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Book Reviews

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BOOK REVIEWS

Billy Bartram and His Green World: An Interpretive Biography.

By Marjory Bartlett Sanger. (New York: Farrar, Straus & Giroux, 1972. 207 pp. Foreword, acknowledgments, illustrations, chronology, bibliography, index. \$6.50.)

Everybody loved Poor Billy Bartram, as he was quite commonly called; but nobody was willing to pay him to work for them. Indeed, there wasn't much work that Poor Billy could do without goofing off into day dreams. Several times he tried keeping store, but he wasn't much good at figures and absolutely no good at pushing someone to pay an overdue debt. He tried farming in Florida, but his health went bad, and anyway he spent more time watching the birds than working the indigo. He went on explorations with his father, John Bartram of Philadelphia, who in the days just before the Revolution was the most famous naturalist in America. The pictures of birds and plants that Billy drew were very good indeed, but largely overlooked in the shadow of his father's work.

Then in 1773, when he was thirty-four years old, Billy was hired by an English naturalist to go on a journey of his own. He was to tour the southeast, especially the newly acquired Floridas, and send back plants and seeds along with pictures and a written description of the country and its inhabitants. And all at once Billy Bartram was Poor Billy no longer. On his own, alone most of the way, and happy as a bird, he traveled from Savannah to the Mississippi, with much of the time spent in Florida. He encountered rattlesnakes, wolves, bears, and Indians, with supreme confidence that he loved them all and they most of necessity love him in turn. Apparently they did. Only alligators gave him a slightly uneasy feeling, and even these he admired. In the four years from 1773 through 1776 Billy proved to be not only a good naturalist, an excellent artist, but the very finest outdoor writer who would ever shoot a wild turkey or hook a bass (Billy invariably referred to them as trout) in Florida waters. The *Travels of William Bartram*, published in 1791, has been a classic ever since.

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Marjory Bartlett Sanger, like many before her, has quite obviously fallen in love with Billy Bartram. His spirit shines through on every page of her biography. Professional naturalists may object that this open affection has harmed her book: Bartram's observations (particularly of alligators) were sometimes more poetic than accurate, a fact that Mrs. Sanger simply ignores. But then much of Bartram's *Travels* is poetry, pure poetry, and if alligators don't blow smoke out of their nostrils, they ought to.

Mrs. Sanger's research has been extensive. However, and possibly because Bartram's spirit seemed to her more important than flat statements of fact, she has used the fictional technique of direct quotations even where, obviously, these cannot be known. As a result, the reader is sometimes uncertain just where fact blends into fiction. Aware of this, the author's foreword states that "An interpretative biography not only reports the known events . . . but also tries, wherever possible, to explore and even to explain them. . . . It is vital, therefore, that the author assure her readers that she has in no instance wilfully misled them by . . . scenes or dialogue that are out of character."

Mrs. Sanger's writing is sensitive and lucid as a whole. She is, however, addicted to flashbacks that are sometimes confusing and sometimes destroy continuity. But it is not so much what Bartram did as the spirit of the man that fascinates Mrs. Sanger, and this she has captured very well.

Anna Maria, Florida

WYATT BLASSINGAME

A History of Florida Baptists. By Edward E. Joiner. (Jacksonville: Florida Baptist Convention, 1972. 326 pp. Preface, appendixes, maps, illustrations, bibliography. \$4.95.)

The Florida Baptist Historical Society urged Professor Edward Earl Joiner of Stetson University to write this long-needed history of Florida Baptists. His account begins with the formation in 1821 of Pigeon Creek Baptist Church near present-day Callahan in Nassau County and continues to the year 1970. Herein one finds much information in a readily accessible form. Statistics, tables, maps, photographs, bibliography, and index contribute to an understanding of the struggle and the triumph of this aggressive and persistent church.

The casual reader will likely find this book rather dull chiefly because the author used a chronological order which has, on the average, a sub-head for every two pages of text. Six of the nine chapters are divided by decades (one or two). This reviewer can see no justification in this arbitrary method of dividing either the time-span or the material. Several topics— convention, association, Sunday school, Stetson University, church paper, and social concern— appear under a separate heading in Chapters III to VIII. An entire chapter devoted, for example, to education, including Stetson, would have made better organization and improved presentation of material.

Some sixty Baptist churches had been organized in various parts of Florida by 1854, a feat worthy of much admiration. To have covered this story in a short chapter seems entirely too sketchy. More than twice the number of pages are devoted to the years 1960-1969, in keeping with the tremendous increase in population and in church membership. By this time the Baptists in Florida could point with pride to forty-seven associations with 1,433 churches and 614,900 members. Despite much growth, Baptist churches in Florida find great difficulty in maintaining an increase in members and in providing adequate salaries for a ministry whose members frequently have sought other livelihood. Low pay discourages young men from entering the work of the church.

Undoubtedly, Professor Joiner's book will serve the purpose for which it was commissioned and will convince Florida Baptists that their church has made an important and acceptable contribution to the life of the people of their state.

WALTER B. POSEY

Emory University

Some Who Passed This Way. By Ira A. Hutchinson. (Panama City: Privately published, 1972. xii, 193 pp. Introduction, photographs, biographical sketch of author. Order from Joe E. Hutchinson, P. O. Box 1848, Panama City, Florida 32401. \$5.00.)

The author graduated from Stetson University in 1905 with the bachelor of laws degree and the same year was admitted

to practice before the state and federal courts of Florida. This began a long and distinguished career as a practicing attorney, county judge, United States court commissioner, state attorney, and finally circuit judge. His retirement in 1948 ended his active legal career but allowed him time to pursue his lifelong hobby of history. Few if any residents had a more thorough or intimate knowledge of the history of the central counties of the Florida Panhandle and their early settlers than Judge Hutchinson. Combined with this knowledge was the logical and analytical mind of the lawyer, an enduring memory, and the ready wit of the born storyteller. It was the privilege of this reviewer as a youth to have known the judge.

This book is a compilation of articles written after his retirement, the entire series of which ran for more than two years in a Bay County weekly newspaper. Each story is said to have a factual basis, many taken from the author's own experiences, some quoted from reports of others, and still others authenticated from old records or documents and written history. The author briefly describes the origin of the early villages and towns on St. Andrews Bay and certain of the pioneers who settled them. Many of the former are now non-existent. He touches on the life and times of the earliest of these pioneers as recounted by his own father and grandfather, both early settlers in Northwest Florida. He tells of the slaves held by his forebears and their friends and neighbors in the Panhandle. And though the memories of the Civil War were recent and often bitter, Union and Confederate veterans settled areas around St. Andrews Bay where they and their descendants lived in peace and harmony.

Among his youthful experiences the judge tells of his travels and employment as an "expert" with gasoline engines, then soon to replace sail as a means of propulsion for smaller types of watercraft. So, too, does he venture afield journalistically in writing of certain of the early events of recorded history. But the author is at his very best and most accurate in his articles treating of the local history of the part of Florida he loved and knew so well.

As a collection of newspaper stories this work may be lightly regarded by serious scholars. Yet Judge Hutchinson advised and encouraged numbers of candidates for graduate degrees, at least

one of whom is known to have cited him extensively in her master's thesis. The absence of footnotes and an index might likewise disappoint those who would expect these scholarly aids. However that may be, it is a delightful little book, to be enjoyed by scholar and layman alike.

When Ira A. Hutchinson departed this life West Florida lost a distinguished jurist, an outstanding individual, and a noted authority on the local history of the area in which he spent most of his life. His family deserves much credit for posthumously publishing his work as a lasting tribute to "one who passed this way."

JOHN D. WARE

Tampa, Florida

The Everglades Today: Endangered Wilderness. By George X. Sand. (New York: Four Winds Press, 1972. 191 pp. Introduction, map, illustrations, index. \$5.95.)

Unless the warnings of this book are heeded there may be no "Everglades Tomorrow." The author, who has lived for thirty years at the edge of the Everglades and was the first recipient of Florida's Outstanding Conservationist Award, is an angry man. He sees a watery paradise already half-destroyed by man's greed for real estate sales and tourism, by over-drainage, water waste, and too many pollutants.

But before Mr. Sand pulls out all the stops to blame the Army Corps of Engineers for a century of bungling and to scold the Dade County Port Authority for building a jet-port in the middle of the 'Glades, he introduces us to the land that he loves. Photographs, many by the author, get equal space with lyrical description in portraying the sawgrass sea, the hammocks, the water trails, the abundant and exotic wild life, now alarmingly threatened, and the old life style of the Indians in contrast to recent irrevocable changes.

There is drama in the Everglades: deer dying in a flood, a strangler fig slowly killing a cabbage palm, and a wild boar squealing in the jaws of an alligator. The author is at his best in catching the mood and the flavor of these mysterious swamps

so long shadowed in mystery. He is less at ease when he attempts historical background. But this book is not intended as history. The message is ecological, an earnest plea for conservation. He holds out hope that technology will be able to solve some of the environmental problems and offers examples of water storage, water re-use, deep sewage disposal wells, and even desalinization plants, one of which was recently built in Key West. We hope he is right.

THELMA PETERS

Miami, Florida

T. Thomas Fortune: Militant Journalist. By Emma Lou Thornbrough, (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1972. xi, 388 pp. Foreword, preface, illustration, bibliographical note, index. \$12.50.)

This is an important book about a peculiarly American tragedy. T. Thomas Fortune, one of the brightest men ever born in Florida, who never forgot his boyhood home despite its refusal to accept him, and who was the nation's leading Negro journalist for at least three decades before his spirit was broken by the increasingly untenable situation in which he found himself, is practically unknown in his native state because he was born a slave with a little Negro blood in his veins.

Forced to flee his native Marianna at age thirteen so that his legislator father might escape the blood bath invoked there by unrestrained white regulators, he lived for a while at Jacksonville and later attended Howard University. He attempted to teach school in Madison and Jacksonville but soon found the state too repressive for a proud black man. In 1881 he moved to New York and began a career in journalism which seemed to be propelling him into the leadership position being vacated by the aging Frederick Douglass. But times were changing.

Refusing to accept the restrictions being placed on Negro rights in the late nineteenth century, Fortune organized the Afro-American League around which blacks could rally in a fight for their rights and dignity. He was disappointed that most blacks ignored the League while whites were applauding Booker

T. Washington and his accommodationist policy. Even though he disagreed with Washington, Fortune vigorously supported the Tuskegee Wizard in his influential *New York Age*. But their relations became strained when Washington continued to support Theodore Roosevelt despite the President's anti-Negro policies.

Years of financial adversity and disappointment over the declining position of blacks finally broke the proud and sensitive Fortune. Excessive drinking and a possible mental breakdown, an open break with Washington, and loss of the *Age* reduced him to abject want by 1907. For eleven years he floundered, sometimes sleeping on park benches, but gradually regained control of himself. From 1918 until his death in 1928 he wrote effectively for several newspapers. While he had denounced advocates of Negro emigration in earlier years, he supported Marcus Garvey in the 1920s because the younger man accomplished what Fortune had been unable to do: arouse and unite black Americans.

Writing about Fortune when he died, Kelly Miller poignantly identified the dilemma of the expatriate Floridian and his race: "Mr. Fortune's life measures the progress and regress of the race during the past half a century, but it tells us little or nothing of the future. He found the race with a faith and philosophy, and leaves it with neither."

Everyone interested in our past will benefit by reading this book. It would be especially valuable to militant young blacks who believe their activities original and to middle class whites who have somehow convinced themselves that the door to opportunity is open to all and that hard work and indolence are genetically based.

JERRELL H. SHOFNER

Florida Technological University

The European Discovery of America: The Northern Voyages, A.D., 500-1600. By Samuel Eliot Morison. (New York: Oxford University Press, 1971. xviii, 712 pp. Preface, illustrations, index. \$15.00.)

Morison, admiral, professor, Ph.D., writer, sailor, Harvard faculty member, and distinguished author, distinguished teacher and biographer of the definitive study of Columbus and his voyages, has given us another *magnus opus*. As the subtitle indicates, this book deals with the early northern voyages. Morison, eighty-five years old, plans to publish another volume dealing with southern voyages. He has further hopes to repeat the same sequence for the seventeenth-century voyages. We fervently hope that Morison with his energy, historical talent, and his available resources can accomplish this task.

It is necessary to mention for our purpose that Florida figures only slightly in this book. How much Florida enters the picture in the projected southern voyages is speculative but certainly it will be more. Over half of this book deals with voyages that did not touch today's Atlantic coast of the United States, but rather the Canadian coast and islands, Greenland, and Iceland.

Most of the references to Florida in this volume are available elsewhere and add little to Florida history. The matter of the Cabot voyages is a different story, David True in two articles published in *Imago Mundi* claimed that "the 1497 voyage of the Cabots was to Florida, but not to Canada." True also argued that the Cabots made seven voyages, the first one in 1491— one year before Columbus. He was never certain about this latter claim, but True was devoted to the Cabot voyage to Florida in 1497. Many others have accepted True's claim, and Charlton Tebeau in his *History of Florida* incorporates True's findings. But Morison only mentions True in a footnote, and he calls True's conclusions "odd theories" that contain "miscellaneous nonsense" (p. 194).

This is a well-written narrative, excellently organized, and it contains good illustrations and maps. There are bibliographic notes at the end of each chapter therefore avoiding a full alphabetical bibliography, an arrangement which seems to this reviewer to be of dubious value.

Morison traces the story of fact and fancy of European discoveries from St. Brendan and the Irish around 400-600 A.D. to "The Second Virginia Colony 1587- ?"— the one known as the Lost Colony. He deals with the Norsemen; Fantasy Islands; False Voyages; John Cabot; Voyages to Labrador and Newfoundland (many by Portuguese); development of English Ships and

Seamen; the same for the French; Verrazzano; Gomez and Aylón which "set a new precedent; it was a northern voyage [Ayllon] from a southern colony [Hispaniola]" and therefore of interest to Florida history. There is much on the Cartier voyages; France, England and Queen Elizabeth; again much on Frobish and his voyages (Frobish apparently is a favorite of Morison); an excellent chapter about Hakluyt and Gilbert; another equally competent chapter about John Davis; finally the First (1585) and Second [lost] Virginia colonies.

Morison is cocksure about his authoritative knowledge and that he is the master historian of Voyages to America. For example, he says that the Irish discovery of America by A.D. 400-600 has a simple answer— "No"; that the location of Vinland has been solved "by the Norwegian archaeologist Ingstad"; Sebastian Cabot "was a genial and cheerful liar." There are many more of such categoric statements, but then who can give a more decisive answer to these controversial questions? There is no doubt that, as in the past, Morison will be challenged by proponents of individual theories as has been the case heretofore (such as the distinguished Puerto Rican historian, Aurelio Tió, whose work is important to Florida history).

I can only summarize the review by stating that this is a superb book.

CHARLES W. ARNADE

University of South Florida

Bartolomé de las Casas in History: Toward an Understanding of the Man and His Work. Edited by Juan Friede and Benjamin Keen. (DeKalb: Northern Illinois University Press, 1972. xiii, 632 pp. Preface, introduction, maps, illustrations, notes, bibliography, glossary, index. \$20.00.)

Was Fray Bartolomé de las Casas "a typical paranoic with dreams of grandeur," as alleged by the Spaniard Ramón Menéndez Pidal in his 1963 anti-Lascasian biography, *El Padre Las Casas. Su doble personalidad*; or was he, as the United States historian John Fiske insisted in *The Discovery of America* (1900), so noble and everlasting a personality that, for such a

one, "all words of eulogy seem weak and frivolous?" This most recent contribution to the Lascasian controversy comes down hard on the side of the Dominican missionary, and brings together an impressive array of essays in his favor. Ten of the twelve essays are original studies written especially for this volume. Quite the most valuable aspect for readers in the English-speaking world, who of late have had only the studies by Lewis Hanke (1949) and H. R. Wagner (1967), is the fact that all the present authors are contemporary European and Latin American specialists on Las Casas. The translations are by Benjamin Keen of Northern Illinois University, with the exception of the essay by the German Benno M. Biermann, O. P. which was submitted in English by the author before his death in 1971.

The introduction by Keen, who is co-editor with the Colombian historian Juan Friede, reviews the literature surrounding Las Casas from 1535 through 1970. The manner in which the missionary's writings, particularly the *Brevissima relación de la destrucción de las Indias* (1542), were used as propaganda weapons by English and Dutch merchant capitalists and their governments in contest with Spain for colonial empires, is carefully rehearsed, as also is the more recent reaction against the Black Legend, with its associated denigration of Las Casas, among United States historians, originating with Edward Gaylord Bourne (1904) and Lesley B. Simpson (1929). A biographical sketch is contributed by the late Manuel Giménez Fernández of Spain. Too brief in compass, it attempts to give a précis of the author's monumental biography of Las Casas, unfortunately left incomplete at the time of his death in 1968, and succeeds in raising as many questions as it answers. The biography shows a lack of certainty about the date of Fray Bartolomé's ordination to the priesthood, suggesting it to be 1506 at the top of page seventy-two ("confessing" implies the presbytery) and 1512 at the bottom of the same page; the Spanish Dominican Venancio Diego Carro cites 1512 as the date in his own contribution to this volume (p. 250).

Friede of Colombia breaks new ground here with a study of the social and political background of Las Casas's activity. Las Casas, he says, was the greatest critic of the conquistador - *ecomenderos* and fully deserving of his title Protector of the Indians, but he cannot be designated the creator of the Indianist move-

ment. That movement, in most part originated by the Church in Spain and the colonies, well antedated Las Casas, who was in fact an *exponent* of a conviction that already embraced broad governmental circles and a large part of Spanish society. The Dominican was a theologian and moralist, an historian, sociologist and jurist, but Friede makes the point that, in the end, Las Casas found it necessary to become a priest-activist— essentially a political man— and the organizer of a political party. The *Brevísima relación*, which is devoid of theological content, is a classic expression of his fully evolved realistic posture. Moving beyond the abstract principles of right that he found in medieval scholasticism, Las Casas argued that, “right springs from and has its origin in its truthful relation to the events.” Later, as the Spanish Angel Losada points out here in his essay on the debate between Fray Bartolomé and the pro - *encomendero* Juan Ginés de Sepúlveda at Valladolid in 1550-1551, Las Casas could justifiably claim personal knowledge of the American reality and argue, ironically, “God deprived Doctor Sepúlveda of knowledge of all this.” Carro’s is another essay asserting that Spain had many Las Casases; that this particular missionary and polemicist was neither the first nor the only defender of the Indians; and that, in his career as priest (1512), Dominican (1522-1544), and finally as Bishop of Chiapas, both active and retired (1544-1566), Las Casas simply gave voice and action, though very effectively, to the Spanish theological-juridical renaissance of the sixteenth century, headed by the two Dominican masters of the University of Salamanca, Francisco de Vitoria and Domingo de Soto.

In these and other essays included in this volume one receives the picture of a man of his time, with religious, social, and political roots in European mentality and customs; a man of doctrine, with ardent faith in God and in His church, with charity for his Indian and Spanish neighbors, and with vigorous conviction that “all the peoples of the world are men.” To him belonged also the courage to assert these virtues, condemning without cease (from the time of his conversion in August 1514) the unjust wars and cruelties of Spain against the Indians and the expropriation of their lands on the pretext of conversion. Particularly did he condemn the *encomenderos*, among whom he was once numbered himself (1508-1512), who enriched themselves

at the expense of the lives and property of the Indians and, obliged by law to give them religious instruction, instead, as Las Casas phrased it, "gave them death in place of doctrine."

Occasionally in these studies one comes upon names associated with our own *La Florida*: Ponce de León, Vázquez de Ayllón, Pánfilo de Narváez, and the marvelous Fray Luis Cáncer, Las Casas's companion in the reduction of Tuzulutlán, the "Land of War," to Verapaz, the "Land of True Peace," in 1537-1547. Las Casas personally aided Fray Luis in his mission to duplicate in Florida their pacifist success in Guatemala, a mission which ended abruptly in Cáncer's martyrdom on the beach at Charlotte Harbor in 1549.

Las Casas was not a thoroughgoing pacifist: his support of the war against the Lacandones manifests his view that it was possible to have just wars. He could also bring himself to accept on rare occasion the Indian practice of human sacrifice. And he counseled at one point the introduction of black slaves from Africa to replace Indian workers in the mines, an advice that he afterwards repented and recanted. On balance, he was a man of prophetic faith who anticipated many of the principles articulated by his spiritual descendants in the Second Vatican Council: liberty as the supreme value of man, the criminality of war and oppression, peaceful persuasion and example as the only means of propagating the Christian Gospel. Reflecting on this most admirable of the sons of Seville, one may well say, with the West German Hans Magnus Enzensberger: "The headlines that we hear every morning on the broadcasts signify that the destruction of the Indies continues. The *Very Brief Account* of 1542 is a backward look into our own future."

MICHAEL V. GANNON

University of Florida

White, Red, and Black, The Seventeenth-Century Virginian. By Wesley Frank Craven. (Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 1972. vi, 114 pp. Preface, index. \$5.75.)

Historians today are in search of the little man. Demography is the new tool. This is the specialty of the young historian, but

the results are so fascinating that the old are sucked in. Wesley Frank Craven is the old professional searching through new by-ways, and in the process he fashions a model study.

Who was the seventeenth-century Virginian—white, red, black? How many white men were in Virginia? Craven exploits the 82,000 land patents (1635-1699) for fifty-acre headrights. Because of corruption in the system of granting these headrights, he feels that the number of Virginians could not be larger than the number of headrights. His analysis reveals that over half the arrivals occurred between 1650 and 1675. Therefore the seventeenth-century Virginian was an immigrant. The balance between immigrant and native-born does not come until very late in the century.

Why did these persons come? Drawing upon the recent studies of W. G. Hoskins on English agricultural harvests and Robert Brenner on the “new merchants” of London, Craven provides more answers on the economic and commercial side than on the religious and political. He describes the average immigrant on page twenty-nine. The story of the red man is the story of disappearance. Why did the Indian population drop from 8,000-9,000 in 1607 to 2,000 by 1669? Craven emphasizes “hunger, exposure, and psychological shock.”

As in the case of the white man, questions about the black man are answered by an analysis of the land patents, for a headright of fifty acres was granted to any one bringing other persons into the province. Craven wants to know how many blacks were in Virginia. What was the ratio of black men to black women? What was the size of the increasing mulatto population? Craven's answers in the final third of his study are more tentative.

For the old-fashioned reader the chapter on the Indians may be the most enjoyable for Craven probes the attitudes of Powhatan toward the English and provides thereby more realization of the Indian mind. These are insights honed on more traditional materials. This is a rewarding book for it illustrates the historical profession in an exciting period of flux.

GEORGE C. ROGERS, JR.

University of South Carolina

Detailed Reports on the Salzburger Emigrants Who Settled in America . . . Edited by Samuel Urlsberger, Volume III, 1736. Edited by George Fenwick Jones and Marie Hahn. (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1972. xx, 348 pp. Foreword, introduction, preface, map, notes, index. \$10.00.)

This volume, third in the series of translations of Samuel Urlsberger's *Detailed Reports* published originally in Halle, Germany, in the eighteenth century, contains the narrative of the Salzburgers' Georgia settlement in the turbulent and trying year, 1736. The underlying theme of this volume, like its predecessors a translation of the religious register and diary kept by Pastor John Martin Bolzius and his colleague, Israel Gronau, is the continuing quarrel between Bolzius and the two secular-minded commissaries, Jean Vat and Baron Friedrich von Reck, who accompanied the Salzburgers' transports to Georgia.

As spiritual leader of a pietistic semi-theocracy, Bolzius objected to the commissaries's worldly regulations, particularly since neither met the pastor's standards of Christianity. Because Vat and von Reck were also jealous of one another's authority, the quarrel provides an intriguing example of a triangular dispute for power. Further, behind the disagreements of the three men loomed Oglethorpe, whom Bolzius never appears to have trusted completely, perhaps, because of the general's delays in relocating Ebenezer, the Salzburger settlement, on more fertile soil. Although the view of the quarrel that emerges from the pastors's diary is necessarily pro-Bolzius, the editors believe that time vindicated Bolzius's victory over his opponents in the struggle for authority at Ebenezer.

George Fenwick Jones and Marie Hahn, translators and editors of this volume, have given scholars valuable source material on the Salzburgers' settlement, especially in their restoration of the portions of the daily register and dairy deleted by Urlsberger for propaganda purposes in the original eighteenth-century edition. Yet, the work does contain some minor annoyances and irritations. Principal among these is the placement of footnotes at the end of the volume, a cumbersome inconvenience in an edited work. Placing the notes at the bottom of the page where they belong could have eliminated such errors as the

reversal of footnotes seventy-eight and seventy-nine. Identifications of persons and places are generally adequate, but the editors erred in their references to Thomas Causton, Trustee storekeeper and town baliff, as mayor of Savannah.

Finally, appending a fifty-page supplement to Volume I at the end of this volume without appropriate notation on the cover is bothersome. Although the supplement, translated and annotated by William H. Brown, provides material earlier unavailable, it should at least have separate mention in the book's title. Otherwise, scholars could miss this worthwhile, but hidden, source.

W. CALVIN SMITH

University of South Carolina
Aiken Campus

The Great Revival, 1787-1805: The Origins of the Southern Evangelical Mind. By John B. Boles. (Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, 1972. xiii, 236 pp. Preface, illustrations, maps, selected bibliography, index. \$10.00.)

Quite intentionally this study is an essay in historiographical revisionism. Professor (of history at Towson State) Boles is convinced that the Turnerian frontier thesis, which was popularized in the field of American religious history by William Warren Sweet, provides an incomplete explanation for religious developments in the South even under classical frontier conditions.

Specifically, Boles marshals vast primary evidence, from sermons, church records, diaries, and correspondence, to the interpretation that the prevailing Christian world-view—Protestant, and from Calvinism leftward—facilitated the eruption of the Great Revival between 1787 and 1805 in southern society. In other words, the religious factor, meaning a theological belief-system, was a primary cause of the camp meetings and effervescent revivals which rocked Kentucky and Tennessee, then the Carolinas, Georgia, and Virginia, in the early years of the Republic.

This revisionist character is summarized by Boles on page seventy: “. . . there was present a pervasive, strongly believed system of ideas about God and his dealings with men. Most emphatically, there existed a vigorous cerebral element behind the revivals that began in Kentucky. And just as the revival was not entirely emotional and physical, it certainly was a regionwide phenomenon By almost instantaneously overrunning the South, the Great Revival proved itself to be more than a mere frontier aberration, suitable only to Scotch-Irish pioneers suffering from a boredom and loneliness unique to the trans-Appalachian West.”

Thus this book turns out to be intellectual history, first in the sense that the climate of ideas, beliefs, and hopes are seen to be more determinative of the religious movement which emerged than were the location or circumstances of the Revival's actual beginning (p. 36). Whether such a perspective will always characterize Boles's work remains to be seen, of course. But his display of insight into the evangelical thought-system is very impressive (chap. 9), as is his elaboration of the ideology which led to denominational schisms (chap. 10), both of which are more complex than many students of southern religion have perceived. Among the other fresh and significant features of this work are: (1) detailed, vital, credible sketches of key figures in the Revival, like Henry Holcombe, David Barrow, Richard McNemar, and James McGready; (2) eye-opening description of the patterns of preaching in the Great Revival, especially the existence of second sermons and separate exhorters.

Gracefully revised from its original form as a dissertation at the University of Virginia, this book deserves attention for both its substance and its methodology.

SAMUEL S. HILL, JR.

University of Florida

The Papers of John C. Calhoun, Volume V, 1820-1821. Edited by W. Edwin Hemphill. (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1971. xxx, 761 pp. Preface, introduction, illustration, symbols, bibliography, index. \$17.95.)

The letters and papers included in this fifth volume of the

papers of John C. Calhoun are chiefly concerned with the administrative problems of the war department, and the editor has wisely continued the practice, established in the preceding volumes, of reprinting in full only those that have more than routine significance. Large numbers of others are described and summarized, but most, having no possible interest except to highly specialized students, are listed as available on microfilm copies in the editorial office. The editor has also written a brief introduction describing the principal problems and issues confronted by Calhoun as secretary of war during this final year (April 1, 1820 to March 31, 1821) of the first administration of James Monroe, but otherwise leaves the user free to examine and interpret the papers without interference. Each entry is properly identified as to source and location, other supplementary information is included where necessary, and the whole of the contents are made easily obtainable through a clear, concise, and accurate index.

This twelve-month period was of the utmost significance to Calhoun and also to the nation, for it was the end of the constructive phase of Monroe's presidency. In 1817, when the administration began, the full Hamiltonian program of a national bank, a protective tariff, and expenditures for the common defense and the general welfare had been reinstigated, and everyone believed that the nation was embarked on a course that would assure permanent national strength and prosperity. Calhoun shared this optimistic view, and under his enthusiastic direction the army was reorganized, fortifications were planned and built, explorations of the western territory were carried on, and mission schools for the education of the Indians were subsidized by governmental grants-in-aid. He also used military funds for the building of roads and the improvement of other means of transportation, and when the Spanish government proved reluctant to ratify the treaty ceding East Florida to the United States, he directed the army to ready itself for the military seizure of the area.

The whole administration seemed to be united by a common determination to remedy the national weaknesses, brought about by the parsimonious policies of Jefferson and Madison and so clearly demonstrated by the War of 1812, but this unity and determination began to disintegrate in these closing months of

Monroe's first term. One of the reasons was the rivalry between Calhoun and William H. Crawford, the secretary of the treasury, for the designation as Monroe's successor, which began to emerge during this year. But even more important was the financial stringency brought about by the Panic of 1819. Spain's ratification of the Florida treaty in late 1820, removed the only apparent need for a strong and effective army, and the Congress, returning to a policy of strict economy, forced a reduction of expenditures. Calhoun, instead of continuing the nationalistic improvements that had made his administration of the war department so noteworthy during the preceding three years, was now forced to plan how to reduce the army and the coastal defenses without doing irreparable harm.

The sectional split over the extension of slavery into Missouri also became an object of concern for him and the entire administration, foreshadowing a break in their unity as well as that of the entire country, and, as it was to turn out, making it impossible for him to achieve that which he most desired, his election as President of the United States. He and his correspondents during this fateful year, of course, were unaware that this turning point had been reached in his personal career and the history of the nation, but the evidence that such a decisive change was occurring is clearly set forth in this volume.

THOMAS P. GOVAN

University of Oregon

Dispossessing the American Indian. By Wilbur R. Jacobs. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1972. xiv, 240 pp. Preface, maps, illustrations, appendices, footnotes, note on sources, index. \$7.95.)

The reader who expects to find this book a history of Indian land losses will be disappointed. It is a collection of scholarly essays on unrelated— and sometimes trivial— subjects, all but one of which deal with Indian woodland culture and Indian-white relations of the English colonial period. The exception is an extremely interesting and informative essay on English colonial and native contacts in Australia and New Guinea, only obscurely

related to American Indian experience. The other essays include Indian-colonial trade, the ceremonial use of wampum, French and English rivalry, incidents of the French and Indian War, an evaluation of Pontiac's "War for Independence," British plans for imperial administration, and Indian contributions to modern American cultural and economic life.

In some of these diverse essays is the unifying theme that the English- and later, the American- attitude towards the Indians was based on an assumption of racial superiority. Also recurring is the author's sympathy with the ecological concept of the Indian as opposed to the exploitative philosophy of the frontiersman- "The basic interpretation here is: who is the real varmint, the bear or the trapper who killed him?" Especially penetrating is his discussion of the racial bias of Francis Parkman, on whose writings he is a recognized authority, and his evaluation of Frederick Jackson Turner's famous frontier thesis.

The research on each of these essays deserves to be classed as definitive: examination of widely scattered source collections throughout the United States and in the Public Record Office in London, and familiarity with modern writing ranging from historiography to psychology. The Australia-New Guinea essay shows similar knowledge of archival material and historical accounts, and actual contact with a primitive settlement deep in the interior jungles of New Guinea.

The book is heavily documented, but the notes have not been unified; they stand just as they appeared in the the original essays, with much resulting repetition. (A detailed first reference and a "hereafter cited as" series in each.) And there is no bibliography; the bibliographical data are scattered among these forty pages of unconsolidated notes. In the appendices are a convenient chronology and a critical evaluation of sources.

To this reviewer it seems a pity that a writer with such extensive learning and humane perception should publish a few small essays, collected but not organized to form a book, instead of writing fully and comprehensively on a subject he knows so well.

ANGIE DEBO

Marshall, Oklahoma

The Children of Pride: A True Story of Georgia and the Civil War. Edited by Robert Manson Myers. (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1972. xxv, 1,845 pp. Preface, principle characters, epilogue, who's who, index. \$19.95.)

This edited volume, monumental in length, consists of 1,200 letters written between 1854 and 1868 to and from various members of the Charles Colcock Jones family of Georgia. The letters, selected by the editor from some 6,000, form a narrative history of events in the lives of a well-bred slaveholding family. The Reverend C. C. Jones owned three plantations and many slaves near Midway, Georgia. He and his family had relatives in Savannah and Marietta with whom they corresponded monthly, weekly, and sometimes daily. The Jones family, though more religious than some, were typical of plantation society in the "low country" of coastal Georgia. They wrote of their social activities, their travels, births and deaths (death scenes are described in detail), plantation production, relations with their factor, attendance at a Thackery lecture, bleeding with leeches for treatment of illnesses, a visitor seducing a house servant, black republicanism, and other occurrences and conditions of their day.

The Jones also wrote of their "people," of whom they carefully refrained from calling slaves. The sale of an undesirable Negro family, religious instruction for slaves, the singing of slaves, the devotion of house servants, death scenes of Negroes, the system of hiring, are all recorded in the letters. A relative in Marietta wrote that her servant Hannah died after many months of painful suffering: "She was a great loss to us in a pecuniary way, for she was making for us one hundred dollars a year at the time she was taken sick. But I feel her death more as a friend. You both know what that feeling is." In 1862, Mrs. Jones wrote that her "people" were escaping to the enemy on the coast of Georgia, and in 1865 she wrote: "The people are all idle on the plantations, most of them seeking their own pleasure. Many servants have proven faithful, others false and rebellious against all authority or restraint." Mrs. Jones could never understand why her "people" left the plantations when freedom came. The comfortable life of leisure which Mrs. Jones

had known, sustained only by a slave system, had come to an end.

The value of the book to Old South history is the cultural pattern recorded in the letters, purer in its portrayal of the life-style of a minority slaveholding society than any second-hand account could be. The letters are repetitious and their content would not have been marred had fewer been used. The preface, prologue, epilogue, and who's who are excellent and serve as a good source' for the student involved in research for this area and period.

JULIA F. SMITH

Georgia Southern College

Kirby Smith's Confederacy: The Trans-Mississippi South, 1863-1865. By Robert L. Kerby. (New York: Columbia University Press, 1972. viii, 529 pp. Preface, maps, notes, bibliography, index. \$12.95.)

Readers of Florida history will be interested in this book because General Kirby Smith, born in St. Augustine, was the state's highest ranking officer in the Confederate service, where he commanded after Vicksburg the Trans-Mississippi Department, a vast expanse of almost 600,000 square miles, a department larger perhaps than any other American subordinate officer ever commanded in a major war.

With his forces severed from the eastern Confederate states by the loss of the Mississippi River strongholds, Kirby Smith did an effective job as both military commander and civil administrator, with scant resources and few soldiers, in what the author terms "never more than a peripheral theater of operations" whose fate turned on Confederate operations elsewhere. His army all but dissolved in the spring of 1865, after Appomattox, until the residue was surrendered by General Simon B. Buckner, chief of staff of the department, to Union General E. R. S. Canby on May 26. Smith was absent and flag end surrenders continued in the exhausted department, the last to recognize the failure of the southern cause.

Roughly 2,000 of Smith's soldiers preferred exile to surrender.

They traveled, mostly singly, across the Rio Grande. One column of 500, including 300 of General Jo Shelby's old command, moved from near Shreveport in May, picked up Confederate luminaries and generals at San Antonio, buried their shredded battle flags in the sands of the Rio Grande, and with the department commander among them, crossed into Mexico. In the author's words, Kirby Smith, "mounted on a mule, wearing a calico shirt and silk kerchief around his neck, with a revolver on his hip and a shotgun across his saddle," caught up with this column south of San Antonio and led it beyond the border.

This book is an ambitious undertaking involving prodigious research. It is an important contribution to Civil War literature in that for the first time known to this reviewer the events of the meandering Trans-Mississippi war, fought by Kirby Smith's armies isolated from other Confederate forces, have been brought together in a single, comprehensive volume, and no library of the Confederacy will be complete without it. There appears at times an inclination to tell more about what was than what happened, but that is within the purview of the author's title.

The principal military and gunboat action came with the abortive Federal Banks-Porter-Steele Red River campaign, the repulse of which by Lieutenant General Richard Taylor, defeated though he was at Pleasant Hill (which the author treats as a drawn battle), and by Smith operating with General Stirling Price against Steele, is recounted vividly.

The author, assistant professor of history at Columbia University, has an easy, unobtrusive style and gives a straightforward recital of events that in this humdrum department rarely rise to the dramatic. While exception might be taken to a few trifles, any unfavorable criticism of the volume would be capricious. Still, the author's grasp of his subject is so sure and his main facts are so indisputable it seems sad to sacrifice on the altar of convention, seventy-four pages of high cost production to stereotyped citations and an extensive bibliography. But that applies to most latter day histories.

GLENN TUCKER

Fairview, North Carolina

A *Pro-Slavery Crusade: The Agitation to Reopen the African Slave Trade*. By Ronald T. Takaki. (New York: The Free Press, 1971. x, 276 pp. Acknowledgements, preface, bibliography, index. \$7.95.)

As the title promises this work explores the question of the southern agitation to reopen the Atlantic slave trade during the decade of the 1850s. Based on a wealth of contemporary documents it traces the story from the 1853 call of Leonidas W. Spratt, for the revival of such a traffic, through the decision of the Confederacy to confirm its prohibition. Throughout, an effort is made as well to analyze the personalities and ideologies of the traffic's leading proponents. In the end the reader is left more firmly convinced than ever that the slave trade agitation was simply a defensive response to northern abolitionism.

However, Professor Takaki has chosen to go beyond this generally accepted notion in an attempt to demonstrate that the controversy was also the result of "an *internal crisis* of the Old South— a crisis based chiefly on the distressing awareness that slaveholding social mobility was tightening, and on the disturbing recognition that white Southerners themselves doubted the rightness of slavery" (p. x). Unfortunately the argument lacks conviction for the same reason that the arguments for a reopened slave trade lacked conviction— they simply did not make sense.

To force slave prices down by fresh importations from Africa (and thereby increase slaveholding mobility by making slaves available to more potential proprietors) was a favorite rationale advanced by the agitators for a renewed slave trade. Yet surely it was realized that to accomplish this economic end, such a massive number of unacculturated blacks would have been required as to create an almost insurmountable problem of social control.

Equally unconvincing was the reopeners' supposed need to erase doubts regarding the "rightness" of slavery through an emphasis on moral consistency, i.e., that if slavery was right, then the slave trade was right. Since the beginning of the century most of the western world had emphatically denied this by distinguishing between slavery (a necessary and only tempo-

rary evil) and the slave trade (an unmitigated evil). How then, assuming that the slaveholders of the American South did feel a collective guilt, could they hope to assuage that guilt by reviving a universally detested traffic and inviting the odium of people everywhere.

In short, Professor Takaki fails to support his thesis. Nonetheless his book represents a thorough job of research, contains a good bibliography of secondary materials (with one or two surprising omissions), and is reasonably well indexed. It is a well-written account of a little known story and hence a valuable contribution to southern historiography.

KENNETH F. KIPLE

Bowling Green State University

The Reformers and the American Indian. By Robert W. Mardock. (Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1971. vii. 245 pp. Acknowledgements, introduction, bibliography, index \$9.00.)

The impact of the late nineteenth-century reform movement on federal Indian policy is traced in this contribution to American intellectual and social history. The author points out that many abolitionists were also concerned with Indian rights, but postponed attention to the Native Americans until after they had achieved their primary goal, the end of slavery. Following the Civil War, reformers launched campaigns for better treatment of Indians along with other humanitarian objectives such as the abolition of capital punishment, women's suffrage, temperance, and universal peace. In 1887, the broad scope of Indian reform activity extended to St. Augustine with an inquiry into the condition of 400 Apaches imprisoned at Fort Marion [Castillo de San Marcos].

Although Mardock recognizes that both Lincoln and Grant were sympathetic to the Indian cause, he credits the persuasive reformers with inaugurating Grant's new Indian "Peace Policy" in 1866. In covering the interval from the Civil War to 1890, the author notes two successive waves in the Indian rights movement. The first period ending in 1879 was characterized by heated pub-

lic debate over Indian policy and by the participation of Quakers and other religious denominations in the government administration of Indian affairs. Easterners argued for protection of "our Indian brothers," while western frontier communities urged extinction of the "savage red devils." By 1880 religious societies had withdrawn from the reservations, administrative posts at Indian agencies again came under political patronage, and Indian policy ceased to be a national party issue. The populace generally agreed that neither the reservations set-up nor military expeditions would solve the Indian problem.

Throughout the entire period up to 1890, the reformers were guided by their absolute faith in the ideas of the New Testament and the Declaration of Independence, the righteousness of Anglo-Saxon progress and agrarian living. They aimed to "civilize" Indians according to white models, teach them to speak English, and weaken the communal tribal system by tying Indians to small plots of farm land. Mardock sees the passage of the Dawes Act in 1887, enabling Indians to achieve limited private land ownership, as the climax of an effective reform campaign. The Dawes Act provided for subdividing reservations into allotments of 160 acres or more for individual Indian families and the sale of the balance of the land. It was the latter provision, however, favored by land speculators and railroad interests, that insured congressional support.

Readers unacquainted with other literature on federal Indian policy and the Dawes allotment act might wish the book included some evaluation of the reformers' goals and accomplishments. The Dawes Act is now viewed as a disastrous piece of legislation that led to the alienation of millions of acres of Indian land and ultimately to a new wave of Indian reform in the 1930s.

HELEN HORNBECK TANNER

Ann Arbor, Michigan

Down to Now: Reflections on the Southern Civil Rights Movement. By Pat Watters. (New York: Pantheon Books, 1971. x, 426 pp. Foreword, acknowledgments, index. \$8.95.)

Southern-born former *Atlanta Journal* reporter, and author

of two highly-praised books, Pat Watters is the Southern Regional Council's historian of race relations. Likening himself to Thomas Sutpen in William Faulkner's *Absalom, Absalom!*, he follows the familiar path of searching back in southern history to find the mistaken choice or turning point. His concern is the 1960s, when the legal system of segregation was overthrown in the South. His purpose is to try and find out why a better society has not resulted.

Something exciting had happened in the early sixties. "Suddenly," he writes, "once, white and Negro southern involvement in race came together in positiveness, creativeness, instead of the old destructiveness and, pushing beyond unknown exaltation, hope, mysticism, ecstasy, produced a shimmering vision of what life between the races might be, and more than that, what life in America for all people might be" (p. 20). The instrument was the bravery, hope, and "redemptive love" that emerged in the streets, in the narrow alleys along side of the jails, and particularly in the black churches.

Over my head
I see freedom in the air. . .
There must be
A God
Somewhere.

That God, for Pat Watters, was in Albany, Georgia, in 1961, in the little Shiloh Baptist Church, as Reverend Ralph Abernathy cried out "I want the white man to be free . . .," and his listeners chorused back, "I do, too."

For a while it worked, despite white violence, police unconcern, mass arrests, police brutality, justice department and administration unconcern, and despite the media which sought, predicted, and fastened on violence, and missed the bravery, love, and dignity. In time, Watters maintains, the mainstream manipulation and violence of American culture killed the leaders and the spiritual transcendence. The moment and the movement were lost. White racism and black power turned the dream back to nightmare as usual.

This is the sermon-story that Pat Watters offers with his relatively undigested notes, tapes, and recollections, and his

retrospectional interviews and lamentations. Those who sat in the "ecstatic heat" of the black churches and marched in the streets in the early sixties, will recapture the feeling. Although *Down to Now* is not history, it is the valuable data from which histories are written.

It is a sad book. There are many ways of saying why. As Pat Watters quotes one of his beloved "SNCC kids,"

"I spent years loving the shit out of people, and nothing changed." Or, better, in the cadences of the churches,

"Why couldn't they have listened then?" (Yes).

DAVID CHALMERS

University of Florida

South To A Very Old Place. By Albert Murray. (New York: McGraw Hill, 1971. 230 pp. Prologue, epilogue. \$7.95.)

The literary intellectual, whatever his roots or his attainments, seems unable one day to resist a dominant urge to disprove the Thomas Wolfe adage that "you can't go home again" – and usually fails. In this book, aptly titled *South To A Very Old Place*, a Negro intellectual makes his personal pilgrimage to the land, the scenes, and the people of his birth – with more success than most.

Albert Murray was born in Nokomis, Alabama, grew up in Mobile, and was educated at Tuskegee Institute. A retired air force major, he has taught all over the Northeast and is now visiting professor of literature at the University of Massachusetts. Words are his tools, and very sharp tools they are, as is his skill in using them. Imaginative, colorful, and untrammelled by the conventions of grammar or Wooley's Handbook usage, his writing style is highly entertaining and evocative. All of which makes it somewhat regrettable that his undoubted artistic talents were not used with a more penetrating effect in analyzing what he found in this return to the "Very Old Place" of his birth, instead of slashing broadly with the weapons of ridicule and caustic wit which are his literary forte.

In his picture of the South of today, seen against the background of the author's memories, he pays no more than lip

service to the remarkable progress on many fronts which less jaundiced eyes might have seen more clearly. Like Nathaniel he asks the figurative question: "Can there any good come out of Nazareth?" with much the same bias. And largely ignoring the fact that names like Robert Penn Warren, Walker Percy, Hodding Carter, and William Faulkner are monuments in American literature, not just that of the much-maligned South, he also ignores the fact that his own remarkable, and enviable literary skills could hardly have burst like Athena "full-panoplied" the moment he first crossed the Mason Dixon into the North.

FRANK G. SLAUGHTER

Jacksonville, Florida

BOOK NOTES

An important new study is *Florida History: A Bibliography*, compiled by Michael H. Harris formerly of Florida Atlantic University, and now a professor at the University of Kentucky. The *Bibliography*, a guide to the voluminous and varied literature of Florida, contains some 3,000 listings of books, scholarly articles, theses, and dissertations dealing with all aspects of Florida's history from its discovery through 1970. The bibliography is in two parts. Part one is chronologically arranged: discovery and exploration, the French in Florida, Spanish in Florida, English colony, Florida in the American Revolution, Second Spanish Period, territorial period, early statehood, Civil War and Reconstruction, and the Spanish-American War. Travel and description is also in this section. Part two is arranged topically: religion, education, culture, medicine, law, politics and government, agriculture, industry, transportation, Indians, and Negroes. Collected and individual biographies are listed, along with the history of cities and towns, counties, regional areas, forts, and the Everglades and other natural areas. Author and subject indexes add to the value of this volume. Published by Scarecrow Press, Inc., (P. O. Box 656) Metuchen, New Jersey 08882. The price is \$7.50. In a volume which is as comprehensive as this, there are likely to be errors and some items inadvertently left out. Professor Harris is already planning a revision and asks

that suggestions and corrections be addressed to him, College of Library Sciences, University of Kentucky, Lexington.

The Imprint Society, Barre, Massachusetts, has published *The Narrative of Alvar Núñez Cabeza de Vaca* as translated by Fanny Bandelier from the *editio princeps* of the *Narrative* published in Zamora, Spain, in 1542. This is the second of the three full English translations. The first was by Buckingham Smith in 1851 and reissued in 1871 under the editorship of John Gilmary Shea. Mrs. Bandelier's translation was published in 1905. There is also a translation by Cyclone Covey which appeared in 1961. The Bandelier translation is considered the more careful and scholarly. To accompany de Vaca's *La Relacion* this volume also carries the "Joint Report," as translated by Gerald Theisen. The "Report" is the official account prepared by de Vaca, Alonso del Castillo Maldonado, and Andrés Dorantes, three of the four survivors of the Narváez expedition to Florida. No copy of the original report survives, but a rather full summary made by Oviedo has been preserved, and it is this version of the "Report" which has been translated by Professor Theisen. The volume includes an introduction by John Francis Bannon in which he discusses the significance of the *Narrative* and retraces de Vaca's journey. The original wood engravings are by Michael McCurdy. Bound in quarter leather and slip cased, the volume sells for \$35.00.

Diving for Treasure is another of the well-researched and well-written books for young people that Wyatt Blassingame of Anna Maria is well known for. Mr. Blassingame has written more than thirty books—adult and juvenile—and this is one of his best. The first men who dived back into the sea were probably looking for food, but as the author reminds us, man has also always been interested in other kinds of sea treasures. The robes of imperial purple worn by Roman emperors were dyed with material made from a shellfish plucked alive from the ocean's floor. America was discovered and explored by treasure seekers, and now in our own day the depths of the sea are once again being explored and plundered. Much of this activity is going on in the Caribbean and off the coasts of Florida. Kip Wagner, who lived not far from the Sebastian River on the Florida east coast, was

perhaps the best known of Florida's treasure divers. Mr. Blas-singame describes Wagner's first find— Spanish ship's cannon, barnacle-encrusted and half-buried on the ocean bed near his home. The Real Eight Company was organized, and in 1960 its people began diving for relics of the 1715 plate ship disaster. Treasure Salvors of Key West is another one of the treasure diving groups whose activities are described in the book. Published by Macrae Smith Company, Philadelphia, the book sells for \$4.95.

I Can Remember . . . is Robert L. Storter's memoir of his early life in Everglade, Florida, where he was born in 1894. His father's ship, *The Bertie Lee*, carried salt mullet, chickens, sugar cane, syrup, citrus, hogs, and vegetables weekly to South Florida ports. He also shipped alligator hides to Tampa once a month. Mr. Storter's relative, George Storter, operated one of the important Seminole Indian trading posts. This booklet was privately printed, but it may be ordered from Mr. Storter, 1447 Tenth Street North, Naples, Florida 33940. The price is \$2.00.

William Aiken Walker for more than half a century travelled throughout the South painting landscapes, rural genre scenes, and Negroes. By the time of his death in 1921, he had produced a massive body of work on southern subjects and the most extensive record of Negro life by any artist of the period. *William Aiken Walker, Southern Genre Painter*, by August P. Trovaioli and Roulhac B. Toledano, is both a biography and a guide to Walker's work. The book contains a long section on Walker's visits to Florida. When he arrived in 1889, the Ponce de Leon Hotel had recently opened and there were several artists-in-residence there. Walker roomed and boarded at the Magnolia House where he found the rates "reasonable and partners for whist" available. He made many friends in St. Augustine, and he came to Florida frequently, visiting in Jacksonville, Pablo Beach, and on Fort George Island. The Pacetti family of Ponce Park, sixty miles south of St. Augustine, were close friends. Walker sketched Henry Flagler's Royal Ponciana Hotel at Palm Beach and other well known tourist hotels at Rockledge and on the Indian River. He sketched Flagler's overseas railroad during the early stages of its construction. He also made topographical stud-

ies of Florida waterways, lighthouses, plants, and marine life. Walker spent time in Pensacola and Fort Walton, and he sketched the historic forts of the area. His sketches of Pensacola are among the best pictorial records of that city. This volume includes color plates and black and white reproductions, a number of which are Florida scenes. Published by Louisiana State University Press, it sells for \$15.00.

The Great South was compiled by Edward King, a newspaperman who traveled some 25,000 miles throughout the South during 1873-1874. His articles on southern life and society were expanded and published in book form in 1875. This facsimile edition has been edited by W. Magruder Drake and Robert R. Jones who have written an introduction and have added a comprehensive index. Professor Fletcher M. Green describes King's book as the "fullest and at the same time one of the most accurate and revealing" of the post bellum southern travel accounts. King "saw almost everything" and was, in Green's words, "fair, unprejudiced, and impartial." Along with Frederick Law Olmsted's *The Cotton Kingdom*, *The Great South*, it is considered one of the most comprehensive and historically significant accounts ever written about the region. Six chapters are devoted to Florida. This book is in the Library of Southern Civilization Series, published by Louisiana State University Press. It sells for \$20.00.

The Thomas Gilcrease Institute of American History and Art Library, Tulsa, Oklahoma, contains a large collection of materials about the country west of the Mississippi. It is especially rich in documents relating to the Five Civilized Tribes. More than 1,000 items concern these Indians— their early residence in the Southeast, their removal and resettlement in the West, their participation in the Civil War, and aspects of their more recent history. The University of Oklahoma Press earlier published the *Gilcrease-Hargrett Catalogue of Imprints* which consists of an annotated bibliography of one of its most important holdings. These printed materials were originally gathered by the noted archivist and bibliographer, Lester Hargrett, who in 1946 sold them to Thomas Gilcrease, himself of Greek Indian descent. Hargrett was director of the Gilcrease

Institute until he retired to Tallahassee where he died in 1962. The *Gilcrease-Hargrett Catalogue* will be of value to those specializing in the areas of colonial history, the Indian, and the American West and South. The book was prepared for publication with an introduction by G. P. Edwards. The price is \$20.00.

Dissertations in History, compiled by Warren F. Kuehl, is a valuable addition to his earlier volume, *An Index to Dissertations Completed in History Departments in United States and Canadian Universities, 1873-1960*, published in 1965 by the University of Kentucky Press. This present volume covers the period from 1961 through June 1970. It also incorporates a few titles of the earlier period which were missed. Only dissertations completed in formally organized departments of history and for which a doctor of philosophy degree was granted are included. This is a valuable volume for libraries, collectors, and anyone who is interested in knowing where these scholarly studies, most of which are unpublished, are available. The volume carries a complete index section. Under Florida there are listings for general, agriculture, British, cities, economy, education, politics, purchase, religion, Spanish, territory, reconstruction, St. Augustine, and West Florida. The volume, published by the University Press of Kentucky, sells for \$20.00.

Military Bibliography of the Civil War, Volume Three, compiled by C. E. Dornbusch, is one of the series of bibliographies published by the New York Public Library beginning in 1961. Volume One covered regimental publications and personal narratives of the Civil War for the northern states. This was reprinted in 1971 under the title *Military Bibliography of the Civil War, Volume One*. Volume Two, published in 1967, encompassed regimental publications and personal narratives for the southern, border, and western states and territories, federal troops, and Union and Confederate biographies. In Volume Three, in the section "Individual Battles Listed by State," Florida's entries are listed as part of the eastern theatre. There are nineteen Florida items included. Most of the articles are from the *Florida Historical Quarterly*. There is an author's index. This volume sells for \$20.00.

The Age of Jackson, edited by Robert F. Remini, is in the University of South Carolina Press's Documentary History of the United States Series. Of interest to Florida historians is the section, "The Seminole Affair," which discusses the Andrew Jackson-John C. Calhoun estrangement. Because of his actions in Florida during the First Seminole War certain Congressmen sought to censure Jackson. The attempt failed, largely through the efforts of Secretary of State John Quincy Adams. Jackson believed that his principle defender was Calhoun, then secretary of war. Not until years later did Jackson learn that Calhoun had actually sought his punishment. To defend his actions, Calhoun published a pamphlet explaining his involvement in the matter, and some of these documents and letters are published in *The Age of Jackson*. Available from the University of South Carolina Press, Columbia, the book sells for \$9.95.

Robert Pringle, described in 1751 "as an imminent merchant," was one of the important entrepreneurs living in Charleston before the Revolution. He was also an important churchman, and twice served as church warden of St. Philip's parish and as first church warden of St. Michael's. He was appointed assistant judge of the Court of Common Pleas in 1761, and his most remembered actions came during the Stamp Act crisis in 1765. He opposed both the chief justice and the Crown's attorney general and thus revealed his opposition to the encroachments of the English government. Upon his death in 1776, Pringle left a valuable letterbook which antedates the Henry Laurens Papers and which provides a unique record of the city, its trade, and its personalities. There are many comments relating to trade with Florida and severe criticism of Oglethorpe's ill-fated expedition against St. Augustine. This letterbook, edited by Walter B. Edgar, has been published for the South Carolina Historical Society and the South Carolina Tricentennial Commission by the University of South Carolina Press. The two volumes cover the period 1737-1745, and sell for \$35.00.

Landscape Your Florida Home is by Mac Perry, former horticultural extension agent in Hillsborough County and now the owner of a landscape nursery. It is a large volume replete with twenty-four full-color plates and 125 photographs and landscape

layouts. It is published by E. A. Seemann Publishing Company of Miami, and it sells for \$9.95.

So You're Coming to Disney World?, by James E. Landfred and Lloyd R. Wilson, is a general visitors guide to Central Florida, and the area from Daytona Beach south to Vero Beach on the east coast and Tampa Bay south to Sarasota on the gulf coast. Its categories include "what to see," "what to do," "where to stay," and "where to eat, drink, and be merry." The book was published by Island's Unlimited Inc. (P. O. Box 1442), Melbourne, Florida, and it sells for \$3.95.

Who Was Who in Alabama was compiled by Henry S. Marks. It is designed to be a permanent one-volume biographical record of outstanding residents of Alabama. It is Professor Marks' plan to do similar volumes for Florida and the other southern states. Each entry carries a birthdate and death date (when available) and a short biographical sketch. Since many of these Alabamians had Florida connections, either through family or business associations, this is a valuable Florida reference volume. Published by Stroud Publishers, Huntsville, Alabama, it sells for \$10.00.

From These Roots was compiled by Carolyn Lieberman Gitman. It includes stories, legends, and facts relating to all fifty states. The Florida section has material on Miami, Pompano Beach, St. Augustine, and Tampa. The book was published by Vantage, New York, and it sells for \$7.95.

The Louisiana State University Press has republished *Brokenburn, The Journal of Kate Stone, 1861-1868*, as edited by John Q. Anderson. Kate Stone, twenty years old when the Civil War began, was living with her family at their plantation home in northeast Louisiana. When Grant moved against Vicksburg, the family fled before the invading armies, eventually finding refuge in Texas. Later they returned to their devastated home. The *Journal* first published in 1955, is now republished as one of the volumes in the Library of Southern Civilization. It sells for \$8.95.

Reubin Davis's *Recollections of Mississippi and Mississippians*, first published in 1889, has been republished by the Uni-

versity and College Press of Mississippi. Mr. Davis spent most of his life in Aberdeen, Mississippi, where he built up a successful law practice. He served as prosecuting attorney, judge of the High Court of Appeals, a member of the Mississippi legislature, and a member of Congress before the Civil War, and was appointed brigadier general in the Confederate Army. Laura D. S. Harrell of the Mississippi Department of Archives and History has written a preface for this edition. It sells for \$8.95.

The Movement for Peace without a Victory during the Civil War, by Elbert J. Benton, is an unabridged republication of the first edition. Published in 1918 as part of the *Collections* of the Western Reserve Historical Society, it is republished by DeCapo Press of New York and sells for \$7.95.

Another reprint is *My First Days in the White House* by Huey B. Long. Published in 1935, this was supposed to be Long's game plan, or prophesy, as he described it, of what was going to happen after his election as President. Long was assassinated before the book appeared. Reprinted by DaCapo Press, it sells for \$6.95.