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The Road to Normalcy, The Presidential Campaign and Election of 1920. By Wesley M. Bagby. (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1962. 206 pp. \$4.50.)

In this well-researched and useful monograph, Professor Bagby tells the story of the presidential election of 1920. Over two-thirds of the text is devoted to the selection of the nominees, Warren G. Harding and James M. Cox. In the Republican race, he maintains, the selection of Harding was neither a political accident nor the product of a smoke-filled room, even though it came as a surprise to a public misled by primaries and newspapermen. While General Leonard Wood, Governor Frank Lowden, and Senator Hiram Johnson fought, and Herbert Hoover displayed the qualities which were to help make his own later presidency a failure, the warm, popular, dependable Harding was a serious candidate whose nomination occasioned little surprise among the party politicians. Throughout his study, Professor Bagby emphasizes the importance of the professional in a world in which amateurism, party disunity, and failure to play the political game were disqualifying faults.

On the Democratic side, the same lesson is offered. Woodrow Wilson wanted the nomination, William G. McAdoo could have had it, but James M. Cox eventually carried it off because the bosses found him the most available candidate. His strength lay in his distance from Wilson and in the belief of the politicians that he would be a good man to hold the eastern and urban vote in a losing campaign.

Unfortunately, the limited space devoted to the post-convention campaign seems to limit the focus to the major national issues. The impact of local and state outlook, issues, and candidates are not, for the most part, examined. Despite the author's contention that the desire for change was a decisive tidal wave, much is missed when elections are seen only from a national viewpoint. More light, for instance, might have been thrown on the "break-down of progressivism" which Professor Bagby freely deduces can only develop from the mores of prolonged periods of peace.

The major election themes discussed are the failure of progressivism, the shift of the progressive and the hyphenated vote, the impossibility of a "great and solemn referendum" in American politics, and the favorable personal image and presence of Hard-

ing. Serene, kindly, modest, weightily dignified, Harding seemed presidential. The second-running Cox did not, and the failure of his desperate efforts to catch up adds weight to the lesson that the American people do not elevate the prosecuting attorney type to the presidency.

DAVID M. CHALMERS

University of Florida

The Emerging South. By Thomas D. Clark. (New York: Oxford University Press, 1961. xvi, 317 pp. Selected bibliography and index. \$6.00.)

According to the dust jacket, this is "a study of the social and economic revolution which has occurred in the South since 1920." In this case the advertisement is accurate, for the author has laid his hands on one of the most remarkable phenomena in recent American history—the rapid and continuing transformation of the southern economy and society since World War I. Professor Clark, a distinguished University of Kentucky historian who has written many books on social and economic aspects of the South and West, is aware of the difficulties confronting the historian who attempts an evaluation of a social revolution that is still under way. But this is the task he sets himself in this book.

Writing as one who have traveled extensively in the South (more extensively, he says, than Frederick Law Olmsted or any traveler since him), Clark begins his work on a note of personal reminiscence: he tells of his return not long ago to the Mississippi community of his youth and of the enormous changes that have swept over the area in a single generation. Here, perhaps, is the South in microcosm. From this point the author moves on to discuss the most prominent manifestations of the changing South, which he contends entered upon a new and historically significant phase of its modern development following the collapse of cotton prosperity in 1920. He describes the ramifications of this farm depression in the years that followed and the vast changes in southern agriculture; farm mechanization and such diversified enterprises as cattle and poultry raising; changing patterns of rural life; the public health movement; the growing industrialization of the region; highways and tourism; education and the contro-

versy over school desegregation; religion; and the Negro in the modern South. The Negro remains a central theme in southern life, declares Professor Clark, and *The Emerging South* is valuable for its explication of that theme as reflected in the conflicting voices one hears in the South today.

The most impressive feature of this book is the author's understanding of the southern past, the balance and sound judgment he demonstrates in relating recent changes to the region's earlier history, and the moderation and good temper he maintains throughout. For him the South is a land of complexities, a region whose most distinctive condition has been one of crisis. In the present crisis, he writes, "The whole fabric of southern life is caught in the great web of revolt against the past" (p. xi). Yet he thinks Southerners are adjusting to the momentous events and the national and international pressures of recent years. He is cautiously optimistic about the future. *The Emerging South* is not a conventional history of the period it surveys; much of it is essentially reportorial. One might wish that the book gave more attention to southern political affairs, which are also undergoing significant alterations, and to the southern renaissance in letters. It is not documented except for the inclusion of a useful bibliography. But all students of the recent South will be grateful to Thomas D. Clark for his well-written and suggestive interpretation.

DEWEY W. GRANTHAM, JR.

Vanderbilt University

Mr. Sam. By C. Dwight Dorough. (New York: Random House, 1962. xvii, 593 pp. \$8.50.)

On the face of it, the political career of Samuel T. Rayburn of Texas should be one of the most exciting in recent American history. He was Speaker of the House more than twice as long as the previous record-holder, Henry Clay, serving in the presidencies of Franklin D. Roosevelt, Truman, Eisenhower, and Kennedy. Moreover, he had been one of the more influential Representatives since his arrival in the House at the beginning of the Wilson administration. It was he who had negotiated the Garner withdrawal from the 1933 Democratic convention, consummat-

ing the nomination of Roosevelt. No man was more intimately associated with the legislative process through three vital decades. Hence it is sad to report that, only partly through the deficiencies of the author, this is a rather dull and uninformative volume.

No other scholar could have approached the task of writing a Rayburn biography with a fraction of the enthusiasm of Dorrough, whose father for thirty-five years has been chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee in Rayburn's home county. Dorrough, who is Professor of English at the University of Houston, received financial aid from a group of Rayburn's friends, which enabled him to compile every available letter, speech, and insertion in the *Congressional Record* throughout Rayburn's long career. Further, he had the confidence of Rayburn, and taped numerous interviews with him as well as his friends and associates. For this amassing of materials, especially for the reporting of Rayburn's observations, future historians will be grateful. As for the flaws in Dorrough's presentation, his inability to winnow significant evidence and cast aside trivia, and his unflagging eulogistic approach—these are easy enough to forgive. What remains is the problem that Dorrough himself recognized as he prepared to write: "an inescapable, almost monotonous, pattern about the man's life," as every two years, twenty-four times all told, he ran for Congress against light opposition, and in his capacity as Representative answered endless correspondence from constituents, and made thousands of speeches 'reflecting a conspicuous consistency of philosophy that evolved with the times so gradually that it was scarcely recognizable."

Basically, Rayburn was one of the old-line agrarian southern Democratic leaders who played such a preponderant role in Congress in the enactment of the New Freedom and the New Deal. He was never as conservative or colorful as his predecessor, John Nance Garner, and although he changed with the times (most notably on civil rights) he never became as representative of the urbanizing, industrializing South as his younger friend Lyndon B. Johnson. Yet, like these other two, he was conspicuous for his party loyalty and his ability to call upon the party or personal loyalties of others to engineer legislation through Congress. His were the gifts of friendly persuasion more than of tough-minded coercion. Garner had warned him in 1931, "Sam, you've got to

get your knuckles bloody once in a while." One interesting gauge of Rayburn are Rayburn's observations on President Truman:

"He shot from the hip too quick. Of course, little things are not going to be remembered by the historians in writing up Harry Truman, who must go down as one of our great Presidents. He made some of the greatest decisions that any President ever made and he made them with courage and stood by them, because Harry Truman is physically and morally a brave man. . . . He always spoke right out. I look upon him in many ways as kind of an Andrew Jackson."

FRANK FREIDEL

Harvard University

BOOK NOTES

The Blue and the Grey on the Nile. By William B. Hesseltine and Hazel C. Wolf (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1961. xii, 290 pp. Illustrations, maps, notes, appendix, index. \$5.00). The adventures and experiences of more than fifty Civil War officers who journeyed to Egypt seeking fame and fortune, during the post-war period is the subject of this book. Recruited mainly by General W. T. Sherman, they served the Egyptian Khedive in a variety of capacities. Of particular interest to Floridians are the activities of General William Wing Loring of St. Augustine. Serving first in the Seminole War in Florida, he later practiced law and was a member of the state legislature in 1845. Loring became a hero during the Mexican War, and in the assault against Mexico City he lost an arm. Joining the Confederacy in 1861, he was commissioned brigadier general. He was a commander of the Department of West Virginia, and in December, 1862, helped in the defense of Vicksburg. He earned the title "Old Blizzards" during this campaign. In 1869 he was employed by the Egyptian government as a liwa pasha, or general of brigade, and was charged with the responsibility of defending Alexandria. During the Gurra campaign of 1876 he was chief of staff and military advisor to Ratib after which he was discharged and he returned to the United States.

The Fort at Frederica: Notes in Anthropology, Volume 5. By Albert C. Manucy (Tallahassee: Department of Anthropology, Florida State University, 1962. vi, 150 pp. Illustrations, notes, bibliography). Frederica was a British settlement established on Saint Simon's Island in 1736. It played a notable role in the Anglo-Spanish hostilities of the 1740's, serving as a major defense on the British colonial southern frontier and as a pivot for warfare against Spanish Florida. The citadel of this town and the heart of the frontier defense system was Fort Frederica, the subject of this study which was recently republished by Florida State University's Department of Anthropology. The fortification was established as a national monument in 1945. Manucy describes its original construction and the personnel it housed. After examining the ruins of the fort, he makes recommendations on how best to stabilize these ruins until the fort can be restored to its 1742 condition. The study contains a number of excellent line drawings and photographs showing the fort before and after its excavation.

The Journals of Andrew Ellicott, Late Commissioner on Behalf of the United States . . . for Determining the Boundary Between the United States and the Possessions of His Catholic Majesty. . . . By Andrew Elliott (Chicago: Quadrangle Books, Inc., 1962. vii, 300 pp. Appendix, plates and charts, illustrations. \$11.00). Another in the series of cloth-bound reprints of "Significant and Bare Source Works of the American Past," edited by O. Lawrence Burnette and published under the title "Americana Classics." Elliott's journal is a prime source on the location of the Northern boundary of Spanish Florida, and is valuable for its botanical lists and meteorological and astronomical data on Florida. It contains a description of the Florida Keys and a critical commentary on the soils and vegetation of Florida. This book, published in 1803, is compiled from notes kept by Ellicott during the time that he was running the newly defined frontier between the United States and Spanish Florida, as authorized under the Pinckney Treaty of 1795. Quadrangle Books, Inc. are to be congratulated on making the Ellicott Journal, as well as other prime sources of Southern history, available to the scholar and researcher.

Daniel Morgan, Ranger of the Revolution. By North Callahan (New York: Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 1961. x, 343 pp. Bibliographical notes, index, \$5.00). Professor Callahan, author of a recent biography of Henry Knox, deals extensively with Morgan's military activities during the Revolutionary War, a war which directly involved Britain's two loyal colonies south of Georgia-East and West Florida. This study traces the fortunes of Morgan and his men through the three high points of his military career: Quebec, Saratoga, and Cowpens. It also describes Morgan's life in Virginia after the Revolution and tells of his role as commander of the Virginia militia during the suppression of the Whiskey Rebellion.

Jews and Negro Slavery in the Old South, 1789-1865. By Bertram Wallace Korn (Elkins Park, Penna.: Reform Congregation and Keneseth Israel, 1961. 68 pp. Illustrations. \$2.00). This volume is an excellent addition to Korn's earlier study *American Jewery and the Civil War*. It contains a number of essays on Jewish planters, businessmen, slave owners, and slave traders, and discusses Jews as emancipators and friends of slaves.

A Wisconsin Boy in Dixie: The Selected Letters of James K. Newton. Edited by Stephen E. Ambrose (Madison: The University of Wisconsin Press, 1961. vi, 188 pp. Index, illustrations. \$4.50). Civil War books continue to hold a favorite position among publishers and writers. Included are these letters from a young Wisconsin lad, a member of the Fourteenth Wisconsin Infantry, to his parents. He participated in most of the major battles in the western theatre, and for a short time was a prisoner-of-war. He finished his army career with the occupation forces in Alabama in 1865. *Grierson's Raid.* By D. Alexander Brown (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1962. 261 pp. Index, illustrations, maps. \$1.75). This paperback details the part played by Grierson and his forces in the complicated military maneuverings involved in the fighting around Vicksburg. This action was described by General Sherman as "the most brilliant expedition of the Civil War." *Lincoln and His Party in the Secession Crisis.* By David M. Potter (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1962. xxxii, 408 pp. Biographical essay, index. \$1.95). A

new edition (paperback) of the study of the 1860-61 crisis appeared first in 1942. Professor Potter has written a new preface to this edition, calling attention to the profusion of materials on Lincoln and the causes of the Civil War which has flowed from the pens of writers and scholars alike during the last two decades. *A Bibliography of the American Civil War* (New York: New York and Pennsylvania Co., Inc., 1962. 188 pp. \$2.50). A selective listing of the important fiction and non-fiction books relating to the Civil War compiled in cooperation with the New York State Civil War Centennial Commission.

The American Woman in Colonial and Revolutionary Times, 1565-1800. By Eugenie A. Leonard, Sophie H. Drinker, and Miriam Y. Holden (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1962. 169 pp. Bibliography, \$5.00). This comprehensive syllabus attempts to provide an inclusive picture of the colonial woman in many aspects of her life and work. It includes references to her home life, and to her evolution in status from being owned property to being the owner of property. It reveals her role in the religious life of the colonies, and shows the contributions she made to the cultural life. Women's roles in colonial politics and business are included.

The Progressive Years: The Spirit and Achievement of American Reform. Edited by Otis Pease (New York: George Braziller, 1962, vi. 496 pp. Introduction, bibliography. \$8.50). The third volume in "The American Epochs Series," it covers the early years of the twentieth century and includes excerpts from the writings of such widely diversified people as Theodore Roosevelt, Woodrow Wilson, Eugene Debs, Frederick Howe, Lincoln Steffens, Peter Dunne, William James, and Jane Addams. The fight against poverty and privilege, the rise of American labor, American foreign policy, and changes in American society are the major topics which are covered.

Southern Belle. By Mary Craig Sinclair (Phoenix: Sinclair Press, 1962. viii, 407 pp. Index. \$5.95). A book of memoirs published as a memorial to his wife by the well-known novelist and crusader for a variety of causes, Upton Sinclair.

The Siege of New Orleans. By Charles B. Brooks (Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1961. x, 334 p. Maps, notes, bibliography, index. \$6.50). The final battle of the War of 1812 is the theme of this study which presents the campaign in story sequence from both British and American points of view. A number of eye-witness accounts are included, some by junior officers and non-combatants. The role of the pirate Jean Lafitte is described.

Two recent publications by Father Jerome, Saint Leo Abby, are *Juan Ponce de Leon* (St. Leo, Florida: Abbey Press, 1962. 62 pp. \$1.00), and *The Vatican and the Southern Confederacy* (St. Leo, Florida: Abbey Press, 1962. 39 pp. Illustrations). A valuable and interesting nineteenth century pamphlet, *Pensacola (The Naples of America.) and Its Surroundings Illustrated*, compiled by William D. Chipley for the Pensacola Railroad Company, has recently been republished by the T. T. Wentworth Museum, 7100 Palafox Highway, Pensacola, Florida, and is available for sale at \$1.00.

History of the United States Postal Service on Longboat Key. Ola Gladys Hylton Marsh (Longboat Key, Florida: Delcraft Printing Co., 1962. 20 pp. Illustrations. \$1.00). A postal history of the little island which extends from New Pass to Longboat Pass. It begins with the first land grant made to Thomas Mann on June 17, 1891, and contains biographical sketches of the various postmasters who have served the residents of the island. There are many interesting pictures. Another history of Florida post offices is one written by Bessie W. DuBois, *Early Martin County Post offices* (mimeographed, 1962. 3 pp.).

E. R. Russell, retired publisher of the *Brooksville Journal*, has authored a memoir, *Brooksville as I First Knew It: Brooksville as I See It Today* (1962. 8 pp. Illustrations), covering the period from 1900 to the present.

Two recent publications of the Florida State Museum in the social science series are *The British Meet the Seminoles: Negotiations Between British Authorities in East Florida and the Indians: 1763-68* (1961. \$1.00), collected and an-

notated by James W. Covington and *Indian Burials from St. Petersburg, Florida* (1962. \$1.00) by Charles E. Snow.

Recent paperbacks include *Patrick Henry* by Moses Coit Tyler, reprinted by the Cornell University Press in their Great Seal Books series. It includes the list of printed documents and the index which were both part of the 1887 and 1898 editions. (Cornell University Press, 1962. \$2.25). *American Historians: A Selection*, edited by Harvey Wish, includes selections by sixteen major American historians including Ulrich B. Phillips who discusses "The Central Theme of Southern History." Another selection is one from James Ford Rhodes, "Slavery as the Cause of the Civil War" (New York: Oxford University Press, 1962. 447 pp. \$2.25). *South, Modern Southern Literature in Its Cultural Setting*. Edited by Louis D. Rubin, Jr., and Robert D. Jacobs (Garden City, New York: Doubleday and Co., 1961. 440 pp. \$1.45). An examination of twentieth century southern literature, with the emphasis primarily on the period since the close of World War I. Among those whose writings are evaluated are Andrew Lytle, formerly English professor at the University of Florida, and James Branch Cabell, co-author with A. J. Hanna of *The St. John's*.