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## Book Reviews

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## BOOK REVIEWS

*Florida Under Five Flags.* By Rembert W. Patrick and Allen Morris. (Gainesville: University of Florida Press, 1967. xi, 153 pp. Preface, illustrations, appendixes, bibliography, index. \$5.00.)

This highly useful, factual, and interpretive survey of Florida history was written first in 1945 by Professor Patrick. The final chapter in this fourth edition is rewritten and updated with the collaboration of Allen Morris, clerk of the Florida House of Representatives, whose perceptive knowledge of contemporary Florida is unexcelled. The analysis of "Mid-Century Prosperity" is well supported by statistical data without which such dramatic growth could scarcely be depicted. Much of the Florida we know today is a product of World War II. Several trends in population growth are clearly discernible: rapid growth, rapid urbanization, and movement southward into the peninsula. Standing thirty-first among the states in population in 1900 with approximately a half million, it rose slowly to twenty-seventh place in 1940, then to twentieth ten years later, tenth in 1960, and ninth since that date. By 1960, seventy-four per cent of all Floridians lived in cities over 2,500, while farm population was declining 77.2 per cent to only two per cent of the total. Migration into the state accounted for seventy-six per cent of the state's gain between 1950 and 1960, and by the latter date only 36.1 per cent of Floridians were native born. Further, only 25.7 per cent of the newcomers were southern. While this enormous growth was occurring, eighteen counties lost population in the decade after 1940, and a dozen were losing population the next ten years. Such data provides a meaningful backdrop for the struggle over apportionment and constitution revision, the necessity to provide so much more public services for an expanding economy and population, and the resurgence of the Republican party in Florida politics. To this great storehouse of information are added many new illustrations that help to make a handsome as well as a useful volume. The framework is here for expansion into a fully detailed history of the state which hopefully someone will one day write.

*University of Miami*

CHARLTON W. TEBEAU

*The Other Florida.* By Gloria Jahoda. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1967. 336 pp. Acknowledgments, illustrations. \$6.95.)

Gloria Jahoda has written a delightfully readable book, descriptive of an area too long neglected, North Florida from Jacksonville south to Ocala and west to Pensacola. Mrs. Jahoda is a gifted writer, responding sensitively to nature and sharing her rapport with her readers. Her charming and energetic style is enough to make conservationists of us all. And her depiction of the people she meets, the Crackers, the Negroes, and the city folk, reveals an understanding unusual for one who has lived in Florida no longer than the short interval since 1963. Certain passages in the book stand out. The account of the pine forests in Chapter 3 is thrilling, and the description of the quiet beauty of the Wacissa River (p. 120) is one of many like rewards. The Confederate victory at Natural Bridge near Tallahassee is a triumph of compromise between North and South, between yesterday and today: believably, the author makes it so.

Is there a promise of another book in the line "Always, I knew, there would be more of north Florida's story to hear?" And if so, will Mrs. Jahoda heed her own advice "to watch and listen and wait?" Both of these questions should be answered in the affirmative for *The Other Florida* was too hastily written, obviously, to allow adequate research, with the unfortunate result that the book is replete with errors. It is not a book for the scholar. Historically, the errors range from the 1521 landing place of Ponce de Leon to the dating of the pillars on the capitol in Tallahassee. The Old Spanish Trail bent southward to St. Augustine and did not follow US90; Pensacola's homes do not date from the Spanish period. In several instances, the author seems unaware of the sparseness of Spain's settlement of Florida and draws arbitrary conclusions as a consequence. One conclusion, of lesser importance however, concerns the family history of those who took part in the Battle of Natural Bridge, for at least one of those named has no relatives living in Tallahassee today to be counted among the author's friends.

This reviewer is not competent in the fields of botany or ornithology, but has doubts as to the scientific accuracy

of some of the identifications. In addition, the carnivorous pitcher plant is endowed with an appetite to devour *all* the bugs in the bog, a dubious accomplishment which borders on folklore. It is somewhat surprising to read that Bartram, then Muir, saw North Florida almost as it is today. Actually, the entire area has long ago been cut over and is in second or third growth. Current data also lack accuracy. Florida no longer processes Spanish moss for upholstery material, and supplies are shipped in from Louisiana and Georgia. A deserted Fort Pickens is atypical, for this is one of the state's more popular parks with a winter minimum of about 300 visitors daily.

Two omissions are puzzling. The account of aviatrix Jacqueline Cochran's childhood in the lumber mills of Bagdad is followed by the author. No effective effort to verify, amend, or expand this version is discernible; nor did the author find two of Miss Cochran's former teachers, prominent residents of Bagdad and of Tallahassee. The omission of any reference to Jacksonville's international Delius Festival is difficult to understand, particularly since so much space was devoted to this musician, even to his life in Europe. The list of errors is much longer than recited here, but in spite of this, it is this reviewer's hope that Mrs. Jahoda will write of North Florida again, and write in leisure rather than in haste.

DENA SNODGRASS

*Jacksonville, Florida*

*Saint Augustine Florida 1565-1965.* By Joan Wickham. (Worcester, Massachusetts: Achille J. St. Onge, 1967. viii, 77 pp. Preface, illustrations. \$5.00.)

This miniature book numbers seventy-seven pages,  $2\frac{7}{8}$  by  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches in size, and is printed by Joh. Enschede en Zonen, Haarlem, Holland, in an edition limited to 500 copies. It endeavors to tell in outline form the history of the city of St. Augustine from its founding in 1565 to its quadricentennial in 1965. Based entirely on previously published books and pamphlets, it makes no claim to original research and contributes no novel interpretations. The author has given us one more

popular guide to our oldest city, but one that is unusual for its lilliputian size. The typeface is clearly legible and the maroon binding is both attractive and sturdy.

MICHAEL V. GANNON

*Mission of Nombre de Dios*  
*St. Augustine, Florida*

*Estero, Florida, 1882; Memoirs of the First Settler.* By Elwin E. Damkohler. (Fort Meyers Beach, Florida: Island Press, 1967. 32 pp. Photograph. \$.75)

This brief publication is a memoir by "the only living survivor of the first Estero homesteading" in 1882. Drawing upon his memory eighty-five years after the events, the author sketches the primitive state of the Fort Myers area in the last two decades of the nineteenth century. In doing so, he confirms other accounts in the description of abundant varieties of wild-life on Florida's west coast and by his portrayal of the difficulties of homesteading. The pioneer recalls the importance of nature as a food source; honey and fish were mainstay items. The danger that homesteaders faced in farming on the periphery of open range cattle ranching provokes comparison with frontier conditions in other sections of the United States.

The author describes the activities of Dr. Cyrus R. Teed, leader of the Koreshan Unity sect which established a settlement at Estero in 1894. Through Teed's "hypnotic influence," he persuaded the author's father, Gustave G. Damkohler, to convey his entire homestead of 320 acres to the Koreshan Unity. With bitterness, the author states that his father was also persuaded to serve the colony as agricultural overseer until he came to his senses and instituted a suit against the religious group in order to resecure title to some of his land. Regaining eighty acres, the father, at the age of seventy-two, sold part of the tract to finance the beginning of a new life in Fort Myers. The author preceded his father to Fort Myers to work and attend school, "passing each grade as fast as I could pass the examinations." Later he attended a business college in Macon, Georgia, and then returned to Fort Myers where he now resides.

This booklet is an interesting vignette of frontier life in Florida in the closing years of the nineteenth century and yet another item to be incorporated into that yet unwritten history of the state.

DURWARD LONG

*University of Wisconsin*

*A New Voyage to Carolina.* By John Lawson. Edited with an introduction and notes by Hugh Talmage Lefler. (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1967. liv, 305 pp. Preface, introduction, illustrations, maps, appendixes, index. \$10.00.)

Some of the most popular books published in Europe in the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries were by explorers or travelers describing their experiences and observations of some region of the New World. Europeans were naturally interested in learning about the geography, the Indian tribes, and the flora and fauna of a part of the world unknown to them. One of the most valuable books of this genre is John Lawson's *A New Voyage to Carolina*, first published in London in 1709. Lawson, who perhaps belonged to an important and affluent Yorkshire family, came to the Carolinas in 1700 and later made a trip of exploration from Charleston up the rivers to the vicinities of present Salisbury and Hillsboro, North Carolina, and then down the Eno and the Neuse rivers to the English settlements on the coast. Eventually he became co-founder of Bath, North Carolina's oldest settlement, and of New Bern, which began as a promotional activity of a Swiss land company headed by Baron Christoph von Graffenried and Franz Louis Michel. In 1709, while Lawson was in London supervising publication of his book, the Lords Proprietors appointed him and Edward Moseley "to be commissioners on the part of Carolina for surveying the lands in dispute" with Virginia "and setting the boundaries as aforesaid." In the following year he returned to North Carolina with 700 Palatine Germans, whom he tried repeatedly to help in establishing themselves in the colony. In September 1711, Lawson, Graffenreid, two Negroes, and two

trusted Indian guides undertook another exploratory expedition. They were soon captured by the Tuscaroras. Graffenreid was released, probably because he convinced them that he was under the particular care and protection of "the great and powerful Queen of England" who "would avenge my blood" if harm befell him. Lawson and the others were less fortunate; they reportedly were burned at the stake.

Engaging in style and engrossing in content, Lawson's book is certainly one of the most valuable of the early histories of North Carolina. It contains not only detailed account of the manners and customs of the Indian tribes of his day but also minute reports of the soil, climate, trees, plants, animals, and fish of the Carolinas. Though many details are inaccurate or exaggerated, they never lack charm. Of an incident in his journey he says: "By the Way, our Guide kill'd more Turkeys, and two Polecats, which he eat, esteeming them before fat Turkeys." On the subject of turtles he wrote: "Tortoies, vulgarly call'd Turtle; I have rank'd these among the Insects, because they lay Eggs, and I did not know well where to put them. Among us there are three sorts. The first is the green Turtle, which is not common, but is sometimes found on our Coast. The next is the Hawks-bill, which is common. These two sorts are extraordinary Meat. The third is Logger-Head, which Kind scarce any one covets, except it be for the Eggs, which of this and all other Turtles, are very good Food. None of these sorts of Creatures Eggs will ever admit the White to be harder than a Jelly; yet the Yolk, with boiling, becomes as hard as any other Egg."

Professor Lefler provides a fascinating introduction to this volume. Impeccably annotated, it is skilfully divided into a number of topics, one of which is devoted to a list of editions of Lawson's work. Eleven separate editions were published, two of them in German, between 1709 and 1937. Some include only the so-called *History of North Carolina*. The present edition, however, is not only a true copy of the original edition of 1709 but is the first to include a comprehensive index. It also contains "The Second Charter," "An Abstract of the Constitution of Carolina," Lawson's will, and several of his previously unpublished letters. Though Professor Lefler retains the capitaliza-

tion and punctuation of the 1709 edition, he sometimes clarifies the text by inserting the modern spelling in brackets after the word used by Lawson. The meaning of obsolete or archaic words are included, and in the case of Indian names, Lefler gives the generally accepted spelling of modern anthropologists and ethnologists. The format of the book is very handsome, with end-papers showing a detail of animals from illustrations of the first edition. A number of DeBray woodcuts of John White's drawings of Indian life, sketches of the beasts of Carolina, and Lawson's maps contribute additional interest.

JOHN ANTHONY CARUSO

*West Virginia University*

*Flight From the Republic: The Tories of the American Revolution.* By North Callahan. (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Co., 1967. xiii, 208 pp. Foreword, notes, bibliography, illustrations, index. \$6.50.)

*Victrix causa deis placuit, sed victa Catoni.* Interest in the losers, the Loyalists of the American Revolution, has seldom been lacking in the United States. Several books have analysed them as a class, examining their ideas, motives, and occupations, or describing their careers and sufferings during the war. Professor North Callahan's purpose in the present volume has been different; he is concerned with the fortunes of individual Loyalists, men and their wives and children, in the great dispersal which carried so many to new homes outside the United States. He has written a sort of *causerie*, a gossip account of persons and places which is both entertaining and instructive. Though based on careful research, it is not and does not profess to be a systematic study of the fate of the Loyalists, which would need to include figures of the total number of refugees, the numbers going to the main destinations, the sums paid by the British government in satisfaction of Loyalist claims, and the numbers who returned to the United States or who received some restitution for confiscated property. Such information is lacking here; we learn only of particular cases. Sir William



Pepperell, chairman of an association of Loyalists in England, received a pension of 500 pounds; but what of his fellow-members? Pensions paid by 1782 totalled 70,000 pounds; this was, of course, long before most of the claims (for lump sum payments in compensation for loss of property) were settled. Philip Skene, a New Yorker with an estate of 56,350 acres, received 22,000 pounds. A case of restitution quoted is that of the heirs of Matthias Aspden, a Philadelphia merchant, who were awarded \$500,000 by a U. S. circuit court in 1848. A few instances of Loyalists who returned to the United States are given: Peter Van Schaack, a New York lawyer, is one whose fortunes are recounted in some detail.

Readers of the *Florida Historical Quarterly* may be disappointed to find such few references to the East Florida Loyalists: Lewis Johnston, Denys Rolle, and John Wells, publisher of the short-lived *East Florida Gazette*, are almost the only persons mentioned. Wilbur Henry Siebert's monumental work *Loyalists in East Florida, 1774 to 1785*, published by the Florida State Historical Society in 1929, remains indispensable for this interesting passage in Florida history. Most of Professor Callahan's refugees are from New England and the middle states. Of these he has some lively stories to tell, such as Robert Land of New Jersey, an ancestor of Charles A. Lindbergh, who settled in the Niagara district; Benedict Arnold who had a stormy career of trading and litigation in St. John, New Brunswick, before ending up in London; Stephen Jarvis, a romantic, much-harassed young soldier from Connecticut; Samuel Quincy, who lost his wife after years of separation, he in England and Antigua while she remained in Massachusetts; and Mary Philipse Morris of Philipse Manor, New York, who settled in Yorkshire (but where? Yorkshire is a large county).

The Loyalists, judged from these pages, had an unhappy time until they got settled in new homes and occupations; and many never did settle down again. In Shelburne, Nova Scotia, where their coming produced a brief boom followed by a long decline, in St. John and elsewhere in New Brunswick, in Kingston on Lake Ontario, they suffered from cold and lack of shelter and food and from disputes over surveys. Most of them had been accustomed to genteel living; now they were enforced pioneers,

pitched into a life they had not chosen for its own sake; in Kingston particularly they were right on the American frontier, part of the great westward movement of the next century. Those who went to Jamaica, Antigua, Grenada, and Bermuda did well enough; in Nassau in the Bahamas they were engaged for years in quarreling with successive governors, John Maxwell and Lord Dunmore. Least happy were those who settled in England, impoverished, jobless, unrespected. They were, as Professor Callahan constantly reminds us, Americans sundered from their native land for which they still longed. Jonathan Sewall, former judge in Massachusetts and brother-in-law of John Hancock, spoke for many when he wrote from London to a friend: "You know the Israelites hankered after the leeks and onions of Egypt, their native land - so do we Americans after the nuts, cranberries and apples of America. Could you next autumn, send me two or three barrels of Newton pippins, large and round, a few of our American walnuts, commonly called shagbarks, and a few cranberries?"

CHARLES L. MOWAT

*University College of North Wales, Bangor*

*The Lazy South.* By David Bertelson. (New York: Oxford University Press, 1967. x, 284 pp. Preface, prologue, epilogue, notes, index. \$6.75.)

At the outset the reviewer is provoked by this book to ask which "lazy South?" Was it that of the setting of colonial and regional patterns, of downright human cussedness and laziness, of hookworm and other parasitic infection, of malarial-ridden victims, or of undernourished Southerners? The author may have had these unfortunates in mind in a vague way. They do not precisely show their faces in the book, at least they never come into clear enough focus to identify them. It seems mandatory to ask the question whether or not "lazy" is actually used in the sense of a type of agrarian southern lack of progress, or in the sense of a leisurely planter way of life in which a type of culture is the theme of regional personality.

The author says he was influenced by the writings of H. C. Brearly ("Are Southerners Really Lazy?" *American Scholar*), W. J. Cash (*Mind of the South*), Max Weber (*The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism*), and Ernst Troeltsch (*The Social Teaching of the Protestant Churches*). He has made a highly intellectual approach to the South - as a matter of fact he becomes so involved and vague in places that the reader is either left gasping for meaning and application, or he is left to wonder if Professor Bertelson did go in search of almost endless snatches of evidence to piece out his thesis.

The bulk of this study applies to the South prior to 1820. Much of it treats a frontier region attempting to exploit a vast landed territory involved in endless racial and international complications. The allurements of the region were largely availability of an abundance of land; this was the allurements of the great American frontier in general. The organization of an economy and the maturing of a regional society was a major challenge. Truly the South from the outset was a colonial region. As late as 1765 George Washington observed in a letter that "Our whole substance does already in a manner flow to Great Britain and that whatever it contributes to lessen our importations must be hurtful to their manufacturers." Until 1940 this may well have been a pertinent observation about the widely dispersed processing of the South's raw materials.

From the outset there was lacking in the history of the South both a unity of purpose and a commonality of experience. There were, and there still are, many Souths gauged by any standard of appraisal. The one most often discussed is that bound by staple-crop agrarianism. No doubt it is true that the peculiar agrarian economy which developed in the region kept Southerners relatively poor and provincial. Whether it was actually an economy of the vastness of the wooded empire which did this is an open question. Not until well into the twentieth century did the South begin to break with its agrarian past. There were strong proponents all along who sought to develop in the South a regional agrarian-industrial economy; William Gregg of Graniteville, South Carolina, J. D. B. DeBow of New Orleans, and dozens of others sought this balance in the 1840s and 1850s. Early railway promoters, newspaper editors, and im-

portant merchants foresaw such a condition as the salvation of the South.

It is questionable whether the South could adopt the socio-economic ethic of the middle and New England colonies, and then of the later states, anymore than those sections could adopt the approaches to the society and economy of the South. A major fault of intellectual history is the failure of authors to take fully into consideration the impact of geography and resources. This is true of Cash's *Mind of the South*. Relationships break down between ideas and realities when they are applied to the broad spectrum of planter economy, regional politics, southern authorship, traveler observations, and sociologists. In this case, Professor Bertelson deals with the views of people from all these groups without treating the earthy realities of southern resources and history. Had he examined more fully the southern newspapers he would no doubt have reached different conclusions in many areas.

There can be no doubt that many Southerners who nurtured the ideas of a purely regional culture fitted into the framework of an agrarian economy regarded leisure as a necessary ingredient of this way of life. Authors, poets, editors, and artists fared best in their points of view in an agricultural society free of its driving pressures. Patrons had time to savor writings and the arts of the region. This reviewer remembers so well the fervor with which some of the authors of *I'll Take My Stand* believed in 1929, that there was still time to stay the march of history in the South and to maintain there a way of life that could fulfill the commitments of the seventeenth century. They believed this at the very outset of the great revolution which quickly revealed the fact that after all there is really nothing unique about the South. It takes time for a system, a revolution, and even an ethic to disclose fully the impact of their forces. This book will leave many a reader, North and South, trying to understand what southern laziness in its historical context really was. Southerners will search for their places in the vaguity of what really constitutes a "lazy South."

THOMAS D. CLARK

*University of Kentucky*