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Book Reviews

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American Indian Policy in the Formative Years: The Indian Trade and Intercourse Acts, 1790-1834. By Francis Paul Prucha. (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1962. viii, 303 pp. Essay on authorities, index. \$6.75.)

Welcome to this book because it deals with an important topic not heretofore sufficiently studied! Author Prucha begins by scanning British Indian policy, then turns to that of the United States prior to 1790. He ends with an examination of the laws passed by Congress in 1834 relative to the Indians. In between, his organization is for the most part topical, comprising chapters on the Indian Department, regulating the trade in furs, crusading against whiskey, the removal of intruders from Indian land, crimes committed in the redmen's country, and policies for civilization and for removal of the red natives. Whether marshaling his material by time-flow or by topic, Dr. Prucha handles it competently.

He has purposely eschewed human interest, preferring instead, "a calm investigation of the laws which expressed American Indian policy. . . ." This reviewer would have favored the admission of some laughs and tears since the subject is one which, like the American Civil War, cannot fail to arouse emotion. Indeed, the subject of Indian-white relations is so fraught with drama that the author has literally had to crowd it out. Even though he is dealing with the laws primarily, and not their impact, he might have let just a little more light and color in. Of course the need is for a dispassionate treatment of this emotion-laden topic, but not for a disemboweled one.

If a generalization is to be distilled from these three hundred pages it is that the policy of the United States as expressed in laws was surprisingly human, even enlightened, toward the Indians. Unfortunately, the compassion of the laws did not permeate the actual relationships although, as the author makes clear, it did ameliorate them. The fact is the government lacked the power to back up those laws. "The expanse of the frontier and the multitudes of oncoming settlers" prevented enforcement.

JOHN K. MAHON

University of Florida

John Forsyth: Political Tactician. By Alvin Laroy Duckett. (Athens, Ga.: University of Georgia Press, 1962. 222 pp. Bibliography, index. \$5.00.)

John Forsyth belonged to that group of public men which is usually relegated to the second team when the all-stars are chosen. Living in a time when the national scene was dominated by men like Webster, Clay, and Calhoun and not being an exciting character himself, he has not been given prominent treatment in the pages of written history. Neither did he leave a large collection of private papers to challenge historians to rescue him from oblivion.

Like many other "political tacticians," John Forsyth was more important behind the scenes than on the front line. Service to Georgia as a legislator and governor was short, but he distinguished himself as Congressman, Senator, Minister to Spain, and Secretary of State.

Professor Duckett explains that "Forsyth's concern with politics was both idealistic and realistic. He was a political aristocrat who believed that experienced officials should formulate and direct public opinion. Although a staunch nationalist, as a practical tactician he could adapt to exigency and resort to state rights in seeking an objective. Serving his state and his nation with an almost compulsive devotion to duty, he participated in many important governmental decisions that shaped our country's history."

Some persons will wish to question some points of this evaluation, insisting that the author does his subject too much honor. The volume, however, is not a eulogy. Instead, it is a sound but unexciting treatment of a second-rate public figure who devoted many years of service to his state and country. Considering the lack of personal papers available, the author has done a very acceptable job.

JOSEPH H. PARKS

University of Georgia

Politics and the Crisis of 1860. Edited by Norman A. Graebner. (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1961. xii, 149 pp. Bibliography, index. \$3.00.)

This slim but provocative volume contains five papers which were delivered originally at the Fourth Annual Civil War Conference at Gettysburg, and the theme of that particular meeting is the title of this book.

In contrast to most symposiums of this sort, the participants have complemented more than they have contradicted one another. Norman Graebner of the University of Illinois asserted in the lead essay that the very nature of American politics in 1860 made civil war well-nigh inevitable. "Dominant political elements of both the North and the South demanded of the nation what they could achieve only in defiance of the Constitution." Stanford's Don E. Fehrenbacher delved pointedly into the Republican convention in Chicago and arrived at the conclusion that, had this new party retained the pristine character of its 1854 beginnings, it would have come out second-best in the 1860 race. The party's hard, anti-slave core wrought fear in the mind of the South; yet Dr. Fehrenbacher maintained that civil war would have come even if Lincoln had lost the 1860 election.

Robert Johannsen of the University of Illinois, another of the "irrepressible conflict" school, surveyed the stormy and abortive Charleston convention of the Democratic Party. He contended that the collapse of "the last national party" spelled the doom of hope and peace. "As the party was rendered impotent," he stated, "the days of national union were numbered." The University of Florida's William Baringer then analyzed the 1860 election. "It was quite clear that the fundamental political trends within the nation still responded more to words than to realities." Rhetoric, he concluded, overpowered reasoning; and the war came. Avery Craven, one of the deans of American historians, presented the last paper: a masterful and benedictory hypothesis. By 1860, he affirmed, "The South had been reduced to the sad necessity of breaking up what Robert E. Lee called 'a government inaugurated by the blood & wisdom of our patriotic fathers,' and the North had been forced into the necessity of fighting to prevent it, by the despotic decrees of the emerging Modern World."

Obviously, rebuttals could be and will be made to each author. The rapidly diminishing school of repressionists will be shoved farther back by this rain of blows from the opposition. While Dr. Craven's essay towers somewhat over its fellows, each monograph is a valuable commentary worthy of careful perusal.

It was indeed heartening, at least to this reviewer, to see not one of these gentlemen glorify one section at the expense of the other. As at least two of them implied, it takes two sides to make a war.

JAMES I. ROBERTSON, JR.

U. S. Civil War Centennial Commission

Patriotic Gore: Studies in the Literature of the American Civil War. By Edmund Wilson. (New York: Oxford University Press, 1962. xxxii, 816 pp. Index. \$8.50.)

"Without the shedding of blood, there is no remission of sins," said John Brown, thus justifying, in his own mind at least, the crimes for which he was later hanged - loosing a flood of oratory, both spoken and written, a greater crime perhaps than that for which he died. That a study and collection of such motley and impassioned writings could end up as a scholarly and vastly entertaining book is no doubt due to the unique talents of the author, the distinguished American critic and novelist, Edmund Wilson, better known to less academically minded readers perhaps as the author of the much-banned *Memoirs of Hecate County*. No other title but *Patriotic Gore* could so aptly describe the varied writings summarized and discussed in this fat volume and the brain-washing they sought to accomplish upon the reader.

Floridians claim Harriet Beecher Stowe as a transplanted native from her residence at Mandarin on the St. John's River, but they will hardly acclaim her designation by Abraham Lincoln as "the little lady who made this big war." Yet a sale of 305,000 copies in the first year after the American publication of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* on March 20, 1852, can only mean that millions read the book and were strongly influenced against the South and slavery by it. Those who remember only the play, or one of the numerous burlesques of it that were fashionable years ago, may be startled by Mr. Wilson's conclusion that: "It is a much more impressive work than one has ever been allowed to expect. The first thing that strikes one about it is a certain eruptive force." In any event, the impact of that force upon the minds of many uncommitted people was so great that *Uncle Tom's Cabin* may very well have been, as Lincoln said, one of the most important precipitating factors in the Civil War.

The stern conscience of the Calvinist faith led early New Englanders into such folly as the Salem witch trials. Yet two hundred years later, as the author makes abundantly clear through passages from the writings of Francis Grierson and others, that same stern faith blazed into indignation at the custom of slavery -perhaps to salve the consciences of Yankee shipowners who were largely responsible for it in the first place-and lit the fuse that exploded a terrible holocaust which came near to destroying a nation. Midwesterners, too, seeing in the near coincident appearance of two comets a sign of divine warning, prepared themselves for war with great religious revivals. And the eruptive force of Lincoln's appearance on the national scene was proof to many that the approaching crisis had, through divine will, produced the man to handle it. Lincoln himself seems to have been convinced that such was the truth, perhaps with reason, for readers of the immortal Gettysburg address can hardly fail to realize that, in less inspired hands, the guidance of the Union cause might have been dominated by men like Stanton and "government of the people, by the people, for the people" might indeed have perished from the earth.

Patriotic Gore is a fascinating and rewarding book, a broad-canvas literary landscape depicting one aspect of a nation in the grip of crisis, using the words of those in the picture itself as colors and the genius of a skilled editor and critic as palette and brush.

FRANK G. SLAUGHTER

Jacksonville, Florida

Civil War Naval Chronology, Part I: 1861. Edited by E. M. Eller. (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1962. iv, 41 pp. Illustrations. \$.25.)

Civil War Naval Chronology, Part II: 1862. Edited by E. M. Eller. (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1962. iv, 117 pp. Illustrations. \$.60.)

It has been said that it takes nearly as long to research the conflict as it did for the North and South to fight it. Even so, Admiral Eller and his able assistants are ahead of the centennial

schedule, having completed the first two volumes covering the first two years of the sea story of the Civil War, with the third section, Part III, 1863, to be available before the end of this year.

With the spotlight constantly on Virginia, and the focus most frequently on Lee, many have felt that the Navy's role in the Civil War has not been adequately recorded by historians. While denying the gallant armies none of their due, Admiral Eller has pointed out that the purpose of the Chronology is to present the decisive parts played by the forces afloat - North and South - from the war's earliest moments. The first two volumes, available through the Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D.C., attractively published in paper-back at a nominal sum, give promise of assistance to many centennial observances and should prove to have lasting value as a reference work for Civil War scholars.

The volumes are profusely illustrated with interesting photographs and reproductions of drawings and documents, many of which will be new even to veteran researchers. The text is confined to concise day-by-day accounts of the events and activities relating to naval warfare and operations as the war progresses. The entire work will be made much more valuable with the inclusion of an overall index in the final volume.

Civil War buffs generally, and specialists and scholars particularly, will welcome this important addition to the material available in a field of that conflict which has been largely overlooked.

WILLIAM M. GOZA

Clearwater, Florida

Lincoln and the Negro. By Benjamin Quarles. (New York: Oxford University Press, 1962. 275 pp. Foreword, illustrations, index, bibliography. \$6.50.)

Lincoln's views on the Negro and on slavery, as on the treatment he would have given the defeated Confederates, have been the subject of an apparently endless amount of writing, none of it really conclusive. This is partly because the Lincoln record in word and action is less than conclusive. It is also because most students are conditioned by their own assumptions in the search

for the answer to perplexing questions. Scholars have not entirely escaped this barrier to objectivity. Lincoln continues, North and South, to get credit for what it is assumed he would have done if circumstances had permitted it or if he had lived, as well as for what he did. The debate will go on and on. What he did is a matter of record. What his motives were - what he would have liked to do, often lead one into the realm of conjecture.

Professor Quarles writes interestingly if not conclusively about all of the moot questions. On page 82 he states quite clearly the point of view from which he writes: "The Lincoln of the White House years had deep convictions about slavery. But as Chief Magistrate he made a sharp distinction between his personal beliefs and his official actions. . . . His job was to uphold the Constitution, not to impose his own standard of public morality." Again on page 221: "The limitations of the Emancipation Proclamation became more and more displeasing to Lincoln who seemed to grow in moral stature with each passing season."

This reviewer grew up in rural Georgia where, strangely enough, the two heroes of the War Between the States were Robert E. Lee as symbol of the Lost Cause and Abraham Lincoln for what it is assumed he would have done if he had lived. Post-war white Southerners, as an afterthought be it granted, concluded that Lincoln would have saved them from the harshness of Reconstruction which implies that he would have done less for the Negro. This was opinion. Mr. Quarles has made a reasoned case for Lincoln as something less than a crusading abolitionist, but deeply committed to freedom for the Negro, and growing more so as he neared the end of his life. He may be correct in this view, but the weight of the evidence he finds in the record seems equally to favor the view to which Southerners finally came. Though there are no footnotes, there is for each chapter a bibliography with comments that serves reasonably well the footnote function.

CHARLTON W. TEBEAU

University of Miami

Farewell to the Bloody Shirt: Northern Republicans and The Southern Negro, 1877-1893. By Stanley P. Hirshon. (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1962. 334 pp. \$6.95.)

Although northern Republicans abandoned the southern Negro in 1877 they continued to debate the question of Negro rights in the post-Reconstruction years. Some advocated a return to the old policy of federal interference in southern elections as a means of enforcing the Fifteenth Amendment, and in order to win support for this program, they played up alleged frauds and violence of southern whites. A few such Republicans acted out of genuine concern for the plight of the freedman, but most were motivated by a desire to use the Negro vote as an opportunity to regain lost political power in the South. Others opposed attempts to wave the "bloody shirt" and agitate the race question. Mugwump reformers argued that Reconstruction had proven the folly of colored rule, and that the ignorant and easily controlled Negro was not worth worrying about. More influential were powerful northern economic interests, merchants engaged in southern trade, and eastern industrialists, who reasoned that continued advocacy of Negro rights would ruin their profits in southern markets. They contended that if the Negro theme were dropped from politics southern high tariff advocates would join the Republican party for business reasons.

Stanley P. Hirshon has written the first full length account of this controversy within the Republican party. Though he travels over much the same ground in much the same way as others before him, his contribution lies in the very detailed manner in which he has analyzed this debate and the prominence he has given to economic pressures upon Republican leaders to abandon the "bloody shirt." Actually, one might ask whether the Republicans did say farewell to the "bloody shirt." Despite the entreaties of businessmen, Republican politicians freely waved the "bloody shirt" in most of their campaigns in the last quarter of the nineteenth century. Sometimes, too, Hirshon makes too much out of public statements and campaign documents to indicate a radical change of attitude on the part of Republican leaders toward the south.

While Republicans talked much about safeguarding the vote of the colored man and lamented the state of affairs in the South, they did little to remedy the situation or to meet their obligations to the freedman. Instead of protecting the Negro and looking after him as the ward of the nation they deserted him and left him as the ward of the dominant race in the South. A good ex-

ample of the Republican abandonment of the Negro is an incident that occurred in Jacksonville, Florida, in 1882. The Right Reverend Daniel A. Payne, the senior bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church was expelled from a Florida train because he refused to ride in a second-class car labeled "For Colored People." He held a first class ticket and insisted that he had a right to sit in a first class car. But he was forced off the train and had to carry fourteen pounds of baggage back to Jacksonville, five miles away, during the hottest part of the day. Negroes in Jacksonville and New York held indignation meetings and when Florida officials did nothing they carried their protest to the Attorney General of the United States on the ground that the United States attorney for the northern district of Florida had failed to enforce the Civil Rights Act and ignored all applications for legal redress. Though the Attorney General promised to investigate, he took no action and did not even ask his subordinates in Florida about the episode.

VINCENT DE SANTIS

University of Notre Dame

Race Relations in Virginia, 1870-1902. By Charles E. Wynes. (Charlottesville: University of Virginia Press, 1961. 164 pp. Index. \$5.00.)

Professor Wynes states that he was led to examine the history of Negro civil rights in Virginia as a specific testing of the thesis set forth in C. Vann Woodward, *The Strange Career of Jim Crow*. This thesis, while recognizing exploitation of ex-slaves during Radical Reconstruction, especially political exploitation, states that complete ostracism and total segregation came about in the 1890's and during the first decade of this century as a sort of final bitter revenge by a stubborn South, while the North was too busy making money to care. "The policies of proscription, segregation, and disfranchisement," said Professor Woodward, "that are often described as the immutable 'folkways' of the South . . . are of a more recent origin. . . . The belief that they are immutable and unchangeable is not supported by history." His contention is based upon the period of fifteen years or so when ex-slaves "did ride on white men's railroads, eat in white men's restaurants and

vote in southern elections." To this contention, a good many white Southerners have answered that these events took place under the threat of federal force and that as soon as force was removed the mores reasserted themselves. As evidence in this debate, Professor Wynes' book is most timely.

In the struggle between custom and legislation, most liberals rest their hopes on those critical statutes dealing with voting and public education, laws that most readily lead to rapid cultural changes. The present volume gives a satisfactory coverage to both of these critical areas. The author shows that while the Virginia Negro's literacy rate constantly progressed, in spite of glaring inequalities in public money spent for Negro education, his chance to vote and to hold office steadily lessened toward the end of the century, until he was finally completely disfranchised by well-known ingenious statutes dreamed up by the South's best legal brains. Curiously enough, disfranchisement was accomplished in the name of political reform aimed at preventing scandalous manipulation of Negro votes by bribery, intimidation, or simple stuffing of ballot boxes.

Wynes substantiates Woodward that the ex-slave did make an earnest effort in the late sixties and the seventies to use his vote, and did take seriously the promise of education and economic help. Parents and grandparents went to make-shift schools with their children in the hope that learning their ABC's would open to them the white man's world. Meanwhile, radical Republicans made deals with conservative Southerners for money and power during this Gilded Age and promises to the Negro were forgotten. Gradually he settled back into his old habits of protective humility and dependence upon white protectors under an elaborate code of etiquette that differed from the old slave-master code mainly in that there were now fewer personal contacts, less personal responsibility.

Two Virginians far ahead of their times are brought to our attention in this study: William Mahone, who led a brief period of liberal state government from 1879 to 1883 during which Virginia Negroes "knew something like justice," and Lewis H. Blair, a Richmond business man who wrote a remarkable book in 1889 called *The Prosperity of the South Dependent Upon the Elevation of the Negro*, which foreshadowed the Supreme Court decision of 1954 by sixty-five years.

Does this book support or challenge Woodward's Jim Crow thesis? Was Jim Crow a social invention of the segregation statutes at the end of the century, or had he always been there with his humble good manners, traveling under the name of Uncle Tom? While Professor Wynes shows Virginian courtesy to the Woodward thesis, he gives this reviewer the total impression that the basic mores of race relations never really changed much in Virginia.

The book has a well-annotated bibliography. One wishes that more of the unpublished theses upon which the author draws, especially those of Howard University, could have found their way into print. Among the accounts of travelers in the South, the author found those of the French most valuable as they saw us with eyes unprejudiced by Anglo-Saxon attitudes. Although he makes wide use of newspapers, Wynes reminds us that "where the Negro was concerned in post-1865 Virginia, the newspapers were written more to justify and persuade than they were to inform."

EMILY STEVENS MACLACHLAN

University of Florida

Norfolk: Historic Southern Port. By Thomas J. Wertenbaker. Second edition, revised by Marvin W. Schlegel. (Durham: Duke University Press, 1962. 417 pp. Illustrations and index. Cloth, \$3.50, paper, \$1.00.)

Originally published in 1931, this edition brings the story of Norfolk up to 1960. The book still deserves all the praise it received in 1931 as local history at its best. Through its pages runs not only the engrossing story of the growth and development of a city, but also the tale of sectional interests and clashes within the state. Norfolk versus the Piedmont towns and the interior is a story worthy of study for its own interest and for the impact of that strife upon the city. In this volume perhaps the most interesting portion is that concerning the past thirty years, the period covering the depression, the Second World War, and the post war years. Here the center of interest is the determined efforts of the city to expand and develop into a great city. The re-development plan adopted and acted upon by the city government

is clearly presented by the authors, and an objective assessment is made of the public school crisis of 1958.

Professor Wertenbaker's illness prevented him from revising the book but the very able assistance of Mr. Schlegel made possible the publication of this truly fine study of a Southern commercial city. The city government deserves credit as well for its financing of the study. Other municipalities might take note and follow suit.

WILLIAM J. SCHELLINGS

Old Dominion College

Romance and Realism in Southern Politics. By T. Harry Williams. (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1961. xii, 84 pp. \$2.50.)

To summarize one's views on the last hundred years of southern history in the course of four short lectures is no easy task. Professor Williams, long-time authority on the Civil War and more recently engaged in a study of the Longs of Louisiana, undertook to do so in the Lamar Lectures, delivered at Mercer University in November, 1960. The result makes interesting reading, and must have provided fascinating listening for his audiences. He combines a feeling for the broad sweep of southern history and a detailed command of Louisiana sources.

The basic theme reflected in each of the lectures is a concern for "realism" in politics. The author views the South as a region particularly prone to romanticism and fantasy. He suggests that the southern Populists were not so lacking in realism as some historians (e.g., Richard Hofstadter) have argued. Yet in his longest lecture, dealing with Reconstruction, Williams deals in detail with the Louisiana unification movement of 1873. This abortive effort at obtaining Negro votes in return for local white recognition of Negro civil rights would seem, in retrospect, wildly unrealistic. Indeed, the problem of how one is to define the "realist" is the most unsatisfying part of the book.

In his final lecture Professor Williams gives a predictably sympathetic view of Huey Long who "forcibly introduced a large element of realism into Southern politics" (p. 79). The implicit view seems to be that economic issues are real, but the race issue

is not. But who is to say that a Bilbo was less a "realist" (as measured by electoral success) than a Long? Is the craving for status - even bogus status - which the race-baiters thrived on less "real" than the craving for economic betterment? Also, for most of the South the problem has been one of creating wealth, not just sharing it. A Long in Louisiana could tax Standard Oil and perform wonders; what would a Long do in Mississippi?

One alternative to classifying Southern politicians as "realists" or not would be to deal with the processes of economic growth and what is now termed "political modernization." If one takes an urban, industrialized, relatively high per capita income society as the wave of the future then one has certain benchmarks for evaluating political movements. One hopes that Professor Williams will touch on some of these aspects in his forthcoming work.

HUGH DOUGLAS PRICE

Syracuse University

A Bibliography of Antislavery in America. By Dwight Lowell Dumond. (Ann Arbor: The University of Michigan Press, 1961. 119 pp. \$10.00.)

Over the last century there have been relatively few bibliographies dealing with the historical experience of the American Negro. Monroe N. Work's standard reference (1928) has been supplemented by the more recent joint effort of Paul B. Foreman and Mozell C. Hill (1947). Specialized bibliographies concentrating on Negro migration, education, business, and literature have appeared from time to time. But in spite of the long-standing interest accorded the antislavery movement by reform-conscious American historians, almost nothing has been done since Samuel May's *Catalogue of Anti-Slavery Publications in America* appeared originally in 1863.

The title of Professor Dumond's book is somewhat confusing because this bibliography is not intended to be a general or all-encompassing compilation on the subject. It is, in effect, the bibliography to the author's recent study, *Antislavery: The Crusade for Freedom in America*, printed in a separate volume. His three decades of research on this movement, however, have brought him in contact with an unusually large number of items and pro-

vides us with an extensive and significant collection. The entries deal exclusively with printed materials, arranged in rigidly alphabetical order, and include such diverse items as journals, sermons, addresses, treatises, manuals, open letters, personal accounts, songs, societies' minutes, convention proceedings, speeches and tracts in book, pamphlet and serial form.

In point of time, the editor begins with a 1688 *Protest Against Slavery by the Society of Germantown Friends* and carries through the avalanche of ante-bellum publications down to the end of the Civil War. American efforts comprise the bulk of the volume, though some British works "widely circulated in this country" are included.

Professor Dumond does indeed provide us with "a basic listing of primary sources," but it is a limited listing of particular kinds of contemporary materials which omits a variety of other types of primary sources. Indeed, in the absence of both an introduction and any kind of explanation of the criteria for inclusion of a particular item, the reader is left somewhat in the dark. Much more serious was the failure to give some indication of the location of the entries, particularly in the case of rare and unusual items. Some general reference might also have been made to especially rich depositories of anti-slavery sources such as are in the Parish Collection at the New York Historical Society or in the Oberlin College Library. Still, aside from these exceptions, Professor Dumond and the University of Michigan Press have given us a handsome and an extremely useful companion volume to the author's *Antislavery*.

ARTHUR W. THOMPSON

University of Florida

Citrus Growing in Florida. By Louis W. Ziegler and Herbert S. Wolfe. (Gainesville: University of Florida Press, 1961. vi, 248 pp. Index, pictures, tables, map. \$6.00.)

This can be an extremely useful book in the library of the Florida citrus grower. It covers in non-technical language most of the salient factors in care and cultivation of citrus, and it presents this information in a fluid, easy-to-read manner. The authors have accumulated a wealth of both technical and practical

experience and have, at various times, drawn from this knowledge to assist the citrus industry in the practical solution of problems in their particular fields. Their qualification to speak with authority on the subject of citrus care and cultivation cannot be seriously questioned.

The reader will be impressed by the organization of this book which commences with the origin and history of citrus, followed by descriptive definition of the more important varieties of citrus for home or commercial purposes. The book is all the more useful because it includes information concerning the newest tangerine-tangelo hybrids introduced by the U.S.D.A. as late as 1959. It also covers the Murcott which together with the tangerine-tangelo hybrids is becoming increasingly important in Florida's efforts to extend the season for hand-peeling varieties.

The chapter on propagation defines and describes the major rootstocks and their advantages under varying soil and climatic conditions, and also covers the intricacies of budding and top-working citrus trees. Care of young trees, the fertilization of bearing trees, the citrus spray program, and other maintenance practices are all covered authoritatively.

The book concludes with a chapter on harvesting, maturity, and grade standards that will be of particular interest to the commercial grower. Among other things, this chapter explains soluble solids, acid, acid ratio, and Florida's method of sizing. All of these items are important in the determination of maturity and value, particularly at the concentrate plant.

The authors are to be congratulated for their efforts, and for the initial idea of providing the average grower with such a wealth of practical information in a single book.

JOHN T. LESLEY

Florida Citrus Exchange

BOOK NOTES

The University of Florida Press is to be congratulated on its Floridiana Facsimile and Reprint Series. The four volumes that have appeared fulfill the purposes of the series: to make available at a reasonable price books on Florida which are extremely rare and which, when they can be found, are very costly. All of these books are handsome, with beautiful bindings and excellent

type. All of them contain a preface by Rembert W. Patrick, general editor of the series, an introduction by a scholar of Florida history, and an index.

The first volume is Bernard Romans' *A Concise Natural History of East and West Florida*, (\$8.50) originally published in 1775, for which Professor Patrick has written an introduction. Romans was living in Florida, and in fact had been placed on the provincial payroll of West Florida by Governor Peter Chester while he was gathering material for his *Concise History* and Florida maps and drawings. His was not only one of the first books about the Floridas and their inhabitants but it was one of the best. The variety of natural, aboriginal, historic, and miscellaneous information which it so graphically gives is far more original than most of the contemporary studies of other sections of America.

Herbert J. Doherty, Jr. has written the introduction to the second volume in the series, *The Territory of Florida* (\$7.50) by John Lee Williams. Published in 1837, this book was the only generally available history of Florida for many years. Williams spent years traveling around Florida, mapping its rivers and harbors and its long coastline. As Doherty points out this book is both a gazetteer and a geographical dictionary, "a kaleidoscopic, hodgepodge, potpourri look" at early nineteenth century Florida. Williams was a capable historian and a clear, concise writer, and his book makes for interesting reading. Like the original edition, the facsimile contains a Florida map, showing a surprisingly accurate reproduction of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

Dickison and His Men: Reminiscences of the War in Florida (\$6.00) was written in 1890 by Mary Elizabeth Dickison as a tribute to her husband, Captain John J. Dickison, Florida's famed Civil War guerilla leader. While Florida never became a major theatre of military activity, Dickison's skirmishes against federal forces made him a legend in his own lifetime, according to Samuel Proctor, who wrote the introduction for this third "facsimile reproduction." Dickison was a skilled soldier who fought with courage against an enemy force which almost always outnumbered his men and usually possessed superior firing power. Commanding a cavalry company from Marion County, Dickison operated in central and northeast Florida. He was particularly active along the

St. Johns River, and once, in a bizarre attack from shore near Palatka, forced the surrender of the Union steamer *Columbine*.

The latest volume to appear is Ellen Call Long's *Florida Breezes, or Florida, New and Old*, (\$8.50) published in 1883. The daughter of Richard Keith Call and a prolific authoress in her right, Mrs. Long was probably the outstanding Florida woman of her time. Margaret Chapman, Florida historian and librarian, in her introduction describes Ellen Long as a remarkable woman, who, "though she cherished what was best in plantation life in the old South, . . . did not turn inward to a tight, provincial society as did many Southerners. She remained cosmopolitan rather than provincial in outlook." To tell her Florida story Mrs. Long created a fictional character, Harry Barclay, a Bostonian visiting in Tallahassee. Thus she had the opportunity of making a case for the Southern way of life to a Yankee. These volumes encourage Floridians to look forward to the University of Florida Press publishing additional out-of-print items in the "Facsimile and Reprint Series."