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Book Reviews

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BOOK REVIEWS

Duncan Upshaw Fletcher: Dixie's Reluctant Progressive. By Wayne Flynt. (Tallahassee: Florida State University Press, 1971. ix, 213 pp. Preface, illustrations, bibliography, index. \$10.00.)

In the half century after 1890 the South produced a bountiful crop of agrarian political figures whose more constructive efforts were often obscured by flamboyant rhetoric and crude race-baiting. A different type of southern politician is the subject of this lucidly written book by Professor Wayne Flynt. Duncan Upshaw Fletcher of Florida whose constituency was urban as well as rural had little of the charisma that characterized many of his contemporaries. A thorough, methodical man who minimized racial issues, he served as a stabilizing force against religious and political extremism. So far as possible, Professor Flynt has compensated for the absence of any sizable body of Fletcher papers by judicious research in an impressive variety of other sources. The product is a perceptive biography of an important political figure who not only played a key role in the development of Florida but who also figured prominently in the passage of congressional legislation designed to alleviate problems of a rapidly changing nation.

Arriving in Jacksonville in 1881 with a new law degree from Vanderbilt, Fletcher immediately interested himself in the affairs of the Democratic party and became identified with urban progressivism at a time when Florida was affected by a wave of agrarian radicalism. In 1887 he joined a reform coalition to win a seat on the city council. Parleying his reputation as a municipal reformer into statewide support by "championing the people's interests," he rapidly achieved a prominent place in Florida Democracy. Both as a legislator from Duval County in 1893 and as mayor of Jacksonville twice prior to 1906, the prosperous young lawyer functioned in politics as a moderate middle class reformer who was both repelled by existing injustices and fearful of unrestrained agrarian radicalism. His successful campaign for a seat in the United

States Senate in 1908 against his former ally Napoleon B. Broward was eloquent testimony of the fragmentation and factional discontinuity that characterized much of Florida's politics in the era. In spite of a belief in "order and progress by controlled and gradual change," Fletcher as a senator for twenty-seven years proved adept at adjusting his ideology to accommodate the changing demands of his constituents. In the senate his principal strength lay in the committee and party caucus where his diligence, regularity, and diplomacy won for him the respect of his colleagues. In no area did he perform more effectively than in manipulating the Congressional pork barrel. The development of waterways, especially the trans-Florida canal, was a perennial concern. That Fletcher was no mere party hack was indicated by the crucial role he played in securing legislation identified with the New Freedom of Woodrow Wilson and the New Deal of Franklin D. Roosevelt. In 1916, for example, he provided "the impetus and structure" for the Farm Loan Act and stood in the vanguard of maritime reform. In the era of the New Deal his most significant contributions were in the field of banking and financial reform where he served the Roosevelt administration loyally and efficiently by outmaneuvering his Democratic colleague Carter Glass. Fletcher's "consistently progressive approach to foreign policy" was exemplified by his attitudes regarding Latin America, the Philippines, and the League of Nations.

Some readers may quarrel with Professor Flynt's preoccupation with his subject's place in the ideological spectrum and with his overuse of such imprecise terms as conservatism, liberalism, neo-liberalism, pragmatism, and progressivism. Others will undoubtedly desire to know more about the structure and operation of Fletcher's obviously durable political organization. All readers, however, are likely to appreciate the attention which this study devotes to "the interaction of politician and local constituent" in the career of Duncan Upshaw Fletcher.

WILLARD B. GATEWOOD, JR.

University of Arkansas

Forerunners Courageous: Stories of Frontier Florida. By LeRoy Collins. (Tallahassee: Colcade Press, 1971. xxii, 217 pp.

Dedication, foreword, preface, acknowledgments, illustrations. \$8.50.)

When former Florida Governor LeRoy Collins concluded his 1968 campaign for the United States Senate, he not only found himself defeated but also with thousands of dollars that he owed for campaign expenses. There is little that is less inspiring than contributing to the loser of a political contest, so Governor Collins tried a different approach to fund his debt which would also provide an outlet for an unfulfilled desire. He wrote, published, and marketed, with little overhead expense, this collection of stories of the Florida that he loves. The result is a neat package, albeit with a top-heavy title, of interesting and smoothly-told stories ranging in time from Territorial Florida to the restoration of The Grove, the Tallahassee home of his wife's great-grandfather, Richard Keith Call, territorial governor of Florida and general of militia. Colcade, the nominal publisher of the book, is an abbreviation for "Collins Campaign Debt," and according to the author, the complete sale of the first printing erased the necessity for further use of that name. But the contents of the book place Florida in debt to LeRoy Collins for adding a valuable volume of Floridiana.

As Governor Collins points out in his preface, there are four divisions to the book: the first contains stories from territorial times to Civil War; then, "Interlude" includes autobiographical, philosophical, and inspirational reflections; four chapters cover incidents of Spanish-American War and turn-of-the-century times; and the final and longest chapter, "The House of Call," spans the whole period of American Florida.

Author Collins is on shakiest ground with his account of Osceola, and relies too heavily on the highly romantic and largely fictional story written by Minnie Moore Wilson in her *Osceola, Florida's Seminole War Chieftan*. But a book such as *Forerunners Courageous* cannot be judged or reviewed by the same standards one would require of a book written by Charlton W. Tebeau or John K. Mahon. As Collins himself put it, borrowing a phrase from the weather forecasters, there is a "ninety percent probability of authentic history" in the account.

Collins, like all authors, is at his best when he writes about

a subject he knows thoroughly and at close-range. His concluding chapter provides much intimate information about the Call family, and it is really the love story of that family and The Grove. All who were connected with that beautiful edifice were affected deeply by it, and Governor Collins was no exception, calling it "a tiny star in the civilization of its time."

In a vignette concerning his father, LeRoy Collins described the "biggest, fightingest bass in Lake Jackson" by the name of Joe Nathan. His father caught other large fish, but his reason for returning was always to try for "old Joe." Now that Collins has dipped his pen of authorship in the literary sea with this modest volume, perhaps soon he will be back after Old Joe Nathan.

WILLAM M. GOZA

Clearwater, Florida

Two Islands: Grand Manan and Sanibel. By Katharine Scherman. (Boston: Little, Brown and Co., 1971. 256 pp. Introduction, illustrations. \$7.95.)

Island sojourners are a special breed. Motivated usually by a desire to escape the tensions and pressures of urban society, they seek remote outposts, difficult of access, where they may hope to find the simple, unhurried and sometimes primitive style of life. Most are nature lovers, if not naturalists, sensitive to sights and sounds, to the order and violence of the physical world. Katharine Scherman, a perceptive observer and talented writer, is one of these. City-born and bred, she has periodically turned her back on the tumult of Manhattan for the comparative serenity of two other islands, Grand Manan and Sanibel.

Except for their insularity these two islands have little in common. Grand Manan, lying some eight miles from the northern tip of Maine, is a part of Canada. Its eastern shore, the habitable portion, faces the Bay of Fundy, which abounds in sardines and herring and provides the island with its chief commercial enterprise. Its western shore, almost harborless, is rugged and forbidding. Its winters are long and rigorous, while

the tidal action even on the eastern side often makes the approach by small craft a hazardous undertaking. It has never enjoyed the vogue accorded to Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard. Yet here Miss Scherman has found unspoiled natural beauty and a quaint way of life out of step with the times. "Grand Manan," she explains, "attracts few visitors and has little frivolity, organized or unorganized." Although accessible daily by boat it is "still not easy enough to attract the casual tourist."

Sanibel, in sharp geological and climatological contrast to Grand Manan, is situated in the Gulf of Mexico, some three miles from the mainland of southwest Florida. Its subtropical climate combined with agricultural possibilities attracted a few settlers in the late nineteenth century, but recurring hurricanes discouraged farmers and today only a few remnants of citrus groves and their sheltering Australian pines hark back to that era. More recently it has been the quiet retreat of winter visitors and collectors of shells, for which the island is noted. Accessible by causeway and bridge since 1964, a development which augurs badly for Sanibel's future, its visitors are increasing and include many for whom its natural endowments have little interest or meaning. Two wildlife refuges, however, the Bailey and the J. N. "Ding" Darling, may continue to offer food and safety for its birds and animals for some time to come.

In writing of both islands Miss Scherman has presented excellent sketches of their geological and anthropological past, as well as outlines of their more recent history. It is, however, in the area of natural history that she is most at home. Her knowledge of ornithology, in particular, is impressive. Her enthusiasm for both her islands shows through and may very well be infectious, producing an effect which she would probably wish to discourage—that is, to attract more visitors to these hitherto unspoiled spots. Like many other sensitive observers she has sorrowfully watched the encroachment of bulldozer and dragline wielded by land developers. Her trenchant comment on Sanibel's future may strike a responsive note among her fellow "islanders." "The only hope . . . is that a hurricane will take charge again and wipe it all off . . . much that is good would go too. But the trees would stay, and the birds would come back; some people would return too, those

who are used to hurricanes.”

This book is not addressed primarily to professional anthropologists and historians. None of the paraphernalia of scholarship has been included. Although she has read widely and well in preparation for her task, the author has not chosen to disclose her sources. It may be read, however, with pleasure and profit by scholars. The two maps, in splendid detail, are extremely useful, while the twenty-four full-page photographs are a delight.

E. A. HAMMOND

University of Florida

Spain and her Rivals on the Gulf Coast. Edited by Ernest F. Dibble and Earle W. Newton. (Pensacola: Historic Pensacola Preservation Board, 1971. vi, 143 pp. Introduction, appendix, illustrations, index. \$5.00; \$3.00 paper.)

Florida's early history was divided into two geographic regions, the Atlantic coast and the Gulf coast. The western arena, along with contiguous territory as far as New Orleans, is the focus of the five major essays in *Spain and her Rivals*, the proceedings of the second annual Gulf Coast History and Humanities Conference held in Pensacola in December 1970.

A fresh and illuminating approach to the entire colonial South is presented by Alfred B. Thomas in the opening essay "Gulf Coast Colonial History: an Overview." Contradicting the standard treatment of American frontier history as a movement from east to west, Thomas shows that a more accurate perspective is gained by mentally "standing" on the Gulf coast, and looking northward to follow two and a half centuries of frontier advance essentially linked to the Caribbean.

Objectives, methods, and results are evaluated by John J. TePaske in his paper "French, Spanish and English Indian Policy on the Gulf Coast, 1513-1763: A Comparison." Beginning with a scholarly exposition of the contrast between Spain's theory and practice in dealing with natives, TePaske emphasizes that Spain, unlike France and England, did not give rum and guns to the Indians. Spain's principal accomplishment was

the pacific establishment of a mission chain inland from the Gulf coast in the Apalache region. Furthermore, these missions existed without the support of the military posts common to Spanish missions of the northern Mexican frontier. After the founding of Charleston in 1670, Indian traders and colonial governors carried on an aggressive British campaign for commercial profit and territorial expansion toward the Gulf coast. Though ruthless, the English method was ultimately far more successful.

The French entered the Gulf coast competition at Mobile in 1699, a year after the founding of Spanish Pensacola. Indian allies were a necessary part of France's policy to stop England and to control the Mississippi valley as a link between Canada and the Caribbean Islands. Also using "rum and guns," the French were more skillful in establishing personal contacts with Indian tribes, even to the extent of "going native."

In spite of Spain's economic disadvantage, a three-way balance of power became effective in the Gulf coast region. A similar balance developed among the leading Southern Indian tribes: the Choctaw generally allying with the French, the Chickasaw with the English, and the Creeks remaining neutral during this period.

Based on the same factual background as TePaske's paper, Hale G. Smith points out the historical implication of archaeological data in his discussion of "The Spanish Gulf Coast Cultural Assemblage, 1500-1763." Very little evidence of European contact with native civilization is recorded for the sixteenth century, undoubtedly explainable by Indian hostility to Spanish exploration. A few European objects, probably from shipwrecks, were traded northward by Glades Indians. Most important is the international character of artifacts from the major eighteenth-century site, Santa Rosa Pensacola. Here, the predominant ceramics are Majolica ware from Spain and Mexico, with some interesting aboriginal copies; English and Dutch pipes, "manos" or grinding stones of Mexican type, many kinds of iron tools, beads and such novel items as Jew's harps and music box keys, as well as French coins interpreted as indications of active though prohibited French-Spanish trade. Although the Spanish influence was mainly coastal, Smith concludes that the early eighteenth century featured intensive

inter-cultural contact, a view corroborated by historical documentation.

Diplomatic and dramatic local history are combined in J. Preston Moore's treatment of the French uprising of 1768 in New Orleans, an unsuccessful attempt to prevent introduction of Spanish rule into Louisiana according to the terms of the Treaty of Paris. On the local scene, the leading dissidents planned the insurrection to bolster the value of French currency they had cornered. As added factors, Moore cites a realistic fear that Spanish mercantile policies would bring economic disaster, and cultural friction between Ulloa, the new Spanish administrator, and a French population in which the Seven Years's War had nurtured a "bold and defiant individualism." The uprising created a very small ripple in French-Spanish relations, even though the punishment inflicted by Spanish General Alejandro O'Reilly was unexpectedly rigorous, including execution of five leading citizens.

The field of the humanities is admirably represented by the contribution of Samuel Wilson, Jr., "Gulf Coast Architecture." The thirty-two plates from French, Spanish, and American sources form a unique collection, probably the most outstanding section of the volume. Colonial history becomes more vital when it is possible to view the structures that were part of the contemporary scene. Wilson observes that the pole-framed Indian dwellings, with matted exterior and thatched roofs, were similar to homes of Mayans living further southwest along the Caribbean coast. A type of native wall-plastering, moss dipped in mud, was used by European settlers for many generations. Noting the persistence of French influence, Wilson carries architectural history up through the introduction of cypress shingles and wood siding, the innovation of locally-made brick and later addition of iron grill-work of Spanish artisans, and finally the arrival of American Federal style design.

Contents also include a report on films as visual aids to colonial history by Lucius Ellsworth, and in the appendix a bibliography of the Spanish borderlands by William S. Coker and Jack D. L. Holmes reprinted from the *Florida Historical Quarterly*, XLIX, April 1971.

Ann Arbor, Michigan

HELEN HORNBECK TANNER

Anglo-Spanish Rivalry in North America. By J. Leitch Wright, Jr. (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1971. xiii, 257 pp. Acknowledgments, introduction, abbreviations, maps, notes, bibliography, index. \$10.00.)

Professor J. Leitch Wright, Jr, has written a grand synthesis concerning 'Spain's response to English intrusions into North America.' Ranging over more than three centuries (1492-1820) and a myriad of events and individuals, his narrative gives colonial Florida a prominent place. He divides the book into three periods. For the first (1492-1763) the author demonstrates the slow but relentless push of the English into the Spanish Southeast. If direct confrontations between Spain and England over North America occurred sporadically and primarily on the sea or at diplomatic conference tables in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the coming of Queen Anne's War saw the conflict become more violent and bloody. Governor James Moore's siege of Saint Augustine in 1702 and his sweep through Apalache in 1704 were but two of many incidents. The founding of Georgia in 1732 created new tensions, and in the War of Jenkins's Ear both Spanish Saint Augustine and English Frederica fell under attack. But as the English extended southward under the imperious James Oglethorpe, the Spaniards managed not only to hang on but actually to strengthen their hold on Saint Augustine and the Gulf coast, losing Florida in 1763 only through a diplomats' treaty. Transitional and confused, the period 1763-1783 saw rivalry center more upon control of the Mississippi, crucial now because of English acquisition of Canada and Spanish control over Louisiana. The outbreak of the American Revolution, however, prevented any serious British threats to Louisiana, and in 1781 Bernardo de Galvez even succeeded in retaking Pensacola. The last epoch, 1783-1821, is by far the most complex because of the involvement of the United States, but it is also the most colorful, dominated by such figures as William Augustus Bowles, Alexander McGillivray, Gregor McGregor, Panton and Leslie, and a host of others. Their conspiracies and counter-conspiracies, particularly among the vacillating Indians, persist until the cession of Florida to the United States in 1821.

This book is tightly written and well researched. An inveterate bibliophile, Professor Wright has combed archives in Spain, Mexico, England, Canada, and the United States. Based almost entirely upon a welter of primary sources, his analysis is surprisingly incisive, covering over 300 years in 190 pages of text. As broad synthesis, the book does not contain much that is new, either in fact or interpretation, but the author's quest was not for patterns or a new interpretative framework. He aimed at providing a straight-forward narrative of the men and events surrounding Spanish-English rivalry in North America, and he has succeeded admirably.

JOHN J. TEPASKE

Duke University

The North Carolina Continentals. By Hugh F. Rankin. (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1971. viii, 428 pp. Preface, works cited, index. \$12.50.)

Hugh F. Rankin has written a detailed military history of most of the battles west of the Hudson River and south of West Point. The book covers every battle in which any North Carolina troop (Continental or militia) had any part. If one is looking for a study of the problems, frustrations, and exploits of the North Carolina soldiers in the American Revolution – this volume is not for them. If one desires a readable account of military activities in the geographic area described above – this is their book. Rankin has brought together some of the fullest accounts of the battles of Moore's Creek Bridge, Brandywine, Germantown, Guilford Court House, and Eutaw Springs, among others. The extent of his details is unlimited, e.g.: Daniel "Morgan had insisted that he be relieved of active duty for, in addition to his sciatica, his piles had grown so painful that it was impossible for him to sit a horse."

While primarily concerned with military history, Rankin does focus on civilian problems which influenced military decisions and activities. His treatment of the problems created by lack of supplies, reluctance of private citizens to take the credit of the Continental Congress, weakness of militia units,

interference of state government officials, recruiting, pay, and desertions is excellent. The blundering due to inept leadership and poor communications on both the British and American side makes one wonder how anyone won the war.

The title of the book is definitely misleading. It is not a study of the North Carolina Continentals but rather a study of the military action in which North Carolina troops not necessarily Continentals, participated. Many chapters make little, if any, reference to the North Carolina Continentals, and no one chapter is fully devoted to them. The footnotes and bibliography indicate that the research was thorough; however, there is nothing new presented. The method of combining all the footnotes together at the end of each paragraph is disturbing to the serious reader. Even quotations within a paragraph are not separately footnoted. There is one serious omission; in this book devoted to minute detail of many battles and skirmishes there is not one single map. Even though Rankin does not reveal anything new or startling, he does bring together many previously used primary and secondary sources of the various battles in a very readable style.

EDWARD S. PERZEL

University of North Carolina at Charlotte

The Papers of Jefferson Davis: Volume I, 1808-1840. Edited by Haskell M. Monroe, Jr., and James T. McIntosh. (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1971. xii, 594 pp. Introduction, acknowledgments, general view of the work, editorial method, symbols and abbreviations, illustrations, chronology, maps, appendices, list of sources, index. \$15.00.)

Jefferson Davis was a late bloomer, writes Bruce Catton in his felicitous introduction to Volume I of *The Papers of Jefferson Davis*. Indeed, there is little in this volume to indicate that he would become one of the leaders of his generation. His performance at Transylvania University and at West Point was mediocre. At West Point he piled up a remarkable number of demerits, whereas Lee who was there at the same time had a perfect record. But then, the offenses for which demerits were

given (a list is included in this volume) seemed mostly petty and even ridiculous. He was court-martialed and nearly dismissed from the military academy for being caught at Benny Haven's tavern where liquor was sold. His record as a young lieutenant on the western frontier was adequate, but there was little opportunity for him to distinguish himself. He showed magnanimity in the treatment of Black Hawk whom he guarded. There were other attractive qualities in his nature which the letters bring out, especially his devotion to his parents and family. He seemed to care little for money but greatly for honor.

The cataclysmic event in his early life was the death of his young wife, a daughter of Zachary Taylor, who had strongly opposed the marriage. Davis had resigned from the army in order to marry her. The papers in this volume contain scarcely anything about his courtship of her or the tragedy of her death. There is also virtually nothing in the volume about his life as a planter in Mississippi except an excerpt from the census returns of 1840 which lists him as owning forty slaves, only twenty-nine of whom were engaged in agriculture. The contents of this first volume are somewhat disappointing, containing a large number of routine military abstracts, and I could not discover why 1840 was selected as the termination date. High praise, however, should be awarded to the editors for the excellent detailed footnotes and the critical ability that they have displayed.

There are some indications in the paper that despite his late blooming, Davis had a forceful character and was a man of great courage. One of the most interesting documents is the record of a court-martial in 1835 in which the young officer was tried for disrespect to his superior officer. He defended himself with great spirit. His pride, which was later to cause him trouble as Confederate president, flared out when he asked (p. 379) "Can it be required of a Gentleman, is it part of the character of a soldier to humble himself beneath the haughty tone, or quail before the angry eye of any man." His high spirit and southern sympathies were also displayed when he wrote during the nullification crisis that he would resign his commission rather than fight to coerce a state.

University of Kentucky

CLEMENT EATON

The Image of Lincoln in the South. By Michael Davis. (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1971. 205 pp. Introduction, bibliography, index. \$7.95.)

Lincoln on Black and White: A Documentary History. Edited by Arthur Zilversmit. (Belmont: Wadsworth Publishing Co., 1971. 187 pp. Preface, suggestions for further research. \$3.95.)

Both of these books are about Abraham Lincoln – but in an almost incidental way. Michael Davis and Arthur Zilversmit have “used” Lincoln to say some very profound and transcendent things about the American experience.

The Image of Lincoln in the South deals with the Lincoln idea in the southern mind from 1860 to 1909. Author Davis shows that during the presidential election campaign of 1860, the secession crisis, and the war, Southerners perceived the living Lincoln as an earthy buffoon, a tyrant, and an ogre, respectively.

After 1865 many Southerners attempted to win the Lost Cause with words. Predictably these words were often bitter, and Lincoln, martyr in the rest of the nation, was the object of some of the worst invective. Gradually with the coming of the New South, ideas about Lincoln softened. Some Southerners still remained unreconstructed, and some used Lincoln’s words to justify their racist actions and attitudes. Yet many Southerners saw Lincoln as a national hero and began themselves to contribute to the Lincoln legend. By 1909, a century after Lincoln’s birth his image was both cause and index of the South’s reattachment to the union.

Davis has done a beautiful job, and this is a highly satisfying monograph. By exhaustive research and keen analysis, he has found and followed the Lincoln image and displayed its subtlety and significance. Equally important, Davis’s prose is polished and paced. *The Image of Lincoln in the South* is intellectual history written by an intellectual.

Lincoln on Black and White is a collection of primary materials focusing upon Lincoln’s ideas on race. Zilversmit has designed the book as a supplemental text for use in history courses. Both student and teacher will appreciate it. The book is part of the American History Research Series of which

Zilversmit is co-editor with William R. Taylor. In keeping with the series format, Zilversmit introduces, ably edits, and presents original source materials. *Lincoln on Black and White* allows the reader to make history an active, rather than a passive, discipline,

The concept is intriguing. Most historians long ago abandoned the notion that their function was only to transmit historical data or facts. Yet when teachers stress interpretations of data, they too often discover that students memorize these interpretations and mentally treat them in the same sterile way that they treated data. By assembling significant materials about a concrete historical problem, Zilversmit has offered readers the challenge to “do” history, to perform the functions of an historian.

The topic, Lincoln and race, is important. Historians have alternated between writing about Lincoln, the Great Emancipator, and Lincoln, the racist hypocrite. Zilversmit has enabled students and general readers to make their own judgment based on evidence. In the process these readers may discover for themselves the excitement and intellectual viability that historians have so long claimed for their discipline.

EMORY M. THOMAS

University of Georgia

White Terror: The Ku Klux Klan Conspiracy and Southern Reconstruction. By Allen W. Trelease. (New York: Harper and Row, 1971. xlviii, 557 pp. Preface, introduction, illustrations, epilogue, source notes, bibliographical essay, index. \$15.00.)

As recently as twenty years ago perhaps a majority of scholars working in United States history accepted at least the essentials of the traditional white supremacist thesis that the Republican party's policies toward the post-Civil War South, founded of efforts to provide suffrage and some other elements of citizenship for black people, amounted to a disastrous blunder for the entire nation. The conviction that the Reconstruction years had been a “tragic era” became an important ingredient in the national racist consensus following the abandon-

ment of federal support for the remaining Radical Republican state governments in the mid-1870s. Under this consensus the Ku Klux Klan, which had been the main instrument for white terrorist activity against the freedmen and the Radical governments, acquired an image of romanticism, mystery, and nobility. This image fastened itself on the American consciousness even more firmly in the early part of this century with the publication of Thomas B. Dixon's popular fictional glorifications of the Reconstruction Klan and with the appearance of D. W. Griffith's sensational motion picture, *The Birth of a Nation*. In the 1920s the bright legend of the old "Ku Klux" contributed significantly to the nationwide growth of the Invisible Empire, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc., which had a broader appeal but adopted largely the same tactics as the earlier masked movement.

Allen Trelease's long-needed book is a logical and indispensable contribution to the task of overhauling the historiography of the Reconstruction South, a task that has occupied a large portion of the present generation's historians. Trelease completely discredits the version of the original Ku Klux Klan given in Stanley Horn's eulogistic *The Invisible Empire* (1939), which for want of anything better has been the standard general account until now. What Trelease has done is to strip the layers of legend from the Klan to reveal a massive conspiracy – either actively supported or acquiesced in by the great majority of white Southerners – to turn back any challenge to the dictum that the South was "a white man's country." Although instigated at Pulaski, Tennessee, in 1866, the Klan had no real center and was not even one organization, but rather an aggregation of local terrorist bands operating in every ex-Confederate state as well as Kentucky. Trelease uses the term Ku Klux Klan generically to refer not only to those outfits going by this name but also to such groups as the Knights of the White Camellia in Louisiana and the Knights of the Rising Sun in Texas.

At great length and with almost excruciating detail, Trelease describes the countless outrages – ranging from beatings, mutilations, and outright murders to forced evictions and political fraud – perpetrated by Klan and Klan-like groups before 1871-1872, when federal prosecutions under new con-

gressional legislation somewhat curbed the reign of terror. Constructing his narrative mainly from testimony in the thirteen-volume congressional investigation of the Klan in 1871, from state archival and manuscript collections, and from local newspapers, Trelease shows that the Klan movement was strongest in those parts of the South where whites were in a majority, and that because of this fact and because Republican state governors were reluctant to use black militia against white citizens, federal enforcement with federal troops was the only effective means of maintaining the safety and civil rights of local Radicals. But after 1872 federal authorities became generally unwilling to use military force in the South. While Ku Klux groups became mostly inactive, subsequent terrorist campaigns – more widespread, more systematic, and more overtly political than the Klan – were able to capture the few state governments still in Radical hands. Once again we are reminded that the fundamental weakness of Radical Reconstruction was its lack of radicalism. That is the central message of Trelease's book, as exhaustive a study of the Ku Klux conspiracy as we are likely ever to need.

CHARLES C. ALEXANDER

Ohio University

Genteel Partisan: Manton Marble, 1834-1917. By George T. McJimsey. (Ames: Iowa State University Press, 1971. xi, 333 pp. Preface, illustrations, notes, bibliographical essay, index. \$10.75.)

Best known to Floridians for his seamy role in the electoral vote count at Tallahassee during the 1876 Hayes-Tilden election dispute, Manton Marble was owner and publisher of the *New York World*, which he made into an influential Democratic party organ, during the Civil War and Reconstruction. After selling the paper he continued as a party spokesman with varying influence for perhaps twenty more years. He was a near-great editor and a would-be president-maker who never quite made the first team. Professor McJimsey deserves credit for writing a competent, balanced biography without trying to make of Marble something he never was. The work is based on

broad research in the pertinent sources, including the extensive, if carefully screened, Marble collection in the Library of Congress.

Encouraged by a schoolteacher father, Marble early acquired a taste for literature and art which was cultivated during his college days at the Baptist-oriented University of Rochester. With a determination to succeed and a strong commitment to high personal standards, he decided after some hesitation that literary criticism was to be his field of endeavor. A series of newspaper jobs in Boston and New York led him to the staff of the *New York World*, which he ultimately purchased. A devout Baptist and a conservative Whig at first, Marble repeatedly rationalized the compromises he found necessary in a practical world. He lost his interest in religion and became a Republican when the Whig party disappeared. His big chance came when he bought the *World*, but the purchase price was his switch to the Democratic party for which he became a major spokesman for the rest of his active life.

Attempting to formulate and guide Democratic policy at a time when the party was on the unpopular side of most issues and hopelessly factionalized, he sacrificed principle to party with increasing ease. He even supported William M. Tweed when other city journals were exposing the "boss." But it was in Tallahassee, Florida, where his performance reached its greatest conflict with his earlier idealism. One of the few persons who had genuinely warm feelings for Samuel J. Tilden, Marble desperately wished to see him inaugurated as president in 1877. During the uncertain period when the Florida canvassing board was deciding the extremely close election in that state, Marble participated in an unsuccessful attempt to bribe one of the board members. Professor McJimsey treats the episode fully, showing how the idealistic young literary critic was transformed by life experiences into a person who could rationalize the purchase of an electoral vote so that a "reform" candidate could become president. In later years Marble became a recognized Democratic authority on bimetallism but perhaps the 1876 episode best illustrates the significance of his career and this biography. An idealistic young man set out to make his way in nineteenth-century partisan politics and reached the high

point of his career when he tried to buy the vote of a public official and failed to complete the transaction.

JERRELL H. SHOFNER

Florida Technological University

George Peabody: A Biography. By Franklin Parker. (Nashville: Vanderbilt University Press, 1971. x, 233 pp. Dedication, foreword, illustration, bibliographic essay, appendix, bibliography, index. \$8.95.)

This brief, sympathetic biography of George Peabody provides the only published scholarly study of the full life of the great philanthropist. It is based upon the author's dissertation which was drawn from extensive research in manuscript depositories in both England and the United States.

Peabody was an interesting character whose career carried him, with little formal education, from work as an eleven-year old clerk in a local store, to management of an uncle's dry goods store in Georgetown, D. C., to partnership in a merchandising firm in Baltimore, to the establishment of the great merchant banking firm in England, which was the predecessor to the House of Morgan. If the author provides little detail on the process by which Peabody acquired his wealth, he does emphasize his efforts to develop an Anglo-American bond in the wake of the War of 1812. Much emphasis is given to Peabody's penchant for lavish entertaining, and especially to his annual Independence Day dinners in London, which were to draw together citizens of the former enemy nations. Throughout the book, the trivial details of dinners and public ceremonies receive much attention.

The origins of his major philanthropies are developed in some detail: the Peabody institutes in Danvers (now Peabody) Massachusetts, and Baltimore; the Peabody Education Fund for the development of education in the post-bellum South; and the Peabody donation fund of London to provide improved housing for the poor. The author also relates the circumstances of most of the minor gifts, as well as the benevolences which Peabody bestowed on members of his family, over whom

he presided as a patriarch through his correspondence from London.

The existing sources have afforded Parker little significant insight into the personality of the enigmatic benefactor, and the author has ventured little analysis on his own. Because of this lack, the book is disappointing to the scholar looking for a definitive treatment of Peabody or his role as financier and humanitarian. The book is quite readable, however, and provides a unique contribution by recording the details of the donations of one of the earliest American philanthropists.

THOMAS S. MORGAN, JR.

Winthrop College

In the Cage: Eyewitness Accounts of the Freed Negro in Southern Society, 1877-1929. Edited by Alton Hornsby, Jr. (Chicago: Quadrangle Books, 1971. vii, 272 pp. Acknowledgments, introduction, index. \$7.95.)

The accounts included in this anthology, taken from the writings of forty-two Northern and foreign visitors, provide a fascinating description of the life of southern Negroes in the years from Reconstruction to the Depression. A variety of topics are covered in chapters devoted to Pedagogues and Pupils, Making a Living, Life and Leisure, Religion and Superstition, Manners and Morals, Crime and Punishment, and Politics. Among the commentators are such well-known writers and politicians as James Bryce, W. E. B. DuBois, Ray Stannard Baker, Albert Bushnell Hart, André Siegfried, Frank Tannenbaum, and Rutherford B. Hayes, as well as a number of less known but nonetheless astute observers.

Hornsby has kept his introductory comments to a minimum. He notes the "striking conclusion to be drawn from these impressions of outsiders is that they did not differ radically from those usually attributed to Southern whites." Secondly, "the observations . . . confirm the view, now widely held, that the mass of blacks enjoyed no radical advances in social and economic conditions" during this period. Thirdly, it is evident that "the political status of the blacks actually deteriorated." Only a few observers could understand, under these circum-

stances, the importance of "the black church" to the Negro. Finally, "many outsiders made less than judicious reports of black life because they failed to realize that three centuries of slavery and discrimination had obscured the social, cultural, economic and political capacities of the Negro and in many instances actually distorted his personality."

The views of the observers, both favorable and unfavorable, raise some significant questions. They reveal on the whole, if not a radical, certainly a real degree of progress by the Negro except in the area of politics. And this was precisely the position argued by Booker T. Washington. Can this degree of progress be characterized as being, "In the Cage"? If there was a cage, was not the door open for those who chose to move North? One cannot have it both ways. If the Negro had all of the hindrances from the past which Hornsby suggests should be taken into consideration, then the progress of the black man was in many ways remarkable. To have expected radical change was simply unrealistic.

Only a few short fragments of the book relate specifically to Florida, but this is an interesting and valuable anthology on Negro life in the South after Reconstruction.

WILLIAM MARINA

Florida Atlantic University

The Reluctant Farmer: The Rise of Agricultural Extension to 1914. By Roy V. Scott. (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1971. xi, 362 pp. Preface, bibliography, index. \$8.95.)

This book is a history of farmer movements in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, yet it is different from other such books. Rather than detailing the radical political and economic protest of the period, the author deals with the attempt by agricultural leaders such as Seaman A. Knapp and Perry G. Holden to aid farmers through education, especially agricultural extension.

The author begins with an account of early attempts at education through agricultural societies and the farm press. The next advance was the development of farmers' institutes in the late nineteenth century. These meetings which gathered

together farmers from a particular locale sometimes lasted for several days and featured lecturers and programs sponsored by the local group.

At about the same time in the South, Knapp was beginning his farm demonstration work which was to become immensely popular and assist southern farmers in diversifying their operations and restoring depleted soil. Knapp's demonstration technique was carried North and West by William J. Spillman. It was from this demonstration work that the system of county agricultural agents evolved.

The land-grant agricultural colleges of the nation had been offering extension education through bulletins based on experiment station work, convening institutes, correspondence courses, answering farmers' questions through the mail, and other devices; but one thing they disdained was the county agent system. It was a triumph for Secretary of Agriculture David F. Houston when he persuaded the agricultural colleges to join with the United States Department of Agriculture in a program of agricultural extension including the county agent system, and thus the necessary support was garnered for the historic Smith-Lever Act of 1914 which assured continued federal support for agricultural extension.

This book is an important addition to agricultural history literature. An extensive bibliography and footnotes attest to the scholarship. Its single drawback is that it is dull reading. This problem could have been alleviated somewhat by the use of more tables such as on pp. 105 and 106 and removing the long litanies of names, dates, and figures from the narrative. Florida historians will be disappointed except for the chapter on southern demonstration in which the state is mentioned several times.

MARTIN LAGODNA

University of South Florida

The Citizens' Council: Organized Resistance to the Second Reconstruction, 1954-1964. By Neil R. McMillen. (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1971. xii, 397 pp. Prologue, preface, illustrations, maps, epilogue, bibliographical note, index. \$10.95.)

Professor McMillen presents a balanced, well-researched, and fascinating study of the Citizens' Council and its part in organized resistance to integration of the races. The Citizens' Council of America, a loose confederation of statewide segregation associations centered in the South, began its opposition in 1954, following the supreme court ruling on the Brown case. McMillen traces the development of the Citizens' Council from its inception in rural Sunflower County, Mississippi, to the Councils' general demise in 1964 in the face of federal pressure for civil rights compliance.

The Second Reconstruction, an "all-out effort by the majority to impose its will upon a recalcitrant . . . minority region," was jeopardized by widespread white resistance which emphasized legal means of defiance and subtle forms of intimidation. McMillen substantiates the Councils' disavowal of lawlessness by not finding "tangible" evidence that suggests the Council either engaged in or overtly encouraged criminal acts. However, this conclusion should be reappraised because activities of the Council at Little Rock in 1957 and on numerous other occasions clearly indicate its implication in acts of terrorism and reprisal designed to undermine black challenges to segregation.

The Council, a "respectable" group of patriotic, educated, middle-class citizens, centered its efforts on influencing state politics and upholding white supremacy. However, their vociferous advocacy of states' rights and anti-communism led to links with political groups of the radical right. Although exercising formidable influence over politics and enforcing rigid conformity to racial orthodoxy, the Council, according to McMillen, was "frail protection against the leveling force of the Second Reconstruction" and could no more "halt the march of social change in an increasingly democratic and equalitarian society than it could restore . . . intellectual tenability to the old dogmas of white supremacy."

Council attempts at regional cooperation generally failed. Florida, a peripheral southern state where economic, geographical, and political factors produced strong national ties, established constructive methods of compliance with federal edicts and began school desegregation by 1959. Despite pockets of unyielding segregationist sentiment, the Association of Citizens' Councils of Florida was the least effective of all the

Councils and possessed neither public influence nor popular esteem.

With pertinent primary sources unavailable, McMillen is forced to rely too heavily on press reports, Council publications, and secondary sources, but he produces an excellent, valuable, and objective work that is remarkably free of derogatory invective.

JULIAN M. PLEASANTS

University of Florida

North American Indians in Historical Perspective. Edited by Eleanor B. Leacock and Nancy O. Lurie. (New York: Random House, 1970. xi, 498 pp. Preface, introduction, table, maps, illustrations, index. \$14.00.)

The study of the American Indian has taken on new dimensions in the last few years. Old concepts are being attacked while new ones are being formulated. Now, wonder of wonders, we have a distinguished international group of anthropologists and ethnologists claiming to write about the American Indian in "historical perspective." While historians will undoubtedly be cheered to discover that their old antagonists are finally coming to their senses, such joy is premature. When one goes beyond the title, very little historical perspective is evident. Alas, the failure to show change operating through chronology is still sadly missing. Perhaps they tried.

To say that anthropologists are not historians, or at least good historians, does not indicate that their work lacks value. In this instance, much is offered. The gathering of a series of fourteen essays by the distinguished international group of researchers is an inspired concept. The fact that the genesis of the idea came from a pair of Soviet scholars is a fascinating footnote. As is frequently true in a collection of this type, the quality of the material varies considerably. The essay on the coastal Algonkians by T. J. C. Brassler is especially impressive, as is the work on the Tlingit Indians by Julia Averkieva of the USSR. Others are nearly as good. On the other hand, Gene Weltfish's essay on the Plains Indians is rather spotty and disorganized. Some well-known scholars like Edward Dozier and D'Arcy McNickle do their usual competent job of work.

The basic theme that underlines all the essays is that of the enormous impact of the civilizations of the Europeans and Americans upon the varied civilizations of the American Indians. Various points made concerning the ways in which Indian peoples adjusted to this impact form the most valuable portions of the work and, at their best, present an integrated approach to the whole subject of Indian-white relationships. However, it is directly in this area that the pedantic skills of the historian could best be used. A stronger determination of time and place, a broader concept of all the forces at work, and an overview of the general processes governing civilizations might have changed this from a highly intriguing work into a masterpiece.

JOSEPH H. CASH

University of South Dakota

Big Brother's Indian Programs— With Reservations. By Sar. A. Levitan and Barbara Hetrick. (New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1971. xii, 228 pp. Preface, tables, index. \$8.95.)

This work is not a historical treatise on American Indian culture in the vein of *Custer Died for Your Sins* or *Bury My Heart at Wounded Knee*. Rather, it is a report prepared under a Ford Foundation grant to George Washington University's Center for Manpower Policy Studies, which focuses on "the delivery of contemporary government programs for residents of Indian reservations." In treating the major problem areas of Indian life — education, health, community development, natural resources, and the economic and human potential of reservation population — the authors do attempt to trace, however sketchily, past government efforts in these areas. Although there has been an office of Indian affairs on the federal level since 1824, the great bulk of meaningful programs for Indians have come since World War II, especially during the "New Frontier" and "Great Society" administrations of the 1960s. Perforce the study is contemporary in nature, and it fills a longstanding void in the literature on American Indians. By collating data from the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) and other governmental agencies, the authors provide the first

reasonably comprehensive statement on national efforts to assist the tribes into the mainstream of American life.

Although the authors mention the Seminole and Miccosukee tribes of Florida but once, it should be noted that the native peoples of this state are deriving massive benefits from federal Indian programs. In recent years the Seminole Tribe has developed a viable cattle industry on the reservations, assigned agricultural, oil, and commercial leases, and carried on its tourist oriented enterprises. With funds from these ventures the tribal government has expanded housing, health and recreational facilities for the people, and continued educational and other services begun under BIA auspices. Perhaps the most dramatic break with federal paternalism came in 1971, when the Miccosukee Tribe began to receive funds directly from Washington, and the BIA closed its agency at Homestead. Now tribal leaders allocate funds at the grass-roots level to meet the needs of the people. Thus, both Florida tribes are in the vanguard of the Indian movement for self-determination and independence from "Big Brother."

HARRY A. KERSEY, JR.

Florida Atlantic University

Georgia's Last Frontier: The Development of Carroll County.

By James C. Bonner. (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1971. xii, 236 pp. Preface, illustrations, notes, appendices, bibliography, index. \$7.50.)

This is a history of a Georgia county west of Atlanta since its creation in 1826 out of the Creek Indian cession of that year, with major emphasis on the county's first century. The book opens with a brief look at the Indian history of the area immediately prior to the 1826 cession and continues with the settlement and development of small subsistence farm economy and society. The county's development continues through the Civil War, Reconstruction, the rest of the century, and the twentieth century. The treatment is roughly topical within a chronological framework, with larger topical divisions after Reconstruction.

While the county ceased being actual physical frontier within two decades after it was created, its small farmer society

clung to many frontier customs until the present century. Besides farming there was some early gold mining and a gradual growth of small industry after Reconstruction. The greatest changes have come in the twentieth century with improved education and transportation and increasing domination of the area by Atlanta's economy and society. The county has never been especially wealthy or outstanding in any way and is thus perhaps a good "average" county to study.

Several excellent descriptions of Carrollton, the county seat, and its physical growth are given. The contributions of many leading citizens are noted. The treatment of the Agricultural and Mechanical School founded in 1907-1908 and the development of the public school system are especially well done. Otherwise institutional history is not fully developed, though churches are treated. Viewpoints of the county's population are generally ignored. In most cases the book puts more emphasis on what happened rather than why it happened.

Census records, newspapers, county records, church records, and state and local studies are the main sources used. Very few private or business papers are used. This reviewer would like to know more about many happenings, but he suspects that an absence of adequate sources is mainly responsible for this lack of information. The index is mainly a proper name index with little inclusion of topical entries.

KENNETH COLEMAN

University of Georgia

BOOK NOTES

The late Dr. Dorothy Kaucher made two substantial contributions to an historical understanding of Florida's past. *They Built a City*, the history of Lake Wales, was reviewed in the *Florida Historical Quarterly* (April 1971). Her last book was *The Suwannee*. Her interest in the river began with a visit to the Stephen Foster Memorial at White Springs. Dr. Kaucher investigated the history, legends, and lives of the people who have lived along the river which flows from the Okefenokee Swamp in southern Georgia to the Gulf of Mexico. Of special interest are the many pictures including several in color; the photographs of steamboats and pioneers are particularly good. The price is \$3.95 and

may be ordered from Mildred Kaucher, Route 2, Box 112, Lake Wales 33583.

The purpose of *Ghost Railroads of Sarasota County*, by Elmer G. Sulzer, is revealed in its subtitle: "‘An Account of the Abandoned Lands of the County and City.'" The "Slow and Wobbly" railroad, which ran from Bradentown to Sarasota, was the unsuccessful brainchild of J. Hamilton Gillespie who dreamed of the rail line which he hoped would improve the financial status of two impoverished British land companies. It was a somewhat unusual railroad in that it failed to connect at either end with any other track, although at Braidentown (the way it was then spelled) passengers could embark on steamers for Tampa. It was a leisurely but very uncomfortable way to travel. The Turpentine Track, which ran from Manatee to Arcadia, was originally hauled by a wood-burning locomotive. Later, passenger duties were handled by a motor car six days a week, and a steam-hauled mixed train operating every Wednesday. A fifteen-mile per hour speed limit was established on this line. Over the Tampa Southern's abandoned route through Sarasota, Manatee, and DeSoto counties once rolled lush passenger trains, carrying travellers from New York and Chicago to Fort Myers and Naples. When Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey Combined Shows moved its winter headquarters to Sarasota in 1927, rail connections became imperative, and the Tampa Southern and the Seaboard built spur lines which remained in operation until 1960 when the circus moved to Venice. This monograph contains interesting pictures and several line drawings by Norman C. Miller, Jr., well known railroad artist. It may be ordered from the Sarasota County Historical Commission, Court House, Sarasota, 33577.

Tampa, A Town on Its Own contains a brief account of Tampa's history from the days of the Spanish explorers to the present. Major events in Tampa's history are mentioned, including the Seminole Wars, Civil War, the Plant Railroad, establishment of the cigar industry and the founding of Ybor City, the Spanish-American War, the Gasparilla festival, the land boom of the 1920s, and Tampa during World War II. The booklet sells for \$1.50, and it may be ordered from the Junior League, Tampa.

Like a Straight Pine Tree: Stories of Reconstruction Days in Alabama and Florida, 1885-1971 is by David A. Avant who wrote the account originally for his grandson. The author describes his early life in southern Alabama where his father farmed and ran a general store. Mr. Avant lived many years in Quincy before moving to Tallahassee. His book is available from L'Avant Studios, 207 West Park Avenue, Tallahassee, 32301.

Medical Nostalgia is by Dr. E. L. Rasmussen who began practicing in Fort Myers in 1910 and later moved to Coral Gables. His autobiography tells of his activities as a medical student and census taker before he accepted the invitation of Captain Fred Mange and moved to Florida. Leaving Savannah, he traveled in a Ford grocery van to Lake City following a series of trails through the pine woods. It was another two-week trip to Arcadia, where he was advised that he await the dry season before taking off for Fort Myers. Starting from Punta Gorda. Dr. Rasmussen used the railroad track as a highway, and he made the thirty-one mile journey into Fort Myers in eight hours. The book may be ordered from Route 7, Box 208-A, Fort Myers Shores 33905. It sells for \$4.95.

John M. Erving's *Browsing Around Florida* has as its subtitle, *An Adventure on a Shoestring*. The reader is advised that the guide is "not heavy with history" nor is complete "on purpose" It does list many of the curious, entertaining, beautiful, and exciting Florida places to be visited. To enjoy the guide one needs a car, a road map, "and a special wanderlust that makes you continually wonder what is beyond the next bend in the road." The sites to be included must meet certain criteria: they must be available at no or low cost and have some real interest for the visitor. The guide lists historic cemeteries, produce auctions, museums, farmers' markets, horse farms, docks, baseball training camps, Indian mounds, historic memorials, beaches, rivers, and historic communities like St. Augustine and Ybor City. The guide sells for \$2.95; it is available from Erving's Publications, P. O. Box 1030-B, Kissimmee, Florida 32741.

Of interest to Florida historians is the reprint of the 1921 edition of the *Letters and Journals of Thomas Wentworth Higginson 1846-1906*, edited by Mary Thatcher Higginson. Higgin-

son commanded the Federal forces which invaded Jacksonville early in 1863, and the volume includes excerpts from letters written from Florida. Available from Da Capo Press, New York 10011, the book sells for \$15.00.

Soldier and Brave in the National Parks Service history series is subtitled *Historic Places Associated with Indian Affairs and the Indian Wars in the Trans-Mississippi West*. Part I outlines the early penetration of the West by explorers, trappers, and traders, and their relations with the Indians. The second describes 214 historic sites in twenty-four states, including Castillo de San Marcos National Monument in St. Augustine. When the United States acquired Florida in 1821, it occupied the castillo and designated it as the Post of St. Augustine. Four years later it was renamed Fort Marion. It served as a logistical base during the Second Seminole War, and some of the captured chiefs, including Osceola, were imprisoned there. Later, it again served as an Indian prison. At the end of the Red River War (1874-1875), more than seventy tribal leaders—mainly Kiowas, Comanches, and Southern Cheyennes, but including two Arapahos and one Caddo—were transported from Fort Sill, Oklahoma, to Fort Marion. At first the Indians were shackled and confined in the casements, but later their shackles were removed, and they were allowed to move around the town and to seek employment in nearby orange groves and packing houses. Fort Marion was a prison again in 1886-1887 for some 500 Chiricahuas and Warm Springs Apaches from Arizona. When they began dying in alarming numbers in St. Augustine, they were moved to a reservation in Alabama. Later they were joined by Geronimo, Natchez, and twenty-six others who had been imprisoned at Fort Pickens near Pensacola. *Soldier and Brave* may be ordered from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, 20402; the price is \$4.00.

The Negro on the American Frontier is a collection of essays and articles by Kenneth Wiggins Porter. A large part of the book deals with blacks on the southern frontier, and the role they played in the Florida Seminole wars. Several of Professor Porter's essays appeared originally in the *Florida Historical Quarterly*. Published by Arno Press of New York with a preface by William Loren Katz, this book sells for \$15.00.

Frederic Remington and the Spanish-American War, by Douglas Allen, is a collection of drawings that illustrated the articles and published war dispatches of Richard Harding Davis. Both men were proteges of William Randolph Hurst. This book is filled with the sketches made on the spot, including those showing the United States Cavalry training in Key West and Tampa. When Remington arrived in Tampa he found a "city chiefly composed of derelict houses drifting on an ocean of sand." The Tampa Bay Hotel was another matter. Richard Harding Davis saw it as a conglomeration of gingerbread, potted palms, and statuary, and so enormous that one could work up an appetite simply by "walking from the rotunda to the dining-room." Davis's account of the Tampa episodes of the war were published in his book, *The Cuban and Porto Rican Campaigns* (1898). Two of Remington's articles on Florida were published in *Harper's Monthly Magazine* (November 1898) and *Harper's Weekly* (July 1899). Published by Crown Publishers, 419 Park Avenue South, New York 10016, the volume sells for \$10.00.

The Black Military Experience in the American West, edited by John M. Carroll, begins with the legend of Estavan, "the black conquistador," one of the four survivors of the ill-fated Narváez expedition which arrived at Tampa Bay in 1528. Escorted to Mexico City after his rescue, Estavan told an incredible tale of deprivation, agony, and endurance, but he also claimed that Indians had once shown him the trail leading to great fabled cities of gold in the Southwest. Estavan was selected as the guide to these cities. Dressed as a conquistador, and accompanied by two sleek greyhounds, Indian servants who carried his personal dinner service in their packs, and a bevy of women, Estavan marched forth into the wilderness. There he met a grisly end at the hands of the Zuna Indians. Another black who figures in the history of the West was Yor, a little-known member of the Lewis and Clark expedition. He fascinated the Indians along the way who were seeing a black man for the first time. Believing him to be painted, they tried to rub the "paint" off his body. An article by Kenneth Wiggins Porter, "The Seminole-Negro Indian Scout, 1870-1881," is included. These scouts were descendants of the Florida Seminoles who

were transported West during the 1830s. The book includes a large collection of black military art. Many of the paintings are by Frederic Remington. The book was published by Liveright, 386 Park Avenue South, New York 10016, and it sells for \$17.50.

Hakluyt's Voyages to the New World is a paperback volume in the *American History Landmarks* series, edited by David Freeman Hawke, and published by Bobbs-Merrill Company (Indianapolis and New York). In the selection from Hakluyt's writings, there are several relating to Florida, including the description of Drake's 1586 attack on St. Augustine.

The White Response to Black Emancipation, by Sig Synnes-tvedt, is a brief history that examines important aspects of race relations since Reconstruction. The author reveals the lack of response to black attempts to achieve social and political equality. Published by MacMillan Company, New York, this paperback volume sells for \$3.95.

Red Man's America is a revised edition of the history of the American Indians by Ruth Murray Underhill. Published originally in 1953, this volume corrects some earlier errors, reinterprets some facts, and includes new data unearthed by recent scholarship. Information on the southeastern Indians— the Seminoles, Creeks, Choctaw, and Cherokees— is included. This paperback, published by the University of Chicago Press, sells for \$3.95.

During the fall and winter of 1851-1852, Moritz Busch, a German journalist, traveled through mid-America, Ohio and Kentucky, recording his impressions of the country and its people. Written in German, the manuscript has been translated and edited by Norman H. Binger. *Travels Between the Hudson and the Mississippi, 1851-1852* was published by the University Press of Kentucky; it sells for \$12.50.

The Historian's Handbook: A Descriptive Guide to Reference Works, by Helen J. Poulton, with the assistance of Marguerite S. Howland, is designed to aid social sciences students and scholars. It surveys a variety of reference works in all fields of history and allied disciplines. Its listing of library aids in

the first chapter is very useful, as well as the title index at the end. It includes national library catalogues, trade bibliographies, guides, manuals, and bibliographies of history, encyclopedias and dictionaries, almanacs, yearbooks, statistical handbooks and surveys, serials and newspapers, geographical aids, biographical materials, theses and dissertations, manuscripts, and oral history transcripts. Published by the University of Oklahoma Press, the book sells for \$4.95.

Thomas Jefferson Redivivus is a handsome volume utilizing over 100 photographs, many in color, of the buildings and places associated with Jefferson during his boyhood and youth in Virginia, at the time of the American Revolution, when he was America's representative in France, and in his later years at Monticello when he was revered as one of the country's most influential and distinguished statesmen. The text, edited by Wendell D. Garrett, is a judicious blending of Jefferson's own words together with appropriate comment. Joseph C. Farber, the photographer, is one of the country's best. His pictures are exhibited in many museums, and they have been published in several books. This volume, published by Barre Publishing Company, South Street, Barre, Massachusetts, 01005, sells for \$25.00.

Napoleon III and Mexico: American Triumph over Monarchy is by Alfred Jackson Hanna and the late Kathryn Abbey Hanna, two of Florida's most distinguished historians and scholars. On a research trip to Mexico in the 1940s, the authors found the long lost Maximilian archives that had not been transferred to Austria, and they began an investigation which eventually took them to South America, Canada, England, France, and to leading American depositories and libraries. General Edmund Kirby-Smith, a Floridian and the Confederate commander of the Trans-Mississippi Department, corresponded with Maximilian and sent a representative to Mexico to inform the government that if an "unexampled catastrophe" befell the Confederacy, asylum would be sought at the imperial court. After Lee's surrender Kirby-Smith offered 9,000 Missourians and some 10,000 other Confederates who "would gladly rally around any flag that promises to lead them to battle against their former foe." The Confederate debacle as it turned out created many

serious problems for Maximilian. The Kirby-Smith matter is only one of many which are included in this study. This book was published by the University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill 27514; it sells for \$11.25.