

## George Alfred Henty Writing the Past

### Introduction

Spanning over half a century, the work of George Alfred Henty was amongst the most popular reading material chosen by young people, both boys and girls in the second half of the nineteenth century<sup>1</sup>.

Having spent much of his childhood as an invalid, Henty emerged in his early teens as a well-read boy, deeply interested in natural history and literature. He soon discovered that his interest, in poetry in particular, elicited mockery, and potential bullying, when he was sent to Westminster school (1847-1850/1). He remedied this situation by learning to box, a skill that proved useful throughout his varied life. He gained a place to study at Gonville and Gaius College Cambridge, which he took up in 1852 but his health soon deteriorated due to overwork, necessitating a year out for recovery. Part of this year was spent at one of his father's mines in Wales where he learnt about some aspects of mining engineering, knowledge which he used later in his novel *Facing Death* (1882) a tale set in the Welsh mining community.

Shortly after his return to Cambridge, the Crimean War broke out and Henty and his brother signed up to join the troops sent out to fight. It was during this period that Henty began to write letters home describing the appalling conditions under which the soldiers were living, letters which his family offered to a local newspaper, which printed them, thus adding to the media campaign, led by William Russell correspondent for The Times newspaper, to improve conditions and stem the tide of disease sweeping through the army. Henty's younger brother Frederick died of cholera shortly after arriving in the Crimea. Henty himself was invalided back to England in 1855.<sup>2</sup>

Henty's published letters marked the beginning of what was to be his subsequent career as war correspondent for the Standard newspaper, a career he pursued from 1859 until 1865, by which time his health had failed. His experiences of world events, coupled with his interest in history, furnished the apparatus needed for the work he is known for, that of writing for young people based on historical events, and which he continued to do until his death in 1902.

Henty's project to 'write the past' was as large as his stature and his personality. He conceived a plan to write a story based on every major event in English history. He did not succeed in such an ambitious plan but he did produce some 80 novels spanning the centuries between 1250 B.C and 1900, from the Ancient Egyptians (*The Cat of Bubastes*, 1889) through the Romans (*The Young Carthaginians*, 1887), *Beric the Briton*, 1893), through to the Boer war (*With Buller in Natal*, 1901) and touching most centuries in between. Henty's stated intention was to teach history and to teach it enjoyably, by inserting a youthful protagonist into any given historical situation and focusing the story on his exploits within the event. In the Preface to *Young Buglers* (1880) Henty writes,

I remember that, as a boy, I regarded any attempt to mix instruction with amusement as being as objectionable a practice as the administration of powder in jam; but I think this feeling arose from the fact that in those days books contained a very small share of amusement and a very large share of instruction.

Henty continues, 'I have endeavoured to avoid this ...'<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> See Altick, Richard. *The English Common Reader: A Social History of the Mass Reading Public 1800-1900*. Chicago and London: The University of Chicago Press, 1957, for information on this aspect of G. A. Henty.

<sup>2</sup> See Henty's novel *Jack Archer* (1883)

<sup>3</sup> For details of Henty's life and work, see his biographies: Fenn, G. Manville. *George Alfred Henty*. London: Blackie and Son, 1911, Arnold, Guy. *Held Fast for England: G. A. Henty Imperialist Boy's Writer*. London: Hamish Hamilton, 1980, and King, Ann. *G A Henty 1832-1902 - Some*

## The current reading and non-reading of Henty

Currently, Henty is rarely read by children's literature specialists, mainly due to the length of his works and to his reputation as a thorough-going imperialist. The first objection cannot be disputed, although abridged, edited versions were published in the twentieth century until approximately the 1960s. The second is true in the sense that he was a man of his time, and his time was one of British imperial expansion. But reading his work yields some surprising discoveries, such as his defence of other cultures and especially of other faiths<sup>4</sup>, his protagonists with mixed race parentage,<sup>5</sup> and his strong female characters.<sup>6</sup> Where Henty has undergone something of a revival is in the reprinting programmes based on the homeschooling movement in the USA. These programmes set out their rationale clearly and are designed to fit in with the philosophy of those to whom they market their books. As often happens with historical authors, their work can be commandeered to a particular agenda due to some elements which fit in with that agenda. Other writers have suffered the same fate.

### Why study Henty?

In the current context of children's literature research, the question may be asked 'why study Henty'? One possible reason is his treatment of history. Henty's stated intention was to provide a hero to be emulated, and to teach history. These two major purposes for writing are stated in the prefaces to his stories, in which he addresses his readers<sup>7</sup>. Henty aimed to insert historical knowledge into stories which included historical figures and events. His method was to order up, from the Library, half a dozen books which presented an account of the period in which he was interested. After thus researching the event from a number of angles, he dictated his story to an amanuensis.<sup>8</sup> The speed with which his books were written, under a pressured contract from the publisher, often resulted in his narratives displaying passages of reportage in which he describes incidents that really happened. Given his career as a war correspondent, this slippage is not totally unexpected, especially when he writes about events in which he was present as a reporter.<sup>9</sup>

Apart from his position as an influential writer of the past, another reason for studying his work lies in his construction of a youthful protagonist, usually male but not exclusively, which influenced not only his readers but also subsequent writers of literature for young people.

Colloquially referred to as 'the Henty hero', it is assumed that everyone will know to whom this designation refers. This youthful character provided aspirational character traits and hope for a productive and successful future, if emulated. Once again, the encouragement for the reader is in the Prefaces. In the preface to *Sturdy and Strong*, (1888), Henty states:

for success in life it is necessary not only to be earnest, steadfast, and true, but to have the faculty of turning every opportunity to the best advantage; ... steadiness, perseverance, and determination to get on ..... If similar qualities and similar determination are yours, you need not despair of similar success in life.

The construct of the youthful protagonist found in Henty's stories is the accumulated product of previous generations of the western construct of the child and youth. This figure reflects influences from the early constructs of the innocent child, whose various manifestations culminate in the

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*Biographical Essays*. Available from The Henty Society

<http://www.hentysociety.org/publications.html>

<sup>4</sup> Henty, G. A. *With Kitchener in the Soudan: A Story of Atbara and Omdurman*. London: Blackie and Son, 1903.

<sup>5</sup> For example Dick Holland, the protagonist of *The Tiger of Mysore: A Story of the War with Tippoo Saib*. London: Blackie & Son, 1896.

<sup>6</sup> Notably Nita, the indisputable hero of *A Soldier's Daughter* (published posthumously in 1906.)

<sup>7</sup> For example, *The Young Colonists* (1885), *Condemned as a Nihilist* (1893), and *Sturdy and Strong* (1888).

<sup>8</sup> See biographies.

<sup>9</sup> For example *Out with Garibaldi* (1901).

redemptive child, through cultural exemplars such as the classical hero, with an emphasis on acting for the public good, to the fairy tale hero whose character exhibits selflessness and compassion. The fairy tale hero is not a construct usually associated with the work of G. A. Henty, although examples of this trope can be found in *Captain Bayley's Heir* (1889), and *By Sheer Pluck* (1884) to name but two titles.<sup>10</sup>

Finally, it is possible to trace this character through subsequent children's literature. For example, in Percy Westerman's work, the sixteen year old boy through whom Westerman's stories are in most instances focalised. This youth is more predictable and unchanging than is the Henty protagonist. (Also, Westerman's generally stereotypical portrayal of foreigners demonstrates the hardening of attitudes towards the other in the years leading to the First World War, 1914-1918.)

The next obvious demonstration of the youthful protagonist is in W.E. John's Biggles and Worrals of the WAAF, although to cite Biggles and Worrals immediately after Westerman is to reinforce a possible perceived divide between genres that arguably does not exist, at least, not in any clear cut form. If we consider, for example award-winning material such as Arthur Ransome's *Swallows and Amazons* or C.S. Lewis' Narnia stories, neither of which would immediately be categorised as 'adventure', then demonstrable parallels may be drawn in the area of the unfolding manifestation of the youthful protagonist. From the independent children found in Arthur Ransome's books, through to Harry Potter and Alex Rider, the character traits of courage, honesty, integrity, and defence of the bullied or the underdog are key to the success of the protagonist's (or protagonists) undertaking, however that undertaking might be presented. Differences in the construct of these characters in contemporary children's and YA literature include some reluctance to undertake the task presented but the same traits are foregrounded in their success.

## Conclusion

As a writer of the past for young people, Henty's grasp of facts and political situations was wide ranging. His story *With Clive in India* (1884) describes a political situation remarkably in line with a recent book on the history of India and in the same detail.<sup>11</sup> His perception of potential future global implications of a pre-1902 scenario in, for example, his discussion of the state of Europe in *A Soldier's Daughter*, reveal insights and fears about the possibility of a great conflagration which proved to be prophetic. His ability to impart historical knowledge, leaving aside the discussion concerning the fictionality of history, which time and space here do not permit, earn Henty a place amongst work worthy of further study, whilst further enquiry into the influence of Henty's construction of an identifiable youthful character in contemporary works would be valuable to current and future research. Finally, I resisted putting a question mark at the end of the title since that small addition would need a different discussion, but another point to consider is 'Was Henty writing the past or was he always writing **his** present? This is a question that might be asked of all writers of the past.

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<sup>10</sup>For a full study of the youthful hero in Henty's work see Johnson, R.E. *A Complete identity: the Youthful Hero in the Work of G.A. Henty and George MacDonald*. Eugene (OR): Pickwick Publications (Wipf & Stock), 2014.

<sup>11</sup>Keay, John. *A History of India*. London: HarperCollins, 2000.

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George Alfred Henry Wille (31 March 1871 - 31 August 1951) was a Ceylonese proctor , notary public , journalist and politician. [1]. Willie was born on 31 March 1871, the second son of John Francis Wille (b. 1845) and Maria Charlotte née Kidd (1847–1928). [2] He was educated at Royal College, Colombo . [3]. This page is based on a Wikipedia article written by contributors ( read / edit ). Text is available under the CC BY-SA 4.0 license; additional terms may apply. Images, videos and audio are available under their respective licenses.

Henry Alfred Kissinger is an American diplomat, political thinker and political scientist who went on to serve as the National Security Advisor as well as Secretary of State of the United States during his illustrious career. He was born in Germany in 1923 but the family fled from Germany due to persecution of Jews by Nazis and eventually ended up in New York. He joined the Army while still studying accountancy at the City College of New York but returned to academics and acquired a degree in political science from Harvard University. Henry Kissinger. It is not often that nations learn from the past, even rarer that they draw the correct conclusions from it. Henry Kissinger. George Bernard Shaw: "There are two tragedies in life. One is to lose your heart's desire.