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## Book Reviews

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## BOOK REVIEWS

*Dunnellon-Boomtown of the 1890's: The Story of Rainbow Springs and Dunnellon.* By J. Lester Dinkins. (St. Petersburg: Great Outdoors Publishing Co., 1969. xii, 215 pp. Map, foreword, preface, acknowledgments, illustrations, index. \$4.95; paper \$2.95.)

Comparisons of one book with another in any review are often invidious. Yet, to this reviewer it is impossible to read J. Lester Dinkins' *Dunnellon-Boomtown of the 1890's* without getting some of the same warm glow of satisfaction received from *The Sea Brings Forth* by Jack Rudloe, so ably reviewed by Marian Murray in the *Florida Historical Quarterly*, April 1969. Mrs. Murray closed her review of Rudloe's book by stating: "Here is another book of which Florida may be proud." I would like to open this review of Dinkins' *Dunnellon* by reiterating that same statement at the beginning: "Here is another book of which Florida may be proud!!" [The two exclamation points are furnished gratis inasmuch as either, or both, of these capable and talented writers can be used as excellent examples to refute any overly harsh criticism of our high school and university educational systems today. At the time that both of these books were finished in 1968, Jack Rudloe and J. Lester Dinkins were each just twenty-four.] Mr. Dinkins attended Marion County public schools in Dunnellon, and received a B. A. in history and a master of education from the University of Florida's highly respected College of Education. He now lives in Ocala, and works as a guidance counselor at Ocala High School.

Mr. Dinkins has painted a far broader word picture of Florida history than the constricting title of his book might indicate. From the geological birth of Florida, he takes us skillfully through the eras of the aborigines and the pioneers of west Marion County, covering in most readable fashion the stories of the Withlacoochee and Wekiwa Land Co.; the great Florida phosphate boom; industrialization; the violent nineties;

prosperity and stagnation; and depression, war, and prosperity: 1930-1969. If Dinkins tends slightly toward the panegyric in his delineation of such characters as John F. Dunn, founder of Belleview, Dunnellon, and Homosassa; and Albertus Vogt, the discoverer of phosphate at Dunnellon in 1889, he can be forgiven, readily, because of the verve in which the biographies of this precious pair of pirates are handled. In all fairness, he does state: "Dunn was an important financier in the early exploitation of the phosphate discovered in West Marion County. Joining with Rene Snowden, and Albertus and John Vogt, Dunn financed the purchase of choice phosphate lands, before the original owners knew the value of the acreages that they were selling, until he controlled some 60,000 acres of the best phosphate lands in Florida."

For a town just eighty-two years of age in 1969, Dunnellon has survived more schisms of state, county, and local politics than almost any other settlement in Florida—schisms which have caused it to be split right down the middle. The town was so rent with lynchings and racial violence in the nineties that it got the sobriquet of "Bad Dunnellon." During the past decade, the town divided once again over civil rights in 1963, but Dunnellon's progressive newspaper, the *Dunnellon Press*, refused to wave the Confederate flag, doing everything in its printed pages to avoid exciting the people to any sort of retaliation. Mr. Dinkins has taken this plentitude of exciting material and presented it in a scholarly and equally exciting fashion.

*Leesburg, Florida*

Baynard Kendrick

*My Florida.* By Ernest Lyons. (New York: A. S. Barnes & Company, 1969. 226 pp. Author's note, introductions, illustrations. \$3.95; paper \$1.95.)

This book is an act of conservation. Ernest Lyons, who has lived in Florida since 1915, has preserved for us a lovely land of jungle rivers, ocean frontiers, and mangrove swamp; of birds, fish, and alligators; of people as much at home in their setting as the cabbage palm. This part of Florida is changing, all but vanishing under the impact of progress. But in Lyons' book it

is still there to "see" again through the gentle power of the author's words. Selected from his weekly editorial page columns which appear in *The Stuart News*, the author says of these writings that he was "vicariously enjoying the outdoors through his typewriter when he couldn't get there any other way." And we can enjoy the outdoors with him, through many a quiet hour of reading.

This is a nostalgic book without bitterness. Ernest Lyons is not an angry man. He is sad as a sunset is sad for all that is dying in Florida. He must bemoan the fact that his beautiful St. Lucie is too often now a river of silt from flood control measures, and that tarpon float belly up from pesticide pollution. But here and there he sees hope. In his chapter, "Just a Glimmer of Kindness Is Showing in the Land," he writes: "There are faint signs that we are moving toward a truce with the animals in this part of Florida. In the relentless war of men against everything else, little pockets of kindness are showing up." He tells of a ranch owner's wife feeding deer; waterside dwellers befriending alligators; and of people who make pets of fish. This to a life-long angler such as Lyons, is puckishly decried even as he admits the right of a certain Florida Keys dweller to scratch pet grouper on the back.

Lyons has a thought for human Floridians. "Having fun is the most important part of living here," he writes. "If you aren't having your share you are cheating yourself." His book tells how to have fun: by rising at dawn to fish when it is quietest; by seeking out hidden places in the swamp; and, if lucky enough, by making friends with a hermit who may offer "moonshine and pancakes" for breakfast. As history, Lyons' book has conserved a part of Florida which will never be seen again. For Floridians it will be an elegy of praise to a state which offers so much and which has had so much taken from it in return for this generous hospitality. The book is illustrated by Jim Hutchinson whose sketches portray the same love of land and wildlife expressed by the author. The introduction is by Stephen Trumbull, all of which combine to make *My Florida* a memorable book.

*Summerland Key, Florida*

Pat Parks

*The Frank Murphy Story*. By Frank Murphy as told to Thomas Helm. (New York: Dodd, Mead, and Company, 1968. 312 pp. \$6.50.)

If it's true, as we often hear, that there's a touch of larceny in most of us, it is to be hoped that the larceny, in Florida at least, is of the petit and not the grand variety. For the former lands you only in jail. The latter is a felony leading to prison or a road camp, and the Florida penal system, as powerfully portrayed in this compelling book, may have chosen for its models the dungeons of the Spanish Inquisition and the barbed-wire enclosures of the concentration camps.

*The Frank Murphy Story* is a harrowing account of barbarism and inhumanity in the hidden places of Florida society, behind the walls and fences of places where convicted persons are cataloged and warehoused. To protect society, allegedly, they are stored away, and there is nobody to protect THEM when they become numbers and non-persons. This is an account of one man's voyage into the hell of humiliation, degradation, and bestiality. That he is able to tell it now, through the skillful pen of Thomas Helm, is proof dramatic that hell is not necessarily forever. One wonders, however, how many there are, unlike Frank Murphy, who were beaten down beyond redemption.

An ailing convict on a road gang dies beside a ditch, saying, his last words, that something inside him had burst, and a guard threatens to kill Frank Murphy for going to his aid, thinking him not yet dead. Another convict is bitten by a snake. Since there are forty-five minutes to go to quitting time, the guard keeps the crew of prisoners hard at work until they have given the State of Florida their full day's labor. The job of cutting weeds and clearing ditches was more important than the non-person convict's life. A convict makes an attempt to escape from a road gang. Unsuccessful, he comes out of a ditch with his hands up. "You're not ready to give up yet," says the guard, shooting him. Convicts are thrown into solitary confinement, in little boxes, naked, where there is little air and no light, for minor infractions of prison rules, and there is no way to count the days they spend in the hot, clammy Florida darkness.

Frank Murphy is an alcoholic. He was one of the thousands

who leaped into the bottle and landed behind bars, inside the dismal little islands of hopelessness and despair, where rehabilitation is a game that prison officials play occasionally for the press. In Florida, criminals are punished, not rehabilitated, and the rehabilitation of Frank Murphy was not due to any prison program but to the indomitable spirit of the man himself. He was put on the path to a useful life by members of Alcoholics Anonymous, whose visits were tolerated by the authorities as part of their game of rehabilitation. He's out now, doing well, and helping other convicts released from bondage. He's doing the job the State of Florida should be doing, and for that he must be commended. He and Thomas Helm should be commended, too, for writing this book.

*Tampa, Florida*

John Frasca

*Explorers of the Mississippi.* By Timothy Severein. (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1968. xii, 294 pp. Preface, map, illustrations, bibliography, index. \$6.95.)

One thing Timothy Severein can do is to write well. His style is lucid, moving, full of vitality. And that is precisely why this volume may prove to be one of the best-sellers, although in historical content it is deficient when compared to other, more staid accounts of the early travelers on the Father of Waters. True, the author uses historical license at times, but he succeeds in his basic purpose: to give the flavor and derring-do of those great French, English, Spanish, and American voyagers of the sixteenth through the nineteenth centuries.

The volume is selective and does not attempt to give *all* or even *most* of the major explorers of the Mississippi. With the exception of Hernan De Soto, little attention is devoted to the lower Mississippi Valley because the author is preoccupied with the explorations to find the source of the Mississippi.

The technique is not unlike that pursued by Hodding Carter in his *Doomed Road of Empire*: twelve chapters recount the major voyages of men such as Soto who "managed to combine cruelty with generosity, leadership with supreme pig-headedness, ambition with self-sacrifice" in an expedition which "un-

folds like the plot in a Spanish book of chivalry." Rene-Robert Cavelier, Sieur de la Salle, "the visionary . . . the most tragic figure in the history of Mississippi exploration," follows the voyage of "the Agent and the Priest": Louis Joliet and Father Jacques Marquette. Henri de Tonti, the courageous, loyal, and steadfast "Iron Hand"; Father Louis Hennepin, "the mendacious friar . . . an ambitious and garrulous peacock"; Captain Jonathan Carver, "an honest traveler whose legacy was a work of plagiarism and travel lies," following his honest trip of 1766; Baron Louis-Armand Lahontan, who never really made a trip up the Mississippi at all; Lieutenant Zebulon Montgomery Pike's first voyage which missed the true source of the Mississippi by eighty miles; Giacomo Constantino Beltrami, "a breath of fresh air" among the explorers who reached the Father of Waters in 1823; and a collection of sincere travelers such as Henry Rowe Schoolcraft and Joseph Nicollet, and a fabulous mountebank named Captain William Glazier who faked the whole thing!

Despite a facile pen and a keen sense of humor, the author allows his anti-Spanish prejudice to show in a neo-Black Legend fashion, barely touching the modern studies of Spain in the Mississippi Valley. His biggest failure is betrayed in the preface where he claims "no one had attempted a survey of the exploration of the 'Father of Waters' from the point of view of the explorers themselves." Obviously, he is unaware of numerous studies of the Mississippi and the myriad accounts from exactly this point of view. He ignores too many sound primary and secondary sources to make this a last-word study of the subject, but for the general reader the absence of footnotes and extensive bibliography will be an asset rather than a liability. And one cannot but agree, this fellow surely has a way with the pen!

Jack D. L. Holmes

*University of Alabama in Birmingham*

*The Creation of the American Republic, 1776-1787.* By Gordon S. Wood. (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1969. xiv, 653 pp. Preface, note, bibliography, index. \$15.00.)

Begun as an analysis of constitution-making in the revolu-

tionary era, this work became a sophisticated intellectual history as Professor Wood gradually perceived the fundamental transformation of political culture that took place between 1776 and 1788. No review can possibly suggest the range of the book or the subtlety of Wood's arguments. Part one is a brilliant elaboration of "republicanism" as a revolutionary ideology, ranging from English whiggish traditions, across the classical sources of republicanism, to the Americans' preoccupation with moral regeneration during the Revolution. Parts two and three treat the construction of state constitutions, the popular reaction to the new governments, and the Articles of Confederation; part four examines the constitutional ills perceived and the remedies proposed during the critical period; and part five focuses on the federal Constitution. An excellent summary of "The Revolutionary Achievement" concludes the work.

Essentially interested in the ideological bases of the Revolution, Wood not only challenges both progressive and neo-Whig interpretations, but also adds new dimensions to the work of historians such as Bailyn and Morgan who assert the predominantly intellectual character of the Revolution. The surprising result is nevertheless an argument that will give more comfort to neo-Beardians than consensus historians, for Wood finds an underlying social purpose in the activities of the constitutional reformers of 1787 (the "Worthy" struggling "against the Licitious"), who "conceived of the Constitution as a political device designed to control the social forces the Revolution had released." Yet the final irony was that in developing a tactical argument to defend the work of the Philadelphia convention, the Federalists developed a new ideology which was ultimately turned against them during the following decade, and which neither restrained nor regenerated the people but unleashed them.

Since the state governments rested upon a republican theory that saw liberty as an outgrowth of the people's willingness to submerge their private interests in the public good (to exercise their "public virtue"), the critical period was perceived not so much as an economic crisis as a loss of virtue and a failure of character. Thus if Americans were to retain their liberties-i.e., not abandon republicanism for governments based on coercion-

they must find new institutions capable of restraining the people without degenerating into tyranny. By developing a workable formula for firmly relocating sovereignty in the people-through constitutional conventions and popular ratifying elections-and refocusing on the nation rather than the states, the way was opened to delegating power to the central government adequate to cope with the "licentiousness of the people." The result was an amazing display of confidence "in the efficacy of institutional devices for solving social and political problems."

*Library of Congress*

Paul H. Smith

*A Rope of Sand: The Colonial Agents, British Politics, and the American Revolution.* By Michael G. Kammen. (Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1969. xviii, 349 pp. Preface, illustrations, appendix, bibliography, index. \$10.00.)

But while the lust of power and gain blinded the rulers of Great-Britain, mistated facts and uncandid representations brought over their people to second the infatuation. A few honest men properly authorized, might have devised measures of compromise, which under the influence of truth, humility and moderation, would have prevented a dismemberment of the empire; but these virtues ceased to influence, and false hood, haughtiness and blind zeal usurped their places.

Professor Kammen's nicely-chosen quotation from David Ramsay's *History of the American Revolution* (1789) illuminates the predicament of the colonial agents in the decade before the Revolution and the intractable nature of the problem they faced. The Revolution was, we know, a bold and successful bid for independence and freedom by the American colonists; it was equally a disaster in British policy, the "dismemberment of the empire." Could the agents, any agents, have prevented it? Professor Kammen's careful study provides materials for an answer. His is by no means a lone venture. The literature about the agents is extensive, including such works as Ella Lonn's *Colonial Agents of the Southern Colonies* (1945) and Jack M. Sosin's *Agents and Merchants* (1965). Professor Kammen's object is to study the agents and their work in London, rather than their place in the politics of the colonies. He has examined

a great many manuscript collections both in England and in the United States, has consulted the many pamphlets written by the agents, and is well-versed in the mass of monographs and articles in historical journals and state historical society publications. His critical bibliography is a model of its kind.

The agents were a varied lot. Many were English, with no direct experience of America; a few were members of Parliament. Edmund Burke was the best known of these-and one of the least useful; Richard Jackson, Robert Charles, John Thomlinson, Barlow Trecothick, Charles Garth, Dennys de Berdt, and Jasper Mauduit were prominent in this group. Among the Americans Benjamin Franklin was outstanding, not only for his personal distinction and his fertility in his writings and his friendships, but also in the number of colonies he acted for - Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Georgia. There were other able men such as Jared Ingersoll, William Samuel Johnson, Arthur Lee, and for a very brief term, John Wentworth. Professor Kammen gives "profiles" of them from time to time, and he has included a series of handsome portraits as illustrations; yet few of them, unfortunately, come to life. Their duties, their inadequate salaries, their expenses in dealing with governments when every official had his fees and every porter expected his "vail," their methods of work - presenting petitions, waiting on ministers, visiting coffee houses and the Houses of Parliament, dealing with publishers and printers - are carefully described. Their status was always ambiguous, a cross between a lobbyist and an officially accredited representative (what in British practice evolved into the office of high commissioner.) At times the British government attempted to refuse recognition unless the agent represented the governor, council, and assembly of the colony - which was by no means always the case.

This and other difficulties mattered little in fair times. The peak of the agents' influence came with the repeal of the Stamp Act. They were then a seasoned and able group of men; the politicians were divided; the English merchants were ready to co-operate (on some subjects the Dissenters and Quakers were also useful allies.) After 1766 things began to go wrong. The older agents passed from the scene. British politics were in a state of flux, until some stability was achieved under Lord

North. The rising temper in the colonies made the agents' work more difficult, particularly in the face of the dogged ignorance of America displayed by politicians and the public. The merchants were less friendly, and were developing new markets and riding out American boycotts. Even the clerks and secretaries in government offices were less helpful. The new American department lacked influence, and its heads, the peremptory Hillsborough and the country-loving Dartmouth, were unsympathetic or ineffective. In the last desperate effort to block or mitigate the Coercive Acts in 1774, the agents showed much vigour, but had difficulty in finding M.P.'s to present their cause in Parliament. Disintegration triumphed.

Could it have been otherwise? One's main criticism of Professor Kammen's book is that it follows too closely the method of analysis. It is something of a patchwork, discussing the agents and the press, the agents and the colonies, the agents and the politicians. This involves a good deal of back-tracking, and stands in the way of a connected narrative. The agents' activities at the time of the Townshend duties and their repeal do not stand out clearly in this method of presentation. What is made admirably clear is the setting in which the agents worked, and the difficulties with which they were encompassed. Would even a John Adams, a Galloway, a Jefferson have succeeded in these circumstances?

Charles L. Mowat

*University College of North Wales, Bangor*

*The Sword of the Republic: The United States Army on the Frontier, 1783-1846.* By Francis Paul Prucha. (New York: MacMillan Company, 1969. xvii, 442 pp. Preface, maps, illustrations, bibliography, index. \$12.50.)

This volume, one in the series, *The Wars of the United States*, is a study of the United States Army from the Revolution to the Mexican War. There were no major conflicts, except for the War of 1812, and the regular army was invariably small and the military problems were those typical of the frontier-hostile

Indians, British and Spanish machinations, constructing new forts as the frontier advanced, abandoning those no longer of military significance, and building roads or improving river navigation to maintain vital supply lines. Officers of the small army, frequently West Pointers at the end of the period, were usually conscientious and a moderating force for justice and order on the unruly frontier. The enlisted men were of a different mold, and desertions were common, enlistment was always a problem, and temperance reform made no headway at the remote garrisons.

Despite the fact that whites had been in Florida for some three centuries, this territory was still largely a frontier region before the Mexican War. Five of the eighteen chapters in Professor Prucha's book directly concern Florida, and they consider such problems as the Spanish-American frontier after 1783, Florida's role in the War of 1812, the First Seminole War of 1818, and above all, the costly Second Seminole War. This work is of considerable value for a brief treatment of the Second Seminole War, though the best account is John Mahon's study, published too late for Prucha to use. For those who think of Florida as "southern," this work will disclose that even in the 1830s and 1840s Florida's experience in many respects was similar to Iowa's.

The author infers that the United States was divinely destined to expand and round out her borders at the expense of Spain, Britain, and especially the Indians. The undermanned army, according to Professor Prucha, played an important part in carrying out this mission, and he portrays the army and its leaders in a favorable light; for example, General Jesup had no recourse but to seize Osceola under a flag of truce. This work, reflecting an enormous amount of research, is more a narrative than a critical study, and is not overly concerned with reconciling American expansion with morality. It has excellent maps and illustrations, it is written in a style that is readable though it does not sparkle, and it should remain the standard work on the army before 1846 for many years to come.

*Florida State University*

J. Leitch Wright, Jr.

*Negro Troops of Antebellum Louisiana: A History of the Battalion of Free Men of Color.* By Roland C. McConnell. (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1968. xi, 143 pp., Preface, map, bibliography, index. \$5.00.)

Whatever validity previous generations may have found in George Eliot's mot that nations, like women, are happiest without a history, the sounds of today would certainly seem to give it the lie. Even parts of nations, such as the black segment of the United States, appear incapable of finding their constantly evoked sense of "identity" without those essential data which only the past can provide.

This slim volume attempts to supply a few of those data in telling the story of the military troop of free men of color who served Louisiana under France, Spain, and the United States. Its origins were to be found in slave units called to arms by the French to quell the Natchez Revolt in 1729, service performed with bravery sufficient to win freedom for various of the bound combatants. Their ranks were swelled by participation in Bienville's ill-fated Chickasaw campaigns and Bernardo de Galvez's more glorious drubbings of the British in Pensacola and West Florida during the 1780s, for which they first received formal militia status. Under Spain, their companies were given free colored officers, subordinate to a white commander, and in peace they proved diligent pursuers of runaway slaves and dependable suppressors of slave insurrection.

Their position after 1803, like so much else in the post-Purchase territory of Orleans, was confused and uncertain. Governor Claiborne was relatively well disposed toward them, but the predominant force of the white community seems to have determined upon an end to their military existence. The crisis of 1814-1815 saved them from this fate, at least for a term, when Jackson sensibly employed every available resource, even the "hellish banditti," in the repulse of the British at Charlmotte. There the free men of color served with their wonted courage and pride, but except for the usual pensions and land bounties, white gratitude and generosity hardly outlasted the British presence. Brief words of praise were soon followed by exclusion from commemorations of the great battle,

and by 1834, as life became more restrictive for free persons of color across the South, a new Louisiana militia law specifically limited service to white men, and the long history of the battalion came to an end.

This small book may well introduce the story of the Louisiana colored militia to a wider audience than any which it has had before. But in most respects it must be adjudged less than satisfactory, particularly in its failure to add a fuller dimension to our understanding of the Negro's part in the nation's past. The data reported here are not unfamiliar - they are to be found in scholarly articles and a Tulane University dissertation by Donald Everett, and in Joseph T. Wilson's *The Black Phalanx* of 1888, none of which are listed in the current volume's bibliography. Most significantly, the work offers little but a sterile retelling of military deeds. What we really need to know, and are not told, are the deeper facts of this unique black experience. How did free men of color adjust to their role as guarantors of slavery? What was their consequent relationship to the black bondsman? Why did the position of the free men of color in Louisiana deteriorate after 1803? Was it because of a deeper anti-Negro sentiment among newly arrived Anglo-Saxon whites, or because of an always present antipathy among the French majority newly liberated from official Spanish policy? Can decline of membership in the battalion after 1815 be attributed accurately to an economic "prosperity" of dubious nature not clearly linked to it in any way in these pages? Did the free men of color attempt any significant program to make good their claim to United States citizenship under the treaty of 1803? And why did they yield so submissively at last to the disappointment of their hopes?

The answers to these questions may not, in truth, be attainable. It is clear from various passages in Professor McConnell's book, however, that he is not quite at home in the perplexities of the Louisiana scene, ethnically or politically. It is precisely in exhaustive research of these areas that the true relevance of the Louisiana battalion of free men of color must be sought. That research remains to be done.

Joseph G. Tregle, Jr.

*Louisiana State University in New Orleans*

*The Slave Economy of the Old South: Selected Essays in Economic and Social History.* By Ulrich Bonnell Phillips. Edited with an introduction by Eugene D. Genovese. (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1968. xiv, 304 pp. Introduction, charts, bibliography, index. \$8.95; paper \$2.95.)

In this volume, twenty-one essays of uneven quality have been brought together which provide highly useful and varied materials in the study of the slave system in the South. As Professor Genovese points out in an able and analytical introduction, most of the essays do not contain any novel approaches or materials for the specialists; however, others are ranked as the most perceptive and best accounts of their respective subjects. These essays are divided into five groups: The Historical and Social Setting; The Slave Plantation in Economy and Society; Industrial and Urban Problems; A Glance at the British West Indies; and The Legacy.

In the first group of essays, "Racial Problems, Adjustments and Disturbances," and "The Plantation as a Civilizing Factor" are two that stand out. Here, Phillips deals with such aspects of slavery as the origin of the system, the slave trade, the volume of traffic, the question of cruelty, runaway and stolen slaves, methods of social control, and his concept of the beneficent and paternal features of the system. In the economic development of the South, he sees the plantation system as the most efficient one for maximizing land usage and slave labor. He maintains that the general betterment of the Negro at that time would be best realized by building up of moderate size plantations where he would "have the protection from the harsher features of the modern strife, which will be afforded him by the patriarchal character of the system of which he is a part."

Among this highly diversified collection of essays are those which concentrate on such aspects as the economics of the plantation, the cost of slavery, the growth of the black belts, transportation, and the problems of slave and free labor. His analysis of two West Indian plantations, "An Antigua Plantation, 1769-1818," and "A Jamaica Slave Plantation," are, as Professor Genovese states, "among the finest in the literature." Throughout the volume, Phillips emphasizes repeatedly that slavery cannot be

understood in economic terms alone. While conceding that the system had many negative economic features, he argues that so long as the system could pay its way, its preservation would rest on its usefulness as a means of social control. Thus, the economic aspect of slavery could be properly understood only in the context of ideology, politics, and the social structure of the South.

As one would expect, Phillips, as in other works, stresses the primacy of the race question as the "central theme" in southern history. It seems fitting that the volume is so arranged that the last essay deals with this central theme - the cap-stone of his belief in superior and inferior races. The central theme, Phillips contends, "arose as soon as the Negroes became numerous enough to create a problem of race control in the interest of orderly government and the maintenance of Caucasian civilization." Slavery was thus instituted not merely to provide control of labor but also as a system of racial adjustment and social order.

The essays are well written, widely varied in scope, quite sound and analytical in quality, and effectively grouped for presentation. An excellent bibliography on the writings of Phillips makes this work even more valuable to students and specialists of this period in history. Although one might be inclined to take issue with Phillips' racial biases and his vigorous justification of the slave system in southern society, it would be difficult for one to refute his contention that southern economics must be viewed in the context of the integrated social and political framework of the region.

Leedell W. Neyland

*Florida Agricultural and Mechanical University*

*Edgar Gardner Murphy: Gentle Progressive.* By Hugh C. Bailey.  
(Coral Gables: University of Miami Press, 1968. xii, 274 pp. Preface, illustrations, bibliography, index. \$8.50.)

This is a long overdue biography of a Southerner who played a major role in helping to shape the more progressive aspect of the New South. The life work of Edgar Gardner Murphy touched vitally the development of the region in three sensitive areas: race relations, educational changes, and child labor. Murphy was born the member of a poor family in Fort Smith,

Arkansas, in 1869. His widowed mother moved the family to San Antonio, Texas, where he spent his youth. An ambitious lad who was fortunate in securing proper guidance he went to Sewanee for his undergraduate education, and received his theological training at General Theological Seminary in New York.

After finishing college, Murphy served parishes in the Episcopal Church in San Antonio, Montgomery, Alabama, and in New York City. In his first parish he became active in the field of social work. When he removed to Montgomery as minister of St. John's Episcopal Church he moved into an environment which was bound down by both social and religious problems which challenged him to the fullest extent. His church was in serious financial difficulties and in spiritual doldrums; and almost within the parish limits lay the larger challenges of racial relations and disturbing labor conditions.

Murphy came to social maturity in the era when rampant demagogues in Alabama were turning the social and economic clock backwards. All across the South the Populists were revising the state constitutions and helping to sink the Negro deeper into the morass of illiteracy and economic poverty. The black man was being denied on all sides the privilege of joining a middle class which would give his race stability in the South. The passage of Jim Crow laws helped further to destroy the status and dignity of the Negro. It was also a time when moderate Southerners like George Washington Cable met with sharp rebuke when they called attention to these conditions. The even greater horror of the lynching stain sullied the southern conscience, and it had an important bearing on the attitudes of the regional editors.

In the growing crusade to lift the level of southern education generally, Murphy became deeply involved in trying to further the aims of the Negro. In time he became a central figure in this area. Education for all Southerners was a broad challenge; succeeding decennial censuses in the form of comparative statistics of educational failures brought no comfort. In the years 1880-1910, several groups played active roles in establishing universal education in the South. In time Murphy became a leader of this educational movement through his active par-

ticipation on the Southern Education Board. Again his central concern was the education of the Negro.

Murphy's most notable achievement was in the field of child labor reform. Through his ministry in Montgomery he extended the activities of his church to the mill workers of the community, especially to the women and children who suffered abuse from the system. Between 1898 and 1912, he became the storm center of the crusade to get enacted at the state and national levels protective laws for child and female laborers. In numerous articles, speeches, and letters, Murphy proved himself an able contender with the special interests. He was able to force avaricious mill masters and agrarian Alabama politicians to reveal the shallowness and gross hypocrisy of their positions. Much of Murphy's work in this field is revealed in the series of essays published in 1904 under the title *The Present South*. These sections contain the central contentions of the author. Aside from this book Murphy was to produce a considerable volume of contemporary comment on both the South and religious subjects. Authorship, however, failed to bring him the satisfaction which he expected. He found that most Southerners did not buy books, especially if they were at all critical of the region.

Professor Bailey has been thorough in his search for materials relating to Murphy and the rise of the New South. He has shown insight and judiciousness in interpreting the regional changes which occurred, 1870-1912. This is a fine contribution to the literature of the history of the New South.

*Indiana University*

Thomas D. Clark

*Scottsboro: A Tragedy of the American South*. By Dan T. Carter. (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1969. xiii, 431 pp. Preface, illustrations, essay on authorities, index. \$10.00.)

In the 1930s "Scottsboro" was a name to reckon with. It symbolized one of the most sensational court cases in the twentieth-century South. The case had its beginning in the early spring of 1931, when nine Negro boys were accused of raping two hobbing white girls on a freight train as it moved across

northern Alabama. The Negro youths were quickly tried in Scottsboro, Alabama, and eight of them were sentenced to death. The Scottsboro Case eventually involved five trials, two reversals by the United States Supreme Court, and one by a trial judge; the intervention of the Communist-dominated International Labor Defense, a fierce struggle between the ILD and the NAACP for control of the boys' defense, the employment by the defense of the criminal lawyer Samuel Leibowitz, the formation of the Scottsboro Defense Committee in late 1935, and the long frustrating efforts to secure the release of the "Scottsboro boys." The case was legally concluded nineteen years after it began, when the last of the boys was quietly paroled by Alabama authorities.

This absorbing account of the case is a tour de force. Presented in an earlier version as a Ph.D. dissertation at the University of North Carolina, where the author was a student of George B. Tindall, *Scottsboro* is a definitive treatment of the whole complicated story and one that is based on exhaustive research in the sources. Although the evidence in this study makes it abundantly clear that the Scottsboro boys were the victims of "a horrible mistake," the question of their guilt or innocence is not Carter's primary concern. (Yet it should be noted that the skillful way in which he follows his dramatis personae gives his work greater human interest and sharpens its impact.) His major objective is to show how and why the case became a tragic episode in the experience of the American South. Thus, while lucidly reconstructing the developments in the Scottsboro Case, he throws a penetrating beam of light on such things as the operation of the southern court system, the incredible conditions that existed in Alabama prisons, the nature of the South's racism, the limits of southern liberalism, sectional attitudes and images in North and South, and the role of American radicalism in the thirties.

This volume is so good that it may be ungracious of the reviewer to suggest that the author might have given it an added dimension by presenting a summary interpretation of the case's historical significance. Perhaps there were good reasons for Professor Carter to avoid such an explicit statement, but, as it is, the reader is left to draw his own conclusions. In any case, one hopes that Carter will move on to other topics in our modern

history where his talent for exposition and interpretation will have an even larger scope. Meanwhile, he and the Louisiana State University Press can take pride in having produced an extraordinarily fine book.

*Vanderbilt University*

Dewey W. Grantham

*Controversy in the Twenties: Fundamentalism, Modernism, and Evolution.* Edited by Willard B. Gatewood, Jr. (Nashville: Vanderbilt University Press, 1969. ix, 459 pp. Preface, note on sources, index. \$10.00.)

To those of us who went to college in the twenties the debates between fundamentalists and modernists seem to have occurred yesterday, and the names of such fundamentalists as William Jennings Bryan, Dwight L. Moody, and John Roach Straton in controversy with such modernists as Shailer Mathews, Harry Emerson Fosdick, and Harry Elmer Barnes evoke immediate memories of stormy verbal clashes.

Though the era of the twenties seems like yesterday in some respects, it is light-years away in others. Few people now debate against the theory of evolution, although they may debate the method of its operation; perhaps even fewer debate about theological beliefs (although the recent controversies within the Catholic Church may be an exception.) Most present modernists go to theologically liberal churches; fundamentalists belong to theologically conservative churches. However, the fight of the twenties for the control of theological teaching has long since been won by the modernists. In the words of one fundamentalist, quoted by Gatewood, "The modernists have filched the denominational universities, colleges, schools of second grade, and theological seminaries." In any case it was inevitable that the fundamentalists would have lost this battle because their forces were arrayed against all modern scientific thought as well as modern scholarship in history and the social sciences. This book is so complete in its analysis and coverage of the fundamentalist-modernist debate that it might almost be considered definitive. Furthermore, the selections quoted by the partisans and commentators are exceptionally well-chosen and edited.

While Professor Gatewood does not try to make the point explicitly, his whole book tends to indicate that fundamentalists have one type of mental approach to all problems, modernists another. Thus we now have what might be called the "fundamentalist" approach to Civil Rights, Viet Nam, and social welfare contrasted with the "modernist" approach to the same controversies. Books on subjects such as this usually fall into two general categories - the object study type and the polemical type. The study is often so objective it seems to be merely an academic exercise. The polemic is often dogmatic and without documentation. It is possible to combine the objective and polemical so that a carefully documented study comes to conclusions, makes observations, and takes positions. This book does come to conclusions, makes observations, and takes positions but only in the material quoted from partisans and commentators. To my mind the study would have been more effective if the author on occasion had made his own position explicit. In all other respects, the book is an excellent treatment of a crucial time in America's intellectual development.

*New Smyrna Beach, Florida*

Byron S. Hollinshead

*Legislative Representation in the Contemporary South.* By Malcolm E. Jewell. (Durham: Duke University Press, 1967. x, 141 pp. Tables, index. \$5.50.)

Malcolm Jewell has produced a useful little volume, primarily directed to an analysis of the effects of legislative reapportionment on political alignments and political competition in southern state legislatures. Although one might have hoped that such a study would have been delayed long enough to embrace the results from Florida's court-designed reapportionment of 1967, nevertheless political scientists must salute Professor Jewell for providing us with the first multi-state regional analysis of current state legislative representation. Our students stand in real need of the kind of data Professor Jewell has supplied.

One of the truly seminal works on American state politics was V. O. Key's *Southern Politics in State and Nation*. It was

Key's conclusion that bi-partisan politics would be probably the most beneficial political development of a systemic nature that could be achieved in the South. Following this concept, Jewell focuses on competition, both intraparty and interparty, in races for both houses of the legislatures of eight Southern states: Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, and Texas. Availability of data and widely varying levels of competition and variations in political systems determined the selection of these eight states. Data are derived from four or more elections between 1947 and 1964 in all states. Jewell's definition of competition includes the concept of levels of competition ranging from the merely minimal dichotomous condition of one as distinguished from more than a single candidate for a seat to the highest level of competition represented in loss of a legislative seat by an incumbent. The percentage of legislative seats that meet various standards of competition is calculated, and the districts in each state are divided into several categories, with the levels of competition developed for each category. The independent variables selected by the author as having a possible effect on levels and nature of competition are: 1) the level of two-party competition, 2) incumbency, 3) urban-rural differences in districts, 4) factionalism, 5) use of legislative slates, and 6) demographic make-up of districts, especially racial proportions in the population.

Professor Jewell reminds us of the possibility of using two analytic models by which to study legislative representation: one, the party model in which party responsibility is a major element, and the other, the nonpartisan model with legislators independent of constituents and of any lasting ties to each other. The latter model is congruent with a lack of home rule for local government. In other words, special local acts and individual legislative effort concentrated on obtaining special local projects by a single representative are assumed to be functional for a non-partisan legislative system. A system of factions constitutes a variation in the nonpartisan model.

Among the more significant findings from the study is the conclusion that both interparty competition and competition within the Democratic Party are positively correlated with the metropolitan character of the legislative districts. The number

of Republican legislative candidates has grown more rapidly in the more heavily urbanized districts. These districts are also those in which the Democratic primary is most competitive. It is these heavily urbanized counties that benefit substantially from reapportionment.

Although this book was written before Florida's court-ordered and executed reapportionment and special legislative election of 1967, Professor Jewell accurately predicted that Florida would be one of the three states of the South that would be most significantly affected by reapportionment. Increasing the number of counties in a legislative district increases competition up to a point, as Professor Jewell found in an analysis of Texas legislative races, for the very large geographic districts of ten or more rural counties in that state had little competition for seats. Incumbents are hard to beat in very large districts. On the other hand, the author's prediction that counties with a great increase in the number of seats allocated, might very well be divided into single member districts has not transpired, at least in Florida. The large Florida counties which enjoyed great increases in numbers of seats under reapportionment still are multi-member districts and have enormous lists of competitors in the Democratic primaries. Such districts make it difficult for Negro candidates to win seats.

The impact of the Negro vote in southern states is also analyzed by Malcolm Jewell. An increase in political effectiveness of urban Negroes is anticipated as well as an increasing enfranchisement of more rural Negroes, both of which should increase competition for legislative seats. But the most effective means to increase the number of Negroes in southern state legislatures would probably be through a Supreme Court decision striking down multi-member districts. The Republicans also would benefit from a decision compelling the establishment of single member districts.

Without having investigated the voter's motivations in legislative primaries, Professor Jewell is understandably reluctant to generalize on the topic. But he is dubious both about the importance of issues in legislative primaries and about the possibility of finding any positive relationship between highly competitive primaries and attention by the voters to the campaign.

Instead, he speculates that most voters presently make their state legislative choices on the basis of some personal knowledge of the candidate himself. Also local issues rather than state issues will be those identified by the voters as "issues." Reapportionment, through increasing metropolitan representation, weakens the possibility of personal knowledge of candidates as a strong factor influencing voter choices. Instead, for such areas Jewell speculates about the possibility of increased influence by interest groups, factions, and candidate alliances.

This study is a competent and clearly analyzed research contribution to our understanding of current political changes in the South. By marshalling the legislative election data from eight states - a formidable task as anyone knows who has worked with election data in any of the states covered - Professor Jewell has underscored the validity of the hypotheses first stated by V. O. Key and others that political competition is much higher in metropolitan counties and that Republicanism also is greater in these counties. Although this is not a startling conclusion, nevertheless there were no actual published "hard" data to support it in the South until Professor Jewell produced this useful little book. Both faculty and students will find it a valuable addition to work in the field of legislative politics as reapportionment is rapidly changing the style of legislative politics and possibly gradually blunting the differences between state politics in the South from those in the rest of the nation. The next task will be to attempt to discover whether such a change in systemic characteristics as that from a noncompetitive to a competitive style of politics produces different policy outputs in terms of legislation enacted. This is now being attempted by other scholars, and to the total understanding we can gain of American state legislative politics, Malcolm Jewell will have made a significant contribution.

*University of Florida*

Gladys M. Kammerer

*Roads to Research: Distinguished Library Collections of the Southeast.* By Thomas H. English. (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1968. xiii, 116 pp. Preface, bibliography, index. \$1.95.)

This brief work represents a fascinating and useful summary of outstanding research materials to be found in libraries of the twenty-eight member Association of Southeastern Research Libraries. With the inception of the graduate school in this country late in the nineteenth century, it became quickly apparent that research materials organized for scholarly use must be a logical concomitant of such a development. The economically distraught South, as in most other areas, lagged behind the rest of the nation in progress toward building a research capacity in its centers of higher learning. But in spite of a late start, Professor English shows that with impetus from a survey of resources of southern libraries made three decades ago by the American Library Association, and cooperative efforts by the Association of Southeastern Research Libraries over the last decade, that considerable progress has been made in building substantial and even distinguished special collections of research materials in the Southeast. From his study he is convinced that "research materials and services of the region are [now] being developed to a high standard of distinction and efficiency."

It is not accidental that the most heavily endowed and prestigious universities in this region have the finest collections of research materials. Duke University and the University of North Carolina each have listed in this work eight collections ranging over such diverse subjects in time as Greek and Latin manuscripts, incunabula, Spanish drama, the detective story, and George Bernard Shaw. It is also interesting to see the appropriate work of other universities such as Tulane's collections of New Orleans Jazz and the history of the steamboat, the sugar collection at LSU, the marine sciences collection at the University of Miami, materials on warfare and aeronautics (wholly current) at the Air University, the Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings collection of the University of Florida, the Americana collection at the University of Virginia, and the thirty-three tons of records of a contemporary figure, Estes Kefauver, at the University of Tennessee.

The important Floridiana holdings in the P. K. Yonge Library of Florida History, the Caribbean Collection of books and manuscripts at the University of Florida, and the

sizable French Revolution and Napoleonic collections in the Robert L. Strozier Library, Florida State University, are cited by Professor English.

J. Franklin Jameson, sometime editor of the *American Historical Review*, the *Dictionary of American Biography*, and chief of manuscripts at the Library of Congress, once mused that fate had confined him to the "simple role of a powder monkey, passing forward ammunition for others to fire off." Such a fate seems to this reviewer to be a worthy destiny for great libraries, one which they should continuously strive to realize. It is rewarding to know that such a striving is occurring across our region and that we are currently in the mainstream of a national effort to collect and preserve research materials, and make them known and accessible to scholars and the general public. In his brief summary of such work in the Southeast, Professor English has served this cause well.

*Tennessee State Library and Archives*

Sam B. Smith

*Corra Harris: Lady of Purpose.* By John E. Talmadge. (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1968. xi, 179 pp. Illustrations, preface, bibliography, index. \$6.00.)

In publishing a biography of Georgia novelist Corra Harris, Professor Talmadge has moved into a virtually unexplored area, since the main previously-published biographical materials on Mrs. Harris had been a serially-run "biography" in the *Atlanta Journal* in the early 1930s. The lack is surprising; for, though Mrs. Harris is now usually remembered, if at all, as the author of *The Circuit-Rider's Wife* and the deliverer of a famous, if somewhat ludicrous, series of lectures on Evil at Rollins College in Winter Park, Florida, she was an extremely popular novelist and contributor of essays and fiction to widely-read periodicals through the first third of this century. Using the very extensive collection of Mrs. Harris's letters and other relevant materials in the University of Georgia Library's Corra Harris Collection, in addition to manuscript materials from a variety of other collec-

tions, Professor Talmadge has filled the vacuum with a biography that, while relatively brief, is comprehensive and authoritative.

Her biographer makes no extravagant claims for Mrs. Harris's literary talents, emphasizing repeatedly that her material was usually written with the overriding motivation of its sale and with aesthetic or other considerations playing only a minor role. Hence, despite the fact that there are considerable passages of commentary upon Mrs. Harris's voluminous literary production, the emphasis of the biography is primarily upon the strong, purposeful, at times almost ruthless personality that was Mrs. Harris, and, concomitantly, on the socio-economic milieu in which that personality developed and operated. A lifespan that extended from 1869 to 1935 saw her move from the North Georgia farm where she was born to subsequent periods as a rural circuit-rider's wife, a college professor's wife in Oxford, Georgia, and finally a famous writer whose assignments included war correspondence in World War I France and whose activities included her lectures at Rollins in which she reportedly said, "I am a great fan of God."

The thesis of the biography is that Mrs. Harris was indeed a "lady of purpose." Moving from a childhood sense that "perhaps God intended her to be a very important person," Mrs. Harris developed her purposes as an adult, first as the ambitious wife of Lundy Harris, a Methodist minister and teacher whose emotional instability and peculiar religious fervor kept him from achieving the distinction in church or academic circles which she longed for and eventually led to his suicide. Disappointed in her hopes for her husband's career and in financial need, Mrs. Harris began the literary career that was to bring her fame and financial security. Yet through all her relationships, whether they were struggles with her husband's weaknesses and peculiarities, or with George H. Lorimer, the hard-boiled editor of the *Saturday Evening Post*, or with the humblest neighbor who worked for her on her North Georgia farm, ran the strain of practical purposefulness, of the strong individual in pursuit of well-defined practical goals. At the same time, Mrs. Harris was a woman capable of passionate personal relationships.

Professor Talmadge strikingly depicts a personality and re-creates the varied background of times and places against which

her story developed. He writes always with clarity and clear judgement, with an evident compassion for the frequent sufferings of a woman not always easy to respond to with sympathy, and with a gentle humor that is aware of the ludicrous in human behavior without rejoicing in it.

*University of Georgia*

H. Grady Hutcherson

## BOOK NOTES

On October 1, 1968, Jacksonville became the largest city in size in the United States, encompassing an 827 square-mile area. After several failures to annex the rapidly growing suburbs of Jacksonville, consolidation resulted from state legislative action and affirmative citizen support in a referendum of August 1967. The factors which led to this city-county consolidation - a political phenomena which has been achieved by only about a half dozen communities since World War II - is the basis for a highly informative book, *Consolidation: Jacksonville-Duval County. The Dynamics of Urban Political Reform*, by Richard Martin. Consolidation, at first just a scheme to unite North Florida agricultural and commercial interests so as to develop Jacksonville as "the natural trade outlet of the state," began as early as 1868, and it has been a continuing process ever since. It meant overcoming such catastrophes as the yellow fever epidemic of 1888, the 1901 fire, and the depression of the 1930s, and battling public apathy, voter disinterest, suburban opposition, and political chicanery. It was not an easy war to win, but in the final analysis the goals were achieved, and as Mr. Martin describes it, the "quiet revolution" triumphed. The book was published by Crawford Publishing Company, 2111 North Liberty Street, Jacksonville. It sells for \$7.50.

The 1885 edition of *History of St. Augustine Florida* by William W. Dewhurst has been reprinted by Academy Books, 46 Washington Street, Rutland, Vermont 05701. This is a brief but interesting account of St. Augustine's founding, its struggle for survival during the Spanish colonial era, and its history during the British, Second Spanish, and Territorial periods. Much of the book consists of "copious quotations" which have been borrowed from authoritative historians like Bartram, Vignoles, Roberts, DeBrahm, Stork, Forbes, Darby, Williams, and Fairbanks. In his last chapter, Dewhurst describes St. Augustine as he viewed it in the 1880s. The book sells for \$6.95.

*La Comunita Italiana di Tampa* is a detailed history of the establishment and development of one of the most flourishing Italian settlements in the United States. The first half of the book is a standard history of Florida, beginning with Columbus's voyages, and continuing through exploration, discovery, and colonization by the Spanish, French, and English. The missions, the Turnbull settlement at New Smyrna, the Seminole Indian Wars, and the Civil War are described. A large segment of the book is devoted to the economic, political, cultural, and social life of the Italians living in and around Tampa. Their important role in the development of the cigar industry is emphasized. The author, Angelo Massari, is a Sicilian by birth and a selfmade man. With little experience or formal schooling, he became a successful cigar maker, builder, importer, industrialist, and banker. His autobiography, *The Wonderful Life of Angelo Massari*, was reviewed in the *Florida Historical Quarterly* in April 1967 (Vol. XLV). *La Comunita Italiana di Tampa* lists for \$12.00, and it is published by Europe America Press, New York City.

Anyone reading the Florida papers this past summer knew that the London Symphony had returned to Daytona Beach for another successful season, its fourth annual visit to the Florida International Music Festival. In July 1967, the distinguished British writer, J. B. Priestly, rented a house at Daytona Beach. Intrigued by the idea of a world renowned orchestra playing classical music to large and enthusiastic audiences just a few

hundred feet from the raucus boardwalk with its ferris wheels, merry-go-rounds, and cotton candy, and from a beach made famous by beauty contests and automobile races, Mr. Priestly decided to record for posterity his visit. The result is *Trumpets Over the Sea*, published by William Heinemann, 15-16 Queen Street, London. It is not only a critique of the orchestra, but in it, Priestly relates anecdotes of the musicians and assesses the pros and cons of Daytona Beach. The book sells for 50s.

Jesse Hill Ford utilizes "Ormund City," a Florida west coast lumber port as the scene for his novel, *The Feast of Saint Barnabas*. It is the story of a "typical" southern community on the brink of a race riot. In this novel the trouble is generated by a white racist and his protagonist, a wealthy, politically powerful black. *The Feast of Saint Barnabas* is published by Little, Brown and Company, Boston, and it lists for \$6.95.

*Young Jim* is the story of the childhood and youth of James Weldon Johnson, one of America's most famous black poets, playwrights, and anthologists. The story begins in Jacksonville, where Weldon was born and where he attended Stanton High School. His mother was a teacher at Stanton, and after his graduation from Atlanta University, he became principal of that institution. He read law in Jacksonville and his bar examination by Judge Rhydon M. Call is described in this book. There is also a vivid description of the Jacksonville fire of 1901. Johnson's later life as a diplomat, as a notable literary figure, and as executive secretary of the NAACP is described in an epilogue. Ellen Tarry is the author of *Young Jim*, which was published by Dodd, Mead and Company, New York. It sells for \$3.75.

*The Stolen Election: Hayes versus Tilden-1876* by Lloyd Robinson is a history for teenagers of one of the country's most critical and exciting elections. Florida was one of the three southern states whose electoral votes were in question, and there is material in this book relating to this state. Published by Doubleday and Company, it sells for \$3.95.

Florida seems to be an increasingly popular locale for adult, teenage, and children's novels. *A Time for Tigers* by Robert F. Burgess falls into the latter category. It is the story of Shandy and Job, who, while fishing in the Gulf of Mexico, became involved in an international mystery adventure. Mr. Burgess, the author, lives in Chattahoochee, Florida. The World Publishing Company of Cleveland, Ohio, published his book which sells for \$3.95.

The University of North Carolina Press, under the general editorship of Louis Rubin, Jr., is inaugurating a Southern Literary Classics Series. The press proposes to publish many major works of fiction authored by Southerners and dealing with the South. Historians, literary critics, and novelists will edit the volumes and each will carry a special introduction. First in the series are *Chita, A Memory of Last Island* by Lafcadio Hearn (introduction by Arlin Turner) and *In Ole Virginia or Marse Chan and Other Stories* by Thomas Nelson Page (introduction by Kimball King). The books sell for \$7.50 cloth, \$2.95 paper.

*Fort Maurepas: The Birth of Louisiana* by Jay Higginbotham is an account of construction by the French in 1699, of the strategically located fortification on the eastern shores of Biloxi Bay. Pierre Le Moyne d'Iberville had planned at first to settle at Pensacola, but the presence there of the Spanish (who had themselves only just arrived) deterred him. This brief account of an interesting chapter of West Florida history is available from Duvall's Books, P. O. Box 1178, Pascagoula, Mississippi 39567. It sells for \$4.95.

*Commerce and Contraband in New Orleans During the French and Indian War* is a study based upon documents in the French archives which refer to Louisiana and West Florida. The authors of this monograph are Abraham P. Nasatir and James R. Mills and it was published by the American Jewish Archives, Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion, Cincinnati, Ohio. It involves two "case studies" - the Texel case and the Three Brothers Affairs - which examines the economics of Louis-

iana, the role of the British navy in the Gulf of Mexico, and the important part played by *parlementaires* which brought supplies to the French colonies during the Seven Years' War. It also places Jews in West Florida during the first half of the eighteenth century, notwithstanding the *Code Noir* issued by Bienville in 1724.

*A History of the Bahamas* by Michael Craton contains material of interest and value to the Florida historian and researcher. The history of these small islands lying off the east coast have been intertwined with Florida's history since the moment when Ponce de Leon sailed past in 1513 enroute to *La Florida*. Nassau was a favorite eighteenth-century haunt of privateers and smugglers who preyed on ships traveling southern waterways and it was here that William Bowles received support for his Florida activities. During the American Civil War, the islands became a base of operations for blockade runners and it was from these ports during the 1920s that the rumrunners loaded their cargoes which were landed so handily on nearby Florida shores. This interesting and attractively illustrated book is available from Collins Publishers, 14 St. James's Place, London S.W.1. The price is 35s.

The *Georgia Historical Quarterly* has compiled articles by its distinguished editor, E. Merton Coulter, into a volume entitled *Negro Legislators in Georgia During the Reconstruction Period*. All except the final chapter, a bibliography, and an index appeared originally in the *Georgia Quarterly*. While the three legislators examined in this study certainly did nothing to earn the respect or admiration of their peers, such books are valuable because they add to the total history of the South. The book lists for \$4.50.

*Scratch Ankle, U.S.A.*, by Myron J. Quimby of St. Petersburg, is a listing of interesting American place names and an explanation of their derivation. A number of Florida place names are included: Apalachicola, Boca Grande (means "big mouth"), Boca Raton, Century, Chiefland, Chokaloskee, Cow Pen Pond, DeFuniak Springs, Eau Gallie, Falmouth, Goldenrod, Hesperides,

Hog Pen Pond, Howey-in-the-Hills, Hypoluxo, Immokalee, Islamorada, Miami, Mossyhead, Nocatee (means "what is it?"), Ocala, Old Town, Osprey, Pahokee, Plantation Key, Possum's Trot, Sopchoppy, Tallahassee, Two Egg, Venus, Wabasso, Wauchula, Wewahitchka, and Yehaw. Not all of Mr. Quimby's historical data is accurate. Published by A. S. Barnes and Company, New York, the book lists for \$7.50.

Stephen Birmingham, author of *The Right People*, subtitles his book, "A Portrait of the American Social Establishment." And so it is, as it examines the rich and the mighty as they play and work and spend money in the public and private places in America which they frequent. So intriguing a social history could hardly afford to ignore the old rich and the acceptable new rich who populate such Florida resorts as Palm Beach, Miami, Hobe Sound, Fort Lauderdale, Coral Gables, and Naples. One chapter is entitled "The Palmy Beaches (And the 'Other' Miami)." It notes that Florida's social history began with the arrival of Henry Morrison Flagler in the 1880s. Vanderbilts, Whitneys, Stotesburys Kennedys, Wrightsmans, Rockerfellers, Fords, and Mrs. Marjorie Merriweather Post are among "the right people" who have or do operate in Florida for a few days or weeks or months each year. A number of Florida pictures illustrates this book which was published by Little, Brown and Company of Boston. It sells for \$10.00.

*An American Conservative in the Age of Jackson: The Political and Social Thought of Calvin Colton* by Alfred A. Cave is a monograph recently published by the Texas Christian University Press, Fort Worth. Colton was one of the important social commentators of the Jacksonian era. He was a man of highly conservative temperament, and in this study, the author analyzes his efforts to come to grips with the turmoil and ferment of his age. This paperback sells for \$3.50. Donald E. Worcester is editor of the TCU monograph series.

Interesting details on Florida's 7,712-plus lakes are available in a gazetteer, *Florida Lakes*, published by the Florida Board of Conservation, Division of Water Resources, Tallahassee. The

gazatteer contains data on drainage area, the source of water which feeds the lakes, the topographic map number, access information, whether the lake is meandered, and if a water level gauge is available. It is a valuable addition to the *Gazatteer of Florida Streams* published by the Board of Conservation in 1966.

*Historic Ship Exhibits in the United States* is a publication of the United States Naval History Division. In its "ship and ship exhibit locator," it lists two vessels displayed at Fort Lauderdale, a Japanese midget submarine and the turret sight hood of the U.S.S. *Maine* at Key West, and the H.M.S. *Bounty* at St. Petersburg. Naval museums and maritime displays at Key West, Pensacola, Stuart, and Tavernier are also mentioned. Order from U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington; the price is seventy cents.

The Spring 1969 (No. 109) issue of *Steamboat Bill*, journal of the Steamship Historical Society of America, is devoted almost entirely to the liner *Queen Elizabeth* and its new home in Florida. Dozens of pictures document the history of the *Queen* from its launching in 1938, through World War II years when she made thirty-one voyages between the United States and British ports carrying troops and refugees, until her sea career ended a few months ago. On December 8, 1968, the world's largest liner rang off "finished with two aft engines," as she docked in Port Everglades, Florida. *Steamboat Bill* may be ordered from Edward A. Mueller, 6321 Merle Place, Alexandria, Virginia 22312. Copies are \$2.00 each.

*Pensacola in the Civil War* by Alan J. Rick was printed by the Pensacola Historical Society. It lists the major events of the war in the Pensacola area in the years 1861-1865, the Federal and Confederate units serving the area, and it reproduces from *Soldiers of Florida* the muster roll of Company K (Pensacola Guards), First Florida Infantry.

*Early Days on Estero Island: An Old Timer Reminisces*, edited by Barrett and Adelaide Brown, is the story of Leroy Lamoreau, one of the first Koreshans to come to the island. This

pamphlet sells for seventy-five cents, and it may be ordered from *The American Eagle*, P. O. Box 57, Estero, Florida 33928.

*Historic Architecture of Pensacola*, edited by Earle W. Newton, is a handsome illustrated folio prepared by the Pensacola Historical Restoration and Preservation Commission. The pictures, many of them in color, illustrate the residences, forts, and other structures which are being preserved and restored by the commission. Also included are the measured drawings prepared under the supervision of Professor F. Blair Reeves of the University of Florida for the Historic American Buildings Survey.

Over the years Floridians have come to rely upon Allen Morris's *The Florida Handbook* as one of the best, one of the most accurate, and one of the handiest guides and references to a wide variety of subjects relating to the state. For anyone seeking up-to-date and reliable data and statistics on Florida, particularly Florida government, the *Handbook* is a must. It includes among other things, the complete text of the Constitution as revised in 1968. *The Florida Handbook, 1969-1970*, is the twelfth biennial edition in the series. It may be ordered from Peninsular Publishing Company, Box 2275, Tallahassee 32304. It lists for \$6.75.