

Florida Historical Quarterly

Volume 45
Number 3 *Florida Historical Quarterly, Vol 45,*
Number 3

Article 8

1966

Book Reviews

Florida Historical Society
membership@myfloridahistory.org



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Recommended Citation

Society, Florida Historical (1966) "Book Reviews," *Florida Historical Quarterly*. Vol. 45: No. 3, Article 8.
Available at: <https://stars.library.ucf.edu/fhq/vol45/iss3/8>

BOOK REVIEWS

The First Coming to America of the Book of Common Prayer, Florida, July 1565. By William M. Robinson, Jr. (Austin: The Church Historical Society, 1965. 47 pp. Preface and dedication. \$.75.)

This fine booklet ranges over far more history than the one incident described in the title. Indeed, it might well have been entitled: "Early Explorations in Spanish Florida, The Reformation in England, Evolution of the Book of Common Prayer, Daily Religious Practices of John Hawkins and His Squadron, The Capture of Fort Caroline, and The Massacre at Matanzas, With Incidental Reference to the Presumptive Use of the *Book of Common Prayer* by Hawkins' Squadron at Fort Caroline from July 24 to 28 (Julian calendar), 1565."

The author's speculation that Commodore Hawkins and his men prayed from the *Book of Common Prayer* during Hawkins' short visit to Port Caroline occupies four pages of this study. The remaining forty-three pages are given over to background, and a rich and varied background it is, all of it well organized, amply footnoted, and described in stately prose. It is a solid scholarly job, as well as entertaining reading.

The author is preoccupied with the importance of what he calls "the earliest known use of the *Book of Common Prayer* within the continental limits of these United States." This to him is more important than any of the other historic events and deeds for which Hawkins is remembered. "The primacy of this event," he writes, "has completely escaped the secular and the naval historians, and it has quite generally gone without notice by the church historians." One wonders if the claim of "primacy" is not saying too much, however, not alone on general historiographical grounds, but for the additional reason that, as the author concedes, Hawkins' use of the Anglican Prayer Book is only presumptive and not the "earliest known use." Divine services as prescribed in the Prayer Book were held morning and evening daily on board each of Hawkins' ships while at sea, according to evidence cited by Mr. Robinson. On this basis he makes the following assump-

tion: "Though we have no record of what particular services were held either afloat or ashore during that period [at Fort Caroline], it cannot be reasonably doubted that morning and evening services were regularly held It would be difficult, virtually impossible, to imagine Hawkins, being the devout churchman and strict disciplinarian that he was, permitting a relaxation of standing orders." This is a reasonable assumption.

There are a few errors in the text. The circumstances of the naming of St. Augustine are misstated, and the proper sequence of (1) the naval engagement of Menendez and Ribault and (2) the founding of St. Augustine is reversed. Philip II did not decree in 1561 that no further attempts would be made by Spain to settle Florida. Roman Catholic Bishop Augustine Verot was not "deprived" of the See of Savannah nor was his transfer to St. Augustine in 1870 a "rebuke" but a choice entirely of his own making. These, however, are minor errors in an otherwise excellent monograph. The booklet deserves a wide reading.

FATHER MICHAEL V. GANNON

Mission of Nombre de Dios

True Tales of Old St. Augustine. By Fredrik deCoste. (St. Petersburg: Great Outdoors Publishing Company, for the St. Augustine Historical Society, 1966. 71 pp. Foreword, illustrations. \$1.00.)

These twelve stories of ancient St. Augustine compose a minor but excellent addition to the archives of our oldest city. A good deal of the material compresses fuller accounts, but there are also fresh and new tales, and Mr. deCoste tells all with commendable simple language that evokes the happenings.

The very first one, "The Other Menendez," makes the booklet worthy. Most people know only of the famous Menendez who founded St. Augustine, who overshadows his nephew, Pedro Menendez Marques. This Menendez moved into St. Augustine from Spain after his uncle and from there endeavored to re-establish another Spanish outpost at Santa Elena by cutting lumber for its buildings at St. Augustine while at the same time protecting St. Augustine itself. Drake's sacking of the city is described in the second story in capsule form, followed by the visit to the section in 1606 of the Bishop of Cuba, Juan de la Cabezas

Altamirano, and the dangerous and courageous missionary work he accomplished, arriving with his own "navy" of two ships. "Miracle of the Hangman's Rope" tells of how Andrew Ransom, an Englishman captured by the Spanish then in control of St. Augustine, was condemned to be garroted. The garroting was carried out but at the crucial moment the rope broke. Whereupon priests seized Ransom and hurriedly carried him into the sanctuary of the church and its buildings, where it was found he still lived and where he continued to live for many years. The fourth story takes up the activities of pirates in the bay, which subsequently caused Queen Regent Marianna of Spain to order that a new fort, of coquina rock, be built at St. Augustine, resulting ultimately in the famous Castillo de San Marcos.

The story of Jonathan Dickinson is recounted, and the siege of the city of 1702 is depicted with the dramatic story of how the Spanish drove a herd of thundering steers through the startled ranks of the invading Carolinians to get fresh meat to those inside the fort. We meet the mystery man of St. Augustine, Jesse Fish, and the merry governor of British Florida, James Grant. A picture of the unfortunate Minorcans is given, and the book ends with "Dominga's Secret Romance," the brash love of Second Lieutenant John O'Donovan for Dominga, daughter of proud Governor Manuel de Zespedes.

A fine pen and ink cover design by J. T. Van Campen (which looks like the original St. George Street and its present beautiful restoration), and four appropriate drawings by Cora Raiford are included, all making Mr. deCoste's *True Tales of Old St. Augustine* serve both as an addenda and an introduction to the history of St. Augustine worth anyone's dollar.

THEODORE PRATT

Florida Atlantic University

Florida's Menendez: Captain General of the Ocean Sea. By Albert Manucy. (St. Augustine: St. Augustine Historical Society, 1965. 104 pp. Foreword, maps, illustrations, epilogue, appendix. \$3.50, paperback \$1.50.)

If the author of the epilogue were the same as the writer of the narrative, Mr. Manucy did himself a disservice by attempting

a popular biography of Menendez. The most valuable part of the book from the standpoint of style and mature approach is the epilogue, and it is deplorable that the remainder of the book has not been presented so skillfully.

Florida's Menendez by Alfred Manucy is, according to Michael V. Gannon, the long needed English biography of the "Captain General of the Ocean Sea." Mr. Manucy himself adds that there are really only four sixteenth century biographical sources from which he drew heavily, in addition to archival materials. Hence, the author concludes, with Father Gannon, that this English version is badly needed. The reviewer agrees with the conclusion, especially since earlier translators of existing Spanish biographies had to deal with the obscurities of the old Spanish and, therefore, produced works of various quality.

Father Gannon also stated in the foreword that this book hopefully presupposes a scholarly edition to follow; and with this the reviewer concurs, especially in view of the scholarly promise evident in the epilogue. Informed historians will want to know the sources underlying the complex life story of Menendez. And since both Father Gannon and Mr. Manucy give due credit to Woodbury Lowery's earlier masterful study of Florida and its beginnings, everyone might hope that a new and completely scholarly history of colonial Florida is forthcoming.

On the credit side, it can be said that the maps are extremely helpful because the names of many of the places visited by Menendez are unknown to the modern reader. From the wealth of illustrative materials available, Mr. Manucy has selected some very pertinent charts and pictures. Very significant are the drawings and explanations of the various types of ships used in the sixteenth century.

No reviewer, it is to be hoped, likes to give a hostile review, but, unfortunately, there is a debit side to the book. Because of an abundance of short, choppy sentences, the style is tiresome, and the reviewer wonders which age level of general reader is being wooed. Most of the direct quotations are stiff and do not vary with the type or rank of person being quoted. The occasional glimpses of colorful language occur only too infrequently. Many of the sequences are difficult to follow, probably because of the dearth of written source material. The inconsistent use of British spellings adds nothing to the style.

On the whole the biography is too sympathetic except in the epilogue where the author attempts to evaluate the motives of the hero. The informed historian might question rather sharply the accuracy of some of the statements about the French in Florida who appear in this account to be complete villains. Unmentioned, for example, is the belief of the French that their explorers had given them claim to *Terra Florida*. No word is said about the apparent plans of the Spanish to discontinue colonizing in Florida after several disappointing experiences prior to the advent of the French. Furthermore, after citing Lowery as the best authority on colonial Florida, the author omits entirely Lowery's rebuttal of Menendez's explanation to Philip for the massacre of the French, as well as the reason for the state of deterioration found at Fort Caroline. Menendez is pictured as being lenient to later castaways after the two major slaughters, but no mention is made of the settlers' disgust at the shedding of blood nor that the Captain General spared men who could be helpful to him as carpenters, ship builders and the like.

In several places knowledge is presupposed. Who, for example, was "Peg Leg"? Where did Menendez obtain the new *fragata* mentioned on page 83? Why call the de Gourgues expedition secret? Perhaps the general reader will not find these questions puzzling, but they challenge the historian. Since so much evidence is available, and the writer shows promise of a scholarly approach, we can hope that *Florida's Menendez* will soon appear in a less "digested" form to aid the scholar of the period.

SISTER M. ADELE FRANCIS GORMAN, O.S.F.

Our Lady of Angels College

The Overseer Plantation Management in the Old South. By William Kauffman Scarborough. (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1966. xv, 256 pp. Illustrations, bibliography, index. \$7.50.)

The author of this study drives home a convincing (and new) thesis: the overseer of the Old South was not "an uncouth, uneducated, dissolute slave driver," who delighted in "abusing the Negroes in his charge and sabotaging the progressive goals of his

employer." Instead, according to Professor Scarborough, this much abused and misrepresented man was "a key figure in the plantation-slavery establishment" and "an indispensable agent in the commercial agricultural system [of] . . . the Old South."

This book provides students of the period with a needed in-depth study of the overseer. In nine solidly documented chapters the writer gives his reader a logical discussion of the overseer's role in the plantation system, his duties, and his problems. One chapter is devoted to the overseer's activities during the Civil War—predictably difficult, while another recounts the unique position of the steward. It is pointed out that the steward was the direct representative of the planter and considerably above the overseer. The quality and efficiency of the overseer depended on the staple crop he directed and his geographical locale. Overseers in the rice and sugar districts, especially the South Carolina-Georgia rice coast, were superior to those in any other staple area.

Throughout the book the author is basically sympathetic to the overseers, and although recognizing their deficiencies, he tells his story from their point of view. Professor Scarborough handles statistics well and has made good use of manuscript materials in the archives of Alabama, Louisiana, and Mississippi, and the Southern Historical Collection at Chapel Hill; and of manuscript census returns for Louisiana, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, and Virginia. Various published accounts, both secondary and primary, are effectively utilized. He uses newspaper references infrequently, undoubtedly because they contained little information about overseers. Unfortunately, the footnotes appear at the end of the book rather than on each page; otherwise, the book is handsomely designed and printed.

The reader, after following the book's objective and pleasing style (marred at times by sentences loaded down with prepositional phrases), is persuaded that most overseers "performed their duties with commendable energy, efficiency, and competence."

WILLIAM WARREN ROGERS

Florida State University

The Shackles of Power: Three Jeffersonian Decades. By John Dos Passos. (Garden City: Doubleday and Company, Inc., 1966. vi, 426 pp. Appendix, select bibliography, index. \$6.95.)

John Dos Passes has made another useful contribution to the Mainstream Series in the book whose title appears above. As in his earlier volume, *The Men Who Made the Nation*, he has produced an active and engaging narrative, this time focused on the three decades following the years in which the Federalists laid the foundations for the national potential. The present work attempts in part to catch the spirit of reaction from the tone of the preceding Federalist administrations and policies and to portray a more open society characteristic of the administrations of the third, fourth, and fifth presidents.

On the whole this reviewer felt that the present work is somewhat less substantial and succinct than the earlier volume. It should be allowed, however, that the scene which Dos Passos is here describing lends itself less well to succinctness, order, and direction. The present volume is somewhat episodic and therefore assumes some command of the principal threads of the time on the part of the reader. There is also a reliance on the biographical approach which will please some readers and dismay others. The book is authoritative and at the same time popular in the best sense of both words. It is the kind of book which should rejoice the heart of a history buff anywhere from ten to fifty years beyond his baccalaureate. It is the kind of lively narrative which undergraduate students should find a delightful accompaniment to the lectures and textbooks that characterize U.S. history surveys.

It may be some time before Dos Passos' preference for the dropping of hyphens is widely accepted in printed work. It is somewhat irritating to have to decipher such combinations as "fourteenyearold" and "rockribbed." It is an easy error for reviewers to complain about what a book is not, but it would seem reasonable to complain that the four pages which follow under the heading, "Reading on the Jeffersonian Era," fall so far short of being a guide to further pursuit of the period that they should either have been omitted or expanded into the kind of bibliographical aid that would serve the kind of readers into whose hands the book is most likely to fall.

FRANKLIN A. DOTY

University of Florida

The Compact History of the Indian Wars. By John Tebbel (New York: Hawthorne Books, 1966. 334 pp. Index, illustrations, bibliography. \$5.95.)

As long as there are authors willing to write books like this one and publishers willing to print them, it will be the duty of the historian - who believes that history ought to be written as nearly accurately as possible or not written at all - to criticize them sharply. Like many another book this one adds nothing to what is known. This is not a serious shortcoming in an affluent society where paper is abundant. The wrongdoing of this book is that it subtracts from the body of knowledge by garbling it. To produce this work, the author plainly read what he could find, made no effort to exhaust the literature, then started to write from limited notes and unabashedly drew from his own imagination to fill the great gaps between the notes. So harsh an assertion can best be established here by considering his treatment of those parts of the Indian story most interesting to readers of the *Florida Historical Quarterly*, that is the Indian wars of the Southeast.

Three vital Indian wars in our early history are not considered at all: the Tuscarora War, the Yamassee War, and the fights between the English and the Cherokees in the 1760s. The accounts of the Creek War of 1813 and the Indian aspects of the War of 1812 are superficial to the point of distortion, and so full of errors of detail as to throw in doubt the accuracy of any part of them. General Green Clay at Fort Meigs in 1813 is identified as Henry Clay, and the odds are that the author believes this general to be the great Kentucky politician himself. The celebrated Colonel Richard Mentor Johnson, said to have killed Tecumseh at the Battle of the Thames late in 1813, and vice-president with Martin Van Buren, is here given the name Robert N. Johnson. No one who has ever read the contemporary accounts of Andrew Jackson's battle of Horseshoe Bend in March 1814 will recognize the author's account of that action. One can only conclude that he invented most of the battle which he describes.

The Second Seminole War is treated in the same unlearned fashion. The only book-length account of it by John T. Sprague is not mentioned anywhere in the bibliography. Earnest students of the history of the Southeast and of the Indian wars can but

cringe as they read that Osceola hurried from Dade's Massacre to murder General Thompson at Fort King, for it is generally known that Osceola was not present against Dade. They must wince to be told that President Jackson purposely kept Winfield Scott's army in short supply because he disliked Scott. They must suffer further to see the name of the commanding general of the United States Army from 1828 to 1841, Macomb, spelled McComb, and to be told that he personally directed the war against the Seminoles for two years, which is not even remotely correct.

Here is a series of Indian battles retold inaccurately. It is just as well that the author did not try to distil out of it any generalizations to connect the parts of the series and make them meaningful, for generalizations drawn from such inaccurate specifics would be dangerous in the extreme. He starts with the assumption that we have done the Indians grievous wrong, and few will contest it. In the Indian wars of the Southeast he has chosen to cast Andrew Jackson as villain supreme, an interpretation that is subject to question at least. He makes of the principal Indian leaders such as Pontiac, Little Turtle, and Tecumseh generals of first stature, also a questionable interpretation. This sort of cut-and-paste job cannot be called history. The tragedy is that those who know no history are apt to read it and credit what they read.

JOHN K. MAHON

University of Florida

Occupied City: New Orleans Under the Federals, 1862-1865.

By Gerald M. Capers. (Lexington: University of Kentucky Press, 1945. ix, 248 pp. Preface, maps, bibliography, index. \$6.75.)

Professor Capers's *Occupied City* is a concise, impartial account of the Federal capture and occupation of New Orleans. He makes no daring claim that the war was won or lost in April 1862, but places events in New Orleans in the larger context of the ultimate Union victory. Natural disasters, poor coordination of military activities, and a determined enemy force explain the Confederate loss of that important city. As a part of the Union Campaign in the West, the capture of New Orleans was a severe blow to the

Confederacy and a boost to sagging Union morale, but it was not necessarily decisive.

Without trying to defend General Benjamin Butler, Professor Capers shows clearly that much of the General's infamous reputation stems from the hatred of a conquered citizenry rather than the record. Butler probably erred from a military point of view when he decided to occupy the city rather than isolate it. Occupation troops might have been better utilized elsewhere. More important, the successful occupation of a hostile city necessitated vigorous actions such as the Woman Order and the hanging of William Mumford which angered Europeans toward the United States and provided atrocity stories for use by Confederate leaders. But once the decision to occupy was made, Butler was successful in carrying it out.

Butler was removed from command when his treatment of foreigners in the city ran counter to the conciliatory policies of the Union State Department. His replacement was the better known Nathaniel P. Banks who attempted to conciliate the Orleansians where Butler had exercised iron control. The change was taken as a sign of Federal weakness, and Banks became embroiled in endless factional bickering as he tried to implement Lincoln's plan to establish a loyal government in Louisiana.

In the latter portion of the book, the author deals in turn with Banks' efforts to establish a Unionist political organization. in Louisiana, the economic collapse and partial recovery by 1864, wartime controls over press, church, and school, the relations between civilians and soldiers in the occupied city, and the role of Negroes.

In an important epilogue, Professor Capers states that the relative decline of New Orleans as a commercial city was not due to the stresses of Reconstruction. It was already losing its proportionate place among the leaders before the war and at a rate which was roughly the same as during the Reconstruction period.

JERRELL H. SHOFNER

Texas Womens University

D-Days at Dayton: Reflections on the Scopes Trial. Edited by Jerry R. Tompkins. (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1965. xii, 173 pp. Preface, illustrations, appendices. \$5.00.)

In 1915 William Jennings Bryan retired to Florida and in 1921 became a legal resident of the state. But the oft-time unsuccessful presidential candidate did not spend his declining years lounging under a palm tree on the beach. He was soon deeply involved with real estate speculation, the Ku Klux Klan, prohibition, and the battle against evolution. Bryan admitted that his power in politics had waned, but he felt that his influence in religion had increased. Since he considered Darwinism the greatest menace to Christianity, Bryan felt compelled to rise to the defense of the Good Book.

Bryan wrote, lectured, and lobbied against the teaching of evolution throughout Florida and the South, and in 1923 he was successful in getting the Florida legislature to approve an anti-evolution resolution which he had drafted himself. Interestingly enough, Bryan's resolution contained no penalties, and he advised the Tennessee legislature against including any in their 1925 bill. But even though penalties were included, the law might never have been enforced had the American Civil Liberties Union not moved to arrange a test case. Bryan quickly offered his services to the prosecution, Clarence Darrow to the defense, and the "Monkey Trial" was on.

Forty years later, editor Tompkins, an Arkansas Presbyterian minister, found John T. Scopes quietly retired in Louisiana and decided it was time for a fresh look at the controversial trial. *D-Days at Dayton* begins with a "Profile" of Scopes and his life before and after the trial. Perhaps the most valuable section of the book is John T. Scopes' fifteen pages of "Reflections" which reveal, as Tompkins points out in the preface, that he was "remarkably prepared . . . for a far greater role than he chose to play." Oddly enough, this appears to be one of the few essays of any substance by Scopes which is available in print. He offers some astute observations of Bryan and the other central figures, and of his own role in the trial.

In the second part of the book Henry L. Mencken's brilliantly satirical account of the "Monkey Trial," which he wrote for the

Baltimore *Evening Sun*, is reprinted for the first time. Tompkins also includes the Tennessee anti-evolution act, a listing of the members of the prosecution and defense, the statements of three of the scientists called as witnesses for the defense, and several excellent photographs. In part three Roger N. Baldwin, director of the A.C.L.U., 1917-1950, recalls the Union's vital role in testing the Tennessee law. Part four includes reflections by three of the defense's science service team and evaluations of their 1925 testimony in light of present knowledge. The son of one of the scientist witnesses writes on "Current Thoughts on Biological Evolution."

This last essay and the final section of the book, "The Theologians," are of less interest to the historian and general reader, and the theological essays raise a question about some of Tompkins' assumptions in editing *D-Days*. He seems to feel that the Fundamentalists were victorious at Dayton and are again threatening today "despite the approach of a new entente between science and theology." The average text in American history concludes that the Fundamentalists not only lost their argument when Bryan admitted that a day in Genesis might be eons, but also their cause when the Great Commoner was humiliated by Darrow on the witness stand. There will probably always be people who believe in a strict interpretation of the Bible, but they hardly seem to be a threat of any kind.

But whatever Reverend Tompkins' reasons for editing this book, he has provided a fine service in adding this volume to the limited literature on the Scopes trial before any more of the participants passed away.

JOEL WEBB EASTMAN

University of Florida

Keepers of the Past. Edited by Clifford L. Lord. (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1965. 241 pp. \$6.00.)

The growing number of state and local history enthusiasts will welcome this compilation of seventeen biographical essays about pioneers in five basic areas: the historical society, the public archive, the historical museum, the special collection, and the historical site. Each essayist has been closely identified with his biog-

raphee either through research or personal association and almost all manage to capture a clear image of the man. Several of the essays tend toward eulogism and the inclusion or identification of even one out-and-out scoundrel would have enlivened the work.

Selections of essays for comment from a group this large is inevitably subjective, but this reviewer found "Jeremy Belknap" by Stephen T. Riley, "Lyman Copeland Draper" by Larry Gara, and "Reuben Gold Thwaites" by Clifford L. Lord particularly intriguing among the five individuals representing the historical society. "Robert Digges Wimberly Connor" by Hugh T. Lefler gives an indication of the awesome problems encountered in establishing and implementing the National Archives. Among those identified with historic sites "Adina De Zavala" by L. Robert Ables clearly and vividly presents the fiery personality and powerful force of this latter day defender of the Alamo and other sites of importance in Texas history.

The professional historian will, no doubt, already have met this group of exciting individuals. The interested layman will find the encounter stimulating and informative. As in all collections of people some of these are more interesting than others.

F. WILLIAM SUMMERS

Florida State Library

Writing Southern History: Essays in Historiography in Honor of Fletcher M. Green. Edited by Arthur S. Link and Rembert W. Patrick. (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1966. x, 502 pp. Foreword, preface, bibliography, index. \$12.00.)

In his essay in *Writing Southern History*, Hugh Rankin refers to a contention among historians whether the colonial South is legitimately a field for study apart from the other products of England's centrifugal habits in the seventeenth century. Despite the southern-centeredness of this substantial volume, Professor Green's distinguished career raises the larger question whether southern historical writing is separable from the literature that applies to other sections of what became the United States. In a real sense, the work of Professor Green and of the pride of his former students who have contributed to this *festschrift* in his

honor suggests that separation is neither desirable nor possible. Mentor and disciples alike have pursued far-ranging topics, and their insights speak to concerns transcending the merely southern. Examination of J. Isaac Copeland's bibliography of Professor Greens' writings and of the seventeen essays that form *Writing Southern History*, impresses one with the national character of the South's historiographical experience.

Of course this is not to say that there was or is no distinct South, that slavery was the same as northern race relationships, or that Reconstruction in the crumpled Confederacy was little different from post-Appomattox events in triumphant northern states. Rather I refer to the fact that the writing of southern history is in the hands of scholars who receive professional not regional training. Unless they are defective professionally, the attitudinal and conceptual approaches of historians who concentrate on the South are not notably different from their colleagues who devote their talents to studying other sections.

Therefore, in addition to providing a well-deserved tribute to Professor Green, *Writing Southern History* presents not surprises but a treasure-house of convenient guidance to a very large and significant literature. Not long ago the historiographical theme that is the core of *Writing Southern History* was one of the least-trafficked of Clio's many rooms. Then provocative estimates came into print by Carr, Higham, Pressley, and Page Smith, among others, who deal in analyses transcending the South's borders. Of recent explorations which concentrate on southern historiography, Wendel Holmes Stephenson's essays, *Southern History in the Making: Pioneer Historians of the South*, that appeared in 1964, and George Tindall's useful compendium, *The Pursuit of Southern History: The Presidential Addresses of the Southern Historical Association, 1935-1963*, published in 1964, are fitting predecessors for *Writing Southern History*, and it is a worthy companion to them.

Its worth derives from the high quality of the contributions. *Festschriften* are notoriously difficult to review. It is almost inevitable that unevenness in quality is noted of the discrete contributions that make up such volumes. This unevenness is less noticeable in the present case. The essays are smooth-flowing, complementary, and harmonious. Each is a competent interweaving of

bibliographic data and interpretation. As result, serious students of southern and of American history generally have at hand for the first time a systematic survey of the large body of writing about the South from its colonial origins almost to the present, that is readable as well. This volume will become a standard reference without which no historian can feel himself equipped, and no library can consider itself adequate.

HAROLD M. HYMAN

University of Illinois

Steam Locomotives and Boats: Southern Railway System. By Richard E. Prince. (Richard E. Prince: Green River, Wyoming, 1965. 204 pp. Preface, maps, illustrations. \$10.00.)

Here is a book to gratify the true enthusiasts of railroadiana -a picturebook of steam locomotives. With an obvious feeling of solid accomplishment, Mr. Prince fills some 150 pages with nearly 300 photographs of locomotives and trains which saw service on the lines of the Southern Railway System during the steam era. Additional pages are devoted to locomotive rosters and to Chesapeake Bay steamboats operated in conjunction with the Southern Railway.

By way of introducing the photograph collection, the author-editor-publisher gives a very brief historical sketch of the Southern Railway Company and its subsidiaries. The material is drawn primarily from published sources, especially Fairfax Harrison's, *A History of the Legal Development of the Railroad System of the Southern Railway Company*. Additional commentary precedes each of the sections in which a particular type of locomotive is depicted-from the American type 4-4-Os of the 1880s to the later Pacifics and Mikados. The reader thus gains some insight to the part played on the Southern Railway System by various designs of motive power.

Even within the very limited scope of the author's objectives, the commentary leaves much to be desired. There is no systematic presentation of the company's policies in developing and assigning new types of motive power over the decades spanned by the photographs. However, this is an impressive collection of good pictures,

and the plates are excellent. The reader who wishes to recapture the visual experience of railroading in the Southeast during the 1920s and 1930s will be delighted. Students of Florida railroad history will find a short section on the Southern Railway's entry to Florida-the Georgia, Southern & Florida Railway-accompanied by (you have guessed it) several good shots of locomotives which ran between Macon, Palatka, and Jacksonville.

GLENN J. HOFFMAN

University of Florida