

Florida Historical Quarterly

Volume 50
Number 4 *Florida Historical Quarterly*, Vol 50,
Number 4

Article 9

1971

Book Reviews and Book Notes

Florida Historical Society
membership@myfloridahistory.org



Part of the [American Studies Commons](#), and the [United States History Commons](#)

Find similar works at: <https://stars.library.ucf.edu/fhq>

University of Central Florida Libraries <http://library.ucf.edu>

This Book Review is brought to you for free and open access by STARS. It has been accepted for inclusion in Florida Historical Quarterly by an authorized editor of STARS. For more information, please contact STARS@ucf.edu.

Recommended Citation

Society, Florida Historical (1971) "Book Reviews and Book Notes," *Florida Historical Quarterly*. Vol. 50: No. 4, Article 9.

Available at: <https://stars.library.ucf.edu/fhq/vol50/iss4/9>

BOOK REVIEWS

De Brahm's Report of the General Survey in the Southern District in North America. Edited by Louis De Vorsey, Jr. (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1971. xvi, 325 pp. Preface, acknowledgments, illustrations, introduction, notes, selected bibliography, index. \$12.95.)

Britain appointed the bearded, peculiar German philosopher-scientist, William Gerard De Brahm, surveyor general in 1764 for the southern district in North America. As a result of the Seven Years War Britain had become master of almost all territory east of the Mississippi River and had divided North America into two districts separated by the Potomac River. De Brahm, who had conducted German immigrants to Georgia and who had made official surveys for the colonies of Georgia and South Carolina, in many respects was a logical choice. He began his comprehensive surveys of South Carolina, Georgia, and the new British colony of East Florida. Though parts of his manuscript dealing with South Carolina and Georgia— but not Florida— have been printed and scholars to a limited extent have been aware of his surveys, not until Professor De Vorsey's work have virtually all of De Brahm's reports been assembled, edited, and made available in one handsome volume.

The versatile De Brahm described southern fortifications, included a discourse on silk culture and a compendium of the Cherokee language, studied cattle raising, Atlantic currents, the Carthaginian origins of the southern Indians, and meteorology. He was interested in medicine and recommended "bearing few hairs on [one's] crown" to retain sound health in a southern clime. Almost one half of this book concerns the early development of British East Florida. De Brahm discussed Spanish citrus orchards taken over by the British, the crops grown by the new settlers, Cubans who continued to fish at Indian and St. Lucie rivers, transient "wreckers" on the Keys, and included a valuable list of the province's inhabitants. East Florida's Atlantic coast is well represented in the twenty-nine plates of De Brahm's surveys and engineering works.

Professor De Vorsey has carefully edited De Brahm's reports and has written a valuable introduction which is the fullest

account of De Brahm's life and replaces Mowat's previous biographical sketch. Effectively using British and colonial records, De Vorsey documents De Brahm's contentious career, his plight as a loyalist, his return to Philadelphia, his increasing interest in mysticism, and his death in 1799. De Vorsey's treatment of territorial exchanges in the 1763 Treaty of Paris is the exception to the editor's careful scholarship. Both the South Carolina Tri-centennial Commission and Dr. De Vorsey are to be commended, and this reviewer hopes that Florida will continue to reap such dividends from South Carolina's historical diligence.

J. LEITCH WRIGHT

Florida State University

Ante-Bellum Tallahassee. By Bertram H. Groene. (Tallahassee: Heritage Foundation, 1971. 236 pp. Acknowledgments, illustrations, appendices, notes, bibliography, index. \$7.50.)

Mr. Groene has examined half a century of newspaper files, supplemented this mine of information with much other material, and has written a scholarly social history of antebellum Tallahassee. What people bought at the stores, ate at restaurants, and did on the many "occasions" is faithfully recorded, with names and locations. As early as 1830 a bath house was opened "where gentlemen could take a cold or hot bath at any time of day until 10 at night." Such personalities as R. J. Hackley, the auctioneer, William Wilson, the editor-bookseller, and Francis Eppes, the "reform" mayor, emerge from the account. The yellow fever epidemic of 1841 and the great fire of 1843 are carefully documented. Mr. Groene's chapter on law and order shows early-day Tallahassee to have been a violent town. Gallows Hill was where Florida State University now stands, but there were less than a dozen executions there before the Civil War, while half that many ruffians were dispatched all at one time by some "regulators." Tallahassee attempted, sometimes unsuccessfully, to solve its problem of remoteness with roads, ferries, bridges, and finally railroads.

One could wish that Mr. Groene had begun his account with the meeting of the two commissioners who selected the site of Florida's territorial capital in 1823. Instead, he relates in some

detail the history of the "Tallahassee country" in Spanish and English colonial times, and, by relying on shaky secondary sources, he is led into such errors as quoting William Bartram on this upland region, although he never came near it. The economic underpinnings of Tallahassee are not too apparent from the account. A long forgotten waterfall, "The Cascades," burbles happily through the book from its first discovery by Capital Commissioner John Lee Williams, who, however, thought of it in terms of waterpower and was far more interested in the ruins of the Spanish mission fort, San Luis. Both, according to William's journal, were interesting, especially because they displayed a vertical section of the deep loams and clays that would be good for farming. It was upland short staple and not Sea Island Cotton, as Mr. Groene says, that formed the basis of plantation prosperity on these red hills.

The author soon reaches more familiar ground, and his is a readable history of lasting interest for historians. A bibliography of 182 entries includes journals and papers that have come down to the descendents of Governor Thomas Brown, a Tallahassee innkeeper. The author's indexing, while good, could have been improved by including topical entries such as "slavery," "dentists" and "prostitution."

CLIFTON PAISLEY

Florida State University

A Naturalist in Southern Florida. By Charlotte Orr Gantz. (Coral Gables: University of Miami Press, 1971. xii, 256 pp. Preface, author's note and acknowledgments, illustrations, introduction, index. \$7.95.)

To enjoy this book most fully, the reader— unless he too is a dedicated naturalist— should take it in smallish doses. The author has packed into its pages an almost overwhelming amount of authoritative information concerning living (and sometimes dead) things to be found in the southern part of our peninsula, and obviously she speaks from an unusually comprehensive scientific knowledge. For the average person, however, the book — taken slowly and pondered— can become both a happy companion and a guide to deeper understanding.

Mrs. Gantz, a winter resident of Key Biscayne, drew an imaginary line from Tampa to Melbourne, and, poking into every conceivable hunting ground, from beach to swamp, she observed and described what her keen and knowledgeable eye discovered on the ground, in the air and water, and sometimes beneath the surface of the soil. In a manner that is pleasantly informal and sometimes poetic, she tells of all sorts of plants, birds, shells and other invertebrates, fish and other sea creatures – their natural habits, how they exist in and adapt to different types of milieu, and how they change as they are affected by seasons, heat, cold, storms, and even times of day and night. She tells of Florida's geological development; discusses various symbiotic communities; has an excellent chapter on conservation; and briefly discusses fossils– though she skips some of the most fossiliferous areas and gives little idea of the enormous size of some of the mammals that once roamed our land.

Odd bits of information may astonish even persons moderately well-informed about the lowly forms of life. For example: sea horses have tiny wings; a man-of-war is not one but a colony of jellyfishes; a “sand dollar” is the egg case of a moon shell.

Gathering and writing has inevitably taken a number of years, as is indicated by the fact that Cape Kennedy appears as “Canaveral,” and in many areas there are now even more distressing evidences of “progress” than Mrs. Gantz reports. It is comforting to know, however, that so much plant and animal life has thus far escaped the rape of the land and its resources by the greedy and thoughtless. *A Naturalist* is an urgent invitation to go out and see for oneself.

MARIAN MURRAY

Sarasota, Florida

The First American: A Story of North American Archaeology.

By C. W. Ceram. (New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1971. xxi, 357 pp. Preface, prelude, illustrations, bibliography, notes, credits for drawings, index. \$9.95.)

This book, devoted to the archeology and archeologists of the United States is the second by C. W. Ceram. His earlier *Gods, Graves and Scholars* presented a similar summary of Old World

archeology. This is an encyclopedic, narrative, journalistic, and enthusiastic recounting of the personalities who have worked in American archeology and of their discoveries. In five books and some twenty-six chapters the author gives a lively and informed review of much of what has happened in the United States over the past several centuries.

After a preface detailing his objectives, he opens with a chapter on the work of Thomas Jefferson, who made the first scientific exploration of a mound anywhere. This leads to a discussion of early theories about the origin of the American Indians. Next are two chapters on Columbus, the Vikings, Las Casas, and Spanish explorations into the northern frontier of New Spain. Following chapters deal with the history of archeology in the American Southwest. One gets the impression that Ceram really is more interested in that area than any other.

Book two deals largely with the methods of field excavation and of dating. The discussion of radiocarbon and dendrochronological dating are good, non-technical reports that should be of use to many. Book Three returns to the Southwest for a more detailed look. There is a good deal of attention to the pioneers of Southwestern archeology: Wetherill, Morris, Kidder, and Judd, as well as a fairly concise and general summary of the regional traditions. Book Four is concerned with the Eastern United States, largely the Ohio Valley. Also included is a chapter on the Cardiff Giant. Book Five deals largely with the earliest remains (Clovis, Folsom, Midland, and Laguna). The volume ends with an epilogue on Ishi, the stone-age California Indian who finally came to live at the Berkeley Department of Anthropology.

The bibliography seems quite adequate, although some dates are in error. The notes are generally helpful in tracking down sources, and the illustrations give a good picture of the materials discussed. The color illustrations are often arranged for pictorial effect rather than for precise information.

The author, whose real name is Kurt W. Marek, does what he sets out to do. He gives us a good, rather accurate, journalistic review of archeology and Indian studies in the United States. It will probably serve as a standard introduction for a number of years. It clearly is not intended for the professional archeologist and this reviewer doubts that it will have much interest for the

amateur who has read widely in a particular field. It will prove of interest to the informed person who may wonder what archeologists have been doing. It seems to me that this is just where it falls short of what we might hope for in a popular summary. I failed to find any indication of an overall view of the changing theory and methods that have so profoundly affected American archeology. I found it enjoyable but not especially significant.

CHARLES H. FAIRBANKS

University of Florida

Economic Beginnings in Colonial South Carolina, 1670-1730. By Converse D. Clowse. (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1971. ix, 283 pp. Preface, maps, appendix, bibliographical essay, index. \$6.95.)

Most studies of the colonial period have focused their attention either on the establishment of a political consciousness and representative institutions in the various colonies or on the nature of the imperial system of England. The economic development of the colonies, either individually or as a whole, and particularly during the initial decades of settlement, has not received extensive treatment. One has, of course, such useful works as Weeden's, *Economic and Social History of New England*, Gray's *History of Agriculture in the Southern United States*, Nettels', *The Money Supply of the American Colonies Before 1720*, and more recent studies of community development, the class structure, and the institution of slavery. But, in general, the pattern of economic growth for each of the colonies must be pieced together from a wide range of secondary sources. Professor Clowse has remedied this situation to some degree in the case of South Carolina.

The author has presented a credible narrative of the first half-century of South Carolina's economic growth. As with most settlement colonies in the Western Hemisphere, it was an arduous and perilous undertaking. In the face of numerous difficulties – the environment, Indians, absentee proprietors, local factionalism, imperial requirements— progress was slow, fitful, and sporadic rather than constant. Professor Clowse describes these difficulties in spite of a severely limited body of primary resources. While

students of human societies can sympathize with the author's problems since it is one they all face, Professor Clowse complains and worries too much about the absence of relevant detail. The book does not lack detail; it does lack an overview either in the form of a general development thesis or even an implicit recognition that the experience of South Carolina as an emergent society was not wholly unique.

The book is difficult to read. The sentences are frequently cumbersome and syntactical conventions are often ignored. One such sentence, on page 167, reads: "Statistics prove that hundreds of acres had to be planted in rice by 1705." Who required this? But mostly, the book suffers from considerable repetitiousness, the result of the undeviating chronological framework employed by the author. In each chapter the same topics reappear. A little new information is added and some old data recalled. It would seem that in some cases—monetary problems, land grants, imperial connections—a topical approach might have been more effective. Such a scheme might have resulted in the posing of certain questions that were ignored. What was the long-run net effect of Carolina's Indian policies on economic growth? How did the dispersal of population shape Carolina's economy? How was the slave trade conducted? How were they paid for and to whom were they distributed? And lastly, in what ways was the Carolina experience divergent from and similar to the experiences of other emerging societies in the New World? South Carolina was part of a great migratory process during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, but one would never guess it from this book.

JOHN G. CLARK

University of Kansas

The Regulators in North Carolina: A Documentary History, 1759-1776. Compiled and edited by William S. Powell, James K. Huhta, and Thomas J. Farnham. (Raleigh: State Department of Archives and History, 1971. xxxix, 626 pp. Foreword, list of illustrations, acknowledgments, introduction, list of documents, location symbols, identifications, sources, index. \$12.50.)

Just over 200 years ago, on May 16, 1771, a battle was fought at Alamance, North Carolina, which involved one of the smallest casualty rates of any conflict in American history— nine men killed on either side. Yet this event between the Regulators and the royal militia of Governor William Tryon held significance beyond its military side and has intrigued historians ever since. Its exact significance has not yet been determined and perhaps never will be.

The fat, handsome volume at hand, however, contributes considerably toward a fuller understanding of the Regulator movement, and, despite the scholarly claims of its editors to its being a modest achievement, it adds concept and color to the subject. After a helpful introduction, the book consists mainly of letters of those concerned with the uprising in colonial North Carolina, which was in protest against harsh treatment of the western frontiersmen by the British provincial government. Now and then appears messages by King George III, Lord Shelburne, Governor Thomas Hutchinson of Massachusetts, and other such personages of a more national scope. A fulsome index and a section identifying the key individuals round out an interesting and often substantial volume.

If North Carolina in its formative years was characterized by any one thing, it was independence. The English laws applicable to the eastern portion did not apply fittingly to the western part inhabited for the most part by sturdy Scotch-Irish and Germans. Communication and transportation between the two parts were bad, and royal officials who supervised the interior were too often victims of self-interest and aggrandizement in collecting fees and taxes. Barter was used instead of money, and even those willing to pay were often unable to readily. Out of this welter of distant rule and consequent misunderstanding and resentment grew the War of the Regulation as it was called. This turned out to be mostly a war of words and riots, lending with its sometimes almost comical crescendos credence to the old saying that "one side was afraid and the other glad of it."

The people of the back country had formed into groups they called Regulators who claimed that "as soon as counties were organized on the frontier, sheriffs, clerks, registrars and lawyers swooped down upon the defenseless inhabitants like wolves." Leaders like Hermon Husband and William Moffit protested in

vain to Governor Tryon and the provincial assembly. The governor did try, however, to bring about remedial measures and even visited the frontier to help, but such seemed to do little good. Finally, the Regulators attacked some of the provincial officials, whipped them and dragged them through the streets after helping themselves to large portions of the royal liquor supply.

Governor Tryon at last called out his militia; the Regulators sent word to him to "Fire and be damned" and he to some extent, at least, complied. At Alamance Creek, Tryon and some 1,200 men, well-armed and organized, faced about 2,000 Regulators with few arms and no good leaders. A few volleys and the Regulators ran, one leader was executed on the field, six later. The rebellious movement was broken but it did give added impetus, as this valuable volume shows, to the growing movement in the colonies against the rule of the British,

NORTH CALLAHAN

New York University

Emblem of Liberty: The Image of Lafayette in the American Mind. By Anne C. Loveland. (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1971. ix, 196 pp. Acknowledgments, illustration, selected bibliography, index. \$7.95.)

After the multi-volume work of Professor Louis B. Gottschalk on Lafayette and his relation to the United States, one wonders what else is left to be said on the same topic. And yet, Professor Loveland has managed to offer a well-written, well-organized, and heavily documented study, which deals exclusively with one theme— the image of Lafayette in the American mind. Americans were fascinated by the young nobleman who came to fight for the cause of their country. His disinterested service during the Revolution and his republican ethos made him a hero-symbol. Later, his many services to the United States reinforced his image as a servant of America. During the French Revolution, the Americans viewed him as an agent of the American mission, a man who tried to transport American principles to his native country. Moreover, they thought of him as a representative of the universal cause of mankind and a lover of liberty. When in

1824-1825, Lafayette made his "triumphal tour" of the United States and received a sizeable grant of land near Tallahassee, Florida, his image as a benefactor of America, a model patriot, and disciple of Washington strengthened his identity as one of the last Founding Fathers. His visit boosted the national feeling and "stimulated the American people to a new awareness of self and society." The enduring appeal of Lafayette's image can be mainly attributed to the fact that he was considered by almost everyone as an example of a "man of virtue."

Many authors have already treated the American reaction toward Lafayette during certain limited periods. Professor Loveland, however, for the first time has discussed the development and meaning of this reaction for a period of more than a century and a half. Unfortunately, she has primarily emphasized the relationship of Lafayette's image in the American mind with political, and not also with other intellectual trends. One wonders, for instance, what was the impact of Romanticism on Lafayette's image that made it quite different from the one that men, like Jefferson and Madison, had of him, an image shaped within the framework of the rationalism of the Enlightenment? Despite minor shortcomings, this is a very useful study, and becomes even more so by the addition of an extensive and well-organized bibliography.

E. P. PANAGOPOULOS

San Jose State College

Red, White, and Black: Symposium on Indians in the Old South.

Edited by Charles M. Hudson. (Athens: University of Georgia Press and Southern Anthropological Society, 1971. viii, 142 pp. Preface, maps, introduction, the contributors. \$3.95.)

This symposium attempts to correct the "structural amnesia" which, the editor argues, has excluded American Indians from social histories of the "Old South." The book also aims to demonstrate benefits of multi-disciplinary approaches. Overall the volume accomplishes both purposes, conveying a stimulating view of the Old South as a "plural society."

Part one consists of articles emphasizing specialized approaches to the past. Louis De Vorse, Jr., geographer, presents

fascinating examples of the use of old maps to reconstruct political and botanical features of the former southern landscape. William S. Pollitzer succinctly synthesizes physical anthropological investigations of prehistoric skeletal remains and modern remnant populations of Indians and mixed-bloods. Mary R. Haas lucidly outlines achievements and problems in the comparative study of southeastern Indian languages. David J. Halley reviews the archaeology of post-Columbian Indian sites and calls for greater rigor in relating archaeological sites to historic societies. Charles H. Fairbank's summary comment is excellent.

Part Two is more directly historical and explores relationships among the racial and class components of the Old South. F. N. Boney portrays the antebellum elite as typically American businessmen with pragmatic but confused views on Indians and Negroes. Joseph L. Brent examines the situation of non-plantation whites and recreates lively vignettes of their life. William S. Willis, Jr., neatly explains Indian-Negro "aversion" showing how whites, fearing a coalition, systematically set Indians and Negroes against each other. John H. Peterson, Jr., notes the tendency for Indians to be treated as "socio-cultural isolates" by historians and ethnographers alike and proposes a simple but effective frame of references which also incorporates Indians, both those removed to Oklahoma and the few remaining half-hidden within the Southeast. Charles Crowe's summation delivers a passionate discourse on race relations.

Each article is compact and well written; most include excellent bibliographies. The objectivity of some of the essays is slightly marred by rather obvious liberal biases. Inclusion of an ethnographic review comparable to the linguistic and physical anthropology summaries would have benefited non-anthropologists. Nonetheless, this book stands as a guidepost to exciting new directions for comprehending the Old South as a complex, multi-cultural social system-Red, as well as White and Black.

Florida State University

J. ANTHONY PAREDES

The Confederate Navy: A Study in Organization. By Tom H. Wells. (University: University of Alabama Press, 1971. ix, 182 pp. Foreword, appendix, bibliographical note, index. \$7.50.)

A book about the navy that relegates battles, ships, and crews to an ancillary position might be considered derelict in the performance of its duties, yet in *The Confederate Navy* the author attempts to go behind the crews, ships, and naval operations to provide insight as to why the Confederate navy operated in the manner that it did. Thus the subtitle, *A Study in Organization*, aptly describes this work, for it is an in-depth analysis of the Confederate navy department's administrative organization coupled with an examination of the individuals assigned to head its various branches. After the initial chapter's general discussion, each succeeding chapter confines itself to a specific department, or major section within a department, wherein a list of the men heading the section is provided, a delineation of the assigned duties and responsibilities given, and a brief historical analysis of that department's contribution toward the overall war effort provided. To round out this study, the author devoted some space to the administrative organization beyond the seat of government as he described the Confederate administration in Europe, operation command, and shipboard routine.

Stephen R. Mallory, who was Florida's contribution to the Confederate cabinet where he served throughout the war as secretary of the navy, is the principal figure of this study. In Well's annotated bibliography he deplored the fact that Mallory had not as yet received first-rate treatment by a biographer. While he utilized Joseph Durkin's *Stephen R. Mallory*, it is disconcerting to find that he had neglected Occie Clubbs' "Stephen R. Mallory, The Elder," a masters thesis at the University of Florida (1936) in his own bibliography, especially since the three sources he used for background on Mallory all mentioned her work.

The format of this book resembles an actual military organization manual, possibly due to the fact that the author studied so many similar documents while doing his basic research. This style allows one to look up and find specific information quite easily, but it also makes the reading monotonous for those interested in the overall presentation. Nevertheless, this is an essential book for understanding the Confederate navy's wartime role, and Wells has made a significant contribution to naval history for which he deserves the naval accolade "well done."

Jacksonville University

GEORGE E. BUKER

William Tecumseh Sherman. By James M. Merrill. (New York: Rand McNally and Co., 1971. 445 pp. Introduction, illustrations, bibliographical note, bibliography, index. \$10.00.)

University of Delaware Professor James M. Merrill writes: "The Sherman story mirrors an era, eventful and stormy, one of growth and ferment, of frustration and fulfillment. . . . Today there is a need for an understanding of Sherman's sense of human values, his devotion to law and order, his ability to rise above partisanship, his concept of the soldier's task in its relation to society and peace in the world." (p. 14) Merrill succeeds admirably in focusing on the human, sensitive Sherman.

While the general's military career— including the major battles, strategy, glory, and gore is adequately treated, it is secondary to the author's purpose. He explores in depth Sherman's attitudes toward blacks, during the war and later. Also, Merrill devotes attention to Sherman's views as he embarked on his destructive march through the South, despite his warm feelings toward that section. Surely Sherman's actions— necessary as they may have been— illustrate the barbarity that emerges, even from a sensitive soul, under the stress of total war. Sherman's postwar public career is also ably treated. The general was forced to tread a perilous path as he tried to avoid political involvement. He was more successful in rejecting movements to nominate him for the presidency.

Owing to emphasis on the personal Sherman, Merrill devotes a large share of attention to the general's private affairs and family relationships. His struggle to achieve economic security and eminence commensurate with his origins as the son of an Ohio supreme court justice and the foster son (and son-in-law) of the powerful Whig Thomas Ewing is an important theme in this biography. The problems created by his family's Catholicism is sensitively delineated. Sherman's relationship with his brothers, even Senator John Sherman, is not, however, developed in the depth that it could have been.

This important work should receive careful attention by scholars and laymen. Popularly written, its style is sprightly and the details accurate. A major disappointment is the decision of the author and publisher not to use footnotes. Merrill's work in a vast array of sources is apparent, but the bibliography contains

no reference to the wealth of Sherman material in the National Archives. Although considerable attention is given to Sherman's career as a banker, the bibliography does not mention Clarke's *William Tecumseh Sherman: Gold Rush Banker* (1969). (Perhaps it appeared too late for use.) Nevertheless, this work will deservedly stand as the most authoritative and readable Sherman biography in this generation.

ROGER D. BRIDGES

Illinois State Historical Library

American Statesmen on Slavery and the Negro. By Nathaniel Weyl and William Marina. (New York: Arlington House, 1971. 448 pp. Introduction, appendix, index. \$11.95.)

In *American Statesmen on Slavery and the Negro* Nathaniel Weyl and William Marina present a re-evaluation of the history of American race relations in which they come to conclusions different from those of most modern historians. In the course of their study they reviewed the private and public views of many Americans who were important in shaping public opinion from the late Colonial period to the early 1960s. Drawing largely upon published correspondence and writings of famous Americans, the authors marshaled an impressive array of evidence of opinion with regard to slavery and the blacks, some of which was most unexpected. Although the purpose of the book is to make these views known to the historical profession and the general reading public, the volume is more than a handy reference of quotations about the race problem. The authors, having thoroughly digested their material, wrote a series of essays in sparkling literary style that often achieve the level of excitement of good detective stories.

The authors are at their best when dealing with such early American political leaders as Franklin, Jefferson, Washington, and John Quincy Adams, and with Lincoln, Stevens, Sumner, and other important figures of the period of Civil War and Reconstruction. It is in the latter group that Weyl and Marina discover startling opinions about the racial problem. While their opposition to the institution of slavery is well known, it was surprising that they all, including Thaddeus Stevens and William

Lloyd Garrison, considered blacks to be inherently inferior to whites. The authors also discover that this racist theory was shared by most American leaders of the first half of the twentieth century.

Most nonprofessional readers will probably remember the author's treatment of old scandals connected with Jefferson, Stevens, and Warren Harding long after they have forgotten the books scholarly contributions. After extensive consideration of these matters, Weyl and Marina concluded that Jefferson probably did have a slave mistress, that Stevens certainly lived as man and wife with his black housekeeper, and that the old rumor that Harding had a black ancestor was probably false.

Like Ulrich B. Phillips with regard to the South, Weyl and Marina reach the conclusion that White Supremacy was the principal theme of American history. Among white leaders of all time periods, virtually all have believed that blacks were an alien element which could not be assimilated without damage to American society. On the basis of this consensus among whites, northern and southern, liberal and conservative alike, the authors believe that efforts of recent years to elevate the blacks to the level of the whites by government action was contrary to American tradition, counter to public opinion, and foredoomed to failure. Their argument will probably have little influence on historians, but may well be adopted by conservative extremists and possibly the Black Nationalists.

JOHN HEBRON MOORE

Florida State University

The White Savage: Racial Fantasies in the Postbellum South. By Lawrence J. Friedman. (Englewood Cliffs: Prentice-Hall, 1970. vii, 184 pp. Preface, prologue, bibliographical note, index. \$5.95.)

Professor Friedman believes that white America is guilty of craving servile Negro behavior, but "the quest for docility has been particularly anxious and intense below the Mason-Dixon line. . . ." (iv) Such scholars as C. Vann Woodward have, therefore, been wrong in focusing on the "issues" of segregation and

integration and the "question" of time. Instead, Professor Friedman writes, what is most important is uncovering "the subjective racial world of white Southerners." (vii)

During the Civil War, southern whites found the Negroes either docile and therefore good, or militant and therefore bad. Attitudes polarized, and towards the war's end whites became increasingly aggressive towards blacks— in part because of their own fears and uncertainties— and in part to restore docility. Southern resistance to the use of black troops was based on the obvious denial such a status made of their inherent inferiority; besides, armed blacks might well force themselves on white women— the gun was a phallic symbol. Thus the war ended with a permanent dislocation. Whites spent the next decades hoping to restore servility, but the Negro problem was really the white man's problem. That southern Caucasians saw the issue in terms of the black man's "personality" revealed the limitations of the whites.

The end of the conflict forced white Southerners into formulating new techniques of racial control. One group, led by J. D. B. DeBow and Hinton Rowan Helper, wanted to exclude the black man by colonizing him elsewhere. Others like George Fitzhugh (supported by Albert Taylor Bledsoe, Edward A. Pollard, and Alexander H. Stephens) opposed the exclusionist policy and proposed keeping the blacks but keeping them as a labor force in a subservient role. Even so, the theories of those advocating either exclusion or integrated subservience often blurred and overlapped, while a borrowing from both produced a third postulation offered by William G. "Parson" Brownlow of Tennessee. Brownlow wanted to colonize the blacks in a separate state in the South— or some suitable locale. He would exclude "uppity" blacks and permit docile ones to remain.

At about this point Professor Friedman's monograph becomes extremely argumentative. His skillful, impressively researched approach, that of "history as psychoanalysis," becomes a thesis proving exercise. The reader is told that Brownlow's fantasies permitted him to rationalize abusing and having contact with servile blacks because he was giving them the benefit of white civilization. Perhaps. Perhaps not. The author then proceeds to refinements of his case by considering Henry L. Watterson (lumped in this category are L. Q. C. Lamar, Henry W. Grady, and Wade Hampton), who proposed a program of enlightened,

benign conservatism that approved of docile blacks and rejected aggressive ones. Watterson, no less than Brownlow, considered himself enlightened, but it was all a phantasy.

Professor Friedman, offering revisionist approaches, presents some unexpected "white savages." Among New South authors one might expect Thomas Nelson Page to be included (as indeed he is), although it is something of a surprise to find George W. Cable. Professor Friedman suggests that Cable fought to better conditions for blacks, but only because it was degrading for superior whites to mistreat inferior Negroes. As for Tom Watson, the fiery Georgian did not turn to bigotry and race baiting after the Populists crusade, he was a racist all the time. What finally occurred? After the turn of the century, "differential segregation" became increasingly difficult to apply, especially in growing urban areas. So the South moved toward total segregation. The problem became national as blacks left the South, and the climax of white hatred/fear was reached in the 1915 movie, *The Birth of a Nation*. Its message was witnessed and cheered, and afterwards, "White savagery reigned supreme." (172)

The author is a tireless researcher, gifted in the use of quotations. He is as well a sprightly and provocative writer. No one who reads his book can fail to grant him a point, perhaps several. This reviewer believes that he pushes his conclusions a bit too far. On occasion, his attempt to make so many different men of differing views and personalities "fit" a spelled out hypothesis is not convincing. Yet the book should and no doubt will command the attention of scholars fascinated by what literary scholar Louis D. Rubin, Jr., calls "The Faraway Country."

WILLIAM WARREN ROGERS

Florida State University

Chasing Geronimo: The Journal of Leonard Wood, May-September, 1886. Edited by Jack C. Lane. (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1970. viii, 152 pp. Preface, introduction, illustrations, epilogue, notes, bibliography, index. \$6.95.)

Leonard Wood's Geronimo campaign journal would merit editing and publication for no other reason than it provides a candid human record of one of the most punishing and embar-

rassing campaigns in United States military history. But, just as important, it provides clues to Wood's meteoric rise from a lowly army surgeon to an international military figure. It is significant that Wood jumped from obscurity to glory through a single fortuitous assignment in 1886, the Geronimo campaign, for which he received the Congressional Medal of Honor. In all of this is the anomaly of Wood's move from contract surgeon to medical officer at Fort Huachuca, Arizona Territory, to line officer in a rather rigid military system. Also the journal documents the continuum of the grand tradition of the Fourth Cavalry.

The author's introduction provides a satisfying setting for the journal. His prelude comments are instructive and informative on the peculiar, even unique, problems facing the United States army and its mission in the 1880s. It yields the drama of army politics, and reveals the struggle for recognition by the army command between General George Crook and General Nelson Miles. The latter was scorned by regular West Point professionals because he rose from a first lieutenant in the Massachusetts Volunteers to the rank of general in the U. S. army in twenty years, clearly not harmed by his marriage to the niece of Chief of Staff General William T. Sherman and Senator John Sherman of Ohio. Crook's failure to contain the Apaches led to Miles' assignment in May 1886, as commander of the Department of Arizona. Miles was wary of his mission, capturing Geronimo, because he feared that he could not succeed where Crook had failed. Both generals were vain, compulsively ambitious, and eager to please Sheridan and Sherman so as to further their military careers.

The candor of this work is shown in the admission that 2,000 troops campaigned against a band of thirty elusive Indians. And it is a chronicle of adaptation by troops to local conditions. So gruelling was the Geronimo campaign, the troops riding in 120-degree temperatures day after day, crossing deserts and mountains in quest of the phantom Apaches, that by Wood's own account they abandoned regulations and inspections. The troops rode in their underwear. Wood wore a pair of flannel drawers, old blouse, pair of mocassins, and hat without crown. The Mexicans often took this Fourth Cavalry column to be Indians.

The editor's structure is provocative. Besides the illuminating introduction he has included perceptive annotations and a dramatic epilogue containing an account of General Miles' defiance

of President Cleveland's order that Miles confine Geronimo in Arizona. Dr. Lane, the editor, is a professor of history at Rollins College.

ARRELL M. GIBSON

University of Oklahoma

Bryan: A Political Biography of William Jennings Bryan. By Louis W. Koenig. (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1971. 736 pp. Notes, sources, acknowledgments, index. \$14.95.)

If this inkstained wretch of a fellow—Bryan biographer may be permitted a brief lapse into whimsy I promise to keep it short and clean. Through my history-studying years, I have associated hallmarking American personalities with musical instruments. For example, I envisage George Washington as a fife-played with good wind and marching cadence but otherwise perfunctorily. I associate Monroe with the bassoon, John Quincy Adams with the clarinet, and Lincoln with the cornet or close-kin trumpet, a politician of the ages and many nations who excelled on a horn of the ages and many nations. For me, William Jennings Bryan is the banjo which, as practically everybody knows, is American invented and developed.

Essentially the banjo is a solo instrument which incites or appeals to group or crowd participation. As a rule people gather about the plunking banjo to be entertained, to dance, or sing, or clap cadence, etc. Usually the banjo is a lead instrument only in human terms, not in symphonic grouping and its dulcet plunkings (or stringy clams) attain real effectiveness at the will of the listener group or crowd. As a rule the banjoist is directed and "hoisted" by his followers or listeners. Bryan was a banjo; his strings were his enormously facile vocal cords. He was followed primarily by being led.

Louis W. Koenig's "political biography" of Bryan is not a critique of a banjo. It is not actually a biography. Rather it is a diligent, ambitious, and, at times extremely deft background mural—I like "fresco" better, of and for the political times of Bryan, particularly the three bellying and belly-rounding American decades, 1890 to 1920. Whoever wrote the bombastic and

pretentious jacket blurb appears not to have read the script; the yammerings about a “monoumental biography of a man of towering importance” is much like my describing the hamburger I ate for lunch an epochal sirloin steak. A hamburger is not really a steak and this is not really a biography.

But Mr. Koenig’s book is worth reading for what it is, a sincere meaningful political mural, thoughtfully conceived and competently drawn and painted. It is a superb lecture or series of lectures about American politics and formative government. It is not a portrait of Bryan, and only incidentally a profile. Even so, and in some part because of the foregoing, I recommend the book for your thoughtful reading, even for your library. In saying this, I find myself musing about a better title for it; the most apt to this moment would be something like Bonampak, which just happens to be Maya for “Painted Walls.”

As such it is valid history. It is not to be criticized for not being another book. Undeniably the author uses his sources and organizes his material well. His mistakes, mostly minor errors, are in the main neither culpable nor marring, and to any veteran student of Bryan they are readily forgiven. Like the banjo Bryan just isn’t simple at all; he only looks simple to the casual passerby or glimpser. Koenig’s present book hasn’t the free-swing power of *The Invisible Presidency*, which I like enormously. But his Bryan mural has readability, sound exposition, and moments, even minutes, of superior analysis. I personally do not agree with several of his tenets, and this, of course, is my privilege and yours. As a student and teacher of politics and government and as one who has participated at least periphally in government planning, Mr. Koenig has generated or incubated many believing approaches and theses that are well worth following as capable murals that at least relate to WJB, the political image.

I complete my reading with only two major regrets. One, as you might well guess, relates to the ending of Bryan and, necessarily, of most books about Bryan. The “Monkey Trial” at Dayton, Tennessee, was an anti-climax to end all anti-climaxes. In three words it was an incredibly horrible mess; I was there as a young reporter, and I still shudder when I think of it. Bryan was an extremely sick man, dying of uncontrolled diabetes—directly at the trial’s end he conked out with a typical diabetic’s heart stoppage. His mind was not just addled, it was scrambled.

The once magnificent Clarence Darrow was almost comparably disintegrated. The entire *personnae* was straight out of a lingering indigestion nightmare. The great life was ending like a valiantly driven racing auto that sinks out of sight into filthy mud or quicksand at the close of the final lap. To mix similes, the super-hypocritical closeout was like the hyper-ballahooded crowning of Miss America, who receives at the end not the \$4.89 crown but a prolonged bare-bottom spanking. Louis Koenig permits himself to get somewhat beartrapped by a less than cogent siezure of interpreting and significance citing regarding the "trial." It's too bad, but what is a Bryaneer to do? I wish I could answer that question intelligently; also that I had never seen Dayton, or, God forbid, the smug, simpery, sugar-plummy, substitute teacher, John Scopes.

My other complaint deals with Bryan in Florida, or call it Bryan's political fresco in Florida. Professor Koenig all but omits it. His index does not even mention the University of Florida, one of Bryan's latter and very special grails. He does make a brief mention of Bryan's preliminary choice of Dr. A. A. Murphree, then president of the University of Florida as his "man" for the Democratic 1924 presidential nomination. Otherwise Murphree does not show in the mural and this is a pity. The fact is, of course, that Bryan sincerely loved Florida and identified with its people and sand-level politics. I personally regard his auto-hopping scrimmage for election to delegate-at-large (to the Democratic convention, naturally) as perhaps his most memorable winning campaign. Certainly Bryan's Florida was of his more definitive life and of his latterday political background. So, come to think of it, was that remarkable, all-denominations and all-outdoors Sunday school class in Miami.

CHARLES MORROW WILSON

Cedar Key, Florida

The Southern Strategy. By Reg Murphy and Hal Gulliver. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1971. 273 pp. \$7.95.)

Decision. By Richard Harris. (New York: E. P. Dutton and Co., 1971. 220 pp. Acknowledgments, index. \$5.95.)

It has become axiomatic, particularly since 1954, to observe that the states of the Confederacy have become increasingly less southern; the impact of post-World War II industrialization and the increasing pace of change in race relations have been but two of the forces hastening departure from traditional southern patterns of life. Generalizations about "the South" are ever more hazardous.

Seemingly unmindful of this trend, the editors of the *Atlanta Constitution* have surveyed southern politics as revealed in the elections of 1968 and 1970, emphasizing Richard Nixon's role in shaping the South's political fortunes. In *The Southern Strategy*, Reg Murphy and Hal Gulliver argue that President Nixon attempted to consolidate recent Republican gains in the region in two significant ways. First, they suggest that Nixon made a deal with South Carolina's Strom Thurmond, promising a slowdown in school desegregation (the authors vitiate their own charge, however, by including figures which show the accelerating pace of school desegregation through 1970). Second, they contend that the President supported candidates who sought political office on a "calculated appeal to white segregationist sentiment."

This book was written largely (and hastily) from the pages of the authors' newspaper, supplemented with liberal doses of V. O. Key. It proceeds from the premise of a White House- originated southern strategy which was "cynically anti-black," to trace personnel changes in the Atlanta office of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. The authors next include chapters on elections in five pivotal states: Alabama, Tennessee, Florida, South Carolina, and Georgia. The book's best chapter surveys black political impact since the passage of the Voting Rights Act of 1965. An assessment of the success of the President's effort (he failed) and predictions of the South's political future conclude the book.

Murphy and Gulliver's chief failure is an unsustained thesis. In their five-state assessment of the 1970 elections, the "southern strategy" gets lost. Local issues, personalities, and regional differences intrude in various electoral campaigns, suggesting the difficulty, and at times the insignificance, of attempting to direct state politics from Washington.

A further difficulty lies in the author's insistence that Nixon's political effort was fundamentally, or even primarily, racial. A

more apt conclusion might suggest that the Nixon effort in the South simply mirrored a larger program to unite all conservatives under the Republican roof— wherever they resided. As a tough-minded conservative politician, the President could hardly be expected to do otherwise; indeed he has made no secret of his efforts to this end.

There are numerous examples of overstatement and flawed generalization which weaken the book. We are told that Senator Thurmond was “the controlling kingpin politico at a Republican national convention, a man who perhaps named the next president of the United States.” This is too much. We are told of Governor Wallace’s “overwhelming primary victory in Alabama in the spring of 1970,” only to learn later that in the primary “Wallace came very near losing his home state.” Moreover, inconsistency and faulty organization distract the reader’s eye.

Yet there are interesting insights. The authors’ judgment that political developments in the campaigns of 1970 marked a deepening sophistication of southern electorates seems valid. The strategy which will prevail in the South, the authors conclude, “is one of steady effort,” a strategy by which southerners must continue to come to grips with their own prejudices and excesses. As a cursory look at recent southern politics, Murphy and Gulliver’s analysis offers some insight and much anecdotal amusement; but as a scholarly and convincing effort to delineate the outlines of a comprehensive “southern strategy,” it leaves much to be desired.

In contrast to Murphy and Gulliver, Richard Harris has written an interesting and convincing little book examining one phase of Richard Nixon’s conservative strategy. *Decision* examines the President’s nomination and the senate’s rejection of G. Harold Carswell to the United States Supreme Court. Harris effectively argues that Carswell’s principal difficulties were three: his unusually high reversal rate while sitting on the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals; the failure of over one-third of his Fifth Circuit colleagues— and particularly Judges Elbert B. Tuttle and John Minor Wisdom— to support the Carswell nomination; and the troublesome presence of Carswell’s murky views on race, both in his judicial opinions and in some of his work as an attorney in Tallahassee, Florida. Added to Carswell’s woes were

White House ineptitude in prosecuting the nomination and a remarkable series of errors by Carswell's senate supporters.

The heroes in Harris's tale— and at times they almost mount white chargers— are the senators who led the opposition, Bayh of Indiana and Tydings of Maryland. But there are other admirable stories of political courage: Cook and Cooper of Kentucky, who split their votes, and any number of others who, Harris argues, rose above political expediency because they felt Carswell unqualified for the highest court in the land.

Harris's major failure is stylistic; his book, while competently written, fails to be spry. Even the drama of the senate voting does not fasten one to the narrative. But for another reason the book is valuable. Harris shows convincingly that in this episode American democratic politics, so often the object of scorn and cheap cynicism, worked rather well. Indeed, to show freshmen and some political scientists how the senate works, Harris's political journalism is exceeded in recent memory only by Allen Drury's *Advise and Consent* — and this story really happened.

AUGUSTUS M. BURNS

University of Florida

BOOK NOTES

Plains Indian Art from Fort Marion, by Karen Daniels Petersen, contains drawings selected from the 847 extant pieces of art done by the twenty-six Plains Indian warriors imprisoned at Fort Marion (Castillo de San Marcos), St. Augustine, beginning in 1875. They were there three years. According to some art historians these Indians were the first exponents of the Contemporary School of Indian Art. Taught to draw and paint figures in their youth, they were given drawing materials and leisure time in prison, and to allay their home sickness they tried to recreate their life on the Plains. When the "Florida Boys," as the prisoners were called, became a popular tourist attraction, their drawings found their way to many states throughout the nation. Many celebrities visited St. Augustine and purchased the

drawings at two dollars a sketch book. Sidney Lanier was in St. Augustine when the prisoners first arrived, and Harriet Beecher Stowe sometimes came to the fort to see their work. Besides the drawings, many of which are in color, the book includes photographs of the prisoners taken en route to Florida and in St. Augustine. This handsome volume, published by the University of Oklahoma Press, also includes eight biographies of the Indian artists. Wherever possible, the Indians's own recollections are used. The book sells for \$9.95.

Time Exposure, 1891-1971, is the autobiography of Sister M. Regina Carlton, S.S.J., who was born in Hawthorne, Florida, in 1891. Her family attended the church of Saint Philip Neri, built in 1879 through the generosity of the Catholic families that lived in and around Gainesville, Hawthorne, and Orange Springs. Not only were the Carltons Catholic, they were also Republicans, which made them oddities indeed in the nineteenth-century Protestant Bible Belt of Florida. The family moved to Micanopy in 1896, when Mr. Carlton was appointed postmaster. They were cut off from regular Sunday services, but once a year a traveling priest recited mass in their front parlor. Mrs. Carlton operated Carolina House in Micanopy. Sister Regina received her first formal religious training at the Convent in St. Augustine, she attended Catholic University, and in the summer of 1920, she enrolled at the University of Florida in Gainesville. Sister Regina has written an account of her career as a teacher and administrator in Catholic schools throughout Florida, but always as a person interested in the life of the community. She is now living in All Saints Catholic Home for the Aged in Jacksonville. Her book may be ordered from the Home, 2040 Riverside Avenue; the price is \$2.14, including postage.

Pioneros Cubanos en U.S.A., 1575-1898, is by J. Isern (Pedro Jose Isern Cordero) of Miami. This monograph, written in Spanish, begins with the first activities of Cubans in Florida in the sixteenth century, and it shows the impact that they have had on the political and economic growth of Florida and the country since. Don Juan de Miralles, Juan Manuel de Cagigal y Monserrat, and Carlos Aguero are among those treated in this study. The role played by Cubans in the Second Seminole War and

the Civil War is also described, and there is a chapter entitled "Tabaco, Tampa y Marti City." Senor Isern's book sells for \$2.00 a copy; it can be ordered from Liberia Universal, 2465 Southwest Eighth Street, Miami, Florida.

The People Machine, by Dennis R. Cooper, is an illustrated corporate history of the General Telephone Company of Florida. While it mainly describes the company's operations on the central west coast, it does include information about telephone communications elsewhere in Florida. The first telephones were installed in Pensacola and Jacksonville in 1877, just a year after Alexander Graham Bell had invented the instrument. Two mail-order phones connected the William and Fermen Whitaker homesteads at Yellow Bluffs (Sarasota) in 1879, and the following year a telephone exchange was operating in Jacksonville. *The People Machine* includes many photographs. It may be ordered from the General Telephone Company of Florida, 610 Morgan Street, Tampa, Florida 33602.

The Sandstone Press of St. Petersburg, Florida, is publishing six books in its series of American Revolution Bicentennial classics. The first, *The Facetious Letters of Benjamin Franklin*, are letters written to his friends in America and Europe. The book sells for \$3.00, and it is available from Sandstone Press, Box 7104, St. Petersburg, Florida 33734.

Slavery in the American South, by John White and Ralph Willett, is part of the *Seminar Studies in History* series. It represents an attempt to depict and evaluate the nature of American slavery from the perspective of history and literature. The salient features of slavery in the southern states, utilizing documentary materials—essays, letters, poems, plays, autobiographies, travel accounts, and other primary resources—are presented. This paperback is published by Harper & Row, New York, and it sells for \$3.45.

Beyond Black or White: An Alternative America, edited by Vernon J. Dixon and Badi G. Foster, includes previously unpublished essays written by black men. It examines aspects of

American culture from a black man's point of view. Published by Little, Brown, and Company, Boston, this paperback sells for \$2.95.

A Lonesome Place Against the Sky is a pamphlet published by the North Carolina Department of Archives and History. It describes the state's active program of historic architectural preservation. Structures in North Carolina date to the early eighteenth century, and these and later buildings are being preserved as vital landmarks from the past. In cooperation with the North Carolina American Revolution Bicentennial Commission the state plans to accelerate the program. Other southern states, including Florida, are also actively involved in historic preservation. This booklet may be ordered from the State Department of Archives and History, Box 1881, Raleigh, North Carolina, and the price is \$1.00.