SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Chapter 4: Preserving the New Republic’s Independence, 1783-1815


Richard H. Kohn, Eagle and Sword: The Federalists and the Creation of the Military Establishment (Free Press, 1975) is a brilliant analysis, though Karl-Friedrich Walling challenges Kohn’s (and others) depiction of Alexander Hamilton as an unabashed militarist in Republican Empire: Alexander Hamilton on War and Free Government (University Press of Kansas, 1999). An insightful survey of the entire period is Don Higginbotham's "The Debate over National

M. Ward explores the history of *The Department of War, 1781-1795* (University of Pittsburgh Press, 1962). Local and community studies can also provide excellent insights into military institutions, warfare, and American society, an excellent example of which is Harry S. Laver, *Citizens More Than Soldiers: The Kentucky Militia and Society in the Early Republic* (University of Nebraska Press, 2007). Saul Cornell analyzes the intent of the Second Amendment with regard to state militias in “*A Well-Regulated Militia*: The Founding Fathers and the Origins of Gun Control in America” (Oxford University Press, 2006).


For the Indian Wars in the Old Northwest, see R. Douglas Hurt, *The Ohio Frontier: Crucible of the Old Northwest, 1720-1830* (Indiana University Press, 1998); Wiley Sword, *President Washington's Indian War: The Struggle for the Old Northwest, 1790-1795* (University

1815 (Houghton Mifflin, 1984) and Christopher McKee, A Gentlemanly and Honorable Profession: The Creation of the U.S. Naval Officer Corps, 1794-1815 (Naval Institute Press, 1991). The latter demonstrates that both Federalists and Republicans made vital contributions to the Navy, and that sailors were not conscript-prisoners trapped in a brutal service but were instead willing volunteers. Spencer Tucker, Arming the Fleet: U.S. Navy Ordnance in the Muzzle-Loading Era (Naval Institute Press, 1989) is a detailed study that extends through the Civil War. For this era's naval leaders, see James C. Bradford, ed., Command Under Sail: Makers of the American Naval Tradition, 1775-1850 (Naval Institute Press, 1985); Linda M. Maloney, The Captain from Connecticut: The Life and Naval Times of Isaac Hull (Northeastern University Press, 1986); and David F. Long, Sailor-Diplomat: A Biography of Commodore James Biddle, 1783-1848 (Northeastern University Press, 1983).

Michael A. Palmer, Stoddert's War: Naval Operations During the Quasi-War with France, 1798-1801 (University of South Carolina Press, 1987) is a classic account of the limited war with the United States’ former ally but the more dated Alexander DeConde, The Quasi-War (Scribner, 1966) and Gardner W. Allen, Our Naval War with France (Houghton Mifflin, 1909), remain useful.

"Republicanize" the army while his *Mr. Jefferson's Army: Political and Social Reform of the Military Establishment, 1801-1809* (New York University Press, 1987) and Spencer C. Tucker's *The Jeffersonian Gunboat Navy* (University of South Carolina Press, 1993) supersede all previous work on those aspects of the Jeffersonian military establishment.


The 200th anniversary of the War of 1812 has directed some attention toward this less well-known but truly important conflict. However, some older works remain essential reading, especially Reginald Horsman's *The Causes of the War of 1812* (University of Pennsylvania Press, 1962), which surveys the reasons why the United States and England went to war. The best single volume study of the war remains the thoroughly researched and superbly written *The War of 1812: A Forgotten Conflict, Bicentennial Edition* (University of Illinois Press, 2012) by Donald R. Hickey, which is a revised and updated edition of his 1989 classic. Hickey also


United States, 1812-1815 (Naval Institute Press, 2003) and argues that it was not the “wooden wall” of Mahan’s earlier depiction.

Key northern battles and campaigns have found an able chronicler in Donald E. Graves, one of the leading military historians of this theater of the war. His works include Red Coats & Grey Jackets: The Battle of the Chippewa, 5 July 1814 (Dundurn Press, 1996); Where Right and Glory Lead! The Battle of Lundy’s Lane, 1814 (Robin Brass, 1997); and Field of Glory: The Battle of Chrysler’s Farm (Robin Brass, 1999). Richard V. Barbuto, Niagara 1814: America Invades Canada (University Press of Kansas, 2000) offers a fine overview of the Niagara campaign and places the action within the war’s broader context. Other battle and campaign histories include Robert Malcomson, A Very Brilliant Affair: The Battle of Queenston Heights, 1812 (Naval Institute Press, 2003); Ann Durkin Keating, Rising Up From Indian Country: The Battle of Fort Dearborn and the Birth of Chicago (University of Chicago Press, 2012); and A Wampum Denied: Proctor’s War of 1812 (Carleton University Press, 2011) by Sandy Antal. The war on the Great Lakes is detailed in David Curtis Skaggs and Gerard T. Althoff, A Signal Victory: The Lake Erie Campaign, 1812-1813 (Naval Institute Press, 1997) and Fighting Sail on Lake Huron and Georgian Bay: The War of 1812 and Its Aftermath (Naval Institute Press, 2002) by Barry Gough.

Jackson and America’s First Military Victory (Viking, 1999) by preeminent Jackson scholar Robert V. Remini is now a standard work on the topic but Charles B. Brook’s The Siege of New Orleans (University of Washington Press, 1961) remains useful. For a broader view of the campaign, see Benton Rain Patterson, The Generals: Andrew Jackson, Sir Edward Pakenham, and the Road to the Battle of New Orleans (New York University Press, 2005). For the war’s most interesting personality, see Robert V. Remini’s Andrew Jackson and the Course of American Empire (Harper & Row, 1977), which is the first volume of his classic three-volume biography. The general has also received excellent treatment at the hands of recent biographers, especially in Andrew Jackson: His Life and Times (Doubleday, 2005) by H.W. Brands.