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## Book Reviews

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## BOOK REVIEWS

*The Road to Samarkand: Frederick Delius and His Music.* By Gloria Jahoda. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1969. xii, 248 pp. Acknowledgments, illustrations, epilogue, index. \$4.50.)

Added impetus is given to the rising tide of renewed interest in the English composer, Frederick Delius, with the publication of this volume by Gloria Jahoda of Tallahassee. While placing great emphasis on the importance of Delius' short stay in Florida and its subsequent influence on his music, Mrs. Jahoda has made every effort to unearth new material and to clarify conflicting accounts of his life. She has relied heavily on the biography by Delius' sister, Clare Delius Allan-Black, for accounts of their childhood and family and on Margaret Vessey, Clare's daughter, for memories of the composer's last days. From these and other sources she has drawn a vivid portrait of father Julius, intolerant and unbending, but perhaps because of those characteristics, stiffening his son's resolve to devote his life to music. There is also a heartbreaking account of devoted Jelka, the wife, whose love did indeed include fierce possessiveness and the constancy of the stars.

Other biographers enjoyed friendships with Delius at various periods of his life, which ended in 1934. Their viewpoints of his character vary to the degree to which they fell under the spell of his personal appeal. Mrs. Jahoda is free of that enchantment and has tried, with more objectivity, to distill the available material, to put it into perspective, and to draw a penetrating picture of him. She has succeeded to a marked degree.

Less successful are the efforts to support the premise that the rhythms and intervals of the American Negro's music, which Delius heard for the first time in Florida, remained the dominant ingredient traceable throughout most of his work. As a matter of fact, he was affected by and susceptible to environments where ever he found himself. The Scandinavian countries exerted constant stimulation, Paris inspired one of his greatest compositions, and the long years in the isolation of Grez revealed yet another facet of his creative ability.

Some of the most effective passages in the book describe the cities in which Delius lived. Mrs. Jahoda writes with warmth and keen insight about the Jacksonville of the 1880s, just as it was beginning to flex its muscles. It comes alive on these pages. Danville, Virginia, with its Roanoke Female College and its cotton mills, has an atmosphere all its own, while the distinctive flavors of Leipsig and Paris are lovingly described. And finally, there is the serenity of Grez-sur-Loing, in the house behind the blue door with its garden of flowers spilling down to the river, this Eden where Delius and Jelka lived for more than thirty years, and where *The Road to Samarkand* came to an end.

EVELYN HARRIS

*Jacksonville, Florida*

*Re-Discover Florida.* By Hampton Dunn. (Miami: Hurricane House, 1969. 84 pp. Foreword, illustrations. \$5.95; paper, \$2.95.)

Hampton Dunn of Tampa, journalist, columnist, editor, lecturer, broadcaster, and vice-president of Peninsular AAA Motor Club, has had a life-long love affair with Florida. He is a true Florida "cracker," having been born in Citrus County. His job with the travel club keeps him on the go all over Florida, and he is so vitally interested in what he finds on his travels, that he decided to share his enthusiasm with Floridians and visitors alike. His new book *Re-Discover Florida* is much more than a travel account or guide book, for by highlighting certain places and certain people in Florida, he has told much of the fascinating history and folklore of Florida.

The format of the book devotes one page to each historic spot, with the text usually accompanied by a photograph. Since there is no index or table of contents, the book is divided into three geographical divisions to make for easier use: Florida East Coast, Central Florida, and Florida West Coast. The sites covered range geographically from Old Christ Church in Pensacola to the light house on Garden Key in the Dry Tortugas. The cover is a handsome color photograph of Fort Pickens.

The author says in his foreword that *Re-Discover Florida* "only scratches the surface of what Florida is all about." His

aim has been to re-ignite the interest of Floridians in their state, and to provide the Florida visitor with a tantalizing guide to some of the places he should see. We think he has achieved his objectives very well, and we hope there will be more on Florida forthcoming from Hampton Dunn. (Books may be ordered from the author, 10610 Carrollwood Drive, Tampa.)

MARGARET L. CHAPMAN

*University of South Florida Library*

*Memoirs of a Naturalist.* By Herbert L. Stoddard, Sr. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1969. xix, 303 pp. Acknowledgements, illustrations, introduction, bibliography, index. \$6.95.)

After the delightful introduction by the famous artist-ornithologist George Miksch Sutton, these memoirs are divided into parts: Part one (three chapters) "The Florida Years"; part two "The Museum Years"; and part three "The Georgia Years." Much more of the book is about Florida than this arrangement indicates—for many years the author has had two mailing addresses: Route 5, Thomasville, Georgia, and Route 1, Tallahassee, Florida. His plantation, "Sherwood," is just north of the Florida-Georgia boundary, and Tall Timbers Research Station, Inc., of which Herbert Stoddard is director and president, is just south of the boundary, on route 319 in Leon County, Florida.

Stoddard's outstanding work as an ornithologist was a study of the bobwhite quail on the large plantations between Thomasville and Tallahassee maintained by wealthy northern sportsmen as hunting preserves. He did this research between 1924 and 1930 at the expense of the plantation owners under the auspices of the United States Biological Survey (now the Federal Fish and Wildlife Service), and he wrote a report of his findings; published in 1931 with the title *The Bobwhite Quail, Its Habits, Preservation and Increase*. It is sometimes spoken of as the "Bobwhite Bible." Part three of *Memoirs of a Naturalist* is as much "The Florida Years" as "The Georgia Years."

Herbert Stoddard was born in Rockford, Illinois, February 24, 1889. His mother, widowed when he was only five weeks

old, remarried before his fourth birthday, the day on which he stepped off the train in Oviedo, Florida. For the next seven years Stoddard lived the life of a pioneer boy on the banks of Lake Mills among the settlers of Chuluota, the little settlement outside of Orlando. His natural love for the outdoors and the abundant wild creatures around him was encouraged by a wise and well educated neighbor, a Mr. Barber, who taught him woods lore and the correct names of birds, mammals, insects, reptiles, and trees.

Herbert Stoddard's remarkable memory of his early life in Florida was, I suspect, stimulated by the memories of his mother, his stepfather, and his older brother of their early days in Florida. He gives a very fine picture of pioneer life in this state in the 1890s. In 1900 the family moved back to Rockford. Stoddard's formal education ended before he finished grade school, and he went to work on a farm when he was sixteen; five years later he became the self-taught taxidermist and naturalist in the Milwaukee Public Museum.

Mr. Stoddard's travels and his successes during his fourteen museum years will interest all bird people, but his descriptions of his work with the bobwhite quail, the wild turkeys, and the forest ecology of the Southland will be of more interest to Floridians. Mr. Stoddard, now eighty years old, is still an active ornithologist, and perhaps the only living ornithologist in this country elected a Fellow of the American Ornithologists Union without a high school diploma, let alone a college degree!

ELIZABETH S. AUSTIN

*Florida State Museum*  
Gainesville, Florida

*Patrick Henry and His World.* By George F. Willison. (New York: Doubleday & Co., 1969. xii, 498 pp. Preface, appendices, index. \$7.95.)

Every biographical victim presents some kind of problem for his biographer. George Washington in life kept his closest associates at a little distance; his voluminous personal papers have not admitted historians a nearer approach since his death. Oliver Cromwell all but baffles us by contradictory traits. And

so on through the list. The prime difficulty with Patrick Henry has been the dearth of personal documents—letters, diaries, memorabilia. His biographers have in the past tried to balance the deficit by dwelling on the great currents that were sweeping America during his lifetime, thus by implication making Henry an integral part of the immensely creative and somewhat chaotic period in which our nation was born. Mr. Willison follows this pattern and in consequence leaves us once again with the after-dinner feeling that the main course was omitted from the meal.

I agree fully with the author that the time has come for a new look at Henry, although I do not wish to see the same slide flashed on the screen. On some other counts I disagree or have grave doubts. Mr. Willison asserts that Henry was a “practical and almost matchless leader in the day-to-day workings of politics.” Maybe, but he does not give us the evidence. On his own showing he might have easily claimed that Henry was impractical, careless, and often outmaneuvered. Look at the sorry showing in the Stamp Act crisis when Henry rode out of the town before the assembly adjourned, leaving his opponents in a position to repeal a key resolution (the fifth) he had persuaded the burgesses to pass. Nor do Henry’s gubernatorial terms show much to redeem this early slap-dash manner. Indeed, in the chapter “First Governor of the Commonwealth,” he tells us next to nothing about either the problems or duties of a Virginia governor or how he met or discharged them. The most substantial document in those twenty-seven pages is a letter Polonius might have written to his daughter on the occasion of her marriage. My disagreement with the author’s reading of Virginia history during Henry’s time is graver. In the preface we are told that “with one shot Henry knocked down the hitherto unchallenged domination of the Long Tails” [during the Stamp Act debate]. On page 155 we get this: “The [Robinson] scandal struck the ‘aristocratical’ party a stunning blow from which it did not soon recover.” Does he mean to cast Henry in the role of Jack the Giant-Killer or is he telling us that the “aristocratic” party simply committed suicide? Either way he misreads the Virginia political scene.

The balance, or more precisely the imbalance, of this biography calls up some curious reflections. Of the total 480 pages, the first 325 bring Henry’s career to 1776 when he was forty

years old. The remainder cover the last twenty-three years to his death, in most careers the fullest flowering and the most interesting. Is there so little to say about these years when Henry was five times governor of Virginia, a leading figure in the ratifying convention of the federal constitution, and the architect of a fair-sized fortune as a lawyer and land speculator?

At the end of this book Patrick Henry still remains an enigma. His secular biography is that of a casual, almost careless, young man who blazed into the Virginia firmament in the Parson's cause, the Stamp Act crisis, and the continental congress, only to burn out at age forty and disappear from the historical skies. His portrait by Thomas Sully shows another Henry, keen and intense as a pointer on the scent. Like William Wirt, Henry's first biographer, Sully worked without the living model before him. Perhaps both saw and projected a false view of Patrick Henry. Contemporaries, often contradictory in their estimates, give limited help, though the current of as realistic an observer as John Marshall cannot be ignored: "Mr. Henry had without doubt the greatest power to persuade." We also have instances illustrating Henry's incredibly retentive mind. His oratorical powers and personal affability are legendary. Why then, with a splendid start and so many essential qualities for continued stellar performance, did Patrick Henry fail to rise above second rank? Why did he not go on to greatness? Possibly such questions - which go to the true inwardness of things - can never be answered. Certainly the key is still lacking.

AUBREY C. LAND

*University of Georgia*

*William Tatham and the Culture of Tobacco.* By G. Melvin Herndon. (Coral Gables: University of Miami Press, 1969. 506 pp. Appendices, notes, glossary, bibliography, index, illustrations. \$10.00.)

Every detail of how tobacco was planted, cultivated, harvested, cured, stored, transported, inspected, and marketed in eighteenth-century America is recorded in *An Historical and Practical Essay on The Culture and Commerce of Tobacco*, by William Tatham. Originally published in 1800, this work is

here reprinted in facsimile in a volume also containing a biographical chapter on Tatham, an appraisal of his book, and a scholarly history of tobacco since 1800, all by G. Melvin Herndon.

Arriving from England in 1769, Tatham spent twenty-five years in the tobacco country of Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee. What his keen eye saw he set down in so clear a manner that one could grow tobacco today with nothing but these instructions. What he did not observe he retrieved from public records and other books, tracing the history of tobacco from its beginnings in 1584. Tatham's inquiry into labor arrangements, for instance, discloses occasional use of a "copper" system familiar in post-slavery times: "If A (for instance) furnishes the land, and finds every thing necessary to its cultivation, and B undertakes the labour of its culture, A will share two parts, and B will share one." Tatham inquires into the prospects of tobacco at the end of the eighteenth century, but oddly enough he does not mention a recent development that would do most to assign tobacco a secondary role in the slave states, the invention of a cotton gin.

The biographical chapter by Herndon introduces the present-day reader to a brilliant but erratic product of the Enlightenment. Reminiscent of Jefferson, Tatham frequently was befriended by him, but while Jefferson's fortunes rose, those of Tatham spiralled downward. Finally, a dispirited and impoverished Tatham took his own life in 1819 by the novel means of stepping in front of a ceremonial cannon. Although known today principally for his *Essay*, Tatham was an engineer whose ideas were frequently ahead of his time and which were rejected. Among these were plans for building an intracoastal waterway and for topographically mapping the country.

Frequently quoted by scholars, the Tatham book now is readily available in a volume that also brings tobacco up-to-date. Although not for the general reader of history it will be of great assistance to the agricultural historian and the colonial and southern historian who is interested in the beginnings of southern agriculture and southern institutions.

CLIFTON L. PAISLEY

*Florida State University*

*The Papers of John C. Calhoun: Volume IV, 1819-1820.* Edited by W. Edwin Hemphill. (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1969. xx, 800 pp. Preface, introduction, symbols, bibliography, index. \$15.00.)

The fourth volume of the new edition of the Calhoun papers, covering the period from April 1, 1819, to March 31, 1820, has but a single mention of election politics, and this a casual reference to the presidential ambitions of William H. Crawford and John Quincy Adams as successor to Monroe in 1825. It was indeed an Era of Good Feeling insofar as those in the administration were concerned, and Calhoun, as secretary of war, could decide what was best to be done without consideration of the approaching presidential campaign. Such occasions are so rare in American political history that the letters here reprinted seem to have an unreal quality, dealing as they do with the administration of the government solely in terms of the particular problems themselves. Calhoun, the politician, is totally absent, but Calhoun, the brilliant and effective administrator, is portrayed on almost every page.

The major problem the war department faced during this year was the possibility that war might be required to overcome the reluctance of Spain to ratify the Adams-Onís Treaty ceding the Floridas to the United States. Much of the correspondence in the autumn and winter of 1819-1820 dealt with preparations for an invasion to be led by Generals Andrew Jackson and Edmund Pendleton Gaines, but all these were canceled in late March, when President Monroe informed Congress that he had decided to wait with "forbearance" for the Spanish to ratify.

Calhoun, with regret, conveyed this decision to Jackson on March 27, and explained it by saying that the Congress was reluctant to act because of "the embarrassed state of the Treasury, the distraction excited by the unfortunate Missouri question, . . . and that dread of war in any shape, which in my opinion will much more speedily involve us in that state than the opposite tone of feeling." For himself, Calhoun thought it the moment to act. Spain was paralyzed by revolutionary movements, the other nations of Europe were distracted by internal problems, and for these reasons he believed that "the time is particularly favourable to do justice to ourselves by the occupa-

tion of a country of the greatest importance to us, without almost an hazard to the peace of the nation."

Other subjects about which there is information in this volume are the exploring expeditions up the Missouri and the Mississippi, the initiation of the policy of government support for the missionary schools among the Indians, and the continuation of the use of war department funds for the construction of roads and other internal improvements. The editor, most wisely, has again decided to exclude much purely routine administrative correspondence and to resort to the frequent use of summaries in other instances. At the same time, however, he gives assurances that all the matter excluded for reasons of space and expense is available to researchers who will go to the editorial office.

THOMAS P. GOVAN

*University of Oregon*

*The People in Power: Courthouse and Statehouse in the Lower South, 1850-1860.* By Ralph A. Wooster. (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1969. xvi, 189 pp. Preface, tables, appendices, bibliographical essay, index. \$6.25.)

There are few more vital unexploited subjects relating to the South than the role of county government. In fact the area is broader than mere county government, and the author of this study realizes this. He treats the subject under study at three levels as the impact of the county was reflected in beats or district, the county, and at the state level. The county fulfills Jefferson's formula of government being that which is nearest the people. The present analysis is largely of a statistical nature which weighs the functionaries of government in terms of governors, legislators, and judges in seven antebellum states.

Up from the counties have come state officials with certain fixed ideas or mandates in the areas of property holding, taxation, slavery, militia requirements, and general wealth. The statistical tables present a good profile of the southern legislator for the decade treated by this book. Mr. Wooster gives weight in his legislative tables to such factors as party affiliations, property-holding, occupations, places of birth, and median ages of

members. He does not, however, analyze the type of legislation enacted by three legislators, nor does he give an appraisal of their educational backgrounds.

The analysis of the southern governorship is a bit more interpretive. South Carolina's governors were severely limited in power while in the other states governors had broader administrative authority. The planter class in Mississippi, for instance, tended to supply the governors, and most governors were native sons. The court system, says the author, tended to develop haphazardly. In the older colonial states the earlier pattern of local justices had a firmer foundation. In newer states there were variations in functions and authority. No set pattern prevailed in the selection of judges, nor with judicial procedures. This was true in the creation and organization of circuits and the duties of judges.

Primarily the burden of this book is the statistical facade of county offices in a semi-frontier South. The text is explicit, and the tables are revealing. They are revealing in the fact that a relatively large number of Southerners in the antebellum period participated in local government. A reviewer can find little fault with the thoroughness of this study in establishing its purpose. The period is severely limited, and the county as a political entity appears more in the form of a political skeleton than a flesh and blood unit of government serving the everyday needs of the common people. One would like to see a clearer analysis of the offices of sheriff, magistrates, and clerks. What were the "courthouse rings" like in this era? Perhaps the answers to these questions lie embedded in the statistics, but surely they must present a different appearance when cast against the background of official actions.

THOMAS D. CLARK

*Indiana University*

*Heard Round The World.* Edited by Harold Hyman. (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1969. xiv, 326 pp. Introduction, notes, bibliography, index. \$7.95.)

In 1861 the Tsar decreed the end of Russian serfdom. By 1865 Napoleon III had withdrawn French troops from Mexico,

thus abandoning Maximilian and the dream of an American empire. Two years later Parliament passed the British North American Act and the Second Reform Bill, while Don Pedro of Brazil announced that his government was taking the first steps toward the abolition of slavery. Then in 1868 Cubans rebelled against Spanish colonialism which was stifling their economic and political freedom. In *Heard Round The World* six historians have suggested that the American Civil War was largely or in part responsible for these significant events.

Yet in his coordinating, editing, and introduction, Harold M. Hyman was not guilty of such doubtful assumptions; instead, he stated that it was "a difficult task to evaluate such complex interactions even with respect to England." He most definitely felt, however, that the war had a marked impact abroad. During four years of struggle the United States stressed the importance of individual freedom, of the relationship between the national and state governments, of the strength and resiliency of the Union. In fact, Americans persuaded and influenced both Europe and Latin America through example.

But even with this thesis, *Heard Round The World* flounders at times, possibly because the coordination of six essays representing such diverse areas of history poses too many problems. For instance, there was the time factor. Some of the authors focused on the Civil War while others extended their research to Reconstruction. More important, however, was the thematic flaw—the impact of the Civil War on the nations of the world. In regard to France, Russia, Canada, and Central European countries there was little variance, the overall judgment being "not much." Concerning England and Latin America the cases were somewhat stronger. Yet to do more than suggest possible connections between the internal affair of a sovereign state and those issues raised by the American Civil War would be risky historically.

Overall the essays are well done. H. C. Allen on Great Britain, David H. Pinkney on France, John Hawgood on Central Europe, Hans Rogger on Russia, John H. Williams on Canada, and Harry Bernstein on Latin America have written scholarly, well-researched pieces, trying to stay within the framework of their assignment. Unfortunately the theme was too specula-

tive; their efforts were commendable but their conclusions are questionable.

BEN PROCTER

*Texas Christian University*

*Confederate Supply.* By Richard D. Goff. (Durham: Duke University Press, 1969. xii, 275 pp. Preface, abbreviations, bibliography, index. \$8.75.)

Owing to a number of reasons—a paucity of source material, a lack of color and drama, and the absence of personalities as exciting as battlefield commanders, the subject of Civil War logistics had received little attention. Hence, any historian treating of an army's career had no choice but to conjecture on how that army was equipped and supplied. Fred A. Shannon provided the first breakthrough in 1928 with a large study that but partially explained the logistical support given the Union's Army of the Potomac. In 1964, James L. Nichols published a monograph on the Confederate quartermaster in the Trans-Mississippi department. These two sources but whet the appetite for a comprehensive analysis of the Confederacy's many logistical problems.

Richard D. Goff has now opened the door to that long-neglected but extremely important subject. His book (which bears many scholarly trappings of a doctoral dissertation) is not a definitive study by any means; but it is a stimulating introduction to Confederate logistics. Goff's basic approach is an emphasis on the southern government's handling of the C. S. quartermaster and subsistence (commissary) departments. The author sees ineptitude and failure as the persistent characteristics. In speaking of the Davis administration's efforts to keep the armies supplied, Goff concludes: "Reacting rather than planning, often arriving at workable policies too late, and making too many mistakes, Davis and those around him bungled supply management and thus contributed in large measure to the defeat of the Confederacy."

Goff is particularly severe in his treatment of Jefferson Davis. Conversely, his handling of General Lucius Northrop puts that despised officer in a better light than he deserves. If the med-

dlings of Davis and three of his secretaries of war were as fatal to the southern cause as Goff alleges, then obviously an immense amount of scholarly research is still needed to resolve a host of unanswered questions. Goff's rich study is not the final word; but the fact that it at least says something gives it a value not soon to be diminished.

JAMES I. ROBERTSON, JR.

*Virginia Polytechnic Institute*

*Reconstructing the Union: Theory and Policy During the Civil War.* By Herman Belz. (Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1969. ix, 336 pp. Preface, bibliographical essay, index. \$8.50.)

"Despite all the attention historians have given to reconstruction in recent years, they have generally failed to see it as a problem that emerged the moment the Union was disrupted," Professor Belz writes in the preface to his valuable book. Although previous writers have touched on the subject of wartime reconstruction, he continues, they have been concerned only with Lincoln's proclamation of December 1863 and the Wade-Davis Bill, both of which have been presented as suddenly emerging events. As a result, Belz concludes, historians have failed to note that a reconstruction policy as distinguished from a reconstruction process was being developed throughout the war. Moreover, Congress had quite as much to do with developing this policy as the executive branch had.

Belz traces the evolution of the program in detail but also with perceptive analysis. He shows that as early as 1861 certain basic issues emerged. Were the states that had seceded still states with the rights of states or had they lost these rights and reverted to the status of territories? And whatever the process of reconstruction should be, who should formulate and initiate it, Congress or the President? As the war continued, another question inevitably intruded: should the national government as a condition of restoration of the rebellious states insist on emancipation of the slaves? The most zealous advocates of "territorialization" and emancipation were radical Republicans.

Lincoln, however, blunted the radical thrust by resorting to military government in occupied southern areas, which placated

most Republicans and some radicals, and by insisting on emancipation, which pleased nearly all Republicans. In fact, says Belz, the President's proclamation of December 1863 "agreed more with the radical position than with the conservative position." But Lincoln alienated radical and other Republicans by demanding recognition of his "10-per cent" government in Louisiana. Congress expressed its own concept of reconstruction in the Wade-Davis Bill, which was partly radical but also conservative in that it eschewed confiscation, Negro suffrage, and territorialization. At the end of the war Congress and Lincoln were certainly at odds but they were not split beyond the possibility of compromise. They had arrived at "certain understandings concerning party, national power, and minimum guarantees for the freedom from which a solution could have emerged."

Belz thus comes down on the side of those historians who have in recent years argued that Lincoln and the radicals were not divided by fundamental differences. Like all of us who have written on this subject, he sometimes makes his own standards of what was radical and what was conservative. But his own argument is ingeniously constructed and persuasively presented and his book is an important contribution.

T. HARRY WILLIAMS

*Louisiana State University*

*The Radical Republicans: Lincoln's Vanguard for Racial Justice.* By Hans L. Trefousse. (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1969. xiv, 492 pp., xviii. Preface, illustrations, bibliography, index. \$10.00.)

From the burgeoning of the disunion crisis to the presidency of Ulysses S. Grant the Radical Republicans were the congressional leaders of the struggle for equality. Unlike most abolitionists, this group believed that emancipation might be achieved within the existing constitutional structure. They led in organizing the Republican party and supplied the moral energy which strengthened it in the secession crisis. When Lincoln became President they became the legislative gadflies whose constant harassments pushed the chief executive toward emancipation.

Lincoln generally shared their commitment to abolition and to equal justice under law for all men. But powerful segments of the North did not. The President was able to use the continuing pressure of the Radicals to justify to conservatives the need for advanced measures. More politically astute than men like Sumner, Wade, Chandler, Davis, and Ashley, Lincoln nevertheless needed their efforts to push the government and the nation toward emancipation and other measures necessary to save the Union.

When Lincoln died many Radicals, but not all, were hopeful that Andrew Johnson would move with less caution toward guaranteeing the achievements of the war. However, the new President quickly showed his racism and ignorance of political realities. So doing, he broke down the ties of sympathy previously existing between the White House and Radical leadership. Johnson's obstinate willingness to trust former rebels more than former colleagues created allies for the Radicals and turned a militant minority into a politically cautious majority. The President's actions helped advance the Radicals' southern policies but ironically made those policies less radical. The goal of meaningful equality would have to be reached by using rather conservative legal tools. This was the price that moderates exacted in supporting the Radical program.

When they allowed outrage at Johnson's efforts to provoke impeachment, the Radicals blundered. The trial of the President showed them at their worst and cost them political and popular support. There were some victories to come, but after 1868 their influence diminished. Finally the deaths of their leaders, the materialism of the war-born industrial society, and public exhaustion with wartime issues ended the power of Radical Republicanism. Behind lay a rich legacy. The thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments, though practically repudiated in the late nineteenth century, remained as promissory notes-redeemable at a future time when equal justice under law would be a majority, not a minority, commitment.

Hans Trefousse has retraced familiar ground. His book is at least the tenth of the last decade to revise the old view that Reconstruction was a tragic era. Although useful in its focus on the Radicals as a group the work too often substitutes quotation and narrative for analysis. Too many important questions

are left unanswered. Why did men leave Radical ranks and desert this egalitarian vanguard? Trefousse's explanation is cursory and superficial. Most crucially, the author accepts uncritically the idea that the method of the Radicals was the proper one to achieve equality. He suggests that abolitionists who rejected institutions in their opposition to slavery were unrealistic and that congressional radicals adopted the proper course. To maintain such a view one must explain why the institutional method of egalitarian reform produced, until the 1950s, no meaningful changes in the way the black man lived. It may have been that the very institutional commitment of the Radicals doomed the struggle for equality. Published works by Eric McKittrick, W. R. Brock, Aileen Krador, Harold Hyman, and Alfred Kelly all suggest this possibility, but Trefousse does not even explore it.

There are other gaps in the author's research. A book on this subject ought to reveal an acquaintance with the 1966 dissertation of Herman Belz on wartime reconstruction. This one does not. In discussing the Wade-Davis bill Trefousse does not even cite the congressional debates. More than a stenographic lapse is involved here. Trefousse is ignorant of materials in those debates central to his study. The radical congressional reconstruction proposal of Wade and Davis originally required the same ten percent of voters in a southern state to establish loyal governments that Lincoln suggested. Here is more evidence for the author's argument that a harmony of view existed between Lincoln and the Radicals. Trefousse remains innocent of this knowledge.

Those who need more information on the activities of Radical congressmen during the Civil War era may wish to buy this book. Those seeking answers to the important questions arising out of that activity should look elsewhere.

PHILLIP S. PALUDAN

*University of Kansas*

*Reconstruction in Retrospect: Views from the Turn of the Century.* Edited by Richard N. Current. (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1969. xxiii, 165 pp. \$6.50.)

"We have come out of the atmosphere of the sixties [1860s]. The time seems remote, historic, not of our day. We have dropped its thinking, lost its passion, forgot its anxieties, and should be ready to speak of it, not as partisans, but as historians." So wrote Professor Woodrow Wilson in 1901 in an essay appearing in the *Atlantic Monthly*. Wilson's essay was one of a series of nine relating to the Reconstruction period and its aftermath. Five were written by Southerners and four by Northerners. With the exception of the young, Harvard-trained historian, W. E. B. DuBois, all of the authors were white. Professor Richard N. Current has reproduced seven of the essays in this volume along with a concluding commentary by the *Atlantic's* editor, Bliss Perry.

Wilson was quite right; the essays reveal an "end-of-the-century mood" that bore little relationship to the political issues of the sixties and seventies. Settled were such questions as whether the Confederate states had succeeded in seceding, whether they merited retribution, and how they should be reintegrated in the Union. The fate of the new freedman had been definitely determined and acquiesced in by the victorious North; delivered once again to the tutelage and control of white Southerners, he was systematically stripped of political rights acquired during the Reconstruction era. Bliss Perry voiced his generation's consoling thought that Southerners would "one day take a . . . manly and American position, and admit to all the privileges of citizenship any man who proves himself worthy of it."

The writers generally agree that the Reconstruction period was a tragedy for the white South, though few of them would acknowledge that its aftermath was a tragedy for the southern Negro. The theme of Negro inferiority is pervasive, and not surprisingly, only DuBois saw "the problem of the twentieth century" as that of "the color line." The freedman, we are told, was the victim not of white Southerners but of Republican politicians determined to rule in the South on the basis of bayonets and black votes. Granting the blacks universal manhood suffrage had been a horrible mistake, a judgment shared even, in part, by DuBois.

Political assessments of Reconstruction cover familiar

grounds. Had Lincoln not been assassinated, political, economic and social stability in all probability would have been reestablished without the strain and bitterness resulting from the conflict between Congress and Andrew Johnson for whom there are few kind words in any of the essays. Most of the authors concede that adoption of the Black Codes and refusal to ratify the fourteenth amendment were grave mistakes on the part of the southern states as were the lawless activities of the Ku Klux Klan and similar organizations. But their main onus falls on the Radical Republicans. Only S. W. McCall, who had been a Radical Republican and was to become governor of Massachusetts, rose to their defense. The Radicals initially had no preconceived plan for reconstructing the South, he maintained. Irresponsible acts on the part of the southern state governments drove them to adopt their hard-line policies.

Among the essays is one by Daniel Chamberlain, South Carolina's carpetbagger governor who was turned out of office in 1877 by General Wade Hampton and his Red Shirt followers. Writing from his Massachusetts farm in the retrospect glow of a quarter of a century, Chamberlain, too, concluded that Reconstruction had been an abysmal error and that southern whites had been fully justified in resorting to force and intimidation to end Republican rule. Chamberlain, let it be said, had not seen the situation in this light in 1877 when he resorted to desperate measures to keep himself in office.

Professor Current has written a perceptive introduction which weaves together the common body of ideas set forth in the essays. His observations on the attitudes of the American people as of 1901, while hardly novel, are nonetheless lucidly presented. Few would wish to challenge his judgments.

HOWARD H. QUINT

*University of Massachusetts*

*Three American Frontiers Writing of Thomas D. Clark.* Edited with an introduction by Holman Hamilton. (Lexington: University of Kentucky Press, 1968. xxviii, 330 pp. Introduction, index. \$7.50.)

For over thirty years Thomas D. Clark was associated with

the history department of the University of Kentucky and has written about Kentucky and southern history. Professor Hamilton has edited selections from his colleague's writings under the heading of "The Frontier, West and South," "The Frontier of Social Change," and "The Frontier of Historical Research." The introduction gives Clark's background and childhood and shows his understanding of southern life from 1860 to the present—the history about which he has written mainly.

Like most such edited works, this one at times is repetitious, and its chronology is confusing. For instance the chapter on "The Development of the Frontier Community" alternates between the West and the South and the 1840s to the 1890s.

Clark is best when he writes about frontier customs, the country store, and country editors. Here he seems quite at home with the people and attitudes and can really carry his readers along with him. His more general history of the frontier and Kentucky does not grip the reader as well. Likewise, his writings of the nineteenth-century South seem better than those on the eighteenth century or far western frontier. Descriptions of county newspaper editors scattered throughout the book sometimes paint them as hardworking men trying to aid their section and sometimes as appealing to and reinforcing the sections' prejudices. Undoubtedly they did both.

The dominant traits of the South are painted as frontier and uncultured, as they undoubtedly were for the great mass of Southerners. The desire of Southerners for economic advancement which comes with industry is contrasted with their fear that this prosperity may bring change to southern customs, as indeed it has done in this century. The chapters on "Industrialization and Modernization" and on race relations should be familiar to any observant Southerner of the last half century. Here is the depression, the New Deal with its agricultural and rural living improvements, cheap power, good roads, greatly improved education, rural-urban movement, and the ending of rural isolation and church dominated community efforts. The change in race relations brought on largely by the depression and World War II is portrayed by a sympathetic understanding of what has happened. The last section will be of interest mainly to historians and archivists. This is a book full of descriptions

and insights which should help anyone understand today's South better.

KENNETH COLEMAN

*University of Georgia*

*Populism To Progressivism In Alabama.* By Sheldon Hackney. (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1969. xv, 390 pp. Acknowledgments, introduction, appendices, notes on sources, index. \$10.00.)

Professor Hackney's well-written book is a significant contribution to the literature on Populism and Progressivism and one sure to cause discussion. His basic thesis is that the Populists, about whom he has a number of reservations, and the Progressives, another group with shortcomings, did not, so far as Alabama was concerned, evolve one from the other. In fact, in the author's view, there was little continuity between them.

As for the Populists, several of Professor Hackney's important generalizations are based on isolated events and are likely to be challenged. For example, a unanimous legislative vote in 1891 for a Jim Crow seating bill leads him to conclude "there probably were no significant differences between the Democrats and the Populists on race relations. . . ." (p. 46) Abundant evidence such as Populist campaign platforms might be offered as evidence to the contrary. Actually, the Populists had not submitted a program in Alabama in 1891. Moreover, if many Populists believed in white supremacy, as many did, it does not follow "that the racial policy advocated and practiced by the Populists was no more and no less cynical than that of the Democrats." (p. 47) As to the contention that the Populists were a "power-oriented" protest movement, there seems nothing reprehensible in the idea that without "power" they could not bring about reform. The writer, who skillfully and persuasively describes how Bourbon Democrats used Black Belt votes to steal the governor's election in 1894 (and for that matter 1892 as well) from the Populists, seems to be saying that the Populist failure to mount an all out violent revolution in retaliation shows a lack of dedication on their part.

Professor Hackney argues at several points that the Popu-

lists believed in minimum governmental action and were therefore incapable of offering a program applicable to the demands of the industrial twentieth century. He maintains that their voting record was more negative than positive. That such was their philosophy is open to serious question and certainly to important modifications. Many leading Populist "thinkers" were not even office holders. The same reservations might be offered to his statement that, unlike the Progressives, Populists were not issue-oriented, not reformers. He does not particularly admire the Populists for having conspiracy theories and feeling "oppressed, outcast, and powerless." (p. 63) Yet these very feelings (for which there was ample cause) spawned a rhetoric demanding the very reforms which the author does not think existed. In the Bourbon versus Populist struggles, attention is called to the lack of ideological division among the opposing forces. If this is true, there still remained deep ideological divisions among the various leaders: a Thomas Goode Jones and a James M. Whitehead hardly popped from the same pod.

Yet Professor Hackney also praises the Populists. As late as 1901 (!) the shattered Populists voted against the state's disfranchising constitution and stood fast against limiting suffrage. He agrees that the Populists desired government intervention as a mechanism for solving the problems of a materialistic society; nor does he fail to realize the importance of the Black Belt in deciding elections, and he emphasizes the significance of organized labor as an ally of the Populists. Still, on the basis of his findings, "Populism did not offer the exciting new vista of the future that would have motivated an uneducated, insecure, but obviously susceptible electorate." (p. 85) This reviewer believes the opposite.

Progressivism was not a logical outgrowth of Populism and neither was it espoused by the same set of men. Progressives, or at least some of them, could agree on the need to regulate child labor, and, almost to a man, demanded regulation of the railroads. The movement, which did not last as long as Populism and was not as solid, was a "combination of business expediency and humanitarian impulse." (p. 247) The author, who is a perceptive and graceful writer, believes that Populism was unacceptable to advocates of the status quo, but that once disfranchisement was accomplished and the Negro eliminated as

a voter, groups demanding specific reforms could coalesce. Progressives, then, were the "rising, urban, middle class group that wished to march off in the direction of reform." (pp. 226-27) Although he does not spell it out, the writer suggests that for all their separateness, the Populists had to have their day before the Progressives could have theirs. Some might object that Professor Hackney does not give sufficient play to Populist demands copied completely or only slightly altered by the Progressives.

The book reads easily and well. The writer is thoughtful, and while positive in his statements, he is never "preachy" or doctrinaire. His command of English and his style are admirable, and he has the first rate ability to reduce a complex set of facts into clear, provocative prose. The research in both primary and secondary sources is thorough and accurate. As a writer, he uses sociological and psychological authorities on occasion and also provides independent conclusions of his own. His study is admirable, controversial, and important.

WILLIAM WARREN ROGERS

*Florida State University*

*Cubans in Exile: Disaffection and the Revolution.* By Richard R. Fagen, Richard A. Brody, and Thomas J. O'Leary. (Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1968. xii, 161 pp. Preface, tables, appendices, notes, index. \$5.95.)

Based primarily on detailed questionnaires administered to Cuban exiles in Miami and on documentary records of the exile community, this work has two purposes: to discover who the exiles are and why they left Cuba, and to analyze the general phenomenon of self-imposed exile. The study is concerned with those exiles who entered the United States during the four years from the fall of Batista to the missile crisis of October 1962. Some additional data through 1967 have been included for comparative purposes.

Among the matters discussed are the differences between the home population of the exiles; the attitudes of the exiles toward the Revolution before and after Castro came to power; the exiles' specific reasons for leaving Cuba and the timing of their

decisions to leave; the differences between the exiles who left Cuba immediately after the Revolution and those who left later; and the larger significance of the exiles' departure for the past, present, and future of the Revolution. The results of this study contradict the common view that disaffection from the Castro regime is essentially an ideological response: exile is shown to be mainly an individual reaction to personal experiences. 'The manner in which various revolutionary programs impinged on the lives of the exiles is examined in detail.

Castro has apparently chosen to export most of his enemies rather than to try to force or beguile them into the revolutionary system. The authors have chosen to think of the Cuban exodus as a case of self-imposed political exile, to be differentiated on the one hand from essentially nonpolitical migrations, such as the Puerto Rican, and on the other hand from migrations of rejected minorities such as those of the Jews from Hitler's Germany, the Arabs from Palestine, or the Moslems from India. Other postwar instances of self-imposed political exile would include migrations from Hungary, East Germany, China, the Soviet Union, and Eastern Europe.

The authors have succeeded well in their purpose, covering their subject and critically using all available sources. This reviewer can find no vital fault with the research procedures nor the validity of the authors' conclusions. The numerous tables and appendices enable the reader to check the development of the research along every step of the way. The logical organization of the material and its lucid presentation make this a work of solid scholarship which deserves a place in appropriate subject collections in public and university libraries.

FREDERICK E. KIDDER

*University of Puerto Rico*

*The Lady and the Sharks.* By Eugenie Clark. (New York: Harper and Row, 1969. xi, 269 pp. Preface, illustrations, bibliography, index. \$6.95.)

Dr. Clark, one of the world's most expert ichthyologists, and as much at home in the water as any mermaid, here picks up

the story of her life and work at a point not long after she interrupted it at the end of her first, much-read book, *Lady with a Spear*. That account closed shortly after her marriage in Cairo to Dr. Ilas Konstantinu and subsequent return to this country to join him in Buffalo. Now she tells what happened between 1954, when she came to Cape Haze, Florida, at the invitation of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Vanderbilt, and the mid-sixties, after she had left Sarasota to live in Bethesda, Maryland, and to teach ichthyology at the University of Maryland.

Though this second book is inevitably much concerned with the founding, development, and activities of the Cape Haze (Florida) Marine Laboratory in Englewood (now the Mote Marine Laboratory on Siesta Key, Sarasota), it is also the sometimes almost incredible record of adventure. One learns a great deal about the nature and habits of sharks, their physical peculiarities, relations to human beings, and capability of being trained, and about what to do or not to do when they are around. There is also much information about fishes of many kinds, laboratory techniques, and the ways by which the inherent curiosity and enthusiasm of children (her own four and others) have been guided and encouraged. All this is told lucidly, swiftly, and in language not unduly scientific but never condescending. There are scores of remarkable photographs and illuminating sketches and diagrams by the author.

The book has an especially interesting note for Sarasotans, who will come across the names and activities of numerous friends and acquaintances. For any reader, there is fascination in anecdotes about diving of all types, and in incidents that reveal Dr. Clark's wide knowledge, unusual courage, and willingness to face unnecessary dangers, in the interests of science.

The most dramatic (and fearfully scary) episode is the time in 1959 when Genie Clark and two companions dived to more than 200 feet into Little Salt Springs just below Venice, Florida, where eventually they found fifty-two fossilized bones, including a skull (with the brain still in it!) of prehistoric Indians who, when the water level was lower, lived in the now deeply submerged caves. The skull has been dated as between 7,140 and 7,580 years old—the most ancient human remains yet reported in our hemisphere.

Eugenie Clark's second book should be even more popular than *Lady With A Spear*.

MARIAN MURRAY

Sarasota, Florida

### BOOK NOTES

The genealogist is sometimes referred to as the "digger" of historical data. Devoting himself almost entirely to the accumulation of vital statistics, the results of all this digging by the genealogist is often dull and boring to all except the family concerned. Nonetheless, genealogy can be a valuable source for historical scholarship, providing the data which is accumulated is accurate. The genealogist, if he is careful and cautious, can produce material which not only satisfies the ego of the family concerned, but which renders an important service to the researcher and historian. By revising the *Genealogy of the Descendants of Joseph Ware of Fenwick Colony, England, 1675* to include all of Joseph's successors in Florida, John D. Ware of Tampa has made available interesting and important historical data. Compiled originally in 1891, and revised in 1922, it has been brought up to date by Captain Ware in 1969. Privately printed in Tampa, the volume is available for sale from Captain Ware, 3114 Morrison Avenue, Tampa 33609, and Mrs. Williard M. Ware, 11 Star Island, Miami Beach 33139. The price is \$4.95.

The *Sebring Story* is by Alec Ulmann, one of the pioneers of international automobile racing. The first auto competition that he witnessed was a race from St. Petersburg (Russia) to Moscow in 1908, when the winning automobile, a Benz, averaged 51.4 miles per hour. It was not a bad achievement, considering that numerous tire changes had to be made and the tanks refueled from tin cans placed at strategic points along the road. Grand Prix racing at Sebring began on December 31, 1950. Mr. Ulmann, activities chairman of the Sports Car Club of America, played an instrumental role in inaugurating this Sebring competition. It was his idea to duplicate on a smaller scale in Florida, the Le Mans twenty-four hour endurance race. With a small group of enthusiasts, the necessary racing organization was

formed, and the Sebring Firemen's Association agreed to help sponsor the event. From this small beginning, the Sebring Annual Race is now a major international sports event. Thousands of interested spectators flock into Sebring each year for Race Week, and all of the big names in automobile racing are involved. The *Sebring Story* is published by the Chilton Book Company (Philadelphia-New York-London), and it sells for \$5.95.

*Alligator Alley* is by August Burghard, the author of *Mrs. Frank Stranahan, Pioneer* and co-author of *Checkered Sunshine; the Story of Fort Lauderdale*. "Florida's Most Controversial Highway," as *Alligator Alley* is sometimes called, connects the lower east and west coasts of Florida via Broward and Collier counties. It took three years to construct the highway, and it generated heated controversy all that time. The American Automobile Association was so violently opposed that it threatened to warn its members to stay clear of the road. There was strong political opposition from Dade county and from those who wanted the Tamiami Trail improved before highway funds were expended elsewhere. The "Alley" was completed however, and it was officially opened in 1968; it has been utilized extensively ever since. Mr. Burghard's monograph contains a number of interesting illustrations. It sells for \$2.20 (including postage) and it may be ordered from the author, Box 22115, Fort Lauderdale 33315.

*Voyage to Louisiana* by C. C. Robin is an abridged translation by Stuart O. Landry, Jr., from the original French account. Charles Cesar Robin, whose identity is somewhat beclouded, is probably the author, although that is not certain, of this important nineteenth-century work. Robin came to America in 1803, settled in Louisiana which had been newly acquired by the United States, and wrote a three-volume description of the West Indies, Pensacola, and Louisiana. The Landry translation of the *Voyage to Louisiana* is an abridgment; the translator has omitted the first volume which describes the West Indian Islands, and he has eliminated other sections "dealing with outdated speculation on natural history and geology." The part describing Louisiana flora has also been omitted since this ma-

terial was translated and commented upon by C. S. Rafinesque in a volume published in 1817. Robin's narrative is valuable to the Florida scholar because of the sections describing West Florida. The first five chapters is an account of Robin's trip to Pensacola. The book is published by Pelican Publishing Company, 924 Maritime Building, New Orleans, Louisiana, and it lists for \$10.00.

All the southern states, with the possible exception of Florida, seem to be engaged in major publication programs aimed at chronicling and interpreting their history. The North Carolina State Department of Archives and History has a very active program and is making available to the scholar and researcher its valuable archival holdings. *North Carolina Higher-Courts Records, 1670-1696*, edited by Mattie Erma Edwards Parker, is the second in a series of North Carolina Colonial Records. The plan is to edit and publish all of the states's colonial records. All have been inventoried and indexed. The North Carolina Department of Archives and History has also published Volume I of *The Papers of Governor Thomas Jordan Jarvis (1878-1885)*. Wilferd Buck Yearns is the editor of this volume which sells for \$5.00. The books are available from the North Carolina Division of Publications, Box 1881, Raleigh, North Carolina 27602.

The University of Tennessee Press has published a one-volume history of its state. Stanley J. Folmsbee, Robert E. Corlew, and Enoch L. Mitchell are the authors of the 640-page *Tennessee, A Short History*. Obviously aiming it as a text for Tennessee history courses, there are suggested readings and specialized accounts at the close of each chapter. It includes maps, pictures, and an extensive bibliography. The hardback edition sells for \$15.00; paperback, \$8.95. The Tennessee Historical Society, in cooperation with the Tennessee Historical Commission, has published *More Landmarks of Tennessee History*, edited by Robert M. McBride, editor of the *Tennessee Historical Quarterly*. It is a continuation of *Landmarks of Tennessee History*, edited by Robert M. McBride and William T. Alderson which was published by the Commission in 1965. Both books contain short articles on historic sites in Tennessee.

All of these appeared originally in a cover series in the *Tennessee Historical Quarterly*. *More Landmarks* sells for \$6.50, and it can be ordered from the Tennessee Historical Commission, State Library and Archives Building, Nashville 37219.

The Vanderbilt University Press of Nashville has re-published *Caldwell and Company: A Southern Financial Empire* by Professor John B. McFerrin of the University of Florida. It was originally published by the University of North Carolina Press in 1939. It is the story of the rise and fall of one of the great pioneer conglomerates of the South, which rode high, wide, and handsome in the years before the government, federal and state, began regulating the securities industry. Caldwell and Company controlled banks, insurance and investment companies, a professional baseball team, newspapers, and a wide range of industrial enterprises. When the company collapsed Tennessee's state treasury suffered a multi-million dollar loss, there was a public clamour for the impeachment of the governor, and a series of law suits were inaugurated which remained on the dockets well into the 1950s. This well written, carefully documented account of one of America's great twentieth century financial empires sells for \$7.50.

The University of South Carolina Press has published a short monograph for the South Carolina Tricentennial Commission entitled *First Settlers of South Carolina, 1670-1680*. It is by Angas Leland Baldwin. Three South Carolina towns were settled in this period: Charles Towne, on the west bank of the Ashley River, James Towne, on James Island which borders the west bank of the Ashley; and Oyster Point, or New Charles Towne, on the point between the Ashley and Cooper rivers. *First Settlers* lists names of settlers, names and numbers of their families, places of residence, and points of origin. Professions or trades, position, if any, in the local government, and data on servants and slaves are included. Many Florida families, particularly in northeast Florida, trace their ancestry back to these South Carolina settlers, and this booklet will be of special interest to them. It can be ordered from the University of South Carolina Press, Columbia 29208. It sells for \$1.45.

The University of South Carolina Press has also republished *Red Carolinians* by Chapman J. Milling, with a foreword by A. S. Salley. Originally published in 1940, it is the story of the early southeastern Indian tribes. Some thirty tribes or bands of Indians lived within the borders of the present state of South Carolina, and many more came under the influence of the Charles Towne government. Because of this, *Red Carolinians* involves Indian groups as far away as the Timucua of Florida, the Natchez of Mississippi, and the Mohawk and Seneca of New York. The book has long been out of print, and although it is somewhat outdated as the result of more recent scholarship, its reissuance is very welcome. The book sells for \$10.00.

The University of South Carolina Press has published two additional volumes in its *Documentary History of the United States* series of which Richard B. Morris is general editor. *Basis of the Plantation Society* was edited by Aubrey C. Land and *The French Tradition in America* edited by Yves F. Coltvany. Several of the documents in the latter volume relate to Louisiana and West Florida. They each sell for \$7.95. They are available in paperback from Harper & Row of New York.

In 1880 Albion Winegar Tourgee, a former Union officer from Ohio, published a novel, *Bricks Without Straw*, which quickly became an American best seller. Tourgee had lived in North Carolina during Reconstruction, and he became actively involved in the Radical Republican politics of that state. He was an astute and reliable observer of the Reconstruction scene, and his book delineates the problems and the continuing dilemma of the freedmen of the South. Louisiana State University Press has published a new edition of this book in its series, *The Library of Southern Civilization*. Professor Otto H. Olsen, author of *Carpetbagger's Crusade*, a biography of Tourgee, has written an introduction to the new edition, and in it he evaluates the book, its author, and their impact on the Reconstruction period. The book sells for \$10.00.

Wendell Holmes Stephenson's *Alexander Porter: Whig Planter of Old Louisiana* was published originally by Louisiana State University in 1934 as part of its *University Studies*. It is

the story of the life and political career of an important Louisianan and an important Southerner in the early National period of American history. In his preface, Professor Stephenson noted that Louisiana's political history in the Middle Period had been neglected. This was equally true of Southern history. This historical malaise has not changed too much in thirty-six years. *Alexander Porter* has been reprinted in the DaCapo Press Reprint Series, *The American Scene*, edited by Wallace D. Farnham. It is available from Plenum Publishing Corporation, New York. The price is \$10.00.

The *Southern South* by Albert Bushnell Hart was published in 1912. It is now being republished in the DaCapo Series. Professor Hart noted in his Introduction that he was ignoring "those parts of the South, such as the peninsula of Florida, which are really transplanted portions of the North." The book lists for \$17.50.

Another in *The American Scene* series is *The Circuit Rider Dismounts: A Social History of Southern Methodism, 1865-1900* by Hunter Dickinson Farish. It was published originally in 1938. Religion played a vital role in the lives of Southerners in the post-Civil War period. They turned to it perhaps to escape the trials of everyday life and to try to find some hope for a future "bright with promise." The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was particularly energetic and zealous in its activities. A major problem facing all southern Protestant churches, and indeed all American churches, was what to do with the freedmen. A whole chapter is devoted to this controversial matter. Florida seems to have been generally ignored in this study, except that the author did point out the influence the state had in the rising enthusiasm of the national temperance campaign. The book sells for \$17.50, and it may also be ordered from Plenum Publishing Company.

*The Northern Teacher in the South, 1862-1870*, by Henry Lee Swint and *A History of Transportation in the Eastern Cotton Belt to 1860* by Ulrich Bonnell Phillips have been reprinted by Octagon Books Company of New York. The Swint study was published originally by Vanderbilt University Press

in 1941. Professor Swint's *Dear Ones At Home*, a group of letters written by northern teachers working in the South during and immediately after the Civil War, was reviewed in the *Florida Historical Quarterly* (October 1967), Volume XLVI. There are Florida references in *The Northern Teacher in the South*. The book was important when it first appeared and remains so today because it points up how the lack of skill and the prevalence of ignorance among both whites and blacks has hindered southern progress during the past 100 years. The book sells for \$8.00. Professor Phillips' book was published originally by Columbia University Press in 1908. While it concentrates mainly on the history of transportation in Georgia and South Carolina, there is some data on Florida railroads. Professor Phillips was in error as to the date of the construction of the Tallahassee-St. Marks railroad. The reprint of his book sells for \$10.50.

The fourth volume of the *Naval Documents of the American Revolution* series has been published by the United States Naval History Division. It covers the European Theatre from February 1-May 25, 1776, and the American Theatre, February 9-May 25, 1776. Several items relating to naval matters in East and West Florida are included. These relate to British defenses for Pensacola and St. Augustine and the attempt to provide some ship protection for the East Florida coast. Edited by the late William Bell Clark, all the volumes can be ordered from the U. S. Superintendent of Documents, Washington 20402. The price for Volume IV is \$14.25.

Among the recently published paperbacks is Carl Ortwin Sauer's *The Early Spanish Main* by the University of California Press, Berkeley. It sells for \$2.45. It was reviewed in the *Florida Historical Quarterly* (October 1967), Volume XLVI. *After Slavery: The Negro in South Carolina During Reconstruction, 1861-1877*, by Joel Williamson is a University of North Carolina Press publication, and it sells for \$3.45. *Allegiance in America: The Case of the Loyalists*, edited by G. N. D. Evans, is in the *Themes and Social Forces in American History Series*, edited by Robin W. Winks, and is published by Addison-Wesley Publishing Company, Reading, Massachusetts. This monograph examines the question of "loyalty" from the time of the American

Revolution through the 1960s. Henry Steele Commager presents "a historian's summary." It lists for \$3.25.

The University of Georgia Press, Athens, has published *Confederate Shipbuilding* by William N. Still, Jr., who is a specialist on the study of Confederate armoured vessels. He explores the successful efforts by Southerners to build warships, notwithstanding serious weaknesses like internal dissension within the Confederate government, and a lack of adequate industrial, financial, and transportation facilities. Professor Still briefly examines the role of the Pensacola Navy Yard prior to the surrender of that facility and the city in the spring of 1862. This monograph sells for \$3.00.

*The Thomas A. Edison Album* by Lawrence A. Frost, contains several illustrations of Mr. Edison at his Fort Myers home and laboratory. Edison spent several weeks in the spring of 1884 in St. Augustine with his first wife. She had hoped that the climate might help her regain her health, but she died shortly after returning to the North. Two years later, Edison had remarried, and the couple spent a two-months honeymoon at Fort Myers. They were delighted with the climate and the beautiful trees and flowers growing along the southern Gulf coast. The following year, Mr. Edison came up river from Punta Rassa to Fort Myers to see the tropical bamboo growing in local gardens and shortly afterwards he purchased a home there. Mr. Edison's friends and associates—Henry Ford, John Burroughs, and Harvey Firestone—were often in Fort Myers, and the Fords purchased a winter home near Edison's Seminole lodge. The *Edison Album* is published by Superior Publishing Company, of Seattle, Washington. It sells for \$12.95.

Mildred Lawrence frequently uses a Florida background for her "young adult novels." *Once at the Weary Why* (\$3.75), and *Inside the Gate* (\$3.50) are published by Harcourt, Brace & World, New York.