

Florida Historical Quarterly

Volume 47
Number 4 *Florida Historical Quarterly*, Vol 47,
Number 4

Article 8

1968

Book Reviews

Florida Historical Society
membership@myfloridahistory.org



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Recommended Citation

Society, Florida Historical (1968) "Book Reviews," *Florida Historical Quarterly*. Vol. 47: No. 4, Article 8.
Available at: <https://stars.library.ucf.edu/fhq/vol47/iss4/8>

BOOK REVIEWS

The Sea Brings Forth. By Jack Rudloe. (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1968. xv, 261 pp. Acknowledgments, illustrations. \$6.95.)

Like the rest of us Gulf-side Floridians, Jack Rudloe is fascinated by the beautiful water, sky, and fringing landscape. "Vast expanses of blue waters and skies stretching on and on forever," he writes, "weird tall pine trees like inverted mops, ragged palms and scrub bushes - that is the landscape of the Florida Gulf. . . . No matter where I travel or what I see, nothing can compare with it." Unlike most of us, however, he has an intimate knowledge of what exists under those waters, and in the telling of it he has created a delightful book.

The Sea Brings Forth is an unusual and beguiling potpourri of Rudloe's experiences as collector of marine specimens, vivid portraits of human beings, and much scientific information. At twenty-four, the author already has a wide reputation as a knowledgeable and dependable marine biologist. He was a member in 1963-1964 of the International Indian Ocean Expedition to Madagascar, has written scientific articles and a textbook, and is becoming increasingly successful at the collecting business he started on a shoestring after brief academic instruction in scientific fundamentals at Florida State University.

Though he calls the fishing town where he has headquarters "Arcadia" (strangely, when there is a real Arcadia on the Peace River), his publishers divulge that it is really Panacea on Apalachee Bay, not far from the curve where Florida becomes the Panhandle. From Panacea, he ranges east, west, and south, or beachcombs close at home. Rudloe is an expert raconteur. His observation is keen, his narrative swift. The dialogue is vivid, lively, salty, often very funny, and it is devised to reveal character as a novelist would use it. Although, for obvious reasons, he must have created pseudonyms for at least some of his fishermen associates, and doubtless scrambled certain incidents, one always senses a basic truth.

This book will certainly delight the person with scientific

curiosity - especially perhaps if he has no scientific training. "A collector," says the author, "must know the scientific names used in the scientific world, and the common names that books and imaginative scientists give the animals," as well as "the local names like 'sea lice,' 'shock fish,' and 'sea snakes'." He uses all of them, but without a word of technical gobbledegook. Rudloe collects not only the better known inhabitants of the Gulf but such less obvious material as hydroids, sea grapes, polychaete worms, mole crabs, and chitons. In size, his prey ranges from the almost microscopic to huge fish and sharks.

When do all these things come into waters where the collector can reach them? In spring, the time of migrations? In summer, when "the shallow Gulf waters become a gigantic warm bathtub filled with lethargic rays and scavenging sharks?" In fall, with their "great schools of leaping mullet, redfish and trout?" Or in winter, when there are "lush growths of littoral marine life," but almost nobody but oystermen goes out? How do these organisms live? As free-roving life, or as parasites, or commensal with some other living creature? How, where and when does one collect? How preserve the specimens, live or dead? How ship to waiting laboratories? The answers are all here, along with suggestions of important unsolved problems.

The reader comes to know Rudloe himself as a brilliant, enthusiastic, strong-bodied, dedicated scientist, who (though he must often kill) is imaginative and compassionate enough to throw back an important specimen from his aquarium "because this sea horse was now my friend." Here is another book of which Florida may be proud.

MARIAN MURRAY

Sarasota, Florida

Tales of Palm Beach. By Beatrice de Holguin. (New York: Vantage Press, 1968. 181 pp. \$6.95.)

This very slight volume purports to tell a series of self-styled "great love stories" in a variety of Palm Beach settings ranging from "great" homes and "great" entertainment places to sports and club life. Ostensibly, the author intends the exposition to be in the form of tales, with perhaps the magic and charm of

"once-upon-a-time" style. Alas, the writer is no stylist, and the book's content is most inconsequential, comprised of incomplete social notes about a limited number of persons who have figured more or less in Palm Beach's life. Regrettably, there is a paucity of history here and a plethora of speculation, plus simple gossip. The author's selection of personages is neither representative of the community, nor of any particular social stratum. The hodge-podge of people is presented with unusual immaturity of judgment.

Superficial observations and evaluations are submerged in "purple prose" of the most tasteless kind; for example: "He knew the real meaning of love: to give, to give, to give again. And he gave to Gerda. . . . Great love sprang from his heart and overflowed into every area of their lives." Almost every page is filled with similarly inane intensity. Very limited ideas are couched in a superfluity of words that comprise bad diction, turgid style, and numerous cliches. Typically, page thirty-three hosts a fifteen line run-on sentence, and a three-line sentence on page forty-nine contains twelve prepositions. Malapropisms picked at random include: "a centaur on horseback," "an English castle with wall and ceiling treatment to match," and "She was loth [*sic*] to leave." On page fifty-nine the author observes with seriousness, "But Dick could not fly a plane on, after he had leaped into his sky dive, and he took to asking June to be his pilot."

In addition, the author is particularly maladroit with adjectives: "Magnetizes knowledgeable epicures," "electricity began to sparkle, crackle, and explode into a great huge bomb of love," "neighboring trees," and "a polkadotted inlet." The book abounds with dangling participles, incomplete sentences, misspelled words, improper usage, and an assortment of other grammatical errors, as well as mistaken historic fact and even lack of basic logic. Old sayings and hackneyed phrases are not only used, but misused with exceptional abandon, as for example: "in the large rooms where Libby could use her imagination to decorate them and thereby transform a sow's ear of a house into a silk purse," or, "that night some dream of hers caught fire, ignited into a big blaze and fell in love."

Perhaps the greatest flaw in the book is its almost total lack of structure, order, or proportion. Little planning is coupled

with even less thought. Without reason, chapters are of disproportionate length; key topics are introduced at times, three or more to a single page, without any apparent purpose. Treatment of personalities in the same realm, i.e., art or architecture vary from a cursory paragraph to a multi-page tirade. In short, this volume is of little interest either for form or content, and is virtually a textbook of writing ineptitude. Readers in search of fact or style would do well to turn to the author's reference books, which are not even accorded the dubious honor of a place in the bibliography in this ill-conceived and poorly executed work.

JAMES R. KNOTT

GEORGE L. HERN, JR.

West Palm Beach, Florida

Explorers and Settlers: Historic Places Commemorating the Early Exploration and Settlement of the United States. Edited by Robert G. Ferris. (Washington: National Park Service, 1968. xvi, 506 pp. Foreword, illustrations, maps, index. \$3.50 from supt. doc.)

This is another excellent volume in the series being edited by Robert G. Ferris for the National Park Service. Like its predecessors, it deals with a particular period in American history and covers historic sites and buildings associated with it. It will open more eyes than its predecessors to same aspects of the American past, neglected because of an Anglo-American blind spot which limits the colonial story primarily to English settlement on the east coast. This volume covers the English story only to 1700; the eighteenth century is covered in a companion volume, *Colonials and Patriots*. Spanish, French, Dutch, and Swedish settlements constitute the book's principal focus, with no limitation of chronology.

Unlike the conventional text these volumes provide us with a different introduction to American history. A popular narrative introduces the volume, supplemented by "suggested reading." The text is based on a study prepared by Dr. Seymour V. Connor, with special contributions by Richard E. Morris and

John W. Walker. The "meat" of the volume begins at page 138 with a listing and analysis of twenty-five sites in the National Park Service, three national historic sites in non-federal ownership, sixty-eight sites eligible for the registry as national historic landmarks, four eligible historic districts, and 156 other sites considered. The criteria for selection of the listed historic sites is buried on page 421, but it should be read prior to the data on particular historic sites. Probably no one will agree completely with the list; every local and regional historian will know of some unlisted site or building which is, in his mind, of superior national interest (sites of purely state and local interest are automatically excluded). But the process of selection has been a long and detailed one, first at the staff level and then by two consulting committees. It would have been impossible to satisfy everyone; the surveyors and editors have done a conscientious and creditable job.

Choices are based on an analysis of source materials, and this must be examined carefully since claims for historic sites are notoriously unreliable. Selections based on historic happenings are matters of judgment as to the importance of those events and are hard to dispute; selection based on architectural merit are more debatable, because of the unreliability of much data and the tricky character of architectural evidence itself. Sources are largely indicated in the footnotes, but the "acknowledgments" indicate the use of a variety of consultants who are also "sources." The latter are quite uneven. In New York, Corey, Cunningham, and Tyrell constitute a group of professional experts in the field, as do Stevens, Kent, and Christie in Pennsylvania. Florida is generously provided with seven consultants, but not one of them a professional historian, archaeologist, or historic site specialist. Historians like Samuel Proctor and the late Rembert W. Patrick of the University of Florida; Hale Smith from Florida State University, who has dug many historic sites in Florida; F. Blair Reeves of the University of Florida, who has measured more historic Florida buildings than any other person; and Albert Manucy and Luis Arana, acknowledged National Park Service experts on Spanish sites, all go unmentioned. Only a single manuscript study of Manucy dating from the 1930s is mentioned in the footnotes.

The footnote sources are very uneven, reflecting the lack in

many cases of up-to-date careful research. Sometimes only very old, traditional, or popular sources are indicated. For example, we would expect the Fairbanks House in Dedham, Massachusetts, to have been thoroughly studied and documented as probably the oldest surviving house of European origin in the United States. But its sources are: Alvin L. Jones, *Ye Old Fayerbanks House* (1894); Morrison's excellent but general *Early American Architecture*, Shurtleff's special study on the log cabin myth, Samuel Chamberlain's pictorial guide, *Open House in New England*, and the measured drawings of the Historic American Buildings Survey. Have no architectural, archaeological, and documentary studies been made of the house, and, if so, where can they be found? The nearby (Saugus, Massachusetts) and equally important "Scotch"-Boardman House is documented by Morrison and by a special analytical article by the careful and well informed Abbott Lowell Cummings. Has not the Fairbanks House been similarly studied? Of the three eligible sites in Florida, Fort San Carlos de Barrancas (Pensacola), San Luis de Apalache, and San Marcos de Apalach, the first two have manuscript or published special studies. The third falls in this volume in the category of other sites considered for which no sources or footnotes are given (it has only recently been declared eligible). There are 256 sites listed, seventy-two of them eligible and worthy of footnotes. The validity of sites already in the National Park Service must be considered established; no footnotes or sources are given for them. It would have been interesting also to see the materials relating to the 156 other sites considered; which might reveal why they were considered important enough to include in the volume, but not enough to be eligible. Perhaps they are under continuing study and some, like Florida's San Marcos, may be elevated in time.

However, one only needs to examine the brief descriptions of these properties to understand some of the problems which remain in authenticating and justifying national significance. For example, the semantics of defining "oldest" keeps recurring. The myth of the "oldest house in the United States" in St. Augustine has been demolished by careful architectural, archaeological, and documentary study by the St. Augustine Historical Society, and it does not appear, as it might otherwise have, as an eligible site.

In the immense number and variety of sites presented, and these are only a fraction of the total, the studies reflect, but do not solve, the twin problems of authenticating and restoring historic buildings, and the apparent conflict between the sites as a preserved document and as an interpretation of history. Even though these nagging problems shadow our steps through every page, we cannot expect a solution from the authors; this was not their purpose. In simply selecting and listing, after extended analysis, they have accomplished a most difficult task and left us greatly in their debt.

EARLE W. NEWTON

*Pensacola Historical Restoration
and Preservation Commission*

Detailed Reports on the Salzburger Emigrants Who Settled in America. . . . Edited by Samuel Urlsperger, Volume 1, 1733-1734. Edited by George Fenwick Jones. Translated by Hermann J. Lacher. (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1968. xxii, 211 pp. Foreword, introduction, preface, illustration, map, index. \$7.50.)

Students of early American history will be most interested in this volume of documents written by the Salzburger who settled in colonial Georgia. Indeed, anyone intrigued with the settlement of America will perceive the difficulties of conquering New World wildernesses. The Salzburgers, forced to renounce their Lutheran confession or leave their European city, accepted land offered by James Oglethorpe and the Georgia Trustees. This volume recounts, through diaries, reports, and letters, the emigrants' early experiences, including their voyage and the first months of building the community of Ebenezer located about fifty miles upriver from Savannah. Written principally by pastors accompanying the pioneers, the documents' original purpose was to portray favorably the Salzburger emigration for European sponsors who might finance other colonists. Editor Jones demonstrates how unpleasant incidents were sometimes minimized or deleted. Moreover, since the pastors were ardent Pietists, the spiritual progress of the emigrants merited more detail than did material affairs.

Despite these handicaps for modern readers, the documents reveal a courageous and humble people. The Salzburgers settled in a strange land with little intention of isolating themselves from English ways, an unusual attitude for German emigrants of that time. The generosity of the Trustees and neighbors who provided help in clearing land, food for immediate needs, and livestock and seed grain for future development constantly amazed the Salzburgers. Their fervent religious faith instilled optimism that God controlled both the universe and personal lives and that storms or delays should only teach patience and trust. Adversity nevertheless affected the Salzburgers. As visions of future handicaps crystalized, pastors increasingly spoke of death and the spiritual preparation necessary for that imminent event.

Volume one concludes abruptly, leaving the reader wondering how these people survived. That struggle is reserved for subsequent volumes for which this book serves as a necessary though sometimes frustrating prelude.

JERRY L. SURRATT

Wingate College

Prologue to Democracy: The Federalists in the South, 1789-1800. By Lisle A. Rose. (Lexington: University of Kentucky Press, 1968. xvii, 326 pp. Introduction, appendix, bibliography, index. \$8.50.)

The stereotype of the Federalists established by the progressive historians of the first quarter of this century portrayed the "friends of government" as elitists suffering from a superiority complex who performed an important function in strengthening central authority but were doomed to political failure because of their scorn for pandering to the masses. Lisle A. Rose in *Prologue to Democracy* offers a partial corrective to this view by examining the political efforts of the Federalists in Virginia, the Carolinas, and Georgia (1789-1800).

Rose utilizes the findings of William N. Chambers, Norman K. Risjord, and George C. Rogers, Jr., who separately have shown that while the Republicans enjoy a reputation for having

created the first democratic party, their organization in the 1790s was inchoate, they were themselves elitists, and their antagonists were often quite agile. What these pathbreakers have implied, Rose makes explicit: in the southern states Federalists recruited party managers, newspaper editors, and grassroots politicians in an effort to win popular support. Contending that "it is as necessary to study the activities and responses of those whose power was challenged as those who mounted the challenge," Rose demonstrates that southern Federalists pioneered techniques of mass appeal only slightly less successfully than the Republicans. Thus as Federalists sought popular support they nurtured the seed of ripening democratic temperament, paradoxically to be rejected by the very spirit they cultivated.

Rose's thesis is both intriguing and defensible in light of the evidence he provides. The writing is clear and well balanced between narrative and analysis. Written for scholars, the book will be appreciated by scholars as a workmanlike performance. However, there is necessarily an air of inconclusiveness, for after all, the Federalists lost in 1800 despite their efforts. Ultimately, their conversion to politicking was too shallow, their factionalism was too debilitating, and their opponents were too persuasive.

WALKER BLANTON

Jacksonville University

Spanish War Vessels on the Mississippi, 1792-1796. By Abraham P. Nasatir. (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1968. viii, 359 pp. Preface, documents, index. \$10.00).

Here is a very fine volume of Mississippi Valley history in the late colonial period. This study of Spain's desperate attempts to obstruct the advance of American frontiersmen into the Louisiana Territory offers an interesting, informative, and unusual story of Hispanic sea power in the defense of the Borderlands. Somehow, the significance of the Spanish navy after the loss of the Armada is too often misunderstood and forgotten in contemporary colonial historiography. Professor Nasatir's new work helps correct such misunderstandings. During the last years of

the Spanish empire, a tiny squadron of warships (six galleys, four galiots, and a *lancha canonera*) defended Louisiana against foreign invasion and intrusion. *Spanish War Vessels on the Mississippi* thus reveals the important role of Spain's inland sea force in America.

This well-documented and written account also serves Borderlands' scholars and students alike as an exposition of colonial life on the American frontier. Beyond the courts of kings and councils of the Indies, the hinterland settlements struggled for survival in an age of Indian insurrections and foreign intrigue. In this chronicle of the late eighteenth century, the actual state of conflict to control the Louisiana Territory emerges with clarity and realism. Personalities such as the commander of the Mississippi River *flota*, Captain of the Army Don Pedro Rousseau, a Frenchman in the service of His Catholic Majesty Charles IV of Spain, and his personal diary, describing three years of naval maneuvers in the Mississippi Valley, provide a realistic portrait of the local levels of administration in Spanish America. This kind of history really holds any reader's attention because it reveals how the colonial officials operated all echelons of their overseas empire.

Professor Nasatir's book, therefore, serves as an important naval study of the unusual inland squadron which Spain organized to protect the peripheral openings into the Louisiana Territory. According to the author, the little fleet "played a major role in the Spaniards' plans for defense against these threatened aggressions, and their mere presence created a salutary effect upon restless American frontiersmen. Since none of the attacks materialized, it may be concluded that the river squadron fulfilled its purpose of protecting Louisiana against foreign assault."

One minor criticism should be mentioned along with the obvious recognition of the value of this recent addition to Yale University's Western American Series. Many readers will undoubtedly wish that Professor Nasatir would have included more maps to enable them to visualize the Mississippi strategy of the Spanish river patrol. Only one map of a small section of the Mississippi River now appears in this useful work. *Spanish War Vessels on the Mississippi* must be considered, therefore, as an

important contribution to colonial, West Florida, and Mississippi Valley historiography.

ROBERT L. GOLD

Southern Illinois University

Rufus King: American Federalist. By Robert Ernst. (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1968. ix, 446 pp. Preface, illustrations, note on sources, index. \$10.00.)

Rufus King was an honest and hard-working public servant, and like this biography he was sometimes rather dull. Born into a conservative Maine family, King graduated from Harvard, studied law, and entered the legislature in 1783. He was obviously a young man of political talents. He went to Congress in 1784, and his marriage into a wealthy mercantile family opened the way into the best circles of New York society and politics. King represented Massachusetts at the Constitutional Convention, but early in 1789, he decided to make his home in New York. His connections brought swift election to the assembly, and a compromise election soon sent him to the U. S. Senate. Ernst's treatment of party matters is unfortunately outdated, and King's precise role as a Federalist leader remains unclear. The author is strong on exposition but generally weak in analysis.

Tired of political conflict after the Jay Treaty battles, King served creditably for six years as minister to Britain. When he returned in 1803, King was a Federalist hero, but he remained aloof from party strife despite the frequent urging of his friends and repeated nominations to high office. In 1813 a divided legislature surprised King by sending him back to the Senate, where he denounced Madison's policies and remained to voice firm opposition to the admission of Missouri as a slave state. A second mission to England was cut short by failing health in 1826.

Rufus King served his country well, and this painstaking biography is an excellent summary of his long career. Professor Ernst makes good use of manuscripts, including some still owned by the King family, but he often gives too little attention to

the work of other scholars. As a private person King remains hidden, and the reader is left to wonder how he managed his considerable wealth. The index is unusually thorough, but a bibliography is sorely missed. Serious students will find *Rufus King* useful, but few will read it for pleasure. Its solid virtues are in many ways like those of King himself.

PATRICK J. FURLONG

Indiana University at South Bend

Antebellum Natchez. By D. Clayton James. (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1968. xiv, 344 pp. Acknowledgments, illustrations, bibliography, index. \$10.00.)

The Natchez of the popular mind was created by folklore. To the average American, whether Northerner or Southerner, it is a city of eternal sunshine, boundless cotton and tobacco plantations, houses which were all mansions with glistening white pillars, huge live oaks festooned with Spanish moss, Negroes strumming banjos or chanting in the night, women of ravishing beauty, and grinning Topsyies and dutiful Uncle Toms. No doubt many of these elements were present in the development of Natchez before the Civil War, but it was also a city of ordinary citizens, small businessmen, free Negroes, and a haven for gamblers, robbers, and harlots.

James ably portrays every aspect of the city's history. Indeed, his book is certainly the most definitive work I have read of any southern city. Beginning with the customs and manners of the Natchez Indians, he traces clearly the role played by what later became the area of Natchez in the Indian War of 1729 - 1732 and the plotting and intrigues of the changing French, Spanish, British, and American regimes. Before the Revolutionary War the development of Natchez was inauspicious. But after the Treaty of San Lorenzo el Rey in 1795, it became a pivotal point in the negotiations between two great nations, Spain and the United States. It was the headquarters for Andrew Ellicott, surveyor general of the United States, whom President Washington had appointed commissioner to represent his country in surveying the boundary established by the treaty.

His on-off, hot-cold negotiations with Manuel Gayoso de Lemos, Spanish governor of the Natchez District, form some of the most interesting pages in the book.

In another interesting chapter James debunks with convincing substantiation and analysis the claims of some writers that Natchez was a stronghold of Federalism and Whiggery. He points out, for example, that one out of twelve whites in Natchez owned slaves, whereas the average slaveholder in the same region owned eighty-two. Nevertheless, the nabobs, consisting of about forty families, eventually dominated the city through blood kinships and established family connections. "In the little world of the nabobs," says James, "the sense of uniqueness and separateness grew until, by the late antebellum years, the aristocrats had recoiled within their restricted sphere, almost oblivious to the lower classes." The author concludes bitterly that "Natchez lost forever the opportunity to become a major metropolis, and Mississippi was led to ruin."

The amount of research which James has done on this book is very impressive. The bibliography, including scores of manuscripts and hundreds of titles of public documents, published sources, and secondary works, covers thirty pages. In a few instances I have discovered that his enthusiasm for citations has exceeded his judiciousness in the use of them. The citation sometimes does not jibe with the text. Looking over his bibliography, I think he would have been wiser if he had been more selective.

JOHN ANTHONY CARUSO

West Virginia University

William Montague Browne, Versatile Anglo-Irish American, 1833-1883. By E. Merton Coulter. (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1968. vii, 328 pp. Preface, illustrations, appendixes, bibliography, index. \$7.50.)

The product of the mature pen of a veteran of the historian's craft, this is a masterly study of a secondary figure in the history of the South, one who led a variegated career as a journalist, diplomat, soldier, farmer, and teacher - and always, in his large

correspondence and writings uncovered by the indefatigable research of the author, one who was a pungent commentator on his times. His times in the history of the South stretched from the 1850s to the 1880s, taking in a fascinating and tragic period, in parts of which Browne was at the center of action.

Arriving in this country in about 1852 after an early and obscure career in Great Britain, Browne became an editor of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, where he quickly became assimilated to American politics as a loyal Democrat of the "doughface" variety. In 1859 he migrated to Washington where as editor of the Washington *Constitution*, he was deeply involved as a spokesman of the Buchanan administration. Professor Coulter gives us an excellent picture of the political journalism of the day, of which Browne was a prime exemplar.

More important, as editor of the *Constitution* during the growing crisis between 1859 and 1861, Browne gravitated into the camp of militant southern nationalists, and, following Lincoln's election, he was one of the earliest to approve secession. In doing so, Browne broke with Buchanan, with whom he had been on close terms. Brown threw in his lot with the Confederacy and early became a confidant of President Davis, briefly as his assistant secretary of state, and for the balance of the war as Davis' aide-de-camp. Professor Coulter, in handling this aspect of Browne's career, affords the reader many glimpses into the inner workings of the Confederate government and its increasingly insoluble problems.

Following the defeat of the South, Browne, impoverished and unrepentant, settled in Georgia, and as a farmer, columnist for a number of papers both North and South, and as editor of a farm journal, sought to make a living during these hard days. He wound up his career as a professor - and essentially the founder of the Department of History - in the University of Georgia. Here, too, the author gives us many an insight into the mind of an embittered white Southerner who felt keenly the wrongs of what he felt to be the evil and vindictive policies of Reconstruction.

Altogether, this is a valuable study, and one which shows the firm grasp of the author, not only of his particular subject, but of this period of southern history. With only an occasional lapse from the historian's objectivity, Coulter writes extremely

well. One or two minor weaknesses might be noted: the treatment of Browne's transition from a Buchanan Democrat to a rabid southern nationalist is somewhat superficial; a more thorough inquiry into the evolution of his thought between 1859 and 1861 would have been fruitful. And Browne's own character is depicted rather fuzzily, although the problem here lies primarily with the surviving records themselves. In general, this book makes rewarding reading.

JULIAN S. RAMMELKAMP

Albion College

Essays on the American Civil War. By Frank E. Vandiver, Martin Hardwick Hall, and Homer L. Kerr. (Austin: University of Texas Press, 1968. 107 pp. Introduction, bibliography. \$3.95.)

The University of Texas at Arlington has established the Walter Prescott Webb Memorial Lectures to honor this eminent historian who was the institution's "friend, guide and counselor." *Essays on the American Civil War* contains the first three of these lectures, delivered in the spring of 1966, and an impressive bibliography of Webb's writings and addresses. Included also is his "Letter to a President," published here for the first time but given in 1960 at the inaugural luncheon of Jack R. Woolf, president of Arlington. This amusing, tongue-in-cheek commentary on the trials of a university administrator is well worth the price of the book.

Two of the essays are written by Arlington professors, Homer L. Kerr and Martin Hardwick Hall, and the third is by Frank Vandiver of Rice University. Kerr's contribution, "Battle of Elkhorn Tavern: The Gettysburg of the Trans-Mississippi West," is an analysis of the background, strategy, and Confederate defeat at Pea Ridge in northern Arkansas. In attempting to explain why this important battle received so little attention, the most plausible reason offered by the author was "the tendency of many of the Confederate leaders, including Lee, to underestimate the importance of the Trans-Mississippi theater of war." In "Planter vs. Frontiersman: Conflict in Confederate Indian Pol-

icy," Hall stresses the lack of understanding by Easterners of Indian problems confronting Westerners. This account revolves around Colonel John Robert Baylor, forceful frontiersman, determined Indian fighter, and governor of the Arizona Territory who was commissioned to raise and command the Arizona Brigade. Because of his understandable prejudice against the Indians, and especially the Apaches, Baylor's wartime career was a stormy, frustrating one until he was elected to the Confederate Congress and eventually found favor with his erstwhile adversary, Jefferson Davis. "It does seem," writes Hall, "that the frontiersman had ultimately won his case against the planter gentleman." Frank Vandiver's essay, "The Civil War as an Institutionalizing Force," is the most provocative of the three. The author discusses and interprets the ways in which the Civil War changed, destroyed, and created institutions. "Old ideas, old loyalties, indeed every institution, went to the test of combat," says Vandiver, and he proceeds to trace the war's impact on politics, religion, society, and economics. While not ignoring hatreds, problems, and postwar Yankee overconfidence, his is a positive approach. Emphasizing that "centralization became a fact of life," he also states that "if the war had touched no other institution, it would deserve remembrance for its part in making the modern American city." Seeing the conflict as "a type of frontier," Vandiver compares its effect on Union and Confederate institutions and concludes that there emerged "a new alloy of American institutions, an alloy tested and toughened for the challenge of world leadership."

All of the essays are not of equal merit, nor is this unusual when each is the work of a different historian. Kerr's paper, based entirely on published sources, offers nothing new for the historian, but it is a well-written synthesis. Hall's contribution, sympathetic to Baylor but also convincing, is thoroughly researched, informative, and refreshingly original. Vandiver's essay is that of a mature historian whose years of study, thought, and writing are reflected in this succinct and brilliant interpretation of a broad subject.

The reviewer congratulates the history faculty of the University of Texas at Arlington for sponsoring this annual series of lectures. If those to follow are as interesting and informative

as the first of the series, a positive contribution will be made to historiography.

MARY ELIZABETH MASSEY

Winthrop College

History of Andersonville Prison. By Ovid L. Futch. (Gainesville: University of Florida Press, 1968. v, 146 pp. Preface, illustrations, bibliographical essay, index. \$5.00.)

Andersonville! Few words in American history conjure up a more terrifying image. To earlier generations of Americans the name was as horrible as Auschwitz. Few Civil War controversies were argued more passionately than the one over this small patch of dirt and scrub in southwestern Georgia, the site of the Civil War's most famous prison.

Because of Andersonville's fame, it is always surprising to realize that the prison existed for only fourteen months. In February 1864, Confederate authorities decided the Union prison population in Richmond was too great a drain on resources there. A new site was picked in Georgia, and on February 25 the first 500 Yanks arrived. Eventually 32,000 Union enlisted men were confined at Andersonville. Almost all suffered greatly and 13,000 died.

Why did so many die? Chief among the factors was "gross mismanagement." Inadequate supplies, refusal of the Union government to establish an exchange procedure, and outright neglect and cruelty contributed to the appalling totals, but hopeless inefficiency hovered over all. Almost to a man, prison authorities were inadequately trained. Such men would have had trouble functioning in the best of times, but plagued with problems of a nation collapsing, these officials blundered most of their 13,000 captives to their graves. Examples of purposeful brutality do exist, but few deaths can be attributed to these practices.

All prisoner populations have men who cooperate with the enemy and prey on their own; Andersonville had more than its share. If the "Andersonville Raiders" had been stopped sooner some of the discomfort and agony Union prisoners suffered

could have been avoided. It took a prison uprising and support from guards to end the depredations of these vicious Yanks on their fellows.

Professor Futch has written the first scholarly, objective account of Andersonville's horrors. In dealing with the prison's two most famous figures, John H. Winder and Henry Wirz, Futch's objective analysis informs us that neither practiced systematic brutality, but each was ill-suited for his job. Winder was "narrow, unimaginative, and inept"; Wirz, though victim of a "legal lynching," was "harsh, ill-natured, and abusive."

This excellent study could have profited from a more dramatic first chapter and a summary that more completely explored the post-war debate. In a work where so many sources are biased, footnotes on each page would have been an advantage. Nevertheless, this clear treatment of one of the Civil War's *cause celebres* makes us all realize what we have lost with Professor Futch's death.

JAMES P. JONES

Florida State University

The Second Rebellion: The New York City Draft Riots of 1863.

By James McCague. (New York: Dial Press, Inc., 1968. xii, 210 pp. Acknowledgments, prologue, illustrations, bibliography, index. \$5.95.)

James McCague, a Sarasota, Florida, novelist and historian, has written an interesting account of New York's 1863 draft riots. What began July 13 as a protest against the Federal Enrollment and Conscription Act, quickly degenerated into five days of bloody, uncontrolled rioting which resulted in approximately 1,200 deaths and millions of dollars of property damage.

As the citadel of northern antiwar sentiment New York City was especially susceptible to violent opposition to the Conscription Act. Anti-Negro and pro-southern feelings were clearly evident during the riots. Negroes, including women and children, were chased down, tortured, and killed. One mob, urged on by women, attacked and burned a Negro orphanage. Fortunately a quick thinking superintendent helped all but one of

the children escape. A little girl found hiding under the bed was beaten to death. Mob action was sometimes accompanied by cheers for Jefferson Davis.

Sympathy for the South was only one reason for the riots. Once under way disorders may have been guided by malcontents with Copperhead leanings, but the original outbreak, McCague concluded, was a spontaneous eruption by an underdog population that had proved itself prone to violence in the past. This was a riot by the poor, primarily the Irish, and such events were nothing new to the Empire City. These riots were, the author said, natural consequences of slum poverty, misery, and degradation. The mob hated rich men as much as black men. A major objection to the Conscription Act was the exemption of those who could afford \$300 for a substitute. Any well-dressed man who appeared on the streets was subject to mob attack. Among the 250 buildings wrecked were factories and shops in which many of the rioters had been exploited. Racism, antiwar sentiment, poverty, and exploitation were all causes of the bloody outbreak. Indeed, the author intimates that the causes of the 1863 riot were similar to those of present-day city disorders.

McCague had produced a balanced, well-written book. His explanations of the riot are convincing, but a discussion of the long standing antagonism between the Irish and Negroes would have added to the reader's understanding. Many readers will want more adequate documentation.

JOE M. RICHARDSON

*Institute of Southern History
The Johns Hopkins University*

The Papers of Andrew Johnson. Volume 1, 1822-1851. Edited by LeRoy P. Graf and Ralph W. Haskins. (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1967. xxxiii, 700 pp. Introduction, appendixes, index, illustrations. \$15.00.)

Biographers have been inclined to see the early life of Andrew Johnson in the light of his later career. They have had no easy alternative, for Johnson left very few records for the period preceding his election to the Tennessee legislature at the age

of thirty-one. Literacy had come tardily to him, and most of the letters he wrote before his presidency seem to have been lost during the Civil War.

The editors of his *Papers* have searched through widely scattered manuscript collections, public and private, to bring together, in this first volume, surviving correspondence to and from Johnson for the thirty years from 1822 to 1851. The bulk of the material, however, consists of his speeches and has been taken from published sources: newspapers, state legislative journals, and the *Congressional Globe*. Twenty-three pages suffice for the available items dated before 1840. The editing is meticulous, with numerous footnotes to explain allusions and identify persons. Additional aids include a biographical and editorial introduction, a general chronology, thirteen illustrations, a genealogical chart, a day-by-day record of Johnson's actions in the Tennessee legislature and in the national House of Representatives, an 1849 biographical sketch, and a detailed index. Taste-ful typography and binding make this a handsome as well as a highly useful book.

Not that it fills many of the gaps in Johnson's biography. As the editors acknowledge, his biographers remain free to speculate about most of the mysteries of his early life. Nevertheless, the volume does modify the accepted story at certain points. It shows, for example, that at the beginning of his political career Johnson was not quite the self-conscious and assertive "plebeian" that he subsequently became. For a time he cooperated in local politics with some of the "aristocrats" of Greenville, and during the presidential campaign of 1836 he was at least enough of a Whig to support Hugh Lawson White in preference to Martin Van Buren.

The collection also makes it possible to sharpen the familiar if somewhat fuzzy image of the early Johnson. Through his writings he revealed his growth in powers of self-expression, along with his persisting clumsiness in the use of language and his fondness for polysyllables, such as "domiciliated." Also evident are a number of the traits that marked him later as President. In Congress he viewed himself as a special friend of the constitution and of the common people, resisting such unpopular expenditures as a pension for the widowed Dolly Madison but

urging a gift of public land for every poor man. Though not above demagoguery, he was extremely sensitive to the charge of "demagogue." Politics with him were very personal, and he privately sneered at James K. Polk and the latter's appointees as "the little man of the White House and his parasitical minions." Defending slavery and condemning Negroes, he asked the anti-slavery congressman, John Gorham Palfrey, if Palfrey would want *his* daughter to marry one, and he denounced with heavy sarcasm Abraham Lincoln's proposal for compensated emancipation in the District of Columbia. He took a drink now and then, even before breakfast on at least one occasion; a few hours afterward he was gratified to find himself "neither sick drunk nor groggy."

RICHARD N. CURRENT

The University of North Carolina at Greensboro

The Waning of the Old South Civilization, 1860-1880's. By Clement Eaton. (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1968. xii, 195 pp. Foreword, preface, bibliography, index. \$4.75.)

In this tenth number of its Lamar Memorial Lecture series, Mercer University has added to its earlier publications the work of one of the distinguished historians of the Old South. Professor Eaton, after more than a third of a century of study in this field, is highly qualified to evaluate southern society in this period of transition. For those already familiar with his writing, there will be little surprise in his contention that the Old South civilization "waned" slowly, and that much of its culture remained intact well into the twentieth century.

In the first two chapters, Professor Eaton uses travel accounts, autobiographies, diaries, and literary contributions to describe an ante-bellum society consisting of a small minority of aristocrats and numerous yeoman farmers, overseers, villagers, mechanics, and "poor whites." White attitudes toward Negroes receive some attention, but the Negroes themselves are apparently not part of southern culture as it is understood in this volume. Having distinguished between the everyday life of the common folk and the plantation aristocracy, the author includes an excellent

chapter on the Creole historian, Charles Gayarre, on the ground that one might gain insight into southern culture on the eve of the Civil War by examining his concept of history.

Despite the expectations of such young writers as Sidney Lanier and Henry Timrod that forming the Confederacy would lead to "the most splendid empire on which the sun ever shone," the Civil War truncated southern cultural achievements and deprived the South of thousands of educated and promising young men. Professor Eaton furnishes a traditional account of "harsh Reconstruction" and the stubborn southern reaction to it, concluding that this "decade of political turmoil" delayed reconciliation of South and North until the Spanish-American War of 1898.

In the final chapter, the author asserts that the problems of a long war and the resulting disorganization of society impaired "the outstanding virtues of the society of the Old South, the hospitality of the people, their high sense of honor, their chivalry, and their elegant courtesy." But, despite this stress, the Old South survived into the twentieth century if only by the rise of the cult of the "Lost Cause." While noting the powerful inhibition against change caused by lingering racial attitudes inherited from the old days, Professor Eaton emphasizes the works of Atticus G. Haygood, Jabez L. M. Curry, and others who tried to increase the Negroes' self-respect as well as the respect of whites for Negroes.

One does not have to accept Professor Eaton's interpretation of the New South's cultural inheritance from the past to agree that the "waning" of the Old South civilization was slow indeed, and never complete. Although this volume contains much that may be gleaned from other works by the author, it is remarkably compact for a book based on a lecture series, and worthy of attention from all interested in southern history.

JERRELL H. SHOFNER

Florida State University

The Rise of the Cotton Mills in the South. By Broadus Mitchell. (New York: Da Capo Press, 1968. xi, 281 pp. Introduction, preface, note on bibliography, index. \$12.50.)

Broadus Mitchell's contributions to the field of economic history are well known. This volume was first published in 1921. It is reprinted without change except for a new introduction by the author. The substance of the work is an examination of the growth of cotton manufacturing in the South. Mitchell correctly regards this story as the central feature of the section's industrial efforts following the Civil War.

He dates the genesis of mill development at 1880. He denies any essential connection between this event and the meager efforts for a more balanced economy during the ante-bellum period. The industrial desires of the New South represented a psychological change of heart. The Civil War proved that the old agrarian order had been a terrible failure. Cotton manufacture was adopted as the key theme for a comprehensive and embracing "social regeneration" of the section.

Describing the rise of the mills Professor Mitchell's prose glows with uncritical admiration for the South and its industrial leaders. The essence of the cotton manufacturing campaign was self-help. The author pursues that theme diligently, perhaps too much. He stresses also that cotton manufacture was often more than an economic matter. Location of mills could be partly motivated by considerations such as community pride or humanitarian concern for the condition of poor whites. One social result of mill development was the reintegration into southern society of poor whites who became the mill operatives. Ante-bellum slave labor had earlier dispossessed them not only from progressive occupation but from participation in the larger life of the section.

The reader will find few novelties in the ideas which the volume presents. The author is untroubled by such modern concerns as the subordinate role envisioned for the Negro in this new industrial order. The work does not of course reflect modern scholarship on southern industrial development, the most recent of which is Professor John Moore's studies of the lumber industry. Still, the reprint is worthwhile. The volume is a classic statement on a highly significant aspect of southern history. It should be available to historians.

CHARLES O. JACKSON

Georgia College at Milledgeville

The Politics of Provincialism: The Democratic Party in Transition, 1918-1932. By David Burner. (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 1968. xiii, 293 pp. Preface, appendix, bibliography, index. \$6.95.)

This book is one of the most mature accounts we have of the politics of the 1920s. It is both analytical and descriptive, and the author has an eye for the ironical and the farcical. Various aspects of the Democratic party are included - presidential and congressional elections, voting patterns, the course of the party in Congress, the ups and downs of the national committee, the positions and personalities of the leaders.

An important theme is the bitter intra-party contest between the rural, nativist, prohibition, and Protestant fundamentalist forces on the one side, and the urban, immigrant, wet, and Catholic forces on the other. Although the Madison Square Garden convention of 1924 is a stale tale, Professor Burner's coverage is notable for its conciseness, color, clarity, perception, and fairness. The campaign of 1928, too, is brought into truer focus; on a number of issues Herbert Hoover is shown to have been more progressive than Alfred E. Smith; and Smith comes off as much a parochial New Yorker as his southern and western detractors were rustic and small-town provincials. Indeed, Burner concludes that Smith, instead of attempting to allay the honest doubts of the nativists, actually flaunted his wetness, Catholicism, Tammany connections, and big-business affiliations.

Burner reminds his readers that the conflicts of dries and wets and of Klansmen and anti-Klansmen plagued the Republican party, too; that some of the most notorious scandals were in the Klan-dominated Republican states. The Republicans inherited the contention of rural puritans and city dwellers from the Whigs; but because the Republicans had fewer Catholic supporters in the cities than did the Democrats, they were better able to paper over their internal differences and in the 1920s to attract more Klansmen the country over to their presidential nominees.

Within each of two wings of the Democratic party - nativist and urban - there was also a conflict between progressives and conservatives. The decline of progressivism after World War I was reflected in the Democratic party as well as the Republican,

and all the Democratic party's presidential nominees in the 1920s - James M. Cox, John W. Davis, and Smith - were conservatives by Wilsonian and Rooseveltian standards. The Democrats in Congress, too, despite an off-and-on cooperation with farm-belt progressive Republicans, were conservative as often as they were liberal; and it was only on the question of government fertilizer production at Muscle Shoals, which appealed to southern farmers, that the Democrats took a consistently forward-looking stand.

However, during the 1920s (and this is a major thesis of the book), the Democrats were making gains over the Republicans in the large cities. The population explosion among the "new immigrants" was swelling the Democratic vote, preparing the way for a city-oriented and liberal Democratic party. Burner's analysis shows that these Democratic gains in the cities were markedly noticeable as early as the congressional election of 1922. In 1924, Senator Robert M. La Follette, presidential nominee of the Progressive party of that year, took away considerable of the city labor vote from both the major parties. Many a Republican workingman never returned to the Republican fold; for a number of workers La Follette's party seems to have functioned as a way station between the Republican and Democratic parties. Then in 1928, the Al Smith campaign resulted in phenomenal gains by the Democrats among the ethnic minorities in the cities. These were retained and increased in 1932.

For Franklin Roosevelt, the task of winning the nomination in 1932 was a practice in intra-party consensus. During the 1920s, he maintained a voluminous correspondence with leaders of all factions of the party throughout the country and took note of Smith's mistakes on the national level. As governor of New York, Roosevelt responded to the depression episodically but imaginatively, and he managed to disassociate himself from a narrow urbanism and from Tammany. During the campaign of 1932, he pursued an essentially cautious course, and only in such things as his meeting with the Bonus Army, his Commonwealth Club speech, and (unmentioned by Burner) his courting of Minnesota's Governor Floyd B. Olson and the Farmer-Labor party were there anticipations of the bold direction he would take later.

A striking characteristic of this book is its eminent fairness. Although perhaps somewhat over-impressed with embittered criticism of Woodrow Wilson by *The Nation* and other liberal sources in 1919 and 1920, Burner ascribes the narrow capture of Congress by the Republicans in 1918 not to national disapproval of Wilson but to a farm-belt revolt of wheat growers; he largely attributes the disintegration of the Wilson coalition and of Democratic party organization to post-war disillusionment and the President's illness; and he points out the similarity of the Roosevelt coalition of 1932 and the Wilson coalition of 1916. More remarkable, Burner penetrates the stereotyped image of Bryan and of Al Smith. At last Bryan emerges not in caricature but as a political leader of consistency and considerable stature. Smith emerges as only a partial liberal - a liberal in specific welfare legislation and in conservation, but a conservative in his big-business orientation and in his Irish-Catholic "propriety," which led him to support censorship of books and theaters on moral grounds. William G. McAdoo remains what he was - a brittle opportunist.

WILLIAM G. CARLETON

University of Florida

BOOK NOTES

The University of Florida Press has again added to its laurels with the publication of two more volumes in its Florida Facsimile & Reprint Series. The first is Harriet Beecher Stowe's *Palmetto Leaves*, published in Boston in 1873. Mrs. Stowe, best known, of course, for her *Uncle Tom's Cabin: or Life Among the Lowly*, was interested after the Civil War, in establishing a winter residence in Florida. In 1866 she rented "Laurel Grove," an old plantation on the west side of the St. Johns River near the town of Orange Park, where she hoped to raise cotton and provide work opportunities for the freedmen. She visited the site in the spring of 1867 and was disappointed, but she was still convinced that Florida offered real advantages, and a visit across the river to Mandarin helped her decide to

purchase thirty acres of the "Old Fairbanks Grant." She and her family moved into a small cottage on a bluff overlooking the river in 1867. Her love affair with the land and the area was reflected in the enthusiastic letters that she wrote to northern friends. She had promised James R. Osgood, her Boston publisher, a novel, but instead she sent him in the winter of 1872 a series of sketches and essays which she entitled *Palmetto Leaves*. This is sometimes referred to as the first unsolicited promotion writing to interest the northern tourist in Florida. The facsimile edition of *Palmetto Leaves* has been edited by Mary B. Graff and Edith Cowles. Miss Graff is the author of *Mandarin on the St. Johns*, one of the better local histories of Florida.

The other facsimile volume is Thomas Hutchins' *An Historical Narrative and Topographical Description of Louisiana and West-Florida*, originally published in 1784. Hutchins, a man of many talents and inclinations, visited West Florida in the 1770s where he familiarized himself with Gulf coast area. General Thomas Gage, British commander in North America, authorized his assignment to Pensacola, where Hutchins' services as engineer had been requested by General Sir Frederick Haldimand. Instructed by Gage to inspect Spanish settlements along the Mississippi to note details of their fortifications and how they might be breached, Hutchins was also told to pay particular attention to the Gulf approaches to the Mississippi, to the defenses of New Orleans, and to the individual merits of the various plans of attack by which the city might be taken. Hutchins' stay in West Florida was very productive. Not the least of his valuable services were the various maps and descriptive accounts of Louisiana and West Florida that flowed from his pen, adding to the valuable work already completed by George Gauld, Elias Durnford, Philip Pittman, Thomas Sowers, and Bernard Romans. In addition to constructing military fortifications in Pensacola and mapping and surveying, Hutchins also found time for a bit of spying on the side. His report on New Orleans and the defenses of Louisiana in 1773, as Professor Joseph C. Tregle, Jr., editor of this facsimile edition, points out, "is to have a fifty-year preview of the Battle of New Orleans." Professor Tregle's editing of the Hutchins' volume is first-rate,

and he has prepared a full and excellent introduction. Both of these facsimiles, as all the others in the series, were edited by the late Dr. Rembert W. Patrick. Mrs. Stowe's *Palmetto Leaves* sells for \$9.00, and the Hutchins' volume is \$6.00. Members of the Florida Historical Society may order directly from the University of Florida Press, and if they identify themselves they are eligible for a ten per cent discount.

The Historical Society of Fort Lauderdale has published August Burghard's monograph, *Mrs. Frank Stranahan, Pioneer*. Called Broward's "first school teacher," Ivy Julia Cromartie Stranahan taught in the area even before it became Broward County. Her husband, Frank Stranahan, was the founder of modern-day Fort Lauderdale. Mrs. Stranahan is best known for her work with the Florida Seminoles. As a trusted friend, she persuaded them to move to the reservation at Dania and the Indian youngsters call her "Watchie-Esta/Hutrie" or "Little White Mother." As a result of her exploits and accomplishments among the Seminoles, she has become almost a legend in her own time. She was also one of the earliest proponents of the Everglades National Park. Mr. Burghard, co-author of *Checkered Sunshine: The History of Fort Lauderdale, 1793-1955*, which was also published by the Historical Society of Fort Lauderdale, is a man of many talents - a researcher, historian, civic leader, and businessman. His biography of Mrs. Stranahan helps to fill one of the greatest needs of Florida history - good local histories. Black and white sketches and a large number of interesting photographs illustrate the pamphlet which sells for \$2.50. (Historical Society of Fort Lauderdale, 850 N. E. 12th Avenue. Extension, Holiday Park, Fort Lauderdale, Florida 33304.)

The American Meteorological Society (45 Beacon Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02108), has just published David M. Ludlum's *Early American Winters (Part II) 1821-1870*. This is his third book in the History of American Weather Series. The first was *Early American Hurricanes 1492-1870*, published in 1963, and the second was *Early American Winters (Part I)*, published three years later. This particular volume is of interest to southerners and to Floridians because several of the historic freezes of this area are described. Florida's Christmas freezes of

1868 and 1870, the snowstorm of January 1852 which saw, according to the *Pensacola Gazette*, as much as four inches of snow in that community and a record low of 26° in Fort Myers, and the calamitous freeze of February 1835, when temperatures at Jacksonville and St. Augustine dropped to 8° above zero and Tallahassee recorded a low of 4°, are described. According to Mr. Ludlum's research, the 1835 freeze was the severest ever known in northeastern Florida. Weather conditions in Key West, Palatka, and other points in Florida are described in Ludlum's book. It sells for \$10.00.

Two new Florida publications are of special interest to University of Florida alumni and supporters. The first is Harold B. Bachman's history of bands and band music at the University of Florida. He calls his book appropriately enough *The Biggest Boom in Dixie*. He traces the beginnings of band music and music education back to the four nineteenth-century institutions which were merged by the Buckman Act of 1905 into the University of Florida. The East Florida Seminary, then in Ocala, offered courses in piano to special students as early as 1853, and a few years later, a German musician was engaged to teach at the Seminary at a salary of \$600 a year. After the school moved to Gainesville, a band was organized to provide music for the military parades on the campus. There was also a band at the Florida Agricultural College in Lake City. The first official music at the University when it was located in Gainesville was provided by buglers who sounded reveille and taps each morning and night. Bachman's book is profusely illustrated; the many interesting photographs greatly enhance its value. The price is \$4.80, and it can be ordered directly from the author, P. O. Box 13483, University Station, Gainesville, Florida 32601.

It's Always Too Soon To Quit: The Steve Spurrier Story, as told to Mel Larson, is, of course, the story of the coveted Heisman Award winner of 1966, and it recounts his football exploits as a high schooler in Tennessee, as a collegian at the University of Florida, and as a professional player with the San Francisco 49ers. The publisher is Zondervan House, 1415 Lake Drive S. E., Grand Rapids, Michigan 49506. The price is \$3.95.

Susy Smith's *Prominent American Ghosts* includes a chapter with the intriguing title "Miami's Pertinacious Poltergeist." It describes the happenings in Miami, January 1967, when presumably without any apparent reason, crockery began to crash at a warehouse in the northeastern part of the city. According to the authoress, these manifestations occurred in the presence of "as many as fifteen people at a time, tantalizing everyone from policeman to preachers and even para-psychologists." The book, published by World Publishing Company, 2231 W. 110 Street, Cleveland, Ohio, sells for \$5.95.

Possum Trot is a Florida novel written by Anne L. Harwick, a native of Jacksonville and one of the best known sportswomen of the state. It is, according to the author, "an authentic story of Florida sharecroppers based on actual incidents witnessed." Possum Trot Road runs through Baker County about thirty miles from Jacksonville. It is an area that Miss Harwick knows well, having done social work there during the depression years of the 1930s. Later she was Florida District Supervisor for Social Service under the W.P.A. The book, published by Carlton Press, New York, sells for \$2.75.

The Island Press, Ft. Myers Beach, Florida, has published a revised edition of *1,000 Years on Mound Key* by Rolfe Schell. Originally published in 1962, this new edition notes the results of Mr. Schell's anthropological and archaeological research on the Calusa Indians. The pamphlet sells for seventy-five cents.

The University of Nebraska Press (Lincoln), has published a paperback edition of *The Appalachian Indian Frontier: The Edmond Atkin Report and Plan of 1755*, edited with an introduction by Wilbur R. Jacobs (\$1.95). In the 1750s the French, who has established settlements and forts along the Gulf coast and in the Mississippi Valley, found themselves challenged by an aggressive English trading advance. Indian affairs were extremely important matters in colonial times, and yet an examination of the manuscripts and printed sources concerning the southern frontier of the period discloses much confusion and conflict in Indian diplomacy. Edmond Atkin, a South Caro-

linian, issued a comprehensive report in 1755 which recommended placing all Indian affairs under two Imperial Superintendants, one for the North and another for the South. His design for the superintendency system was nothing less than a scheme to extend British imperial authority over an untamed wilderness in face of the rivalry of another major colonial power. Atkin became the superintendent of Indian affairs for the South, and he worked closely with the Cherokees, Choctaws, Catawbs, and the Lower and Upper Creeks. While Atkin never visited Florida, as did his successor John Stuart, he was concerned with both the Spanish and Indians living there. This volume was published originally by the University of South Carolina Press in 1954.

Georgia and State Rights is a southern classic by Ulrich B. Phillips that has been published in a new edition by the Antioch Press, Yellow Springs, Ohio (cloth \$5.00; paperback \$2.00) with an introduction by Louis Filler. Phillips' focus is almost the constant antebellum struggle between state and federal rights, between local government and centralized government - a struggle that still echoes loudly in our own day. Slavery was an important issue of the times, but it was not by any means the only one. Phillips also points out how the Indian question - what to do about the large Creek and Cherokee tribes in Georgia - in its time excited high partisan passions and condemnation of federal interference. So did questions of the plantation economy in interstate trade, taxes, and tariffs. Dr. Phillips received the Justin Winsor Prize from the American Historical Association when this study was first published in 1902.

Who Speaks for the South? by James McBride Dabbs (Funk & Wagnalls, New York. \$2.95), was first published in 1964 and is now available for the first time in this paperbound edition. It is a perceptive book that attempts to probe into the conscience and thought of the American Southerner. It is divided into three parts: "The Formation of Southern Character," a development of the Southern up to the Civil War; "Its Bitter Testing," the modifications caused by military defeat, Reconstruction, and colonialization; and, "Its Present Possibility," the Southerner as he is today.

The Spanish Tradition in America, edited by Charles Gibson (Harper Torchbooks, New York. \$2.45), is a collection of documents covering the period from the late fifteenth century, when Spanish colonization began, to the early nineteenth century, when most of Spain's American empire declared its independence. While none of the documents deals specifically with the Florida scene, an examination of the material reveals the motivation for Spanish exploration and colonization of the New World, and it reflects upon the Spanish spirit and character which was unique and quite foreign to the English. The book is an important contribution to Spanish colonial scholarship.

The Flying Fisherman by R. V. "Gadabout" Gaddis, as told to George Sullivan (Trident Press, New York. \$4.95), describes the fishing exploits and adventures of one of America's best known sportsmen. Among the sketches is one entitled "Swamp Fever," describing a fishing and exploring expedition into the Everglades in 1939. "Gadabout" returned to the Everglades many times, and in 1950, he did a special article on the area for *Look Magazine*. He describes an expedition into the Okefenokee Swamp, fishing along the Florida Keys, and along both the Atlantic and Gulf coasts of Florida. He has fished on almost every Florida river, and many of these adventures are detailed in this book.

After sailing twice around the world in their yacht *Wanderer III*, Eric and Susan Hiscock sailed down the Atlantic coast from Maine to the Chesapeake Bay, and at Norfolk they entered the inland section of the Intracoastal Waterway which they followed south to Fort Lauderdale. Eric Hiscock has written an extremely attractive book entitled *Atlantic Cruise in Wanderer III* (Oxford University Press, New York. \$10.00), describing this journey. He and his wife were determined to see as much as possible of the states through which the waterway travels. All of it was interesting and new although they found Florida to be the least attractive of the waterway states. The illustrations, all of them in color, are beautiful.

The University of South Carolina Press, under the general editorship of Richard B. Morris, is publishing a documentary

history of the United States. The first volume, *Confederation and Constitution, 1781-1789*, edited by Forrest McDonald and Ellen Shapiro McDonald, includes important source material of the period, from the Articles of Confederation (1781) to the Bill of Rights (1789-1791), including the rejected proposals. The second volume, *The Early Republic, 1789-1828*, edited by Noble E. Cunningham, Jr., includes such important documents as Washington's Report to Congress (November 20, 1794), an address by President Adams to the students at William and Mary College, Jefferson's First Inaugural Address, and some of the precedent setting court cases which established the doctrine of judicial review. *Foundations of American Diplomacy, 1775-1872*, edited by Robert H. Ferrell, includes a variety of documents, ranging from the Treaty of Paris in 1783 to the documents relating to the Mississippi question, the Quasi-War with France, the Louisiana Purchase, the War of 1812, the Texas annexation, and the Mexican and Civil Wars. The fourth volume to appear is *The Transformation of American Society, 1870-1890*, edited by John A. Garraty. Among other things, the documents throw light both on southern farming after the Civil War and on the relations between black workers and white landowners and merchants. Each of the volumes sells for \$7.95.

The Emerging South (revised edition) by Thomas B. Clark is published by Oxford University Press, New York. \$7.50. This updated edition discusses recent advances in agriculture and capital farming, and surveys industrial gains and the effects of technology and scientific discoveries on production and on people in the South. Professor Clark expands his earlier discussion of school segregation and voting rights, and gives special attention to the numerous attempts to circumvent the Supreme Court's 1954 decision.

Lachlan McIntosh was the second son of John McIntosh Mor who, was captain of the Highland Company, participated in the unsuccessful siege of St. Augustine in 1740 and was captured at Fort Moosa by the Spanish. William McIntosh, the eldest son, was a cadet in Oglethorpe's Regiment and participated in the Battle of Bloody Marsh in 1742. Lachlan's papers in the Keith Read Collection at the University of Georgia have been edited

by Lilla Mills Hawes, director of the Georgia Historical Society, and have been published by the University of Georgia Libraries under the title of *Lachlan McIntosh Papers in the University of Georgia Libraries* (University of Georgia Press, Athens. \$3.00). They are an important addition to "The Papers of Lachlan McIntosh, 1774-1799," which were published as *The Letter Collections of the Georgia Historical Society, Volume XII* (Savannah, 1957). Of particular interest to Floridians is the account of the horse-whipping of George Walton, signer of the Declaration of Independence, whose descendents later lived in Pensacola, which is described.

James Edward Oglethorpe's Parliamentary Career by the Right Honorable Dr. Horace Maybray King who was speaker of the British House of Commons in 1965, describes the founding of Georgia and Savannah in the 1730s and the actions of the Trustees of the colony.

In 1960, Warren H. Wilkinson of Jacksonville Beach published his *Opening The Case Against The U. S. DeSoto Commission's Report*. In it Mr. Wilkinson argued that the De Soto route as set forth by John R. Swanton in his 1938 report of the United States De Soto Expedition Commission was not accurate. Mr. Wilkinson's series of articles. "The De Soto Expedition in Florida" first appeared in *The American Eagle* (Estero, Florida), vols. 42-43, November 6, 1947-May 20, 1948. Revised slightly and edited by Mr. Wilkinson, they are being republished by *The American Eagle*, beginning with the January 1969 number. William M. Goza, immediate past president of the Florida Historical Society, wrote an introduction to the series.