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The Death of Slavery: The United States, 1837-1865. By Elbert B. Smith. *Chicago History of American Civilization.* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1967. vii, 225 pp. Preface, readings, index. \$5.00.)

Of all the chronological eras into which historians subdivide the course of American history, none has so exacerbated emotions and confounded rational interpretation or understanding as the years once known fondly as the "Middle Period." The generation that began at the crest of the Jacksonian impulse, suddenly set adrift by financial panic, and that ended at the crest of the Lincolnian impulse, culminated by the thirteenth amendment, lived through significant events. It saw the Canal Age give way before the Iron Horse and the electric telegraph extend its wiry tentacles across the land, both working a revolution in the rural, leisurely pace of American life. It spawned a host of moral reformers who sought to compel men to correct the manifold errors of their ways and to achieve the Puritan dream of the City on a Hill, gradually to concentrate their forces upon the evils of chattel slavery. It witnessed the beady spirit of Manifest Destiny turned loose in the Oregon country and in the Mexican War - Emerson's "dose of arsenic" - that generated a cosmic conflict between the sections over the division of the spoils. It prepared itself psychologically for a struggle between two "nations" over the American Union, and then it gave over 600,000 of its sons in the blood-letting that followed.

Even this brief summary of a few of the events of the Middle Period indicates the complexities of the forces at work in it. These, compounded by emotions and war propaganda, have created heated debates over its meaning. Some historians have emphasized the conflict of economics, others the moral implications of slave labor. Some point up the cultural developments that produced the "two-nation" concept among ante-bellum Americans, while still others declare that the hysteria of secession arose from a refusal to recognize the realities of the nineteenth century and that steam power made the old federal Union obsolete, or that awareness of these fundamental changes built up a tension among Southerners that made them irrational.

In this new summary treatment of the Middle Period, Professor Smith has achieved the impossible. In the brief span of 200

pages of text he has managed to include an account of the era's historiography, sprightly descriptions of its leading characters, judicious interpretations of the forces at work, and a sympathetic understanding of the people who followed the leaders and who were the victims of dimly-sensed pressures. It is well-written, in low key to avoid falling into the trap of emotionalism, and will be welcomed by many a hard-pressed student who needs a short account of an important era that still includes what is significant. In this case brevity is not only the soul of wit, it is also the soul of scholarship and sound judgment.

DAVID L. SMILEY

Wake Forest University

Bonnet Brigades. By Mary Elizabeth Massey. (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1966. xxi, 371 pp. Preface, introduction, illustrations, index. \$7.95.)

Although historians continue to study and re-examine the Civil War, there are aspects of this great conflict not fully explored. *Bonnet Brigades* is the first serious scholarly study of the services, activities, and experiences of American women in the military encampments and on the homefront and their responses to the challenges and demands of the war.

Professor Massey describes briefly the legal and social status of women in the United States before the war and notes their entry into the factories, mills, professions, and the activities of the feminist crusaders. With the outbreak of hostilities women responded by helping to provision the troops and by serving as nurses, couriers, scouts, spies, and even soldiers. These activities historians have generally acknowledged but it may surprise many to learn that the Union and Confederate camps were "Teeming with Women" from all walks of life. There were, however, mainly three groups of women in the camps: wives of the officers, camp employees consisting of cooks and laundresses, and the prostitutes. The latter were a source of considerable disorder. Wives on the other hand, were often very useful as they served as nurses and morale builders. A few wives followed their husbands into battle and endured the hardship of army life. Also in the camps were women war

workers, i.e. nurses, couriers, scouts, spies, and soldiers, however, except for the female soldiers who masqueraded as men and the nurses, war workers were generally not in the camp. Contrary to the popular view, women war workers never received the acclaim they merited. Army doctors were not ready to accept women nurses even though their patients praised them. The daring spies who "risked everything" for their governments fared no better. Pauline Cushman, upon whom President Lincoln conferred the title of "Little Major," eventually received a pension but not for her valuable war service but as the widow of a soldier. Other heroic women suffered a similar fate.

Perhaps more significant than the range of wartime activities of American women was the impact of the war on their lives. The war thrust women into new positions of authority and new activities, and altered their concepts of self and set them to adopting new tactics to present their ideas. Women cast aside their docility and developed a new independence and a new confidence that altered their concepts of themselves. They also gained a permanent place in the labor force. During the post-war period women were sometimes replaced by able-bodied veterans, but many wives and widows continued to be the breadwinners of the family. Indeed, American women did cast off old ways and "leap from their spheres," but the author's evidence of the changes in status and attitude contradicts her statement that the women of the war generation were no different from those of any other. The war not only altered the self-image of women but industrialization exerted a profound impact. Women of the previous generation were not subjected to these forces. The presentation of "the Negro women's role in the conflict, the relations of northern and southern women with Negroes during and after the struggle and the effect of emancipation on colored women" and race relations is significant and valuable for students of history. These relationships should be investigated more fully.

By skillfully using a variety of primary sources Professor Massey has presented a comprehensive but descriptive account of the activities of American women during the Civil War and the impact of the conflict on their lives. *Bonnet Brigades* is a valuable study that fills an important gap in Civil War historiography.

Howard University

ELSIE M. LEWIS

Three Carpetbag Governors. By Richard N. Current. (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1967. xiii, 108 pp. Preface, bibliographical notes. \$3.75.)

In the thirty years since the inauguration of Walter Lynwood Fleming Lectures in Southern History, twenty volumes of these lectures have been published. The latest is Richard N. Current's *Three Carpetbag Governors*, one of the most brilliant and well-written in the series. Carefully examined are the careers of the "conservative" Harrison Reed of Florida, the "corruptionist" Henry Clay Warmoth of Louisiana, and the "man of conscience" Adelbert Ames of Mississippi - three men whom the author considers among "the five or six most prominent" carpetbag governors. While admitting that none could plausibly be designated "a genuine hero," Mr. Current convincingly argues that none was "any less decent or less able than most politicians of his time and place." Thus he challenges many of the conclusions drawn by the Dunning students, Claude Bowers, and others who wrote from the conservative southern point of view. Obviously a revisionist but not an extremist, Current's interpretations and conclusions, based on painstaking research, are clearly and calmly presented.

Professor Current stresses that carpetbaggers differed as to background, purpose, talents, and personalities, and he protests their having been stereotyped in so many of the writings on reconstruction. With Reed, Warmoth, and Ames as examples, he shows that they were not mere adventurers and dictators who came South to benefit personally from the Negro vote, fired race hatreds, and remained in power for only as long as they were supported by federal officials and bayonets. He also points out that "myth has prevailed over historical fact" when placing the blame for extravagance and corruption on carpetbag governors. While Reed often showed poor judgment in handling the affairs of state, he did not benefit financially from his years in Florida politics. Rather he left office encumbered with a large personal debt and, according to Current, Florida's economic misfortunes were due more to Reeds gullibility than to his guilt. No attempt is made to conceal the fact that Warmoth made a fortune in Louisiana, but the author notes that "he probably did as much to stem corruption as he did to stimulate it." Conceding that there was corruption in Louisiana, Professor Current questions the extent to which War-

moth "participated in and was responsible for the rottenness," and suggests that it might be more nearly correct to say that the state "corrupted *him*" rather than that "*he* corrupted" Louisiana. Especially interesting is the statement credited to T. Harry Williams that Huey Long was an admirer and emulator of many of War-moth's techniques. In the case of Adelbert Ames, the author shows that "he was about as pure and incorruptible a governor as Mississippi or any state is likely ever to have."

Three Carpetbag Governors is written with greater clarity and objectivity and in a more appealing style than many works on Reconstruction. Mr. Current exhibits a rare ability to make the events seem unconfused and clear-cut, which they were not. As is customary with the Fleming lectures publications, there are no footnotes, but the origin of most of the quotations are identified either in the text or in the excellent bibliographical notes. Mr. Current is to be congratulated for writing a scholarly volume that should also appeal to the general public. Instructors, who have found it difficult to make the reconstruction period "palatable" to undergraduates (especially women) who too often bring their inherited prejudices to the classroom, will be grateful to Richard Current for this lucid, interesting account.

MARY ELIZABETH MASSEY

Winthrop College

Coasting Captain: Journals of Captain Leonard S. Tawes Relating His Career in Atlantic Coastwise Sailing Craft from 1868-1922. By Leonard S. Tawes. Edited by Robert H. Burgess. (Newport News: Mariners Museum, 1967. xix, 461 pp. Foreword, introduction, illustrations, appendix, index. \$8.50.)

Like many other boys born along the shores of Chesapeake Bay, Leonard S. Tawes naturally gravitated towards the water. In 1868, at the age of fifteen, he shipped as a cook on an oyster dredging puny; for the next thirty-eight years he followed the sea, sailing on Chesapeake Bay craft, Baltimore-Rio de Janeiro coffee packets, West Indian traders, and coasting schooners. For over twenty years he was part owner and master of the three-masted

coasting schooner *City of Baltimore*. In 1904 he sold his interest and two years later went into the oyster business, returning to the sea occasionally during the following fourteen years.

Captain Tawes wrote his journals during the 1920s so that his granddaughter might know of his experiences. In so doing he relied on both an excellent memory and the logs of his voyages; the result is a work likely to become one of the classics of American maritime literature. It is, insofar as this reviewer is aware, the only long memoir of life on the coasting vessels which sailed the eastern coast of the United States during the nineteenth century. Most readers will put down the book wishing that they had known Captain Tawes. He emerges from it as one of those unsung ship captains who made the American merchant marine great and as a man one can only admire and respect. An able seaman and a kind and fair man, he did not expect his men to do what he would not do himself.

Captain Tawes's voyages generally took him from New York, Baltimore, or Philadelphia south to Wilmington, Charleston, Jacksonville, Tampa, or the West Indies with cargoes as varied as his ports of call. He was particularly active in the Florida trade between 1880 and 1893, carrying a diversity of cargoes south and shiploads of lumber north. Thereafter, his voyages were more likely to take him to the West Indies rather than to Florida. His first visit to Florida as a deckhand on the schooner *Gamma* was not promising. She ran aground on St. Johns Bar and had to put into Fernandina for beaching and repairs. This misfortune did not prevent Tawes's frequent return. He records that he made about fifty trips to Jacksonville during the next thirty years. Local historians of Duval County in particular will welcome his vignettes of late nineteenth century life as both interesting and rewarding. He had an appreciation of personalities if not for the physical settings in which he found himself. The account of his difficulties with the collector of the port of Jacksonville in 1890 over a minor infraction of the maritime regulations and his description of the jury selection system for the United States Court make contributions not only to our knowledge of the history of Jacksonville but also to our understanding of the Republican patronage system as it operated at the start of the Mauve Decade.

While most of his voyages into Florida waters took him to Jacksonville and the saw mills further up the St. Johns River, Tawes did visit many other major Florida ports at one time or another. The book contains a good description of the difficulties in removing powder from Fort Jefferson in the Dry Tortugas and Fort Taylor at Key West in 1881. Perhaps the best section, however, is that depicting the September 24, 1896 hurricane at Fernandina which Captain Tawes reports caused more wreckage than he had ever seen before.

Robert H. Burgess, a member of the staff of the Mariners Museum and a former crew member of a coasting schooner, has done an excellent job of editing what must have been a particularly difficult manuscript. He has unobtrusively introduced the punctuation and capitalization which the captain disdained; corrected the worst of the misspellings; verified the names of vessels, firms, persons, and places; and yet left untouched the flavor, as well as much of the spelling. Captain Tawes would have been proud of him. *Coasting Captain* is a book for the student of American maritime history primarily, but it is also one that can be read with great profit by anyone interested in the social and economic history of Florida at the end of the nineteenth century.

K. JACK BAUER

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute

The America: The Story of the World's Most Famous Yacht.

By Charles Boswell. (New York: David McKay Company, Inc., 1967. xi, 275 pp. Illustrations, bibliography, index. \$6.95.)

Written primarily for the yachtsman and sailing boat enthusiast, *The America* is a well-told and equally well-researched history of the most famous racing yacht of all time. The author, usually a prolific teller of the whys and wherefores of famous crimes and jury trials, has turned his hand to a maritime adventure and unleashed his "detecting" ability upon the nautical career of the fabled *America*. As the *America* wove her way around American and British waters, Boswell has retraced her movements and put this fascinating account together.

Most of the yachting readers of *The America* are undoubtedly surprised to find that she spent sometime in southern waters and managed to be on both sides during the Civil War. In her storied life, *America* spent almost three years in the South, as the private yacht of a mysterious Englishman visiting there, as a blockade runner that was eventually captured in a backwater of the St. Johns River, and then as a Federal blockader credited with many captures along the southern Atlantic coast.

Any vessel that survives for ninety years must experience events that are worth writing about. The *America* started her life off with the event by which she has always been known—the winning of “The America’s Cup” (named in her honor) — the winning of which was all the more remarkable since she had to sail the Atlantic to Cowes, England, virtually on her shakedown cruise. Her classic race with the cream of English yachting on that eventful day in August 1851 is a victory long remembered by yachting enthusiasts as no foreign vessel has since succeeded in wresting the prize away from an American vessel. Remaining in English waters after her victory, seemingly deserted and abandoned by her countrymen, she languished in relative obscurity, racing only one season after 1851. Rebuilt with the best of English materials, and now owned by a devious Englishman who renamed her *Camilla*, she found her way to Jacksonville, arriving there in October 1861. She ran the blockade in December 1861, and again in January 1862, returning to Jacksonville both times.

On Tuesday night, March 11, 1862, most of value in Jacksonville was burned in advance of the vanguard of Federal troops that moved in to occupy the city. The *Camilla* was hurriedly moved to Dunn’s Creek and allowed to settle on the bottom to escape notice and capture. However, an alert Federal officer found and succeeded in raising her after a week of hard work. With most of her deck gear and top masts gone, she was towed to Port Royal, South Carolina. Refitted with new gear and with three guns aboard, she became a blockader around Charleston. Due to her shallow draft, she could occupy strategic stations denied other steamers with greater depths and she proved her mettle by helping in several captures. Sent off to New York for refitting, she returned in January 1863, and again showed her worth by helping to land several richly-laden runners. By this

time, the Union navy became aware of her fame and she was sent to the young naval academy to serve a stint at Newport.

After the war, the *America* returned to Annapolis where she was again repaired. In 1873, through extensive political machinations, General Benjamin "Beast" Butler of infamous Civil War memory purchased her for use as his private yacht. In 1921 she was returned to the naval academy. Unfit for sea duty she was sent to a neighboring Annapolis shipyard for repairs when World War II commenced. A freak snow storm hit the area in March 1942, and the *America* was damaged beyond repair when the shed that she was stored in collapsed.

Boswell's background shows in the extensive ferreting-out of many peripheral details which does not usually interfere with the mainline of his story. He puts to rest some of the fables linked with the vessel. To southern and Florida readers, the ten per cent or so of the pages that have been devoted to her Civil War activities will be of interest, probably more for the background information on the personnel associated with her career than for the actual wartime contributions of the yacht.

EDWARD A. MUELLER

Alexandria, Virginia

Southern Churches in Crisis. By Samuel S. Hill, Jr. (New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1967. xvii, 234 pp. Introduction, index. \$5.95.)

Professor Hill's early environment as the son of a Baptist minister and his subsequent educational experiences have given him an exceptionally good background to prepare this searching study of the historical development of the southern church and the effect it has had upon southern life. His analysis seems to this reviewer to be as objective as one could hope and as lucid as the complicated nature of the subject would permit. One could wish that every clergyman in the South, of whatever denomination, would read the book, but it seems more likely that it will be read chiefly by those already having a fairly sophisticated understanding of the prevailing idea structure of the southern church.

While no brief review can adequately discuss or criticize the

chief themes which emerge from the study, perhaps a few such themes will serve as illustrations of the main tenor of the book: one of these is that religion in the South has conformed to prevailing customs rather than trying to change them. Another is that the prevailing simplistic and fundamentalistic theology in the South has had as its principal tenets that a person to be saved has to be converted and then exhibit appropriate behavior. Such behavior is defined as conforming to the southern moral code. As an example of the importance of conversion, Professor Hill tells the story of a Sunday school teacher who was asked by one of his pupils if Adolph Hitler were in heaven. He replied that he probably would be if he had had the necessary childhood conversion experience. Much of the reason for the nature of the theology in southern churches, according to Professor Hill, can be explained by the lack of education of the clergy, many of whom have gone to Bible schools having low academic standards rather than to accredited schools of theology. Furthermore, the dominant southern churches, Baptist and Methodist, generally have appealed to a lower middle class not possessing a good cultural background or education. In the case of the Baptists, where church government is largely decentralized, the minister has had to "blend with the community" or be out of a job. In the more orthodox churches, such as the Roman Catholic, Episcopalian, and Presbyterian, where the minister is not so directly responsible to the local congregation, he is freer to say what the congregation may not want to hear.

Running through the study is the recurrent theme that unless the southern church makes unusual changes, its teachings may soon seem totally irrelevant to modern life. The southern churches, says Dr. Hill, are geared to a rural rather than an urban way of thinking and few of them have concerned themselves with the problems of the city ghetto and racial discrimination. Their philosophy, in short, is unrelated to the changing situation in the South and it therefore may be termed "irresponsible." In some ways, Professor Hill may be overly pessimistic. It is doubtless true, as he says, that southern pulpits have reflected the ideas of southern pews to an undue degree. But the ideas of the persons in the pews may be changing even more rapidly than Dr. Hill assumes. Enrollments in southern higher institutions of the college age group increase at the rate of over one per cent a year.

The church religious centers which have been put near universities to keep young people faithful to the church have had to modernize their teachings to hold their audiences, and these audiences will expect to hear similar ideas when they return home. Furthermore, the southern churches will find it increasingly difficult to resist the pronouncements of national and international church organizations against discriminatory practices and outmoded ideas. National television, radio, and syndicated newspaper articles also serve to reduce the provincialism which has pervaded southern culture. Finally, the influence of theologians like Professor Hill will itself be a strong factor in causing southern churches to revise their present theology.

BYRON S. HOLLINSHEAD

New Smyrna, Florida

Perspectives on the South: Agenda for Research. Edited by Edgar T. Thompson. (Durham: Duke University Press, 1967. xiii, 231 pp. Introduction, index. \$8.00.)

In an article published in the *South Atlantic Quarterly* in the autumn of 1965, Benjamin U. Ratchford aptly said, "for many years the South has been studied, surveyed, praised, condemned, evaluated, analyzed, psychoanalyzed, reviewed, and discussed by writers and speakers of all lines and persuasions." This does not mean that all of the needed research on the South has already been completed. In fact, there is need for research on the South in many areas. This need for systematic study of the South and its role in national and international affairs has resulted in the development of institutional machinery for research at various universities, among them the Center for Southern Studies in the Social Sciences and Humanities, which was established at Duke University in 1965. The present volume is the outcome of an interdisciplinary symposium held by this center in February 1966, which attempted to establish an agenda for research, to raise significant questions about the "New South."

The contributors represent many fields of scholarship—economics, history, political science, sociology, anthropology, literature, linguistics, folklore, education, and religion. The six

papers and five commentaries delivered at the symposium are presented in this book in the order in which they were on that occasion: "The changing South: Some social science applications" by Avery Leiserson"; "Southern economic development: Some research accomplishments and gaps" by Marshall R. Colberg (commentary by B. U. Ratchford); "The South: Research for what? by Robert J. Harris (commentary by John T. Caldwell); "The South considered as an achieving society" by Rupert B. Vance (commentary by Gordon W. Blackwell); "Depletion and renewal in Southern history" by David M. Potter (commentary by George Tindall); and "Southern literature and Southern society" by Willard Thorp (commentary by Louis D. Rubin, Jr.). The remaining five chapters are invited papers not included in the oral symposium: "Needed research in Southern dialects" by Raven I. McDavid, Jr.; "Anthropology and the study of culture, society, and community in the South" by J. Kenneth Morland; "Research potential in Southern folklore" by Edwin C. Kirkland; "Southern education: A new research frontier" by C. Arnold Anderson, and "An agenda for research in religion" by Samuel S. Hill, Jr.

This book contains so many valuable suggestions for research that only a few can be listed in a short review. Professor Leiserson stresses three areas for study: scientific manpower-identification, education, flow, and utilization of trained, specialized talent; mass communications and popular culture; and the analysis of bureaucratic and organizational behavior. Professor Colberg suggested the following promising directions for future economic research on the South: the federal minimum wage, a "Yankee trick" on the South; the Equal Pay Act of 1963; regional effects of federal lending; industrial plant inventory and subsidization of firms; state and local subsidies to industries; migration; educated persons in industry; problems of desegregation; vocational training needs; and transportation. Professor Harris points out some of the difficulties for any program of research in the South, especially in its applied aspects: "Parochialism in politics, fundamentalism in religion, reaction in economics, a certain anti-intellectualism, and the persistence of stereotypes regarding the Negro, the federal government, and non-conformists." Professor Vance has a brilliant essay on the South as a region undergoing continuous change in its movement toward maturity and in its renewal processes. Pro-

fessor Potter points out that on some topics the South has been "worked to a point where diminishing returns now seem about to set in." Yet he suggests many areas for further research, among them the Federal army in the post-Civil War South and the constitutional issues of the whole Reconstruction period. He suggests that historians of the South "work in a broader context of sharing what other disciplines have to offer both in the way of answers." Among the many valuable suggestions made by Professor Thorp are "two modest publishing projects" which ought to be undertaken by one of the southern presses: "to get into print again a number of Southern works which are referred to frequently but are now scarce and almost unattainable in the early editions," and a book of readings on southern writing for use in the colleges.

Regretfully, space will not permit comments on the remaining excellent essays mentioned earlier in this review. This is a significant book and one which should be consulted by all who are doing research on any topic or in any area relating to the South.

HUGH T. LEFLER

*University of North Carolina
at Chapel Hill*

A Lifetime with the Birds: An Ornithological Logbook. By Earle R. Greene. (Ann Arbor: Edwards Brothers, Inc., 1966. ix, 404 pp. Introduction, illustrations, life list of North American birds, bibliography, index. \$6.00.)

On seventeen pages of this book the author's diary was being kept in Florida; between February 1939 and October 1942 he was in charge of the Great White Heron Refuge and lived in Key West. Except for a short description of this city, one or two anecdotes typical of it, and mention of unusual birds, Mr. Green lists people who came to the refuge or visited with him. On one Florida page he lists the names of fifty-seven people with addresses all the way from Juneau, Alaska, to Miami, Florida. Of the 112 black and white pictures, most of them snapshots of people, only nine were taken in Florida; none of these is dated and none pictures Floridians.

Gainesville, Florida

ELIZABETH S. AUSTIN

Hunting For Fossils: A Guide to Finding and Collecting Fossils in All Fifty States. By Marian Murray. (New York: Macmillan Company, 1967. xxiv, 348 pp. Introduction, glossary, museums containing paleontological specimens, where to study, geological surveys, bibliography, index. \$7.95.)

Amateurs who poke around looking for fossils are at best nuisances and often a menace to serious paleontologists. Most scientists would be happier if uninformed amateurs stayed out of the way and often say so. Thus Marian Murray indexes an aspect of her subject, adding, "The number of those making a hobby of collecting fossils increases every day and will keep on increasing whether the professionals like it or not." Certainly the author has a sympathy for both; she acquired the virus when she "casually" found a walrus tusk from an extinct species in Florida soil. Her book stamps her as a professional, a status she disclaims; so far as possible it is written in common name language.

While emphasizing that there are rapid changes in paleontology thinking, Mrs. Murray asks and answers as of the time she was writing: How old is the Earth? (between four and five billion years); when did life begin? (when the right temperature to support it developed); how did life develop? (from the simplest one-cell creatures to man himself). In the course of telling how fossils helped to supply the answers, she outlines the presently accepted pattern of the progress of plant and animal life; the "rock," which does not necessarily mean stone but any material that goes to make up the outer portion (crust) of the earth; the invertebrates and the vertebrates (man with his backbone is far surpassed by the cockroach, which began to scuttle around some 300,000,000 years ago; and plant life and the dependence of it and animal life on each other and climate. There is advice and counsel for the amateur who "has the best chance to learn about 'digging' if he can go out with professionals." And finally there are instructions on how and where to look.

By now the neophyte reader has made a mental pledge to be more observing of the ground he is walking on or breaking into, of shorelines and water bottoms, and especially of cuts which our modern day earth moving machinery is exposing. There are fifty chapters discussing the contribution made to paleontology by

each state of the Union. "There are so many fossils in such a great number of places in Florida, sometimes in even the most unexpected spots, and they are so easy to dig up that in certain parts of the state a person has to be most unobservant not to find something at one time or another." In Florida we have had mammoths and mastodons, carnivorous bears, saber-toothed cats, huge ravening wolves, lions as big as grizzlies, and camels and horses which started on this continent, became extinct here, but continued in other parts of the world. That probably was during the pleistocene, which by Mrs. Murray's geologic time table would have been at least three and one half billion years ago. "Textbook" qualities include descriptions of how geologic periods get their names, the scientific terminology by which plants and animals are classified, and adequate glossary and bibliography.

JOHN D. PENNEKAMP

Miami, Florida

BOOK NOTES

The American Eagle started up as a political weekly by the Koreshan Unity of Estero, Florida, in 1906. In later years it developed an outstanding reputation as a horticultural magazine. The early files of *The American Eagle*, 1906-1949, are gold mines to students and researchers in many fields, particularly history, horticulture, and the agricultural and industrial growth of southern Florida. The Unity suspended publication for a few years, but it was revived in May 1965, under the editorship of Miss Hedwig Michel. It operates as a monthly and emphasizes always its great interest in the utilization of the nation's and Florida's natural resources. The biography of "Henry Nehrling: The Patron Saint of Florida Gardens" by Miss Michel is now appearing in *The American Eagle*. Annual subscriptions are \$5.00, and they may be ordered from the editorial office, Box 57, Estero, Florida 33928.

Among These Hills: A History of Falling Waters State Park by E. W. Carswell was published by the Central Press, 108 West U. S. 90, Bonifay, Florida. It describes the history of this scenic area of Florida which includes the range of hills called Outliers by geologists.

Tallahassee in View: Florida's Historic Capital City was published by the special project's committee of the Tallahassee Rotary Club for the Tallahassee Arts Festival. This handsome monograph contains forty-eight pictures, many of them in color, showing the historic sites of Tallahassee and its environs, including the Union Bank, the Columns (Benjamin Chaires home), the Croom Disaster Shaft, the David S. Walker Library, the Grove, and the Winthrop, Randall, Yancey, Bowen, Mingledorff, Peres Brokaw, and the Shine-Chittenden residences. This beautiful publication should serve as an inspiration for other Florida communities who would do well to photograph and publicize their own historic sites and buildings.

In its continuing series of publications describing historical Pensacola, the Pensacola Home and Savings Association has issued a new pamphlet entitled *Pensacola's Navy Yard: 1528-1911*. The preparation and editing was done in cooperation with the Pensacola Historical Museum, the University of West Florida Library, and the Pensacola Naval Air Station Library. The illustrations are from the pictorial collection at the T. T. Wentworth, Jr., Museum. Copies of the pamphlet are available from the Association, 251 West Garden Street, Pensacola, Florida, 32502.

The T. T. Wentworth, Jr., Museum of Pensacola has issued twelve Pensacola Picture Books containing illustrations from the museum's collection of photographs, prints, and sketches. The pamphlets may be ordered by writing the Museum, Box 806, Pensacola. The price is twenty-five cents for issues numbers 1-7, 9 and 11; the others are fifty cents each. The Museum is also selling a facsimile reprint of W. D. Chipley's *Pensacola (The Naples of America.) and Its Surroundings Illustrated* for \$1.00.

Interpreting Our Heritage. By Freeman Tilden. (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1967. xviii, 120 pp. Paperback \$1.65.) Appearing originally in 1957, this book has been widely circulated and accepted as a basic guide in the field and as a textbook for college instruction in park management and supervision. It shows how parks and their museums and historic sites, of which Florida has a considerable number, can be effectively presented and interpreted to the public. In recent years workers at historic sites in Florida have developed new and very

effective techniques and methods of telling their story. In doing so they have experimented with many things: markers and inscriptions of various types, with different methods of restoring or reconstructing historic buildings such as at St. Augustine and Pensacola, with ingenious maps and diaramas at the interpretative museums established by the Florida Board of Parks and Historic Memorials, and with gadgets of different kinds. They have tried out devices that the visitor can pick up and examine, they have introduced special lighting and sound effects, and they have utilized other seeable and hearable devices. Among the Florida sites described and illustrated in this book are Castillo de San Marcos National Monument in St. Augustine and the Everglades National Park.

Recapturing America's Past. By Trevor L. Christie. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co., 1967. 127 pp. Introduction, index, illustrations. \$4.25.) This small, attractive book emphasizes the vital importance of restoring and preserving America's Past. The National Park System was set up as a branch of the Department of the Interior in 1872 to supervise the country's few parks, most of them in the West. It was not until 1935, that Congress passed the Historic Sites Act which directed the preservation "for public use historic sites, buildings, and objects of national significance for the inspiration and benefit of the people of the United States." Since then the National Park Service has conducted the Historic American Building Survey in cooperation with the Library of Congress and the American Institute of Architects. More than 500 structures, sites, and scenic areas have been designated as national registered land marks. A number of states and more than seventy cities have also passed protective laws and set up land mark commissions to save their important heritage. A number of priceless structures revealing this nation's great heritage have been saved from destruction. The National Trust for Historic Preservation, which was created in 1949 as a semi-official advisory board to help states, municipalities, corporations, and individuals in their work of recapturing America's past has spearheaded much of this preservation effort. Much of the past is now being saved, although a great deal more needs to be done in educating the people on the importance of preserving their history. Particularly is this true in the South and Florida. Important preservation and

restoration is going on in our state at the present time, and one of the chapters in *Recapturing America's Past* describes the activities in St. Augustine, where under the direction of the St. Augustine Historical Restoration and Preservation Commission efforts are being made to preserve the city's rich Spanish heritage. A similar project is developing in the historic Seville Square area of Pensacola by the Pensacola Historical Restoration and Preservation Commission. In addition, the Historic American Buildings Survey has in the last several years conducted photographic studies of important buildings in Key West and in north Florida. Mar-A-Lago, Mrs. Marjorie Merriweather Post's mansion in Palm Beach, was also photographed.

Confederate Athens. By Kenneth Coleman. (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1968. ix, 214 pp. Preface, bibliography, illustrations. \$5.00.) This book describes the life of the people who lived in Athens, Georgia, during the four harsh and sorrowful years of the Civil War. Professor Coleman has written a very readable and concise study of the community, describing the social, political, and economic life of the times. This very interesting book will have a special interest to Floridians, not only because of its proximity to the state and because so many Floridians migrated from Georgia, but also because life in Confederate Athens was so much like that in Florida communities. Professor Coleman is the author of *The American Revolution in Georgia*, the co-author of *Georgia Journeys, 1732-1754* (reviewed in *Florida Historical Quarterly*, XLI, October 1962, 173-74), and he is professor of history at the University of Georgia.

The review of *Saint Augustine Florida 1565-1965* by Joan Wickham, which appeared in the April 1968 number of the *Quarterly* (pp. 386-87) should be corrected to show that this miniature volume was printed in a limited edition of 2,000 copies and not 500 as quoted.