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Book Reviews

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Sea Power and Chilean Independence. By Donald E. Worcester. *University of Florida Monographs, Social Science*, No. 15. (Gainesville: University of Florida Press, 1962. 87 pp. \$2.00.)

Professor Donald Worcester's monograph recounts the naval history of Chile's seven year struggle for independence. Arguing that the seizure of western South America was dependent upon control of the Pacific coastal waters, the author vividly describes Chile's gradual assumption of sea supremacy and subsequent deliverance from Spanish domination. Dr. Worcester actually regards Chilean sea power as being *sine qua non* to the success of South America's independence movements. Without control of the Pacific seaboard not only would the contest for Peru have been protracted, but the independence of Chile might have remained continuously in jeopardy; if the ocean passages to the western ports had been left unguarded, royalist reinforcements could have disembarked at strategic locations along the Pacific coast in time to alter the outcome of the now famous military engagements between the patriots and Spain's monarchical troops. The development of patriot sea power therefore paralleled the reduction of Spain's land and sea forces, Chile's control of the supply routes to the western coast, liberation of Peru, and final Chilean independence.

While graphically presenting the evolution of Chilean sea power from the dreary days of 1813 to the climatic victory at Valdivia, Professor Worcester's penetrating account examines the making of the sea squadron which contributed so significantly to Spain's reluctant retreat from South America.

Although the Hispanic American independence story is often naively narrated as if the "liberation" was inevitable, *Sea Power and Chilean Independence* clearly shows the very uncertain position of the rebels throughout the long struggle. This particular study, of course, indicates the indispensable role that sea power played in the confusing conflict, and it relates the special significance of sea power to the Spanish colonies' usurpation of Spain's rule over South America.

ROBERT L. GOLD

University of South Florida

Reapportionment and the Courts. By James E. Larson. (Tuscaloosa: Bureau of Public Administration, University of Alabama, 1962, vii, 92 pp. Foreword, appendix.)

Landmark decisions of the United States Supreme Court, such as that delivered in the case of *Baker versus Carr* on March 26, 1962, tend to create such a rash of publicity and to stimulate so much in the way of immediate political reaction that the involved pre-history of the action may be thoroughly obscured. However, neither the institutions of the law nor the governmental institutions through which the law develops operate in a highly precipitate manner. Long before the Court held that the question of unequal representation in the Tennessee legislature was a justiciable issue in the federal courts, the judicial branches of both federal and state governments were struggling to reconcile a subtle variety of legal and political questions growing out of the imbalances in state legislative apportionment and the gerrymandering of congressional districts.

Professor Larson's monograph explains and illustrates the gradual evolution of the law on the subject. Paradoxically, the study is probably more useful as a result of having been completed and in the hands of the printer by the time the Supreme Court's opinion in *Baker versus Carr* was handed down (although excerpts from the decision were added in an appendix). In the absence of the intruding tendencies of that notable case, the author is able to report succinctly on the way in which the courts tried for more than half a century to exercise judicial restraint by counterpoising alternative remedies that might have avoided the necessity of relief by way of entry of the courts into what Mr. Justice Frankfurter referred to memorably as a "political thicket."

The author wastes little time coursing the already well-trampled ground of the actual state of legislative malapportionment; he moves almost immediately to the legal problems on which the study is appropriately centered. After surveying the nineteenth century cases in which state courts invalidated apportionment acts violative of state constitutions and dismissed suits designed to force legislative action in the face of a silent gerrymander, Professor Larson reviews the twentieth century efforts to secure fed-

eral court relief in the latter causes through the application of the equal protection and due process clauses. He also discusses noteworthy holdings of state courts on the question and outlines the facts of cases pending at the time of *Baker versus Carr*.

By thus confining himself to the fundamental legal issues and to the leading cases in which they were raised, Professor Larson has provided in surprisingly small space a convenient guide to the legal background of one of the major issues of contemporary domestic politics.

WILLIAM C. HAVARD

Louisiana State University

BOOK NOTES

The State Parks: Their Meaning in American Life. By Freeman Tilden. (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1962. xvi, 496 pp. Foreword, illustration, appendices, and index. \$5.50.) An excellent volume which provides a guide to the ever-expanding state park movement in the United States. The first three chapters of the book give an account of the origin and growth of the movement across the country. The author, a consultant to the National Park Service since 1940, insists that he is not telling the states what they should do with their state parks. He is only indicating what has been done, how this has been achieved, and what the public enjoys in any given area. Much of the book is devoted to an extensive survey of the country's most famous and spectacular state parks including several in Florida: Dade Battlefield State Historic Memorial near Bushnell, Highlands Hammock State Park near Sebring, Myakka River State Park east of Sarasota, and Florida Caverns State Park three miles north of Marianna.

Peachtree Street, Atlanta. By William Bailey Williford. (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1962. x, 176 pp. Illustrations. \$4.50.) Although this is not a work of original research, it is a completely delightful volume which will have general appeal. Describing the development of this always interesting street from its beginnings, probably as an Indian trail, to the

present, the author, an Atlanta public relations man, makes us conscious of how rapidly it has been transformed from a quiet residential street into a bustling thoroughfare. The apt descriptions and the many pictures scattered throughout the volume tell the story of Atlanta's people and their houses. The writers, the politicians, the business and professional men who have been responsible for the cultural, educational, social, and business life of Atlanta have lived on Peachtree Street over the years.

History of the Reign of Ferdinand and Isabella the Catholic. By William H. Prescott. Edited and abridged by C. Harvey Gardiner. (Carbondale: Southern Illinois University Press, 1963. 303 pp. Editor's preface, map. \$6.50.) This scholarly abridgment of Prescott's great work has successfully incorporated the technique embraced by the renowned historian himself. Every effort has been made to "keep Prescott's work in Prescott's words." Since Prescott has overemphasized many themes, such as court intrigue and battle descriptions, these were easily abridged. The editor, an authority on Prescott, has also succeeded in his efforts to attune "a 120-year-old work to present-day concepts of history and historical writing." The title of the book is Prescott's and his original table of contents has been altered only slightly. The book deals with the important period of Spanish history when the national state was consolidated and the overseas empire initiated.

The Tragic Conflict: The Civil War and Reconstruction. Selected and edited by William B. Hesseltine. (New York: George Braziller, 1962. 528 pp. Preface, introduction, notes, and bibliography. \$7.50.) The twenty-one page introduction by Professor William B. Hesseltine of the University of Wisconsin is by far the most important part of this anthology. In his perceptive survey of the varying interpretations of this critical period in American history, many sweeping generalizations are made. Many are true, some are provocative, and several will be criticized and probably rebutted. The anthology itself is both balanced and comprehensive. There are some fifty selections which are grouped under six major headings: Disunion,

The Armies, Emancipation and the Negro, The Confederate Effort, Political Developments, and The Economic Impact. The editor has woven the unique history of the years of the 1850's and the Civil War and Reconstruction into perceptible focus.

Fertile Lands of Friendship: The Florida-Costa Rican Experiment in International Agricultural Cooperation. Edited by Daniel E. Alleger. (Gainesville: University of Florida Press, 1962. xi, 312 pp. Foreword, introduction, notes, map, charts, photographs, special acknowledgments, and index. \$6.50.) Between 1954 and June 30, 1960, the University of Florida rendered invaluable agricultural aid to Costa Rica under a technical assistance contract authorized by the International Cooperation Administration. The contract allowed seventeen staff members from the Florida Agricultural Experiment Station to advise and work with the Costa Ricans. At the same time, Costa Ricans studied at the University of Florida in the participant training program in various technical fields such as beef cattle and swine production, economics, marketing, land use studies, nematodes, etc. The reports of this volume cover five major fields of interest-agricultural economics, plant nutrition and soils, entomology, livestock and its products, and plant pathology. Collectively they make a valuable contribution to the bibliography of Costa Rican agriculture which will be of interest to scholars and agricultural scientists interested in Latin America. It will also serve to reveal the growing relationship between Florida and many Latin American countries.

The Journal of the Earl of Egmont. Abstract of the Trustees Proceedings for Establishing the Colony of Georgia, 1732-1738. Edited by Robert G. McPherson. (Wormsloe Foundation Publications, Number Five. Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1962. xxv, 414 pp. Frontispiece, end papers. \$7.50.) John Percival, first Earl of Egmont, was one of the most important figures associated with the founding of the colony of Georgia. He was president of the Georgia Trustees and a member of the Common Council. His detailed private journal of the

Trustees' proceedings fill three large manuscript volumes, two of which were published some years ago as part of the *Colonial Records of the State of Georgia*. This remaining volume is the remainder of the Egmont Journals. The Earl had a genius for details, and his journal is packed with important and interesting facts. It is a volume which will be extremely valuable to students of Georgia history and of early Southern colonial history.

Photographic Sketchbook of the Civil War. By Alexander Gardner. (New York: Dover Publications, Inc., 1959. 214 pp. Introduction and index. \$6.00.) This volume is a complete reprint of the first published collection of Civil War photographs which appeared originally in two volumes in 1866 and in a one-volume edition in 1959. Some photographs that have never been reproduced in any other form are also included. The photographs were taken by Gardner or members of his organization while he was employed by Matthew Brady and after he had gone in business for himself, and they are extraordinarily rich in historical value. Many offer views of the scenes of crucial battles, such as Antietam, Appomatox, and Manassas. The pictures of Gettysburg taken immediately after the retirement of forces are particularly interesting. The original text of the 1866 edition, probably written by Gardner himself, has been retained.

Mosses of Florida, An Illustrated Manual. By Ruth Schornherst Breen. (Gainesville: University of Florida Press, 1963. xlv, 273 pp. Acknowledgments, foreword, introduction, family characters, key to the genera, plates, index, and map and glossary on endpapers. \$8.50.) This beautifully done volume allows Florida mosses to be identified for the first time with a minimum of effort. As is pointed out in the introduction, Grout's three-volume *Mosses of North America, North of Mexico* is expensive and out-of-print. There has long been a need for a book of reasonable size which describes and illustrates those mosses known to occur in Florida. This manual brings within the covers of one book many admirable features, including original illustrations, new descriptions, and effective

keys. It is the result of more than thirty years' work by a distinguished Florida botanist.

Jeb Stuart. By Lena Y. de Grummond and Lynn de Grummond Delaune. (New York: J. B. Lippincott Company, 1962. 160 pp. Bibliography, index. \$3.25.) This is a brief and popularized biography of one of the ablest and most colorful figures in the Confederate Army. The authors, mother and daughter, tell the story of this dashing cavalry leader from his boyhood in Virginia to that fateful day of May 11, 1864, when he died in Richmond of abdomen wounds sustained in battle. Stuart's great epitaph is contained in the commemorative order Fitz Lee issued to the Confederate Cavalry: "He had no superior as a soldier"

A Narrative of the Life of James Pearse. By James Pearse. (Chicago: Quadrangle Books, 1962. vi, 144 pp. Preface, appendix. \$5.50.) This book, first published in 1825, was written by a Yankee who lived in the South five years, and who strongly advised anyone else against following his unwise example. Critical of everything in the South from its climate to its people, Pearse hated slavery with a passion and his book became popular with Northern abolitionist groups. Having failed in the management of his brother's farm in Mississippi, Pearse secured a job as overseer of a slave plantation, thus most of the book is laid in the area along the Mississippi below Natchez and in the vicinity of Woodville. Although Pearse is prejudiced and partisan, his volume is extremely valuable because of the insight it gives of Southern social conditions, weather, agriculture, and travel conditions. He visits New Orleans in 1819, and describes it as "the most wicked city in the world."

John Brown. By W. E. Burghardt DuBois. (New York: International Publishers, 1962. 414 pp. Frontispiece, prefaces, chronology, bibliography, and index. \$5.50 cloth, \$2.25 paperback.) This biography of the famous anti-slavery fighter and one of the most controversial figures in the history of the United States was published originally in 1909. The au-

thor makes no apology for his complete and staunch support of Brown and his activities, and is critical of those who have described Brown as a fanatic and a traitor. The papers and personal letters of John Brown were utilized by Dr. DuBois in the writing of this biography.

North Carolina Charters and Constitutions, 1578-1698. Edited by Mattie Erma Edwards Parker. (Raleigh, North Carolina: Carolina Charter Tercentenary Commission, 1963. xxii, 247 pp. Foreword, acknowledgments, sources, introduction, and index.) The Carolina Charter Tercentenary Commission is responsible for initiating a new series of *The Colonial Records of North Carolina* in honor of the three hundredth anniversary of the Carolina Charter of 1663. The documents included in this volume are the Charters to Sir Humphrey Gilbert (1578), Walter Raleigh (1584), the Virginia Company (1606, 1609, 1612), Sir Robert Heath (1629), Lords Proprietors of Carolina (1663, 1665), Concessions and Agreement with William Yeamans and Others (1665), and the Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina (1669, 1670, 1682, and 1689). The editor has supplied an excellent overall introduction to each document. The foreword was written by Christopher Crittenden, Director of the North Carolina Department of Archives and History.

Recent paperbacks include The Economic Impact of the American Civil War. Edited by Ralph Andreano. (Cambridge, Mass.: Schenkman Publishing Company, Inc., 1962. 204 pp. \$2.45.) It includes a collection of articles and essays divided into four categories: Internal Adjustments During the War; Monetary and Physical Costs of the War; National Economic Policy, Business Interests, and Political Power - the Tariff; and The War and National Economic Growth. There is also a statistical supplement with tables showing changes and growth of the country's economy from 1850 to 1880. *Jubal's Raid: General Early's Civil War Attack on Washington in 1864.* By Frank E. Vandiver. (New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1963. 198 pp. \$2.45.) The Confederate at-

tempt in the summer of 1864 to threaten Washington so as to relieve the fierce pressure that Grant was exerting against Richmond is the theme of this book.

The paperback edition of Walter Johnson's *1600 Pennsylvania Avenue: Presidents and the People Since 1929*. (Boston: Little, Brown, and Company, 1963. 394 pp. \$2.45) adds information on the election of 1960, including its effects on the South, that was not included in the hardback edition. It is a thoughtful survey of the presidency, showing the pivotal influence that he exerts on domestic and world policy. *Jay's Treaty: A Study in Commerce and Diplomacy* by Samuel Flagg Bemis appeared first in 1923. It is now available in a revised edition, which takes advantage of some forty years of fruitful American historiography. Of interest to Florida readers will be the sections dealing with free navigation of the Mississippi River during the 1780's and '90's and the controversy over the spoliation claims for the capture of American ships in the Gulf of Mexico and elsewhere by French and Spanish privateers. (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1962. 526 pp. \$1.95.)

Ulrich Bonnell Phillip's classic *Life and Labor in the Old South* is available in an attractive paperback with a new introduction by Professor C. Vann Woodward. (Boston: Little, Brown, and Company, 1963. 375 pp. \$2.45.) Although Phillip is no longer regarded as the great authority on slavery, he did bring to the writing of this volume a prodigious amount of research in plantation records, including George Noble Jones' properties in Florida. The records of *El Destino*, the Jones plantation near Tallahassee, is briefly described in this volume, and is fully treated in *Florida Plantation Records* by U. B. Phillip and James D. Glunt.

Attention is called to the 19-page booklet *The Legend of Princess Toronita* by O'Dessa Baker Banks, 605 Earl Street, Daytona Beach. This short history of Indian life in the Daytona Beach area of Volusia County was published in 1960 under the auspices of the Toronita Holiday Festival, and is now being reprinted.