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A  
DESCRIPTIV LIST  
OF  
NOVELS AND TALES  
DEALING WITH THE  
HISTORY OF NORTH AMERICA.

34

COMPILED BY  
W: M. GRISWOLD



CAMBRIDGE, MASS:  
W: M. GRISWOLD, PUBLISHER.  
1895.

**Descriptive Lists of Historical Novels, Part I,  
Ancient Life, Price \$ .50.**

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HISTORY FOR READY REFERENCE, from the best historians, biographers, and specialists: [by J. N. LARNED: In 5 vols.: Springfield, Mass., *C. A. Nichols Co.*, 1894.] The compiler says that—"The entire contents of this work . . . have been carefully culled from some thousands of books—embracing the whole range (in English) of standard historical writing, both general and special; the biography, the institutional and constitutional studies, the social investigations, the archaeological researches, the ecclesiastical and religious discussions, and all other important tributaries to the great and swelling stream of historical knowledge. It has been culled as one might pick choice fruits, careful to choose the perfect and the ripe, where such are found, and careful to keep their flavor unimpaired . . . History as written by those, on one hand, who have depicted its scenes most vividly, and on the other, by those who have searched its facts, weighed its evidences, and pondered its meanings most critically and deeply, is given in their words . . . The whole matter is presented under an arrangement which imparts distinctness to its topics, while showing them in their sequence and in all their large relations, both national and international." The scheme is excellent, and the editorial work has been done admirably. The maps, also, are of great value. But the extremely small type in which the work is printed, and the size and weight of the volumes, will limit its use to such persons as can consult it in the reference department of public libraries. Had the work been published in volumes half as large and four times as numerous it could cordially be recommended as forming a family library of history. It would have been found especially useful where the family included school-children; but in view of the carelessness of young persons in reading, if it suits their convenience, by a bad light, and inattention to the withdrawal of sun-light at the close of the day, its use, even as a dictionary, should be watched carefully.

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**Index to St. Nicholas, Vols. I.-XXI., Price \$1.**

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H6  
E95

# AMERICAN HISTORICAL NOVELS.

BEHEMOTH, a Legend of the Mound Builders [by Cornelius Mathews (1815-89): N. Y., Langley, 1838.] "is a short romance, conducted with skill as to the mere mechanism of the story, and colored by an imagination which has studied external nature in her most beautiful aspects. 'It was the main design of the author,' he says, 'to make the gigantic relics which ar found scattered throughout this continent, subservient to the purposes of the imagination. He has, therefore, dared to evoke a mity creature from the earth, and striven to clothe him with life and motion. Coeval with this, the great race which preceded the red men as the possessors of our continent hav been called into being.' Hence we hav Behemoth in his huge terrors, threatening the cities of the Mound-builders,—with their attempts by force and cunning to destroy the monstrous mischief." [Illuminated Mag.]—"This work embodies a fine conception—a grand subject for the imagination. We ar carried into remote antiquity, when the great valley of the west was filled with a people whose power and skil ar attested in the relics of those vast and strange structures which hav survived the lapse of thousands of years. Long before the point of time, however, at which the story opens, the mastodon, whose enormous bones ar stil extant, had been

exterminated—all except one—and his existence had, for many years, been a dim tradition among the mound-builders. He now appears—the survivor and avenger of his race—moving in the darkness of a single night, over the 5000 cities of the land, crushing forests, people, dwellings, towers, and sacred mounds—everything, beneath his feet." [N. Y. Review. 530  
As collâteral reading may be mentioned:—

CHILDREN'S STORIES IN AMERICAN HISTORY. [by Henrietta Christina Wright: Scribner, 1885.] "The story of Pocahontas is told as if its mythical character had not been fully exposed. Worse than this is the account of the Mound-builders, in chapter II., making them out to hav been the Hyksos, after their expulsion from Egypt!" [Nation. 535

1492.

MERCEDES OF CASTILE [by Ja. Fenimore Cooper: Phil'a, 1840] describes Columbus' voyage. 540

1520.

CALAVAR; or The Knight of the Conquest [by Ro. Montgomery Bird (1803-54): Phil'a, Carey, 1834] "is certainly the best American novel, excepting perhaps one or two of Cooper's, which we hav read. If boldness of design, vigor of thôt, coplousness and power of lang-

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uage, thrilling incident, and graphic and magnificent description, can constitute a good novel, this is one. For the first 50 or 60 pages it is confessedly somewhat heavy; still the reader will perceive that a master-spirit is at work, to whose guidance he confidently trusts. In a short time the whole interest of the narrative rushes upon him; he gazes in imagination upon the Eden-like valleys of Mexico; he throbs with pain at the spectacle of slaughtered thousands of brave aborigines, and he sympathizes with the tender sorrows and heroic sufferings of the only female who figures in the story, and she too in the unwomanly garb of a page. . . Jacinto, alias Leila, is nevertheless a most delightful vision,—seen always under unfavorable circumstances, —but when seen, winding around the heart of the reader in spite of himself, —a beautiful, modest, heroic boy,—and yet a girl,—the discovery of whose sex, tho anticipated, does not beam upon the reader until towards the end. . . The description of the flight of the Spaniards over the dike of Lacuba, and of the horrors of the ‘Melancholy night,’ so called in history, is awfully sublime. In truth the whole work abounds in powerful delineation both of character and scenery, and it is with pride that we hail it as at once assuming and commanding a proud rank in the department of historical romance.” [Southern Lit. Messenger].—“The author has studied with great care the costumes, manners, and military usages of the natives, and has done for them what Cooper has done for the wild tribes of the north,—touched their rude features with the bright coloring of a poetic fancy. He has been equally fortunate in his delineations of the picturesque scenery of the land; and if he has been

less so in attempting to revive the antique dialog of the Spanish cavalier, we must not be surprised: nothing is more difficult than the skilful execution of a modern antique.” [W: H. Prescott.] —“With the exception of Prescott’s magnificent annals, we are not acquainted with any work from which so clear a conception of those times can be gathered as from Calavar. It is crowded with graphic descriptions and scenes of intense excitement. The author revels among the variegated vegetation of that sunny clime, and sings the beauty of the blue-eyed fair ones with a rhapsodist’s enthusiasm.” [Quoted in Allibone. 545

INFIDEL, The, or the Fall of Mexico. [by R. M. Bird: Phil’a, Carey, 1835.] “The period at which the narrative begins is a few months after the disastrous retreat of the Spaniards, during the ‘Noche Triste,’ so wonderfully described in Calavar. Cortez had reorganized his forces, reunited his allies, and was preparing for the siege of Mexico, now rendered strong in its defences by the valor, enterprise and activity of the new emperor, Guatimozin. The hero of the story, Juan Lerma, a former protégé of Cortez, but who had fallen under his displeasure, is the pivot on which the main interest of the work is made to turn. He is imprisoned, and ultimately rescued by Guatimozin, who carries him to Mexico. The details of a treasonable plot against the Captain General, headed by Villafana, one of the most complicated of villains, is skilfully interwoven with this portion of the narrative.” [Southern Lit. Messenger. 550

MONTEZUMA, by E: Maturin (1812-81): N. Y., Paine, 1845. 555

MALMITZIC THE TOLTEC, AND THE CAVALIERS OF THE CROSS. [by



W: Whiteman Fosdick (1825-62): Cln'ti, More, 1851.] "From the first line to the end the author assumes and sustains so lofty and grandiloquent a style that criticism, startled and appalled, lets fall her bowie, and first attempts a demonstration by marshalling to her aid Milton, Ossian, and Croly, but finding that neither comes up to the mark, brings in Pollock as a 'corps de reserve,' and, foiled again, admits that the whole 'course of time' cannot furnish a parallel, drops her balances in disgust, and quits the field... Malmizic is a terrible fello; and soon after the book opens—being inclined that way—gets into the thickest of a quarrel about a certain Tascallon, in which Cacama, Coanaco, Cuicuitza, Guatemozin, and sundry other gentlemen, whose names our pen is impotent to describe, are mixed. . . Guatemozin taking offense at Montezuma's trueling to Cortez, sties his spear into him by way of sholing his displeasure. Tecuillpo, the dauter of Montezuma, and also cousin and mistress of Guatemozin, does not like the action at all. . . . The author possesses an imagination truly immense, a flo of language really Mississippian, but we fear that some mischievous genius has cut the string of his kite. No one can read the book without regretting that so much study and labor have been so misapplied. The author must have been laboring under a pressure of at least 40 pounds to the square inch, and a safety valve was a necessity." [Literary World. 560

366.18 FAIR GOD, The. [by Lew Wallace: Boston, Osgood, 1873; London, Warne, 1887.] "The name of Montezuma, now the symbol of a race and civilization dead and gone, is a name to conjure weird fancies with; and the court of that hapless monarch is surrounded with

mystery and romance enuf to furnish material for a dozen novels. This work has evidently been prepared with care, and is written in a style which is captivating, if rather diffuse. But Gen. Wallace is so fine a writer that he sometimes goes tiresome. Besides, his novel has one great fault—prolixity." [Arcadian.]—"Far back in the dim twilight of the writer's history, he remembers to have read a child's history of 'The Last of the Montezumas'; and the majestic yet pathetic figure of the aboriginal king made an ineffaceable impression on his mind. Whether from that dim memory or the more vivid one of Prescott's romantic history, we turn to Gen. Wallace's story with eager anticipation. Nor is it altogether disappointed. Montezuma and Guatemozin are recognizable,—romantic heroes, types of that union of stern northern virtues with tropic softness and sentiment which in the story of conquered Mexico and Peru have given such material to tragic art. And if one must go to medieval times, as has many a great writer, for the themes of romance, surely there is no more novel or inviting field than that dim era in the history of the New World when a handful of adventurers from a foreign land overthrew a mighty empire with a civilization older than theirs. The material is after Scott's heart. How majestically this pageantry of heroic figures would have moved along his canvas! A greater rapidity of movement and greater clearness of pictured scenes, more dash and less inflation of style, and we should have been very strongly reminded of the 'wizard of the north.' The story attempts the same picturesqueness and stateliness of style which Scott used facetiously to call 'the big bow-wow,' and in which he so

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wondrously excelled. And tho its heroics remind us oftener of Ossian than of Scott, it does not on the whole fail of dignity and eloquence." [Ladies' Repository.]—"It shows a great deal of industry and learning and power of description. From an artistic point of view it is something between a panorama and a puppet-show; but those who find Prescott's Conquest of Mexico heavy reading may be glad to have a popular edition of it in novel form, and to them we can safely recommend it. The curious thing about the book is that it is full of invention and quite devoid of imagination." [Saturday Review. 565

BY RIGHT OF CONQUEST. [by G: Alfred Henty (1832-): Blackie, 1890.] "It is decidedly daring to introduce an English boy in Mexico during the triumphant invasion of Cortez, but the thing is not incredible, and Roger Hawkshaw is the most promising of heroes when he sets sail from Plymouth for the West Indies, and is wrecked on the coast of Central America. He makes his way to Tabasco, and finds himself eventually in Tezcuco, where he is regally entertained. 'Was ever an English boy in so strange a strait as mine?' he asks. 'What an extraordinary people! Gold seems as plentiful with them as common pottery with us.' Tho he does not become cacique, the Aztec king Cacama offers the hand of his sister to him, and he eventually marries the lovely Amenche, and goes home laden with wealth. But long before this happy event he endures not a little calamity and abundant fighting under Cortez. Prescott's brilliant work has of course supplied the author with the richest material of romantic history, yet it must be admitted that his skill has never been more convincingly displayed than in this

admirable and ingenious story." [Saturday Review. 570

MONTEZUMA'S DAUGHTER. [by H: Rider Haggard (1856-): Longman, 1893.] "The reader is frankly informed, in the preface, of the short and easy way of dealing with Mexican history which the author has adopted. 'The more unpronounceable of the Aztec names are shortened in many instances out of consideration for the patience of the reader.' This leads to the comic and almost irreverent effect of having Popocatepetl reduced to 'Popo,' and Huitzelcoatl familiarly addressed as 'Huitzel,' etc. In all this we suspect that Mr. Haggard too surely anticipated the determination of his public to reduce history to the point of suppression; to historical realism, in fact, his latest story can make no pretence, the commonplace of Prescott being set off by impossible Spanish names and localities, spelled out of all recognition. But this, of course, is only the framework which the conventionalities of art make necessary, if inconvenient, for Mr. Haggard's customary mélange of adventure, love, fate, revenge and death. He puts it all into the mouth of a garrulous nonagenarian, whose long-drawn reminiscences prolong the thrills and the suspense in a way that can only be described as lazily luxurious." [Critic.

As collateral reading may be mentioned:—

MONTEZUMA. [by E: Eggleston: N. Y., 1024.8  
Dodd, 1880.] "Montezuma was a Redman in the strict sense of the term, but a hero of a different type from the Red Jacket, Brant, and Pocahontas. In classing Montezuma with these he tacitly accepts Morgan's view, that the Mexicans were but more advanced Redmen; we are surprised, therefore, to find

here the old view of the character of the Mexican empire as an absolute monarchy, with a court of great splendor and elaborate ceremonial. This notion we supposed had been completely disposed of by Morgan and Bandelier. It is important that our young people should not have their minds preoccupied with false conceptions; and the true view is certainly as picturesque as the false, and far more interesting. Apart from this we have nothing but praise." [Nation. 575

MONTEZUMA'S DINNER. [by Lewis H. Morgan: In North Am. Review, April, 1876.] "Mr. Morgan in his paper goes over ground which is familiar to every child who has gloated over the fairy tales of the Spanish conquest in the pages of Robertson and his successors, and undertakes to show that from the day when Cortez landed, to the day of the publication of Bancroft's 'Native Races,' there has been a total misconception and misrepresentation of the condition of civilization which the Spaniards found. Mr. Morgan approaches the subject as an ethnologist, and first asks, not what do the Spaniards, fond as they were of bombast and extravagance, and anxious as they must have been to magnify their exploits, say they found, but what was it antecedently possible that they could find there? If ethnology gives an answer to this question, we shall clearly be in a position to weigh the Spanish evidence and determine what part of it is probably true or what untrue. Now, ethnology does give us the answer we need, for it explains that the Aztecs were simply aborigines who had raised themselves to a higher level of barbarism (not civilization) than other tribes; and that there is not the remotest possibility that they can have had anything like a European

court, with a king and nobles and retainers. The materials out of which the chroniclers have constructed their marvelous tales of Montezuma's court were simply these: A confederacy of tribes, with chiefs, living in communities, and having in each house one common meal. It is certainly creditable to the human imagination that on this slender superstructure should have been reared an edifice in which (we follow Bancroft) 'from sunrise to sunset . . . 600 noblemen and gentlemen . . . passed their time (in the antechambers) lounging and discussing the gossip of the day, in tones,' while the outer courts were filled with 'retainers' to the number of 2000 or 3000; in which we find goblets of gold and silver, elaborate dinners made by 'cunning cooks,' chafing-dishes, '400 pages of noble birth,' a 'steward,' 'aged lords,' and a great quantity of other feudal properties and characters which would have seemed to the democratic Aztecs rather out of place." [Nation. 580

THE SPANISH PIONEERS [by C. F. Lummis: McClurg, 1898] is "a series of sketches in which the part played by Spain in the discovery, occupation, and civilization of the New World is painted in somewhat vivid colors. . . There are few of us who have an adequate conception of the heroism of the conquerors, the self-devotion of the missionaries, and the wisdom of the regulations of the Spanish authorities for the protection of the Redman and his elevation in the scale of humanity." [Nation. 585

419.17  
YOUNG FOLKS' BOOK OF AMERICAN EXPLORERS. [by T. Wentworth Higginson: Lee, 1877.] "The high praise awarded Mr. Higginson for the execution of his 'Y. F. History of the U. S.'

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must be renewed for the idea of the present work. He has rightly conceived that the narrative sources of history can be made as clear and as interesting to the youthful mind as 'Robinson Crusoe'; and happily the size of our continent and the fact that three nationalities took a leading part in its discovery and settlement, combine to give a fascinating variety to the relations which are available partly in the quaint English of the original, partly in that of Hakluyt and others, and partly in the sympathetic versions of modern scholars. Mr. Higginson's selections, which begin with the Norse discovery and end with the Puritans at Salem, have been made with great discrimination, and often with a more subtle purpose than children, not on the lookout for historical 'side-lights,' will discover on the first or on the twentieth reading. The field covered is surprisingly wide for the size of the volume. Columbus, the Cabots and Verrazzano, Cabeza de Vaca, Cartier, De Soto, Ribaut and Laudonnière, Sir Humphrey Gilbert, Capt. J. Smith, Champlain, Hudson, the Pilgrims and the Puritans appear in chronological sequence, telling their stories or celebrated by contemporaries and associates. Every book or chapter is introduced by a statement of the authorities quoted, and brief footnotes, not too numerous, explain the hard words and otherwise illustrate and correct the text." [Nation. 590

2.02.10  
**HEROES OF AMERICAN DISCOVERY** [by "N. D'Anvers," i. e., Nancy R. E. (Meugens) Bell; Routledge, 1885] "contains enough which is new and fresh to make it a genuine acquisition. The explorations of the Rocky Mountains form an important part of the work, but they come down only to Fremont's time; it would seem as if it might have been

better to omit Columbus and De Soto for the sake of including Major Powell and other later explorers." [Nation. 595

1542.

**VASCONSELOS** [by W. Gilmore Simms] deals with the adventures of De Soto in Florida. 600 371.18

**LIFE OF DE SOTO.** [by Lambert A. Wilmer; Philadelphia, J. T. Loyd, 1858.] "This work exhibits research, and evinces a desire to tell the truth and to expose what is false and reprehensible. It is hardly strange, then, that the author presents De Soto to us not as a generous warrior, who made honorable conquests, but rather as a freebooter, whose chief object was plunder, and who perpetrated cruel and wanton atrocities; altho, compared to the butcher Pizarro, he was a model of manliness, justice and humanity. Many of the incidents are related with great dramatic effect, and are well calculated to excite horror and indignation against the Spanish marauders. The account given by Mr. Wilmer of the capture and burning of the Peruvian Inca and the massacre of thousands of his subjects makes one's blood run cold." [Home Journal. 605

1562-68.

**ATALA** [by Fr. René A. de Chateaubriand; Paris, 1801; N. Y., Langley, 1844] is a "well known and pleasing romance by the greatest of the modern sentimentalists. 'Atala' is scarcely an Indian tale, tho the scene is laid among the Creeks and Seminoles. It belongs to the school of 'Paul and Virginia.' Chateaubriand was too much of a Frenchman, and quite too great a sentimentalist to conceive the North American savage. The story is too little

-303.17

passionate—too tearful and tender—too fanciful, and, we may ad, too conventional, to lay the slightest claim to 'vraisemblance.' Had the scene been laid in Arcadia we should not hav quarreled with the legend. It is simply out of place and inappropriate. It possesses much graceful description, much which is picturesque and touching, impaired, however, by the wel known faults of the writer's style and genius." [Southern & Western Mag. 610

371.16 LLY AND THE TOTEM, The. [by W: Gilmore Simms (1806-70): N. Y., Scribner, 1850.] "By mingling, in due proportions, authentic records, legends, and appropriate fiction, the author has given to his countrymen a graphic account of the attempted colonization of Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina by the French Protestants, who, under the direction of the famous Admiral Coligny, sôt there a safe retreat from the bitter hatred and unrelenting persecutions of Catherine de' Medecl. Beginning in 1562, the narrativ ends with the capture of the fortress of La Caroline, by the Chevalier de Gourgues, in 1568, when he avenged upon the Spaniards their atrocious conduct to his countrymen, Pedro Melendez having then beaten the Huguenots out of their settlements, and tarnished the honor of the Spanish nation by a series of massacres. But the purely historical parts of this book will be those possessing least interest for the general reader. Its episodes ar its charm; and with them the volume is mainly filled. Very pleasantly has Mr. Simms interwoven facts and fancies, and contrived to giv prominence to the actions and the characters of individuals, without breaking the thread of his narrativ." [Albion. 615

FLAMINGO FEATHER, THE. [by Kirk Munroe: Harper, 1887.] The author

has "made a charming story out of the romantic career of René de Veaux, that knightly young Huguenot who accompanied the Chevalier de Laudonnîere on the expedition which founded Fort Caroline, and later became chief of the Alachuas, a tribe allied to the French. On the slender thread of tradition Mr. Munroe has strung a series of fascinating adventures. If he depicts the warlike deeds of those early days in a golden light and portrays the actors in them as possessed of almost superhuman sagacity, refinement, and chivalry, no one wil complain." [Boston "Literary World." 620

1607-19.

YOUTH OF THE OLD DOMINION, by S: Hopkins: Boston, Jewett, 1856. 625  
 COLONIAL BOY, A. [by Nellie (Blessing) Eyster: Lothrop, 1889.] "An old house in Frederick, full of antiquities, is the scene of the story, and there ar two heroes, a schoolboy of today and a lad, the son of one of the first settlers. The former discovers a diary of the latter, giving incidents in the history of the first few months of the colony. This diary, in which the author reproduces the spirit, tho hardly the quaint style of those days, cannot fail to awaken an interest in a somewhat unfamiliar part of our early annals. The best chapter, however, is that which describes an unexpected visit to Gen. and Mrs. Washington at Mt. Vernon, which is a charming piece of writing." [Nation. 630

1612.

MY LADY POKAHONTAS [by J: Esten Cooke (1830-86): Houghton, 1885] "is a very graceful and pleasing sketch of the Indian princess. It purports to be

the tender recollections of one of Smith's companions, set down when old and garrulous in his English home. 'I who had laïd at Smith for calling the blessed maiden his gardian angel, now bowed down before her, and, tho no vain and foolish Papist, but a good Puritan of Puritans, made her my Saint Pokahontas.' To say that the author has not succeeded in an archaic style is but another way of saying no one has unless it wer Thackeray. It makes but little difference, since the manner throughout is so agreeable and the handling now and then shows so true a poetic touch. By an admirable ingenuity, the notes which in fact supply the authorities ar so worded as to produce the effect that the page before us is a new and added corroboration to them, and not made from them." [Nation. 635

As collateral reading:—

CAPT. J: SMITH. [by C: Dudley Warner: Holt, 1881.] "The figure of Capt. Smith combines, in a rare degree, the qualities of picturesqueness and historic importance, and Mr. Warner, without shirking the historically important (and comparatively uninteresting) incidents in Smith's career, has a keen eye to the humorous side of them, and describes them with the intuitive skill of a humorist. His narrativ of Smith's American experiences rests, of course, on Mr. Deane's annotated edition of Smith's own accounts, which had already been systematically arranged, and to some extent popularized, by Prof. Henry Adams. But Mr. Warner's book wil, from its form, be read far more widely than Mr. Adams' article, for it humorizes, as wel as popularizes, the amusing tale of Smith's mendacity and Pocahontas' fame. He is also in a

position to mention and to refute the rebutting evidence brôt in after Messrs. Deane and Adams' case was closed." [Nation. 640

LIFE OF J: SMITH [by C: Kittredge True: Cin'ti, Phillips, 1882] "may be recommended to those who wish this best class of books for boys—heroic biography. The story of Smith and Pocahontas, we notice, is told in the old way, with no intimation that it is a fable. It is all right to relate such stories, but the reader should be cautioned about them in a note." [Nation. 641

1614.

CHRISTIAN INDIAN, The. [New York, 1825.] "In 1614 Capt. Smith undertook a voyage of discovery and trade to New England, then called North Virginia. Our author supposes that he took with him, on this occasion, a young savage, called Tantum, who had some years before been carried to England. The voyage was unsuccessful, and accompanied with occasional skirmishes with the natives. In one of them, a young Englishman was wounded and left for dead. He recovered, however, and is secreted by an old squaw. In her wigwam he is attended by a maiden who falls in love with him, and conducts him, throu many adventures, to a Dutch fort. Miona, the young woman, had been contracted to Tantum, who in some mysterious manner assists her in guiding and protecting the white man. Miona finally kilis herself to protect the Englishman from some danger threatened by a prophet; and the story ends." [U. S. Lit. Gazette.]—According to catalog of Boston Pub. L'y, the scene of the story is Virginia. 645

TALES OF THE TIMES OF THE

HISTORY OF NORTH AMERICA.

EARLY SETTLEMENT OF NEW YORK: by J. F. Watson: N. Y., Collins, 1825, 214 p. 655

15.10 A HISTORY OF NEW YORK from the Beginning of the World to the end of the Dutch Dynasty, by Diedrich Knickerbocker. [by Washington Irving (1783-1859): 1809.] "To burlesque the pedantic lore displayed in certain American works, our historical sketch was to commence with the creation of the world; and we laid all kinds of works under contribution for trite citations, relevant or irrelevant, to give it the proper air of learned research. . . Discarding all idea of a parody on the Picture of New York, I determined that what had been originally intended as an introductory sketch, should comprise the whole work, and form a comic history of the city. I accordingly molded the mass of citations and disquisitions into introductory chapters forming the first book; but it soon became evident to me that, like Robinson Crusoe with his boat, I had begun on too large a scale, and that, to launch my history successfully, I must reduce its proportions. I accordingly resolv'd to confine it to the period of the Dutch domination, which, in its rise, progress and decline, presented that unity of subject required by classic rule. It was a period, also, at that time, almost a terra incognita in history. In fact, I was surprised to find how few of my fello-citizens wer aware that New York had ever been called New Amsterdam, or had heard of the names of the early Dutch governors, or cared a straw about their ancient Dutch progenitors. This, then, broke upon me as the poetic age of our city; poetic from its very obscurity; and open, like the early and obscure days of ancient Rome, to all the embellishments of he-

roic fiction. I hailed my nativ city as fortunate above all other American cities, in having an antiquity extending into the regions of doubt and fable; neither did I conceive I was committing any grievous historical sin in helping out the few facts I could collect in this remote and forgotten region with figments of my own brain, or in giving characteristic attributes to the few names connected with it which I might dig from oblivion. . . The main object of my work, in fact, had a bearing wide from the sober aim of history; but one which, I trust, will meet with some indulgence from poetic minds. It was to embody the traditions of our city in an amusing form; to illustrate its local humors, customs and peculiarities; to clothe home scenes and places and familiar names with those imaginativ and whimsical associations so seldom met with in our new country, but which liv like charms and spels about the cities of the old world, binding the heart of the nativ inhabitant to his home. In this I hav reason to believe I hav in some measure succeeded. Before the appearance of my work the popular traditions of our city wer unrecorded; the peculiar and racy customs derived from our Dutch progenitors wer unnoticed, or adverted to with a sneer." [Preface to 1848 edition. 650

1620.

25.11 12 TWICE TOLD TALES. [by Nathaniel Hawthorne (1804-64): Boston, Amer. Stationers' Co., 1837.] "The author has wisely chosen his themes among the traditions of New England; the dusty legends of 'the good old colony times when we livd under a king.' This is the right material for story. It seems as natural to make tales out of old tum-

NOVELS DEALING WITH THE

ble-down traditions as canes and snuff-boxes out of old steeples or trees planted by great men. The puritanical times begin to look romantic in the future. . . Truly many quaint and curious customs, many comic scenes and strange adventures, many wild and wondrous things, fit for humorous tale and soft, pathetic story, lie all about us here in New England." [Longfellow in North Am. Review. 660

25.19  
 PICTURES OF THE OLDEN TIME. [by Edmund H. Sears: Boston, Crosby, 1857.] "As pictures of domestic life, colored by the passing events of the age, we must bestow the highest praise on these tales. They show that the author has studied the history of the various periods in which his scenes are laid, with thoroughness and accuracy. The hero of the first tale is R: Sayer of Colchester, and its scene is laid in England in the early years of the Reformation. . . The last tale presents a pleasing picture of domestic life in the Plymouth Colony soon after its settlement. The hero is also named R: Sayer, a grandson of the J: Bouchier Sayer of the second tale, and head of the Sears family, so widely scattered throughout Mass. The incidents of his life were few; and the work of the imagination here is only to give life and form to the details of a simple life. But even in this picture, we trace the hand of an artist in arranging and grouping his incidents. The sketch ends with an elaborate defence of the founders of the sister colony of Massachusetts Bay, to the great disadvantage of the latter." [Boston "Spectator." 665

1840. 5  
 STANDISH OF STANDISH. [by J. (Goodwin) Austin (-1893): Houghton, 1890.] "In a prefatory note the author promises that this tale shall not mislead

as to the stern facts of those far-away years when the Plymouth Colony was establishing itself in the midst of countless perils—albeit much of the romance woven around them is hers. And, in fact, if nothing else be gained from this book, at least a clearer light is thrown on all the persons and incidents of the time depicted. The delineation of Standish is everywhere strong and impressive, particularly in the first description of his outward appearance, and in the tender farewell scene with Rose, his wife. Gov. Carver, too, is drawn with a sure and loving touch. Priscilla Molines, with her coquettish love of fun, and John Alden, 'the scholar,' are especially in the well-known love scene, very daintily treated. Altho the story can boast no plot, and no tantalizing social complications, it is wholesome and effective." [Nation.]—This is continued in "Betty Alden." 670

As collateral reading:—  
 TRUE STORIES FROM HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY. [by Nathaniel Hawthorne (1804-64): Ticknor, 1851.] "This work consists of two parts—'Grandfather's Chair,' and 'Biographical Stories.' The first is devoted to a delightful conversational narrative of the principal events in the history of New England, and the exquisite simplicity of the style is the beautiful medium of exciting incidents, characteristic portraiture, and just reflections. . . The genius of Hawthorne is visible throughout the book, and its ductility is evinced in the ease with which it is accommodated to the comprehension of young readers. In a simple, cosy, conversational manner he conveys the result of much study, thought, and imaginative life in the past; historical characters are so represented that they have the reality of actual men and women;



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and the heroic and romantic in their natures are delineated so completely in the narrative of their actions, that the reader unconsciously builds their characters in his own imagination, and finds at the end that he has living and distinct ideas of persons who were before mere names and shadowy abstractions." [Graham's Mag. 675

1621, March 22.

RUTH EMSLEY, a tale of the Virginia massacre, by W. H. Carpenter, Phil'a, Hart, 1850. 680

1625.

18.17 MERRY MOUNT. [by J. Lothrop Motley: Boston, Munroe, 1849.] "The greater part of the characters are historical. Morton, the merry Lord of Merry Mount, fares better in the hands of the novelist than he does in the narratives of the stern Puritans, who looked upon him as a cantankerous roysterer, and not as a subject for picturesque delineation. There is much curious historical matter in Merry Mount, which will be likely to give it a more deeply interesting character in Massachusetts than it will have for other readers." [Holden's Mag.]—"Its merits consist in vividly reproducing to the imagination a period which even the driest annalists have hardly touched. The novel might with propriety be called 'The Cavaliers in Massachusetts,' for its originality, as an American story, consists in bringing together Cavalier and Roundhead on New England ground. The hero is a loose, licentious, scheming, good-natured, and good-for-nothing English 'gentleman,' engaged in a project to outwit the Puritans, and to obtain the ascendancy in Massachusetts of a different code of principles and a different kind of government from those

which the Puritans aimed to establish. Connected with this reckless Cavalier is a deeper plotter, Sir Christopher Gardiner, pursuing schemes of empire and schemes of seduction with equal ingenuity and equal ill-success. These two, with the followers and liegemen of Morton—a gang of ferocities, rascalities and unmoralities from London taverns—constitute the chief carnal ingredients of the novel. Opposed to these we have lifelike portraits of Standish, Endicott, Winthrop, and other Puritan celebrities, with only an occasional view of the Redmen. The business of the affections is principally transacted by two persons—a pure, elevated, large-hearted and high-spirited woman, and a noble-minded but somewhat irascible man; and this portion of the novel has the ecstasies and agonies which are appropriate to the subject." [Graham's Mag. 685

1630.

3+1.11 HOBOMOK [by Lydia Maria (Francis) Child (1802-80): Boston, 1824] "is a brief and simple story, sketching our ancestors' manners, character, and circumstances with equal truth and spirit,—connecting with chains of supposed events, many interesting traditions, and exhibiting the author's talent in many passages of power and beauty. The style does not indicate the practised writer; still, with many faults, there is a kind of graceful wildness which almost redeems them. The scene is laid in Boston, Salem and Plymouth, the tale relates to the earliest infancy of these colonies, and the principal characters bear historical and venerable names." [U. S. Lit. Gazette, 1824.]—"The principal characters, including Gov. Endicott, Lady Arabella Johnson and her husband, are generally well con-

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ceived and supported; the sketches of society and manners are drawn with a faithful hand; the incidents are detailed with a truth and spirit which give animation and interest to the story. The author has an eye for the beautiful and sublime of external nature, and a heart for the tender and generous traits of human character. . . A hi-born and delicate female, on the supposed death of her lover, has in a fit of despondency offered herself as the wife of a savage chief. She lives with him 3 years, at the end of which time her white lover returns; her copper one, with great magnanimity, relinquishes her and departs, and she is married to the former. . . . The tone of the work is generally sombre and accords well with our associations with the early history of New England, and the days of sickness, sorrow, privation, and religious austerity. We never read the record of those times without a sensation of melancholy and pity, mingled with respect and national pride, and the author of *Hobomok* seems to feel and inspire a similar sensation." [North Am. Review. 690

214.9 GRANDFATHER'S CHAIR. [by Nath. Hawthorne: Boston, E. P. Peabody, 1840.] "The subjects of the stories are Lady Arabella Johnson, Endicott's adventure with the Red Cross, Roger Williams, the Pine-tree Shillings, the Quaker persecution, the missionary enterprise of Eliot, and Phelps' romantic adventure in recovering the sunken treasure. . . . The stories are beautifully told, in that pure, graceful, translucent English which has given the author so high a rank, and with a vein of sound reflection, elevated moral feeling, and, here and there, a touch of quiet humor." [North Am. Review. 695

52.10-11 HOPE LESLIE. [by Catherine Maria

Sedgwick (1789-1867): N. Y., 1827.] "The multitude of attempts have been made, 'Hope Leslie' is the only really successful novel which we remember founded on the early history of Mass. Even here, however, the writer has judiciously kept the historical element quite in the background, nearly all the incidents and characters being imaginary. The most interesting personage, Magawisca, though a charming conception, is an aboriginal maiden only in name. She is the poetical, but not historical child of the forest; she is Pocahontas transplanted to the North, and not having a drop of kindred blood with the copper-colored savage of our primitive woods." [Fr. Bowen in North Am. Review.]—"We are introduced to the family of Mr. Fletcher, a friend of Gov. Winthrop, who has settled near the infant village of Springfield. During the absence of the head of the family, they are all, with the exception of his son Everell, murdered by the savages, a scene which the author describes with powerful effect." [North Am. Review. 700

5.1 BAY PATH, THE. [by Josiah Gilbert Holland (1819-81): Putnam, 1857.] "The characters are well conceived and well sustained, and the story, though quiet and sober in its coloring, is interesting from beginning to end. The descriptions of scenery as those of a careful observer, and the exhibition of opinions, dogmas, and religious differences, as they were 2 centuries ago, shows that the author's sympathies are large, generous, and catholic. The story has a perfect unity, and the attention of the reader is never diverted from its principal personages,—the families of Pyncheon the magistrate, Moxon the minister, and Woodcock the rude and free outlaw. There is an adherence to facts in dealing with these personages

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somewhat closer than is usual in historical novels. The colonial records give authority for most of the statements, and the assertion of the preface that the tale is only a 'section of history' is veracious." [North Amer. Review. 705

KNIGHT OF THE GOLDEN MEL-  
LICE, The. [by J. T. White: Peterson,  
1857.] New England. 710

— SAME ("The White Chief"), N.Y.,  
1859. 711

1632-61.

CLAIBORNE THE REBEL. [by W. H.  
Carpenter: N. Y., Ferrett, 1846.] Mary-  
land. 715

PILATE AND HEROD, by N. Harvey  
Stanley: Phil'a, Hooker, 1853. 720

1635.

FAWN OF THE PALE FACES, The  
[by J: P. Brace (1798-): Appleton, 1853]  
"is a hily interesting tale, toid with great  
spirit and ability. It turns on the early  
love-jealousies, continued late in life, of  
two veteran cavaliers who convert the  
then existing wilderness of Hartford Co.  
into an arena for their strife and ani-  
mosity. It is written in a serious vein;  
the strict disciplin and stern morality  
of our Puritan ancestors being wel sup-  
ported, without being overdone." [Al-  
bion. 725

LOST HUNTER, The. [by J: T.  
Adams: N. Y., Doolady, 1860.] "The  
hero livs on a lonely island off Connecti-  
cut. The story is mingled with the life  
of the natives. The descriptiv power of  
the writer is great, and not a few of the  
incidents ar of startling interest. The  
scenes ar in general hily romantic, and  
they ar described with picturesque vivid-  
ness. Portraiture of character is not the  
author's forte, yet more than one of his  
characters wil be recognized as true  
types." [National Quart. Review. 730

BETTY ALDEN. [by J.. (Goodwin)  
Austin: Houghton, 1891.] "The story of  
the hardships and hi courage of the  
Plymouth colonists wil always be inter-  
esting, and the author has recalled to  
us the hi-born women and brave men  
who lent grace and dignity to the lollest  
toil, and has given pleasant, homely pic-  
tures of the sedate merry-makings which  
relieved somewhat the strenuousness of  
the daily life of our forefathers." [Na-  
tion.]—This is a sequel to "Standish of  
Standish," and is continued in "A  
Nameless Nobleman." 735

1636.

PEEP AT THE PILGRIMS, A. [by  
Harriet V. (Foster) Cheney: Boston,  
1824.] "The hi and resold characters  
of the leaders among our Pilgrim an-  
cestors, the dangers they defied, the suf-  
ferings they endured, and their various  
adventures, whether peaceful or warlike,  
with their savage neighbors; their cour-  
age, zeal and piety, and even their weak-  
nesses and foibles, afford abundant ma-  
terials for the novelist and poet. Other  
sources of interest ar to be found in the  
habits, manners and superstitions of the  
aborigines; and characters of less im-  
portance than Massasoit, Sassacus, Philip  
of Mount Hope, or his martial kinswo-  
man, hav figured with effect on the pages  
of romance. It may be objected that the  
habits of the first settlers wer of too  
grave and stern a character, and their  
lives a scene of hardships too unvaried,  
to admit that admixture of light and  
comic description which is demanded by  
the taste of the novel-reader of the pres-  
ent age. But it is not so. The adven-  
turers wer not all stern enthusiasts nor  
rigid sectaries. The leaders, it is true,  
wer too often persecutors, as they had  
been exiles, for conscience' sake. But

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many of their followers sôt the shores of New England from other motifs. The 'res angusta domi,' the desire of gain, the love of novelty, or a truant disposition, impelled many to a land which was described as a second Dorado, or an earthly paradise. There wer among them knaves, who, doubtless, wer accompanied by 'the tools that they do work with.' . . . Major Atherton is soon introduced to Mr. Winslow, Mr. Bradford, and other worthies of the time, among whom is Captain Standish. At the house of Mr. Winslow he meets Peregrine White . . . he witnesses the two bloody attacs upon the Pequod entrenchments." [U. S. Lit. Gazette.

— SAME (new ed.) Boston, Phillips, 1850. "Altho the title conveys the idea simply of a tale of the early days of Plymouth, yet the scene of action is by no means confined to its roc-bound coast, but changes to Salem, Boston, the Connecticut settlements, and 'New Amsterdam.' The quaint language of the characters is in exact keeping with the time, and the strait-laced ideas and scriptural sentences of the Puritans ar very humorously given. . . Miles Standish, Winslow, Vane, and Winthrop, the learned Cotton, the apostolic Elliot, and many more ar presented to the reader, and pass momentarily before his eyes as in an exhibition of phantasmagoria. In describing Manhattan, we regret to remark, our author has committed a great error. While adhering faithfully to history as far as the Puritans ar concerned, she has adopted Mr. Irving's humorous caricature of our Dutch ancestors as her type in painting the Manhattanese. So closely has this pseudo-history been adhered to as to amount almost to plagiarism, and this, in contrast with her fidelity toards the Puri-

tans, renders the treatment of one portion of her story—however amusing it may be—almost inexcusable." [Literary World. 740

1641-45.

RIVALS OF ACADIA, The: [by Harriet V. (Foster) Cheney: Boston, Wells, 1827.] "The author has succeeded in interweaving, in a very agreeable manner, certain historical events with a tale of no ordinary interest. . . The historical parts relate to the dissensions of two celebrated French colonists, D'Aulnay and La Tour, between whom was divided the extensiv province of Acadia. D'Aulnay ruled the territory lying west of the St. Croix; but, dissatisfied with this allotment, he endeavored to dispossess La Tour of his district, situated east of that river. The former fixed his headquarters at a fort near the mouth of the Penobscot, the latter at St. John. The colonists of Massachusetts Bay did not openly favor either party, but evidently leaned to the side of La Tour, for no other reason, perhaps, than that he was professedly a Huguenot. . . La Tour on arriving at St. John learns that D'Aulnay, taking advantage of his absence, has appeared with his fleet before the fort and demanded its surrender; but, meeting a warm reception from Madame de la Tour who heroically assumed command in the absence of her husband, he was so far unsuccessful." [U. S. Lit. Gazette, 745

CONSTANCE OF ACADIA. [by E: 238.7 Payson Tenney: Roberts, 1886.] "It is in a general way true that the value of human endeavor is in proportion to practical result, immediate or remote; yet many ar the lives beautiful, strong, altogether tragical for which this standard of judgment is inadequate and unfair.

Such a life was that of Constance (Bernon) La Tour. The author of 'Constance of Acadia' has brôt into a light which she wel can bear this woman who was great in herself, and great in her aims, rather than in temporary achievement or in permanent impression upon the cause and the country which wer hers. Her soul was passionately devoted to noble principles, her mind persistently self-directed toards hi issues; to hasten the establishment of a French Protestant state in Acadia, her body knew no weariness, her spirit no discouragement. Yet, practically speaking, she livd in vain. The Huguenots, whom she hoped and prayed might rise from the ruins of La Rochelle to set up their altars in the wilderness, never won any appreciable footing in Acadia. The mass of the early French settlers was Romanist; their posterity is priest-ridden. The savages among whom she labored incessantly wer ever more easily won by the miracle-working, painted puppets of the Jesuits than by good works coupled with tedious appeal to an invisible, unsymbolized God. The carnal, astute husband, whose spiritual welfare was dearer to her than wer his worldly honesty and honor, could be without inconvenience either Catholic or Protestant, servant of Louis or of Charles; could shift politics and religion as garments whenever the self-interest of Charles La Tour demanded a change. Little more than two centuries hav elapsd since she died on the bastion of her forest fort, defending against Charnacé (the lover of her youth) her faith, her home and her handful of folloers; yet on that very spot her name is but a vague memory, while to the world familiar with Jeanne Darc and the 'Maid of Saragossa' it is unknown. Clearly no page of history offers better opportunity

for romantic and dramatic treatment as this. The events ar comprised in a few years, and ar fitted to the character of the actors as nicely as if devised by a cunning dramatist. The march of the tragedy is relentless, from the sacrifice of love for duty, made by Constance and C: de Menon (Charnacé) in Rochelle, till the tide of Fundy washes over Constance, and the body of the brilliant, subtle, spiritual French noble lies frozen by the shore. The strain of it is indeed so intense that one almost feels the final comic touch of the union of C: La Tour with the so-called wido of Charnacé to be a deliberate wile of the dramatist, intended to relieve the depression of his audience. . . The delineation of Constance, a much simpler, more defined nature, is more satisfactory, and that of La Tour is distinctly keen and admirable. There is room in him for a display of humor of which the author has a great deal, and of which he makes best use in the chapters describing La Tour's visit to Boston, and the Puritan debate in which a question of conscience was opposed to a question of cash down. But if throu technical inaptitude the author may fail to accomplish his expressed object—the popularization of colonial history—he has not shirked dry investigation, he has not lacked feeling for his subject; and he has produced a work which may be read, and ôt to be widely read with both interest and profit." [Nation.

750

LADY OF FORT ST. JOHN, The. 1630. 25  
[by M. (Hartwell) Catherwood (1847): Houghton, 1892.] "Discontent with an author whose fictitious tragedy is weak is mild compared with that excited by the author who spoils an actual tragedy by surrounding it with fictitious circumstance. About five years ago there ap-

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peared an anonymous novel, entitled 'Constance of Acadia.' This book, tho defectiv in arrangement and style, shoed study and comprehension both of the details of the feud between C: La Tour and D'Aulnay de Charnizay and of contemporary New England history. The remarkable character and heroic life of Constance La Tour wer depicted with admirable fidelity and understanding. A second more or less fictitious version of this romantic but, in its results, insignificant, historical episode would seem superfluous, unless the person attempting it should be possessed of notable literary skil. Such justification is here not apparent. The fort, by the way, is historically and commonly known as Fort La Tour, or the 'habitation of the River St. John,' and the Lady as Constance, on which, either for sound or significance, Mrs. Catherwood's Marie is hardly an improvement. The events of the story immediately precede and comprise the surrender of the fort. Excepting a few particulars of the surrender, the book is unadulterated and commonplace fiction." [Nation. 755

THIRTY-NINE MEN FOR ONE WOMAN. [by H. Chevalier: N. Y., Braburn, 1862.] Canada. 760

1643.

39.8 NAMELESS NOBLEMAN, A [by J. (Goodwin) Austin (-1833): Boston, Osgood, 1881] "is full of improbabilities, but is in the main agreeably and intelligently written. The average novel-reader will be apt to finish it, tho the climax comes long before the close, and after that the expedients to sustain interest ar rather weak. A young French baron, of the time of Louis XIV, is in love with his cousin Valerie, who, however, consents to wed his brother at the

King's command. François thereupon abjures his nativ land and we next hear of him shipwrecked near Plymouth, Mass., and nursed throu a sickness by Mollie Wilder, a pretty and charmingly innocent young Puritan, who hides him in the attle of her father's house unknown to every one, and where he escapes the search for French prisoners (England and France being then at war) until his old Jesuit tutor rescues him. Before he leaves the house the priest marries him to Molly secretly, and when peace is declared he comes bac from Canada and claims her. The priest tries to prevent him from thus entangling himself with a peasant, and assures him that his service was only a hocuspocus invented for the occasion. François, however, is contemptuously immovable, and in the same spirit resists the importunities of Valérie, who, upon the death of her husband, returned to her first love, and crosses the ocean to try to win him bac." [Nation. 765

1650.

KONINGSMARKE. [by Ja. K. Paulding: N. Y., 1823.] Swedes on the Delaware. 770

1656-77.

VICTORIA [by Caroline Chesebro: N. Y., Derby, 1856]. New England. 775

EDITH [N. Y., Mason, 1856]. Quaker persecution in Mass. 780

TWO HUNDRED YEARS AGO [by T: B. Aldrich: in Cosmopolitan Art Journal, June, 1860]. Witchcraft in Salem. 785

NAOMI. [by Eliza (Buckminster) Lee: Boston, Crosby, 1848.] "We believe it to be faithful in its delineation of characters, and in its narrativ and incidents, to the reality of the past in our metropolis. Two dark epochs ar recorded in our history, clouding to some extent the

noble and pure memorials of the fathers of New England,—the proceedings against the Quakers, involving fines, imprisonments, mutilations, banishments, and four executions on the gallows,—and the witchcraft delusion. Of neither of these tragical incidents had any writer availed himself in any considerable work of the imagination, or in an historic novel, till Mrs. Lee, in the volume before us, made the Quaker persecution the basis of her interesting tale. . . . The characters of the tale are drawn with mingled delicacy and power of delineation; they are true to nature and self-consistency. Beautiful sentiments and fine descriptions of scenery are interspersed through the volume, occurring at intervals as some relief from the contemplation of human infirmities. The ardent eulogists of the Puritans, who commend indiscriminately all which entered into their opinions and methods, will doubtless take exception to what may seem harsh delineations of some of their sterner traits; but after all, the essential question is, are they not faithfully represented in the garb of their age to us of this age? . . . The heroine presents to us an engaging and lofty character, with no weakness of sentimentalism or fanaticism to qualify our interest in her." [G. E. Ellis in Christian Examiner. 790

311.2 THE SCARLET LETTER, by N. Hawthorne: Boston, Ticknor, 1850; Chicago, Laird, 1892, Donohue, 1892; N. Y., Ivers, 1892, Burt, 1892, Ogilvie, 1892, Lupton, 1892, Munro, 1892, Lovell, 1892, Hurst, 1892. See No. 934. 795

PURITAN AND THE QUAKER, The [by Rebecca Gibbons Beach: Putnam, 1879] "is a story with a purpose—i. e., to rehabilitate the Quakers of colonial times, or, if it does not vaunt the discreditation of the Quakers, to make clear the

ferocious tyranny of the Puritans. If there is any one who believes that the Puritans came to New England solely or chiefly to find 'freedom to worship God,' this book may give them [sic] a truer vision of the stern men who proposed to have all things and people ordered as they saw fit, and undoubtedly called on the sword of the Lord and of Gideon to enforce their convictions." [Nation. 800

1660.

ROMANCE OF DOLLARD, The [by M. (Hartwell) Catherwood (1847-): Century Co., 1890] describes the "exploit of 17 Frenchmen who, led by Dollard, or d' Aulac, saved the miserable French posts on the St. Lawrence from extermination by the Iroquois. The incident illustrates signally that recess bravery for which no men were ever more distinguished than those nobles, priests and peasants of France who planted the fleur-de-lis and the cross side by side in the Canadian wilderness. The real story of the voluntary sacrifice of Dollard and his companions is simple, stern, heroic, in the highest degree. It is told with full detail and deep tenderness, by Father de Casson, writing in Montreal a few years after the event. Mr. Parkman's English version leaves nothing to be desired for life and picturesqueness." [Nation. 1619.26

PURITAN AND HIS DAUGHTER, The [by Ja. Kirke Paulding (1777-1860): N. Y., Scribner, 1849] "is founded on the adventures of a 'crop-eared' enthusiast and his family, who were compelled to take refuge in the New World. Here they pass through various hardships and dangers, and have divers encounters with the natives. The heroine, however, suffers far less from these disasters than from an affection which had arisen between her and a young Virginian 'cavalier,' 1623.22

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to indulge which they are forbidden by the mutual prejudices of their fathers. At length the Puritan moves to New England; where, her father and mother having died, the heroine is accused as a witch and comes near suffering at the stake. She escapes, however; and difficulties being removed, finds a happy home in the Old Dominion." [Lit. American. 810

1662.

BACHELOR OF SALAMANCA, The [by Le Sage: Phil'a, Hartley, 1868] "has one claim to attention upon the American scholar. It is evident that the second volume was written by some person conversant with Mexico under the viceregal government. The adventures purport to have occurred in that country; the 'Bachelor' writes that he was a secretary in the palace. His statements, in addition, bear the authentic ring of genuine revelations. In an historical aspect, therefore, the romance is entitled to respect as a delineation of manners and habits. Don Lucas Alaman, the best of Mexican historians, believed his countrymen were blessed under the Spanish crown. But the 'Bachelor' has thrown some dark shades into the picture, nor can the truth presented by his canvas be doubted." [Nation. 815

1661-85.

812.13 ROB OF THE BOWL [by J: Pendleton Kennedy (1795-1870): Carey, 1839, Putnam, 1854] "is an able work, which will be read with pleasure everywhere; but to persons acquainted with the localities of the scenes described, or interested in the history of Maryland, the book will bring a tenfold charm. The author's well known power of description renders his account of the eventful scenes of the early colonists most life-like and pleasingly exact. The characteristics of the various personages are also well described, but a lack of power to impart a variety of manner to the several characters sadly impairs the vividness of the author's conceptions. The drunken trooper, Lord Baltimore, the fearless buccaneer, the silly landlord and his bonny dame, the gentle secretary and the Dutch ranger, all use the same quaint and stilted phraseology. . . The hero is a finely executed conception. The perfect originality of the design, the bold coloring and elaborate finish of this character, stamp the author as an artist of no ordinary power. The historical part of the story is well carried out, and the struggles of the Lord Proprietary to maintain the Catholic ascendancy are worked into the progress of the plot with skill and effect." [Gentleman's Mag.

1664.

CONSTANCE AXLMER [by H. Fitch Parker (1827-74): Scribner, 1869] "here does for the early life of our colonies, Dutch and Puritan, and for the better types of American Quakerism as well, what the author of the Schönberg-Cotta Family did for the Luther epoch in Germany. The 17th century at New Amsterdam, Gravesend, Breuklyn, and Eastward, is reproduced with that sort of naturalness and healthful treatment which marks the author of 'John Halifax,'—varied with threads of aboriginal story and character. Without being in the least sensational, the tale is full of incident, befitting those primitive times, and avoiding every shade of sentimentalism, it is colored and made winning with healthful and noble feeling. A thoroughly fresh and sweet book, which will beguile many, we hope, by the loveliness and



simple picturesqueness of the characters, and the charming naturalness of the narrative, into sympathy with what is heartily pure and true, and a deeper interest in the genuine and grand souls whose lives lie underneath what we live today." [Congregational Review.]—"The interest of the narrative depends on its apt delineations of character, and the purity and sweetness of its style." [Hearth & Home.

820

1665-76.

TALES OF THE PURITANS. [by Della Bacon: New Haven, Maltby, 1831.] One of these is 'The Regicides,' which presents, in very graceful narrative, the legend of the 'White Lady of the Mist' who was supposed to have some supernatural agency in supporting the regicides in their concealment within the cave of West Rock. We have read the volume with great pleasure. The flight of these men, as a subject for fiction, offers an inviting theme to the novelist, despite all that has been written concerning it by various hands." [Southern Lit. Messenger, 1851.

825

1673.

THE FIRST OF THE KNICKERBOCKERS [by P: Hamilton Meyers: Putnam, 1848] "is a neat domestic narrative of the days when the alternate rule of the Dutch and English, with the corresponding rotations of prosperity and office, afforded those changes of fortune which are the best material for the novelist. Add to this the effective grouping of Dutch repose and New England restlessness with the rich background of the forest, and the still sadder characters of the sea who lurked in the province under strong suspicions of piracy and with undoubted evidences of wassalling, violence

and terror, and you have the chalk outline of the carefully written picture presented." [Lit. World.

805

1675-76.

THE SPECTRE OF THE FOREST, or Annals of the Housatonic. [by Ja. McHenry: N. Y., 1823.] "The scene is Connecticut, and the manners of our Puritan ancestors are intended to be described. The machinery of horror is far more various and complicated than in the Wilderness. We have wars, Redmen, wild beasts, witches, trials, hangings, mobs, pirates, regicides, all conspiring against the reader's peace. . . . The Spectre, who appears and disappears in a most astonishing manner on all great occasions, and constantly stands ready to help the author through every difficulty, turns out to be no other than Goffe." [North Am. Review.

THE WEPT OF WISH-TON-WISH, by Ja. F. Cooper, 1829.

830

THE DOOMED CHIEF, by Daniel Pierce Thompson.

835

MOUNT HOPE. [by Gideon Hiram Hollister: Harper, 1851.] "The romantic history of the fugitive regicides, Goffe and Whalley, who dodged the officers of Charles II. through New England, is one of the most interesting episodes of our colonial history. We wonder that Cooper never acted upon the suggestion of Scott to bring these remarkable men before the reader and to embody in the form of romance the many poetic traditions which survive of their character and personal qualities. Mr. Hollister has attempted to do this, and the result has not been such as might have been expected from the author of the Spy. Still his book has decided merit. The title in itself is enough to attract the reader's notice, as it is connected with the fate and fortunes of the

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most striking figure which stands out upon the canvas of those troublous days, when the redman was roused to a fearful revenge by the fraud and injustice of the whites." [Southern Lit. Messenger.]—"This is a story of Philip's War (1676) told by a writer who shows sufficient and faithful knowledge of the events of that war, and who enters ardently into the feeling of the men of those times. He has woven into it spirited pictures of the scenery of the places which were memorable in the struggle. With some of these localities the author was himself familiar, and he has wrot into his tale some of the stories which were the delight and terror of his boyhood." [New Englander.]—"A spice of romance is given in the episode of Anne Willoughby, and a dash of the salt in the persons of sundry privateersmen and pirates; he serves it up to the public a very appetizing dish indeed. The various incidents are well described and true to history, but the dialog is somewhat overstrained and unnatural. The appearance of Goffe at Hadley is much better given than in *The Wept of Wish-ton-Wish*, where the General is made to talk five mortal pages of nonsense while the Redskins are making a rush of some 60 yards." [Literary World. 840

REGICIDE'S DAUGHTER, The, by W. H. Carpenter: Lippincott, 1851.

ROMANCE OF THE CHARTER OAK [by W: Seton: N. Y., O'Shea, 1871] "is a picture of an eventful and interesting period in the early annals of Connecticut. The regicide, Goffe (+1679), Dr. Increase Mather (1639-1723) and other well-known characters, figure in the story. The Puritan spirit of the time and many of its peculiar social customs are reproduced with fidelity and exactness." [Home Journal.

As collateral reading may be mentioned:—

THREE JUDGES, The. [by Israel P. Warren: N. Y., Warren, 1873.] "The Three Judges are more commonly called the regicides, Goffe, Whalley, and Dixwell. Their history is comprised in the fact that they were regicides, and became refugees. More fortunate than many of their associates who also lived beyond the Restoration, these three escaped the vengeance of the Royalists and obtained a refuge in the wilds of New England. After their arrival, their perils were solely such as were caused by their desire to linger about the settlements of their fellow-men. In the wilderness they were safe from Royalists, and hardly endangered by savage foes. Yet as the sentiment of Puritan New England was favorable to them, these regicides lived and died in peace, known to a few friends, and only occasionally obliged to lie hid when some government emissary was in their neighborhood. Two of them, Gen. Whalley and his son-in-law Gen. Goffe, came to Boston at first without concealment; and the third, Dixwell, seems to have lived undisturbed, with very little difficulty. The book is simply a repetition of the well known facts in the case, giving undue credence to Stiles' collection of traditions about Goffe and Whalley." [Nation. 845

KING PHILIP'S WAR. [by R: Markham: Dodd, 1883.] "This was the last of the Indian wars in New England, and this book contains an account of all these, beginning, indeed—which was hardly necessary—with the Northmen and the Mayflower. The history is told in a very interesting way and may be recommended." [Nation. 850

DR. LE BARON AND HIS DAUGHTERS [by J.. (Goodwin) Austin: Hough-

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ton, 1891.] Dr. Le Baron is a physician of considerable importance who has two wives, and 15 or 16 daughters who marry and die thru almost every page of this exceedingly voluminous story. There is nothing in the career of any of them to build a tale upon, so what interest there is is centered in outsiders, who are introduced from time to time without any apparent reason. It is a dull, prosy book. [Critic.]—This is a sequel to A Nameless Nobleman.—39.8

yet thru the whole book runs a vein of pure poetry, lending a consecrating light to scenes which might possess but little interest if actually observed. The quaint spelling undoubtedly adds to the illusion of its antiquity, but what makes it really seem old is its primitive sentiment and bold delineations. Margaret is a most bewitching piece of saltness, with the sweetness and purity of one of Jeremy Taylor's sermons, and as full of general humanity as of beautiful devotion.

CAVALIERS OF VIRGINIA, The [by W: A. Carruthers: Harper, 1835] "is founded on the local history of Virginia. The first characters, of any importance, to whom we are introduced, are Sir W: Berkeley, Frank Beverly, his nephew, and Virginia Fairfax, his niece. The nephew is in love with the niece, and is favored by the old folk; but she rather prefers the hero of the tale, who is no other than Nathaniel Bacon." [New Eng. Mag. 855

Placed as she is amid the collision of opposite fanaticisms, the austere fanaticism of the Puritan and the vehement fanaticism of the Quaker, she shines both by her virtues and by contrast with the harsh qualities by which she is surrounded." [Graham's Mag.]—"The Diary of a Lady in New England, in 1678, had topics enough for entry and reflection. There was the mixed provincial and European life, with the lowering, dusky background of the Indian and his forests; there was the reign of ecclesiastical rule, fatal to Quakers and witches, and drawing with it a train of fraud, fanaticism, and the numerous hypocrisies which overdone spiritual zeal reaps as a harvest; there were the nicely drawn limits of domestic manners, an art of loving and marrying undreamed of by Ovidius; there was the simplicity of a rugged encounter with the soil or the sea for wealth yet uncreated—in fine, the most varied and abundant material for a novel by Scott or a history by Macaulay." [Literary World. 875

HANSFORD, A TALE OF BACON'S REBELLION [by Beverly St. G: Tucker, 1857] "is a story of the old-fashioned sort, interesting in the main, but so prim, unbending, and precise in manner as to be rather heavy." [Mrs. Stephens' New Monthly. 870

1677?

25.6 THE WATER WITCH, by Ja. F. Cooper: 1830. 865

180.10 LEAVES FROM MARGARET SMITH'S JOURNAL [by J: G. Whittier: Ticknor, 1849] "is a volume bringing to the eye with the vividness of reality the scenes and characters of a past age, and making us as familiar with them as if we had ridden by the side of Margaret in her journey from Boston to Newbury, and

1684.  
CASSIQUE OF KIAWAH, The [by W: Gilmore Simms (1806-70): N. Y., Redfield, 1859.] "The hero is a Sir E: Berkeley who purchases and settles a large tract of land in S. C. But the Cassique is

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not Mr. Simms' hero. It is his younger brother, a dashing Captain 'Calvert,' of the famous British cruiser, the Happy-go-Lucky, who had long been fitting and pillaging the Spanish Dons, and finding in Charleston a sympathizing market for his plunder. Just about this time, however, the unscrupulous 'Merry Monarch' had sold himself to Spain, and the colonial authorities were instructed to treat the bearer of the King's commission as a pirate. As this edict did not suit the interests of the Governor and of certain trading townsmen, the result was an equivocal position of ship, captain, and crew, which just suits a novelist's purposes—one especially who is familiar with the whereabouts of almost every scene. The semi-piratical, semi-mutinuous privateers-men offer still further opportunities; and to these may be added a glance at the curious social state of Charleston in those days. The romantic interest turns upon Captain Calvert having been cut out of his affianced bride in earlier days by his brother; and upon his having subsequently married a flirting, dancing, empty-headed, but lovely little Mexican, whose coquetry drives him almost crazy. . . . Still there is much of stirring movement in this tale; the phases of early provincial life and government are striking in themselves and well developed. The fight with the Red-men is excellent." [Albion. 880

1685-1702.

1686.10 REFUGEEES, The. [by Arthur Conan Doyle: Harper, 1893.] "After having packed his Huguenots off the author launches into a series of romantic and exciting adventures, with the glory of leadership divided between a polished French soldier, Capt. de Catinat, and an ingenious son of the wilderness, Amos

Green. Many of the incidents and descriptions are derived almost literally from the Jesuit Relations. Mr. Doyle has made excellent selections from historical material well adapted for romance, overflowing as it is with picturesque contrast of race and condition, and with instances of rare individual heroism. He has so much to tell that this half is a little hurried and breathless." [Nation.

STORY OF TONTY, The. [by M. 1610.23 (Hartwell) Catherwood: Chicago, McClurg, 1890.] "The author is so occupied in working up fictitious passion of La Salle for the ascetic Jeanne Le Ber, and of Tonty for Miss Cavalier, that their passion for exploration of unknown lands—the passion which won them enduring fame—seems secondary and insignificant. No prominence is given by illustrative incident to the great qualities of the two men, the irrepressibly initiative spirit of the one and the resourceful loyalty of the other. Mrs. Catherwood even slighted her avowed motif, to pay honor to the memory of Tonty, whom she somewhat enthusiastically calls La Salle's 'great friend.' She has used very little of the material furnished by Tonty's authenticated narrative, which is full of instances of his patience and courage in carrying out the designs of his leader, and which offers the best and also the most romantic testimony to the capacity for friendship possessed by the man with the iron hand." [Nation. 885

1688-89.

NIX'S MATE. [by Rufus Dawes: N. Y., Colman, 1839.] Gov. Andros in Boston. 890

FAIR PURITAN. [by H. W. Herbert 380.13 (1807-58): Lippincott, 1875.] The transcript of Boston society under Andros

appears to be faithful to documentary evidence. [Home Journal. 895

DAYS AND WAYS OF THE COCKED HATS, The [by M. (Andrews) Denison: N. Y., Rollo, 1860] "has some good qualities. The style is generally simple and correct. The few instances of attempts at fine writing are failures. The story, constructed without art, is yet not without interest. The characters are not sufficiently individualized. The chief defect of the book, however, consists in the anachronisms which jar upon the reader of any taste or knowledge, meeting his eye at almost every page. To write effectively a story of Boston life nearly two centuries ago, it is necessary to be saturated with the language and literature of the times. The adoption of a few quaint phrases of old fashion, the copying of a letter wherein the spelling is slightly changed, is not enough. But a fair style, liveliness in narration, with a goodly share of the spirit of the olden time are not inconsiderable merits." [Albion. 900

— SAME ("The Lovers' Trials"). Peterson, 1865. 901

IN LEISLER'S TIMES. [by E. G. Brooks: Lothrop, 1889.] New York. 905

BEGUM'S DAUGHTER, The. [by Edwin Lassetter Bynner: Boston, Little, 1890.] "The clandestine love affair of the young aristocrat, Van Dorn, with Hester Leisler arouses a mild interest, but not until he begins to develop the character of Jacob Leisler and his political ambitions does the author show his strength. No single episode in any modern historical novel is better told than this of the Leisler insurrection in New York; and the construction, from the bare facts of history, of a living, breathing Leisler is simply masterly. In the end we are permitted to see the coarse,

fanatical, brutal Leisler, as he saw himself when brôt face to face with a shameful death—a death in which legal justice was not identical with human justice. History may not justify Leisler, but Mr. Bynner, in his finishing touches, rouses a sympathy for him which puts history to scorn. Any one who may read 'The Begum's Daughter' will retain a clear memory of the events which brôt about the insurrection, and a fair impression of all the people conspicuously engaged in it." [Nation. 910

1690.

YOUNG PATROON, The. [by Ph. H. Meyers: Putnam, 1849.] "It has the same traits of quiet humor and observation, carefulness of style, and ingenious though not complex contrivance of plot. There is a love of the subject, a kindling over old Dutch manners and Manhattan antiquities, something in the vein of Paulding, which is not the less attractive for the modesty and reserve with which everything is set forth." [Literary World. 915

1692.

SALEM WITCHCRAFT. [by? Boston? 1810.] "Our domestic manners, the social and the moral influences which operate in retirement and in common intercourse, and the multitude of local peculiarities which form our distinctive features upon the many-peopled earth, have very seldom been happily exhibited in our literature. It is true that Irving, in his 'Knickerbocker,' 'Rip Van Winkle,' and 'The Legend of Sleepy Hollow,' has given, in inimitable burlesque, very natural, just and picturesque views of one class of people; but they are all ludicrous subjects, and do little towards forming a history of the

diversities of passion, sentiment and behavior as they are manifest in any of our little communities, detached as it were from the great world. We have seen but two attempts of this sort which merit any praise, a story called Salem Witchcraft, and Mr. Tyler's forgotten, and we fear, lost narrative of The Algerine Captive, both of which relate to times long passed. Any future collector of our national tales would do well to snatch these from oblivion, and to give them that place among the memorials of other days which is due to the early and authentic historians of a country. We say the historians—we do not mean to rank the writers of these tales among the recorders of statutes and battles and party chronicles; but among those true historians which Dr. Moore says are wanting to give us just notions of what manner of men the ancient Greeks were in their domestic affections and retired deportment." [Lit. & Sci. Repository. 920

WITCH OF NEW ENGLAND, The. [Phil'a, 1824.] "The story begins when the Puritans' ancestors had been established in New England more than half a century. The two heroes—E: Bradley and C: Chesterly, the first the son and the second the protégé of the Rev. Mr. Bradley—are soon introduced. They learn from Uncas, a friendly savage, that Samoset, a hostile and ferocious chief, was violently in love with Edward's sister, Agnes, and had determined to carry her away from the family by force; the attempt is made, and is defeated by Charles; of course, the rescued and the deliverer soon find out that they are in love with each other. There are some pictures of the manners of the Redmen in peace and in war, and of the peculiarities which at that age prevailed among our

fathers, which are well drawn, but the whole power of the author seems concentrated upon his witch—Annie Brown—who is a little of a dupe, and much of an impostor, and altogether an abandoned wretch;—much which relates to her is conceived and written with great force. The last chapter describes her trial and death, and they are told well. Many of the circumstances, particularly the statements of witnesses, are historically true; scenes which we could not believe were ever exhibited on earth but for the most distinct and positive proof. [U. S. Literary Gazette. 925

DELUSION. [by Eliza (Buckminster) 335, 35 Lee: Boston, Hilliard, 1840.] "We have read this tale founded on the witchcraft of the early days of New England, with deep interest. It is the work of a thoughtful mind, warmly alive to whatever is beautiful in nature and in human character and life. The writer has succeeded in what has proved so difficult—in throwing a positive charm over New England scenery and manners. [Christian Examiner. 930 SALEM BELLE, The. Boston, Tappan, 1842. 935

SOUTH MEADOWS. [by E. T. Disosway: Phil'a, Porter, 1874.] "It is somewhat incomprehensible," says the author, "that the delusion of witchery, which carried such consternation into New England and desolated so many homes nearly 200 years ago, should have received so little attention at the hands of the writer of fiction." We feel bound to say that we do not find it at all incomprehensible, and this is not because we think writers of fiction have been so surprisingly wanting in judgment as this author would imply; for 'nearly 200 years' they have been singularly fortunate, as a general thing, in avoiding a subject which really offers them very few advantages, and

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does not at all urgently demand their treatment. Without assuming that, if the occasion here offered to the romancer is really pressing, it would inevitably have been improved before now, we may still argue that a writer like Hawthorne would have been likely to seize such an opportunity if it had existed. That he made no attempt to seize it seems to imply the check of an artistic instinct, that the witchcraft delusion, systematically considered as an historical episode, cannot yield satisfactory artistic results." [Nation. 940

MARTHA COREY. [by Constance Goddard Du Bois: McClurg, 1891.] "This tale of Salem witchcraft is by no means lacking in vigor. It begins in the mother-country, where live the actors with whom the fatal thread of Martha Corey's life is interwoven. The heroine, joyous, independent, and walking by inner light, is a character against whom the spirit of the times in which she lived would naturally be opposed. It would seem, however, as if the Rev. Mr. Parris had already enough to answer for in the terrible results arising from his religious fanaticism, the flame of which was fed, history hints, by personal malice; but in this story he is dyed a still deeper black by being made the purloiner of the private papers of a chance traveling companion merely to obtain temporary power over a stranger. . . The style is somewhat amateurish, but vigor of plot and fertility of incident save it from being commonplace." [Nation. 945

CAPTAIN KYD; or the Wizard of the Sea. [by Jo. Holt Ingraham (1809-60): Harper, 1839; DeWitt, 1852.] "No one can read a work by this author without admiring his high genius and regretting his execrable taste. Beautiful conceptions, which come of moments of true inspira-

tion, are so marred by bungling embodiment, and glowing descriptions, which warm the blood and quicken the fancy, are so hedged in by villainous weird-doing and diabolical clap-trap, that when the whole work is compassed, one hardly knows whether praise or blame of the workman should preponderate. . . The prominent personages besides 'the Kyd,' are a young Irish nobleman, Kate Bellamont, the dancer and heiress of an earl, and Elpsy the sorceress. 'A rocky headland, which stretches boldly into the bosom of one of the lake-like bays which indent the southern shore of Ireland,' is the scene, in 1694. . . The second division of the story has its action among the burghers of New Amsterdam." [Hesperian. 950

RAMON, THE ROVER OF CUBA, the personal narrative of that celebrated pirate. Boston, Richardson, 1829. 955

RED REVENGER, The, or the Pirate King of the Floridas, by "Ned Buntline": (new ed.) Boston, Studley, 1836.

TREASURE ISLAND. [by Ro. L: Stevenson: Roberts, 1884.] "Treasure Island" is near Savannah. Flint, a noted pirate, buries the money in a spot unknown to his crew. He dies and the chart he has made of the exact locality falls into the hands of Billy Jones, his first mate. The circumstances under which it passes from his possession into that of Jim Hawkins, the son of a tavern-keeper, and subsequently into the care of Dr. Livesey and Squire Trelawney, are graphically described in the opening chapters of the book. Squire Trelawney fits out a schooner for the recovery of the treasure." [Nation. 965

1708.

KING OF THE HURONS, The [by Ph. Hamilton Meyers: Putnam, 1849] "is an excellent novel. The hero is the cele-

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brated Baron de Montaigne, the representative of the French crown in New France, about the beginning of the last century. The story is connected with the historical events of that period, and is full of thrilling adventures and interesting scenes." [Literary American. 970

1709-55.

SIMON GIRTY. [by N. J. Jones: Phill'a, Zieber, 1846]. Penn. 975

1714.

KNIGHTS OF THE HORSESHOE, The. [by W: A. Caruthers: Wetumpka, Ala., 1845, N. Y., Harper, 1882.] "The historical basis of this tale is found in the 'Tramontane Expedition' under Gov. Spotswood to explore the country beyond the Blue Ridge. . . After the return from their successful journey, they formed themselves into an order which held solemn and splendid meetings in the Hall of the House of Burgesses. Their badge was a golden horseshoe with the motto, 'Sic juvat transcendere montes.' This is but an episode at the close of a long and somewhat heavy story, for which Cooper evidently furnished the model." [Nation. 980

1715.

2713-4 YEMASSEE, The. [by W: Gilmore Simms (1806-70): Harper, 1835.] "The author has not introduced machinery which is impossible, actions which are improbable, nor contradictory to the times, the people, nor the sense of his fiction. There is fulness of incident and intensity of feeling. His hero moves and acts under a veil of mystery; he achieves much, knows more, is the author of peace and prosperity, marries happily, and proves to be of high standing." [Albion. 983

THE QUADROON. [N. Y., Trow, 1852.]

"To one well read in our colonial history there could be no happier period selected than that which this tale embraces. The description of New York as it was, of the manners of the day, and the habits and prejudices of the citizens are extremely interesting." [Literary World. 980

1728.

HIS GREAT SELF. [by "Marion Harland," i. e., M. Virginia (Hawes) Terhune: Warne, Svo, pp. 355.] "It is pleasant to come upon a romance which has in it much of the fine old flavor which our ancestors loved. It is based on real history, as attested in some memoirs of a Virginian family of great quality and stateliness. Colonel Byrd is admirably described: a noble gentleman of fascinating manners and brilliant conversation, the pink of honor and his principles, benevolent but severe, too much of a tyrant to brook the slightest contradiction. And when contradiction comes in the shape of his daughter's determination to marry her Catholic suitor he derogates from 'his great self' and stoops to treachery which is dishonor. The tone of these old-world Americans is charmingly given, especially the stateliness which masks the underlying human feelings so long as they are in repose. Some good points are thrown away, as when Caliban gets nothing out of his discovery that his foe is a smuggler. The secretary too, whose changed manner when he draws the Colonel into his power is excellent, should have met a fate more dependent on his bad courses. There are admirable dramatic touches scattered through the book, as in the conversation by means of which Colonel Byrd draws off Lord Peterborough over the border



of his own grounds and then suddenly charges him with duplicity, and again in the scene of the race-course and in Caliban's venture on Evelyn's mission. The end flags somewhat. In a romance the lovers need not have been kept finally apart, but here no doubt the author is hampered by her foundation of fact. We must be contented with the vividness of scene and character which she owes to the quaint old memoirs, and must accept the too sad and too probable ending. Miss Harland (sic) has given the full local coloring of scene and century, and has painted an admirable portrait of the courtly slave-owning Southerner, who is so picturesque a variant of the English aristocrat as he appeared in the days of Addison and Steele." [Birmingham Post 983

As collateral reading:—

2323.5 COLONEL W: BYRD. [by Constance (Cary) Harrison: in Century Magazine, June, 1891.] An admirably written and illustrated article.

1732.

BLACKBEARD. [Harper, 1835.] "We are introduced to the passengers on board a vessel, which left Amsterdam 4 July, 1732, for Philadelphia. . . The tale is not without underplot: there are the loves of Madam Markham, Dr. Eastlake, and Bob Asterly: the villainies of Blackbeard—murder—moonlight—burglary—and a variety of other queer things. Some of the subordinate personages exhibit a little spirit, and there are a few detached scenes in the book really worth reading. [New-Eng. Magazine. 985

1737.

383.13 SATANSTOE. [by Ja. Fenimore Cooper, N. Y., 1845.] "The time is from 1737 to 1776. Chainbearer, the second of

the series, traces the family history through the Revolution, and the last, The Red Skins, is a story of the present day. 'This book,' says the author in his preface, 'closes the series of the Littlepage manuscripts, which have been given to the world as containing a fair account of the comparative sacrifices of time, money and labor made respectively by the landlord and the tenants on a New York estate, together with the manner in which usages and opinions are changing among us, and the causes of these changes.' These books, in which the most important practical truths are stated, illustrated and enforced, in a manner equally familiar and powerful, were received by the educated and right-minded with a degree of favor that showed the soundness of the common mind beyond the crime-infected districts, and their influence will add to the evidences of the value of the novel as a means of upholding principles in art, literature, morals, and politics." [R. W. Griswold, 1846. 990

1740.

PENELOPE'S SUITORS [by Edwin Lasseter Bynner (-1893): Ticknor, 1887] "is a charming little story. Inseparably connected with the romance of colonial Massachusetts is that great name, Nathaniel Hawthorne. The day has not come when any but a man of exceptional courage or a fool will attempt a tale of a Governor and the Province House. Mr. Bynner has been bold, but not reckless. He has avoided tragedy, even intensity, and has simply told in Mistress Penelope Pelham's own words why she threw over her young lover, E: Buckley, and wedded the Governor, R: Bellingham. In the writing of this short diary the author's cleverness is most evident, because the author is nowhere to be de-

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tected. Neither Mr. Bynner nor any other man appears in a line of it. Its innocence and unconscious cunning, its simplicity and skittishness, even its neat sarcasm, are all pure maidenly. Penelope knew that Madam Hibbins, the Governor's sister, was her enemy, and why. But not an insinuation of that knowledge escapes from her pen. She contents herself with pelting the good lady with small stones every night after she has said her prayers and got herself into a sufficiently pious state of mind truthfully to record the day's events and her opinions thereon." [Nation, 995

1630.27 WOMAN OF SHAWMUT, A. [by Edmund Ja. Carpenter: Little & Brown, 1892.] "Ezekiel Bolt and Penelope Pelham, both reared in the sanctity, and using the language, of Massachusetts Puritanism, are seen plighting their troth in the almost too daintily idyllic first chapter. But, Puritan as she is, Penelope is not proof against the tempter who offers her position and wealth. He takes the form of the ambitious and capable politician Bellingham, who rises himself to fill the post of governor of the colony. Bellingham, to secure Penelope, destroys the happiness of the young Ezekiel, who is at this time his secretary, and who, broken-hearted, falls bac on the humble trade of fisherman. Bellingham and his wife, however, suffer for their treachery. They are never forgiven by their neighbors, and they lose their family one after another. The tragedy of these three lives is, indeed, beautifully, and at the same time, simply told." [Spectator. 1000

1741.

235.53 AGNES SURRIAGE: [by Edwin Lassetter Bynner (-1893): Ticknor, 1887.] "There is a charm about this romance which engages the reader's sympathies

at the outset. The story is the familiar one of Sir C. H. Frankland's love for a beautiful girl whom he first saw scrubbing the stairs in the inn at Marblehead. He brôt her to Boston, had her educated, made her his mistress, and finally married her ten years later in Lisbon, in performance of a vow that he would do so if he escaped from the great earthquake. . . Agnes is throughout an ideal character, with the one necessary limitation. . . But if the author does not always rise to the situation, his book is good, and possesses in a rare degree that quality of atmosphere of the period which is so difficult of attainment, in addition to an agreeable style, which is suitably stately, but never heavy." [Nation. 1005

1744-48.

25.2 DEERSLAYER, The. [by Ja. Fenimore Cooper (1789-1851): Phil'a, Lea, 1841.] "Leatherstocking's life conveys in some sort an epitome of American history during one of its most busy and decisive periods. At first we find him a lonely young hunter in what was then the wilderness of New York. Ten or twelve years later he is playing his part manfully in the Old French War. After the close of the Revolution we meet him again on the same spot where he was first introduced to us; but now everything is changed. In 'The Deerslayer' the character of Judith seems to us the best drawn, and by far the most interesting female portrait in the author's works. The Pathfinder forms a second volume of the series, and is remarkable, even among its companions, for the force and distinctness of its pictures. For us the battle of Palo Alto and the storming of Monterey are not more real and present to our minds than some of the scenes

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and characters of The Pathfinder, tho we hav not read it for nine years;—the little fort on the margin of Lake Ontario, the surrounding woods and waters, the veteran major in command, the treacherous Scotchman, the dogmatic old sailor, and the Pathfinder himself. Several of these scenes ar borroed in part from 403.15 'The Memoirs of an American Lady'; but in borroing, Cooper has transmuted shados into substance. Mrs. Grant's facts hav an air of fiction, while Cooper's fiction wears the aspect of fact. It is 25.5 easy to find fault with The Last of the Mohicans, but it is far from easy to rival or even approach its excellences. The book has the genuin flavor; it exhales the odors of the pine woods and the freshness of the mountain wind. Its dark and rugged scenery rises as distinct on the eye as the images of the painter's canvas, or rather as the reflection of Nature herself. But it is not as the mere rendering of material forms that these representations ar most hily to be esteemed. They ar instinct with life, with the very spirit of the wilderness; they breathe the sombre poetry of solitude and danger. 25.3 The Pioneers, the fourth volume of the series, is, in several respects, the best of Cooper's works. Unlike some of its companions, it bears every mark of having been written from the results of personal experience; and, indeed, Cooper is wel known to hav drawn largely on the recollections of his earlier years in the composition of this novel. The characters ar full of vitality and truth. Leatherstocking, as he appears in the Pioneers, must certainly hav had his living original in some gaunt, gray-haired old woodsman, to whose stories of hunts and fights with the savages the author may hav listened in his boyhood with rapt ears, unconsciously gar-

nering in memory the germs which time was to develop into a rich harvest." [North Amer. Review.]—"We think the style of Deerslayer more polished, and the description of natural scenery traced with greater grace of outline and freshness and transparency of coloring, than in any of Mr. Cooper's previous works; while the incidents follo each other with the close connection, the graphic power, and the effectiv brevity of a drama. The scene is hardly varied, and the narrativ occupies but five days. Indeed, all the characters and dialog might be transferred to the stage with very few alterations. On the waters of one of our loveliest inland lakes, long before civilization had reached western New York, Deerslayer and his friend Uncas become the protectors of two lonely women from the savages who lurk around its borders. Our hero is already the cool and unerring marksman whose feats subsequently delight us in Hawkeye. But he is more than this. He unconsciously possesses that undaunted bravery and that purity and truthfulness of nature which ar the elements of all true greatness and for which he is so eminent throughout the five acts of the drama which bears his name. A sincerly, childlike, yet stern, endears the young pale-face to us, and commands our fervent admiration." [New York Review. 1010

1745-58.

ENGLISHMAN'S HAVEN. [by W. J. Gordon: Warne, 1892.] 1605.14 "The effectiv blending of history and fiction in this clever and spirited story of Louisbourg may be traced, in part, to the romantic nature of the historical material which is woven into the writer's very ingenious plot; but it is only just to acknowledge the admirable art Mr. Gordon reveals in his

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persuasivly and lifelike story. Very few boys, we suspect, hav heard of Louisbourg, and of that first expedition against that 'Key of Empire' by the New England colonists [1745], and of the second siege [1758], in which Amherst and Wolfe and Boscawen wer concerned. Mr. Gordon's exhilarating book deals with some of the strangest exploits and episodes in the history of the struggle for dominion in America between French and English, and both the deeds and the men who wrōt them liv again in this vivacious story." [Saturday Review.

20.27  
25.1  
TWICE TAKEN [by C. W. Hall: Boston, Lee, 1867] deals with the same events. 1015

PATHFINDER, The. [by Ja. Fenimore Cooper, Lea, 1840.] "We hav read this work with an interest and a delight which we hav no terms to express. It is a true work of genius. . . These volumes wil renew and increase all the old admiration which the author's earlier works awakened. Then, too, the subject—the wild woods and waters of our country—the old border warfare—the Mingoos and Delawares—the reader's old acquaintance, Chingachgook, the Mohican chief—and last, but more than all, Natty Bumppo, the veritable Leatherstocking, with his long rifle, Killdeer, a personage more familiar, more vividly and truly real to our imaginations and affections than nineteen-twentieths of the living men of flesh and blood of our daily acquaintance. The Pathfinder of these volumes is Leatherstocking, in the prime of manhood, acting as a scout and guide for one of the English regiments garrisoned on the shores of Lake Ontario. He is here freshly and clearly before us, the same inimitable being, with all his individual traits, with absolute identity of person, just what he whom we

knew so perfectly when he was introduced to us in the earlier and later periods of his life, should be at the age of forty. And the special charm of the whole is that we hav him in an entirely new light—Natty in love! and most admrably is he drawn. He is just what he should be in love, just what nobody but he could be. The conception and the execution ar perfect; and the whole representation is instinct with a pathos, a moral beauty and sublimity, equally touching and ennobling in its effect upon our mind. As to the rest, the peculiarities of Natty's most original character ar charmingly brot out by the contact into which he is thrown with a positiv and dogmatical old salt-water sailor, who had wandered up to the shores and upon the bosom of a thing so incomprehensible to him as a fresh-water sea." [New York Review.]—"The work is wel witten, and filled with incident. . . Natty Bumppo is a character that can never grow stale. He is one of nature's philosophers. There is a beautiful simpliciety in his actions, and a fountain of fresh, free thot in his words which wil always excite emotion and interest." [Southern Lit. Mess, 1020

FAIRFAX. [by J. E. Cooke: N. Y., 312.69  
Carleton, 1868]. Shenandoah. 1025

CANADIANS OF OLD [by Ph. Aubert, 1642.25  
de Gaspé: Quebec, 1862, 1890] is "the only French Canadian fiction which is worth putting into English. The story has no particular merit, tho it has some dramatic situations and is fairly wel put together; but the book has a distinct value, expressed by the translator when he says that it preservs in lasting form the characteristic customs of early French Canadians, and by its faithful depiction of their sentiment, throes a

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strong light on the motivs and aspira-  
tions of the race." [Nation.

1754.

371.14-15  
DUTCHMAN'S FIRESIDE, The [by  
Ja. Kirke Paulding: 1831] "is a domestic story. The scenes ar among the sources of the Hudson and on the borders of Lake Champlain. The characters ar natural, and possess much individuality. From the outset the reader feels as if he had a personal acquaintance with each of them. One of the most cleverly executed is a meddling little old Dutchman, Ariel Vancour, who with the best intentions is continually working mischief: an everyday sort of person, which I do not remember having seen so palpably embodied by any other author. The hero, Sybrandt Vancour, is educated in almost total seclusion, and finds himself, on the verge of manhood, a scholar, ignorant of the world. He is proud, sensitiv, and suspicious: unhappy, and a cause of unhappiness to all about him. His transformation is effected by the famous Sir W: Johnson, whom he accompanies on a campaign; and in the end, a self-confident and self-complacent gentleman, he marries a woman whom he had loved all the while, but whom his infirmities had previously rendered as wretched as himself. The work is marked throuout with Mr. Paulding's quaint and peculiar humor, and it is a delightful picture of primitiv colonial life, varied with glimpses of the mimic court of the governor, where ladies figure in hoops and brocades, of the camp in the wilderness, and of the strategy of Indian warfare." [R. W. Griswold. 1025

1756.

1610.16  
BOW OF ORANGE RIBBON, The [by

Amelia Edith (Huddleston) Barr: Dodd, 1887] "is all alive with sturdy Dutch men and women, and brilliantly set off with King George's soldiers. The antipathy of certain honest, godly Knickerbockers for the youthful English representatives of the flesh and the devil is discussed with a great deal of humor and vivacity, and the romance of the little Dutch maiden with the giddiest of the offenders is as sweet and natural as tale of true love, not always running smooth, can be. The atmosphere of the story is thoroely old-time, and, whether the separate pictures ar historically accurate or not, they make a pleasant combination. The end is happy, and that is pleasant, too, for to leave such whole-souled, friendly, nice people in permanent unhappiness would be positiv grief." [Nation.]—According to catalog of Boston Public Library, the time is 1775-83. 1027

1755.

EVANGELINE. [by H: Wadsworth Longfellow: Boston, 1847.] "If we reckon everything as we hav reckoned all the chief things, all never could hav made for these Acadian people the place which their name and story hold now among men; not if we thro in the sadness of their being dragged forth, 7000 of them, and sent away in ships—and thro in, too, the bitterness of their after lot. Tears dry full fast from off man's cheeks; and full as fast, almost, flits the remembrance of those who hav sorroed and those who hav suffered. Millions, in the course of time, of others much like these hav, by their foes, been treated much as these wer treated and neither we nor our nēbors ar now going lingeringly, and full of thôt and feeling about them, over their ground 423.7

long after. The truth is that these are Longfellow's people, that are liked and pitied and remembered, and for whose sake their land has been sôt out, and these two books (very unlike, indeed) and others doubtless have been written. Whatever has been said against the putting of English words into hexameters, such as can be made of them, and against the lightness or cheapness of some of the thôt or wording of 'Evangeline,' that poem has made all the abiding interest and feeling about the Acadians. The real people seem to have been very much such as Longfellow has made the people of his poem; there is little history; there is no official record, and scarcely even any record, of the driving-out. He has brôt into his verse true names of old French dwellers in the land, and names of some who were driven forth, and the traces that are and will be sôt, and the memories that will be called up, of the erewhile Acadians, in the hamlets and townships of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, about the Basin of Minas and the Bay of Fundy, or those of the people of Longfellow's 'Evangeline.' . . . Most people, when they desire to know the true history of Acadia, will be content to read Longfellow." [Nation.]—Commenting on this assertion, Parkman wrote: "If so, they will not find what they seek, but in its place a graceful and touching poem and a charming ideal picture. The author of the remark just quoted adds that 'the history of events is not always the history of humanity.' But the history of humanity, to be good for anything, must rest not on imagination but on truth."

1030

1755-59.

WILDERNESS, The: [by Ja. McHenry:

N. Y., 1823, Phil'a, 1832.] "The great merit of this book is the originality of its plot. Gilbert Frazier, an emigrant from Ulster, who speaks a language we do not understand, settles on the bank of the Juniata, whence he is carried a prisoner to the Monongahela by a party of French and Redmen, and becomes acquainted with Aliquippa, queen of the Shawnees. . . Mr. Frazier takes charge of the infant daughter of a French officer and educates her as his. This young woman, in the midst of a howling wilderness, with no companions but savages and the family of an Irish bog-trotter, becomes polished and accomplished by the assistance of an aboriginal prophet, who teaches her to relish the English classics! In due time a lover appears, one C. Adderly, who engages in several skirmishes with the Redmen, and uniformly comes by the worse. After a while Col. Washington appears in Mr. Frazier's cabin, and is so smitten at first sight by the heroin that he can eat no supper, tho he has made a long day's march over the mountains. At the first opportunity he offers the lady his hand and is rejected. In the meantime Adderly is plunging into difficulties without number, but is constantly saved from the consequences of his folly and mismanagement by the prophet. . . The book is chiefly valuable for the light it throes upon characters which have become historical. The nativ chief, the knavish trader, and still more knavish Yankee, stand before us. We see them move, we hear them speak, and we are constrained to acknowledge that they were not such as we have imagined. Braddock falls and dies like a true English gentleman, surly and brutally uncivil; Washington appears, not good and great and dignified, as lying orators and historians have

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represented him, but such as, doubtless, he was, (for we hav great faith in Dr. M'Henry) weak and silly." [New Eng. Mag. 1035

OLD FORT DUQUESNE: a tale of the early toils, struggles and adventures of the first settlers at the Forks of the Ohio, Pittsburg, 1844. 1040

OLD FORT DUQUESNE. [by C: McKnight: Pittsburg, People's Monthly Pub. Co., 1874.] "The scene is laid in what is now Pittsburg, at the time of Braddock's defeat. The author puts in a claim for credit on the ground of having faithfully folloed history, and of having carefully studied accuracy of local detail, and we believe that he is entitled to credit on this account. But in filling in his framework with the details, he has produced a fearful and wonderful book. It is very comical to hear the young Pennsylvanians and Virginians and Englishmen of the last century talking the language of the Old Bowery Theatre, and to see the dime-novel Indian fights and the other adventures of the curious beings who serv as characters. Altogether, it is a book which a boy may, we suppose, be allowed to read, and which we make no doubt that he wil like if he is allowed to get at it; and we should think it might be of interest to the Pittsburger, and to the illiterate Pittsburger a source not only of pride but of entertainment and delight. But that it does more than sho its author to be a lover of Cooper and Pittsburg is what we wil not affirm." [Nation. 1045

1757.

LAST OF THE MOHICANS, The. [by Ja. Fenimore Cooper: 1838.] "Among books which wil always remain with everybody, 'The Last of the Mohicans'

takes a foremost place. Who has forgotten Uncas, or Maqua le Subtil, or the stately and sententious Chingachgook, or above all, Hawkeye, most real of American creations of fancy, and real in so many aspects, as the Pathfinder, as Leatherstocking, as La Longue Carabine? Who has not Killdeer in an imaginary gun-rac, and hanging on a peg in the store-house of memory the blanket which the Delaware chief threw bac that he might display the tortoise on his breast to his ancient tribe? Who has not seen in air-drawn pictures the cavern, with the sassafras screen, behind which the 'Palefaces' lurked while the deadly fight raged between the Mohicans and the Mingoes, who had 'dared to set the print of their moccasins in the woods' which once owned the sway of the Delaware tribe; the grave of Cora, beneath the young pines; the dead Sagamore, attired in the full-dress of his tribe and rank, with the children of the Lenape listening for the lament of the stern old warrior, whose lips remain silent, as he looks his last on Uncas?" [Spectator.]—"In painting Indian scenes of stil life, or in delineating the warrior and hunter, the battle or the chase, our novelist, as he is the first who seized upon subjects so full of interest for the romancer, so is he alone and unrivaled in this branch of his art. The forest, ocean, and camp constitute the legitimate empire of Mr. Cooper's genius. At his bidding the savage warrior, the fearless seaman, the gallant soldier move, speak and act with wonderful reality. . . . Cooper unfolded the mysteries of the pathless wilderness, snatched its nativ lords from the oblivion into which they wer sinking, and bade them liv, before the eyes of the admiring world, in all the poetry and romance of their

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characters. The magic of his pen has invested the forest with an interest such as genius can alone create; he has so portrayed the character of a primitive people, who were men until the contact of civilization made them brutes, that, when they shall at length live only in the page of history, it is alone through the inspired pen of the novelist that future ages will most delight to contemplate their character. Both Scott and Cooper have thrown an exaggerated poetic interest around the characters they most loved to draw;—the rude Highlander and the savage of the American wilds are, perhaps, equally indebted to the imagination of the novelist for the peculiar charms with which they are invested." [So. Lit. Messenger. 1047

TADEUSKUND: the last King of the Lenape, by N: Marcellus Hentz: Boston, Cummings, 1825. 1048

33.13 SARATOGA [W. P. Pettridge & Co., 1856] "will remind the reader of Cooper. It is absorbing in interest. In descriptive passages it is remarkably fine; but the invention of the author appears to have exhausted itself upon the character of Wild Jake and the incidents appertaining to him. Around this character a wild fascination is thrown, but the author's genius never gets beyond him. In no other character is there any successful individuality. Brigham and McCary are weak dilutions of Cooper's backwoodsman; Catfoot and Joe we have had over and over again; and the two young lady heroines are exactly what Cooper's heroines always are—very uninteresting, prosy, sedate, otherwise young women. This is pretty much the case, also, with the hero, and one keeps wondering how anybody could fall in love with him, or be with anybody." [Mrs. Stephens' Mag. 1050

46.17  
TICONDEROGA, by G: P. R. James: Harper, 1854. 1055

BRANDON. [by Osmond Tiffany: N. Y., Stanford, 1858.] The author "thot that the manners and social life of the 'Old Dominion,' with the introduction of some of its celebrated characters in the early days of Washington, might prove acceptable to the reader; and, while looking into the history of the colonies 'a hundred years ago,' he was struck with the interest of the Canada campaign of 1759. The fascinating character of Gen. Wolfe, with his daring and successful assault, appeared to the author to offer a brilliant episode, and he has yet to learn that the events of that grand enterprise have been hitherto embodied in the pages of prose fiction." [Preface. 1060

1613.15  
WITH WOLFE IN CANADA. [by G: Alfred Henty: Scribner, 1886.] "The hero, a lad of 17, is an aide of Washington in the Braddock expedition and a captain of scouts during the later operations on Lakes George and Champlain. In the last 100 pages only the story of the capture of Quebec by Wolfe is told, the young captain being the leader of the party first scaling the Heights of Abraham. The book is thoroughly interesting, and will give the reader a good idea of the military events preceding the conquest of Canada." [Nation. 1065

HAVERHILL: [by James A. Jones: N. Y., 1831.] "In reading this work, we were favorably struck with the power of the author in describing the scenes and events of his hero's youth and his graphic manner of depicting Jamaica. . . . Wolfe gave him a commission, after which he suffered many of the hardships incident to love and war." [New Eng. Mag. 1070



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WACOUSTA: Phil'a, Kay, 1833; N. Y.,  
Dewitt, 1851. 1073

ALGONQUIN MAIDEN, The [by G.  
M. Adam and E. E. Wetherald: Mon-  
treal, Lovell, 1887.] Settlement of Up-  
per Canada. 1075

RED ROVER, The. [by Ja. Fenimore  
Cooper: Phil'a, Carey, 1827.] "The  
opening scene is at Newport, on a day  
of mingled rejoicing and sorrow at the  
capture of Quebec and the fall of Wolfe.  
A mysterious-looking vessel, reputed to  
be a slaver, is anchored in the outer  
harbor, and becomes an object of specu-  
lation to three individuals who are early  
introduced." [North Am. Review. 1080

AGAMENTIOUS. [by E. Parker Ten-  
ney: Lee & Shepard, 1878.] "It is not a  
novel, hardly even a story, but rather  
a succession of pictorial chapters upon  
the early colonial life in Maine, about  
the time of the French and Indian wars.  
In style it is scrappy, inconsequent, and  
at times so far from clear that the  
reader is puzzled to understand what the  
author aims to express. Nevertheless  
there are some chapters of really admir-  
able description, and the good minister  
and his family are well drawn, despite a  
lack of artistic finish." [Library  
Table. 1085

As collateral reading:—

MEMOIRS OF AN AMERICAN LADY  
[by A. (McVicar) Grant "of Laggan"; N.  
Y., Dearborn, 1836, Appleton, 1845; Al-  
bany, Munsell, 1876] "is a book which de-  
lighted our parents, and is sure to delight  
their children. Mrs. Grant 'of Laggan'  
spent several years of her childhood in  
this country, returning in 1770, at the  
age of 15. The 'American lady' who  
is here described is Mrs. Schuyler of  
Albany, an aunt of Gen. Schuyler, a lady  
of great character and intelligence, in  
whose household the young Scotch girl

was for some time on a very intimate  
footing. . . The first 43 chapters (out of  
66) are of a general nature, giving a lively  
sketch of society and manners among  
the Dutch families, and a somewhat de-  
tailed history of the Schuyler family.  
The rest of the volume describes the  
author's experiences, chiefly at Oswego,  
where her father's regiment was sta-  
tioned, and afterwards at Albany. It is  
hard to say which are the best chapters  
of the book, where all are so good; yet  
the last seem the best, as narrating the  
author's adventures, which are naturally  
more vivid in style than the general de-  
scription of manners and customs which  
we find in the first chapters. But even  
in these there is abundance of enter-  
taining matter—the description of the  
system of slavery which then prevailed,  
the accounts of the savages, the social  
intercourse of the young people, and  
the adventurous life of the young men."  
[Nation. 1090

1763-99.

QUADROON, The [by Jo. Holt In-  
graham (1809-60): Harper, 1839, London,  
1840] "is a violent story of fine clothes  
and fierce passions; its epoch, the pos-  
session of New Orleans by the Span-  
iards; its main idea, the wrongs  
and perils which beset one of those il-  
starred beings who give to the book its  
title. The author shows no shrinking or  
superfluous delicacy in the treatment of  
his subject." [Athenaeum. 1095

1764.

YOUTH OF JEFFERSON, The. [by  
J. Esten Cooke: N. Y., Redfield, 1854.]  
"A critic of the Sydney Smith order,  
i. e. a gentleman who, in imitation of  
the wit, will pass upon a work without  
reading it, might be at a loss to know

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why the author has dubbed this little volume 'The Youth of Jefferson'—but if one take the pains to read it through, he will find that it properly wears the title. It abounds in genial, happy mirth. All its pages sparkle with good humor, and, at times, there is a decided hit which, were it not for the full tide of humor which overflows it, might be mistaken for wit. A chronicle of college scrapes can hardly fail to interest the lovers of fun, and those who are in search of it and will follow the hero, Sir Asinus, in his racy adventures, the victim of politics and love, will not fail to discover it. We speak within bounds in saying that we have enjoyed such hearty laughs over the pages of this volume as will, we confidently believe, lengthen out the span of our brief existence at least a quarter of a century." [So. Lit. Messenger. 1105

310.3-4 VIRGINIANS, The. [by W: Makepeace Thackeray: Harper, 1850.] "The fortunes of the 'Virginians,' lying both in the Old Dominion and across the water, form the center around which is set off a moving, shifting picture of colonial and old-country life. The manners of the time and the humors of its people are held up with faithfulness of detail which only patient search into the long-past domestic and social life could have secured. The marks of student-like work appear all along the text and even in the queer and entertaining illustrations which adorn it. Mere sketches as these are, we would not spare them, for their quaint restoration of the old manners, dress, and places, but more for the sober truth which seems to hide under their funny grotesqueness." [Christian Examiner. 1110

GEORGE STALDEN. [by Edmund Lawrence: Remington, 1888.] "It is un-

fortunate for Mr. Lawrence that one so readily recalls 'The Virginians' while reading the memoirs of 'George Stalden.' Two books could hardly be more unlike; but the mere fact that the story—and the story is of course the chief part of the memoirs—is laid in the same time with Thackeray's induces one to make comparisons, and any modern novelist who invites a comparison with Thackeray is unfortunate. It makes no difference on what line the parallels are drawn—whether it is the human interest awakened by the story, or the antiquarian interest evoked by the reproduction of a bygone time—they reach the same end, and one's conclusion remains the same. This all may be said, however, without preventing the possibility of praising Mr. Lawrence's work for its own sake. It is painstaking, even and scholarly. The slightly antiquated style is never obtrusive, and has a certain quiet charm which helps a great deal towards making the book readable. It must be owned, though, that without the style and the interest of the time—a period especially appealing to the sympathies of American readers—the simple adventures and simpler romance of George Stalden would prove very dry material for the average novel reader." [Nation. 1115

VIRGINIA COMEDIANS, The. [by J: Esten Cooke: Appleton, 1854, 1883.] "The reprint of 'The Virginia Comedians' brings out very distinctly the great difference between the novel of the first half of the century and the novel of today. No one would think of bestowing so much pains and such literary abilities upon a similar subject now. A crowd of personages hurry through a succession of striking incidents, imagined to illustrate the splendor and picturesqueness of the

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old régime in Virginia on the eve of the Revolution." [Nation. 1120

1755-75.

OLD CROW NEST. [by Ro. F. Greeley: N. Y., Ward, 1846]. New York. 1125

ORLANDO CHESTER. [by Sylvanus Cobb, Jr. (new ed.) Boston, Studley, 1886]. Virginia. 1130

LAST OF THE FORESTERS. [by J. E. Cooke: N. Y., 1856]. Virginia. 1135

SUTHERLANDS, The. [by Miriam (Coles) Harris: N. Y., Carleton, 1862]. New York. 1140

FATAL MARRIAGE, The. [by Emma D. E. N. Southworth: Peterson, 1863]. Maryland. 1145

JUSTIN HARLEY. [by J. E. Cooke: Phil'a, Today Co., 1874]. Virginia. 1150

JOHNSON MANOR, The. [by Ja. Kent: Putnam, 1877.] 1155

VAN GELDER PAPERS, The. [Putnam, 1887.] "The author has just missed writing a very good book. In a series of stories ar given some of the legends which attached themselves to the early Dutch and English settlers in Long Island. Most of these stories deal with what may be called the comic-supernatural legend, in which the ghosts of Captain Kidd and the old sea-rovers play a prominent part. In 'Obed Groot' we hav the conversion of a miser to more liberal ways, effected by a 'Wild Huntsman' and his ghostly pac, and the unfolding of the miser's former life to himself in a dream. When the author deals with the ruf life and customs of the settlers he appears thoroly to understand his subject, and therefore draws very natural and life-like portraits. The story of 'Derrick van Dam' is most amusing, and the description of the manner in which Tennis van Gelder revenges him-

self upon Ebenezer Cock is excellent." [Saturday Review. 1160

STAR AND THE CLOUD, The; or, a Daughter's Love. [by Azel Stevens Roe (-1886): N. Y., Derby, 1851.] "The scene is laid in New Jersey when the borders of the Delaware wer covered with large estates. Altho the book is not the production of an unpractised writer, there is a want of skil in the arrangement of the plot and carrying out of the incidents, but the characters ar wel drawn, possessing strong individuality, and the story is in itself an interesting one. There is a naturalness and freshness about the book which we admire, and many of the scenes ar attractiv from this very adherence to nature and simplicity of incident. The heroin, Carrie Leslie, is a lovely character, and the truth and devotion of a dauter's love is shown in her attachment to her father throu all his varying fortunes." [Mrs. Stephens' Mag. 1165

1768.

GREEN MOUNTAIN BOYS. [by Daniel Pierce Thompson (1793-1868): Montpeller, 1839.] "The folloing pages," writes the author, "ar intended to embody and illustrate a portion of the more romantic incidents which occurred in the early settlements of Vermont, with the use of but little more of fiction than was deemed sufficient to weave them together and impart to the tissue a connected interest. In doing this the author has ventured, for the sake of more unity of design, upon one or two anachronisms; or in other words, he has brôt together some incidents connected with the portions of the two periods embraced in the work, viz. the New York controversy and the Revolution. Other than this, he is sensible of no violations of historical

truth. . . The events which took place in the settlement of Vermont, and especially in 1763-75, deserve a conspicuous place in what has been termed the romance of history. The situation in which the settlers found themselves was one peculiarly calculated to arouse the individual feelings of men. They had derived the titles to their lands from patents issued by the governor of New Hampshire, to which province it was then generally understood their territory belonged. A claim to this territory, however, was soon set up by the government of New York, and in the course of time certain statesmen of the latter province, corruptly combining with influential land speculators, procured, by their intrigues, a decree establishing the Connecticut river as the boundary between the two belligerent provinces, and thus throwing the whole of the disputed territory within the jurisdiction of New York. In a change of jurisdiction merely the settlers of 'the N. H. Grants' would doubtless have peaceably acquiesced. But when the tribunals of New York decided this decree to have a retrospective operation, so as to involve the titles of the lands, the voice of the indignant settlers unitedly rose from every part of the Mountains, in determined remonstrances. After vainly defending a few suits brought for the possession of their farms, they paid no further attention to the summonses to quit, and found their settlements invaded by their foes, attended by sheriffs, each with a large armed posse for a forcible ejection of the inhabitants, and surveyors with their assistants for laying out and locating the unoccupied territory. Having thus found that peaceable measures were unavailing, the now aroused and determined settlers unanimously resolved on resist-

ance. An independent organization was accordingly established throughout the Grants, consisting of committees of safety, as they were termed, appointed to act as provisional courts for trying offenders, supervising the public concerns in their respective towns, while to defend the settlers from aggressions of the New York authorities, military associations were formed, the members of which soon became generally known as 'Green Mountain Boys.' And although the shedding of blood was generally avoided, yet punishment of some kind was sure to be promptly administered. These punishments were various and singular—sometimes ingenious and laudable. The most common mode, however, consisted in the application of the beech rod, or the Beech Seal, as they were pleased to term it, in allusion to the emblem of the great seal of New Hampshire, of which their parchment deeds probably bore the impress; while this novel method of applying it, they humorously contended, was but to confirm their old titles. In this spirited manner was the contest commenced and continued by the settlers; and although armed forces were several times sent into the Grants to aid the authorities in ejecting the inhabitants, and although all the leaders were indicted and outlawed as felons by the courts of New York, and proclamation after proclamation issued by the governor of that province, offering large rewards for the delivery of those marked for the punishment of death and teeming with denunciations against all those who should offer further resistance; yet so united were the people, and so determined the character of their opposition, that their baffled antagonists were never able to accomplish but the most insignificant results for their years of

labor in endeavoring to effect a foothold in the territory of Vermont, while the whole controversy exhibited to the world the singular spectacle of a few thousand poor settlers, thinly scattered over a wilderness of a hundred miles in extent, successfully resisting for a series of years the authority of a province apparently determined on their subjugation, and possessing perhaps 50 times their population and resources." 1170

365.4 THE MINISTER'S WOOING [by Harriet (Beecher) Stowe (1811—): N. Y., Derby, 1859] "is in every respect a delightful novel. The scene is laid in Rhode Island, in the middle of the last century. Most of the characters were Puritans, especially the heroine, Mary Scudder, a young lady of a clear head and stout heart. The celebrated Calvinistic preacher, Dr. Hopkins, boarded with Mary's mother, and the old fellow—represented in the novel as an old bachelor (tho, in fact, he at that time was married and had six children)—fell in love with Mary, who was in love with an unconverted young sailor. This fellow went to sea, and after he had been absent a long time, news came that his vessel had been wrecked and he lost. According to the Calvinistic theory, it was supposed that he had gone to perdition, at which idea, his mother, who knew him to be a good boy, tho not a church member, goes into intense agony. She does not argue against eternal perdition, or the perdition of all outside of the church, but her misery makes a strong impression on every mind; an impression not favorable to strict Calvinism, and therefore the book was bitterly denounced by some religious newspapers. Mrs. Scudder, a zealous church member and great admirer of Dr. Hopkins, insists that Mary shall marry him;

and the poor girl, giving up her lover as lost, finally consents; but at the last moment her sailor boy comes back alive, and they get married. Dr. Hopkins was an enemy of slavery, which then existed in Rhode Island, and so the novel contains a little abolitionism. Aaron Burr is brôt in, and he is represented as trying to seduce a beautiful French woman, and almost succeeding. This, however, as well as the whole book, is handled in the most delicate manner." [Hesperian].—"It aims to present the mental and the external characteristics of a period, and this it accomplishes with notable success in the course of a story narrated with singular skill and power. It is, in its portraiture of character, its pictures of domestic scenes and social phases, and its skilful analysis of the moral and religious temperament of a community, that the great excellence of this work consists. With thorough appreciation does Mrs. Stowe portray the moral and religious condition of the popular mind. Theology then and there was so supreme in its control over the minds of men that the actual government, the power which directed the movements of society, was theocratic. And what a theology! Gloomy, terrible, hopeless, uncharitable, narrow, soul-deforming, love-destroying, un-Christian; having no excellence in its working, save that great one, not peculiar to it, that it enjoined the rigid performance of duty. Against this system which has begun to crumble, but which some theologians assiduously seek to re-edify, Mrs. Stowe has directed an engine which will aid largely in its inevitable demolition. She has represented it in all its monstrous deformity, and yet she has drawn her picture not with irreverent hands, altho on rare occasions she has

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used, perhaps all unconsciously, a tinge of ridicule." [Albion.]—According to catalog of Boston Pub. L'y, the period described is that folloing the Revolution.

1175

REJECTED WIFE, The [by A. Sophia (Winterbotham) Stephens: Phil'a, Peterson, 1863] "is a New England novel with Benedict Arnold for its villain, who appears here as domestic traitor before his public treason is consummated. There is a good conception of some of the sturdy traits of New England character; the story is full of incident and of interest." [Commonwealth.

1180

371.10 REBELS, The. [by Lydia Maria (Francis) Child (1802-80): Boston, 1826; new ed., Phillips, 1850.] "Captain Somerville, nephew of Gov. Hutchinson, arrives in Boston in 1765. . . There ar many other characters,—a part of them historical, some of whom bear their own names. The historical events of the day ar noticed. The principal objection we should make to this story is the mingling of the ordinary incidents of ordinary novels with the most interesting facts of our history. The adventures which befel Miss Fitzherbert would be difficult, almost to impossibility, anywhere; but when Boston is assigned them as a local habitation, they seem peculiarly unnatural. . . There is little pretension to wit; the jests of the jesting character,—who is no other than the celebrated Mather Byles,—ar traditional and ar not very humorously delivered. Stil there ar among its pages proofs that the author has no common mind. There ar beautiful descriptions of natural scenery, eloquent expositions of sentiment, and passages of true pathos."

[U. S. Lit. Gazette.

1185

As collateral reading:—The account of Dr. Mather Byles, by Eliza Leslie, in

Graham's Mag., Jan.-Feb., 1842. 1190

TRAITS OF THE TEAPARTY. [Har-107.23 per, 1836.] Boston in 1774. 1195

As collateral reading to the novels of this period:—

HOMES OF AMERICA, The. [by Martha Joanna Reade (Nash) Lamb: Appleton, 1879.] "A running account of some old dwellings of celebrity is interspersed with anecdotes and historical allusions not without interest. The 'Colonial Period' and the 'Later Period' between them take up a little more than half the volume, and that half being not necessarily a mere reporter's account of the houses of 'our first citizens,' can really be read with much pleasure. The venerable and most interesting Phillipse manor-house, now the city-hall of Yonkers, but stil unaltered and unmodernized in the main; the Van Rensselaer manor-house at Albany, stil in the direct line of succession and stil perfect; Gunston Hall, Stratford House, and Mount Vernon, and a score of other curious old buildings North and South, ar mentioned. A chatty account of the men who built them, and the men most famous among those who livd in them, is the extent of the antiquarian study attempted. In the Latter period we find Mr. Jay's house at Katonah, and the Morris mansion at Morrisania; Alexander Hamilton's house, 'The Grange,' in New York, and Mr. Longfellow's house, 'somewhat bac from the village street.'" [Nation. 1200

STORIES OF PERSONS AND PLACES IN AMERICA [by H. Ainslie Wright: Routledge, 1888] "is an attempt, by grouping sketches of historical events with descriptions of historical places as wel as pictures of manners and customs of the colonial days, to giv a comprehensiv vue." [Nation. 1205

214.4 YOUNG FOLKS' HISTORY OF BOSTON. [by Hezekiah Butterworth: Estes, 1881.] "The good points of this book are its being brôt down to the present time; its abundance of anecdote; its quotations from Boston poets; and its illustrations. Its defects are a want of unity and proportion as well as of accuracy; it is neither literary nor scholarly." [Nation. 1210

chosen by the settler, partly as being easily defended against any hostile attempt which the savages might meditate, being near the Susquehanna, and at that period on the outskirts of civilization. Our readers may guess from these hints that the fiction is one not only of much domestic interest but of exciting incident." [Monthly Review. 1225

1775-81.

312.71 HENRY ST. JOHN, GENTLEMAN. [by J. Esten Cooke (1830-86): Harper, 1859.] The author "is notably free from that pretentious bombast which has been so well styled spread-eagleism. It is true that the tale is not entirely built upon revolutionary incidents, and that altho it is historical it is discreetly made up of a good deal of love-making and miscellaneous adventure, and very little history. But still the revolutionary cast of the work is decided, and, whatever the prejudices of the reader, contributes greatly to its interest; for the author has mingled his elements with equal skill and discrimination. This book and the Virginian Comedians, to which it is a sort of sequel, present the most truthful picture of the society of colonial Virginia that literature has yet produced." [Albion. 1215

— SAME ("Bonnybel Vane"), N. Y., 1888. 1220

383.15 WYANDOTTE [by Ja. Fenimore Cooper (1789-1851): Bentley, 1843] "describes the fortunes of Captain Willoughby and his family, who have settled at the Knoll, a hillock that rose out of the pond in the form of a little rocky island. It is minutely described, but without fatiguing you, for every sentence and touch brings out a point of the tempting scene. The spot is also

1775, Apr. 19.

382.6 LIONEL LINCOLN: [by Ja. Fenimore Cooper (1789-1851): New York, 1825.] The hero, "a native of Boston, becoming entitled to an estate in England, sails for that country, leaving his wife and infant in the care of his aunt, Mrs. Lechmere. In the same house is a young woman, whom he had seduced, previous to his marriage, and by whom he had also a son. On his return he finds his wife dead, and, what is worse, he is informed by his aunt that she had been unfaithful, and this information is confirmed by the oath of the young woman, Abigail Pray. The motive of the former in fabricating this story was by diminishing his sorrow for the loss of his wife, to render him more susceptible to the charms of her daughter. The latter on her part hoped to regain her former hold on his affections. But instead of restoring Lincoln's cheerfulness, they unsettled his reason; and after various adventures, he becomes the tenant of a mad-house. After the lapse of some years, his legitimate son, Lionel, becomes an officer in the British service, and returns to Boston, a short time previous to the beginning of the war, accompanied by his father who had contrived to escape from his confinement. He is unknown, however, to his son, who has not seen him for 15 years. His

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lunacy is of a partial kind, and is not suspected, being partially shown by an extravagant zeal for liberty. The work opens with their arrival and a description of the town and harbor. The passengers were hardly landed when they were introduced to the knowledge of a person who makes a principal figure in the book. This half-witted Job is rescued from the soldiers by Major Lincoln, and proves, in the sequel, to be the son of the baronet by Abigail Pray. He conducts them both to the triangular warehouse in Dock Square, then serving as a refuge for his mother. She testifies some alarm at the sound of the baronet's voice, but does not recognize him, and he takes up his abode without ceremony in the warehouse. Major Lincoln is conducted to the house of Mrs. Lechmere, in Tremont Street, celebrated as the dwelling of Sir H: Vane. Here he is introduced to the principal females of the story, Cecil Dynevor, the grandchild of Mrs. Lechmere, and Agnes Danforth, her cousin; the latter, a bitter whig who regards him with some coolness. At Bunker Hill he receives a wound which confines him to his bed for many months. His love is no way diminished by the attentions of Cecil, during this period, and his marriage follows hard upon his recovery. . . The peculiar state of the country and the feelings of the colonists; the night-march of the troops to Lexington and their disastrous retreat; the battle and storm of the Bunker Hill redoubt; and the circumstances of a besieged town, are all described with force, feeling and spirit. In short, Mr. Cooper has selected, in this instance, a period and subject replete with interest and has done great justice to both. [U. S. Lit. Gazette. 1230

THE BLACK WATCH. [Phil'a, Carey, 1835.] Lake George. 1235

THE RANGERS. [by D. P. Thompson: new. ed., Boston, 1851.] Ethan Allen and Bennington. 375.4 1240

THE RANGERS, or the Tory's Daughter [by Dan. Pierce Thompson (1793-1868): Boston, Mussey, 1851] "is entirely free from the exaggerated tone and overstrained verbiage which are too often the prominent characteristics of our historical novels. Our author attempts no lofty flights of fancy; he relates facts; and has succeeded in accomplishing the object at which he has aimed, a faithful account of the most interesting period of the history of Vermont." [Literary World.

ETHAN ALLEN, or the King's Men [N. Y., W. H. Graham, 1846] includes Burgoyne's surrender. 1245

THE CLIFFORD FAMILY, Harper, 1852. 1250

1775 Oct.

BURTON, or the Sieges [by Jo. Holt Ingraham (1809-60): Harper, 1838] "is beautifully written and full of deep interest. . . It contains portraits of gay gallants, knightly and chivalric soldiers, and renowned generals; and it will, also, interest all who can appreciate female loveliness. The scene is laid before the walls of Quebec. The death of Montgomery, and the elopement of Eugénie de Lisle, a nun of Sainte Therese, are among the incidents. The scene of the latter part is in N. Y." [N. Y. Mirror. 1255

CARLETON [Phil'a, Lea, 1841.] "The style is strikingly correct, and its incidents and reflections never, even by accident, startle us into unpleasant excitement. With this peace-offering upon the shrine of the decorous, we take the



HISTORY OF NORTH AMERICA.

- liberty of throing the book out of the window." [Graham's Mag. 1260
- THE ROSE OF WISSAHICKON, by G: Lippard: Phil'a, Zieber, 1847. 1265
- THE METEOR, a Sea Story: N. Y., Long, 1847. 1270
- MARGARET MONCRIEFF. [by C: Burdett: N. Y., Derby, 1860.] "From 1780 to 1795, Mrs. Margaret Coghlan made no inconsiderable noise in England. In 1793 she published her memoirs. Mrs. Coghlan was the dauter of Major Moncrieffe of the British army. . . In the account of her youth she bursts into expressions of rapture for a young American officer with whom she had become enamored [tho then only fourteen]. She does not name him; but that officer was Major Burr. . . Burr perceived that she was an extraordinary young woman. Eccentric and volatil, but endowed with talents, natural as wel as acquired, of a peculiar character. Dwelling in the family of Gen. Putnam with her, and enjoying the opportunity of a close and intimate intercourse, at all times and on all occasions, he was enabled to judge of her qualifications. . . . Miss Moncrieffe, before she had reached her fourteenth year, was probably the victim of seduction. The language of her memoirs, when taken in connection with her deportment soon after her marriage, leaves but little room for doubt." [Life of Burr, by Davis, 1837.
- 1776 Aug.
- CHRISTINE. [by J: H. Mancur: N. Y., Colyer, 1843.] "The scene is laid in Flatbush, which, with its quiet and peaceful settlers, is wel described. Christine, like Sleepy Hollow, has its Ichabod Crane, characters distinct, yet indisputably belonging to the same genus. The book treats the operations of
- the Continental and British armies." [Bro. Jonathan. 1275
- 1776 Dec. 26.
- KATE AYLESFORD, by C: J. Peterson: Peterson, 1855. 1280
- 1777 Aug. 16.
- ETHAN ALLEN, N. Y., 1846.
- THE RANGERS, by D. P. Thompson, 375.4  
1851.
- 1777 Sept. 11.
- BLANCHE OF BRANDYWINE, by G: Lippard: Phil'a, 1845. 1285
- 1777 Oct. 7.
- GRACE DUDLEY, or Arnold at Saratoga, by C: J. Peterson: Peterson, 1849. 1290
- SARATOGA. [by Eliza Laneford (Foster) Cushing: Boston, 1824.] "Major Courtland, in the British service, takes up his abode in the colonies. . . He accepts a commission in Burgoyne's army, which was then advancing into the colonies from the north. In the course of that disastrous campaign he is twice wounded, and his life as often saved by an American officer, Colonel Grahame. The heroin, the dauter of Major Courtland is brôt into a state of contiguity [sic] with the hero, by her attendance on her wounded father, after the surrender at Saratoga." [U. S. Lit. Gazette. 1295
- 1777-78.
- THE LONE DOVE. [Appleton, 1850.] "The story is interesting, and the characters varied and entertaining. The reader is introduced to Washington at Valley Forge. Continentalers (sic) and Royalists, country dames and city ladies, Indians and sailors, crowd the scene, imparting great variety, but some little

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confusion, to the narrativ. The savage scenes ar spirited." [Literary World.

1778.

THE COQUETTE, or the History of Eliza Wharton [by Hannah Foster: Boston, Pettridge, 1855] "is founded upon facts, and is full of melancholy interest. Eliza Wharton, a young lady of uncommon beauty of person and intellectual capacity and attractiveness, is söt in marriage by a young clergyman; but his sober wooing is disturbed and frustrated by the brilliant conversation of Major Sandford, an officer, who ultimately ruins his victim, and at the same time destroys the peace of his own life. It is told in a series of letters passing among the characters of the book, after the manner of Richardson; and, altho written in the precise and formal style of New England three-quarters of a century ago, the story is developed with considerable skil." [Putnam's. 1300

380.8  
OLD TOWN STORIES [by H. (B.) Stowe: Boston, 1869] tels the same story, but with wider variations. See No. 107. 1305

As collateral reading:—

THE ROMANCE OF THE ASSOCIATION. [by Caroline (Healy) Dall: Cambridge, Mass., Wilson, 1875.] The author "came into possession of some dozen or more letters written by E. Whitman, and decided that they would interest many who had heard of the heroin of a New England tragedy of the last century. Miss Whitman was a belle of Hartford, the dauter of Rev. E. W. Whitman. In 1778 she started for Boston, ostensibly to visit friends, but never arrived there; later it was found that she died in Danvers, having given birth to a dead child. Scandal was triumphant, as she had never confessed a

marriage, tho to her newly-formed friends at Danvers the unknown always asserted that she was a wife. A Mrs. Foster wröt the facts and fancies into a novel, which had a great vogue, called, 'Eliza Wharton; or The Coquette.' As Miss Whitman had been betrothed to the Rev. Jo. Buckminster, and as Pierrepont Edwards [1750-1826] was pointed at as the father of the child, the story spread like wildfire." [Nation. 1310

THE HAUNTED WOOD, by E: S. Ellis, N. Y., Chapman, 1867. 1315

1778 Mar.-June.

MEREDITH, or the Mystery of the Meschinza. [Phil'a, 1831, 260 p.] The British in Phil'a. 1320

THE QUAKER SOLDIER. [by J: Richter Jones: Peterson, 1858.] "The history of the 'Conway Cabal' and the secret movements of some hi officials ar admirably told. The scenes of the book take place while the British ar in possession of Philadelphia, and embrace a series of vivid pictures of the times, invested with rich local coloring. The events leading to the battle of Germantown, and the battle, ar described with a fidelity which shows the author familiar with traditions of the time and with the whole ground. Besides these historical merits the work has the cardinal one of skilful delineation of character. The Philadelphia Quaker is portrayed to the life; and not less accurate and graphic is the Pennsylvania Dutchman." [Mrs. Stephens' Mag. 1325

1778 June.

THE BUTTONWOODS, Phil'a, Harmstead, 1849. 1330

THE MARKSMAN OF MONMOUTH, by Newton M. Curtis: Troy, 1849. 1335

THE SPUR OF MONMOUTH. [by

H: Morford: Phil'a, Claxton, 1876.] "Washington is one of the prominent characters, and is well drawn. For the rest there is a good deal to praise; the people talk naturally and less as one is apt to imagine one's ancestors talked, that is to say, as if they were human beings and not pictures or graven images; and there is a good deal of amusement to be got from the minor characters. As the romantic story of Catharine Trafford and Colonel G: Vernon, opinions will differ; all will agree, however, that there is no lack of romance about it. Indian John is an accomplished hero of fiction. In a word, this is a novel of considerable ability, composed of cleverly drawn incidents, some of which are really impressive; it puts a period of the Revolution clearly before the readers, and will serve to interest young readers, more especially, and by young readers is meant those boys who are fresh from Cooper and Marryatt, and who will find nothing to harm them here." [Atlantic. 1340

NEAR TO NATURE'S HEART. [by E: Payson Roe: New York, Dodd, Mead & Co., 1876.] "The minor characters are the most nearly natural, and there is a good deal of humor in their conversations. Washington, of course, makes his appearance, but there is no humor in the account of him; he always comes forward with the classic composure he wears in his representations on the postage-stamps. In 'The Spur of Monmouth,' another story dealing with the same period, that great man receives different treatment. This novel purports to be made up from the traditions gathered from old soldiers, and the awkwardness of the conglomeration of detached scenes lends probability to what might well be part of an author's plan of mystification.

The separate chapters are for the most part tolerably life-like, but whether the main plot of the story is true or not must be decided on some more trustworthy authority. Although the novel lacks a coherent form, it gives what it is fair to presume is an accurate impression of the time. Both this book and that by Mr. Roe are at their best when fitting has to be described, and 'The Spur of Monmouth' has no ulterior aim to serve. The battle is told at length by both writers, and the secular one disputes the tradition which puts a soberly-worded remonstrance into Washington's lips, and insinuates that language of the kind popular among those who fought in Flanders was uttered by him on that day. Indeed, the same author goes further and brings into his work a most extraordinary love-story in which Washington plays an important part." [Nation. 1345

1778 July.

THE BETROTHED OF WYOMING: Phil'a, 1830. 1350

GREYSLAER [by C: Fenno Hoffman: Harper, 1840] "brings into view Brant and his vicious son; but it comprises, also, love adventures of thrilling interest, and turns upon a forced marriage of the heroine." [Athenaeum.]—Scene is the Mohawk Valley. 1360

MAID OF THE VALLEY, by A. J. Herr: N. Y., Graham, 1847. 1365

REBELS AND TORIERS, or the Blood of the Mohawk. [by Lawrence Labree (-1859): N. Y., Dewitt, 1851.] "With Rebels and Tories, British regulars and Yankee militia, squaws and medicine-men, and a few battles and murders properly mixed in, Mr. Labree has concocted a book which will doubtless add to his well-known reputation." [Literary World.

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FOREST TRAGEDY, The. [by "Grace Greenwood": Ticknor, 1856.] "The scene of the story is laid in Fort Stanwix and its neighborhood; and the chief personages are a young Frenchman and an old Oneida chief and his daughters." [Albion. 1375

MARY DERWENT [by A.. Sophia (Winterbotham) Stephens: Peterson, 1858] "is historical in several of its personages and not a few of its incidents. The tory Butlers, Sir W: Johnson, Queen Esther of the Shawnees, Brant, and other familiar names, pass before us, having more or less to do with the story, which included the Wyoming Massacre. The real figures, indeed, and the actual events of those days and that locality, seem to adapt themselves readily to the author's hand, and very cleverly does she avail herself of the material. Indian and Colonist and visitor from the old country come naturally into contact, amid scenes of such stirring interest that the writer of fiction has but to choose her threads and weave them. But Mrs. Stephens does more. Her genius is essentially a bustling one, and delights in a range of wildest improbabilities. Next to truthfulness and easy sequence, commend us to florid invention and dashing resources. These have their charm too. You don't want every tale to be a 'Simple Story,' or every heroine to be an 'exile of Siberia.'" [Albion. 1380

THE DUTCH DOMINIE OF THE CATSKILLS [by D: Murdock: N. Y., Derby, 1861] is "a stirring and well-constructed tale, the scene being laid in and in the Kaatskills. The Dutch element predominates, and this is one of its chief merits, despite the too frequent larding of the pages with scraps of the Holland tongue, sometimes without a

translation vouchsafed. The 'muscular Christianity' of Dominie Schuneman would gladden Mr. Kingsley's heart, and he might even fall in love with Elsie Schuyler, who became, we hope, the mother of many generations of Knickerbockers, seeing that poetic justice is in the end dealt out to her, as also to the hi-bred and romantic British damsel, Miss Clinton, whose abduction forms the groundwork for all that is purely personal in the story. The Dutch colors, we say, are well laid in; the British, the Redman and the Negro (for New York was a slave state in those days) are after the well-used type. The book, we say also, is full of lively incidents, well planned and well developed. There is one scene, the climax, the culmination, the last scene as it were of the fifth act, which is so intensely sensational that Mr. Wallack's eye is to be directed thitherward. A heroine ready to flit off to glory on an eagle's back; retribution properly dealt on manifold offenders; love getting a foretaste of his dues; and all on a slab of rock a dozen feet square — what a chance for one of 'our first dramatists!'" [Albion. 1385

— SAME ("The Royalist's Daughter") Phil'a, 1865. 1386

PAUL AND PERSIS, by C. (C.) Brush: Boston, 1883. 1390

IN THE VALLEY. [by Harold Frederic: Scribner, 1891.] The author "is to be congratulated on having worked a fresh [?] field for a novel, and upon having made not only a new, but a successful venture. . . The Dutch blood of the dwellers in the Mohawk Valley should amble with pleasure at Maj. Dowd Mauverensen's strictures upon the 'Boston talkers' who have inflated themselves into fame, and upon the English, 'the blood-letting islanders, who

wer murdering one another by tens of thousands all over England, nominally for a York or a Lancaster, but truly from the utter wantonness of the butcher's instinct, the while we Dutch wer discovering oil-painting and perfecting the noble craft of printing with types.' These wer only outbursts, however. The book is a wel composed picture of Revolutionary times in the Dutch homes, at the Patroon's manor-house, and among bullets and tomahawks. An excellent balance has been held between the lights and shados of this composition, and a clever vein runs throu it all of the honest Dutch Major's own personality, his fixity, his faithfulness, his round-eyed attitude toards the tangles of this mortal life. His love story is a very pretty one, and in fine it must be said that the book may boast the non-negativ merit in an historic novel of being nowhere a bore." [Nation. 1395

1779 Sept.

25.8  
THE PILOT. [by Ja. Fenimore Cooper (1789-1851): N. Y., 1823.] "The scene is almost always on the ocean, and the principal characters ar seamen; of course a very large and valuable part of the book must lose much of its charm with those who hav no acquaintance with sea terms or sea manners. From this circumstance it may not be universally preferred to the Pioneers or the Spy; but we think it richer than either in passages of original and true humor, of genuin pathos, and of just and natural eloquence. The language is uniformly good, and suited in its character to the occasion, and few books exhibit more accurate and felicitous sketching of human character and conduct, or more graphic pictures of the beauty or terrors of inanimate nature. 'Long Tom' is

perfectly original, and is drawn to the life. He is one of a class of men who ar peculiar, not merely to this country, but to a very small part of our country; who leave the little land, which cradled them among the waves, and wander over the ocean, until it is to them as a home, and dry land becomes a strange thing;—and his person, habits, tastes, and thôts ar portrayed with great power and success. The evolutions on shipboard in storm and danger, and the appearance of the sea, convulsed and foaming under the lash of the tempest, ar all described with the same remarkable skill and effect." [U. S. Lit. Gazette.]—"The character of Paul Jones is drawn to admiration. The description of his conduct, firm, confident, and collected, whilst guiding the vessel of Captain Munson throu the surrounding dangers, breasting the angry waters, now bounding over a little space of clear sea, and again almost within the dangerous fury of the breakers, evinces the pen of a master, and the whole picture is strong and natural." [N. Y. Mirror. 1400

PAUL JONES, by Allan Cunningham: Edin., Oliver; Phil'a, Carey, 1827. 1405

CAPTAIN PAUL, by Alex. Dumas: N. Y., Williams, 1847. 1410

— SAME ("Paul Jones"), N. Y., 1853.

ISRAEL POTTER [by Herman Melville: Putnam, 1855] "is a downright good book. There is in it a masculin vigor, and even a certain fantastical ruggedness, which separate it from the herd of smoothly-written tales, and giv it, so to speak, a distinctness and raciness of flavor. The hero fôt at Bunk'r Hill, and was soon afterwards carried prisoner to England. He escaped, underwent all sorts of hardships, carried letters between Horne Tooke and Dr.

Franklin, and sailed under Paul Jones. Franklin and Paul Jones are admirable sketches of character; but our author is on his especial element when he deals with the sea and its belongings. The fight between the *Serapis* and the *Bonhomme Richard* is a masterpiece of writing; albeit some may deem its imagery too fanciful and far-fetched. Perhaps it is—but it helps the description wonderfully." [Albion. 1415

PAUL JONES. [by Molly Elliot Seawell: Appleton, 1893.] "Thackeray's 309.9 — 'Denis Duval' never reached the promised description of the memorable encounter of the *Bonhomme Richard* as seen from the decks of the *Serapis*. All Americans have regretted this, for the master's touch must have added new glory to the already world-wide fame of Commodore Jones. We can be well content, however, with the spirited rehearsal of the incidents enacted off Scarborough on Sept. 24, 1784 [sic], which is now presented by Molly Elliot Seawell, in her recently published story. A conscientious study of the sources of history has equipped this capable author for her task, which none will gainsay was well undertaken." [Critic. 1420

1780.

302.17 THE SPY. [by Ja. Fenimore Cooper (1789-1850): N. Y., 1821.] "The narrative turns on the fortunes of Henry Wharton, a captain in the royal army, who imprudently visits his father's family at West Chester (the neutral ground) in disguise, and there falls into the hands of an American party under the command of Major Dunwoodie, his sister's lover and his own friend.' He is tried and condemned as a spy, but succeeds in making his escape by the assistance of Harvey Birch, the pedler, himself a

British spy, and with the connivance of Washington, who, under the assumed character of Harper, had been an inmate at the house of Wharton's father at the time of the stolen visit, and was firmly convinced of the young man's innocent intentions. Harvey Birch, by whose mysterious agency every important incident in the book is more or less affected, tho a convicted spy of the enemy, with a price set upon his head, turns out in the sequel to have been all along in secret the confidential and trusty agent of Washington. This finely conceived character, on whom the interest of the narrative mainly depends, is not without historical foundation." [North Am. Review.]—"The conception of the Spy, as a character, was a noble one. A patriot in the humblest condition of life,—almost wholly motiveless unless for his country,—enduring the persecutions of friends, the hate of enemies—doomed by both parties to the gallows—enduring all in secret, without a murmur,—without a word, when a word might have saved him,—all for his country; and all, under the palsy conviction, not only that his country could not reward him, but that in all probability the secret of his patriotism must perish with him, and nothing survive but that obloquy under which he was still content to live and labor. It does not lessen the value of such a novel, nor the ideal truth of such a conception, that such a character is not often to be found. It is sufficiently true if it wins our sympathies and commands our respect. This is always the purpose of the ideal, which, if it can effect such results, becomes at once a model and a reality. The character of the 'Spy' is not the only good one of the book. Lawton and Sitgreaves are both good conceptions, the

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rather exaggerated ones. Lawton was somewhat too burly a Virginian, and his appetite was too strong an ingredient in his chivalry." [W: G. Simms.]—"The Spy" "was not merely a triumph,—it was a revelation, for it showed that our society and history, young as they were, could furnish characters and incidents for the most inviting form of romance. There was a truthfulness about it which everybody could feel. And yet there was a skilful grouping of characters, a happy contrast of situations and interests, an intermingling of grave and gay, of individual eccentricities and natural feeling, a life in the narrative and a graphic power in the descriptions which, in spite of some commonplace, and some defects in the artistic arrangement of the plot, raised it, at once, to the first class among works of the imagination. But its peculiar characteristic, and to which it owes, above all others, its rank as a work of invention, was the character of Harvey Birch." [Homes of American Authors. 1425

1780 May.

THE BRAVO'S DAUGHTER. [by A. J. H. Duganne: N. Y., Stringer, 1849.] Siege of Charleston. 1430

355.75 THE PARTISAN [by W: Gilmore Simms (1806-70): Harper, 1838, Redfield, 1854] "is a historical romance of a high character, dating from the fall of Charleston in 1780 [May 12], and presenting a picture of the condition, prospects and resources of the province during the struggle of Gates with Cornwallis. Gates, Marion, De Kalb, Cornwallis, Tarleton, and other names well known to history are among the chief personages, and the incidents are drawn from history, from tradition, and from local chronicles. A work like

this serves to impress upon the mind of the reader a living and abiding sense of the greatness of the struggle which made our country free, as no records of history alone could do." [Norton's Lit. Gazette. 1435

MARION'S MEN, Phil'a, Rockafellar, 1843. 1440

MARION AND HIS MEN, N. Y., Graham, 1846. 1445

MARION'S BRIGADE, by J: H. Robinson: [new ed.] Boston, Studley, 1886. 1450

1780 Aug. 16.

FREDERICK DE ALGEROY: [by "Giles Gazer": N. Y., Collins, 1825.] "If it were not too despicable for serious notice, we should be tempted to treat parts of this book with extreme severity. It is calculated to have a bad influence, if it has any; but we trust that the wretchedness of its execution will prevent its finding many readers." [U. S. Lit. Gazette. 1455

1780 Sept.

PEMBERTON. [by H: Peterson: Liverpool, 1873.] André, Honora Sneyd, Arnold, and Washington and his sweethearts play more or less important parts in this novel. The story has no more of exaggeration than is usual with so-called 'historical novels.' The style is sprightly, and we believe the book is adapted to please a large circle. It is not without wit, either. Hardly one novel in twenty is good enough to praise heartily; and we dare say that Pemberton will suit many a reader much better than a more ambitious book." [Independent. 1460

MELlichAMPE. [by W: Gilmore Simms.] "'The Partisan' [May-Aug., 1780] closed with the defeat of Gates at

Camden. 'Mellichampe' illustrated the interval between this event and the arrival of Greene with the rude material for the organization of a second army, and was more particularly intended to do honor to the resolute and hearty patriotism of the scattered bands of patriots who still maintained a predatory warfare against the foe among the swamps and thickets, rather keeping alive the spirit of the country than operating decisively for its rescue. 'The Kinsman' occupied a third period, and when the wary policy of Greene began to make itself felt, in the gradual isolation and overthrow of the detached posts which the enemy had established; while 'Katherine Walton,' closing the career of certain parties introduced in 'The Partisan,' and making complete the trilogy begun in that work, was designed to show the fluctuations of the contest, the spirit with which it was carried on, and to embody certain events of great individual interest connected with the fortunes of persons not less distinguished by their individual worth of character, and their influences upon the general history, than by the romantic circumstances going out of their career." [Criterion.]—'The Foragers' is the 5th of the series, 'Eutaw' being the 6th and last.

1645.8  
 THE KINSMAN [by W. G. Simms; Appleton, 1841] gives us "a plentiful allowance of the partisan warfare of the Revolution, with all the accompaniments bestowed upon it by inferior writers, such as horsemen galloping about with prodigious pertinency and no very definite object, but who always happen to bring up exactly in the spot where they are most wanted; a hero who is always getting himself into scrapes, and as regularly helped out of them by

a kind of bac-woods Mephistopheles; the whole embellished with a profusion of very opportune rifle shots from the piece of the aforesaid forester, sabre cuts, brawling, bullying, hanging, arson and robbery and such like 'agrémens.' We hope Mr. Simms, who is a man of decided ability, will make a better use of it in the future." [N. Y. Mirror. 1470

— SAME ("The Scout"). 1471

1615.3  
 KATHARINE WALTON. [by W: Gil-  
 more Simms [new ed.]: N. Y., Redfield, 1859.] "We say of 'historical inquiry,' because the Revolutionary tales of Mr. Simms are essentially histories. They contain a great number of lucidly detailed facts: more than one campaign is elaborately and faithfully narrated, as we find it in the more pretentious volumes of the regular historians; but this is only a small part of the historical value of the author's romances. They contain more than the mere facts—the skeletons, so to speak, of history; it is the warm, vividly colored picture which we see in his pages. The bare skeleton is clothed again with flesh and muscle, the blood courses to and fro through the veins, the eyes flash, the lips move, the face glows and thrills with the life and animation which characterized it in the past. We see the actual epoch in Mr. Simms' books; the Revolution is no longer a mere historic event—we are shown what it really was, how it was conducted, what passions burned in the bosoms of the actors, and under how much pain and suffering the great deeds of our forefathers were enacted; in the great battle, or the obscure skirmish; in known or unknown encounters; in the dark recesses of the swamp, as on the open field, before the eyes of all. The series of romances are so many careful and elaborate 'studies' of the contest. It



was plainly the author's intent to delineate the bitter struggle in South Carolina, throught all its phases and from every point of view. The result has been these volumes which ar a complete epitome of the entire epoch, with all its scenes, events, and actors, vividly drawn, instinct with life, and thrown upon the canvas with all the vigor and picturesque coloring of a master. In the Partisan, Mellichampe, Katharine Walton, The Scout, and Woodcraft, the design is regularly pursued; and the result has been a great historic panorama, filled with vivid interest, and no less replete with valuable instruction . . . His sympathies ar strongly in favor of vivid adventure and hazardous crises,—of 'disastrous chances,' 'hairbreadth 'scapes,' and 'moving accidents by flood and field.' His imagination, large, excitable and working with vehement strength whenever it is aroused, rejects the monotony and sameness of every-day life, the dul routine of our prosaic age. Having selected for his field of operation the hurrying and changeful scene of the Revolutionary era, Mr. Simms avails himself of every advantage attaching to the period and its modes of life; he embodies all the passion and humor and excitement of the tragedy or the tragic-comedy; he rides with his troopers on the nocturnal foray; burroes with Marion and his men in the swamps of the Santee, and catches everywhere the rush and roar of the contest, the entire spirit and meaning of the drama. So strong is this characteristic in some of these books that the reader is almost oppressed with the thronging incident, the plot within the plot, the never resting advance of the narrativ. . . We hazard nothing in saying that in delicate de-

lineation of woman and the passion of 'heroic love,' to use old Burton's phrase, Mr. Simms is surpassed by no writer since the days of Walter Scott. It is really refreshing to leave for a time the society of the heartless and wicked women, whom many novelists delight in painting, and pass an hour or two with some one of the heroins in these stories. The change is wholesome—as it is always wholesome to pass from the company of bad and selfish people into that of the pure and good. There is about the characters and emotions of the young ladies delineated by Mr. Simms a purity, freshness, and artless goodness which is extremely delightful." [Southern Lit. Messenger. 1475

SWORD AND DISTAFF. [by W: Gilmore Simms (1806-70): Charleston, Walker, 1852.] "In this work we recognize many of the characters of 'Katharine Walton' . . . Mr. Simms requires breathing room and space for action. In the stirring scenes of wild-wood life, the ambush, the surprise, the bush-fight, the camp-fire, and the break-nec hunt, he is pre-eminent. In his descriptions of the ruf-hewn and the half-polished specimens of bacwoods humanity, and in his rendering of their droll vernacular, he is perfect. His negroes ar living and breathing specimens of human ebony, and speaking with the very tongues of the genuine article." [Literary World. 1480

HORSE SHOE ROBINSON. [by J: P. Kennedy: 1831; Putnam, 1852.] "The time of the hero's adventures is the period of the 'Tory Ascendency' in the Carolinas, after the defeat of Gates, when the partisan leaders, Marion, Sumter, and Shelby, wer keeping up their guerilla warfare with Tarleton and Ferguson—of all in our history the era of

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romance. Horse Shoe is the ideal of the Whig partisan of those times. With a giant frame, great powers of endurance, frank, open-hearted, generous, bold, brave, quic-witted, full of expedients, a patriot true as steel, he takes irresistible hold of the affections of the readers of his adventures." [Norton's Lit. Gazette. 1485

THE SWAMP STEED. [N. Y., Dewitt, 1852.] "Marion and Jaspar, Moultrie and McDonald, English bullets and Charleston balls enliven its pages, and the roll of the drums, the clanging of trumpets, the charge of the squadron, the rattle of the muskets and crack of the rifle keep the reader wide awake from the first page to the last." [Literary World. 1490

CANOLLES [by J. Esten Cooke (1830-86): Detroit, Smith, 1877] "describes the fortunes of a freebooter, but brings in a number of historical characters, who seem generally life-like, and with no lack of incident. The hypercritical reader will perhaps object to the frequency with which the sympathies are racked by an impending execution at sunrise, but he will have to ascribe this frequency to the fortune of war, and there is enough fitting and love-making to atone for whatever defects the book may have. It is a good old-fashioned novel, without the subtleties of the modern novel, but telling its story with commendable distinctness and simplicity." [Nation. 1495

1781 Sept.

OLD HARBOR TOWN, The [by Augusta Campbell Watson: Dillingham, 1892.] "is written unaffectedly and without the stilted tone into which historical novels are apt to fall. Here and there a lapse of syntax betrays slight

carelessness on the part of the author. The story is interesting, and is founded upon events which took place in those days at New London." [Boston "Literary World." 1497

1781 Oct.

YORKTOWN: Boston, Wells, 1827. 1505

1775-81.

THE REFUGEE. [by Matthew Murgatroyd, N. Y., 1825.] N. Y. 1500  
 SKETCH OF CONNECTICUT FORTY YEARS SINCE. [by Lydia (Huntley) Sigourney (1791-65): Hartford, 1824.] "The incidents are neither few nor badly conceived, but they are hung together so loosely and disjointedly that he must be a patriotic lover of Connecticut and its scenery,—of its rocky shores and proverbial habits, who can go resolutely through the whole volume without misgiving or weariness. . . The episodes about Arnold and Champé want the indispensable requisite of novelty to give them interest. There is value in the author's remarks on the now scattered tribe of Mohicans." [J. Sparks in N. Amer. Review. 1508

CHARLOTTE TEMPLE [by Susanna<sup>355.96</sup> (Haswell) Rowson: 1790; N. Y., Lovell, 1888, Hurst, 1892] "written in the stilted, sentimental style of the day, still finds readers. In its main outlines it is a true story. The real name of Charlotte Temple was Charlotte Stanley, who was thrown on the streets of New York by her betrayer, Colonel Montresor, the Colonel Montraville of Mrs. Rowson's novel. Like the villain of the story, Colonel Montresor afterwards married in New York. By a strange Nemesis his eldest son became engaged to his daughter by Charlotte Stanley. This part of the story is told in the sequel to 'Charlotte

Temple,' which was published after Mrs. Rowson's death under the title of 'Charlotte's Daughter.' " [Edinburgh Rev. 1510

CHARLOTTE'S DAUGHTER. [Boston, Richardson, 1828.] An admirable account by "Felix Oldboy" of the origin and growth of what he regards as the myth of Charlotte Temple was published in Frank Leslie's Monthly, Nov. 1890. . . . 1511

FORSAKEN, THE: [1832.] "The events upon which this tale is founded are supposed to have taken place in Phil'a and its vicinity. The hero is Julian Hartfield, a lad of spirit, courage, ambition, learning, and two mistresses. It were superfluous to say that these attributes, or at least the two latter, keep him constantly in trouble, until one of them is condemned, altho innocent, for the most unnatural crime a mother can commit, and by expiring beneath the gallows, leaves him at liberty to finish the story by a union with her rival. Among the other persons of the drama are a highwayman and his associates of both sexes,—criminals, drunkards, maniacs." [New England Mag. 1515

29.11.18 HAWKS OF HAWK-HOLLOW, The; a Tradition of Pennsylvania. [by Ro. M. Bird: Phil'a, Carey, 1835.] "In a little valley near the Delaware dwelt one Gilbert, an English emigrant. He had seven sons, all of whom displayed a spirit of desperate and reckless adventure, and a love of the wild life of the woods and mountains. . . . At the opening of the tale, a Captain Loring dwells upon the estate, and in the mansion of the Gilberts, holding them as the agent or tenant of a certain Col. Falconer, who is a second edition of Falkland in Caleb Williams, —and who has managed to possess himself of the property at Hawk-Hollow, upon its confiscation on account of the

tory principles of the Hawks. During the happier days of the Gilberts, the life of this Falconer was preserved by three of them, upon a certain occasion of imminent peril. . . . Grateful, however, for the kindness and evident affection of Jessie, and intoxicated with her beauty, he marries her in a moment of madness and passion—prevailing upon her to keep the marriage a secret for a short time. At this critical juncture, Falconer, who has already risen to honors and consideration in the world as an officer of the Colonial army, receives overtures of reconciliation both from his old patron and his daughter. His former flame is rekindled in his bosom. He puts off from day to day the publication of his marriage with Jessie, and finally, goaded by love and ambition, and encouraged by the accidental death of the regimental chaplain who married him, as well as by that of the only witness to the ceremony, he flies from Jessie who is about to become a mother, and leaving herself and friends under the impression that the rite of marriage had been a mere mockery for the purpose of seduction, throws himself at once into the arms of his first love, and at length espouses her, a short time before the decease of Jessie, who dies in bringing a son into the world. . . . Catherine Loring, however, is one of the sweetest creations ever emanating from the fancy of poet or of painter." [So. Lit. Messenger. 1520

EDGE HILL, by Ja. E. Heath, 1829. 1525

HERBERT WENDALL, Harper, 1835. 1530

LINWOODS, The. [by Catherine Maria Sedgwick (1789-1867): Harper, 1835.] 82.12.13  
"The scene is in New England and New York. We have whigs and tories,

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soldiers and clowns, fine gentlemen and fine ladies, coxcombs and true men, most of whom play their parts 'excellently wel.' The hero, if a fine fello—combining all the sterling qualities of the New England character, with whose graces, accomplishment, and (as a hero ôt to hav) a dash of sentiment and romance, which ar not usually super-added to it, tho the union is by no means impossible." [New England Mag. 1535

MORTON'S HOPE. [by J: Lothrop Motley: 1839.] "The future historian, who spared no pains to be accurate, falls into the most extraordinary anachronisms in almost every chapter. Brutus in a bobwig, Othello in a swallow-tail coat, could hardly be more incongruously equipped than some of his characters in the manner of thôt, the phrases, the way of bearing themselves which belong to them in the tale, but never could hav belonged to characters of our Revolutionary period. He goes so far in his carelessness as to mix dates in such a way as almost to convince us that he never looked over his own manuscript or proofs." [O. W. Holmes. 1540

ERNEST HARCOURT, or the Loyalist's Son. [Phil'a. Rockafellar, 1843.] Penn. 1545

BLACKPLUMED RIFLEMAN, The, by Newton M. Curtis: N. Y., Burgess, 1846. 1550

OLD CONTINENTAL, The, by J. K. Paulding: N. Y., Paine, 1846. 1555

PAUL ARDENHEIM, the Monk of Wissahikon [by G: Lippard: Peterson, 1849] "is a product of true creativ genius. We cannot say that its creations ar always to our taste, but they ar not the result of compilation, stil less of imitation. The story, tho professedly connected with a particular locality and

with history, is yet purely imaginativ." [Sartain's Mag. 1560

WASHINGTON AND HIS GENERALS, or legends of the Revolution, by G: Lippard: new ed., Peterson, 1853. 1565

STANDISH, THE PURITAN [by "Eldred Grayson," i. e., J: Munson Bixby (1800-76): Harper, 1850] "opens with the parting of some collegians, one of whom joins the rebels, another the Tories, and the third goes into trade. The rebel falls in love with the sister of the Tory, and they two make up the poetry of the story. The trader contributes, as his share, to the humorous. And sundry historical personages, in nomenclature masquerade, ad to the excitement. The plot is not without interest. One or two of the characters ar managed with considerable dramatic skil. The style is not pretentious. The domestic scenes ar managed with the most effect; and the humorous scenes ar the most 'skippable.' We respect the author most hily for one thing; he has written a readable tale of the war without introducing us to Washington!" [Literary World. 1570

SCOUT, The, by B. Perley Poore: [new ed.] Boston, Studley, 1886. 1575

HARRY BURNHAM, or the Young Continental, by H: S. Buckingham: N. Y., Burgess, 1851. 1580

CAMP-FIRES OF THE REVOLUTION; or the War of Independence illustrated by Thrilling Events and Stories by Continental Soldiers. [by H: C. Watson: Phil'a, Lindsay, 1851.] "The camp-fires of the Revolution, from Dorchester to Charleston and the Santee, ar presented in general description, when the soldiers of the encampment strike in with their vernacular to tel various stories." [Literary World.

THE MONARCHIST. [by J. B. Jones: Phil'a, Hart, 1853.] "Washington and other generals, American and British, flit rapidly across the scene. We see Gates, and Lee, and Conway, cabaling for power; Jefferson is shown at one moment penning prophecies of democracy, and in the next, fleeing at race-horse speed from the dragoons of Tarleton. The scene changes from Virginia to Philadelphia and other places.

. . . The book shows reading and diligence on the part of the writer, who has scraped together a large body of interesting and curious revolutionary anecdote and illustration." [Southern Quarterly.]—One of the characters is Prince Charles Edward, who comes to America in the hope of inducing Washington to proclaim him king. 1585

SIMON KENTON, by J. Weir: Lippincott, 1853. 1590

OVERING. [by "Eldred Grayson": N. Y., Sheldon, 1854?] Rhode Island. 1595  
 AGNES, by M. H. Pike, Boston, Phillips, 1858. 1600

PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION [by L: Barclay: N. Y., Rudd, 1859] "professes to be a private journal, a domestic record of the occurrences of that important and eventful period. But the book, altho there may have been some groundwork of contemporary memoranda in the form of journal or letters to base it upon, is plainly an imitation of the 'Diary of Lady Willoughby';—another imitation we should say, for the vein—not a very rich one at the best—has been much overworked. The author of this new 'diary' places his narrator on Long Island. The diary is full of exciting incidents and hairbreadth escapes in a small way." [Albion. 1605

EDWIN BROTHERTOFT. [by Th.

Winthrop: Ticknor, 1862.] "The scene is laid in New York. An ill-assorted marriage is the pivot of the plot. Evil results ensue. The husband, broken in spirit and blighted in life, is separated from the coarse and gully wife. Their daughter, growing up to womanhood, learns the mother's lesson of distrust and censure for the father. Presently that mother tries to force her into a marriage with a brutal personage. Circumstances reveal to her the true state of domestic affairs. Her father, who has joined the Colonial rebels, is informed of her peril, and, with several rebel friends, comes to her rescue. The interest of the story centers in this adventure. Its description occupies the greater part of the book. The effect is dramatic, tho marred by prolixity. The end is riteous and peaceful. As a whole the book leaves in the mind a scene of free, courageous, noble ideals, but no impression of either genius, art, or uncommon literary excellence." [Albion. 1610

BOYS AND GIRLS OF THE REVOLUTION, The [Lippincott, 1876] "consists of stories gathered from old journals, diaries and letters. Most of them are, so far as we know, new, and they are certainly welcome. There is considerable inequality in the working up; all are graphic and interesting, but some run overmuch into sentiment and what is called 'newspaper English,' such as 'glorious nobleness of this night's deeds.' Again, the term 'Boys and Girls' is made to include young men and women. These are slight faults, however, and the book as a whole deserves to be popular. One of the best and truest to the title is 'The Little Black-eyed Rebel.'" [Nation. 1612

PETER AND POLLY. [by 'Marian

374.17

26.12

374.22

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Douglas, i. e., Annie Douglas (Green) Robinson (1842): Boston, Osgood, 1876.] "Peter and Polly are motherless twins, mere children at the outbreak of the war when the story opens, and when they are sent by their father to an unknown aunt in New Hampshire, to whose care he entrusts them, himself at the same time joining the Continental army. Their long journey from Charlestown to her aunt's distant home, their somewhat loveless and unhappy life there, Peter's enlistment and departure for the army a few years later, and finally the close of the war, the return of the father and the reunion of the twins, are told in a simple and attractive manner. The story is as plain and unpretending as the times and manners of which it treats, and a story of this kind is as restful and as delightful as an hour spent among the furniture and furnishings of olden times, the spinnets and spinning wheels, the tall clocks, oaken cupboards, and rush-bottomed chairs of our grandmothers. In the opening chapter only, the style is labored, but all traces of this are lost as the story progresses." [Library Table. 1615

348.8  
1623.2  
GERALDINE HAWTHORNE, by B. M. Butt: Blackwood, 1883. 1620

GREAT TREASON, A. [by M. A. (Marks) Hoppus: Macmillan, 1883.] "Arnold is but an episode in a long history extending from the eve of the Boston Tea Party to the end of the war. For an historical novel, it is written with unusual grace and spirit, the fortunes of a young English officer and his sister forming the thread by which the various incidents are bound. The book may well be added to the short list of good illustrations of the Revolutionary War. Arnold is but one of many figures, the most thrilling pages of the book

could not but be the capture and death of André." [Nation. 1625

1603.20  
GUERT TEN BYCK [by W: Osborn Stoddard: Lothrop, 1894] is "a tremendously exciting tale for boys. Almost all the action takes place in New York. Guert is a healthy, courageous boy, but he has some experiences which would turn a mature man's hair gray in a night, and he falls in with many notable people—Washington, Nathan Hale, Putnam, Burr, Monroe, Hamilton—some of them being at the time almost as young as he." [Godey's. 1630

As collateral reading:—

ROMANCE OF THE REVOLUTION, The. [by Oliver Bell Bunce: N. Y., Bunce, 1852.] "In a preliminary disquisition on the philosophy of history, the editor expresses the opinion that this volume, 'in being the legendary part of the history, will promote a better knowledge of the spirit of the time than can be derived from most any other source.'" [Norton's Lit. Gazette. 1635

168.24  
LETTERS OF MRS. J. ADAMS [Boston, Little, 1840] "has his claims to consideration: possessing a superior understanding, a noble spirit, and an excellent heart, she was, in all respects, one of the remarkable women of her day. These letters present her in her natural, unsophisticated character. We here see her just as she was, just as she thought and acted at the different periods of her life, and in the different conditions through which she passed. The letters written during the Revolutionary War and while her husband was on his first mission to Europe, present the most vivid pictures of those times of trial. Those from abroad, while she was with Mr. Adams on his second mission, abound in fresh and striking remarks upon the usages and manners of the hier ranks

of society. Those written from New York, Philadelphia, and Washington, during the vice-presidency and presidency of her husband, are filled with the most interesting details of the efforts of our infant nation to go alone, and interspersed with numerous curious reminiscences of the men and things of that day." [New York Review 1637

1132.19  
 THE HUNDRED BOSTON ORATORS. [by Ja. Spear Loring: Boston, Jewett, 1852.] "It is pleasant to turn over Mr. Loring's gossiping pages. He writes *con amore*, to be sure, with a pen full of panegyric, which even patriotism wearies of in at the hundredth repetition; but we are accustomed in such chronicles to a little vague enthusiasm, remembering that if there were not a good deal of this commodity, no man could get through the labors of celebrating so large a number of mixed notables and mediocrities. You cannot expect the critical powers of an Aristotle to be applied to such an undertaking. The man who puts his foot into such a thing will not boggle at a puff. Delightful are the unreserved communications of the genuine antiquarian. Facts are facts in his eyes, and one pretty much of the same importance as another. Every date is an era. Every piece of prose broken into irregular lines is poetry. It is astonishing how much a certain species of tombstone verse enters into the New England chronicles. The poetic genius has produced no Spensers or Miltons in that region; but well-nigh every country schoolmaster and parish clergyman has paid the muse the compliment of recording his emotions in doggerel." [Literary World. 1640

WASHINGTON. [by Caroline Matilda (Stansbury) Kirkland (1801-64): Apple-

ton, 1857.] "This work is intended especially for young readers; but many of every age will enjoy it more than any other life of Washington. The only mark of its peculiar adaptation to the young is the omission of many 'details of battle and statesmanship, the cruelties of war and politics,' and the insertion in their stead of numerous personal anecdotes, not a few of which now first see the light. The writer has succeeded better than any other biographer in vivifying the image and memory of Washington, and had the book been written by a member of his own family, it could hardly have furnished a more thoroughly lifelike exhibition." [North Am. Review.]—A work having the same claims to attention as those mentioned above, but written by an author possessing a larger store of information, and better judgment in the choice of incidents to be described, is the *Life of Washington* by H. E. Scudder, Houghton, 1890. 1645

22723  
 THROUGH COLONIAL DOORWAYS. [by A. Hollingsworth Wharton: Lippincott, 1893.] "Old Philadelphia is so full of colonial and revolutionary memories that a peep through its doorways into its comfortable 'old timey' interiors is a lesson in American history. Miss Wharton knows much about these graceful colonial trifles,—folk-lore and quaint tales of old Philadelphia society, when Lord Howe and Major André were prominent figures in it, and famous tea-drinkings, when the *meschianza* was at its height. She opens an old lavender-scented chest and lets out a whiff of delightful things; old faces in antique frames become young again; tie-wigs encircle rosy faces, and beauty-spots glisten on complexions already too dazzling. Her chapters revive the faded

recollections of the Sally Wisters, Eliza Southgates, and Abigail Adamases of other days—colonial 'grandes dames' who figure in the floral and florid memories of the time. Naturally, Dr. Franklin, in pumps and periwig, comes in often; faded Jersey beauties and Baltimore belles rejoice in temporary rejuvenation; yello love-letters open and reveal the 'broken hearts' and Johnsonian hyperbole of 1784, and quotations from *The Gentleman's Magazine* appropriately epitaph the heavily-slumbering, half-awakened courtships and marriages of old Philadelphia families of the era of Valley Forge. Many of these families wer stanchly Tory, and 'stuc to their ease and Madeira' when Yankee rebels wer watching for the whites of their enemies' eyes not far from Bunker Hill. The receptions and assemblies, the minuets and card-parties, the dabbings in philosophy and science of this imitativ period ar faithfully described from original documents and shed agreeable light on hier and more complicated subjects." [Nation. 1650

SOCIAL LIFE IN OLD NEW ENGLAND. [by Alice Morse Earle: Scribner, 1894.] "The author's style is delightful, and almost every page is interesting. She devotes this volume to the social side of the Puritan's life, treating child-life, courtship and marriage, domestic service, home interiors, table plishings. We ride with her on turnpikes and understand the ways of travel and the mysteries of the tavern. With bright colors she shos that the inborn love of the Teutonic races for holidays and festivals could not be repressed even by Judaistic Puritanism. 'Raiment and Vesture' ar displayed before us, and doctors and patients wel described. . . To sho her willingness to

face the facts usually ignored by glorifiers of the Yankee Puritans, the author devotes one or two pages to the New England custom of 'bundling,' but does not seem to kno how widely prevalent it was. Almost as a matter of course she refers it to the nauty nèbors of the Yankees, evidently not thinking it possible that it should hav come from England, tho in reality it had been notoriously prevalent for centuries on all the coasts of northwestern Europe." [Critic. 1655

1781-1812

25.4

THE PRAIRIE. [by Ja. Fenimore Cooper: Phil'a, Carey, 1827.] "The action of the piece is religiously confined to the prairie. The events of the story happen to a bee-hunter and his sweetheart, and a captain in the army and his wife. The troubles in which both these couples ar involved ar occasioned partly by a family of squatters, consisting of a termagant woman, her gigantic husband and knavish brother, and a troop of overgrown girls and boys; and partly by a tribe of cruel and thievish Indians, the Sioux, Tetons, or Dahcotahs, for the author calls them indiscriminately by either of these names. On the other hand, these good people hav for their friends and helpers in calamity, a stupid, pedantic naturalist, a sagacious trapper, and a magnanimous and friendly tribe of Indians, the Pawnee Loups. The unlawful detention of the Captain's wife in the squatter family, and her final restoration to her husband, the opposition of this family to the marriage of the bee-hunter with his sweetheart, their relativ; these incidents, diversified with a brief captivity among the Sioux, and a battle between this tribe and the Pawnees, form



the thread of the story. This it not very promising matter, but it is handled by a man of genius, and wrót up, we should think, into all the interest of which it is capable. The author's power of narration and description does not desert him;—the faculty of setting before the mind of the reader, with a strong distinctness, a kind of visibility, the personages of the story and their actions,—a faculty of immense importance to the writer of fictitious narrativ, and one on the possession of which a great deal of the popularity of Mr. Cooper is founded. . . With Leatherstocking, altho now introduced for the þird time, we profess ourselvs hily pleased. This personage is one of Mr. Cooper's happiest creations, and one upon which he must mainly depend for his future fame. The character of this philosopher of the woods, who had engrafted upon a Christian stoc many of the wild virtues of savage life, is represented as touched but not changed by the decline of life. He has retired, it is true, from the forest to the prairie, before the settlements which gain so fast upon the wilderness, and has been obliged by his change of abode and the infirmity of his stage of life, to change his vocation of hunter to that of trapper; but we find in him the same sagacity, the same adoption of Indian prejudices, and the same continual reference to the maxims of wisdom supplied by the experience of uncivilized life, the same kindness of heart, and something of the same warmth of imagination. All these qualities ar, however, beautifully tempered by an additional infusion of that caution and forbearance with which old age naturally seeks to protect its increasing infirmity.”

[U. S. Lit. Gazette. 1655

TOKEAH, or the White Rose [by “C:

Sealsfield,” i. e., C: Postl: Phl'a, Carey, 1829] “is in the same walk with Cooper's novels, and will bear comparison with them. With less originality and power in single characters and scenes, there is more sustained and uniform beauty throughout, and in the delineation of female character a skill to which Mr. Cooper has not approachd. We do not kno of two more beautiful creations than Canondah and Rosa. The latter especially, a Spanish captiv reared in the hut of the chief Miko of the Oconees, is drawn with exquisit tenderness. The descriptions ar evidently the work of a man who has been accustomed to observ, and who has looked on nature with the eye of a poet. It is altogether a most delightful book, and a credit to our literature.” [Amer. Monthly Mag. 1660

WESTERN CAPTIVE, The, or the Times of Tecumseh: by E. Oakes Smith: N. Y., Winchester, 1842. 1665

YOUNG, or the Rescue: a tale of the Great Kanawha: Harper, 1844. 1670

TALES OF THE NORTHWEST [by W: J. Snelling (+1848): Boston(?), 1837] “is the most faithful picture of Indian life ever written.” Catlin, quoted in Lit. World. 1675

As collateral reading:—

MEN OF THE BACKWOODS, The. 214. ?  
[by “Ascott Ro. Hope,” i. e., A. Ro. H. Moncrieff: N. Y., Dutton, 1880.] “Most of the good stories of early backwoods life ar collected in this volume and retold in an entertaining manner. The book may be read with interest by any one who loves stories of adventures in the wilderness. The author has divided the volume into two parts, the first of which is devoted to the white men, the second to the Redskins: and without observing an exact historical

NOVELS DEALING WITH THE

order, he has so arranged his sketches as to trace thro the half century during which a constant struggle was going on with the western savages, the principal events which characterized it from the first appearance of the settlers in the valley of Ohio, to the fall of Tecumseh. The concluding chapters giv a great deal of valuable information about the red-man's religion, manners, and ordinary way of life, which has apparently been derived from books of authority." [Nation. 1680

SOUTHWEST [by Jo. Holt Ingraham (1809-60): Harper, 1836] "is a clever and agreeable work. It seems the transcript of an acute, observing, and well-cultivated mind, and is enriched with much fanciful and glowing description." [Amer. Mon. Mag. 1685

RICHARD HURDIS. [by W: Gilmore Simms: 1837, new ed., N. Y., 1855.] "The reader is introduced to scenes and characters peculiar to the ruffest border life. Robbery and murder, and the dark and lawless passions whence they spring, ar the ordinary excitements by which the interest is provoked and sustained. If the subject wer as pleasing as the execution is able, we might congratulate Mr. Simms on his success, but we must confess our delight when we at last escaped from the company into which he had tempted us by his skil." [Graham's Mag. 1690

352.75-16 WESTWARD HO. [by Ja. Kirke Paulding: Harper, 1832.] "The characters ar original and wel drawn. The Virginia planter who squanders his estates in a prodigal hospitality, and with the remnants of a liberal fortune seeks a new home in the untried forests; Zeno and Judith Paddock, a pair of village inquisitors; and Bushfield, an untamed western hunter, ar all actual and indi-

genous beings. Mr. Paulding had already sketched the Kentuckian, with a freer but less skilful hand, in his comedy of Nimrod Wildfire. Whoever wanders in the footsteps of Daniel Boone wil still meet with Bushfields, tho until he approaches nearer the Rocky Mountains the ruf edges of the character may be somewhat softened; and Dangerfields ar not yet strangers in Virginia." [Griswold's Prose Writers, 1846. 1695

— SAME ("The Banks of the Ohio"). London, 1833. 1696

GEORGE BALCOMB. [by Nathaniel Beverley Tucker (1784-1851): N. Y., Harper, 1836.] "As a spirited and interesting picture of Western life and people, it is the most correct we hav ever read." [Ladies' Companion. 1700

NICK OF THE WOODS [by Ro. M. Bird: Phil'a(?), 1837] "is a 'raw-head and bloody bones' story. A tale of veritable horrors, whose incidents prove that there are other griefs in life besides those which spring from a condition of things which makes one glad to borro money at fifty per cent. Dr. Bird has at length planted his foot on the real soil of romance—the dark and bloody ground' of Kentucky, the little district where the first children of what is now a great state wer literally cradled in fire—doing, daring, and suffering more than did ever band of colonists upon any shore. . . The present wild tale is, in all its scenes and characters, thoroly and completely American. The horrors and extravagancies it commemorates wil be viewed with emotion akin to disgust by some criticks [sic] who, ignorant of the singular fidelity of the descriptions, wil regard them as a prurient catering for the morbid taste of the day. To others, however, they wil breathe the very spirit of historical truth." [N. Y. Mirror.

— SAME, ed. W: H. Ainsworth, 1843. "Cooper's redmen, with their apocryphal virtues, ar a class by themselves. Dr. Bird disputes all the good qualities with which Cooper has invested these savages. In the Last of the Mohicans—the most vigorous portion of that series of volumes which biographize the hunter of the wood in the various stages of life—Cooper has endowed these scalping wanderers with the noblest attributes of educated minds—I mean the temperance, self-mastery, and sense of justice, to the inculcation of which education is usually considered necessary. Bird takes precisely the opposit line, and writes down the unfortunate redskins with all the hatred which a civilized colonist may be supposed to entertain for them. It is very unimportant which of the novelists is right; in all probability the truth is to be found in the fact that Cooper sketched the free, and Bird the corrupted tribe; but in strength of drawing—and therefore apparent likelihood—Cooper's Indian sketches ar far superior to those of his antagonist." [Albion. 1705

BEAUCHAMPE. [by W: Gilmore Simms: Phi'a, Lea, 1842.] Kentucky. 1710

LONZ POWERS; or The Regulators [by James Weir: Lippincott, 1850] "describes Kentucky life as it was when the border contests of savages and squatters had just ceased, but the settled ordinances of civil life had not been established; when, among those disappearing 'forests primeval' was scattered a rude, unlettered, but hardy race of pioneers, interspersed with organized bands of desperadoes of the very worst description. Mr. Weir, we presume, is a nativ Kentuckian. At all events, he appears to be familiar with all the local traditions of the state, and he has

made a book of much value, as wel for its historical reminiscences as its exciting scenes of adventure." [Sartain's Mag. 1715

As collateral reading:—

DANIEL BOONE, AND THE HUNTERS OF KENTUCKY. [by W: H: Bogart (1810-): new ed., N. Y., Miller, 1856.] Boone is here described "not merely as the reckless adventurer and pioneer, but as a patriot and sage. He certainly displayed the gentler, no less than the harder, traits of the true hero; and his virtues would have made him the ornament of civilized society, had not his exposures and privations inurd him to rudeness of a border life, and made its wild sports, ruf encounters, and thic-sown perils a necessity of his nature. . . . To the life of Boone is added an interesting series of biographies of the early hero-hunters of Kentucky." [North Am. Review. 1720

OLD HICKS THE GUIDE, or Adventures in the Camanche Country in search of a Gold Mine. [by C. W. Webber: Harper, 1848.] "This is a racy and startling book; full of the wild and wonderful; presenting such a rapid succession of stirring incidents that we scarcely remember a work in this respect its superior. The author does not study so much to tel his story in a polished diction, as he does to convey vivid pictures of border life adventure; his readers, however, wil be unanimous in regarding this as a decided advantage. We hav not time nor space to refer to the several characters who figure in these pages, but must content ourselves with simply commending the work to the perusal of all who wish for a stirring narrativ of adventure among the semi-civilized inhabitants of the southwestern border [Texas]." [Albion.]

—"It is curious as a picture of Indian adventures, and the romantic character of some of the personages of the story. It is a rapid, lively, readable narrative, in which the reader, however, is carried rather about than forward, the Gold Mine being as out of the way at the end as at the beginning of the story. The whole is, however, understood to be based upon tradition and legend." [Literary World.]—A sequel to above, called "The Goldmines of the Gila," was published by Dewitt in 1849. 1725

MAY MARTIN [by Daniel Pierce Thompson: new ed., Boston: Mussey, 1852] "is a tale suggested by the operations of a band of adventurers who engaged in searching for hidden treasure among the Green Mountains." [Norton's. 1730

ADRIAN, or the Clouds of the Mind. [by G. P. R. James and B. Field: London, Boone, 1852.] "The scene is in America soon after the war, and the feelings or rather prejudices meant to be illustrated by the narrative are such as a collision between the old growth of English monarchical opinions and the new graft of American republican notions might be expected to elicit. The 'deus ex machinâ' is not very new or successful, however; and we cannot think it the right way to conquer a prejudice against its birth that we should have to admit the birth after all to be by no means so late as we thought it. Nevertheless there is pleasing writing in the story, several sound reflections, and some vivid local painting." [Examiner. 1735

MARRYING BY LOT. [by C. B. Mortimer: Putnam, 1868.] Moravians in Penn. 1740

A VICTORIOUS DEFEAT. [by Wolcott Balestier: Harper, 1886.] "The 'Judæa' of the story is obviously Beth-

lehem in Pennsylvania. The story attempts a picture of the colony as it appeared to the eyes of a young Englishman coming thither shortly after the Revolution. He falls in love with the doctor's beautiful daughter, thus bringing himself into rivalry with the pastor of the congregation. There are practically but two incidents in the whole story—the public reproof of the heroine, Constance Van Cleef, before the congregation, for her suspected partiality for the English stranger, as one outside the Moravian communion; and the appeal to 'the lot' to decide the question of the marriage of Constance and the minister. So far as motives and convictions are involved, it all belongs as completely to a vanished world as the scenes of the 'Scarlet Letter,' and only such a hand as Hawthorne's could make it live again." [Nation. 1745

A LOYAL LITTLE RED-COAT. [by Ruth Ogden: N. Y., Stokes, 1890.] "The heroine is a staunch adherent of the King, altho the war is over. But Hazel's father had, with great personal loss, followed his convictions, and Hazel loyally followed him. Her interview with Hamilton, and the fearlessness and naive simplicity with which she gives her opinions on a case which the great lawyer had defended, is one of the best chapters. The Van Vleet tea-party has a genuine colonial flavor." [Nation. 1750

1782.

JOURNAL OF A YOUNG LADY IN VIRGINIA. [Baltimore, Murphy, 1871.] "This young lady of Virginia wrote her journal, which covers only a part of the year 1782, in the form of letters. Indeed, it does not happen that she was in the habit of keeping a journal when she was at home, and apparently we

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owe the pleasant little record here published to the fact that in the fall of 1782 she went to the since famous Wilderness to make a round of visits among her relatives, the Washingtons, Lees, Gordons, etc. Her surname is not known, and her friend was Polly Brent, so the diary, following the fashion of those days, is 'from Lucinda to Marcia.' It is very entertaining, with its flavor of old times and with its shadoings of our dead-and-gone-great-great-grandmothers when they wer girls. Altho written in the fall of 1782, there is no indication that, less than a year before, a relativ of our young lady of Virginia had compelled the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. It is interesting, too, for it hints as to the manners of the Old Dominion in those days; and the young lady herself, 'Lucinda,' is a very taking figure." [Nation. 1755

1786.

THE INSURGENTS. [by Ralph Ingersoll Lockwood: Phil'a, 1835.] Shay's rebellion. 1760

1787.

MODERN CHIVALRY. [by Hugh H: Brackenridge: Phil'a, Carey, 1847.] "The adventures of Capt. Farrago and Teague O'Regan wer first published some 50 years ago in a village west of the Alleghany Mts., at the close of the whiskey insurrection, to scenes and occurrences in connexion with which many of its pages ar given. The captain of course is the representativ of Don Quixotte, a clear-headed man, whose independent way of looking at things from living out of the world, has gained him the credit of eccentricity. He is withal a practical wag, setting out with his Irish servant in search of adventures.

The gist of his observations and experiences lies in this, that the duties and responsibilities of a new state of society have been thrust upon a new race of men so suddenly, that, unused to their new democratic privileges, they ar very much in the way of abusing them. Without political knoeledge they send the weaver to Congress; without learning they get up a philosophical society for leatherheads, and appoint, after the fashion of Dr. O'Toole, a nativ Irishman to a Greek professorship." [Literary World. 1765

1795-1800.

MILES WALLINGFORD: Sequel to Afloat and Ashore. [by Ja. Fenimore Cooper: N. Y., 1844.] "The aim of the work is to illustrate the hazards run and the wrongs suffered by neutral vessels in the nity struggle between England and Bonaparte. Hence the chief action of the story is at sea; and never has there been a more just or a more spirited picture of the skil, daring and perilous adventures of sailors than appears in this narrativ of the voyage of the 'Dawn.' Falling into the hands of one belligerent after the other only to rise upon the prize crews and regain their command, the leading characters had an opportunity to see how British and French handled and fôt their frigates, and also to sho them how difficult it was to hold an American merchantman, tho the seizure might eventually destroy the property, and thus cripple for a time the irrepressible energies of a restless and rising nation. In fine, it is a great historical painting. In no one of his tales of the ocean has Mr. Cooper displayed more inventiv faculty, given more scenic effect, or created a more powerful cast of character." [Home Journal. 1770

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NOVELS DEALING WITH THE

26.17  
853.5  
THE STORY OF KENNETT. [by Bayard Taylor: N. Y., Hurd, 1866.] Pennsylvania.—See No. 958. 1775

PHILIP NOLAN'S FRIENDS. [by E: Everett Hale (1822-): Scribner, 1877.] "The scene is partly in Louisiana, in the then Franco-Spanish town of Orleans, partly in the region lying between the Mississippi and San Antonio. Louisiana was under Spanish rule, tho on the point of being ceded to France [1800]. It was a time of great uncertainty and misrule. The Spanish officials wer jealous of each other's power and of Yankees and Kentuckians. Philip Nolan was one of the latter, a pioneer skilled in woodcraft and in the customs and speech of the wild tribes inhabiting the wilderness. Armed with a Spanish passport, he and a handful of folloers start westward from Natchitoches to capture wild horses for the use of the Spaniards. But the authorities on the further side of the river persist in considering Nolan the general of a filibustering expedition, and finally kill him. Against this historical bacground is woven the romance of 'Philip Nolan's Friends.' Two ladies ar sent from Orleans to San Antonio in Nolan's care. Of course they meet with many adventures, and vivid descriptions ar given of their camp-life, their meetings with Redmen, and of life at the Spanish military posts. Many characters ar introduced of various nationalities, but all ar original and wel drawn. The book is written in Mr. Hale's peculiar and, to our thinking, rather disjointed style, but it is bright and exceedingly interesting." [Library Table.] —According to Boston Pub. Ly. Cat., the time is that of Burr's conspiracy [1806]. 1780

DERWENT [by "J: Chester," i. e., J: Mitchell (-1870): N. Y., Randolph,

1872] "consists of reminiscences which extend into the last century, and treat the rudeness and natural pleasures of country living in the days when coal and lucifer matches wer as yet unknown, the whipping-post stil in use, the Puritan Sabbath reckoned from sundown of Saturday to sundown of Sunday. . . This picture, with the reflections and observations which accompany it, of New England ways in the 'good old times,' especially commends itself to grown readers, who wil find its descriptions faithfully drawn and the sentiment noticeably pure and true, lapsing neither into affectation nor into commonplace. The author's style wil also gratify the same class, shoing as it does the marks of civilization and of self-restraint, and being withal so simple as to make it possible for large extracts to be read aloud with but little alteration to the youngest audience. A child of 3, not less than one of 10 or 15, can listen eagerly to the story of fetching fire, going to mil, fetching cows, of jaco'-lanterns, sheep, dogs, and birds." [Nation. 1785

IN OLD QUINNEBASSET. [by "Sophie 1609.14  
May," i. e. Rebecca Sophia Clarke: Boston, Lee, 1891.] "A more graceful and charming tale it would be hard to find. Here is old Quinnebasset with its associations and memories, its old houses and fireplaces, and here ar the very people walking its streets, discussing the electoral votes in the same formal English as during Washington's time. And here is the heroin keeping a diarum, which she fills with quaint girlish fancies, and doing all the old-fashioned household tasks—spinning, making possets, discoursing on religion, getting into mischief, dressing for a grand ball, teasing her suitors, and being as bewitching and

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merry as Miss Clarke's heroins always ar, and as full of spontaneous life as the original from whom we suspect this same Elizabeth Gilman was drawn." [Critic. 1790

As collateral reading:—

403.3 RECOLLECTIONS OF S: BRECK, with passages from his Note-books (1771-1862). [Edited by H. E. Scudder: London, Low, 1878.] "Breck was the son of a wealthy merchant in Boston, who sent him to school in France. He mixed in the best American society, and was privileged to see many distinguished strangers. . . Mr. Breck's anecdotes of Boston society at the end of the last century are very entertaining, and form by far the best part of his book. Out of his most amusing reminiscences is an account of Mrs. Jeffrey, a sister of J: Wilkes, who seems to hav had hardly less eccentric force than her brother." [Examiner. 1795

1804 Feb.

DECATUR AND SOMERS [by Molly Elliot Seawell: Appletons, 1894] "is a pleasant story, narrating two of the most touching and heroic passages in the history of our navy, the destruction of the Philadelphia off Tripoli, and the explosion of the Intrepid. The author has not, however, told it in a better way than Maclay tels it in his history, and has not, we think, equaled in pathos or interest her own story of 'Little Jarvis.' Her picture of naval life contains many errors and anachronisms. Historically the incidents ar true, tho the traditions of the service ar that Stewart, Decatur [1779-1820], and Somers wer intimate alike with each other, and that the Intrepid grounded before she was blown up. Miss Seawell wil not hav written in vain, however, if she make known

exploits of the American navy one of which was characterized by Nelson as 'the most bold and daring act of the age.'" [Nation. 1800

1804 July.

RIVALS, The. [by Jere. Clemens (1814-65): Lippincott, 1860.] "The author has successfully defended the memory of Burr from the calumnies which hav been heaped upon it. Burr had faults which all regret, but he also had great abilities, which entile his name to receive an honorable recognition from his countrymen. Of the great men of the early history of the republic, none wer possessed of nobler traits and actuated by more generous impulses." [Home Journal.]—The author was senator 1849-53. 1805

1806.

A VICTIM OF INTRIGUE. [by Ja. W. Taylor: Peterson, 1847.] Burr. 1810

THE TRAITOR. [by Emerson Bennett: Cin'ti, Stratton, 1850.] Burr. 1815

THE CONSPIRATOR. [by Eliza A. Dupuy: Appleton, 1850.] "The extraordinary adventures of that extraordinary man, Aaron Burr, form the groundwork of the tale; and interwoven with them ar love-passages, incidents, local descriptions, and dramatic scenes, many and varied—the whole servd with considerable freshness, tho occasionally marred by a too obvious attempt at fine writing. The tale opens at Blennerhasset's Island." [Albion. 1820

THE CONSPIRACY OF BURR, N. Y., Simmons, 1854. 1825

THE MAN WITHOUT A COUNTRY, by E: Hale: Boston, 1864. 1830

ZACHARY PHIPPS [by Edwin Lassetter Bynner (1842-92): Houghton, 1892] "is a tale of the good old times. We

1626.10  
1696.20

hope those times wer really good enuf to condone the badness of a boy who ran away to sea at the tender age of 8, and to permit him, when barely of age, to become an acceptable Legation's attaché in London. Certainly Zachary did far better than if he had been good and stayed at home and pursued humdrum knoledge under the shado of Master Tilleston's cane. Whatever of national importance was going on from Boston to Florida, he managed to be in it. A most innocent accomplice of treason, he made one of the picturesque Washita expedition planned in the angry heart of Burr. Barely old enuf to blo a whistle, he shared the Constitution's naval fame. Again, in the hand-to-hand tussle between the Chesapeake and Shannon, he was literally right on dec. As a climax of adventure, to him was it given to witness those atrocities in Florida which make Jackson appear more of a murderer than a soldier. Zachary's career makes a capital book for youthful readers, and is not without serious interest. The author's historical vision, while patriotic, is unprejudiced, and he givs history a dramatic value without distortion of facts. Some touches of characterization ar very vivid—for instance, in the passing glimpses of Mrs. Blennerhasset and of Burr. Burr's last appearance in New York, poor and persistently dishonest, apparently unmoved by private neglect and public scorn, yet sorro-stricken by the death of his grandchild, makes one feel, not how ignoble he was, but how noble he might hav been." [Nation. 1835

An illustrated article on the Blennerhasset house may be found in Emerson Bennett's Mag., vol. I., p. 408.

1808.

SCENES AT WASHINGTON [Harper,

1848] "is a wel told story; but it derives its chief interest from the fact that it has all the appearance of a painting from life. Besides hitting off with good effect many of the usages of the time, it givs a good idea of some prominent characters, and hints at some important events in the political history of the country. It would seem to hav been written by some one old enuf to draw from his memory reminiscences of things which occurred half a century ago." [Am. Lit. Mag.]—"The scenes described ar obviously drawn from authentic sources; or as far as they ar imaginary, founded on the recognized opinions and manners of the period. Such characters as Gouverneur Morris and J: Randolph ar graphically described." [Literary World. 1840

LAFITTE: THE PIRATE OF THE GULF. [by Jo. Holt Ingraham: Harper, 1836.] "An expatriated Frenchman dwels upon the banks of the Kennebec. He has two sons. . . The lovers meet by moonlight, and ar overheard by the discarded brother, who in a moment of frenzy plunges a knife in the bosom of Henri, hurries to the sea-coast, and, seizing the boat of a fisherman, pushes out immediately to sea. Upon the eve of being lost he is picked up by a merchant vessel, and proceeds on a voyage to the Mediterranean. The vessel is captured by the Algerines—our hero is imprisoned—escapes by the aid of a Moorish maiden, whom he dishonors and abandons—is recaptured—escapes again in an open boat for Ceute—is again captured by Algerines—unites with them, and subsequently commands them—is taken by the Turks—is promoted in their navy—turns Mussulman—becomes the chief of an armed horde—combats in the Egyptian ranks—becomes again a pirate—is taken



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by the Spaniards—is liberated and becomes a corsair again and again. His adventures so far, however, are related in language little more diffuse than ours.” [So. Lit. Messenger. 1845

As collateral reading:—

The REAL LAFITTE, a series of articles, by Ja. Rees, in *The New World*, 1841. 1850

The CREOLE. [by Jo. B. Cobb.] *New Orleans*. 1855

LEGENDS OF THE WEST. [by James Hall: Phil'a, Hall, 1832.] “The legends are fictitious, but are founded on incidents which have been witnessed by Mr. Hall, or upon traditions preserved by the people. Mr. Hall has a fine tact in describing the border warfare, the rifle-shooting, the solemn scenery of the thick woods, the lingering love of the emigrant for the ‘old States,’ the evening-fires of the camp-meeting, and the whole range of Western men and manners.” [Amer. Quarterly Observer. 1860

THE BANDITS OF THE OSAGE. [by Emerson Bennett: Cin'ti, Robinson.] Ohio. 1865

GOMERY OF MONTGOMERY, N. Y., Carleton, 1865. 1870

As collateral reading:—

PIONEER WOMEN OF THE WEST. [by E. Fries (Lummis) Ellet: Scribner, 1852.] “The annals of western emigration abound in instances of every species of heroism. The hardships and perils which belong to pioneer life, especially as it presented itself to those who first crossed the Mississippi, are scarcely surpassed by any which were encountered by the early occupants of the Atlantic coast. Among both classes of settlers it was often the case that women were called upon to make sacrifices and endure trials which tasked the sternest fortitude and the loftiest heroism of her

nature. To gather some of these instances and bring them forth from the obscurity in which they have been buried, is the design of Mrs. Ellet in this pleasant volume. It is a work which, from the fleeting character of its materials, must be accomplished, if ever, while the incidents and characters which it records are fresh in the recollections of men; and we are glad to find it undertaken by a lady who has already done so much to illustrate those heroines of humble life who adorned the Revolutionary period.” [Christian Review. 1875

1810-21.

COSTAL. [by Gabriel Ferry: J. Blackwood, 1857.] Mexico. 1880

1812-14.

ELKSWATAWA, THE PROPHET OF THE WEST [by Ja. S. French: Harper, 1836] “is well worth reading for the sake of becoming acquainted with a single character, Earthquake, the Kentucky hunter. The story, too, altho the plot is simple, is so well managed as to keep a lively interest. And here our praise must end, unless, indeed, we pause to thank the author for having used his efforts in freshening the history of a man whose name it never to be forgotten while heroism and love of country are deemed worthy of being remembered, Tecumseh.” [Amer. Monthly Mag. 1885

EONEGUSKI. [Washington, 1839.] “The action begins with the description of the family of Robert Aymor, one of the pioneers of the wilds. His daughter Atha is loved by J. Welsh, a half-breed, saved when a child by one of Aymor's neighbors during one of the earlier skirmishes with the Redmen. Her father will not consent to their union owing to

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the savage blood in his veins, and his love drives him from that part of the country—he becomes the adopted son of an old chief. . . A story such as this affords many opportunities for fine descriptiv and narrativ writing, of which the author, indeed, has not failed to avail himself, in proof of which we might instance the intervue between Tecumseh, who has been introduced with signal effect, and Eoneguski, and the battle where Gen. Jackson drowned in blood the last remnant of the hostile Redmen." [Democratic Review.]—Scene: N. C. 1890

As collateral reading:—

1014.14 RED EAGLE [by G: Cary Eggleston: Dodd, 1878] "is the only book devoted exclusively to the history of the Creek war, and to the character and achievements of Red Eagle, alias W: Weatherford. The work has very properly rescued from oblivion the name and fame of an aboriginal military genius. Details about Tecumseh, Pushmatahaw, and Generals Jackson, Claiborne, Coffee and other actors in an important struggle, as well as of the operations of the British and Spanish allies of the insurgent Indians, ar also collated from numerous sources, to the general advantage of historic truth. It is, however, to be regretted that the literary execution will not render the volume attractive to the public. The romantic incidents of the war wer quite equal to those of the siege of Detroit, but we miss the vivid descriptions by which Parkman gave to his 'History of the Conspiracy of Pontiac' such absorbing interest." [Nation. 1895

96.7 LIFE AMONGST THE INDIANS. [by G: Catlin (1796-1872): Appleton, 1867.] "Any father of a family who is willing that his boys should read Cooper's

novels or Mayne Reid's, and would prefer to hav them avoid dime novels and the unnatural bacwoods romances of Dr. J. H. Robinson or Emerson Bennett, will do wei to get this. . . The author is himself a hily interesting character, and he not only writes in an exceptionally good style, but with sense as rare and humanity by no means common. His words breathe only sincerity and truthfulness, even where—as when he acquits the Redmen of having ever been cannibals—he speaks too sweepingly in favor of a much-slandered race. Both volumes ar divided between North and South America, and in an unexaggerated narrativ of actual adventure the boy-reader is most agreeably transported over plains and down rivers and along foreign coasts, learning nothing but what he wil be the better for remembering, and getting a much better idea of the Redmen than one adult in a thousand has. If we wer teaching school we should make this book and 'Last Rambles amongst the Indians of the Rocky Mountains and the Andes,' a text-book of American history and geography—such a text-book, let us ad, as under slavery could never hav been tolerated in this country. For when, prior to 1860, would a school committee hav approved chapter IX. of the 'Life,' which tels the shameful truth about the Georgia and Florida Redmen?" [Nation. 1900

CASIMIR SARAL, by Bernard A. Reynolds: Charleston, 1830(?). 1905

96.6 THE CANADIAN BROTHERS. [by J: Richardson: Montreal, Armour, 1840.] "This graphic work is the sequel to 'Wacousta, or the Prophecy.' But the book has qualities of a more important nature than those of a pleasing work of fiction; it is a picture of the state of

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affairs in the provinces, 1812-15." [Albion. 1915

— SAME ("Matilda Montgomerie").  
Dewitt, 1851. 1916

KABAOSA, or The Warriors of the  
West. [by Anna L. Snelling: Boston,  
1842.] 1920

WAUNANGEE, or the Massacre at  
Chicago: N. Y., Long, 1852. 1925

CRUISING IN THE LAST WAR, by C:  
J. Peterson: Peterson, 1850. 1930

THE MISSING BRIDE, or Miriam the  
Avenger. [by E. D. E. (N.) Southworth:  
Peterson, 1855.] "The incidents, as the  
reader may judge from the terrific title,  
ar of the intensesst sort of 'thrilling'  
interest. The admirers of Mrs. South-  
worth, and she has created many by  
her passionately sensuous style, wil no  
doubt find this work hily entertaining.  
For us, we never sup on horrors with  
any satisfaction, nor can we approve  
that class of fiction to which the pre-  
vious works of this lady belong." [So.  
Lit. Messenger. 1935

1614.9 WITHIN THE CAPEs. [by Howard  
Pyle: London, Warne, 1885.] "The  
capes between whose points the tale  
opens and closes ar those of Chesapeake  
Bay. What givs a most pleasant flavor  
to the book and makes it of genuin lit-  
erary importance, despite its unpretend-  
ing modesty, is the skil with which the  
author transports us in the midst of n  
simple and pastoral people, and makes  
us see and understand their ways and  
manners. He presents to us a Quaker  
settlement where people and place ar  
alike charming; the men ar grave and  
brave; the women ar gentle and beautif-  
ul; there is a rolling landscape and a  
fertile soil. . . Here is variety enuf, and  
it is set before us skilfully, with a cer-  
tain old-fashioned quaintness of a pleas-  
ant flavor." [Saturday Review. 1940

1605.1  
MIDSHIPMAN PAULDING. [by Mol-  
lie Elliot Seawell: Appleton, 1891.] "The  
story of young Paulding's adventure  
with the Dutch landlord and of the win-  
ter at Sackett's Harbor is told with con-  
siderable snap. . . The way he acted  
when under fire, and the way the bril-  
liant victory of McDonough on Lake  
Champlain was fôt, and what part Mid-  
shipman Paulding took in it—all this is  
wel told. The book sties to facts with-  
out being matter-of-fact or prosy in  
style." [Critic. 1945

1815-20.

GREY HAWK. [by J: Tanner: Lippin-  
cott, 1883.] "An unadorned tale of life  
on the Red River of the North in the  
early part of this century is the auto-  
biographical history of J: Tanner's cap-  
tivity. This, edited by Edwin James, the  
historian of Long's expedition to the  
Rocky Mountains, was a classie, in its  
way, more than 50 years ago. It has  
now been condensed and reprinted under  
English editorship, as 'Grey Hawk.' It  
is the true story of a little boy, stolen  
in Kentucky by Shawnees, who grew  
up adopted and naturalized among the  
Ottawas, to whom he was transferred  
by purchase. Its interest lies in its di-  
rect speech and in its homely details  
of the barbarism and poverty of nomad-  
ic hunters, often distressed for want  
of food and often in misery from rum.  
The savage virtue of hospitality and the  
civilized vice of drunkenness have many  
examples in its pages, and one learns  
that life among the less fierce tribes of  
the Northwest was an irregular succes-  
sion of hunting, starvation, very trans-  
ient abundance and carousing, cold, and  
poverty." [Nation. 1950

SNOW-SHOES AND CANOES [by W:  
H: Giles Kingston: Lippincott, 1876]

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"purports to describe the early days of a fur-trader in the Hudson's Bay Territory. It is an unpretentious narrative, easily understood and certain to interest. We might compare it with Gerstaecker's works, but the English author has less imagination and a much less graphic style than his German prototype. In fact, we rather recommend the story for its apparent adherence to facts and the small quantity of romance in it. It has much to tell of hunters, trappers, voyageurs, and Indians, and the hardships of life, half a century ago, in the region now known as Manitoba." [Nation. 1955

ANSEL'S CAVE [by Albert Gallatin Riddle (1815-): Cleveland, Burrows, 1893] "is a story of early life in the 'Western Reserve,' opening in 1813, when these lands were covered by a great forest, and communication with the outside world was through an almost unbroken wilderness. The story was written twenty years ago, and because the personages go by their proper names, publication was delayed until the death of the principal actors and the dispersion of their descendants." [Critic. 1960

THEOPHILUS TRENT, or Old Times in the Oak Openings [by B. F. Taylor: Griggs, 1887] "is little more than a succession of scenes without life, without human interest and without the spirit of historical truth. Mr. Taylor has lost the true aspect of pioneer life through a sentimental feeling for the 'good old times'—or else the settlers of Michigan had a much easier time of it than did those of Illinois—and has only succeeded in producing a set of clever sketches." [Nation. 1965

1887] "is a history, very simply and effectively written, of the hardships undergone by the earlier settlers of Illinois." [Nation. 1970

THE McVEYS. [Same, 1888.] Continuation of above.—See No. 302. 1975

THE TRAVELLERS [by Catherine Maria Sedgwick: N. Y., 1825] "unites the interest of a fictitious narrative with the description of real places and the memory of actual events. A family is represented as making the tour of Niagara, the lakes, Montreal, Quebec, &c. This affords an opportunity for describing places and local habits, which has been just sufficiently used. Some beautiful though short descriptions of natural scenery occur, and a few romantic events." [U. S. Lit. Gazette. 1980

IN THE BOYHOOD OF LINCOLN. [by Hezekiah Butterworth: Appleton, 1892.] "The author calls it 'a true picture in a framework of fiction,' but it does not impress us as being a true picture of the boyhood of Lincoln. It has not the accent of reality which we find in the account which Herndon and Lamon give of that boyhood, or even Hay and Nicolay, and this notwithstanding the fact that all which is best in the book, all which is vitally concerned with Lincoln, is lifted bodily from Herndon's book. That idealizing temper which gave us the cherry-tree Washington in Weems's Life and much subsequent biography, almost spilling the Father of his Country for many of his children, is evidently at work on Lincoln. The most elaborate Life of him yet issued is written in the spirit of the statues of him in New York and Brooklyn which try to cover the actual man with tailor's clothes. Mr. Butterworth's representation of Lincoln's mother as 'a woman of deep inward experiences

1820-30

ZURY [by Jo. Kirkland: Houghton,

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and subjectiv ideas,' also as a 'mystic,' wil perhaps cause those to smile who ar the best informed. The vehicle which Mr. Butterworth has chosen for his narrativ does not impress us as fortunate. The Tunker schoolmaster is an ineffable bore. Such a life as that of Lincoln can not, of course, be garded against the writer of fiction, but it must be one of the greatest who can improve upon the simple facts." [Nation. 1885

1820-46.

THE QUEEN OF THE SAVANNAH.

[by Gustave Aimard: London, Ward, 1863.] "The principal events occur during the last and successful struggle for independence [1821]. Hence the gallant but il-fated Iturbide, and the noble warrior-priest Sandoval, supply our author with an imposing bacground, while certain 'hacienberos' of the border, and Redmen and trappers from the wilderness, are the most prominent figures in the front." [Parthenon. 1890

There ar the Puritan minister in his austere theology; the Puritan spinster in her worldly primness; the good-natured sinner called the Squire; the sharp, shrewd deacons; the aristocratic families; the headquarters of Satan at the village tavern; the factotum of a country doctor; the sharp-visaged, dyspeptic clerical brethren of neboring towns; the varying beauty and pleasant quiet of a New England home. The author paints all this so that it stands before you. Mr. Mitchell has been compared to Irving in point of style, and there is ground for it. Both hav sunny, genial, cheerful temperaments; both liv in a leisurely growth of sentiments; both hav never stooped to the morbid sensations of the day. They ar pure, chaste, simple writers. They tel stories wel. They use the English language with the grace of a master; and they ar writers whom we ar tempted to undervalue for the peppery books of the hour." [Church Monthly. 1895

1820-46.

28.8-9 DOCTOR JOHNS. [by Donald Grant Mitchell: Scribner, 1866.] "The period of which he writes dates from the war of 1812 and reaches forward to twenty years ago. It is a period of which Mr. Mitchell is wel informed. He draws upon memory,—not imagination, for his materials. He has attempted to giv the story of 'certain events in the life of an Orthodox Minister of Connecticut.' It is not exactly a narrativ of parish life, nor of public service; but starting from the humble parsonage in Ashfield, where Dr. Johns is the central figure, he weaves into the story from time to time such elements as set forth that home in all its features, and at the same time throes upon it enuf of the outside world to giv a good bacground for his portraits.

675. 16  
QUABBIN [by Fr. H: Underwood: Lee, 1893] "is a cheerful, sympathetic story of life in New England, with its wonderful changes and transformation during the lapse of 60 years—the life-habits and dormant thôts, the changes which crept into the thôt of the settlement, and the broader views. The story is told in a charmingly simple manner, and yet the reader feels from the opening pages that the work is in the grasp of a master; that the subject is being treated by one who has himself studied every stage of the transformation. It is real life, most delightfully portrayed by a historian who is also a fascinating writer, which gives such a superior charm to 'Quabbin.'" [Arena.]—"Old New England towns used to be as much alike as peas in a pod, so in describing one of them patiently, faithfully, yet

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not uncritically, Mr. Underwood has done justice to all. Many of the towns still are there, looking about as they did before lands richer than any in New England coaxed the more enterprising farmers westward, and factories coaxed young men and women from old homesteads to town tenements; life in them, tho, is different, and it was principally to trace the changes in Yankee life, tho't and manners that Mr. Underwood wrote his book. The story begins with Puritan days and ways, when the law as recorded in the Old Testament was as much in force as the law of the land, and the minister was the greatest man in the town. Following the people thro the incumbency of four successive ministers, the author shos their change in material things as wel as in character. The narrative is eminently readable; it is also accurate." [Godey's. 2000

18.13 SWALLOW BARN. [by J. P. Kennedy: Carey, 1832, Putnam, 1851.] "This is a series of most agreeable and faithful sketches of Virginia life. Twenty years ago it was read and enjoyed from the Chesapeake to the Ohio, and now a second generation will read and enjoy it in a much more worthy and beautiful edition. We do not think that we praise it too hily in saying, that in after times, when the historian shal garner all the cotemporaneous material which he can find to represent, as it was, the social life of the Old Dominion in 1820, he will value Swallow Barn above anything else in his possession." [So. Lit. Messenger.] —"Certain American institutions and modes of tho't and feeling hav never been so wel described. We hav particular reference to the relation of master and slave, and the condition of the colored people in Virginia; and on this account especially we commend Swallow

Barn to our reader's attention as exhibiting, in its true colors, a state of things which can never be bettered by all the efforts of all the abolitionists in the Union. The story of Abe, and the negro mother, for power and pathos, ar not surpassed by anything which has yet appeared in the literature of our country. As a collection of sketches Swallow Barn is hily creditable to Mr. Kennedy. One of the most clever and interesting parts of the work is the history of the famous Captain J: Smith, which, tho dragged in nec and heels for no conceivable purpos save to eke out quantity, is a romance in itself, which in the hands of Mr. Kennedy loses nothing of its importance." [New York Review. 2005

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. [by Harriet, 268.8 (Beecher) Stowe: Boston, 1852.] "Its merit is not equal to its success, but it is a great novel. If examind as to the soundness of the political vues expressed in it, it may be declared very faulty and in some respects absurd; but all who read it as a novel ar hily delited with it. It has been objected to Uncle Tom that the author has misrepresented Southern life, and has gone beyond the proper sphere of the novelist and meddled with other people's business, when she holds up the slaveholders to the scorn of the world. These objections ar not good. It is not true that she has misrepresented Southern life. She has painted good and bad slaveholders, such men as there ar in every part of the world. She does not say or intimate that slaveholders ar worse than other men, but simply that they hav greater opportunities to do injustice. She selects extreme cases and extraordinary characters, as all novelists do. Neither is she wrong when she selects the horrors of

slavery as her subject." [Hesperian.]—"Uncle Tom has many fine passages, but many more which are crude in style and vulgar in tone: it has some real pathos, but much false sentiment: its negro characters are very cleverly sketched, but they are Northern, not Southern negroes; it exhibits much dramatic power, but little constructiveness; its best points are the humor and the characterization of its inferior personages. But as to being a book whose intrinsic merits justified its unparalleled sale in this country and in England, and the translation of it into all the languages of Europe, it is no such book. The admiration which it excited must be attributed entirely to two causes: the interest of the world in the subject on which it was written, and the fact that from the beginning to the end of it there is not a topic broached, not a sentence uttered which is not comprehensible by the most limited understanding, or an emotion uttered, a situation portrayed, which does not appeal directly to the sympathy of every heart however lowly. If it be objected that this in itself implies a high degree of merit, we reply, not necessarily; no more so than the fact that a cheap lithographer's window with its 'loves' of little babies, its 'just breeched' boys, its 'sweet seventeen' girls, and its courageous firemen, is thronged all day, while the window in which the works of Raphael, Titian, Delaroche, and Kaulbach are to be seen, attracts but an occasional passenger, is proof of a high degree of merit in the gaudy commonplace prints which appeal to crude, commonplace sympathy, through associations altogether irrespective of art." [Albion, 2010

MIRAGE OF PROMISE, A [by Harriet Pennawell Belt: Lippincott, 1886] "is a beautifully written story of the

early part of this century. It does not claim to be an historical romance, but much actual history is interwoven in it, and a vivid picture is given of the sufferings of abolitionists as well as slaves in the conflict which waged for so many years before the actual war. The scene in the hero's rooms when the mob threaten him, is a capital picture, and the entire story is a novel of vivid and picturesque effects illustrating the sternest truth, and certain therefore to give pleasure to both 'romantic' and 'realistic' readers." [Critic, 2015

HART AND HIS BEAR [by Albert Gallatin Riddle (1815-): Washington: Morrison, 1883] "has enough of interest to cause one to forget in a measure the faulty diction. The descriptions of sounds and sights in the forest are graphic, and show a genuine love of nature, with considerable poetic feeling. Accounts of hunting and trapping are numerous and in full detail. The story awakens sympathy. Portions of it are exceedingly sad." [Nation.] Ohio. 2020

JUDITH. [by "Marion Harland," i. e., M. Virginia (Hawes) Terhune: Our Continent Pub. Co., 1884.] "A story from Marion Harland is a return upon old days when Mrs. Southworth and Mrs. Lee Hentz were in fashion, as fashion in novels of that sort goes. Marion Harland told always a story full of incidents and of brave men and women. It was in short of the romantic school as that school was understood in the Old Dominion, but always pure and high in motive. The present 'Chronicle' is of fifty years ago, and made to include a much earlier time by stories within the story. Readers whose standard is set by the great novels will not care at all for it, but the many who like a story

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because it is a story might do much worse than read this." [Nation. 2025

1830.

1644.9 **BUTTON'S INN** [by Albion W. Tourgee (1838-); Roberts, 1887] "is a very mild and inexhaustiv story of the origin of Mormonism. The few pages of the preface, however, really contain more on this subject than all the rest of the book, and without these, perhaps many readers would hav failed to see in the Mormon chapters anything more than their bearing on the story. For the story itself has a genuin and wholesom interest, and one folloes the fortunes of Dotty Button and her two worthy, generous lovers with a feeling which goes to be personal and warm-hearted." [Nation. 2030

1831.

46.4 **THE OLD DOMINION.** [by G. P. R. James: Harper, 1856.] Nat. Turner's Insurrection. 2035

1835.

**AMBROSIO DE SETINEZ** [by A. T. Myrthe: N. Y., Francis, 1842] "is the first Texan novel embracing a description of the countries bordering on the Rio Bravo, with incidents of the war of independence." [Albion. 2040

**INEZ**, a tale of the Alamo, by Augusta J. Evans [Wilson]: Harper, 1855. 2045

1641.14 **REMEMBER THE ALAMO** [by Amelia Edith (Huddleston) Barr (1833-); Dodd, 1889] "is a story which may be commended. Mrs. Barr is clever in selecting historical events more romantic and dramatic than most fiction, and in weaving instances of individual heroism. The episode of the revolt of American dwellers in Texas against Mexican rule affords her abundant material, which she uses to instruct the American youth concerning a small war of independence

fôt in what has since become a part of his country, and to fire him with his forefathers' enthusiasm for 'liberty or death.' With such unimpeachable patriots as Davy Crockett and Sam Houston, such a bloody-minded villain as Santa Anna, and such thrilling events as the massacre of Goliad and the storming of the Alamo right at hand, there was small need of creating fictitious excitement." [Nation.]—According to catalog of Boston Pub. L'y, this book describes early Catholic missions in Florida [before Revolution]. 2050

1836-37.

**OSCEOLA.** [by Seymour R. Duke: N. Y., 1838.] Seminole War. 2055

1837.

**THE PRISONER OF THE BORDER,** by Ph. H. Meyers: N. Y., Derby, 1857. 2060

**THE FAMILY WITHOUT A NAME,** by Jules Verne: Low, 1890. 2065

1838.

**THE GRAYSONS.** [by E: Eggleston: 1642.13 N. Y., Century Co., 1888.] Illinois country life, youth of Lincoln.—See No. 40. 2070

**MORE GOOD TIMES AT HACKMATTACK** [by M. Prudence (Wells) Smith: Roberts, 1892] "is rather a series of sketches than a continued story of life in an inland (Mass.) village 60 years ago. The principal characters ar the children of the clergyman, and their occupations and amusements ar the theme of the book. They make sugar, go on a pic-nic, help raise the frame of the church, see a circus, enter heartily into the Tippecanoe political campaign—idolizing Webster, of course, whom they hear speak, as well as Everett—attend the academy,



and finally one goes to Harvard. There are few adventures, and those not of the thrilling kind, tho the children are constantly falling into scrapes; but the interest of the book is wholly in its faithful pictures of a past generation. In these the author has shown much skill, and no little humor, especially in the description of the summer Sunday and of some of the more peculiar village characters." [Nation. 2075

1840.

3627 THE HOOSIER SCHOOLMASTER. [by E. Eggleston: N. Y., Judd, 1872.] Indiana.—See No. 52. 2080

310.14 THE CIRCUIT RIDER. [by E. Eggleston: N. Y., Fords, 1874.] Indiana.—See No. 15. 2082

57.9 ROXY. [by E. Eggleston: N. Y., Scribner, 1878.] Indiana.—See No. 131. 2084

1843.

390.15 THE END OF THE WORLD. [by E. Eggleston: N. Y., Judd, 1872.] Indiana. Millerite excitement.—See No. 30. 2086

1844.

1844; or, the Power of the "S. F." [by T. Dunn English: N. Y., Stringer, 1847] "acquired a wide-spread celebrity, not only from its local interest, but from the vigor of its style and the faithfulness of its political details, and its graphic delineation of well-known characters." [Albion. 2090

GARRET VAN HORN. [by J. S. Sauzade.] N. Y. 2095

1846-47.

352.15 JACK TIER, or the Florida Reef [by Ja. Fenimore Cooper: N. Y., Burgess, Stringer & Co., 1848] "has already appeared in Graham's Magazine, under the title of 'Rose Budd,' and it is adver-

tised in London as Captain Spike. . . The story is one of nautical hazards and escapes, reminding the reader strongly of the Water Witch, as the same game of hide-and-seek is carried on throughout. The main charm rests rather on its narrative and descriptive portions, than on its delineations of character. Spike is the only personage whom the author has taken much pains to individualize—a man thoroly acquainted with all the practical part of his profession, cool in danger, never at a loss for resources in emergency, but crafty, hypocritical, avarticious, supremely selfish, vindictiv, and capable, without compunction, of deliberate murder. His character is well and persistently portrayed, throughout the varied incidents of the tale, down to the fearful scene in which his career is suddenly bröt to a close." [Literary World. 2100

1848-61.

HARRINGTON. [by W. D. O'Connor (-1889): Boston, Thayer, 1861.] "The introductory chapters, containing the flight of the slave Antony throu the Louisiana swamp, are almost unequaled for unflinching power and for gorgeous wealth of color. Many of the glowing sentences belong rather to passionate poetry than to tamer prose. The agonized resolution which turns the panting fugitive's blood and body to fire,—the fear so vividly portrayed that the reader's nerves thrill with the shock which brings the hunted negro's heart almost to his mouth with one wild throb,—the matchless picture of the forest and marsh, lengthening and widening with dizzy swel to the weary eye and failing brain,—all are the work of a master of language. When the scene shifts to Boston, the language, which was in perfect keeping with the tropical madness of

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Antony's flight and the tropical splendor of the Southern forest, is extravagant to actual absurdity, when used with reference to ordinary scenes and ordinary events." [Atlantic. 2105

16.18 MY SOUTHERN FRIENDS. [by "Edmund Kirke," i. e., Ja. Roberts Gilmore (1823-): N. Y., Carleton, 1863.] "It is a novel of great, but unequal power. Its descriptions, both of scenery and character, are clear and vivid, and there is much skill in the whole story. . . Selma, not Selma, Winchester was well known in Cambridge, but there is much falsehood mingled with the common story of her short and sad life. She was the daughter of a slave, she was educated at the North, she returned to Tennessee and died there; thus far the story is true. But it is not true that her stepmother was the cause of her death, even remotely, nor did she die a slave, or of grief, or by her own hand." [Commonwealth. 2110

28.1. PECULIAR [by Epes Sargent: Boston, 1864: new ed., 1892] "takes its name from the hero, a slave. Mr. Sargent believed in calling a spade a spade; hence some of the passages are harrowing, however satisfactory is the end. To those who passed through the war times, this book is an interesting reminder; while to those of this generation, for whom those times are a tradition, it shows in brilliant colors pages of American history which will be always a mingling of glory and shame. As a tale, 'Peculiar' is absorbing; as history, it is in essentials true, giving references for the most improbable of the statements, that the reader may see for himself. We who are hero-worshippers are sorry to be reminded that Carlyle, Ruskin, Maury and Gladstone were once supporters of slavery and that Gladstone inherited wealth

gained from the Liverpool slave-trade. . . The plot is intricate, the situation touching." [Commonwealth. 2115

WASH BOLTOR, M. D. [Cincinnati, Clark, 1872.] "In the narrative of Wash Boltor's life it would appear to be the author's design to illustrate the career of the average American politician. The scene of action is laid in Boshville, under which designation there is but little difficulty in recognizing Cincinnati. The name of the hero might as well have been candidly spelt Bolter, for he was always found vociferous in the party which was in a position to command and best office. Some of Boltor's oratory goes to vindicate this erratic course. To literary polish the work has no claim. The writer is evidently familiar with the American political stump-speech, and the defence of slavery he puts into one of Boltor's speeches is a model of its kind. One passage runs thus: 'These black nomads were living in idleness, with no other mission under heaven than to kill and be killed, eat and be eaten, to be the sport of their own black princes, or a *bonne bouche* for a hungry lion or hippopotamus. In Africa they were neither useful nor ornamental; they had no arts or sciences, and in mechanical knowledge were far below a beaver or a Digger Indian. To make a long story short, the trader in his capacity of purveyor to the world, whether it be ice from the North Pole or coal from the Equator (for it generally happens that nature puts the things precisely where they are not wanted), brought, among his spices, gums, and nuts, to America, a sample of these black aborigines. And thus these black nomads, from leading an idle and useless life in a menagerie, were elevated to be co-laborers of a civilization which wears clean linen and be-

lieves in the Bible and the divine right of labor." [Nation. 2120

40.16 SALTILLO BOYS [by W: Osborn Stoddard: Harper, 1882] "is a pleasant story, the scene being a town in central New York 30 years ago. The boys described ar from 13 to 16 and belong to a school in which the master endeavors to impress the value of self-government upon his pupils. This lesson is fairly wel brôt out in the various incidents given of life in and out of school." [Nation. 2125

347.142 HOT PLOWSHARES [by Albion W. Tourgée: N. Y., Ford, 1883] "covers the period from the election of Taylor to the outbreak of the civil war. According to the preface, 'it is designed to giv a revue of the anti-slavery struggle, by tracing its growth and the influence of the sentiment upon contrasted characters.' The book is too long and too diffuse for any vivid effect." [Nation. 2130

1628.21 ON NEWFOUND RIVER. [by T: Nelson Page: Scribner, 1891.] "The author takes his reader into the pleasant scenery of a Virginia plantation, but before the story closes, the quiet of the woods, the old mil-pond and the river-bottoms is broken by some very exciting events. The plot turns upon the indomitable, hereditary wil of the Landons, in whom race qualities sho a remarkable persistence. 'Tall, strait, keen-eyed, aquiline, they grew, father and son for generation after generation, as distinct from their plain nêbors on Newfound as a Lombardy poplar is from the common pine.' 'The family temper, which has already cost a master of the 500 negroes and the acres an heir, threatens to bring about a tragedy between 'the Major' and his only son, Bruce. But the story is, in the end, one of averted consequences and unexpected restoration. The

Major and the Perdita-like heroin, happy among her old books, her hollyhocs and sweet-peas, and cheering her aged grandfather with feminin wiles, fall into rather hacneyed theatrical attitudes on tuer first meeting in the thicket. The characters, in fact, which ar found to be always true to the life, ar those of the plain nêbors on Newfound." [Nation. 2135

1628.11 DOWN THE O-HI-O. [by C: Humphrey Roberts: McClurg, 1892.] "The reader must not suppose that this is a book of cheap jocularity. On the contrary, tho a story in form, and one of some merit even as a story, its real value is in a series of scenes, often felicitous, and sometimes extremely spirited, of rural life, chiefly among Quakers, on the north bank of the Ohio in the period shortly before the war. The writer may wel have been part of what he saw, and tho there is a careless manner about some of his narrativ, and he is more or less artificial in his treatment of the plot and the lawyers who ar needed by it, his genuin interest in the more simple parts, as, for example, in the capital racing scene, carries the reader as wel as the writer along at a good pace." [Atlantic. 2140

1693.3 CHILDREN OF DESTINY. [by Molly Elliot Seawell: Appleton, 1893.] "The author apparently doubts the determinativ influence of character for good or il, or at all events believes it to be subject to Ananke assuming the form of a family doom. Her chief figure is Mr. Richard Skelton, a Virginian land and slave-owner, born 70 years ago and fortunately able to enjoy his property without any question of right or righteousness. Skelton is rather an interesting person, of marked individuality, but we cannot let ourselves go with him heartily,

NOVELS DEALING WITH THE

because, from sundry hints, we have gathered that, at the moment when we should most wish him to abide with us, he will, in accordance with family precedent, depart for another world. If one can forget the impending catastrophe, there is much to enjoy in the delineation of unusual characters and in the pictures of social life. Miss Seawell has probably grasped pretty exactly the kind of splendor which prevailed in the splendid old South, and which has dazzled the eyes of so many enthusiastic and imaginatively chroniclers. The penalty of perpetual lotus-eating is intellectual and spiritual death; and when we are invited to consider what the slaveholding aristocracy had not, we are less moved to envy what it had or to exaggerate its magnificence." [Nation. 2145

16425.17  
IN OLE VIRGINIA. [by T. Nelson Page: Ward, Lock, 1893.] "These stories enshrine whatever was best in the old slavery days. Picturing the patriarchal life in the Southern States, where the virtues of kindness, devotedness, and gratitude had a not unfriendly soil to grow in, they are nevertheless not one-sided. They contain grim suggestions of the facts which were painted broadly in 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.' Mr. Page's Southern patriotism is reasonable, and his power of winning sympathy for his point of view undoubted." [Bookman. 2150

IOLA LEROY. [by Frances E. W. Harper: Phil'a, Garfignes, 1893.] "The present generation can hardly be reminded too often of what slavery was. . . . 'Iola Leroy' tells again the shameful story, and brings the scene through the war days into the times of her education and professional callings for the colored people. The book derives added interest from being written by one of the race, long known as an ardent

worker in the cause of her people." [Nation. 2155

1697.17  
RACHEL STANWOOD. [by Lucy Gibbons Morse: Houghton, 1894.] "The old-time flavor of this story will delight many thousands of people who are not yet old. The scenes are laid in New York, and the time antedates the civil war by a few years—a time when 'the best people' knew one another, and did not divide into cliques the boundaries of which consist principally of bank accounts. Rachel Stanwood is daughter of a couple of charming Quakers who are liked by all of their acquaintances, yet suspected by some, for they are of the dreadful set known as 'abolitionists,' and the underground railway is believed to have a large station somewhere in the Stanwoods' backyard. An indignant slaveowner visits the house in quest of some human property, and gives the author a chance to show how much and fairly the harbinger of fugitive slaves could talk without lying and also without giving information. Among the characters are W: Lloyd Garrison and Wendell Phillips, and there is much political talk peculiar to the time, as well as a lot of love-making between entirely natural and interesting people. The book reads more like a series of recollections than a work of fiction, though the tale is interesting and romantic." [God-ey's. 2160

1857.

NEIGHBOR JACKWOOD. [by J. T. Sheldon: Trowbridge: N. Y., Sheldon, 1858.] Vermont. Enforcement of Fugitive Slave Law.—See No. 93 and Atlantic Monthly, March, 1895. 2165

TRUE WOMANHOOD. [by J. Neal: Ticknor, 1859.] "The scene is New York during the great revival of 1857-58, and much use is made of the well-known

incidents of that time. The author shows his warm sympathy with the religious excitement which then swept over a large part of the Christian world, by repeating many of the arguments by which it was urged and vindicated, and by bringing nearly all of his dramatis personæ under its influence. . . . The conversations and discussions in which the book abounds are lited with allusions to many topics of general interest. Among them are the commercial crisis, the question of 'Woman's Rights,' the dramatic element of the Bible, and the 'garroting' mania. A marked preference for English habits in social life appears from time to time." [North Am. Review. 2170

actual detail, and partly by inference from the incidents narrated. Mr. Van Buren is supposed to be at the end of his third presidential term, to have been just elected for the fourth time, and to have garded himself, not only by activ and submissiv tools at his 'court' at Washington, and in all the offices in the country, but also by a strong army devoted to his service. The southern states, with the exception of Virginia, have seceded and formed a confederacy among themselves. Virginia, however, has theretofore been kept in subjection, chiefly by the artful management of certain small politicians, to whom accidental circumstances have given influence, and the means of deceiving the people. Yet even Virginia, at the date of the story, has shaken off her lethargy and become sensible of the necessity of unting herself with her sister states of the south." [So. Lit. Messenger.

384.16 THE MYSTERY OF METROPOLIS-VILLE. [by E: Eggleston: N. Y., Judd, 1873.] Minnesota.—See No. 92. 2180

26.15 JOHN GODFREY'S FORTUNES. [by Bayard Taylor: Putnam, 1864.] New York. Literary life.—See No. 280. 2175

1621.8 DR. SEVIER. [by G: W. Cable: Boston, 1884.] New Orleans.—See No. 234. 2185

1860.

16.21 AMONG THE PINES. [by "Edmund Kirke": N. Y., Carleton, 1862.] S. C. 2190

1861-65.

THE PARTISAN LEADER. [by "E: W. Sidney": Washington, Caxton, 1836.] "The scene is laid in Virginia, near the close of the year 1849. By a long series of encroachments by the federal government on the rights and powers of the states, our federativ system is supposed to be destroyed, and a consolidated government, with the forms of a republic and the powers of a monarchy, to be established on its ruins. The various steps by which this great change has been effected ar pointed out, partly in

— SAME, by Nath. Beverley Tucker (1784-51): N. Y., Carleton, 1864. 2195

CUDJO'S CAVE [by J. T. Trowbridge: Boston, Tilton, 1864] "is a spiritedly written tale. 'Cudjo' is a runaway slave, and his 'Cave' is among the mountains of Tennessee. We have perils, escapes, and flights; and it would appear that all those in Tennessee who had Northern proclivities, whether white or black, were hunted down like wild beasts. One poor schoolmaster gets tarred and feathered, and a whipping white woman seems not altogether uncommon. The descriptions are all excellent." [Reader.]—"The plot is well conceived and sustained, and the interest never flags from the first page to the last. There is no dull reading in the book, no interminable preludes or introductions. The hero is a young schoolmaster, and a real hero he proves himself

33.17

NOVELS DEALING WITH THE

in his gentleness, conscientiousness, and manly moral and physical courage. Carl, the German boy, is an inimitable picture of young German life and character. Toby, the house negro, is, in his mingled stupidity, cunning, and faithfulness, drawn to the life. Nor ar the negroes of the cave less excellent. Events hurry forward, different characters are strangely grouped, new elements and capacities constantly developed, while truth to the original conception is constantly adhered to. Graphic descriptions and picturesque situations abound." [Continental. 2200

OLD JACK AND HIS FOOT CAVALRY. [N. Y., Bradburn, 1864.] "This is called a story of the war in the Old Dominion, but is a 'Southside' view of the contest. 'Old Jack' is said to be a term of endearment used by the soldiers of Stonewall Jackson's brigade toward their commander, and the 'Foot Cavalry' ar his infantry brigade, so called from their fleetness of foot. It is a gloing description of the prowess and religious nobility of Jackson, and brightly glds the deeds of the Virginia soldiery." [Commonwealth. 2205

16.16. AMONG THE GUERRILLAS, by "Edmund Kirke": N. Y., Carleton, 1866. 2210

THE BROWNING. [by J. G. Fuller: N. Y., Dodd, 1867.] Country life in Confederacy. 2215

15.7 MISS RAVENEL'S CONVERSION from Secession to Loyalty. [by J. W. DeForest: Harper, 1868.] "It is long since we hav met a book which has presented to us so many amusing people; the author has the art of lavishing goodness upon his favorits without making them insipid, while he justly gibbets the mean and the vicious, and shows the weakness of vice. The great events of the war contribute their quota of amuse-

ment, and furnish abundance of incidents, telling situations, startling sensations, without the necessity in any instance of having recourse to a strained effect or improbable adventure." [Examiner. 2220

HILT TO HILT, by J: Esten Cooke: 312.70  
N. Y., Carleton, 1869. 2225

HAMMER AND RAPIER. [by J: Esten Cooke: N. Y., Carleton, 1870.] "The author has essayed to giv, in a somewhat fanciful and romantic style and from the Confederate standpoint, a history of the war in Virginia. He is master of an easy and graphic style, altho it sometimes verges upon the turgid and grandiose, and he writes with a warmth of feeling which attracts sympathy if it does not always assure assent. Those who like to think Lee the ablest of generals, and Stonewall Jackson the loftiest of heroes, wil find 'Hammer and Rapier' a book after their hearts. It is just to ad that tho a Virginian and a Confederate soldier, Mr. Cooke tries hard, and often successfully, to do justice to the aims and purposes of the North; and unlike some who hav written in the same interest, he is always gentlemanly, and never acrimonious." [Hearth & Home. 2230

CAPTAIN PHIL. [by M. M. Thomas: 1613.2  
Holt, 1884.] "The hero is an orphan lad who accompanies his older brother during the whole of the war. He is present at the first battle of Bull Run. Afterwards he joins the Western army, under Rosecrans, remains wth it during the pursuit, first of Bragg and afterwards of Johnson, and is in the battles of Shiloh, Murfreesboro, and Chickamauga, and in the march to the sea. All the phases of camp life, its humors and its hardships, the peculiarities of the different men, their talk, their songs,

HISTORY OF NORTH AMERICA.

their heroism, often their simple piety, are represented with a graphic force and truthfulness worthy of great praise. Scattered thro the book are incidents, almost every one of which, Mr. Thomas assures us, 'is a real experience,' of courage and devotion displayed on the battlefield, and especially after the battle, in rescuing or in succoring the wounded. Equally well done are the descriptions of the contrabands and the poor whites, and the scenery of the country thro which the army passed." [Nation. 2235

THE STORY OF DON MIFF [by Virgilius Dabney, Lippincott, 1886] "is well worth reading. It is a story of Virginia, and much of it is remarkably well told. . . . There are chapters in the diffuse narrative of such interest, and frequent passages so really eloquent and dramatic, that we commend the book to our readers with the full confidence that they will find it repays perusal. They will discover, at any rate, that they can skip a very large part of it without the slightest prejudice to the rest." [Southern Bivouac. 2240

1638.8 IN WAR TIMES AT LA ROSE BLANCHE [by M. E. M. Davis: Boston, Lothrop, 1888] "stands among the best of the later war books in its graphic pictures of plantation life, from a strictly domestic point of view—even from a nursery standpoint; for it is a child's observation and experience and memory which give form to these charming sketches—a child who sees her young brothers go off to the war, and who sits upon the fence to wave them a goodbye as they march down the lane; who sees the work of the sugar plantation devolving on her mother's shoulders; who finds that a Yankee boy among those encamped on the lawn can 'play ladies'

with her and make delightful wooden dolls. An unaffected pathos and simplicity make these pages seem, not descriptions but experiences; the figures which move thro them, old and young, black and white, live and have a veritable being. The whole book, in its truth and tenderness, is like one of its pictures—a morning-glory growing on a soldier boy's grave." [Nation. 2245

1631.17 TWO LITTLE CONFEDERATES [by T. Nelson Page: Scribner, 1888] "is a most natural, pleasing, and at times touching story. The scene is laid in a plantation in Virginia, and the adventures described are those of two boys who, too young to join the army, yet come freely in contact with the excitement, anxiety, privation and sorrow which war entails." [Nation. 2250

1612.20 JED. [by Warren Lee Goss: Boston, Crowell, 1889.] "In some respects this is the best boys' book about the Civil War we ever read. The hero, a Massachusetts lad who, having been a drummer-boy before the war, wins his shoulder-straps by faithful service and falls in one of the last skirmishes, is a manly fellow with a noble spirit, of whom no boy can read without being the better for it. There is an air of truthfulness about the book, also, which confirms the author's statement that the incidents narrated are real ones. The description of Andersonville is an unusually powerful piece of writing, while the account of the escape of Jed and his companions possesses a thrilling interest." [Nation. 2255

WITH LEE IN VIRGINIA. [by G. Alfred Henty: Scribner, 1889.] "The author has succeeded not merely in making an entertaining tale full of exciting incident, but also in giving some local color to it. His hero takes part only in

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the battles in which the Confederates wer victors, as Bull Run, Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville." [Nation. 2260

1610.20 JACK HORNER. [by M. F. [S.] Tierman: Houghton, 1890.] Life in Richmond, 1864-65.—See No. 760. 2265

1695.1 ADVENTURES OF A FAIR REBEL. [by "Matt Crim": N. Y., Webster, 1891.] "The plot has often done service in stories of the Civil War, but it still recommends itself, for its construction folloes the lines of nature. A Southern girl meets her destiny in the shape of a young Federal officer, who saves her and aer companions from the hands of freebooters while traveling throu the mountains of North Carolina to Georgia. Desperate complications arise, not only from the fact that Rachel herself is an ardent rebel, but because the family of Captain Lambert, who received his mental and moral training at the North, among his father's relatives, ar living in Georgia, and ar heart and soul with the Confederacy. These complications ar gradually untangled by the force of circumstances. In fact, toards the last, there is a weakening in the working out of the plot, so that almost too much is left to circumstances. But the style is simple and straitforward, with fine touches here and there. The two old negroes, 'Uncle Ned' and 'Aunt Milly,' ar very lifelike, having none of the exaggerations which often make such portraiture mere caricature. The shoing forth of the best aspects on both sides of the dreadful struggle is skilfully done, avoiding false sentiment, and maintaining an almost judicial tone, which does not, however, lessen the interest of the story." [Nation. 2270

1861-5.

1603.2 AMONG THE CAMPS. [by T: Nelson

Page: Scribner, 1891.] "Each story has reference to some incident of the war. A vein of mingled pathos and humor runs throu them and greatly hitens their charm. It is the early experience of the author himself, doubtless, which makes his pictures of life in a Southern home during the great struggle so vivid and truthful. There is none of the bitterness of the contest, however, to be perceived in the book, as the author has wisely chosen incidents in which Confederate and Union soldiers meet only to do some kindness to a child." [Nation. 2275

ON THE PLANTATION. [by Joel Chandler Harris: Appleton, 1892.] "The autobiographic character of this book invests it with peculiar interest. The sub-title calls it 'a story of a Georgia boy's adventures during the war,' and it is really a valuable, if modest, contribution to the history of the war within the Confederate lines, particularly on the eve of the catastrophe. While Mr. Harris in his preface professes to hav lost the power to distinguish between what is true and what is imaginativ in his episodal narrativ, the reader readily finds the clue, and it is instructiv to notice how 'Uncle Remus' humor is robbed of its contagiousness when the tale is about a funny incident in his own experience which he is too conscientious to embellish. The history of the plantation, the printing-office, the blac runaways and white deserters of whom the impending break-up made the community tolerant, the coon and fox-hunting, forms the serious purpos of the book, and holds the reader's interest from beginning to end. Like 'Daddy Jake,' this is a good anti-slavery tract in disguise, and does credit to Mr. Harris' humanity." [Examiner. 2280



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1869-73.

311.20 HONEST JOHN VANE. [by J: W: De Forest: New Haven, Patten, 1875.] Politics in Washington.—See No. 270. 2285  
JUSTINE'S LOVERS. [by J: W: De Forest: Harper, 1878.] Politics in Washington.—See No. 284. 2290

As collateral reading:—

212.2 YOUNG FOLKS' HISTORY OF THE WAR [by J: Denison Champlin (1834): Holt, 1881] "can be heartily recommended. Indeed, the book gives a great deal more than it promises, for it is equally well adapted to general readers. It is, in short, a well written and entertaining history, fair and impartial in tone and aiming rather at incident and graphic narrative than at political and strategic analysis, although these are not neglected; affording, therefore, probably as good an account of these events as most will desire. It is copiously illustrated as well with maps and plans, as with portraits, views, and pictures of special objects of interest. Few or none of the illustrations are 'made-up' pictures. There is an index." [Nation.

214.7 THE CIVIL WAR [by Mrs. C. E. Cheney: Estes, 1883] "can be heartily recommended. The first few pages strike one as being rather stiff and artificial in style, and altogether there is too great a tendency towards digression and 'moralizing.' The story, however, is exceedingly well told, and in a spirit of keen sympathy with the objects and results of the war, if at times a little intolerant in tone." [Nation. 2295

204.20 MEMORIALS OF A SOUTHERN PLANTER [by Susan (Dabney) Smedes: Baltimore, Cushing, 1887] "is a little

book which may interest the English reader by its pictures of plantation life. It is a memoir, composed chiefly of home letters, of a member of an old Virginian family, who though a successful tobacco cultivator in his State, was determined by circumstances to migrate to the cotton-raising districts. The round of life under the planter's sway is vividly delineated in the family correspondence, and the recollections of an old servant, known as 'Mammy Harriet,' present a lively picture of the journey down South. References to politics and the war are frequent." [Saturday Review. 2300

1863-67.

CROWN JEWELS. [by Emma L. Moffett: N. Y., Carleton, 1871.] Mexico. 2305

1865.

FIVE HUNDRED MAJORITY, or the Days of Tammany. [by Wyllis Niles: Putnam, 1872.] "A disgraceful record of a disgraceful time." [Nation. 2310

1886.

THE EARTH TREMBLED [by E: Payson Roe: Dodd, 1887] "describes the Charleston earthquake well and vividly, and without dwelling too painfully on its horrors, brings them home to all by their influence on the natures and fortunes of his characters. . . The characters are strongly drawn, and the comedy-relief is excellent. Although the thread of the story is twisted out of the sectional hatred which still survived, there is nothing in it to offend either Northern or Southern sympathizers." [Epoch. 2315



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