Temptation” also nearly coincides with that of Whitman’s novel Franklin Evans and that of “The Reformed.”

It is important to note, as Thomas Brasher does, that “[a] unique clipping of the tale, apparently taken from the periodical in which it originally appeared, is in the Feinberg Collection, with Whitman’s revisions for Collect.”129

There are no other known printings of “Lingave’s Temptation” in periodicals.

NUMBER OF REPRINTS OF “Lingave’s Temptation”:

Reprints in Periodicals: UNKNOWN.

“The Unrelenting” (later titled “The Death of Wind-Foot”)
(See Franklin Evans, Item E 159, Myerson, 1993, pg. 558)130

The story most familiarly known as “The Death of Wind-Foot” was originally a part of Franklin Evans—an embedded tale within the temperance novel. Whitman later reprinted the tale separately, and it was believed to have been first published as a stand-alone piece in edited form in the June 1845 edition of The American Review.131

REPRINTING OF THE STORY AS: “The Unrelenting” (FROM The New World AND Franklin Evans):
“From the New World. THE UNRELENTING. From “FRANKLIN EVANS” or “FRANKLIN ENANS” [sic]? [Illegible]. Wiskonsan Enquirer 5.6 (February 1 OR 2, 1843): [1]. NewspaperARCHIVE.132

This Wiskonsan Enquirer reprint of the embedded story of the death of young Wind-Foot is the earliest known reprint of the tale to date. It is also the only known reprinting of the Franklin Evans version of the tale with only slight variations and/or editorial omissions from the original story, which was embedded within the novel. The newspaper’s editor may have chosen the story because of its focus on Native American characters since it appears on the first page in the first column, directly under a poem entitled, “THE NORTH AMERICAN INDIAN’S DEATH SONG”: Translated from the German of Schiller, by the late A W. P[illegible]ss. The title of “THE UNRELENTING” comes from the name of the one of the principal characters, the father of Wind-Foot, who witnesses the child being killed by a member of the Kansi tribe as revenge for Unrelenting’s murder of the Kansi warrior’s own father.

FIRST PRINTING AS A SEPARATE TALE (EDITED) TITLED “The Death of Wind-Foot”:


This is the first printing of the story under the title of “The Death of Wind-Foot”; it has “a number of verbal variants” from the version that can be found within the novel Franklin Evans.134

REPRINTS IN PERIODICALS:


“The Death of Wind Foot” is printed in the Daily Saratoga Republican as a work of serial fiction. This is the first of two installments.

This is the concluding installment of “The Death of Wind Foot.”


“The Death of Wind Foot” is reprinted in *The Brooklyn Eagle and Kings County Democrat* as a work of serial fiction. This is the first of two installments.


This is the concluding installment of “The Death of Wind Foot.”


**ALSO REPRINTED AS:**

“The Death of Wind-Foot. An Indian Story.”


• Whitman, W. “Select Tales. From the American Review. THE DEATH OF WIND-FOOT. An Indian Story.” *The Newport Mercury* 84.4347 (August 16, 1845): [1-2]. [Newport, RI]. *America’s Historical Newspapers*, including *Early American Newspapers* Series 1, 2, 3, 6 and 7, 1690-1922 and *African

- Whiteman, W. [sic.] “From the American Review. THE DEATH OF WIND-FOOT. AN INDIAN STORY.” Cumberland Alleganian 7.20 (September 27, 1845): [1]. [Cumberland, MD]. NewspaperARCHIVE.


The Crystal Fount and Rechabite Recorder reprinted “The Death of Wind-Foot: An Indian Story” without change from American Review text.140


ALSO REPRINTED AS:

“Death of Wind-Foot”


ADDITIONAL REPRINTS IN PART OR IN WHOLE FOR WHICH ONLY PARTIAL CITATION INFORMATION IS AVAILABLE:


INTERNATIONAL REPRINTS:

“The Death of Wind-Foot”


According to its masthead, the paper is the “Colonial Times with which is incorporated The Tasmanian.” At the top of subsequent pages, the title is simply listed as the Colonial Times and Tasmanian. It was published twice per week and sold for six pence.

On the second page of the April 7, 1846 issue is a notice that reads as follows:

“COLONIAL TIMES AND TASMANIAN: The two original Journals of Van Diemen’s Land CONSOLIDATED. OPEN TO ALL—INFLUENCED BY NONE.”

“This Journal is published on the Evening of every Tuesday and Friday, and circulates extensively throughout the Australian Colonies, India, China, Europe, and America. It is regularly filed at the office of Messrs. Simmonds and Ward, General Agents, Cornhill, London, and at the Jerusalem Coffee House” (2).

NUMBER OF REPRINTS OF “The Unrelenting” (and variant titles): 22

Number of Previously Unknown Reprints in Periodicals Cited Here: 18

Note: These figures reflect the number of times “The Death of Wind-Foot” appeared as a separate tale, including versions of the story printed under different titles, not its publication as a tale embedded within Franklin Evans.


The New Mirror, edited by George Pope (G. P.) Morris and Nathaniel Parker (N. P.) Willis does not include the name of the author with this printing of the tale, but the plot events and the names of the characters clearly identify the story as one that will become the basis for Whitman’s “The Boy-Lover.” In other words, this story is either an earlier version of “The Boy-Lover” written by Whitman himself or it is a story written by someone else that Whitman borrowed from extensively before making some revisions in order to create “The Boy-Lover.”

This version of the tale begins with the narrator’s thoughts about love: “O SUBTLE spirit, Love! In our earlier years, when the heart is fresh and the impulses strong, how potent your influence over us for good or for evil!”

In the American Review version of the story, the tale is now titled “The Boy-Lover,” and it begins: “Listen, and the old will speak a chronicle for the ears of the young! It is a brave thing to call up the memory of fires long burnt out—at least we withered folk believe so—and delight so to act.”

REPRINTS IN PERIODICALS:

• “From the New Mirror. THE LOVE OF THE FOUR STUDENTS. A CHRONICLE OF NEW-YORK.” The Hudson River Chronicle 7.10 (December 19, 1843): [1]. [Sing-Sing, Westchester County, NY]. America’s Historical Newspapers, including Early American Newspapers Series 1, 2, 3, 6 and 7, 1690-1922 and African American Newspapers, 1827-1998. (See Early American Newspapers, Series 1).


REPRINTED IN EDITED FORM AS:

“The Boy-Lover”


REPRINTS IN PERIODICALS AS “THE BOY-LOVER”:

“From the American Review. The Boy-Lover.” Alton Telegraph & Democratic Review 10.23 (June 7, 1845): [1]. [Alton, IL]. NewspaperARCHIVE.


This is the first installment of “The Boy-Lover,” which is concluded in the January 5, 1848, edition.


This is the second and final installment of “The Boy-Lover.”


Number of Previously Unknown Printings (including original) and Reprints in Periodicals Cited Here for the First Time: 6

“Eris: A Spirit Record” (Item E163, Myerson 1993, pg. 558)

ORIGINAL:

Whitman, Walter. “ERIS; A SPIRIT RECORD.” The Columbian Lady’s and Gentleman’s Magazine 1.3 (March 1844): 138-139. [New Yok, NY].\(^{148}\)

REPRINTS IN PERIODICALS:


ALSO REPRINTED AS:

“The Love of Eris—A Spirit Record” (E 455, Myerson, 1993, pg. 588)\(^{149}\)

**NUMBER OF REPRINTS OF “Eris: A Spirit Record” AND “The Love of Eris—A Spirit Record”: 2**

Number of Previously Unknown Reprints in Periodicals Cited Here: 1

“The Little Sleighers” (Item E 172, Myerson 1993, pg. 560)

**ORIGINAL:**


**REPRINTS IN PERIODICALS:**


**NUMBER OF REPRINTS OF “The Little Sleighers”: 1**

Number of Previously Unknown Reprints in Periodicals Cited Here: 1

“Shirval: A Tale of Jerusalem” (E 174, Myerson 1993, pg. 560)

In The Early Poems and the Fiction, Thomas Brasher records the March 1845 edition of the Aristidean as the magazine in which Whitman’s “Shirval: A Tale of Jerusalem” first appeared. More recently, however, Jerome Loving has written that Whitman “had published in the [Brooklyn Evening] Star as early as February 18, 1845—printing ‘Shirval: A Tale of Jerusalem’ possibly before it appeared in the March issue of the Aristidean.”

**ORIGINAL:**

“Shirval: A Tale of Jerusalem.” Brooklyn Evening Star (February 18, 1845).

REPRINTS IN PERIODICALS:

• “MISCELLANEOUS. From the Aristidean. SHIRVAL! A TALE OF JERUSALEM.” Gettysburg Republican Compiler 27.29, Whole No. 1379 (April 7, 1845): [1]. [Gettysburg, PA]. NewspaperARCHIVE.


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 printings in The Aristidean and in the Brooklyn Daily Eagle insofar as the first three paragraphs of those versions are omitted.

Here, the tale begins with “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. The reference to “—Selected” at the conclusion of the story, then, may be meant to indicate that the editor has published a “selected” part of the story and omitted the beginning paragraphs of earlier versions. The changes could also reflect Whitman’s revisions to the story.

• “Shirval. A TALE OF JERUSALEM.” Ukiah City Press 2.33 [Ukiah City, Mendocino County, CA]. February 14, 1879 [6]. NewspaperARCHIVE.

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

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.


NUMBER OF REPRINTS OF “Shirval: A Tale of Jerusalem”: 8
Number of Previously Unknown Reprints in Periodicals Cited Here: 4

“Revenge and Requital; A TALE OF A MURDERER ESCAPED”
(Item E 179, Myerson 1993, pg. 561)

ORIGINAL:


REPRINTS IN PERIODICALS AS “Revenge and Requital: A Tale of a Murderer Escaped” AND “Revenge and Requital”:


The New York Weekly News reprints the Democratic Review text, with its original title “Revenge and Requital: A Tale of a Murderer Escaped.”


NUMBER OF REPRINTS OF “Revenge and Requital: A Tale of a Murderer Escaped”: 2

Number of Previously Unknown Reprints in Periodicals Cited Here: 1

“Some Fact-Romances” (Item E 205, Myerson 1993, pg. 564)

ORIGINAL:


The original publication of “Some Fact-Romances” included all of the “Fact Romances” listed below. Whitman chose to reprint the pieces separately. There are no known reprints of “Some Fact Romances” as a complete work in periodicals.

235
REPRINTS IN PERIODICALS:

“Fact-Romance” I:


“Fact-Romance” II:


“Fact-Romance” IV:


“Fact-Romance” V:


• “An Incident on Long Island Forty Years Ago.” The Long Island Farmer and Queens County Advertiser 14.44 (February 9, 1847): [1]. [Jamaica, NY]. Fulton History.

NUMBER OF REPRINTS OF ANY PART OF THE ORIGINAL WORK:

Reprints in Periodicals: 7

NUMBER OF REPRINTS OF “Fact-Romance” V AS “An Incident on Long Island Forty Years Ago”: 4

Number of Previously Unknown Reprints of “AN INCIDENT ON LONG ISLAND FORTY YEARS AGO” in Periodicals Cited Here: 3
A STORY PREVIOUSLY ATTRIBUTED TO WALT WHITMAN:  
“The Little Minstrel Girl—A Tale of Truth”  
(Item E 903A, Myerson 2011, 77)

In *Walt Whitman: The Song of Himself*, Jerome Loving suggests that Whitman could be the author of “The Little Minstrel Girl—A Tale of Truth,” a short story that appeared in the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* on July 13, 1847, while Whitman served as the editor of the paper. It is true that the theme of temperance and the characterization of Alice as a beautiful young minstrel girl in a tavern have much in common with the plots and the characters of several other pieces of Whitman’s short fiction—most importantly, “Dumb Kate: An Early Death” and “The Boy-Lover.” Even the subtitle “A Tale of Truth” sounds like that of Franklin Evans, which includes the phrase “a Tale of the Times.” However, the publication history of “The Little Minstrel Girl—A Tale of Truth,” reveals that the piece is unlikely to be Whitman’s work.

**ORIGINAL:**


Since this tale first appeared in 1831, it is unlikely that Whitman is the author of the original version for two primary reasons: first, the story was originally published before Whitman’s thirteenth birthday, and second, because it was first published in Philadelphia. If the story were Whitman’s, it is more likely that it would have been printed first in New York like the rest of his fiction. At the same time, the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* version of this tale appears to be a reprint of that published a month earlier in a Gettysburg, Pennsylvania paper; therefore, it seems that Whitman did not rewrite or revise the original tale, but rather reprinted it in full from an earlier source.

**ALSO REPRINTED AS:**


Under the heading of “A TALE OF INTEREST,” the editor writes, “We have more than once perused the following simple and affecting story. It originally appeared in the *Ariel*, formerly published in Philadelphia. Accidentally meeting with it, we have concluded to give it a place in our columns, trusting that it may awaken in the breasts of our readers, especially the younger portion of them, those filial emotions which best adore, and most powerfully lead to ennoble and purify the human heart. –ED.”
“Alice the Minstrel”


“The Little Minstrel”


“Alice—the Philadelphia Minstrel”

• “ALICE—the Philadelphia Minstrel.” Columbian Register 25.1282 (June 17, 1837): [4]. [New Haven, CT]. America’s Historical Newspapers, including Early American Newspapers Series 1 and 2, 1690-1900 and Selected Titles from Series 3, 4, and 5, 1783-1922. (See Early American Newspapers, Series 5).


“Romance of Reality. A Tale of Truth.”

• “ROMANCE OF REALITY. A TALE OF TRUTH.” The Indiana Palladium IV.41 (January 30, 1847): [1]. [Vevay, IN]. NewspaperARCHIVE.
ALSO REPRINTED AS:

“Romance in Reality”


ALSO REPRINTED AS:

“The Little Minstrel Girl—A Tale of Truth” (Item E 903A, Myerson 2011, 77)

- “Miscellaneous. THE LITTLE MINSTREL GIRL, A Tale of Truth.” Republican Compiler 29th Year, No. 38 (June 14, 1847): [1]. [Gettysburg, PA]. NewspaperARCHIVE.


There are variations between the story printed in the Brooklyn Daily Eagle and the original version from the Ariel. However, the Brooklyn Daily Eagle version of the story appears to be a reprinting of that from the June 14, 1847, edition of the Republican Compiler.


ALSO REPRINTED AS:

“Sarah, the Minstrel”


The character of “Alice” is renamed “Sarah” in this version of the story—in which the opening sentences and some of the phrasing have been altered from the original—and the author appears to be given as “D. D. Ellis.”

NUMBER OF REPRINTS OF “The Little Minstrel Girl—A Tale of Truth” (and variant titles): 15

Number of Previously Unknown Reprints in Periodicals Cited Here: 14

Technische Universität Dortmund

STEPHANIE M. BLALOCK
NOTES


2 Ibid., 951.


5 Traubel, *WWWC*, 1:93.


13 Ibid., 3.

15 Ibid., 4.
16 Ibid., 14.
17 In the case of “The Madman” or “The Fireman’s Dream,” one would be looking for an additional printing of the original chapters and/or a continuation of the pieces within other periodicals.

18 Most of these reprints of Whitman’s fiction were discovered by searching periodical databases accessible at the University of Iowa Libraries, the library at the Technische Universität Dortmund (TU Dortmund) in Dortmund, Germany, and the Iowa City Public Library, as well as websites and digital newspaper archives that are freely available online. I am also thankful for the advice and assistance in searching provided by my colleagues and friends at both universities. I have included notes to indicate when access to particular materials was provided by a university library and/or when access requires a subscription or the payment of any fees. The titles of individual stories were used as search terms along with variants of those titles whenever such variants were observed in print. For example, “Death in the School-Room” was reprinted as “Death in a School-Room” and “A Thrilling Sketch from Life,” (among others) and “The Last of the Sacred Army” was reprinted at least once as “Dream of Patriotism” and as “A Dream of Patriotism” (See especially pgs. 191-194 and pgs. 216-217, respectively).


20 Walter Whitman, “THE REFORMED,” The Sun No. 2722 (November 17, 1842), 4, Fulton History: Old New York State Historical Newspapers, (fultonhistory.com). Old Fulton New York Post Cards or Fulton History: Old New York State Historical Newspapers, is a searchable repository of more than 23 million newspaper pages, primarily from New York. The site’s creator Tom Tryniski digitizes newspaper pages from print and microfilm copies and pays the expenses of the site himself with the help of donations from users. Hereafter, Fulton History.


22 Whitman, Franklin Evans, 30.

23 Reynolds, WWA, 75.


29 Park Benjamin, editor of *The New World*, issued a separately printed “extra” edition of the newspaper that included literary works: “Franklin Evans first appeared as such an extra, where it occupied thirty-one double-columned pages” (xxvi). Castiglia and Hendler also give November 24, 1842, as the date *Franklin Evans* appeared (xxx-viii). See Castiglia and Hendler, “Introduction” to Whitman, *Franklin Evans*, ix-lvii.


32 Ibid., 84.

33 Ibid., 85.

34 Rubin, *THW*, 86. The New York *Sun* also printed Whitman’s story “The Reformed” on November 17, 1842.

35 The dates given in parentheses refer to the short story’s original publication.

36 See Castiglia and Hendler, “Introduction” in Whitman, *Franklin Evans*, xxxix. As early as December 17, 1842, The New York *Sun* explicitly informed readers that “Death in the School-Room” was written by “Whitman.” The paper published a piece entitled, “Our City Schools,” which discusses the *Sun*’s coverage of educational matters of interest to readers, and in the final paragraph, the writer quotes from the story, explaining, ‘Happily,’ says Whitman, in his sketch of Death in the school room, ‘Happily, a worthier and more philosophical system is proving to men that children can be better governed than by lashes and tears and sighs. We are waxing towards that consummation when one of the old-fashioned school-masters, with his cow-hide, his heavy birch rod, and his many ingenious methods of child torture, will be gazed upon as a scorned memento of an ignorant, cruel, and exploded doctrine!” In fact, Whitman gets the last word here because the article ends with this quote. See “Our City Schools,” *The Sun* (December 16, 1842), 2, *Fulton History*.


41 The *Daily Troy Budget*’s reprint of “The Reformed,” appears to be the same version as that printed in *The Sun*; however, the note preceding the story has been altered to reflect the *Budget*’s later, November 26, 1842, publication date.


Myerson, *A Descriptive Bibliography*.

The version of “Death in the School-Room. A Fact” collected in the *Early Poems and Fiction* is that which is printed in Whitman’s *Specimen Days and Collect*. The story is edited slightly, including the deletion of the sentence “The widow was now childless,” which was part of the original ending. See Brasher, *EPF*, 55n1, 60n3.

*America’s Historical Newspapers*, specifically, the *Early American Newspapers Series* by Readex, a Division of NewsBank, allows users to search digitized issues of United States newspapers from as early as 1690, and its coverage extends into the 20th Century. Although currently *Early American Newspapers* has Series 1-9 available, many universities select a few specific series for library users. The *Early American Newspapers* Series numbers provided in the bibliography’s citations are taken from the Readex (a Division of NewsBank) Series “Title Lists,” which is available here: <http://www.readex.com/readex/index.cfm?content=362>. However, depending on a university’s selection or type of subscription, all titles included within a particular “Series” on this Readex site may not be accessible at every institution.

*America’s Historical Newspapers* 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 decided to include 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 typically included in the search results or citation information from other databases.


*Early American Newspapers* records the title of the paper as *Madisonian for the Country* but also indicates that the paper was published as *The Madisonian*.


Some parts of this copy are illegible, including parts of the masthead and a small portion of the story itself. The volume and issue number are not legible on this issue, but the following issue in the series does contain this information; thus, the publication information for this citation was deduced from that of the next issue. However, much of the story itself is legible, and it is undoubtedly Whitman’s work.

*Google News Archive Search* allows users to search newspaper pages that have been digitized and are freely available. Searches also return materials that require users to
pay a fee for the content. For further information on the newspapers that have been scanned, see <http://news.google.com/newspapers>.

54 The 19th Century U.S. Newspapers is a Gale Group Database that provides digitized images of individual articles and full pages of newspapers from across the U.S. For further information on this database and other Gale databases, see <http://www.gale.cengage.com/>. Hereafter, 19th Century U.S. Newspapers.

55 All references to NewspaperARCHIVE or NewspaperARCHIVE.com are to the Access NewspaperARCHIVE Institutional Version, which is accessible at the Iowa City Public Library. NewspaperARCHIVE.com is an online newspaper database that provides access to digitized images of newspaper pages from 1607 to the present and adds new pages on a daily basis. It is owned and operated by Heritage Archives, Ltd. In order to view detailed citation information for search results, the full text of articles, and/or to use some of the site’s research tools, it is necessary to become a paid member of the site and/or to have institutional access. Hereafter, NewspaperARCHIVE.


57 The American Antiquarian Society (AAS) Historical Periodicals Collection by EBSCOhost is available in five series and provides access to digitized images of the AAS’s extensive collection of American periodicals published between 1691 and 1877. Hereafter, AAS Historical Periodicals Collection.

58 The Library of Congress’ Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers, produced by the National Digital Newspaper Program (NDNP) 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 <http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/about/>. Hereafter, Chronicling America.

59 Brasher, EPF, Appendix A, 335; White, “Two Citations.”

60 This digital collection allows users to search digitized pages from the Huntingdon Gazette (1806-1839), as well as the later Huntingdon Journal (1830s through the mid-19th Century).

61 Early American Newspapers records the title as the Gloucester Telegraph, but also indicates that the paper was published as The Telegraph.

62 Early American Newspapers records the title as the Macon Weekly Telegraph, but also indicates that the paper was published as The Macon Georgia Telegraph.


64 This newspaper is damaged, and a small part of the story is missing.

65 The Sturgis Library’s Barnstable Digital Newspaper Archive provides free access to digitized pages of The Barnstable Patriot from 1830 to 1930. Users can browse or search the collection.

66 Pennsylvania State University Libraries’ Pennsylvania Civil War Newspaper Collection provides free access to a selection of Pennsylvania newspapers published between
February 23, 1831, and February 14, 1877. Users can browse or search the collection. Hereafter, *Pennsylvania Civil War Newspapers*.

67 Brasher, *EPF*, Appendix A, 335. The *Brooklyn Daily Eagle Online*, 1841-1902, produced by the Brooklyn Public Library, provides free access to digitized pages of the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* newspaper published between October 26, 1841, and December 31, 1902. Users can browse or search the newspapers.

68 *Early American Newspapers* records the title of the paper as *New-Hampshire Gazette* but also indicates that the paper was published as *The New Hampshire Gazette and Republican Union*.


70 The *ProQuest Historical Newspapers: Chicago Tribune* database provides digitized images of articles and pages from the *Chicago Tribune* between the years of 1847 and 1989.

71 The DePauw University Libraries’ *Digitizing Greencastle: Newspapers 1837-1974*, provides free access to digitized pages of local newspapers during this 137-year period. Users can browse or search the collection.

72 *Early American Newspapers* records the title as the *Weekly Wisconsin Patriot*, but also indicates that the paper was published as the *Wisconsin Patriot*.

73 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 local newspapers published from 1826-1946. Users can search or browse the collection. For further information on the collection’s coverage and to search, see <http://libcdm1.uncg.edu/cdm/landingpage/collection/GSOPatriot>.

74 *GenealogyBank* 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. Hereafter, *GenealogyBank*.

75 Part of the Georgia Newspaper Project, the *Columbus Enquirer Archive* provides access to images of the *Enquirer* published from 1828 to 1890. Users can browse or search the archive, but are required to download a free Plug-In in order to view the newspaper images.

76 Brasher, *EPF*, 61n1.

77 *Early American Newspapers* records the title as the *North American*, but also indicates that the paper was published as the *North American and Daily Advertiser*.

78 Brasher, *EPF*, Appendix A, 335.

79 The Inventory of the Trent Collection of Whitmania online does not specify a city of publication for *The Northern Pioneer*. However, the Library of Congress’ *Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers* lists *The Northern Pioneer* as a weekly newspaper edited by Edwin Plummer and Edward H. Elwell and published in Portland, Cumberland, Maine. The first edition of the paper (Vol. 1, No. 1) was
printed on July 1, 1848, and the final number (Vol. 1, No. 17) on October 21, 1848. Based on these dates, one can conclude that the Vol. 1, No. 15 of *The Northern Pioneer* would have been published on October 7, 1848, and, therefore, it is likely that this is the paper in which “Wild Frank’s Return” appeared. See <http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn84022119/>.

80 *Early American Newspapers* records the title as the *Weekly Eagle*, but also indicates that the paper was published as *The Semi-Weekly Eagle*.

81 Brasher, *EPF*, Appendix A, 335.

82 Because of the significant differences between “A Child’s Champion” and “The Child and the Profligate,” I have not counted the latter as a reprint of the former. I have also attempted to distinguish between the two here since the only known reprints of the story are not of the original, but of “The Child and the Profligate,” and it is possible that further research will lead to the discovery of reprints of the original version of the tale.


84 Ibid., Appendix A, 335.

85 *Early American Newspapers* records the title as the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, but also indicates that the paper was published as the *Pennsylvania Inquirer*.

86 Brasher, *EPF*, Appendix A, 335.


88 Ibid., Appendix A, 335.

89 Ibid., Appendix A, 335.

90 Ibid., 80n1.

91 The *Andover News Archive* provides free access to digitized pages of Andover newspapers from the late 1860s to the late 1970s. Users can browse the collection.

92 The Public Libraries of Suffolk County’s *New York’s Suffolk Historic Newspapers* project provides free access to a searchable collection of digitized images of the pages of 12 local newspapers.


94 The University of Utah’s *Utah Digital Newspapers Collection* offers free access to digitized pages of a selection of the state’s newspapers. Users can browse or search the collection.

95 *Early American Newspapers* records the title as the *Salt Lake Tribune*, but the paper was published as *The Salt Lake Weekly Tribune*.

96 Oxford’s Bodleian Libraries provide free access to digitized copies of some British periodicals, including *Our Boys and Girls, a Monthly Magazine*. Issues of *Our Boys and Girls* from 1877-1885 are available to view and download.

97 Myerson, *A Descriptive Bibliography*, 546.

98 Brasher, *EPF*, 95n1.
Ibid., Appendix A, 336.

For a description of the article, please see the bibliography entry under “Dream of Patriotism.”

_Early American Newspapers_ records the title as the _Times-Picayune_, but the paper was published as _The Daily Picayune_.

Brasher, _EPF_, 101n1.


Brasher, _EPF_, 115n1.

Rubin, _THW_, 363; Brasher, _EPF_, Appendix A, 336.

Rubin, _THW_, 363.

Brasher, _EPF_, Appendix A, 336; Rubin, _THW_, 363.

This reprint of Whitman’s “A Legend of Life and Love” appears in an issue of the _Supplement to the Connecticut Courant_ in 1842, and is bound in a larger, digitized volume available from the _HathiTrust Digital Library_. The full title of the publication is: _Supplements to the Connecticut Courant, for the Year 1842: Containing Tales, Travels, History, Biography, Poetry, and a Great Variety of Miscellaneous Articles_, Vols. 7-8, published by John L. Boswell. _HathiTrust Digital Library_ is a repository for digital preservation and provides access to digitized books and serials. If you are not a member of one of the site’s partner institutions some materials will not be accessible; however, parts of the collection will still be available for online viewing.

The _Lancaster Examiner & Herald Digital Collection_, part of the Lancaster County Digitization Project, provides free access to images of the pages of the newspaper from 1834-1872. Users can browse or search the collection.

_NewspaperARCHIVE_ lists this title as _Madison Daily Democrat_; I use the title as printed on the first page of this issue of the paper in my citation.

The Northern New York Library Network’s _Northern New York Historical Newspapers_ collection provides free access to digitized images of pages from more than sixty-five newspapers in seven Northern New York counties. Users can search all the titles published in a single county at once or choose a particular newspaper to search.

Rubin, _THW_, 89.

Digital images of the pages of the _Telegraph and Texas Register_ are part of _The Texas Digital Newspaper Program_. This collection provides free access to newspapers from the state of Texas beginning in 1829 and extending until the present.

_Early American Newspapers_ records the title as the _Augusta Chronicle_ but also indicates that the paper is published as the _Daily Chronicle and Sentinel_.

Brasher, _EPF_, Appendix A, 336.


Digitized images of the _Florida Republican_ are part of the University of Florida’s _Florida Digital Newspaper Library_. The collection provides access to historical and current Florida newspapers. The newspaper images are freely available and searchable.
According to the title page for Volume Seven, *The Lamp* is edited by T. E. Bradley and is “devoted to the religious, moral, physical, and domestic improvement of the working classes.”

I have not counted the first printing of the story as “Little Jane” as a reprint of “The Reformed.” I am attempting to distinguish between “The Reformed” as an excerpt from and a tale embedded within *Franklin Evans* and the separate printing of the tale as “Little Jane” since each version of the story has its own set of reprints.

In *Walt Whitman: A Descriptive Bibliography* (1993), Myerson designates the story as “Lady Jane” when the title should be “Little Jane.”

Here, I have attempted to distinguish between the embedded version of the story from *Franklin Evans* and the printing of the story as “The Death of Wind-Foot,” since it is possible that further research could lead to the discovery of additional reprints of each version of the story.

*NewspaperARCHIVE* dates this paper February 1, 1843; however, on the second page of the issue, the date appears to read, “Thursday, February 2, 1843.” February 1, 1843, was a Wednesday, and the paper was a weekly, with the previous edition listed as having been published on January 26, 1843, and the following edition having been published on February 9, 1843. According to the Library of Congress’ *Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers*, the paper was published by H. Reed in Madison, Wisconsin, in 1842 and 1843 and edited by D. Lambert from Sept. 22, 1842-June 8, 1843. This issue of the paper clearly indicates “David Lambert” as the editor and is certainly Volume V, which confirms 1843 as the year of publication. See <http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn85033137/>.

138 Ibid., 403.


140 Ibid., Appendix A, 337.

141 The National Library of Australia provides access to digitized Australian newspapers from each state and territory published from 1803-1954, as well as digital images of diaries, letters, and journal articles through *Trove*. *Trove* is a free online service that allows the full-text searching of newspapers and also returns relevant results from the site’s other resources and collections about Australia.

142 I have not counted the first printing of the story as “The Boy-Lover” as a reprint of “The Love of the Four Students.” I am attempting to distinguish between the two versions of the story since each has its own set of reprints.

143 “The Love of the Four Students,” *New Mirror*, 153.


147 Ibid., 303.


149 According to Brasher, “there are a few unimportant differences in punctuation and capitalization between the original ’Eris: A Spirit Record’ and the Brooklyn Daily Eagle version of the tale, titled ’The Love of Eris: A Spirit Record’” (*EPF*, 280n1).

150 Ibid., 254n1.


152 Ibid., 91. In order to count the number of reprints here, I have allowed that one of these two possibilities is the original and the other is a reprint.


154 Rubin, *THW*, 368.


156 See Myerson, *A Descriptive Bibliography*, 560.


159  Tanselle, “Another Reprint,” 115.
161  Ibid., Appendix A, 338.
162  Ibid., Appendix A, 338.
163  Ibid., Appendix A, 338.
164  Ibid., Appendix A, 338.
165  Jerome Loving writes: “In ‘The Little Minstrel Girl—A Tale of Truth,’ a story Whitman could have written, the themes of temperance and patriotism are combined to tell a moralistic tale about a little street singer who charms the patrons of a tavern in Philadelphia” (105-106). See Loving, *Song of Himself*, 105-106.