

AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF AMERICAN  
HISTORICAL FICTION

A THESIS

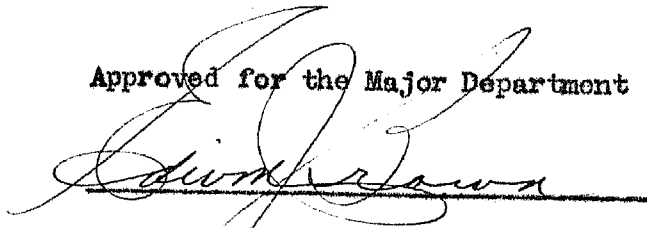
SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF  
EDUCATION AND THE GRADUATE COUNCIL OF THE KANSAS STATE  
TEACHERS COLLEGE OF EMPORIA IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF  
THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF  
MASTER OF SCIENCE

By

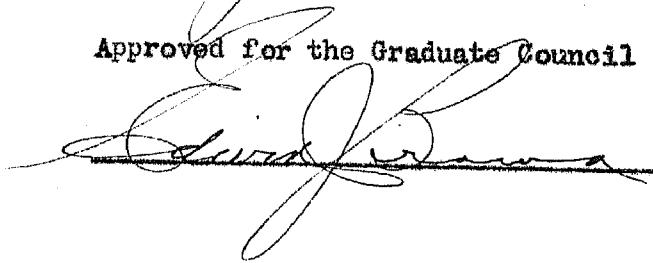
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July, 1937

Approved for the Major Department

  
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#### ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The writer wishes to acknowledge the inspiration given by Dr. Edwin J. Brown, Director of the Graduate Division of the Kansas State Teachers College of Emporia, to continue in advanced work. Appreciation is hereby also expressed for the suggestions and constructive criticisms given in the preparation of this study.

N. J. T.

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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### The Purpose of the Study

Often the writer has heard students say, "I do not like history." "I wish it were not a required course." "History is such a dry subject." Remarks like these have been made by students of varied abilities.

History, the story of mankind, should be one of the most interesting courses offered in the curriculum. Too frequently, however, it is presented to the learner as a series of state papers, protocols, conflicts, and men and women as abstractions of humanity. The historian shows the causes and effects of past events but must omit the human elements in the various occurrences. It is the task of the historical novelist to supply this desired need. It is for him to present the characters of the past as men and women who actually lived and faced the stern realities of life. Such realizations on the part of the learner give new meaning to the pages of history and enhance the interest for the subject. "An Annotated Bibliography of American Historical Fiction" should aid the reader of history in choosing suitable novels for the enrichment of historical knowledge. History cannot be replaced by fiction but it can be broadened and made more meaningful.

#### Previous Studies

Several compilations of historical fiction have been made in the past. In 1914, Ernest A. Baker made a study of both American and foreign historical

fiction.<sup>1</sup>

Jonathan Nield<sup>2</sup> published a "Guide to the Best Historical Novels and Tales" in 1929. This "Guide" is a comprehensive study but does not list the books of recent years.

Ernest A. Baker,<sup>3</sup> in collaboration with James Packman, made a list of the best fiction in 1932. This study is not limited to any special field of fiction but embraces all novels in general.

Various book companies print book reviews from time to time and reference will be made of them throughout this thesis.

#### The Scope of the Study

This study lists fiction suitable for high school, college, and adult readers. Juvenile fiction is omitted. All books of historical fiction are not included but the study is limited to the historical novels found in the libraries of two rural high schools located in third class cities, two libraries of second class cities, two libraries of first class cities and one college library. The libraries are the following: Buhler Rural High School Library, Inman Rural High School Library, McPherson City Library, Newton City Library, Hutchinson City Library, Wichita City Library, and McPherson College Library. This is a representative group of libraries providing the general public with the best reading material that the financial appropriations permit. Every book listed in the bibliography is found

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<sup>1</sup> Ernest A. Baker, A Guide to Historical Fiction (The Macmillan Company, New York, 1914). Pp. 1-566.

<sup>2</sup> Jonathan Nield, A Guide to the Best Historical Novels and Tales (The Macmillan Company, New York, 1929). Pp. 1-424.

<sup>3</sup> Ernest A. Baker and James Packman, A Guide to the Best Fiction (The Macmillan Company, New York, 1932). Pp. 1-634.

in one or the other of the above mentioned libraries and was examined and partly read by the writer.

#### Method of Procedure

The first step in comprising "The Annotated Bibliography of American Historical Fiction" was to get a list of historical fiction books. This list was secured by the following methods: (1) from suggested lists in history text books; (2) from catalogs for high school and public libraries; (3) from lists suggested by librarians; (4) from reading book reviews; (5) from lists suggested in history workbooks; (6) from lists made by history teachers; (7) from the card catalogs in libraries; (8) from previous studies made in the field; (9) from personal reading; and (10) by scanning the books in the fiction section of the seven libraries that were visited.

Upon the completion of the list, the available books were obtained from the different libraries and brief reviews were made. The synopsis of the books were secured by the following processes: by reading the book, the introduction, the preface, the prelude, the table of contents, by reading book reviews, or by reading the synopsis of previous studies.

#### Data Collected

The data collected consisted of the following information: the title and author of the novel; the historical period represented; the historical events taking place; the characters of historical significance; a brief review of the book. The purpose of the thesis is to provide an available bibliography, and therefore the merits of the books were not evaluated.

### Presentation of Data

The years of American history are divided into ten periods and the bibliography lists the books of fiction that parallel the different events, conflicts, and eras. The years of some novels cover a longer span of time than allotted for the periods. In such cases the more important periods for the particular novels were selected.



## CHAPTER II

### THE PERIOD OF EXPLORATION AND COLONIZATION

1492-1755

The Period of Exploration and Colonization presents a fertile field for the display of the novelist's imagery. The New World with its strange people was a vast "Unknown." The adventures of the pioneers, the hardships of the settlers, and the jealousies existing among the rival nations in seeking possession of the newly discovered lands, offered many opportunities for the work of the novelist. Intensive studies have been made of those days and the results are recorded in numerous novels.

#### Dr. LeBaron and His Daughters

by Jane G. Austin<sup>1</sup>

Dr. LeBaron and His Daughters is a narrative of the old colony, Massachusetts. The incidents enumerated are either matter of history or well-founded tradition. The pictures presented are crude and realistic. They are the scenes of the past and are preserved as "the shadows of those who, being dead, yet speak." Some historical characters that appear in this novel are: Colonel John Winslow, Governor William Bradford, and Captain Carver.

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<sup>1</sup> Jane G. Austin, Dr. LeBaron and His Daughters (Houghton Mifflin Company, New York, 1893). Pp. 1-460.

Standish of Standish

by Jane G. Austin<sup>2</sup>

Although the life of the colonists in Massachusetts was stern and hard, yet it included considerable sweet and tender romance. Myles Standish, the sword of the white-men, came to the New World to aid the helpless band of exiles. His adventures in the colony are told in this narrative. The story is related in the quaint language of the Pilgrim fathers.

The Bow of Orange Ribbon

by Amelia E. Barr<sup>3</sup>

A romance of New York during the early colonial period is portrayed in this novel.<sup>4</sup> A Dutch girl fell in love with one of the British soldiers and the theme of the story is woven around this incident. The book contains many pictures illustrating colonial life and costumes of New York.

Barnaby Lee

by John Bennett<sup>5</sup>

The scene of Barnaby Lee is in New Amsterdam in 1664. The Dutch settled on land claimed by the English. After a siege, New Amsterdam surrendered and its name was changed to New York. The story is told in the simple language of the times. Peter Stuyvesant, the "peg-legged" governor,

<sup>2</sup> Jane G. Austin, Standish of Standish (Houghton Mifflin Company, New York, 1917). Pp. 1-422.

<sup>3</sup> Amelia E. Barr, The Bow of Orange Ribbon (Dodd, Mead & Company, New York, 1886). Pp. 1-372.

<sup>4</sup> Ernest A. Baker and James Paekman, A Guide to the Best Fiction (The Macmillan Company, New York, 1932). P. 56.

<sup>5</sup> John Bennett, Barnaby Lee (The Century Company, New York, 1900). P. 0.

is the leading character. Governor Calvert and Governor Nicolls also appear in the story.

The Pueblo Boy

by Cornelia J. Cannon<sup>6</sup>

The Pueblo Indians lived in the southwestern part of the United States. The first white men to visit them were Coronado and his Spanish soldiers in the year 1540. This story tells about Tyami, a Pueblo boy, who met Coronado and saved his people from being attacked by the Spaniards. The Pueblos lived a strange life which is vividly described in this narrative.

We Begin

by Helen Grace Carlisle<sup>7</sup>

We Begin deals with the people who fled from persecution in England, spent a decade of exile in Holland, and sailed in the Mayflower to the New World. The story follows the career of a girl and two brothers from an Elizabethan English countryside. Various interesting figures appear in this tale among whom are Dutchmen, sailors, Indians, hunters, sinners, and brutal "saints." The story is told comprehensively.

The Shadows on the Rock

by Willa Sibert Cather<sup>8</sup>

The story, The Shadows on the Rock, begins late in October of the year

<sup>6</sup> Cornelia J. Cannon, The Pueblo Boy (Houghton Mifflin Company, New York, 1926). Pp. 1-197.

<sup>7</sup> Helen Grace Carlisle, We Begin (Harrison Smith, New York, 1932). Pp. 1-390.

<sup>8</sup> Willa Sibert Cather, The Shadows on the Rock (Alfred A. Knopf, New York, 1931). Pp. 1-280.

1697. It relates the settling of the French in Canada on the cliff called "Kébec" next to the St. Lawrence River. The selection is not very dramatic but gives a fine description of the life which the hardy and courageous French people endured in the New World.

The Romance of Dollard

by Mary Hartwell Catherwood<sup>9</sup>

The French encountered many difficulties in establishing a foothold in Canada. The Romance of Dollard describes the dangerous French expedition up the Ottawa River when the young officer Dollard with sixteen Frenchmen and a few natives held the Iroquois Indians in check.<sup>10</sup> This group of gallant men retained the fort for more than a week, but eventually they were overpowered and the entire garrison massacred. The heroism of these men prevented the capture of Montreal.

The Deerslayer

by James Fenimore Cooper<sup>11</sup>

The Deerslayer is the first volume of the Leatherstocking tales. It is a story that tells of the trouble that existed between the white settlers and the Iroquois Indians in New York. Deerslayer was a young scout who had many thrilling experiences with the Indians. He was captured by them, tortured, and threatened to be killed, but was always saved at the crucial mo-

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<sup>9</sup> Mary Hartwell Catherwood, The Romance of Dollard (The Century Company, New York, 1888). Pp. 1-204.

<sup>10</sup> Jonathan Nield, A Guide to the Best Historical Fiction (The Macmillan Company, New York, 1929). P. 116.

<sup>11</sup> James Fenimore Cooper, The Deerslayer (Grosset & Dunlap, New York, n. d.). Pp. 1-536.

ment. The novel describes the nature and ways of the Indians, but at places the descriptions are not true to reality.

### The Pioneers

by James Fenimore Cooper<sup>12</sup>

In The Pioneers, James Fenimore Cooper describes the wild outdoor life around Otsego Lake. The novel portrays nature in a beautiful manner, especially the hills and woods, brawling streams, and far inland lakes. The setting for the novel is in the early pioneering days of the New World.

### The Refugees

by A. Conan Doyle<sup>13</sup>

A tale of two continents is related in the book, The Refugees. The first part of the story took place in France and the second part continues the story of the Huguenots in the New World. The wilderness adventures in Canada are pictured.

### The Making of Christopher Ferringham

by Beulah Marie Dix<sup>14</sup>

The scene for The Making of Christopher Ferringham is Massachusetts during the colonial period. The language employed is the old Puritanical

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<sup>12</sup> James Fenimore Cooper, The Pioneers (Grosset & Dunlap, New York, 1923). P. O.

<sup>13</sup> A. Conan Doyle, The Refugees (Harper & Brothers Publishers, New York, 1903). Pp. 1-366.

<sup>14</sup> Beulah Marie Dix, The Making of Christopher Ferringham (The Macmillan Company, New York, 1915). Pp. 1-453.

English. Pictures of the times are carefully drawn, especially in regard to the persecution of the Quakers.<sup>15</sup>

Calico Bush

by Rachel Field<sup>16</sup>

Marguerite Ledoux was a "bound-out girl" of colonial days. She had been brought to Maine from France. Here she helped in making a new home and living through the difficult pioneer days. She met Indians, both friendly and warlike; she gathered the hard-earned crops and was kept busy at wool-shearing, spinning, and weaving. The novel describes the routine life of the early settlers. Legend and ballad have important parts in the plot.

Paradise

by Esther Forbes<sup>17</sup>

Paradise is an historical romance of the early days of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. In the year 1639, Jude Parre, a gentleman, and Andrew Redbank, a minister, and some other colonists humbly petitioned the Governor to be permitted to settle twenty miles inland. Governor Winthrop granted the request, since the land was inhabited by only a few savages. The house built by Jude Parre was called Paradise and the village Canaan. The novel relates the story of the Parre family. The writer shows that the Puritans had great feasts, gay costumes, and possessed convivial hospitality. Some scenes de-

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<sup>15</sup> Ernest A. Baker and James Packman, A Guide to the Best Fiction (The Macmillan Company, New York, 1932). P. 144.

<sup>16</sup> Rachel Field, Calico Bush (The Macmillan Company, New York, 1931). Pp. 1-213.

<sup>17</sup> Esther Forbes, Paradise (Harcourt, Brace & Company, New York, 1937). Pp. 1-556.

icted are the following: parlor scenes of Boston, interior church views, waterfront displays, and, finally, the story of King Philip's War.

In the Valley

by Harold Frederic<sup>18</sup>

In the Valley describes life among the Dutch settlers in the Mohawk Valley. The battle of Oriskany is related. The story reveals the deep prejudice of the Dutch towards the British.<sup>19</sup> This hatred was caused by conflicting land claims.

Pocahontas

by David Garnett<sup>20</sup>

The story of Virginia is told in the historical novel Pocahontas. Pocahontas, daughter of the Indian Chief, Powhatan, is the figure featured in this romance of early Jamestown. She was born in 1595. From her childhood until her death, her life was inseparable from the history of the colony. When it was rumored that John Smith was dead, she married John Rolfe. The later appearance of Smith did not have the best effects on Pocahontas. The extraordinary conditions under which the colonists and Indians lived are vividly described. Additional historical characters of the novel are: Newport, Percy, Gates, Dale, and Sir Walter Raleigh.

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<sup>18</sup> Harold Frederic, In the Valley (Charles Scribner's Sons', New York, 1890). Pp. 1-427.

<sup>19</sup> Ernest A. Baker, History in Fiction (E. P. Dutton & Company, n.d.). P. 24.

<sup>20</sup> David Garnett, Pocahontas (Harcourt, Brace and Company, New York, 1933). Pp. 1-344.

The Founding of a Nationby Frank M. Gregg<sup>21</sup>

This story is a narrative-history of the Pilgrims who settled at Plymouth. Popular traditions about these early settlers are wrong in many instances, but this novel is written in accordance with historical facts. The voyage on the Mayflower, the early struggles, hardships, and dangers, and the beginning of democracy in the New World are discussed in this selection.

The Scarlet Letterby Nathaniel Hawthorne<sup>22</sup>

The Scarlet Letter gives an insight into the life and beliefs of the Puritan people. Good morals were stressed considerably. The novel shows the functioning of conscience.

Twice Told Talesby Nathaniel Hawthorne<sup>23</sup>

Twice Told Tales consists of a group of Pre-Revolutionary stories. These tales give information about New England life, the beliefs, customs, and habits of the people. Stories written during the colonial period were frequently of moralizing tendencies and the ethical purposes of the tales are easily discernible.

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<sup>21</sup> Frank M. Gregg, The Founding of a Nation (George M. Doran, New York, 1915). Pp. 1-481.

<sup>22</sup> Nathaniel Hawthorne, The Scarlet Letter (Grosset & Dunlap, New York, n.d.). Pp. 1-278.

<sup>23</sup> Nathaniel Hawthorne, Twice Told Tales (Houghton Mifflin Company, New York, 1885). Pp. 1-538.



The Bay Pathby J. J. Holland<sup>24</sup>

The colonial age of New England was its age of romance. It was during this time that the institutions were born, habits established, and principles planted. It was an age when social, religious, and political life assumed exaggerated forms. Numerous historical names, localities and incidents are related in the novel. Colonial New England was not without romantic aspects or beloved heroes.

Audreyby Mary Johnston<sup>25</sup>

The scene of Audrey is old colonial Virginia during the settlement of Jamestown. This is a sentimental romance written in an entertaining manner. The simple style of conversation of the period is used throughout the book.

Croatanby Mary Johnston<sup>26</sup>

"Croatan" has reference to the place to which Raleigh's settlers went after ships with provisions from England failed to arrive. In this story, the author visualizes the life of the people in the New World during this period. Sir Walter Raleigh, Governor John White, and Virginia Dare are some historical characters mentioned.

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<sup>24</sup> J. J. Holland, The Bay Path (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1914). Pp. 1-408.

<sup>25</sup> Mary Johnston, Audrey (Grosset & Dunlap, New York, 1902). Pp. 1-418.

<sup>26</sup> Mary Johnston, Croatan (Little, Brown, and Company, Boston, 1928). Pp. 1-298.

1492by Mary Johnston<sup>27</sup>

The different voyages of discovery made by Christopher Columbus are described in the novel 1492. The story begins with Columbus seeking aid for his journeys and his final success in securing the necessary help. The narrative continues describing the career of this bold discoverer.

Prisoners of Hopeby Mary Johnston<sup>28</sup>

The "Prisoners of Hope" were indentured servants brought to the New World from England. Although the population of the country was sparse, yet many of these redemptioners were ill-treated by their masters. This novel relates the experiences of such servants and the various methods they used to gain their freedom. An exciting romance is interwoven in the story.

The Slave Shipby Mary Johnston<sup>29</sup>

The "Slave Ship" carried slaves from Africa to Virginia and Jamaica. This trade flourished during the colonization of Virginia at Jamestown. Experiences connected with this traffic are told in the tale.

<sup>27</sup> Mary Johnston, 1492 (Little, Brown, and Company, Boston, 1923). Pp. 1-315.

<sup>28</sup> Mary Johnston, Prisoners of Hope (Houghton Mifflin Company, New York, 1898). Pp. 1-378.

<sup>29</sup> Mary Johnston, The Slave Ship (Little, Brown, and Company, Boston, 1924). Pp. 1-330.

To Have and to Holdby Mary Johnston<sup>30</sup>

Life in Virginia during the early part of the 17th Century is recorded in the historical romance, To Have and to Hold. Ralph Percy was a Virginian adventurer. A cast of the dice decided that he should marry a girl from among the shipload of maids who had arrived from England. He married a proud and lovely maid who proved to be Jocelyn Leigh. Jocelyn had been the King's ward but had fled in disguise in order to escape marrying Lord Carval, the King's favorite. Carval traced her to Virginia and used various means of getting possession of her but without success. Finally the King ordered Lord Percy and Jocelyn to be sent to England. Under the cover of night, they escaped but were pursued by Carval. They were wrecked and cast upon a desert island. Here they encountered a group of pirates. Eventually they were rescued and Percy was sentenced to be hanged as a pirate. Upon the pleadings of Jocelyn, who thereby proved her love for Percy, his life was spared. Thereupon Carval, a physical wreck, committed suicide.<sup>31</sup>

John O'Jamestownby Vaughan Kester<sup>32</sup>

The early years of the settling of Virginia at Jamestown are reviewed in this novel. The work of Captain John Smith in connection with this colony is related comprehensively. The successes and failures of the colony are re-

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<sup>30</sup> Mary Johnston, To Have and to Hold (Grosset & Dunlap, New York, 1900). Pp. 1-403.

<sup>31</sup> Helen Rex Keller, Readers Digest of Books (The Macmillan Company, New York, 1929). Pp. 839-840.

<sup>32</sup> Vaughan Kester, John O'Jamestown (Grosset & Dunlap, New York, 1907). Pp. 1-353.

vealed to the reader. Captain Maxwell, Captain Newport, Captain Nelson, Captain Ratcliffe, and Lieutenant Percy appear in the story.

LaDame de Saint Hermine

by Grace King<sup>33</sup>

Governor Bienville is the leading historical character in the founding of New Orleans by the French in 1718. The troubles that the settlers had with the Chikasaw and Choctaw Indians are pictured to the reader. The experiences of a young girl of noble birth, exiled from France and sent as a prisoner to the governor of the colony, are told. The delicately reared girl had great difficulty in adapting herself to the rude life of the pioneer. She eventually married the military commandant.<sup>34</sup>

Westward Ho

by Rev. Charles Kingsley<sup>35</sup>

The naval exploits of Hawkins, Gilbert, Drake and Sir Walter Raleigh are pictured in Westward Ho. The defeat of the Spanish Armada is reviewed. This victory made it possible for England to continue her program of colonization "to the heaven-prospered cry of Westward Ho."

Spanish Trails to California

by T. De LaRhue<sup>36</sup>

Spanish Trails to California is not a tale of lovemaking and weddings

<sup>33</sup> Grace King, LaDame de Saint Hermine (The Macmillan Company, New York, 1924). Pp. 1-296.

<sup>34</sup> Marion A. Knight and Mertice M. James, editors, The Book Review Digest (The H. W. Wilson Company, New York, 1925). P. 328.

<sup>35</sup> Rev. Charles Kingsley, Westward Ho (A. L. Burt Company, New York, n.d.). Pp. 1-634.

<sup>36</sup> T. De LaRhue, Spanish Trails to California (The Caxton Printers, Ltd., Caldwell, Idaho, 1937). Pp. 1-285.

or missions among the Indians, but it is a story of Spanish explorers who battled their way across the wilderness of New Spain. This region is now New Mexico and the great Southwest of the United States. The selection has been written in memory of those heroic pioneers who braved the great "Unknown" of 1755 to 1765.

The Power and the Glory

by Gilbert Parker<sup>57</sup>

The narrative The Power and the Glory recounts the achievements of the great French explorer, La Salle. It relates the French method of acquiring land by means of discovery and fortification. The incidents take place in France of Europe and in New France of America. Frontenac is another historical character who appears in the tale.

Jack Ballister's Fortunes

by Howard Pyle<sup>58</sup>

Jack Ballister, a young English gentleman, was kidnapped in England in 1719 and carried to the plantations of Virginia. Here he contacted the famous pirate Captain Edward Teach, also called "Blackbeard." He finally escaped and rescued a young lady from the pirates' hands. The traffic of kidnapping is exposed. This business was carried on to supply labor for the Virginia planters. In those days the words, "The kidnappers will get you" were words of terror "to frighten children and gadding girls on the coastways of England."

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<sup>57</sup> Gilbert Parker, The Power and the Glory (Harper & Brothers, New York, 1925). Pp. 1-339.

<sup>58</sup> Howard Pyle, Jack Ballister's Fortunes (The Century Company, New York, 1916). Pp. 1-420.

Manselle of the Wildernessby Augusta Huiell Seaman<sup>39</sup>

La Salle, more than any other of the early explorers, realized the latent riches of the great West. Manselle of the Wilderness is a memorial to the man who traveled thousands of weary miles of forests, marshes and rivers. In the face of discouragements, La Salle pushed onward to accomplish his tasks. He was accompanied by two of his nephews, faithful and devoted missionaries, poverty-stricken noblemen, and an ill-assorted band of soldiers. The history of the expedition is outlined in the narrative.

The Minister's Wooingby Harriet Beecher Stowe<sup>40</sup>

The outstanding historical characters in The Minister's Wooing are Captain Aaron Burr and Dr. Hopkins. The story takes place in Newport during the time of the slave trade. It illustrates the Puritanical life and the solemn religious attitude of the people.<sup>41</sup>

The Bright Face of Dangerby C. M. Sublette<sup>42</sup>

The Bright Face of Danger has its setting in Hookset Hundred in Henrico County, Virginia, during the early days of settlement. In a dramatic manner

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<sup>39</sup> Augusta Huiell Seaman, Manselle of the Wilderness (The Macmillan Company, New York, 1915). Pp. 1-405.

<sup>40</sup> Harriet Beecher Stowe, The Minister's Wooing (A. L. Hurt Company, New York). Pp. 1-327.

<sup>41</sup> Ernest A. Baker and James Packman, A Guide to the Best Fiction (The Macmillan Company, New York, 1932). P. 452.

<sup>42</sup> C. M. Sublette, The Bright Face of Danger (Little, Brown & Company, Boston, 1926). Pp. 1-321.

the author discusses stirring battles, conspiracies, captures, and escapes. The fear of slave revolt and Indian attacks are always prevalent. The protection given by "white aprons" and the burning of Jamestown are described. Historical characters who took part in these episodes are: Bacon, the rebel; Sir William Berkeley, the cruel governor; and Captain Carver, who was executed.

The Scarlet Cockerel

by C. M. Sublette<sup>43</sup>

Strange and exceptional adventures in the New World by members of expeditions sent out by the great Coligny are retold in The Scarlet Cockerel. The story has its setting in the 16th Century. It is a tale of the French Huguenots in the Carolinas and of their difficulties with the Spanish from Florida. Historical characters are: Jean Ribault, Rene de Laudonniere, Captain John Hawkins, and Pedro Menendez.

The Fair God

by Lew Wallace<sup>44</sup>

The conquest of Mexico by the Spaniards is described in The Fair God. Life of the natives is pictured in great detail. Leading characters of the selection are: Cortez, the Spanish conqueror, and Montezuma, the conquered Indian.

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<sup>43</sup> C. M. Sublette, The Scarlet Cockerel (The Atlantic Monthly Press, Boston, 1925). Pp. 1-293.

<sup>44</sup> Lew Wallace, The Fair God (Houghton Mifflin Company, New York, 1873). Pp. 1-586.

With La Salle the Explorer

by Virginia Watson<sup>45</sup>

The exploits of the great French explorer, La Salle, are retold in the novel. Some of the incidents that are related are: the building of the Griffin, the encounter with Indians, the discovery of the Mississippi River, and the proclamation of the Louisiana Territory as a French possession.

Gallows Hill

by Frances Winivar<sup>46</sup>

The author pictures the colonists of Salem, Massachusetts, during the witchcraft persecution of the late seventeenth century. Gradually the entire population was inoculated with the belief in witchcraft, and a veritable reign of terror was instituted. Many of the events in Gallows Hill are based on actual facts as recorded in the archives of Salem. With a few exceptions, all the characters are the same men, women, and children mentioned in authenticated historical documents. Cotton Mather is one of the leading historical characters.

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<sup>45</sup> Virginia Watson, With La Salle the Explorer (Henry Holt & Company, New York, 1922). Pp. 1-366.

<sup>46</sup> Frances Winivar, Gallows Hill (Henry Holt and Company, New York, 1937). Pp. 1-262.



## CHAPTER III

### THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR PERIOD

1755-1763

Conflicting land claims between England and France were the main causes of the French and Indian War. Although a number of thrilling contests were fought and the consequences far-reaching, yet not many historical novelists have written about this period.

#### The Last of the Mohicans

by James Fenimore Cooper<sup>1</sup>

The historical basis of this novel is evident to the reader at the opening of the story. It took place during the siege of Fort William Henry on Lake George by the French and Indians under Montcalm. Two daughters of the English commander, Colonel Munro, set out from the neighboring Ft. Edward to join their father. They were accompanied by Major Duncan Heywood and the singing master, David Gamut, and were guided by a renegade Huron called by the French Le Renard Subtil. He tried to lead them into the hands of the Iroquois but his plans were spoiled by the scout Hawkeye and his associates, the Mohicans, Chingachgook and his son Uncas. They succeeded in rescuing the party and escorted them back to the fort. Shortly after this, Ft. William Henry was surrendered to Montcalm but the occupants were permitted to leave the fort in an honorable manner. During the evacuation, those in the rear were

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<sup>1</sup> James Fenimore Cooper, The Last of the Mohicans (The Macmillan Company, New York, 1927). Pp. 1-505.

massacred by the Indians and others were taken captive. Among the latter were the two daughters of the English commander. After numerous hair-breadth escapes and miraculous rescues, one of the girls was reclaimed but the other was slain. The episodes are described comprehensively.<sup>2</sup>

### The Pathfinder

by James Fenimore Cooper<sup>3</sup>

The Leatherstocking Tales consist of a series of novels to which The Pathfinder belongs. The hero is Pathfinder who is also called Leatherstocking, Deerslayer, Hawkeye, or Natty Bumppo in the other stories of the series. He is a fictitious character. The setting is on Lake Ontario. Many French who had settled along the Great Lakes later induced the Indians to be their allies against the English.

### Drums in the Forest

by Allen Dwight<sup>4</sup>

Although the events described in this story take place several years previous to the period it illustrates, the animosity that existed between the English and the French over the possession of Quebec at an earlier date is shown. The story brings out the fact that the sons of the French Canadians played a part no less noteworthy than that of the English in the history of North America. Drums in the Forest deals with one of the critical periods in

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<sup>2</sup> Helen Rex Keller, Readers Digest of Books (The Macmillan Company, New York, 1929). Pp. 484-5.

<sup>3</sup> James Fenimore Cooper, The Pathfinder (The Macmillan Company, New York, 1926). Pp. 1-441.

<sup>4</sup> Allen Dwight, Drums in the Forest (The Macmillan Company, New York, 1936). Pp. 1-255.

the long struggle for supremacy. The narrative is dramatic and full of vigorous excitement. Governor Frontenac and Nicolas Perrot are prominent among the historical characters.

The Great Valley

by Mary Johnston<sup>5</sup>

The author, Mary Johnston, describes The Great Valley of colonial Virginia in the novel. She also reviews the conflict for possession of the territory west of the Allegheny Mountains. George Washington, General Braddock, and Governor Dinwiddie make their appearance.

The Seats of the Mighty

by Gilbert Parker<sup>6</sup>

The heroic conquest of Quebec, the campaigns, sieges, diplomacies, and treaties are recounted in The Seats of the Mighty. It is a romance of Old Quebec recalling the memories of Captain Robert Moray who at one time was an officer in the Virginia Regiment and afterwards of Amherst's Regiment. Great leaders that figure in this selection are General Wolfe, the English commander, and General Montcalm, the French commander. The surrender of Quebec would not have become a reality if Montcalm had not been balked by the vain Governor, the Marquis de Vaudreville. Others that supported the Governor were: the notorious civil engineer, Intendant Bigot, and the noble gentleman, Seigneur Duvarney.

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<sup>5</sup> Mary Johnston, The Great Valley (Little, Brown and Company, Boston, 1926). Pp. 1-317.

<sup>6</sup> Gilbert Parker, The Seats of the Mighty (D. Appleton and Company, New York, 1926). P. O.

## CHAPTER IV

### THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR PERIOD

1763-1763

Numerous significant events leading to the War of Independence occurred during the years preceding the Revolution; therefore, the first date of this period is 1763 instead of 1775. Many novels for this time consider various phases of the War, stressing the different battles and the participating generals primarily. While the conflict was in progress, courageous frontiersmen and hardy settlers crossed the Allegheny Mountains and established homes in the Ohio Valley. A number of novelists used the experiences of these people as the basis of their tales.

#### The Heart of George Washington

by Bernie Babcock<sup>1</sup>

A romance in the life of George Washington, which did not materialize in a marriage, is revealed in this novel. On account of inferior social status, Washington was not permitted to wed Sally Cary Fairfax. The scenes take place at Mt. Vernon, Alexandria, Williamsburg, New York City, Philadelphia, and Bath in England. Some of the participating characters are: George Washington, Sally Cary Fairfax, George William Fairfax, Lawrence Washington, and Sir Peter Radcliff.

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<sup>1</sup> Bernie Babcock, The Heart of George Washington (J. B. Lippencott Company, New York, 1932). Pp. 1-320.

In the Days of Poor Richardby Irving Bacheller<sup>2</sup>

The British remarked that not one Yankee in a thousand had the courage of a rabbit. The author discusses the various skirmishes and proves that the British were erroneous in drawing their conclusions. Some episodes that are told are: adventures in the service of the commander-in-chief; the first Fourth of July; and in France with Franklin. The principal historical characters are: George Washington, Benedict Arnold, General Howe, and Benjamin Franklin.

The Master of Chaosby Irving Bacheller<sup>3</sup>

George Washington was "The Master of Chaos." The war situation was rather discouraging for the colonies until George Washington was appointed commander-in-chief and brought order into the situation. Some additional characters of the novel are: Paul Revere, Burgoyne, Captain Farnsworth, Gage, Howe, Clinton, Lee, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, and Benedict Arnold. Various battles of the War are reviewed.

Drumsby James Boyd<sup>4</sup>

The hero of Drums is Johnny Frazer. At the beginning of the Revolu-

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<sup>2</sup> Irving Bacheller, In the Days of Poor Richard (The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis, 1922). Pp. 1-414.

<sup>3</sup> Irving Bacheller, The Master of Chaos (The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis, 1932). Pp. 1-326.

<sup>4</sup> James Boyd, Drums (Grosset & Dunlap, New York, 1928). Pp. 1-492.

tionary War he was a fine young gentleman. His father believed it was useless to fight the British because the Colonials consisted of many nationalities and were not able to cope with the organized British troops. His father persuaded him to go to England for the duration of the War. While on an errand to Scotland, Johnny heard the sound of Carolina voices in a coast raid to burn British ships. This stirred up his latent patriotic feeling. He made his way to France and joined the forces of John Paul Jones. In the fight between the "Bonhomme Richard" and the "Serapis," Johnny was wounded. He was sent home on a Dutch ship and, after convalescing, he joined Daniel Morgan to fight Tarleton.<sup>5</sup>

### Long Hunt

by James Boyd<sup>6</sup>

The crossing of the Allegheny Mountains by the pioneers and the early settling of Tennessee are recalled in the Long Hunt. The village of Nashville is the scene of much of the plot.

### Cardigan

by Robert William Chambers<sup>7</sup>

The novel Cardigan relates a romance that took place during the years preceding the Revolutionary War and culminates with the battle of Lexington. The latter is described in great detail. Majors Pitcairn and Parker make their appearances during the story.

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<sup>5</sup> Helen Keller, Readers Digest of Books (The Macmillan Company, New York, 1929). P. 1557.

<sup>6</sup> James Boyd, Long Hunt (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1930). Pp. 1-376.

<sup>7</sup> Robert William Chambers, Cardigan (Harper & Brothers Publishers, New York, 1901). Pp. 1-513.

Love and the Lieutenantby Robert W. Chambers<sup>8</sup>

The time of this novel is during the Revolutionary War. The recruiting mission of the British to Germany is reviewed and the efforts of the Yankees to hinder the endeavor is described. An American girl, who posed as the wife of a German nobleman, tried to dissuade the Hessian soldiers from services under George III. When she returned to America she was followed by a headstrong British loyalist. A conflict between duty and love arose. Military engagements described are: Ticnderoga, Bennington, Albany, and Saratoga. The different military leaders of these battles appear.

The Reckoningby Robert W. Chambers<sup>9</sup>

The Reckoning is the last in a series of romances that shows how the Revolutionary War affected some of the great landed families of northern New York. The families considered are: the Johnsons, Butlers, Schuylers, Van Rensselaers, and others. The author has not taken liberties with history. George Washington is one of the historical characters.

Free Foresterby Horatio Colony<sup>10</sup>

Frontier experiences are told in the story, Free Forester. Boydley.

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<sup>8</sup> Robert W. Chambers, Love and the Lieutenant (D. Appleton-Century Company, New York, 1935). Pp. 1-402.

<sup>9</sup> Robert W. Chambers, The Reckoning (A. Wessels Company, New York, 1907). Pp. 1-386.

<sup>10</sup> Horatio Colony, Free Forester (Little, Brown and Company, Boston, 1935). Pp. 1-302.

the hero, wandered through the "dark and bloody grounds" and had many encounters with the Indians. The period considered comprises the time immediately before and during the American Revolution.

### The Spy

by James Fenimore Cooper<sup>11</sup>

The Spy is a Revolutionary War story based on an incident related by John Jay. A peddler who lived in Westchester County was employed by Washington as a war spy. The Americans, with the exception of the commander-in-chief of the army, suspected him of being a traitor to the colonies and in the services of Sir Henry Clinton. As a result he was persecuted and hunted by both armies. Frequently he was captured and punished and on several occasions he was sentenced to die. He always succeeded in escaping before the moment of execution. Thus hated and reviled, he died a martyr to the cause to which he had been devoted. Not until after his death did the true character of his work become known. Numerous references are made to different historical incidents.

### The Pilot

by James Fenimore Cooper<sup>12</sup>

Various angles of a seaman's work and career are described in the nautical romance, The Pilot. The work of John Paul Jones in English waters during the Revolutionary War is discussed at length.<sup>13</sup>

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<sup>11</sup> James Fenimore Cooper, The Spy (The Macmillan Company, New York, 1914). Pp. 1-411.

<sup>12</sup> James Fenimore Cooper, The Pilot (A. L. Burt Co., New York). Pp. 1-278.

<sup>13</sup> Ernest Baker and James Parkman, A Guide to the Best Fiction (The Macmillan Company, New York, 1932). P. 114.



Richard Carvelby Winston Churchill<sup>14</sup>

The main scene of Richard Carvel occurs in Maryland during the Colonial and Revolutionary Periods. The descriptions of the brave and courtly men and ladies, ladies by nature as well as by birth, induce the reader to admire them. Historical characters are: Charles James Fox and John Paul Jones. An accurate account is given of the fight between the Bonhomme Richard and the Serapis.

The Crossingby Winston Churchill<sup>15</sup>

The great movement across the mountains and the conquests of Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Louisiana are described in The Crossing. The pioneers opened the ways and were followed by the settlers and farmers. Historical characters of this novel are: Daniel Boone, George Rogers Clark, David Ritchie, General Andrew Jackson, John Sevier. Several places of historic interest connected with this region are: Harrodstown, Kaskaskia, Danville, and New Orleans.

Gilman of Redfordby William Stearns Davis<sup>16</sup>

A story of Boston and Harvard College on the eve of the Revolutionary War is told in Gilman of Redford. The crowds on the streets ridiculed the

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<sup>14</sup> Winston Churchill, Richard Carvel (The Macmillan Company, New York, 1914). Pp. 1-536.

<sup>15</sup> Winston Churchill, The Crossing (Grosset & Dunlap, New York, 1904). Pp. 1-598.

<sup>16</sup> William Stearns Davis, Gilman of Redford (The Macmillan Company, New York, 1927). Pp. 1-533.

British soldiers by calling them "Cowards, who daresn't fight," "Jailbirds shipped from home," and "Lobstersbacks." Such harassing caused the snow to turn red in Boston. The episode of the tea party is described in detail. Historical characters are: John and Samuel Adams, John Hancock, and General Gage.

### Sons of Liberty

by Walter A. Dyer<sup>17</sup>

The life and times of Paul Revere are relived in the tale Sons of Liberty. Other sons who took part in the cause of liberty were: George Washington, John Hancock, John Adams, James Otis, Samuel Adams, Jeremiah Gridley, Henry Knox. Some historical events discussed are: The Boston Tea Party, Paul Revere's ride, and the Battle of Bunker Hill.

### Drums along the Mohawk

by Walter D. Edmonds<sup>18</sup>

At the time of the American Revolution, a hardy race of frontier farmers lived in the Mohawk Valley. These Valley settlements with their flimsy stockades were far beyond the help of Congress and had to defend themselves. They were exposed to the merciless raids of the British regulars, attacks by dispossessed Tories, and the unforgettable assaults of the Iroquois Indians. During this time, the number fit to bear arms was reduced from 2500 to 800. Drums along the Mohawk pictures the part of the Revolutionary War endured by the settlers in the deep woods and on the exposed farms. The experiences are thrilling and full of excitement.

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<sup>17</sup> Walter A. Dyer, Sons of Liberty (Henry Holt and Company, New York, 1920). Pp. 1-436.

<sup>18</sup> Walter D. Edmonds, Drums along the Mohawk (Little, Brown, and Company, Boston, 1936). Pp. 1-592.

Erskine Dale, Pioneerby John Fox, Jr.<sup>19</sup>

Erskine Dale was a pioneer of Virginia and Kentucky. He experienced many thrilling adventures with the Indians of the Northwest. Incidents of the Revolutionary War are related, and the battle of Yorktown is described comprehensively. Historical characters in the story are: George Washington, George Rogers Clark, Lafayette, Cornwallis, Tarleton, Rochambeau, and Count de Grasse. A vivid description of colonial life is shown.

Janice Meredithby Paul Leicester Ford<sup>20</sup>

The desperate battles and exciting events of the Revolutionary War form the background for this love story of colonial days. Janice Meredith, who was of a coquettish nature, was the center of some of the most exciting happenings of the War. The battle of Trenton and Washington's final triumph over the British hosts are several historic scenes. George Washington has a prominent part in the story.

The Colonialsby Allen French<sup>21</sup>

The events connected with the siege and evacuation of Boston in New England are clearly described in this volume. The first part tells of the adventures of the hero and heroine in the forests near Detroit. Historical

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<sup>19</sup> John Fox, Jr., Erskine Dale, Pioneer (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1920). Pp. 1-258.

<sup>20</sup> Paul Leicester Ford, Janice Meredith (Grosset & Dunlap, New York, 1899). Pp. 1-503.

<sup>21</sup> Allen French, The Colonials (Doubleday, Page and Company, New York, 1903). Pp. 1-504.

events related are: the retreat from Concord, the battle of Bunker's Hill, and the siege of Boston by George Washington.<sup>22</sup>

Aunt Jane of Kentucky

by Eliza Calvert Hall<sup>23</sup>

In simple language, the author tells of the life of pioneers and gives an insight into their daily activities.

Hugh Wynne

by S. Weir Mitchell<sup>24</sup>

Hugh Wynne was a Free Quaker who, contrary to the religious beliefs of his fathers, took up arms in the Revolutionary War and fought for independence. The author presents many beliefs and principles of this pacific order. A number of historical characters appear and among them are: Washington, Howe, Lafayette, von Steuben, Franklin, and Andre.<sup>25</sup>

The Virginians

by William Makepeace Thackeray<sup>26</sup>

The Virginians is a sequel to the book Esmond. It places much emphasis on the manners of the colonial period. George Washington, Dr. John-

<sup>22</sup> Ernest A. Baker, A Guide to the Best Fiction (The Macmillan Company, New York, 1913). P. 813.

<sup>23</sup> Eliza Calvert Hall, Aunt Jane of Kentucky (Little, Brown and Company, Boston, 1908). Pp. 1-265.

<sup>24</sup> S. Weir Mitchell, Hugh Wynne (A. L. Burt Company, New York, 1900). Pp. 1-507.

<sup>25</sup> Ernest A. Baker and James Packman, A Guide to the Best Fiction (The Macmillan Company, New York, 1932). P. 345.

<sup>26</sup> William Makepeace Thackeray, The Virginians (Doubleday, Page and Company, New York, 1888). Pp. 1-772.

son, Fielding, and Richardson are characters in the selection.<sup>27</sup>

Let the King Beware

by Honore Morrow<sup>28</sup>

The English viewpoint of the colonial rebellion is given in this novel. The story takes place in the English Parliament at London from December, 1774, to January, 1775. These were stirring days for the fate of the colonies was decided. The principle characters are: King George III, Benjamin Franklin, Lord North, Edmund Burke, William Pitt, and Tristram Amory, a red-haired loyalist who was forced by a radical Whig patriot to abandon his native Massachusetts. The romance tells about a lovely English Whig and an insistent Yankee Tory.

Hearts Courageous

by Hollie Erminie River<sup>29</sup>

The Revolutionary War and the incidents leading to it are told in the colonial novel, Hearts Courageous. Among the incidents is the signing of the Declaration of Independence which is described in a dramatic manner. The characterization of Patrick Henry is outstanding. Some other historical individuals are: George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Lord Fairfax, Lord Cornwallis, Tarleton, General Lee, and General Gates.

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<sup>27</sup> Ernest A. Baker, History in Fiction, English (E. P. Dutton & Co., New York, n. d.). P. 94.

<sup>28</sup> Honore Morrow, Let the King Beware (William Morrow and Company, New York, 1936). Pp. 1-376.

<sup>29</sup> Hollie Erminie River, Hearts Courageous (Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis, 1902). Pp. 1-407.

Arundelby Kenneth Roberts<sup>30</sup>

Benedict Arnold was one of the great generals of the Revolutionary War. Arundel is a story based on his secret expedition to capture Quebec. It describes colonial frontier life, pictures the forests filled with game, portrays the Indian warriors, and explains the attack on Quebec. The daring exploit shows the patriotism of the men who participated. Some of these were: Arnold, Aaron Burr, Daniel Morgan, Henry Dearborn, Roger Enos, and the Indian, Notanis.

Rabble in Armsby Kenneth Roberts<sup>31</sup>

It was Burgoyne who called the American troops, "a rabble in arms." The author relates a chronicle of Arundel and the invasion of Burgoyne in the War for Independence. It is a lengthy novel, but the exposition is interesting. Leading historical characters of this period appear. The author gives tribute to the life and services of Benedict Arnold. The principal villain of this realistic, unromantic tale of the American Revolution is the American Congress.<sup>32</sup>

The Great Meadowby Elizabeth Madox Roberts<sup>33</sup>

"The Great Meadow" was the region of "Kentuck" comprising what is now

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<sup>30</sup> Kenneth Roberts, Arundel (Doubleday, Doran & Company, Inc., Garden City, New York, 1930). Pp. 1-618.

<sup>31</sup> Kenneth Roberts, Rabble in Arms (Doubleday, Doran & Company, Inc., New York, 1933). Pp. 1-370.

<sup>32</sup> Marion A. Knight and Dorothy Brown, editors, Book Review Digest (The H. W. Wilson Company, New York, 1934). P. 797.

<sup>33</sup> Elizabeth Madox Roberts, The Great Meadow (The Literary Guild, New York, 1930). Pp. 1-338.

a part of Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, Tennessee, North Carolina, and a part of Maryland and Pennsylvania. The pioneers pushed across the Allegheny Mountains just preceding the War of Independence and during the progress of the War. The book tells of the coming of the settlers, the importance of Harrod's Fort and Boone's Fort, and the attacks by Indians. Leading historical characters are Daniel Boone and George Rogers Clark. The book also tells about the work of "Hair Buyer" Hamilton.

The Carolinian

by Rafael Sabatini<sup>34</sup>

The plot for this novel takes place in South Carolina. The hero of the tale is Harry Latimer, an ardent young rebel whose loyalty to the Sons of Liberty ended his engagement to Myrtle Carey, daughter of a Tory. Harry's arrest was ordered by the British governor, but he was given three days in which to make his escape. He refused to leave Charles Town and was placed in the hands of a British rival in love. Strands of Carolinian history are told in the plot.<sup>35</sup>

Paul Jones

by Molly Elliot Seawell<sup>36</sup>

The author brings before the American youth the heroic figure of John Paul Jones. After carefully studying the log books, journals, and letters of Paul Jones, she wrote this tale. The language ascribed to Paul Jones is that

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<sup>34</sup>Rafael Sabatini, The Carolinian (Houghton Mifflin Company, New York, 1925). Pp. 1-414.

<sup>35</sup>Marion A. Knight and Mertice M. James, editors, The Book Review Digest (The U. W. Wilson Co., New York, 1925). P. 614.

<sup>36</sup>Molly Elliot Seawell, Paul Jones (D. Appleton and Company, New York, 1924). Pp. 1-166.

which was used by him at the time the episodes took place. Although the story is brief, it is based on historical facts.

Debby Barnes, Trader

by Constance Lindsay Skinner<sup>37</sup>

Debby Barnes lived in Pennsylvania during the early pioneer days. She was made homeless by an Indian raid and was forced to face the stern realities of life alone. She became a hunter, trapper, and trader. During the Indian attack she was separated from her sister. By means of silver spoons which each one had received before separation, they were again united many years later. Woven throughout this chronicle of pioneer days, appear the Boone and young George Washington. A love story embracing Debby and Fred Deerfield supplies the romantic material of the tale.

Drums of Monmouth

by Emma Gilders Sterne<sup>38</sup>

The scene of this novel is laid in the royal province of Jersey between Princeton and Monmouth. It depicts the clash between the sensitive young poet Philip Freneau and the world of turmoil and revolution. Some of the illuminating features of the story are: a cross-section of Revolutionary life; a glimpse of George Washington riding boundary on his acres in Virginia, of Jefferson walking the cobbled streets of Philadelphia composing the Declaration of Independence; and a view of the battle of Monmouth. This battle was indecisive.

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<sup>37</sup> Constance Lindsay Skinner, Debby Barnes, Trader (The Macmillan Company, New York, 1932). Pp. 1-244.

<sup>38</sup> Emma Gilders Sterne, Drums of Monmouth (Dodd, Mead & Company, New York, 1935). Pp. 1-207.



The Green Mountain Boysby D. P. Thompson<sup>39</sup>

The Green Mountain boys represented the bravest and most daring farmers and townsmen from the state of Vermont. Under the guidance of Ethan Allen, soldier and general, they protected this state from invasions during the Revolutionary War. Being familiar with the country and the methods of New World warfare, they aided in defeating the British. The most daring feat they accomplished was the capturing of Ft. Ticonderoga, when they forced the surrender of this place "in the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress."

Alice of Old Vincennesby Maurice Thompson<sup>40</sup>

The man whose services aided greatly in the acquisition of the Northwest Territory by the United States was George Rogers Clark. Through his timely intervention, Vincennes was captured and Governor Hamilton, the "Hair-Buyer," was defeated. A girl by the name of Alice had an important part in this conquest and in saving the United States flag. The novel presents the accomplishment in a dramatic manner.

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<sup>39</sup> D. P. Thompson, The Green Mountain Boys (Grosset & Dunlap, New York, 1859). Pp. 1-366.

<sup>40</sup> Maurice Thompson, Alice of Old Vincennes (Grosset & Dunlap, New York, 1908). Pp. 1-419.

## CHAPTER V

### THE PERIOD OF THE NEW REPUBLIC

1783-1803

Upon the termination of the Revolutionary War, many problems confronted the New Republic. These were critical years, but under the leadership of capable statesmen the Ship of State was successfully launched. The novels of this period present the problems of that time in relation to the establishment of the newly organized government and making further adjustments to life on the frontier.

#### The Choir Invisible

by James Lane Allen<sup>1</sup>

Frontier life in Kentucky of 1795 is described in The Choir Invisible. Although the people did not approve the visit of Minister Genet to the United States, nevertheless their sympathy for France increased. The hatred towards England and Spain grew, since the former did not relinquish certain forts in the Northwest Territory and the latter country interfered with trade on the Mississippi River.

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<sup>1</sup> James Lane Allen, The Choir Invisible (Grosset & Dunlap, New York, 1897). Pp. 1-361.

The Conquerorby Gertrude Franklin Atherton<sup>2</sup>

Alexander Hamilton is the man who is called "The Conqueror." The story presents the romantic life of this statesman. The following estimates are made of Hamilton's attributes: the patriot of incorruptible integrity; the soldier of approved valor, and the statesman of consummate wisdom.<sup>3</sup> Characters that are introduced in the tale are: Hamilton, Washington, Lafayette, Adams, Madison, and Burr.

The Maid of Maiden Laneby Amelia E. Barr<sup>4</sup>

The year of 1781 was important in the history of New York City. The question whether New York or Philadelphia should be the capital of the United States caused many heated discussions. The Federal Government was confronted by many important issues among which were the following: what rights the English Government had in the lost colonies, and the attitude toward the many French refugees that came to this country. The plot of this novel is laid at this time and included many of the historical happenings.<sup>5</sup>

Three Bags Fullby Roger Burlingame<sup>6</sup>

A pageant of New York, the Empire State, is revealed in the novel. In

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<sup>2</sup> Gertrude Franklin Atherton, The Conqueror (The Macmillan Company, New York, 1902). Pp. 1-535.

<sup>3</sup> Ernest A. Baker and James Packman, A Guide to the Best Fiction (The Macmillan Company, New York, 1932). P. 17.

<sup>4</sup> Amelia E. Barr, The Maid of Maiden Lane (Grosset & Dunlap, New York, 1900). Pp. 1-338.

<sup>5</sup> Baker and Packman, op. cit., p. 36.

<sup>6</sup> Roger Burlingame, Three Bags Full (Harcourt, Brace and Company, New York, 1936). Pp. 1-637.

1795, Hendrick Van Huyten struggled west through the forests of the Mohawk Valley from New Amsterdam. He established a home near a lake, and eventually a town grew up near-by. The population was increased through the coming of some "Damned Jankes" from Connecticut. It remained a quiet, sleepy village until it was visited by progress; and then many sweeping changes were made. De Witt Clinton and Martin Van Buren are historical characters.

D'Ri and I

by Irving Bacheller<sup>7</sup>

This is a tale of the adventurous and rugged pioneers who were continually fighting the wilds of nature and driving the frontier farther and farther west. The story takes place south of the St. Lawrence River. The purpose in writing this selection is to acquaint the people with those "who sweat and bled and limped and died for this Republic of ours." D'Ri stands for Darius, a pure-bred Yankee.

Lewis Rand

by Mary Johnston<sup>8</sup>

The scene of this story is laid in Virginia, shortly after the ratification of the Constitution. Principal historical characters that appear are Thomas Jefferson, Alexander Hamilton, and Aaron Burr.

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<sup>7</sup> Irving Bacheller, D'Ri and I (Harper & Brothers Publishers, New York, 1901). Pp. 1-362.

<sup>8</sup> Mary Johnston, Lewis Rand (Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, 1908). Pp. 1-510.

The Invasion

by Janet Lewis<sup>9</sup>

The setting for The Invasion is around the Great Lakes beginning with year 1791. The tale begins with scenes of Indian life and then relates the coming of the first traders to the Lake country beyond the Sauelt. Among these traders was John Johnstone, a cultivated Irishman who married a daughter of an Ojibway chief. This was the beginning of the Johnstone family that became famous throughout the Lake region.

The Red City

by S. Weir Mitchell<sup>10</sup>

The second administration of President Washington forms part of the novel The Red City. The scene is in Philadelphia from 1792 to 1795. It was during this time that the Federalists, led by Hamilton, were opposed by the Republicans, led by Jefferson. The story deals with these conflicts. The romance is about a French noble who was in love with a Quaker girl. Historical characters are: George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Alexander Hamilton, and Edmund Randolph.<sup>11</sup>

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<sup>9</sup> Janet Lewis, The Invasion (Harcourt, Brace and Company, New York, 1932). Pp. 1-356.

<sup>10</sup> S. Weir Mitchell, The Red City (The Century Company, New York, 1908). Pp. 1-421.

<sup>11</sup> Jonathan Nield, A Guide to the Best Historical Novels and Tales (The Macmillan Company, New York, 1926). P. 173.

## CHAPTER VI

### THE PERIOD OF EXPANSION AND DEVELOPMENT

1803-1860

The years from 1803 to 1860 offered many opportunities to the writer of fiction. It was during this period that a number of conflicts occurred which usually present material for the basis of novels. The unexplored Louisiana Territory was purchased and the expedition through this region furnished numerous thrilling episodes. The discovery of gold in the West induced many people to undertake the hazardous journeys to the land of riches. These trips abounded in excitement giving a fertile field to the novelist. The newly settled regions teemed with rugged romances. The emigrants were pushing across the Mississippi River, and a frontier with different problems was encountered. Sectionalism was beginning to appear and the novel was used as a means of defense. The fame of several national heroes was preserved in story.

#### Johnny Appleseed

by Eleanor Atkinson<sup>1</sup>

Apple-blossoms that gladdened the hearts and fruits that brought comfort and happiness to the early settlers of the Middle-west were the living monuments of Jonathan Chapman. For his generosity in distributing apple-tree

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<sup>1</sup> Eleanor Atkinson, Johnny Appleseed (Harper & Brothers, New York, 1915). Pp. 1-341.

saplings he was called "Johnny Applesed." Most of his work was done in the Ohio Valley. This romance is a tribute to the sacrificial work of the unassuming benefactor of mankind.

Eben Holden

by Irving Addison Bacheller<sup>2</sup>

The novel deals with life in the Adirondack Mountains in the early days of the country. Eben Holden is an old and faithful servant. Horace Greeley and Abraham Lincoln are the principal historical characters, and allusions are made to William H. Seward, Charles Sumner, John A. Dix, Henry Ward Beecher, and Charles O'Connor.<sup>3</sup>

The Light in the Clearing

by Irving Addison Bacheller<sup>4</sup>

The Light in the Clearing has its setting between the years of 1831 and 1849. In an interesting manner, the writer does justice to the fine characteristics of a statesman whose name is omitted from the pages of most histories. This man was Silas Wright. He possessed the true spirit of democracy and shed its light abroad in the Senate of the United States and the Capitol at Albany. He attained the spirit of self-forgetfulness achieved by only two others, Washington and Lincoln. The reader is also introduced to

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<sup>2</sup> Irving Addison Bacheller, Eben Holden (Grosset & Dunlap, New York, 1900). Pp. 1-431.

<sup>3</sup> Ernest A. Baker and James Packman, A Guide to the Best Fiction (The Macmillan Company, New York, 1932). P. 23.

<sup>4</sup> Irving Addison Bacheller, The Light in the Clearing (Grosset & Dunlap, New York, 1917). Pp. 1-414.

Senator Benton.

Trinity Bells

by Amelia Barr<sup>5</sup>

Few novels discuss the trouble the United States had with the Barbary States in North Africa. This novel is a tale of New York, using Dutch traders for its characters. It describes the measures that were employed to free the sailors kidnapped by pirates on the Mediterranean Sea.

The Father

by Katharine Holland Brown<sup>6</sup>

The Father was awarded the \$25,000 prize in the Woman's Home Companion by the John Day Novel Competition. The novel pictures clearly the hectic period in American history during the decade preceding the Civil War. Lincoln is presented, a struggling lawyer trying to forge ahead. Another character is John Stafford, an Abolitionist who had settled near Springfield, Illinois. It is here that the Stafford family learned to know and love the backwoods lawyer, Abraham Lincoln.

The Grandissimes

by George W. Cable<sup>7</sup>

The warlike Creole Indians are the basis of this lengthy novel. The

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<sup>5</sup> Amelia E. Barr, Trinity Bells (The Christian Herald, New York, 1899). Pp. 1-277.

<sup>6</sup> Katharine Holland Brown, The Father (The John Day Co., New York, 1928). P. 1-368.

<sup>7</sup> George W. Cable, The Grandissimes (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1922). Pp. 1-448.



setting is at New Orleans in the year 1803, the year that Louisiana Territory became a part of the United States.

Death Comes for the Archbishop

by Willa Cather<sup>8</sup>

The work of the Catholic priests among the Navajo Indians in the southwestern part of the United States is the theme of this novel. It relates the injustice that was done to the original inhabitants and the steps the national government has taken to make amends. Kit Carson, the scout, is a character in the story.

The Adventures of Johnny Applesseed

by Henry Chaplin<sup>9</sup>

Thousands of settlers in the pioneer days of the Ohio Valley knew Johnny Applesseed. He sold seed and saplings to the early emigrants as they moved West through Pittsburgh. Many legends include the name of this man who believed in service.

The Strength of the Hills

by Ellery H. Clark<sup>10</sup>

Andrew Jackson was a man with an iron will and a wiry physique; there-

<sup>8</sup> Willa Cather, Death Comes for the Archbishop (The Modern Library, New York, 1927). Pp. 1-303.

<sup>9</sup> Henry Chaplin, The Adventures of Johnny Applesseed (Coward-McCann, Inc., New York, 1930). Pp. 1-244.

<sup>10</sup> Ellery H. Clark, The Strength of the Hills (Thomas Y. Crowell Co., New York, 1929). Pp. 1-350.

fore the author called him "The Strength of the Hills." The story of the Revolutionary War and the conquest of Tennessee are reviewed in the first part of the novel. This is followed by the story of the warrior, Jackson, his duel with Dickinson, his part in Indian Wars and the War of 1812. The last part relates his election to the presidency and the triumph of democracy. The story is dramatically told. Additional historical characters are: James Robertson, John Sevier, Sir Henry Clinton, Tarleton, Ferguson, Dickinson, John Adams, and Henry Clay.

Erie Waters

by Walter D. Edmonds<sup>11</sup>

In Erie Waters, Mr. Edmonds tells of the digging of the "Canawl." The description includes the following: the digging through swamps, hillsides and woods; the erection of locks; and the coming of the boats. American character is pictured by observing the farmer, the Revolutionary War veteran, revivalists, engineers, masons, innkeepers, light-fingered ladies, gang bosses, and rough-and-tumble fighters. The story is told by a young carpenter who became rich by means of the "Canawl."

Rome Haul

by Walter D. Edmonds<sup>12</sup>

The trade across the state of New York by means of the Erie Canal is featured in the novel. The story takes place in the early days of the canal's

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<sup>11</sup> Walter D. Edmonds, Erie Waters (Little, Brown & Company, Boston, 1933). Pp. 1-506.

<sup>12</sup> Walter D. Edmonds, Rome Haul (Little, Brown & Co., Boston, 1929). Pp. 1-347.

history. The discourses of the different classes of people that meet are interesting. The importance of the Canal is stressed.

The Circuit Rider

by Edward Eggleston<sup>13</sup>

The "Circuit Riders" were the ministers that traveled from settlement to settlement visiting the pioneers and preaching the gospel. The novel depicts the social life of the West at the beginning of the century. It portrays the cornhuskings and camp meetings, the wild revels followed by wild revivals. The important part that the circuit preacher took during this time of "chaos" is emphasized. The story is well illustrated.

The Hoosier School-Boy

by Edward Eggleston<sup>14</sup>

The experiences of a lad in pioneer schools are retold in the novel. The setting is in the Ohio Valley. The teachers were "masters" of the birch rod and believed in using the rod in order to save the child.

The Hoosier Schoolmaster

by Edward Eggleston<sup>15</sup>

The story of a young and inexperienced schoolmaster in the backwoods of the Ohio Valley are told in this tale. In those days a schoolmaster was

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<sup>13</sup> Edward Eggleston, The Circuit Rider (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1913). Pp. 1-332.

<sup>14</sup> Edward Eggleston, The Hoosier School-Boy (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1910). Pp. 1-261.

<sup>15</sup> Edward Eggleston, The Hoosier Schoolmaster (Grosset & Dunlap, New York, 1913). Pp. 1-281.

expected to thrash the biggest and burliest of the young men of the district. This book is a perennial favorite among both young-folks and grown-ups because its roots are deep in American life.

Hills of Gold

by Katharine Grey<sup>16</sup>

The early days of the gold craze are reviewed in Hills of Gold. The experiences of the Lambert family in California during this period are told. This group of people, honest and God-fearing, did not resort to the vulgar and profane language of the times. An accurate and interesting account of those exciting days is portrayed.<sup>17</sup>

Bronson of the Rabble

by Albert E. Hancock<sup>18</sup>

The contents of Bronson of the Rabble tell about the War of 1812. The greater part of the plot takes place in Philadelphia. Important historical events told are: the battle on Lake Erie, the battle of New Orleans, and the election of Andrew Jackson. The story is related in an interesting manner.

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<sup>16</sup> Katharine Grey, Hills of Gold (Little, Brown and Company, Boston, 1934). Pp. 1-338.

<sup>17</sup> Isabel S. Moore and Dorothy E. Cook, editors, Standard Catalog for High School Libraries, Third Supplement (The H. W. Wilson Company, New York, 1935). P. 65.

<sup>18</sup> Albert E. Hancock, Bronson of the Rabble (J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, 1909). Pp. 1-321.

Luck of Roaring Campby Bret Harte<sup>19</sup>

Strange happenings of life in the far West during the gold fever of '49 are pictured. Various sketches relate the romances of that adventurous, lawless, and womanless society. In this society were young men, gamblers, battered men, college graduates, and ex-convicts. Practically everyone with a past had gone West to bury the happenings of yesterday and to start a new role in the loneliness of the Sierras. The entire book is a dramatic transcript of Western life.<sup>20</sup>

North of 36by Emerson Hough<sup>21</sup>

Abilene, Kansas, was an early railroad terminal of the west. Many cattle were driven to this point and shipped to eastern markets. The experiences of a cattle-woman in driving a large herd of long-horned steers from Texas over the prairies to Abilene are told in North of 36.

The Magnificent Adventureby Emerson Hough<sup>22</sup>

The conspiracy of Aaron Burr and his trial and the expedition of

<sup>19</sup> Bret Harte, Luck of Roaring Camp (M. A. Donohue & Company, Chicago). Pp. 1-272.

<sup>20</sup> Helen Rex Keller, Readers Digest of Books (The Macmillan Company, New York, 1929). P. 524.

<sup>21</sup> Emerson Hough, North of 36 (Grosset & Dunlap, New York, 1923). Pp. 1-429.

<sup>22</sup> Emerson Hough, The Magnificent Adventure (D. Appleton and Company, New York, 1923). Pp. 1-356.

Lewis and Clark are historical events of this novel. Prominent historical characters are: Thomas Jefferson, Aaron Burr, John Randolph, William Clark, and Meriwether Lewis. A love story in which Burr's daughter plays an important role is part of the narrative.

54-40 or Fight

by Emerson Hough<sup>23</sup>

The time of the novel is during the period of controversy over the boundary of Oregon and Canada. Part of the story takes place in diplomatic circles of Washington and another part in the disputed territory of Oregon. Prominent statesmen of the narrative are: President Tyler, John C. Calhoun, James Polk, and Pakenham. The hero of the selection, Nicholas Trist, a government employee, had to decide between duties towards the State and the love of the talented Baroness von Ritz, a woman who played an important part in shaping America's destiny.

Quiet Cities

by Joseph Hergesheimer<sup>24</sup>

Manners, events, and personalities of certain early cities are recalled by the author. The pictures are drawn so dramatically that the reader would like to replace the present with the yesterday. Some of the scenes are: primitive magic of Charlestown; passionate love in New Orleans and Washington as seen through the eyes of a cautious politician.

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<sup>23</sup> Emerson Hough, 54-40 or Fight (Grosset & Dunlap, New York, 1909). Pp. 1-402.

<sup>24</sup> Joseph Hergesheimer, Quiet Cities (Alfred Knopf, New York, 1927). Pp. 1-354.

Star of the Westby Ethel Hueston<sup>25</sup>

The exploration of the Louisiana Territory by Lewis and Clark is recounted in this novel. Lewis was known as the Sublime Dandy, or the Beau Brummel of Washington, and no one but President Jefferson and William Clark believed that the expedition would be a success. The story reveals many new angles about the journey. Much credit for the success of the expedition must be ascribed to the Bird-woman, a Shoshone Indian.

The Man of the Stormby Ethel Hueston<sup>26</sup>

John Colter, a member of the Lewis and Clark expedition, went back west when the rest of the group returned to civilization. He was the first to behold the marvels of the Yellowstone, to explore the valley of the Big-horn, to see the headwaters of the Colorado, and to view the Teton Mountains. He found and marked mountain passes that could be used by the wagons of the pioneers. The stirring narrative of Colter's exploits and the developing romance relate western life.

The Covered Wagonby Emerson Hough<sup>27</sup>

The author takes a group of emigrants to Oregon on the overland road.

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<sup>25</sup> Ethel Hueston, Star of the West (The Bobbs-Merrill Co., New York, 1935). Pp. 1-372.

<sup>26</sup> Ethel Hueston, The Man of the Storm (The Bobbs-Merrill Co., New York, 1936). Pp. 1-312.

<sup>27</sup> Emerson Hough, The Covered Wagon (Grosset & Dunlap, New York, 1922). Pp. 1-379.

The news of the discovery of gold in California caused a number to part from the main caravan at Cassia Creek and to go in search of gold. The author describes the group organization for the long trek and various incidents that happened along the way. Considerable rivalry existed between two men for the love of Molly Wingate, a pretty girl in the group. Eventually, the better of the two men won the hand of Molly.

Ranona

by Helen Hunt Jackson<sup>28</sup>

Ranona has been read for more than a half century and has become an American classic. It is the story of Spanish and Indian life in California during the early years of its conquest. The hero is an Indian from a mission station who receives unfair treatment by white man's justice. The story makes an appeal for fair treatment of the Indians.

Hard Money

by Clarence Budington Kelland<sup>29</sup>

During the early period in the history of the United States, the state banks were permitted to issue paper money which became practically worthless. The fictitious character, Jan Van Horn, studied how money works and became a financial genius. The importance of hard money is stressed. Passing glimpses of such historical figures as Thomas Jefferson, Andrew Jackson, Aaron Burr, John Marshall, Van Rensselaer, and Henry Clay are seen.

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<sup>28</sup> Helen Hunt Jackson, Ranona (Grosset & Dunlap, New York, 1912). Pp. 1-424.

<sup>29</sup> Clarence Budington Kelland, Hard Money (Harper & Brothers Publishers, New York, 1930). Pp. 1-474.



Early Candlelightby Maud H. Lovelace<sup>30</sup>

The coming of the pioneers to Minnesota is described in this tale. The life, amusements, and hardships of these settlers are recounted in great detail. The importance of the Mississippi River for migration is mentioned.

Free Soilby Margaret Lynn<sup>31</sup>

The meeting of pro-slavery and anti-slavery people in Kansas frequently resulted in bloodshed. Such incidents caused this territory to be called "Bleeding Kansas." These days are recalled in great detail in Free Soil. Historical characters mentioned are: Eli Thayer, Governor Reeder, General Atchison, and Doctor Robinson.

Caravans to Santa Feby Alida Sims Malkus<sup>32</sup>

A hundred years ago, New Mexico was a Spanish possession. Civilization made its inroad very slowly because it was "out off" too much. The ancient streets and adobe houses were maintained for many years. The novel is a historical romance showing the mingling of the Spanish, the Creoles of New Orleans, and the early American trader. The love story concerns a young trader of New Orleans and a Spanish girl of Old Santa Fe.

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<sup>30</sup> Maud H. Lovelace, Early Candlelight (Grosset & Dunlap, New York, 1929). Pp. 1-322.

<sup>31</sup> Margaret Lynn, Free Soil (The Macmillan Company, New York, 1920). Pp. 1-377.

<sup>32</sup> Alida Sims Malkus, Caravans to Santa Fe (Harper & Brothers Publishers, New York, 1929). Pp. 1-289.

Children of the Market Place

by Edgar Lee Masters<sup>53</sup>

Children of the Market Place is a fictitious autobiography. It covers the years between 1833 and 1861. The imaginary author came to America as a youth of eighteen years and traveled by river, canal, lake, and stage coach to Illinois. Here he met young Stephen Douglas and became his close friend. Douglas eventually became a national figure. Lincoln is also represented in the latter part of the book.

A Wall of Men

by Margaret Hill McCarter<sup>54</sup>

The early history of Kansas is filled with scenes of hatred, bloodshed, and death on account of the slavery question. The trouble arose after the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill which advocated the policy of squatter sovereignty. This story reviews the clashes that occurred between the pro-slavery and anti-slavery people to secure Kansas for their respective side. The following characters took an active part in this period of Kansas history: John Brown, Sheriff Jones, Governor Shannon, Dr. Robinson, Senator Pierce, and the border-ruffian Quantrill. The novel describes the attack on Lawrence, the Pottawatomie massacre, and the Wakarusa War.

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<sup>53</sup> Edgar Lee Masters, Children of the Market Place (The Macmillan Company, New York, 1922). Pp. 1-469.

<sup>54</sup> Margaret Hill McCarter, A Wall of Men (A. L. Burt Company, New York, 1912). Pp. 1-494.

We Must Marchby Honore Willis Morrow<sup>35</sup>

An authentic picture of those heroic souls who did so much in the early history of northwestern America is presented in the novel. The author portrays the people as they lived, thought, and talked at that time. The leading historical characters are: Narcissa and Marcus Whitman, Jason Lee, Sir George Simpson, and Dr. McLoughlin. Narcissa Whitman was the bride of the medical missionary and the first white woman that crossed the Rockies into the Oregon country. These early settlements aided in securing a foothold on the Oregon country.

The Cavalier of Tennesseeby Meredith Nicholson<sup>36</sup>

In an interesting manner, the author relates the life story of Andrew Jackson, "the Cavalier of Tennessee." The narrative commences with Jackson's law practise, continues with the happenings during his young manhood days, and terminates with his election as president of the United States. Aaron Burr is also featured in the tale.

The Texas Titanby John Milton Oskinson<sup>37</sup>

The story of Sam Houston, the hero of San Jacinto and the first

<sup>35</sup> Honore Willis Morrow, We Must March (A. L. Burt Company, New York, 1925). Pp. 1-427.

<sup>36</sup> Meredith Nicholson, The Cavalier of Tennessee (The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis, 1928). Pp. 1-402.

<sup>37</sup> John Milton Oskinson, The Texas Titan (Doubleday, Doran and Company, Inc., Garden City, New York, 1929). Pp. 1-311.

president of the Lone Star Republic, is told in this fictionalized biography. The narrative follows the main current of his career. Sam Houston was a magnificent adventurer, lover, soldier, "big drunk," and southern gentleman. The romance is typical of the old Southwest.

The Wind Blows West

by Christine Whiting Parmenter<sup>38</sup>

The gold rush to Colorado and the development of the state are told in The Wind Blows West. The various difficulties encountered during this period of "Pike's Peak or Bust" are related.

Vandemark's Folly

by Herbert Quick<sup>39</sup>

In this novel, Herbert Quick describes pioneer life on the plains of Iowa. The trials, hardships, and discouragements, and also the encouraging features of pioneer life, are pictured. Life on the frontier of the great central farming region was different from life in the woodlands of the Ohio Valley.

Early Americana and Other Stories

by Conrad Richter<sup>40</sup>

For eight years the author lived in New Mexico and the bordering states searching for historical information from the early adventurers and settlers

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<sup>38</sup> Christine Whiting Parmenter, The Wind Blows West (Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York, 1934). Pp. 1-340.

<sup>39</sup> Herbert Quick, Vandemark's Folly (The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis, 1922). Pp. 1-420.

<sup>40</sup> Conrad Richter, Early Americana and Other Stories (Alfred A. Knopf, New York, 1936). Pp. 1-322.

of this region. Most of the material in this novel was secured by interviewing these individuals. These were old-time men and women who experienced the happenings of the fifties, sixties, and seventies.

Captain Caution

by Kenneth Roberts<sup>41</sup>

Captain Caution is a novel that belongs to a group of Arundel chronicles. The "Olive Branch," which sailed from Arundel, Maine, was captured early in the War of 1812. The Yankee sailors were unaware of the existing war and were prevented from sailing home by the double-crossing of the captain's daughter. The story is romantic and full of action.<sup>42</sup>

Gold Seekers of '49

by Edwin L. Sabin<sup>43</sup>

In 1849, many people set out to seek gold in California. Among these people were Charley Adams and his father. This story, The Gold Seekers, relates how they crossed the tropical isthmus of Panama by canoe and by mule and finally landed in San Francisco. Here they met with fortunes and misfortunes, in a land peopled with individuals from all parts of the world.

Buckskin Breeches

by Phil Stong<sup>44</sup>

The settlements in Ohio and "Ioway" are discussed in the novel. In

<sup>41</sup> Kenneth Roberts, Captain Caution (Doubleday, Doran & Company, Inc., Garden City, New York, 1934). Pp. 1-310.

<sup>42</sup> Isabel S. Munro and Dorothy E. Cook, editors, Standard Catalog for High School Libraries, Third Supplement, (H. W. Wilson Company, New York, 1935). P. 68.

<sup>43</sup> Edwin L. Sabin, Gold Seekers of '49 (J. B. Lippincott Company, New York, 1915). Pp. 1-336.

<sup>44</sup> Phil Stong, Buckskin Breeches (Farrar & Rinehart, New York, 1937). Pp. 1-366.

1837, the hero with his family left Ohio and settled in Iowa to keep his family from degenerating. The new life was abundant in adventures, love, hardships, and struggles. Some of the episodes are related in a realistic manner.

Marching On

by Ray Strachey<sup>45</sup>

Events preceding the Civil War are enumerated in the tale Marching On. The activities of the Abolitionists are given considerable space. John Brown's raid at Harper's Ferry and the Pottawatomie Massacre are described in detail. The author is especially critical of the Southern attitude.

The Flag is Still There

by Neil H. Swanson<sup>46</sup>

Most historians refer briefly to the bombardment of Fort Mifflin. It is mentioned in connection with the famous verses of Francis Scott Key, but no details are stated about the battle. It is treated as a minor military engagement; in reality, it was a big battle that lasted for nearly three days. The British got behind the fort in one night, and the crashing of the cannons shook the town. The American militia faced the British regulars in the open field for hours and fought them off. The novel gives some new light about the scenes that gave birth to the national anthem.

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<sup>45</sup> Ray Strachey, Marching On (Harcourt, Brace and Co., New York, 1923). Pp. 1-384.

<sup>46</sup> Neil H. Swanson, The Flag is Still There (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, 1933). Pp. 148.

All the Brave Riflesby Clark Venable<sup>47</sup>

A romance of the days when "Old Sam" Houston, Stephen F. Austin, David Crockett, James Bowie and others won for Texas the bright star of independence is told in this selection. It also relates the work which some women performed. The battle of the Alamo and the capturing of Santa Anna are vividly described. The story is based on actual occurrences.

Nathan Burkeby Mary S. Watts<sup>48</sup>

Nathan Burke is a lengthy novel of the Mexican War. A leading historical character is Winfield Scott. The novel contains some hitherto unprinted history of the Mexican campaign.

Goldby Stewart Edward White<sup>49</sup>

With the discovery of gold in California in 1848, the population of this territory increased rapidly. The writer describes a trip to California via Panama, the mining of gold, and the life of miners. A lack of police force necessitated the selection of vigilante committees to establish law and order. The contrast is given between the moderate proportion of successful

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<sup>47</sup> Clark Venable, All the Brave Rifles (The Reilly & Lee Company, Chicago, 1929). Pp. 1-368.

<sup>48</sup> Mary S. Watts, Nathan Burke (The Macmillan Co., New York, 1919). Pp. 1-628.

<sup>49</sup> Stewart Edward White, Gold (Doubleday, Page & Co., Garden City, New York, 1922). Pp. 1-437.

and the great majority of disappointed gold seekers. Gold was the foundation of the empire state in the West.

The Gray Dawn

by Stewart Edward White<sup>50</sup>

The coming of gold seekers brought a lawless crowd to San Francisco, California, and to the mining districts. The vigilant committees succeeded in bringing order into the social chaos. Eventually these were replaced by organized government, and "The Gray Dawn" of better times loomed for the State.<sup>51</sup>

The Long Rifle

by Stewart Edward White<sup>52</sup>

The introduction of this historical novel relates how Daniel Boone won the first long rifle at a shooting match in western Pennsylvania. Andy Burnett, a grandson of Boone's friend, inherited this rifle. He went west in 1820 to explore the Rocky Mountains. He had many thrilling adventures and was finally captured by the Blackfoot Indians.<sup>53</sup>

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<sup>50</sup> Stewart Edward White, The Gray Dawn (Doubleday, Page & Co., Garden City, New York, 1922). Pp. 1-398.

<sup>51</sup> Jonathan Nield, A Guide to the Best Historical Fiction (The Macmillan Company, 1929). P. 5500

<sup>52</sup> Stewart Edward White, The Long Rifle (Doubleday, Page & Company, Inc., New York, 1922). Pp. 1-536.

<sup>53</sup> Marion T. Knight, Mertice M. James, and Dorothy Brown, editors, The Book Review Digest (The H. W. Wilson Company, New York, 1933). Pp. 1-11.



## CHAPTER VII

### THE CIVIL WAR PERIOD

1861-1865

The War of Rebellion has become the basis of many historical novels. Terrific fighting was done by the participating factions, and each side had its heralded war heroes. The different battles and generals have become the themes of many romances of this period. Abraham Lincoln, the president of the United States at this crucial time, is the principal character of several selections. Lincoln's rugged individualism, pleasing personality, and tragical death, are stressed by a number of novelists.

#### The Perfect Tribute

by Mary Raymond Shipman Andrews<sup>1</sup>

After the dedication of the Gettysburg Cemetery, Lincoln felt that his speech was a failure. That evening, while taking a walk, Lincoln collided with a fifteen-year-old boy who was crying and who stated that he was looking for a lawyer to draw up a will for his dying brother. Lincoln accompanied the boy, and the theme of the conversation at the home was about the wonderful speech that Lincoln had made. The sick boy, a Southern soldier, died, with his hand resting in the large hand of Abraham Lincoln.

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<sup>1</sup> Mary Raymond Shipman Andrews, The Perfect Tribute (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1906). Pp. 1-47.

Booth and the Spirit of Lincoln

by Bernie Babcock<sup>2</sup>

Booth and the Spirit of Lincoln is founded on documentary evidence. It is the story of a living dead man. The events lead up to the death of Lincoln. The story tells of an innocent man who was killed in the supposition that he was Booth. The fugitive fled from place to place, assuming many aliases. Frequently he was visited by the forgiving Spirit of Lincoln with the message of "malice toward none and with charity for all."<sup>3</sup>

The Soul of Abe Lincoln

by Bernie Babcock<sup>4</sup>

The romance of The Soul of Abe Lincoln deals with two young people who pledged their love on the eve of the Civil War. The young man joined the Union forces although his fiancée and her kinsfolk were all Confederates. During the progress of the War, the admiration of the lovers for Lincoln increased. The day for their reunion was set by Lincoln, but on that day he was assassinated. The latter event is minutely described. The story stresses unification.<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> Bernie Babcock, Booth and the Spirit of Lincoln (J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, 1925). Pp. 1-320.

<sup>3</sup> Marion A. Knight and Mertice M. James, editors, The Book Review Digest (The H. W. Wilson Co., New York, 1926). P. 26.

<sup>4</sup> Bernie Babcock, The Soul of Abe Lincoln (J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, 1923). Pp. 1-328.

<sup>5</sup> Marion A. Knight and Mertice M. James, editors, The Book Review Digest (The H. W. Wilson Co., New York, 1924). P. 21.

The Soul of Ann Rutledge

by Bernie Babeock<sup>6</sup>

Ann Rutledge was the fiancée of Abraham Lincoln. Her death prevented their marriage, but the relationship left a lasting imprint in the life of Lincoln. It affected his life's career and, since he served as president of the United States, it influenced the history of the nation.

A Man for the Ages

by Irving Bacheller<sup>7</sup>

The purpose of the author in writing this novel is to acquaint the American public with the biography of Abraham Lincoln. Many people do not read biographies except under compulsion and are thus deprived of much helpful information and knowledge. This biographical sketch is a moving story in which Lincoln strides across the scene or takes the center of the stage. His democratic spirit is revealed.

Father Abraham

by Irving Bacheller<sup>8</sup>

Abraham Lincoln, president of the United States during the Civil War, was often called "Father Abraham." Regardless of the failures or successes of the armies, Lincoln retained a calm spirit. A number of Civil War battles are described and the results stated. The novel ends with Lincoln's death.

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<sup>6</sup> Bernie Babeock, The Soul of Ann Rutledge (Grosset & Dunlap, New York, 1919). Pp. 1-325.

<sup>7</sup> Irving Bacheller, A Man for the Ages (Grosset & Dunlap, New York, 1927). Pp. 1-416.

<sup>8</sup> Irving Bacheller, Father Abraham (Grosset & Dunlap, New York, 1925). Pp. 1-419.

Marching Onby James Boyd<sup>9</sup>

A moderate Confederate viewpoint of the Civil War is presented by a Southern soldier in Marching On. The feelings and sentiments of the poor farming class of the South are shown. War atrocities were not committed by the South only but also by the North.

Kingdom Comingby Roark Bradford<sup>10</sup>

New Orleans and the river plantations furnish the scenes for Kingdom Coming. The city was captured by the Federalist army and Union soldiers occupied it. At one end of the city was a large concentration camp of "freed negroes." The author relates the story of these waifs of freedom from the time of their early memories in pre-war New Orleans down to the last sentimental moment when a new era, a new heaven opened to them. The new freedom terrified the negroes.

The Cavalierby George W. Cable<sup>11</sup>

The Cavalier is a Civil War story having its setting in Mississippi. It takes place before the capture of Vicksburg. The Southern viewpoint towards the Yankee is shown.

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<sup>9</sup> James Boyd, Marching On (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1927). Pp. 1-426.

<sup>10</sup> Roark Bradford, Kingdom Coming (Harper & Brothers, New York, 1933). Pp. 1-317.

<sup>11</sup> George W. Cable, The Cavalier (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1901). Pp. 1-311.

Kincaid's Batteryby George W. Cable<sup>12</sup>

The battles of Vicksburg, New Orleans, and Mobile Bay are described in this novel. The romance revolves around three persons, two women and one man. The women, one a Creole, compete for the love of a young officer.<sup>13</sup>

The Crisisby Winston Churchill<sup>14</sup>

The Crisis is a historical romance with the Civil War as its theme. Some historical characters are Lincoln, Sherman, and Grant. The author takes the side of the North because he believed that side was the right side. The big-heartedness of Lincoln is dramatically illustrated.

The Red Badge of Courageby Stephen Crane<sup>15</sup>

The fears and confusion of a soldier in his first military engagement are described in The Red Badge of Courage. The battle reported is the battle of Chancellorsville. After the trying encounter, a new world opened up to the soldier. The battle is well described.

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<sup>12</sup> George W. Cable, Kincaid's Battery (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1908). Pp. 1-396.

<sup>13</sup> Justina Learitt Wilson and Clara Elizabeth Fanning, editors, The Book Review Digest (The H. W. Wilson Company, Minneapolis, Minnesota, 1909). P. 63.

<sup>14</sup> Winston Churchill, The Crisis (Grosset & Dunlap, New York, 1927). Pp. 1-516.

<sup>15</sup> Stephen Crane, The Red Badge of Courage (D. Appleton Century Co., New York, 1935).

The Man in Grayby Thomas Dixon<sup>16</sup>

The author states that every character in this novel is historical, that no names are changed, and that every event took place. It is a story of the Civil War, giving the viewpoint of a Southerner. Historical characters are; Robert E. Lee, J. E. Stuart, Philip Sheridan, John Brown, and others.

The Borderby Dagnar Donaghy<sup>17</sup>

Missouri as a border state is the scene of this novel, The Border. The story begins with the year 1860, enumerates various tragical war experiences, and ends with the period of reorganization. A moderate Confederate viewpoint is taken. A number of instances are cited showing that the North was guilty of war atrocities. Quantrell is the leading historical character.

Bugles Blow No Moreby Clifford Dowdey<sup>18</sup>

A period of four years is covered by this novel, Bugles Blow No More. It begins with the night of secession and terminates with the surrender at Appomattox. The setting is Richmond, capital of the Confederacy, which the

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<sup>16</sup> Thomas Dixon, The Man in Gray (D. Appleton and Company, New York, 1921). Pp. 1-427.

<sup>17</sup> Dagnar Donaghy, The Border (William Morrow & Co., New York, 1931). Pp. 1-345.

<sup>18</sup> Clifford Dowdey, Bugles Blow No More (Little, Brown and Company, Boston, 1937). Pp. 1-493.

Union forces were determined to capture and end the War. The author stresses the battles, the fighting, and the waiting of the people. The tragical effects of war are drastically pictured.

The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come

by John Fox, Jr.<sup>19</sup>

The first part of the novel takes place in the "Bluegrass" country. The hero of the story enlisted in the Federal army and served under General Grant. The people in Kentucky were divided in their attitude towards slavery. Brothers of the same household were at variance and fought each other. The successes of the Union forces and the failures of the Confederates are enumerated.

The Sign of Freedom

by Arthur Frederick Goodrich<sup>20</sup>

The Northern viewpoint of the Civil War is defended in the novel. The tale relates considerable adventure. The boyhood, youth, and manhood experiences of David Warburton are recounted.

Trail-Makers of the Middle Border

by Hamlin Garland<sup>21</sup>

Life in the Northwest Territory is described in the first part of the

<sup>19</sup> John Fox, Jr., The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come (Grosset & Dunlap, New York, 1901). Pp. 1-404.

<sup>20</sup> Arthur Frederick Goodrich, The Sign of Freedom (D. Appleton and Company, New York, 1916). Pp. 1-324.

<sup>21</sup> Hamlin Garland, Trail-Makers of the Middle Border (The Macmillan Company, New York, 1926). Pp. 1-426.

book and the latter part takes place during the War of Secession. A fine description of the capturing of Vicksburg is given. Historical characters are Grant, Sherman, and McPherson.

The Battle-Ground

by Ellen Glasgow<sup>22</sup>

In the first part, the author gives a sympathetic and at times a humorous picture of the life of wealthy Virginians before secession. The second half portrays the Civil War. It pictures the sad side of war rather than the heroic. The novel is fair to both sides but stresses the tragedy of the South more than of the North.<sup>23</sup>

The Man Without a Country

by Edward Everett Hale<sup>24</sup>

In the hope of stimulating national sentiment during the time that patriotism was lagging, Mr. Hale wrote the novel The Man without a Country. The names of officers mentioned are genuine, but none took part in the happenings of the book. Its lesson of patriotism has been well taken. Philip Nolan was the man without a country who, upon cursing the United States and expressing the wish that he might never hear of her again, was put on board a ship and forced to spend the rest of his years on the ocean. Whenever his ship would near land he would be transferred to another ship.

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<sup>22</sup> Ellen Glasgow, The Battle-Ground (Doubleday, Page & Company, New York, 1902). Pp. 1-512.

<sup>23</sup> Ernest A. Baker, History in Fiction (E. P. Dutton & Company, 1913) P. 253.

<sup>24</sup> Edward Everett Hale, The Man Without a Country (H. M. Caldwell Company, New York, 1907). Pp. 1-88.



Peter Ashley

by DuBose Heyward<sup>25</sup>

Peter Ashley was reared among the finest traditions of the aristocratic South, and a deep love for his country had been instilled in his mind. His rival in a love affair called him a "damned Abolitionist" which led to a duel. The early stages of the Civil War are described, especially the battle, defeat, and evacuation of Ft. Sumter.<sup>26</sup>

Cease Firing

by Mary Johnston<sup>27</sup>

The last years of the Civil War, beginning with the attack on Vicksburg and culminating with the surrender of the Confederates in 1865, are described in Cease Firing. The major battles considered in the novel are: Vicksburg, Gettysburg, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, the Wilderness, Richmond, and Kennesaw. The participating generals of these encounters appear. The author takes the viewpoint of the South.

The Long Roll

by Mary Johnston<sup>28</sup>

The battles of the first years of the Civil War leading up to the death of Stonewall Jackson are the basis of this novel. The naval engage-

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<sup>25</sup> DuBose Heyward, Peter Ashley (Farrar & Rinehart, New York, 1932). Pp. 1-316.

<sup>26</sup> Marion A. Knight, Mertice M. Jones, and Dorothy Brown, editors, The Book Review Digest (The H. W. Wilson Co., New York, 1933), P. 445.

<sup>27</sup> Mary Johnston, Cease Firing (Houghton Mifflin Co., New York, 1912). Pp. 1-457.

<sup>28</sup> Mary Johnston, The Long Roll (Houghton Mifflin Co., New York, 1911). Pp. 1-683.

ments are also recounted. The lengthy tale is written from the Southern viewpoint and stresses the heroism of the Confederates.

Long Remember

by MacKinlay Kantor<sup>29</sup>

A dramatic picture of the battle of Gettysburg is told in Long Remember. The author portrays vividly the talking, shouting, and marching of soldiers and also the final result--a heap of dead men. The novel shows that the Confederate army as well as the Union army consisted of groping groups of men "blindly doing the bidding of an elemental force."<sup>30</sup>

The Rock of Chickamauga

by Charles King<sup>31</sup>

A detailed description of the battle of Chickamauga is given in this lengthy tale. General Thomas received the name of "The Rock of Chickamauga" for his resistance in this combat. When the other flanks yielded to the terrific Confederate assaults, his flank withstood the bombardment. Numerous participating generals are mentioned; among them are: Thomas, Grant, Bragg, Sheridan, Sherman, Hood, Longstreet, Preston, Stewart, Bostwick, Roberts, McCook and Palmer.

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<sup>29</sup> MacKinlay Kantor, Long Remember (Coward-McCann, New York, 1934). Pp. 1-404.

<sup>30</sup> Marion A. Knight, Mervice M. Jones, and Dorothy Brown, editors, The Book Review Digest (The H. W. Wilson Co., New York, 1935). P. 600.

<sup>31</sup> General Charles King, The Rock of Chickamauga (G. W. Dillingham Co., New York, 1907). Pp. 397.

Forever Free

by Honore Willie Morrow<sup>52</sup>

The first two years of the Civil War, terminating with the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation, form the theme of the story. The principal character is Lincoln, and he is revealed in his true nature. The trying circumstances under which he labored, the disheartening failures of the Federal armies, and the many plots that were arranged to incapacitate him from performing his executive duties, are well told. Additional characters are: Mrs. Lincoln, Miss Ford, Stanton, McClellan, Fremont, and Burnside.

The Last Full Measure

by Honore Willie Morrow<sup>53</sup>

Historians summarize the death of Lincoln in a few words, and the reader is left ignorant of the scheming by a group of conspirators that was carried on long before the fatal shot was fired. The novel shows the trust that the Great Emancipator had in mankind and his unwillingness to be protected by body guards. The leading individuals are: President Lincoln, Mrs. Mary Todd Lincoln, Bob and Tad Lincoln, Secretary of State Seward, Secretary of War Stanton, John Hay, and the group of conspirators: Jacob Thompson, John Wilkes Booth, John Surratt, and others.

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<sup>52</sup> Honore Morrow, Forever Free (A. L. Burt Company, New York, 1928). Pp. 1-402.

<sup>53</sup> Honore Morrow, The Last Full Measure (William Morrow & Company, New York, 1930). Pp. 1-337.

With Malice Toward Noneby Honore Willis Morrow<sup>34</sup>

The experiences of the armies during the last two years of the Civil War are related in With Malice Toward None. The story ends with the evacuation of Richmond and the surrender of the Confederates. It gives an insight into the family life and the personality of Abraham Lincoln. Other historical characters are: Charles Sumner, Andrew Johnson, John Hay, Fred Douglas, and Jefferson Davis.

Johnny Rebby Marie Conway Oemler<sup>35</sup>

The Civil War story of Johnny Reb is told from the angle of the Confederates. The story shows that the bitter feeling between the "Demyankes" and the Confederates is decreasing. The new generation is endeavoring to restore one united nation.

My Lady of the Southby Randall Parrish<sup>36</sup>

The author combines historical facts and a stirring romance. Under difficulties, an officer of the North carried on a romance with a girl from the South. Strong men and brave women are pictured. General Rosecrans is an outstanding historical character.

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<sup>34</sup> Honore Willis Morrow, With Malice Toward None (William Morrow & Co., New York, 1928). Pp. 1-342.

<sup>35</sup> Marie Conway Oemler, Johnny Reb (The Century Co., New York, 1929). Pp. 1-433.

<sup>36</sup> Randall Parrish, My Lady of the South (A. L. Burt Company, New York, 1909). Pp. 1-361.

My Lady of the Northby Randall Parrish<sup>37</sup>

The scene for this tale is laid in the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, during the Civil War. General Lee and General Grant are characters in the story.<sup>38</sup>

The Waveby Evelyn Scott<sup>39</sup>

The Wave is a Civil War novel. It begins with the years immediately preceding the War, continues with the process of the conflict, and ends with the death of Lincoln. Prominent characters of the combat appear in the scenes. The tale shows what it meant to be a soldier on the eve of battle, a general surrendering his sword, and a member of a sewing circle back home.

Emelineby Elsie Singmaster<sup>40</sup>

The battle of Gettysburg is described in this brief novel. Emeline, a girl of the North, assisted the "rebels" in her house and became very fond of them, especially of one soldier. Her brother, a Union soldier, married a girl from the South. This novel shows that hatred must vanish when love enters.

<sup>37</sup> Randall Parrish, My Lady of the North (A. L. Burt Co., New York, 1904). Pp. 1-362.

<sup>38</sup> Ernest A. Baker and James Parkman, A Guide to the Best Fiction (The Macmillan Company, New York, 1932). P. 376.

<sup>39</sup> Evelyn Scott, The Wave (Jonathan Cape, Harrison Smith, New York, 1929). Pp. 1-625.

<sup>40</sup> Elsie Singmaster, Emeline (Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston, 1916). Pp. 1-166.

Gettysburg

by Elsie Singmaster<sup>41</sup>

In the first part of the narrative the battle of Gettysburg is described. This is called the "Red Harvest" and is followed by the "Aftermath." The latter consists of the dedication of part of the battle field for a burial ground. The story shows that for some people the battle meant a loss of dear ones who never returned and whose identity was lost forever.

Uncle Tom's Cabin

by Harriet Beecher Stowe<sup>42</sup>

Uncle Tom's Cabin or Life Among the Lowly pictures the treatment of the negro in the South during slavery. The novel was written to arouse public sentiment against involuntary servitude and therefore many incidents are exaggerated. It aided in fostering the Abolition movement. The book also describes the functioning of the underground railroad.

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<sup>41</sup> Elsie Singmaster, Gettysburg (Houghton Mifflin Co., New York, 1915). Pp. 1-190.

<sup>42</sup> Harriet Beecher Stowe, Uncle Tom's Cabin (Houghton Mifflin Company, New York). Pp. 1-500.

## CHAPTER VIII

### THE PERIOD OF REORGANIZATION

1865-1870

Since the South was defeated in the Civil War, many people of the North took a revengeful attitude towards the conquered for having caused the disruption. Instead of "binding up the nation's wounds" and establishing pre-war relationships as speedily as possible, measures were taken that accomplished the opposite. In self-defense, the South organized secret organizations to combat the carpetbaggers, scalawags, and corrupt politicians. The novels of this period relate the sufferings that the South endured during the years of reconstruction. They also show the determination of the people to build a new South on the ruins of the old.

#### John March, Southerner

by George W. Cable<sup>1</sup>

A presentation of the reconstruction period is portrayed in the novel. The scene is laid at "Suez," a city that was badly battered during the Civil War. It became the meeting place of Northern promoters with reluctant Southerners. The story shows the final collapse of the South.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> George W. Cable, John March, Southerner (Grosset & Dunlap, New York, 1894). Pp. 1-513.

<sup>2</sup> Ernest A. Baker, A Guide to Historical Fiction (The Macmillan Company, New York, 1914). P. 236.

The Clansmanby Thomas Dixon<sup>3</sup>

The Clansman reveals the story of the Ku Klux Klan Conspiracy which overturned the Carpetbag rule of the South. The contents are divided into four divisions; Book I, "The Assassination"; Book II, "The Revolution"; Book III, "The Reign of Terror"; and Book IV, "The Ku Klux Klan." The time of the story is between 1865 and 1870. The leading historical characters are: Abraham Lincoln, U. S. Grant, and Andrew Johnson.

The Leopard's Spotsby Thomas Dixon<sup>4</sup>

A romance of "the white man's burden" is narrated in the novel. The leopard cannot change his spots nor the Ethiopian his skin. Southern conditions after the Civil War are stressed. The defeated states, struggling to rebuild that which the War had destroyed, were kept from doing so by the Carpetbag rule and the hard hand of Congress.

The Bright Landby Janet Fairbank<sup>5</sup>

This lengthy novel reviews the experiences of a girl who during her girlhood went West by stagecoach, primitive railway carriage, and romantic

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<sup>3</sup> Thomas Dixon, The Clansman (Grosset & Dunlap, New York, 1905). Pp. 1-374.

<sup>4</sup> Thomas Dixon, The Leopard's Spots (Grosset & Dunlap, New York, 1902). Pp. 1-469.

<sup>5</sup> Janet Fairbank, The Bright Land (Houghton Mifflin Company, New York, 1932). Pp. 1-525.



canal boat to the Mississippi Valley. Later in life she performed her woman's part in the Civil War and during the years of Reconstruction.

Gone with the Wind

by Margaret Mitchell<sup>6</sup>

The stirring days of the Civil War and Reconstruction are brought to life in this novel. Scarlet O'Hara was the daughter of an Irish peasant father and an aristocratic Georgia mother. Her inherited charm and determination enabled her to survive the wreckage of the War. She arrived at young womanhood just in time to see the Civil War sweep away the life for which she had been preparing. After the fall of Atlanta, she returned to her plantation and, by stubborn shrewdness, she saved her home both from Sherman and from the Carpetbaggers.

In Ole Virginia

by Thomas Nelson Page<sup>7</sup>

The contents of this book consist of six stories relating to Civil War experiences in the South. All except one are expressed in the dialect of the negroes of Eastern Virginia. These selections are of a sentimental nature and were written to arouse sympathy for the defeated South. The author accomplishes his intentions.

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<sup>6</sup> Margaret Mitchell, Gone with the Wind (The Macmillan Co., New York, 1937). Pp. 1-1037.

<sup>7</sup> Thomas Nelson Page, In Ole Virginia (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1925). Pp. 1-230.

Red Rook

by Thomas Nelson Page<sup>8</sup>

Red Rook is a story that narrates the chronicles of the Reconstruction period. The Confederates were defeated, but they were not subdued by a fatalistic spirit. When the soldiers returned from fighting and saw their farms in ruins, their livestock driven away and the negroes freed, they were willing to start over again. They complied with the demands of the Federal government and reorganized their governments and ratified the thirteenth amendment. Many politicians of the North believed that the terms were too lenient and a more severe program of reconstruction was instituted. This gave rise to the carpetbag rule, scalawags, force bills, and the Ku Klux Klan. These events are dramatically told in this novel. It is written from a Southern viewpoint.

No Surrender

by Emma Gilders Stern<sup>9</sup>

Although the Confederate army had surrendered, the people of the South had not surrendered. They were determined to build on the ruins left by the conflict. Many new problems had to be faced and different conditions met but the determination of the people enabled them to surmount them.

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<sup>8</sup> Thomas Nelson Page, Red Rook (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1932). Pp. 1-586.

<sup>9</sup> Emma Gilders Stern, No Surrender (Dodd, Mead & Co., New York, 1932). Pp. 1-198.

## CHAPTER IX

### THE PERIOD OF NATIONALISM

1870-1914

The Indians endeavored to stem westward migration but were forced to yield when confronted by the regular troops of the United States army. For many years the cowboy with his herds of cattle roamed over the vast domain but he was eventually pushed farther west with the coming of the homesteader. The fertile plains attracted vast multitudes of domestic and foreign people, and soon the East and the West were united by an unbroken extent of inhabitants. The result of the Spanish-American War and the acquisition of more territory gave the United States a place among the leading nations of the world. These various occurrences presented ample material for the writer of historical fiction.

#### The Log of a Cowboy

by Andy Adams<sup>1</sup>

The experiences of a group of Texas cowboys who drove a herd of long-horned Texas steers from the Rio Grande River to the Blackfoot agency in Montana are retold in the novel. The passing of the buffalo deprived the Indian of his means of livelihood, and therefore the National Government used this method of preventing starvation.

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<sup>1</sup> Andy Adams, The Log of a Cowboy (Houghton Mifflin Co., New York, 1906). Pp. 1-387.

The Outlet

by Andy Adams<sup>2</sup>

The Outlet has reference to the selling of Texas cattle. The market was "flooded" and there was no demand for Texas cattle until the Great Northwest was opened. The novel describes the exodus of cattle in the "eighties" and provides an outlet for this important industry.

A Lantern in Her Hand

by Bess Streeter Aldrich<sup>3</sup>

Mrs. Aldrich has drawn a strong and vigorous picture of pioneer life in this novel. The scene takes place in Nebraska in 1854 and covers an era of 76 years. With quiet force, the hardships of the early settlers are pictured. Many discouraging incidents that tested the stamina of the pioneers are related. Regardless of droughts, grasshopper invasions, hot winds, etc., Abbie Deal surmounted every obstacle and her labors and fortitude were rewarded with success.

His Soul Goes Marching On

by Mary Raymond Shipman Andrews<sup>4</sup>

A tribute is paid to Theodore Roosevelt through this novel. His words, "It is little matter whether one man fails or succeeds, but the cause shall

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<sup>2</sup> Andy Adams, The Outlet (Houghton Mifflin and Company, New York, 1906). Pp. 1-370.

<sup>3</sup> Bess Streeter Aldrich, A Lantern in Her Hand (D. Appleton & Company, New York, 1928). Pp. 1-307.

<sup>4</sup> Mary Raymond Shipman Andrews, His Soul Goes Marching On (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1922). Pp. 1-84.

not fail, for it is the cause of humanity" induced a boy to give his best efforts for the love of his country. Roosevelt's words live on in the hearts of his countrymen.

Senator North

by Gertrude Atherton<sup>5</sup>

The attitude of the people towards Cuba and the Spanish-American War is portrayed in the novel. The setting is in Washington, D. C., during the late "nineties." Politics of this time is pictured in a fictional manner.<sup>6</sup>

The Oxen of the Sun

by Irving Bacheller<sup>7</sup>

The title of this tale is to convey the idea of the mighty forces and treasures of nature which the nineteenth century tamed and yoked for the uses of man. Some of these forces are coal, oil, metals, and electricity. The masters of industry that appear are: Edison, Rockefeller, Carnegie, Hill, and Bell. The book is of a moral-sentimental order and the author deploras the effect of their activities on American character.<sup>8</sup>

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<sup>5</sup> Gertrude Atherton, Senator North (R. F. Fenko & Company, New York, 1903). Pp. 1-367.

<sup>6</sup> Jonathan Wild, A Guide to the Best Historical Fiction (The Macmillan Company, New York, 1929). Pp. 1-424.

<sup>7</sup> Irving Bacheller, The Oxen of the Sun (Frederick A. Stokes Co., New York, 1935). Pp. 1-267.

<sup>8</sup> Mertice M. James and Dorothy Brown, editors, The Book Review Digest (The H. W. Wilson Company, New York, 1936). P. 38.

The Emigrantsby John Bojer<sup>9</sup>

Among the emigrants who settled in the middle-west were the Norwegians. This novel states what part these people played in the history of America. It tells of their labors to establish prairie homes and how, in the face of many hindrances, they finally subdued all obstacles and became the well-to-do farmers of the Dakotas.

Hill Countryby Ramsey Benson<sup>10</sup>

The Hill Country won the \$7,500 Stokes-Forum Magazine Prize for being the best American biographical novel. It relates the coming of the Swedes to Minnesota during the pioneer days of 1880. It pictures the antagonistic feeling that existed between the Yankees and the Swedes. The bitter fight between the farmer and the railroad interests is also shown. The great influence of James J. Hill upon the growth and development of the settlements is portrayed.

My Antoniaby Willa Cather<sup>11</sup>

The scene for the story is laid in Nebraska. Antonia Shimerda was a Bohemian girl. Two boys were very fond of her. One of the boys became a noted writer and the other a lawyer. In retrospect, the latter reviewed the

<sup>9</sup> John Bojer, The Emigrants (The Century Company, New York, 1925). Pp. 1-351.

<sup>10</sup> Ramsey Benson, Hill Country (Frederick A. Stokes Co., New York, 1928). Pp. 1-356.

<sup>11</sup> Willa Cather, My Antonia (Houghton Mifflin Co., New York, 1926). Pp. 1-419.

friendship scenes of his boyhood days which gave rise to the story "Antonia." The narrative pictures pioneering in the middle-west and shows the gradual assimilation of foreigners and Americans.

O Pioneers

by Willa Cather<sup>12</sup>

O Pioneers is a novel about the Norwegian pioneers who settled on the wild lands of Nebraska. The land, however, did not prove to be wild but was changed into "fields of yellow wheat and rustling corn."

Coniston

by Winston Churchill<sup>13</sup>

The effect of corrupt politics in government is the theme of this story. It reveals the fact that popular government is not in itself a panacea but depends on the virtues and wisdom of the people to make it so. When citizens determine to govern themselves, they must assume dangers and responsibilities as well as the privileges of the organization.

Apache

by Will Levington Comfort<sup>14</sup>

The story takes place in the northwestern part of New Mexico and deals with the Apache Indians. It presents a very good description. The mining industry is discussed.

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<sup>12</sup> Willa Cather, O Pioneers (Houghton Mifflin Co., New York, 1913). Pp. 1-309.

<sup>13</sup> Winston Churchill, Coniston (Grosset & Dunlap, New York, 1906). Pp. 1-543.

<sup>14</sup> Will Levington Comfort, Apache (E. P. Dutton & Co., Inc., New York, 1931). Pp. 1-274.

The Passing of the Westby Hal G. Everts<sup>15</sup>

A detailed description of animal life is presented in The Passing of the West. The West refers to the great plains and mountain region of the western part of the United States. Overdevelopment induced the trader, stockman, and finally the farmer to go West, penetrating the habitat of the wild animals and the Indians and taking away their paradise.

Cimarronby Edna Ferber<sup>16</sup>

Cimarron is a novel that describes the opening of Oklahoma and the pioneer life in the territory. The book endeavors to show something of "the spirit, the color, the movement, and the life of the commonwealth." The fantastic and improbable events narrated are based on actual happenings.

The Honorable Peter Stirlingby Paul Leicester Ford<sup>17</sup>

American political life is discussed in the novel. The scene takes place in New York during the years between 1870 and 1880. It is based somewhat on the career of Grover Cleveland. Experiences in governmental affairs are told.<sup>18</sup>

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<sup>15</sup> Hal G. Everts, The Passing of the West (Little, Brown and Company, Boston, 1923). Pp. 1-234.

<sup>16</sup> Edna Ferber, Cimarron (Doubleday, Doran and Co., Inc., Garden City, New York, 1930). Pp. 1-388.

<sup>17</sup> Paul Leicester Ford, The Honorable Peter Stirling (Henry Holt and Co., New York, 1894). Pp. 1-417.

<sup>18</sup> Zaidel Brown, Standard Catalog for High School Libraries (The H. W. Wilson Co., New York, 1932). P. 341.



Pay-Off at Landronby Bennett Foster<sup>19</sup>

The novel Pay-Off at Landron illustrates the struggle in the life of the old West. It is based on an actual historic episode and shows the contentions between the homesteaders and small ranchers who were determined to defend their rights.

Crittendenby John Fox, Jr.<sup>20</sup>

A Kentucky story of love and war is told in Crittenden. The National government called for volunteers to fight for Cuban independence. Crittenden was one of the volunteers, and he did some commendable fighting. Soldiers from all sections of the United States fought unitedly in this war.<sup>21</sup>

Riders of the Purple Sageby Zane Grey<sup>22</sup>

The setting for this novel is in the southern part of Utah. It renders a fine description of the country where the sage grows. This is a region for the cowboy and the Indian. Some of the principles and practices of the Mormons are revealed.

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<sup>19</sup> Bennett Foster, Pay-Off at Landron (William Morrow & Co., New York, 1957). Pp. 1-263.

<sup>20</sup> John Fox, Jr., Crittenden (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1914). Pp. 1-229.

<sup>21</sup> Ernest A. Baker, A Guide to Historical Fiction (The Macmillan Company, New York, 1915). P. 466.

<sup>22</sup> Zane Grey, Riders of the Purple Sage (Grosset & Dunlap, New York, 1912). Pp. 1-355.

The U. P. Trailby Zane Grey<sup>23</sup>

The difficulties connected with the building of the Union Pacific Railroad are well described in this novel. The country was unsettled and inhabited by Indians who opposed the intrusion of the white man. Tactics used by the Red men to hinder the progress of the work are told. The rough camp life of the different laborers is well illustrated.

Heroine of the Prairiesby Sheba Hargreaves<sup>24</sup>

A romance of the Oregon Trail is recounted in the novel. The year 1930 marked the one hundredth anniversary of the opening of the Oregon Trail, the gateway to the great Northwest. This romance recreates these stirring days authentically. Salita Prentiss, expelled by her community, took up a homestead and by sheer courage succeeded in taming the wilderness.

Trouble Shooterby Ernest Haycox<sup>25</sup>

The time of the narrative, Trouble Shooter, is during the building of the Union Pacific Railroad in the spring of 1868. Frank Peace was a railroad builder, fighter, and trouble shooter. He fought the winning fight of progress, civilization, and order against the western wilds.

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<sup>23</sup> Zane Grey, The U. P. Trail (Grosset & Dunlap, New York, 1918). Pp. 1-409.

<sup>24</sup> Sheba Hargreaves, Heroine of the Prairies (Harper & Brothers Publishers, New York, 1930). Pp. 1-288.

<sup>25</sup> Ernest Haycox, Trouble Shooter (Doubleday, Doran & Co., Inc., Garden City, New York, 1937). Pp. 1-291.

The Girl at the Halfway House

by Emerson Hough<sup>26</sup>

Mary Beauchamp, a girl from Virginia, settled in the middle-west. Her family, aristocrats of Virginia, had been ruined by the War of Rebellion. Her lover, a Confederate, had been killed in the battle of Louisburg. She stayed with her aunt and uncle in a simple frontier home called "The Halfway House." A young lawyer became her suitor. The story shows how a lawless town of cowboys and cattlemen was transformed into a quiet, law-abiding place. Pioneer life is pictured.

The Story of A Country Town

by E. W. Howe<sup>27</sup>

The author went along with his parents during the pioneer days and settled on the barren prairies of the Middle-west. In this biographical novel, the growth of a country town is recounted. The friends and neighbors with their various peculiarities are scrutinized. The scene has the atmosphere of a Kansas-Nebraska countryside.

The Price of the Prairie

by Margaret Hill McCarter<sup>28</sup>

The setting for The Price of the Prairie is in the early days of Kansas. In a charming manner, the author weaves a love story into the trying days of the early settlers on the Prairies. Amid the tragedies, many comedies took

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<sup>26</sup> Emerson Hough, The Girl at the Halfway House (Grosset & Dunlap, New York, 1900). Pp. 1-371.

<sup>27</sup> E. W. Howe, The Story of a Country Town (Blue Ribbon Books, New York, 1927). Pp. 1-361.

<sup>28</sup> Margaret Hill McCarter, The Price of the Prairie (A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, Ill., 1900). Pp. 1-489.

place which encouraged the drooping spirits of the hardy pioneers. This narrative shows that "the defense of the helpless is heroism, that the protection of the home is splendid achievement, and that the storm, and stress, and patient endurance of the day will finally bring the peace of the purple twilight."

Winning the Wilderness

by Margaret Hill McCarter<sup>29</sup>

With the winning of statehood, the hardships of the Kansas settlers were not ended. Spells of drought, periods of grasshopper invasions, and other hard times were disheartening experiences; but these were followed with "fat years." Kansas did its part in "remembering the Maine" and furnished several regiments of soldiers. Fred Funston was a son of Kansas.

The Lord's Anointed

by Ruth Eleanor McKee<sup>30</sup>

The setting for the novel The Lord's Anointed is Hawaii, a distant frontier of the United States. The years of Hawaii's history are spanned from the day in winter of 1820, when the first missionaries arrived, to the modern island of 1933. It is the story of Hawaii, but at the same time it relates the career of a woman who rose triumphantly above hardships, disaster, and religious and social differences.

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<sup>29</sup> Margaret Hill McCarter, Winning the Wilderness (A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, Ill., 1914). Pp. 1-404.

<sup>30</sup> Ruth Eleanor McKee, The Lord's Anointed (Doubleday, Doran & Co., Inc., New York, 1935). Pp. 1-411.

The Empire Builder

by Oscar M. Sullivan<sup>31</sup>

The life of James J. Hill is the basis for this story. He is given much credit for opening the northwest. Different historical events are described. Among these are the following: the celebration of the completion of the Northern Pacific in '83; the winter carnival of '87; and the completion of the Great Northern in '93. The opinions of Hill and Debs in regard to the great railroad strike are discussed. The narrative pictures the manners and customs of the people in the Northwest during the nineties.

The Virginian

by Owen Wister<sup>32</sup>

The hero of this story is a cowboy who is courageous, honest, and has a fine sense of fairness and justice. The story takes place in the prairies of Wyoming between 1874 and 1890. The novel reveals the great transition that has taken place. The region, once the paradise of the cowboy, has been changed to a farming country. The mountains are still there, the same rich soil and pure air; but the buffalo, the wild antelope, and the horseman with his pasturing thousands, will never come back. These were historic happenings of yesterday.

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<sup>31</sup> Oscar M. Sullivan, The Empire Builder (The Century Company, New York, 1928). Pp. 1-372.

<sup>32</sup> Owen Wister, The Virginian (Grosset & Dunlap, New York, 1930). Pp. 1-506.

A Certain Rich Man

by William Allen White<sup>33</sup>

The story begins with a family from east of the Mississippi River who came to Kansas during the time when the territory was known as "Bleeding Kansas." The War of Rebellion is covered quickly, and the career of John Barclay is pursued. He came to Kansas at the age of four years and eventually, through fair and unfair business dealings, he became a multimillionaire. Ultimately he realized the vanity of the ill-acquired lucre and became a changed man. Interwoven with the story is the history of the development of a Kansas town from the Civil War days to the early part of the Twentieth century.<sup>34</sup>

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<sup>33</sup> William Allen White, A Certain Rich Man (The Macmillan Company, New York, 1924). Pp. 1-434.

<sup>34</sup> Zaidoo Brown, Standard Catalog for High School Libraries (The H. W. Wilson Company, New York, 1932). P. 367.

## CHAPTER X

### THE WORLD WAR PERIOD

1914-1918

The battles, generals, and modern methods of warfare are the subjects of some World War novels. A number of writers emphasize the horrors of present-day fighting and endeavor to create an attitude opposed to war. The World War is a recent occurrence, and usually a period of time must elapse, after the happening of an event, before the better class of books appear.

#### Toward the Flame

by Harvey Allen<sup>1</sup>

The drive from the Marne to Vesle during the fateful months of July and August, 1918, is told in this story. A general insight into some of the fighting about Chateau-Thierry is given. It shows how the soldiers lived, felt, and died.

#### Keeping up with William

by Irving Bacheller<sup>2</sup>

The narrator of the story had a visit with the Honorable Socrates Peter who was a fictitious character. This country lawyer told him the story of Keeping up with William, referring to the German Emperor. The intention of

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<sup>1</sup> Harvey Allen, Toward the Flame (Farrar & Rinehart, New York, 1926). Pp. 1-282.

<sup>2</sup> Irving Bacheller, Keeping up with William (The Hobbs-Merrill Co., Indianapolis, 1918). Pp. 1-115.

the writer was to arouse sentiment against despotism and war.

Home Fires in France

by Dorothy Canfield<sup>3</sup>

Home Fires in France consists of a selection of eleven stories. It is a book of fiction written in France. It portrays the experiences of the French and the Americans under the influence of war. The people in the "rear" picture war as a glorious experience, but to those in the front-line trenches, who see the horrors and effects of this barbarous way of settling controversies, it does not seem like heroic achievements. The selection, "A Little Kansas Leaven," relates the experiences of a Kansas girl who went to France to serve.

Paths of Glory

by Humphrey Cobb<sup>4</sup>

The marching of soldiers on parade creates a desire to join the ranks and fight for the country. But this is not war. Humphrey Cobb describes war as it occurs on the field of fighting. Conditions are revealed that are unknown to those that stay at home. The characters, units, and places are fictitious; but the horrible incidents described took place.

The Tired Captains

by Kent Curtis<sup>5</sup>

The devastating tension of the World War twisted the lives of many

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<sup>3</sup> Dorothy Canfield, Home Fires in France (Henry Holt and Company, New York, 1918). Pp. 1-306.

<sup>4</sup> Humphrey Cobb, Paths of Glory (The Viking Press, New York, 1935). Pp. 1-263.

<sup>5</sup> Kent Curtis, The Tired Captains (D. Appleton and Company, New York, 1928). Pp. 214.



soldiers. This story shows the bad after effects.

Soldiers March

by Theodore Fredenburgh<sup>6</sup>

The novel shows the psychological effect of war upon the young men. The ideal youth struggles against the whole atmosphere of war but realizes that he is dealing with a force greater than himself. He discards his ideals and develops a defensive attitude. The hero of the selection portrays the fierce courage of the soldier that drove men beyond the endurance of body and brain. The soldier did not ask the question, "Why?" but "did" or "died."

Gun Fodder

by A. Hamilton Gibbs<sup>7</sup>

The war experiences related in Gun Fodder are the experiences of thousands and hundreds of thousands of soldiers. The facts are presented vividly and nakedly. A tragic bitterness is noticeable throughout the book because those who were willing to sacrifice all for their country have been so soon forgotten.

It Happened "Over There"

by Burriss A. Jenkins<sup>8</sup>

Attacks by "U" boats and by "birds of the air," and other World War experiences, are told in this novel.

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<sup>6</sup> Theodore Fredenburgh, Soldiers March (Harcourt, Brace and Company, New York, 1930). Pp. 1-314.

<sup>7</sup> A. Hamilton Gibbs, Gun Fodder (Little, Brown and Co., Boston, 1923). Pp. 1-313.

<sup>8</sup> Burriss A. Jenkins, It Happened "Over There" (Fleming H. Revell Co., Chicago, 1918). Pp. 1-192.

They Also Serveby Peter B. Kyne<sup>9</sup>

In this easy-going plot, the story of the World War is told from a horse's point of view. The name of the horse is "Professor." He relates his experiences to his stable master.<sup>10</sup>

It's a Great Warby Mary Lee<sup>11</sup>

A report of army life during the World War is given in this novel. It tells about hard-boiled sergeants, worried C. O.'s, quiet generals, anxious lieutenants, helpful nurses, and the colorful life of the enlisted men. It is not a romance built around an organized plot. War vernacular is omitted. The incidents related are based on actual happenings.

Jennyby Norma Patterson<sup>12</sup>

Jenny was a World War nurse and served in different army hospitals. She was loved by the soldiers for her cheerfulness, kindness, and helpfulness. Her experiences are told in the book. Some remarks made by readers of the book are as follows: "good," "very good," and "marvelous."

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<sup>9</sup> Peter B. Kyne, They Also Serve (Cosmopolitan Book Corporation, New York, 1927). Pp. 1-344.

<sup>10</sup> Marion A. Knight, Mertice M. James, and Matilda Berg, The Book Review Digest (The H. W. Wilson Co., New York, 1928). Pp. 1-946.

<sup>11</sup> Mary Lee, It's a Great War (Houghton Mifflin Co., New York, 1929). Pp. 1-575.

<sup>12</sup> Norma Patterson, Jenny (Farrar & Rinehart, Inc., New York, 1928). Pp. 1-271.

The Amazing Interlude

by Mary Roberts Rinehart<sup>13</sup>

At the opening of the World War, Sara Lee Kennedy lived in a city of Pennsylvania, an ugly town but wealthy. She heard the cry of anguish and suffering from the War Zone and it seemed to summon her to come and serve. Contrary to the pleadings of her friends, sewing circle, and even her fiance, she was determined to go and did go to Europe. With the audacious courage of youth, she established her quarters called "The House of Mercy" close to the fighting front in Belgium. Affectionate relationships developed with Henri, one of her helpers. Eventually her home engagement was severed, and she married Henri.

Dangerous Days

by Mary Roberts Rinehart<sup>14</sup>

The scene for Dangerous Days is laid in an unnamed city of the middle-west. Glimpses of Washington and Paris are also seen. The story pictures American society from 1916 to 1918. The leading character is a munitions manufacturer. A German spy was planning to destroy the plant.<sup>15</sup>

<sup>13</sup> Mary Roberts Rinehart, The Amazing Interlude (Grosset & Dunlap, New York, 1918). Pp. 1-317.

<sup>14</sup> Mary Roberts Rinehart, Dangerous Days (George H. Doran Co., New York, 1919). Pp. 1-500.

<sup>15</sup> Mary Katharine Reely and Pauline H. Rich, The Book Review Digest (The H. W. Wilson Co., New York, 1920). P. 426.

## CHAPTER XI

### THE PERIOD SINCE THE WORLD WAR

1918-1937

Many historical novels have been written since the World War but most of them stress the events, personalities, etc., of earlier periods. A broader view of a situation is obtainable when surveyed from a distance instead of at close range. The same principle is applicable to the historical period since the World War. Several books have been published stressing historical themes of this period but they are not numerous.

#### Uncle Peel

by Irving Bacheller<sup>1</sup>

Uncle Peel presents a drama of American life since 1924. It portrays the effects of suddenly acquired wealth and the degenerating forces of today. The years from 1924 to 1930 were boom years. A new era had arrived which disproved and shook off the alleged wisdom of the past. The formula of success was reckless spending of high earnings for articles bought on the installment plan. A great structure of imagined prosperity was founded upon indefinite extensions of credit to irresponsible people. America had become a paradise of gamblers and of outlawed theories of life. Great injustice was done to the state of Florida which was overrun with people from the North.

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<sup>1</sup> Irving Bacheller, Uncle Peel (Grosset & Dunlap, New York, 1933). Pp. 1-303.

They demanded extensive improvements, spent themselves in gambling, and then left the state, leaving the citizens loaded with a debt incurred for selfish benefit. This drama is portrayed in Uncle Peel.

Fresh Furrow

by Burris A. Jenkins<sup>2</sup>

Fresh Furrow is a dramatic story showing how the people worked their way out of an economic depression by means of the co-operative movement. Dennis Burns returned from college to find that his father was on the verge of being ousted from the parental farm. He decided to practise some of the theories of co-operatives that he had learned in college and thereby save his father's farm. His egg-selling co-operative was a success, and this resulted in the establishment of many similar organizations. National issues followed, and Denny was called to Washington when the oil codes were under consideration. The co-operatives had hostile opponents.

It Can't Happen Here

by Sinclair Lewis<sup>3</sup>

Many people believed that radical changes could not take place in the well-established government and country of the United States. Others again noticed the trend of affairs and had their doubts about the certainty of existing conditions. This novel reveals the actual situation of the present and what the future may have in store.

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<sup>2</sup> Burris A. Jenkins, Fresh Furrow (Willetts, Clark & Co., New York, 1936). Pp. 1-287.

<sup>3</sup> Sinclair Lewis, It Can't Happen Here (Doubleday, Doran & Company, Inc., 1937). Pp. 1-458.

When Peace Comesby Frank O'Connell<sup>4</sup>

When Peace Comes is a vivid and absorbing tale. It shows the struggles of the men to rebuild on the foundations crumbled by the World War. The effects of war are reviewed. It is also a story of those who stayed at home and did not learn what actual fighting meant. The purpose of the tale is to arouse a greater sympathetic understanding for the men who secured peace.

Low Run Tide and Lava Rockby Elliot Paul<sup>5</sup>

Two contrasting phases of American life are portrayed in this book. Low Tide shows the life of an old New England fishing town where the inhabitants adjust their occupations to suit the seasons. Lava Rock is a story of a construction camp in the far West. It pictures the building of a great dam in a distant forlorn canyon. Multitudes of people from all directions swarm to the place, and a community develops. Eventually the dam is finished, the workers disperse, the city is removed, and the structure of the dam remains as a memorial.

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<sup>4</sup> Frank O'Connell, When Peace Comes (Burton Publishing Co., Kansas City, Missouri, 1950). Pp. 1-247.

<sup>5</sup> Elliott Paul, Low Run Tide and Lava Rock (Horace Liveright Inc., New York, 1929). Pp. 1-311.

## CHAPTER XII

### SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATION

#### Summary

The total number of historical fiction books listed and annotated in this bibliography is 218. They are divided among the different periods as follows:

The Period of Exploration and Colonization 1492-1755	58
The French and Indian War Period 1755-1763	5
The Revolutionary War Period 1763-1783	53
The Period of the New Republic 1783-1803	8
The Period of Expansion and Development 1803-1860	45
The Civil War Period 1860-1865	35
The Period of Reorganization 1865-1870	8
The Period of Nationalism 1870-1914	28
The World War Period 1914-1918	13
The Period since the World War 1918-1937	5
Total number	<hr/> 218

### Conclusions

This study shows that the field of American historical fiction is large. The volumes listed in the study were those located in the seven libraries mentioned previously.<sup>1</sup> The fiction sections of all seven libraries are large but they do not contain the entire number of historical novels published. American history is reviewed in a large number of fiction books, written by many historical novelists.

### Recommendations

With such an array of historical fiction available, the reader of history can greatly enrich his knowledge and enjoyment of facts through the reading of historical novels. A sensing of the atmosphere of the time depicted by the tale is another important contribution of fiction to the historical student. This annotated bibliography of American historical fiction should be an aid in this reading by: suggesting a list of historical novels available; giving a brief summary of the contents of the book; guiding the reader in making his selection; stimulating a desire to read historical fiction and developing a greater appreciation for the happenings of "yester-years."

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<sup>1</sup> Cf. Ante., p. 2.



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