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Book Reviews

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Labor in the South. By F. Ray Marshall. (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1967. xiv, 406 pp. Preface, tables, index. \$8.00.)

Announcing that his basic purpose is to analyze the factors influencing the growth of organized labor in the South, Professor Marshall produces a remarkably brief but valuable synthesis of the development of unionism and unions in the states of the Confederacy plus Kentucky and Oklahoma. He devotes the first two chapters to an analysis of the main factors which make the South's basic political, economic, and social institutions unique. Demonstrating "that the south can be identified quantitatively as a unique region in terms of economic and demographic factors, as well as . . . in geography and politics," he considers the presence of Negroes in large numbers as one of the most significant factors which influences all southern institutions. The introductory description of the general development of unions in the South prior to 1928 considers the effect of racial policies and other factors on the fortunes of the National Labor Union, the Knights of Labor, and the American Federation of Labor. It is regrettable that only two pages of the section dealing with the "institutional setting" and general developments before 1928 are given to "political action" and none to state legislation.

The second major part of the book focuses on union development by trade and industry before 1932, including chapters on the printing and building trades, railroad workers and longshoremen, coal miners and textile workers, agricultural and lumber workers, and the 1930 AFL organizing campaign. Each chapter presents a brief description of the growth of major unions in the trades, the influence of racial policies, and in some cases, a brief analysis of the style and reasons for success or failure. For example, he concludes that the 1929 strikes were more acts of desperation than indications of southern workers' conversion to unionism. Partly because of that reason, but more importantly because the AFL was not "financially nor structurally suited to organize the industrial worker," the campaign of 1930 failed. The Communists failed in their efforts also, and they were discredited by their leaders' interest in "publicity and sensationalism." Strike defeats are attributed to the employers' ability to recruit strikebreakers rather than the anti-union activities of the police, national guard, and injunction.

The survey of developments in the New Deal and World War II periods is replete with interesting observations for further research. Professor Marshall traces developments in the coal mining industry, the influence of communist and socialist organizations among sharecroppers, competitive unionism among textile and clothing workers, and the emergence of the CIO and its threat to the AFL. The AFL success in holding a majority of union members in the South is ascribed to the fact that its racial and political views were more conservative than those of the CIO. A survey of the effect of World War II on the southern economy and unionism, the post-war organizing campaigns of the AFL and CIO, and the rising anti-union sentiment provide an important overview and analysis that has not been available.

It is in the last 100 pages of the book that Professor Marshall makes the most substantial contribution. In one chapter, the author considers the factors influencing unionization among various organizations and states since 1939, and makes particular note of geographic location and company size. Another chapter analyzes "factors influencing union growth in the South" and makes an important contribution in theory in suggesting that union growth and the increase of collective bargaining is related to the industrial composition of the region, the size of establishments, the presence of branch plants of national companies, the occupational mix, and the location of industry in urban rather than rural sites. Professor Marshall also finds an "inverse relationship between the proportion of the industry located in the South and the extent of collective bargaining coverage," and he advances the sensible, although not always accepted, proposition that the explanation of union growth must include the entire "constellation of factors" at any given period.

The brief interpretative chapters on "Industrial Development and the Law," "The Unions and the Workers" and "The Future of Unionism in the South," maintain the interesting pace established in the preceding interpretative chapters. Anti-union sentiment is compared to the values of underdeveloped countries; right-to-work laws are interpreted as having relatively little effect upon industrialization or union growth and interestingly, in some cases, as restricting industrialization on the grounds that mostly small employers are attracted by right-to-work laws. The view that the Wagner Act's greatest value was psychological and that

most labor legislation is merely symbolic of public opinion has merit, but it may bring rebuttal, particularly when Professor Marshall himself points out that the effect of the War Labor Board was to translate elections into contracts. Suggesting that a union's growth and development is related to many internal factors, principally finance, structure, and "quality" of membership, the application of this idea to several unions is well done and points up an area of union development which still needs much research.

The final chapter predicts continued growth of unions in the South because of a number of favorable trends, among which the following are prominent: (1) migration of workers from agriculture and the South which will reduce the number of workers; (2) a change in southern ideology; (3) increasing encouragement by government, particularly in the unionization of governmental and white collar personnel; and (4) the South's industrial position relative to the non-South will increase unionization in the South to protect unions elsewhere.

Although the book contains much history and probably causes one to remark on the state of the writing of southern history because of the fact that it is written by an economist, it is principally a theoretical monograph which attempts to isolate and explain the factors determining the fortunes of organized labor in the South. It succeeds admirably in this purpose.

DURWARD LONG

University of Wisconsin Center System

The American Indian Today. Edited by Stuart Levine and Nancy O. Lurie. (DeLand: Everett/Edwards, Inc., 1968. 229 pp. Illustrations, bibliography, appendix, index. \$12.00.)

This book consists of a series of thirteen brief essays written by twelve authors, nine of them practicing anthropologists and seven of them women. Two authors are themselves Indians. You have to wait until the last fifteen pages to find out how these several essays came to be associated. Editor Lurie sent a lengthy statement to eighty interested persons in the fall of 1964, in which she asked them whether or not they saw an American Indian

renaissance in progress. Thirty-one of the eighty questionees replied, and twelve ended by preparing papers, accepted for publication. Their papers first appeared in a special issue of the *Mid-continent American Studies Journal* in 1965. It seemed to the editors in 1967 that these ought to be updated and reissued in hardbacked form. Thus, considerably revised and regrouped to give them relationship, here are the same authors and for the most part the same essays in the present volume.

Apart from a foreword and a concluding essay telling how the volume came into being, Editor Lurie groups the remaining eleven units under three categories. The first called "The Background" contains an essay on historical background and one on Indian culture in the American culture. The second, "Current Tendencies" deals with "Nationalistic Trends Among American Indians" and "Pan-Indianism." The third category, "Cases in Point" consists of seven units, which are specific studies, unrelated to each other except that they all deal with Indians. Every essay is interesting and informative. The purpose of the collection is less to add to the fund of knowledge than to gain publicity for the problems of the Indian in our society. Unfortunately the price of the book is so high that the message cannot possibly be disseminated as widely as the editors surely intended it to be.

JOHN K. MAHON

University of Florida

The Negro's Image in the South: The Anatomy of White Supremacy. By Claude Nolen. (Lexington: University of Kentucky Press, 1967. xix, 232 pp. Introduction, bibliography, index. \$6.50.)

In view of the quantity and complexity of historical writing on the late nineteenth-century South, nearly all of which has race relations as its central focus, one might legitimately question the value of another study of anti-Negro thought and practice in the thirty-five years following Appomattox. For more than a half century a substantial segment of the historical profession in America has been at work describing, analyzing, and interpreting the struggles of the Reconstruction period and the eventual over-

throw of the Radical Republican program for Negro uplift; the rationale of white supremacy constructed by white Southerners from respectable contemporary scientific opinion and the well-worn proslavery argument; the consolidation of white supremacy under the Redeemer governments; the final triumph of the movement for Negro disfranchisement after 1890; and the formulation of educational policies and labor laws designed to solidify the southern caste system.

At this point a sweeping reevaluation and reinterpretation of southern history in the late nineteenth century would seem practicable and appropriate. Such an ambitious undertaking is not what Claude Nolen has attempted. Rather he has contented himself with synthesizing a mass of material into "a descriptive narrative of the mind of the South in relation to the Negro during the period after the Civil War." The result is a concise, forthrightly written overview of how white men viewed the "Negro problem" after slavery and how they found a "solution" in the form of systematic economic and social repression and political exclusion.

Thus while Nolen's book has a certain handy usefulness, the specialist in the period will find little that is new and the general reader will probably find the discussion labored, sometimes fragmented. Nolen's survey, broken down into sections on the white supremacy theory and its applications in politics, education, and the treatment of black labor, is based entirely on published material, mainly contemporary magazines and daily newspapers. He also used many - but by no means all - of the rapidly increasing monographic studies on the post-bellum South. He evidently did not use files of the numerous county and small-town weeklies preserved in libraries over the South, and he does not acknowledge several vital secondary accounts, such as those of Thomas Gossett, Rayford Logan, John Hope Franklin, and Joel Williamson. One also looks in vain through his footnotes and bibliographical essay for citations of unpublished doctoral dissertations, of which a number would bear directly on his subject.

Punctuated by an abundance of colorful, often horrifying, quotations from righteous white men, Nolen's story remains absorbing despite its familiarity. After finishing the book one is initially struck by the distance both whites and blacks have traveled since the days when southern newspapers openly urged

violence against refractory Negroes. There is a tendency to agree with Nolen's conclusion that "the outlook for Negroes to achieve unfettered citizenship in the South is bright." But then, when the dogged present-day resistance to school integration, to equal employment, and to welfare programs for black people is remembered, one begins to understand how persistently Southerners have clung to their racist mythology, and how long and treacherous is the road to social justice.

CHARLES C. ALEXANDER

University of Texas

Woodrow Wilson: The Early Years. By George C. Osborn. (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1968. ix, 345 pp. Preface, illustrations, bibliography, index. \$10.00.)

This is a biography of Thomas Woodrow Wilson from his birth on December 28, 1856, until his elevation to the presidency of Princeton University on June 9, 1902. In it, Professor Osborn describes people and events which prepared Wilson to preside over Princeton and the nation. Professor Osborn treats with great care those crucial years of the twenty-eighth President of the United States usually glossed over quickly by other biographers.

The book begins with a brief sketch of Wilson's Scotch-Irish, Presbyterian family background, with its vigorous theological strains on both paternal and maternal sides. It covers Wilson's youth and early education intensively, drawing heavily on family letters, diaries, memoirs, and biographies. While Professor Osborn does not pretend to offer a psychoanalytic analysis of the subject, some significant insights into the foundation of his personality are revealed. Wilson's college experiences constitute a large portion of the book. Because of ill health, he had to drop out of Davidson College after one year. Nevertheless, he was showing the intensity and drive that was to mark his approach to intellectual activities. Professor Osborn provides a rich source of understanding Wilson's intellectual evolution in his description of the years as an undergraduate at Princeton College. By extensive references to literary society minutes, local newspapers, Princeton publications, letters, and private papers, he demonstrates how

Wilson's political philosophy grew. Professor Osborn balances his treatment of Wilson's collegiate career with an examination of the young man's family life and an early romantic excursion with his cousin. There are some amusing possibilities in the latter relationship, but the author handles it in a most straightforward fashion. Although he does not make it explicit, the incidents he describes picture Wilson as rather egocentric at this time.

The chapters on Wilson's abortive attempt to become a lawyer and on his later experiences in graduate school are especially valuable for anyone who wishes to understand his political and social philosophy. Here are the major formative influences on his thinking, and the published and unpublished expressions of that philosophy as it moved toward maturity. Here, also, are the beginnings of a number of relationships which played important parts in Wilson's later life. Professor Osborn deals with Wilson's second romance and subsequent marriage more sympathetically than he does the first. He shows strong approval of the match and, in his treatment of the first Mrs. Wilson in later chapters, he pictures her as a key factor in her husband's success. Once the author reaches the period of Wilson's college teaching career, he moves along with familiar ease. The reader experiences the struggles to make ends meet on a beginning college teacher's salary. The innumerable distractions pulling the professor and scholar away from his central goals are depicted with skill and intimate knowledge. The academic maneuvering for place and prestige on the campus and in the profession is described with a mixture of criticism and understanding. The climax of the book, Wilson's selection as president of Princeton, is a bit sketchy. There is no explanation by the board of trustees as to their reasons for picking him. Professor Osborn suggests some reasons, but they are not substantiated by statements from the trustees. Perhaps there were none available.

This biography adds to our knowledge of one of our most important presidents. It provides insights into the formation of his character and thinking by examining materials that have hitherto been ignored. It is necessary reading for those students and teachers interested in Woodrow Wilson, the process of developing political leaders, or in the history of higher education.

GERALD E. CRITOPH

Stetson University

The Ku Klux Klan in the City, 1915-1930. By Kenneth T. Jackson. (New York: Oxford University Press, 1967. xv, 326 pp. Foreword, preface, notes, index, tables. \$7.50.)

In the nature of the beast, the Ku Klux Klan of the 1920s left few records behind for historians to probe. Yet indirect evidence on the subject is available, and gradually a useful body of knowledge is beginning to take shape. Popular and even scholarly tradition portrays the typical Klansman as a rural or small-town bigot, primitive in his Protestant faith, antagonistic to Negro, Catholic, and Jew, and suspicious of the city and its secular, cosmopolitan ways. Since 1924, when sociologist John Mecklin first gave it expression, this view of the Klan has endured. Several recent studies, however, have elaborated and sometimes qualified it, demonstrating that the Klan varied from state to state, that it was often respectable "middle-class" in membership, and that while it was frequently a potent political force it was primarily a moral censor, exercising much of its familiar violence against fellow WASPs who had broken the Fundamentalist code.

Kenneth Jackson has now uncovered another locale of Klan strength, tracking it through major cities scattered across the continent, notably Atlanta, Chicago, Dallas, Denver, Detroit, Indianapolis, Knoxville, Memphis, and Portland. In some nine chapters, which are more anecdotal than analytical, he details the rise and fall of Klaverns in each of these nine cities. Seven other chapters deal generally with Klan activity in the South, in the Midwest, and in Atlantic and Pacific coastal cities. Each city's experience was unique. Protestant Dallas, for example, spawned an aggressive and powerful Klavern, which in one year (1922) collected \$98,000 in klectokens (initiation fees) and dues. In Chicago's mass of ethnic and occupational components, the Klan claimed 100,000 members in the city and another 100,000 in the suburbs, yet quickly aroused an anti-Klan force called the American Unity League, whose tactics were sometimes as unprincipled as those of the Klan itself. In Oregon, Portland supplied the nucleus of a powerful Klan drive that gained passage of a compulsory school attendance law, though Klansmen wanted learning less than they wanted to abolish parochial schools and to place Oregon children in a "100% American" indoctrination

course. By about 1926, in city after city, the Klan reached its crest, then suddenly crumbled. Due to community opposition, internal dissension among Klansmen heady with new power, an occasional Klavern leader's graft or corruption, failure by the Klan to deliver upon promises or goals, or simply inability to maintain the emotional appeal that had first brought lonely and anxious men pouring into its ranks - for such reasons the urban Klan folded after five to six years of dramatic life.

Jackson has demolished once and for all the view of the Klan as a strictly rural or small-town sickness. Historians Charles C. Alexander and David M. Chalmers have already demonstrated the power of the KKK in certain cities, but they tend to view these urban Klansmen as country boys moved to town, carrying their "rural" prejudices and values with them. Jackson, however, discounts any rural orientation or background among his thousands of urban Knights. Yet the very characteristics that he finds among them strikingly resemble those that students of the Klan usually subsume under the term "rural," such as religious fundamentalism, near-illiteracy, antipathy toward minority groups, and a preoccupation with "100% Americanism" and traditional morality. Even in the city the Klan of the 1920s was a rear guard action by an older and "rural" American mentality against the new secular heterogeneity rising in the city. Jackson has added abundant detail to Klan history, including such precise material as Klavern membership lists and the residential distribution of Klansmen in several cities. But instead of refuting the "rural" nature of the Klan, Jackson, far more than he seems to realize, has reaffirmed it.

BURL NOGGLE

Louisiana State University

A Medical History of South Carolina, 1825-1900. By Joseph Ioor Waring. (Columbia: South Carolina Medical Association, 1967. xv, 366 pp. Foreword, preface, illustrations, index. \$7.70.)

In 1825 Charleston stood with Philadelphia, Boston, and New York in the front ranks of American medicine. Its intellectual atmosphere was invigorating and the work of such eminent

physicians as John Glover, David Ramsay, and Alexander Garden had established Charleston's medical practice on sound and respectable foundations. Botany, always the ally of medicine, was claiming the interest of a group of able observers, among whom were Dr. John Lewis E. W. Shecut and Dr. Stephen Elliot. John James Audubon was soon to arrive in Charleston to become the life-long friend and collaborator of Dr. John Bachman, clergyman and natural historian. In brief, the situation augured well for even more important medical accomplishments for Charleston, and South Carolina, and the South.

Unfortunately, such was not to be the case, although modest medical progress was to continue for a couple of decades. The Medical College of South Carolina opened in 1824, and the South Carolina Medical Society, organized in 1789, was showing signs of vigor and professional responsibility, while its library could point with pride to its more than 1,400 books. Charleston claimed three hospitals. Such as they were, they represented the total for the entire state. Still the great promise for the future was only partially fulfilled. The story of medicine in South Carolina inevitably reflects the state's political and economic vicissitudes. It is therefore a chronicle of mild achievement followed by a period of disruption and bleak discouragement. Looking backward from the year 1865 it was difficult to realize that as recently as 1848 Charleston physicians had been instrumental in the founding of the American Medical Association, which, as late as 1851 had held its annual meeting in Charleston.

The present volume follows by some three years Dr. Waring's *History of Medicine in South Carolina, 1670-1825*. The sources for the later period are obviously more abundant and provide the author with a more substantial basis for his narrative. Seldom is Dr. Waring unmindful of the general medical developments of the national and Southern scene even though the brutal facts of South Carolina's history at times rendered her contacts with the important medical centers of the North tenuous at best. He has used national standards for evaluating the quality of his state's medical knowledge and practice.

The book contains valuable information on disease and death. Throughout the century the great South Carolina killer was consumption. This is explained by the fact that so many consumption sufferers sought Charleston for what was assumed

to have been its beneficial climate. Ailing when they arrived, many remained only to become a mortality statistic. Next in degree of incidence were the gastro-intestinal illnesses and malaria and yellow fever. Cases of dysentery and diarrhea were numerous and often fatal. Yellow fever was dramatic and in certain years virulent and deadly. Other aspects of medical history receive due attention. The sections on plantation medicine, medical colleges, public health, hospitals, and Civil War medicine are especially useful. Dr. Waring has devoted approximately one third of his book to "medical biographies," brief sketches of notable medical practitioners. Wisely omitting genealogical detail he has concentrated on the purely medical aspects of their careers. The range of background, interests, and achievements represented by these medical worthies is impressive indeed.

Students of Florida medical history will find the book of more than passing interest since Charleston provided so many of the early Florida practitioners. As early as 1783, Dr. William Charles Wells had established himself briefly in St. Augustine as physician and newspaper editor. Many others were to follow in his footsteps. The two volumes, tracing the development of medicine in South Carolina from 1670 to 1900, constitute a major accomplishment in historical writing. It is to be hoped that Dr. Waring will not abandon the enterprise before he has brought the narrative well into the twentieth century.

E. ASHBY HAMMOND

University of Florida

BOOK NOTES

The University of Florida Press has published two new volumes in its prestigious *Floridiana Facsimile & Reprint Series*. The first, *Through Some Eventful Years* by Susan Bradford Eppes is a valuable social history of the ante-bellum, Civil War, and reconstruction years in Florida. It is mainly devoted to the Leon County and the Florida cotton belt area. Professor Joseph D. Cushman, Jr., formerly at Florida State University and now teaching at the University of the South, Sewanee, Tennessee, has written an excellent introduction to the volume. Using the Brad-

ford and the Eppes family papers, Dr. Cushman presents a concise biography of Mrs. Eppes; he has also written a depth analysis of the book. In the latter he retells the intriguing story of Miss Letitia Hannah Damer, Mrs. Eppes' governess, and sets forth her claim that she was the granddaughter of King George IV and Mrs. Maria Fitzherbert. Professor Cushman also discusses the fascinating John Yates Beall-John Wilkes Booth legend about which there has been so much written over the years since 1865. Beall, according to Mrs. Eppes, spent several months at her father's home and with the Dr. English family of Tallahassee. Mrs. Eppes, Professor Cushman warns us, is a "bitter and unreconstructed Southerner," yet she had a penetrating eye. With all the many weaknesses of style and historical accuracy in her book, Cushman describes it as "a primary source of Florida history."

The other in the facsimile series is *A Sketch of the History of Key West, Florida* by Walter C. Maloney. Originally published in 1876, the basis for the book was a speech delivered by Colonel Maloney at the dedication of Key West's city hall on July 4, 1876. Dr. Thelma Peters, chairman of the social sciences department, Miami-Dade Junior College, has written the introduction to this volume. In it she describes how Maloney, who had been living in Key West since 1868, took the sixty-eight pages of his "speech," added an appendix, and sent it off to a Newark, New Jersey printer. Probably no more than 200 copies of the book were published at the time and today Maloney's book is rare indeed. Dr. Peters' introduction is an interesting account in itself and adds considerably to the value of this book. These two books, like all the others in the series, were under the general editorship of the late Rembert W. Patrick. The cost of the Eppes book is \$10.00, and the Maloney volume sells for \$5.00. Both may be ordered directly from the University of Florida Press, 15 N.W. 15th Street, Gainesville, Florida, 32601. Members of the Florida Historical Society receive a ten per cent discount on all University of Florida Press books when ordering from the Press.

Claude R. Kirk, Jr.: A Man and His Words was edited by Thomas M. Ferguson, Arthur H. Simons, Charles E. Perry, Richard W. Warner, and James C. Wolf, all members of the Governor's staff. The volume contains pictures and excerpts from Governor Kirk's speeches and public statements since he was inaugurated in January 1966. It is available in a cloth edition

(\$5.00) and in paperback from Executive Press, P. O. Box 652, Tallahassee, Florida.

Indians of the Florida Panhandle was written by Mrs. W. C. Lazarus, curator of the Temple Mound Museum, Fort Walton Beach. It is a brief but valuable account of the early Indians who lived along the Gulf Coast of West Florida beginning around 8,000 B. C. and continuing through the Archaic Burial Mound and the Temple Mound Periods to about 1,700 A. D. The descriptions of early Indian village life in the Florida Panhandle are particularly interesting. Pictures illustrating the Weedan Island and Fort Walton cultures are included. The pamphlet sells for seventy-five cents and should be ordered directly from Mrs. Lazarus at the Temple Mound Museum address.

Marie Volpe for "Music in Miami," published by Hurricane House Publishers, Inc., 14301 S.W. 87th Avenue, Miami, 33158, is the informal autobiography of an outstanding South Florida personality who has made major contributions to the musical history of her area of the state for more than forty years. "Music for Miami" was the theme for a radio show which Mrs. Volpe broadcast over Miami WKAT for almost six years. On it she interviewed the guest artists of the Miami symphony concerts. Her work in helping develop the symphony and the Greater Miami Philharmonic Society was recognized by the University of Miami when they awarded her an honorary doctor of music in 1963. The book, which contains a number of pictures of musical personalities, sells for \$6.50.

Legal Rights of Women in Florida by Stephen H. Butter was also published by Hurricane House. Avoiding legal jargon and containing only a few technical terms, the author designed it "primarily for popular consumption, not for the benefits of the legal community." The appendix includes the cases, statutes and sections of the Florida constitution that were utilized by Mr. Butter in his research.

E. W. Carswell has made an additional contribution to the compilation of the local history of Bonifay, Florida, with the publication *Hatchee-Thalko Harmony*. According to the subtitle, it is "About Singing and Such in Cracker City Country Where Some Musical Americana From A West Florida-Flavored Fron-

tier Southland is Being Perpetuated." The booklet is available at Central Press, 108 W. Highway 90, in Bonifay.

The Country Doctor and the Specialist, the autobiography of Dr. Fred Lyman Adair, was published by Adair Charities, Inc., P. O. Box 65, Maitland, Florida, 32751. Dr. Adair, who retired to Florida with his wife in 1949, lived in Maitland, in a home fronting on Lake Sybelia. Although labelled an autobiography, the volume also details the life of the author's father, Dr. Lyman Joseph Adair, a general practitioner of medicine. Dr. Fred Adair's major contribution to medical science was in the field of gynecology and obstetrics.

The Brandon Family of Southwest Florida, by James Scott Hanna, is the intriguing account of Jarrett Brandon, a pioneer Alabama settler, and his Florida descendants. His son, John Brandon, settled in New Hope (later named Brandon), Florida, in 1857. For a few years he lived at Ft. Meade, but in 1874 returned to New Hope. Victoria Brandon became the first post-mistress of that community. The chapters in Mr. Hanna's book describe the various Florida members of the Brandon family who played active roles in the economic and political growth of the southwest section of the state. There is also a description of the life and career of Cooley Sumner Reynolds, one of the founders of the *Tampa Herald* and publisher of the *Ocala Florida Home Companion*, an ante-bellum literary magazine. *The Brandon Family of Southwest Florida*, published by the Washington Press, Inc., Route 2, Box 315, Leander, Texas, 78641, sells for \$9.50.

The Gibbs Family of Long Ago and Near at Hand, 1337-1967, compiled by Margaret Gibbs Watt, is a genealogical biographical study of a family which figured importantly in the nineteenth and twentieth century history of St. Augustine, Ft. George Island, and Jacksonville. The book contains a number of interesting pictures, excerpts from old wills, letters, marriage and burial records, and genealogical documents. There is information on Zephaniah Kingsley and members of his family, including Martha Kingsley McNeill, Anna McNeill Whistler, and the latter's son, James McNeill Whistler, the famous portrait painter. Whistler's study of his mother is one of the great art treasures of the world. The book was compiled by Mrs. Watt primarily for members of her family, but a limited number of copies are avail-

able for sale at \$8.75 each. Orders should be directed to Mrs. A. W. Watt, 32 Mulberry Street, St. Augustine, Florida.

Stop-Time by Frank Conroy (Viking Press, New York, \$5.95.) is a delicately drawn memoir of boyhood and adolescence, part of which was spent in a small isolated hammock about ten miles outside of Ft. Lauderdale. A visit to Jacksonville is also described.

Sloane Wilson, author of the *Man in the Gray Flannel Suit*, a best seller a few seasons ago, has written a new novel utilizing a Florida background. Most of the action takes place on *James Island* in the Florida Keys. It has to do with an elaborate plan to salvage gold cannon from a seventeenth century Spanish treasure ship. It is published by Little-Brown and Company of New York and sells for \$6.95.

Of interest to Floridians because of the locale are two books dealing with the sensational trials of Dr. Carl Coppelino. The first trial was in New Jersey in 1966; the other at Naples, Florida, in April 1967. *The Trials of Dr. Coppelino* by Paul Holmes was published by the New American Library and sells for \$5.95. The other book *No Deadly Drug: The Anatomy of a Celebrity Murder Trial*, is by the well known Sarasota author, John P. MacDonald, who covered all aspects of the trial. Mr. MacDonald's fascinating account of the involved legal proceedings was published by Doubleday and Company, Garden City, New York. It sells for \$7.95.

Rosie: The Oldest Horse in St. Augustine is a unique book by Miriam Gilbert, well known author of children's books. It is published by Island Press of Ft. Myers Beach, Florida. It is written in three languages - English, Spanish, and French and contains a number of colorful and amusing illustrations by Jean Roach who lives in the story location. The cloth copy sells for \$2.50, the paper, \$1.50.

Another book of interest to children is *King Gator* by George Laycock, one of America's best known nature writers. It tells of the interesting life cycle of an alligator living in the Florida Everglades. John Hamberger who has done illustrations for the Museum of Natural History's *Nature and Science* is responsible for the excellent black and white drawings. It was published by W. W. Norton and Company and sells for \$3.95.

The Lakeland, Florida Rotary Club has published a limited edition history of its organization entitled *Fifty Golden Years, 1918-1968*. The anniversary committee, with Chester F. Lay as chairman, assembled a mass of historical data and pictures into a handsome volume which sells for \$5.35, including postage. Orders should be sent to the secretary of the club, P. O. Box 2171, Lakeland, 33803.

The third printing of O'Dessa Baker Banks' *The Legend of Princess Toronita* can be ordered from Mrs. Banks, 603 Earl Street, Daytona Beach, Florida. It is the romanticized story of a sixteenth-century Timucuan Indian girl who lived in what is now Volusia County. The booklet sells for \$1.00, and Mrs. Banks gives fifty per cent reduction to libraries and historical societies.

The October 1968 number of *The Village Post* commemorates the eightieth anniversary of *National Geographic*, and contains a number of interesting stories about Dr. and Mrs. Gilbert Hovey Grosvenor who for many years directed the activities of the National Geographic Society. The Grosvenors spent some thirty winters at "Bay Breeze," their Coconut Grove estate on Douglas Road. The account of the Gilbert Grosvenors' life in Florida is illustrated with photographs made by their grandson, Joseph Blair. An interesting horticultural article deals with the gardens and grounds on the Coconut Grove estate. *The Village Post* address is 3405-A Main Highway, Coconut Grove, Florida, 33133.

Louisiana State University Press has issued an enlarged edition of C. Vann Woodward's *The Burden of Southern History*, which has become, since its publication in 1960, almost a southern classic. This edition, which sells for \$4.95, cloth, and \$1.95 in paperback, adds two new essays. In "What Happened to the Civil Rights Movement," Professor Woodward compares the reconstruction years of 1865-1877 to the Second Reconstruction, as he calls the period since 1954. The other essay, "Second Look at the Theme of Irony," is an extended footnote to his earlier essay, "The Irony of Southern History."

The Philosophical Library of New York has published a revised edition of Morris Tapalar's *Sociology of Colonial Virginia*. This study of the social and cultural institutions of colonial Virginia will be of interest to those who are students of the Old South. It sells for \$8.75.